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**04**

**Drug use monitoring in  
Australia: 2015 and 2016  
report on drug use  
among police detainees**

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

# Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
AS/NZS	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
DUI	driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
MDA	3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MSO	most serious offence (category)
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

*Appendix D—Technical Appendix contains a glossary of terms.*



# Executive summary

Established in 1999, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is funded by the Australian Government and is the nation's largest and longest-running ongoing survey of police detainees across the country. DUMA currently operates at five data collection sites and comprises two core components:

- a self-report survey including a range of criminal justice, demographic, drug use and drug market participation information; and
- voluntary urinalysis, which provides an objective measure for corroborating reported recent drug use (within 48 hours of arrest).

This biennial report is part of the Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) Statistical Report series and aims to describe the DUMA data collected between January 2015 and December 2016 (herein referred to as 2015–16) at five sites: Adelaide (South Australia), Brisbane (Queensland), Perth (Western Australia) and Sydney (Bankstown and Surry Hills, New South Wales).

In 2015–16, 4,399 adult police detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Of these:

- 83 percent were male (n=3,647), slightly higher than the percentage in 2013–14 (81%);
- 10 percent were 18–20 years old (n=446), 18 percent were 21–25 years old (n=791), 20 percent were 26–30 years old (n=867), 17 percent were 31–35 years old (n=733), and 36 percent were 36 years or over (n=1,562);
- on average, male detainees were 33 years old (median=31) and female detainees were 32 years old (median=30);
- 38 percent (n=1,649) of detainees had completed a formal education of year 10 or less, 19 percent (n=847) had completed year 11 or 12, 14 percent (n=606) were enrolled in TAFE or university at the time of interview, 24 percent (n=1,054) had completed a TAFE qualification and five percent (n=236) had completed university. This is similar to the pattern in 2013–14;
- 81 percent of detainees lived in stable housing in the 30 days before arrest, either owned or rented by themselves (41%; n=1,792) or by someone else (40%; n=1,763), while 12 percent (n=543) had no fixed place of residence; and

- 30 percent of detainees were working either full-time (20%; n=864) or part-time (10%; n=447) at the time of interview; 52 percent were unemployed and either looking (33%; n=1,459) or not looking (19%; n=856) for work.

In addition to adult detainees, 46 juvenile detainees between 15 and 17 years old were interviewed at the Brisbane and Sydney (Bankstown and Surry Hills) sites. To ensure consistency between all sites, juvenile and adult detainees have been reported on separately.

For more information on how proportions are calculated, see the DUMA Program Overview—Methodological notes.

## Contact with the criminal justice system

- Forty-three percent (n=1,911) of adult detainees interviewed in 2015–16 had been charged on a separate occasion in the 12 months before detention—four percentage points lower than the recidivism rate in 2013–14.
- Twenty-one percent (n=894) of adult detainees who reported prior imprisonment had been released from prison in the last 12 months.
- Forty-three percent (n=1,812) had served time in an adult facility in their lifetime.
- Sixteen percent (n=279) had a history of juvenile detention.
- Of the adult detainees who reported being on a court order, 13 percent (n=542) were on parole, eight percent (n=330) were on probation, five percent (n=214) were on a community service order and 20 percent (n=513) were on some other court order, such as an intervention or a breach order.

## Offending

- Twenty-five percent of charges were for a breach offence (n=3,128) typically apprehended violence or similar orders, or conditional release orders.
- Male detainees most commonly had a breach offence against them (25%; n=2,602) while female detainees most commonly had a property offence (26%; n=555).
- Because detainees could have more than one charge recorded against them, each detainee was categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) they had been charged with (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*). Thirty-two percent of detainees (n=1,377) had a violent offence as their MSO.
- Male detainees most commonly had an MSO of violent offences (33%; n=1,192) while female detainees most commonly had an MSO related to property offences (29%; n=216).

## Drug and alcohol indicators

### *Measuring drug use based on urinalysis*

The DUMA program uses urinalysis as an objective measure of recent drug use (within the previous 48 hours). Provision of a urine specimen is voluntary and confidential. For more details on the urine collection schedule in 2015–16, see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

Urine provision compliance rates are calculated as a percentage of those who provided a urine specimen when requested. In 2015–16, there was a 69 percent urine provision compliance rate (n=1,915). Urine provision compliance was six percentage points higher in 2016 than in 2015 (71%; n=1,193 vs 65%; n=722). This compliance rate is consistent with those of previous years.

### *Cannabis*

Forty-four percent (n=831) of the adult detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive to cannabis. There has been a gradual decline in cannabis use since 2002, when 57 percent of detainees tested positive. Forty-six percent of adult female detainees (n=149) and 43 percent of adult male detainees (n=682) tested positive to cannabis. Two-thirds of those aged 18 to 20 years old (67%; n=132) and 50 percent of detainees aged 21 to 25 years (n=177) tested positive to cannabis.

### *Amphetamines*

In 2015–16, 50 percent (n=956) of adult detainees who provided a urine sample tested positive to amphetamines—a 13 percentage point increase since 2013–14 (37%). This is the highest recorded rate of amphetamine test positives since DUMA began, surpassing cannabis test positives for the first time in DUMA's history. Forty-eight percent of adult male detainees (n=760) and 60 percent of adult female detainees (n=196) tested positive to amphetamines.

### *MDA and MDMA (ecstasy)*

Two percent (n=36) of adult detainees tested positive to MDMA and one percent (n=10) tested positive to MDA. The test positive rates of MDMA have remained less than three percent since 1999, while testing of MDA only began in the third quarter of 2015.

### *Heroin*

Six percent (n=116) of adult detainees tested positive to heroin. Five percent of adult male detainees (n=81) and 11 percent of adult female detainees (n=35) tested positive to heroin. National test positive rates of heroin have continued to decline, with a two percentage point decrease from 2013–14 to 2015–16.

### *Other opiates*

- Three percent (n=60) of adult detainees tested positive to methadone. Two percent of male detainees (n=35) and eight percent of female detainees (n=25) tested positive to methadone.
- Eight percent (n=152) of adult detainees tested positive to buprenorphine. Eight percent of adult male detainees (n=119) and 10 percent of adult female detainees (n=33) tested positive to buprenorphine.

- Six percent (n=105) of detainees tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin, buprenorphine or methadone. This suggests these police detainees may be consuming substances such as codeine or morphine.

#### *Cocaine*

One percent (n=20) of adult detainees tested positive for cocaine. As with previous years, cocaine was one of the least frequently detected drugs among police detainees.

#### *Benzodiazepines*

In 2015–16, 21 percent of (n=389) of adult detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines, which could include both medical and non-medical use of the drug. Since 2002, test positive rates have ranged between 19 and 25 percent. In 2015–16, 25 percent of adult female detainees (n=82) and 20 percent of adult male detainees (n=307) tested positive for benzodiazepines.

#### *Reported alcohol use*

Thirty-three percent (n=1,453) of adult detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours before detention. Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to report consuming alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest (34%; n=1,243 vs 28%; n=210 respectively).

- Detainees reported consuming on average 19 standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking but this was as high as 30 standard drinks for the sub-group of detainees who consumed only wine.
- Detainees consumed on average four standard drinks per hour (median=2), but this was as high as seven standard drinks per hour for the sub-group of detainees who consumed only wine.
- Adult male and female detainees drank the same number of standard drinks on average during the last drinking occasion (19 standard drinks). Similarly, adult male and female detainees consumed the same number of standard drinks per hour (4 standard drinks).
- From 2013–14 to 2015–16, the numbers of standard drinks consumed on the last drinking occasion and per hour have remained stable.

## **Relationship between drug use and offending**

#### *Most serious offence and drug use*

- Eighty-two percent (n=319) of detainees whose MSO was a property offence tested positive to at least one drug, with amphetamines being the most common (63%; n=243) followed by cannabis (45%; n=175).
- Seventy-one percent (n=394) of detainees whose MSO was a violent offence tested positive to at least one drug, with amphetamines being the most common (44%; n=243) followed by cannabis (42%; n=232).
- Detainees whose MSO related to drugs were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (59%; n=112) followed by cannabis (41%; n=78), benzodiazepines (16%; n=30), opiates (16%; n=31) and cocaine (3%; n=6).

### *Crime attributed to drug use*

The DUMA survey asked police detainees questions to quantify the relationship between their substance use and the offences for which they were in custody at the time of interview. Forty-six percent (n=1,988) reported that their substance use (drug and/or alcohol) was a contributing factor in their current detention:

- Eighteen percent (n=765) reported that alcohol played a role in their detention; and
- Thirty-two percent (n=1,407) reported that illicit drugs (cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy) contributed to their detention.

### **Juvenile detainees**

In 2015–16, 46 detainees under the age of 18 years were interviewed at three sites: Brisbane and the Sydney sites of Bankstown and Surry Hills. In Sydney, juvenile detainees can be interviewed with the consent of a primary caregiver and the detainee. At the Brisbane watch house, 17-year-old detainees are considered adults within Queensland's criminal justice system and are therefore eligible to be interviewed by DUMA personnel.

- Twenty-five juvenile detainees were approached at the Bankstown and Surry Hills watch houses and 10 (40%) agreed to be interviewed. In Brisbane, 36 of the 37 juvenile detainees (97%) who were approached agreed to be interviewed.
- A majority reported that they had been charged on a separate occasion in the 12 months prior to detention (78%; n=36).
- Of those who were interviewed and eligible, 79 percent (n=19) provided a urine sample. Of these juvenile detainees, 79 percent (n=15) tested positive to cannabis and 26 percent (n=5) tested positive to amphetamines.

# DUMA program overview

## What is DUMA?

The DUMA program was established in 1999 and is a quarterly collection of criminal justice and drug use information from police detainees at multiple watch houses and police stations across Australia. Data are collected through interviews and urinalysis (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for a description of changes made to data collection in 2015–16). The DUMA program is the only Australian survey of police detainees conducted on a routine basis. Assessing the drug use and offending habits of police detainees is valuable in the formulation of policy and programs as they are more likely than the general community or incarcerated offenders to have had recent and close contact with the illicit drug market. They are also likely the first group within a particular area to begin using a new or re-emerging drug (Bennett 1998). The DUMA program can also provide a more accurate representation of the extent and nature of drug use within Australia compared with drug arrest and seizure data.

In examining alleged offenders held in police custody, the DUMA program aims to:

- improve the quality of data available on illicit drug use in the offender population;
- provide law enforcement agencies, healthcare organisations and policymakers with timely and accurate information to enable risk assessment and evaluation of local policy initiatives;
- provide an early warning system surrounding patterns of illicit drug use;
- provide law enforcement and other state, territory and Commonwealth agencies with regular tracking data to examine trends; and
- provide information on issues of importance to law enforcement, such as the intoxication of detainees at the point of arrest; offender opinions on forensic evidence, CCTV and body-worn video cameras; pharmaceutical drug use and diversion habits; domestic production of methamphetamine; and detainee opinions on the characteristics of the future Australian illicit drug market.

All persons detained by police at selected police stations or watch houses during data collection periods are eligible to participate in the DUMA program. Participation is voluntary and confidential. Detainees may be excluded from participation if they:

- have been in police custody for more than 96 hours;
- had been in a custodial setting in the 48 hours before their arrest;
- are highly intoxicated;
- are potentially violent;
- are mentally unfit; or
- require an interpreter.

The police custody manager can also deem detainees ineligible for interview at their own discretion. DUMA data collection methods are outlined in *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*.

Information from the DUMA program is collected in two parts. The first is a questionnaire administered by a trained interviewer, independent of the police. The DUMA questionnaire consists of two components: a core questionnaire and quarterly addenda. The core questionnaire collects charge information, demographic data, details of past contact with the criminal justice system, information on drug and alcohol use, and whether drugs and/or alcohol contributed to a detainee's offending. This information is collected through interviews conducted with detainees with the exception of charge information, which is obtained from police charge records.

Quarterly addenda are developed in consultation with Commonwealth and state agencies, to collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance. From January 2015 to December 2016, the following addenda were administered at the following sites:

**Quarter 1, 2015**—Employment and offending (Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth)

**Quarter 2, 2015**—Forensic evidence; and intoxication at the time of arrest (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth)

**Quarter 3, 2015**—Closed-circuit television and body-worn video cameras; and intoxication at the time of arrest (Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Surry Hills)

**Quarter 4, 2015**—Closed-circuit television and body-worn video cameras; and intoxication at the time of arrest (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth)

**Quarter 1, 2016**—Prescription drugs; and intoxication at the time of arrest (Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Surry Hills)

**Quarter 2, 2016**—Methamphetamine production in Australia; and intoxication at the time of arrest (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth)

**Quarter 3, 2016**—Methamphetamine production in Australia; intoxication at the time of arrest; and Predicting the Australian illicit drug market at the start of 2018 (Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Surry Hills)

**Quarter 4, 2016**—Methamphetamine production in Australia; intoxication at the time of arrest; and Predicting the Australian illicit drug market (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth)

The DUMA study also collects urine samples from detainees, a feature unique to the program. Urine samples are collected from detainees in selected quarters and only from detainees who have been in custody less than 48 hours.

Urine samples are tested for five classes of drug—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opiates (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail). By collecting and analysing urine, self-reported information on recent drug use can be verified through an independent measure of drug consumption. Urinalysis provides an objective measure of the prevalence of drug use by detainees within a specified period of time and allows for comparisons across time. It provides a vital countermeasure to the under-reporting identified in other studies and is a major strength of the DUMA program (Makkai 1999).

In 2015 and 2016, the DUMA program operated at five sites nationally (see Table A1a, *Appendix A*). The Bankstown and Perth (formerly East Perth) sites have operated since the DUMA program commenced in 1999. The Brisbane and Adelaide sites were established in 2002 and the Surry Hills site in 2013. The DUMA program also operated in Victoria at the Sunshine watch house for the third and fourth quarters of 2016. This site was run to support a research project investigating predictions about the illicit drug market. Other DUMA sites that have since discontinued are listed in Table A1b (*Appendix A*).

## Methodological notes

In interpreting the results presented in this report, the following should be taken into consideration:

- Self-report and urinalysis results are presented separately for each of the five DUMA sites examined in the 2015–16 period (see Tables D2a & D2b, *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*).
- Cut-off levels for benzodiazepines have been adjusted according to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008 (see Table D3, *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*).
- Males are over-represented in the DUMA detainee sample. These proportions are consistent with the population from which the sample was derived, with police processing fewer female than male detainees. As there is a smaller number of female detainees in the sample, caution should be taken when interpreting the results or making gender-based comparisons. Due to the small number of female detainees who participated in the DUMA program at the Sydney sites, NSW data are not disaggregated by gender.
- Sample sizes vary across the analysis due to instances where detainees were unable or unwilling to respond to survey questions. To preserve the largest sample size possible, detainees were excluded from analysis only for those variables for which data were missing.
- To avoid the disclosure of potentially identifiable information where drug-crime relationships are discussed, table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their associated percentages are represented as ‘na’.
- The number of standard drinks consumed by detainees is based on conversion figures consistent with those used by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare’s National Drug Strategy Household Survey.



- The following methodological considerations should also be taken into account:
  - From the first to third quarters of 2015, detainees were only asked if they had ever served time in prison on a sentence. From the fourth quarter of 2015, detainees were also asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility.
  - In the third quarter of 2015, the DUMA program started collecting urinalysis information on methylenedioxymphetamine, or MDA. The results from these tests have been combined into the 'amphetamines' category.
  - Figures representing urinalysis results by year for individual drugs (cannabis, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine and benzodiazepines) in the national summary are based on data from four long-term sites (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth) for the period 2002 to 2016. In the 2013–14 report, these figures were based on data from five long-term sites (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Kings Cross and Perth) and reported from 2002 to 2014.

# National DUMA summary 2015–16

Between January 2015 and December 2016 (2015–16), data were collected at five sites across Australia—Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney (Bankstown and Surry Hills) police stations or watch houses. This section reports the results of adult police detainees from these sites at an aggregate level.

During 2015–16, 4,399 adult police detainees participated in DUMA interviews. This is an increase from the 3,456 detainees interviewed in 2013–14, but the age and gender composition of participants were comparable. Eighty-three percent of detainees were male (n=3,647). The average age of detainees was 33 years (see Table 1). The age and gender composition of detainees interviewed at the five sites is described in the respective site reports (see *Appendix A—2015–16 DUMA findings: Site reports*).

**Table 1: National DUMA sample by age and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>						
18–20	356	10	90	12	446	10
21–25	666	18	125	17	791	18
26–30	703	19	164	22	867	20
31–35	607	17	126	17	733	17
36+	1,315	36	247	33	1,562	36
(Total)	3,647		752		4,399	
Min/max age	18/84		18/65		18/84	
Mean age (median)	33 (31)		32 (30)		33 (31)	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Education

On average, detainees have low levels of education and employment, and a growing proportion of them are living in unstable accommodation. Consistent with 2013–14, the highest education level detainees had most commonly attained was year 10 or less (38%; n=1,649; see Table 2). A quarter of detainees had completed TAFE (24%; n=1,054) and a fifth had completed year 11 or 12 (19%; n=847). Since 2007, the proportion of detainees reporting that they had completed year 10 or less has decreased (46%; n=1,727 in 2007 vs 37%; n=803 in 2016), while the proportion that had completed TAFE has increased (17%; n=652 vs 25%; n=553).

## Housing

Nineteen percent (n=838) of detainees reported living in unstable, temporary or emergency accommodation (see Table 42). Since 2007, the proportion of detainees who reported living in unstable, temporary or emergency accommodation has increased (13%; n=495 in 2007 vs 20%; n=443 in 2016). Specifically, a greater proportion of detainees are reporting that they live on the street (5%; n=206 in 2007 vs 14%; n=297 in 2016) while fewer are reporting residing in their own house (53%; n=1,999 vs 42%; n=922).

## Employment

Thirty percent of detainees reported being in either full-time (20%; n=864) or part-time (10%; n=447) employment at the time of their detention (see Table 2). The remaining detainees were not working at the time of their detention. Of all detainees, one in three reported they were looking for work (33%; n=1,459).

The proportion of detainees who are employed has decreased since 2007 (52%; n=1,938 in 2007 vs 40%; n=882 in 2016), while the proportion of detainees who are unemployed has risen (48%; n=1,811 vs 60%; n=1,312). Fewer detainees are reporting working full-time (30%; n=1,127 vs 19%; n=415) while a greater proportion of detainees are looking for work (25%; n=954 vs 35%; n=758).

**Table 2: National DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Education</b>						
Year 10 or less	1,370	38	279	37	1,649	38
Year 11 or 12	696	19	151	20	847	19
TAFE/university not completed	481	13	125	17	606	14
Completed TAFE	898	25	156	21	1,054	24
Completed university	195	5	41	5	236	5
(Total)	3,640		752		4,392	

**Table 2: National DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Housing</b>						
Owned or rented by self	1,465	40	327	43	1,792	41
Someone else's place	1,456	40	307	41	1,763	40
Shelter or emergency	43	1	5	1	48	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	68	2	3	<1	71	2
Treatment facility	26	1	5	1	31	1
No fixed residence	449	12	94	13	543	12
Other	134	4	11	1	145	3
(Total)	3,641		752		4,393	
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	808	22	56	7	864	20
Part-time	390	11	57	8	447	10
Employed but not currently working <sup>b</sup>	430	12	84	11	514	12
Looking for work	1,234	34	225	30	1,459	33
Not looking for work	649	18	207	28	856	19
Full-time homemakers	46	1	94	13	140	3
Studying	58	2	26	3	84	2
Retired	26	1	2	<1	28	1
(Total)	3,641		751		4,392	

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Criminal justice contact

Forty-three percent (n=1,911) of detainees reported they had been charged on a separate occasion in the 12 months prior to detention (see Table 3). These proportions were similar among male (44%; n=1,599) and female detainees (41%; n=312). Although this rate has fluctuated from 2007, there has been an overall downward trend in the proportion of detainees reporting prior arrest in the 12 months before detention (53%; n=1,830 in 2007 vs 42%; n=933 in 2016).

Around two in five detainees had been in prison at least once in their lifetime (43%; n=1,812). Of those who had been imprisoned, three-quarters had been released in the previous four years—49 percent in the last 12 months and 26 percent one to four years ago (see Table 3a). Much smaller numbers of detainees had a prior history of juvenile detention (16%; n=279). The proportion of detainees reporting prior imprisonment increased between 2010 and 2015 (15%; n=529 vs 24%; n=497) before decreasing in 2016 (19%; n=397).

A fifth of detainees were on parole (13%; n=542) or probation (8%; n=330) at the time of detention. Another quarter were serving a community service order (5%; n=214) or some other court order, such as an intervention or breach order (20%; n=513).

