Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

2004 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees

Carmen Schulte
Jenny Mouzos
Toni Makkai

Research and Public Policy Series

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From the Minister for Justice and Customs

The Australian Government's drug strategy, which has been recognised internationally in the fight against drugs, tackles illicit drug use on three fronts: health, education, and law enforcement. An important element of the strategy is to build and maintain a sound evidence base for policy development, implementation and evaluation.

Although police administrative systems record the number of drug arrests they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent of drug use amongst all offenders. In recognition of this fact, the Australian government has continued to fund the DUMA program which provides high quality, independent data on drugs and crime.

DUMA not only provides important information on the link between drugs and crime but also has an important role as an early warning system for changes in local drug markets. It is pleasing to note that the upward trends observed over the last couple of years in methylamphetamine use appear to have stabilised during 2004. It is also the case that heroin use has not increased in the Western Australian, South Australian or Queensland sites. It is of concern that there has been a slight increase during 2004 in the number of heroin detections in the New South Wales sites in western Sydney, and the situation needs to be monitored carefully.

In recognition of the important role local communities play in crime prevention and reduction, the Australian Government has committed $58 million over the next four years to the national community crime prevention program with a specific funding stream for the western Sydney region.

There continue to be high rates of prior imprisonment amongst detainees and those who have been in prison have higher rates of drug use. The Australian National Council on Drugs recently highlighted drug treatment in prison as a priority issue. As imprisonment rates continue to increase, the successful integration of ex-prisoners into the community needs to be managed with the most effective programs available. To assist in community debate on this matter the Australian Government's Attorney-General's Department recently released a report on post-release programs.

An important aspect of DUMA is its capacity to provide police, policy makers, criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with timely data through its quarterly collections on emerging areas of criminal justice policy. It does this through asking additional questions on key issues. At the present time Governments are focusing on the issue of mental health and this report provides timely data on the high levels of psychological distress amongst police detainees.

DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of State and Territory police services. To date, the database contains invaluable research data from 16,611 detainees with urine specimens from 13,085. The fact that the majority of detainees in 2004 voluntarily agreed to be interviewed (90%: 3,834 detainees in total) and around 82 per cent (3,140 detainees) of those also agreed to provide a urine specimen is a tribute to all of those involved in the monitoring program.

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

Acknowledgments

From 2004 funding for DUMA has been provided from the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy until 2007/08. The South Australian Attorney-General's Department has also funded one of the South Australian sites until mid 2005.

Data collectors at each site are responsible for data collection. These include: Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Marg Hauritz Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd and Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd. New South Wales and Queensland Police, Western Australia and South Australia Police Service all provide generous 'in-kind' assistance to the project, especially police at the local sites. 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 would like to extend its sincere gratitude for their contribution to the continued improvement of the research program. A range of AIC research staff, particularly Lance Smith in the DUMA team, contribute to the success of the program 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, in particular, Dr Judy Putt 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.

Contents

From the Minister for Justice and Customs iii

Acknowledgments iv

Executive Summary 1

What is DUMA? 5

DUMA Program: 2004 summary 7

- Demographic data 8
- Drug use among adult detainees 11
- Trends in recent illicit drug use for adult males, 1999–2004 15
- Treatment 18
- Illicit drug use and self-reported criminal activity 18
- Self-reported alcohol use 24
- Juvenile data 26
- Methodology 27
- Methodological note 35

2004 DUMA findings 37

- Adelaide 39
- Bankstown 48
- Brisbane 61
- East Perth 71
- Elizabeth 80
- Parramatta 89
- Southport 102

References 111

Executive Summary — 2004

Profile of sample

- 3,834 detainees were interviewed in the seven sites during 2004, and of these 82 per cent provided a urine sample.
- 85 per cent of detainees were male, and nearly half (44%) were aged between 21 and 30 years.

Any drug use (excluding alcohol)

- 47 per cent of all detainees reported they had used drugs prior to their arrest.
- 10 per cent of all detainees said they were looking for illegal drugs prior to arrest.

Drug use (based on urinalysis results)

Benzodiazepines

- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines compared with 2003. In total, 20 per cent of males and 36 per cent of females tested positive. Approximately half of these reported taking prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug. Averaged across all sites, 60 per cent of males and 52 per cent of females tested positive to cannabis. Amongst males aged 18 to 20 years 69 per cent tested positive, whilst amongst those males aged 21 to 25 years 71 per cent tested positive.

Cocaine

- A very small number of detainees tested positive to cocaine. The Bankstown site had the highest number, with 16 detainees testing positive in 2004.

Heroin

- Compared to 2003, the numbers testing positive increased slightly in the Sydney sites, and elsewhere decreased. The average across sites was 13 per cent of male detainees and 19 per cent of female detainees tested positive. Overall, the proportion of detainees testing positive to heroin remains much lower than pre-shortage levels, but the increase in Sydney sites could be an early warning of increased availability and use in heroin. Sydney is the biggest heroin market and use/availability in other sites may increase at a later date.

Methylamphetamine

- The number of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine has risen steadily in recent years, but appears to have now stabilised, with numbers staying at

similar levels to 2003. The proportion testing positive to methylamphetamine varies across sites with East Perth having the highest rates and the two Sydney sites the lowest. Averaged across sites, 41 per cent of females and 29 per cent of males tested positive to methylamphetamine.

MDMA (ecstasy)

- While there appears to be an increase in the number of detainees testing positive to MDMA, the total percentage remains very small. In 2004 only two per cent of the sample tested positive to MDMA. Averaged across sites nine per cent of detainees believed they had taken ecstasy in the past 30 days, but half of these did not test positive to MDMA. Urinalysis indicated that in most cases the drug contained methylamphetamine.

Other opiates (including codeine)

- The proportion of detainees who had used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin steadily increased from 10 per cent in 2000, to 18 per cent in 2001, to 23 per cent in 2002 and 2003. There was a slight drop in 2004 to 21 per cent. A much smaller proportion, five per cent of all detainees, reported taking codeine in the past fortnight as an over counter or prescription medication.

Injecting drug use

- Of illegal drug users in the past 12 months, injecting drug use was more common amongst heroin and methylamphetamine users, with 88 per cent of heroin users and 74 per cent of methylamphetamine users reporting that they had injected that drug in the past 12 months.

Obtaining illegal drugs

- In the past 30 days 71 per cent of all detainees reported obtaining illicit drugs, in the majority of cases from a regular source with the dealer usually contacted first by mobile phone. The drugs were more likely to be purchased from a house or flat, although with heroin it was equally likely to have been purchased on the street. Whether drugs were purchased outside the user's own suburb varied across drugs — cannabis 48 per cent, methylamphetamine 59 per cent, heroin 64 per cent and cocaine 74 per cent.

Alcohol use

- There is considerable overlap between heavy use of alcohol (defined as more than five drinks in one day for men and three drinks for women) and illicit drug use. Of detainees who reported heavy drinking in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours 73 per cent tested positive to at least one other drug. Where the most serious charge was drink driving, 73 per cent had been drinking heavily in the past 48 hours. With both disorder and violent charges the proportion was 43 per cent.

Drug dependency

- Of those detainees who had used an illicit drug or alcohol in the past 12 months, over half were dependent on alcohol and other drugs. Twenty-seven per cent were classified as dependent on alcohol and 52 per cent on illicit drugs. Alcohol dependency was more common among males and those aged over 30 years.

Drug treatment

- Of those detainees who self-reported using an illicit drug in the past 12 months, 14 per cent were currently in treatment, a further six per cent reported they had been in treatment some time in 2004, and 10 per cent said they had been turned away from treatment due to a lack of places. Female and older detainees were more likely to report they had accessed treatment. Treatment type varied with drug type — with over half of those seeking treatment for heroin currently in methadone maintenance whilst those seeking treatment for amphetamine use were more likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling service.

Mental health

- Aggregated across all sites almost a third of detainees scored very high on the K10 scale (a survey measuring psychological distress), indicating a probable need for professional help. The higher the detainee scored on the scale, the more likely they were to be classed as dependent on illicit drugs. Females and those aged 26 to 30 years of age were more likely to score very high. The core questionnaire also asks whether the detainee has ever been a patient in a psychiatric hospital — aggregated across all sites five per cent had stayed at least one night in such a place during 2004.

Most recent offence and drug use

- Across offence categories, detainees charged with a property offence were most likely to test positive to an illicit drug (excluding cannabis and alcohol) — 61 per cent. In contrast drink driving had the lowest proportion — 20 per cent.

Crime attributed to drugs

- 37 per cent of all detainees attributed at least some of their offending to drugs (excluding alcohol).

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Over half (54%) of all detainees had a prior arrest in the past year and 18 per cent of all detainees had been in prison in the past year. Those detainees classified as drug dependent or who tested positive to methylamphetamine or heroin had the highest average number of arrests in the past 12 months.

Age of first drug use and arrest

- Similar to the previous year's findings, according to recent drug users' self-reports, alcohol and cannabis were the only drugs first used (on average 14 years for alcohol) either before or around their first arrest.

Juveniles

- In the Sydney sites, juveniles (under the age of 18) are also interviewed — in 2004 93 juveniles were interviewed and of these 67 provided urine samples. Like adult detainees, juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis. In Bankstown 19 per cent and in Parramatta seven per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine.

What is DUMA?

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is a quarterly collection of information from police detainees in seven sites (police stations or watchhouses) across Australia. The DUMA program was established in 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 program is unique in this regard.

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).

Although police administrative systems record the number of drug arrests they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent of drug use amongst other offenders, many of whom are drug users. There is no other on-going reliable source of data on drugs and offending amongst this population. In addition, DUMA does not rely on self-reported information alone. Analyses have shown that a proportion of police detainees do not provide accurate information about their recent drug use. DUMA enables self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross validated with results of urinalysis testing. Urinalysis testing has been identified as a major strength of the program, as it shows objectively whether selected drugs had been consumed by the detainees within a specified period and allows for comparisons across time.

In addition to tracking changes in local drug markets, DUMA also allows for the collection of additional information on key strategic issues. Since its inception a number of addendums have been run as part of the DUMA questionnaire (see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004 for a list prior to 2004). During 2004, the following additional addendums were run at the sites:

- Quarter 1: Weapons (all sites)
- Quarter 2: Drug Driving (Adelaide, Elizabeth and East Perth) and Drug Dealing (Bankstown, Parramatta, Southport and Brisbane)
- Quarter 3: Mental Health (all sites)
- Quarter 4: Amphetamines (all sites)

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2004. It includes an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history. Around 82 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.

DUMA program: 2004 overview

DUMA program: 2004 overview

The purpose of DUMA is to provide an 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 — on a quarterly basis;
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 timely trend data rather than one-off studies;
3. providing information on drug use from those who come into contact with the criminal justice system not just from those known to be drug users such as injecting drug users;
4. validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing;
5. providing a high quality and large database for analysing the links between drugs and crime; 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.

The sites

The initial three years of the DUMA program, from 1999 to 2001, was funded as a pilot study. The four original sites are Southport Watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), Perth Watchhouse (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). In 2003, the Australian Government provided funding for a further four years and in 2004, funding was extended to 2007/08. The South Australian Attorney General's Department also extended funding for the South Australian site of Elizabeth until mid 2005. The seven DUMA 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.

Demographic data

The demographic profile of police detainees for the year 2004 is as follows:

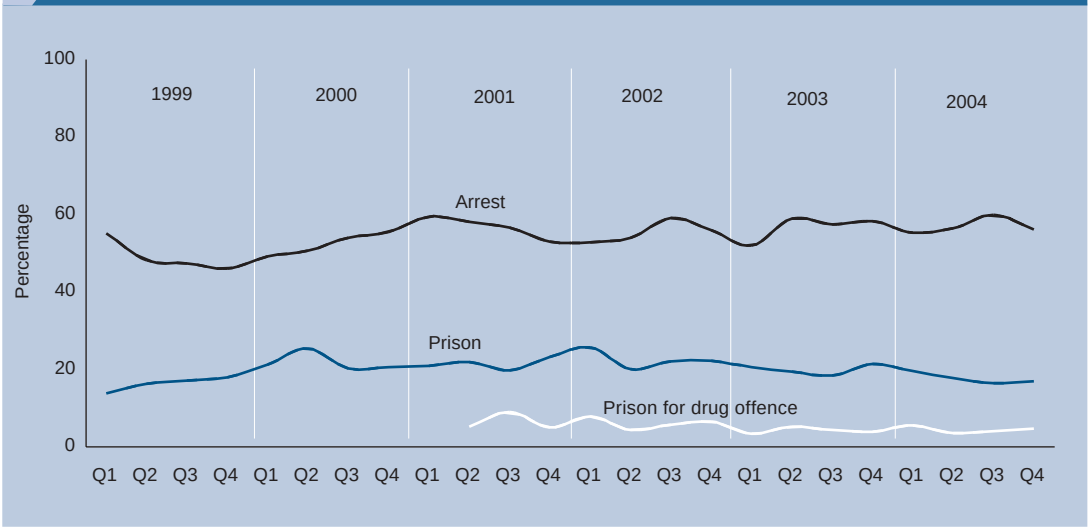
- The majority of adults were males (85%);
- Around two out of five (44%) were aged between 21 and 30; 16 per cent of detainees were aged 18 to 20, 15 per cent were aged 31 to 35 and 25 per cent were aged over 36;
- Almost half the adult detainees had less than 10 years of formal education; 16 per cent had finished a TAFE course and 11 per cent were currently in TAFE or university, however only five per cent had completed university;
- Half (49%) reported that they had lived in their own house during the past 30 days and less than one per cent reported that they had lived on the street during the past 30 days — a decline from six per cent in 2003;

- Just over a quarter had a full-time job in the past 30 days;
- Most adult detainees (66%) obtained money through government benefits;
- Females were much less likely than males to have income from full-time work (9% compared with 30%) and to rely on government benefits (84% compared with 63%);
- Females were more likely to have lived in their own house than males and to report slightly higher levels of education, although males were more likely to have completed a TAFE or university course;
- Family/friends represent a significant source of money; 27 per cent of males and 32 per cent of females reported income from this source;
- Women were slightly more likely to report income from sex work and shoplifting than males (4% versus 1%, and 12% versus 7%); and
- Men and women were equally as likely to report income from drug dealing and other drug crimes.

Contact with the criminal justice system

In 2004 a significant percentage of police detainees were in frequent contact with the criminal justice system (see Figure 1). Fifty-seven per cent of detainees had a prior arrest in the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest) and of those detainees who had been arrested on a prior occasion, 45 per cent tested positive to either heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 18 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, 62 per cent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine (an increase from 54% in 2003), while 78 per cent of those in prison for a drug offence tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. There has been relatively little change in these contact figures since the monitoring program began.

Figure 1: Arrested or in prison past 12 months (per cent), 1999–2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2004 [computer file]

Age of initiation and age of arrest

DUMA collects information on the age of first and regular illegal use for nine classes of drugs, as well as the age of first arrest (see Table 1). Based on those detainees who reported regular use of a drug, experimental drug use usually begins with alcohol and cannabis at around the age of 14 years while first use of heroin and methylamphetamine does not usually occur until around the age of 18 or 19 years. If regular use occurs it is usually one to two years after first trying the drug.

The average age of first use for alcohol and cannabis for both males and females is 14. This compares to 19 years for adult males and females for heroin. The average age at which detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances is younger compared to the general population. The 2001 National Drugs Household Survey (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002) 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.

For all other drugs, the average age of first arrest for both male and female detainees 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 17 for females, yet the age of regular use of cocaine was 21 years for males and 20 years for females (see Table 1). 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 male and female offenders were more likely to have engaged in minor offending prior to illegal drug use — including cannabis (Makkai & Payne 2003; Johnson 2004).

Table 1: Age at first and regular use and age first arrested, 2004*
(for those who used in the past 12 months)

	Males				Females			
	Total n	Mean age			Total n	Mean age		
		First use	Regular use	First arrested		First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	1,732	14	15	18	249	14	16	21
Cannabis	1,597	14	16	18	251	14	17	16
Hallucinogens/LSD	39	16	16	14	2	13	17	15
Benzodiazepines	207	18	20	15	57	18	20	17
Methylamphetamine	902	18	20	16	217	19	22	19
Cocaine	88	19	21	16	15	19	20	17
Heroin	428	19	20	16	110	19	20	18
Ecstasy	170	20	21	16	19	21	22	18
Street methadone	58	22	24	16	18	23	25	16

* Estimates are calculated for detainees who reported regular use of that drug.
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Drug use among adult detainees

For ease of interpretation, the drug use results in this section are 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 and it ensures that when comparing the self-report data and the urine data the same sample are being compared.

Benzodiazepines

The percentage of adult males testing positive to benzodiazepines varied between the sites. Averaged across the year, 13 per cent tested positive in Bankstown, 15 per cent in Elizabeth, 22 per cent in Southport, 20 per cent in Brisbane, 25 per cent in East Perth and 22 and 26 per cent in Adelaide and Parramatta respectively. Compared to the previous year, there has been a slight decrease in the per cent testing positive to benzodiazepines in all sites, with the exception of a one per cent rise in Elizabeth. The most notable significant decrease was recorded at the Adelaide site (30% in 2003 compared with 22% in 2004).

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

- 20 per cent of males; and
- 36 per cent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription a positive result does not necessarily mean illegal use of the drug. The urine testing can also detect use up to 14 days. As a result, 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 health professional) or any over the counter medication over the past two weeks. Seventeen per cent of females and 11 per cent of males reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines during the past fortnight. Twenty eight per cent of these people also reported using benzodiazepines illegally in the past 30 days.

