

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

1999 Annual Report on
Drug Use Among Adult Detainees

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From the Director of the AIC

For the AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, 1999 was the first year of data collection in a three-year pilot project. Funding was provided under the Commonwealth's National Illicit Drug Strategy in July 1998 to establish a research program that would monitor illicit drug use amongst detainees over a three-year period. Quarterly collections began in January 1999 at two sites and June 1999 at another two.

Throughout the year, DUMA staff and local partners in three states have worked hard to implement a consistent data collection process, improve the questionnaire, and refine procedures to ensure the collection of quality data on drugs and crime. The initial results have been very encouraging. Over the course of the year, 80 percent of detainees who were approached voluntarily agreed to complete an interview and 70 percent of these people agreed to provide a urine specimen as well.

The success of DUMA is a reflection of the strong commitment by the participating police services to improve their monitoring, and understanding, of illicit drugs and crime. For the first time DUMA provides police, policy makers, criminal justice practitioners, and other professionals with systematic empirical data on illicit drug use amongst people detained by the police and brought to a police station for charging.

Data produced from DUMA will assist local agencies that deal with drug dependent users to plan, target, and monitor their interventions in this area. Importantly, quarterly collections will provide a more timely and sensitive beacon on local drug problems within the criminal justice system than currently exists in Australia. To effectively tackle the "drug-crime" problem practitioners and policy makers need quality data to inform an evidenced based approach; DUMA is a major step in this direction.

DUMA is also part of the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program that is seeking to harmonise procedures and develop core questions to enable comparative analyses across national borders.

In addition to this publication the AIC has released a number of other publications using DUMA data which are available on the internet at <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/duma.html>

Dr Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback in an on-going process. The AIC thanks them for their contribution to the continued improvement of the research program. AIC research staff, Doug Johnson and Susan Goode are instrumental to the success of the project. The US National Institute of Justice has generously supplied details and "in-kind" assistance with initially setting up the program via the International-Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program. Those many detainees who have answered questionnaires and supplied urine specimens, often in difficult personal circumstances, are acknowledged and thanked.

DUMA Program: 1999 Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide illicit drug use information on those people who are detained and brought to a police station. A key goal of policing is to reduce crime, and given that certain forms of criminal activity are closely associated with illicit drug use, monitoring the use of drugs by detainees is of strategic importance to law enforcement. DUMA provides, for the first time, a reasonable and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area. As an on-going monitoring system, DUMA will enable law enforcement to track long-term changes in drug-related crime within their police district.

An overview of 1999 findings and site-by-site tables on illicit drug use among detainees by specific sites is presented. There are four sites, one at the Southport watchhouse (on the Gold Coast of Queensland), another at the East Perth lockup (in Perth, Western Australia) and two in Sydney, New South Wales at the Bankstown and Parramatta police stations. Two sites represent the urban conurbation of a major state capital city; one location covers a metropolitan city area and a fourth covers a major tourist and retirement destination. The report does not undertake extensive analysis of specific drugs or more complex topics such as drug markets; these will be done in separate reports either by the AIC or the local sites.

Within the law enforcement sector, there has not been a systematic monitoring system that tracks drug use amongst people who come into contact with criminal justice agencies. Much of the discussion on the link between drugs and crime is based on anecdotal evidence, or localised studies, and more rigorous national collections are required for evidence-based policy making purposes. The goal of DUMA is to overcome a significant limitation in Australia's national surveillance of illicit drug use by including detainees as a key group requiring on-going monitoring of their involvement in drug and crime markets. DUMA is currently a pilot program funded by the Commonwealth's National Illicit Drug Strategy for three years; collections are planned until December 2001. The Australian Institute of Criminology is developing a second national monitoring system within prisons to address the second key group within the criminal justice system—those who are sent to prison.

The law enforcement sector concerns itself not just with demand but also with the supply side of illicit drugs. To enact successful policies for intervening in illicit drug markets, long-term monitoring of drug markets is required. Like all commercial markets for a major product, local markets are inextricably tied to global markets; it is not possible to understand one without the other. To understand supply, it is necessary to understand where, how, and when demand occurs and changes. Furthermore, the interdiction of supply is to affect demand, and law enforcement needs credible long-term monitoring systems to facilitate this process. As markets are where demand and supply converge, intervention strategies to tackle local illicit drug markets will affect both, and ripple upwards to the high end of the supply market.

The purpose of DUMA is to enhance understanding of the supply and demand for illicit drugs amongst detainees at the local level while at the same time providing comparable data across

sites to enable comparative data, and the aggregation of data, to a national level. As DUMA is affiliated with the International-Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (I-ADAM) comparable data are being collected in a range of countries, including the United States, England, the Netherlands and South Africa, which will enable comparisons of local illicit drugs markets at an international level for the first time. In conclusion, DUMA represents a research platform within the criminal justice system that potentially enables monitoring of supply and demand for illicit drugs at the local, national, and international level.

Methodology

Interviews occur in each site, usually over a three-week period every three months. Fieldwork began in January (quarter one) in the Southport watchhouse and the East Perth lockup. The two Sydney sites came on stream in the third quarter of 1999. Table 1 shows the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken; the starting times in each site vary according to local conditions; however they are generally within a few weeks of each other. The exception is Sydney where the fieldwork is undertaken consecutively rather than simultaneously in the two sites. Effectively, the data represent four quarters for the Queensland and Western Australian sites and two quarters for the two New South Wales sites. As a result, the total sample size for the 1999-year is much smaller for the New South Wales sites than the other two sites. From 2000, each site will be monitored every quarter. One of the important reasons for having a quarterly monitoring system is that it can account for potential seasonal variations in arrest and crime patterns, thus improving the sensitivity and timeliness of the monitoring tool. A quarterly monitoring system may also take into account seasonal variability in supply and demand within particular illicit drug markets.

Table 1: Fieldwork Information*

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in Facility	Number Approached	Number Interviewed	Specimens Collected
Q1	East Perth	18/01/99 – 31/01/99	248.0	144	116	76
	Southport	15/01/99 – 07/02/99	160.5	117	93	80
Q2	East Perth	07/04/99 – 25/04/99	258.0	175	134	82
	Southport	15/04/99 – 12/05/99	168.5	198	158	133
Q3	Bankstown	28/06/99 – 16/07/99	246.0	110	91	45
	East Perth	02/07/99 – 25/07/99	416.0	110	124	79
	Parramatta	07/06/99 – 27/06/99	312.0	101	94	43
	Southport	15/7/99 – 11/08/99	193.0	142	131	106
Q4	Bankstown	11/10/99 – 01/11/99	298.5	101	87	52
	East Perth	08/11/99 – 28/11/99	344.0	101	105	69
	Parramatta	01/11/99 – 21/11/99	257.5	116	107	74
	Southport	8/10/99 – 4/11/99	183.25	186	162	140
Total	All sites	1999	3085.25	1678	1402	979

* Numbers for Bankstown and Parramatta include juveniles.

For the first quarter in the Queensland and Western Australian sites, only adult males were interviewed. The collection was expanded in the second quarter in Queensland and the third quarter in Western Australia to include adult females. In the third quarter, New South Wales began with adult males, females and juveniles. As fewer females than males are detained by the police the sample size for this group will be considerably smaller. This factor should be borne in mind when examining the data for females. Adults are defined as 17 years and older in Queensland and 18 years and older in Western Australia and New South Wales.

Although the sites are referred to by the name of the area where the site is located, the catchment area for the site may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. Different jurisdictions deal with detainees in different ways. State legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention, and the procedures for detention. The estimated size of the catchment area varies between the four sites with the smallest being Parramatta with 58,962 people and the largest being Southport with 332,952 people.

In 1999, the program conducted interviews with 1402 detainees of whom 1366 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 36 were juvenile detainees from the New South Wales sites. Urine specimens were collected from 979 juvenile and adult detainees. Both the interview and provision of a urine specimen for testing are voluntary. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview 70 percent also provided a urine sample. The urine compliance rate is the same for males and females—70 percent.

None of the sites have 24-hour coverage; interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods, all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. The major eligibility criteria are that the person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours. Some detainees are deemed by local police staff to be ineligible; this is usually due to an assessment that there is a risk to the interviewer. Early analysis suggests this is the case for about 10 percent of detainees. Thus the sample is not a random sample of all detainees brought to the police station, nor is it a random sample of all people detained by the police.

Two other factors also affect the “randomness” of the sample. First, in all three jurisdictions police are increasingly using “notices to attend court” (or equivalent) that are issued on the spot rather than bringing people to the police station for processing. Normally, these “notices” would be for minor offending. These people are missed by the DUMA study. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of detentions rather than detainees.

This report presents both urinalysis and self-report data from participating detainees. The written overview is generally based on the average results across the four sites—specific site by site data is provided in the accompanying tables and figures.

