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**Drug use monitoring in Australia:
Drug use among police detainees,
2017**

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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 and abbreviations

AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
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

Abstract

Established in 1999, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is funded by the Australian Government and is the nation's longest-running ongoing survey of police detainees across the country. DUMA comprises two core components: a self-report survey on drug use, criminal justice history and demographic information; and voluntary urinalysis, which provides an objective measure for corroborating reported recent drug use.

This report describes drug use, drug market participation and the extent to which detainees' alleged offences were related to drug or alcohol use. Data were collected between January and December 2017 at five sites: Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Bankstown and Surry Hills. Since police detainees are more likely than the general population to have been in recent contact with the illicit drug market, understanding their drug use and offending habits is valuable in the formulation of policy and programs.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program

Established in 1999 by the Australian Government, the Australian Institute of Criminology's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program collects criminal justice and drug use information from police detainees at watch houses and police stations across Australia. The DUMA program is the only Australian survey of police detainees conducted on a routine basis. Assessing the drug use and offending habits of offenders is valuable in the formulation of policy and programs as this population is more likely than the general community or incarcerated offenders to have had recent and close contact with the illicit drug market. The DUMA program also provides a more accurate representation of the extent and nature of drug use in Australia compared with drug arrest and seizure data. For detailed information on the program, see the *Technical appendix*.

Box 1: DUMA detainees

In 2017, 2,319 detainees participated in the DUMA program. Detainees were interviewed at five sites—Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, and Bankstown and Surry Hills in Sydney. Forty-eight percent (n=1,117) of the 2,319 detainees interviewed were eligible to provide a urine sample. Of these, 76 percent (n=832) provided a sample.

Due to the small number of juvenile detainees, data presented in this report refer to adult detainees only (n=2,293).

Eighty-two percent (n=1,878) of detainees were male and 18 percent were female (n=415; see Table A1). The average age of detainees was 33 years (range=18–81).

One-quarter of the sample (24%; n=547) identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (see Table A3). Twenty percent (n=382) of male detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both compared with 40 percent (n=165) of female detainees.

An average of three charges were recorded against each detainee. Thirty-seven percent (n=848) of detainees had a violent offence as their most serious offence, followed by 22 percent (n=513) with a property offence and 20 percent (n=468) with a breach offence.

Forty-seven percent (n=967) of detainees reported that they had been charged on another occasion in the 12 months before detention.

For other information on detainee profile and criminal justice contact, see the appendix tables.

Data collection

Data are collected quarterly using two methods—an interviewer-administered questionnaire and urinalysis.

The questionnaire

Trained interviewers, independent from the police, administer the questionnaire to detainees. The questionnaire consists of the core questionnaire and quarterly addenda. The core questionnaire collects demographic data, details of past contact with the criminal justice system, and information on drug and alcohol use. It also contains questions about the extent to which the detainees' alleged offences were drug or alcohol related. Charge information 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. In 2017 quarterly addenda were used to collect information on the stolen goods market (quarter 1), energy drink and alcohol use (quarter 2), new psychoactive drugs (quarter 3) and fraud and deception (quarter 4).

Urinalysis

Urinalysis provides an objective measure of the prevalence of drug use by detainees within a specified period of time while also allowing for comparisons across time. It also acts as a countermeasure to under-reporting of drug use identified in other studies. Urine samples are collected in selected quarters and only from detainees who have been in custody for less than 48 hours. These urine samples are tested for five classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opiates.

In 2017 urine samples were collected from detainees in quarter 1 (all sites), quarter 3 (Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth) and quarter 4 (Bankstown).

Drug and alcohol use

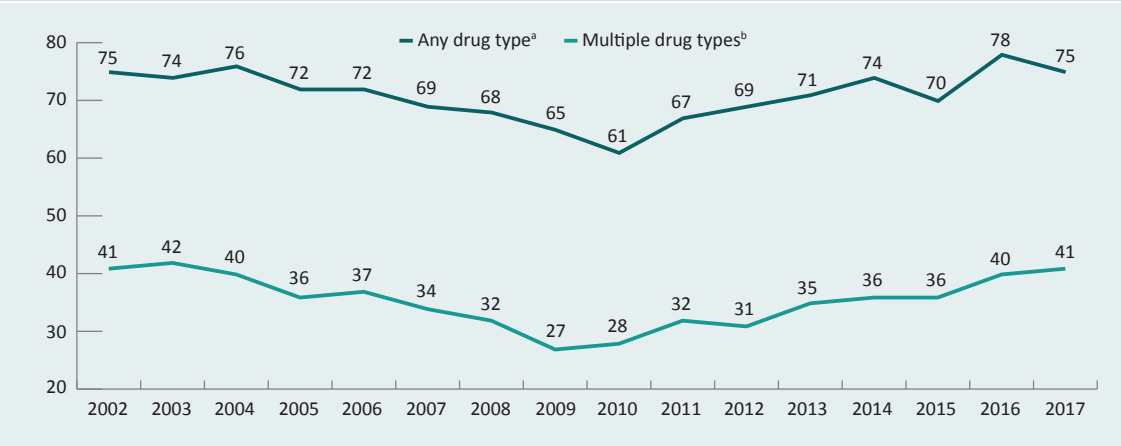
Seventy-five percent (n=627) of the 832 detainees who provided a urine sample for analysis tested positive to at least one type of drug and 42 percent (n=346) tested positive to more than one drug type (see Table B1). The test positive rates for any drug among detainees at the Perth (82%; n=217) and Surry Hills (82%; n=49) sites were higher than the national average (see Table B2). The proportion of test positives for multiple drug types at each site was about the same as the national rate, except for Bankstown, where 26 percent (n=12) of detainees tested positive to multiple drugs.

A greater proportion of female detainees tested positive to any type of drug type (83%; n=123) and multiple drug types (53%; n=78) than male detainees (any: 74% (n=504); multiple: 39% (n=268); see Table B1). Similarly, a greater proportion of Indigenous detainees tested positive to at least one type of drug (84%; n=162) and multiple drug types (54%; n=104) than non-Indigenous detainees (any: 73% (n=464); multiple: 38% (n=241); see Table B3).

Detainees aged 18 to 20 years were most likely to have tested positive to any drug (83% (n=58); see Table B4). Those aged 31 to 35 years were more likely to have tested positive to multiple drug types (51%; n=73).