Few detainees (n=43) reported that they had injected illegal benzodiazepines in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of 11 times in the past 30 days.

Cannabis

Cannabis is the most commonly detected drug and this is consistent across all seven sites. This could partly be due to the fact that the urine testing can detect use up to 30 days as compared to less than four days for the other drugs. However, the 2001 National Household Survey on Drugs found that cannabis was the most commonly used of the illegal drugs and 13 per cent of persons aged 14 years and over in the general population reported use of cannabis in the past 12 months (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002).

Cannabis was least likely to be detected in the Sydney site of Bankstown (39% of adult males tested positive and 30% of adult females) and most likely to be detected in Elizabeth, South Australia — 72 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females. In general, female detainees are more likely to test positive to illegal drugs;

a finding which is consistent with overseas research. The exception is cannabis where males (60%) are slightly more likely to be detected with cannabis in their urine than females (52%). This is also found in the self-report data with 61 per cent of males and 53 per cent of females reporting use in the past 30 days.

Cannabis use is concentrated amongst the younger aged detainees. Averaged across sites, 69 per cent of males and 63 per cent of females aged 18 to 20 years and 71 per cent of males and 56 per cent of females aged 21 to 25 tested positive compared to 44 per cent of males and 36 per cent of females aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

Cocaine is the least frequently used drug. During 2004, Bankstown had the highest number of detainees testing positive to cocaine — sixteen people (6%). This is a slight increase from three people (1%) in 2003, although is not as high as twenty five people (9%) in 2002. The other sites detected very few people having recently used cocaine, with six in Adelaide, five in Parramatta and Brisbane, two in East Perth, one person in Elizabeth, and none in Southport. Self-reported drug use data indicates that averaged across sites, four per cent of detainees reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days. While cocaine use is low among this group, recent work on this small but important group has found that cocaine users are more likely than other illicit drug users to be multiple drug users and to have an extensive history of contact with the criminal justice system (Milner & McGregor 2004).

Heroin

Heroin, once ingested, 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 538 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 results were mainly concentrated in the two Sydney sites. A further 362 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 79 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 significantly between sites; the Sydney sites were 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. In 2004, 27 per cent and 17 per cent of all adult detainees in Bankstown and Parramatta tested positive to heroin, 18 per cent in Brisbane, 13 per cent in Adelaide and Southport, and nine per cent in East Perth and Elizabeth.

Compared to 2003, there has been a decline in the overall average proportion of detainees testing positive to heroin. Thirteen per cent of males and 19 per cent of females tested positive to heroin; this

compares to 14 per cent of males and 23 per cent of females in 2003. However, these averages could be masking some key changes in the local heroin markets. When looking at individual sites the average figures show that since 2003:

- heroin use has declined slightly in the South Australian sites, East Perth and Southport;
- Brisbane has remained the same; and
- there has been a slight increase in the two New South Wales sites.

Time series analysis was conducted on the proportion of adult male detainees testing positive to heroin per quarter since the heroin shortage (quarter 3 2000) in both NSW sites. Results revealed that the apparent increase in the proportion of adult males testing positive to heroin was statistically significant at the Parramatta site, but not significant at the Bankstown site.

Heroin, compared with drugs such as cannabis and methylamphetamine, tends to be detected in a slightly older age group — especially for males. This is consistent with the age progression associated with various drugs and drug use amongst male and female incarcerated offenders (see Makkai & Payne 2004; Johnson 2005). Averaged across the sites, 18 per cent of males aged 26 to 35 years tested positive to heroin, compared to 12 per cent of males aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. Eight per cent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 11 per cent of male detainees aged 36 years or older. In comparison, females tended to be a little younger than males — 32 per cent aged 21 to 25 years tested positive.

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

- 23 per cent at Bankstown;
- 22 per cent at Brisbane;
- 14 per cent at Southport;
- 14 per cent at Parramatta;
- 11 per cent at Adelaide;
- 11 per cent at East Perth; and
- 8 per cent at Elizabeth.

Of those detainees who reported use of heroin in the past 12 months, the majority (88%) reported that they had injected the drug in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, they reported injecting an average of 40 times in the past 30 days.

Codeine

Of those detainees who tested positive to opiates, 79 per cent had recently used heroin, whereas the remaining 21 per cent tested positive to a substance containing an opiate metabolite which 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 of detainees who have 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, 23 per cent in 2002 and 2003 and falling slightly in 2004 to 21 per cent.

Across the sites, in 2004, eight per cent of detainees in Parramatta had tested positive to codeine, seven per cent in Bankstown, six per cent in Brisbane, four per cent in Adelaide, Elizabeth and East Perth, and two per cent in Southport. Females were twice as likely as males to test positive to codeine, and the drug was most likely to be detected in the 31 to 35 age group for both males and females. When asked about taking prescription or over the counter medications in the past two weeks five per cent said they had taken codeine.

Methylamphetamine

One of the limitations of urine testing is that it cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use. It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. However the detection of methylamphetamine is confirmation of illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 1025 positive amphetamine screens across all sites in 2004, 921 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 62 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine — half of these were in combination with methylamphetamine, and 74 persons tested positive to amphetamines only. This indicates that 93 per cent of amphetamine use was illegal.

As with previous years, the percentage of detainees who test positive to methylamphetamine varies between the sites. In 2004, East Perth ranged between 29 and 39 per cent of adult male detainees testing positive over the four quarters. Adelaide City recorded between 28 and 36 per cent and Elizabeth between 26 and 37 per cent. Brisbane recorded between 25 and 32 per cent and Southport between 17 and 38 per cent. The average number who tested positive in Bankstown and Parramatta was 13 per cent and 19 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
- 29 per cent of males tested positive.

Across all sites methylamphetamine use tends to be concentrated among those aged under 30 years. Aggregated across the sites, 59 per cent of males and 56 per cent of females who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 years or younger (however, in 2003 a higher proportion of females than males under 30 years tested positive). Ten per cent of males and 11 per cent of females who tested positive were aged 18 to 20 years, and 23 per cent of females and 25 per cent of males were aged between 21 and 25 years. In regards to the older age groups, around half of the detainees over 30 years tested positive in the two South Australian sites, Parramatta and Southport, compared with a third in the remaining sites. Across all sites, 29 per cent of females and 23 per cent of males over the age of 36 tested positive to methylamphetamine.

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

- 44 per cent at East Perth;
- 42 per cent at Adelaide;

- 41 per cent at Brisbane;
- 37 per cent at Elizabeth;
- 35 per cent at Southport;
- 27 per cent at Parramatta, and;
- 13 per cent at Bankstown.

Compared to the previous year, 2003, there appears to be little change in self-reported use of methylamphetamine in the past 30 days.

Of those detainees who had used methylamphetamine in the past 12 months, almost three-quarters (74%) reported that they had injected methylamphetamine in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of 33 times in the past 30 days.

MDMA (ecstasy)

The recent use of MDMA is uncommon in all sites. Throughout 2004, four per cent of detainees tested positive to MDMA in Southport; two per cent tested positive in Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth and Parramatta, and one per cent tested positive in Bankstown and Elizabeth. Since 2000, there has been an observed increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA. In 2000, 0.5 per cent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA, this increased slightly to 0.7 per cent in 2001, 1.1 per cent in 2002, 1.3 per cent in 2003, and in the most recent year, 2004, two per cent. While there appears to be an increasing trend, the overall numbers testing positive are relatively small.

Averaged across the sites nine per cent of detainees said they had used MDMA in the past 30 days, compared with eight per cent in 2003. The highest rates of use in the past 30 days were found in the two Queensland sites (16% in Southport and 11% in Brisbane). Ten per cent reported use of MDMA in Adelaide, eight per cent in Bankstown, seven per cent in East Perth and Parramatta and six per cent in Elizabeth.

There is a greater discrepancy between the urinalysis results and self-report data for MDMA than there is for methylamphetamine. Fifty per cent of detainees who stated they had used MDMA in the past 48 hours did not test positive to MDMA. In 2003 it was a little higher at 63 per cent. Of those who did not test positive to MDMA, but self-reported using MDMA in the past 48 hours, 64 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine, suggesting that a substantial proportion of detainees, who believe they have taken MDMA, may have actually consumed methylamphetamine.

Trends in recent illicit drug use for adult males, 1999–2004

Amongst all seven sites the following broad trends based on the urine results have been identified:

Amphetamine type stimulants

- Amphetamine type stimulants were increasing in all sites until 2004 when methylamphetamine use stabilised across all seven sites. The percentage of detainees testing positive remains highest in East Perth and lowest in the two Sydney sites.

- Between 2003 and 2004 there was a small increase in detainees who were detained on a drug offence, as their most serious charge, who tested positive to methylamphetamine (33% in 2003 compared with 37% in 2004).
- Over the years, MDMA use has been slowly increasing across the sites, with only 0.5 per cent of detainees testing positive to MDMA in 2000, compared with two per cent in 2004.
- Of all sites, Southport had the highest proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA (4%), compared with two per cent in Adelaide, Brisbane, East Perth and Parramatta, and one per cent who tested positive in Bankstown and Elizabeth.

Heroin

- Heroin use at Bankstown began declining in mid 2000 through to 2001. It remained stable through 2002 and 2003; however there are signs of a consistent upward trend throughout 2004.
- Heroin use at Parramatta was high during 1999 and 2000. There was a significant and sudden drop at the end of 2000. Rates remained constantly low through 2001. Since this time there has been a slow but steady increase through to the end of 2004.
- Although upward trends are being monitored in the two Sydney sites, the overall proportion of detainees testing positive remains well below the levels pre 2001.
- Over time heroin use has been slowly but consistently declining in East Perth.
- Although there have been some fluctuations in the rates, Elizabeth, Adelaide, Brisbane and Southport have remained fairly stable throughout the time period.

Cocaine

- Over time the largest proportions testing positive to cocaine occurred in the Sydney sites during 2001.
- Overall the percentages of detainees who test positive to cocaine have always been relatively small particularly in the non-Sydney sites.

Cannabis

- Cannabis use appears to have been increasing in Adelaide, Elizabeth and Brisbane.
- With some fluctuations cannabis rates were constant in East Perth however there was a sudden increase in the last half of 2004.
- Cannabis use has been consistently declining in Bankstown.
- Although there have been fluctuations over the past five years the overall trend line is flat in both Parramatta and Southport indicating no significant changes.

Overall patterns

- The level of drug use continues to vary across different communities.
- The types of drugs most likely to be detected varies across communities.
- Across time there have been significant changes in the proportions testing positive to particular drugs within communities.

Drug and alcohol dependency

Since 1999 information on drug and alcohol dependency using a single item of measurement has been used in the DUMA program. To obtain a more accurate measure of drug and alcohol dependency, in the third quarter of 2003 a dependency scale was piloted, and in 2004 this dependency scale became part of the core questionnaire. 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). If the person answers yes to three or more of the six questions in the scale, then they are considered to be dependent. The questions reflect each of the diagnostic criterion for abuse and dependence defined by the DSM-IV (see Milner, Mouzos and Makkai 2004 for a list of the questions).

Aggregated across all sites, the results from 2004 indicate that of those who had used an illicit drug or alcohol in the past 12 months, 27 per cent were dependent on alcohol and 52 per cent dependent on illicit drugs (see Table 2). Alcohol dependency was found to be more common amongst males than females (29% compared with 19%), although females were slightly more likely to be dependent on illicit drugs (55% compared with 51%).There were some differences noted between sites in relation to alcohol and illicit drug dependency. The lowest level of alcohol dependency was recorded in Bankstown at 15 per cent, while Southport was the highest at 33 per cent. Bankstown also recorded the lowest proportion of detainees dependent on drugs (40%), while the highest was recorded in Brisbane and East Perth (56%).There was a high correlation found between alcohol and drug dependency. Over half of the detainees who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs (57%).

Table 2: Dependency levels in 2004 (column percentages)*

	Alcohol			Drugs		
	Males	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Not dependent	71	81	73	48	46	48
Dependent	29	19	27	51	55	52
Total (n)	(3,027)	(567)	(3,594)	(3,020)	(568)	(3,588)

* Of those who reported using alcohol or illicit drugs in the past 12 months.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Treatment

One of the avenues for addressing drug misuse has been through the provision of treatment. The DUMA questionnaire asks detainees (who self-report they have ever tried alcohol or an illicit drug) a range of questions regarding drug and alcohol treatment. Data collected includes information on:

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

Aggregated across the sites 14 per cent reported that they were currently in treatment, which is consistent with the previous year (15%). A further six per cent had been in treatment sometime during 2004 and 23 per cent had been in treatment prior to 2004. Older detainees were more likely than younger detainees to report they had accessed treatment.

Heroin is the drug detainees were most likely to currently be accessing treatment for (72%) or to have accessed treatment for previously (41%). This is also reflected in the type of treatment accessed; with over half reporting they were currently in methadone maintenance. In relation to amphetamines, 14 per cent were currently in treatment and 21 per cent had previously been in treatment. Those in treatment for amphetamine use were more likely to be receiving counselling. Few 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 six per cent to 26 per cent. An explanation for this increase is that buprenorphine has been replacing methadone in some clinics as the most common pharmacological treatment for heroin addiction.

Ten 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 treatment voluntarily (82% and 70% respectively). Of all methods of entry, few detainees reported that they entered treatment through either a drug court or diversion option.

Illicit drug use and self-reported criminal activity

One quarter of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 31 per cent with a property offence, six per cent with a drug offence, five per cent with drink driving, nine per cent with a traffic offence, six per cent with disorder offences and 15 per cent with breaches. Four 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 males (26 %) were more likely to be charged with a violent offence than females (17%), while females (42%) were more likely than males (29%) to be charged with a property offence (see Table 3). A substantial minority of both males (15%) and females (13%) were charged with breaches of good order offences.

Table 3: Most serious offence, adults, 2004*

	Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Violent	670	26	77	17
Property	741	29	193	42
Drugs	164	6	25	6
Drink driving	138	5	10	2
Traffic	228	9	35	8
Disorder	138	5	29	6
Breaches	385	15	58	13
Other	91	4	30	7
Total (n)	(2,555)	(100)	(457)	(100)

* See methodological appendix for description of classification scheme for most serious offence
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

While the data presented below is averaged across the sites, differences exist in the offence and drug use profiles of the sites; and readers should consult the site-by-site tables for site comparisons. Comparisons with the last two year's data with the current data show very few differences in the link between recent drug use and offence charges from 2002 to 2004 for adult males (see Makkai and McGregor 2003; Milner, Mouzos and Makkai 2004).

Violent charge: adult male detainees

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

- 24 per cent to methylamphetamine;
- 19 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 55 per cent to cannabis;
- 11 per cent to heroin;
- 65 per cent tested positive to any drug; and
- 38 per cent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property charge: adult male detainees

Of those detainees whose most serious charge was property offending:

- 39 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 28 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 64 per cent to cannabis;
- 21 per cent to heroin;
- 83 per cent to any drug; and
- 61 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:

- 37 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 22 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 63 per cent to cannabis;
- 16 per cent to heroin;
- 85 per cent to any drug; and
- 58 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:

- 12 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 7 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 51 per cent to cannabis;
- 4 per cent to heroin;
- 61 per cent to any drug; and
- 20 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:

- 28 per cent to methylamphetamine;
- 7 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 62 per cent to cannabis;
- 8 per cent to heroin;
- 74 per cent to any drug; and
- 36 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:

- 15 per cent tested positive for methylamphetamine;
- 15 per cent for benzodiazepines;
- 59 per cent for cannabis;
- 5 per cent for heroin;
- 69 per cent for any drug; and
- 28 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 during 2004. Of these people:

- 28 per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine;
- 22 per cent to benzodiazepines;
- 68 per cent to cannabis;
- 10 per cent to heroin;
- 80 per cent to any drug; and
- 43 per cent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Almost half (47%) of the detainees reported that they had used drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest. Forty-one 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 2004 data are consistent with the findings from previous years.

Drug availability and local drug markets

State and territory and national law enforcement are particularly concerned with both the demand for and supply of illicit drugs and invest significant resources targeting the illicit drug trade and the interdiction of illicit drugs into Australia. With the move more towards intelligence led policing (see Ratcliffe 2003) there is a greater emphasis on the systematic and rigorous collection of data on both drug use and drug use trends, and on the dynamics of illicit drug markets. 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 relationship. 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' (that is, changes to one market may directly impact on other markets). Furthermore, markets are potentially susceptible to manipulation at all levels by dealers and suppliers. It has been suggested that one of the important factors affecting the level of drug use is availability of the drug at the local level (Bennett 2000). Impacting on supply at the local level will at the very least make it difficult for purchasers to obtain drugs in their local area.

The DUMA questionnaire contains a series of questions aimed at measuring local availability and ease of obtaining drugs in their local drug market in the past 30 days. In 2004, seventy-one per cent of detainees across all sites self-reported obtaining drugs in the past 30 days — 27 per cent always paid cash, 24 per cent never paid cash, while almost half (49%) had used both cash and non-cash means. The use of cash varied across drug types:

- cannabis and cocaine were equally as likely to be obtained through either cash or non-cash means; and
- heroin and methylamphetamine were more likely to bought using cash.

Detailed questions were asked about the method of contact, the location and the source of the last drug purchase. Some key findings (see Table 4) were:

- the most common method of contacting a dealer for heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine was calling on a mobile phone;
- cannabis dealers were more likely to be contacted by visiting the dealer's house/flat;
- around one in ten sourced drugs by approaching the dealer in public;
- cannabis and methylamphetamine were more likely to have been purchased from a house/flat;
- heroin was equally as likely to have been purchased from a house/flat or on the street;
- around one in ten had their drugs delivered to their home;
- heroin was the drug most likely to have a regular supplier (68%) while cocaine was most likely to have been purchased from a new source (24%);
- heroin and cocaine were least likely to have been bought in the suburb where the detainee lived; and
- cannabis was most likely to have been bought within the detainee's own suburb (52%).