Drug Testing

The urine is routinely tested for 6 classes of drugs—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone, and opiates. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cutoff levels prescribed by AS3408-1995. The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to being detained at the police station for all drugs except for cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs, a positive test indicates use up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 2 indicates the average detection times and the cutoff levels for a positive screen.

There are five important points to note:

- the screen detects the class of drug not the specific metabolite;
- false positives and false negatives can occur;
- detection times can vary depending on rates of metabolism and excretion;
- a positive result does not necessarily imply illegal use of the drug; and
- the presence of the drug does not necessarily mean the person was intoxicated.

The entire drug testing for the program is conducted at the one laboratory—Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service—in Sydney. The laboratory is accredited to the Australian Standards AS3408-1995. The laboratory is consistently seeking to improve the sensitivity of its tests. As a result in 2000 the EMIT® assay for methadone and amphetamines will be changed to CEDIA® because the latter shows fewer false positives due to proprietary medications. Furthermore the CEDIA reagent is more sensitive to the drug Ecstasy (MDMA) and to methylamphetamine.

More detailed information on urinalysis testing is provided in “DUMA: Drug Detection Testing”, *Research and Public Policy Series*, no. 25, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Table 2: Cut Off levels and drug Detection Times

Drug Class	Cut-off AS 4308 (ug/L)	Average Detection Time
Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	100	2-14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days; 2-10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	2-3 days
Methadone	300	2-4 days
Opiates	300	2-3 days

Drug Use Among Adult Detainees

Amphetamines

The percent of detainees who test positive to amphetamines varies between the sites and across the quarters within a site¹. East Perth has been fairly consistent ranging between 12 and 16 percent of adult male detainees testing positive. Southport showed a decline in the first three quarters climbing back up to 17 percent for adult male detainees in the final quarter for 1999. Bankstown had no adults who tested positive in the third quarter, with 8 percent testing positive in the fourth quarter. In Parramatta, 17 percent of adult male detainees in the third quarter and 9 percent in the fourth quarter tested positive. There was little difference between males and females. Averaged across the four sites:

- 13 percent of females tested positive; and
- 12 percent of males tested positive.

It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. Urinalysis cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 118 positive amphetamine screens across all sites, 108 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 10 persons tested positive to amphetamines only; and 7 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine.

Amphetamine use tends to be concentrated amongst those aged under 30 years across all sites. Averaging across sites, 78 percent of males who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 or younger; 13 percent were aged 17 to 20 years.

Detainees were asked about their self-reported use of illicit drugs. These questions were restricted to illegal use of the drugs. Self-reported use in the past 30 days indicated that almost double the number of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines self-reported use of the drug in the past 30 days in Southport (30 percent) and East Perth (34 percent). As is consistent with the urine results, detainees in Bankstown and Parramatta self-report lower levels of illegal amphetamine use; 12 percent in Bankstown and 13 percent in Parramatta.

Benzodiazepines

No less than 13 percent of adult male detainees and 15 percent of adult female detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines across the sites in any quarter. The consistently highest rates were found in East Perth with 48 percent of females in quarter 3 and 39 percent of females in quarter 4 testing positive. Except for Parramatta, females have higher rates of testing positive to benzodiazepines than males, in all quarters.

Averaging across the four sites the percent who tested positive were:

- 18 percent of males; and
- 32 percent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription, it is important to keep in mind that a positive result can occur through legitimate use of the drug. The self-report data does, however, refer specifically to illegal use. Self-reported use in the past 30 days indicates that 18 percent of all adult male detainees and 28 percent of all adult female detainees have recently used benzodiazepines illegally.

Cannabis

Marijuana use is very common in all the sites, which is consistent with the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. None of the four sites report less than 48 percent of the adult male sample and 29 percent of the adult females testing positive to cannabis in any quarter. Regardless of quarter, or site, males are more likely to test positive to cannabis than females.

Averaged across all the sites the percent who test positive were:

- 62 percent of males; and
- 56 percent of females.

The majority of cannabis use is concentrated among the younger detainees. Averaged across sites 69 percent of males aged 17-20 year tested positive as compared to 39 percent of those aged 36 years of age or older.

Cocaine

Virtually no cocaine was detected in the urine of adult detainees. Only 3 persons in Southport, 4 in Bankstown, 1 in Parramatta, and 1 in East Perth tested positive. Slightly more detainees' self-reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days—6 percent across all sites.

Opiates

The level of positive opiate tests varies between sites, with the Sydney sites being almost double the rates of the other two sites. 36 percent and 48 percent of all adult male detainees in Parramatta and Bankstown tested positive to opiates. Just under a quarter of all adult males in East Perth tested positive to opiates. In Southport, the percent of positive opiate tests increased from 10 to 19 percent in the first three quarters dropping back to 11 percent in the fourth quarter. In all sites, a higher percent of females test positive to opiates than males.

The average rate testing positive across the sites were:

- 22 percent of males; and
- 39 percent of females.

Out of the 234 positive tests, across all the sites, 59 were confirmed with monoacetylmorphine (MAM). This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest. A further 151

were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was greater or equal to the codeine concentration. There were 19 cases in which the codeine concentration values were higher than the morphine and 5 cases with only a positive codeine confirmation. The balance of probabilities is that 90 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within the last 48 hours of the interview. The remaining 10 percent have used a substance containing an opiate metabolite; this use may have been legal or illegal.

There are interesting variations in positive opiate rates across age categories for the individual sites. In Southport, positive tests tend to be concentrated in older detainees, while the opposite was the case in Bankstown and Parramatta. Readers should consult the site by site tables. Averaged across the sites these differences disappear, with around one-fifth of male detainees testing positive to opiates across the five age categories used in the report. Twenty-two percent of male detainees aged 17 to 20 years tested positive as did 22 percent of male detainees aged 36 years or older.

Self-reported use of heroin in the last 30 days showed similar rates to the urine testing, except for Bankstown. In this case, there was under-reporting of use relative to the test results. Consistent with the urine results, the two Sydney sites had the highest rates of self-report heroin use. Averaged across the sites 23 percent of adult male detainees and 35 percent of adult female detainees self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Illicit Drug Use and Criminal Activity

Averaging across the four sites, half of all detainees self-reported that they have been arrested on a prior occasion in the past 12 months. This is the case for both males and females. Seventeen percent of all detainees self-report that they have served time in prison during the past 12 months. In most cases, those who have had a prior arrest or served time in prison in the past 12 months are more likely to test positive to drug use.

Detainees were asked if they had used any drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest by the police. Forty-one percent of all detainees said this was the case. Around one-third (35 percent) said that they sold illegal drugs for money at some point in their lives. However, only 8 percent said they were looking for illegal drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest, had sold illegal drugs and/or who were looking for illegal drugs, were more likely to test positive.

Consistently across all sites adult male detainees tested positive to a range of drugs regardless of the charge. Thus males detained for minor offences up to the most serious violent offences test positive to a range of substances. The rates testing positive to cannabis will be higher than for the other drugs as the test can detect use up to 30 days, whereas it can only detect use of benzodiazepines up to 14 days and for the remainder, use within the last 2 to 3/4 days. These data are averaged across the sites but there are differences in the offence and drug use profiles of the sites; readers should consult the site-by-site tables to determine the extent of variation from the average results presented below.

Violent Charge: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 12 percent to amphetamines;
- 15 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 58 percent to cannabis;
- 18 percent to opiates;
- 70 percent tested positive to any drug; and
- 34 percent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property Charge: Adult Male Detainees

These data confirm the strong link between opiate use and property offending. Of those detainees whose most serious charge is property offending:

- 43 percent of people tested positive to opiates;
- 13 percent to amphetamines;
- 29 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 66 percent to cannabis;
- 86 percent to any drug; and
- 62 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drug Offences: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 17 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 18 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 78 percent to cannabis;
- 18 percent to opiates;
- 89 percent to any drug;
- 42 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Traffic Offences: Adult Male Detainees

People detained for a traffic offence as their most serious charge tested positive to a range of substances:

- 12 percent to amphetamines;
- 11 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 60 percent to cannabis;
- 12 percent to opiates;
- 73 percent to any drug; and
- 30 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Disorder Offences: Adult Male Detainees

People detained on a disorder offence as their most serious charge tested positive to:

- 3 percent for amphetamines;
- 12 percent for benzodiazepines;
- 52 percent for cannabis;
- 6 percent for opiates;
- 62 percent for any drug; and
- 17 percent for any drug excluding cannabis.

