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Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2006 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 Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program has been collecting data since 1999 on a unique group of offenders who come into contact with the criminal justice system. In its eighth year of monitoring, DUMA has been credited with providing timely and critical information on the changing patterns and trends in illicit drug use across the country by interviewing and taking urine specimens from police detainees. It has also contributed to a greater awareness of the links between illicit drugs and crime, including information on offending behaviour and initiation into illicit drug use following first offence.

DUMA data have also assisted in providing a picture of the situation in relation to methylamphetamine use among those who come into contact with the criminal justice system. Tracking by DUMA since 1999 has shown that there were significant increases until 2003 in the use of this drug; since this time trends have remained relatively stable, but this is still at a level of high concern. Results from the amphetamine addendum run as part of DUMA during the first quarter of 2006 indicates that crystal methylamphetamine was reportedly both the preferred and usually used form of drug by the police detainees.

Monitoring the use of drugs is of particular concern to the Australian Government. On 22 April 2007, the Prime Minister of Australia announced a funding package to strengthen the Government's *Tough on Drugs Strategy*. Included in this package was funding for the Australian Institute of Criminology to continue the DUMA program in Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray to further improve the Government's evidence base and understanding of amphetamine-type stimulant markets, including its use and treatment needs.

Initial funding in 2006 expanded DUMA to the two additional sites, Sunshine/Footscray and Darwin, and provided for the first time a comprehensive national perspective on the illicit drug situation and links to crime in Australia. Data from these sites have demonstrated that illicit drug use and associated drug markets differ across Australia. For example, data from the Darwin site revealed there were limited levels of illicit drug use except for cannabis. Of all the adult detainees examined, over half of them tested positive to cannabis (56%). About five percent of detainees tested positive to methylamphetamine at the Darwin site compared with 25 percent at the Sunshine/Footscray site. Alcohol was found to be the main concern in Darwin, with 62 percent of detainees reporting they had been drinking alcohol prior to their arrest.

Monitoring of heroin use continues to show that the rates of use of this drug continues to be lower than that found in the 1999–2000 period. However, of some concern is the increasing use of codeine first noticed from 2000. In 2006, 30 percent of detainees tested positive to codeine compared to 10 percent in 2000.

DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. To date, DUMA's database contains invaluable research data from 24,952 detainees with urine specimens from 19,668. The fact that the majority of detainees voluntarily agreed to be interviewed in 2006 (89%: 4,555 detainees in total) and around 77 percent of those also agreed to provide a urine specimen is a tribute to all of those involved in the monitoring program.

Senator David Johnston
Minister for Justice and Customs
Senator for Western Australia

Acknowledgments

From 2004 to 2007–08, funding for the six sites in DUMA has been provided by the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy. The South Australian Attorney-General's Department has also funded one of the South Australian sites until mid 2007. The Australian Government under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 also funded the AIC to expand the DUMA Program from seven to nine sites in 2006 only, with the inclusion of one site in Victoria (Sunshine/Footscray) and one in the Northern Territory (Darwin).

Organisations responsible for data collection at each site include: Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd, Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd, and O'Reilly's Consultancy Services. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Northern Territory Police, Western Australia and South Australia Police Service all provide generous 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 AIC with invaluable comment and feedback as part of an ongoing process. The AIC extends its sincere gratitude for their contribution to the continued improvement and success of the research program.

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

- Addition of two new sites – Sunshine/Footscray in Victoria and Darwin in the Northern Territory.
- 4,555 detainees (adults and juveniles) were interviewed in the nine sites during 2006, and of these 77 percent provided a urine sample.
- There were 89 juveniles interviewed in the two NSW sites of Parramatta and Bankstown and nine in Darwin (juveniles were only interviewed in Darwin during the first quarter of 2006).
- 84 percent of adult detainees were male, and two out of five (40%) were aged between 21 and 30 years.

Any drug use (excluding alcohol)

- 13 percent of adult detainees said they were looking for illegal drugs prior to arrest.
- 47 percent of adult detainees who were charged with an offence in the past 12 months had taken drugs just prior to committing at least one of the offences for which they were charged.

Adult drug use (based on urinalysis results)

Benzodiazepines

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines is similar to 2005. In total 20 percent of males and 36 percent of females tested positive. Approximately 40 percent of these adults reported taking prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug. Averaged across all sites, 55 percent of males and 53 percent of females tested positive to cannabis. Among males aged 18 to 20 years, 61 percent tested positive, while 40 percent of males aged 36 years or over tested positive.

Cocaine

- A very small number of detainees tested positive to cocaine (2%). The Bankstown site had the highest number, with 21 detainees testing positive in 2006.
- There was no cocaine use detected at the Darwin and East Perth sites.

Heroin

- Compared with 2005, there has been a decline in the number of detainees testing positive to heroin across the seven original sites. An average of nine percent of male detainees and 17 percent of female detainees tested positive in 2006. Overall, the percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin remains much lower than pre-shortage levels.
- Of all nine sites, the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin was at Sunshine/Footscray, with 34 percent. This is more than twice as many as the Sydney sites of Parramatta and Bankstown.
- Darwin recorded the lowest proportion of detainees testing positive to heroin, with five percent.

Methylamphetamine

- The number of adult detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine has stabilised, with numbers staying at similar levels since 2003.
- In 2006, the percentage of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine varied across sites with East Perth (33%) having the highest rates and the Darwin site the lowest (5%).
- Averaged across sites, 23 percent of males and 37 percent of females tested positive to methylamphetamine in 2006.

MDMA (ecstasy)

- Few detainees test positive to MDMA. In 2006, only 2.3 percent of the sample tested positive to MDMA (2.5% excluding Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray), remaining at a similar level to 2005.
- Averaged across sites 10 percent of detainees believed they had taken ecstasy in the past 48 hours, but 44 percent of these did not test positive to MDMA. Urinalysis indicated that the detainee had in fact used methylamphetamine in a substantial number of cases.

Other opiates (including codeine)

- The percentage of detainees who had used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin steadily increased from 10 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2006 (30% excluding Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray). A smaller percentage, 10 percent of all detainees, reported taking codeine in the past fortnight as an over the counter or prescription medication.

Injecting drug use

- Of the self-reported illegal drug users in the past 12 months, injecting drug use was more common among heroin and methylamphetamine adult users, with 88 percent of heroin users and 70 percent of methylamphetamine users reporting they had injected that drug in the past 12 months.
- The percentage of detainees who self-reported injecting either heroin or methylamphetamine remained stable between 2005 and 2006.

Obtaining illegal drugs

- In the past 30 days, 66 percent of adult detainees reported obtaining illicit drugs, in the majority of cases from a regular source, with the dealer usually contacted first by mobile phone.
- Most drugs were likely to be purchased from a house or flat, although with heroin it was more likely to have been purchased on the street.
- Most users purchased their drugs outside their own suburb and this varied by drug type – cannabis 52 percent, methylamphetamine 66 percent, heroin 67 percent, cocaine and ecstasy at 68 percent.

Alcohol use

- There is considerable overlap between heavy use of alcohol (defined as more than five drinks in one day for men and more than three drinks for women) and illicit drug use. Of those adult detainees who reported heavy drinking in the past 48 hours, 70 percent tested positive to at least one other drug.
- Where the most serious charge was drink driving, 85 percent had been drinking heavily in the past 48 hours. With disorder and violence as the most serious charges, the proportion who had been drinking heavily was 62 and 45 percent respectively.

Drug and alcohol dependency

- Based on a series of questions aimed at determining drug and alcohol dependency, just under half of all adult detainees were classified as dependent on illicit drugs (46%), whereas almost a third were dependent on alcohol (31%).
- Alcohol dependency was more common among males, whereas illicit drug dependency was more common among females.
- Compared to previous years, the percentage of detainees deemed to be dependent on alcohol seems to be increasing, whereas the percentage of detainees dependent on illicit drugs appears to be decreasing.

Drug treatment

- Of those adult detainees who self-reported using an illicit drug in the past 12 months, 14 percent were currently in treatment and 11 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 methylamphetamine use were more likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling service.

Most serious offence and drug use

- Across offence categories, adult male detainees with the most serious charge being a drug offence were most likely to test positive to any drug (excluding cannabis) – 61 percent. In contrast drink driving had the lowest proportion at 20 percent.

Crime attributed to drugs

- Just under a third of all detainees attributed some of their offending to drugs (excluding alcohol) (32%).

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Over half (56%) of adult detainees had a prior charge in the past year and 16 percent of all adult detainees had been in prison in the past year.
- Those detainees classified as drug dependent had the highest average number (mean) of charges in the past 12 months.

Age of first drug use and arrest

- Consistent with previous years, adult drug users self-reported first using alcohol and cannabis (average age of 14 years) prior to their first arrest.
- For adult males, first arrest reportedly occurred prior to first use of benzodiazepines, methylamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.
- For adult females, first arrest reportedly occurred prior to first use of benzodiazepines, methylamphetamine, heroin and ecstasy.

Juveniles

- In the Sydney sites in 2006, 89 juveniles (aged under 18) were also interviewed and of these 58 provided urine samples. Like adult detainees, juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis (41%).
- In Bankstown 13 percent tested positive to methylamphetamine, up from eight percent in 2005.

What is DUMA?

Established in 1999, 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. In 2006, the number of sites increased to nine. 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 that is tested for seven different classes of drugs. Information collected from the questionnaire includes basic demographic data, drug use history, drug market information, treatment history and information on prior contact with the criminal justice system. Both the information supplied by the detainee in the questionnaire and the urine sample are completely voluntary and confidential and neither can be linked back to the detainee. For more details see Makkai (1999).

Although police administrative systems record the number of drug arrests they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent of drug use 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 provides an indication of the level of drug use among a high risk and larger population. Research also 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). 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, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross validated and verified with results of urinalysis testing. Urinalysis 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. Additional strengths of the program are that it provides a national perspective of illicit drug use, and highlights the differences across the jurisdictions in relation to local drug market behaviour.

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 who come into contact with the criminal justice system and are involved in crime and drug markets
- identifying key differences in illicit drug use across Australia since 1999; quarterly tracking data allow law enforcement and other key stakeholders to examine timely trend data
- providing information on key issues to assist in resource allocation and service provision; of particular interest are co-morbidity (drug dependency and mental health), 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 along with the addition of three more sites at the Brisbane City Watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), Elizabeth Police Station Cells and Adelaide City Watchhouse (Adelaide, South Australia). In 2003, the Australian Government provided funding for a further four years and in 2004, funding was extended to 2007–08. The South Australian Attorney-General's Department also extended funding for the South Australian site of Elizabeth until mid 2007.

In 2006, the Australian Government provided further funding under the Proceeds of Crime Act to extend the DUMA sites to include Sunshine/Footscray in Victoria and Darwin in the Northern Territory. The inclusion of these two sites allowed for access to a wider national sample, and the collection of important information on local drug use and markets. Having nine sites across Australia also provides a broader national perspective on illicit drug use and crime in Australia.

The nine DUMA sites represent a range of different community configurations: three sites represent the metropolitan area of a major state capital city; three cover a metropolitan city area; one the outer suburbs of a major state capital; another one a regional centre, and the last covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

DUMA in Victoria

In 2006, DUMA was extended to include a site in Victoria. During the first quarter of 2006, DUMA was run at Sunshine Police Station, located 14 kilometres west of Melbourne. However as a result of the low number of detainees actually processed at Sunshine Police Station, DUMA was trialled at Footscray Police Station in the second quarter and continued there for the remaining quarters.

Footscray Police Station is located in the suburb of Footscray, approximately five kilometres west of Melbourne. Footscray is considered the hub for Vietnamese immigrants in Melbourne, and in recent years has seen an increase in immigrations from Sudan, India and Ethiopia (City of Maribyrnong 2003). The area has had a reputation for drug dealing, especially heroin, in recent years. As a result, Victoria Police recently introduced Project Reduction. This project involves police making a request to the magistrate's court regarding offenders who fit a specific criterion, to have a condition attached to their court order which prohibits them from entering the City of Maribyrnong (of which Footscray is a suburb) for a prescribed time (Victoria Police 2006). The impact of this initiative will need to be monitored.

A number of differences were found in relation to illicit drug use by the detainees processed at the Footscray Police Station compared with detainees at the other eight sites across Australia. The percentage of adult detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines, heroin, codeine and buprenorphine was higher in Footscray during 2006, compared with the other sites. Detainees at the Footscray Police Station were also more likely to attribute at least some of their offending to illegal drugs, when compared to the other sites. Almost half the detainees at Footscray attributed at least some of their offending to illegal drugs compared to 31 percent in Parramatta and 15 percent in Darwin.

DUMA in the Northern Territory

In addition to the inclusion of a site in Victoria, in 2006, DUMA expanded to include a site in Darwin, the Northern Territory. The territorial capital and the most populous city of the Northern Territory, Darwin has a population of over 111,000 and is located on Australia's far northern coastline. This city was also chosen as a DUMA site as it has the largest proportional population of Indigenous Australians of any capital city, and a significant percentage of its residents are recent immigrants from Asia (ABS 2001). The city's population is very multicultural with over 50 nationalities represented in Darwin, and just over a quarter of the NT population self-identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ABS 2002a). Compared with the other sites, where 20 percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous, in Darwin, over three-quarters of the detainees interviewed for DUMA self-identified as Indigenous.

Darwin has a tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The dry season runs from May to September and there is usually little rain, and humidity is about 30 percent. The wet season is associated with tropical cyclones and monsoon rains, with the majority of rainfall occurring between December and April (ABS 2005). Unlike the other DUMA sites, flow through the Darwin watchhouse is affected by climatic changes, particularly when Darwin moves into cyclone warning mode. Flow through the watchhouse tended to increase when the weather became hotter and more humid (build up to the wet season), and this also coincides with the migration of some Indigenous people from remote communities into urban centres such as Darwin during the wet season.

Compared with the other eight DUMA sites across Australia, the level of illicit drug use detected in Darwin was limited. Of all the illicit drugs examined, the majority of the adult detainees at the Darwin site tested positive to cannabis (56%). Very few detainees tested positive to heroin (5%) or methylamphetamine (5%), and there were no detainees who tested positive to cocaine throughout 2006. Only one detainee tested positive to MDMA. Compared with the other sites, self-reported alcohol use was found to be much higher in Darwin.

DUMA program: 2006 overview

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2006. It includes an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history. Around 77 percent of all detainees interviewed provided a urine sample. In terms of the socio-demographic profile of detainees, most serious offence, self-reported drug use and prior contact with the criminal justice system, there are few differences between the profile of those detainees who provide urine and those that do not.