Table 3: National DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prior charge history (past 12 months)</b>						
Yes	1,599	44	312	41	1,911	43
No	2,048	56	440	59	2,488	57
<b>Prior prison history (lifetime)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	1,570	45	242	34	1,812	43
No	1,888	55	475	66	2,363	57
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>c</sup></b>						
Yes	238	16	41	13	279	16
No	1,229	84	263	87	1,492	84
<b>Prior prison history (past 12 months)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Yes	777	22	117	16	894	21
No	2,681	78	600	84	3,281	79
<b>Currently on parole</b>						
Yes	475	14	67	10	542	13
No	2,922	86	633	90	3,555	87
<b>Currently on probation</b>						
Yes	264	8	66	9	330	8
No	3,131	92	634	91	3,765	92
<b>Currently on community service order</b>						
Yes	170	5	44	6	214	5
No	3,224	95	653	94	3,877	95
<b>Currently on another court order<sup>e</sup></b>						
Yes	439	21	74	17	513	20
No	1,679	79	365	83	2,044	80

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison in their lifetime

c: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

d: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison up to 365 days before interview

e: From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they were currently on parole, probation, or a community service order. From Q4 2015 onwards an option was added to include 'other' court orders (eg intervention orders). Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table 3a: National DUMA sample by prison history and gender, 2015–16						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	1,888	55	475	66	2,363	57
<b>Released from prison</b>						
Up to one year ago	777	22	117	16	894	21
More than one year, up to two years ago	234	7	34	5	268	6
More than two years, up to four years ago	179	5	24	3	203	5
More than four years, up to six years ago	117	3	19	3	136	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	59	2	15	2	74	2
More than eight years, up to 10 years ago	52	2	6	1	58	1
More than 10 years ago	152	4	27	4	179	4
(Total)	3,458		717		4,175	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Offending

### *Charges recorded*

In 2015–16, 12,567 charges were recorded against 4,355 detainees, with an average of three charges (median=2) per detainee. Seventy-two percent (n=3,145) of detainees had three charges or fewer. Twenty-five percent (n=3,128) of charges related to a breach offence, followed by property (19%; n=2,377), violent (18%; n=2,321) and drug charges (15%; n=1,855; see Table 4).

Among male detainees, breach offences were the most frequently recorded offence type (25%; n=2,602), followed by violent offences (20%; n=2,050). Similar proportions of female detainees were charged with property offences (26%; n=555) and breach offences (24%; n=526). Female detainees were less likely than male detainees to be charged with violent offences. Since 2007, greater proportions of detainees have been charged with drug offences (9%; n=841 in 2007 vs 15%; n=951 in 2016) and breach offences (18%; n=1,699 vs 24%; n=1,481). Proportions of detainees charged with violent and property offences have remained stable over the last 10 years.

### *Most serious offence classification*

Detainees were categorised according to the most serious offence (MSO) listed on their charge sheet (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix*). In 2015–16, 32 percent (n=1,377) of detainees had their MSO classified as violent. This was followed by breach (26%; n=1,135), property (20%; n=870), drug (10%; n=414), disorder (6%; n=264), traffic (4%; n=185) and DUI offences (1%; n=43; see Table 4).

A further two percent of detainees (n=67) were recorded as having committed other, lesser charges. A third of male detainees were detained for a violent offence (33%; n=1,192) compared with a quarter of female detainees (25%; n=185).

Violent offences were the most frequently recorded MSO among male detainees, followed by breach, property and drug offences. A larger proportion of female detainees had property offences as their MSO, followed by violent, breach and drug offences. Since 2007, the proportion of detainees whose MSO was a breach offence has increased (18%; n=680 vs 24%; n=515 in 2016). Similarly, the proportion of detainees whose MSO was a violent offence has also increased (26%; n=962 in 2007 vs 32%; n=702 in 2016). The proportion of detainees detained for a drug offence (7%; n=268 vs 10%; n=225) slightly increased over the same period.

**Table 4: National DUMA sample by offence and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	2,050	20	1,192	33	271	12	185	25	2,321	18	1,377	32
Property	1,822	18	654	18	555	26	216	29	2,377	19	870	20
Drug	1,525	15	346	10	330	15	68	9	1,855	15	414	10
DUI <sup>c</sup>	74	1	36	1	13	1	7	1	87	1	43	1
Traffic	772	7	145	4	129	6	40	5	901	7	185	4
Disorder	814	8	224	6	151	7	40	5	965	8	264	6
Breach	2,602	25	965	27	526	24	170	23	3,128	25	1,135	26
Other	734	7	49	1	199	9	18	2	933	7	67	2
(Total)	10,393		3,611		2,174		744		12,567		4,355	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Drug use

In 2015–16, 69 percent (n=1,896) of detainees who were asked to provide a urine sample did so. Of these, 75 percent (n=1,426) tested positive to at least one drug type. This represents a continuing increase in the use of drugs by detainees since 2011–12. The most commonly detected drug was amphetamines (50%; n=956) followed by cannabis (44%; n=831), benzodiazepines (21%; n=389), opiates (17%; n=316), and cocaine (1%; n=20; see Table 5).

For both male and female detainees, amphetamines were the most commonly detected drug. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive for amphetamines (60%; n=196 vs 48%; n=760), benzodiazepines (25%; n=82 vs 20%; n=307) and opiates (22%; n=73 vs 15%; n=243).

A majority of the amphetamine test positives were for methamphetamine, with 48 percent (n=914) of detainees testing positive to this drug. These rates were similar across genders; however, female detainees were more likely to test positive to methamphetamine than male detainees (58%; n=190 vs 46%; n=724). The most commonly detected opiate type was heroin (6%; n=116) and ‘some other’ opiate type (6%; n=105). Male detainees more commonly tested positive for buprenorphine (8%; n=119) while the predominant opiate type for female detainees was heroin (11%; n=35).

Table 5: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	1,571	70	325	66	1,896	69
No	688	30	170	34	858	31
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>						
Cannabis	682	43	149	46	831	44
Cocaine	19	1	1	<1	20	1
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	760	48	196	60	956	50
Methamphetamine	724	46	190	58	914	48
MDMA	32	2	4	1	36	2
MDA <sup>e</sup>	8	1	2	1	10	1
Other amphetamines	20	1	6	2	26	1
Opiates <sup>f</sup>	243	15	73	22	316	17
Heroin	81	5	35	11	116	6
Methadone	35	2	25	8	60	3
Buprenorphine	119	8	33	10	152	8
Other opiates	86	5	19	6	105	6
Benzodiazepines <sup>g</sup>	307	20	82	25	389	21
Any drug	1,164	74	262	81	1,426	75
Any drug other than cannabis	942	60	262	72	1,176	62
Multiple drugs	606	39	154	47	760	40

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which were Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016 (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Testing for MDA commenced from Q3 in 2015

f: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

g: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]



## Cannabis

The test positive rate for cannabis declined from 46 percent in 2013–14 to 44 percent in 2015–16. This continues the downward trend of cannabis test positives (see Figure 1). The highest rates of cannabis use were recorded among detainees aged 18 to 20 years (67%; n=132) and 21 to 25 years (50%; n=177; see Table 5a). Less than half of older detainees tested positive to cannabis. However, there was a decrease in the proportion of detainees aged 26 to 30 years who tested positive to cannabis between 2013–14 and 2015–16 (46%; n=148 vs 39%; n=142).

The proportion of test positives across the most serious offence categories were similar except for those who were detained for DUI and disorder offences. Only 21 percent (n=4) of detainees whose MSO was DUI tested positive to cannabis, whereas over half of detainees whose MSO was a disorder offence tested positive (54%; n=57). From 2013–14 to 2015–16 the proportion of detainees whose MSO was a traffic offence who tested positive for cannabis increased (37%; n=23 vs 44%; n=32).

**Table 5a: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cannabis, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

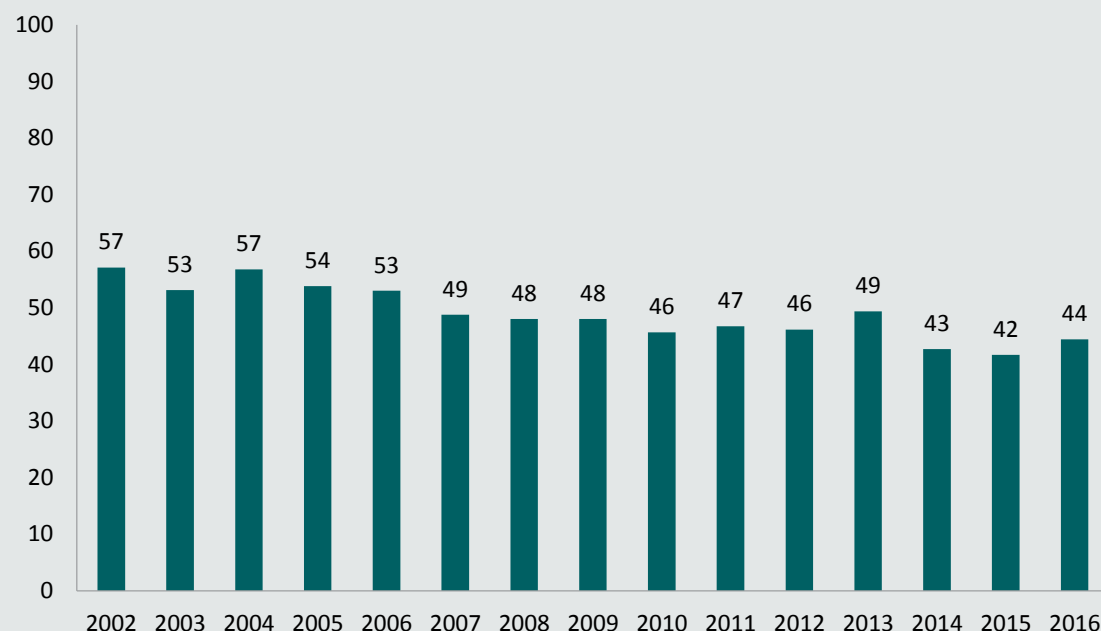
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	682	43	889	57
Female	149	46	176	54
<b>Age</b>				
18–20	132	67	66	33
21–25	177	50	178	50
26–30	142	39	219	61
31–35	136	44	173	56
36+	244	36	429	64
<b>Most serious offence category</b>				
Violent	232	42	323	58
Property	175	45	212	55
Drug	78	41	112	59
DUI <sup>b</sup>	4	21	15	79
Traffic	32	44	41	56
Disorder	57	54	49	46
Breach	228	45	282	55
Other	17	49	18	51

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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



Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; see Table B1

### *Amphetamines*

In 2015–16, 50 percent (n=956) of detainees tested positive to amphetamines, up from 37 percent in 2013–14. This continues the upward trend of amphetamine test positives from 2009, surpassing cannabis test positives for the first time in the history of the DUMA program (see Figure 2). More than half of detainees aged 31 to 35 years (57%; n=177) and 26 to 30 years (54%; n=196) tested positive for amphetamines (see Table 5b). This denotes an increase in the test positive rates for these groups from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (41% for both groups). Less than half of younger detainees (18–25 years) and detainees 36 years or older tested positive to amphetamines.

More than half of detainees whose MSO was a property offence (63%; n=243), a traffic offence (60%; n=44) or a drug offence (59%; n=112) tested positive to amphetamines. Detainees in the remaining MSO categories were less likely to test positive to amphetamines. Substantial increases were found between 2013–14 and 2015–16 in the proportions of those who tested positive for amphetamines who were detained for property offences (48%; n=157 in 2013–14) or traffic offences (30%; n=19 in 2013–14).

Table 5b: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>				
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	760	48	814	52
Female	196	60	130	40
<b>Age</b>				
18–20	86	43	113	57
21–25	168	47	188	53
26–30	196	54	165	46
31–35	177	57	132	43
36+	329	49	346	51
<b>Most serious offence category</b>				
Violent	243	44	313	56
Property	243	63	145	37
Drug	112	59	78	41
DUI <sup>b</sup>	2	11	17	89
Traffic	44	60	29	40
Disorder	37	35	69	65
Breach	251	49	261	51
Other	14	40	21	60

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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



Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; see Table B1

## Heroin

In 2015–16, six percent (n=116) of detainees tested positive to heroin, lower than the 2013–14 test positive rate (8%; n=119). This continues the downward trend in test positive rates for heroin since 2009–10 (see Figure 3). Detainees who were 36 years or over were more likely to test positive to heroin (9%; n=60) followed by those between 31 and 35 years (6%; n=19). Younger detainees were less likely to test positive for heroin (see Table 5c). From 2013–14 to 2015–16 there was a decline in the test positive rates of those between 31 and 35 years (12%; n=33 in 2013–14).

The proportion of test positives was five percent or lower across all MSO categories except property and drug offences. Eleven percent (n=41) of detainees whose MSO was property related tested positive to heroin, followed by seven percent (n=13) of those whose MSO was a drug offence. However, the proportion of detainees whose MSO was a drug offence decreased from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (14%; n=21).

**Table 5c: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to heroin, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	81	5	1,490	95
Female	35	11	290	89
<b>Age</b>				
18–20	4	2	194	98
21–25	17	5	338	95
26–30	16	4	345	96
31–35	19	6	290	94
36+	60	9	613	91
<b>Most serious offence category</b>				
Violent	27	5	528	95
Property	41	11	346	89
Drug	13	7	177	93
DUI <sup>b</sup>	1	5	18	95
Traffic	2	4	70	96
Disorder	3	2	104	98
Breach	28	5	482	95
Other	1	3	34	97

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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

Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; see Table B1

### Cocaine

Cocaine remains the least commonly detected drug in the police detainee sample, with only one percent ( $n=20$ ) of detainees testing positive in 2015–16, a slight decrease since 2013–14 (2%;  $n=31$ ; see Figure 4). Three percent ( $n=5$ ) of detainees aged between 18 and 20 years old tested positive to cocaine. Four percent of detainees ( $n=4$ ) over the age of 20 tested positive to cocaine (see Table 5d). The proportion of test positives for detainees aged 31 to 35 years decreased between 2013–14 and 2015–16 (5%;  $n=13$  vs 1%;  $n=2$ ).

Although test positive rates for detainees in all MSO categories were under five percent, those whose MSO was a drug or disorder offence had the highest rates (3%;  $n=6$  and 3%;  $n=3$  respectively; see Table 5d). From 2013–14 to 2015–16, there was a decrease in test positive rates for those whose MSO was a property offence (4%;  $n=12$  vs 1%;  $n=4$ ).

**Table 5d: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cocaine, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	19	1	1,552	99
Female	1	<1	324	99

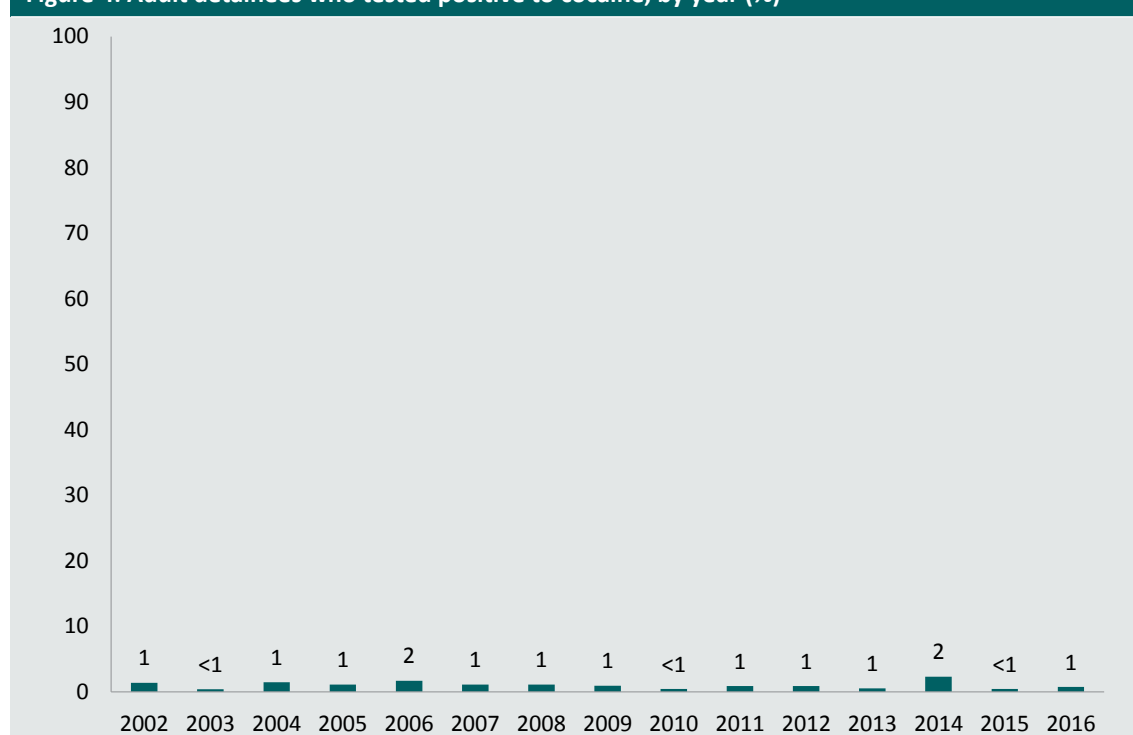
Table 5d: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cocaine, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup> (continued)				
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>				
18–20	5	3	193	97
21–25	4	1	351	99
26–30	4	1	357	99
31–35	2	1	307	99
36+	5	1	668	99
<b>Most serious offence category</b>				
Violent	5	1	550	99
Property	4	1	383	99
Drug	6	3	184	97
DUI <sup>b</sup>	0	0	19	100
Traffic	0	0	73	100
Disorder	3	3	103	97
Breach	2	<1	508	100
Other	0	0	35	100

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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



Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; see Table B1

### Benzodiazepines

Just over a fifth (21%; n=389) of police detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines in 2015–16, similar to the test positive rate in 2013–14 (22%; n=299; see Figure 5). It should be noted that positive tests may represent medical use of benzodiazepines. Just over one-quarter of detainees between 31 and 35 years (27%; n=82) and 36 years and over (26%; n=177) tested positive to benzodiazepines. Although the test positive rates from 2013–14 to 2015–16 were relatively comparable, there was an increase in the test positive rates of detainees aged between 18 and 20 years (9%; n=16 vs 13%; n=25).

A quarter of detainees whose MSO was a property offence (n=95) or a breach offence (n=121) tested positive to benzodiazepines (see Table 5e). This was followed by about one-fifth of detainees who were detained for disorder (18%; n=19) or violent offences (18%; n=102). Proportions of detainees testing positive for benzodiazepines in the remaining categories were 16 percent or lower. Between 2013–14 and 2015–16 there were increases in the proportion of detainees whose MSO was a traffic offence (6%; n=4 vs 15%; n=11) and disorder (15%; n=16 vs 19%; n=19). There was a decrease in the test positive rate of those whose MSO was drug related (23%; n=34 vs 16%; n=30).

**Table 5e: Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

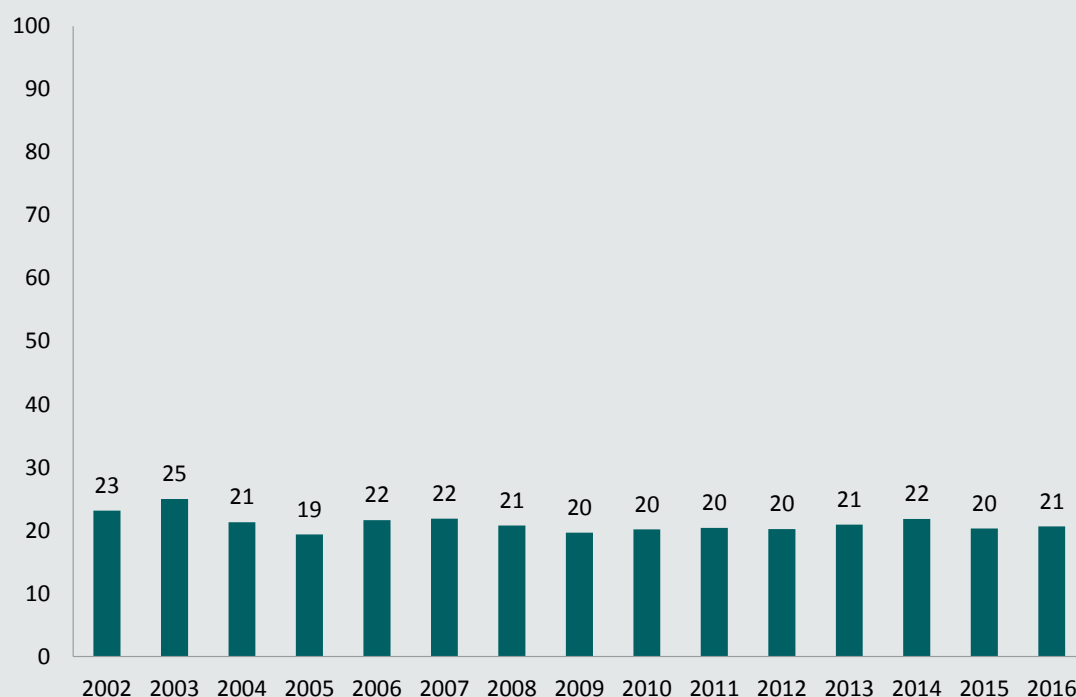
	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	307	20	1,264	80
Female	82	25	243	75
<b>Age</b>				
18–20	25	13	173	87
21–25	51	14	304	86
26–30	54	15	307	85
31–35	82	27	227	73
36+	177	26	496	74
<b>Most serious offence category</b>				
Violent	102	18	453	82
Property	95	25	292	75
Drug	30	16	160	84
DUI <sup>b</sup>	2	11	17	89
Traffic	11	15	62	85
Disorder	19	18	87	82
Breach	121	24	389	76
Other	4	11	31	89

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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



Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; see Table B1

## Reported alcohol use

In 2015–16, 62 percent (n=2,704) of detainees reported alcohol use in the past 30 days and 33 percent (n=1,453) reported consuming alcohol in the past 48 hours (see Table 6). This represents a decrease in reported alcohol use from 2013–14 (68%; n=2,335 and 41%; n=1,404 respectively) and continues the decrease in alcohol consumption reported by police detainees since 2009 (30-day: 74%; n=1,339 in 2009 vs 58%; n=1,265 in 2016 and 48-hour: 46%; n=1,767 in 2009 vs 30%; n=653 in 2016). On average, detainees reported being 13.9 years (median=14) when they first started using alcohol.