Warrants: Adult Male Detainees

People can be detained by the police for an outstanding warrant. This was the case for 13 percent of the detainees in the 1999 DUMA study. Of these people:

- 12 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 17 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 62 percent to cannabis;
- 19 percent to opiates;
- 76 percent to any drug; and
- 35 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Data Collection Process

Monitoring occurs on a quarterly basis. After local police have processed detainees, they are approached and asked to participate in a confidential and voluntary research project. As part of this process, detainees are initially shown a statement describing the study; for those with reading difficulties interviewers read the statement to them. Following this, interviewers point out that the person does not have to do the interview if they do not want to; that they do not have to answer any questions that they do not want to and that they can stop the interview and leave at anytime. Finally, they are asked if they agree to participate in the study.

Seven people did in fact start the interview and then choose not to complete the process. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a urine specimen. Three hundred and fifty detainees who completed interviews choose not to provide urine specimens (25 percent), and 66 (5 percent) tried to produce a specimen but were unable. In some sites, detainees are offered confectionary or coffee/tea to thank them for their participation.

Linking Questionnaires and Urine Records

On completion of the interview and the collection of the urine, a barcode is attached to each so that the two sets of data can be matched at the AIC. The questionnaires are mailed directly to the AIC and the urine specimens are couriered to the laboratory in Sydney. No other record of names or signatures is kept, and urine specimens are destroyed once the urine results are received by the AIC.

Explaining Compliance Levels

Relative to other social science studies, the compliance levels on both the interview and the urine are relatively high. A number of factors can account for this, but three important ones are the assurances of confidentiality, including a statement assuring confidentiality signed by the director of the AIC (and in two jurisdictions co-signed by the Police Commissioner). The clear independence of a well trained interview team is another factor. It is a requirement that no current or former police officers can be hired as interviewers and all interviewers are required to undergo training prior to entry into the site. This training is compulsory regardless of whether the interviewer has participated in prior collections. Finally, once the detainee is processed, the interview can alleviate the boredom of confinement.

Oversight Committees

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

A Platform for Further Research

DUMA provides an important platform for more detailed research in the criminal justice field. In the United States, the National Institute of Justice has launched a number of additional studies that have captured additional data for specific policy purposes. Examples of these studies include the methylamphetamine market in the United States, the use of guns, domestic violence, and blood borne viruses. Local Australian sites are currently developing their own "addendum questionnaires" to collect information of specific policy significance. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect the data needed for serious evidence-based policymaking. More detailed material on the process is contained in "DUMA: A Brief Description", *Research and Public Policy Series*, no. 21, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

International Collaboration—I-ADAM

DUMA is affiliated with the International Drug Abuse Monitoring program. In late 1998, a number of countries met to discuss the possibility of developing a common research strategy for monitoring drugs and crime in local communities based on the ADAM program in the United States. The ADAM program in the United States has been running since 1986. The goal of I-ADAM is to develop a standardized international drug surveillance system that will provide researchers the ability to compare the prevalence of drug use among detainees in different nations, and allow researchers to assess the consequences of drug abuse within and across national boundaries. Since this meeting, pilot programs have been established in Australia, South Africa, the Netherlands, Scotland, and Malaysia. In addition, Chile and England have established on-going monitoring systems.

Some potential benefits of I-ADAM might include:

Standardized international estimates of hardcore drug use among people detained by the police:

For example, I-ADAM is the only monitoring system focused specifically on drug use in the criminal justice system. Its development is important because the existing drug surveillance systems across the globe are in many cases not compatible. Therefore, post-hoc comparisons across countries (with independently designed systems) are very difficult. I-ADAM is hoping to develop a relatively standardised international surveillance system (similar instruments, sampling, training, and other protocols).

I-ADAM can be used to explore other issues related to drug use across national borders:

For example, I-ADAM can be used to estimate the relationship between drugs and crime, sources of illegal income for arrestees, drug dependency, use of treatment, age of onset of drug use, drug market dynamics, and a select number of public health-related topics. I-ADAM is a flexible platform that can be modified to address topics of local interest (e.g., domestic violence) and international interest (e.g., organised crime).

I-ADAM can be useful as a tool to coordinate drug control policies and resources:

For example, identification of a growing drug use problem in a country's detainee population can help forecast a potential hot-spot for international drug trafficking.

Note:

¹ The samples in the fourth quarter were tested using the regular amphetamine screen plus a new screen test recommended by the laboratory. For the purposes of consistency the regular test results are presented here, as they are consistent with the test used in the previous three quarters. However, the new test is more sensitive to methylamphetamine and will be employed from Quarter 1, 2000.

1999 DUMA Findings

BANKSTOWN NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 158,358



		Age of Detainees (%)					
			18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Sample size*		157	33	47	33	20	24
Males		129	84.8	80.9	84.8	80.0	79.2
Females		28	15.2	19.1	15.2	20.0	20.8

* There were two persons for whom sex was not recorded.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Positive by Age

	Percent Positive					Percent Positive by Age					
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug						78.9	73.3	86.4	63.6	91.7	72.7
						76.5	100.0	85.7	66.7	66.7	66.7
Amphetamines						4.2	0.0	4.5	9.1	0.0	9.1
						5.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines						16.9	13.3	27.3	9.1	16.7	9.1
						23.5	0.0	42.9	33.3	0.0	0.0
Cannabis						52.1	46.7	54.5	45.5	66.7	45.5
						47.1	100.0	28.6	66.7	66.7	33.3
Cocaine						2.8	0.0	4.5	9.1	0.0	0.0
						11.8	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates						45.1	40.0	59.1	36.4	41.7	36.4
						64.7	100.0	71.4	33.3	66.7	66.7
Multiple Drugs						35.2	26.7	45.5	45.5	25.0	27.3
						58.8	100.0	71.4	33.3	66.7	33.3
Any Drug						54.9	46.7	68.2	54.5	50.0	45.5
Other Than Cannabis						70.6	100.0	85.7	33.3	66.7	66.7
Total Males (N)							15	22	11	12	11
Total Females (N)							1	7	3	3	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

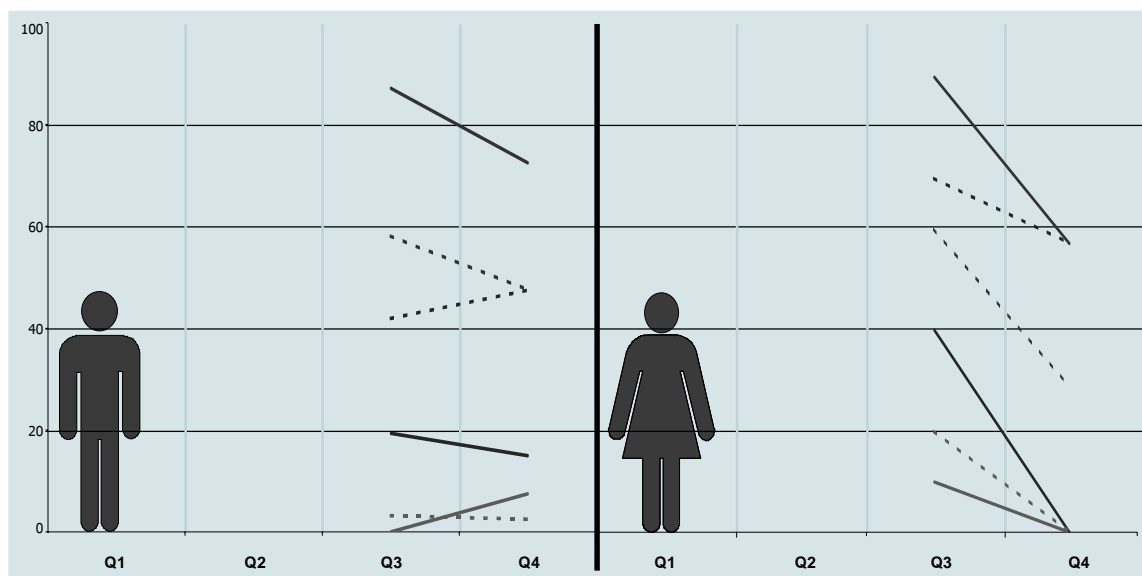
Percent Positive, by Most Serious Offence Category, Males Only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any Drug	Any Drug Other Than Cannabis
Violent	15	0.0	13.3	66.7	33.3	80.0	40.0
Property	18	5.6	33.3	50.0	77.8	94.4	88.9
Drugs	9	11.1	11.1	66.7	33.3	88.9	55.6
Traffic	13	0.0	7.7	38.5	23.1	61.5	30.8
Disorder	3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3
Warrants	9	11.1	11.1	55.6	55.6	77.8	55.6
Other	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	68	4.4	16.2	52.9	45.6	79.4	54.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Trends in Percent Positive, by Drugs

Any Drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines — Cannabis — Cocaine — Opiates —



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Self Reported Information

Percent Reported Being Arrested/In Prison in the Past 12 Months (for Those Testing Positive)