Further analyses found that when cannabis, heroin or methylamphetamines were bought within the detainee's own suburb, the supplier was likely to have been a regular supplier. This was not the case for cocaine. With this drug the regular source was more likely to be outside of the detainee's own suburb. Also, those who had a relatively stable supply of drugs were more likely to report sourcing from a house or flat. For those who had used a new source at their last time of purchase, heroin and cocaine were more likely to have been purchased from the street or an abandoned building. However, those who had purchased cannabis and methylamphetamine from a new source were more likely to have done so at a house or flat.

Table 4: Key drug market characteristics for those who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days (per cent), 2004*

	Cannabis	Heroin	Methylamphetamine	Cocaine
Method of contacting dealer				
Mobile phone	23	45	35	32
Phone	12	22	16	18
Visit a house or flat	38	18	25	18
Approach them in public	11	8	10	12
Location of last buy				
In own suburb	52	36	41	26
Place of purchase				
House or flat	61	41	53	40
Street	20	41	26	35
Home delivery	11	13	11	14
Source				
Regular source	59	68	61	59
Occasional source	25	18	24	17
New source	16	14	15	24

* Excludes some categories, and therefore may not sum to 100.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Drug related crime

In 2004, the majority of detainees did not attribute any of their offending to drugs; 37 per cent reported at least some of their offences were drug related (excludes alcohol). Results from the Drug Use Careers of Offenders project found that 30 per cent of incarcerated males and 32 per cent of incarcerated female offenders reported illegal drugs as a causal risk factor in their offending (Makkai & Payne 2003; Johnson 2004).

Detainees who self-reported using any illicit drugs in the past 12 months were more likely to state that their offending behaviour was drug related compared to those who had not used any illicit drugs in the past 12 months. The proportion that had attributed at least some of their offending to illegal drugs was:

- 60 per cent in Brisbane;
- 51 per cent in Adelaide;
- 50 per cent in Southport;
- 44 per cent in Elizabeth;
- 43 per cent in Parramatta;
- 37 per cent in East Perth;
- 32 per cent in Bankstown.

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 (ranging between 0.8 and 1.3), with Brisbane having the highest number of arrests (2.5) in the last 12 months. The average number of arrests is much 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 (see Table 5).

Table 5: Frequency of arrest and drug use patterns, adult male detainees, 2004

	Mean number of arrests in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	0.9
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	2.3
Tested positive to heroin	2.2
Tested positive to cannabis	2.0
Dependent on illegal drugs	2.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

Like its UK counterpart (New English and Welsh Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring — NEW ADAM), the DUMA program relies on detainees self-reporting their alcohol use. Similar to the general population, the vast majority of detainees have used alcohol. Ninety-eight per cent of all adult 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 preclude asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Nonetheless in DUMA, male detainees were asked if they had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months; and females were asked whether they had three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 69 per cent of males and 57 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 (55% of males and 44% of females) and still fewer who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days reported drinking in the past 48 hours (37% of males and 26% of females).

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, 73 per cent tested positive to at least one other drug. Sixty three per cent tested positive to cannabis, 23 per cent to methylamphetamine, 19 per cent to benzodiazepines, five 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. Compared to the 2003 data, the proportions have increased, with the exception of benzodiazepines and heroin, for those testing positive and consuming at this level.

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 (73%) and drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (80%). Forty-nine per cent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours at this level, followed by 43 per cent of those charged for a violent offence, 25 per cent for a traffic offence, 39 per cent for a breach of justice order, 26 per cent who were charged with a drug offence and 25 per cent of those charged with a property offence.

Mental health

Since 2001, detainees have been asked in the core questionnaire whether they have ever been a patient in a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay, and the month and year that they were last admitted for treatment. Between 2001 and 2004, the proportion of detainees reporting being admitted for treatment within the past 12 months ranged between five and six per cent indicating very little change over the years. In 2004, five per cent of detainees reported being admitted for treatment within the past 12 months.

Mental health addendum

In the third quarter of 2004 a mental health addendum was run as part of the DUMA questionnaire in order to gain a better understanding of the mental health status of police detainees. The addendum was run in all seven sites and was asked of all detainees regardless of their offence or drug use history. The results below are for all adult detainees.

The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) was chosen as the measure as it had also been used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the 1997 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, and in the 2001 National Health Survey. The K10 scale is a measure of psychological distress and does not include any questions to identify psychosis. The scale consists of 10 questions about non-specific psychological distress and seeks to measure the level of anxiety and depressive symptoms a person may have experienced in the 30 days prior to interview.

For each question there is a five-level response scale. Each item is scored from one for 'none of the time' to five for 'all of the time'. Scores for the ten questions are summed, yielding a minimum score of 10 and a maximum score of 50. Detainees who did not answer all 10 questions were excluded from the data analysis. As there is no Australian or international standard method for the presentation of the scores, the current analysis uses the same cut-off levels as those used by the ABS in the 2001 National Health Survey. Based on this method, there are four levels of psychological distress:

- Low (10–15);
- Moderate (16–21);
- High (22–29); and
- Very high (30–50).

The National Health Survey of the general adult population in 2001 found that almost two thirds (64%) of adults were classified at 'low' levels of psychological distress, 23 per cent at 'moderate' levels, nine per cent at 'high' levels and four per cent at 'very high' levels. Of those who had 'very high' levels of distress, 63 per cent were females (ABS 2002). In contrast, police detainees reported much higher levels of psychological distress than the general population (see also Johnson 2004 for a discussion of co-morbidity amongst the female incarcerated population).

Aggregated across all sites, almost a third of adult detainees (30%) scored 'very high' on the K10 scale. Based on previous research, a 'very high' K10 score may indicate a need for professional assistance (ABS 2002). Twenty six per cent scored 'high', 20 per cent 'moderate' and 24 per cent 'low'. Females were more likely than males to score either 'high' or 'very high' on the K10 scale (70% compared with 54%) — a finding consistent with the general population. Comparisons within age groups found that 18 to 20 year olds were more likely to score 'low', whereas 26 to 30 year olds were more likely to score 'very high'.

Detainees who reported being married were twice as likely as those who were separated or divorced to score 'low' on the K10 scale. Detainees with 'very high' levels of distress were more likely to have been in prison in the past 12 months and were more likely to report drug and alcohol dependency (see Table 6).

Table 6: Psychological distress and dependency (column per cent), 2004

	Alcohol		Drugs		Both	
K10 Scale	Not dependent	Dependent	Not dependent	Dependent	Not dependent	Dependent
Low	28	14	33	12	28	10
Moderate	22	18	23	19	20	17
High	27	27	31	29	25	28
Very high	23	41	13	41	27	45
Total (N)	(148)	(215)	(120)	(442)	(646)	(142)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Juvenile data

In addition to adult detainees, juveniles (under the age of 18) are also interviewed in the NSW sites of Parramatta and Bankstown. In 2004, 93 juvenile detainees were interviewed with 67 of these agreeing to provide a urine sample (72%). Eighty-three per cent of juveniles were male and 17 per cent female. In Bankstown, 55 per cent of juveniles reported they had completed Year 10 or less at school, while this was the case for 39 per cent of the juveniles at Parramatta. More juveniles reported still being in school in Parramatta (57%) than in Bankstown (29%). This is partly a function of age — more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 or older (71%) than in Parramatta (55%).

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 caution should be exercised 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 (89%). In Parramatta, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested for a property offence (67%), whereas 49 per cent of Bankstown detainees had been charged with a violent offence. There was an overall rise noted in violent offences from 2003 — although this may be due to more males being in the sample in 2004. Police had previously arrested 68 per cent of the juveniles in Bankstown and 57 per cent in Parramatta during the past 12 months. Overall, five per cent reported being 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 16 per cent had used drugs just prior to the arrest and 23 per cent had sold drugs for money at some time. Twenty per cent reported that at least some of their offences were drug related.

Forty-three per cent in Bankstown and 40 per cent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. Juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis, although 19 per cent in Bankstown tested positive to methylamphetamine and seven per cent in Parramatta tested positive to heroin. Self-report information from juveniles found that 10 juveniles had used methylamphetamine in the past month. Rates of ecstasy use in the past 30 days are slightly higher amongst these juveniles — 17 per cent (n=11) compared with eight per cent of adults at the NSW sites.

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; 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. In addition, a technical workshop is held on a yearly basis bringing together key DUMA stakeholders and data collectors. A separate meeting is held for the data collectors (site co-ordinators and managers) to discuss issues in relation to the operation of DUMA. It is also an opportunity for the sites to share their experiences of how issues have been addressed over the year.

Response rates

Table 7 outlines the logistics of the DUMA program at each site. This includes: 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.

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, as the number of juveniles is small, data for juveniles are not presented on a quarterly basis.

Table 7: Fieldwork information, 2004

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Adelaide	16/02/04 – 13/03/04	384	188	180	140
	Bankstown	19/01/04 – 19/02/04	307	115	101	71
	Brisbane	23/02/04 – 21/03/04	224	181	159	152
	East Perth	15/02/04 – 07/03/04	341	223	190	151
	Elizabeth	19/01/04 – 14/02/04	384	182	176	147
	Parramatta	17/02/04 – 16/03/04	277	110	90	71
	Southport	26/01/04 – 25/02/04	186	120	104	95
Q2	Adelaide	10/05/04 – 05/06/04	288	145	132	98
	Bankstown	13/04/04 – 06/05/04	301	102	88	63
	Brisbane	11/05/04 – 07/06/04	224	228	213	205
	East Perth	02/05/04 – 23/05/04	341	216	178	140
	Elizabeth	13/04/04 – 08/05/04	366	172	167	124
	Parramatta	06/05/04 – 04/06/04	284	90	84	69
	Southport	14/04/04 – 10/05/04	168	99	89	85
Q3	Adelaide	09/08/04 – 04/09/04	366	187	177	146
	Bankstown	12/07/04 – 05/08/04	302	106	88	62
	Brisbane	09/08/04 – 05/09/04	224	177	160	154
	East Perth	08/08/04 – 29/08/04	341	173	141	101
	Elizabeth	12/07/04 – 07/08/04	288	157	148	113
	Parramatta	05/08/04 – 03/09/04	277	93	82	66
	Southport	12/07/04 – 08/08/04	168	103	93	87
Q4	Adelaide	08/11/04 – 04/12/04	366	159	154	122
	Bankstown	13/10/04 – 06/11/04	306	150	125	82
	Brisbane	10/11/03 – 07/12/03	224	213	193	190
	East Perth	17/10/04 – 07/11/04	341	221	191	137
	Elizabeth	11/10/04 – 06/11/04	276	140	135	113
	Parramatta	06/11/04 – 01/12/04	287	101	86	49
	Southport	13/10/03 – 14/11/03	168	128	110	107
Total	**All sites**	**2004**	**8,009**	**4,279**	**3,834**	**3,140**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

In 2004, a total of 3,834 detainees were interviewed of whom 3,741 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 93 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, 82 per cent also provided a urine sample (n=3,140).

Table 8 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 Brisbane, while females were more likely to provide a urine specimen in East Perth and Southport. Males were more likely than females to supply a urine specimen in Adelaide, Bankstown, Elizabeth and Parramatta. 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 (50%) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2002).

Table 8: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2004

	Adelaide	Banks-town	Brisbane	East Perth	Elizabeth	Parra-matta	South-port
Adult males							
Number approached	546	361	681	689	563	280	389
Number agreed to interview	514	316	610	582	540	250	344
(Per cent who agreed to interview)	(94)	(88)	(90)	(84)	(96)	(89)	(88)
Number who provided urine specimen	412	218	590	439	436	191	324
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(80)	(69)	(97)	(75)	(81)	(76)	(94)
Adult females							
Number approached	133	44	118	144	88	54	61
Number agreed to interview	129	37	115	118	86	48	52
(Per cent who agreed to interview)	(97)	(84)	(97)	(82)	(98)	(89)	(85)
Number who provided urine specimen	94	23	111	90	61	34	50
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(73)	(62)	(97)	(76)	(71)	(71)	(96)
Juveniles							
Number approached		68				60	
Number agreed to interview		49				44	
(Per cent who agreed to interview)		(72)				(73)	
Number who provided urine specimen		37				30	
(Per cent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)		(76)				(68)	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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 are that the person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours (This occurred in 24 cases during 2004). 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 — they may be violent or intoxicated. This occurred in 309 cases during 2004, representing seven per cent of those potentially available for an interview. This is consistent with the 2003 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 the DUMA sample is.

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 2004, 552 detainees said yes (which represents 15% of the sample) while another 10 said they could not recall. This is slightly higher than that recorded in 2003 where 13 per cent reported that they had participated in the study on some previous occasion. Due to the fact that DUMA is now in its seventh year of collection in most sites, this number is predicted to rise again slightly for 2005.

Drug testing

Much prior research has documented the shortfalls of relying solely on self report data. Some of the issues affecting self report data include: the ability of the respondent to accurately recall events, especially drug use over defined time periods; as well as the willingness of the respondent to share information of a sensitive nature to interviewers. These shortfalls are likely to result in the under-reporting of particular behaviours, including drug use and participation in illegal activities. In order to enhance the veracity of self report information obtained from police detainees, and as a cross-validation measure, the DUMA program conducts urinalysis on the urine samples voluntarily provided by police detainees. Urine testing is the most cost-effective means to objectively measure the presence of illicit drugs. It is also a scientifically valid measure of drug use within the known limits of the test (see discussion below).

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 prescribed 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 preformed (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 9 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 9: Cut-off levels and drug detection times (per cent)

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 10 shows the proportion who tested positive to probable heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine use, and also self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours and past 30 days. The data are consistent with other studies — there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 2 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 just under three quarters for heroin, and four out of five for methylamphetamine 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. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methylamphetamine use and urine results has remained

consistent over previous years. However, there appears to be a gradual increase in the non-reporting of heroin use in the past 30 days amongst police detainees. In 2001, 21 per cent of the detainees who tested positive to heroin failed to report their recent use of heroin, in 2002 it was 23 per cent, 27 per cent in 2003, and in the most recent year, 2004, 30 per cent failed to report their heroin use.

There are a variety of reasons which could explain non-reporting by those testing positive. 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 10: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use, 2004

	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Urinalysis result		Urinalysis result		Urinalysis result	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Self-reported use past 48 hours	53	2	56	3	34	<1
Self-reported use past 30 days	70	5	81	18	57	3
Total (n)	(425)	(2,615)	(921)	(2,118)	(35)	(3,005)

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Most serious offence

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.

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 four 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 (see Table 11). 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 11: Representatives of the DUMA 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 aspect of DUMA is the dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results. 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 in law enforcement who are tasked with tackling local crime issues are best equipped with the most up to date DUMA data for their area to address the problems. The AIC DUMA team also produces a quarterly newsletter that is distributed to key stakeholders, site managers and data collectors. The newsletter highlights key events and important dates, a snapshot analysis of one jurisdiction per quarter, as well as other information of interest to those involved in some way with DUMA.

A platform for further research

DUMA provides an important platform for more in-depth research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at the local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These have included 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. DUMA also has the potential to assist in the evaluation of public health interventions in the longer term. Overall, trends and issues highlighted via the DUMA data can be used to inform policy and program development, complementing and enhancing the approaches taken by key law enforcement. It can also be used to inform appropriate mental health responses. For example the mental health addendum (which has not previously been run by DUMA) is highlighted within this report.

Data usage

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. Data can be used to argue for policy shifts 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 and can inform policy-making in the realms of housing, treatment, policing, courts and correctional institutions, to name a few. DUMA data is also increasingly being used in reports produced by other agencies. Links to published material can be found at the AIC's website *www.aic.gov.au*.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data

- Australian Broadcasting Corporation
- Australian Crime Commission
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian National Council on Drugs
- Crime and Misconduct Commission - Queensland
- Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
- Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs
- Courier Mail
- State and Territory Police Services
- New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
- Australian Associated Press
- Australian Customs Service
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre
- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
- Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Qld Treasury
- South Australian Justice Portfolio
- NSW Department of Health
- University of New South Wales
- South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research

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.

In the 2003 Annual Report, it was noted that a number of changes had been made in the reporting of the urine data. Specifically, previous annual reports only 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 however, 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. In reporting the urine results, the confirmatory results for opiates and amphetamines are used providing separate estimates for heroin, codeine, methamphetamines and MDMA. Any comparison with previous reports must take these changes into consideration.