On the last occasion of drinking, the alcohol type most consumed by detainees was spirits (34%; n=441). Although there was an increase in consumption of spirits from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (30%; n=410 vs 34%; n=441), the proportion of detainees consuming spirits has remained relatively stable since 2009. On the other hand, the consumption of beer decreased over the same period (33%; n=444 in 2009 vs 23%; n=127 in 2016).

Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to drink spirits only (42%; n=77 vs 33%; n=364) or wine only (28%; n=52 vs 14%; n=157) on their last occasion of drinking, a pattern that has remained consistent since 2009. In contrast, higher proportions of male detainees had consumed beer only (24%; n=266 vs 11%; n=21) or two or more types ('mixed drinks') of alcoholic drinks (29%; n=323 vs 18%; n=33).



Nine percent (n=396) of detainees reported that they had sought medical attention or had been hospitalised due to their drinking. Detainees consumed, on average, 19 standard drinks (median=12) on their last occasion of drinking. This varied by type of alcoholic beverage consumed, from nine standard drinks (median=7) for beer drinkers to 30 standard drinks (median=16) for wine drinkers. Since 2007, there have been increases in the average number of total standard drinks consumed by detainees (mean=12 standard drinks; median=12 in 2007 vs mean=19 standard drinks; median=13 in 2016). Similarly, there has been an increase in the number of standard drinks consumed by wine drinkers since 2009 (mean=26 standard drinks; median=17 in 2009 vs mean=35 standard drinks; median=22 in 2016). On average, four standard drinks were consumed per hour.

**Table 6: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol use</b>						
Past 48 hours <sup>b</sup>	1,243	34	210	28	1,453	33
Past 30 days	2,315	64	389	53	2,704	62
<b>Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion<sup>c</sup></b>						
Beer only	266	24	21	11	287	22
Wine only	157	14	52	28	209	16
Spirits only	364	33	77	42	441	34
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	323	29	33	18	356	28
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)</b>						
Beer only	259	9 (7)	21	7 (6)	280	9 (7)
Wine only	154	28 (16)	52	34 (14)	206	30 (16)
Spirits only	348	13 (10)	75	9 (6)	423	12 (9)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	323	27 (20)	33	27 (21)	356	27 (20)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)</b>						
Beer only	252	3 (2)	21	2 (1)	273	3 (2)
Wine only	144	7 (4)	45	7 (3)	189	7 (3)
Spirits only	329	4 (3)	73	3 (2)	402	4 (3)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	291	5 (3)	30	4 (3)	321	5 (3)

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

b: Only includes those who reported consuming alcohol in the past 30 days

c: Base is the number of detainees who reported consuming the alcohol type in the 24 hours prior to the incident for which they were detained

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Linking drugs and crime

Detainees with a property offence as their MSO were the most likely to test positive to at least one drug (82%; n=319). This was followed by those whose MSO was a drug offence (81%; n=153), traffic offence (77%; n=56), breach offence (75%; n=385), violent offence (71%; n=394), disorder offence (69%; n=73), other lesser offences (69%; n=24), and DUI (37%; n=7). Those whose MSO was property related were the most likely to test positive to two or more drug types (50%; n=194), followed by those whose MSO was a breach offence (42%; n=213), a drug offence (39%; n=75), traffic or other lesser offences (both 37%; n=27 & n=13 respectively), a disorder offence (35%; n=37), and a violent offence (34%; n=191; see Table 7).

Forty-six percent (n=1,988) of detainees reported that they thought substance use was a contributing factor in their current police detention. Thirty-two percent (n=1,407) reported drugs were a contributing factor while 18 percent reported that alcohol (n=765) had played a role in their current police detention. The highest drug or alcohol attribution rate was reported by those whose MSO was DUI (65%; n=28), followed by those whose MSO related to drugs (57%; n=235), disorder (55%; n=145), property offences (48%; n=420), violent offences (44%; n=603), breach offences (43%; n=492), traffic offences (26%; n=49) and other charges (24%; n=16; see Table 7).

More than half of detainees whose MSO was a DUI offence said alcohol contributed to their current detention (53%; n=23 alcohol vs 14%; n=6 illicit drugs). On average, those detained for a DUI offence who attributed their current detention to alcohol had consumed 16 standard drinks (median=14). Detainees whose MSO was a disorder offence also named alcohol as a contributing factor in their current detention (44%; n=116 alcohol vs 15%; n=40 illicit drugs). These detainees consumed an average of 33 standard drinks (median=30) on their last drinking occasion.

One in two detainees whose MSO was a drug offence reported that illicit drugs were a contributing factor in their current police detention, about five times more than the proportion that said alcohol was a factor (53%; n=219 illicit drugs vs 10%; n=41 alcohol). Detainees whose MSO was a property offence (43%; n=370 illicit drugs vs 10%; n=89 alcohol), a breach offence (30%; n=344 illicit drugs vs 17%; n=192 alcohol), a violent offence (28%; n=380 illicit drugs vs 21%; n=285 alcohol) or a traffic offence (22%; n=40 illicit drugs vs 6%; n=11 alcohol) were also more likely to attribute their current detention to illicit drugs than to alcohol (see Table 7).

Table 7: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>								
	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>								
Cannabis	232	42	175	45	78	41	4	21
Cocaine	5	1	na	na	6	3	0	0
Amphetamines <sup>c</sup>	243	44	243	63	112	59	na	na
Opiates <sup>d</sup>	73	13	92	24	31	16	na	na
Benzodiazepines	102	18	95	24	30	16	na	na
Any drug	394	71	319	82	153	81	7	37
Any drug other than cannabis	310	56	286	74	133	70	6	32
Multiple drugs	191	34	194	50	75	39	na	na
(Total urine samples) <sup>e</sup>	556		388		190		19	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>								
Alcohol	285	21	89	10	41	10	23	53
Illicit drugs	380	28	370	43	219	53	6	14
Any attribution	603	44	420	48	235	57	28	65
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>f</sup>	1,377		870		414		43	

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

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

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

e: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed their current detention to more than one substance

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their percentages are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table 7: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>										
Cannabis	32	44	57	54	228	45	17	49	823	44
Cocaine	0	0	na	na	na	na	0	0	20	1
Amphetamines <sup>c</sup>	44	60	37	35	251	49	14	40	946	50
Opiates <sup>d</sup>	8	11	9	8	98	19	na	na	315	17
Benzodiazepines	11	15	19	18	121	24	na	na	384	20
Any drug	56	77	73	69	385	75	24	69	1,411	75
Any drug other than cannabis	48	66	49	46	315	62	18	51	1,165	62
Multiple drugs	27	37	37	35	213	42	13	37	753	40
(Total urine samples) <sup>e</sup>	73		106		512		35		1,879	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>										
Alcohol	11	6	116	44	192	17	8	12	765	18
Illicit drugs	40	22	40	15	344	30	8	12	1,407	32
Any attribution	49	26	145	55	492	43	16	24	1,988	46
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>f</sup>	185		264		1,135		67		4,355	

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

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

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

e: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed their current detention to more than one substance

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their percentages are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

# Juvenile detainees

Juvenile detainees were interviewed at three sites—Brisbane and the Sydney sites of Bankstown and Surry Hills. Sydney juvenile detainees were between 15 and 17 years old while Brisbane juvenile detainees were 17 years of age. In Sydney, juvenile detainees may be interviewed with the consent of the primary caregiver and the detainee. At the Brisbane watch house, 17-year-old detainees are considered adults by the criminal justice system and are therefore eligible for interview by DUMA personnel.

From January 2015 to December 2016, 25 juvenile detainees were approached at the Bankstown and Surry Hills sites, of which 10 (40%) agreed to be interviewed. At the Brisbane site, 36 of the 37 juvenile detainees approached agreed to be interviewed. In total, 46 juvenile detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program.

- A majority of juvenile detainees interviewed were male (87%; n=40 vs 13%; n=6 female) and most were 17 years old (91%; n=42).
- Twenty-eight percent (n=13) of juvenile detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both.
- Nearly two-thirds (61%; n=27) of juvenile detainees reported gaining an income through illegitimate sources which included sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing or other drug crime, and other crimes (such as theft, fraud, burglary or robbery).

## Criminal justice contact and offending

A majority of juvenile detainees reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months (78%; n=36; see Table 8). Additionally, more than one-third of juvenile detainees reported a previous history of juvenile detention (38%; n=9). Forty-two percent (n=100) of all charges recorded against juvenile detainees were for a property offence (see Table 9). When classified according to their most serious offence, 43 percent (n=19) of juvenile detainees were categorised in the MSO of property offences.

**Table 8: Juvenile detainee sample by criminal history, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	n	%
<b>Arrested in the past 12 months</b>		
Yes	36	78
No	10	22
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>b</sup></b>		
Yes	9	38
No	15	63

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table 9: Juvenile detainee sample by offence, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%
Violent	26	11	17	39
Property	100	42	19	43
Drug	8	3	0	0
DUI <sup>c</sup>	0	0	0	0
Traffic	16	7	0	0
Disorder	21	9	4	9
Breach	45	19	4	9
Other	23	10	0	0
(Total)	239		44	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Drug use and reported alcohol use

A majority of juvenile detainees (98%; n=44) reported that they had tried alcohol in their lifetime at an average age of initiation of 13 years (median=13). Two-thirds of juvenile detainees (63%; n=29) had consumed alcohol in the 30 days prior to detention and 20 percent (n=9) had consumed it in the 48 hours before arrest.

From January 2015 to December 2016, 79 percent (n=19) of juvenile detainees provided a urine sample (see Table 10). Of those, 84 percent tested positive to at least one drug.

- Test positive rates were highest for cannabis (79%; n=15) followed by amphetamines (26%; n=5).
- A majority of juvenile detainees (87%; n=40) reported that they had used cannabis in their lifetime, reporting the age of first use between nine and 16 years of age.
- Just over one-half of juvenile detainees (54%; n=25) reported using methamphetamine in their lifetime, with age of initiation ranging from 11 to 17 years.
- Just over one-third of juvenile detainees (35%; n=16) reported ecstasy use within their lifetime, with age of first use between 14 and 17 years.
- Only seven percent (n=3) reported heroin use in their lifetime, with the age of initiation at 17 years old.

**Table 10: Juvenile detainee sample by urinalysis test results, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>		
Yes	19	79
No	5	21
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>		
Cannabis	15	79
Cocaine	0	0
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	5	26
Methamphetamine	5	26
MDMA	0	0
MDA	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	1	5
Heroin	0	0
Methadone	0	0
Buprenorphine	1	5
Other opiates	0	0
Benzodiazepines <sup>f</sup>	2	11
Any drug	16	84
Any drug other than cannabis	6	32
Multiple drugs	5	26

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested—ie Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016 (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

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*URLs correct as at August 2017*

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# Appendix A—2015–16

## DUMA findings: Site reports

In 2015–16, the DUMA program operated out of five sites nationally: Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney (Bankstown and Surry Hills; see Tables A1a & A1b for a list of current and former DUMA sites).

**Table A1a: Date of establishment of current DUMA sites**

Site	Commencement year and quarter
Bankstown	1999 (quarter 3)
Perth	1999 (quarter 1)
Brisbane	2002 (quarter 1)
Adelaide	2002 (quarter 2)
Surry Hills	2013 (quarter 4)

Note: A full list of fieldwork data for 2015 and 2016 is provided in Tables D2a & D2b (*Appendix D—Technical Appendix*)

**Table A1b: Date of establishment of discontinued DUMA sites**

Site	Commencement year and quarter	Year discontinued
Southport	1999 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Parramatta	1999 (quarter 3)	2012 (quarter 4)
Elizabeth	2002 (quarter 2)	2007 (quarter 2)
Darwin	2006 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Footscray	2006 (quarter 1)	2012 (quarter 4)
Alice Springs	2007 (quarter 3)	2008 (quarter 2)
Kings Cross	2009 (quarter 1)	2015 (quarter 1)

Note: A full list of fieldwork data for 2015 and 2016 is provided in Tables D2a & D2b (*Appendix D—Technical Appendix*)

## Adelaide

### Demographic information

The DUMA program interviewed 935 adult police detainees at the Adelaide site over the 2015–16 period. The following outlines the demographic data taken from DUMA surveys in the Adelaide watch house:

- The majority of Adelaide detainees were male (85%; n=793 vs 15%; n=142 female), consistent with the broader Australian police detainee population.
- Adult police detainees were on average 32 years of age, ranging from 18 to 79 years old. One in three adult detainees surveyed was 36 years or over (34%; n=318; see Table A2).
- Twenty percent (n=184) of detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both. More than one-third of female detainees identified as being Indigenous (35%; n=49).
- The most commonly reported schooling level achieved by detainees was year 10 or less (31%; n=293). This was followed by completing TAFE (25%; n=229).
- A majority of detainees were residing in stable accommodation (either private or social housing) in the 30 days before detention, which was owned or rented by themselves (45%; n=419) or by someone else (38%; n=352).
- Around a quarter of detainees were looking for work at the time of interview (27%; n=254), with another one-fifth working full-time (20%; n=185; see Table A3).
- Ten percent (n=74) of detainees reported gaining an income through illegitimate sources which included sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing or other drug crime, and other crimes (such as theft, fraud, burglary or robbery).

**Table A2: Adelaide DUMA sample by age and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>						
18–20	72	9	20	14	92	10
21–25	178	22	31	22	209	22
26–30	145	18	26	18	171	18
31–35	120	15	25	18	145	16
36+	278	35	40	28	318	34
(Total)	793		142		935	
Min/max age	18/79		18/65		18/79	
Mean age (median)	33 (31)		31 (30)		32 (30)	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A3: Adelaide DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Education</b>						
Year 10 or less	251	32	42	30	293	31
Year 11 or 12	163	21	24	17	187	20
TAFE/university not completed	128	16	30	21	158	17
Completed TAFE	192	24	37	26	229	25
Completed university	57	7	9	6	66	7
(Total)	791		142		933	
<b>Housing</b>						
Owned or rented by self	353	45	66	46	419	45
Someone else's place	296	37	56	39	352	38
Shelter or emergency	13	2	2	1	15	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	7	1	0	0	7	1
Treatment facility	5	1	2	1	7	1
No fixed residence	82	10	13	9	95	10
Other	37	5	3	2	40	4
(Total)	793		142		935	
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	173	22	12	8	185	20
Part-time	99	13	15	11	114	12
Employed but not currently working <sup>b</sup>	124	16	17	12	141	15
Looking for work	228	29	26	18	254	27
Not looking for work	125	16	40	28	165	18
Full-time homemakers	11	1	23	16	34	4
Studying	29	4	8	6	37	4
Retired	3	<1	1	1	4	<1
(Total)	792		142		934	

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### *Contact with the criminal justice system*

Thirty-nine percent (n=365) of detainees had been charged on a previous occasion in the 12 months before they were detained, and 13 percent (n=108) had been in prison in the previous 12 months. Eighteen percent (n=57) reported having a history of juvenile detention (see Table A4).

- Of those who had been imprisoned, 65 percent (n=178) had been released from prison in the past one to four years (see Table A4a).
- Almost a quarter of all charges recorded against all detainees were for violent offences (23%; n=409). This was the most common charge for male detainees, but female detainees were more likely to be charged with a property offence than a violent offence (30%; n=75 vs 16%; n=41).
- When classified according to their most serious offence, 32 percent of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent offences (n=295; see Table A5). Seventeen percent of detainees were categorised in the MSO of property offences (n=156) or breach offences (n=161).

**Table A4: Adelaide DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prior charge history (past 12 months)</b>						
Yes	301	38	64	45	365	39
No	492	62	78	55	570	61
<b>Prior prison history (lifetime)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	239	34	33	25	272	33
No	459	66	101	75	560	67
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>c</sup></b>						
Yes	49	19	8	13	57	18
No	207	81	52	87	259	82
<b>Prior prison history (past 12 months)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Yes	96	14	12	9	108	13
No	602	86	122	91	724	87
<b>Currently on parole</b>						
Yes	31	5	3	2	34	4
No	610	95	121	98	731	96

**Table A4: Adelaide DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Currently on probation</b>						
Yes	49	8	8	6	57	7
No	591	92	116	94	707	93
<b>Currently on community service order</b>						
Yes	19	3	1	1	20	3
No	620	97	123	99	743	97
<b>Currently on another court order<sup>e</sup></b>						
Yes	114	30	20	23	134	29
No	261	70	67	77	328	71

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison in their lifetime

c: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

d: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison up to 365 days before interview

e: From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they were currently on parole, probation or a community service order. From Q4 2015 onwards an option was added to include 'other' court order (eg intervention orders). Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table A4a: Adelaide DUMA sample by prison history and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	459	66	101	75	560	67
<b>Released from prison</b>						
Up to one year ago	96	14	12	9	108	13
More than one year, up to two years ago	42	6	4	3	46	6
More than two years, up to four years ago	20	3	4	3	24	3
More than four years, up to six years ago	29	4	3	2	32	4
More than six years, up to eight years ago	7	1	3	2	10	1
More than eight years, up to 10 years ago	9	1	0	0	9	1
More than 10 years ago	36	5	7	5	43	5
(Total)	698		134		832	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table A5: Adelaide DUMA sample by offence and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	368	24	264	33	41	16	31	22	409	23	295	32
Property	232	15	121	15	75	30	35	25	307	17	156	17
Drug	144	10	70	9	28	11	17	12	172	10	87	9
DUI <sup>c</sup>	4	<1	3	<1	4	2	4	3	8	<1	7	1
Traffic	111	7	53	7	28	11	14	10	139	8	67	7
Disorder	215	14	123	16	24	9	15	11	239	14	138	15
Breach	324	22	141	18	32	13	20	14	356	20	161	17
Other	106	7	15	2	21	8	6	4	127	7	21	2
(Total)	1,504		790		253		142		1757		932	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Drug use

In 2015–16, 54 percent (n=316) of Adelaide detainees interviewed provided a urine sample. Of those, 69 percent (n=217) tested positive to at least one drug, similar to the proportion in 2013–14 (68%; n=169).

- Test positive rates were similar for cannabis (42%; n=134) and amphetamines (41%; n=130), followed by benzodiazepines (18%; n=57) and opiates (11%; n=34; see Table A6).
- A larger proportion of detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (41%; n=130 vs 27%; n=66). This increase was mostly driven by a rise in the proportion of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (23%; n=57 vs 37%; n=118 respectively).
- Slightly fewer detainees tested positive for cannabis (42%; n=134 vs 44%; n=108 respectively) and opiates (11%; n=34 vs 16%; n=39 respectively) in 2015–16 than in 2013–14. The decrease in opiate use was due to declines in test positives for buprenorphine, heroin and methadone.