	Arrested		In Prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	57.4	69.2	16.4	15.4
Amphetamines	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines	75.0	50.0	25.0	25.0
Cannabis	57.1	75.0	16.7	25.0
Opiates	66.7	72.7	19.4	18.2
Multiple Drug	65.2	70.0	20.8	20.0
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	62.2	66.7	21.1	16.7
Total	49.2	63.0	14.1	14.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Reported Looking for Drugs at Time of Arrest, Used Drugs Prior to Arrest, Ever Sold Drugs (For Those Testing Positive)

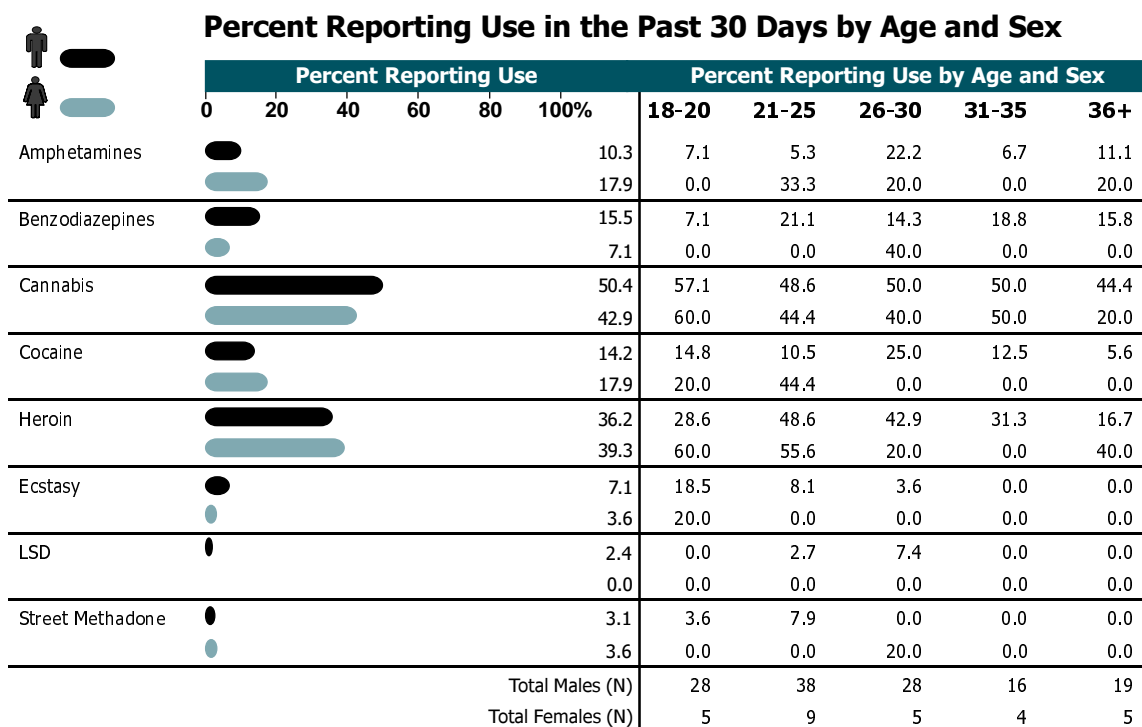
	Looking for Drugs		Used Drugs Prior to Arrest		Ever Sold Drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	9.1	7.7	45.5	38.5	34.5	23.1
Amphetamines	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Benzodiazepines	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
Cannabis	8.3	12.5	38.9	37.5	41.7	37.5
Opiates	9.7	9.1	61.3	45.5	32.3	18.2
Multiple Drug	4.2	10.0	66.7	40.0	45.8	20.0
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	7.9	8.3	57.9	41.7	39.5	16.7
Total	7.9	7.1	32.0	32.1	25.2	17.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Description of the Sample

Education of Detainees (%)						Current Housing Arrangements of Detainees (%)		
Years of Schooling Completed	Males	Females	Further Qualifications	Males	Females	Type of Housing in Prior 30 Days	Males	Females
Less than 10 Years	28.9	29.6	Complete TAFE	20.9	39.3	Private House/Apartment	41.1	57.1
10 Years	37.5	37.0	Completed University	0.8	0.0	Someone Else's Place	50.4	32.1
11-12 Years	33.6	33.3				Shelter or Emergency	0.0	0.0
						Incarceration Facility/Halfway House	1.6	0.0
						Treatment Facility	0.0	0.0
						No Fixed Residence	4.7	3.6
						Other	2.3	7.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Sources of Income in the Past 30 Days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time Job	35.4	17.9
Part-time/Odd Jobs	18.1	7.1
Welfare/Government Benefit	50.4	75.0
Family/Friends	21.6	25.9
Sex Work	0.0	14.3
Drug Dealing/Growing/Manufacturing	6.3	0.0
Other Illegal Activities	17.3	21.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First Use (For Those Ever Admitting Use)

	Males		Females	
	Total N	Mean Age	Total N	Mean Age
Amphetamines	54	17.8	16	19.0
Benzodiazepines	28	19.1	6	18.0
Cannabis	103	15.4	21	16.5
Cocaine	56	20.0	12	20.8
Heroin	66	20.7	15	19.4
Ecstasy	44	19.8	5	18.4
LSD	39	16.6	7	19.0
Street Methadone	19	21.8	4	25.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First and Regular Use* (For Those Admitting Use in the Past 12 Months)

	Males			Females		
	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use
Amphetamines	10	18.2	18.7	1	17.0	19.0
Benzodiazepines	6	17.0	17.2	0	-	-
Cannabis	27	14.5	16.2	4	21.3	24.5
Cocaine	4	20.8	22.5	2	18.5	20.0
Heroin	29	19.8	20.0	4	23.5	26.4
Ecstasy	5	23.2	23.4	0	-	-
LSD	2	15.0	16.0	0	-	-
Street Methadone	2	19.5	20.5	0	-	-

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week. Only asked in Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Received Prior Treatment (For Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Treatment History				
Never Been in Treatment (a)	49	50.0	7	36.8
Been in Treatment	19	19.4	5	26.3
Accessed Treatment in 1999	30	30.6	7	36.8
Total N	98		19	
Denied Treatment in the Past 12 Months (b)	61	13.1	14	14.3
Most Recent Treatment Episode Court/Legally Mandated (c)	98	14.3	19	0.0

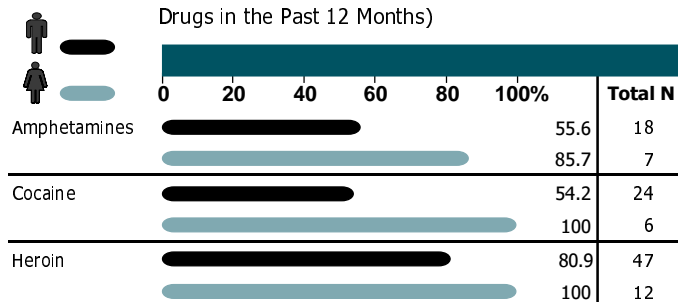
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, support group (AA, NA, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

(b) Only asked in Q4.

(c) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Injected Drugs Illegally in the Past 12 Months (Of Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour (a)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Percent Self-reported Overnight Stay in Psychiatric/Psychological Services Unit in the Past Month	61	1.6	14	0.0
Percent Self Reported Gambling in the Past Month				
Not At All	32	53.3	13	92.9
Less Than Once A Week	15	25.0	1	7.1
Once Or Twice A Week	11	18.3	0	0.0
Three Times A Week Or More	2	3.3	0	0.0
Total N	60		14	

