Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2005 annual report on drug use among police detainees

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Research and Public Policy Series

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From the Minister for Justice and Customs

The year 2005 marks the seventh year of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program. As a quarterly monitoring system that relies on urinalysis testing, these data have assisted police in monitoring and responding to changes in local illicit drug use patterns. This report highlights trends and patterns in illicit drug use and crime by police detainees, providing an evidence base for policy-making in this area. DUMA data have also been invaluable in broadening our knowledge on the link between illicit drugs and crime, and how the efforts of governments, state and territory police services and federal bodies responsible for border control are making an impact on the illicit drugs market by reducing supply. The use of heroin is a good example, where in 2000–01 the level of usage declined dramatically, but just as importantly DUMA monitoring indicates that it has continued to remain low.

DUMA has also highlighted where we need to be directing our resources. Although it is pleasing to note that methylamphetamine levels have remained relatively stable since 2003 (approximately 30 percent of adult detainees testing positive), the relatively high levels of use of methylamphetamine show that still more needs to be done to reduce the levels. Although the numbers are small it is also of concern that the use of MDMA (ecstasy) has continued to increase. An important part of our strategy to crackdown on the illicit drug trade was the recent passage of a raft of new offences contained in the *Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Act 2005*.

Mental health can be a major problem for police detainees – in 2005, five percent of detainees reported that they had an overnight stay in a psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year (a similar proportion to that reported in 2004) and in 2004, 30 percent of detainees were found to have mental health problems. There is increasing evidence of significant overlaps between mental health problems and methylamphetamine and cannabis abuse. The DUMA data also show very high rates of cannabis use among detainees – some 55 percent tested positive to the drug. To address these concerns, the Australian Government has announced $1.8 billion in new funds for mental health; some of which will be targeted at improving the skills of drug and alcohol treatment providers to deal with people who suffer from both a mental illness and a drug or alcohol addiction.

In recognition of the importance of the information collected from DUMA, I recently extended funding to expand DUMA to Melbourne in Victoria and Darwin in the Northern Territory, bringing the total number of DUMA sites to nine, covering all states and territories with the exception of Tasmania and the ACT.

DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. To date, the database contains invaluable research data from 20,397 detainees with urine specimens from 16,150. The fact that the majority of detainees voluntarily agreed to be interviewed in 2005 (89%; 3,786 detainees in total) and around 81 percent (3,065 detainees) of those also agreed to provide a urine specimen is a tribute to all of those involved in the monitoring program.

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

Acknowledgments

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

Data collectors are responsible for data collection at each site. These include: Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd and Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd. Police services in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia all provide generous in-kind assistance to the project, especially police and auxiliary staff at the local sites. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) with invaluable comment and feedback as part of an ongoing process. The AIC would like to extend its sincere gratitude for their contribution to the continued improvement of the research program. A range of AIC research staff, particularly those in the DUMA team, contribute to the success of the program and their significant contribution is acknowledged.

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

Finally we would like to thank those people, in particular, Dr Judy Putt who read earlier drafts and provided comments. Any errors remain our own.

Disclaimer

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

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Profile of sample

- 3,786 detainees (adults and juveniles) were interviewed in the seven sites during 2005, and of these 81 percent provided a urine sample.
- There were 101 juveniles interviewed in the two NSW sites, Parramatta and Bankstown.
- 84 percent of detainees were male, and two out of five (42%) were aged between 21 and 30 years.

Any drug use (excluding alcohol)

- 42 percent of all detainees reported that they had used drugs prior to their arrest.
- 10 percent of all detainees said they were looking for illegal drugs prior to their arrest.

Adult drug use (based on urinalysis results)

Benzodiazepines

- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines compared with 2004. In total 19 percent of males and 33 percent of females tested positive. Approximately forty percent of these reported taking prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug. Averaged across all sites, an equal proportion of males and females tested positive to cannabis (54%). Among males aged 18 to 20 years 65 percent tested positive, while 41 percent of males aged 36 years or over tested positive.

Cocaine

- A very small number of detainees tested positive to cocaine. The Bankstown site had the highest number, with 14 detainees testing positive in 2005.

Heroin

- Compared with 2004, the numbers testing positive remained stable in Parramatta but declined sharply in Bankstown, by 10 percent. Elsewhere, the percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin remained stable compared with 2004 figures. The average across sites was 12 percent of male detainees and 17 percent of female detainees testing positive. Overall, the proportion of detainees testing positive to heroin remains much lower than pre-shortage levels.

Methylamphetamine

- The number of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine has stabilised, with numbers staying at similar levels since 2003. The proportion testing positive to methylamphetamine varies across sites with Adelaide having the highest rates (35%) and the two Sydney sites the lowest. Averaged across sites, 39 percent of females and 25 percent of males tested positive to methylamphetamine.

MDMA (ecstasy)

- Few detainees test positive to MDMA. In 2005 only 2.5 percent of the sample tested positive to MDMA which has increased from 0.5 percent in 2000. Averaged across sites, eight percent of detainees believed they had taken ecstasy in the past 48 hours, but 39 percent of these did not test positive to MDMA. Urinalysis indicated that in most cases the drug contained methylamphetamine.

Other opiates (including codeine)

- The proportion of detainees who had used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin increased steadily, from 10 percent in 2000, 18 percent in 2001, 23 percent in 2002 and 2003. There was a slight drop in 2004 to 21 percent before rising again to 27 percent in 2005. A smaller proportion, 10 percent of all detainees, reported taking codeine in the past fortnight as an over the counter or prescription medication.

Injecting drug use

- Of illegal drug users in the past 12 months, injecting drug use was more common among heroin and methylamphetamine users, with 89 percent of heroin users and 71 percent of methylamphetamine users reporting that they had injected that drug in the past 12 months.

Obtaining illegal drugs

- In the past 30 days, 67 percent of all detainees reported obtaining illicit drugs, in the majority of cases from a regular source with the dealer usually contacted first by mobile phone. The drugs were more likely to be purchased from a house or flat, although with heroin it was more likely to have been purchased on the street. Cocaine was equally likely to be purchased from a house or flat or on the street. Most users purchased their drugs outside their own suburb and this varied by drug type – cannabis 51 percent, methylamphetamine 59 percent, heroin 66 percent and cocaine 65 percent.

Alcohol use

- There is considerable overlap between heavy use of alcohol (defined as more than five drinks in one day for men and three drinks for women) and illicit drug use. Of detainees who reported heavy drinking in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours, 70 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Where the most serious charge was drink driving, 83 percent had been drinking heavily in the past 48 hours. With both disorder and violent charges the proportion was 62 and 45 percent respectively.

Drug dependency

- Based on a series of questions aimed at determining drug and alcohol dependency, half of all detainees were classified as dependent on illicit drugs (50%), whereas just over a quarter were dependent on alcohol (28%). Alcohol dependency was more common among males whereas drug dependency was more common among females.

Drug treatment

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

Most recent offence and drug use

- Across offence categories, detainees charged with a property offence were most likely to test positive to any drug (excluding cannabis) at 58 percent. In contrast drink driving had the lowest proportion (17%).

Crime attributed to drugs

- 36 percent of all detainees attributed some of their offending to drugs (excluding alcohol).

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Over half (57%) of all detainees had a prior arrest in the past year and 15 percent of all detainees had been in prison in the past year. Those detainees classified as drug dependent had the highest average number (mean) of arrests in the past 12 months.

Age of first drug use and arrest

- Consistent with previous years, first arrest for male detainees occurs on average prior to first drug use except for alcohol and cannabis.

Juveniles

- In the Sydney sites, juveniles (under the age of 18) are also interviewed. In 2005, 101 juveniles were interviewed and of these 68 provided urine samples. Like adult detainees, juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis (53%). In Bankstown eight percent tested positive to methylamphetamine, down from 19 percent in 2004.

What is DUMA?

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is a quarterly collection of information from police detainees in seven sites (police stations or watchhouses) across Australia. The DUMA program was established in 1999. One of the advantages of a quarterly collection is that information is provided to the sites and stakeholders in a timely manner (usually 4–6 weeks) to assist in the development of strategic responses to local drug and crime issues. The DUMA program is unique in this regard.

There are two parts to the information collected: a questionnaire, which is conducted with a trained interviewer independent from the police, and a urine sample, which is tested for six different classes of drugs. Information collected from the questionnaire includes basic demographic data, drug use history, drug market information, treatment history and information on prior contact with the criminal justice system. Both the information supplied by the detainee in the questionnaire and the urine sample are completely voluntary and confidential and neither can be linked back to the detainee. For more details see Makkai (1999).

Although police administrative systems record numbers of drug arrests, they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent of drug use among other offenders, many of whom are drug users. One of the main reasons for examining the prevalence of drug use among police detainees as opposed to incarcerated offenders is that it not only provides a measure of drug use among a high risk population, but research suggests that detainees are likely to be the first group to begin using a new drug within a particular area, and more likely to be involved in its use than non-detainees (Bennett 1998). Most importantly, there is no other ongoing reliable source of data on drugs and offending among this population. In addition, DUMA does not rely on self-reported information alone. Analyses have shown that a proportion of police detainees do not provide accurate information about their recent drug use. Through the collection and analysis of urine samples, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated and verified with results of urinalysis testing. Urinalysis testing has been identified as a major strength of the program, as it shows objectively whether selected drugs had been consumed by the detainees within a specified period and allows for valid comparisons across time.

The purpose of DUMA is to provide an evidence base for policy-making in the arena of drugs and crime. It achieves this through:

- monitoring a key group (police detainees) involved in illicit drugs and crime markets on a quarterly basis
- providing quarterly tracking data that allows law enforcement at the state, territory and federal level and those involved in border protection, such as the Australian Customs Service, to examine timely trend data rather than one-off studies

- providing information on drug use from those who come into contact with the criminal justice system, not just from those known to be drug users such as injecting drug users
- providing information on co-morbidity (drug dependency and mental health) to assist in resource allocation and service provision from the health sector
- validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing
- providing a large, high quality database for analysing the links between drugs and crime
- providing a mechanism for collecting key strategic information on other issues of importance to law enforcement such as drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

The sites

The initial three years of the DUMA program, from 1999 to 2001, were funded as a pilot study. The four original sites are Southport watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland), Perth watchhouse (Western Australia), and Bankstown and Parramatta police stations (Sydney, New South Wales). DUMA funding was extended for a further two years from 2002 to 2003 and enabled continued monitoring of the original sites and the addition of three more sites, at the Brisbane City watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), Elizabeth police station cells and Adelaide City watchhouse (Adelaide, South Australia). In 2003, the Australian Government provided funding for a further four years and in 2004, funding was extended to 2007–08. The South Australian Attorney-General's Department also extended funding for the South Australian site of Elizabeth until mid 2007.

The seven DUMA sites represent a range of community configurations: two sites represent the urban conurbation of a major state capital city; three cover a metropolitan city area; one the outer suburbs of a major state capital; and the last covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

DUMA program: 2005 overview

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2005. It includes an overview of the characteristics of detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history. Around 81 percent of all detainees interviewed provided a urine sample. In terms of the sociodemographic profile of detainees, most serious offence, self-reported drug use and prior contact with the criminal justice system, there are few differences between the profiles of detainees who provide urine and those who do not.

In addition to tracking changes in local drug markets, DUMA collects additional information on key strategic issues in a timely manner. Since its inception a number of addendums have been run as part of the DUMA questionnaire (see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004 for a list prior to 2004). In 2005, the following different addendums were run at the sites:

- quarter 1: diversion (all sites but specific to each state)
- quarter 2: drug driving (all sites)
- quarter 3: domestic violence (all sites)
- quarter 4: stolen goods (all sites).

The collection of this information allows for the formation and implementation of better-informed policies, and can also serve to guide key stakeholders, such as law enforcement bodies, in future tactical, strategic and operational decision-making.

Demographic characteristics

In 2005, a total of 3,786 detainees were interviewed, of whom 3,685 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 101 were juvenile detainees from the two New South Wales sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 81 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,065).

The demographic profile of police detainees for the year 2005 is as follows:

- the majority of adults were males (85%)
- around two out of five (42%) were aged between 21 and 30, 14 percent were aged 18 to 20, 17 percent were aged 31 to 35, and 27 percent were aged 36 and over
- almost half the adult detainees had less than 10 years of formal education (48%), 17 percent had finished a TAFE course and 11 percent were currently at TAFE or university. Only four percent of adult detainees reported they had completed university
- almost half (47%) reported that they had lived in their own house during the past 30 days and six percent reported that they had lived on the street during the past 30 days, an increase from only one percent in 2004

- just under a third of detainees (31%) had a full-time job in the past 30 days
- most adult detainees (62%) obtained money through government benefits
- females were much less likely than males to obtain an income from full-time work (10% compared with 35%) and to rely on government benefits (83% compared with 59%)
- females were more likely to have lived in their own house than males (52% versus 46%) and to report slightly higher levels of secondary education, although males were slightly more likely to have completed a TAFE or university course (22% versus 18%)
- family/friends represent a significant source of money; 28 percent of males and 30 percent of females reported income from this source
- females were more likely than males to report income from sex work (7% versus 1%) and shoplifting (10% versus 6%)
- males were slightly more likely than females to report an income from drug dealing (10% versus 7%), and other drug crimes (9% versus 6%).

Drug use among adult detainees

Almost half (42%) of the detainees reported that they had used drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest. Thirty-seven percent said that they had sold illegal drugs for money at some point in their lives, but only 10 percent said they were looking for illegal drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest and had sold illegal drugs, were more likely to test positive. These findings are consistent with previous years.

For ease of interpretation, unless otherwise noted, the drug use results in this section are for adult detainees who gave a urine sample. This distinction makes very little difference to the results presented but gives consistent samples.

Benzodiazepines

The percentage of adult males testing positive to benzodiazepines varied between the sites. Averaged across the year, 14 percent tested positive in Bankstown, 18 percent in Elizabeth, 19 percent in Southport, Brisbane and East Perth, 22 percent in Parramatta and 25 percent in Adelaide. Compared with the previous year, there has been a slight increase in the percentage testing positive to benzodiazepines in Bankstown, Elizabeth and Adelaide, with slight decreases in Brisbane and Southport. East Perth recorded a six percent decrease and there was a four percent drop in Parramatta.

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

- 19 percent of males
- 33 percent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription, a positive result does not necessarily mean illegal use of the drug. Urine testing can also detect use up to 14 days. As a result, DUMA asks detainees about both legal and illegal use. Detainees are asked to report if they had taken any prescription medication that had been prescribed to them by a doctor (or health professional) or any over the counter medication over the past two weeks. Fifteen percent of females and nine percent of males reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines during the past fortnight. Twenty-nine percent of these detainees also reported using benzodiazepines illegally in the past 30 days.

Few detainees (n=29) reported that they had injected illegal benzodiazepines in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of 15 times in the past 30 days, an increase compared with the 2004 figure of 11 times in the past 30 days.

Cannabis

Irrespective of the population surveyed (general or police detainees), cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug in Australia (AIHW 2005). It is also the most commonly detected drug among police detainees. Averaged across the sites, 54 percent of males and females tested positive to cannabis in 2005. This could partly be due to the fact that urine testing can detect use up to 30 days compared with fewer than four days for some of the other drugs.

A site comparison reveals cannabis least likely to be detected at the Bankstown site (29% of males and 30% of females) and most likely to be detected in Elizabeth for males (69%) and East Perth for females (73%). In general, females are more likely to test positive to illegal drugs, a finding which is consistent with overseas research. The exception is usually cannabis, although in 2005, 54 percent of both males and females tested positive. This was also found in the self-report data with 57 percent of males and 56 percent of females reporting use in the past 30 days.

Cannabis use is concentrated in the younger detainees. Averaged across sites, 65 percent of males and 64 percent of females aged 18 to 20 years and 65 percent of males and 59 percent of females aged 21 to 25 years tested positive compared with 41 percent of males and 47 percent of females aged 36 years or older.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent cannabis use among adult males:

- since 2002, the use of cannabis in Adelaide, Elizabeth and Brisbane has fluctuated
- overall cannabis rates were constant in East Perth over time: there was a sudden increase in the last half of 2004, and this has since decreased during 2005 to record some of the lowest rates since monitoring began in East Perth
- cannabis use has been consistently declining in Bankstown: in 2005, rates declined sharply by 10 percent (from 39% to 29%)
- although there have been fluctuations over the past five years in both Parramatta and Southport, like Bankstown both sites recorded sharp declines in 2005 (Parramatta 12%, Southport 10%)
- across all sites, the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis has declined in 2005 compared with 2004.

Cocaine

Cocaine is the least likely of all drugs to be used. There were 31 detainees (1%) who tested positive to cocaine in 2005 compared with 29 in 2004. During 2005, Bankstown had the highest number of detainees testing positive to cocaine (n=14, 6%). This is a slight decrease from 16 people (6%) in 2004. The other sites detected very few people having recently used cocaine, with five in Parramatta, four in Adelaide, three in Southport and Brisbane, two in Elizabeth and none in East Perth. Self-reported drug use data over the past 30 days indicates that averaged across sites, five percent of detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past month.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent cocaine use among adult males:

- over time the largest proportions testing positive to cocaine occurred in the Sydney sites, particularly Bankstown during 2001, and since then there has been a downward trend
- overall the percentages of detainees who test positive to cocaine have always been relatively small particularly in the non-Sydney sites.

Heroin

Heroin, once ingested, rapidly breaks down into its metabolites. The confirmatory test allows for the positive identification of these constituent parts. Heroin use is indicated with MAM (monoacetylmorphine) and morphine alone or where the morphine concentration is greater than or equal to the codeine concentration. Of the 530 positive tests for opiates across all the sites, 85 were confirmed with MAM, indicating that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest. These were mainly concentrated in the two Sydney sites. A further 301 were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was

greater or equal to the codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 73 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within 48 hours prior to the interview.

Since the detection of the heroin shortage in 2000–01, there has been much academic and law enforcement interest in the monitoring of this trend, especially in examining the reasons for the shift and subsequent impact on crime. A number of factors have been suggested as contributing to the heroin shortage experienced in Australia, particularly early on. These include:

- an increase in the quantity of heroin seized by law enforcement authorities (ABCI 2001)
- the disruption and dismantling of a number of key drug syndicates involved in importing and distributing heroin in Australia (Totaro 2001; Palmer 2001)
- climatic changes in the regions primarily responsible for growing opium poppy (water drought) (ABCI 2001).