Trends for the four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth—are shown in Figure 1. These data exclude Surry Hills and hence percentages may differ from those reported above. The proportion of detainees testing positive to any drug has increased since 2010 (61%; n=1,121), with slight declines in 2015 and 2017. The proportion having used multiple drug types increased from 27 percent (n=513) in 2009 to 41 percent (n=320) in 2017 (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Detainees who tested positive to any drug or multiple drug types, 2002–2017 (%)



a: Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug including: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, buprenorphine, methadone or other opiates)

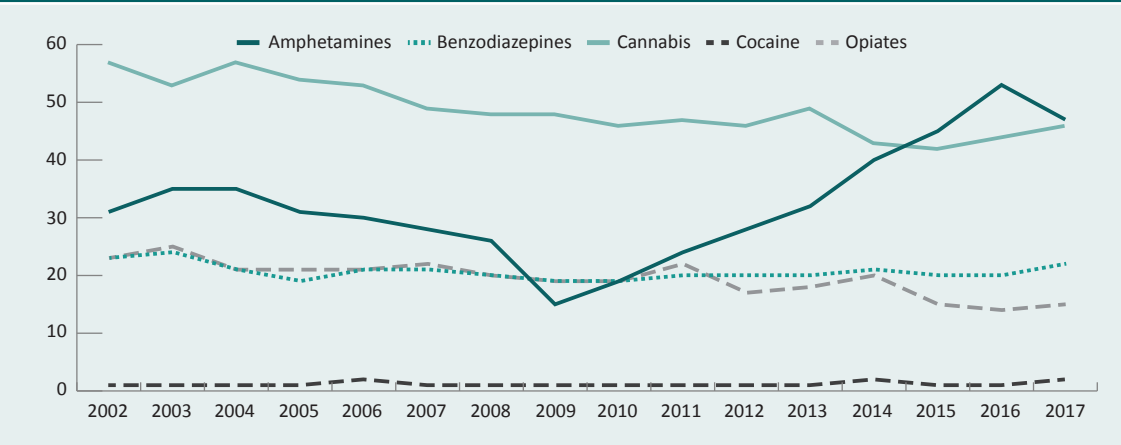
b: Detainees who tested positive to two or more classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, or opiates. Detainees who tested positive to multiple types of amphetamines or opiates were not classified as multiple drug users unless they also tested positive to another drug of a different class

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]; see Table B5

Changes in detainee drug use have varied by drug (Figure 2). Amphetamine use generally increased between 2009 and 2016 but declined in 2017 at all sites except Perth, where it plateaued. Conversely, cannabis use at all sites increased slightly in 2016 and 2017 after a gradual decline in use since 2002.

Figure 2: Urinalysis test results by drug type, 2002–2017 (%)



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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]; see Table B7

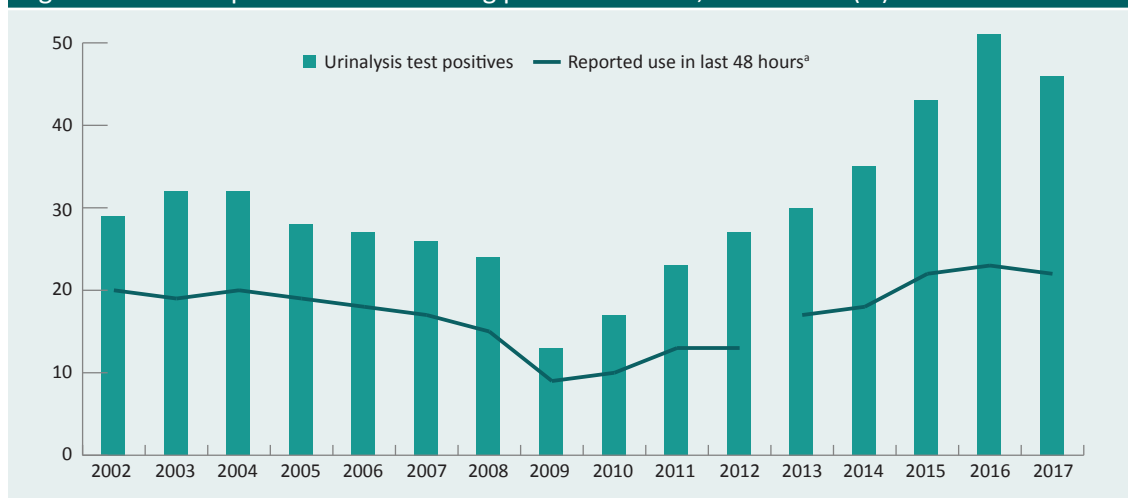
Methamphetamine

Forty-six percent (n=381) of detainees tested positive to methamphetamine in 2017 (see Table B1). Methamphetamine contributed 97 percent of all 394 amphetamine test positives. Just three percent of amphetamine test positives were MDMA (n=12), three percent were MDA (n=11) and two percent were other amphetamines (n=7).

A greater proportion of female detainees (60%; n=89) than male detainees (43%; n=292) tested positive to methamphetamine (see Table B1). Additionally, a greater proportion of Indigenous detainees (55%; n=106) than non-Indigenous detainees (43%; n=274) tested positive to methamphetamine (see Table B3).

The proportion of detainees who tested positive to methamphetamine at the four long-term sites increased steadily from 2009 to 2016 before decreasing in 2017 (see Figure 3). The recent decrease in methamphetamine use was seen across all sites except Perth. However, the prevalence of methamphetamine use varied by site. Sixty percent (n=158) of detainees in Perth tested positive to methamphetamine, compared with 44 percent of Brisbane detainees (n=125), 43 percent of Surry Hills detainees (n=26), 34 percent of Adelaide detainees (n=61) and 24 percent (n=11) of Bankstown detainees (see Table B2).

Figure 3: Methamphetamine use among police detainees, 2002–2017 (%)



a: Reported rates were calculated as a percentage of all detainees interviewed that year

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. In 2013, DUMA's reported use question changed from asking detainees whether they had used 'amphetamine/speed/methamphetamine' to whether they had used 'methamphetamine/speed/ice'. This is represented as a break in the trend line

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]; see Table B6

Cannabis

Forty-six percent (n=384) of detainees tested positive to cannabis, equal to the proportion of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine. Cannabis remains a commonly used drug but its prevalence has steadily declined (from 57% (n=1,051) in 2002; see Figure 4). A greater proportion of Indigenous detainees tested positive to cannabis than non-Indigenous detainees (66%; n=128 vs 40%; n=255). The proportion of detainees testing positive to cannabis ranged from 55 percent in Perth (n=146) to 26 percent (n=12) in Bankstown.

Opiates

Seventeen percent of detainees tested positive to opiates (n=139). Opiates include heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and others (including prescription opiates). Twenty-six percent of female detainees (n=39) tested positive to opiates, compared with 15 percent of male detainees (n=100). In 2017, buprenorphine made up the largest proportion of all opiate test positives (50%; n=70) followed by heroin (39%; n=54). The proportion testing positive to opiates ranged from 35 percent at Surry Hills (n=21) to 22 percent at Bankstown (n=10) and 12 percent in Perth (n=32). The largest proportion of the test positives for opiates at Surry Hills were for heroin (22%; n=13). At Bankstown the largest proportions of the test positives for opiates were for buprenorphine (13%; n=6) and heroin (11%; n=5).