(a) Only asked in Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

EAST PERTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 294,957

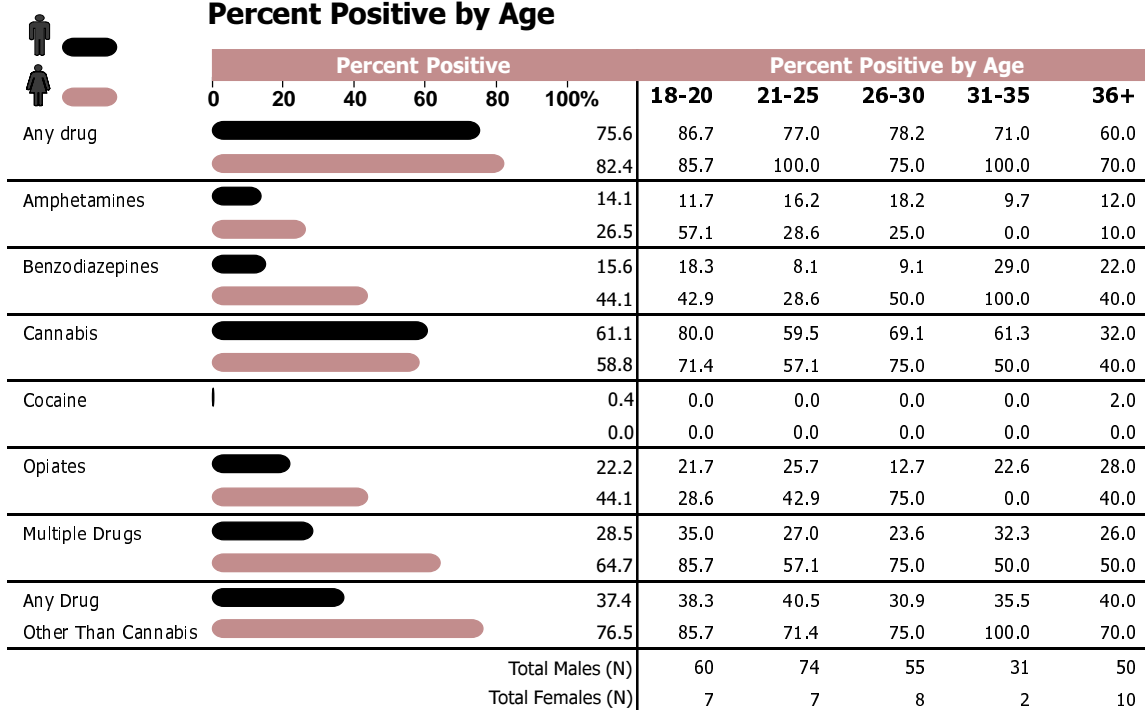


	Age of Detainees (%)					
		18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Sample size*	478	108	129	97	59	85
Males	422	89.8	86.0	87.6	93.2	87.1
Females	56	10.2	14.0	12.4	6.8	12.9

* There was one person for whom sex was not recorded.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Positive by Age



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

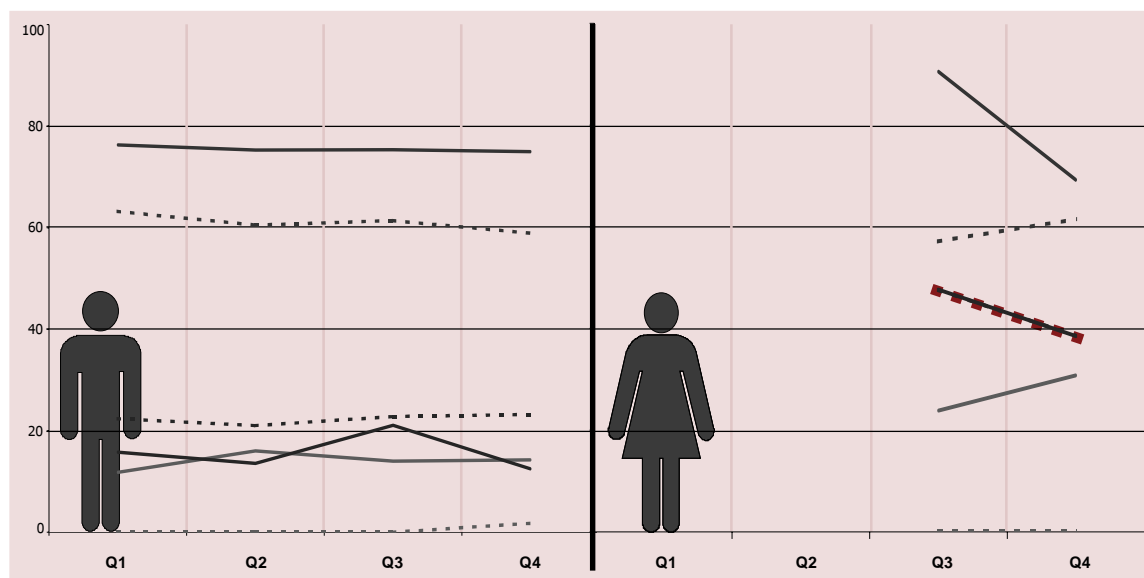
Percent Positive, by Most Serious Offence Category, Males Only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any Drug	Any Drug Other Than Cannabis
Violent	52	15.4	11.5	59.6	23.1	75.0	36.5
Property	57	12.3	21.1	68.4	42.1	84.2	54.4
Drugs	22	22.7	27.3	59.1	22.7	81.8	45.5
Traffic	38	15.8	15.8	63.2	15.8	78.9	39.5
Disorder	29	0.0	6.9	51.7	6.9	62.1	10.3
Warrants	63	17.5	15.9	60.3	17.5	73.0	34.9
Other	3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3
Total	264	14.4	15.9	61.0	22.7	75.8	38.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Trends in Percent Positive, by Drugs

Any Drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines — Cannabis — Cocaine — Opiates —



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Self Reported Information

Percent Reported Being Arrested/In Prison in the Past 12 Months (For Those Testing Positive)

	Arrested		In Prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	57.8	71.4	18.2	21.4
Amphetamines	60.5	77.8	18.4	22.2
Benzodiazepines	76.2	80.0	16.7	26.7
Cannabis	57.6	65.0	17.1	20.0
Opiates	75.0	80.0	26.7	6.7
Multiple Drugs	72.7	72.7	18.2	18.2
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	67.3	73.1	21.8	19.2
Total	53.2	64.3	16.0	21.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Reported Looking for Drugs at Time of Arrest, Used Drugs Prior to Arrest, Ever Sold Drugs (For Those Testing Positive)

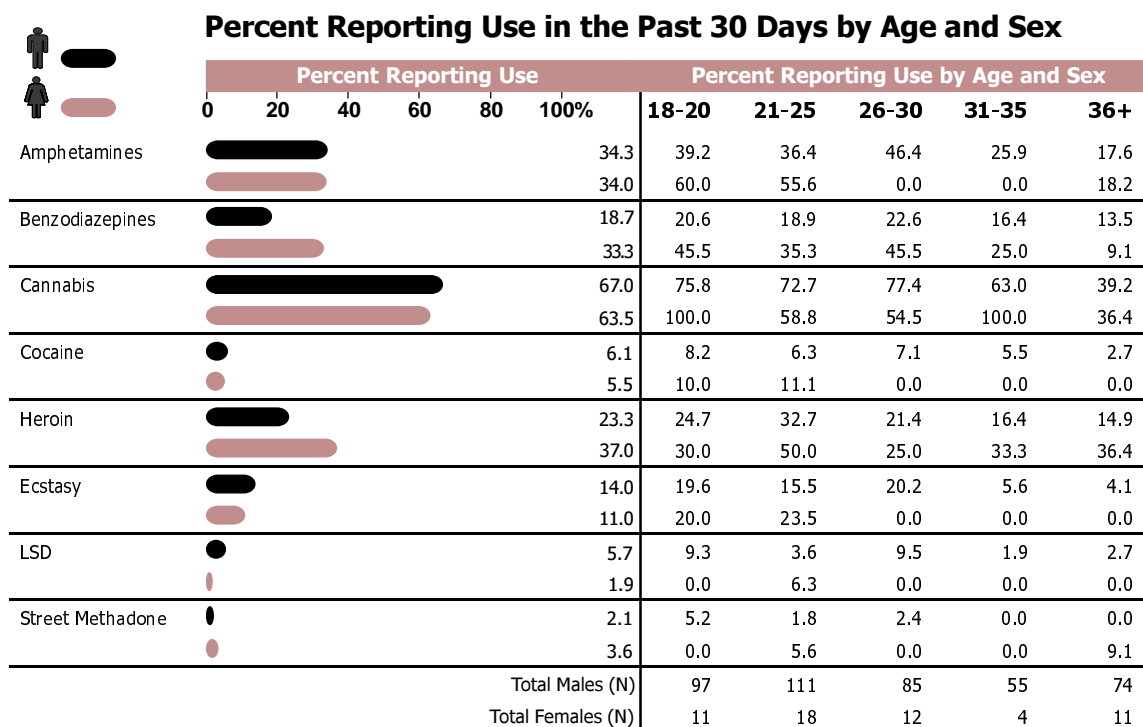
	Looking for Drugs		Used Drugs Prior to Arrest		Ever Sold Drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	14.2	17.9	49.5	67.9	43.3	57.1
Amphetamines	5.3	22.2	50.0	77.8	51.4	55.6
Benzodiazepines	28.6	26.7	66.7	66.7	61.9	53.3
Cannabis	14.5	15.0	46.7	70.0	44.8	50.0
Opiates	26.7	13.3	76.7	93.3	55.0	53.3
Multiple Drug	23.4	22.7	63.6	81.8	59.7	54.5
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	17.8	19.2	62.4	73.1	51.0	53.8
Total	9.5	16.1	43.1	58.9	37.0	45.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Description of the Sample