Research examining the impact of the heroin shortage noted that the increase in heroin prices and the reduction in heroin availability and purity lowered the overall demand for heroin (Weatherburn et al. 2001). While the demand for heroin was lowered, there was a subsequent increase in the demand for cocaine.

Prior to the heroin shortage in 2000–01 the level of positive heroin tests varied significantly between sites; the Sydney sites were almost double the proportion of the other original two sites (Southport and East Perth). Since then the proportions testing positive in the Sydney sites have been lower and comparable to all other sites. In 2005, 17 percent of all adult detainees in Bankstown, Parramatta and Brisbane tested positive to heroin, 12 percent in Adelaide, 11 percent in Southport, 10 percent in East Perth and nine percent in Elizabeth.

Compared with 2004, there has been a decline in the overall average proportion of detainees testing positive to heroin. Twelve percent of males and 17 percent of females tested positive to heroin; this compares with 13 percent of males and 19 percent of females in 2004. However, these averages could be masking some key changes in the local heroin markets. When looking at the individual sites the average figures show that since 2004:

- heroin use has declined in the Adelaide and Southport sites, with a greater decline at the Bankstown site
- Parramatta and Elizabeth have remained the same
- there has been a slight increase in the East Perth and Brisbane sites.

Compared with the other illicit drugs such as cannabis and methylamphetamine, heroin is more likely to be detected in a slightly older age group for males, which is consistent with the age progression associated with drug use among male and female incarcerated offenders (see Makkai & Payne 2003; Johnson 2004). Averaged across the sites, 17 percent

of males aged 26 to 35 years tested positive to heroin, while only 12 percent of males aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. In comparison, females tended to be a little younger than males – 16 percent aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. Six percent of males aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 11 percent of males aged 36 years or older.

The self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days was:

- 20 percent at Brisbane
- 14 percent at Parramatta
- 13 percent at Bankstown
- 11 percent at Adelaide
- 11 percent at Southport
- eight percent at Elizabeth
- six percent at East Perth.

Overall, of all the sites, the main change noted was at Bankstown where the percentage of detainees who tested positive to heroin, and self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days decreased in 2005 compared with 2004. This change is worth monitoring.

Of those detainees who reported use of heroin in the past 12 months, the majority (89%) reported that they had injected the drug. Those who had injected in the past 30 days reported injecting an average of 37 times in that time.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent heroin use among adult males:

- heroin use at Bankstown began declining in mid 2000 through to 2001. It remained stable throughout 2002 and 2003, increased during 2004 and declined during 2005
- heroin use at Parramatta remained high through 1999 and 2000. There was a significant and sudden drop at the end of 2000. Rates remained constantly low through 2001. Since this time there has been a slow but steady increase through to the end of 2004. The trend has since stabilised
- although upward trends were being monitored in the two Sydney sites, these rates either stabilised or declined in 2005. The overall proportion of detainees testing positive also remains well below pre-2001 levels
- over time heroin use has been slowly but consistently declining in East Perth, although there was a slight increase during 2005
- despite some fluctuations in the rates, Elizabeth, Adelaide and Brisbane have remained fairly stable throughout the time period
- since 2002, the percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin has declined gradually.

Codeine

The other 27 percent of opiate users tested positive to a substance containing an opiate metabolite which was unlikely to be heroin. As medications that contain more than 8 mg of codeine require a prescription from a doctor, use may have been legal or illegal. The proportion of detainees who have used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin has been steadily increasing. In 2000, 10 percent tested positive, increasing to 18 percent in 2001, 23 percent in 2002 and 2003 and falling slightly in 2004 to 21 percent before rising again to 27 percent in 2005.

Across the sites in 2005, nine percent of detainees in Parramatta tested positive to codeine, 11 percent in Bankstown, eight percent in Brisbane and Adelaide, seven percent in East Perth, and six percent in Elizabeth and Southport. Females were twice as likely as males to test positive to codeine, and the drug was most likely to be detected in the 26 to 30 year age group for males and the 21 to 25 year age group for females. When asked about taking prescription or over the counter medications in the past two weeks, 10 percent said they had taken codeine. This figure has doubled since 2004.

Methylamphetamine

One of the limitations of urine testing is that it cannot distinguish between legal and illegal drug use. It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. However the detection of methylamphetamine is confirmation of illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 929 positive amphetamine screens across all sites in 2005, 805 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 74 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine and over half of these were in combination with methylamphetamine (62%), and 96 persons tested positive to amphetamines only. This indicates that 90 percent of amphetamine use was illegal.

As with previous years, the percentage of detainees who tested positive to methylamphetamine varied between the sites. In 2005, East Perth ranged between 26 and 39 percent of adult male detainees testing positive over the four quarters. Adelaide city recorded between 26 and 42 percent and Elizabeth between 26 and 36 percent. Brisbane recorded between 19 and 27 percent and Southport between 15 and 28 percent. The averages who tested positive in Bankstown and Parramatta were 12 and 17 percent respectively.

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

- 39 percent of females tested positive
- 25 percent of males tested positive.

Similar to cannabis, methylamphetamine use tends to be concentrated among those aged under 30 years. Aggregated across the sites, 54 percent of males and 57 percent of females who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 years or younger (in 2004 a higher proportion of males than females under 30 years tested positive). Eight percent of males and 10 percent of females who tested positive were aged 18 to 20 years, and 26 percent of females and 22 percent of males were aged between 21 and 25 years. Across all sites, 31 percent of females and 23 percent of males over the age of 36 tested positive to methylamphetamine. Around half of the detainees aged over 30 years tested positive in all seven sites ranging from 42 percent in Brisbane to 54 percent in Bankstown.

Similar rates of methylamphetamine use in the past 30 days were reported by the detainees:

- 44 percent at Adelaide
- 43 percent at Elizabeth
- 42 percent at East Perth
- 38 percent at Brisbane
- 32 percent at Southport
- 20 percent at Parramatta
- 14 percent at Bankstown.

Compared with the previous year, there appears to be little change in self-reported use of methylamphetamine in the past 30 days with the exception of a six percent increase at Elizabeth and a seven percent decrease at Parramatta.

Of those detainees who had used methylamphetamine in the past 12 months, almost three-quarters (71%) reported injecting it. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, injecting was reported an average of 25 times (a decrease compared with the 2004 figure of 33 times in the past 30 days).

The following broad trends have been observed in recent methylamphetamine use among adult males:

- there has been an increase in amphetamine type stimulants in all sites until 2004 when methylamphetamine use stabilised across all seven sites. The percentage of detainees testing positive is now highest in the two South Australian sites, with East Perth still recording a high percentage. The lowest percentage of detainees testing positive continues to be in the two Sydney sites
- there was a slight decrease between 2004 and 2005 in detainees detained on a drug offence as their most serious charge who tested positive to methylamphetamine (37% in 2004 compared with 35% in 2005).

MDMA (ecstasy)

The recent use of MDMA is uncommon in all sites. Throughout 2005, four percent of detainees tested positive to MDMA in Southport; three percent in East Perth; two percent in Adelaide, Brisbane, Bankstown and Parramatta, and one percent in Elizabeth. Since 2000, there has been an observed increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA and this trend has been sustained for the current year.

In 2000, 0.5 percent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA, increasing slightly to 0.7 percent in 2001, 1.1 percent in 2002, 1.3 percent in 2003, two percent in 2004 and 2.5 percent in 2005. It is important to note that overall numbers testing positive are relatively small.

Self-report data over the past 30 days showed that averaged across the sites, 10 percent of detainees had used MDMA in the past 30 days, compared with nine percent in 2004. The highest rates of use in the past 30 days were found in Southport (13%), Adelaide and East Perth (11%). Nine percent reported use of MDMA in Brisbane and Elizabeth and seven percent in Bankstown and Parramatta.

There is greater discrepancy between the urinalysis results and self-report data for MDMA compared with methylamphetamine. Thirty-nine percent of detainees who stated they had used MDMA in the past 48 hours did not test positive to MDMA. In 2004 it was a little higher at 50 percent. Of those who did not test positive to MDMA, but self-reported using MDMA in the past 48 hours, 55 percent tested positive to methylamphetamine, suggesting that a substantial proportion of detainees, who believe they have taken MDMA, may have actually consumed methylamphetamine.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent MDMA use among adult males:

- over the years, MDMA use has been slowly increasing across the sites, from only 0.5 percent in 2000, to three percent in 2005
- of all sites, Southport had the highest proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA (4%), compared with three percent in Adelaide, East Perth and Parramatta, and two percent in Bankstown, Brisbane and Elizabeth.

Drug availability and local drug markets

State, territory and national law enforcement are particularly concerned with both the demand for and supply of illicit drugs and invest significant resources targeting the illicit drug trade and the interdiction of illicit drugs into Australia. In recent years such efforts have been credited as one of the factors responsible for the heroin shortage experienced in Australia during 2000–01 and the subsequent decline in detainees testing positive to heroin (Weatherburn et al. 2001). Without the collection of reliable, timely data, it would

be difficult to identify the impact and/or value of supply control policies. One of the important factors affecting the level of drug use is availability of the drug at the local level (Bennett 2000). Impacting on supply at the local level will at the very least make it difficult for purchasers to obtain drugs in their local area, and the heroin shortage is a prime example of this.

The DUMA questionnaire contains a series of questions aimed at measuring local availability and ease of obtaining drugs in the local drug market in the past 30 days. In 2005, 67 percent of detainees self-reported obtaining drugs in the past 30 days. Information is also captured on how the detainees obtained their drugs: 24 percent reported they always paid cash, 23 percent never paid cash, while over half (52%) had used both cash and non-cash means. Non-cash means include producing the drug themselves, obtaining it on credit, trading for it with other drugs, property, merchandise or sex, transporting the drug, stealing it, sharing the drug with someone or receiving it as a gift. Irrespective of the type of drug, detainees were most likely to report obtaining the drug as a gift or sharing it with someone. These results are consistent with findings from a New Zealand pilot of DUMA (NZ-Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring [NZ-ADAM]) which noted that for both cannabis and amphetamine, the most common ways the arrestees received these substances without paying cash for them was by having someone share the drug with them, or receiving the drugs as gifts (Wilkins et al. 2004).

The use of cash to purchase the drugs varied across drug types:

- cocaine was more likely to be obtained through non-cash means
- heroin and methylamphetamine were more likely to be bought using cash.

It has been suggested that in clandestine illicit drug markets it can be quite difficult for buyers and sellers to find one another. It takes some effort even for experienced buyers to assess the options available in the market. In most markets, the buyer and seller make a significant time investment in the exchange relationship (Wilkins et al. 2004). The DUMA questionnaire includes detailed questions about how detainees sourced their illicit drugs, including the method of contact, the location and the source of the last drug purchase. Some key findings were (see Table 5):

- the most common method of contacting a dealer for heroin, methylamphetamine and cocaine was by mobile phone
- cannabis was more likely to bought by visiting the dealer's residence
- around one in ten sourced drugs by approaching the dealer in public
- cannabis and methylamphetamine were more likely to have been purchased from a house or flat
- heroin was more likely to have been purchased on the street

- cocaine was equally as likely to have been purchased from a house or flat or on the street
- slightly more than one in 10 detainees had their drugs delivered to their home
- irrespective of the drug purchased, it was more likely to have been purchased from a regular source, although a higher proportion of detainees purchased cocaine from a new source compared with the other drugs
- heroin and cocaine were least likely to have been bought in the suburb where the detainee lived
- cannabis was most likely to have been bought within the detainee's own suburb (49%).

Further analyses found that when cannabis, heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine were bought within the detainee's own suburb, the supplier was likely to have been a regular supplier. Those who had a relatively stable supply of drugs were more likely to report sourcing from a house or flat for all drugs except heroin. For cocaine and heroin, those who had used a new source at their last time of purchase were more likely to have purchased the drugs from the street. However, those who had purchased cannabis and methylamphetamine from a new source were just as likely to have done so at a house or flat.

Table 1: Key drug market characteristics for those who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days, percent

	Cannabis	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Cocaine
Method of contacting dealer				
Mobile phone	20	41	33	43
Phone	16	28	20	13
Visit a house or flat	37	14	24	12
Approach them in public	11	9	8	9
Location of last buy				
In own suburb	49	34	41	35
Place of purchase				
House or flat	59	32	52	32
Street	21	47	25	37
Home delivery	11	10	14	17
Source				
Regular source	56	66	58	54
Occasional source	26	16	26	19
New source	18	17	16	27

Note: Excludes some categories, and therefore does not sum to 100.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Self-reported alcohol use

The DUMA program relies on detainees self-reporting their alcohol use as urinalysis is not conducted to determine use of alcohol (or ethyl alcohol or ethanol-based products) nor are detainees breath tested. Similar to the general population, the vast majority of detainees have used alcohol. Ninety-eight percent of all adult detainees reported that they had ever tried alcohol. Of relevance to this report and the DUMA program is heavy drinking. Unfortunately, time constraints in the police stations and watchhouses preclude asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. Nonetheless, in DUMA, male detainees are asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months, and females are asked whether they had ever had three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 70 percent of males and 66 percent of females responded positively. Detainees who had drunk at that level were then asked if they had done so in the past 30 days and if they had drunk at all in the past 48 hours. Fewer indicated they had drunk at this level in the past 30 days (56% of males; 50% of females) and still fewer reported drinking in the past 48 hours (44% of males; 32% of females).

There is considerable overlap between heavy drinking and testing positive to illicit drugs. Of those who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours, 70 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-eight percent tested positive to cannabis, 24 percent to methylamphetamine, 19 percent to benzodiazepines, eight percent to heroin and one percent to cocaine. Twenty-nine percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs. Compared with 2004 data, the proportions have increased, with the exception of cannabis and methylamphetamine for those testing positive and consuming at this level.

Not unexpectedly, adult male detainees charged with the most serious offence of drink driving were most likely to report that they had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours (83%) and drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (85%). Sixty-two percent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours at this level, followed by 45 percent of those charged with a violent offence, 37 percent with a traffic offence, 46 percent with a breach of justice order, 40 percent who were charged with a drug offence and 31 percent of those charged with a property offence.

Drug and alcohol dependency

Since 1999, information on drug and alcohol dependency using a single item of measurement has been used in the DUMA program. To obtain a more accurate measure of drug and alcohol dependency, in the third quarter of 2003 a dependency scale was piloted, and in 2004 this dependency scale became part of the core questionnaire. The dependency scale is a series of six questions that has been tested and proven to identify dependence on alcohol and/or drugs among a variety of populations, including police detainees (Hoffman et al. 2003). If the person answers yes to three or more of the six questions in the scale they are considered to be dependent. The questions reflect each of the diagnostic criteria for abuse and dependence defined by the DSM-IV (see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004 for a list of the questions).

Aggregated across all sites, the results from 2005 indicate that 28 percent of adult detainees were dependent on alcohol and 50 percent were dependent on illicit drugs (Table 2). Alcohol dependency was found to be more common among males than females (29% compared with 23%), and females were slightly more likely to be dependent on illicit drugs (55% compared with 49%).

Compared with 2004, the proportion of detainees being classified as dependent on alcohol or illicit drugs in 2005 has stabilised. Just over a quarter of detainees in 2004 were dependent on alcohol (27%) compared with 28 percent of detainees in 2005. Just over half of the detainees were dependent on illicit drugs in 2004 (52%), compared with 50 percent in 2005.

There were some differences noted between sites in relation to alcohol and illicit drug dependency. The lowest level of alcohol dependency was recorded in Bankstown at 17 percent, while East Perth was the highest at 37 percent. Bankstown also recorded the lowest proportion of detainees dependent on drugs (32%), while the highest was recorded in Adelaide (58%).

There was a high correlation between alcohol and drug dependency. Over half of the detainees who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs (59%).

Table 2: Dependency levels in 2005, percent

	Alcohol			Drugs		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Not dependent	71	77	72	51	45	50
Dependent	29	23	28	49	55	50
Total (n)	**(2,995)**	**(551)**	**(3,546)**	**(2,991)**	**(548)**	**(3,539)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Treatment in 2005

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

- current treatment history
- types of treatment utilised
- substance being treated for
- reasons for entering treatment.

Aggregated across the sites, 12 percent of detainees reported that they were currently in treatment, which is consistent with the previous year (14%), and 31 percent had been in treatment at some stage in their lives. Older detainees were more likely than younger detainees to report that they had accessed treatment.

Heroin is the drug for which detainees were most likely to be accessing treatment (69%). This is also reflected in the type of treatment accessed, with over half reporting they were currently in methadone maintenance. In relation to amphetamines, 13 percent were currently in treatment, with detainees seeking treatment for amphetamine use more likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling centre. Few detainees reported being in support group based programs for heroin but they were much more likely to report accessing these programs for alcohol treatment. The proportion of detainees currently accessing buprenorphine for heroin treatment continues to remain high with 30 percent of detainees reporting they were receiving this kind of treatment.

Ten percent of detainees who had used illicit drugs during the past 12 months self-reported that they had been turned away from treatment due to a lack of places. The highest proportion of both male and female detainees who self-reported being turned away from treatment during the past 12 months were at the Parramatta site (16% and 26% respectively). The lowest proportion of detainees who reported being turned away from treatment were at the Elizabeth site (4% and 5% respectively).

For current treatment most detainees entered treatment voluntarily (69%). Consistent with previous years, of all methods of entry, few detainees reported that they entered treatment through a police diversion option (1%).

Drugs and crime

Most serious charge and recent drug use

Most detainees (78%) are charged with three or fewer offences. Charges are assigned to eight categories based on the Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme (Australian Bureau of Statistics 1997), with the most serious charge determined on the basis of a category hierarchy.

Twenty-four percent of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 27 percent with a property offence, seven percent with a drug offence, four percent with drink driving, 11 percent with a traffic offence, six percent with disorder offences and 17 percent with breaches. Four percent did not have a charge that came under any of these categories, such as public health and safety offences, regulation offences, property damage and pedestrian offences. Overall males (25%) were more likely to be charged with a violent offence than females (18%), while females (38%) were more likely than males (25%) to be charged with a property offence (see Table 3). A substantial minority of both males (18%) and females (13%) were charged with breaches of good order offences.