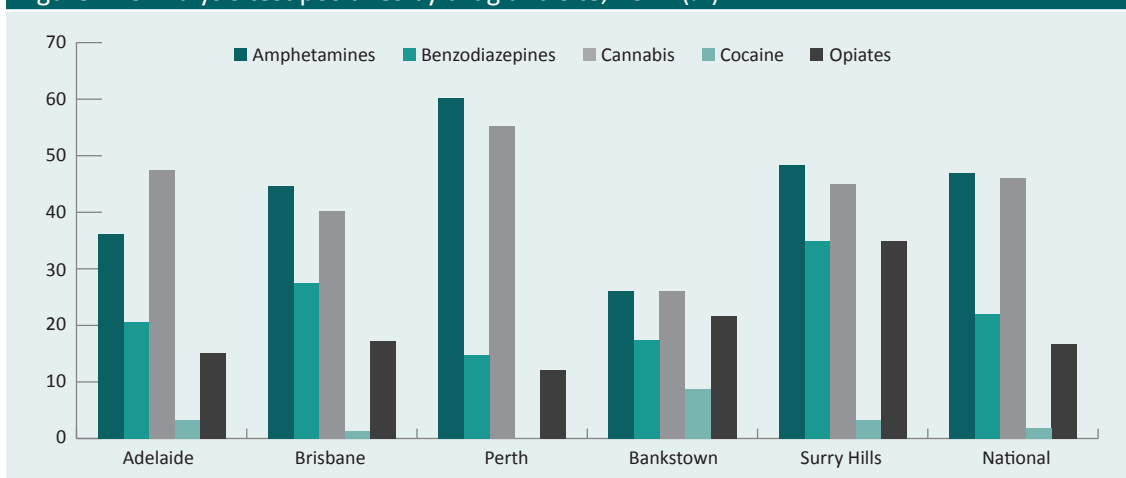
Benzodiazepines

Around a fifth of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (22%; n=183). Twenty-six percent of female detainees (n=39) tested positive to benzodiazepines, compared with 21 percent of male detainees (n=144). Over a third (35%; n=21) of detainees in Surry Hills tested positive to benzodiazepines, compared with 15 percent (n=39) in Perth.

Cocaine

Two percent (n=16) of detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2017. There were no site differences in test positives to cocaine except Bankstown (9%; n=4) and Perth, where no one tested positive.

Figure 4: Urinalysis test positives by drug and site, 2017 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]; see Table B2

Box 2: Types of cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and ecstasy consumed by detainees, 2017

- A majority of cannabis users consumed hydro (72%; n=779) followed by bush cannabis (14%; n=152). Two percent of users reported having used other types (n=24), while less than one percent reported having used hash or hash oil (n<5 for each).
- Heroin users mostly consumed white powder heroin (30%; n=49) and white rock (23%; n=38). Fewer detainees consumed brown rock (15%; n=25) and powder (12%; n=20). About three in five detainees reported having used other types of heroin (eg beige powder and grey rock).
- Most methamphetamine users (56%; n=571) consumed ice on their last occasion of use, followed by white rock (27%; n=270), powder (2%; n=22) and liquid (1%; n=7). Eleven percent (n=109) consumed other types such as clear rock and homebake methamphetamine.
- Ecstasy users mostly consumed it as a tablet (69%; n=97), followed by powder and other types (14%; n=19 for each). Other types included rock, capsule or crystal forms. Only two percent (n<5) reported having used liquid forms.

Reported alcohol use

Nationally, 33 percent (n=733) of detainees reported having drunk alcohol in the 48 hours before their detention (see Table B13). Detainees drank a median of 12 total standard drinks (mean=17) at a rate of three standard drinks per hour on their last occasion of drinking. For male detainees, the greatest proportion consumed more than one alcohol type during their last drinking session (42%; n=145) whereas the greatest proportion of female detainees drank only spirits (36%; n=21).

Detainees who drank multiple alcohol types consumed the most standard drinks on their last occasion, at a median of 20 total standard drinks (mean=29). This was followed by detainees who consumed only spirits, drinking a median of nine standard drinks (mean=13).

Drug market indicators

Availability

Detainees rated the availability of different drugs on a scale from one (meaning it was extremely hard or impossible to get) to 10 (meaning it was readily available or overabundant). The mean availability for cannabis, heroin and methamphetamine was eight out of 10 among users who had consumed these drugs in the 30 days before detention. Ecstasy users rated that drug's availability at an average of seven out of 10. Apart from a slight increase in the mean availability of methamphetamine in 2015 and 2016, availability ratings for all drugs have remained stable since 2013. Slight differences existed at the site level for individual drugs. In Adelaide, detainees rated the mean availability of heroin at nine out of 10. Detainees in Surry Hills rated the availability of cannabis at seven out of 10. Brisbane and Adelaide detainees rated the availability of methamphetamine at nine out of 10.

Quality

Detainees also rated the quality of these drugs on a scale from one (extremely poor quality or purity) to 10 (excellent quality or purity). Cannabis and methamphetamine users rated these drugs on average at seven out of 10 in quality, while heroin and ecstasy users rated the quality of these drugs on average six out of 10. Detainees' drug quality ratings were consistent across the five years to 2017. Bankstown and Surry Hills detainees rated the average quality of cannabis at six out of 10 and the average quality of heroin at eight out of 10. Surry Hills detainees also rated the average quality of ecstasy at five out of 10. Most users reported no change in either availability or quality of the drugs compared with three months before detention.

Price

Detainees were asked whether the prices of different drugs had changed in the previous three months. Although most detainees who had used cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine or ecstasy reported that the price was the same as it had been three months before their detention, 12 percent (n=111) of cannabis users and 16 percent (n=23) of heroin users reported it was more expensive. Some differences existed at the site level. In Perth, 15 percent (n=50) of cannabis users reported it was more expensive. In Brisbane, 19 percent (n=12) of detainees reported heroin was more expensive. Nationally, 24 percent (n=223) of methamphetamine users and 20 percent (n=22) of ecstasy users reported these drugs were less expensive than they had been three months earlier.

Method of procurement

Detainees were asked how they had obtained drugs and whether the number of dealers in the market had changed in the last three months. Most methamphetamine users reported that the number of dealers had increased (58%; n=485), while many cannabis (47%; n=385), heroin (53%; n=70) and ecstasy (43%; n=44) users reported the number of dealers had stayed the same compared with three months earlier. About one in three cannabis (30%; n=245), heroin (32%; n=42) and ecstasy (31%; n=32) users reported an increase in the number of dealers.

Some benzodiazepine users reported using illegitimate methods to get their drugs. About two out of every five (39%; n=186) consumed benzodiazepines not prescribed to them. A majority of non-medical users reported all of the benzodiazepines they consumed were not prescribed to them (75%; n=137), followed by nine percent who reported either some (n=17) or most (n=16). Eight percent (n=15) reported about half of what they had used was not prescribed to them.

More than half of those who had used cannabis in the 30 days before detention had sold, shared or given away some or all of their cannabis (54%; n=583), as did half of methamphetamine users (50%; n=511). Fewer detainees reported doing so with heroin (43%; n=70) and ecstasy (26%; n=36).