In addition to tracking changes in local drug markets, DUMA also allows for the collection of 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 Schulte, Mouzos & Makkai 2005, for a list prior to 2004). In 2006, the following different addendums were run at the sites:

- quarter 1: Amphetamines (all sites except Darwin) and Alcohol (Darwin)
- quarter 2: Drug driving (all sites)
- quarter 3: Motives for offending (all sites)
- quarter 4: Alcohol (Darwin, Adelaide, Elizabeth, East Perth) and Mental health (Bankstown, Parramatta, Brisbane, Southport, Sunshine/Footscray)

A discussion of the results from each of these addendums is also presented in the report.

Demographic characteristics

In 2006, a total of 4,555 detainees were interviewed of whom 4,457 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction. Ninety-eight were juvenile detainees from the two New South Wales sites and the Darwin site. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 77 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,518).

The demographic profile of adult police detainees for the year 2006 is as follows:

- The majority were males (84%).
- 14 percent of adult detainees were aged 18 to 20, around two out of five (42%) were aged between 21 and 30, 16 percent were aged 31 to 35 and 28 percent were aged 36 and over.
- One out of five detainees self-identified as Indigenous (76% of detainees interviewed at the Darwin site self-identified as Indigenous).

- A third of the detainees reported they had at least one dependent child they were taking care of, with an average of two dependent children for both male and female detainees.
- Almost half the detainees had less than 10 years of formal education (48%); 17 percent had finished a TAFE course and 10 percent were currently in TAFE or university; however, only four percent of adult detainees reported they had completed university.
- Almost half (48%) 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 – the same as in 2005.
- Just under a third of detainees (30%) had a full-time job in the past 30 days.
- Most 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 34%), and more likely to rely on government benefits (84% compared with 58%).
- Family/friends represent a significant source of money; 30 percent of males and 34 percent of females reported income from this source.
- Females were more likely than males to report income from sex work (5% versus <1%) and shoplifting (10% versus 5%).
- Males and females were equally likely to report an income from drug dealing and other drug crimes (8%).
- Females were more likely to have lived in their own house than males (53% versus 47%), and females were slightly more likely to have completed a university course (5% versus 4%).

Drug use among adult detainees

Forty-seven percent of adult detainees who were charged with an offence in the past 12 months had taken drugs just prior to committing at least one of the offences for which they were charged. Thirty-eight percent said that they had sold illegal drugs for money or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs at some point in their lives. However only 13 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, the drug use results in this section are for adult detainees who gave a urine sample, unless otherwise noted. This distinction makes very little difference to the results presented but gives a consistent sample size. Reference to trends over time excludes the new sites of Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray as only 2006 data are available.

Benzodiazepines

The percentage of adult detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines varied between the sites. Averaged across the year, eight percent tested positive in Darwin, 16 percent in Elizabeth, 18 percent in Bankstown, 21 percent in East Perth, 24 percent in Southport, 26 percent in Brisbane, 27 percent in Parramatta, 27 percent in Adelaide and 36 percent in Sunshine/Footscray. Compared to the previous year, there has been a slight increase in the percent testing positive to benzodiazepines in all sites with the exception of Elizabeth, where there was a four percent decrease. The two new sites of Darwin and Footscray recorded the lowest and highest percentages respectively of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines.

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

- 20 percent of males
- 36 percent of females.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription, a positive result does not necessarily indicate illegal use of the drug. Urine testing can 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 have taken any medication that has been prescribed to them by a doctor (or health professional), or any over the counter medication in the past two weeks. Twenty percent of females and nine percent of males reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines during the past fortnight. Thirty percent of these detainees also reported using benzodiazepines illegally in the past 30 days.

Few detainees (n=47) 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 13 times in the past 30 days – a decrease compared to the 2005 figure of 15 times in the past 30 days.

Cannabis

Irrespective of the population surveyed (general or police detainees), cannabis is the most commonly consumed illicit drug in Australia (see AIHW 2005). It is the most commonly detected drug among police detainees. Averaged across the sites, 54 percent of detainees tested positive to cannabis in 2006. This could partly be due to the fact urine testing can detect use for up to 30 days, compared with less than four days for some of the other drugs.

A site comparison reveals cannabis was least likely to be detected in the Sydney site of Bankstown (41% of adult males tested positive and 35% of adult females), and most likely to be detected in Elizabeth (67%), Adelaide (60%) and East Perth (60%). In the two new sites, just over half of the detainees at Sunshine/Footscray and 56 percent in Darwin tested positive to cannabis.

In general, female detainees are more likely to test positive to illegal drugs; a finding which is consistent with overseas research (Bennett 1998). The exception is usually cannabis. In 2006, there was little difference in use of cannabis by gender, with 55 percent of males testing positive compared to 53 percent of females. This was also found in the self-report data with 56 percent of both males and females reporting use in the past 30 days.

Cannabis use is concentrated among the younger detainees. Averaged across sites, 61 percent of males and 62 percent of females aged 18 to 20 years, and 62 percent of males and 60 percent of females aged 21 to 25 years, tested positive, compared with 40 percent of males and 36 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.
- Cannabis rates were constant in East Perth over time: there was a sudden increase in the last half of 2004, and this decreased during 2005 to record some of the lowest rates since monitoring began in East Perth. During 2006, the rate stabilised.
- Despite a consistent declining trend in Bankstown since 2003, the rates during 2006 increased from 29 percent in 2005 to 41 percent.
- A similar pattern was observed in the other Sydney site of Parramatta, where rates increased from 38 percent in 2005 to 49 percent in 2006.
- Across all sites with the exception of the two Sydney sites, the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis has continued to decline since 2004.

Cocaine

Cocaine is the least likely of all drugs to be used. Two percent of detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2006, compared with one percent of detainees in 2005. During 2006, Bankstown had the highest number of detainees testing positive to cocaine – 21 people (8%). This is a slight increase from 14 people (6%) in 2005. The other sites detected very few people having recently used cocaine, with nine in Parramatta and Brisbane, seven in Southport, four in Adelaide, two in Elizabeth, one in Sunshine/Footscray and none in East Perth and Darwin. Drug use data over the past 30 days indicate 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 percentages of detainees testing positive to cocaine occurred in the Sydney sites, peaking in 2001, with trends fluctuating since then.
- 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) or morphine alone, or where the morphine concentration is greater than or equal to the codeine concentration. Of the 488 positive tests for opiates across all the sites, 65 were confirmed with MAM. This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest – these were mainly concentrated in Sunshine/Footscray (n=23), and the two Sydney sites of Bankstown (n=11) and Parramatta (n=18). A further 286 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 72 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within 48 hours prior to the interview.

Prior to the heroin shortage that occurred in 2000–01, the level of positive heroin tests varied significantly between sites; the Sydney sites were almost double the percentage of the other two original sites (Southport and East Perth). Since then, the percentages testing positive in the Sydney sites have been lower and comparable to all other sites. In 2006, the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin was in Sunshine/Footscray (34%). Fifteen percent of all adult detainees in Parramatta tested positive to heroin, 13 percent in Brisbane, 12 percent in Bankstown, nine percent in Southport, eight percent in Adelaide, seven percent in East Perth, and five percent in Elizabeth and Darwin.

Compared to 2005, there has been a decline in the overall percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin. Eight percent of males and 16 percent of females tested positive to heroin; this compares to 12 percent of males and 17 percent of females in 2005. The average figures show that since 2005 all seven sites have experienced a decline in detainees testing positive to heroin.

Compared to 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, 13 percent of males aged 26 to 30 years tested positive to heroin, while only seven percent of males aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. The same pattern was found for females – 27 percent of females aged 26 to 30 years tested positive to heroin, while 21 percent aged 21 to 25 years tested positive. Four percent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did nine percent of male detainees aged 36 years or older.

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

- 29 percent at Sunshine/Footscray
- 14 percent at Brisbane
- 14 percent at Parramatta

- 12 percent at Bankstown
- 7 percent at Southport
- 5 percent at Adelaide
- 5 percent at East Perth
- 5 percent at Elizabeth
- 1 percent at Darwin.

Of all the sites, the main changes noted were at the Queensland and South Australia sites where the percentage of detainees who tested positive to heroin, and self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days, decreased in 2006 compared with 2005. This change is worth monitoring.

Of those detainees who reported use of heroin in the past 12 months, the majority (88%) reported that they had injected the drug in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, they reported injecting an average of 38 times in the past 30 days.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent heroin use in certain sites 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 has continued to decline between 2005 and 2006.
- 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 was a slow but steady increase through to the end of 2004. The trend remained stable during 2005, and has since declined.
- Despite a slight increase during 2005 in East Perth, there has been an observed decline in 2006.
- Over the years, the rates in Elizabeth, Adelaide and Brisbane have remained fairly stable, although in the most current year, consistent with the other sites, the rates have declined compared with 2005.
- During the last quarter of 2006, both Bankstown and Parramatta recorded the lowest rates of heroin use since monitoring began in 1999.

Codeine

The other 28 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 8mg of codeine require a prescription from a doctor, use may have been legal. The proportion of

detainees who have used an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin has been steadily increasing. In 2000, 10 percent tested positive to an opiate metabolite, 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, and 30 percent in 2006 (excludes Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray).

Across the sites, in 2006, 17 percent of detainees in Sunshine/Footscray tested positive to codeine, seven percent in Bankstown, six percent in Parramatta and Brisbane, five percent in Adelaide and East Perth, four percent in Elizabeth and Southport, and three percent in Darwin. Females were twice as likely as males to test positive to codeine, and the drug was most likely to be detected in the 36 years and over age group for females and the 31 to 35 year age group for males. When asked about taking prescription or over the counter medications in the past two weeks, 10 percent of detainees reported they had taken codeine.

Methylamphetamine

In recent years, there has been much concern in Australia about methylamphetamine and issues associated with its use. The concern is not necessarily about increased use, but rather the increase in methylamphetamine-related problems (ANCD 2007). Over the years, DUMA has been monitoring the use of amphetamine type stimulants, including methylamphetamine.

One of the limitations of urine testing is that it cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use. It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. However, the detection of methylamphetamine is confirmation of illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that, out of 982 positive amphetamine screens across all sites in 2006, 865 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 80 persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine – over half of these were in combination with methylamphetamine (66%) – and 90 persons tested positive to amphetamines only. This indicates that 91 percent of amphetamine use was illegal.

As with previous years, the percentage of detainees who tested positive to methylamphetamine varied between the sites. In 2006, 33 percent of adult detainees in East Perth tested positive to methylamphetamine, followed by 30 percent in Adelaide and Elizabeth. Brisbane recorded 26 percent of detainees testing positive, and Southport 23 percent. The percentage of adult detainees who tested positive in Parramatta and Bankstown was 22 percent and 16 percent respectively. In the two new sites, the percentage of adult detainees testing positive during 2006 was 25 percent in Sunshine/Footscray and five percent in Darwin.

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

- 37 percent of females tested positive
- 23 percent of males tested positive.

Similar to cannabis, methylamphetamine use tends to be concentrated among those aged under 30 years. Aggregated across the sites, 53 percent of adult detainees who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 years or younger. Ten percent of females and nine percent of males who tested positive were aged 18 to 20 years, and 20 percent of females and 22 percent of males were aged between 21 and 25 years. Across all sites, 25 percent of females and 27 percent of males who tested positive were over the age of 36 years.

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

- 43 percent at East Perth
- 39 percent at Adelaide
- 36 percent at Elizabeth
- 35 percent at Brisbane
- 33 percent at Southport
- 26 percent at Parramatta
- 25 percent at Sunshine/Footscray
- 15 percent at Bankstown
- 8 percent at Darwin.

Compared to the previous year, there appears to be little change during 2006 in self-reported use of methylamphetamine in the past 30 days with the exception of a seven percent decrease at Elizabeth, a five percent decrease at Adelaide, and a six percent increase at Parramatta.

Of those detainees who had used methylamphetamine in the past 12 months, almost three-quarters (70%) reported that they had injected methylamphetamine in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of 27 times in the past 30 days (similar to the 2005 figure of 25 times in the past 30 days).

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

- Changes have been noted across the sites, and these changes appear to be consistent according to the geographic location of the site.

- All sites on the eastern seaboard of Australia, with the exception of Southport, experienced an increase in the percentage of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine in 2006 compared with 2005.
- The two South Australian sites (Adelaide and Elizabeth) experienced a decrease in the percentage of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine in 2006 compared with 2005.

MDMA (ecstasy)

The recent use of MDMA is uncommon in all sites. Throughout 2006, five percent of detainees tested positive to MDMA in Southport; three percent tested positive in Brisbane; two percent tested positive in East Perth, Bankstown, Parramatta and Sunshine/Footscray, one percent tested positive in Adelaide and Darwin, and less than one percent in Elizabeth. While the percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA has been increasing since 2000, the trend appears to have stabilised from 2005 onwards.

In 2000, 0.5 percent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA. This increased slightly to 0.7 percent in 2001, 1.1 percent in 2002, 1.3 percent in 2003, 2.0 percent in 2004, 2.5 percent in 2005 and in the most recent year, 2.5 percent. It is important to note the 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 reported using MDMA in the past 30 days, which is the same as 2005. The highest reported rates of use in the past 30 days were found in the sites of Southport (19%), Brisbane (13%), and East Perth (11%). In Parramatta, eight percent of detainees self-reported MDMA use in the past 30 days, seven percent reported use of MDMA in Bankstown and Adelaide, six percent in Elizabeth and Darwin, and three percent in Sunshine/Footscray.

There is greater discrepancy between the urinalysis results and self-report data for MDMA compared with methylamphetamine. During 2006, 44 percent of detainees who stated they had used MDMA in the past 48 hours did not test positive to MDMA. In 2005, it was lower at 39 percent. Of those who did not test positive to MDMA, but self-reported using MDMA in the past 48 hours, 44 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 in certain sites among adult males:

- While the overall percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA has stabilised since 2005, there appear to be some changes within the individual sites.

- Of all sites, Southport continues to have the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA. Compared with 2005, the percent testing positive to MDMA increased from four to six percent in 2006.
- Declines were observed in the remainder of the sites, with the exception of the Brisbane site, where the percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA increased slightly in 2006 when compared with 2005.

Methadone

Methadone, a drug originally developed as an analgesic substitute for morphine, has been used commonly in heroin treatment programs since the early 1990s (Upfal 2002). Although methadone is still addictive, withdrawal can be accomplished gradually with much less distress. As a treatment for heroin dependence, methadone is taken once a day in syrup form, although it can be administered in tablet form and as an injection (Upfal 2002).