Table 3: Most serious offence, adults, 2005 [(a)]

	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violent	627	25	82	18
Property	607	25	170	38
Drugs	176	7	30	7
Drink driving	95	4	15	3
Traffic	276	11	38	8
Disorder	141	6	32	7
Breaches	450	18	56	13
Other	105	4	25	6
Total (n)	**(2,477)**	**(100)**	**(448)**	**(100)**

(a) See methodological appendix for description of classification scheme for most serious offence.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

While the data presented below are averaged across the sites, differences exist in the offence and drug use profiles of the sites, and the site-by-site tables should be consulted for site comparisons.

Comparisons between the previous two years' data and 2005 data indicate overall few differences in the link between recent drug use and offence charges across time for adult male detainees (Makkai & McGregor 2003; Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004).

There are some changes worth noting, however. Compared with 2004, in 2005 there was:

- a decrease in the proportion of detainees charged with a property offence testing positive to methylamphetamine (39% down to 33%)
- a decrease in the proportion of detainees charged with a drug offence testing positive to benzodiazepines (22% down to 14%)
- a decrease in the proportion of detainees charged with a drink driving offence testing positive to any drug (61% down to 43%)
- an increase in the proportion of detainees charged with a traffic offence testing positive to benzodiazepines (7% up to 13%)
- a decrease in the proportion of detainees charged with a disorder offence testing positive to any drug (69% down to 60%)
- a decrease in the proportion of detainees charged with breaches of good order offences testing positive to cannabis (68% down to 50%) or any drug (80% down to 66%).

Table 4: Most serious offence by percent positive, adult male detainees, 2005

	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches
Benzodiazepines	18	30	14	9	13	15	17
Cannabis	52	60	58	38	61	52	50
Heroin	8	21	17	4	11	4	12
Methylamphetamine	22	33	35	8	27	16	24
Any drug (excl cannabis)	37	58	52	17	38	26	39
Any drug	64	79	80	43	71	60	66

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Stolen goods

During the fourth quarter of 2005, all seven sites ran a stolen goods addendum. The aim of the addendum was to obtain information about the proportion of detainees who had stolen property in the past year, the frequency of stealing, the objects most commonly stolen, distribution of the stolen goods, and motives for stealing.

Aggregated across all sites, 33 percent of detainees had stolen something in the past year and there was very little difference between males and females (34% compared to 31%). Females more often reported stealing from a shop (78%) than males (51%), while males were more likely to steal from a car (8%) than females (2%). The most common person detainees sold the stolen goods to or swapped the stolen goods with was a drug dealer (39%), followed by family members and friends (22%), then a fence (17%; in law enforcement, a fence is an individual who knowingly buys stolen property for later resale in a legitimate market at a higher price). One in four detainees reported stealing because they needed money for drugs (25%). Males and females differed in terms of what they usually stole, as shown in the table below.

Table 5: What do you usually steal? (detainees who had stolen in the past year, n=314)

	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Consumer electricals	73	27	11	23
Cars	45	17	6	13
Computers	50	19	2	4
Jewellery	52	19	12	26
Tools	46	17	2	4
Cash	93	35	9	19
Clothes	58	22	28	60

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Drug driving

In recent years, there has been an increased focus on examining the effect of illicit drugs on driving ability. A study based on 211 interviews with illicit drug users on drug driving in Queensland found that some respondents thought their drug use enhanced their driving skills. Overall, most respondents felt that it was unlikely they would be apprehended by police for drug driving (Davey et al. 2005).

Another study in 2005 on driving under the influence of cannabis found that more than a quarter of past-year cannabis-intoxicated drivers felt that their driving was impaired on the last occasion that they drove within an hour of using cannabis (Jones et al. 2005).

Given the importance of this topic, during quarter two of 2005, all seven sites ran the drug driving addendum. The addendum consisted of a number of questions about driving behaviour after drug use, and involvement in high-speed police pursuits. The aim of the addendum was to obtain information about the proportion of detainees who had driven after using a drug, how often they had driven after using a drug, and how their driving was affected by drug use. The addendum also contained questions about involvement in high-speed police pursuits, and the use of drugs on the day of the pursuit.

Of those detainees who had driven in the past 12 months, 55 percent admitted to having driven under the influence of one or more drugs, not including alcohol. Forty-two percent of detainees who had driven in the past year had driven after using cannabis and 30 percent had driven after using amphetamine or methylamphetamine. Thirty percent had driven after drinking alcohol.

The majority of detainees thought that the use of drugs had a negative effect on their driving. Table 6 provides a break down of drug types and the perceived effect on driving.

Table 6: How detainees perceived their driving to be affected by the use of drugs

	Worse		Better		Same as Normal	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alcohol only	52	56	10	11	31	33
Cannabis	45	53	13	15	27	32
Cocaine	7	70	2	20	1	10
Heroin	19	76	2	8	4	16
Amphetamine/ Methylamphetamine	44	55	15	19	21	26
Benzodiazepines	15	83	2	11	1	6
Alcohol AND any of these drugs	66	77	6	7	14	16

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Drug related crime

The relationship between drugs and crime is complex. In an attempt to understand this relationship, three exploratory models have been proposed (White & Gorman 2000: 170):

- drug use leads to crime
- crime leads to drug use
- drug use and crime are not causally related but are a result of a third factor.

DUMA collects information on the proportion of detainees who attribute their own offending to alcohol and/or drug use. In 2005, the majority of detainees did not attribute any of their offending to drugs (64%) and 36 percent reported at least some of their offences were drug related (excluding alcohol). Results from the Drug Use Careers of Offenders project found that 30 percent of incarcerated males and 32 percent of incarcerated females attributed their offending to illicit drugs (Makkai & Payne 2003; Johnson 2004). A third of incarcerated youths (33 percent) reported drugs, including alcohol as a causal risk factor in their offending (Prichard & Payne 2005).

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

- 49 percent in Brisbane
- 38 percent in Elizabeth
- 37 percent in Adelaide
- 37 percent in Southport
- 28 percent in East Perth
- 21 percent in Parramatta
- 18 percent in Bankstown.

Adult male detainees reported that they had been arrested twice on average in the past 12 months. This varies slightly among the sites with the two New South Wales sites having slightly lower averages than the other sites (ranging between 0.9 and 1.2), with East Perth having the highest number of arrests (2.8) in the past 12 months. An examination of criminal behaviour and drug use patterns among police detainees indicates that the average number of arrests is higher for offenders who report having used illegal drugs in the past 12 months than for those who never used illegal drugs (2.4 versus 0.6). The average number of arrests is even higher for those who report illegal use of drugs in the past 30 days and who tested positive. Detainees who were classified as drug dependent had the highest average number of arrests in the past 12 months (Table 7).

Table 7: Frequency of arrest and drug use patterns, adult male detainees	
	Mean number of arrests in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	0.6
Used illegal drugs in the past 12 months	2.4
Used illegal drugs in the past 30 days	2.5
Tested positive to illegal drugs	2.5
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	2.5
Tested positive to heroin	2.5
Tested positive to cannabis	2.6
Dependent on illegal drugs	3.0

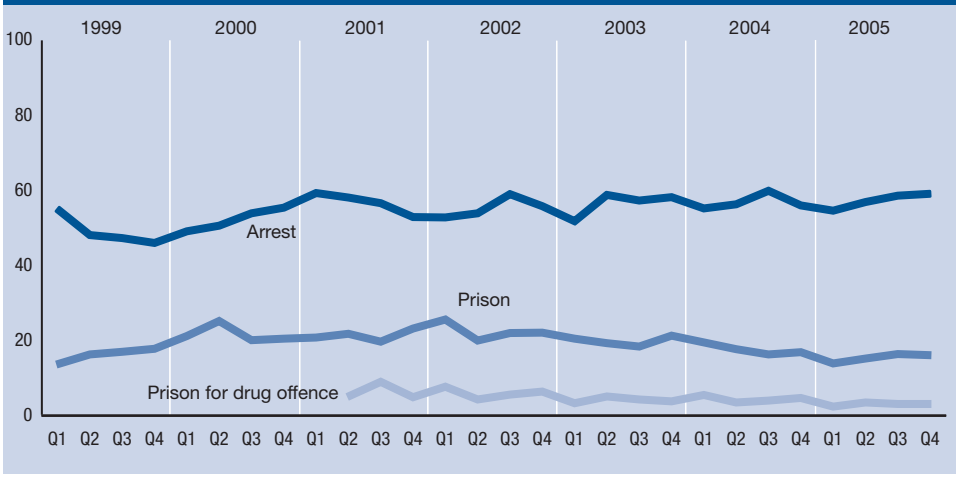
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Lifetime offending and drug use

Contact with the criminal justice system

A consistent trend since the inception of the DUMA program in 1999, is that over half of the police detainees interviewed had prior contact with the criminal justice system (Figure 1). In 2005, 57 percent of detainees had been arrested on a prior occasion during the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest) and of those, 41 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. Fifteen percent of detainees had been in prison during the past 12 months and three percent had been in prison for a drug offence in the past year. Of the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 53 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine (a decrease from 62% in 2004), while 73 percent of those in prison for a drug offence tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. There has been relatively little change in these figures since the monitoring program began.

Figure 1: Arrested or in prison past 12 months, percent



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Age of initiation and age of arrest

DUMA collects information on the age of first and regular illegal use for nine classes of drugs (including alcohol), as well as the age of first arrest (Table 8). Based on those detainees who reported regular use of a drug, experimental use usually begins with alcohol and cannabis at around the age of 14 years while first use of heroin and methylamphetamine does not usually occur until around the age of 18 or 19 years. If regular use occurs it is usually one to two years after first trying the drug.

The average age of first use for alcohol and cannabis for both males and females is 14. This compares with 19 years for both for heroin. For most drugs, the average age at which detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances is younger than the general population. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (AIHW 2005) reported that the average age at which a full glass of alcohol was first consumed by the Australian population was 17 years, while the average age at which Australians first used cannabis was about 19 years. Use of hard drugs such as ecstasy and cocaine occurs at an older age, with the average age of first use of ecstasy by Australians 23 years, and 24 years for cocaine (AIHW 2005).

For all drugs, with the exception of cannabis and alcohol and, for females, ecstasy, the average age of first arrest for both male and female detainees was younger than the average age at which they first began regular use. For example, the age of first arrest among those who had used cocaine in the past 12 months was 16 for males and 19 for females, while the age of regular use of cocaine was 21 years for males and 20 years for females (Table 8).

This suggests that for drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methylamphetamine, detainees are likely to have been apprehended for criminal activities younger than when they engaged in regular use of those specific drugs.

While there appear to be some gender differences in age of first arrest for the hard drugs of methylamphetamine, heroin and cocaine, the differences are less apparent for regular use, with male and female detainees becoming regular users of these illicit drugs at similar ages (Table 8).

Research with incarcerated populations notes similar findings. An Australian study of incarcerated females found that one-third of all drug-using women interviewed began offending prior to any drug use, and two-thirds had used illicit drugs prior to or within the same year as their first offence (Johnson 2004). A study of incarcerated males reported that over half of the adult male participants began offending before their drug use and 17 percent began in the opposite order. Twenty-nine percent began offending and drug use in the same year (Makkai & Payne 2003). For juveniles, crime began before substance use for half of the youths and a quarter began using substances within a year of commencing criminal behaviour (Prichard & Payne 2005).

Table 8: Age at first and regular use and age first arrested [(a)] (for those who used in past 12 months and who provided urine)

	Males				Females			
		Mean age				Mean age		
	Total n	First use	Regular use	First arrested	Total n	First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	1,741	14	16	18	300	14	16	21
Cannabis	1,445	14	16	16	249	14	17	19
LSD	44	15	17	14	3	15	15	14
Benzo-diazepines	163	19	21	15	49	18	20	17
Methyl-amphetamine	868	18	21	16	212	19	21	19
Cocaine	106	19	21	16	27	18	20	19
Heroin	354	19	20	15	90	19	20	18
Ecstasy	163	20	21	17	23	17	18	18
Street methadone	61	22	24	15	9	19	22	17

(a) Estimates are calculated for detainees who reported regular use of that drug.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

The weapons grid

The weapons addendum was run in the third quarter of 2001, the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2004 in all DUMA sites. It is the only measure in Australia collecting information about the possession and ownership of weapons on a national scale from those who come into contact with police. Due to the importance of information collected in the addendum, and a need for more timely information on the possession and ownership of weapons and their use in crime, the weapons addendum was reformatted into a grid for inclusion in the core DUMA questionnaire and piloted between the second and third quarters of 2005 in Queensland and South Australia. The weapons grid was integrated into the core questionnaire in the third quarter of 2005.

The weapons grid consists of a series of questions about firearms, knives and any other weapons that detainees specify, such as martial arts weapons, home made weapons, and sporting equipment which can be used as a weapon (e.g. baseball bats). The detainee is asked about their use of the weapon/s in crime, their main reason for owning the weapon/s, where they got the weapon/s, and how often they usually carry the weapon/s. There are also questions about the licensing and registration status of firearms owned.

Table 9: Detainees who owned/possessed one or more weapons in the past 12 months, n=1,811

	Owned/possessed any…		Used in crime (of those who had possessed)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Handgun	88	5	25	29
Long arm firearm	99	5	18	18
Other firearm	27	1	3	12
Knife	255	14	57	22
Other weapon	200	11	48	24

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Few detainees reported owning/possessing weapons in the past twelve months. Of all weapons owned, detainees were most likely to report owning a knife. An equal proportion of detainees reportedly owned a handgun or long arm firearm. Just over one in ten of the firearms owned were registered or the detainee licensed. These findings were consistent with the licensing and registration status of firearms used in homicide (Mouzos 2005). Detainees who reported owning a handgun, knife or some other weapon gave the main reason for owning these weapons as protection/self-defence, while 37 percent of detainees who owned a long arm did so for hunting/target shooting.

The most commonly reported weapon used in crime was a handgun with 29 percent of detainees who owned a handgun indicating they had used it in crime. Additional information on the link between weapons, drugs and crime can be found in Mouzos and Borzycki (2006).

Juvenile data

Juveniles (under the age of 18) are also interviewed in the NSW sites of Parramatta and Bankstown. In 2005, 101 juvenile detainees were interviewed with 68 of these agreeing to provide a urine sample (67%). Seventy-five percent of juveniles were male and 25 percent female. In Bankstown, 49 percent of juveniles reported they had completed Year 10 or less at school, 38 percent at Parramatta. More juveniles reported still being in school in Parramatta (52%) than in Bankstown (31%). This is partly a function of age with more of the Bankstown detainees aged 16 or older (74%) than in Parramatta (44%).

It is important to note that the data from juveniles are not a reflection of the overall numbers that police deal with at each police station. Police are sometimes able to deal with juveniles away from the police station, parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, the young person can refuse to participate despite the parent agreeing to the interview. There are also differences due to specific police concerns in access protocols for juveniles aged 15 or younger at each site. For these reasons caution should be exercised about drawing wider conclusions from these data to the broader group of juveniles who may be taken into custody at these police stations.

The overwhelming majority of juveniles reported that they lived in someone else's house (including parental home) during the past 30 days (94%). In Parramatta, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested where the most serious offence was a property offence (59%), whereas in Bankstown detainees were equally likely to be charged with a property or violent offence (29% respectively).

These findings are in contrast to those found in a study of 371 incarcerated juveniles in Australia. More than half of the incarcerated youths (58%) reported they had been detained for one or more violent charges. The most serious charge for a further 37 percent of youths related to property offences (Prichard & Payne 2005).

In terms of prior criminal behaviour, 50 percent of the juveniles in Bankstown and 55 percent in Parramatta had been previously arrested during the past 12 months. Overall, three percent reported being in a juvenile detention centre in the past 12 months. Few juveniles said they had been seeking drugs at the time of the arrest (4%), although 23 percent had used drugs just prior to the arrest and 30 percent had sold drugs for money at some time. Eighteen percent reported that at least some of their offences were drug related.

Forty-six percent of juvenile detainees in Bankstown and 62 percent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. Juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis (53%), although eight percent in Bankstown tested positive to methylamphetamine and five percent in Parramatta tested positive to benzodiazepines. Self-report information found that only four juveniles reported using methylamphetamine in the past month (4%). Rates of ecstasy use in the past 30 days among juvenile detainees (7%; n=7) are similar to their adult counterparts at the NSW sites (7%). This finding is comparable to results from incarcerated youths where eight percent indicated they were a regular user of ecstasy and 24 percent indicated they had used in the six months prior to arrest (Prichard & Payne 2005).

2005 DUMA findings – site results

Introduction

This section presents results from self-report and urinalysis data for each of the seven DUMA sites. The two sites from New South Wales are separated, with a section for adults and then a section for juveniles. The tables for each site include detailed data on drug use as well as data on offending behaviour, sociodemographics, drug treatment and gambling behaviour. The detailed data on drug use examines detainees who tested positive by gender, drug type, age, most serious offence and other drug related behaviour. Results are also presented on self-reported drug use, focusing on gender, drug type, age, age of first use, age of regular use and injecting behaviour. Results on alcohol use combined with drug use are also included.

The seven sites involved in DUMA vary in catchment area population size as well as the sample size obtained for DUMA. Adelaide is the smallest with a catchment area population of 142,453 and Brisbane is the largest with 971,757. This does not always reflect the sample size obtained for DUMA, as other factors can impact on the overall sample size. In 2005 Adelaide had the second largest sample size of 648 detainees interviewed. Brisbane had the highest number of detainees interviewed (743) and Parramatta the lowest (347).

Methodological note

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

The Any drug category in the following tables refers to methylamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin. Multiple drug use refers to two or more of the above drugs.

In the 2003 annual report, it was noted that a number of changes had been made in the reporting of the urinalysis data. Specifically, previous annual reports only reported on the proportion testing positive to the screens, that is, the proportion testing positive to opiates and amphetamines. A positive opiate screen does not distinguish between morphine, codeine or monoacetylmorphine. The confirmatory results however, can distinguish between these opiates, providing a more valid measure of heroin use as well as enabling the tracking of other opiate substances such as morphine. In the case of amphetamines, positive screens do not distinguish between amphetamine, methylamphetamine or ecstasy (MDMA). Although MDMA is detected in the confirmatory test for amphetamines it is usually classed as a separate drug under phenethylamines because of its hallucinogenic effects. In reporting the urinalysis results, the confirmatory results for opiates and amphetamines are used, providing separate estimates for heroin, codeine, methylamphetamines and MDMA. Any comparison with previous reports must take these changes into consideration.