Table A6: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	262	54	54	53	316	54
No	221	46	47	47	268	46
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>						
Cannabis	113	43	21	39	134	42
Cocaine	2	1	0	0	2	1
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	107	41	23	43	130	41
Methamphetamine	96	37	22	41	118	37
MDMA	12	5	0	0	12	4
MDA	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other amphetamines	2	1	1	2	3	1
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	27	10	7	13	34	11
Heroin	6	2	1	2	7	2
Methadone	4	2	1	2	5	2
Buprenorphine	14	5	4	7	18	6
Other opiates	12	5	3	6	15	5
Benzodiazepines <sup>f</sup>	44	17	13	24	57	18
Any drug	179	68	38	70	217	69
Any drug other than cannabis	137	52	33	61	170	54
Multiple drugs	85	32	19	35	104	33

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested—ie Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016 (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

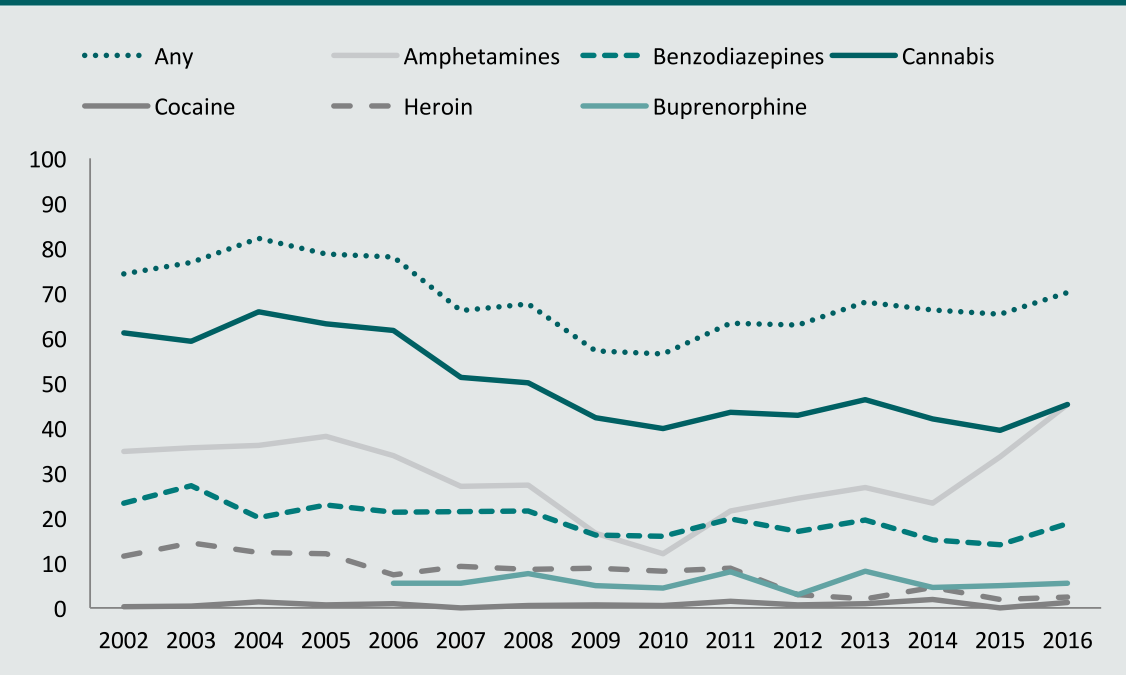
e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

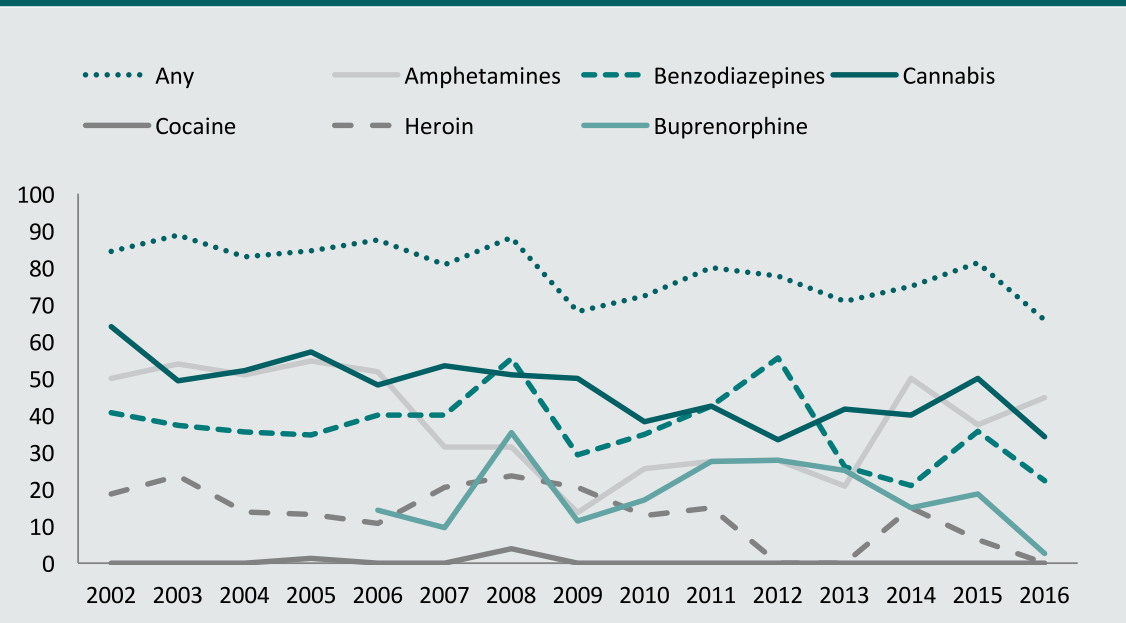
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Figure A1: Adelaide test positive trends, adult male detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data was not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C1

**Figure A2: Adelaide test positive trends, adult female detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data was not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C2



### *Reported alcohol use*

Sixty-five percent (n=605) of detainees reported that they had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days and 43 percent (n=405) reported consuming alcohol in the past 48 hours (see Table A7). Both proportions are lower than the rates reported in the 2013–14 collection period (67%; n=475 and 45%; n=323 respectively).

- On average, detainees reported that they were 14.2 years (median=14) when they first began consuming alcohol.
- Ten percent (n=89) of detainees reported that they had sought medical treatment or had been hospitalised as a result of their drinking in the 12 months before detention.
- On their last drinking occasion, the alcohol type most commonly consumed by detainees was spirits-only (30%; n=100) followed by a combination of two or more types of alcoholic drinks (27%; n=90), beer only (22%; n=72), and wine only (20%; n=66; see Table A7).
- Since the 2013–14 collection period, there has been an increase in the proportion of spirit-only drinkers (24%; n=79 in 2013–14) and wine-only drinkers (16%; n=51 in 2013–14) and a decrease in beer-only drinkers and detainees who consumed a combination of two or more types of alcoholic drinks on the last occasion of drinking (25%; n=81 and 35%; n=113 respectively in 2013–14).
- In 2015–16, detainees consumed, on average, 20 standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking and four standard drinks per hour, the same average number of standard drinks consumed in total and per hour by detainees as in the 2013–14 collection period.
- Wine drinkers consumed the greatest number of standard drinks both in total and per hour on their last drinking occasion (mean=34 standard drinks total; mean=6 standard drinks per hour).
- From 2013–14, the number of standard drinks consumed per hour increased for wine drinkers (mean=4 standard drinks) and spirits drinkers (mean=3 standard drinks). There was a decrease in standard drinks consumed per hour for detainees who reported consuming two or more types of alcohol (mean=5 standard drinks).

Table A7: Adelaide DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol use</b>						
Past 48 hours <sup>b</sup>	355	45	50	35	405	43
Past 30 days	522	67	83	59	605	65
<b>Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion<sup>c</sup></b>						
Beer only	67	24	5	12	72	22
Wine only	52	18	14	33	66	20
Spirits only	85	30	15	35	100	30
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	81	28	9	21	90	27
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)</b>						
Beer only	63	11 (8)	5	8 (6)	68	11 (8)
Wine only	52	34 (16)	14	35 (31)	66	34 (16)
Spirits only	79	14 (12)	14	8 (6)	93	13 (10)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	81	22 (18)	9	28 (25)	90	23 (19)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)</b>						
Beer only	59	3 (2)	5	2 (2)	64	3 (2)
Wine only	44	6 (4)	12	6 (3)	56	6 (3)
Spirits only	68	4 (3)	14	3 (2)	82	4 (3)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	65	4 (3)	8	6 (3)	73	4 (3)

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

b: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

c: Base is the number of detainees who reported consuming the alcohol type in the 24 hours prior to the incident for which they were detained

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug-crime attribution findings

- Detainees with a traffic MSO were the most likely to test positive to at least one type of drug (95%; n=18), followed by those whose MSOs were other lesser offences (86%; n=6), breach offences (76%; n=37), drug offences (69%; n=20), disorder offences (68%; n=34), violent offences (64%; n=73) and property offences (61%; n=28; see Table A8).
- Detainees whose MSO was a violent offence were more likely to name alcohol than illicit drugs (cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine or ecstasy) as a contributing factor in their current detention (24%; n=71 alcohol vs 15%; n=15 illicit drugs). The same attributions were reported for those whose MSO was a disorder offence (57%; n=77 alcohol vs 13%; n=17 illicit drugs).

- Detainees whose MSO was a property offence were more likely to name illicit drugs rather than alcohol as a factor contributing to their current detention (31%; n=48 illicit drugs vs 10%; n=16 alcohol). Detainees whose MSO was a breach offence (25%; n=39 illicit drugs vs 14%; n=22 alcohol) reported the same attributions.
- The attribution pattern is similar to that reported in 2013–14, with the exception of detainees whose MSO was a breach offence, where there was an inverse finding (28%; n=35 alcohol vs 10%; n=13 illicit drugs in 2013–14).

**Table A8: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI <sup>b</sup>		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total <sup>c</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>																		
Cannabis	44	39	15	33	8	28	0	0	11	58	27	54	25	51	na	na	134	42
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	36	32	21	46	16	55	0	0	12	63	18	36	22	45	5	71	130	41
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	14	12	6	13	na	na	0	0	na	na	na	na	7	14	0	0	34	11
Benzodiazepines	20	18	9	20	na	na	na	na	na	na	10	20	10	20	na	na	57	18
Any drug	73	64	28	61	20	69	na	na	18	95	34	68	37	76	6	86	217	69
Any drug other than cannabis	54	47	26	57	19	66	na	na	14	74	25	50	26	53	5	71	170	54
Multiple drugs	30	26	17	37	8	28	0	0	8	42	19	38	18	37	na	na	104	33
(Total urine samples) <sup>f</sup>	114		46		29		na		19		50		49		7		316	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>																		
Alcohol	71	24	16	10	na	na	na	na	na	na	77	57	22	14	na	na	200	22
Illicit drugs	45	15	48	31	38	44	na	na	10	15	17	13	39	25	na	na	200	22
Any attribution	110	38	60	39	38	44	5	71	13	19	90	66	58	36	5	25	379	41
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>g</sup>	292		153		86		7		67		136		159		20		920	

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

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

c: Total includes detainees who tested positive to cocaine

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

g: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed their current detention to more than one substance

Note: Urinalysis test positives for cocaine have been removed due to small cell sizes. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their percentages are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Brisbane

### Demographic information

The DUMA program interviewed 1,448 adult police detainees at the Brisbane site over the 2015–16 period. The following outlines the demographic data from DUMA surveys in the Brisbane watch house:

- The majority of Brisbane detainees were male (86%; n=1,246 vs 14%; n=202 female), consistent with the broader population of detainees.
- Adult police detainees were on average 33 years of age, ranging from 18 to 84 years old. Thirty-seven percent (n=529) of adult detainees surveyed were 36 years or over (see Table A9).
- Eighteen percent (n=263) of detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both. One in four female detainees identified as being Indigenous (25%; n=51).
- The most commonly reported schooling level achieved by detainees was year 10 or less (39%; n=563), followed by completion of TAFE (26%; n=373).
- A majority of detainees resided in stable accommodation (either private or social housing) in the 30 days prior to detention, which was owned or rented by themselves (41%; n=600) or by someone else (35%; n=513).
- Around one-third of detainees were looking for work at the time of interview (32%; n=468). Another one-fifth were either not looking for work (22%; n=313) or working full-time (20%; n=289; see Table A10).
- One in three detainees (32%; n=455) reported gaining an income through illegitimate sources which included sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing or other drug crime, and other crimes (such as theft, fraud, burglary or robbery).

**Table A9: Brisbane DUMA sample by age and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>						
18–20	104	8	17	8	121	8
21–25	224	18	30	15	254	18
26–30	237	19	41	20	278	19
31–35	223	18	43	21	266	18
36+	458	37	71	35	529	37
(Total)	1,246		202		1,448	
Min/max age		18/84		18/64		18/84
Mean age (median)		33 (32)		32 (32)		33 (32)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A10: Brisbane DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Education</b>						
Year 10 or less	495	40	68	34	563	39
Year 11 or 12	238	19	45	22	283	20
TAFE/university not completed	124	10	29	14	153	11
Completed TAFE	331	27	42	21	373	26
Completed university	58	5	18	9	76	5
(Total)	1,246		202		1,448	
<b>Housing</b>						
Owned or rented by self	500	40	100	50	600	41
Someone else's place	445	36	68	34	513	35
Shelter or emergency	14	1	2	1	16	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	33	3	1	<1	34	2
Treatment facility	10	1	1	<1	11	1
No fixed residence	175	14	28	14	203	14
Other	68	5	2	1	70	5
(Total)	1,245		202		1,447	
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	269	22	20	10	289	20
Part-time	122	10	16	8	138	10
Employed but not currently working <sup>b</sup>	150	12	29	14	179	12
Looking for work	408	33	60	30	468	32
Not looking for work	261	21	52	26	313	22
Full-time homemakers	9	1	20	10	29	2
Studying	14	1	5	2	19	1
Retired	13	1	0	0	13	1
(Total)	1,246		202		1,448	

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Contact with the criminal justice system

Forty-five percent (n=654) of detainees had been charged on a previous occasion in the 12 months before they were detained, and 35 percent (n=486) had been in prison in the previous 12 months. Seventeen percent (n=109) reported having a history of juvenile detention (see Table A11).

- Of those who had been imprisoned, 23 percent (n=185) had been released from prison one to four years ago (see Table A11a).
- Detainees were equally likely to have been charged with a breach offence (21%; n=1,147), a property offence (20%; n=1,095) or a drug offence (20%; n=1,117).
- When classified according to their most serious offence, 30 percent of detainees were categorised in the MSO of breach offences (n=440) and 29 percent were categorised in the MSO of violent offences (n=425; see Table A12).

Table A11: Brisbane DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prior charge history (past 12 months)</b>						
Yes	567	46	87	43	654	45
No	679	54	115	57	794	55
<b>Prior prison history (lifetime)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	709	59	96	49	805	57
No	496	41	100	51	596	43
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>c</sup></b>						
Yes	98	18	11	13	109	17
No	446	82	72	87	518	83
<b>Prior prison history (past 12 months)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Yes	426	35	60	31	486	35
No	779	65	136	69	915	65
<b>Currently on parole</b>						
Yes	365	30	51	26	416	29
No	866	70	147	74	1,013	71
<b>Currently on probation</b>						
Yes	144	12	44	22	188	13
No	1,088	88	154	78	1,242	87
<b>Currently on community service order</b>						
Yes	34	3	4	2	38	3
No	1,199	97	194	98	1,393	97
<b>Currently on another court order<sup>e</sup></b>						
Yes	38	5	6	5	44	5
No	740	95	108	95	848	95

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison in their lifetime

c: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

d: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison up to 365 days before interview

e: From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they were currently on parole, probation or a community service order. From Q4 2015 onwards an option was added to include 'other' court orders (eg intervention orders). Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A11a: Brisbane DUMA sample by prison history and gender, 2015–16						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	496	41	100	51	596	43
<b>Released from prison</b>						
Up to one year ago	426	35	60	31	486	35
More than one year, up to two years ago	101	8	14	7	115	8
More than two years, up to four years ago	65	5	5	3	70	5
More than four years, up to six years ago	39	3	4	2	43	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	22	2	5	3	27	2
More than eight years, up to 10 years ago	15	1	3	2	18	1
More than 10 years ago	41	3	5	3	46	3
(Total)	1,205		196		1,401	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A12: Brisbane DUMA sample by offence and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>												
	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	825	18	380	30	72	8	45	22	897	16	425	29
Property	873	19	243	20	222	25	72	36	1,095	20	315	22
Drug	932	20	143	11	185	21	23	11	1,117	20	166	11
DUI <sup>c</sup>	35	1	14	1	6	1	2	1	41	1	16	1
Traffic	356	8	35	3	49	6	8	4	405	7	43	3
Disorder	283	6	34	3	61	7	4	2	344	6	38	3
Breach	981	21	392	31	166	19	48	24	1,147	21	440	30
Other	409	9	5	<1	115	13	0	0	524	9	5	<1
(Total)	4,694		1,246		876		202		5,570		1,448	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Drug use

In 2015–16, 80 percent (n=680) of Brisbane detainees provided a urine sample. Of those, 74 percent (n=502) tested positive to at least one drug, slightly higher than the test positive rate in 2013–14 (72%; n=508).

- Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (50%; n=341), followed by cannabis (39%; n=265), benzodiazepines (26%; n=176) and opiates (20%; n=137; see Table A13).
- More detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (50%; n=341 vs 38%; n=266). The rise in test positive rates for amphetamines was primarily driven by an increase in detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (49%; n=332 in 2015–16 vs 34%; n=240 in 2013–14).
- During 2015–16, fewer detainees than in 2013–14 tested positive for cannabis (39%; n=264 vs 43%; n=303 respectively) and opiates (20%; n=137 vs 23%; n=162 respectively). The decrease in test positive rates for opiates was due to a decline in the number of detainees testing positive to heroin (8%; n=54 vs 5%; n=37) and methadone (6%; n=42 vs 3%; n=19).

**Table A13: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	592	80	88	79	680	80
No	150	20	23	21	173	20
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>						
Cannabis	225	38	40	45	265	39
Cocaine	6	1	0	0	6	1
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	286	48	55	63	341	50
Methamphetamine	279	47	53	60	332	49
MDMA	6	1	1	1	7	1
MDA	2	<1	1	1	3	<1
Other amphetamines	6	1	2	2	8	1
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	115	19	22	25	137	20
Heroin	29	5	8	9	37	5
Methadone	13	2	6	7	19	3
Buprenorphine	66	11	9	10	75	11
Other opiates	46	8	9	10	55	8
Benzodiazepines <sup>f</sup>	151	26	25	28	176	26
Any drug	431	73	71	81	502	74
Any drug other than cannabis	375	63	66	75	441	65
Multiple drugs	241	41	46	52	287	42

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested—ie Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016 (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

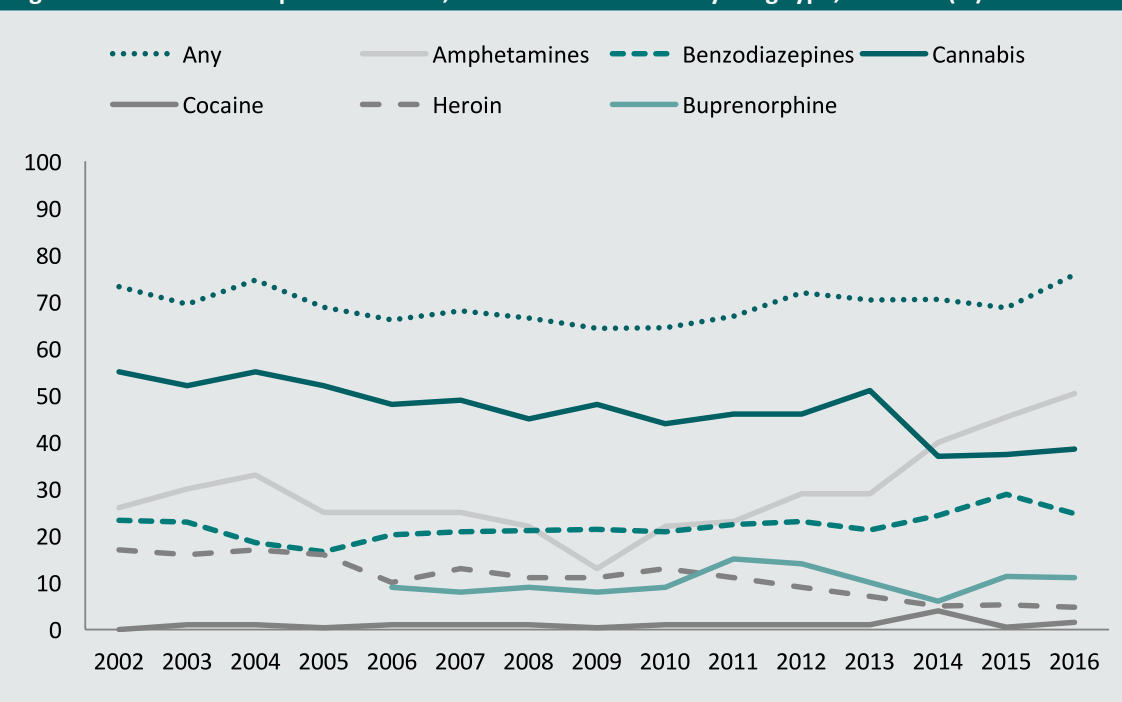
f: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308:2008