Similar to buprenorphine, methadone can be used illegally. The pharmaceutical form of methadone (Physeptone tablets) is mostly used for severe pain, such as with terminal cancer patients, and is therefore not as common as Temgesic, the pharmaceutical form of buprenorphine (Upfal 2002). This makes measuring illegal use somewhat less complicated than with buprenorphine.

In 2006, six percent of detainees tested positive to methadone (n=197). Of these detainees, 185 completed the treatment grid in the core questionnaire. Seventy-four percent of these detainees indicated that they were currently in a methadone treatment program (n=136). From the 185 detainees who completed the treatment grid and tested positive to methadone, there were only 12 detainees who indicated they were currently taking prescription methadone but were not in a methadone maintenance program. This suggests that of those 185 detainees who tested positive to methadone and who answered the relevant questions, one in every five detainees (20%) testing positive to methadone, was using illicit methadone.

Across the nine sites there were marked differences in the level of detainees testing positive to methadone (illicit use is indicated in the brackets):

- 20 percent at Sunshine/Footscray (3%)
- 19 percent at Parramatta (22%)
- 8 percent at Bankstown (21%)
- 6 percent at Adelaide (16%)
- 5 percent at Brisbane (33%)
- 4 percent at East Perth (18%)

- 3 percent at Elizabeth (6%)
- 2 percent at Southport (29% although only seven detainees tested positive)
- 2 percent at Darwin (100% although only three detainees tested positive).

Across all sites, aggregated results show that 13 percent of females and four percent of males tested positive to methadone. Twenty-three percent of males who tested positive were using the methadone illegally, as were 15 percent of females. There were some differences between age groups, with those detainees under 25 years of age less likely to test positive to methadone. Methadone use was more common among detainees aged 26–30 years (9%) and 31–35 years (8%). Illicit methadone use was more common among detainees aged 26–30 years old (27%).

Buprenorphine

In 2006, DUMA began urinalysis for buprenorphine for the first time. Buprenorphine, more commonly known by its brand name Subutex, is a partial opiate agonist and is used as a heroin substitute in treatment programs similar to methadone. Available in tablet form, it is usually dissolved under the tongue for about 10 minutes. The drug is also found in the painkiller 'Temgesic' (Upfal 2002).

An important aspect involving buprenorphine use, especially illegal use, is the distinct dangers involved with using the drug. Use of other drugs such as heroin or methadone should be avoided when using buprenorphine to limit side effects. Buprenorphine can be particularly dangerous if injected and used in combination with benzodiazepines (Upfal 2002).

An issue surrounding the use of buprenorphine is the difficulty of measuring illegal use of this drug. If a detainee tests positive to buprenorphine, they may be currently in a treatment program or may simply have legally taken the prescription drug Temgesic. To identify the legitimate users from the illegal users, responses from a number of questions in the DUMA questionnaire are used.

Overall in 2006, eight percent of detainees tested positive to buprenorphine (n=271). Of these detainees, 262 also completed the treatment grid in the questionnaire. Only 26 percent of these detainees stated that they were currently in a treatment program utilising buprenorphine (n=69). Of the 262 detainees, only 16 indicated they were currently taking Temgesic but were not in a buprenorphine treatment program. This indicates that of the detainees who tested positive to buprenorphine and answered the relevant questions, more than two-thirds (68%) had taken illicit buprenorphine.

Across each site there were relatively similar levels of detainees testing positive to buprenorphine (illicit use is indicated in the brackets):

- 14 percent at Sunshine/Footscray (52%)
- 10 percent at Brisbane (66%)
- 9 percent at Elizabeth (78%)
- 8 percent at East Perth (66%)
- 8 percent at Parramatta (75%)
- 7 percent at Adelaide (74%)
- 7 percent at Bankstown (59%)
- 7 percent at Southport (61%)
- 2 percent at Darwin (100%, although there were only four detainees).

Aggregated across all sites, 14 percent of females and seven percent of males tested positive to buprenorphine. Sixty-seven percent of males who tested positive to buprenorphine were using the drug illegally, as were 69 percent of females. There was no great disparity in relation to age of those detainees testing positive to buprenorphine. Detainees aged 26 to 30 years and 31 to 35 years were slightly more likely to test positive to buprenorphine (11%). Illicit buprenorphine use was most common among those detainees aged 18 to 20 years, with 84 percent of detainees who tested positive in this age group using the drug illegally.

Drug availability and local drug markets

For a number of reasons, national drug policies continue to focus on drug law enforcement. Firstly, this focus and the acquired knowledge enables state and territory police to have the ability to react quickly to local drug issues. Secondly, it allows the tailoring of police efforts to address specific drug type issues. Thirdly, the aim of drug law enforcement is to reduce supply, either by increasing the risk of apprehension for dealers, thereby increasing prices; or by increasing the risk for buyers, thus reducing the likelihood of initiation (Caulkins 2002; Mazerolle, Soole & Rombouts 2006).

The DUMA questionnaire contains a series of questions aimed at measuring local availability and ease of obtaining illicit drugs in the local drug market in the past 30 days. In 2006, across all sites, 66 percent self-reported obtaining drugs in the past 30 days. Information is also captured on how the detainees obtained their drugs. Twenty-five percent of those who bought drugs in the past 30 days 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 it for other drugs,

property or 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 obtained, detainees were most likely to report obtaining the drug as a gift or sharing it with someone.

During 2006, the use of cash to purchase the drugs varied across drug types:

- Cocaine and cannabis were 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 source their illicit drugs, including the method of contact, the location and the source of the last drug purchase. Some key findings follow in relation to drugs purchased with cash in the past 30 days (see Table 1).

Method of contacting dealer

- Just over two out of five detainees contacted a dealer for heroin by calling them on a mobile phone.
- The most common method of contacting a dealer for methylamphetamine was calling on a mobile phone (31%), followed by visiting the dealer's house or flat (26%).
- Cannabis was more likely to be bought by visiting the dealer's house or flat (37%).
- Detainees were more likely to contact their dealer to purchase cocaine by calling them on the mobile or telephone (58%).
- Irrespective of the drug type, just over one in ten sourced drugs by approaching the dealer in public.

Location

- Cocaine and ecstasy 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 (48%).

Place of purchase

- Cannabis, methylamphetamine, cocaine and ecstasy were more likely to have been purchased from a house or flat.

- Heroin was more likely to have been purchased on a street, alley or some other outdoor location.
- Compared with the other drugs, a higher percentage of detainees had their cocaine delivered to their home.

Source

- Irrespective of the drug purchased, detainees were more likely to have purchased their drugs from a regular source, although a higher proportion of detainees purchased ecstasy from a new source compared to the other drugs.

Further analyses found that when all five drug types, cannabis, heroin, methylamphetamine, ecstasy or cocaine were bought within the detainee's own suburb, the supplier was likely to have been a regular supplier. Also, those who had a relatively regular supplier were more likely to report sourcing from a house or flat for all drugs with the exception of heroin, where they were more likely to buy the drug in the street. For those who had used a new source at their last time of purchasing heroin or methylamphetamine, detainees were more likely to have purchased the drugs from the street. However, those who had purchased cannabis, ecstasy or cocaine from a new source were slightly more 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)[a]

	Cannabis	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Cocaine	Ecstasy
Method of contacting dealer					
Mobile phone	20	42	31	36	33
Phone	12	24	20	22	14
Visit a house or flat	37	11	26	12	14
Approach them in public	14	14	10	11	19
Location of last buy					
In own suburb	48	33	34	32	32
Place of purchase					
House or flat	60	26	53	41	42
Street	22	55	29	26	28
Home delivery	11	11	10	22	14
Source					
Regular source	57	65	57	55	44
Occasional source	26	18	25	30	27
New source	17	17	18	15	29

a: For those detainees who provided urine only

Note: Excludes some categories, and therefore does not sum to 100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Amphetamine/speed use

In recent years, there has been much media attention on the popularity and purported increased use of ice. Crystalline methamphetamine hydrochloride, also known as ice, is in simple terms, a purer form of methylamphetamine. In an attempt to gain a greater understanding of amphetamine use, an addendum was developed aimed at obtaining information about the proportion of detainees who had used amphetamines/speed in the past 12 months; the preferred form and most commonly used forms; changes in availability and price; and offences related to the detainee's amphetamine/speed use. This addendum was first run in the third quarter of 2003. It was run again in the fourth quarter of 2004, and more recently in the first quarter of 2006 (it was run in eight of the nine sites, excluding Darwin).

Results in relation to the most recent addendum indicate that aggregated across the eight sites, 41 percent of detainees reported they had illegally used amphetamines/speed in the past 12 months, with females slightly more likely than males to have used the drug (46% compared to 40%). Overall, almost half of the detainees (48%) reported using amphetamines/speed once a week or more. Fifty-six percent of the detainees who had used amphetamines/speed in the past 12 months reported always injecting the drug.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the forms of amphetamines/speed used and preferred by detainees in the past 12 months. Crystal methylamphetamine, that is, ice was both reportedly the preferred form and the form of amphetamine usually used by the detainees. A comparison with the results from the previously run addendums in 2003 and 2004 indicates that while use of ice appears to have increased from 63 percent in 2003 to 67 percent in 2006, the preference of ice (preferred form of amphetamines) has decreased from 58 percent in 2003 to 56 percent in 2006.

Table 2: Preferred and used forms of amphetamines/speed by detainees in the past 12 months

	Preferred form		Form used	
	n	%	n	%
Powder	61	14	75	17
Liquid	37	8	41	9
Crystal	246	56	290	67
Tablet	5	1	6	1
Prescription amphetamines	2	<1	2	<1
Other	15	3	22	5
No preference	71	16	n/a	n/a

n = 436

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Responses from the detainees suggest there have been some changes to the amphetamine/speed markets, with 30 percent indicating they had found it harder to obtain their preferred form of amphetamine/speed in the past 12 months; and 26 percent indicating there had been an increase in price in the past 12 months. This may account for the decrease, in 2006, in the percent of detainees indicating ice as their preferred form of amphetamines.

In terms of the relationship between criminality and amphetamine/speed use, 65 percent of detainees reported that none of their offences committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamine/speed use. Conversely, 16 percent of detainees indicated that all of their offences were related to their amphetamine/speed use. For those detainees reporting that at least some of their offences were related to their amphetamine/speed use, the most common serious offences committed were property offences (77%), drug offences (31%), traffic offences (22%) and violent offences (15%).

Self-reported alcohol use

The DUMA program relies on detainees self-reporting their alcohol use as urinalysis is not conducted to determine a detainee's 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 tried alcohol. Of relevance to the DUMA program is heavy drinking. Time constraints in the police stations and watchhouses preclude asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey (AIHW 2005). 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, 71 percent of adult males and 60 percent of adult females responded 'yes'. Detainees who had drunk at that level were then asked if they had done so in the past 30 days, and if they had drunk at all in the past 48 hours. Fewer indicated they had drunk at this level in the past 30 days (60% of males; 47% of females) and still fewer who reported drinking in the past 48 hours (46% of males; 37% 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-nine percent tested positive to cannabis, 21 percent to benzodiazepines, 20 percent to methylamphetamine, six percent to heroin and one percent to cocaine. Twenty-seven percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs. Compared to 2005 data, the proportions have remained stable for those testing positive and consuming at this level.

Not unexpectedly, adult 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 (85%), and drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (87%). Sixty-two percent of those charged with disorder offences (as the most serious offence) had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours at this level, followed by 45 percent of those charged with a violent offence as the most serious offence, 42 percent with a traffic offence, 49 percent with a breach of justice order, 35 percent who were charged with a drug offence and 33 percent of those charged with a property offence as the most serious offence.

Alcohol addendum

A new addendum on alcohol was developed in 2006, mainly to elicit information on the issue of excessive alcohol use and associated behavioural factors. The alcohol addendum was run in the first quarter of 2006 in Darwin. In the fourth quarter of 2006, it was run again in Darwin and for the first time in Adelaide, Elizabeth and East Perth. Darwin results from both quarters were very similar, and therefore the following discussion focuses on fourth quarter data from the Darwin, Adelaide, Elizabeth and East Perth sites.

The highest percentage of detainees who reported drinking prior to their arrest was at the Darwin site (62%), followed by East Perth (51%), Elizabeth (43%) and Adelaide (37%). Differences between the sites emerged in relation to the number of hours spent drinking. Eight percent of detainees in Darwin reported spending 21–24 hours drinking in the 24 hours before they were arrested, compared with two percent in Adelaide, and no detainees in East Perth and Elizabeth.

The number of drinks consumed was also higher in Darwin than the other sites. Forty-three percent of detainees in Darwin reported drinking 15 or more drinks in the 24 hours prior to their arrest, compared to 24 percent in East Perth, 22 percent in Elizabeth, and 19 percent in Adelaide. The most commonly consumed beverage was beer in all sites with the exception of East Perth where 54 percent of detainees reported drinking mixers in the 24 hours before they were arrested. Overall, few detainees reported drinking alone (19%), with a higher percentage of detainees at the Elizabeth site doing so (27%) compared with the other sites (22% in Adelaide and East Perth; 6% in Darwin).

Table 3: Drinking locations in the 24 hours prior to arrest (percent)

	East Perth	Adelaide	Elizabeth	Darwin	Total
Tavern/hotel	7	28	23	11	18
Restaurant	0	2	0	0	<1
Club	0	5	3	6	4
Nightclub	0	2	0	6	2
Home	68	34	45	46	47
Park (public place)	7	28	11	43	23
Other	29	16	42	2	23
(Total n)	**(41)**	**(58)**	**(64)**	**(54)**	**(217)**

Note: More than one answer could be coded so numbers will not total 100

Total numbers for Other included: Airport 1, Car 3, Casino 1, Family – Uncle's house 1, Friend's house 32, On bus 1, In shops 1, Recreational arcade 1, On train 2, Parent's house 3 and Work 5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

The most common location for detainees to be drinking in the 24 hours prior to their arrest was at home (Table 3). There were a number of differences between the sites. In Darwin and Adelaide, a public place such as a park was found to be the second most common location for drinking (equal second in Adelaide to a tavern/hotel), whereas in East Perth and Elizabeth, the second most common drinking location was some other location, which includes a friend's house.