Drug–crime attribution

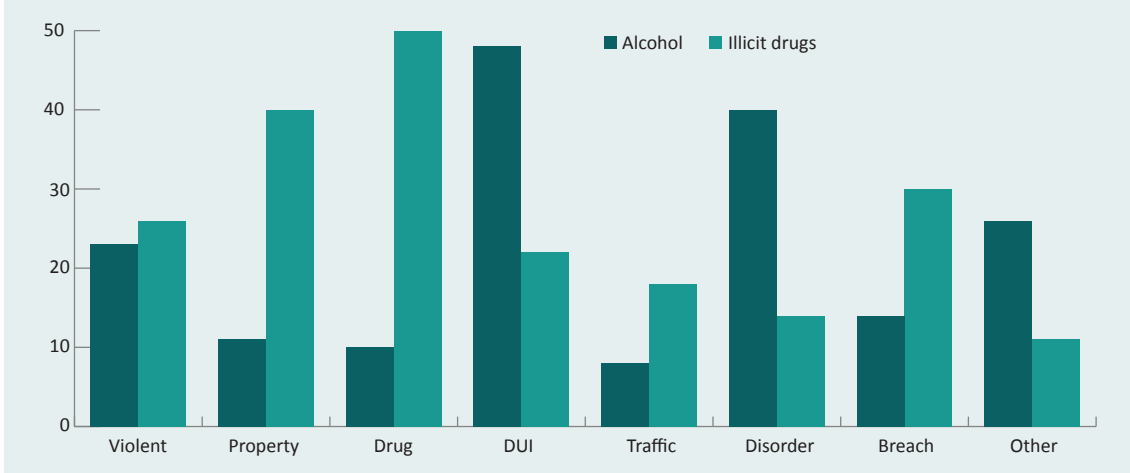
In 2017, 44 percent (n=1,005) of detainees attributed their detention to either their illicit drug or alcohol use (see Table C1). Thirty percent (n=690) of detainees reported that illicit drug use was the reason they had been detained compared with 18 percent (n=418) of detainees who attributed their detention to alcohol. The proportion of detainees reporting that their drug use had contributed to their detention has increased in the past five years (18%; n=284 in 2013). The proportion of detainees attributing their detention to alcohol has decreased over the same period (25%; n=266 in 2013). Methamphetamine users were more likely than other drug users to report that their use had contributed to their detention (25%; n=569). Less than 10 percent of detainees attributed their detention to their use of cannabis (7%; n=156), heroin (3%; n=78) or ecstasy (1%; n=21).

Detainees whose most serious offence (MSO) was a drug, property, violence, breach or traffic related offence were more likely to attribute their offending to illicit drug use than alcohol consumption (see Figure 5). Forty percent (n=205) of detainees whose MSO was a property offence (n=205) reported illicit drug use contributed to their detention, compared with 26 percent (n=218) of detainees with a violence related MSO. Between 2013 and 2017, there was an increase in the proportion of detainees with a breach offence or property offence as their MSO who reported that illicit drugs had contributed to their offending. Over the same period, there was a decrease in the proportion of detainees with a breach offence or violence offence as their MSO who attributed their offending to alcohol.

In contrast, larger proportions of detainees whose MSO was related to driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (DUI), disorder or a lesser offence attributed their detention to their use of alcohol. Among detainees with a disorder MSO, the proportion who reported their alcohol use contributed to their detention was almost three times the proportion who reported their illicit drug use had contributed to their detention (40%; n=58 vs 14%; n=20).

All sites followed the national drug–crime attribution patterns where detainees had MSOs of property, drug, traffic and breach offences (see Tables C2–C5). Contrary to the national pattern, detainees whose MSO was a violent offence more commonly attributed their detention to alcohol than to illicit drugs in Adelaide (22%; n=39 alcohol vs 18%; n=32 illicit drugs) and Sydney (21%; n=23 alcohol vs 14%; n=16 illicit drugs).

Figure 5: National DUMA sample by drug-crime attribution and most serious offence category, 2017



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]; see Table C1

Appendix A: Demographics of DUMA detainees

Table A1: National DUMA sample by age and gender, 2017

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
18–20	155	8	36	9	191	8
21–25	316	17	68	16	384	17
26–30	367	20	87	21	454	20
31–35	297	16	83	20	380	17
36 and over	743	40	141	34	884	39
Total	1,878		415		2,293	
Min/max age		18/81		18/67		18/81
Mean age (median)		34 (32)		32 (32)		33 (32)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table A2: National DUMA sample by age and location, 2017

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
18–20	45	8	57	8	62	9	14	10	13	9
21–25	81	15	131	18	127	18	24	17	21	15
26–30	94	17	141	19	171	24	22	16	26	19
31–35	86	16	138	19	112	15	29	21	15	11
36 and over	240	44	278	37	253	35	51	36	62	45
Total	546		745		725		140		137	
Min/max age		18/69		18/79		18/65		18/81		18/72
Mean age (median)		34 (34)		33 (32)		32 (31)		34 (33)		35 (32)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Indigenous	382	20	165	40	547	24
Non-Indigenous	1,490	80	249	60	1,739	76
Total	1,872		414		2,286	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Indigenous	99	18	141	19	268	37	10	7	29	21
Non-Indigenous	445	82	604	81	453	63	130	93	107	79
Total	544		745		721		140		136	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 10 or less	689	37	140	34	829	36
Year 11 or 12	329	18	76	18	405	18
TAFE/university not completed	240	13	70	17	310	14
Completed TAFE	514	27	110	27	624	27
Completed university	105	6	18	4	123	5
Total	1,877		414		2,291	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 10 or less	195	36	277	37	289	40	30	22	38	28
Year 11 or 12	104	19	134	18	123	17	25	18	19	14
TAFE/university not completed	79	14	78	10	100	14	33	24	20	15
Completed TAFE	135	25	211	28	190	26	37	27	51	37
Completed university	32	6	45	6	23	3	14	10	9	7
Total	545		745		725		139		137	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Secondary education ^a		Tertiary education ^b	
	n	%	n	%
2008	1,551	62	931	38
2009	1,637	68	788	32
2010	1,435	63	852	37
2011	1,374	61	884	39
2012	1,385	59	954	41
2013	630	60	426	40
2014	1,355	61	859	39
2015	1,229	57	910	43
2016	1,162	56	912	44
2017	1,170	54	977	46

a: Includes detainees who reported completing either 'Year 10 or less' or 'Year 11 or 12'

b: Includes detainees who reported starting or completing TAFE or university

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Excludes data where detainees reported they never went to school or were still at school. Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–17 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Owned or rented by self	737	39	168	41	905	40
Someone else's place	787	42	171	41	958	42
Shelter or emergency	21	1	9	2	30	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	28	1	3	1	31	1
Treatment facility	12	1	1	0	13	1
No fixed residence	216	12	52	13	268	12
Other	74	4	9	2	83	4
Total	1,875		413		2,288	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Owned or rented by self	230	42	277	37	272	38	77	55	49	36
Someone else's place	225	41	306	41	315	44	56	40	56	41
Shelter or emergency	3	1	11	1	8	1	0	0	8	6
Incarceration facility/halfway house	4	1	11	1	10	1	3	2	3	2
Treatment facility	3	1	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
No fixed residence	63	12	91	12	100	14	2	1	12	9
Other	17	3	42	6	14	2	1	1	9	7
Total	545		745		722		139		137	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	433	23	28	7	461	20
Part-time	202	11	28	7	230	10
Employed but not currently working ^a	208	11	41	10	249	11
Looking for work	583	31	141	34	724	32
Not looking for work	379	20	114	28	493	22
Full-time homemaker	28	1	53	13	81	4
Studying	23	1	4	1	27	1
Retired	20	1	3	1	23	1
Total	1,876		412		2,288	

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table A11: National DUMA sample by employment and location, 2017

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time	106	19	160	21	107	15	51	37	37	27
Part-time	57	10	65	9	70	10	22	16	16	12
Employed but not currently working ^a	89	16	77	10	50	7	12	9	21	15
Looking for work	116	21	231	31	320	44	25	18	32	24
Not looking for work	132	24	176	24	145	20	16	12	24	18
Full-time homemaker	32	6	14	2	26	4	7	5	2	1
Studying	11	2	10	1	1	0	1	1	4	3
Retired	3	1	12	2	4	1	4	3	0	0
Total	546		745		723		138		136	

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table A12: Employment status of detainees, 2008–2017