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

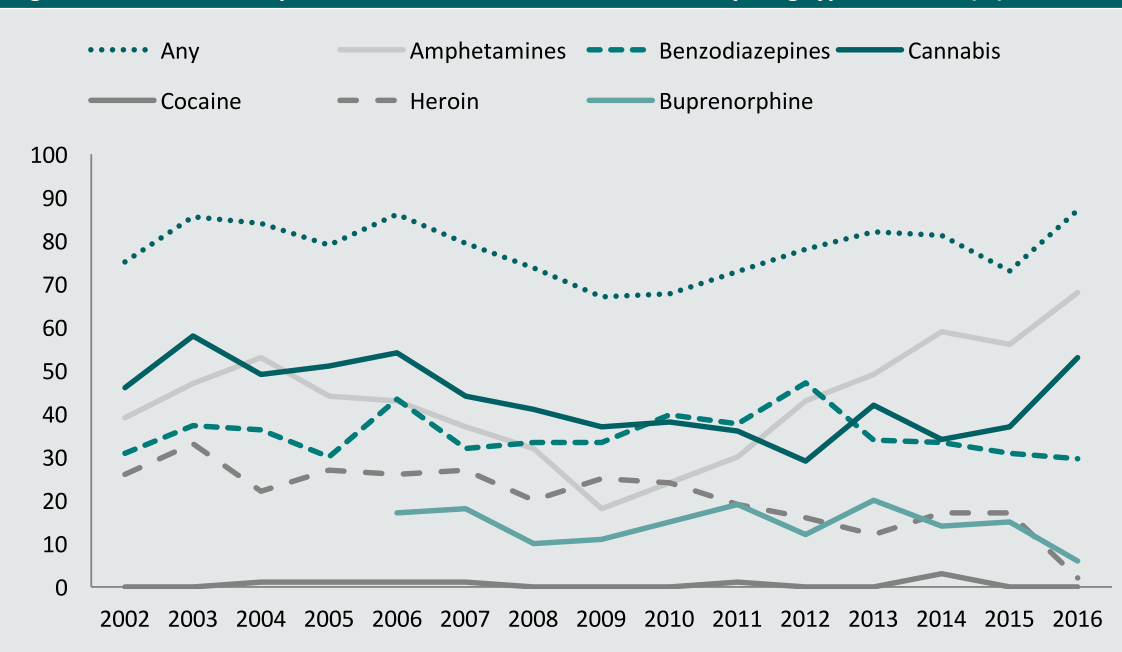


**Figure A3: Brisbane test positive trends, adult male detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data was not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C3

**Figure A4: Brisbane test positive trends, adult female detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data was not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C4

### *Reported alcohol use*

In 2015–16, 66 percent (n=956) of detainees reported that they had consumed alcohol in the last 30 days and 27 percent (n=384) reported consuming alcohol in the last 48 hours (see Table A14). Both proportions were lower than the rates reported in the 2013–14 collection period (68%; n=841 and 34%; n=419 respectively). Other findings included:

- On average, detainees reported that they were 13.6 years (median=14) when they first consumed alcohol.
- Nine percent (n=132) of detainees reported that they had sought medical treatment or had been hospitalised as a result of their drinking in the 12 months before detention.
- On their last drinking occasion, the alcohol type detainees most commonly consumed was spirits (38%; n=159), followed by a combination of two or more types of alcoholic drinks (32%; n=136). Since 2013–14, there has been an increase in spirits drinkers (33%; n=137 in 2013–14) and detainees who consumed a combination of two or more types of alcoholic drinks on the last occasion of drinking (30%; n=127 in 2013–14).
- In 2015–16, detainees were equally likely to have consumed only beer (15%; n=65) and only wine (15%; n=62) on their last occasion of use (see Table A14). From 2013–14, there was a decrease in the proportion of detainees who consumed beer (21%; n=87 in 2013–14) and wine (16%; n=66 in 2013–14).
- Detainees consumed, on average, 20 standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking, slightly less than the number detainees consumed in 2013–14 (23 standard drinks).
- In 2015–16, detainees who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks drank the greatest total of standard drinks on their last drinking occasion (mean=29 standard drinks). Since 2013–14, there has been an overall decrease in the number of total standard drinks consumed by detainees, for all types of alcohol. The most substantial difference occurred among detainees who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks (mean=34 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs mean=29 standard drinks in 2015–16).
- Per hour, detainees consumed an average of five standard drinks on the last drinking occasion, the same number of drinks consumed per hour by detainees in 2013–14. Wine drinkers reported the greatest average number of standard drinks consumed per hour (mean=8 standard drinks), followed by spirit drinkers. This is an increase from 2013–14 of the average number of standard drinks per hour for wine drinkers (mean=6 standard drinks) and spirit drinkers (mean=4 standard drinks).

Table A14: Brisbane DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol use</b>						
Past 48 hours <sup>b</sup>	332	27	52	26	384	27
Past 30 days	835	67	121	61	956	66
<b>Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion<sup>c</sup></b>						
Beer only	62	5	3	17	65	15
Wine only	46	29	16	13	62	15
Spirits only	136	42	23	37	159	38
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	123	24	13	34	136	32
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)</b>						
Beer only	61	9 (8)	3	14 (17)	64	10 (8)
Wine only	46	20 (16)	16	41 (9)	62	26 (13)
Spirits only	132	15 (11)	23	14 (9)	155	15 (11)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	123	29 (22)	13	27 (21)	136	29 (22)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)</b>						
Beer only	60	3 (2)	3	5 (3)	63	3 (2)
Wine only	45	8 (4)	14	10 (5)	59	8 (4)
Spirits only	129	5 (3)	22	4 (3)	151	5 (3)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	115	5 (4)	12	4 (3)	127	5 (4)

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

b: Only includes those who had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

c: Base is the number of detainees who reported consuming the alcohol type in the 24 hours prior to the incident for which they were detained

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug-crime attribution findings

- Detainees whose MSO was a property offence were the most likely to test positive to at least one type of drug (85%; n=127), followed by those whose MSO was a drug offence (79%; n=65), a breach offence (74%; n=164), DUI (71%; n=5), a traffic offence (65%; n=15), a disorder offence (65%; n=13), and a violent offence (64%; n=110; see Table A15).
- Detainees whose MSO was a disorder offence were more likely to name alcohol than illicit drugs as a contributing factor (47%; n=18 alcohol vs 32%; n=12 illicit drugs).

- Detainees whose MSO was a drug offence were more likely to name illicit drugs than alcohol as a factor contributing to their current detention (58%; n=97 illicit drugs vs 11%; n=19 alcohol). Detainees whose MSO was a property offence (50%; n=157 illicit drugs vs 14%; n=45 alcohol), a breach offence (43%; n=188 illicit drugs vs 19%; n=85 alcohol), and a violent offence (34%; n=146 illicit drugs vs 26%; n=111 alcohol) were also more likely to attribute their detention to drugs rather than alcohol.
- The attribution pattern was similar to that reported in 2013–14, with the exception of detainees whose MSO was a violent offence, where there was an inverse finding (33%; n=113 alcohol vs 25%; n=85 illicit drugs in 2013–14).

**Table A15: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI <sup>b</sup>		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Total <sup>c</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>																
Cannabis	60	35	69	46	31	36	na	na	8	35	11	55	81	37	265	39
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	62	36	97	65	50	59	na	na	14	61	6	30	109	49	341	50
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	23	13	42	28	14	16	na	na	na	na	na	na	50	23	137	20
Benzodiazepines	38	22	44	30	17	21	0	0	na	na	6	30	66	30	176	26
Any drug	110	64	127	85	65	79	5	71	15	65	13	65	164	74	502	74
Any drug other than cannabis	88	51	115	77	59	72	na	na	15	65	9	45	148	67	441	65
Multiple drugs	53	31	77	52	35	43	na	na	9	39	8	40	101	46	287	42
(Total urine samples) <sup>f</sup>	171		149		85		7		23		20		221		680	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>																
Alcohol	111	26	45	14	19	11	9	56	na	na	18	47	85	19	293	20
Illicit drugs	146	34	157	50	97	58	na	na	12	28	12	32	188	43	616	43
Any attribution	227	53	180	57	106	64	12	75	15	35	26	68	250	57	819	57
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>g</sup>	425		315		166		16		43		38		440		1,448	

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

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

c: Total includes those who tested positive to cocaine and data from detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'other'

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

g: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed their current detention to more than one substance

Note: Urinalysis test positives for cocaine and detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'other' have been removed due to small cell sizes. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their percentages are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Perth

### Demographic information

The DUMA program interviewed 1,556 adult police detainees at the Perth site over the 2015–16 period. The following summarises demographic information about these detainees:

- The majority of Perth detainees were male (79%; n=1,225 vs 21%; n=331 female), consistent with the broader population of Australian police detainees.
- Adult police detainees were on average 32 years of age, ranging from 18 to 72 years old. Thirty-three percent (n=518) of adult detainees surveyed were 36 years or over (see Table A16).
- Thirty-one percent (n=484) of detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both. A higher proportion of females than males identified as being Indigenous (47%; n=155 vs 27%; n=329).
- The most commonly reported highest education level was year 10 or less (n=643; 41%). This was followed by completing TAFE (23%; n=350), and completing year 11 or 12 (18%; n=282).
- A majority of detainees reported living in stable accommodation (either private or social housing), which was owned or rented by themselves (37%; n=573) or by someone else (46%; n=716).
- Two in five detainees reported that they were looking for work at the time of interview (40%; n=615). Another 22 percent were not looking for work (n=334) and 17 percent were working full-time (n=257; see Table A17).
- About one in four detainees (23%; n=346) reported gaining an income through illegitimate sources, which included sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing or other drug crime, and other crimes (such as theft, fraud, burglary or robbery).

**Table A16: Perth DUMA sample by age and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>						
18–20	141	12	44	13	185	12
21–25	211	17	54	16	265	17
26–30	253	21	81	24	334	21
31–35	206	17	48	15	254	16
36+	414	34	104	31	518	33
(Total)	1,225		331		1,556	
Min/max age		18/72		18/65		18/72
Mean age (median)		32 (31)		31 (30)		32 (30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A17: Perth DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Education</b>						
Year 10 or less	501	41	142	43	643	41
Year 11 or 12	215	18	67	20	282	18
TAFE/university not completed	170	14	53	16	223	14
Completed TAFE	289	24	61	18	350	23
Completed university	46	4	8	2	54	3
(Total)	1,221		331		1,552	
<b>Housing</b>						
Owned or rented by self	446	37	127	38	573	37
Someone else's place	565	46	151	46	716	46
Shelter or emergency	7	1	0	0	7	<1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	19	2	1	<1	20	1
Treatment facility	10	1	2	1	12	1
No fixed residence	154	13	46	14	200	13
Other	19	2	4	1	23	1
(Total)	1,220		331		1,551	
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	243	20	14	4	257	17
Part-time	106	9	21	6	127	8
Employed but not currently working <sup>b</sup>	103	8	24	7	127	8
Looking for work	501	41	114	35	615	40
Not looking for work	233	19	101	31	334	22
Full-time homemakers	18	1	46	14	64	4
Studying	11	1	9	3	20	1
Retired	7	1	1	<1	8	1
(Total)	1,222		330		1,552	

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Contact with the criminal justice system

Forty-six percent of detainees (n=717) reported that they had been charged on a previous occasion in the 12 months before they were detained, and 15 percent (n=227) had been in prison in the previous 12 months. Fifteen percent (n=95) had a history of juvenile detention (see Table A18).

- Of those who had been imprisoned, 30 percent (n=168) had been released from prison in the past one to four years (see Table A18a).
- One in three detainees were charged with a breach offence (34%; n=1,488), followed by a property charge (19%; n=820) or a violent charge (17%; n=738). The most common charges

for both male and female detainees were breach offences (34%; n=1,186 and 33%; n=302 respectively). Male detainees were similarly likely to be charged with a violent or property offence (18%; n=608 vs 17%; n=583 property), while female detainees were more likely to be charged with a property offence (26%; n=237 vs 14%; n=130 violent).

- When classified according to their most serious offence, 31 percent (n=469) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent offences (see Table A19). This was followed by 30 percent (n=451) of detainees categorised in the MSO of breach offences.

**Table A18: Perth DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prior charge history (past 12 months)</b>						
Yes	579	47	138	42	717	46
No	646	53	193	58	839	54
<b>Prior prison history (lifetime)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	475	40	89	29	564	38
No	704	60	223	71	927	62
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>c</sup></b>						
Yes	73	14	22	17	95	15
No	433	86	111	83	544	85
<b>Prior prison history (past 12 months)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Yes	193	16	34	11	227	15
No	986	84	278	89	1,264	85
<b>Currently on parole</b>						
Yes	38	3	8	3	46	3
No	1,147	97	304	97	1,451	97
<b>Currently on probation</b>						
Yes	41	3	11	4	52	3
No	1,143	97	301	96	1,444	97
<b>Currently on community service order</b>						
Yes	108	9	36	12	144	10
No	1,074	91	273	88	1,347	90
<b>Currently on another court order<sup>e</sup></b>						
Yes	224	32	34	18	258	29
No	485	68	156	82	641	71

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison in their lifetime

c: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

d: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison up to 365 days before interview

e: From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they were currently on parole, probation or a community service order. From Q4 2015 onwards an option was added to include 'other' court order (eg intervention orders). Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table A18a: Perth DUMA sample by prison history and gender, 2015–16**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	704	60	223	71	927	62
<b>Released from prison</b>						
Up to one year ago	193	16	34	11	227	15
More than one year, up to two years ago	70	6	14	4	84	6
More than two years, up to four years ago	73	6	11	4	84	6
More than four years, up to six years ago	40	3	10	3	50	3
More than six years, up to eight years ago	24	2	6	2	30	2
More than eight years, up to 10 years ago	20	2	2	1	22	1
More than 10 years ago	55	5	12	4	67	4
(Total)	1,179		312		1,491	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Table A19: Perth DUMA sample by offence and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	608	18	385	32	130	14	84	26	738	17	469	31
Property	583	17	222	19	237	26	97	30	820	19	319	21
Drug	338	10	89	7	79	9	17	5	417	10	106	7
DUI <sup>c</sup>	27	1	12	1	2	<1	0	0	29	1	12	1
Traffic	282	8	48	4	50	6	16	5	332	8	64	4
Disorder	237	7	51	4	53	6	19	6	290	7	70	5
Breach	1,186	34	367	31	302	33	84	26	1,488	34	451	30
Other	186	5	24	2	49	5	9	3	235	5	33	2
(Total)	3,447		1,198		902		326		4,349		1,524	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug use

In 2015–16, 66 percent (n=645) of Perth detainees provided a urine sample. Of those, 81 percent (n=523) tested positive to at least one drug, five percentage points higher than the test positive rate in 2013–14 (76%; n=349).



- Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (56%; n=362), followed by cannabis (50%; n=323), benzodiazepines (16%; n=103) and opiates (10%; n=64; see Table A20).
- More detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (56%; n=362 vs 39%; n=176). The increase in test positive rates for amphetamines between 2013–14 and 2015–16 was driven by a substantial increase in the number of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (37%; n=170 vs 54%; n=350).
- A lower proportion of detainees tested positive for cannabis in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (50%; n=323 vs 53%; n=243). There were also declines in use of benzodiazepines (16%; n=103 vs 18%; n=80) and opiates (10%; n=64 vs 15%; n=69). The decrease in test positive rates for opiates was due to a decline in the number of detainees testing positive to heroin (7%; n=30 vs 2%; n=16) and buprenorphine (7%; n=30 vs 4%; n=29).

**Table A20: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	505	67	140	63	645	66
No	246	33	82	37	328	34
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>						
Cannabis	255	50	68	49	323	50
Cocaine	1	<1	1	1	2	<1
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	269	53	93	66	362	56
Methamphetamine	261	52	89	64	350	54
MDMA	7	1	3	2	10	2
MDA	4	1	1	1	5	1
Other amphetamines	6	1	4	3	10	2
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	45	9	19	14	64	10
Heroin	10	2	6	4	16	2
Methadone	7	1	4	3	11	2
Buprenorphine	18	4	11	8	29	4
Other opiates	19	4	5	4	24	4
Benzodiazepines <sup>f</sup>	77	15	26	19	103	16
Any drug	404	80	119	85	523	81
Any drug other than cannabis	310	61	103	74	413	64
Multiple drugs	195	39	63	45	258	40

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested—ie Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016 (see *Appendix D—Technical Appendix* for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

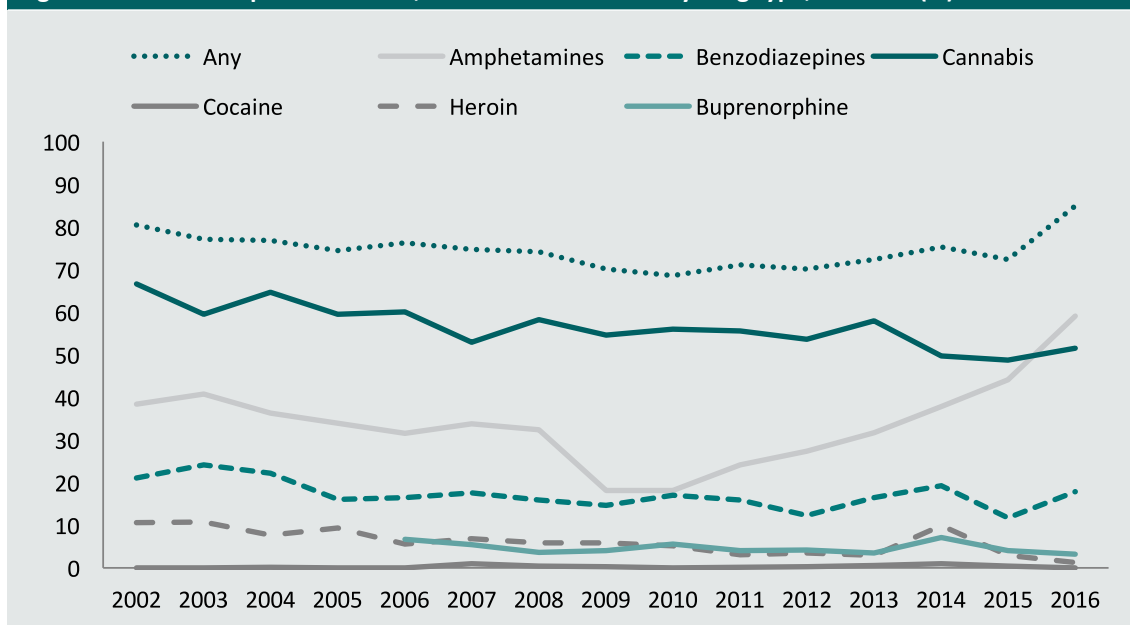
e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

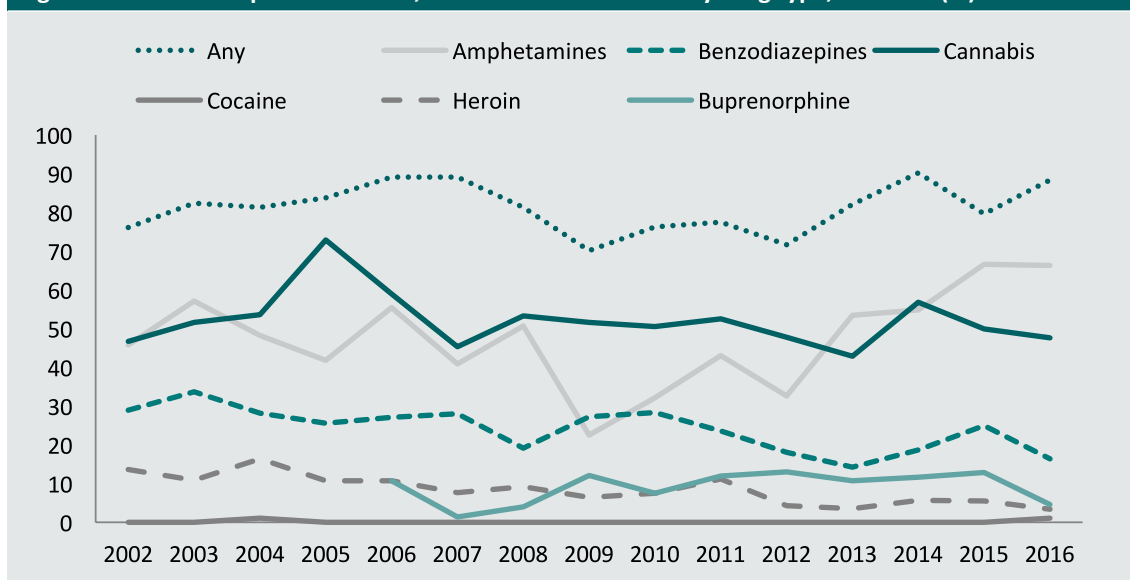
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

**Figure A5: Perth test positive trends, adult male detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C5

**Figure A6: Perth test positive trends, adult female detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C6

### Reported alcohol use

In 2015–16, 61 percent (n=932) of detainees reported that they had consumed alcohol in the 30 days before their arrest and 36 percent (n=558) reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours before detention (see Table A21). Both proportions are lower than the rates reported in the 2013–14 collection period (71%; n=808 and 45%; n=518 respectively).