Adelaide

Catchment area (approximate population size=142,453)

	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	648	68	167	137	103	173
Males	534	11	27	21	16	25
Females	114	8	19	22	18	33

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	76 82	78 83	79 75	80 89	75 92	71 77
Benzo-diazepines	25 37	12 33	16 31	35 53	21 25	34 35
Cannabis	63 57	76 83	69 63	61 42	55 58	56 58
Cocaine	1 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	2 3
Heroin	12 13	6 0	10 6	17 11	8 8	16 23
Methyl-amphetamine	32 50	10 67	27 38	43 53	40 67	36 45
Multiple drugs	39 51	20 67	33 50	53 53	38 50	46 48
Any drug other than cannabis	49 73	22 67	39 63	65 89	55 75	56 68
Total males (n)		**51**	**107**	**88**	**53**	**96**
Total females (n)		**6**	**16**	**19**	**12**	**31**

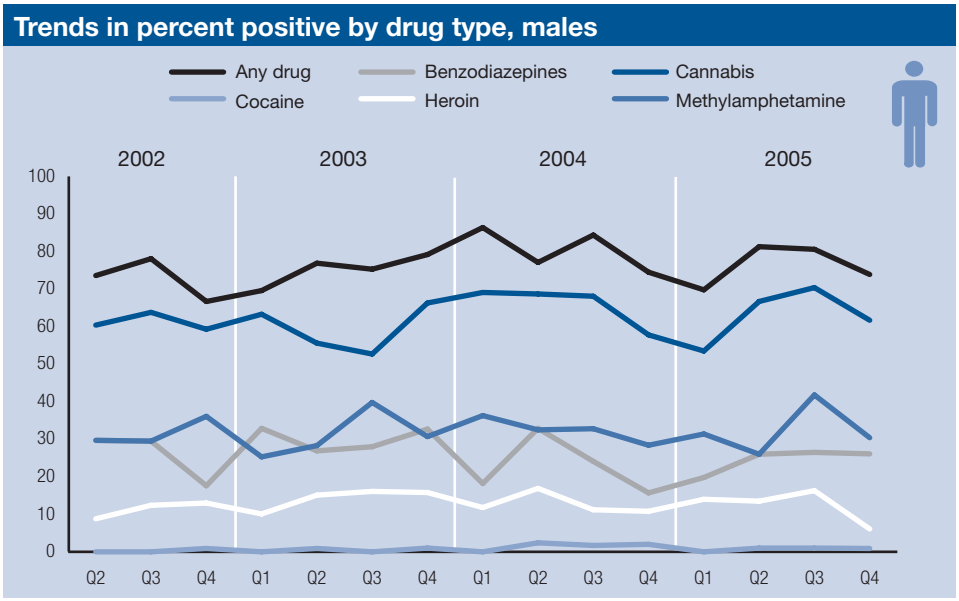
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**98**	**28**	**64**	**0**	**8**	**23**	**76**	**44**
Robbery	28	25	64	0	14	32	75	46
Aggravated assault	12	17	67	0	8	17	92	42
Common assault	38	32	71	0	0	18	79	42
Other violent	20	30	50	0	15	25	60	45
Property	**103**	**36**	**73**	**2**	**22**	**39**	**86**	**63**
Fraud	10	20	60	0	10	40	70	50
Car theft	15	33	60	7	27	60	80	60
Theft	49	45	69	2	27	31	86	67
Other property	29	28	90	0	17	41	97	62
Drugs	**19**	**11**	**58**	**5**	**0**	**47**	**74**	**53**
Produce/supply drugs	12	17	67	0	0	42	75	50
Possess/use drugs	7	0	43	14	0	57	71	57
Breaches	**59**	**31**	**64**	**0**	**12**	**41**	**83**	**58**
Breach of bail	41	34	68	0	17	46	90	66
Breach of order	12	33	58	0	0	33	67	50
Warrant	6	0	50	0	0	17	67	17
Traffic	**48**	**8**	**63**	**0**	**13**	**44**	**77**	**50**
Drink driving	**9**	**33**	**67**	**0**	**22**	**22**	**67**	**33**
Disorder	**41**	**12**	**41**	**0**	**5**	**15**	**51**	**22**
Other	**17**	**6**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**65**	**24**
Total		**25**	**63**	**1**	**12**	**32**	**76**	**49**
Total (n)	**394**	**97**	**249**	**3**	**48**	**128**	**301**	**192**

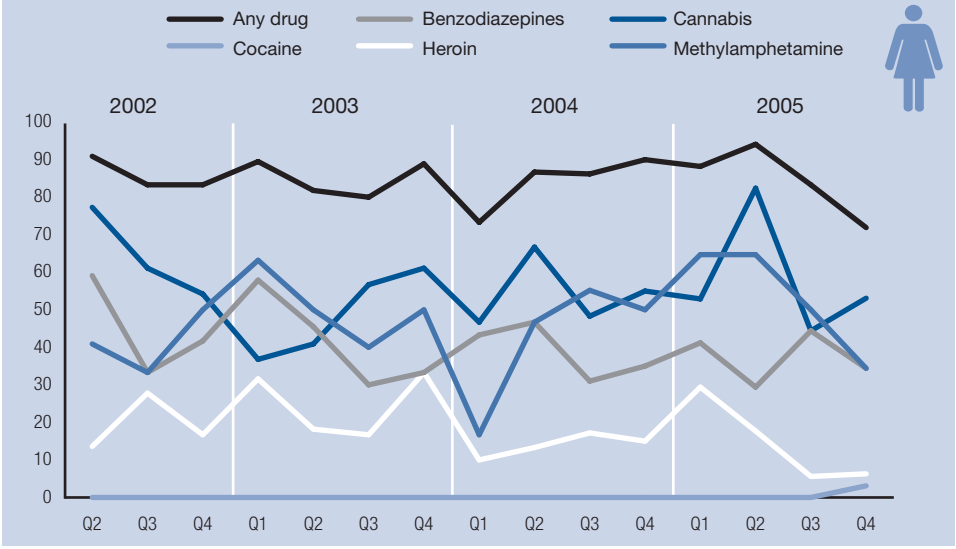
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent

Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	42	43	Own/rent house/apartment	45	58
Year 11 or 12	26	27	Someone else's place	38	29
TAFE/university not completed	14	14	Shelter or emergency	2	4
Completed TAFE	16	13	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	3	3	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	7	4
			Other	7	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent

	Males	Females
Full-time job	27	8
Part-time/odd jobs	24	17
Welfare/government benefit	68	88
Family/friends	30	26
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	11	7
Sex work	1	12
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	11	9
Shoplifting	7	11
Other income-generating crime	9	5

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	60	68	19	15
Benzodiazepines	63	69	28	19
Cannabis	58	74	17	18
Heroin	73	57	24	14
Methylamphetamine	69	70	22	16
Multiple drugs	68	74	23	14
Any drug other than cannabis	67	68	23	13
Total	**56**	**60**	**17**	**13**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	12	13	61	67	51	44
Benzodiazepines	11	8	74	81	53	38
Cannabis	13	13	61	64	52	54
Heroin	24	14	83	71	63	43
Methylamphetamine	18	14	64	68	60	53
Multiple drugs	18	11	71	71	57	54
Any drug other than cannabis	17	13	66	72	53	44
Total	**10**	**11**	**52**	**55**	**45**	**41**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	11 11	10 11	8 18	13 16	12 5	12 5
Cannabis	66 56	73 78	72 55	66 48	67 55	56 58
Cocaine	4 5	5 33	3 0	3 8	1 0	6 3
Ecstasy	11 4	15 0	15 14	17 0	7 10	4 0
Heroin	11 11	3 0	11 5	15 8	8 5	13 21
LSD	2 3	3 11	4 5	4 4	0 0	0 0
Methyl-amphetamine	38 57	22 78	41 41	42 64	42 70	35 50
Street methadone	4 1	3 0	6 5	4 0	6 0	3 0
Total males (n)		**59**	**145**	**112**	**83**	**135**
Total females (n)		**9**	**22**	**25**	**20**	**38**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	164	19	47	19
Cannabis	486	15	107	15
Cocaine	212	21	56	21
Ecstasy	247	23	57	22
Heroin	215	20	57	21
LSD	283	17	57	17
Methylamphetamine	391	19	97	20
Street methadone	98	24	23	21

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	45	20	21	15	19	22
Cannabis	334	14	16	60	15	17
Cocaine	25	20	21	3	19	22
Ecstasy	35	19	21	4	20	23
Heroin	85	20	21	16	20	21
LSD	10	16	18	2	16	20
Methylamphetamine	199	18	21	63	19	23
Street methadone	18	23	24	2	19	21

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	243	57	44	46
Ever been in treatment	130	30	37	39
Currently in treatment	56	13	14	15
Total	**429**	**100**	**95**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	36	8	10	11

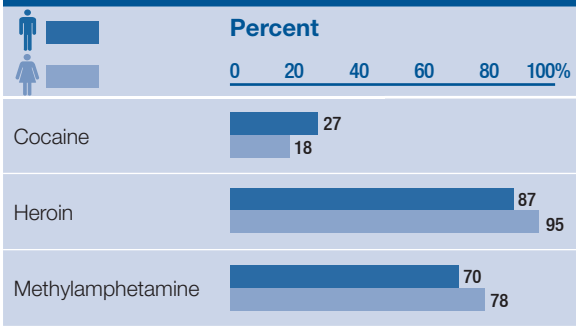
(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	5	16	1	25
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	4	13	0	0
Other [(a)]	23	72	3	75
Total	**32**	**100**	**4**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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



	Number
Cocaine	16
	2
Heroin	86
	21
Methylamphetamine	188
	58

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		68	167	137	103	173	648
Past 48 hours [(a)]	Males	46	46	34	43	37	41
	Females	22	27	29	15	24	24
Past 30 days [(b)]	Males	64	60	50	57	47	55
	Females	44	50	40	45	39	43

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	73 73	117 16
Benzodiazepines	25 41	40 9
Cannabis	62 50	99 11
Cocaine	1 0	2 0
Heroin	6 9	9 2
Methylamphetamine	26 23	41 5
Multiple drugs	32 32	51 7
Any drug other than cannabis	41 55	66 12
	Total males (n)	**160**
	Total females (n)	**22**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]		
	Percent reporting use 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Number
Violent	45 26	60 5
Property	34 15	46 6
Drugs	33 25	7 2
Drink driving	77 40	10 2
Traffic	22 33	15 3
Disorder	62 30	38 3
Breaches	35 31	28 5
Other	52 20	11 1
	Total males (n)	**532**
	Total females (n)	**113**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

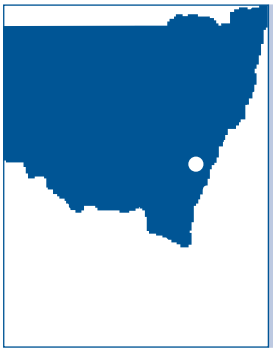
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	34	7	8	8
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	249	50	64	62
Less than once a week	140	28	25	24
Once or twice a week	71	14	7	7
Three times a week or more	38	8	7	7
Total	**498**	**100**	**103**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Bankstown

Catchment area (approximate population size=177,000)



	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	340	61	70	55	59	95
Males	295	18	21	17	16	28
Females	45	18	20	9	24	29

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	48 52	46 50	62 60	46 50	61 86	33 27
Benzo-diazepines	14 30	6 0	21 20	17 50	21 71	8 18
Cannabis	29 30	40 50	29 20	23 50	36 29	21 18
Cocaine	6 6	0 0	7 40	6 0	3 0	10 0
Heroin	18 9	3 17	29 0	26 25	24 14	11 0
Methyl-amphetamine	12 21	9 17	7 20	14 25	24 43	8 9
Multiple drugs	22 27	11 33	24 20	29 50	36 43	16 9
Any drug other than cannabis	34 42	14 33	43 40	40 50	55 86	23 18
Total males (n)		**35**	**42**	**35**	**33**	**61**
Total females (n)		**6**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**11**

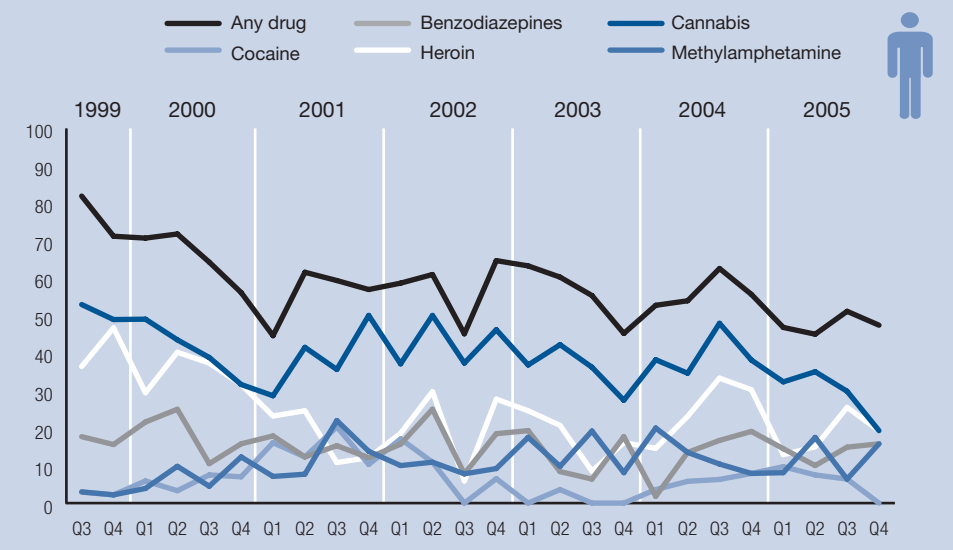
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**46**	**13**	**26**	**2**	**4**	**11**	**39**	**26**
Robbery	9	0	33	0	11	11	44	22
Aggravated assault	9	22	22	0	0	0	33	22
Common assault	22	14	23	5	5	18	41	32
Other violent	6	17	33	0	0	0	33	17
Property	**46**	**28**	**28**	**15**	**28**	**22**	**65**	**57**
Fraud	11	18	36	9	0	18	55	36
Car theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	18	22	22	17	44	28	72	67
Other property	17	41	29	18	29	18	65	59
Drugs	**17**	**12**	**47**	**18**	**35**	**18**	**82**	**47**
Produce/supply drugs	10	10	40	10	20	20	80	40
Possess/use drugs	7	14	57	29	57	14	86	57
Breaches	**16**	**13**	**25**	**0**	**19**	**19**	**44**	**38**
Breach of bail	7	29	43	0	29	29	71	57
Breach of order	4	0	25	0	0	25	25	25
Warrant	5	0	0	0	20	0	20	20
Traffic	**34**	**12**	**44**	**3**	**29**	**3**	**59**	**35**
Drink driving	**25**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**12**	**8**
Disorder	**4**	**25**	**25**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**25**	**25**
Other	**8**	**13**	**13**	**0**	**13**	**13**	**25**	**25**
Total		**15**	**29**	**6**	**19**	**12**	**48**	**35**
Total (n)	**196**	**29**	**56**	**12**	**37**	**24**	**95**	**69**

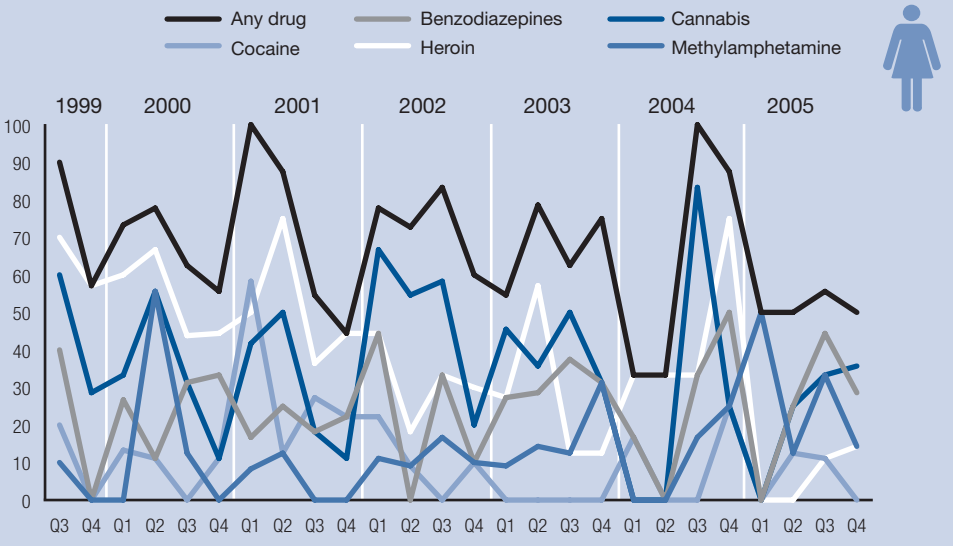
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent

Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	43	53	Own/rent house/apartment	49	67
Year 11 or 12	21	22	Someone else's place	49	27
TAFE/university not completed	15	9	Shelter or emergency	0	0
Completed TAFE	14	13	Incarceration facility/halfway house	<1	2
Completed university	6	2	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	1	4
			Other	1	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent

	Males	Females
Full-time job	49	18
Part-time/odd jobs	25	18
Welfare/government benefit	41	70
Family/friends	30	32
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	9	4
Sex work	1	7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	1	0
Shoplifting	4	7
Other income-generating crime	3	2