	Employed ^a		Unemployed ^b	
	n	%	n	%
2008	1,065	52	970	48
2009	968	48	1,046	52
2010	855	46	986	54
2011	812	45	1,003	55
2012	868	45	1,063	55
2013	336	38	555	62
2014	741	40	1,129	60
2015	664	37	1,114	63
2016	582	34	1,144	66
2017	638	35	1,161	65

a: Includes detainees who reported they were working either full- or part-time at time of interview

b: Includes detainees who reported they were unemployed and looking for a job or unemployed and not looking for a job at time of interview

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Excludes detainees who reported they were: not working due to illness, leave, strike, disability or the seasonal nature of their work; full-time students or homemakers; or retired. Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–17 [computer file]

Appendix B: Drug and alcohol use

Table B1: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2017

Positive test results	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	308	45	76	51	384	46
Cocaine	16	2	0	0	16	2
Amphetamines ^a	305	45	89	60	394	47
Methamphetamine	292	43	89	60	381	46
MDMA	11	2	1	1	12	1
MDA	9	1	2	1	11	1
Other amphetamines	7	1	0	0	7	1
Opiates ^b	100	15	39	26	139	17
Heroin	36	5	18	12	54	6
Methadone	17	2	8	5	25	3
Buprenorphine	48	7	22	15	70	8
Other opiates	22	3	17	11	39	5
Benzodiazepines	144	21	39	26	183	22
Any drug	504	74	123	83	627	75
Any drug other than cannabis	398	58	108	73	506	61
Multiple drugs	268	39	78	53	346	42
Total ^c	684		148		832	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table B2: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and location, 2017

Positive test results	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	85	47	114	40	146	55	12	26	27	45
Cocaine	6	3	4	1	0	0	4	9	2	3
Amphetamines ^a	65	36	128	45	160	61	12	26	29	48
Methamphetamine	61	34	125	44	158	60	11	24	26	43
MDMA	2	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	3	5
MDA	3	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Other amphetamines	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2
Opiates ^b	27	15	49	17	32	12	10	22	21	35
Heroin	10	6	11	4	15	6	5	11	13	22
Methadone	1	1	11	4	1	0	1	2	11	18
Buprenorphine	14	8	30	11	15	6	6	13	5	8
Other opiates	9	5	13	5	11	4	2	4	4	7
Benzodiazepines	37	21	78	28	39	15	8	17	21	35
Any drug	128	72	207	73	217	82	26	57	49	82
Any drug other than cannabis	96	54	173	61	176	67	21	46	40	67
Multiple drugs	73	41	113	40	122	46	12	26	26	43
Total ^c	179		283		264		46		60	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table B3: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2017						
Positive test results	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	128	66	255	40	383	46
Cocaine	0	0	16	3	16	2
Amphetamines ^a	106	55	287	45	393	47
Methamphetamine	106	55	274	43	380	46
MDMA	2	1	10	2	12	1
MDA	2	1	9	1	11	1
Other amphetamines	0	0	7	1	7	1
Opiates ^b	39	20	100	16	139	17
Heroin	18	9	36	6	54	6
Methadone	5	3	20	3	25	3
Buprenorphine	19	10	51	8	70	8
Other opiates	10	5	29	5	39	5
Benzodiazepines	44	23	139	22	183	22
Any drug	162	84	464	73	626	75
Any drug other than cannabis	123	64	382	60	505	61
Multiple drugs	104	54	241	38	345	42
Total ^c	193		638		831	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table B4: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and age, 2017

Positive test results	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	49	70	74	50	86	55	64	45	111	35
Cocaine	0	0	5	3	6	4	1	1	4	1
Amphetamines ^a	23	33	59	40	83	53	74	52	155	49
Methamphetamine	20	29	55	37	83	53	72	50	151	48
MDMA	2	3	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
MDA	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	1
Opiates ^b	3	4	16	11	24	15	32	22	64	20
Heroin	0	0	8	5	9	6	10	7	27	9
Methadone	0	0	0	0	3	2	7	5	15	5
Buprenorphine	2	3	6	4	7	4	22	15	33	10
Other opiates	2	3	5	3	11	7	5	3	16	5
Benzodiazepines	10	14	25	17	33	21	34	24	81	26
Any drug	58	83	109	74	126	80	110	77	224	71
Any drug other than cannabis	31	44	77	52	105	67	98	69	195	62
Multiple drugs	23	33	52	35	72	46	73	51	126	40
Total ^c	70		147		157		143		315	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table B5: Detainees who tested positive to any drug type or multiple drug types, 2002–2017				
	Any drug type ^a		Multiple drug types ^b	
	n	%	n	%
2002	1,379	75	752	41
2003	1,424	74	805	42
2004	1,491	76	791	40
2005	1,360	72	690	36
2006	1,419	72	728	37
2007	1,226	69	608	34
2008	1,266	68	596	32
2009	1,227	65	513	27
2010	1,121	61	484	28
2011	1,217	67	588	32
2012	619	69	277	31
2013	502	71	247	35
2014	539	74	263	36
2015	481	70	247	36
2016	817	78	422	40
2017	578	75	320	41

a: Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug including: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates (heroin, buprenorphine, methadone or other opiates)

b: Detainees who tested positive to two or more classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opiates. Detainees who tested positive to multiple types of amphetamines or opiates were not classified as multiple drug users unless they also tested positive to another drug of a different class

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B6: Methamphetamine use among police detainees, 2002–2017				
	Urinalysis test positives		Reported use in last 48 hours^a	
	n	%	n	%
2002	526	29	448	20
2003	615	32	439	19
2004	618	32	482	20
2005	525	28	448	19
2006	535	27	441	18
2007	464	26	371	17
2008	441	24	362	15
2009	254	13	219	9
2010	304	17	228	10
2011	411	23	299	13
2012	237	27	308	13
2013	213	30	177	17
2014	259	35	400	18
2015	291	43	465	22
2016	530	51	489	23
2017	355	46	477	22

a: Report rates were calculated as a percentage of all detainees interviewed that year

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B7: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2017

	Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	578	31	417	23	1,051	57	26	1	429	23
2003	675	35	463	24	1,024	53	8	<1	474	25
2004	686	35	404	21	1,112	57	29	1	413	21
2005	593	31	355	19	1,019	54	21	1	400	21
2006	595	30	412	21	1,045	53	34	2	414	21
2007	493	28	378	21	868	49	20	1	393	22
2008	474	26	374	20	892	48	21	1	369	20
2009	292	15	362	19	907	48	18	1	362	19
2010	326	19	341	19	799	46	8	<1	329	19
2011	427	24	361	20	849	47	16	1	398	22
2012	251	28	176	20	412	46	8	1	151	17
2013	224	32	145	20	350	49	4	1	126	18
2014	292	40	154	21	312	43	17	2	147	20
2015	308	45	137	20	285	42	3	<1	104	15
2016	555	53	210	20	464	44	8	1	143	14
2017	365	47	162	21	357	46	14	2	118	15

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B8: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2017