- On average, detainees reported they were 13.8 years (median=14) when they first consumed alcohol.
- Ten percent (n=151) of detainees had sought medical treatment or been hospitalised as a result of their drinking in the 12 months before detention.
- On their last drinking occasion, the alcohol type most commonly consumed by detainees was spirits only (36%; n=161) followed by beer only (25%; n=113), a combination of two or more types of alcoholic drinks (24%; n=108) and wine only (15%; n=68; see Table A21).
- Since the 2013–14 collection period, there has been an increase in the proportion of spirit-only drinkers (34%; n=170 in 2013–14). From 2013–14, there was a decrease in the proportion of detainees who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks (25%; n=129 in 2013–14), beer (29%; n=146 in 2013–14) and wine (12%; n=61 in 2013–14).
- Detainees consumed, on average, 18 standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking, one drink less than the total number consumed by detainees in 2013–14 (19 standard drinks). The total number of standard drinks consumed per hour slightly increased from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (mean=4 standard drinks vs mean=5 standard drinks).
- In 2015–16, detainees who consumed only wine drank the greatest total of standard drinks on their last drinking occasion (mean=34 standard drinks) and per hour (mean=8 standard drinks). This is an increase in the number of standard drinks consumed in total (mean=22 standard drinks) and per hour (mean=7 standard drinks) from 2013–14.
- From 2013–14 to 2015–16, there was a decrease in the total number of standard drinks consumed by detainees who drank two or more types of alcoholic drinks (mean=35 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs mean=29 standard drinks in 2015–16). Per hour, there was a slight increase in the number of standard drinks consumed (mean=5 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs mean=6 standard drinks in 2015–16).

**Table A21: Perth DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol use</b>						
Past 48 hours <sup>b</sup>	463	38	95	29	558	36
Past 30 days	775	64	157	48	932	61
<b>Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion<sup>c</sup></b>						
Beer only	104	28	9	12	113	25
Wine only	50	13	18	25	68	15
Spirits only	126	33	35	48	161	36
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	97	26	11	15	108	24

Table A21: Perth DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup> (continued)						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)</b>						
Beer only	102	9 (7)	9	5 (4)	111	9 (7)
Wine only	47	33 (21)	18	34 (22)	65	34 (21)
Spirits only	122	10 (9)	34	7 (4)	156	10 (8)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	97	30 (20)	11	25 (20)	108	29 (20)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)</b>						
Beer only	100	3 (2)	9	2 (1)	109	3 (2)
Wine only	46	8 (4)	15	8 (2)	61	8 (3)
Spirits only	117	3 (2)	34	3 (2)	151	3 (2)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	89	7 (3)	10	2 (2)	99	6 (3)

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

b: Only includes those who consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

c: Base is the number of detainees who reported consuming the alcohol type in the 24 hours prior to the incident for which they were detained

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug-crime attribution findings

Detainees whose MSO was a drug offence were the most likely to test positive to at least one type of drug (91%; n=41), followed by those whose MSO was a property offence (88%; n=124), a violent offence (84%; n=149), a traffic offence (81%; n=21), a disorder offence (79%; n=22), a breach offence (75%; n=142) and other lesser offences (56%; n=10; see Table A22).

- Detainees whose MSO was a disorder offence were more likely to name alcohol than illicit drugs (cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, or ecstasy) as a factor contributing to their current detention (26%; n=18 alcohol vs 13%; n=9 illicit drugs).
- Detainees whose MSO was a drug offence were more likely to name illicit drugs rather than alcohol as a factor contributing to their current detention (53%; n=56 illicit drugs vs 12%; n=13 alcohol). Detainees whose MSO was a property offence (42%; n=134 illicit drugs vs 8%; n=27 alcohol), a violent offence (34%; n=160 illicit drugs vs 15%; n=72 alcohol), or a breach offence (22%; n=97 illicit drugs vs 17%; n=75 alcohol) reported the same attributions.
- The attribution pattern is similar to that reported in 2013–14, with the exception of detainees whose MSO was a violent offence (30%; n=87 alcohol vs 27%; n=79 illicit drugs in 2013–14) or a breach offence (22%; n=81 alcohol vs 12%; n=46 illicit drugs in 2013–14), who were more likely to identify drugs other than alcohol as a factor contributing to their current detention.

**Table A22: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI <sup>b</sup>		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total <sup>c</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>																		
Cannabis	94	53	69	49	25	56	0	0	12	46	17	61	92	48	7	39	316	50
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	105	59	95	67	31	69	0	0	17	65	10	36	87	46	7	39	352	56
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	12	7	22	16	na	na	0	0	na	na	na	na	18	9	na	na	63	10
Benzodiazepines	24	13	34	24	na	na	0	0	na	na	na	na	30	16	na	na	98	16
Any drug	149	84	124	88	41	91	0	0	21	81	22	79	142	75	10	56	509	81
Any drug other than cannabis	117	66	110	78	33	73	0	0	18	69	11	39	105	55	8	44	402	64
Multiple drugs	73	41	72	51	20	44	0	0	10	38	7	25	63	33	6	33	251	40
(Total urine samples) <sup>f</sup>	178		141		45		5		26		28		190		18		631	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>																		
Alcohol	72	15	27	8	13	12	6	50	na	na	18	26	75	17	na	na	216	14
Illicit drugs	160	34	134	42	56	53	na	na	17	27	9	13	97	22	na	na	477	31
Any attribution	210	45	149	47	59	56	6	50	20	31	24	34	159	35	na	na	631	41
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>g</sup>	469		319		106		12		64		70		451		33		1,524	

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

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

c: Total includes detainees who tested positive to cocaine

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

g: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed more than one substance to their current detention

Note: Urinalysis test positives for cocaine have been removed due to small cell sizes. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents and their percentages are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Sydney (Bankstown & Surry Hills)

### Demographic information

Due to small sample sizes at the Bankstown and Surry Hills sites, this section discusses aggregated 'Sydney' data. Where possible, comparisons are made between Bankstown and Surry Hills, and data for each site are presented separately in the tables. Caution should be used when interpreting the data in their individual and aggregate form.

The DUMA program interviewed 460 adult police detainees in Sydney (246 in Bankstown and 214 in Surry Hills) over the 2015–16 period. The following outlines demographic data aggregated across both sites:

- The majority of Sydney detainees surveyed were male (83%; n=383 vs 17%; n=77 female), consistent with the broader detainee population.

- Adult police detainees were on average 34 years of age, ranging from 18 to 69 years old. Forty-three percent (n=197) of adult detainees surveyed were 36 years or over (see Table A23).
- Sixteen percent (n=74) of detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both. More detainees identified as being Indigenous in Surry Hills (27%; n=57) than in Bankstown (7%; n=17).
- The most common highest level of education detainees had achieved was year 10 or less (33%; n=150). This was followed by 22 percent having completed TAFE (n=102) and 21 percent having completed year 11 or 12 (n=95).
- A majority of detainees were living in stable accommodation (either private or social housing), which was owned or rented by themselves (43%; n=200) or by someone else (40%; n=182).
- Twenty-nine percent (n=133) of detainees were working full-time at the time of interview. Another one-quarter were looking for work (27%; n=122). Detainees were equally likely to be either working part-time (15%; n=68) or to be employed but currently not working due to leave, strike, disability or the seasonal nature of their work (15%; n=67). Bankstown detainees were most commonly working full-time (36%; n=88), whereas Surry Hills detainees were most commonly looking for work (31%; n=67; see Table A24).
- Eighteen percent (n=73) of detainees reported having gained an income in the 30 days prior to detention through illegitimate sources which included sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing or other drug crime, and other crimes (such as theft, fraud, burglary or robbery). One in four Surry Hills detainees (25%; n=44) reported an illegitimate income in the 30 days prior to detention, compared with 13 percent (n=29) of Bankstown detainees.

**Table A23: Sydney DUMA sample by age and site, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age</b>						
18–20	28	11	20	9	48	10
21–25	37	15	26	12	63	14
26–30	44	18	40	19	84	18
31–35	36	15	32	15	68	15
36+	101	41	96	45	197	43
(Total)	246		214		460	
Min/max age		18/69		18/55		18/69
Mean age (median)		34 (32)		34 (34)		34 (33)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Due to a smaller sample of female detainees present at each Sydney site, results have been aggregated

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A24: Sydney DUMA sample by education, housing, employment and site, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Education</b>						
Year 10 or less	79	32	71	33	150	33
Year 11 or 12	44	18	51	24	95	21
TAFE/university not completed	46	19	26	12	72	16
Completed TAFE	54	22	48	22	102	22
Completed university	22	9	18	8	40	9
(Total)	245		214		459	
<b>Housing</b>						
Owned or rented by self	125	51	75	35	200	43
Someone else's place	96	39	86	40	182	40
Shelter or emergency	4	2	6	3	10	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	<1	9	4	10	2
Treatment facility	0	0	1	<1	1	<1
No fixed residence	18	7	27	13	45	10
Other	2	1	10	5	12	3
(Total)	246		214		460	
<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	88	36	45	21	133	29
Part-time	44	18	24	11	68	15
Employed but not currently working <sup>b</sup>	30	12	37	17	67	15
Looking for work	55	22	67	31	122	27
Not looking for work	15	6	29	14	44	10
Full-time homemakers	8	3	5	2	13	3
Studying	4	2	4	2	8	2
Retired	1	<1	2	1	3	1
(Total)	245		213		458	

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Contact with the criminal justice system

Thirty-eight percent of detainees (n=175) reported that they had been charged on a previous occasion in the 12 months before they were detained, and 16 percent (n=73) reported that they had been in prison in the previous 12 months. Ten percent (n=18) reported a history of juvenile detention (see Table A25).

- Of those who had been imprisoned, 71 percent (n=121) had been released from prison between one and four years ago (see Table A25a).
- One in three detainees was charged with a violent offence (31%; n=277). Detainees were equally likely to have been charged with a property offence (17%; n=155) or a drug offence (17%; n=149). Bankstown detainees were most likely to have been charged with a violent

offence (43%; n=193) followed by a property offence (15%; n=69), while Surry Hills detainees were most likely to have been charged with a drug offence (22%; n=98) followed by a property offence (20%; n=86).

- When classified according to their most serious offence, 42 percent (n=188) of detainees were categorised in the MSO of violent offences (see Table A26). This was followed by 18 percent of detainees categorised in the MSO of property offences (n=80) and breach offences (n=83). Bankstown detainees were most likely to have a violent offence as their MSO (55%; n=131). The most common MSO for Surry Hills detainees was also a violent offence (27%; n=57), followed by a breach offence (23%; n=49) and a property offence (23%; n=48).

Table A25: Sydney DUMA sample by criminal history and site, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prior charge history (past 12 months)</b>						
Yes	87	35	88	41	175	38
No	159	65	126	59	285	62
<b>Prior prison history (lifetime)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	85	35	86	42	171	38
No	159	65	121	58	280	62
<b>History of juvenile detention<sup>c</sup></b>						
Yes	11	10	7	9	18	10
No	104	90	67	91	171	90
<b>Prior prison history (past 12 months)<sup>d</sup></b>						
Yes	31	13	42	20	73	16
No	213	87	165	80	378	84
<b>Currently on parole</b>						
Yes	23	10	23	13	46	11
No	203	90	157	87	360	89
<b>Currently on probation</b>						
Yes	19	8	14	8	33	8
No	207	92	165	92	372	92
<b>Currently on community service order</b>						
Yes	8	4	4	2	12	3
No	218	96	176	98	394	97
<b>Currently on another court order<sup>e</sup></b>						
Yes	38	22	39	30	77	25
No	137	78	90	70	227	75

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

b: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison in their lifetime

c: Includes any detainee who reported being released from a youth or juvenile detention facility. From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they had served time in prison on a sentence. From Q4 2015 onwards, detainees were asked if they had ever served time in a youth or juvenile detention facility. Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

d: Includes any detainee who reported being released from prison up to 365 days before interview

e: From Q1 to Q3 2015 detainees were only asked if they were currently on parole, probation or a community service order. From Q4 2015 onwards an option was added to include 'other' court order (eg intervention orders). Detainees interviewed in Q1 to Q3 2015 are excluded from the total

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]



Table A25a: Sydney DUMA sample by prison history and site, 2015–16						
	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never been to prison	159	65	121	58	280	62
<b>Released from prison</b>						
Up to one year ago	31	13	42	20	73	16
More than one year, up to two years ago	10	4	13	6	23	5
More than two years, up to four years ago	15	6	10	5	25	6
More than four years, up to six years ago	6	2	5	2	11	2
More than six years, up to eight years ago	3	1	4	2	7	2
More than eight years, up to 10 years ago	4	2	5	2	9	2
More than 10 years ago	16	7	7	3	23	5
(Total)	244		207		451	

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table A26: Sydney DUMA sample by offence and site, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>												
	Bankstown				Surry Hills				Sydney			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>		Charges		Detainees' MSO <sup>b</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	193	43	131	55	84	19	57	27	277	31	188	42
Property	69	15	32	13	86	20	48	23	155	17	80	18
Drug	51	11	17	7	98	22	38	18	149	17	55	12
DUI <sup>c</sup>	4	1	3	1	5	1	5	2	9	1	8	2
Traffic	19	4	9	4	6	1	2	1	25	3	11	2
Disorder	43	9	7	3	49	11	11	5	92	10	18	4
Breach	55	12	34	14	82	19	49	23	137	15	83	18
Other	20	4	6	3	27	6	2	1	47	5	8	2
(Total)	454		239		437		212		891		451	

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

b: Most serious offence, ie the most serious offence for which detainees were being held under charge at the time of interview

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug use

In 2015–16, 74 percent (n=255) of Sydney detainees provided a urine sample and, of these, 72 percent (n=184) tested positive to at least one type of drug. Test positive rates were highest for amphetamines (48%; n=123), followed by cannabis (43%; n=109), opiates (32%; n=81) and benzodiazepines (21%; n=53; see Table A27). Caution should be used when comparing urinalysis test positives in 2013–14 and 2015–16 as sample sizes varied considerably between the two reporting periods.

### Drug use in Bankstown

Sixty-eight percent (n=88) of detainees provided a urine sample and, of these, 63 percent (n=55) tested positive to at least one drug, higher than the test positive rate in 2013–14 (44%; n=15).

- More detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (33%; n=29 vs 26%; n=9). This rise was due to an increase in the number of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine.
- Cannabis was the second most commonly detected drug. A larger proportion of detainees tested positive to cannabis in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (31%; n=27 vs 24%; n=8, respectively).
- More detainees tested positive for opiates (13%; n=11) than benzodiazepines (11%; n=10). Despite this, the proportion of detainees testing positive to opiates increased from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (9%; n=3 vs 13%; n=11) while fewer detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (21%; n=8 vs 11%; n=10). The increase in opiate test positive rates was due to an increase in the number of detainees testing positive to 'other opiates', although there was a decline in test positives for heroin, methadone and buprenorphine.

### Drug use in Surry Hills

Seventy-eight percent (n=167) of detainees gave a urine sample and, of these, 77 percent (n=129) tested positive to at least one type of drug, higher than the test positive rate in 2013–14 (69%; n=29).

- More detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2015–16 than in 2013–14 (56%; n=94 vs 43%; n=18). The rise in amphetamine test positive rates was due mainly to an increase in the number of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine (54%; n=91 vs 43%; n=18).
- Test positive rates for cannabis (49%; n=82 vs 36%; n=15) and opiates (42%; n=70 vs 33%; n=14) also increased. The increase in test positive rates for opiates was due to an increase in the numbers testing positive to heroin and buprenorphine.

**Table A27: Sydney DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and site, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Provided urine<sup>b</sup></b>						
Yes	88	68	167	78	255	74
No	42	32	47	22	89	26
<b>Positive test results<sup>c</sup></b>						
Cannabis	27	31	82	49	109	43
Cocaine	1	1	9	5	10	4
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	29	33	94	56	123	48
Methamphetamine	27	31	91	54	118	46
MDMA	2	2	5	3	7	3
MDA	1	1	0	0	1	<1
Other amphetamines	0	0	1	1	1	<1
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	11	13	70	42	81	32
Heroin	3	3	53	32	56	22
Methadone	1	1	24	14	25	10

**Table A27: Sydney DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and site, 2015–16<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Buprenorphine	2	2	28	17	30	12
Other opiates	7	8	4	2	11	4
Benzodiazepines <sup>f</sup>	10	11	43	26	53	21
Any drug	55	63	129	77	184	72
Any drug other than cannabis	39	44	113	68	152	60
Multiple drugs	19	22	92	55	111	44

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

b: Percentages have been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which for Bankstown was Q2 of 2015 and 2016 and for Surry Hills was Q3 in 2015 and Q1 and Q3 of 2016 (see Appendix D—Technical Appendix for further detail)

c: Base is the total number of detainees who provided a urine sample

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

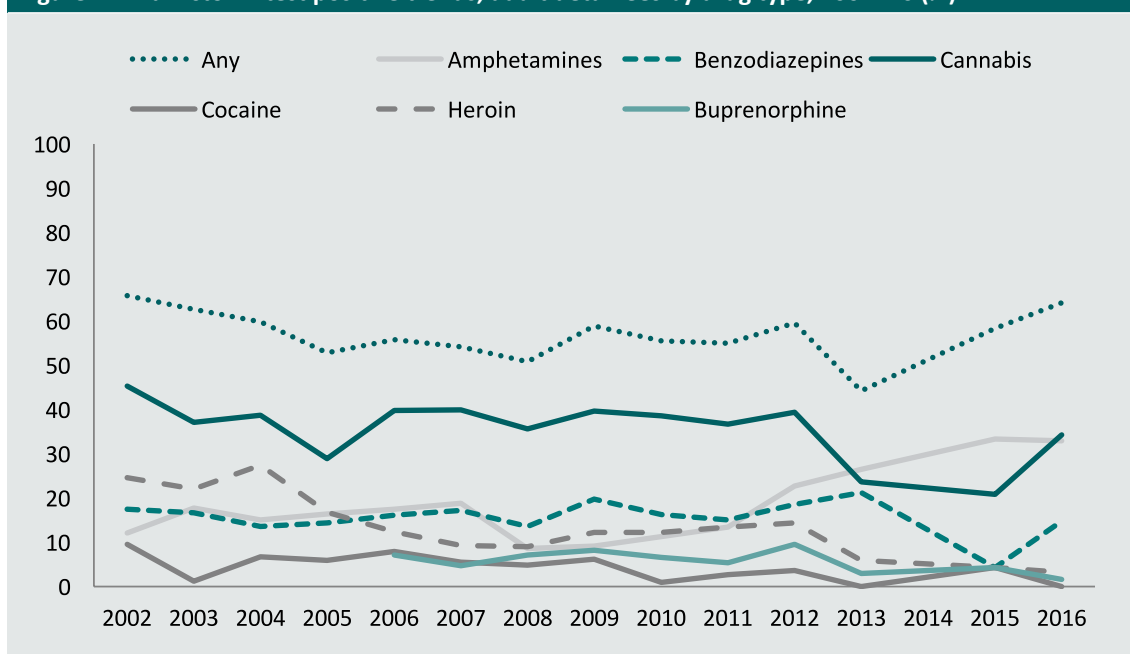
e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Due to a smaller sample of female detainees being present at each Sydney site, results have been aggregated

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

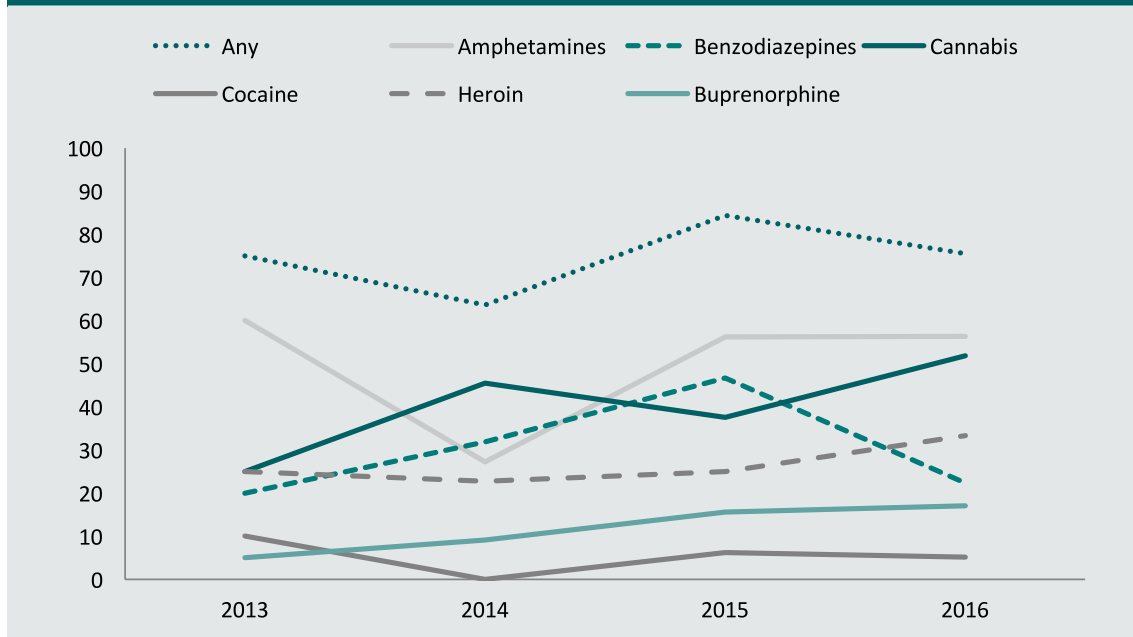
**Figure A7: Bankstown test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, 2002–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014, Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2015 and Q1, Q3 and Q4 of 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]; Table C7

**Figure A8: Surry Hills test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, 2013–16 (%)**



Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were collected at this site during Q4 of 2013, Q1 of 2014, Q3 of 2015 and Q1 and Q3 of 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–16 [computer file]; Table C8

### Reported alcohol use

In 2015–16, 46 percent (n=211) of Sydney detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days before detention. Twenty-three percent (n=106) reported consuming alcohol in the past 48 hours (see Table A28). Detainees most commonly reported drinking beer (40%; n=37) on their last drinking occasion. On average, detainees consumed 13 standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking, with the greatest total of standard drinks consumed by detainees who drank two or more types of alcoholic drinks on their last occasion of drinking (mean=27 standard drinks). Per hour, detainees consumed three standard drinks on average on their last occasion of drinking.