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	59	38	18	6
Benzodiazepines	73	44	35	0
Cannabis	54	30	14	0
Heroin	63	50	23	0
Methylamphetamine	65	43	17	0
Multiple drugs	63	50	26	0
Any drug other than cannabis	64	46	23	8
Total	**40**	**23**	**10**	**3**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	9	29	39	60	18	20
Benzodiazepines	12	29	54	63	23	38
Cannabis	7	25	38	67	18	22
Heroin	14	50	46	0	20	50
Methylamphetamine	4	40	35	83	22	33
Multiple drugs	7	50	47	71	23	43
Any drug other than cannabis	9	36	42	58	20	25
Total	**5**	**17**	**26**	**40**	**13**	**17**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	5	4	5	10	4	2
	14	0	33	25	9	8
Cannabis	31	40	38	27	31	23
	40	75	33	50	45	15
Cocaine	9	6	16	10	8	6
	16	38	22	0	18	0
Ecstasy	7	17	18	0	0	2
	7	0	11	50	0	0
Heroin	13	0	23	24	15	7
	11	13	22	0	18	0
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	12	9	23	10	10	9
	20	13	11	25	36	15
Street methadone	1	0	3	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total males (n)		**53**	**61**	**51**	**48**	**82**
Total females (n)		**8**	**9**	**4**	**11**	**13**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	34	20	11	19
Cannabis	192	16	32	15
Cocaine	107	21	18	21
Ecstasy	101	19	18	18
Heroin	66	21	15	18
LSD	48	17	12	19
Methylamphetamine	108	19	22	19
Street methadone	22	25	9	23

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	11	20	22	7	21	23
Cannabis	90	15	17	17	14	16
Cocaine	33	21	23	7	19	20
Ecstasy	16	17	18	5	17	17
Heroin	40	20	20	8	18	18
LSD	1	14	14	1	13	13
Methylamphetamine	36	19	22	10	18	20
Street methadone	0	–	–	2	25	25

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	90	63	10	43
Ever been in treatment	29	20	4	17
Currently in treatment	24	17	9	39
Total	**143**	**100**	**23**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	18	13	2	9

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	5	31	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	13	0	0
Other [(a)]	9	56	7	100
Total	**16**	**100**	**7**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Number
Cocaine	44 60	57 10
Heroin	79 88	43 8
Methylamphetamine	31 50	55 12

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		61	70	55	59	95	340
Past 48 hours [(a)]	Males	19	28	33	25	35	29
	Females	38	0	25	18	31	22
Past 30 days [(b)]	Males	40	51	41	40	40	42
	Females	50	22	75	45	38	42

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [a]		
	Percent positive 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Number
Any drug	44 63	26 5
Benzodiazepines	8 25	5 2
Cannabis	31 38	18 3
Cocaine	0 0	0 0
Heroin	12 0	7 0
Methylamphetamine	7 25	4 2
Multiple drugs	12 13	7 1
Any drug other than cannabis	22 38	13 3
	Total males (n)	**59**
	Total females (n)	**8**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	24 25	16 2
Property	16 20	10 4
Drugs	30 0	7 0
Drink driving	73 100	29 3
Traffic	28 17	13 1
Disorder	17 0	1 0
Breaches	18 0	4 0
Other	10 0	1 0
	Total males (n)	**275**
	Total females (n)	**45**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	8	3	2	6
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	165	60	24	57
Less than once a week	42	15	12	29
Once or twice a week	46	17	2	5
Three times a week or more	20	7	4	10
Total	**273**	**100**	**42**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees						
	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	3	9	14	17	57	100
Number	1	3	5	6	20	35

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	Number	Percent
Males	28	80
Females	7	20

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	Percent positive	Number
Any drug	46	12
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Cannabis	42	11
Cocaine	4	1
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	8	2
Multiple drugs	8	2
Any drug other than cannabis	12	3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	1	3
Used drugs prior to arrest	5	15
Arrested in past 12 months	17	50
In prison in past 12 months	0	0
Ever sold drugs	9	26

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	**N**	**%**	**Type of housing in prior 30 days**	**N**	**%**
Still at school	11	31	Own/rent house/apartment	0	0
Year 10 or less	17	49	Someone else's place	34	97
Year 11 or 12	0	0	Shelter or emergency	1	3
TAFE not completed	7	20	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed TAFE	0	0	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	9	29
Property	9	29
Drugs	1	3
Traffic	5	16
Disorder	1	3
Breaches	4	13
Other	2	6
Total	**31**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent reporting use
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Cannabis	17	49
Cocaine	4	11
Ecstasy	3	9
Hallucinogens	0	0
Heroin	2	6
Methylamphetamine	2	6
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1
Cannabis	1	1	0	2	2	5	9	2	0	14	22
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	16	10
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	2	16	10
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	15	3
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	2
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	15	9
Street methadone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	18	100
Ever been in treatment	0	0
Currently in treatment	0	0
Total	**18**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past 48 hours [(a)]	7	20
Percent reported use in the past 30 days [(b)]	15	43
	Number	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol [(c)]	29	14

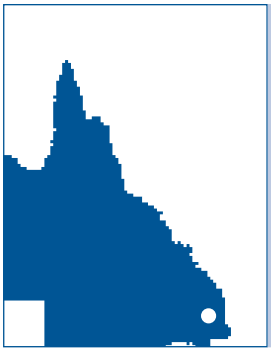
(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(c) For those ever admitting use.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees		
	Number	**Percent**
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months[(a)]:		
Percent tested positive to cannabis	10	59
Percent tested positive to heroin	0	0
Percent tested positive to methylamphetamine	2	12

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Brisbane

Catchment area (approximate population size=971,757)



	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	743	113	168	143	117	202
Males	646	15	23	19	15	28
Females	97	13	23	22	19	24

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	68 78	73 92	77 86	75 76	66 78	54 65
Benzo-diazepines	19 30	9 23	18 18	27 43	14 22	21 39
Cannabis	52 51	66 69	64 59	53 48	52 44	34 39
Cocaine	<1 1	0 0	0 5	1 0	0 0	1 0
Heroin	16 27	8 31	18 23	26 29	18 22	9 30
Methyl-amphetamine	22 42	17 15	25 68	25 38	29 44	18 35
Multiple drugs	29 48	20 31	36 64	41 57	35 39	19 43
Any drug other than cannabis	41 66	25 54	46 77	56 67	45 67	36 61
Total males (n)		**96**	**145**	**118**	**94**	**179**
Total females (n)		**13**	**22**	**21**	**18**	**23**

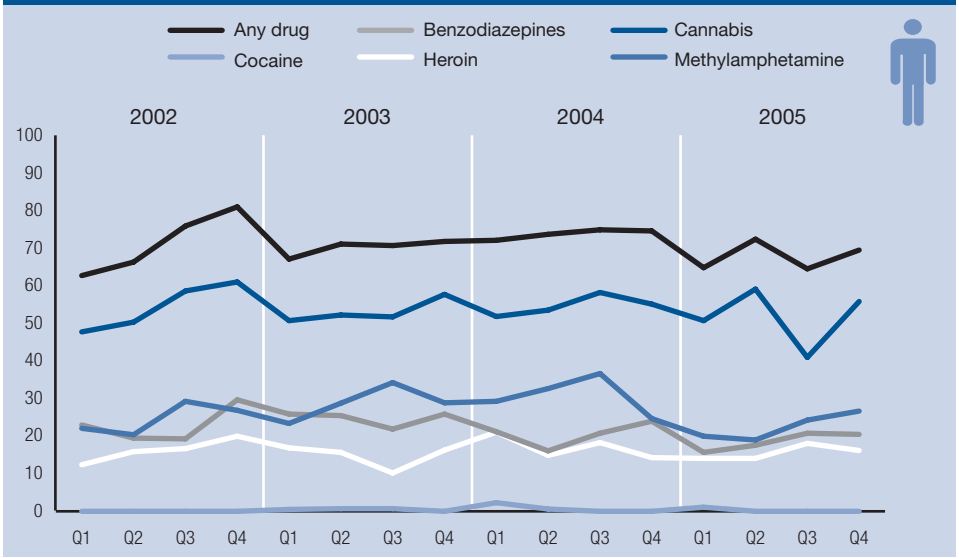
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**185**	**14**	**43**	**0**	**9**	**17**	**57**	**34**
Robbery	33	18	52	0	9	24	70	42
Aggravated assault	58	17	57	0	10	17	67	36
Common assault	29	21	48	0	10	21	62	41
Other violent	65	6	25	0	8	12	38	25
Property	**198**	**29**	**60**	**0**	**25**	**31**	**79**	**58**
Fraud	66	18	55	0	20	21	71	44
Car theft	30	27	57	0	17	47	77	70
Theft	44	39	64	0	27	34	84	57
Other property	58	36	64	0	34	33	86	67
Drugs	**68**	**9**	**60**	**3**	**21**	**28**	**78**	**46**
Produce/supply drugs	37	5	51	5	11	22	68	35
Possess/use drugs	31	13	71	0	32	35	90	58
Breaches	**89**	**15**	**43**	**0**	**11**	**15**	**61**	**31**
Breach of bail	19	16	47	0	5	11	68	32
Breach of order	50	14	42	0	6	12	54	26
Warrant	20	15	40	0	30	25	70	45
Traffic	**35**	**14**	**49**	**0**	**11**	**31**	**63**	**37**
Drink driving	**16**	**25**	**56**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**69**	**25**
Disorder	**20**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**50**	**5**
Other	**19**	**21**	**63**	**0**	**11**	**16**	**74**	**37**
Total		**18**	**52**	**<1**	**16**	**22**	**68**	**41**
Total (n)	**630**	**116**	**325**	**2**	**98**	**141**	**426**	**261**

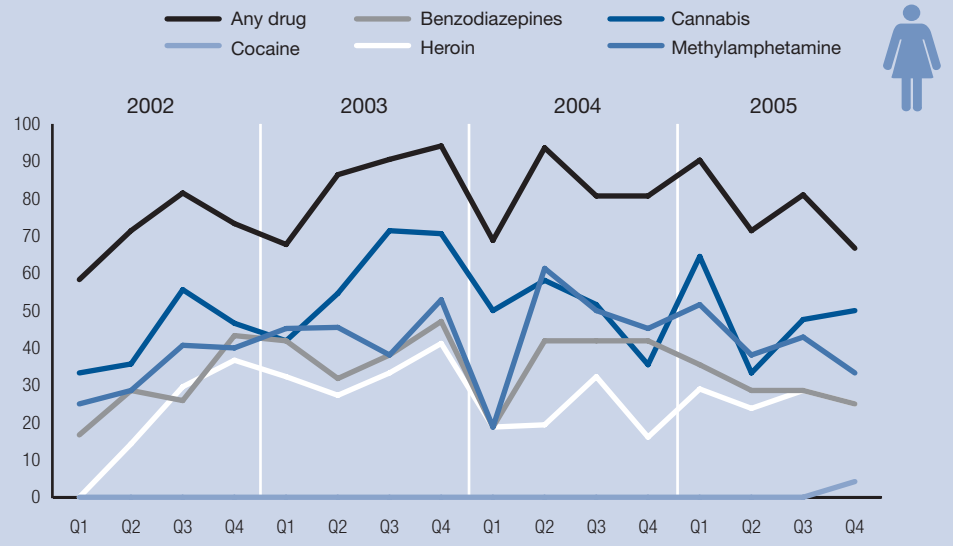
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent

Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	48	52	Own/rent house/apartment	43	40
Year 11 or 12	17	18	Someone else's place	41	42
TAFE/university not completed	9	12	Shelter or emergency	<1	1
Completed TAFE	23	15	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	2
Completed university	4	3	Treatment facility	<1	1
			No fixed residence	8	9
			Other	6	4

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent

	Males	Females
Full-time job	35	16
Part-time/odd jobs	27	18
Welfare/government benefit	59	76
Family/friends	28	29
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	14	17
Sex work	<1	10
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	14	13
Shoplifting	9	10
Other income-generating crime	12	8

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	67	72	19	15
Benzodiazepines	73	76	24	8
Cannabis	68	80	17	11
Heroin	79	64	29	17
Methylamphetamine	76	72	24	15
Multiple drugs	79	81	23	12
Any drug other than cannabis	74	72	23	12
Total	**60**	**61**	**16**	**12**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	15	15	52	63	45	43
Benzodiazepines	17	16	63	80	45	44
Cannabis	15	14	51	64	48	39
Heroin	23	17	69	70	53	52
Methylamphetamine	21	15	56	64	47	51
Multiple drugs	21	16	65	67	50	49
Any drug other than cannabis	19	14	60	63	45	47
Total	**13**	**12**	**42**	**55**	**38**	**37**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	8 / 14	4	12	12	4	5
		23	23	24	6	0
Cannabis	55 / 56	71	65	57	54	36
		62	73	43	56	48
Cocaine	3 / 5	3	3	4	5	1
		8	9	5	0	4
Ecstasy	9 / 7	10	11	14	11	4
		8	5	10	0	13
Heroin	18 / 30	14	20	28	23	9
		46	36	29	17	26
LSD	2 / 2	7	3	0	0	0
		8	5	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	35 / 53	30	42	42	41	24
		25	77	52	44	52
Street methadone	3 / 1	0	5	5	3	1
		0	5	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	**99**	**146**	**122**	**99**	**179**
	Total females (n)	**13**	**22**	**21**	**18**	**23**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [a]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	175	19	36	18
Cannabis	564	15	91	15
Cocaine	243	21	37	21
Ecstasy	315	22	45	23
Heroin	269	20	53	19
LSD	296	17	46	17
Methylamphetamine	447	19	76	19
Street methadone	100	23	14	22

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	42	18	21	14	16	19
Cannabis	373	14	16	51	14	17
Cocaine	19	18	21	7	18	19
Ecstasy	38	20	22	5	18	18
Heroin	116	18	20	34	18	18
LSD	13	15	18	2	13	14
Methylamphetamine	241	18	21	44	19	21
Street methadone	19	21	23	1	15	32

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	286	59	35	46
Ever been in treatment	151	31	28	37
Currently in treatment	48	10	13	17
Total	**485**	**100**	**76**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	55	11	13	17

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	11	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	4	0	0
Other [a]	23	85	4	100
Total	**27**	**100**	**4**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent	Number
	0 20 40 60 80 100%	
Cocaine	35 50	62 14
Heroin	94 97	150 38
Methylamphetamine	76 87	320 62

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		113	168	143	117	202	743
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	35	39	40	38	32	37
	Females	38	32	14	39	22	28
Past 30 days [b]	Males	72	60	60	53	44	56
	Females	54	50	38	56	30	44

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	68 70	157 19
Benzodiazepines	19 26	43 7
Cannabis	56 52	128 14
Cocaine	0 4	0 1
Heroin	8 11	19 3
Methylamphetamine	19 30	44 8
Multiple drugs	26 33	59 9
Any drug other than cannabis	36 48	83 13
	Total males (n)	**230**
	Total females (n)	**27**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	37 38	70 5
Property	27 19	54 9
Drugs	42 22	29 2
Drink driving	69 100	11 2
Traffic	44 38	16 3
Disorder	55 50	11 3
Breaches	40 18	36 2
Other	40 0	8 0
	Total males (n)	**644**
	Total females (n)	**96**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

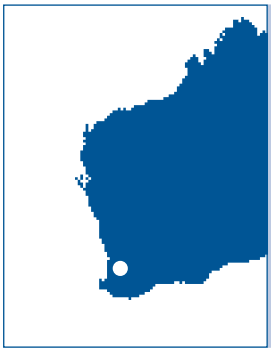
Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	47	8	8	10
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	313	51	43	48
Less than once a week	153	25	23	26
Once or twice a week	107	17	18	20
Three times a week or more	46	7	5	6
Total	**619**	**100**	**89**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

East Perth

Catchment area (approximate population size=317,125)



	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	602	84	137	110	100	171
Males	500	15	21	18	18	29
Females	102	11	33	19	12	25

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	73 / 84	77	80	86	74	59
		88	85	88	100	67
Benzo-diazepines	19 / 30	12	22	32	20	13
		13	30	38	38	27
Cannabis	60 / 73	65	71	68	61	45
		88	70	75	100	53
Cocaine	0 / 0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	10 / 11	2	11	13	15	8
		13	15	19	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	31 / 36	21	34	41	38	25
		13	44	50	38	20
Multiple drugs	35 / 45	21	42	48	41	26
		38	44	56	63	27
Any drug other than cannabis	44 / 51	31	46	59	51	37
		38	52	69	63	33
Total males (n)		**52**	**76**	**63**	**61**	**121**
Total females (n)		**8**	**27**	**16**	**8**	**15**

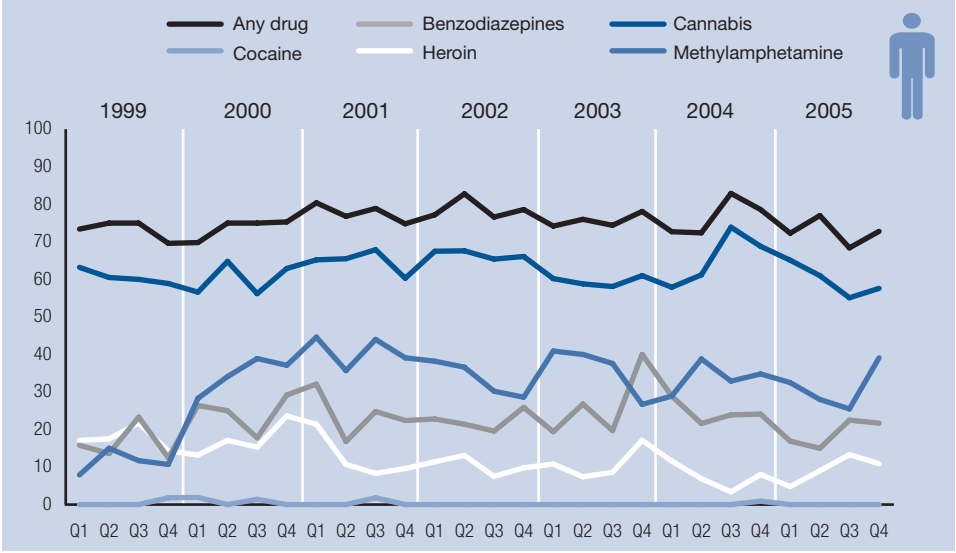
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**85**	**19**	**68**	**0**	**6**	**29**	**76**	**41**
Robbery	18	28	61	0	11	44	83	61
Aggravated assault	18	22	72	0	0	22	83	39
Common assault	19	5	84	0	5	26	84	26
Other violence	30	20	60	0	7	27	63	40
Property	**57**	**30**	**63**	**0**	**18**	**35**	**79**	**58**
Fraud	12	33	33	0	17	33	42	42
Car theft	9	22	67	0	11	44	89	67
Theft	25	40	76	0	24	20	88	52
Other property	11	9	64	0	9	64	91	82
Drugs	**33**	**18**	**64**	**0**	**12**	**52**	**85**	**61**
Produce/supply drugs	15	13	53	0	0	53	80	53
Possess/use drugs	18	22	72	0	22	50	89	67
Breaches	**99**	**12**	**47**	**0**	**13**	**30**	**64**	**38**
Breach of bail	31	23	42	0	13	32	61	39
Breach of order	27	4	52	0	11	26	59	33
Warrant	41	10	49	0	15	32	68	41
Traffic	**37**	**16**	**65**	**0**	**5**	**38**	**78**	**49**
Drink driving	**9**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**44**	**22**
Disorder	**39**	**21**	**62**	**0**	**5**	**15**	**69**	**31**
Other	**11**	**36**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**64**	**36**
Total		**19**	**59**	**0**	**10**	**31**	**72**	**44**
Total (n)	**370**	**69**	**219**	**0**	**36**	**115**	**268**	**162**