Of those detainees who had been drinking at licensed premises, the only site in which detainees reported being denied service or thrown out for being too drunk was Adelaide, where 15 percent of detainees reported being denied service, and 15 percent reported being thrown out. Excluding the detainees who had been drinking at licensed premises, almost two out of five detainees had purchased the alcohol from a drive through bottle shop (37%). The next most common place of purchase was a stand alone bottle shop (32%), followed by a supermarket (13%).

Aggregated across the four sites, 40 percent of detainees believed their drinking had contributed to them committing the crime for which they had been detained. This proportion was highest for Darwin detainees (65%), followed by Adelaide (35%), East Perth (34%) and lowest for Elizabeth detainees (28%).

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 scale became part of the core questionnaire. The dependency scale is a series of six questions that has been 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 criterions 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 2006 indicate that 31 percent of adult detainees were dependent on alcohol and 46 percent were dependent on illicit drugs (Table 4). Alcohol dependency was found to be more common among males than females (32% compared with 24%), although females were slightly more likely to be dependent on illicit drugs (51% compared with 45%).

Compared to previous years, the percentage of detainees deemed to be dependent on alcohol seems to be increasing, whereas the percentage of detainees dependent on illicit drugs appears to be decreasing. In 2004, just over a quarter of detainees were dependent on alcohol (27%), in 2005 this increased to 28 percent, and in the most recent year, 31 percent of detainees were dependent on alcohol. Just over half of the detainees were dependent on illicit drugs in 2004 (52%), compared with 50 percent in 2005, and 46 percent in 2006.

There were some differences noted between sites in relation to alcohol and illicit drug dependency. The lowest level of alcohol dependency was recorded in the new site of Sunshine/Footscray, at 15 percent, while Darwin was by far the highest at 51 percent. The situation was reversed for drug dependency, where the lowest level of drug dependency was reported in Darwin (26%) and the highest was recorded in Sunshine/Footscray (54%).

There was a high correlation found between alcohol and drug dependency. Over half of the detainees who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs (54%).

Table 4: Dependency levels in 2006 (column percentages)

	Alcohol			Drugs		
	Males	**Females**	**Persons**	**Males**	**Females**	**Persons**
Not dependent	68	76	69	55	49	54
Dependent	32	24	31	45	51	46
Total (n)	**(3,561)**	**(691)**	**(4,252)**	**(3,557)**	**(690)**	**(4,247)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Treatment

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

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

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

Heroin is the drug detainees were most likely to currently be accessing treatment for (62%). This is also reflected in the type of treatment accessed; with 59 percent reporting they were currently in methadone maintenance. Eleven percent of detainees were currently in treatment for methylamphetamine, and detainees seeking treatment for this drug were more likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling centre (56%). Few reported that they were 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 has increased over the years, from 14 percent in 2002 to 28 percent in 2006.

Ten percent of adult detainees who had used illegal drugs during the past 12 months, self-reported they had been turned away from treatment due to a lack of places. The highest percentage of detainees who self-reported they had been turned away from treatment during the past 12 months was at the Bankstown and East Perth sites (15%). The lowest percentage was at the Elizabeth site (4%).

For current treatment, most detainees entered treatment voluntarily (75%). Consistent with previous years, of all methods of entry, few detainees reported that they entered treatment through a police diversion option (<1%).

Mental health

During the fourth quarter of 2006, the mental health addendum based on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) was conducted for the second time since the inception of DUMA. The addendum was conducted in the New South Wales, Queensland and Victorian sites only. The scale consists of 10 questions about non-specific psychological distress and seeks to measure the level of anxiety and depressive symptoms a person may have experienced in the 30 days prior to interview.

Detainees who did not answer either one or more of the 10 questions were excluded from the data analysis. As there is no Australian or international standard method for the presentation of the scores, the current analysis uses the same cut-off levels as those used by the ABS in the 2001 National Health Survey (ABS 2002b). Based on this method, there are four levels of psychological distress:

- low (10–15)
- moderate (16–21)
- high (22–29)
- very high (30–50).

The National Health Survey of the general adult population in 2004–05 (Summary of results) found that almost two thirds (63%) of adult respondents were classified at low levels of psychological distress, 24 percent at moderate levels, nine percent at high levels and four percent at very high levels (ABS 2006). Of those who had very high distress levels, 59 percent were females (ABS 2006). These results replicated the findings from the 2001 National Health Survey.

Aggregated across all sites, just over a quarter of adult detainees (26%) scored very high on the K10 scale in the fourth quarter of 2006. Based on previous research, a very high K10 score may indicate a need for professional assistance (ABS 2002b). Twenty-six percent of detainees also scored high on the K10 scale, compared with only 17 percent who scored moderate and 32 percent low. Females were twice as likely as males to score very high on the K10 scale (43% compared with 22%), but less likely to score high on the scale than males (22% compared with 27%). Comparisons within age groups found that 18 to 20 year olds were more likely to score low, whereas 26 to 30 year olds were more likely to score very high. These findings for age are similar to the results from the previously run mental health addendum in DUMA. Detainees with very high levels of distress were more likely to report alcohol dependency, and almost three times more likely to report drug dependency (Table 5).

Table 5: Psychological distress and dependency (column percentages)

	Alcohol		Drugs		Both	
K10 Scale	Not dependent	Dependent	Not dependent	Dependent	Not dependent	Dependent
Low	37	19	48	11	35	12
Moderate	15	22	18	15	15	23
High	25	27	20	33	26	27
Very high	24	32	14	41	24	37
Total (n)	**(344)**	**(137)**	**(269)**	**(211)**	**(398)**	**(81)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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, with the most serious charge determined on the basis of a category hierarchy.

Detainees were charged with the following as their most serious offence: 26 percent a violent offence; 26 percent a property offence; seven percent a drug offence; four percent drink driving; nine percent a traffic offence; six percent disorder offences; and 16 percent breaches. Five 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 (27%) were more likely to be charged with a violent most serious offence than females (21%), while females (37%) were more likely than males (24%) to be charged with a property most serious offence (see Table 6). A substantial minority of both males (17%) and females (13%) were charged with breaches of good order offences.

Table 6: Most serious offence[a], adults, 2006[b]				
	Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%
Violent	775	27	113	21
Property	674	24	198	37
Drugs	195	7	40	8
Drink driving	132	5	9	2
Traffic	250	9	51	10
Disorder	184	6	23	4
Breaches	475	17	67	13
Other	148	5	30	6
Total (n)	**(2,833)**	**(100)**	**(531)**	**(100)**

a: See methodological appendix for description of classification scheme for most serious offence

b: For those detainees who provided urine only

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [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 readers should consult the site tables for site-by-site comparisons.

Comparisons with the previous two years' data and 2006 data (see Table 7) indicate few differences overall in the link between recent drug use and offence charges across time for adult male detainees (see Schulte, Mouzos & Makkai 2005; Mouzos, Smith & Hind 2006).

There are some changes worth noting. Compared with 2005, in 2006 for adult males there was:

- a decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a violent offence testing positive to methylamphetamine (22% down to 18%)
- a decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a property offence testing positive to any drug (excluding cannabis) (58% down to 50%)
- an increase in the percentage of detainees charged with a drug offence testing positive to methylamphetamine (35% up to 44%)
- an increase in the percentage of detainees charged with a drug offence testing positive to benzodiazepines (14% up to 25%)
- an increase in the percentage of detainees charged with a drink driving offence testing positive to any drug (43% up to 52%)
- a decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a traffic offence testing positive to cannabis (61% down to 52%)
- a decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a disorder offence testing positive to methylamphetamine (16% down to 13%)

- an increase in percentage of detainees charged with breaches of good order offences testing positive to cannabis (50% up to 56%) or benzodiazepines (17% up to 21%).

Table 7: Most serious offence by percent test positive, adult male detainees, 2006

	Violent	Property	Drug	Drink	Traffic	Disorder	Breach
Benzodiazepines	19	28	25	11	10	16	21
Cannabis	55	58	55	42	52	54	56
Heroin	5	17	18	2	7	3	8
Methylamphetamine	18	30	44	9	30	13	21
Any drug (excl cannabis)	33	50	61	20	38	25	40
Any drug	66	75	82	52	66	60	71

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Effects of drugs on offending

Previous research into the drugs–crime nexus has demonstrated a complex relationship between drugs and crime, and especially violent crime. A classification was developed regarding the underlying influences drugs have on users in committing violent offences (Goldstein 1985):

Psychopharmacological: violence due to the direct acute effects of a psychoactive drug on the user – violence is a consequence of the stimulant effect of the drug.

Economic-compulsive: violence committed instrumentally to generate money to purchase expensive drugs – drug users may commit violent crimes at a higher rate in order to obtain money to buy drugs.

Systemic: violence associated with the marketing of illicit drugs, such as turf battles, contract disputes, and so on.

Despite Goldstein's classification being specifically related to violent crime, the first two categories, at least, could be applied to other types of crime, such as robbery and property crime. In order to gain a greater understanding of the relationship between drugs and robbery, violent and property crime, a Motives for offending addendum was developed and run in the third quarter of 2006 in all sites. A total of 984 detainees completed the addendum. Table 8 presents the results exploring the psychopharmacological category of offending. Detainees were asked whether they had committed any property, robbery or violent crime due to being high on drugs or drunk on alcohol at the time. If they indicated yes to either of these questions, they were then asked a series of questions relating to what drugs they used and what effects the drugs/alcohol had on their offending.

Most detainees indicated being drunk on alcohol (n=122) more than being high on any drug type as to why they committed the offence(s). Methylamphetamine was the most common drug detainees used at the time of their offending. Some other key results from the addendum include:

- Only a small number of detainees purposely used drugs/alcohol to commit crime.
- 76 percent of detainees using methylamphetamine claimed it gave them more confidence and courage.
- 72 percent of detainees using methylamphetamine claimed it made them more effective and capable when offending.
- Over 50 percent of detainees using alcohol or drugs other than cannabis reported the drug/alcohol made them become erratic or unpredictable.
- 63 percent of detainees using benzodiazepines stated they felt less worried about being caught.
- 63 percent of detainees using benzodiazepines said they felt less guilty about their offending.

Table 8: Detainees who indicated being high on drugs or drunk on alcohol as reason for committing their offences (percent)

	Alcohol	Methyl-amphetamine	Cannabis	Heroin	Benzo-diazepine
Use drug to purposely commit crime	11	14	7	16	0
When using drug at time of offending, did drug help you to…					
Be more confident or have more courage	57	76	38	58	63
Be more effective or more capable	39	72	31	37	50
Get a rush of excitement or adrenalin	33	65	33	32	13
Become erratic or unpredictable	51	55	31	53	56
Have fun while committing crime	32	42	35	32	13
Feel less worried about your chances of being caught	48	58	44	58	63
Feel less guilty about your offending	48	54	44	47	63
Total (n)	**(122)**	**(71)**	**(55)**	**(19)**	**(16)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Drug driving

Drug driving continues to be an important issue within the broader topic of drugs and crime, and remains an area of interest for all parties involved in the criminal justice arena. The Drug driving addendum has been one of the more regularly run addendums in the DUMA program. In the second quarter of 2006, all nine sites ran the drug driving addendum. As in previous quarters, 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.

Some of the key findings for 2006 include:

- Half of all detainees (50%) reported driving at least once or twice each week in the past 12 months.
- Of those detainees who had driven in the past 12 months, 50 percent admitted to having driven under the influence of one or more drugs, not including alcohol.
- Of those detainees who had been driving in the past 12 months, 32 percent reported driving after drinking alcohol, 37 percent reported driving after using cannabis and 28 percent reported driving after using amphetamine/methylamphetamine.
- Of those detainees who had been driving in the past 12 months, 10 percent had been involved in a high speed pursuit with police, although three percent were involved only as a passenger.
- For those detainees who had been drivers in a high speed pursuit with police, over half (52%) admitted to being under the influence of drugs for all the pursuits they were involved in.
- Of those drivers who had been driving in the past 12 months, 10 percent stated they would drive off, if possible to get away, when requested to stop by police. Another three percent said they would drive off regardless of the opportunity to get away.
- Nine percent of all detainees believed it was not an offence to drive under the influence of illegal drugs.

The majority of detainees thought that the use of drugs had a negative effect on their driving. Table 9 provides a break down of drug types and the perceived effect on driving.

Table 9: How detainees perceived their driving to be affected by the use of drugs

	Worse		Better		Same as normal	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol only	72	62	12	10	32	28
Cannabis	37	44	15	18	32	38
Cocaine	3	50	0	0	3	50
Heroin	14	61	1	4	8	35
Amphetamine/ methylamphetamine	39	49	20	25	20	25
Benzodiazepines	20	83	1	4	3	13
Alcohol and any of these drugs	51	65	11	14	16	21

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Drug related crime

DUMA collects information in relation to the percentage of adult detainees who attribute their own offending to alcohol and drug use. In 2006, the majority of adult detainees did not attribute any of their offending to drugs (61%); 32 percent reported at least some of their offences were drug related (excludes alcohol). Results from the Drug Use Careers of Offenders project found that 30 percent of incarcerated males, and 32 percent of incarcerated female offenders attributed their offending to illicit drugs (Makkai & Payne 2003; Johnson 2004). A third of incarcerated youths reported drugs, including alcohol, as a causal risk factor in their offending (Pritchard & Payne 2005).

The percentages had attributed at least some of their offending to illegal drugs were:

- 48 percent in Sunshine/Footscray
- 37 percent in Brisbane
- 35 percent in Adelaide
- 32 percent in Southport
- 31 percent in Parramatta
- 30 percent in East Perth
- 30 percent in Elizabeth
- 23 percent in Bankstown
- 15 percent in Darwin.

Adult male detainees reported that they had been charged on average three times in the past 12 months. This does vary slightly among the sites, with the Sunshine/Footscray site

having a slightly lower average than the other sites (1.1), and with Elizabeth having the highest average number of charges (4.0) in the last 12 months. An examination of criminal behaviour and drug use patterns among adult male police detainees indicates that the average number of charges is higher for offenders who report having used illegal drugs in the past 12 months compared to those who never used (3.6 versus 1.4). The average number of charges is similar 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 charges in the past 12 months (see Table 10).

Table 10: Average number of charges and drug use patterns, adult male detainees

	Average number of charges in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	1.4
Used illegal drugs in the past 12 months	3.6
Used illegal drugs in the past 30 days	3.6
Tested positive to illegal drugs	3.5
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	4.2
Tested positive to heroin	3.8
Tested positive to cannabis	3.5
Dependent on illegal drugs	4.4

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Weapons and drugs

Information regarding the possession and ownership of weapons and their use in crime was originally collected as part of a weapons addendum run in the third quarter of 2001. The addendum was subsequently run in 2002 and 2004. As it is the only measure in Australia, on a national scale, collecting information about the possession and ownership of weapons from those who come into contact with the criminal justice system, the weapons addendum was reformatted into a grid and included as part of the core DUMA 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). Detainees are asked about the use of the weapon/s in crime, their main reason for owning the weapon/s, where they obtained the weapon/s, and how often they usually carry the weapon/s. There are also questions specific to firearms about licensing and registration.