2004 DUMA findings

ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 142,168

	Age of detainees (%)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults	643	76	156	127	106	178
Males	514	12	24	21	18	26
Females	129	12	25	16	12	34

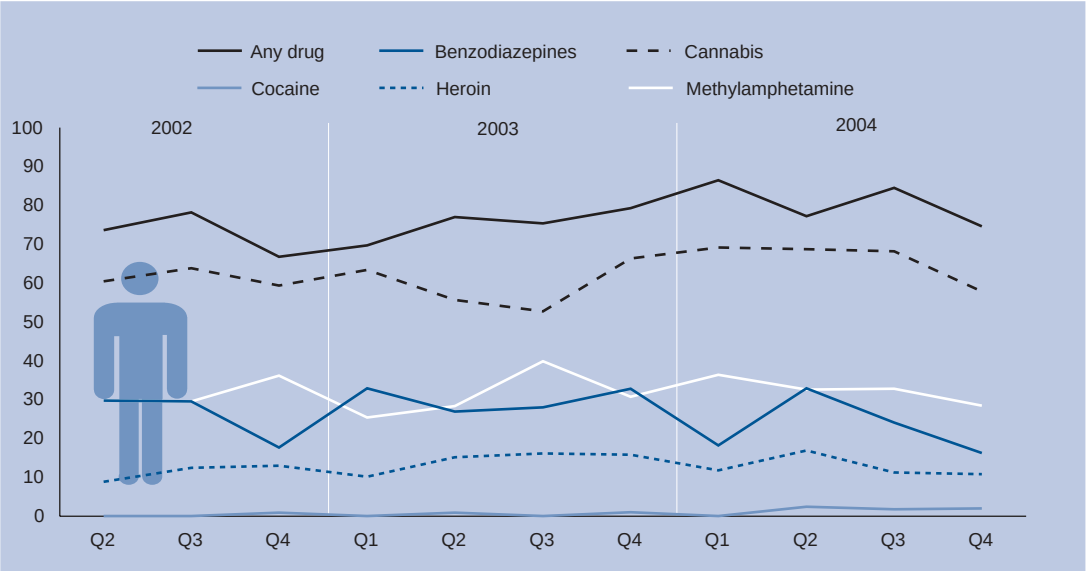
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	81	81	88	79	84	74
	83	85	84	92	69	84
Benzodiazepines	22	6	15	32	33	23
	38	38	20	50	54	42
Cannabis	66	72	80	63	62	54
	52	54	60	75	46	39
Cocaine	1	2	2	1	0	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	12	9	7	21	19	8
	14	15	16	17	23	6
Methylamphetamine	33	13	31	38	39	35
	40	31	44	33	31	48
Multiple drugs	37	19	34	47	47	35
	50	38	44	75	62	45
Any drug other than cannabis	48	28	38	58	61	51
	67	62	56	75	62	77
Total males (n)		54	97	81	74	105
Total females (n)		13	25	12	13	31

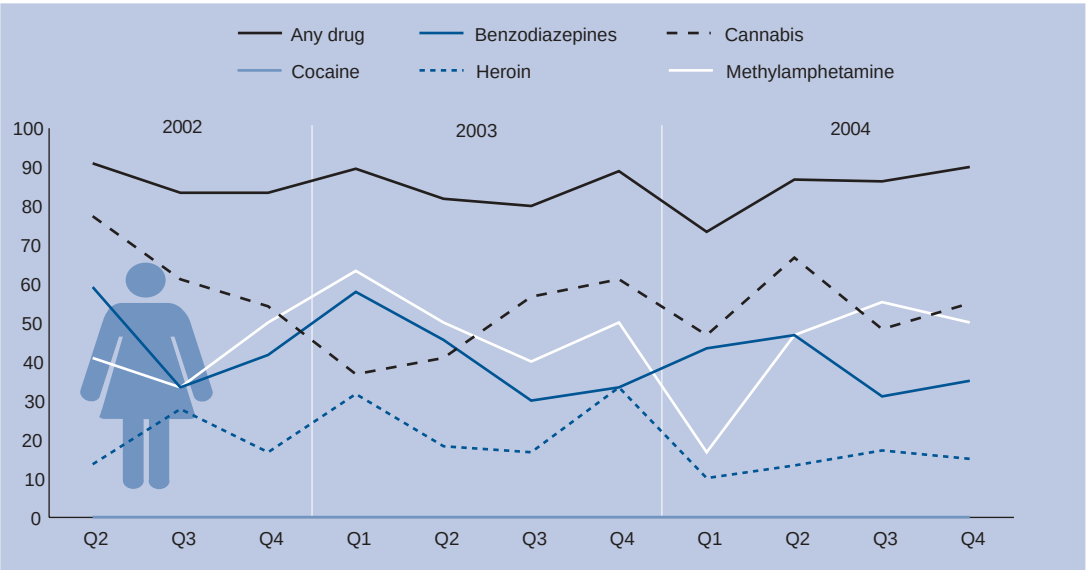
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002-2004 [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 2002-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**104**	**25**	**61**	**4**	**15**	**28**	**76**	**44**
Robbery	27	31	52	0	30	52	81	67
Aggravated assault	9	11	67	0	0	0	78	11
Common assault	42	22	64	2	10	19	76	36
Other violent	26	27	62	12	15	27	69	46
Property	**128**	**27**	**67**	**1**	**15**	**37**	**87**	**59**
Fraud	23	22	65	4	4	30	74	48
Car theft	19	26	74	0	26	58	100	79
Theft	68	29	63	0	16	31	87	59
Other property	18	22	78	0	11	44	89	50
Drugs	**13**	**15**	**38**	**8**	**15**	**46**	**69**	**54**
Produce/supply drugs	11	9	36	9	18	36	64	45
Possess/use drugs	2	50	50	0	0	100	100	100
Breaches	**61**	**25**	**70**	**0**	**13**	**43**	**85**	**54**
Breach of bail	32	26	66	0	13	50	88	59
Breach of order	9	33	44	0	11	22	67	44
Warrant	20	20	90	0	15	40	90	50
Traffic	**38**	**8**	**71**	**0**	**5**	**32**	**79**	**37**
Drink driving	**10**	**10**	**50**	**0**	**10**	**20**	**60**	**30**
Disorder	**37**	**14**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**24**	**86**	**32**
Other	**20**	**30**	**65**	**0**	**10**	**15**	**70**	**40**
Total		22	66	1	12	33	81	48
Total (n)	411	91	271	6	51	134	333	198

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	41	30
Year 11 or 12	18	22
TAFE/university not completed	13	19
Completed TAFE	23	23
Completed university	5	5

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	45	49
Someone else's place	42	41
Shelter or emergency	4	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	1
Treatment facility	0	2
No fixed residence	<1	1
Other	7	5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	23	9
Part-time/odd jobs	24	16
Welfare/government benefit	73	89
Family/friends	24	25
Sex work	1	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10	9
Shoplifting	10	16
Other income-generating crime	13	10

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	62	67	23	14
Benzodiazepines	60	71	25	17
Cannabis	62	58	23	12
Heroin	60	100	33	31
Methylamphetamine	68	69	31	13
Multiple drugs	64	70	29	17
Any drug other than cannabis	65	72	29	16
Total	59	63	20	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	8	13	55	59	52	47
Benzodiazepines	9	12	63	68	46	38
Cannabis	7	10	54	60	54	46
Heroin	17	23	60	92	58	54
Methylamphetamine	9	17	71	60	57	61
Multiple drugs	8	18	65	70	52	49
Any drug other than cannabis	9	15	64	62	50	48
Total	7	12	47	52	47	45

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	11	7	11	13	16	10
	13	19	22	5	19	7
Cannabis	64	70	77	67	63	47
	58	69	66	62	38	55
Cocaine	4	5	4	8	3	2
	2	13	0	0	0	2
Ecstasy	9	20	13	10	6	2
	9	19	9	10	13	5
Heroin	11	13	8	14	16	7
	12	25	13	10	19	7
Hallucinogens/LSD	1	5	2	1	0	0
	1	6	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	40	35	38	42	50	35
	47	44	66	48	38	36
Street methadone	3	7	0	5	6	2
	2	6	0	0	0	2
	Total males (n)	60	123	104	90	134
	Total females (n)	16	32	21	16	44

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	179	19	56	18
Cannabis	482	15	119	15
Cocaine	212	21	61	21
Ecstasy	254	23	69	21
Heroin	224	20	64	18
Hallucinogens/LSD	297	17	68	18
Methylamphetamine	386	20	104	20
Street methadone	82	24	28	22

*Rounded to years of age

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	36	19	20	16	15	18
Cannabis	267	14	16	56	14	17
Cocaine	12	21	24	1	17	17
Ecstasy	25	21	22	6	21	22
Heroin	53	19	21	17	16	18
Hallucinogens/LSD	11	15	16	0	-	-
Methylamphetamine	163	18	22	45	18	22
Street methadone	8	28	29	5	26	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 2004 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	229	56	59	54
Ever been in treatment	103	25	22	20
Treatment in 2004	17	4	5	5
Currently in treatment	63	15	23	21
Total	412	100	109	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	17	4	7	7

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

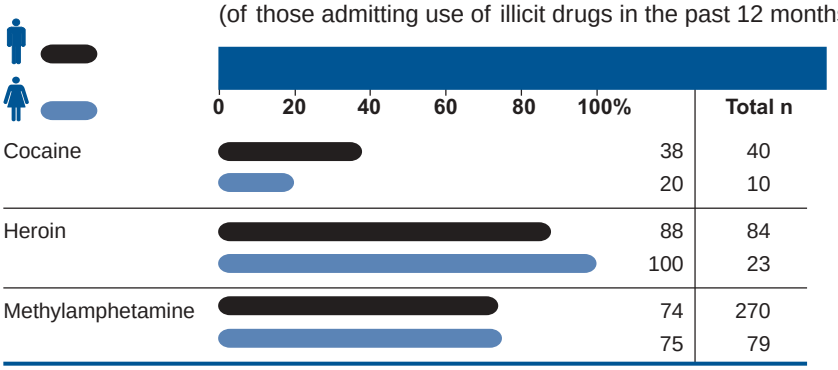
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	10	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	5	8	0	0
Voluntary/other	52	83	22	100
Total	63	100	22	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	3	3	1	4
Police diversion scheme	0	0	1	4
Other legal order	30	25	1	4
Voluntary/other	87	73	24	89
Total	120	100	27	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

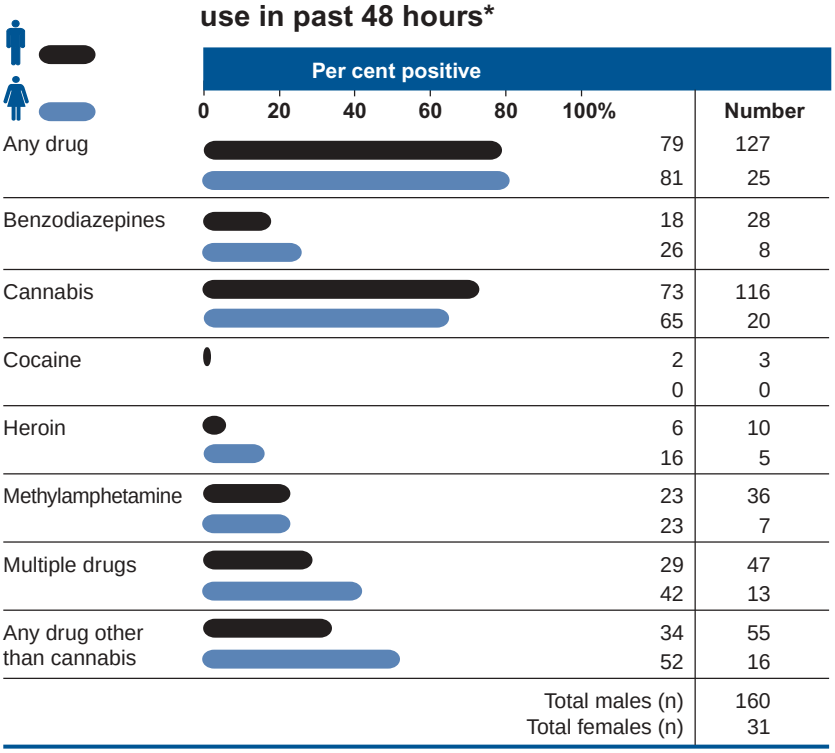
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		76	156	127	106	178	643
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	37	40	41	28	38	37
	Females	19	34	38	31	30	31
Past 30 days (b)	Males	55	57	56	46	46	52
	Females	31	44	57	50	41	44

(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 2004 [computer file]

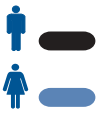
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*



* 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 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	46	61
	35	7
Property	24	37
	24	12
Drugs	12	2
	40	2
Drink driving	83	10
	50	2
Traffic	25	12
	21	3
Disorder	60	28
	57	8
Breaches	40	30
	25	4
Other	42	11
	33	2
	Total males (n)	514
	Total females (n)	129

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	280	58	77	62
Less than once a week	113	23	31	25
Once or twice a week	59	12	8	7
Three times a week or more	35	7	8	7
Total	487	100	124	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	353	63	93	74	47	76
Males	316	17	26	20	14	23
Females	37	22	32	27	8	11

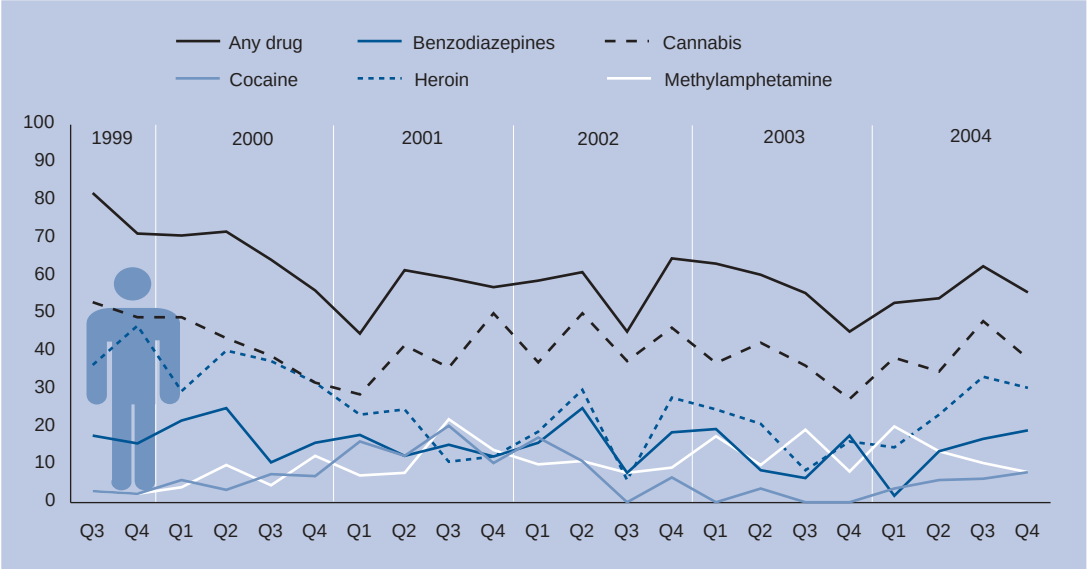
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	56	51	62	61	54	49
	70	50	86	100	33	67
Benzodiazepines	13	3	10	15	14	20
	32	17	43	100	0	0
Cannabis	39	46	45	37	32	35
	30	33	29	25	33	33
Cocaine	6	3	5	4	11	8
	13	0	14	50	0	0
Heroin	25	11	29	35	32	18
	48	50	71	50	0	33
Methylamphetamine	13	11	9	20	14	12
	13	0	14	50	0	0
Multiple drugs	28	20	26	30	29	31
	39	33	43	100	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	39	26	40	48	43	39
	57	50	71	100	0	33
Total males (n)		35	58	46	28	51
Total females (n)		6	7	4	3	3

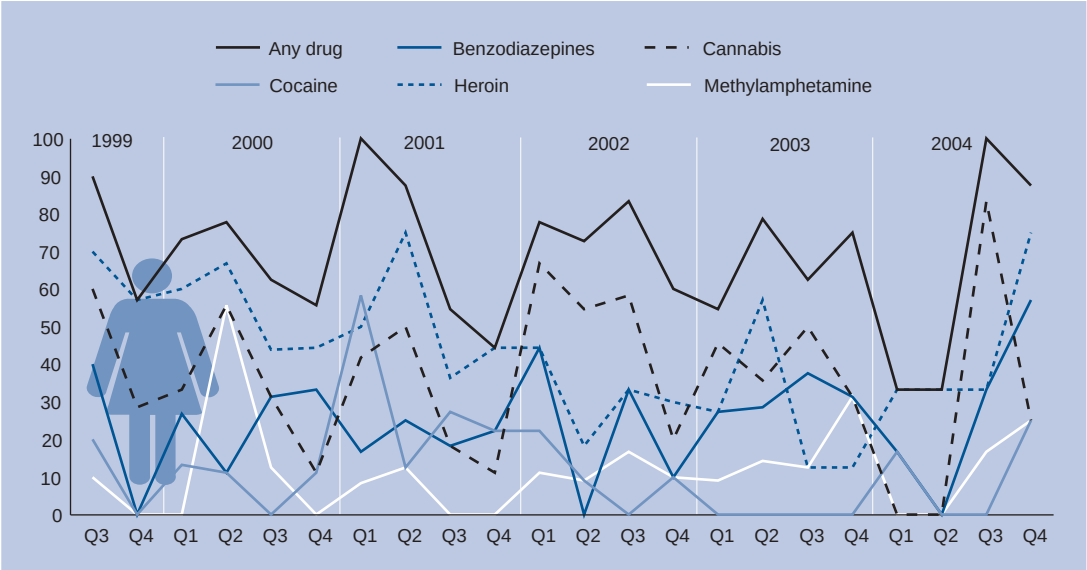
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2004 [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 1999-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**61**	**10**	**31**	**5**	**13**	**13**	**41**	**30**
Robbery	9	11	44	11	33	0	44	33
Aggravated assault	16	6	13	6	0	6	19	13
Common assault	25	8	32	0	8	12	36	24
Other violent	11	18	45	9	27	36	82	64
Property	**45**	**22**	**53**	**7**	**56**	**18**	**78**	**64**
Fraud	9	0	56	11	22	11	56	33
Car theft	3	0	67	0	67	33	100	67
Theft	19	26	47	11	58	26	84	74
Other property	14	36	57	0	71	7	79	71
Drugs	**23**	**17**	**61**	**17**	**30**	**26**	**87**	**65**
Produce/supply drugs	6	0	33	17	33	33	67	67
Possess/use drugs	17	24	71	18	29	24	94	65
Breaches	**11**	**45**	**36**	**0**	**36**	**9**	**64**	**55**
Breach of bail	4	75	75	0	50	25	100	75
Breach of order	5	40	20	0	20	0	40	40
Warrant	2	0	0	0	50	0	50	50
Traffic	**30**	**0**	**43**	**7**	**20**	**10**	**60**	**33**
Drink driving	**30**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**33**	**10**
Disorder	**4**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**
Other	**6**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**17**	**33**	**17**
Total		12	40	6	25	13	56	39
Total (n)	210	25	84	12	52	28	118	82