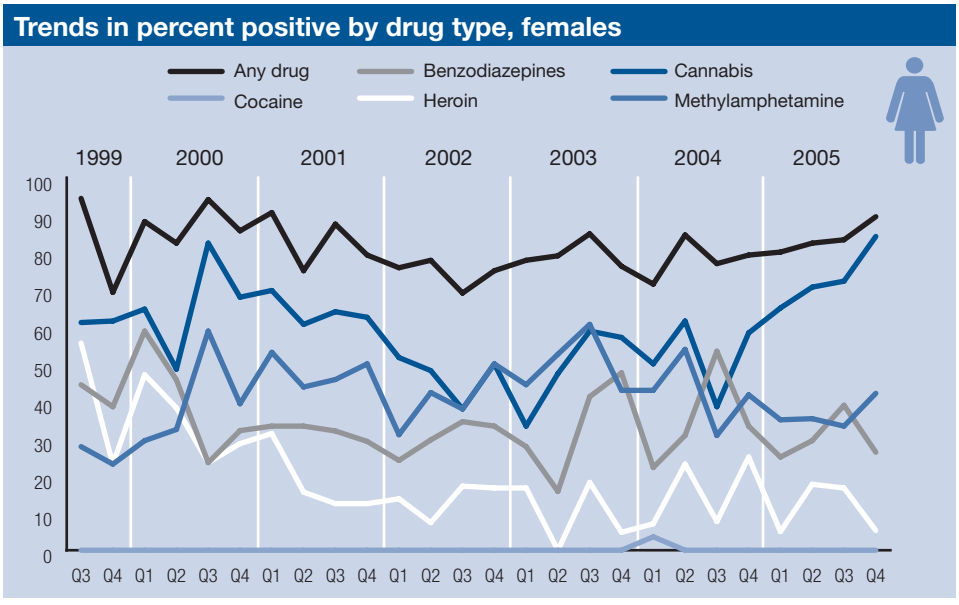
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent

Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	57	53	Own/rent house/apartment	40	33
Year 11 or 12	17	19	Someone else's place	48	55
TAFE/university not completed	10	18	Shelter or emergency	1	1
Completed TAFE	12	8	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	0
Completed university	4	3	Treatment facility	<1	2
			No fixed residence	7	8
			Other	3	1

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent

	Males	Females
Full-time job	35	11
Part-time/odd jobs	19	13
Welfare/government benefit	57	84
Family/friends	28	39
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	6	4
Sex work	1	8
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	13	7
Shoplifting	5	13
Other income-generating crime	11	9

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65	65	29	27
Benzodiazepines	72	76	30	43
Cannabis	65	62	29	23
Heroin	74	75	32	38
Methylamphetamine	67	69	35	27
Multiple drugs	70	71	33	32
Any drug other than cannabis	69	72	32	33
Total	**60**	**60**	**24**	**26**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	12	12	50	48	47	42
Benzodiazepines	17	10	65	48	56	48
Cannabis	11	12	49	46	46	42
Heroin	15	13	64	63	42	25
Methylamphetamine	17	19	60	69	58	54
Multiple drugs	14	13	62	52	58	55
Any drug other than cannabis	14	14	59	53	55	50
Total	**9**	**10**	**41**	**42**	**41**	**36**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	8	8	6	16	7	5
	8	9	9	11	0	8
Cannabis	62	73	69	65	63	49
	64	64	65	74	75	50
Cocaine	4	4	5	8	2	1
	3	0	9	0	0	0
Ecstasy	12	25	12	15	8	6
	8	18	12	0	8	4
Heroin	7	8	12	5	7	5
	9	9	9	21	0	4
LSD	3	3	4	2	2	2
	1	9	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	45	44	46	57	52	32
	50	64	56	53	58	31
Street methadone	2	1	5	1	0	1
	1	0	3	0	0	0
Total males (n)		**73**	**103**	**91**	**88**	**145**
Total females (n)		**11**	**34**	**19**	**12**	**26**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	111	19	27	17
Cannabis	442	15	90	15
Cocaine	190	21	36	20
Ecstasy	266	21	42	19
Heroin	188	20	43	18
LSD	232	17	39	17
Methylamphetamine	361	19	77	20
Street methadone	62	22	14	19

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	35	18	20	12	18	19
Cannabis	317	14	16	64	14	16
Cocaine	14	19	19	3	19	23
Ecstasy	38	20	21	4	15	16
Heroin	52	19	20	15	17	18
LSD	10	13	14	–	–	–
Methylamphetamine	227	18	20	49	18	20
Street methadone	8	24	25	3	19	24

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	210	54	43	52
Ever been in treatment	145	37	24	29
Currently in treatment	37	9	15	18
Total	**392**	**100**	**82**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	40	10	15	18

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	3	12	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	5	20	3	30
Other [a]	17	68	7	70
Total	**25**	**100**	**10**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Cocaine	31 30	49 10
Heroin	91 79	68 19
Methylamphetamine	77 89	273 62

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		84	137	110	100	171	602
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	60	43	47	43	54	49
	Females	45	47	47	58	65	53
Past 30 days [b]	Males	78	61	63	56	61	63
	Females	73	59	63	83	81	70

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	72 76	138 26
Benzodiazepines	17 18	32 6
Cannabis	62 65	119 22
Cocaine	0 0	0 0
Heroin	5 3	10 1
Methylamphetamine	26 21	50 7
Multiple drugs	30 21	57 7
Any drug other than cannabis	38 32	73 11
	Total males (n)	**191**
	Total females (n)	**34**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	51 43	60 10
Property	40 35	30 7
Drugs	32 25	16 2
Drink driving	86 83	12 5
Traffic	44 57	21 8
Disorder	63 80	31 8
Breaches	53 59	69 10
Other	54 100	7 3
	Total males (n)	**497**
	Total females (n)	**101**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	22	5	8	8
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	307	64	72	73
Less than once a week	94	20	19	19
Once or twice a week	60	12	5	5
Three times a week or more	21	4	3	3
Total	**482**	**100**	**99**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Elizabeth

Catchment area (approximate population size=220,332)

	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	589	95	140	110	105	139
Males	494	16	25	18	17	24
Females	95	15	18	22	24	21

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [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	81 85	80 90	88 92	90 73	72 84	73 86
Benzo-diazepines	18 28	12 10	9 23	25 20	20 58	24 14
Cannabis	69 56	78 70	79 46	70 53	59 47	59 71
Cocaine	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Heroin	9 7	12 0	4 15	9 0	8 0	12 21
Methyl-amphetamine	31 48	15 50	22 54	46 33	33 53	38 50
Multiple drugs	37 41	27 30	24 23	48 27	41 58	47 57
Any drug other than cannabis	45 62	27 50	31 69	57 40	51 74	59 71
Total males (n)		**60**	**91**	**67**	**61**	**90**
Total females (n)		**10**	**13**	**15**	**19**	**14**

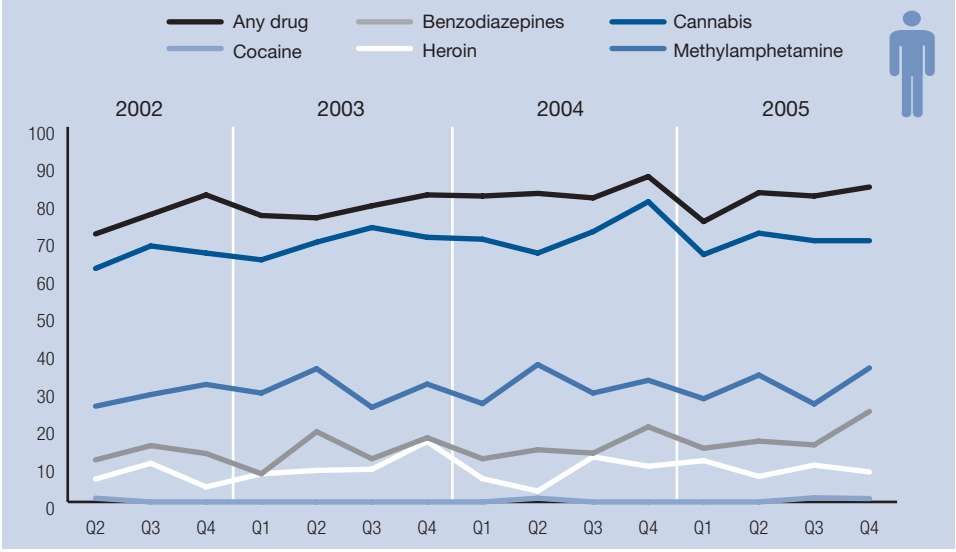
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**87**	**18**	**71**	**0**	**11**	**31**	**83**	**44**
Robbery	23	22	61	0	17	43	74	52
Aggravated assault	6	0	50	0	33	17	67	33
Common assault	43	23	81	0	9	30	91	49
Other violent	15	7	67	0	0	20	80	20
Property	**78**	**23**	**71**	**1**	**13**	**44**	**86**	**62**
Fraud	9	22	56	0	33	44	67	56
Car theft	24	38	63	0	13	50	92	75
Theft	23	17	70	0	9	39	83	57
Other property	22	14	86	5	9	41	91	55
Drugs	**11**	**9**	**55**	**9**	**9**	**45**	**91**	**64**
Produce/supply drugs	10	10	50	10	10	50	90	70
Possess/use drugs	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Breaches	**65**	**23**	**66**	**0**	**11**	**23**	**80**	**46**
Breach of bail	42	24	71	0	5	24	81	43
Breach of order	9	33	56	0	33	33	78	67
Warrant	14	14	57	0	14	14	79	43
Traffic	**74**	**14**	**78**	**0**	**5**	**27**	**82**	**35**
Drink driving	**5**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**40**	**20**
Disorder	**26**	**12**	**62**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**69**	**35**
Other	**23**	**13**	**57**	**0**	**4**	**22**	**70**	**30**
Total		**18**	**69**	**1**	**9**	**31**	**81**	**45**
Total (n)	**369**	**66**	**255**	**2**	**33**	**114**	**298**	**166**

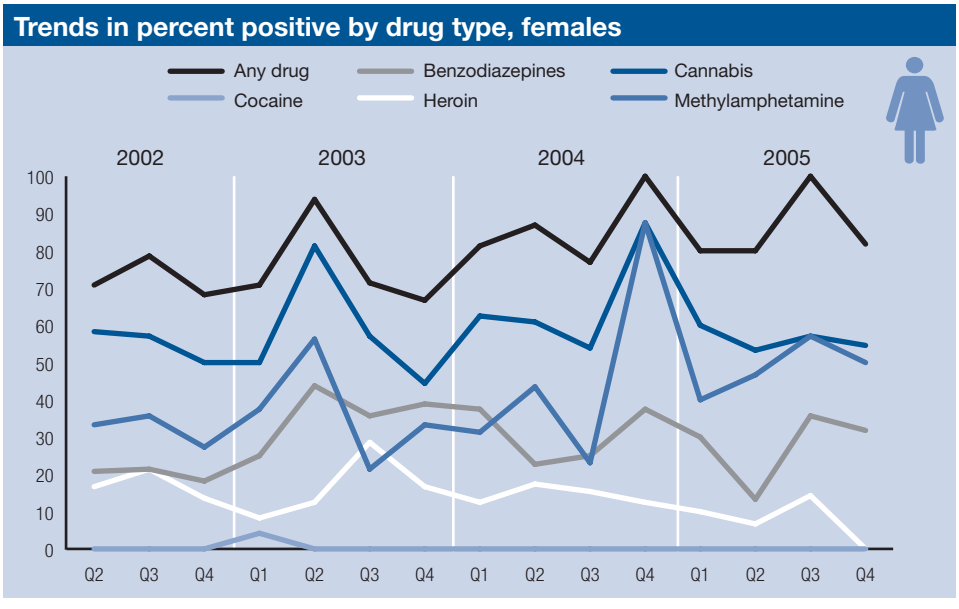
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent					
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	54	49	Own/rent house/apartment	48	73
Year 11 or 12	23	19	Someone else's place	44	21
TAFE/university not completed	7	15	Shelter or emergency	<1	1
Completed TAFE	16	16	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	1	1	Treatment facility	<1	3
			No fixed residence	4	2
			Other	3	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	28	1
Part-time/odd jobs	22	10
Welfare/government benefit	69	96
Family/friends	28	22
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	4	3
Sex work	<1	1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	11	7
Shoplifting	4	5
Other income-generating crime	10	1

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	74	59	18	5
Benzodiazepines	73	72	28	6
Cannabis	75	62	18	5
Heroin	70	50	39	0
Methylamphetamine	73	66	23	6
Multiple drugs	73	74	27	7
Any drug other than cannabis	72	64	25	7
Total	**68**	**58**	**16**	**4**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	12	12	58	40	55	36
Benzodiazepines	17	11	57	53	53	33
Cannabis	11	13	60	46	56	46
Heroin	23	0	69	25	68	0
Methylamphetamine	16	16	60	44	65	44
Multiple drugs	15	15	62	52	62	56
Any drug other than cannabis	16	12	58	41	59	40
Total	**10**	**10**	**51**	**38**	**49**	**33**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	6 / 7	2	2	17	10	3
		7	0	5	13	10
Cannabis	71 / 57	77	75	76	65	66
		57	71	62	43	55
Cocaine	3 / 1	1	2	4	4	3
		0	6	0	0	0
Ecstasy	9 / 3	10	13	10	2	8
		7	12	0	0	0
Heroin	7 / 4	10	3	9	6	7
		7	0	0	4	10
LSD	2 / 2	4	4	1	1	2
		0	0	0	4	5
Methyl-amphetamine	42 / 45	23	35	48	57	45
		57	47	33	52	40
Street methadone	2 / 1	1	1	1	2	3
		0	0	0	4	0
	Total males (n)	**81**	**123**	**89**	**82**	**119**
	Total females (n)	**14**	**17**	**21**	**23**	**20**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	125	19	23	18
Cannabis	463	14	86	14
Cocaine	155	21	25	21
Ecstasy	213	22	28	24
Heroin	152	21	31	21
LSD	254	17	39	17
Methylamphetamine	369	19	71	20
Street methadone	57	25	11	23

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	30	19	21	4	15	18
Cannabis	343	14	16	55	14	16
Cocaine	11	19	21	1	20	20
Ecstasy	30	19	20	2	19	20
Heroin	43	18	20	7	24	24
LSD	11	16	17	1	19	19
Methylamphetamine	199	19	22	43	20	23
Street methadone	9	25	25	–	–	–

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	239	58	50	66
Ever been in treatment	138	34	15	20
Currently in treatment	34	8	11	14
Total	**411**	**100**	**76**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	15	4	4	5

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	8	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	1	20
Other legal order	6	25	0	0
Other [(a)]	16	67	4	80
Total	**24**	**100**	**5**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Cocaine	24 0	38 3
Heroin	81 88	53 8
Methylamphetamine	63 81	261 54

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		95	140	110	105	139	589
Past 48 hours [(a)]	Males	40	46	37	35	48	42
	Females	21	41	29	17	30	27
Past 30 days [(b)]	Males	63	66	56	46	58	59
	Females	64	59	52	35	45	49

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	80 79	128 15
Benzodiazepines	21 32	34 6
Cannabis	67 63	108 12
Cocaine	1 0	1 0
Heroin	6 5	9 1
Methylamphetamine	25 32	41 6
Multiple drugs	32 37	51 7
Any drug other than cannabis	38 53	61 10
	Total males (n)	**161**
	Total females (n)	**19**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	45 50	56 6
Property	35 21	36 7
Drugs	47 20	7 1
Drink driving	73 0	8 0
Traffic	33 18	33 3
Disorder	53 67	18 6
Breaches	45 30	35 3
Other	50 0	14 0
	Total males (n)	**494**
	Total females (n)	**95**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

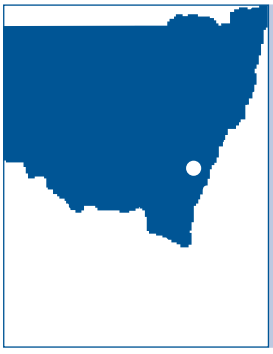
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	17	4	2	2
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	276	57	56	62
Less than once a week	120	25	26	29
Once or twice a week	62	13	7	8
Three times a week or more	27	6	2	2
Total	**485**	**100**	**91**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Parramatta

Catchment area (approximate population size=151,860)



	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	281	38	57	55	51	80
Males	234	12	20	21	17	29
Females	47	19	21	11	23	26

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	56 / 55	47	58	58	65	50
		71	50	50	57	44
Benzo-diazepines	22 / 39	5	9	28	26	29
		43	33	50	43	33
Cannabis	38 / 35	47	45	33	44	29
		29	33	50	43	33
Cocaine	2 / 3	0	3	6	3	0
		0	0	0	14	0
Heroin	16 / 23	0	6	25	26	16
		43	17	0	29	11
Methyl-amphetamine	17 / 13	11	21	19	24	11
		29	0	50	0	11
Multiple drugs	29 / 39	11	27	36	44	23
		57	33	50	29	33
Any drug other than cannabis	39 / 48	11	33	44	56	38
		71	33	50	43	44
Total males (n)		**19**	**33**	**36**	**34**	**56**
Total females (n)		**7**	**6**	**2**	**7**	**9**