### Reported alcohol use in Bankstown

In Bankstown, 44 percent (n=109) of detainees had consumed alcohol in the 30 days before detention, while one in five detainees (20%; n=50) reported consuming alcohol in the last 48 hours (see Table A28). Compared with 2013–14, smaller proportions of Bankstown detainees reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days before arrest (54%; n=88 in 2013–14), and in the last 48 hours (32%; n=52 in 2013–14).

- The most common type of alcoholic drink consumed by Bankstown detainees on their last drinking occasion was beer (42%; n=19), a smaller proportion than in 2013–14 (51%, n=23). The proportion of those who drank two or more types of alcoholic drinks also decreased (22%; n=10 vs 13%; n=6).
- From 2013–14 to 2015–16, there were increases in the numbers of detainees who consumed only wine (9%; n=4 vs 16%; n=7) and only spirits (18%; n=8 vs 29%; n=13).

- The average number of standard drinks consumed on the last drinking occasion was 10 and per hour was three, the same as in 2013–14.
- Detainees who drank two or more types of alcoholic drinks had the largest number of standard drinks on their last drinking occasion (mean=20 standard drinks). This is a slight increase from the mean number of standard drinks consumed by detainees on their last drinking occasion in 2013–14 (mean=19 standard drinks). Per hour, detainees who consumed two or more types of alcohol drank two standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking—this was a decrease from the mean number of drinks consumed per hour in 2013–14 (mean=4 standard drinks).
- The greatest number of standard drinks consumed per hour was reported by spirit-only drinkers (mean=4 standard drinks), increasing from one standard drink in 2013–14. There were also increases in the mean number of standard drinks consumed per hour by wine drinkers (mean=3 standard drinks, increasing from 1 in 2013–14).

#### *Reported alcohol use in Surry Hills*

Forty-eight percent (n=102) of Surry Hills detainees had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, while 27 percent (n=56) reported consuming alcohol in the 48 hours before detention (see Table A28). The proportions for Surry Hills were lower than the rates reported in the 2013–14 collection period for past 30-day and 48-hour consumption (75%; n=46 and 50%; n=30 respectively).

- From 2013–14 to 2015–16, there were increases in the proportion of detainees who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks (24%; n=5 vs 33%; n=18) and those who drank only wine (10%; n=2 vs 13%; n=6); and decreases in the proportion of beer drinkers (48%; n=10 vs 38%; n=18) and spirit-only drinkers (19%; n=4 vs 17%; n=8).
- The average number of standard drinks consumed on the last drinking occasion was 15 standard drinks. This was four standard drinks more than the total consumed by detainees in the 2013–14 collection period (11 standard drinks). Per hour, detainees consumed two standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking.
- Surry Hills detainees who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks had the greatest total of standard drinks, consistent with the aggregated Sydney data. There was also an increase from 2013–14 in the mean number of standard drinks consumed (mean=25 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs mean=29 standard drinks in 2015–16). The total number of standard drinks consumed by detainees on their last drinking occasion also increased for beer-only drinkers (mean=4 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs mean=9 standard drinks in 2015–16).
- The greatest number of standard drinks consumed per hour was reported by those who consumed two or more types of alcoholic drinks (mean=4 standard drinks). This was the same number of standard drinks as in 2013–14. The second most commonly consumed drink was beer, with a mean of three standard drinks consumed per hour, which was the same number of standard drinks as in 2013–14.
- There was a substantial decrease in the number of standard drinks consumed per hour for spirits-only drinkers from 2013–14 to 2015–16 (11 standard drinks in 2013–14 vs 3 standard drinks in 2015–16).

Table A28: Sydney DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and site, 2015–16 <sup>a</sup>						
	Bankstown		Surry Hills		Sydney	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol use</b>						
Past 48 hours <sup>b</sup>	50	20	56	27	106	23
Past 30 days	109	44	102	48	211	46
<b>Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion<sup>c</sup></b>						
Beer only	19	42	18	38	37	40
Wine only	7	16	6	13	13	14
Spirits only	13	29	8	17	21	23
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	6	13	16	33	22	24
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (total standard drinks)</b>						
Beer only	19	5 (3)	18	9 (6)	37	7 (6)
Wine only	7	13 (5)	6	10 (6)	13	12 (5)
Spirits only	11	13 (6)	8	6 (4)	19	10 (6)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	6	20 (15)	16	29 (16)	22	27 (15)
<b>Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks per hour)</b>						
Beer only	19	1 (1)	18	3 (2)	37	2 (2)
Wine only	7	3 (3)	6	2 (2)	13	3 (2)
Spirits only	11	4 (2)	7	1 (2)	18	3 (2)
Mixed drinks <sup>d</sup>	6	2 (2)	16	4 (3)	22	4 (2)

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

b: Only includes those who had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

c: Base is the number of detainees who reported consuming the alcohol type in the 24 hours prior to the incident for which they were detained

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### Drug-crime attribution findings

Comparisons of drug-crime attribution were made at an aggregate level, combining the findings from the Bankstown and Surry Hills sites. Detainees whose MSO was a drug offence were the most likely to test positive to at least one type of drug (87%; n=27), followed by those whose MSO was a breach offence (81%; n=42), a property offence (77%; n=40) or a violent offence (67%; n=62; see Table A29).

- Detainees whose MSO was a violent offence were slightly more likely to name alcohol than illicit drugs (cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, or ecstasy) as a factor contributing to their current detention (17%; n=31 alcohol vs 16%; n=29 illicit drugs).
- Detainees whose MSO was a drug offence were more likely to name illicit drugs rather than alcohol as a factor contributing to their current detention (51%; n=28 illicit drugs vs 9%; n=5 alcohol).

**Table A29: Sydney DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2015–16<sup>a</sup>**

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI <sup>b</sup>		Breach		Total <sup>c</sup>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Urinalysis results</b>												
Cannabis	34	37	22	42	14	45	na	na	30	58	108	43
Amphetamines <sup>d</sup>	40	43	30	58	15	48	0	0	33	63	123	49
Opiates <sup>e</sup>	24	26	22	42	11	35	0	0	23	44	81	32
Benzodiazepines	20	22	8	15	7	23	na	na	15	29	53	21
Any drug	62	67	40	77	27	87	na	na	42	81	183	73
Any drug other than cannabis	51	55	35	67	22	71	na	na	36	69	152	60
Multiple drugs	35	38	28	54	12	39	na	na	31	60	111	44
(Total urine samples) <sup>f</sup>	93		52		31		5		52		252	
<b>Reported drug-crime attribution</b>												
Alcohol	31	17	na	na	5	9	5	63	10	12	56	13
Illicit drugs	29	16	31	40	28	51	0	0	20	24	114	26
Any attribution	56	30	31	40	32	58	5	63	25	30	159	36
(Total detainees interviewed) <sup>g</sup>	184		78		55		8		82		444	

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

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

c: Totals include those who tested positive to cocaine and data from detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'disorder', 'traffic' or 'other'

d: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

e: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

f: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

g: Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have attributed their current detention to more than one substance

Note: Urinalysis test positives for cocaine and detainees whose MSO was 'disorder', 'traffic' or 'other' have been removed due to small cell sizes. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. Table cells containing fewer than five contributing respondents are represented as 'na'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

# Appendix B—National results

**Table B1: National test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, 2002–16**

	Cannabis		Amphetamines		Heroin		Cocaine		Benzodiazepines	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	1,051	57	578	31	292	16	26	1	417	23
2003	1,024	53	675	35	312	16	8	<1	463	25
2004	1,112	57	686	35	300	15	29	1	404	21
2005	1,019	54	593	31	266	14	21	1	355	19
2006	1,045	53	595	30	200	10	34	2	412	22
2007	868	49	493	28	210	12	20	1	378	22
2008	892	48	474	26	189	10	21	1	374	21
2009	907	48	292	15	187	10	18	1	362	20
2010	799	46	326	19	179	10	8	<1	341	20
2011	849	47	427	24	168	9	16	1	361	20
2012	412	46	251	28	61	7	8	1	176	20
2013	350	49	224	32	40	6	4	1	145	21
2014	312	43	292	40	56	8	17	2	154	22
2015	285	42	308	45	33	5	3	<1	137	21
2016	464	44	554	53	30	3	8	1	209	21

Note: Includes four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]



# Appendix C—Site results

## Adelaide site results

**Table C1: Adelaide test positive trends, adult male detainees by drug type, 2002–16**

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>2002</b>	226	74	106	35	69	23	186	61	1	<1	35	12		
<b>2003</b>	293	77	136	36	100	27	226	59	2	1	55	15		
<b>2004</b>	338	82	149	36	80	20	271	66	6	1	51	12		
<b>2005</b>	311	79	151	38	88	23	250	63	3	1	48	12		
<b>2006</b>	327	78	142	34	85	21	259	62	4	1	31	7	23	5
<b>2007</b>	227	66	93	27	71	21	176	51	0	0	32	9	19	6
<b>2008</b>	228	68	92	27	70	22	169	50	2	1	29	9	26	8
<b>2009</b>	162	57	47	17	45	16	120	42	2	1	25	9	14	5
<b>2010</b>	178	57	38	12	48	16	126	40	2	1	26	8	14	4
<b>2011</b>	164	63	56	22	50	20	113	44	4	2	23	9	21	8
<b>2012</b>	85	63	33	24	22	17	58	43	1	1	4	3	4	3
<b>2013</b>	66	68	26	27	19	20	45	46	1	1	2	2	8	8
<b>2014</b>	71	66	25	23	16	15	45	42	2	2	5	5	5	5
<b>2015</b>	66	65	34	34	14	14	40	40	0	0	2	2	5	5
<b>2016</b>	113	70	73	45	30	19	73	45	2	1	4	2	9	6

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	54	84	32	50	24	41	41	64	0	0	12	19		
2003	79	89	48	54	31	37	44	49	0	0	21	24		
2004	78	83	48	51	32	36	49	52	0	0	13	14		
2005	71	85	46	55	27	35	48	57	1	1	11	13		
2006	49	88	29	52	22	40	27	48	0	0	6	11	8	14
2007	59	81	23	32	28	40	39	53	0	0	15	21	7	10
2008	45	88	16	31	26	55	26	51	2	4	12	24	18	35
2009	30	68	6	14	12	29	22	50	0	0	9	20	5	11
2010	34	72	12	26	16	35	18	38	0	0	6	13	8	17
2011	32	80	11	28	17	43	17	43	0	0	6	15	11	28
2012	14	78	5	28	10	56	6	33	0	0	0	0	5	28
2013	17	71	5	21	6	26	10	42	0	0	0	0	6	25
2014	15	75	10	50	4	21	8	40	0	0	3	15	3	15
2015	13	81	6	38	5	36	8	50	0	0	1	6	3	19
2016	25	66	17	45	8	22	13	34	0	0	0	0	1	3

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

## Brisbane site results

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	389	73	139	26	122	23	290	55	0	0	92	17		
2003	416	69	181	30	131	23	311	52	3	1	94	16		
2004	429	75	192	33	104	19	314	55	4	1	97	17		
2005	435	69	156	25	102	17	327	52	2	<1	98	16		
2006	435	66	162	25	130	20	318	48	8	1	66	10	56	9
2007	449	68	162	25	135	21	325	49	4	1	83	13	56	8
2008	453	67	148	22	141	21	309	45	5	1	76	11	62	9
2009	392	64	79	13	127	21	294	48	2	<1	66	11	50	8
2010	337	64	115	22	105	21	230	44	4	1	68	13	45	9
2011	379	67	132	23	123	22	260	46	3	1	60	11	85	15
2012	200	72	80	29	63	23	127	46	3	1	25	9	38	14
2013	207	70	84	29	61	21	151	51	2	1	22	7	30	10
2014	196	71	111	40	65	24	103	37	11	4	13	5	18	6
2015	171	69	113	45	69	29	93	37	1	<1	13	5	28	11
2016	260	76	173	50	82	25	132	38	5	1	16	5	38	11

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

**Table C4: Brisbane test positive trends, adult female detainees by drug type, 2002–16**

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	60	75	31	39	24	31	37	46	0	0	21	26		
2003	77	86	42	47	32	37	52	58	0	0	30	33		
2004	92	84	58	53	38	36	53	49	1	1	24	22		
2005	77	79	43	44	29	30	49	51	1	1	26	27		
2006	114	86	57	43	55	43	72	54	1	1	35	26	22	17
2007	104	79	49	37	40	32	58	44	1	1	35	27	23	18
2008	84	74	36	32	34	33	47	41	0	0	23	20	11	10
2009	61	67	16	18	29	33	34	37	0	0	23	25	10	11
2010	63	68	22	24	35	40	35	38	0	0	22	24	14	15
2011	59	73	24	30	29	38	29	36	1	1	15	19	15	19
2012	40	78	22	43	24	47	15	29	0	0	8	16	6	12
2013	53	82	32	49	21	34	27	42	0	0	8	12	13	20
2014	52	81	38	59	20	33	22	34	2	3	11	17	9	14
2015	30	73	23	56	12	31	15	37	0	0	7	17	6	15
2016	41	87	32	68	13	30	25	53	0	0	1	2	3	6

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

## Perth site results

**Table C5: Perth test positive trends, adult male detainees by drug type, 2002–16**

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	392	80	187	38	101	21	325	67	0	0	52	11		
2003	317	77	168	41	96	24	245	60	0	0	44	11		
2004	336	77	159	36	94	22	283	65	1	<1	34	8		
2005	278	75	127	34	58	16	222	60	0	0	35	9		
2006	270	76	112	32	56	17	213	60	0	0	20	6	24	7
2007	216	75	98	34	50	18	153	53	3	1	20	7	16	6
2008	288	74	126	32	60	16	226	58	2	1	23	6	14	4
2009	379	70	98	18	78	15	295	55	2	<1	32	6	22	4
2010	320	69	85	18	78	17	261	56	0	0	24	5	26	6
2011	349	71	119	24	77	16	273	56	1	<1	15	3	20	4
2012	197	70	77	27	34	12	151	54	1	<1	10	4	12	4
2013	121	72	53	32	27	17	97	58	1	1	5	3	6	4
2014	159	75	80	38	40	19	105	50	2	1	21	10	15	7
2015	144	72	88	44	23	12	97	49	1	<1	6	3	8	4
2016	260	85	181	59	54	18	158	52	0	0	4	1	10	3

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

Table C6: Perth test positive trends, adult female detainees by drug type, 2002–16														
	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	83	76	50	46	31	29	51	47	0	0	15	14		
2003	75	82	52	57	30	34	47	52	0	0	10	11		
2004	74	81	44	48	24	28	49	54	1	1	15	16		
2005	62	84	31	42	18	26	54	73	0	0	8	11		
2006	74	89	46	55	22	27	49	59	0	0	9	11	9	11
2007	53	89	27	41	18	28	30	45	0	0	5	8	1	2
2008	61	81	38	51	14	19	40	53	0	0	7	9	3	4
2009	87	70	28	23	33	27	64	52	0	0	8	6	15	12
2010	71	76	30	32	25	28	47	51	0	0	7	8	7	8
2011	90	78	50	43	26	24	61	53	0	0	13	11	14	12
2012	33	72	15	33	8	18	22	48	0	0	2	4	6	13
2013	23	82	15	54	4	14	12	43	0	0	1	4	3	11
2014	46	90	28	55	9	19	29	57	0	0	3	6	6	12
2015	43	80	36	67	13	25	27	50	0	0	3	6	7	13
2016	76	88	57	66	13	16	41	48	1	1	3	3	4	5

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 and Q2 of 2013, Q2 and Q4 of 2014 and Q4 of 2015 and 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008  
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

## Bankstown site results

Table C7: Bankstown test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, 2002–16														
	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	174	66	32	12	45	17	120	45	25	9	65	25		
2003	166	63	47	18	43	17	98	37	3	1	58	22		
2004	144	60	36	15	32	14	93	39	16	7	66	27		
2005	126	53	39	16	33	14	69	29	14	6	40	17		
2006	150	56	47	17	42	16	107	40	21	8	33	12	19	7
2007	118	54	41	19	36	17	87	40	12	6	20	9	10	5
2008	107	51	18	9	28	14	75	36	10	5	19	9	15	7
2009	116	59	18	9	38	20	78	40	12	6	24	12	16	8
2010	118	55	24	11	34	16	82	39	2	1	26	12	14	7
2011	144	55	35	13	39	15	96	37	7	3	35	13	14	5
2012	50	60	19	23	15	19	33	39	3	4	12	14	8	10
2013	15	44	9	26	7	21	8	24	0	0	2	6	1	3
2014	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2015	14	58	8	33	1	4	5	21	1	4	1	4	1	4
2016	41	64	21	33	9	15	22	34	0	0	2	3	1	2

Note: Testing for buprenorphine began in 2006. Data were not collected at this site during Q2 and Q4 of 2012, Q1 to Q3 of 2013, all quarters of 2014, Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2015 and quarters Q1, Q3 and Q4 of 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–16 [computer file]

## Surry Hills site results

**Table C8: Surry Hills test positive trends, adult detainees by drug type, 2013–16**

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Heroin		Buprenorphine	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2013	15	75	12	60	4	20	5	25	2	10	5	25	1	5
2014	14	64	6	27	7	32	10	45	0	0	5	23	2	9
2015	27	84	18	56	14	47	12	38	2	6	8	25	5	16
2016	102	76	76	56	29	22	70	52	7	5	45	33	23	17

Note: Data were collected at this site during Q4 of 2013, Q1 of 2014, Q3 of 2015 and Q1 and Q3 of 2016. Benzodiazepine cut-off levels have been adjusted to be consistent with AS/NZS 4308-2008

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–16 [computer file]

# Appendix D—Technical Appendix

## Glossary of terms

### *Most serious offence*

Charges assigned to each DUMA detainee are categorised according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC; ABS 2011).

A most serious offence (MSO) category is assigned to a detainee based on the most serious charge laid against them during their current period of detention. The category assigned to a detainee is based on their most serious offence according to the ANZSOC hierarchy (see Table D1).

For example, if a detainee is charged with both a violent offence and a breach offence, the detainee's MSO is categorised as a violent offence.