Some of the key findings from the weapons grid in 2006 include:

- Of those adult detainees who had owned/possessed a knife, 50 percent indicated that their main reason for owning/possessing the knife was for protection/self-defence, compared with five percent who indicated it was for use in criminal activity.
- Of those adult detainees who had used or threatened to use a handgun to commit a crime in the past 12 months, 82 percent had tested positive to any drug, compared with 78 percent who had used/threatened to use a knife.
- Of those adult detainees who had used or threatened to use a handgun to commit a crime, 85 percent had previous contact with the criminal justice system (charged in the past 12 months), compared with 81 percent of detainees who had used or threatened to use a knife.

Table 11 presents the results aggregated across all sites for 2006. Compared with 2005, detainees reported similar levels of ownership/possession of weapons (see Mouzos, Smith & Hind 2006: 24). There were minimal differences between the types of weapons most commonly used or threatened to be used in crime.

Table 11: Percentage of adult detainees who owned/possessed one or more weapons in the past 12 months

	Owned/ possessed any…		Licence for any of them?		Any of them registered?		Used/ threatened to use in crime	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Handgun	191	5	12	6	14	8	56	30
Long arm firearm	169	4	31	19	36	22	33	20
Other firearm	26	1	2	7	2	7	8	30
Knife	601	14					116	20
Other weapons	427	10					116	28

n = 4,248

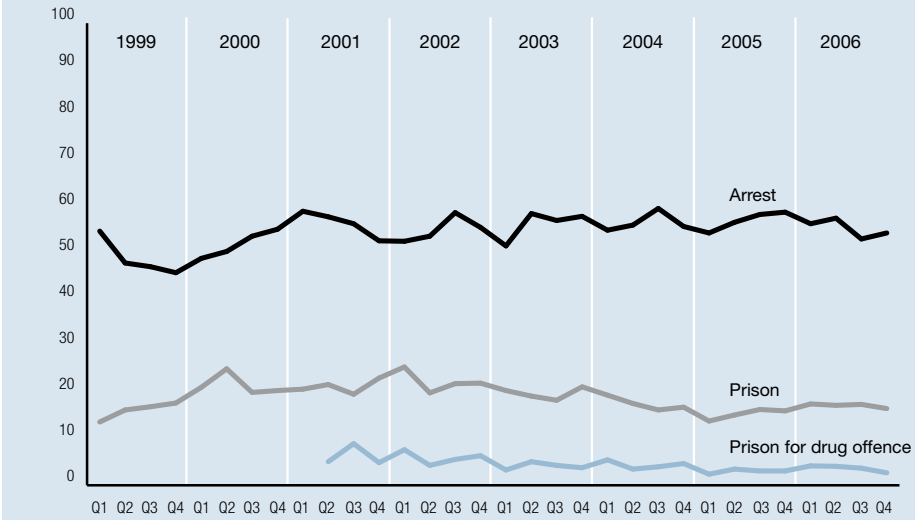
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Lifetime offending and drug use

Contact with the criminal justice system

A consistent trend since the inception of the DUMA program in 1999 has been that over half of the adult police detainees interviewed had prior contact with the criminal justice system (see Figure 1). In 2006, 56 percent of detainees had been charged on a prior occasion during the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest), and of those detainees who had been charged on a prior occasion, 38 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. In terms of prior imprisonment, 18 percent of detainees had been in prison during the past 12 months, and four percent had been in prison for a drug offence in the past year. Of all the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 50 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine (a decrease from 53% in 2005), while 64 percent of those in prison for a drug offence tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. There has been relatively little change in these contact figures since the monitoring program began. Note, these trend data exclude Sunshine/Footscray and Darwin.

Figure 1: Arrested/charged or in prison in the past 12 months (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [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 (see Table 12). 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. For drugs such as heroin and methylamphetamine, first use usually occurs in early adulthood (about 19 years). If regular use occurs it is usually a couple of years after first trying the drug.

The average age of first use for alcohol and cannabis for males is 14 years. For females, the average age of first use of alcohol is 14 years and for cannabis it is 15 years. This compares with 19 years for males and 20 years for females for heroin. For most drugs, the average age at which detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances is younger compared with the general population. The 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (AIHW 2005), reported 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 persons surveyed first used cannabis was about 19 years. Use of harder drugs occurs at an older age, with the average age of first use of heroin or meth/amphetamine by Australians being 21 years, and first use of ecstasy being 23 years. The average age of first use of cocaine was 24 years (AIHW 2005).

For all drugs other than cannabis or alcohol, the average age of first arrest, for both male and female detainees, was younger than the average age at which they first used and then began regular use. For example, the age of first arrest among those who had used ecstasy in the past 12 months was 15 years for males and 17 years for females, yet the age of regular use of ecstasy was 21 years for both males and females (see Table 12). This suggests that for drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methylamphetamine, detainees are more likely to have been apprehended for criminal activities at a younger age than the age at which they engaged in regular drug use (for those specific drugs).

While there appears to be some gender differences in both first use and age of first arrest for 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 12).

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

	Males				Females			
		Mean age				Mean age		
	Total n	First use	Regular use	First arrested	Total n	First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	2,040	14	16	18	319	14	16	20
Cannabis	1,622	14	16	16	281	15	17	18
LSD	47	16	19	15	5	16	21	18
Benzo-diazepines	199	19	21	15	65	19	20	16
Methyl-amphetamine	910	19	21	16	227	19	21	18
Cocaine	134	19	21	16	22	17	19	17
Heroin	320	19	20	16	107	20	21	18
Ecstasy	196	19	21	15	28	18	21	17
Street methadone	52	25	27	15	19	20	21	16

a: estimates are calculated for detainees who reported regular use of that drug

b: those who provided urine only

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Juvenile data

In addition to adult detainees, juveniles (under the age of 18) are also interviewed in the NSW sites of Parramatta and Bankstown. In 2006, 89 juvenile detainees were interviewed with 58 of these agreeing to provide a urine sample (65%). A further nine juveniles were interviewed in quarter one in Darwin, but due to the small number these have been excluded.

Eighty percent of juveniles interviewed at the two Sydney sites were male and 20 percent female. In Bankstown, 61 percent of juveniles reported they had completed no further than Year 10 at school, while this was the case for 29 percent of the juveniles at Parramatta. More juveniles reported being in school in Parramatta (47%) than in Bankstown (21%). This is partly a function of age – more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 years or older (82%) than in Parramatta (39%).

It is important to note that the data from juveniles are not a reflection of the overall numbers that police deal with at each police station. Police are sometimes able to deal with juveniles away from the police station, parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, the young person can refuse to participate (despite the parent agreeing to the interview). There are also differences in access protocols for juveniles aged 15 years or

younger at each site, due to specific police concerns. For these reasons, caution should be exercised about drawing wider conclusions from these data to the broader group of juveniles who may be taken into custody at these police stations.

The overwhelming majority of juveniles reported that they lived in someone else's house during the past 30 days (91%). In both Bankstown and Parramatta, juveniles who were interviewed were most likely to have been charged with a property offence as the most serious offence (39% and 57% respectively). In Parramatta, juveniles who were interviewed were second most likely to have been arrested for a violent offence (29%), whereas the second most common offences for juveniles in Bankstown were breaches (25%), with violent offences the third most common (19%).

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 (Pritchard & Payne 2005).

In terms of prior criminal behaviour, 74 percent of the juveniles in Bankstown and 45 percent in Parramatta had been previously charged during the past 12 months. Overall, 14 percent reported being in a juvenile detention centre in the past 12 months. This is a large increase compared with three percent in 2005. Few juveniles reported they had been seeking drugs at the time of the arrest (2%), although 23 percent had sold drugs for money at some time. Twenty-two percent reported that at least some of their offences were drug related.

Fifty-four percent of juvenile detainees in Bankstown and 38 percent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. Juveniles were most likely to test positive to cannabis (41%), although in Bankstown, 13 percent tested positive to methylamphetamine and four percent tested positive to benzodiazepines. Self-report information from juveniles found that only seven juveniles reported they had used methylamphetamine in the past month (8%). Rates of ecstasy use in the past 30 days among juvenile detainees (8%; n=7) are higher than their adult counterparts at the NSW sites (6%). 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 it in the six months prior to arrest (Pritchard & Payne 2005).

2006 DUMA findings: site results

Introduction

This section presents results from self-report and urinalysis data for each of the seven original DUMA sites, and the two new sites in Victoria and the Northern Territory. 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 on offending behaviour, sociodemographics, drug treatment and gambling behaviour. The data on drug use examine 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 nine sites involved in DUMA during 2006 vary in catchment area population size as well as the sample size obtained for DUMA.

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 detainees who tested positive to methylamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin. Multiple drug use refers to those detainees who tested positive to two or more of the above drugs.

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

For the year 2006, data collected in relation to prior contact with the criminal justice system were changed to count ‘charges in the past 12 months’ as opposed to ‘arrests in the past 12 months’. This change was made to facilitate cross-jurisdictional comparisons.

Adelaide

	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	570	12	24	16	17	30
Females	99	18	14	21	20	26
Sample size adults (n)	669	87	151	115	119	197

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

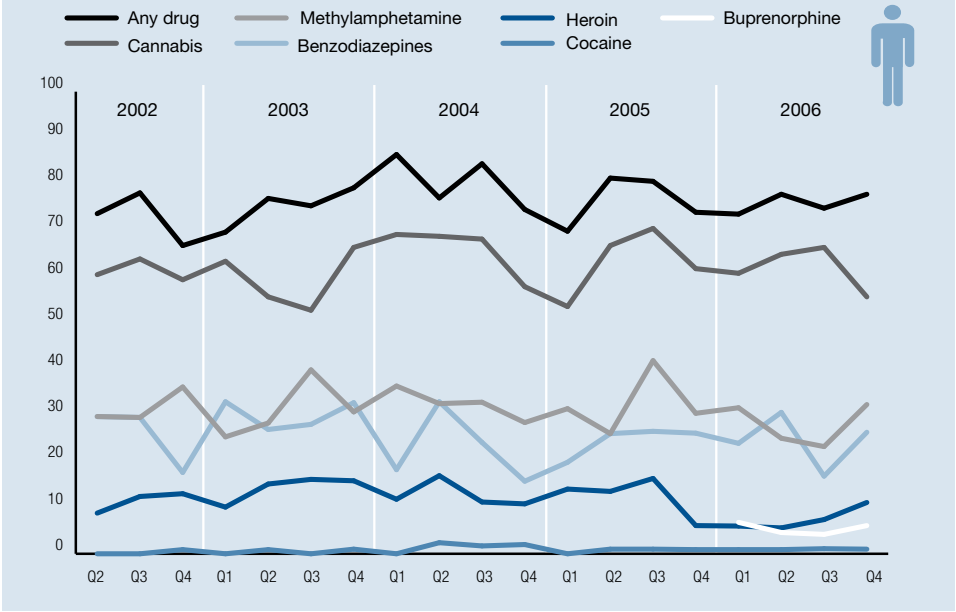
Tested positive, by age (percent)						
Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	76	66	77	87	88	67
	82	50	100	92	93	73
Benzo-diazepines	25	8	22	21	45	24
	41	25	43	42	36	53
Buprenorphine	5	2	5	3	5	9
	14	13	29	17	21	0
Cannabis	62	58	69	74	64	51
	48	38	57	67	64	20
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	4	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	7	3	3	3	11	12
	11	0	29	8	21	0
Methyl-amphetamine	28	22	21	36	36	29
	43	38	29	50	64	27
Methadone	5	0	3	3	11	6
	13	0	0	8	14	27
Multiple drugs	36	20	29	39	53	36
	43	38	43	58	50	27
Any drug other than cannabis	46	27	36	51	67	48
	64	38	57	75	79	60
Total males (n)		**59**	**97**	**61**	**73**	**129**
Total females (n)		**8**	**7**	**12**	**14**	**15**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**92**	**23**	**58**	**1**	**4**	**27**	**73**	**43**
Robbery	33	21	55	0	6	42	79	48
Aggravated assault	14	14	36	0	0	7	50	21
Common assault	24	29	71	4	4	13	75	42
Other violent	21	24	62	0	5	33	76	52
Property	**96**	**30**	**66**	**1**	**15**	**32**	**83**	**54**
Fraud	15	27	40	0	20	27	67	47
Car theft	17	24	71	0	6	41	76	47
Theft	42	33	71	0	19	26	93	60
Other property	22	32	68	5	9	41	82	55
Drugs	**16**	**13**	**25**	**0**	**13**	**50**	**63**	**56**
Produce/supply drugs	14	7	14	0	14	43	57	50
Possess/use drugs	2	50	100	0	0	100	100	100
Breaches	**86**	**29**	**66**	**1**	**7**	**26**	**77**	**48**
Bail	60	23	65	0	5	30	75	47
Order	4	0	50	0	25	0	50	25
Warrant	22	50	73	5	9	18	86	55
Traffic	**41**	**12**	**61**	**2**	**2**	**34**	**76**	**39**
Drink driving	**14**	**21**	**21**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**50**	**29**
Disorder	**47**	**23**	**74**	**0**	**2**	**28**	**77**	**43**
Other	**22**	**18**	**73**	**0**	**5**	**18**	**82**	**36**
Total (%)		**24**	**62**	**1**	**7**	**29**	**76**	**46**
Total (n)	**414**	**100**	**256**	**4**	**30**	**118**	**315**	**190**