Education of Detainees (%)						Current Housing Arrangements of Detainees (%)		
Years of Schooling Completed	Males	Females	Further Qualifications	Males	Females	Type of Housing in Prior 30 Days	Males	Females
Less than 10 Years	32.0	33.9	Complete TAFE	22.7	21.4	Private House/Apartment	44.3	42.9
10 Years	33.9	26.8	Completed University	4.0	1.8	Someone Else's Place	42.2	44.6
11-12 Years	34.1	39.3				Shelter or Emergency	0.7	5.4
						Incarceration Facility/Halfway House	1.2	1.8
						Treatment Facility	0.0	0.0
						No Fixed Residence	5.7	1.8
						Other	5.9	3.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Sources of Income in the Past 30 Days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time Job	27.1	10.7
Part-time/Odd Jobs	22.1	12.5
Welfare/Government Benefit	64.5	83.9
Family/Friends	21.8	23.2
Sex Work	0.7	12.5
Drug Dealing/Growing/Manufacturing	12.1	10.7
Other Illegal Activities	15.2	26.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First Use (For Those Ever Admitting Use)

	Males		Females	
	Total N	Mean Age	Total N	Mean Age
Amphetamines	260	17.8	38	18.9
Benzodiazepines	143	18.3	25	18.1
Cannabis	363	14.8	48	15.3
Cocaine	139	19.3	24	20.3
Heroin	186	19.1	33	19.7
Ecstasy	172	20.5	27	20.6
LSD	223	16.7	28	18.4
Street Methadone	53	21.8	10	21.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First and Regular Use* (For Those Admitting Use in the Past 12 Months)

	Males			Females		
	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use
Amphetamines	58	17.4	19.2	20	18.4	19.0
Benzodiazepines	24	19.2	19.7	13	16.7	18.6
Cannabis	115	14.2	15.6	30	14.2	15.1
Cocaine	14	20.9	22.1	4	17.5	17.5
Heroin	44	17.8	18.8	24	19.8	20.6
Ecstasy	19	19.2	20.0	5	16.4	19.4
LSD	12	15.2	15.5	6	14.7	15.7
Street Methadone	5	22.4	23.0	2	24.0	25.0

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week. Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Received Prior Treatment (For Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Treatment History				
Never Been in Treatment (a)	171	51.0	13	30.2
Been in Treatment	96	28.7	15	34.9
Accessed Treatment in 1999	68	20.3	15	34.9
Total N	335		43	
<hr/>				
Denied Treatment in the Past 12 Months (b)	173	6.9	56	19.6
Most Recent Treatment Episode Court/Legally Mandated (c)	335	14.5	43	18.6

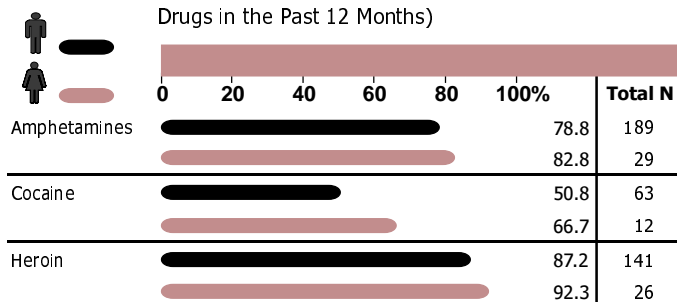
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, support group (AA, NA, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

(b) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

(c) Only asked in Q2, Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Injected Drugs Illegally in the Past 12 Months (Of Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour (a)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Percent Self-reported Overnight Stay in Psychiatric/Psychological Services Unit in the Past Month	171	8.2	56	3.6
<hr/>				
Percent Self Reported Gambling in the Past Month				
Not At All	113	65.3	43	76.8
Less Than Once A Week	39	22.5	4	7.1
Once Or Twice A Week	16	9.2	5	8.9
Three Times A Week Or More	5	2.9	4	7.1
Total N	173		56	

(a) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

PARRAMATTA NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 58,962



	Age of Detainees (%)					
		18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Sample size*	183	27	50	42	23	41
Males	158	81.5	82.0	85.7	91.3	92.7
Females	25	18.5	18.0	14.3	8.7	7.3

* There was one person for whom sex was not recorded.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Positive by Age

	Percent Positive		Percent Positive by Age				
	0	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug		74.5	81.8	88.2	70.0	87.5	59.3
		70.6	50.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	0.0
Amphetamines		12.1	27.3	0.0	25.0	12.5	3.7
		5.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benzodiazepines		28.6	18.2	17.6	35.0	50.0	22.2
		23.5	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0
Cannabis		56.0	54.5	70.6	45.0	75.0	44.4
		47.1	0.0	50.0	66.7	100.0	0.0
Cocaine		1.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates		38.5	54.5	47.1	45.0	37.5	22.2
		58.8	50.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	0.0
Multiple Drugs		46.2	54.5	35.3	60.0	68.8	25.9
		41.2	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
Any Drug		57.1	72.7	52.9	70.0	75.0	33.3
		64.7	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
Total Males (N)			11	17	20	16	27
Total Females (N)			2	6	6	1	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

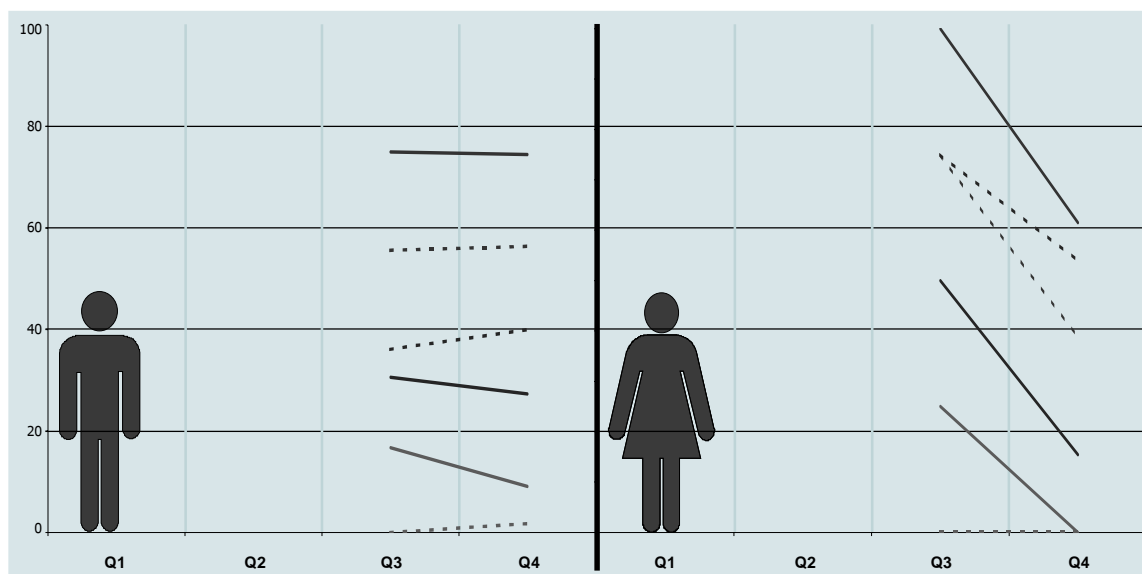
Percent Positive, by Most Serious Offence Category, Males Only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any Drug	Any Drug Other Than Cannabis
Violent	13	15.4	15.4	53.8	23.1	61.5	38.5
Property	42	11.9	31.0	57.1	52.4	78.6	71.4
Drugs	5	0.0	40.0	100.0	20.0	100.0	40.0
Traffic	13	15.4	15.4	30.8	46.2	61.5	53.8
Disorder	3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3
Warrants	8	0.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	87.5	50.0
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	84	10.7	28.6	56.0	40.5	75.0	58.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Trends in Percent Positive, by Drugs

Any Drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines — Cannabis — Cocaine — Opiates —



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Self Reported Information

Percent Reported Being Arrested/In Prison in the Past 12 Months (For Those Testing Positive)

	Arrested		In Prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	55.2	66.7	28.4	16.7
Amphetamines	63.6	100.0	27.3	0.0
Benzodiazepines	44.0	100.0	28.0	50.0
Cannabis	58.0	62.5	26.0	25.0
Opiates	67.6	70.0	35.3	20.0
Multiple Drugs	63.4	71.4	29.3	28.6
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	58.8	72.7	29.4	18.2
Total	53.5	56.0	25.8	20.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Reported Looking for Drugs at Time of Arrest, Used Drugs Prior to Arrest, Ever Sold Drugs (For Those Testing Positive)