**Table D1: Hierarchy of offences from most serious to least serious, and accompanying division titles from ANZSOC codes**

Most serious offence category (from most to least serious)	ANZSOC divisions <sup>a</sup>	ANZSOC subdivisions and/or charges <sup>a</sup>
<b>Violent</b>	01—homicide and related offences	
	02—acts intended to cause injury	
	03—sexual assault and related offences	
	04—dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	
	05—abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	
	06—robbery, extortion and related offences	
	11—prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	1112— <i>sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives</i> 1121— <i>unlawfully obtain or possess regulated/weapons explosives</i> 1122— <i>misuse or regulated weapons/explosives</i>
<b>Property</b>	07—unlawful entry with intent/ burglary, break and enter	
	08—theft and related offences	
	09—fraud, deception and related offences	
<b>Drug</b>	10—illicit drug offences	
<b>DUI<sup>b</sup></b>	04—dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	0411— <i>driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance</i>
	14—traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1431— <i>exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit</i>
<b>Traffic</b>	04—traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	0412— <i>dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle</i>
	14—dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	
<b>Disorder</b>	12—property damage and environment pollution	121 (1211–1219)—property damage
	13—public order offences	

**Table D1: Hierarchy of offences from most serious to least serious, and accompanying division titles from ANZSOC codes (continued)**

Most serious offence category (from most to least serious)	ANZSOC divisions <sup>a</sup>	ANZSOC subdivisions and/or charges <sup>a</sup>
<b>Breach</b>	15—offences against government procedures, government security and government operations	151 (1511–1513)—breach of custodial order offences
		152 (1521–1529)—breach of community-based order
		153 (1531–1532)—breach of violence and non-violence restraining orders
<b>Other lesser offences</b>	05—abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	053 (0531–0532)—harassment and threatening behaviour
	11—prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	1111— <i>import or export prohibited weapons/explosives</i>
		1119— <i>prohibited weapons/explosives offences, not elsewhere classified</i>
		1123— <i>deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences</i>
		1129— <i>regulated weapons/explosives offences, not elsewhere classified</i>
	12—property damage and environment pollution	122 (1221–1229)—environmental pollution
	14—traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1441— <i>pedestrian offences</i>
	15—offence against justice procedures, government security and government operations	1559— <i>offences against government security, not elsewhere classified</i>
		154 (1541–1549)—offences against government operations
		155 (1551–1559)—offences against government security
		156 (1561–1569)—offences against justice procedures
	16—miscellaneous offences	

a: Due to the nature of the charges, not all charges belonging to a single division are assigned to one most serious offence category. For instance, charges from Division 11 (prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences) can be found in the MSO categories of 'violent' and 'other'. Where ANZSOC divisions have been divided between MSO categories, specific subdivisions or charges (whichever is most applicable) are provided under the ANZSOC subdivisions and/or charges column

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

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification 2011



### *Any drug*

Detainees who have tested positive to *any drug* via urinalysis are characterised as having any of the following drugs in their system: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and/or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and/or other opiates).

### *Multiple drugs*

Detainees who have tested positive to *multiple drugs* via urinalysis are characterised as having two or more of the following drugs in their system: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and/or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and/or other opiates). A detainee who has tested positive to more than one type of amphetamine or opiate is not classified as a multiple drug user unless they also tested positive to another type of drug.

## **Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program data collection method**

### *Participant eligibility*

Access to detainees is facilitated by the police officer in charge of the watch house or police station, or their delegate. The officer in charge determines whether a detainee is eligible to participate in a DUMA interview. This assessment of eligibility takes into consideration the level of risk a detainee may pose to the interviewer.

Data collection occurs within a four-week period, with shifts scheduled for times of the day and days of the week when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. All eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. Detainees are deemed eligible if they:

- have been in police custody for less than 96 hours;
- were not in a custodial setting 48 hours prior to their arrest;
- are deemed safe to interview by watch house staff; and
- are able to understand and give consent to participate in the survey—that is, they have the capacity to understand what they are agreeing to and are not under any intoxicating substances which may affect their understanding of consent.

In 2015–16, 878 detainees (12% of the potential sample) were deemed by police to be unfit for interview. The percentage of detainees deemed unfit for interview by police varied by site, ranging from 25 percent (n=418) of detainees in Adelaide, followed by 18 percent in Bankstown (n=80), 16 percent in Surry Hills (n=59), eight percent in Perth (n=264) and four percent in Brisbane (n=56). Because of this, the DUMA sample is not a random sample of all people detained by police.

The length, reason and procedures of detention are governed by state legislation, which may influence the potential for detainees to be interviewed. Where sites have longer holding periods, greater opportunities for participation may be present.

As there is a high rate of recidivism in the detainee population, it is likely that a small group of detainees will appear twice or more across quarterly collection periods. As the DUMA sample is collected on the basis of episodes of detention rather than individual detainees, individuals cannot

be tracked across interview periods. Furthermore, detainee names are not recorded as there is a strict code of anonymity and confidentiality attached to participation. At the end of the interview, detainees are asked if they recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2015–16, 566 detainees—15 percent of the sample—reported previously participating in the study; a further 29 detainees (1%) could not recall whether or not they had previously participated.

It should be noted that although DUMA sites are referred to by the name of the area where they are located, the catchment area may not reflect the suburb or city boundaries. Due to this, the estimated size of the catchment areas in 2015–16 may vary between DUMA sites.

Tables D2a and D2b provide information on the fieldwork data for the 2015–16 data collection quarters. This includes the period of time when fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station, the number of detainees approached and interviewed, and the number of urine samples collected at each site.

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	30.01.15–26.02.15	314	134	124	54
	Brisbane	05.01.15–01.02.15	390	211	193	165
	Perth	18.01.15–16.02.15	288	391	234	134
2	Adelaide	21.04.15–19.05.15	313	204	115	–
	Bankstown	15.04.15–11.05.15	320	108	54	24
	Brisbane	06.04.15–03.05.15	390	212	199	–
	Perth	12.04.15–11.05.15	288	300	192	–
3	Adelaide	24.07.15–20.08.15	310	227	120	63
	Brisbane	06.07.15–02.08.15	390	174	163	131
	Perth	05.07.15–02.08.15	288	326	176	119
	Surry Hills	01.07.15–27.07.15	304	89	55	32
4	Adelaide	20.10.15–16.11.15	300	231	135	–
	Bankstown	07.10.15–01.11.15	320	64	30	–
	Brisbane	05.10.15–01.11.15	390	227	217	–
	Perth	04.10.15–01.11.15	288	415	212	–
Total	All sites	2015	4,893	3,313	2,219	722

Note: Data collection did not occur in Sydney in Q1 of 2015

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

Table D2b: Fieldwork information, 2016						
Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	05.01.15–02.02.16	306	195	105	64
	Brisbane	04.01.16–31.01.16	390	168	158	117
	Perth	10.01.16–08.02.16	288	446	173	112
	Surry Hills	29.01.16–26.02.16	299	142	87	69
2	Adelaide	05.04.16–02.05.16	305	221	110	70
	Bankstown	21.04.16–22.05.16	300	122	79	67
	Brisbane	04.04.16–01.05.16	390	205	199	143
	Perth	03.04.16–02.05.16	288	448	195	129
3	Adelaide	05.07.15–01.08.16	301	260	127	65
	Brisbane	04.07.16–31.07.16	390	199	190	139
	Perth	10.07.16–07.08.16	288	523	198	151
	Surry Hills	18.07.16–18.08.16	298	128	74	67
4	Adelaide	05.10.16–01.11.16	306	189	99	–
	Bankstown	10.10.16–10.11.16	299	159	91	–
	Brisbane	04.10.16–31.10.16	390	176	165	–
	Perth	02.10.16–31.10.16	288	469	176	–
Total	All sites	2016	5,126	4,050	2,226	1,193

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Consent

Where detainees are eligible for interview, they are approached by either a police officer or an interviewer and asked if they are willing to participate in the DUMA study. Detainees are informed that the interviewer is independent of the police and that anything they say will be treated in strict confidence.

If detainees decline to participate, the reason for their refusal is recorded. This decision has no impact on their criminal case or subsequent processing.

If detainees agree to be interviewed, an informed consent procedure is undertaken. The interviewer advises the detainees that the research project is funded by the Australian Government and participation is voluntary and confidential. A plain language information statement describing the aims of the project is provided to detainees and they are informed that they may end the interview at any time and can choose not to answer individual questions. Detainees are informed that they can make a complaint to either watch house staff or the AIC ethics secretariat if they feel they have been treated unfairly or unethically. The detainee is then asked to provide verbal consent to participate in a structured interview and provide a urine sample (during relevant collection periods). Interview responses are included in the study regardless of whether a detainee provided a urine sample.

During the interview, detainees are reminded of the confidential nature of the research. The detainee's name is never recorded on the survey or urine sample. In New South Wales, juveniles are interviewed if both they and their primary caregiver provide consent.

#### *Provision of a urine sample*

During relevant collection periods, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample at the end of the interview. Eligibility for urine collection is dependent on the length of time the detainee has spent in custody. Only detainees who have been in a custodial setting for less than 48 hours are eligible to provide a urine sample, as the majority of drugs have a limited detection time in urine (see Table D3). Where detainees refuse to provide a urine sample, the following statement is provided to them:

Your participation is completely voluntary, but I would like to remind you that no names will appear on a specimen and the results will not be given to the police or affect the outcome of your case. An independent laboratory will perform the analysis, and the sample will be destroyed as soon as the tests have been done. There is no way that the results can be tied back to you. The urine sample cannot and will not be used for DNA extraction. Would you agree to provide a urine sample?

If the detainee continues to decline to provide a urine sample, they are thanked for their participation and escorted back to their cell.

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

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

#### *Charge and demographic information*

Upon completion of interviews and urine sample collections or refusals, interviewers collect charge and demographic information (ie year of birth, gender and adult/juvenile status) from police charge records. A maximum of 10 charges can be recorded and must relate to the detainee's current period of detention. Protocols for collecting this information differ between jurisdictions. Gender is recorded based on the gender assigned on police charge records.

#### *Data collation*

In the fourth quarter of 2015, a pilot program was run in the Perth and Sydney (Bankstown) sites to test the efficacy of using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) to administer DUMA interviews. This was rolled out to all sites in the first quarter of 2016. Interviewers continue to administer the survey according to DUMA procedures and protocols.

The CAPI system was implemented to improve administration of the survey. It allows the use of skip logic or routing, which automatically directs respondents to the next relevant question in the survey based on their answers. This eliminates human error in which skips are accidentally missed, leading to the collection of answers that are irrelevant to a detainee's experience.

### *Data storage and management*

The majority of interviews are administered using the CAPI system and stored on an electronic tablet. Each interview entry is protected by a unique password. Data can be accessed from the tablet only by the interviewer. The CAPI system allows interviewers to send interview data to the secure AIC server immediately following completion of the interview.

Physical (paper) copies of the questionnaire, where used, are secured until responses are duplicated by the interviewer into the CAPI system. Physical copies are destroyed after completion of each quarterly data collection period.

### *Drug testing*

Research has found that relying primarily on self-reported drug use data may lead to inaccuracy for several reasons, including the respondents' ability to accurately recall events and their willingness to share sensitive information with interviewers (Makkai 1999). This may result in an under-reporting of behaviours related to drug use and participation in illegal activities. To enhance the accuracy of self-report information from police detainees, and to cross-validate self-report drug use data, urinalysis is conducted on urine samples voluntarily provided by police detainees. Urine testing provides an objective measure of the presence of drugs. It also provides a scientifically valid measure of drug use within the known limits of the test.

### *Urinalysis*

Urinalysis screening is conducted for five classes of drugs—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opiates. A secondary screening test is conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. Urinalysis tests yield a positive result when the drug or its metabolites are detected at or above the cut-off levels set in accordance with Australian Standards (prescribed at AS/NZS 4308). Where positive results are obtained for amphetamines or opiates, a confirmatory test is performed using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine. Opiates are then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines are classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines). These results indicate whether the drug was consumed shortly before detention, with the exception of cannabis and benzodiazepines. A positive test indicates use up to 30 days prior for cannabis and 14 days prior for benzodiazepines. Table D3 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table D3: Cut-off levels and drug detection times		
Drug class	Cut off levels, AS/NZS 4308-2008 (µg/L)	Average detection time <sup>a</sup>
Amphetamines	300	2–4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	200	2–14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2–10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	24–36 hours
Methadone	300	2–4 days
Opiates	300	2–3 days
Buprenorphine	5	2–7 days

a: Depends on testing method and equipment, the presence of other drugs, level of drug present and frequency of use  
Source: Makkai 2000; Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008

When reporting on urinalysis, the following should be taken into account:

- the screening test detects the class of drug, not the specific metabolite;
- false positives and negatives can occur, although cut-off levels are designed to minimise their frequency;
- detection times can vary based on the individual person's rates of metabolism and excretion;
- a positive result does not necessarily represent illicit use; and
- the presence of the drug does not necessarily mean the person was intoxicated or impaired.

Urinalysis testing is conducted at the NSW Forensic & Analytical Science Service, Drug Toxicology Unit of the Northern Sydney Area Health Service. The laboratory is accredited to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008. Urinalysis results are provided to the AIC in electronic format. Police and local data collectors are not informed of individual test results. All urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

Table D4 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive via urinalysis to heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine by self-reported drug use in the previous 48 hours and the previous 30 days. Consistent with the previous report, there was a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 48 hours) compared with use in the past 30 days.

Less than half (40%; n=8) of those who tested positive to cocaine reported use in the past 48 hours. Just over half of those who tested positive to heroin (54%; n=63) and methamphetamine (52%; n=479) reported using these drugs. Three-quarters of those who tested positive to methamphetamine or heroin reported using the drugs in the past 30 days, while two-thirds of those who tested positive to cocaine reported use in the previous 30 days.

The level of discrepancy between reported use and urinalysis results has remained relatively stable for heroin and methamphetamine, although there was a slight increase in both self-reported heroin use measures and in self-reported use of methamphetamine in the previous 30 days. The level of discrepancy increased by 30 percentage points for self-reported cocaine use in the previous 30 days and 14 percentage points for self-reported cocaine use in the past 48 hours;

however, this may be due to the small number of detainees testing positive to cocaine in 2015–16.

**Table D4: Comparing urinalysis and reported drug use by adult detainees, 2015–16 (%)**

		Self-reported use past 48 hours		Self-reported use past 30 days		Total (n)
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Heroin	Positive urinalysis result	54	46	73	27	116
	Negative urinalysis result	1	99	4	96	1,780
Methamphetamine	Positive urinalysis result	52	48	78	22	919
	Negative urinalysis result	2	98	17	83	974
Cocaine	Positive urinalysis result	40	60	65	35	20
	Negative urinalysis result	1	99	6	94	1,876

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

### *Quality control processes*

Before each data collection period, interviewers must undergo training in the questionnaire and operational procedures specific to their site. During data collection, site coordinators audit questionnaires and report errors back to interviewers.

Upon completion of each quarter, the AIC audits all questionnaires. Error reports are created by the AIC and distributed to each site manager prior to the next quarter. Upon the inception of the CAPI survey, these errors have been aggregated across all sites. Urine provision compliance is also monitored by the AIC at both the site and interviewer level. This allows for the identification of emerging issues and provides an opportunity to address individual or site-based problems if and when they arise.

Teleconferences are held at regular intervals with members of the AIC's DUMA team and site coordinators and managers. This provides a forum where issues related to the administration of the questionnaire or addenda can be discussed.

### *Data entry*

Prior to the fourth quarter of 2015 in Perth and Bankstown and the first quarter of 2016 for all other sites, an external data entry contractor entered questionnaire results into a database. The dataset was then returned to the AIC for cleaning and analysis.

With the implementation of the CAPI system, data are sent directly to the AIC over a secure network from each site's tablet. The data are downloaded and stored securely on the AIC's server for cleaning and analysis.

Questionnaire responses and urinalysis data are matched by the AIC using barcode numbers.

## Response rates

As at December 2016, a total 8,204 detainees had refused to be interviewed, 56,193 had agreed to be interviewed and 39,313 had provided a urine sample. Of those detainees who agreed to participate, 7,944 refused to provide a urine sample and 7,056 did not provide a urine sample for other reasons—for example, being unable to provide a specimen or not being eligible for urine collection.

The response rate of the DUMA program remains higher than that normally achieved by social science research in Australia. Response rates for the DUMA program are calculated by dividing the number of those who agreed to participate by the potential sample, which includes detainees who were deemed ineligible (eg those who were mentally unfit or potentially violent) or were unavailable (eg due to watch house constraints or because they were being taken to court).

In 2015–16, 4,445 detainees were interviewed, representing 60 percent of all detainees approached for interview. This response rate increases to 82 percent if calculated using only those deemed eligible to participate. Of the detainees deemed eligible to participate (n=5,443), 4,399 (82%) were adults aged 18 years and over. Thirty-six detainees in Brisbane were 17 years old and 10 detainees in the two NSW sites were juveniles.

Of those who agreed to an interview and were eligible to provide a urine sample, 69 percent (n=1,915) provided a urine sample. Urine samples were not collected in quarter 4 of 2015 and 2016. Urine provision compliance in 2016 (71%; n=1,193) was six percentage points higher than in 2015 (65%; n=722). The collection rate achieved in 2015–16 is consistent with that of previous years.

Table D5 shows the response rates for adult detainees who agreed to an interview. There were no substantial differences in the proportions of adult male and female detainees consenting to participate in the DUMA survey across all sites, with the exception of the Sydney site of Bankstown, where male detainees were more likely to consent to participation than female detainees (84% vs 74%).

Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to provide a urine sample in the Perth (67% vs 62%) and Surry Hills (80% vs 70%) sites. There was little or no difference between genders in the rate of urine provision at the Adelaide, Brisbane and Bankstown sites. Due to the small sample size of female detainees in the Sydney sites, the differences presented should be interpreted with caution.



**Table D5: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2015–16**

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Perth	Surry Hills
<b>Adult male detainees</b>					
Approached (n)	1,066	252	1,295	1,580	210
Agreed to interview (n)	793	211	1,246	1,225	172
Agreed to interview (%)	74	84	96	78	82
Agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters	483	111	743	756	172
Provide urine specimen (n)	262	75	592	505	137
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters; %) <sup>b</sup>	54	68	80	67	80
<b>Adult female detainees</b>					
Approached (n)	199	47	215	444	50
Agreed to interview (n)	142	35	202	331	42
Agreed to interview (%)	71	74	94	75	84
Agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters	101	19	111	225	43
Provide urine specimen (n)	54	13	88	140	30
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters; %) <sup>b</sup>	53	68	79	62	70
<b>Juveniles in New South Wales sites</b>					
Approached (n)	0	23	0	0	2
Agreed to interview (n)	–	8	–	–	2
Agreed to interview (%)	–	35	–	–	100
Agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters	–	3	–	–	2
Provide urine specimen (n)	–	3	–	–	1
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters; %) <sup>b</sup>	–	100	–	–	50
<b>Brisbane 17-year-olds</b>					
Approached (n)	0	0	37	0	0
Agreed to interview (n)	–	–	36	–	–
Agreed to interview (%)	–	–	97	–	–
Agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters	–	–	19	–	–
Provide urine specimen (n)	–	–	15	–	–
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview <sup>a</sup> during urine collection quarters; %) <sup>b</sup>	–	–	79	–	–

a: Only includes detainees who have been in custody for 48 hours or less

b: Percentage has been calculated for the quarters in which urine samples were requested, which occurred in Q1 and Q2 of 2015 and Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2015–16 [computer file]

## Ethics

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee first approved the DUMA project in January 1999 as a three year pilot study. Continuation of the DUMA program was approved by the ethics committee in December 2001, November 2003, November 2010, July 2013 and May 2016. Addenda administered as part of the DUMA questionnaire must also be approved by the committee.

## Oversight committees

Each jurisdiction has a local steering or advisory committee, which is engaged as needed to discuss issues around DUMA methodology and operation. These committees play a key role in supporting local data collectors, monitoring the local progress of the study, suggesting ways to improve the program and ensuring that information is disseminated at a local level to relevant agencies.

To ensure data from the program remain timely and relevant, dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results to stakeholders is organised as soon as practicable after receipt by the AIC. Positive rates for drug use and a list of detainee responses relating to new and re-emerging drugs are developed each quarter where that information is collected to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. This also ensures that law enforcement agencies are equipped with the most up-to-date DUMA data for their area.

## Uses of DUMA data

The DUMA program is the only Australian survey of police detainees conducted on a routine basis and continues to provide a unique source of data on the drug use and offending habits of this population. The continuing aim of the DUMA program is to provide timely and accurate information about trends in alcohol and drug use in the Australian detainee population to support and inform policy, evaluations and strategic planning. Data from the program are collected, audited and documented under the same protocols for each site, providing greater confidence in their comparability, validity and reliability.

As well as being published in statistical reports, DUMA data are regularly used by a number of agencies, including law enforcement, healthcare organisations, government policymakers and researchers. Addenda administered quarterly with the primary questionnaire provide an opportunity to examine a broad range of criminological topics of research interest.

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