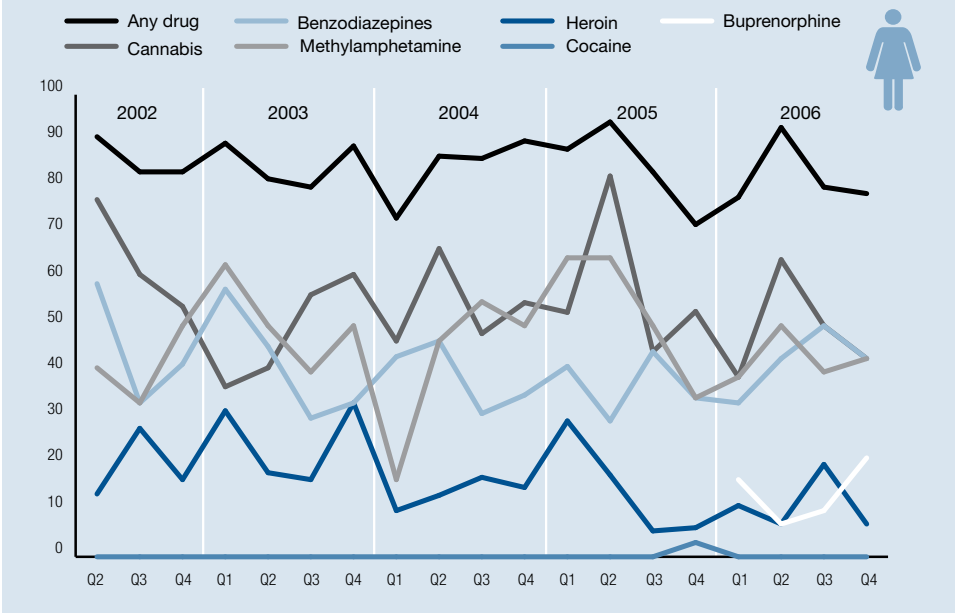
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	38	32	Private house/apartment	43	49
Year 11 or 12	26	24	Someone else's place	39	36
TAFE/university not completed	14	12	Shelter or emergency	1	1
Completed TAFE	17	26	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Completed university	5	5	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	9	7
			Other	6	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	24	9
Part-time/odd jobs	19	13
Welfare/government benefit	67	82
Family/friends	26	36
Superannuation/savings	7	5
Sex work	1	9
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7	8
Shoplifting	5	6
Other income-generating crime	7	7

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	71	81	21	17
Benzodiazepines	71	86	30	24
Cannabis	74	76	21	25
Heroin	52	60	41	40
Methylamphetamine	74	91	29	17
Multiple drugs	74	82	31	23
Any drug other than cannabis	70	85	28	15
Total	**66**	**72**	**17**	**13**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	13	12	45	47
Benzodiazepines	9	14	41	38
Cannabis	11	12	43	40
Heroin	33	0	56	20
Methylamphetamine	21	22	55	65
Multiple drugs	15	18	46	45
Any drug other than cannabis	17	15	49	52
Total	**10**	**9**	**39**	**42**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	6	11	3	10	9
	13	11	14	19	10	12
Cannabis	63	62	64	68	65	58
	51	44	50	62	60	38
Cocaine	4	1	1	1	9	6
	5	0	7	0	15	4
Ecstasy	6	9	9	4	8	4
	5	11	14	0	5	0
Heroin	5	1	2	1	9	7
	9	0	21	10	5	12
LSD	2	4	1	1	4	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	35	29	26	37	48	36
	45	50	36	48	70	27
Street methadone	2	4	1	1	3	1
	4	0	7	10	5	0
	Total males (n)	**69**	**137**	**94**	**99**	**171**
	Total females (n)	**18**	**14**	**21**	**20**	**26**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	171	20	27	19
Cannabis	512	15	82	15
Cocaine	229	21	47	23
Ecstasy	275	22	47	22
Heroin	220	20	43	22
LSD	295	18	45	18
Methylamphetamine	394	20	74	19
Street methadone	83	23	18	23

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	35	19	22	9	19	22
Cannabis	347	14	16	41	14	17
Cocaine	16	21	25	0	–	–
Ecstasy	23	18	19	4	18	19
Heroin	48	20	22	14	20	21
LSD	10	17	19	1	16	16
Methylamphetamine	198	19	22	40	18	21
Street methadone	5	21	23	4	17	18

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

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	257	58	34	49
Ever been in treatment	131	30	23	33
Currently in treatment	55	12	13	19
Total	**443**	**100**	**70**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	33	7	12	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 2006 [computer file]

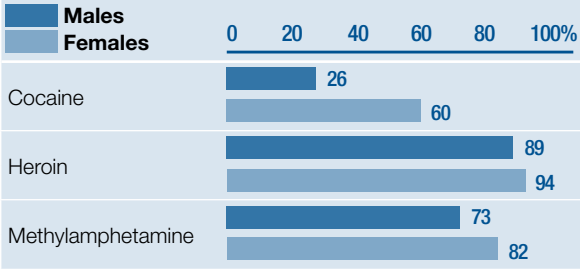
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	9	16	1	8
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	7	13	0	0
Other[a]	39	71	12	92
Total	**55**	**100**	**13**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



	Total n
Cocaine	54
	10
Heroin	57
	17
Methylamphetamine	276
	60

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		87	150	115	119	197	668
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	58	55	41	44	39	47
	Females	33	36	29	40	38	35
Past 30 days[b]	Males	74	70	59	58	50	60
	Females	56	50	29	45	54	46

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 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	75	86	149 19
Benzodiazepines	27	59	54 13
Cannabis	68	59	134 13
Cocaine	1	0	2 0
Heroin	4	14	7 3
Methylamphetamine	24	50	48 11
Multiple drugs	38	55	76 12
Any drug other than cannabis	43	73	85 16
	Total males		**198**
	Total females		**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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]

	Males	Females	n
Violent	50	53	61 9
Property	33	18	44 7
Drugs	19	67	5 2
Drink driving	79	50	15 1
Traffic	45	30	26 3
Disorder	67	50	45 3
Breaches	41	45	45 9
Other	61	50	14 1
	Total males		**559**
	Total females		**99**

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 2006 [computer file]

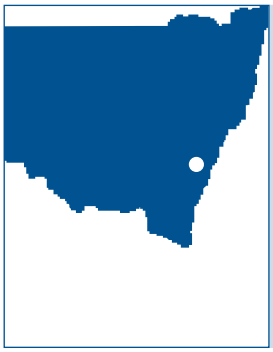
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	27	6	2	2
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	342	64	64	73
Less than once a week	109	20	15	17
Once or twice a week	58	11	6	7
Three times a week or more	24	5	3	3
Total	**533**	**100**	**88**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Bankstown



	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	318	18	22	19	16	25
Females	51	14	20	20	16	31
Sample size adults (n)	369	64	80	69	60	96

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percent)

	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	55	58	51 50	58 86	71 67	68 50	33 42
Benzodiazepines	17	25	5 0	12 43	36 44	13 17	19 17
Buprenorphine	7	5	5 0	10 0	17 11	5 0	2 8
Cannabis	41	35	46 50	44 57	55 22	47 33	19 25
Cocaine	7	10	3 0	8 14	14 0	11 33	3 8
Heroin	13	10	5 0	21 14	14 22	13 0	9 8
Methyl-amphetamine	14	25	13 17	13 43	19 22	21 50	7 8
Methadone	7	15	0 0	2 29	10 22	16 17	7 8
Multiple drugs	24	35	13 17	25 57	43 44	29 50	14 17
Any drug other than cannabis	33	45	18 17	33 57	55 67	37 50	24 33
Total males (n)			**39**	**52**	**42**	**38**	**58**
Total females (n)			**6**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**12**

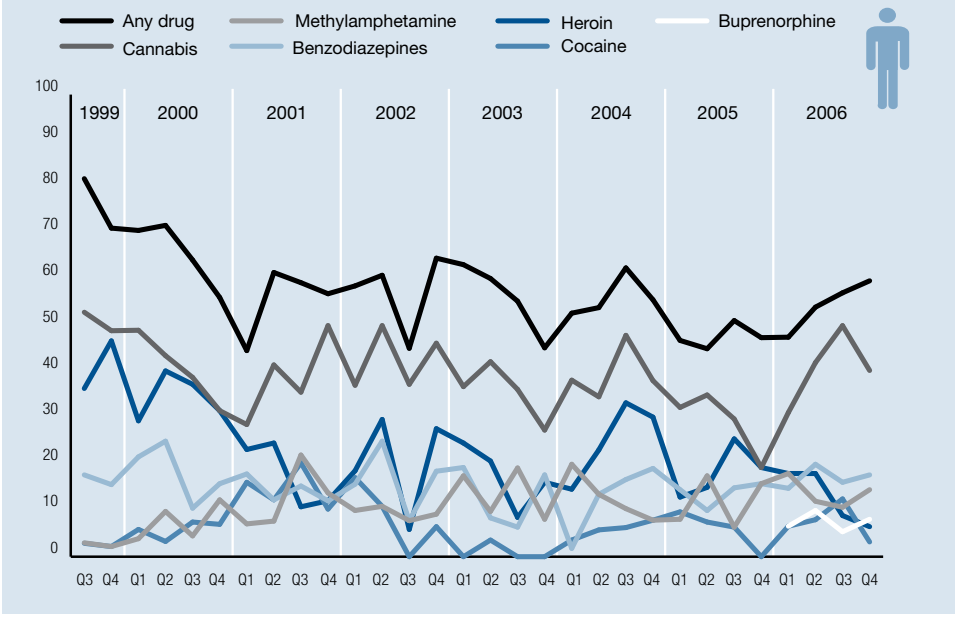
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**72**	**17**	**40**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**49**	**24**
Robbery	9	44	67	0	22	44	78	56
Aggravated assault	21	14	43	0	10	5	48	19
Common assault	38	11	37	3	5	8	45	18
Other violent	4	25	0	25	0	0	25	25
Property	**41**	**39**	**61**	**17**	**34**	**5**	**78**	**54**
Fraud	5	20	60	0	0	0	80	20
Car theft	4	25	50	0	25	0	50	25
Theft	13	46	62	23	54	8	92	77
Other property	19	42	63	21	32	5	74	53
Drugs	**16**	**44**	**63**	**19**	**13**	**44**	**88**	**69**
Produce/supply drugs	6	33	33	17	17	33	67	50
Possess/use drugs	10	50	80	20	10	50	100	80
Breaches	**30**	**7**	**50**	**7**	**10**	**10**	**60**	**30**
Bail	14	0	43	7	21	14	57	36
Order	5	0	40	20	0	0	40	20
Warrant	11	18	64	0	0	9	73	27
Traffic	**22**	**0**	**14**	**14**	**18**	**32**	**50**	**45**
Drink driving	**20**	**5**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**5**
Disorder	**8**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**0**
Other	**10**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**50**	**40**
Total (%)		**17**	**41**	**8**	**13**	**14**	**55**	**34**
Total (n)	**219**	**38**	**89**	**17**	**29**	**31**	**121**	**74**

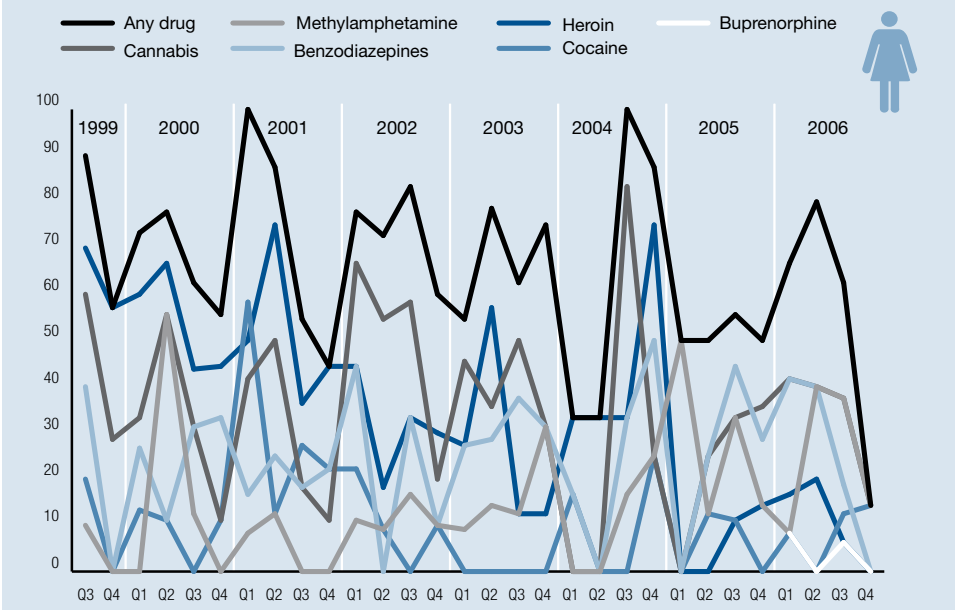
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	41	Private house/apartment	53	59
Year 11 or 12	21	18	Someone else's place	43	35
TAFE/university not completed	11	10	Shelter or emergency	0	2
Completed TAFE	24	22	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	3	10	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	1	2
			Other	2	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	46	17
Part-time/odd jobs	24	15
Welfare/government benefit	40	73
Family/friends	29	33
Superannuation/savings	11	10
Sex work	0	2
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6	8
Shoplifting	5	15
Other income-generating crime	6	6

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65	52	17	14
Benzodiazepines	67	44	28	33
Cannabis	65	62	16	15
Heroin	84	50	28	0
Methylamphetamine	61	75	15	13
Multiple drugs	77	67	24	25
Any drug other than cannabis	70	56	21	19
Total	**51**	**35**	**11**	**8**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	17	24	35	38
Benzodiazepines	21	11	30	22
Cannabis	15	31	34	46
Heroin	40	25	36	25
Methylamphetamine	25	13	50	13
Multiple drugs	23	17	41	17
Any drug other than cannabis	22	13	40	19
Total	**10**	**14**	**28**	**22**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

	Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	6	2	4	17	6	3
	8	0	10	30	0	0
Cannabis	43	54	44	54	48	21
	37	43	70	30	38	19
Cocaine	10	5	13	15	13	5
	12	29	10	20	13	0
Ecstasy	7	11	14	7	2	0
	10	29	20	0	13	0
Heroin	13	4	14	19	17	10
	12	0	20	40	0	0
LSD	1	0	4	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	16	16	20	19	21	6
	22	0	40	20	25	19
Street methadone	3	0	3	3	4	3
	4	0	0	20	0	0
Total males (n)		**57**	**70**	**59**	**52**	**80**
Total females (n)		**7**	**10**	**10**	**8**	**16**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	50	19	7	14
Cannabis	235	15	35	16
Cocaine	140	20	21	21
Ecstasy	124	20	17	20
Heroin	103	19	14	19
LSD	79	17	7	15
Methylamphetamine	140	19	22	21
Street methadone	36	24	9	20

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	20	18	20	3	11	16
Cannabis	144	15	16	16	16	18
Cocaine	37	19	21	1	17	17
Ecstasy	13	19	20	2	17	18
Heroin	47	19	20	8	19	20
LSD	2	15	16	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	56	18	20	9	18	19
Street methadone	10	24	24	2	23	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 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	110	58	14	54
Ever been in treatment	44	23	7	27
Currently in treatment	36	19	5	19
Total	**190**	**100**	**26**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	28	15	2	8