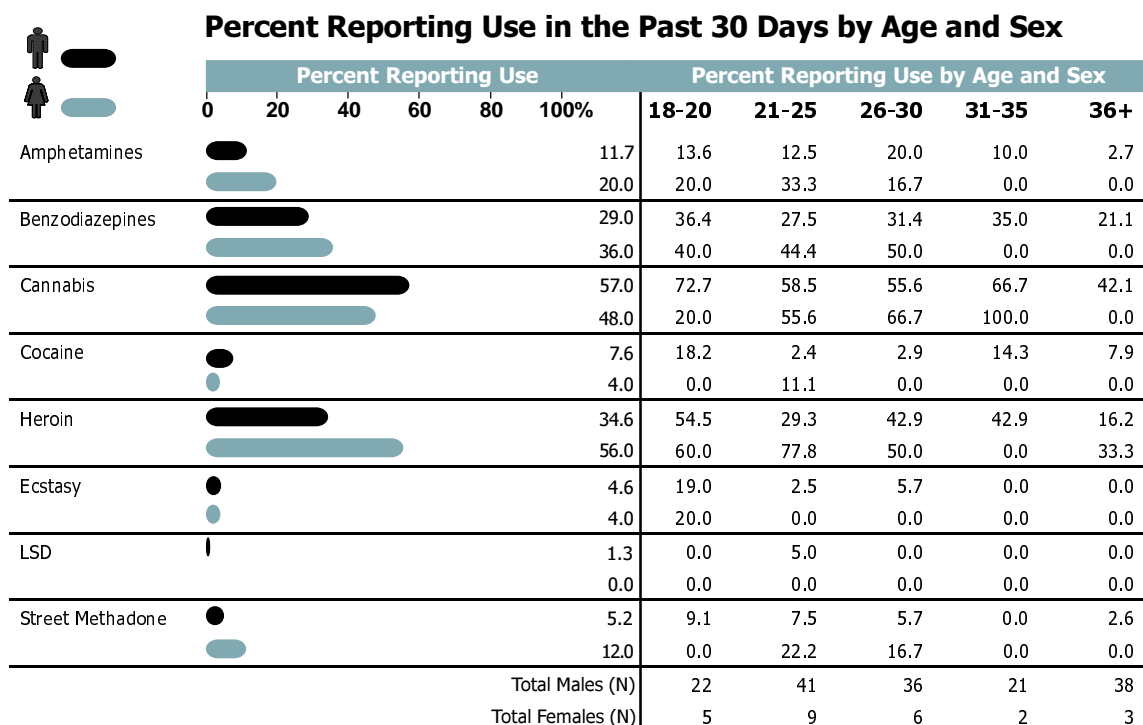
	Looking for Drugs		Used Drugs Prior to Arrest		Ever Sold Drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	9.1	8.3	53.7	41.7	37.3	41.7
Amphetamines	18.2	0.0	63.6	100.0	54.5	100.0
Benzodiazepines	4.0	0.0	60.0	75.0	44.0	50.0
Cannabis	10.2	12.5	50.0	50.0	36.0	37.5
Opiates	11.8	10.0	52.9	50.0	44.1	50.0
Multiple Drug	12.2	14.3	53.7	57.1	46.3	42.9
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	9.8	9.1	52.9	45.5	41.2	45.5
Total	7.2	4.0	41.8	36.0	28.6	28.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Description of the Sample

Education of Detainees (%)						Current Housing Arrangements of Detainees (%)		
Years of Schooling Completed	Males	Females	Further Qualifications	Males	Females	Type of Housing in Prior 30 Days	Males	Females
Less than 10 Years	35.7	56.0	Complete TAFE	27.8	8.0	Private House/Apartment	43.0	48.0
10 Years	26.1	28.0	Completed University	8.9	0.0	Someone Else's Place	36.7	44.0
11-12 Years	38.2	16.0				Shelter or Emergency	6.3	0.0
						Incarceration Facility/Halfway House	3.8	0.0
						Treatment Facility	0.6	0.0
						No Fixed Residence	6.3	8.0
						Other	3.2	0.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Sources of Income in the Past 30 Days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time Job	23.7	16.7
Part-time/Odd Jobs	23.2	12.5
Welfare/Government Benefit	65.6	68.0
Family/Friends	18.1	24.0
Sex Work	0.6	4.0
Drug Dealing/Growing/Manufacturing	5.1	4.0
Other Illegal Activities	18.4	32.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First Use (For Those Ever Admitting Use)

	Males		Females	
	Total N	Mean Age	Total N	Mean Age
Amphetamines	91	17.7	15	18.2
Benzodiazepines	45	19.6	8	18.3
Cannabis	129	15.2	22	14.6
Cocaine	67	21.0	16	21.6
Heroin	95	19.5	17	18.1
Ecstasy	43	20.4	7	18.3
LSD	59	17.0	9	16.7
Street Methadone	33	22.2	10	19.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First and Regular Use* (For Those Admitting Use in the Past 12 Months)

	Males			Females		
	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use
Amphetamines	18	18.6	19.4	3	19.7	19.7
Benzodiazepines	13	19.5	20.5	3	17.0	19.3
Cannabis	48	14.6	16.4	8	12.8	14.8
Cocaine	9	23.7	24.6	0	--	--
Heroin	33	17.1	18.6	9	17.1	17.7
Ecstasy	2	20.0	20.0	1	17.0	17.0
LSD	1	17.0	17.0	0	--	--
Street Methadone	4	17.0	17.5	2	21.0	22.5

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week. Only asked in Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Received Prior Treatment (For Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Treatment History				
Never Been in Treatment (a)	43	35.2	2	10.0
Been in Treatment	18	14.8	3	15.8
Accessed Treatment in 1999	61	50.0	14	73.7
Total N	122		19	
<hr/>				
Denied Treatment in the Past 12 Months (b)	80	17.5	15	33.3
Most Recent Treatment Episode Court/Legally Mandated (c)	122	24.6	19	21.1

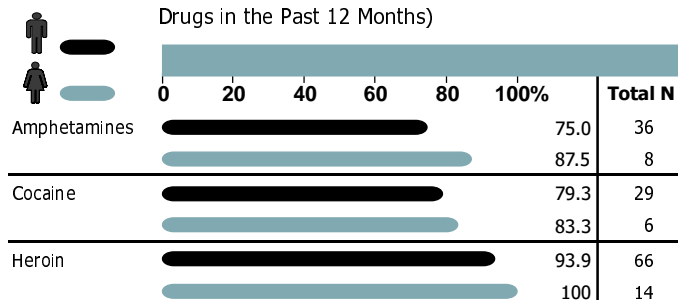
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, support group (AA, NA, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

(b) Only asked in Q4.

(c) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Injected Drugs Illegally in the Past 12 Months (Of Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour (a)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Percent Self-reported Overnight Stay in Psychiatric/Psychological Services Unit in the Past Month	79	6.3	14	7.1
<hr/>				
Percent Self Reported Gambling in the Past Month				
Not At All	53	66.3	11	73.3
Less Than Once A Week	14	17.5	2	13.3
Once Or Twice A Week	8	10.0	2	13.3
Three Times A Week Or More	5	6.3	0	0.0
Total N	80		15	

(a) Only asked in Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

SOUTHPORT QUEENSLAND

Catchment Area—approximate population size: 332,952



	Age of Detainees (%)					
		18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Sample size*	544	99	152	122	66	105
Males	464	79.8	83.6	86.9	93.9	85.7
Females	80	20.2	16.4	13.1	6.1	14.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Positive by Age

	Percent Positive					Percent Positive by Age					
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug						76.1	82.3	83.8	78.4	68.6	62.3
						69.1	76.5	70.0	57.1	100.0	64.3
Amphetamines						12.1	14.5	14.4	14.8	9.8	5.2
						10.3	11.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	21.4
Benzodiazepines						17.0	9.7	10.9	18.2	19.6	28.6
						30.9	29.4	30.0	42.9	33.3	21.4
Cannabis						65.3	79.0	78.4	65.9	54.9	41.6
						58.8	70.6	60.0	50.0	66.7	50.0
Cocaine						0.5	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0
						1.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opiates						13.1	9.7	9.0	18.2	11.8	16.9
						25.0	35.3	10.0	28.6	66.7	21.4
Multiple Drugs						24.9	25.8	25.2	28.4	21.6	22.1
						42.6	58.8	30.0	42.9	33.3	42.9
Any Drug						33.7	27.4	29.7	38.6	31.4	40.3
						50.0	64.7	40.0	42.9	66.7	50.0
Total Males (N)							62	111	88	51	77
Total Females (N)							17	20	14	3	14