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	280	76	138	38	93	25	227	62	1	<1	81	22
2003	372	79	184	39	131	28	270	57	2	<1	117	25
2004	416	82	197	39	112	22	320	63	6	1	106	21
2005	382	80	197	41	115	24	298	62	4	1	108	23
2006	376	79	171	36	107	23	286	60	4	1	91	19
2007	286	69	116	28	99	24	215	52	0	0	96	23
2008	273	70	108	28	96	25	195	50	4	1	90	23
2009	192	59	53	16	57	17	142	43	2	1	57	17
2010	212	59	50	14	64	18	144	40	2	1	68	19
2011	196	66	67	22	67	22	130	43	4	1	66	22
2012	99	65	38	25	32	21	64	42	1	1	20	13
2013	83	69	31	26	25	21	55	45	1	1	19	16
2014	86	68	35	28	20	16	53	42	2	2	20	16
2015	79	68	40	34	19	16	48	41	0	0	12	10
2016	139	70	91	46	39	20	86	43	2	1	23	12
2017	128	72	65	36	37	21	85	47	6	3	27	15

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarter 4 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	449	73	170	28	146	24	327	54	0	0	147	24
2003	493	72	223	32	163	24	363	53	3	<1	171	25
2004	521	76	250	37	142	21	367	54	5	1	154	23
2005	512	70	199	27	131	18	376	52	3	<1	155	21
2006	549	69	219	28	185	23	390	49	9	1	185	23
2007	553	70	211	27	175	22	383	48	5	1	201	25
2008	537	68	184	23	176	22	356	45	5	1	171	22
2009	453	65	95	14	156	22	328	47	2	<1	153	22
2010	400	65	137	22	140	23	265	43	4	1	141	23
2011	438	68	156	24	152	23	289	45	4	1	179	28
2012	240	73	102	31	87	26	142	43	3	1	77	23
2013	260	72	116	32	82	23	178	50	2	1	81	23
2014	248	73	149	44	85	25	125	37	13	4	81	24
2015	201	69	136	47	81	28	108	37	1	0	62	21
2016	301	77	205	53	95	24	157	40	5	1	75	19
2017	207	73	128	45	78	28	114	40	4	1	49	17

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarters 2 or 4 2014, quarter 4 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B10: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2017

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	476	80	238	40	133	22	377	63	0	0	114	19
2003	393	78	221	44	126	25	293	58	0	0	100	20
2004	410	78	203	38	118	22	332	63	2	<1	78	15
2005	340	76	158	35	76	17	276	62	0	0	73	16
2006	344	79	158	36	78	18	262	60	0	0	76	17
2007	269	76	125	35	68	19	183	52	3	1	56	16
2008	349	75	164	35	74	16	266	57	2	<1	62	13
2009	466	70	126	19	111	17	359	54	2	<1	106	16
2010	391	70	115	21	103	18	308	55	0	0	80	14
2011	439	72	169	28	103	17	334	55	1	<1	93	15
2012	230	70	92	28	42	13	173	53	1	<1	34	10
2013	144	74	68	35	31	16	109	56	1	1	23	12
2014	205	78	108	41	49	19	134	51	2	1	46	18
2015	187	74	124	49	36	14	124	49	1	<1	28	11
2016	336	86	238	60	67	17	199	51	1	<1	36	9
2017	217	82	160	60	39	15	146	55	0	0	32	12

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarters 2 or 4 2014, quarter 4 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B11: Bankstown DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2017

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2002	174	66	32	12	45	17	120	45	25	9	87	33
2003	166	63	47	18	43	16	98	37	3	1	86	32
2004	144	60	36	15	32	13	93	39	16	7	75	31
2005	125	53	39	16	33	14	69	29	14	6	64	27
2006	150	56	47	17	42	16	107	40	21	8	62	23
2007	118	54	41	19	36	17	87	40	12	6	40	18
2008	107	51	18	9	28	13	75	36	10	5	46	22
2009	116	59	18	9	38	19	78	40	12	6	46	23
2010	118	55	24	11	34	16	82	39	2	1	40	19
2011	144	55	35	13	39	15	96	37	7	3	60	23
2012	50	60	19	23	15	18	33	39	3	4	20	24
2013	15	44	9	26	7	21	8	24	0	0	3	9
2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	14	58	8	33	1	4	5	21	1	4	2	8
2016	41	64	21	33	9	14	22	34	0	0	9	14
2017	26	57	12	26	8	17	12	26	4	9	10	22

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, 2014, quarters 2 or 3 2015, quarters 3 or 4 2016, or quarters 1 or 3 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–17 [computer file]

Table B12: Surry Hills DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2013–2017

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opiates	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2013	15	75	12	60	4	20	5	25	2	10	7	35
2014	14	64	6	27	7	32	10	45	0	0	7	32
2015	27	84	18	56	14	44	12	38	2	6	15	47
2016	102	76	76	56	29	21	70	52	7	5	55	41
2017	49	82	29	48	21	35	27	45	2	3	21	35

Note: Data collection began at Surry Hills in quarter 4 2013. Data were collected at this site in quarter 4 2013, quarter 1 2014, quarter 3 2015, quarters 1 and 3 2016, and quarter 1 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–17 [computer file]

Table B13: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2017						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	622	34	111	27	733	33
Past 30 days	1,175	64	213	53	1,388	62
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	68	19	6	10	74	18
Cider only ^c	4	1	1	2	5	1
Wine only	37	11	11	19	48	12
Spirits only	95	27	21	36	116	29
Multiple types	145	42	19	33	164	40
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion						
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Total standard drinks						
Beer only	67	9 (7)	6	11 (6)	73	10 (7)
Cider only	4	5 (1)	1	4 (4)	5	5 (1)
Wine only	37	19 (8)	11	15 (5)	48	18 (8)
Spirits only	92	13 (10)	21	10 (6)	113	13 (9)
Multiple types	145	28 (20)	19	38 (23)	164	29 (20)
Total	523	17 (12)	92	18 (9)	615	17 (12)
Standard drinks per hour						
Beer only	65	3 (2)	6	3 (2)	71	3 (2)
Cider only	4	2 (1)	0	–	4	2 (1)
Wine only	34	5 (4)	11	3 (3)	45	5 (3)
Spirits only	92	6 (3)	20	4 (3)	112	6 (3)
Multiple types	142	5 (4)	17	4 (3)	159	5 (3)
Total	510	5 (3)	83	4 (3)	593	5 (3)

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

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

c: From quarter 3 2017, detainees were asked if they had consumed cider in the 24 hours before the incident for which they were detained. Detainees interviewed in quarter 1 and quarter 2 2017 were excluded from the total

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table B14: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and location, 2017										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use										
Past 48 hours ^a	202	37	205	29	250	35	30	22	46	35
Past 30 days	341	63	484	67	428	60	54	40	81	59
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b										
Beer only	15	14	26	19	22	20	6	43	5	13
Cider only ^c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3
Wine only	17	15	14	10	12	11	0	0	5	13
Spirits only	25	23	42	31	37	34	4	29	8	21
Multiple types	52	47	52	39	37	34	3	21	20	51
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion										
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Total standard drinks										
Beer only	15	13 (7)	26	10 (9)	21	7 (7)	6	5 (5)	5	11 (4)
Cider only	1	4 (4)	1	17 (17)	1	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1 (1)
Wine only	17	18 (8)	14	23 (16)	12	13 (8)	0	–	5	13 (8)
Spirits only	24	14 (13)	40	14 (11)	37	13 (8)	4	6 (4)	8	4 (3)
Multiple types	52	36 (21)	52	26 (20)	37	28 (21)	3	9 (4)	20	23 (14)
Total	166	23 (16)	198	17 (12)	177	14 (8)	25	8 (4)	49	15 (9)
Standard drinks per hour										
Beer only	14	3 (2)	26	3 (3)	21	2 (1)	6	2 (2)	4	1 (1)
Cider only	0	–	1	3 (3)	1	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	1	1 (1)
Wine only	16	4 (2)	13	7 (7)	11	4 (3)	0	–	5	4 (5)
Spirits only	23	4 (3)	40	5 (3)	37	10 (3)	4	1 (1)	8	2 (1)
Multiple types	51	5 (4)	50	4 (4)	36	7 (4)	3	4 (2)	19	4 (3)
Total	156	4 (3)	193	4 (3)	172	6 (3)	25	3 (2)	47	3 (2)