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 2006 [computer file]

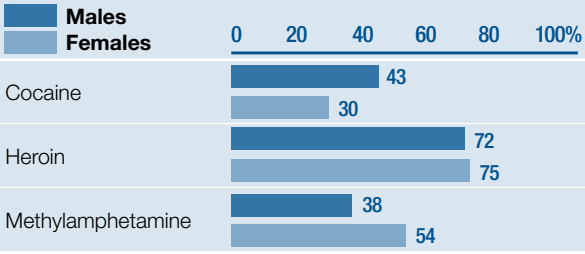
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	3	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	22	0	0
Other[a]	27	75	5	100
Total	**36**	**100**	**5**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



	Total n
Cocaine	63
	10
Heroin	50
	8
Methylamphetamine	80
	13

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		64	80	69	60	96	369
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	19	33	24	35	24	27
	Females	0	20	20	38	31	24
Past 30 days[b]	Males	37	44	37	40	35	39
	Females	43	50	20	50	31	37

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 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	n
Any drug	39
	4
Benzodiazepines	5
	1
Cannabis	32
	4
Cocaine	4
	2
Heroin	6
	0
Methylamphetamine	7
	2
Multiple drugs	10
	3
Any drug other than cannabis	14
	3
Total males (n)	**68**
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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]

	Males	Females	n
Violent	32	31	30 5
Property	12	6	7 1
Drugs	13	0	3 0
Drink driving	70	50	19 1
Traffic	21	20	6 1
Disorder	0	100	0 1
Breaches	27	100	12 2
Other	20	0	3 0
	Total males (n)		**80**
	Total females (n)		**11**

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 2006 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	8	3	4	9
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	164	58	32	67
Less than once a week	60	21	9	19
Once or twice a week	43	15	6	13
Three times a week or more	17	6	1	2
Total	**284**	**100**	**48**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees						
	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	0	5	13	45	37	100
n	0	2	5	17	14	38

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Males	32	84
Females	6	16

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	%	n
Any drug	54	13
Benzodiazepines	4	1
Buprenorphine	0	0
Cannabis	50	12
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	13	3
Methadone	0	0
Multiple drugs	13	3
Any drug other than cannabis	17	4

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	0	0
Charged in past 12 months	28	74
In prison in past 12 months	4	11
Ever sold drugs	5	14

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Level of education and current housing

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	8	21	Private house/apartment	2	5
Year 10 or less	23	61	Someone else's place	36	95
Year 11 or 12	2	5	Shelter or emergency	0	0
TAFE not completed	3	8	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed TAFE	2	5	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	n	%
Violent	7	19
Property	14	39
Drugs	2	6
Traffic	2	6
Disorder	1	3
Breaches	9	25
Other	1	3
Total	**36**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees

	n	%
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Cannabis	20	53
Cocaine	0	0
Ecstasy	3	8
Hallucinogens	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	1	3
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	2
Cannabis	0	0	3	3	8	6	3	4	0	14	27
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	2
Ecstasy	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	15	9
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	14	3
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	0	15	10
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	1

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	18	78
Ever been in treatment	4	17
Currently in treatment	1	4
Total	**23**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees (for those drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months)

	n	%
Reported heavy use in the past 48 hours[a]	11	29
Reported heavy use in the past 30 days[b]	17	45
	n	**Mean age**
Mean age first tried alcohol[c]	32	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

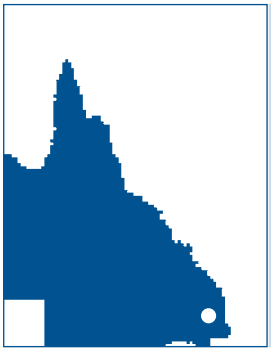
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees[a]		
	n	%
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Tested positive to cannabis	10	63
Tested positive to heroin	0	0
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	3	19

a: For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Brisbane



	Total (n)	Age of detainees (percent) 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	681	13	22	20	15	30
Females	137	11	23	19	19	28
Sample size adults (n)	818	103	185	159	128	243

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percent)

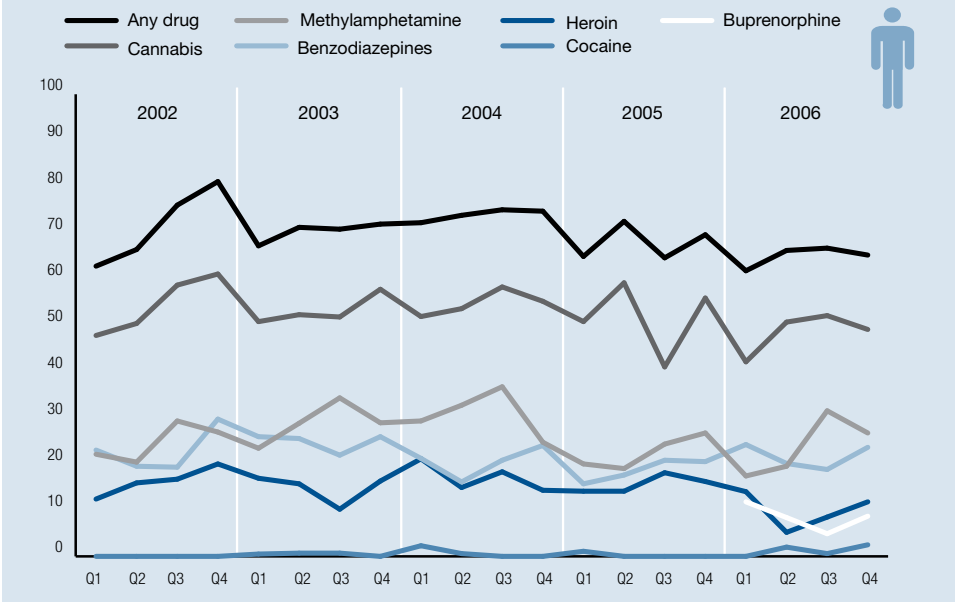
	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65	83	63	65	75	72	55
			80	91	96	88	65
Benzodiazepines	22	45	4	18	28	28	25
			47	44	54	52	35
Buprenorphine	9	17	2	6	16	10	7
			13	16	13	28	14
Cannabis	48	54	61	51	56	52	34
			80	72	54	64	22
Cocaine	1	1	0	2	2	1	1
			7	0	0	0	0
Heroin	10	26	6	4	21	15	7
			20	31	50	28	8
Methyl-amphetamine	24	39	7	24	32	31	22
			27	34	67	28	38
Methadone	3	12	0	1	5	5	4
			13	9	21	20	3
Multiple drugs	29	54	11	26	42	41	25
			67	63	75	52	30
Any drug other than cannabis	42	73	13	38	55	55	42
			67	75	96	72	59
Total males (n)			**84**	**145**	**129**	**101**	**199**
Total females (n)			**15**	**32**	**24**	**25**	**37**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**192**	**22**	**44**	**2**	**6**	**16**	**57**	**35**
Robbery	46	17	59	0	15	20	70	41
Aggravated assault	59	25	46	2	7	19	58	39
Common assault	24	25	42	0	4	17	58	38
Other violent	63	21	33	3	0	11	46	27
Property	**190**	**28**	**57**	**0**	**15**	**36**	**76**	**55**
Fraud	53	21	47	0	11	30	62	47
Car theft	34	21	68	0	15	38	82	44
Theft	41	32	68	0	12	34	88	59
Other property	62	35	53	0	21	40	76	65
Drugs	**70**	**21**	**50**	**6**	**9**	**41**	**80**	**57**
Produce/supply drugs	30	27	47	13	3	50	77	63
Possess/use drugs	40	18	53	0	13	35	83	53
Breaches	**88**	**18**	**50**	**0**	**15**	**17**	**68**	**39**
Bail	19	21	42	0	21	21	74	47
Order	43	14	49	0	7	12	60	30
Warrant	26	23	58	0	23	23	77	46
Traffic	**33**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**3**	**21**	**52**	**27**
Drink driving	**24**	**17**	**38**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**50**	**25**
Disorder	**27**	**15**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**15**
Other	**26**	**23**	**54**	**0**	**12**	**8**	**62**	**31**
Total (%)		**22**	**48**	**1**	**10**	**24**	**65**	**42**
Total (n)	**650**	**142**	**315**	**8**	**66**	**153**	**423**	**273**

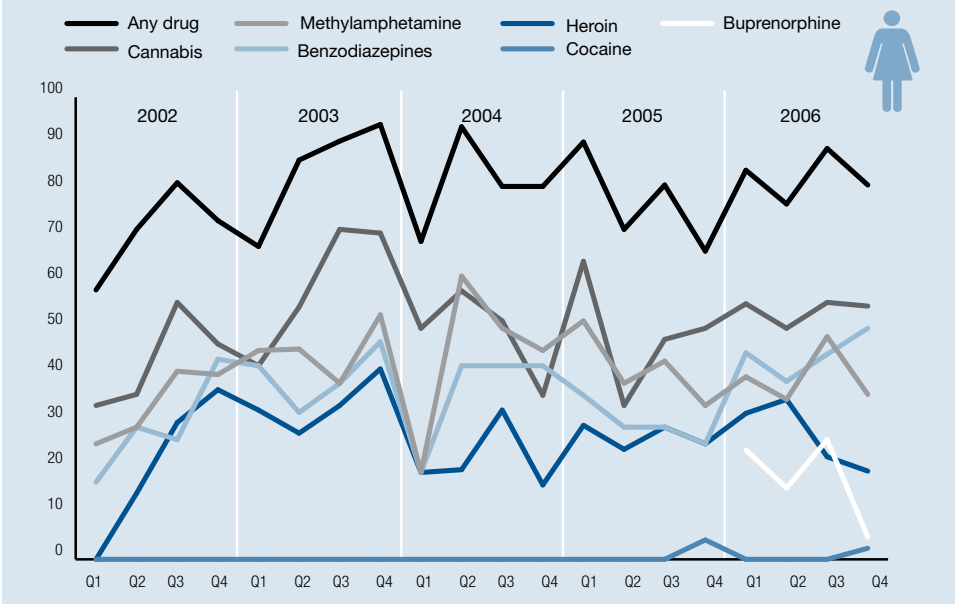
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	47	50	Private house/apartment	46	46
Year 11 or 12	17	17	Someone else's place	38	42
TAFE/university not completed	11	9	Shelter or emergency	<1	1
Completed TAFE	20	16	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	5	8	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed reidence	7	8
			Other	6	4

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	37	17
Part-time/odd jobs	22	13
Welfare/government benefit	56	80
Family/friends	27	39
Superannuation/savings	12	9
Sex work	1	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	11	13
Shoplifting	5	9
Other income-generating crime	9	11

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	61	64	21	17
Benzodiazepines	56	73	19	21
Cannabis	62	61	22	18
Heroin	66	74	42	32
Methylamphetamine	65	65	26	19
Multiple drugs	66	71	28	21
Any drug other than cannabis	62	68	26	17
Total	**51**	**57**	**17**	**14**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	23	15	49	47
Benzodiazepines	23	21	52	44
Cannabis	22	15	49	43
Heroin	39	23	60	48
Methylamphetamine	36	19	56	58
Multiple drugs	32	23	58	52
Any drug other than cannabis	29	17	55	50
Total	**16**	**12**	**40**	**46**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

	Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	6	5	14	11	5
	14	27	16	19	8	8
Cannabis	52	63	58	60	61	34
	61	73	69	62	73	42
Cocaine	6	5	3	10	8	5
	4	7	0	4	4	5
Ecstasy	13	13	13	21	17	5
	13	40	22	12	0	5
Heroin	11	8	5	22	14	8
	28	33	28	38	36	13
LSD	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1	0	3	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	32	17	35	37	45	26
	43	33	50	62	23	42
Street methadone	3	1	2	4	3	3
	4	7	9	0	4	0
Total males (n)		**88**	**153**	**133**	**102**	**205**
Total females (n)		**15**	**32**	**26**	**26**	**38**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)[a]	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	164	21	42	18
Cannabis	591	15	124	16
Cocaine	263	22	74	20
Ecstasy	345	22	70	21
Heroin	268	20	80	19
LSD	284	18	62	17
Methylamphetamine	434	20	104	19
Street methadone	90	24	25	22

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use[a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)[b]	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	50	20	22	24	17	18
Cannabis	372	14	16	79	14	16
Cocaine	36	18	21	7	19	21
Ecstasy	66	20	22	10	16	20
Heroin	94	18	20	51	19	20
LSD	14	16	18	4	16	22
Methylamphetamine	250	19	21	69	20	22
Street methadone	13	24	28	4	19	22

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

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	266	56	46	41
Ever been in treatment	156	33	42	38
Currently in treatment	49	10	24	21
Total	**471**	**100**	**112**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	54	12	19	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 2006 [computer file]

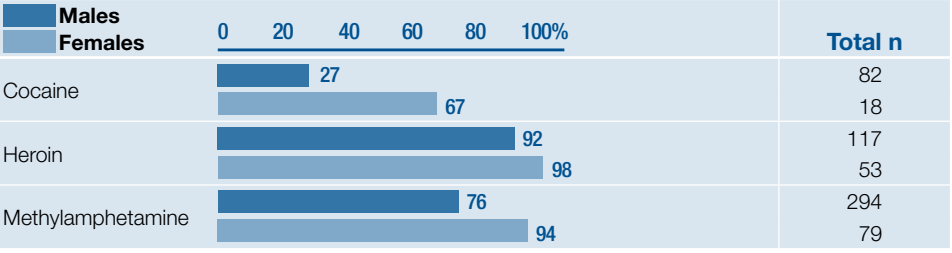
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	5	10	1	4
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	3	6	3	13
Other[a]	40	83	20	83
Total	**48**	**100**	**24**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