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	48	51
Year 11 or 12	22	19
TAFE/university not completed	12	14
Completed TAFE	13	11
Completed university	6	5

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	45	50
Someone else's place	52	44
Shelter or emergency	1	3
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	<1	0
Other	1	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	43	14
Part-time/odd jobs	27	14
Welfare/government benefit	39	81
Family/friends	28	42
Sex work	1	8
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	5	3
Shoplifting	5	11
Other income-generating crime	6	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	51	60	15	13
Benzodiazepines	50	71	18	14
Cannabis	51	33	12	0
Heroin	57	64	22	18
Methylamphetamine	57	67	18	0
Multiple drugs	54	67	18	22
Any drug other than cannabis	54	69	21	15
Total	38	55	11	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	6	7	45	73	22	27
Benzodiazepines	5	14	64	86	14	14
Cannabis	6	0	48	67	25	0
Heroin	11	9	48	73	23	36
Methylamphetamine	4	0	43	100	13	0
Multiple drugs	6	11	52	78	19	11
Any drug other than cannabis	7	8	49	77	20	31
Total	4	5	30	55	16	27

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	4	4	7	2	2	4
	5	13	0	10	0	0
Cannabis	43	33	56	44	48	31
	35	63	42	10	33	25
Cocaine	8	9	10	2	16	4
	11	25	8	10	0	0
Ecstasy	8	11	15	9	2	1
	3	13	0	0	0	0
Heroin	20	7	30	28	23	11
	38	50	50	30	0	25
Hallucinogens/LSD	<1	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	13	11	19	13	18	7
	11	13	8	20	0	0
Street methadone	2	2	4	2	0	0
	3	13	0	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	55	81	64	44	72
	Total females (n)	8	12	10	3	4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	39	19	8	19
Cannabis	214	16	30	16
Cocaine	123	21	18	20
Ecstasy	124	20	14	19
Heroin	107	20	20	17
Hallucinogens/LSD	63	18	10	16
Methylamphetamine	125	19	20	19
Street methadone	29	23	6	21

* Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	6	20	22	2	16	17
Cannabis	91	15	17	11	14	17
Cocaine	16	20	22	5	19	21
Ecstasy	19	20	22	0	-	-
Heroin	46	19	20	12	17	18
Hallucinogens/LSD	0	-	-	0	-	-
Methylamphetamine	25	18	22	4	19	21
Street methadone	4	23	24	1	17	21

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

** Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	114	64	7	30
Ever been in treatment	30	17	4	17
Treatment in 2004	7	4	3	13
Currently in treatment	26	15	9	39
Total	177	100	23	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	23	13	8	35

(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 2004 [computer file]

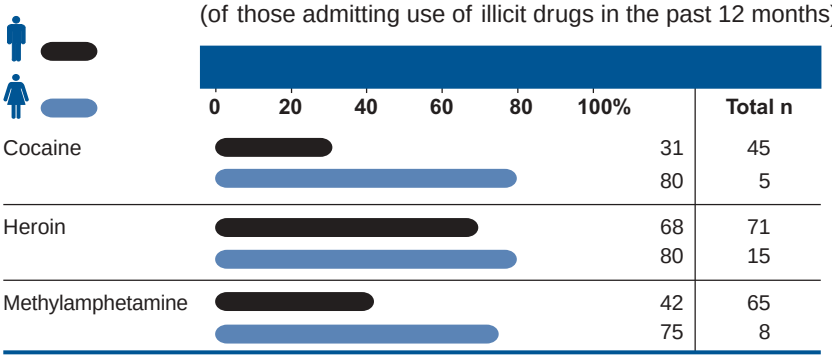
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	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	12	0	0
Voluntary/other	23	88	9	100
Total	26	100	9	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	1	3	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	22	0	0
Voluntary/other	27	75	7	100
Total	36	100	7	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

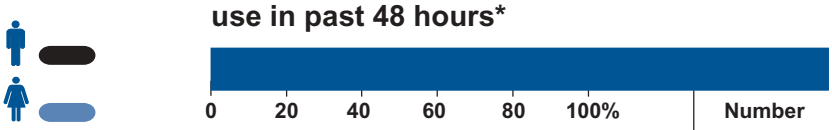
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		63	93	74	47	76	353
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	22	17	22	23	26	22
	Females	13	17	10	0	50	16
Past 30 days (b)	Males	36	38	36	39	31	36
	Females	25	25	10	33	50	24

(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 2004 [computer file]

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

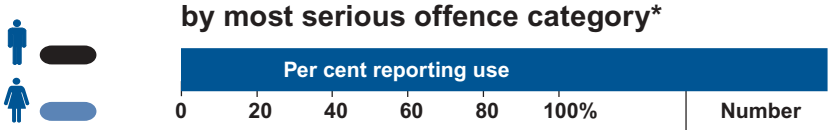


		Number
Any drug	40	19
	67	2
Benzodiazepines	2	1
	0	0
Cannabis	38	18
	33	1
Cocaine	0	0
	0	0
Heroin	4	2
	33	1
Methylamphetamine	10	5
	0	0
Multiple drugs	13	6
	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	15	7
	33	1
	Total males (n)	48
	Total females (n)	3

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use	Number
Violent	23	18
	22	2
Property	10	7
	0	0
Drugs	3	1
	0	0
Drink driving	67	30
	100	2
Traffic	14	6
	0	0
Disorder	18	2
	33	1
Breaches	11	2
	100	1
Other	10	1
	0	0
	Total males (n)	304
	Total females (n)	35

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	165	59	24	67
Less than once a week	38	14	6	17
Once or twice a week	52	19	5	14
Three times a week or more	23	8	1	3
Total	278	100	36	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Per cent	4	6	10	8	35	37	100
Number	2	3	5	4	17	18	49

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Males	39	80
Females	10	20

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	43	16
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Cannabis	38	14
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	19	7
Multiple drugs	14	5
Any drug other than cannabis	19	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	1	2
Used drugs prior to arrest	8	17
Arrested in past 12 months	32	68
In prison in past 12 months	3	6
Ever sold drugs	10	22

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	**n**	**%**
Still at school	14	29
Year 10 or less	27	55
Year 11 or 12	3	6
TAFE not completed	4	8
Completed TAFE	1	2

Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**n**	**%**
Private house/apartment	0	0
Someone else's place	42	86
Shelter or emergency	2	4
Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Treatment facility	1	2
No fixed residence	1	2
Other	3	6

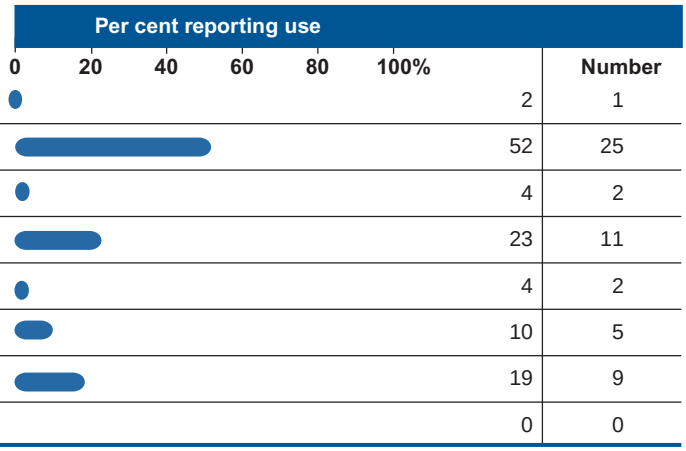
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Violent	23	49
Property	8	17
Drugs	2	4
Traffic	3	6
Disorder	3	6
Breaches	6	13
Other	2	4
Total	47	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	2
Cannabis	4	0	3	5	2	9	5	3	0	13	31
Cocaine	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	16	10
Ecstasy	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	6	4	15	18
Hallucinogens/LSD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	15	3
Heroin	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	14	5
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	6	2	15	17
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees

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

	Number	Per cent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	24	89
Ever been in treatment	1	4
Treatment in 2004	2	7
Currently in treatment	0	0
Total	27	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment, juvenile detainees

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

	Number	Per cent
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004		
Drug court requirement	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0
Other legal order	2	67
Voluntary/other	1	33
Total	3	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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)	18	69
Per cent reported use in the past 30 days (b)	22	85
	Number	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol (c)	41	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 2004 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit 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	10	48
Per cent tested positive to heroin	0	0
Per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine	7	33

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	707	111	162	138	109	187
Males	594	16	23	19	15	27
Females	113	15	20	20	19	26

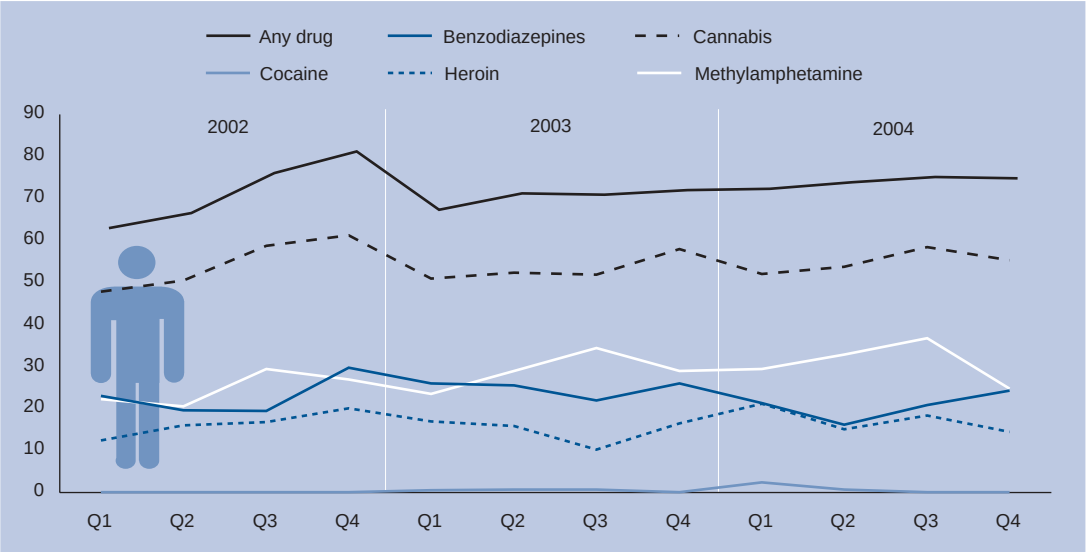
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive	Per cent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	74	82	84	87	75	50
	83	69	86	100	85	72
Benzodiazepines	20	7	24	31	21	17
	39	19	38	43	45	41
Cannabis	55	74	64	61	57	29
	49	56	43	70	55	28
Cocaine	1	0	1	0	1	1
	1	0	5	0	0	0
Heroin	17	9	17	28	17	13
	22	25	33	22	30	7
Methylamphetamine	31	17	41	46	28	19
	47	13	57	70	53	38
Multiple drugs	36	20	45	56	36	21
	48	31	43	70	60	34
Any drug other than cannabis	49	27	60	69	49	35
	70	38	67	91	75	69
Total males (n)		89	135	114	83	154
Total females (n)		16	21	23	20	29

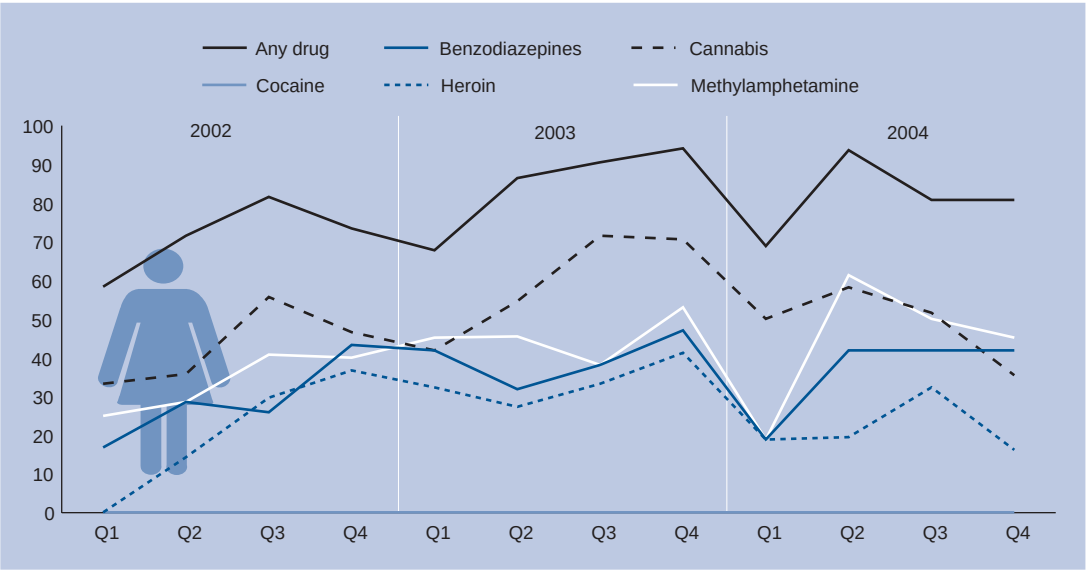
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002-2004 [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 2002-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**160**	**18**	**51**	**0**	**10**	**19**	**59**	**33**
Robbery	35	24	69	0	11	34	86	54
Aggravated assault	51	14	49	0	10	2	53	20
Common assault	21	33	67	0	10	43	76	52
Other violent	53	11	34	0	9	17	42	23
Property	**204**	**23**	**54**	**1**	**27**	**43**	**83**	**64**
Fraud	81	20	41	0	25	35	73	54
Car theft	24	29	63	0	29	42	92	71
Theft	49	27	69	2	35	49	94	78
Other property	50	22	56	4	22	50	84	62
Drugs	**64**	**22**	**66**	**2**	**14**	**36**	**88**	**58**
Produce/supply drugs	28	11	50	0	18	29	79	46
Possess/use drugs	36	31	78	3	11	42	94	67
Breaches	**73**	**21**	**63**	**0**	**16**	**27**	**79**	**47**
Breach of bail	26	19	62	0	19	31	81	46
Breach of order	31	19	71	0	13	26	81	42
Warrant	16	25	50	0	19	25	75	56
Traffic	**17**	**6**	**35**	**0**	**12**	**35**	**65**	**41**
Drink driving	**16**	**6**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**75**	**19**
Disorder	**22**	**23**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**55**	**36**
Other	**13**	**23**	**38**	**0**	**23**	**15**	**54**	**38**
Total		20	54	1	17	31	74	49
Total (n)	569	114	310	4	97	174	420	276

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	50	49
Year 11 or 12	19	20
TAFE/university not completed	10	13
Completed TAFE	16	10
Completed university	4	8

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	49	50
Someone else's place	42	43
Shelter or emergency	1	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	0
Treatment facility	<1	1
No fixed residence	0	0
Other	7	6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	33	12
Part-time/odd jobs	22	12
Welfare/government benefit	57	81
Family/friends	30	24
Sex work	1	9
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	16	19
Shoplifting	8	16
Other income-generating crime	13	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	71	23	21
Benzodiazepines	66	64	26	17
Cannabis	69	71	22	15
Heroin	70	86	30	29
Methylamphetamine	70	81	32	27
Multiple drugs	70	77	29	21
Any drug other than cannabis	67	73	28	24
Total	60	64	19	18

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	23	20	62	77	50	46
Benzodiazepines	31	13	69	77	54	41
Cannabis	20	21	59	71	51	54
Heroin	40	14	80	86	54	50
Methylamphetamine	28	26	75	83	63	49
Multiple drugs	28	21	72	79	59	53
Any drug other than cannabis	27	18	71	79	54	45
Total	18	17	51	66	43	39

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	2	10	17	10	3
	13	12	17	17	24	0
Cannabis	59	73	68	67	61	34
	53	50	52	78	52	34
Cocaine	4	5	4	6	1	2
	3	0	4	0	5	3
Ecstasy	11	22	17	10	7	1
	10	6	13	17	14	0
Heroin	20	15	20	37	19	10
	28	29	48	22	33	14
Hallucinogens/LSD	1	2	2	1	0	1
	1	0	4	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	38	35	47	51	40	20
	56	41	61	83	52	41
Street methadone	2	1	1	3	2	1
	5	6	9	4	10	0
	Total males (n)	94	139	115	88	158
	Total females (n)	17	23	23	21	29

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	165	19	39	19
Cannabis	518	15	98	15
Cocaine	226	21	57	20
Ecstasy	292	22	51	22
Heroin	269	20	67	20
Hallucinogens/LSD	286	17	44	17
Methylamphetamine	399	19	89	19
Street methadone	82	23	20	24

*Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	54	18	19	15	19	21
Cannabis	351	14	16	61	14	17
Cocaine	20	19	21	4	20	23
Ecstasy	44	20	21	8	22	22
Heroin	130	19	20	35	19	20
Hallucinogens/LSD	11	17	18	1	12	12
Methylamphetamine	220	18	20	60	20	21
Street methadone	6	22	23	4	21	21

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

**Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	270	60	38	43
Ever been in treatment	96	21	20	23
Treatment in 2004	36	8	7	8
Currently in treatment	51	11	23	26
Total	453	100	88	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	76	17	14	16

(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 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment

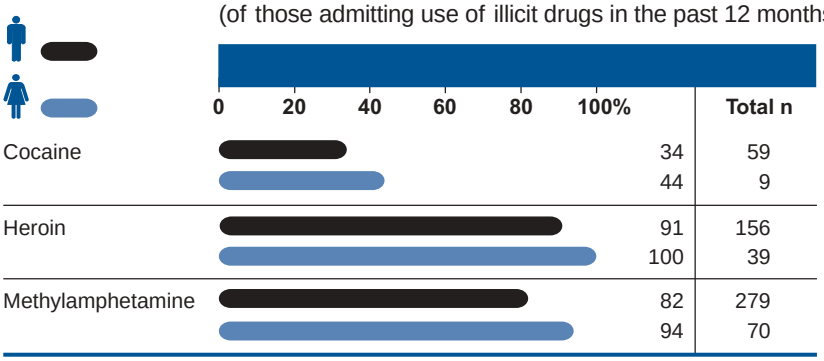
(for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	6	1	4
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	4	2	9
Voluntary/other	46	90	20	87
Total	51	100	23	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	7	5	3	11
Police diversion scheme	5	4	0	0
Other legal order	18	14	4	15
Voluntary/other	102	77	20	74
Total	132	100	27	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

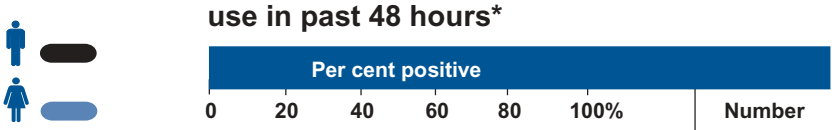
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		111	162	138	109	187	707
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	38	37	25	41	32	34
	Females	24	9	26	24	34	24
Past 30 days (b)	Males	68	59	43	55	45	53
	Females	41	39	61	52	45	48

(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 2004 [computer file]

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

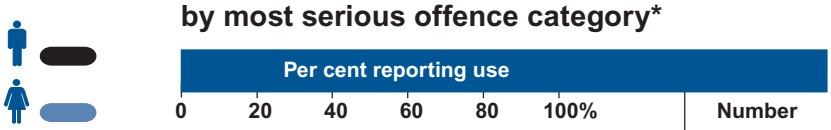


	Per cent positive	Number
Any drug	73	146
	85	22
Benzodiazepines	21	41
	54	14
Cannabis	63	125
	58	15
Cocaine	1	1
	0	0
Heroin	6	12
	15	4
Methylamphetamine	22	44
	42	11
Multiple drugs	30	60
	58	15
Any drug other than cannabis	38	76
	73	19
	Total males (n)	199
	Total females (n)	26

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use	Number
Violent	39	65
	13	2
Property	27	55
	26	16
Drugs	36	24
	13	1
Drink driving	59	10
	0	0
Traffic	22	4
	0	0
Disorder	41	9
	25	1
Breaches	34	26
	23	3
Other	50	7
	67	4
	Total males (n)	588
	Total females (n)	113

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	326	56	61	57
Less than once a week	101	17	20	19
Once or twice a week	107	18	14	13
Three times a week or more	47	8	12	11
Total	581	100	107	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	700	115	184	130	100	171
Males	582	16	26	19	15	24
Females	118	18	26	17	12	27

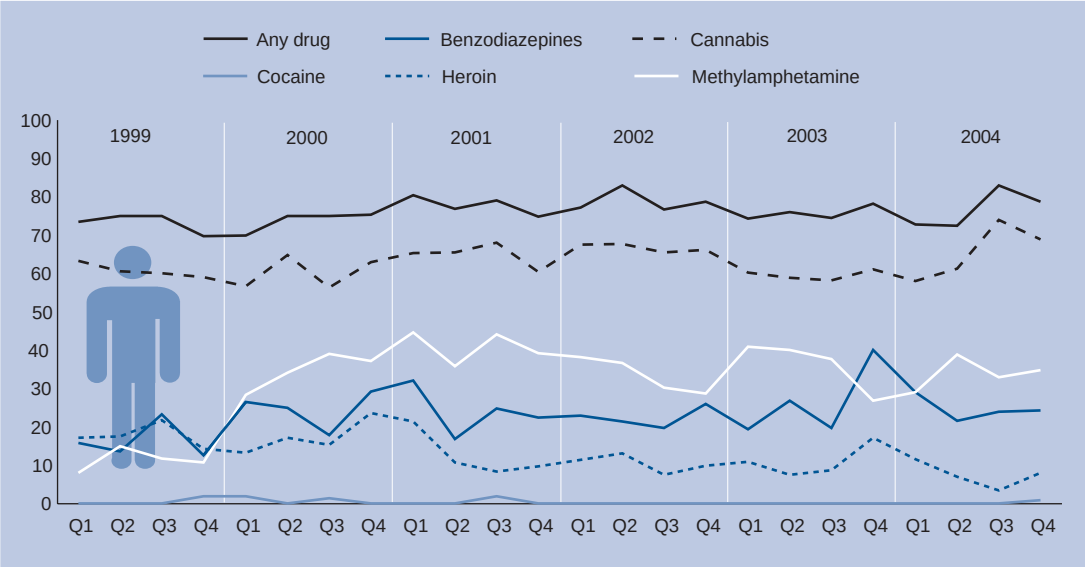
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	76	77	84	82	70	67
	78	83	79	86	83	65
Benzodiazepines	25	12	23	33	25	28
	32	18	46	29	58	17
Cannabis	65	69	75	71	59	50
	54	78	46	71	58	30
Cocaine	<1	0	0	0	2	0
	1	0	4	0	0	0
Heroin	8	1	7	13	13	6
	16	6	38	7	17	9
Methylamphetamine	34	28	43	36	39	25
	44	28	38	64	42	52
Multiple drugs	39	30	50	41	44	29
	49	33	58	64	67	35
Any drug other than cannabis	48	38	56	51	48	43
	63	39	71	71	83	57
	Total males (n)	74	103	87	64	109
	Total females (n)	18	24	14	12	23

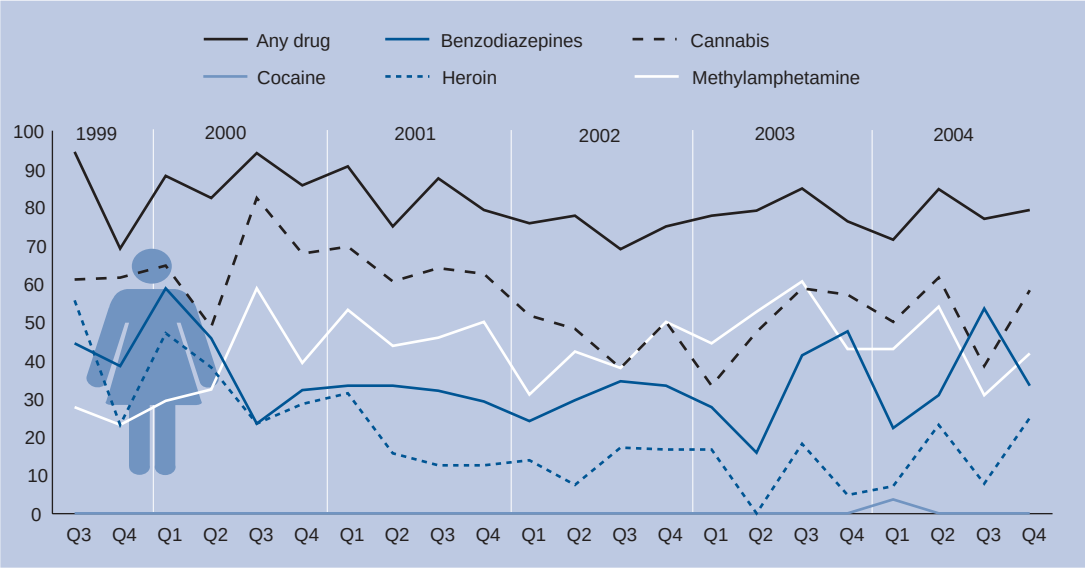
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2004 [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 1999-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**126**	**22**	**60**	**1**	**9**	**29**	**69**	**44**
Robbery	26	24	81	0	15	50	85	62
Aggravated assault	31	16	45	0	3	23	52	32
Common assault	33	18	52	0	6	15	61	36
Other violence	36	28	67	3	11	33	81	47
Property	**93**	**37**	**75**	**0**	**12**	**52**	**86**	**67**
Fraud	17	29	59	0	12	29	71	41
Car theft	12	42	100	0	33	58	100	75
Theft	49	43	71	0	10	53	86	71
Other property	15	20	87	0	0	67	93	73
Drugs	**22**	**27**	**77**	**0**	**14**	**64**	**95**	**73**
Produce/supply drugs	9	33	67	0	11	78	100	89
Possess/use drugs	13	23	85	0	15	54	92	62
Breaches	**90**	**26**	**76**	**0**	**6**	**32**	**84**	**47**
Breach of bail	27	37	67	0	7	26	78	48
Breach of order	26	27	85	0	4	38	92	54
Warrant	37	16	76	0	5	32	84	41
Traffic	**31**	**16**	**58**	**0**	**6**	**42**	**74**	**45**
Drink driving	**22**	**9**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**68**	**27**
Disorder	**34**	**15**	**47**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**56**	**18**
Other	**17**	**29**	**29**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**59**	**35**
Total		25	65	<1	8	34	76	48
Total (n)	435	107	282	1	34	148	331	207

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	53	50
Year 11 or 12	17	24
TAFE/university not completed	14	15
Completed TAFE	13	9
Completed university	4	3

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	45	42
Someone else's place	47	56
Shelter or emergency	1	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	<1	0
Other	5	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	27	4
Part-time/odd jobs	28	16
Welfare/government benefit	70	91
Family/friends	26	40
Sex work	1	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	12	9
Shoplifting	8	16
Other income-generating crime	12	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	61	69	23	30
Benzodiazepines	63	69	26	41
Cannabis	62	71	23	31
Heroin	50	80	21	40
Methylamphetamine	63	62	32	35
Multiple drugs	64	66	28	36
Any drug other than cannabis	61	66	27	32
Total	57	66	20	26

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	13	54	51	51	39
Benzodiazepines	10	10	59	62	51	52
Cannabis	11	11	55	47	51	40
Heroin	16	13	66	60	50	47
Methylamphetamine	12	18	60	53	53	43
Multiple drugs	12	9	62	56	53	42
Any drug other than cannabis	10	14	58	56	52	39
Total	8	10	45	44	44	37

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	5	13	5	7	6
	14	5	16	21	21	9
Cannabis	66	76	74	72	56	52
	56	81	52	68	64	31
Cocaine	2	1	4	5	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	9	10	16	10	3	5
	4	0	3	11	0	6
Heroin	10	0	16	11	14	9
	16	10	26	15	29	6
Hallucinogens/LSD	1	2	2	1	0	0
	1	5	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	44	38	54	46	47	34
	49	57	45	65	43	41
Street methadone	1	0	3	0	2	0
	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Total males (n)	94	153	110	86	139
	Total females (n)	21	31	20	14	32

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	142	18	33	20
Cannabis	521	15	100	14
Cocaine	194	21	32	21
Ecstasy	285	21	50	22
Heroin	239	20	49	19
Hallucinogens/LSD	277	17	39	17
Methylamphetamine	418	18	88	20
Street methadone	68	23	10	20

*Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	39	18	19	7	20	21
Cannabis	296	14	16	48	14	17
Cocaine	6	16	19	2	21	22
Ecstasy	27	18	20	0	-	-
Heroin	63	18	19	19	20	21
Hallucinogens/LSD	5	14	15	1	14	21
Methylamphetamine	191	18	19	46	20	22
Street methadone	5	28	30	1	18	28

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	232	51	48	52
Ever been in treatment	140	31	15	16
Treatment in 2004	39	9	10	11
Currently in treatment	48	11	19	21
Total	459	100	92	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	51	11	13	14

(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 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment

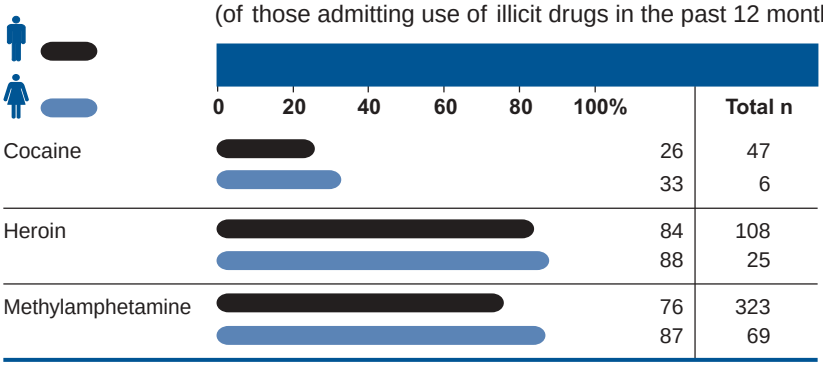
(for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	6	0	0
Police diversion scheme	1	2	0	0
Other legal order	7	15	3	16
Voluntary/other	37	77	16	84
Total	48	100	19	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	25	14	1	4
Police diversion scheme	6	3	0	0
Other legal order	40	23	7	28
Voluntary/other	106	60	17	68
Total	177	100	25	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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		115	184	130	100	171	700
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	52	38	38	40	45	42
	Females	43	19	35	29	44	34
Past 30 days (b)	Males	73	58	58	50	59	59
	Females	67	45	50	36	59	53

(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 2004 [computer file]

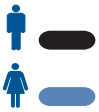
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

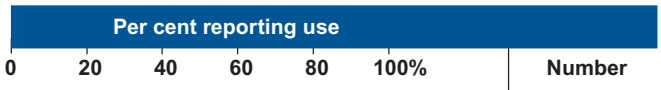
	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	75	144
	69	20
Benzodiazepines	22	42
	21	6
Cannabis	62	119
	48	14
Cocaine	1	1
	3	1
Heroin	3	6
	7	2
Methylamphetamine	24	45
	35	10
Multiple drugs	30	57
	35	10
Any drug other than cannabis	40	77
	45	13
	Total males (n)	191
	Total females (n)	29

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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





	Per cent reporting use	Number
Violent	47	74
	46	10
Property	30	38
	17	8
Drugs	28	10
	22	2
Drink driving	84	26
	100	4
Traffic	31	14
	67	4
Disorder	52	23
	63	5
Breaches	40	48
	25	5
Other	63	12
	67	2
	Total males (n)	579
	Total females (n)	118

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	377	67	77	67
Less than once a week	102	18	17	15
Once or twice a week	61	11	17	15
Three times a week or more	25	4	4	4
Total	565	100	115	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	626	124	163	98	106	135
Males	540	20	27	16	16	21
Females	86	21	19	13	23	24

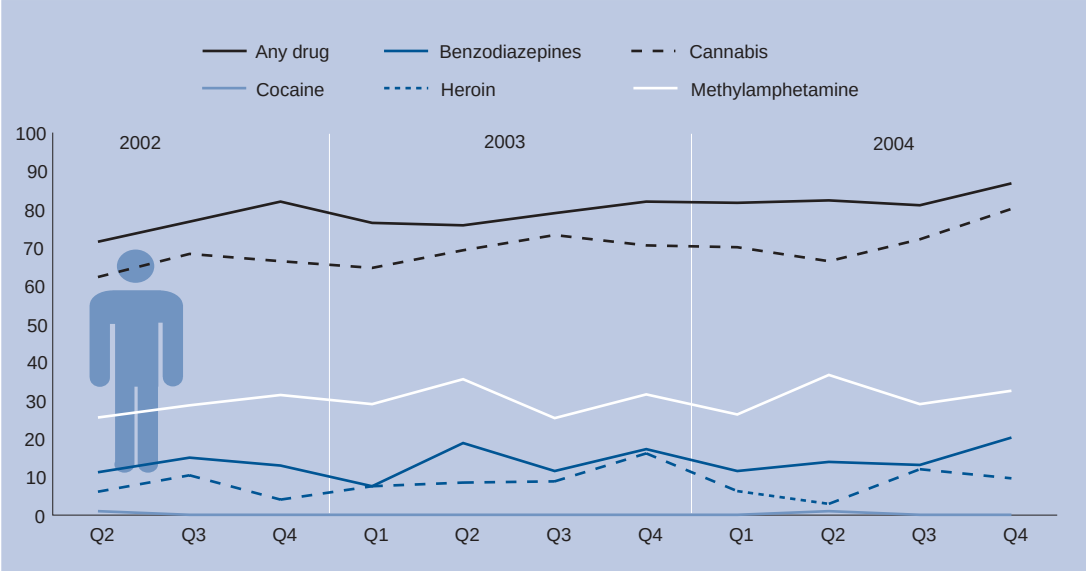
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	83	84	90	78	87	73
	85	100	90	57	69	94
Benzodiazepines	14	7	15	18	20	15
	29	29	20	14	25	47
Cannabis	72	74	82	68	72	61
	63	86	80	57	38	56
Cocaine	<1	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	8	13	5	6	6	7
	15	0	30	0	15	25
Methylamphetamine	31	17	27	38	43	36
	42	64	30	29	23	50
Multiple drugs	33	24	32	37	40	36
	48	79	50	43	23	44
Any drug other than cannabis	43	34	39	48	54	47
	70	93	60	43	54	81
Total males (n)		99	113	65	67	92
Total females (n)		14	10	7	13	16