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

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

c: From quarter 3 2017, detainees were asked if they had consumed cider in the 24 hours before the incident for which they were detained. Detainees interviewed in quarter 1 and quarter 2 2017 were excluded from the total

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Appendix C: Drug–crime attribution

Table C1: National DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2017

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	194	23	58	11	17	10	11	48
Illicit drugs	218	26	205	40	84	50	5	22
Any attribution	368	43	243	47	94	56	15	65
Total detainees interviewed^b	848		513		169		23	

Reported drug–crime attribution	Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	7	8	58	40	66	14	7	26	418	18
Illicit drugs	16	18	20	14	139	30	3	11	690	30
Any attribution	21	23	73	51	181	39	10	37	1,005	44
Total detainees interviewed^b	91		144		468		27		2,283	

a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

b: Cells may not add to totals as detainees could attribute their detention to more than one substance

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table C2: Adelaide DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2017

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	39	22	10	11	0	0	5	50
Illicit drugs	32	18	22	23	8	38	2	20
Any attribution	67	37	32	34	8	38	6	60
Total detainees interviewed^b	180		94		21		10	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	3	7	35	47	13	12	108	20
Illicit drugs	4	9	8	11	21	19	98	18
Any attribution	7	16	43	57	33	30	200	37
Total detainees interviewed^b	43		75		110		546	

a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

b: Cells may not add to totals as detainees could attribute their detention to more than one substance

c: Total includes detainees whose MSO was classified as 'Other'

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table C3: Brisbane DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2017

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		Disorder		Breach		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	87	31	28	15	8	11	4	36	27	16	159	21
Illicit drugs	89	31	91	49	44	58	4	36	83	49	313	42
Any attribution	153	54	107	58	48	63	6	55	95	56	416	56
Total detainees interviewed^b	284		186		76		11		170		745	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was classified as 'DUI', 'Traffic' or 'Other'

b: Cells may not add to totals as detainees could attribute their detention to more than one substance

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table C4: Perth DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2017

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	45	17	17	10	5	11	4	13	10	26	22	15	105	15
Illicit drugs	81	30	71	41	19	42	8	26	7	18	24	16	213	30
Any attribution	111	41	81	47	22	49	10	32	15	39	41	28	285	40
Total detainees interviewed^b	272		172		45		31		38		147		716	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was classified as ‘DUI’ or ‘Other’

b: Cells may not add to totals as detainees could attribute their detention to more than one substance

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table C5: Sydney DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2017

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		Disorder		Breach		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	23	21	3	5	4	15	9	45	4	10	46	17
Illicit drugs	16	14	21	34	13	48	1	5	11	27	66	24
Any attribution	37	33	23	38	16	59	9	45	12	29	104	38
Total detainees interviewed^b	112		61		27		20		41		276	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was classified as ‘DUI’ or ‘Traffic’

b: Cells may not add to totals as detainees could attribute their detention to more than one substance

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Appendix D: Contact with the criminal justice system

Table D1: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and gender, 2017

Charges recorded	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO ^a		Charges		Detainees' MSO		Charges		Detainees' MSO	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	1,227	22	740	40	144	12	108	26	1,371	20	848	37
Property	1,056	19	361	19	363	29	152	37	1,419	21	513	22
Drug	804	15	135	7	176	14	34	8	980	15	169	7
DUI ^b	43	1	19	1	10	1	4	1	53	1	23	1
Traffic	335	6	79	4	58	5	12	3	393	6	91	4
Disorder	446	8	110	6	112	9	34	8	558	8	144	6
Breach	1,199	22	402	22	270	22	66	16	1,469	22	468	20
Other	362	7	22	1	112	9	5	1	474	7	27	1
Total	5,472		1,868		1,245		415		6,717		2,283	

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

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D2: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and location, 2017												
Charges recorded	Adelaide				Brisbane				Perth			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO ^a		Charges		Detainees' MSO		Charges		Detainees' MSO	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	234	26	180	33	507	17	284	38	445	20	272	38
Property	148	16	94	17	635	22	186	25	521	23	172	24
Drug	47	5	21	4	574	20	76	10	252	11	45	6
DUIb	13	1	10	2	26	1	4	1	7	<1	3	<1
Traffic	84	9	43	8	147	5	9	1	135	6	31	4
Disorder	123	14	75	14	207	7	11	1	159	7	38	5
Breach	212	24	110	20	544	19	170	23	629	28	147	21
Other	41	5	13	2	288	10	5	1	116	5	8	1
Total	902		546		2,928		745		2,264		716	
Charges recorded	Bankstown				Surry Hills							
	Charges		Detainees' MSO ^b		Charges		Detainees' MSO					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%				
Violent	120	37	74	53	65	22	38	28				
Property	42	13	20	14	73	25	41	30				
Drug	47	14	11	8	60	20	16	12				
DUIb	4	1	3	2	3	1	3	2				
Traffic	19	6	8	6	8	3	0	0				
Disorder	30	9	2	1	39	13	18	13				
Breach	53	16	20	14	31	11	21	15				
Other	13	4	1	1	16	5	0	0				
Total	328		139		295		137					

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

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D3: Most serious offence charges, 2008–2017								
	Violent		Property		Drug		Breach	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2008	675	27	540	22	186	8	476	19
2009	696	29	474	20	167	7	366	15
2010	707	31	424	19	143	6	538	24
2011	682	31	429	19	138	6	544	24
2012	667	29	428	18	156	7	670	29
2013	415	28	297	20	111	7	391	26
2014	966	30	634	20	220	7	840	26
2015	945	32	527	18	214	7	804	27
2016	694	33	450	21	204	10	491	23
2017	810	38	472	22	153	7	447	21

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth
 Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–17 [computer file]

Table D4: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2017										
Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI^a			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	145	46	73	42	36	55	4	44		
Cocaine	5	2	6	3	0	0	1	11		
Amphetamines ^b	119	38	107	62	36	55	3	33		
Opiates ^c	43	14	43	25	10	15	3	33		
Benzodiazepines	65	21	48	28	15	23	2	22		
Any drug	215	68	147	85	52	79	7	78		
Any drug other than cannabis	158	50	133	77	44	67	5	56		
Multiple drugs	111	35	87	50	33	50	4	44		
Total urine samples^d	316		173		66		9			
Urinalysis results	Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	18	58	27	48	73	42	6	50	382	46
Cocaine	0	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	16	2
Amphetamines ^b	14	45	17	30	92	53	5	42	393	47
Opiates ^c	4	13	10	18	25	14	1	8	139	17
Benzodiazepines	1	3	16	29	35	20	0	0	182	22
Any drug ^d	23	74	39	70	133	77	9	75	625	75
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	16	52	28	50	114	66	6	50	504	60
Multiple drugs ^f	11	35	22	39	73	42	3	25	344	41
Total urine samples^g	31		56		173		12		836	

a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	33	49	11	44	9	64	10	36	13	43	5	63	85	47
Amphetamines ^b	18	26	18	72	4	29	5	18	13	43	4	50	65	36
Opiates ^c	11	16	4	16	2	14	5	18	2	7	0	0	27	15
Benzodiazepines	15	22	5	20	0	0	9	32	8	27	0	0	37	21
Any drug ^d	46	68	20	80	11	79	17	61	21	70	7	88	128	71
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	30	44	20	80	6	43	14	50	18	60	4	50	96	53
Multiple drugs ^f	24	35	16	64	4	29	10	36	14	47	2	25	73	41
Total urine samples^g	68		25		14		28		30		8		180	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'Drug' or 'DUI'