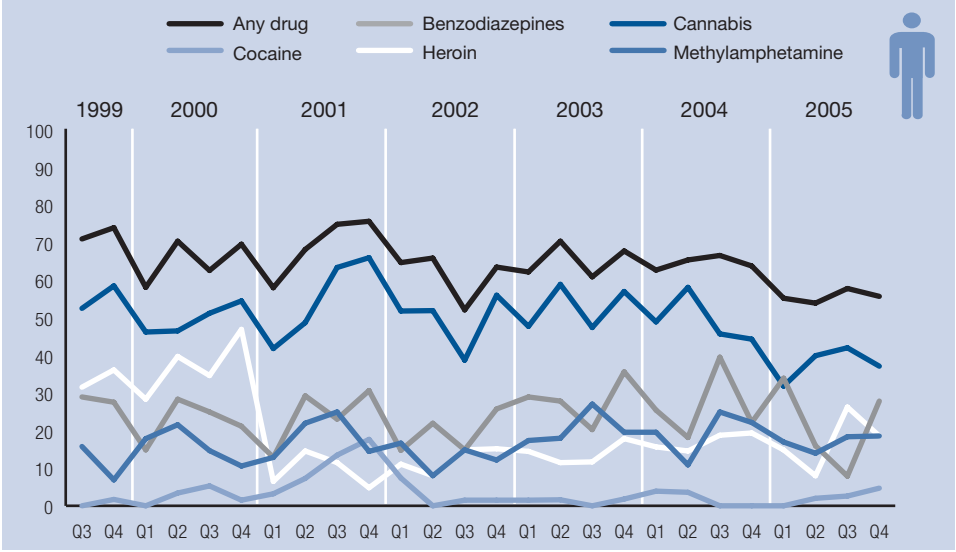
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**56**	**13**	**39**	**2**	**9**	**16**	**50**	**29**
Robbery	6	0	33	0	0	17	33	17
Aggravated assault	18	17	56	0	11	17	67	33
Common assault	28	11	32	4	7	14	43	25
Other violent	4	25	25	0	25	25	50	50
Property	**51**	**33**	**37**	**4**	**24**	**20**	**67**	**49**
Fraud	15	20	53	0	0	33	60	40
Car theft	3	33	0	33	0	0	33	33
Theft	21	48	29	5	52	19	81	71
Other property	12	25	42	0	8	8	58	25
Drugs	**8**	**50**	**50**	**13**	**50**	**25**	**88**	**88**
Produce/supply drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess/use drugs	7	57	57	14	57	29	100	100
Breaches	**19**	**26**	**37**	**0**	**26**	**26**	**63**	**58**
Breach of bail	7	14	29	0	0	43	43	43
Breach of order	5	40	20	0	20	20	80	60
Warrant	7	29	57	0	57	14	71	71
Traffic	**19**	**16**	**37**	**0**	**16**	**11**	**42**	**32**
Drink driving	**11**	**9**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**9**
Disorder	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	**4**	**50**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**75**	**75**
Total		**23**	**38**	**2**	**17**	**18**	**56**	**41**
Total (n)	**170**	**39**	**64**	**4**	**29**	**30**	**96**	**69**

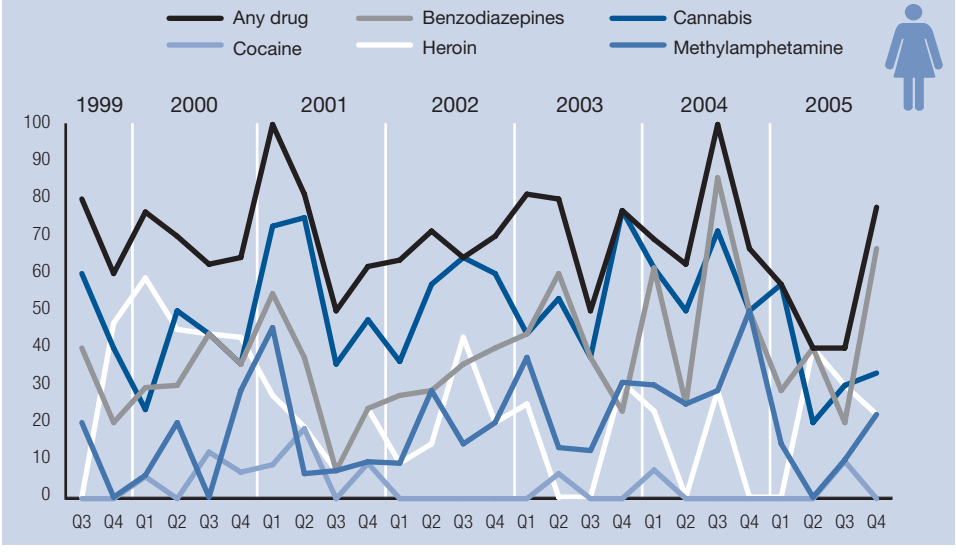
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent

Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	42	43	Own/rent house/apartment	53	55
Year 11 or 12	17	21	Someone else's place	38	40
TAFE/university not completed	14	9	Shelter or emergency	<1	0
Completed TAFE	21	21	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	6	6	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	2	2
			Other	4	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent

	Males	Females
Full-time job	40	16
Part-time/odd jobs	28	25
Welfare/government benefit	48	70
Family/friends	28	27
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	8	8
Sex work	0	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6	0
Shoplifting	5	5
Other income-generating crime	5	7

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	55	60	16	13
Benzodiazepines	57	60	20	20
Cannabis	52	60	14	10
Heroin	71	67	39	17
Methylamphetamine	59	75	4	0
Multiple drugs	60	70	21	10
Any drug other than cannabis	59	62	18	15
Total	**48**	**38**	**12**	**7**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	10	14	49	43	42	33
Benzodiazepines	11	0	60	56	34	40
Cannabis	11	11	49	44	38	30
Heroin	18	40	43	40	39	50
Methylamphetamine	18	25	57	50	50	75
Multiple drugs	17	22	54	56	35	50
Any drug other than cannabis	12	17	54	50	40	38
Total	**6**	**7**	**31**	**36**	**29**	**17**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	8 13	0 44	9 10	12 20	5 0	9 0
Cannabis	37 38	41 56	47 20	36 20	38 45	28 42
Cocaine	7 13	3 56	13 0	14 0	3 9	1 0
Ecstasy	7 7	14 33	15 0	4 0	3 0	3 0
Heroin	14 15	3 33	11 0	28 0	23 18	4 17
LSD	<1 2	0 11	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0
Methyl-amphetamine	21 15	17 44	23 10	28 0	23 9	15 8
Street methadone	3 4	0 0	0 10	2 0	8 0	3 8
Total males (n)		**29**	**47**	**50**	**40**	**67**
Total females (n)		**9**	**10**	**5**	**11**	**12**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	50	20	9	17
Cannabis	175	16	36	16
Cocaine	95	20	18	21
Ecstasy	91	20	12	20
Heroin	85	20	20	18
LSD	75	17	12	17
Methylamphetamine	120	18	23	18
Street methadone	34	24	7	24

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	23	20	22	5	14	14
Cannabis	98	15	16	13	14	16
Cocaine	20	19	21	5	19	20
Ecstasy	15	18	20	2	16	16
Heroin	38	19	20	10	17	18
LSD	2	15	18	–	–	–
Methylamphetamine	50	17	20	9	18	19
Street methadone	11	24	25	4	22	23

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	60	48	13	48
Ever been in treatment	27	22	5	19
Currently in treatment	38	30	9	33
Total	**125**	**100**	**27**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	20	16	7	26

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	12	43	0	0
Police diversion scheme	2	7	0	0
Other legal order	1	4	0	0
Other [(a)]	13	46	5	100
Total	**28**	**100**	**5**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Cocaine	44 43	36 7
Heroin	73 90	41 10
Methylamphetamine	49 69	69 13

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		38	57	55	51	80	281
Past 48 hours [(a)]	Males	38	32	20	25	29	28
	Females	11	0	40	9	17	13
Past 30 days [(b)]	Males	55	45	36	50	37	43
	Females	44	30	60	18	42	36

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	71 75	37 3
Benzodiazepines	17 75	9 3
Cannabis	58 75	30 3
Cocaine	0 0	0 0
Heroin	12 0	6 0
Methylamphetamine	25 50	13 2
Multiple drugs	31 75	16 3
Any drug other than cannabis	38 75	20 3
	Total males (n)	**52**
	Total females (n)	**4**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]		
	Percent reporting use 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Number
Violent	34 29	23 4
Property	21 5	15 1
Drugs	33 0	3 0
Drink driving	81 100	13 1
Traffic	15 0	4 0
Disorder	0 0	0 0
Breaches	21 0	5 0
Other	25 0	1 0
	Total males (n)	**222**
	Total females (n)	**43**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	11	5	2	5
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	122	56	35	80
Less than once a week	50	23	8	18
Once or twice a week	33	15	1	2
Three times a week or more	12	6	0	0
Total	**217**	**100**	**44**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	2	0	6	26	23	21	23	100
Number	1	0	4	17	15	14	15	66

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	Number	Percent
Males	48	73
Females	18	27

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	Percent positive	Number
Any drug	62	26
Benzodiazepines	5	2
Cannabis	60	25
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	0	0
Multiple drugs	2	1
Any drug other than cannabis	5	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	3	5
Used drugs prior to arrest	18	27
Arrested in past 12 months	36	55
In prison in past 12 months	3	5
Ever sold drugs	21	32

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	**N**	**%**	**Type of housing in prior 30 days**	**N**	**%**
Still at school	34	52	Own/rent house/apartment	2	3
Year 10 or less	25	38	Someone else's place	61	92
Year 11 or 12	1	2	Shelter or emergency	2	3
TAFE not completed	6	9	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	2
Completed TAFE	0	0	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	10	16
Property	38	60
Drugs	1	2
Traffic	2	3
Disorder	2	3
Breaches	8	13
Other	2	3
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent reporting use
Benzodiazepines	2	3
Cannabis	36	55
Cocaine	2	3
Ecstasy	4	6
Hallucinogens	1	2
Heroin	1	2
Methylamphetamine	2	3
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	14	3
Cannabis	2	2	7	6	10	14	4	4	1	13	50
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	15	9
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	1	1	15	17
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	15	6
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	15	2
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	1	1	15	13
Street methadone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	40	89
Been in treatment	3	7
Currently in treatment	2	4
Total	**45**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	1	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past 48 hours [(a)]	13	20
Percent reported use in the past 30 days [(b)]	29	44
	Number	**Percent**
Mean age first tried alcohol [(c)]	59	13

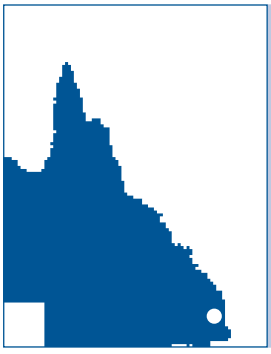
(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(c) For those ever admitting use.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees		
	Number	Percent
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months[(a)]:		
Percent tested positive to cannabis	23	68
Percent tested positive to heroin	0	0
Percent tested positive to methylamphetamine	0	0

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Southport

Catchment area (approximate population size=482,566)



	Age of detainees, percent					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults (n)	437	55	96	79	78	129
Males	373	14	22	16	18	29
Females	64	5	20	28	17	30

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive by age

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent positive by age				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65 / 76	62	68	74	67	58
		67	85	78	82	67
Benzo-diazepines	19 / 41	6	12	22	17	29
		33	15	44	73	39
Cannabis	52 / 51	58	64	63	53	36
		33	69	56	45	39
Cocaine	1 / 0	0	1	0	2	1
		0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	8 / 25	0	5	13	11	10
		33	23	44	9	17
Methyl-amphetamine	22 / 33	12	21	28	30	20
		67	38	28	45	22
Multiple drugs	27 / 44	12	29	37	33	23
		33	46	56	55	28
Any drug other than cannabis	36 / 63	16	32	46	39	40
		67	54	67	82	56
Total males (n)		**50**	**75**	**54**	**64**	**107**
Total females (n)		**3**	**13**	**18**	**11**	**18**

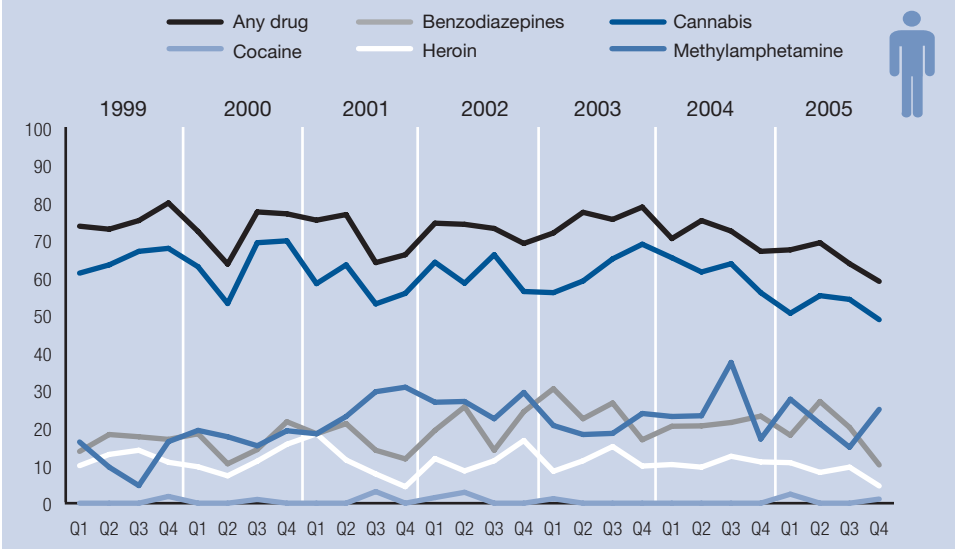
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males

Offence	N	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**70**	**19**	**44**	**1**	**7**	**20**	**57**	**33**
Robbery	17	29	41	6	12	35	65	53
Aggravated assault	22	14	55	0	5	23	59	27
Common assault	14	0	50	0	7	7	57	14
Other violence	17	29	29	0	6	12	47	35
Property	**74**	**30**	**62**	**1**	**15**	**32**	**77**	**51**
Fraud	21	19	48	0	14	33	62	48
Car theft	11	27	82	0	27	36	91	55
Theft	22	36	64	5	5	36	77	55
Other property	20	35	65	0	20	25	85	50
Drugs	**20**	**15**	**55**	**5**	**5**	**35**	**75**	**45**
Produce/supply drugs	10	0	30	10	0	20	50	30
Possess/use drugs	10	30	80	0	10	50	100	60
Breaches	**103**	**12**	**45**	**0**	**7**	**17**	**57**	**28**
Breach of bail	28	11	46	0	7	11	50	21
Breach of order	51	10	47	0	2	16	63	24
Warrant	24	17	38	0	17	25	54	46
Traffic	**29**	**10**	**59**	**0**	**3**	**17**	**62**	**21**
Drink driving	**20**	**5**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**55**	**15**
Disorder	**9**	**44**	**67**	**0**	**11**	**22**	**78**	**56**
Other	**23**	**35**	**57**	**0**	**13**	**26**	**78**	**52**
Total		**19**	**52**	**1**	**8**	**22**	**65**	**36**
Total (n)	**348**	**66**	**181**	**3**	**29**	**77**	**225**	**125**

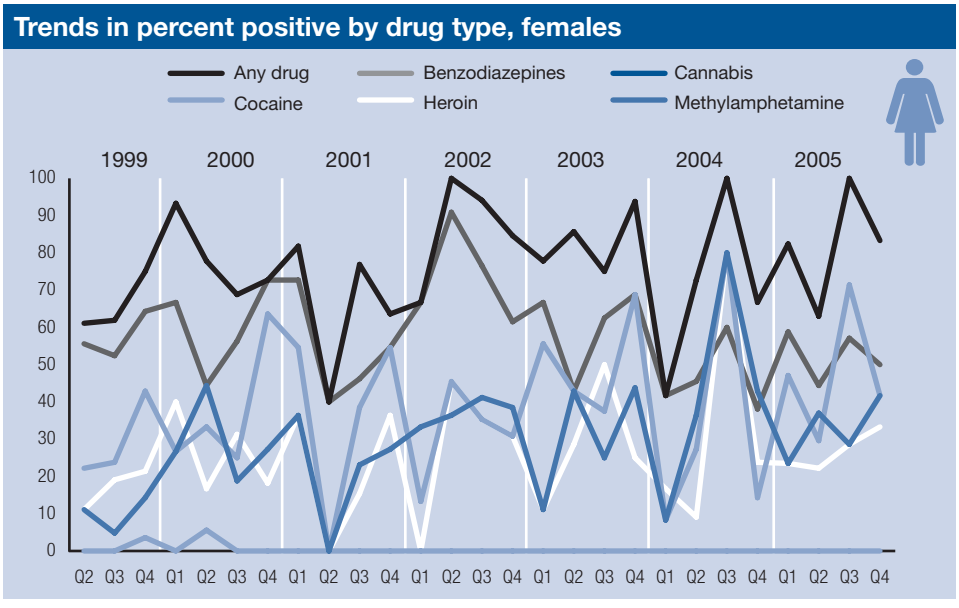
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, males



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive by drug type, females



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2005 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Description of the sample, percent					
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	44	31	Own/rent house/apartment	50	50
Year 11 or 12	20	25	Someone else's place	36	39
TAFE/university not completed	8	17	Shelter or emergency	<1	2
Completed TAFE	24	19	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	5	8	Treatment facility	2	3
			No fixed residence	6	3
			Other	5	3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days, percent		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	43	8
Part-time/odd jobs	28	18
Welfare/government benefit	52	84
Family/friends	28	34
Superannuation/savings [(a)]	15	0
Sex work	1	10
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	9	3
Shoplifting	4	13
Other income-generating crime	7	10