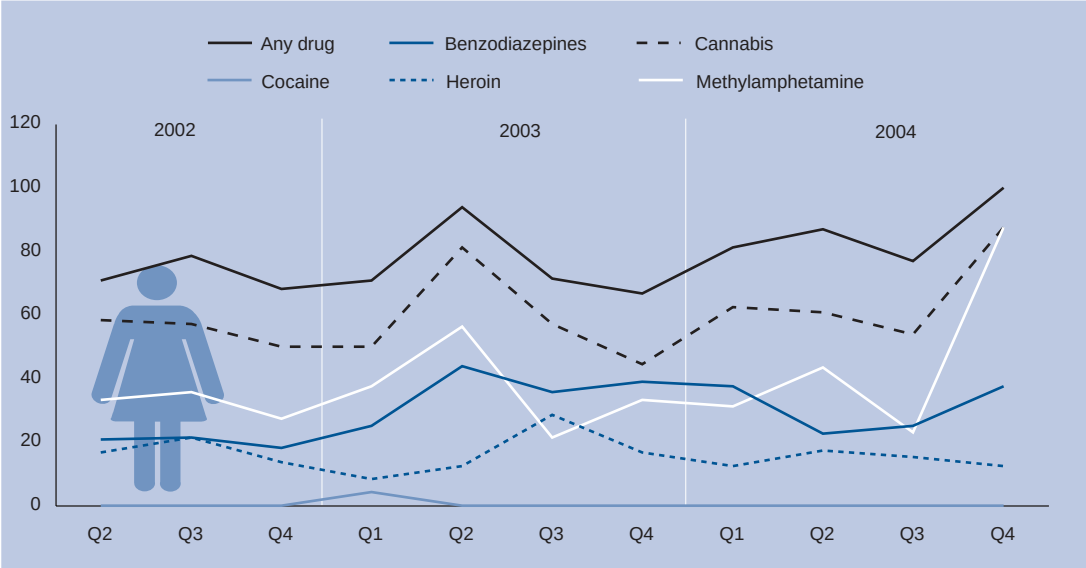
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2002-2004 [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 2002-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**118**	**16**	**64**	**0**	**12**	**28**	**77**	**44**
Robbery	31	16	68	0	23	26	77	52
Aggravated assault	10	30	70	0	100	20	70	30
Common assault	52	14	62	0	6	25	81	40
Other violent	25	16	64	0	12	40	72	48
Property	**107**	**22**	**79**	**0**	**7**	**46**	**91**	**56**
Fraud	18	17	67	0	0	39	83	50
Car theft	27	26	85	0	7	63	93	70
Theft	36	19	72	0	11	39	89	50
Other property	26	23	88	0	4	42	96	54
Drugs	**5**	**20**	**40**	**20**	**0**	**80**	**100**	**100**
Produce/supply drugs	4	25	50	25	0	75	100	100
Possess/use drugs	1	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Breaches	**69**	**16**	**74**	**0**	**7**	**23**	**83**	**39**
Breach of bail	31	23	65	0	10	23	77	45
Breach of order	12	17	83	0	0	33	92	50
Warrant	26	8	81	0	8	19	85	27
Traffic	**82**	**5**	**71**	**0**	**5**	**28**	**79**	**35**
Drink driving	**17**	**6**	**76**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**82**	**18**
Disorder	**26**	**12**	**85**	**0**	**12**	**15**	**92**	**31**
Other	**12**	**8**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**67**	**33**
Total		14	72	<1	8	31	83	43
Total (n)	436	63	314	1	33	134	361	188

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	50	44
Year 11 or 12	22	22
TAFE/university not completed	8	9
Completed TAFE	19	21
Completed university	2	4

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	48	73
Someone else's place	48	23
Shelter or emergency	1	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	<1	0
Other	3	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	23	9
Part-time/odd jobs	24	17
Welfare/government benefit	73	85
Family/friends	21	20
Sex work	1	1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	13	10
Shoplifting	7	5
Other income-generating crime	11	9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	62	23	16
Benzodiazepines	67	56	24	18
Cannabis	67	60	23	16
Heroin	67	71	27	22
Methylamphetamine	72	71	29	16
Multiple drugs	74	65	27	21
Any drug other than cannabis	69	66	26	19
Total	63	57	21	13

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	8	6	56	56	57	41
Benzodiazepines	10	6	75	75	56	31
Cannabis	7	8	56	50	56	44
Heroin	9	13	58	88	61	25
Methylamphetamine	12	9	66	50	64	48
Multiple drugs	11	11	67	59	60	48
Any drug other than cannabis	11	8	63	64	60	43
Total	7	5	49	51	51	38

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	6	4	5	9	7	8
	5	6	6	0	0	10
Cannabis	69	74	75	68	65	61
	55	76	56	36	50	52
Cocaine	3	1	2	5	2	4
	2	6	0	9	0	0
Ecstasy	6	10	5	10	5	2
	3	6	0	18	0	0
Heroin	7	12	5	8	7	4
	10	6	13	0	10	19
Hallucinogens/LSD	2	1	3	5	0	1
	1	6	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	38	27	33	49	45	42
	40	44	31	36	30	52
Street methadone	1	0	0	2	1	1
	1	0	6	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	106	147	87	86	114
	Total females (n)	18	16	11	20	21

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	151	18	17	15
Cannabis	513	14	77	15
Cocaine	161	20	24	21
Ecstasy	206	22	36	24
Heroin	177	20	33	20
Hallucinogens/LSD	292	17	39	17
Methylamphetamine	414	19	64	19
Street methadone	49	23	9	23

*Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	26	18	20	3	16	23
Cannabis	303	13	15	35	14	17
Cocaine	11	20	22	0	-	-
Ecstasy	15	20	21	1	16	17
Heroin	48	18	20	9	23	24
Hallucinogens/LSD	10	15	16	0	-	-
Methylamphetamine	152	19	21	27	18	22
Street methadone	2	18	18	0	-	-

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	295	65	47	71
Ever been in treatment	114	25	5	8
Treatment in 2004	17	4	3	5
Currently in treatment	26	6	11	17
Total	452	100	66	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	14	3	0	0

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment

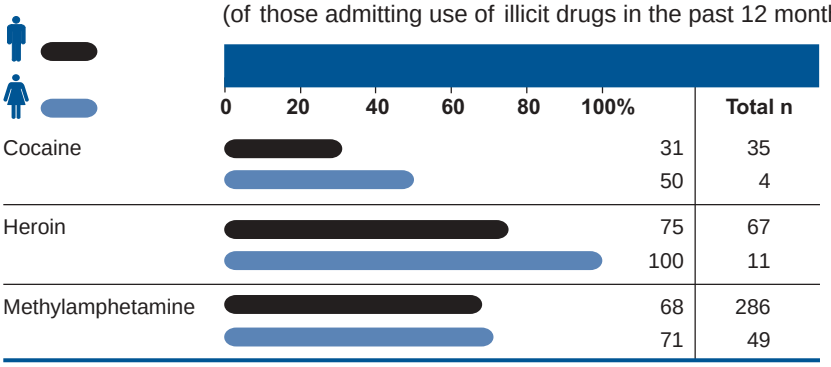
(for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	12	1	9
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	6	23	0	0
Voluntary/other	17	65	10	91
Total	26	100	11	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	4	3	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	38	29	1	13
Voluntary/other	89	68	7	88
Total	131	100	8	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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		124	163	98	106	135	626
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	34	42	32	34	37	36
	Females	17	25	27	15	24	21
Past 30 days (b)	Males	58	61	46	52	50	54
	Females	39	31	36	25	38	34

(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 2004 [computer file]

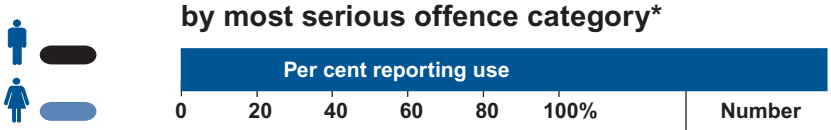
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	84	133
	77	10
Benzodiazepines	13	21
	23	3
Cannabis	77	121
	54	7
Cocaine	0	0
	0	0
Heroin	2	3
	8	1
Methylamphetamine	26	41
	23	3
Multiple drugs	27	43
	23	3
Any drug other than cannabis	35	55
	46	6
	Total males (n)	158
	Total females (n)	13

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use	Number
Violent	44	63
	15	2
Property	31	40
	17	5
Drugs	0	0
	0	0
Drink driving	67	14
	100	2
Traffic	29	29
	14	2
Disorder	39	14
	40	2
Breaches	34	29
	46	5
Other	40	6
	0	0
	Total males (n)	539
	Total females (n)	85

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	294	56	49	60
Less than once a week	131	25	27	33
Once or twice a week	71	14	4	5
Three times a week or more	28	5	2	2
Total	524	100	82	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	298	38	63	61	36	100
Males	250	12	22	22	11	34
Females	48	17	19	15	17	33

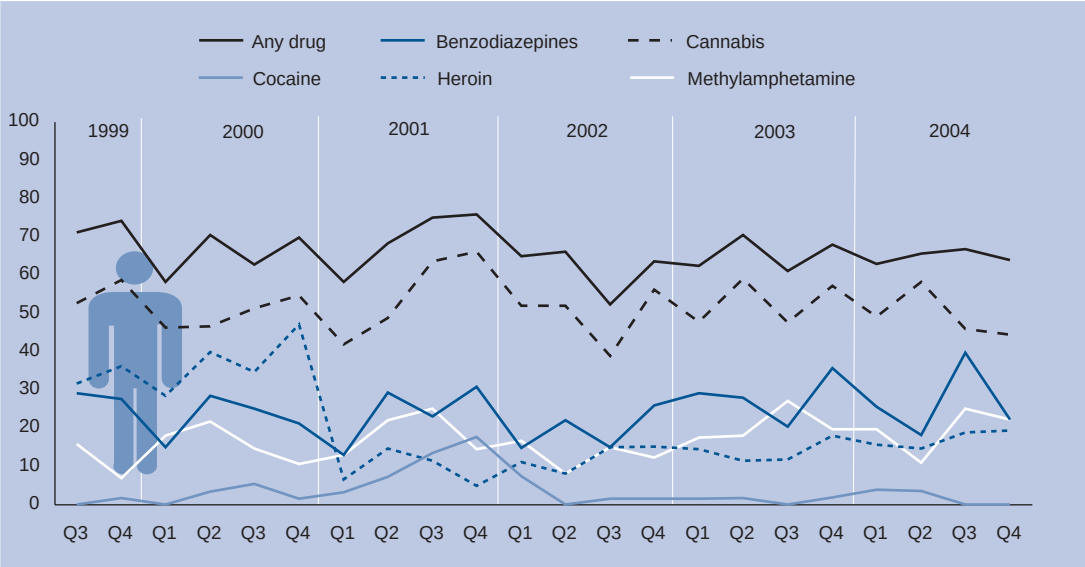
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65	62	74	68	78	54
	74	40	75	100	100	60
Benzodiazepines	26	10	26	32	30	27
	56	20	63	67	60	60
Cannabis	50	48	62	51	70	37
	59	40	75	83	60	40
Cocaine	2	0	0	5	4	1
	3	0	13	0	0	0
Heroin	17	10	18	24	13	16
	15	20	25	33	0	0
Methylamphetamine	19	10	15	16	30	21
	32	0	50	67	20	20
Multiple drugs	33	10	33	38	48	31
	53	20	63	83	40	50
Any drug other than cannabis	43	24	44	49	52	43
	65	20	63	100	80	60
	Total males (n)	21	39	37	23	30
	Total females (n)	5	8	6	5	6

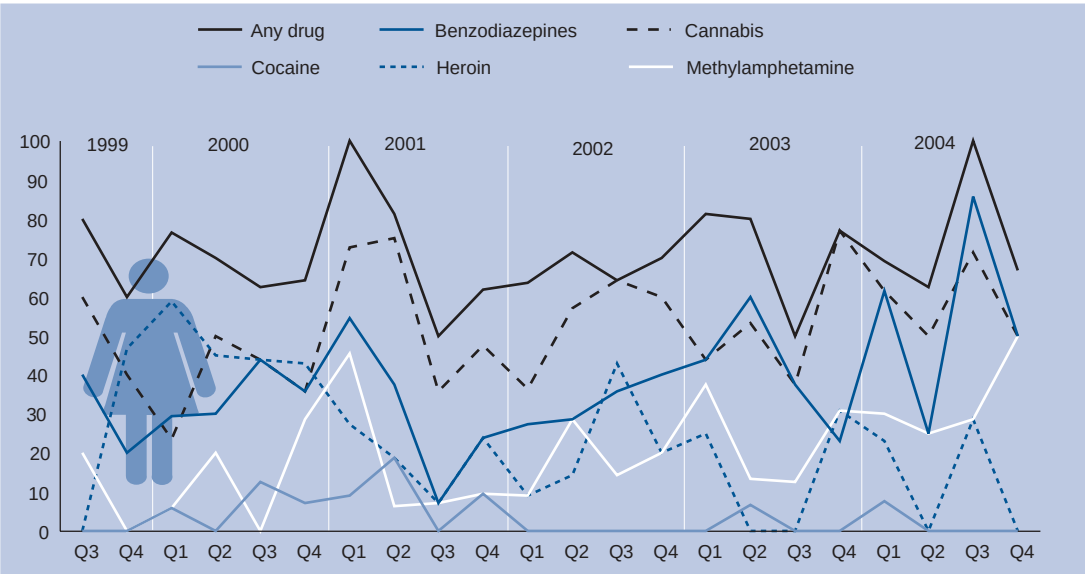
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2004 [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 1999-2004 [computer file]

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**42**	**17**	**31**	**2**	**12**	**17**	**40**	**26**
Robbery	9	44	33	11	44	44	78	67
Aggravated assault	5	20	40	0	0	20	40	40
Common assault	22	0	18	0	0	0	18	00
Other violent	6	33	67	0	17	33	67	50
Property	**70**	**49**	**60**	**1**	**29**	**14**	**79**	**61**
Fraud	11	27	45	0	9	9	55	36
Car theft	6	33	50	17	17	0	67	50
Theft	25	56	44	0	40	12	84	76
Other property	28	54	82	0	29	21	86	61
Drugs	**15**	**20**	**67**	**7**	**13**	**27**	**87**	**47**
Produce/supply drugs	7	14	43	14	14	14	71	43
Possess/use drugs	8	25	88	0	13	38	100	50
Breaches	**17**	**24**	**76**	**6**	**18**	**29**	**76**	**41**
Breach of bail	5	20	60	0	20	20	60	40
Breach of order	8	0	75	13	0	25	75	25
Warrant	4	75	100	0	50	50	100	75
Traffic	**14**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**64**	**29**
Drink driving	**17**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**6**	**18**	**53**	**24**
Disorder	**5**	**20**	**60**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**60**	**40**
Other	**4**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**50**	**50**
Total		27	52	2	17	19	66	43
Total (n)	184	49	95	4	32	35	121	80

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	58	67
Year 11 or 12	17	13
TAFE/university not completed	5	15
Completed TAFE	12	2
Completed university	7	4

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	59	42
Someone else's place	36	50
Shelter or emergency	1	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	6
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	0	2
Other	3	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	33	12
Part-time/odd jobs	28	12
Welfare/government benefit	51	79
Family/friends	31	24
Sex work	0	2
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	5	2
Shoplifting	5	7
Other income-generating crime	7	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	81	21	16
Benzodiazepines	71	73	34	21
Cannabis	59	88	21	20
Heroin	79	100	50	20
Methylamphetamine	59	80	31	27
Multiple drugs	67	86	35	22
Any drug other than cannabis	64	78	30	18
Total	52	60	18	12

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	10	46	52	35	43
Benzodiazepines	7	13	61	53	34	40
Cannabis	9	13	41	50	38	50
Heroin	17	33	59	100	31	33
Methylamphetamine	10	0	50	20	33	50
Multiple drugs	13	14	52	43	37	43
Any drug other than cannabis	13	11	55	50	32	39
Total	6	7	35	43	28	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	11	3	11	13	14	12
	21	25	33	29	0	19
Cannabis	50	53	63	54	64	35
	52	50	67	57	50	44
Cocaine	4	0	2	7	4	4
	6	13	11	14	0	0
Ecstasy	7	10	9	7	7	4
	8	13	11	0	13	6
Heroin	13	3	7	20	25	12
	13	38	11	29	0	0
Hallucinogens/LSD	1	0	2	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	24	17	25	11	36	30
	35	13	56	57	50	19
Street methadone	11	0	9	11	18	13
	13	13	11	14	13	13
	Total males (n)	30	54	54	28	84
	Total females (n)	8	9	7	8	16

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	64	21	21	21
Cannabis	196	16	41	15
Cocaine	113	22	28	23
Ecstasy	111	23	16	24
Heroin	104	19	31	19
Hallucinogens/LSD	92	17	14	17
Methylamphetamine	141	19	36	19
Street methadone	55	22	17	22

*Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	22	21	23	9	20	22
Cannabis	96	15	16	20	14	15
Cocaine	9	19	21	3	16	17
Ecstasy	9	19	20	1	18	19
Heroin	42	19	20	6	15	18
Hallucinogens/LSD	0	-	-	0	-	-
Methylamphetamine	45	17	20	13	17	20
Street methadone	24	21	23	6	23	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 2004 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	79	51	8	25
Ever been in treatment	32	21	6	19
Treatment in 2004	4	3	1	3
Currently in treatment	40	26	17	53
Total	155	100	32	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	17	11	8	27