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

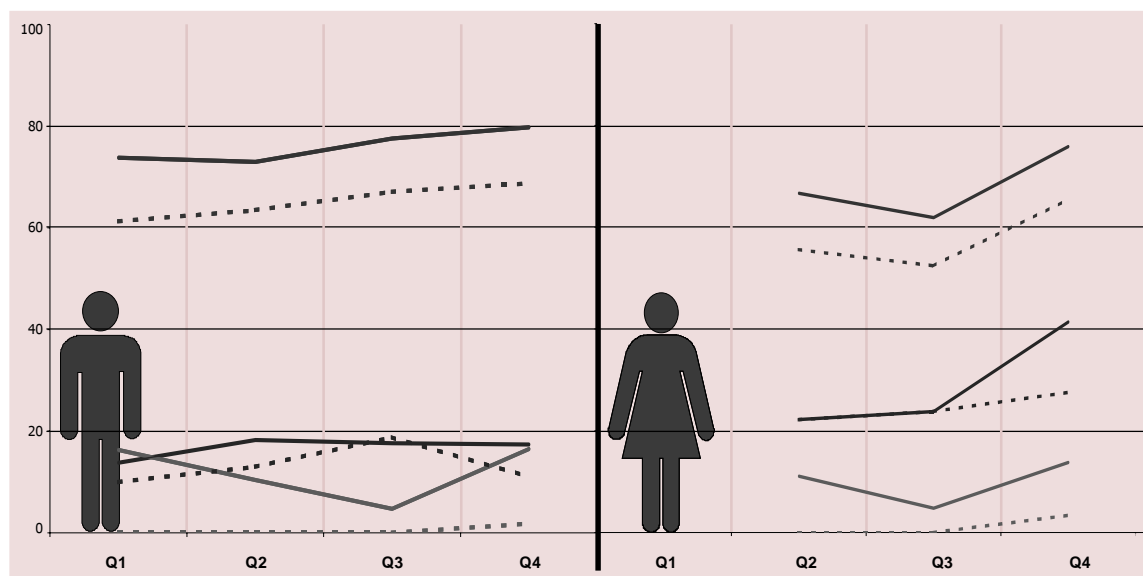
Percent Positive, by Most Serious Offence Category, Males Only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any Drug	Any Drug Other Than Cannabis
Violent	57	10.5	19.3	56.1	8.8	64.9	29.8
Property	85	16.7	32.1	71.4	32.1	88.1	57.1
Drugs	35	17.1	11.4	88.6	11.4	91.4	37.1
Traffic	143	11.9	9.8	63.6	6.3	73.4	25.2
Disorder	31	6.5	16.1	54.8	3.2	61.3	19.4
Warrants	27	3.7	11.1	63.0	7.4	77.8	22.2
Other	9	11.1	11.1	44.4	22.2	55.6	33.3
Total	386	12.2	16.9	65.3	13.0	75.9	33.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Trends in Percent Positive, by Drugs

Any Drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines — Cannabis — Cocaine — Opiates —



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Self Reported Information

Percent Reported Being Arrested/In Prison in the Past 12 Months (For Those Testing Positive)

	Arrested		In Prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	48.6	46.8	17.2	21.7
Amphetamines	57.4	42.9	23.4	14.3
Benzodiazepines	57.6	57.1	36.4	35.0
Cannabis	49.2	50.0	17.3	20.5
Opiates	51.0	52.9	33.3	17.6
Multiple Drugs	59.8	55.2	33.0	21.4
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	54.2	52.9	28.2	24.2
Total	44.4	38.8	14.9	19.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Reported Looking for Drugs at Time of Arrest, Used Drugs Prior to Arrest, Ever Sold Drugs (For Those Testing Positive)

	Looking for Drugs		Used Drugs Prior to Arrest		Ever Sold Drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	8.8	17.0	49.5	61.7	46.3	41.3
Amphetamines	4.3	14.3	61.7	28.6	48.9	42.9
Benzodiazepines	18.2	23.8	69.7	81.0	42.4	40.0
Cannabis	8.7	17.5	48.2	57.5	48.4	46.2
Opiates	17.6	29.4	66.7	82.4	43.1	41.2
Multiple Drug	13.4	20.7	66.0	65.5	48.5	42.9
Any Drug Other Than Cannabis	12.2	17.6	61.8	67.6	45.0	39.4
Total	7.1	13.8	38.7	50.0	39.0	36.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Description of the Sample

Education of Detainees (%)						Current Housing Arrangements of Detainees (%)		
Years of Schooling Completed	Males	Females	Further Qualifications	Males	Females	Type of Housing in Prior 30 Days	Males	Females
Less than 10 Years	26.1	33.8	Complete TAFE	26.1	32.5	Private House/Apartment	61.4	56.3
10 Years	39.6	25.0	Completed University	2.6	2.5	Someone Else's Place	27.8	25.0
11-12 Years	34.2	41.3				Shelter or Emergency	0.2	0.0
						Incarceration Facility/Halfway House	1.1	0.0
						Treatment Facility	0.4	6.3
						No Fixed Residence	4.1	5.0
						Other	5.0	7.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

	Percent Reporting Use					Percent Reporting Use by Age and Sex					
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Amphetamines						31.0	37.2	33.9	31.4	33.9	18.9
						27.5	35.0	28.0	37.5	0.0	13.3
Benzodiazepines						15.1	11.4	10.2	18.9	14.5	21.1
						28.8	40.0	32.0	25.0	25.0	13.3
Cannabis						60.5	69.2	71.7	59.4	51.6	44.4
						56.3	70.0	56.0	62.5	50.0	33.3
Cocaine						3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.2
						3.8	0.0	8.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Heroin						15.3	11.4	11.8	20.8	14.5	17.8
						25.0	35.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	6.7
Ecstasy						5.8	8.9	6.3	5.7	6.5	2.2
						5.0	5.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD						7.5	16.5	14.2	2.8	0.0	1.1
						1.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street Methadone						0.9	1.3	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.0
						2.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Total Males (N)						79	127	106	62	90	
Total Females (N)							20	25	16	4	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Sources of Income in the Past 30 Days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time Job	29.1	5.0
Part-time/Odd Jobs	20.3	13.9
Welfare/Government Benefit	62.9	89.9
Family/Friends	13.9	17.5
Sex Work	0.6	7.6
Drug Dealing/Growing/Manufacturing	6.0	3.8
Other Illegal Activities	9.1	13.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First Use (For Those Ever Admitting Use)

	Males		Females	
	Total N	Mean Age	Total N	Mean Age
Amphetamines	304	18.9	54	17.4
Benzodiazepines	130	18.6	38	18.6
Cannabis	431	15.4	69	14.3
Cocaine	155	20.2	34	18.5
Heroin	164	19.5	37	18.6
Ecstasy	146	21.1	27	19.5
LSD	235	17.0	37	15.8
Street Methadone	75	22.0	17	20.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Age at First and Regular Use* (For Those Admitting Use in the Past 12 Months)

	Males			Females		
	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use	Total N	Mean Age First Use	Mean Age Regular Use
Amphetamines	67	17.7	20.2	19	17.4	19.7
Benzodiazepines	18	17.9	19.6	12	17.6	19.0
Cannabis	152	14.7	16.5	35	13.3	15.4
Cocaine	9	21.1	22.7	4	16.8	20.5
Heroin	33	18.4	20.0	15	19.4	20.3
Ecstasy	9	19.4	21.2	2	18.5	20.0
LSD	6	14.8	15.8	2	13.5	15.5
Street Methadone	0	-	-	2	18.5	19.0

* Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week. Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Percent Received Prior Treatment (For Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Treatment History				
Never Been in Treatment (a)	238	64.4	29	45.3
Been in Treatment	62	16.8	11	17.2
Accessed Treatment in 1999	70	18.9	24	37.5
Total N	370		64	
Denied Treatment in the Past 12 Months (b)				
	238	9.2	55	27.3
Most Recent Treatment Episode Court/Legally Mandated (c)				
	370	7.0	64	4.7

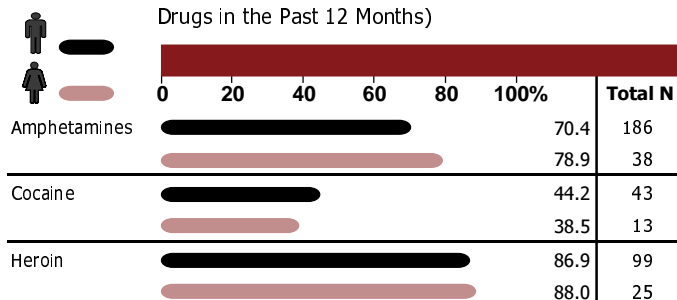
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, support group (AA, NA, church etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.

(b) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

(c) Only asked in Q2, Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Injected Drugs Illegally in the Past 12 Months (Of Those Admitting Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past 12 Months)



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]

Mental Illness and Gambling Behaviour (a)

	Total N	Males	Total N	Females
Percent Self-reported Overnight Stay in Psychiatric/Psychological Services Unit in the Past Month				
	237	1.7	55	7.3
Percent Self Reported Gambling in the Past Month				
Not At All	143	60.1	47	87.0
Less Than Once A Week	48	20.2	3	5.6
Once Or Twice A Week	36	15.1	4	7.4
Three Times A Week Or More	11	4.6	0	0.0
Total N	238		54	

(a) Only asked in Q3 and Q4.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999 [Computer File]