(a) Quarters 3 and 4 only.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months, percent (for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	62	73	18	9
Benzodiazepines	63	69	28	8
Cannabis	65	77	19	10
Heroin	73	80	46	7
Methylamphetamine	61	84	28	11
Multiple drugs	66	85	28	11
Any drug other than cannabis	61	76	25	11
Total	**58**	**63**	**15**	**7**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	11	5	49	47	41	36
Benzodiazepines	17	4	59	35	48	38
Cannabis	11	6	50	48	41	39
Heroin	20	13	69	33	62	40
Methylamphetamine	19	5	51	47	47	42
Multiple drugs	18	7	59	41	51	41
Any drug other than cannabis	17	5	55	42	46	37
Total	**8**	**3**	**37**	**38**	**32**	**30**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting use in the past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Percent reporting use by age and sex				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzo-diazepines	5	2	4	8	6	5
	11	33	8	11	9	11
Cannabis	55	71	58	68	49	42
	59	67	77	67	45	47
Cocaine	6	2	7	3	7	6
	8	33	8	6	9	5
Ecstasy	13	21	14	16	9	7
	14	33	15	17	9	11
Heroin	9	0	7	11	12	11
	23	33	15	44	27	5
LSD	2	0	1	3	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	30	33	33	36	28	24
	42	100	46	28	55	37
Street methadone	2	0	0	2	0	5
	5	33	0	0	9	5
Total males (n)		**52**	**83**	**61**	**67**	**110**
Total females (n)		**3**	**13**	**18**	**11**	**19**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use) [(a)]

	Males		Females	
	Number	Mean age	Number	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	87	21	15	19
Cannabis	331	15	58	15
Cocaine	155	22	34	22
Ecstasy	202	22	35	24
Heroin	103	21	28	22
LSD	169	18	29	17
Methylamphetamine	255	19	52	20
Street methadone	45	23	11	24

(a) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use [a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months) [b]

	Males			Females		
	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Number	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	14	20	22	6	19	20
Cannabis	213	14	16	40	14	17
Cocaine	16	20	22	4	17	19
Ecstasy	34	22	23	6	19	19
Heroin	42	21	23	16	22	23
LSD	5	18	20	–	–	–
Methylamphetamine	107	19	22	32	20	23
Street methadone	6	23	29	2	21	21

(a) Regular use is defined as using on three or more days a week.
(b) Rounded to years of age.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment [a]	180	64	26	53
Ever been in treatment	76	27	20	41
Currently in treatment	25	9	3	6
Total	**281**	**100**	**49**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	30	11	8	16

(a) Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling, support group (AA, NA, church etc.), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and GP.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	43	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	7	0	0
Other [a]	7	50	1	100
Total	**14**	**100**	**1**	**100**

(a) Other refers to voluntary for quarters 1 & 2; GP or health professional and self referral for quarters 3 & 4.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

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

	Percent 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Number
Cocaine	20 29	46 14
Heroin	89 94	56 18
Methylamphetamine	56 70	161 40

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reporting alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex, percent

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		55	96	79	78	129	437
Past 48 hours [a]	Males	46	47	46	54	51	49
	Females	67	54	33	18	32	36
Past 30 days [b]	Males	73	70	61	66	61	65
	Females	67	69	67	55	47	59

(a) Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females.
(b) Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Percent positive, for those reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours [(a)]

	Percent positive (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Any drug	60 74	104 17
Benzodiazepines	14 30	24 7
Cannabis	51 43	89 10
Cocaine	1 0	2 0
Heroin	3 13	6 3
Methylamphetamine	18 17	32 4
Multiple drugs	24 22	42 5
Any drug other than cannabis	30 48	53 11
	Total males (n)	**174**
	Total females (n)	**23**

(a) And also reported drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females.
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Reporting alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category [a]	Percent reporting use (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	Number
Violent	44 22	32 2
Property	39 20	30 5
Drugs	62 50	13 1
Drink driving	82 100	18 2
Traffic	31 100	9 1
Disorder	67 100	6 3
Breaches	52 50	59 7
Other	55 25	16 2
	Total males (n)	**371**
	Total females (n)	**64**

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	7	2	4	7
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	161	44	32	52
Less than once a week	99	27	16	26
Once or twice a week	77	21	6	10
Three times a week or more	32	9	7	11
Total	**369**	**100**	**61**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Methodology

Linking questionnaires and urinalysis records

To ensure confidentiality of the information collected, once the questionnaire has been completed and the urine specimen obtained, a barcode is attached to each so that the two sets of data can be matched at the AIC. The questionnaires are mailed directly to the AIC and the urine specimens are couriered to the laboratory in Sydney. No record of names is kept and urine specimens are destroyed once the urinalysis results are received and validated by the AIC.

Quality control processes

Prior to each data collection period, interviewers undergo training on both the questionnaire and the operating procedures at their specific site. An important quality control mechanism is the interviewer error reports. The site coordinator audits each questionnaire on-site. Errors are fed back to interviewers to address any problems. The questionnaires are then audited a second time at the AIC where every error is noted for each interviewer. These are compiled and sent back to site managers for the next training round. The most common errors encountered are: where no response has been recorded on a particular question, where a question was asked but should have been skipped and where a question was incorrectly coded. Experience has shown that interviewer error rates are higher than acceptable at two points:

- when an interviewer is first starting
- when an interviewer has worked on the project for some time and a level of complacency slips into the process.

Urine compliance levels by interviewer are also closely monitored and issues addressed as they arise. In addition, a technical workshop is held on a yearly basis bringing together key DUMA stakeholders and data collectors. A separate meeting is held for the data collectors (site coordinators and managers) to discuss issues about the operation of DUMA. It is also an opportunity for the sites to share their experiences of how issues have been addressed over the year.

Questionnaire changes in 2005

To ensure the currency of the information collected in the DUMA program, a number of changes were made to the core questionnaire between quarters 2 and 3, 2005. Some of these changes include:

- simplifying the information collected in relation to charge data (no longer differentiating between simple/summary and indictable charges)
- expansion of the information collected on reasons for not interviewing to include separate categories for violent or uncontrollable behaviour/security risk, and intoxicated, as well as keeping the option of violent or uncontrollable/security risk AND intoxicated
- inclusion of a question to determine whether prescription or over the counter medications were used for any purpose other than that intended by the prescriber and/or manufacturer
- the treatment grid was reduced to focus only on the most recent treatment episode
- deletion of questions in the drug market grid relating to which drug(s) the detainee's dealer usually deals in, and the number of drug purchases on the last day the respondent purchased a drug
- deletion of the question: 'In the past 30 days, how many of your friends have been arrested or jailed for drug offences?'
- inclusion of a question to determine how many crimes were committed in the past 12 months to pay for gambling
- inclusion of a weapons grid, which includes questions about possession and ownership of weapons and their use in crime.

Response rates

Table 10 outlines the logistics of the DUMA program at each site. This includes: the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station/watchhouse, the number of detainees approached and interviewed, and the number of specimens collected for each site in each quarter.

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

Table 10: Fieldwork information, 2005

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Adelaide	21.2.05 – 19.3.05	366	171	159	103
	Bankstown	24.1.05 – 17.2.05	299	122	100	68
	Brisbane	21.2.05 – 20.3.05	224	250	231	227
	East Perth	30.1.05 – 20.2.05	352	157	137	103
	Elizabeth	24.1.05 – 19.2.05	288	157	144	111
	Parramatta	17.2.05 – 14.3.05	281	103	88	67
	Southport	24.1.05 – 22.2.05	180	123	113	103
Q2	Adelaide	16.5.05 – 11.6.05	366	151	144	114
	Bankstown	18.4.05 – 13.5.05	304	96	85	57
	Brisbane	16.5.05 – 12.6.05	224	187	170	166
	East Perth	25.4.05 – 15.5.05	352	186	161	117
	Elizabeth	18.4.05 – 14.5.05	288	147	133	89
	Parramatta	13.5.05 – 7.6.05	283	115	97	67
	Southport	18.4.05 – 20.5.05	192	136	121	114
Q3	Adelaide	8.8.05 – 3.9.05	366	171	153	116
	Bankstown	11.7.05 – 11.8.05	306	104	88	66
	Brisbane	8.8.05 – 7.9.05	224	190	175	170
	East Perth	24.7.05 – 14.8.05	352	180	155	116
	Elizabeth	11.7.05 – 6.8.05	288	150	139	106
	Parramatta	11.8.05 – 6.9.05	279	106	90	62
	Southport	11.7.05 – 7.8.05	168	127	109	106
Q4	Adelaide	7.11.05 – 3.12.05	366	208	192	147
	Bankstown	10.10.05 – 9.11.05	311	121	102	74
	Brisbane	7.11.05 – 4.12.05	224	218	196	192
	East Perth	9.10.05 – 30.10.05	352	185	149	111
	Elizabeth	10.10.05 – 5.11.05	366	180	173	134
	Parramatta	10.11.05 – 6.12.05	284	82	72	55
	Southport	10.10.05 – 8.11.05	180	126	110	104
Total	**All sites**	**2005**	**8,065**	**4,249**	**3,786**	**3,065**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

In 2005, a total of 3,786 detainees were interviewed of whom 3,685 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction and 101 were juvenile detainees from the two New South Wales sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 81 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,065).

Table 11 shows that the response rate for the interview is similar across sites and between males and females. Differences do occur, however, in terms of the provision of a urine specimen. With regard to gender differences, females were more likely than males to provide a urine specimen in all sites with the exception of East Perth and Parramatta. Males were more likely than females to supply a urine specimen in Parramatta. Age can also play a role in provision of a urine specimen with juveniles less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees in Parramatta, although as noted earlier in the report, other factors may account for the refusal. Differences between sites in the provision of a specimen can largely be attributed to differing procedures between jurisdictions and the physical conditions within the site. For example, in the Sydney sites detainees are normally released within four hours of being brought to the police station. Thus, the window of opportunity for obtaining an interview and urine specimen is short.

Overall, the response rates obtained in DUMA are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia, while the response rate for the interview (89%) is still higher than the response rate for the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey (46%) (AIHW 2005).

Table 11: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2005

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	East Perth	Elizabeth	Parramatta	Southport
Adult males							
Number approached	580	345	741	582	528	265	445
Number agreed to interview	534	295	674	500	494	234	388
(Percentage who agreed to interview)	(92)	(86)	(91)	(86)	(94)	(88)	(87)
Number who provided urine specimen	395	206	657	373	369	178	364
(Percentage who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(74)	(70)	(97)	(75)	(75)	(76)	(94)
Adult females							
Number approached	121	54	106	126	102	53	67
Number agreed to interview	114	45	98	102	95	47	65
(Percentage who agreed to interview)	(94)	(83)	(92)	(81)	(93)	(89)	(97)
Number who provided urine specimen	85	33	98	74	71	31	63
(Percentage who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(75)	(73)	(100)	(73)	(75)	(66)	(97)
Juveniles							
Number approached		47				87	
Number agreed to interview		35				66	
(Percentage who agreed to interview)		(74)				(76)	
Number who provided urine specimen		26				42	
(Percentage who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)		(74)				(64)	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

It is important to note that although the sites are referred to by the name of the area where the site is located, the catchment area for the site may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. Different jurisdictions deal with detainees in different ways. State legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention. The estimated size of the catchment area varies between the seven sites with the smallest being Adelaide (population=142,453) and the largest being Brisbane (population=971,757).

None of the sites has 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 (17 cases). 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 where the detainee may be violent or intoxicated. This occurred in 384 cases during 2005, representing seven percent of those potentially available for an interview. This is consistent with 2004 data. Thus the sample is not a random sample of all detainees brought to the police station, nor is it a random sample of all people detained by the police. Further research is planned to examine the issue of how representative the DUMA sample is.

Two other factors affect the randomness of the sample. First, in all four jurisdictions police are increasingly using a number of mechanisms to reduce the number of people being brought into the police station for processing. These include diversion programs, notices to attend court (or equivalent) or cautions. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offending. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. The DUMA study therefore does not pick up these people. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters and it is also possible for a person to appear more than once in a quarter. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of detentions rather than detainees. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2005, 598 detainees said yes (17 percent of the sample) while another 11 said they could not recall. This is slightly higher than in 2004 where 15 percent reported they had participated in the study on some previous occasion. Due to the fact that DUMA is now in its seventh year of collection in most sites, this number is predicted to rise again slightly for 2006.

Drug testing

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

All urine samples provided first undergo a screening test for six classes of drugs – amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308. If a positive result is obtained for amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines a further set of tests is performed (confirmatory testing) to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine.

The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at the police station or watchhouse for all drugs except cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs a positive test indicates use up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 12 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 12: Cut-off levels and drug detection times

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

Source: Makkai (2000)

There are five important points to note:

- 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
- the presence of the drug does not necessarily mean the person was intoxicated or impaired.

All drug testing for the program is conducted at Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service. The laboratory is accredited to the AS/NZS 4308. See Makkai (2000) for further information.

Table 13 shows the proportion of detainees who tested positive to probable heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine use, and also self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours and past 30 days. The data are consistent with other studies, with a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 2 days) than for use in the past 30 days. Just over half of those who tested positive to heroin or methylamphetamine self-reported that they had used in the past 48 hours; this increases to two thirds for heroin, and four out of five for methylamphetamine for the past 30 days. Importantly around one quarter did not disclose use in the past 30 days. Disclosure is much lower for cocaine but the numbers are very small. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methylamphetamine use and urine results has remained consistent over time. However, there appears to be a gradual increase in the non-reporting of heroin use in the past 30 days amongst police detainees. In 2001, 21 percent of detainees who tested positive to heroin did not report their recent use of heroin, in 2002 it was 23 percent, 27 percent in 2003, 30 percent in 2004 and in 2005, 33 percent of detainees did not report their heroin use.

There are a variety of reasons which could explain non-reporting by those testing positive. The most obvious is that people are more reluctant to self-report drug use around the time of arrest. However it is also possible that people believe they have used a particular drug when they have not in fact done so. This is more likely to be the case with MDMA (ecstasy) where it is difficult for the consumer to really know what they have purchased. As DUMA is primarily concerned with measuring drug use around the time of arrest, the importance of urine testing cannot be underestimated in this environment. If drug policy is to be underpinned by evidence, that evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 13: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use, percent						
	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result
Self-reported use past 48 hours	51	1	58	2	55	1
Self-reported use past 30 days	67	4	83	19	84	4
Total (n)	**(386)**	**(2,570)**	**(807)**	**(2,149)**	**(31)**	**(2,925)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2005 [computer file]

Most serious offence

Most detainees (78%) are charged with three or fewer offences. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme (ASOC) (1997) is used to assign charges to eight categories: violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches, and other. In this report, detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges made. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is: violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches, and other. Thus, if the person has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence will take precedence.

Explaining compliance levels

Relative to other social science studies, the compliance levels on both the interview and the urine sample are relatively high. A number of factors can account for this but there are three important ones. First are the assurances of confidentiality, including a statement assuring confidentiality signed by the director of the AIC (and in three jurisdictions co-signed by the Police Commissioner). The clear independence of a well-trained interview team is another factor. It is a requirement that no current or former police officers from that jurisdiction can be hired as interviewers and all interviewers are required to undergo training prior to entry into the site. This training is compulsory regardless of whether the interviewer has participated in prior collections. In addition, detainees are assured that their information will only be presented in aggregated form, that no names are recorded and that the urine specimens are destroyed immediately after the test has been completed. The AIC Research

Ethics Committee gave ethics clearance for the project in January 1999 for the duration of the pilot study, again in December 2001 for the duration of the second phase, and November 2003 for the extension of the second phase. Each separate addendum also receives ethics clearance. Finally, once the detainee has been processed by the police, the interview can alleviate the boredom of confinement.

Oversight committees

Each site has its own local steering or advisory committee (Table 14). The committee's role is to support the local data collectors, monitor the local progress of the study, suggest ways of improving the project, undertake appropriate analyses of their own site data, and ensure dissemination of information at a local level to relevant agencies. The AIC has also established a scientific advisory board to assist in technical matters as they arise. All the committees comprise a cross-section of people including representatives from local law enforcement and researchers.

Table 14: Representatives of the DUMA committees

DUMA Local Steering and Advisory Committees		
Committee	**Chair**	**Institutional affiliation**
New South Wales Steering Committee	Dr Don Weatherburn	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
South Australian Steering Committee	Detective Chief Superintendent Denis Edmonds	South Australia Police
Western Australian Steering Committee	Superintendent Duane Bell	Western Australia Police
Queensland Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner George Nolan	Queensland Police Service
Scientific Advisory Board	Dr Toni Makkai	Australian Institute of Criminology

An important aspect of DUMA is the dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results. This involves sending quarterly results from the urinalysis to the sites within two weeks of their being received at the AIC, and provides timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection. This ensures that those in law enforcement who are tasked with tackling local crime issues are best equipped with the most up to date DUMA data for their area to address the problems. The AIC DUMA team also produces a quarterly newsletter which is distributed to key stakeholders, site managers and data collectors. The newsletter highlights key events and important dates, a snapshot analysis of one jurisdiction per quarter, as well as other information of interest to those involved with DUMA.

A platform for further research

DUMA provides an important platform for more in-depth research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These have included stolen goods, drug driving and amphetamines. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect data to assist in evidence-based policy-making, and to inform strategic intelligence. DUMA also has the potential to assist in the evaluation of public health interventions in the longer term. Overall, trends and issues highlighted in the DUMA data can be used to inform policy and program development, complementing and enhancing the approaches taken by key law enforcement. It also serves to provide insight into an area of importance where previously information was not available. The inclusion of the weapons grid into the core questionnaire is one such example.

Data usage

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. Data can be used to argue for policy shifts in internal resources, or to determine the effectiveness of particular interventions, or police operations at the various sites or for monitoring purposes. However, the data are also useful at the more macro level of state and federal government. Because data are collected, audited and documented under the same set of protocols, greater confidence can be placed on their comparability, validity and reliability and they can inform policy-making in the realms of housing, treatment, mental health, policing, courts and correctional institutions, among others. DUMA data are also increasingly being used in reports produced by other agencies. Links to published material can be found at the AIC's website http://www.aic.gov.au.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data

- State and territory police services
- Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH)
- Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
- Health Department of Western Australia
- Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Queensland Department of Corrective Services
- Australian Crime Commission

- Australian Customs Service
- National Drug Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology
- South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research
- Edith Cowan University
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia
- Flinders University
- Queensland Office of Economic and Statistical Research
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council

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

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

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2005. It provides an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history.