(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 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment

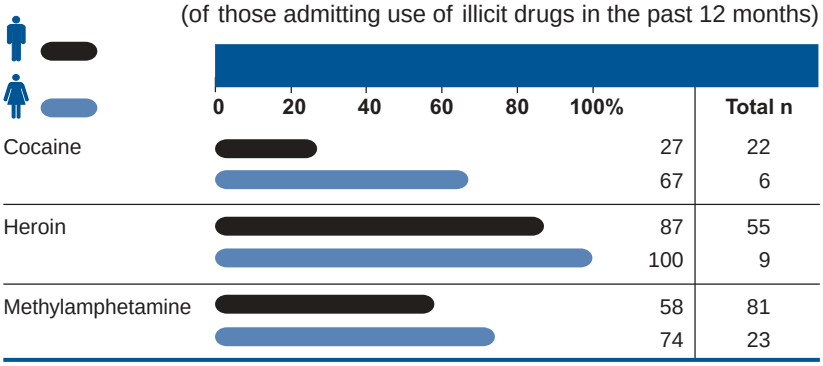
(for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	10	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	5	13	2	13
Voluntary/other	31	78	14	88
Total	40	100	16	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	3	8	2	29
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	6	17	2	29
Voluntary/other	27	75	3	43
Total	36	100	7	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

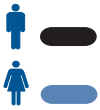
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults		38	63	61	36	100	298
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	27	43	22	25	33	31
	Females	25	11	0	25	25	19
Past 30 days (b)	Males	47	54	31	39	46	44
	Females	63	11	14	25	25	27

(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 2004 [computer file]

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

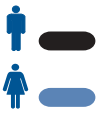


	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	67	40
	50	3
Benzodiazepines	25	15
	50	3
Cannabis	57	34
	33	2
Cocaine	2	1
	0	0
Heroin	8	5
	0	0
Methylamphetamine	23	14
	0	0
Multiple drugs	30	18
	33	2
Any drug other than cannabis	38	23
	50	3
	Total males (n)	60
	Total females (n)	6

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	37	19
	55	6
Property	21	19
	6	1
Drugs	20	4
	0	0
Drink driving	75	21
	0	0
Traffic	18	3
	20	1
Disorder	14	1
	0	0
Breaches	32	7
	0	0
Other	50	3
	0	0
	Total males (n)	242
	Total females (n)	46

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	127	58	29	69
Less than once a week	38	17	9	21
Once or twice a week	46	21	4	10
Three times a week or more	9	4	0	0
Total	220	100	42	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Per cent	2	2	9	21	11	18	36	100
Number	1	1	4	9	5	8	16	44

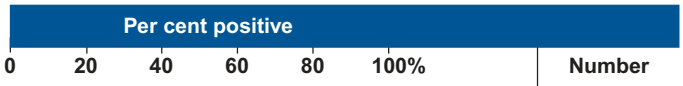
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Males	38	86
Females	6	14

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



	Per cent positive	Number
Any drug	40	12
Benzodiazepines	7	2
Cannabis	37	11
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	7	2
Methylamphetamine	0	0
Multiple drugs	10	3
Any drug other than cannabis	10	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	2	5
Used drugs prior to arrest	6	14
Arrested in past 12 months	24	57
In prison in past 12 months	2	5
Ever sold drugs	10	24

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	**n**	**%**
Still at school	25	57
Year 10 or less	17	39
Year 11 or 12	0	0
TAFE not completed	1	2
Completed TAFE	1	2

Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**n**	**%**
Private house/apartment	1	2
Someone else's place	41	93
Shelter or emergency	1	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Treatment facility	0	0
No fixed residence	1	2
Other	0	0

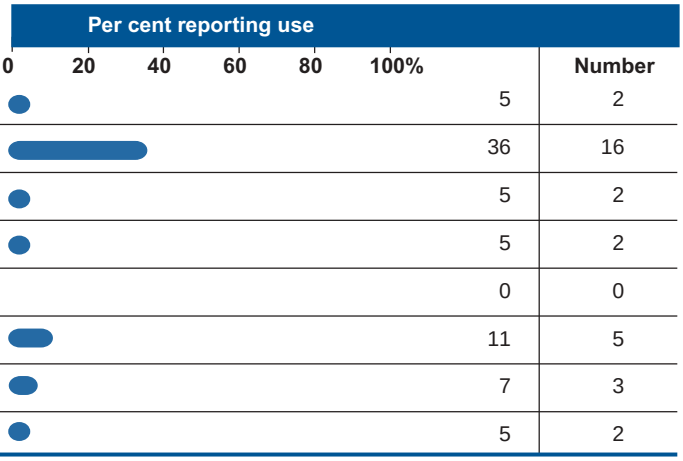
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Per cent
Violent	5	12
Property	28	67
Drugs	0	0
Traffic	2	5
Disorder	1	2
Breaches	1	2
Other	5	12
Total	42	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Benzodiazepines	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	3
Cannabis	2	0	0	3	5	5	4	3	1	13	23
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	16	4
Ecstasy	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	2	15	13
Hallucinogens/LSD	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	4
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	16	6
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	15	11
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent received prior treatment, juvenile detainees

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

	Number	Per cent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	19	95
Been in treatment	0	0
Treatment in 2004	1	5
Currently in treatment	0	0
Total	20	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	1	5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment, juvenile detainees

(for those admitting use of illicit 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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	15
Per cent reported use in the past 30 days (b)	14	70
	Number	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol (c)	32	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 2004 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit 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	4	27
Per cent tested positive to heroin	1	7
Per cent tested positive to methylamphetamine	0	0

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	384	55	82	91	59	97
Males	333	14	23	25	14	24
Females	51	18	12	14	26	31

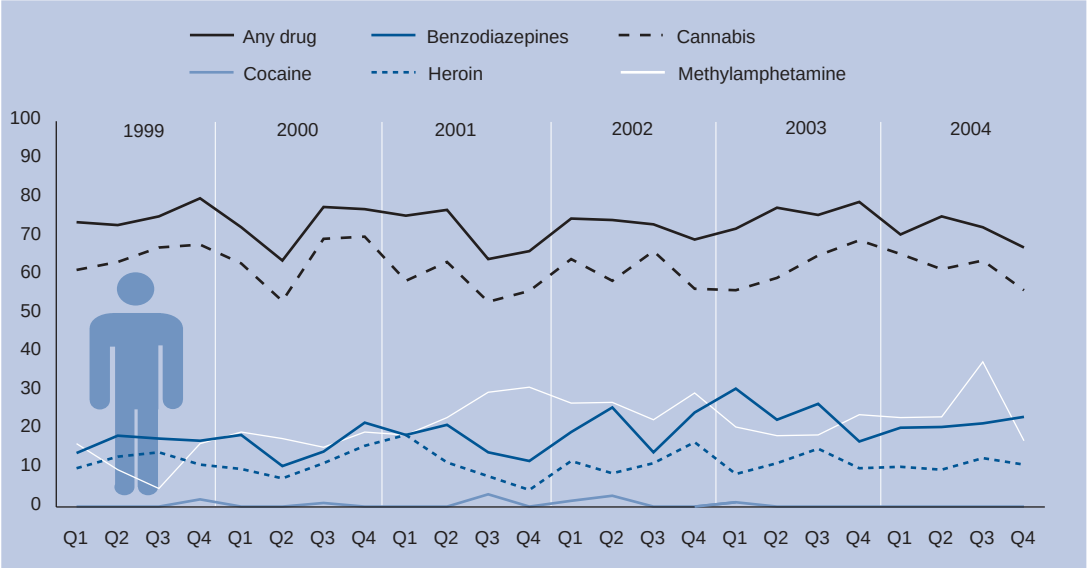
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Per cent positive by age

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent positive by age 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	71	76	75	75	77	58
	65	50	100	43	75	63
Benzodiazepines	21	4	15	28	28	28
	23	0	17	29	33	27
Cannabis	62	73	72	66	60	42
	43	50	100	14	42	31
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	11	2	8	16	12	13
	24	13	33	29	33	19
Methylamphetamine	25	13	15	32	40	27
	37	13	50	43	42	38
Multiple drugs	32	16	24	43	42	34
	39	25	50	29	50	38
Any drug other than cannabis	37	18	24	47	51	44
	53	25	50	43	67	63
Total males (n)		45	72	76	43	77
Total females (n)		8	6	7	12	16

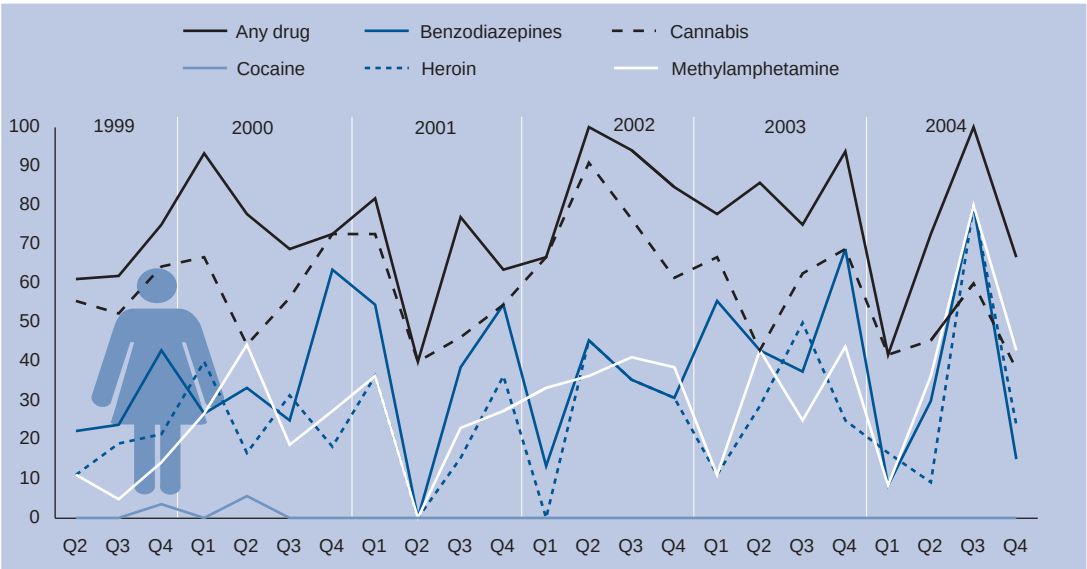
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Trends in per cent positive males, by drugs



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 1999-2004 [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 1999-2004 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzodia-zepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**59**	**19**	**63**	**0**	**5**	**22**	**71**	**32**
Robbery	11	27	45	0	18	36	73	45
Aggravated assault	15	20	73	0	0	13	73	27
Common assault	12	17	67	0	0	25	75	33
Other violence	21	14	62	0	5	19	67	29
Property	**94**	**29**	**64**	**0**	**20**	**39**	**76**	**54**
Fraud	27	26	56	0	22	30	63	44
Car theft	14	36	79	0	21	71	86	71
Theft	29	28	62	0	17	31	76	52
Other property	24	29	67	0	21	42	83	58
Drugs	**22**	**27**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**73**	**36**
Produce/supply drugs	5	40	40	0	0	20	60	60
Possess/use drugs	17	24	71	0	18	12	76	29
Breaches	**64**	**16**	**56**	**0**	**5**	**17**	**67**	**27**
Breach of bail	16	6	6	0	0	19	69	19
Breach of order	32	19	53	0	3	16	72	31
Warrant	16	19	56	0	13	19	56	25
Traffic	**16**	**13**	**81**	**0**	**6**	**19**	**81**	**31**
Drink driving	**26**	**19**	**58**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**69**	**23**
Disorder	**10**	**10**	**30**	**0**	**10**	**30**	**40**	**30**
Other	**19**	**11**	**63**	**0**	**5**	**26**	**68**	**26**
Total		21	61	0	11	25	71	37
Total (n)	310	64	190	0	33	76	220	114

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)		
Schooling	**Males**	**Females**
Year 10 or less	49	43
Year 11 or 12	19	20
TAFE/university not completed	8	16
Completed TAFE	20	18
Completed university	5	4

Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Type of housing in prior 30 days	**Males**	**Females**
Private house/apartment	54	65
Someone else's place	38	23
Shelter or emergency	0	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	2
Treatment facility	2	2
No fixed residence	<1	0
Other	5	8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	37	10
Part-time/odd jobs	24	20
Welfare/government benefit	58	67
Family/friends	29	25
Sex work	0	6
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	11	8
Shoplifting	5	2
Other income-generating crime	12	14

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	61	18	9
Benzodiazepines	57	70	27	18
Cannabis	59	52	18	10
Heroin	66	55	47	17
Methylamphetamine	67	76	29	11
Multiple drugs	62	61	30	11
Any drug other than cannabis	62	64	26	8
Total	54	50	15	8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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	10	57	53	44	32
Benzodiazepines	13	20	67	64	40	30
Cannabis	11	0	57	52	45	24
Heroin	21	18	73	67	52	55
Methylamphetamine	18	12	68	56	53	41
Multiple drugs	18	11	70	58	53	33
Any drug other than cannabis	15	12	65	50	48	36
Total	11	10	48	49	38	27

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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

	Per cent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Per cent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	0	7	14	11	6
	6	0	0	0	23	0
Cannabis	62	78	74	64	61	40
	48	67	67	14	38	53
Cocaine	5	4	5	7	4	5
	4	22	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	18	39	21	19	13	4
	8	11	17	14	0	6
Heroin	12	7	12	12	17	11
	24	0	33	43	31	19
Hallucinogens/LSD	<1	0	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	35	33	29	42	48	30
	39	44	50	43	38	31
Street methadone	3	2	1	4	0	5
	2	0	0	14	0	0
	Total males (n)	46	76	84	46	81
	Total females (n)	9	6	7	13	16

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)*

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	91	19	16	19
Cannabis	305	15	47	15
Cocaine	140	21	25	21
Ecstasy	183	22	28	24
Heroin	126	19	24	21
Hallucinogens/LSD	169	17	29	18
Methylamphetamine	241	19	42	20
Street methadone	56	23	8	24

*Rounded to years of age.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting regular 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
Benzodiazepines	24	19	22	5	19	19
Cannabis	193	14	16	20	14	16
Cocaine	14	18	20	0	-	-
Ecstasy	31	19	21	3	21	21
Heroin	46	19	20	12	20	21
Hallucinogens/LSD	2	15	15	0	-	-
Methylamphetamine	106	18	20	22	20	22
Street methadone	9	20	23	1	23	24

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Treatment history (a)				
Never been in treatment	155	60	16	40
Ever been in treatment	56	22	12	30
Treatment in 2004	19	7	4	10
Currently in treatment	27	11	8	20
Total	257	100	40	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	41	16	4	10

(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 2004 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment

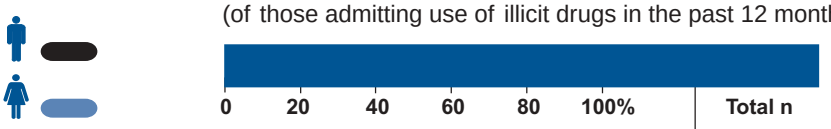
(for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	8	30	2	25
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	7	0	0
Voluntary/other	17	63	6	75
Total	27	100	8	100
Ever been in treatment/accessed treatment in 2004				
Drug court requirement	9	12	0	0
Police diversion scheme	2	3	0	0
Other legal order	17	23	3	19
Voluntary/other	47	63	13	81
Total	75	100	16	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



		Total n
Cocaine	38	34
	57	7
Heroin	90	59
	100	13
Methylamphetamine	64	172
	67	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [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		55	82	91	59	97	384
Past 48 hours (a)	Males	48	54	40	35	48	46
	Females	33	0	0	31	38	25
Past 30 days (b)	Males	72	76	63	54	62	66
	Females	56	50	29	38	63	49

(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 2004 [computer file]

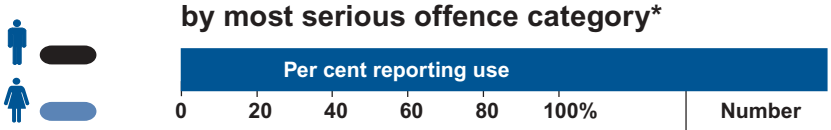
Per cent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours*

	Per cent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)		Number
Any drug		64	91
		46	5
Benzodiazepines		16	22
		10	1
Cannabis		56	80
		36	4
Cocaine		0	0
		0	0
Heroin		5	7
		0	0
Methylamphetamine		17	24
		27	3
Multiple drugs		23	33
		27	3
Any drug other than cannabis		29	41
		36	4
		Total males (n)	142
		Total females (n)	11

* 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 2004 [computer file]

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



	Per cent reporting use	Number
Violent	40	25
	40	2
Property	37	36
	0	0
Drugs	30	7
	67	2
Drink driving	82	22
	67	2
Traffic	59	10
	100	1
Disorder	50	5
	0	0
Breaches	50	36
	17	2
Other	43	9
	57	4
	Total males (n)	330
	Total females (n)	51

* 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 2004 [computer file]

Information on gambling behaviour

Gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Per cent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	164	51	29	57
Less than once a week	64	20	12	24
Once or twice a week	68	21	7	14
Three times a week or more	29	9	3	6
Total	325	100	51	100

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA collection 2004 [computer file]

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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 in drug use and related criminal activity.

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2004. 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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