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine were not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the any drug, any drug other than cannabis and multiple drugs rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		Breach		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	45	41	23	30	20	59	25	42	114	40
Amphetamines ^b	38	35	38	50	17	50	32	54	128	45
Opiates ^c	11	10	22	29	6	18	10	17	49	17
Benzodiazepines	24	22	27	36	9	26	16	27	78	27
Any drug ^d	68	62	60	79	27	79	47	80	207	72
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	49	45	56	74	22	65	42	71	173	60
Multiple drugs ^f	33	30	33	43	18	53	28	47	113	39
Total urine samples^g	109		76		34		59		287	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'DUI' or 'Traffic'

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine were not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the any drug, any drug other than cannabis and multiple drugs rows. No detainees with an MSO categorised as 'Disorder' or 'Other' tested positive to drugs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D7: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2017

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Total ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	58	56	26	54	11	61	8	62	12	67	28	47	144	55
Amphetamines ^b	55	53	38	79	15	83	8	62	7	39	35	58	159	60
Opiates ^c	13	13	9	19	1	6	2	15	1	6	5	8	32	12
Benzodiazepines	19	18	8	17	2	11	1	8	3	17	5	8	38	14
Any drug	82	80	46	96	15	83	9	69	14	78	47	78	215	82
Any drug other than cannabis	64	62	39	81	15	83	8	62	8	44	38	63	174	66
Multiple drugs	46	45	25	52	11	61	7	54	7	39	23	38	120	46
Total urine samples^d	103		48		18		13		18		60		263	

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was categorised as 'Other'

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. No detainees tested positive to cocaine. No detainees with an MSO categorised as 'DUI' tested positive to drugs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D8: Sydney DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2017

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		Disorder		Breach		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	9	25	13	54	5	42	5	56	7	29	39	37
Amphetamines ^a	8	22	13	54	3	25	5	56	12	50	41	39
Opiates ^b	8	22	8	33	3	25	4	44	8	33	31	29
Benzodiazepines	7	19	8	33	4	33	4	44	6	25	29	27
Any drug ^c	19	53	21	88	9	75	8	89	18	75	75	71
Any drug other than cannabis ^d	15	42	18	75	6	50	6	67	16	67	61	58
Multiple drugs ^e	8	22	13	54	4	33	5	56	8	33	38	36
Total urine samples^f	36		24		12		9		24		106	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

c: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

d: Includes amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine were not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the any drug, any drug other than cannabis and multiple drugs rows. No detainees with an MSO categorised as 'DUI' tested positive to any drug. No detainees had an MSO categorised as 'Traffic' or 'Other'. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D9: National DUMA sample by type of court order and gender, 2017						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
On parole						
Yes	195	11	36	10	231	11
No	1,508	89	333	90	1,841	89
On probation						
Yes	95	6	31	8	126	6
No	1,608	94	338	92	1,946	94
On community service order						
Yes	85	5	31	8	116	6
No	1,619	95	338	92	1,957	94
On another court order						
Yes	397	23	88	24	485	23
No	1,304	77	279	76	1,583	77

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D10: National DUMA sample by type of court order and location, 2017										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
On parole										
Yes	18	4	173	24	20	3	11	9	9	8
No	394	96	556	76	678	97	113	91	100	92
On probation										
Yes	16	4	79	11	9	1	14	11	8	7
No	396	96	650	89	689	99	110	89	101	93
On community service order										
Yes	10	2	19	3	77	11	9	7	<5	1
No	402	98	711	97	620	89	116	93	108	99
On another court order										
Yes	231	56	27	4	175	25	26	21	26	24
No	178	44	703	96	520	75	99	79	83	76

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D11: National DUMA sample by type of court order and Indigenous status, 2017

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
On parole						
Yes	68	14	163	10	231	11
No	419	86	1,417	90	1,836	89
On probation						
Yes	31	6	95	6	126	6
No	456	94	1,485	94	1,941	94
On community service order						
Yes	34	7	81	5	115	6
No	453	93	1,500	95	1,953	94
On another court order						
Yes	109	22	376	24	485	24
No	378	78	1,200	76	1,578	76

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
 Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D12: National DUMA sample by type of court order and age, 2017

	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
On parole										
Yes	16	9	42	12	37	9	56	16	80	10
No	157	91	310	88	381	91	290	84	703	90
On probation										
Yes	17	10	23	7	26	6	27	8	33	4
No	156	90	329	93	392	94	319	92	750	96
On community service order										
Yes	19	11	19	5	26	6	14	4	38	5
No	154	89	334	95	392	94	331	96	746	95
On another court order										
Yes	30	18	74	21	100	24	80	23	201	26
No	141	82	279	79	319	76	264	77	582	74

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data
 Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D13: National DUMA sample by charge history and gender, 2017						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history ^a	800	47	167	46	967	47
No prior charge history	902	53	196	54	1,098	53

a: In the last 12 months

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D14: National DUMA sample by charge history and location, 2017										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history ^a	220	53	333	46	318	46	51	41	45	40
No prior charge history	194	47	397	54	366	54	74	59	67	60

a: In the last 12 months

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Table D15: National DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2017						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)^a						
Yes	828	45	137	33	965	43
No	1,031	55	274	67	1,305	57
History of juvenile detention^b						
Yes	328	19	51	14	379	18
No	1,388	81	319	86	1,707	82
Prior prison history (past 12 months)^c						
Yes	393	21	64	16	457	20
No	1,466	79	347	84	1,813	80

a: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from prison in their lifetime

b: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from a youth or juvenile detention facility

c: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from prison up to 365 days before interview

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

Released from prison	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Up to one year ago	68	40	219	55	134	43	19	49	17	40
More than one year, up to two years ago	28	16	58	14	45	14	4	10	4	10
More than two years, up to five years ago	21	12	59	15	60	19	6	15	6	14
More than five years, up to 10 years ago	25	15	30	7	35	11	6	15	8	19
More than 10 years ago	29	17	35	9	38	12	4	10	7	17
Total	171		401		312		39		42	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)^a						
Yes	305	57	658	38	963	43
No	233	43	1,067	62	1,300	57
History of juvenile detention^b						
Yes	164	33	215	14	379	18
No	330	67	1,372	86	1,702	82
Prior prison history (past 12 months)^c						
Yes	166	31	290	17	456	20
No	372	69	1,435	83	1,807	80

a: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from prison in their lifetime

b: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from a youth or juvenile detention facility

c: Includes any detainees who reported having been released from prison up to 365 days before interview

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2017 [computer file]

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