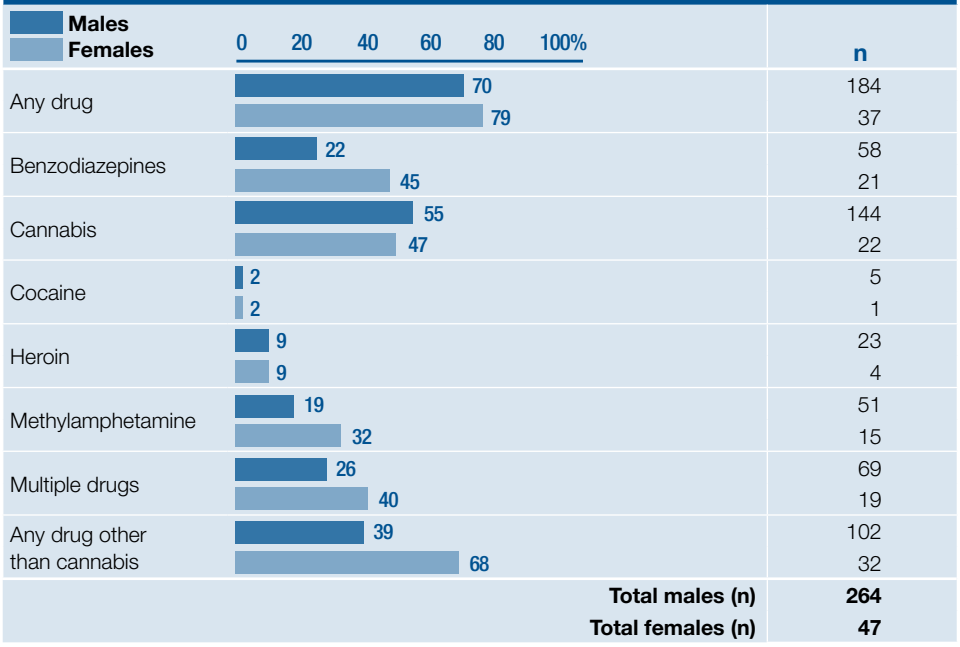
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		103	185	159	128	243	818
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	48	42	43	36	35	40
	Females	40	28	31	23	53	36
Past 30 days[b]	Males	70	67	61	54	49	59
	Females	53	63	35	35	61	50

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 2006 [computer file]

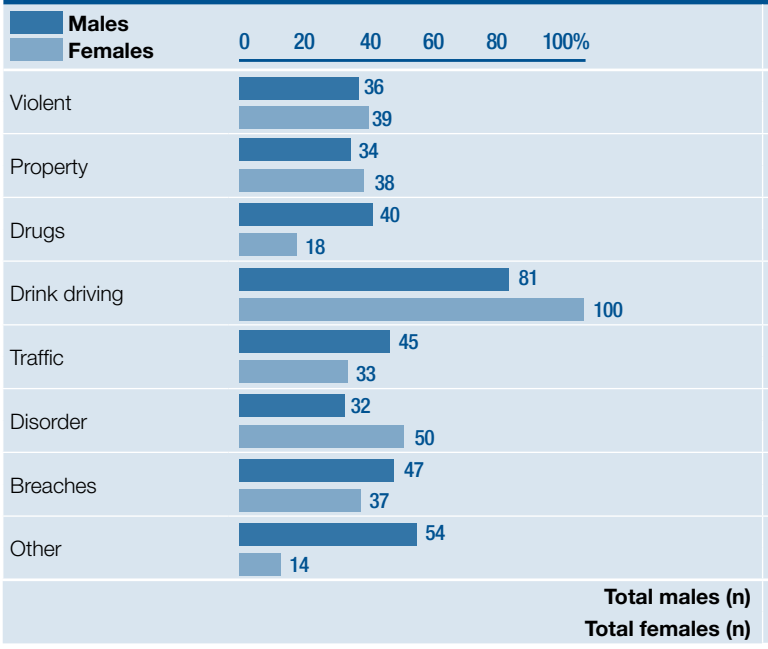
Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]



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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	n
Violent	71
	9
Property	67
	21
Drugs	29
	2
Drink driving	21
	1
Traffic	15
	4
Disorder	9
	3
Breaches	44
	7
Other	14
	1
Total males (n)	**673**
Total females (n)	**135**

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 2006 [computer file]

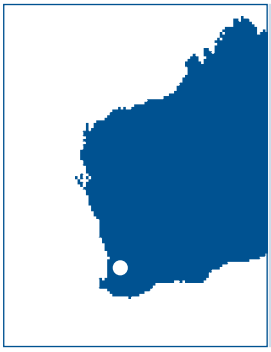
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	41	7	6	5
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	350	54	69	55
Less than once a week	138	21	30	24
Once or twice a week	120	18	17	14
Three times a week or more	42	6	9	7
Total	**650**	**100**	**125**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

East Perth



	Total (n)	Age of detainees (percent) 18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	499	14	28	17	15	26
Females	111	16	20	19	20	25
Sample size adults (n)	610	87	160	107	96	160

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

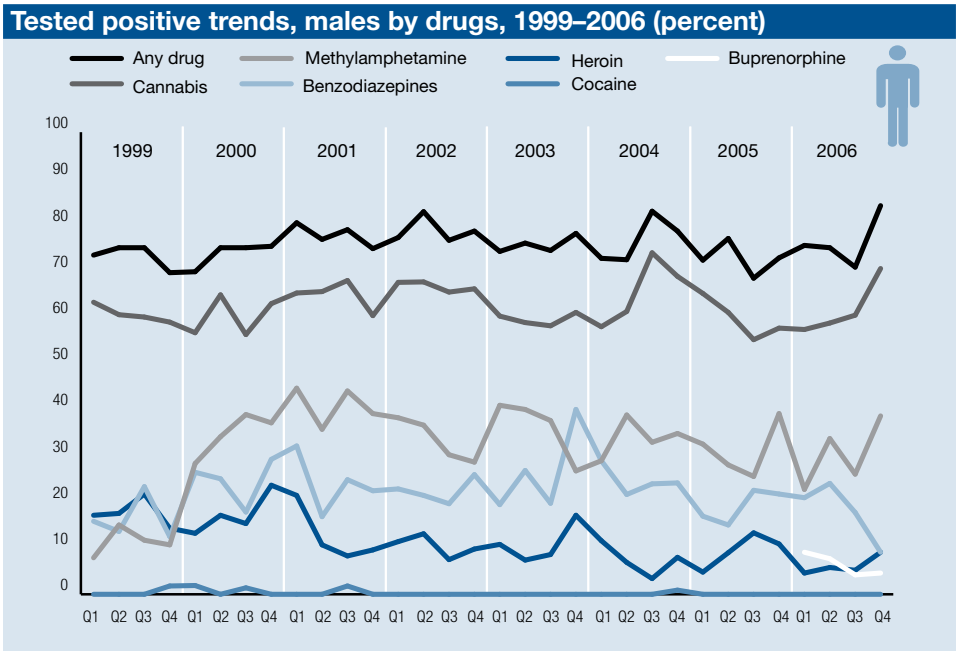
Tested positive, by age (percent)

	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	75	86	69 93	80 73	84 93	77 89	66 81
Benzodiazepines	19	29	12 7	17 47	23 29	19 28	25 33
Buprenorphine	7	11	2 7	8 20	7 14	10 11	5 5
Cannabis	60	59	63 87	67 47	73 64	58 50	43 52
Cocaine	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Heroin	6	11	2 7	7 7	9 21	4 11	5 10
Methyl-amphetamine	29	49	21 47	32 47	29 43	31 72	28 38
Methadone	4	5	0 0	3 7	5 7	2 6	7 5
Multiple drugs	29	46	21 47	29 47	39 50	27 44	29 43
Any drug other than cannabis	41	66	27 53	42 67	39 64	44 83	49 62
Total males (n)			**52**	**106**	**56**	**48**	**92**
Total females (n)			**15**	**15**	**14**	**18**	**21**

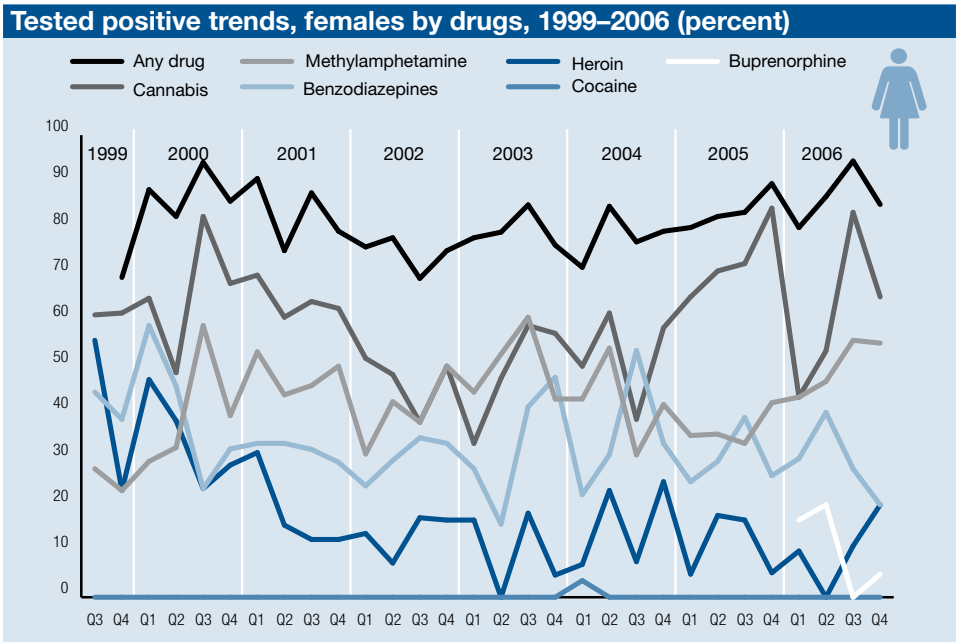
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**96**	**14**	**61**	**0**	**4**	**25**	**73**	**36**
Robbery	22	5	64	0	5	41	82	45
Aggravated assault	23	13	65	0	4	17	70	35
Common assault	30	13	70	0	3	20	80	27
Other violence	21	24	43	0	5	24	57	43
Property	**61**	**31**	**59**	**0**	**10**	**39**	**77**	**52**
Fraud	16	13	50	0	0	25	56	31
Car theft	7	14	100	0	14	71	100	71
Theft	30	47	57	0	17	40	87	60
Other property	8	25	50	0	0	38	63	50
Drugs	**24**	**29**	**79**	**0**	**13**	**50**	**92**	**63**
Produce/supply drugs	9	33	56	0	22	67	89	89
Possess/use drugs	15	27	93	0	7	40	93	47
Breaches	**77**	**29**	**55**	**0**	**4**	**26**	**77**	**45**
Bail	21	33	81	0	5	10	90	38
Order	25	32	28	0	8	16	56	40
Warrant	31	23	58	0	0	45	84	55
Traffic	**33**	**9**	**61**	**0**	**6**	**33**	**73**	**42**
Drink driving	**17**	**6**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**76**	**35**
Disorder	**39**	**8**	**59**	**0**	**5**	**8**	**64**	**15**
Other	**5**	**20**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**80**	**40**
Total (%)		**20**	**60**	**0**	**6**	**29**	**75**	**41**
Total (n)	**352**	**69**	**211**	**0**	**20**	**101**	**264**	**145**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	53	64	Private house/apartment	41	41
Year 11 or 12	18	15	Someone else's place	45	47
TAFE/university not completed	8	10	Shelter or emergency	1	0
Completed TAFE	16	5	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	1
Completed university	5	6	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	7	9
			Other	4	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	38	8
Part-time/odd jobs	20	7
Welfare/government benefit	55	87
Family/friends	35	34
Superannuation/savings	10	7
Sex work	<1	9
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10	13
Shoplifting	5	11
Other income-generating crime	10	12

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	66	58	26	20
Benzodiazepines	65	60	24	27
Cannabis	66	62	27	21
Heroin	53	57	17	13
Methylamphetamine	69	72	29	24
Multiple drugs	67	70	28	18
Any drug other than cannabis	67	63	28	18
Total	**61**	**58**	**22**	**18**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	19	22	47	41
Benzodiazepines	20	23	59	43
Cannabis	18	21	47	40
Heroin	22	13	67	38
Methylamphetamine	33	22	56	41
Multiple drugs	29	21	63	35
Any drug other than cannabis	27	22	58	38
Total	**15**	**18**	**41**	**36**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	6	12	8	7	7
	15	6	32	24	14	4
Cannabis	62	62	72	71	65	46
	64	82	59	67	55	61
Cocaine	3	1	4	7	3	2
	3	6	0	10	0	0
Ecstasy	11	10	14	16	10	8
	6	6	5	14	9	0
Heroin	5	0	4	6	3	8
	10	6	5	29	0	11
LSD	2	1	3	1	0	2
	2	6	0	0	5	0
Methyl-amphetamine	38	26	45	38	44	33
	59	63	73	62	73	32
Street methadone	1	1	0	0	1	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total males (n)		**69**	**138**	**86**	**74**	**132**
Total females (n)		**18**	**22**	**21**	**22**	**28**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	125	18	35	19
Cannabis	443	15	99	15
Cocaine	175	20	41	22
Ecstasy	257	20	56	22
Heroin	174	20	48	21
LSD	227	17	50	18
Methylamphetamine	358	18	87	20
Street methadone	57	21	15	26

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	35	16	17	12	17	20
Cannabis	320	14	16	64	14	17
Cocaine	11	16	17	1	13	13
Ecstasy	29	17	20	3	18	22
Heroin	43	18	19	17	21	23
LSD	8	15	18	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	190	18	20	63	19	20
Street methadone	4	21	24	2	19	19

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

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	194	51	55	63
Ever been in treatment	143	38	23	26
Currently in treatment	41	11	10	11
Total	**378**	**100**	**88**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	51	14	19	22

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 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	7	18	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	20	3	30
Other[a]	25	63	7	70
Total	**40**	**100**	**10**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males	Females	Total n
Cocaine	37	27	51 11
Heroin	88	91	50 22
Methylamphetamine	72	90	258 72

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		87	160	107	96	160	610
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	59	50	60	54	42	52
	Females	33	50	29	23	32	33
Past 30 days[b]	Males	78	69	73	66	57	67
	Females	61	73	43	32	46	50

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 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	73	75	130 18
Benzodiazepines	20	38	36 9
Cannabis	57	63	101 15
Cocaine	0	0	0 0
Heroin	3	8	6 2
Methylamphetamine	24	42	42 10
Multiple drugs	24	50	43 12
Any drug other than cannabis	37	54	66 13
		Total males (n)	**177**
		Total females (n)	**24**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]		
Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	n
Violent	50	66
	31	9
Property	42	39
	36	9
Drugs	53	19
	15	2
Drink driving	85	17
	100	1
Traffic	43	20
	9	1
Disorder	63	36
	75	6
Breaches	53	56
	45	9
Other	25	2
	0	0
	Total males (n)	**496**
	Total females (n)	**111**

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 2006 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	18	4	3	3
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	278	59	77	76
Less than once a week	118	25	15	15
Once or twice a week	54	11	8	8
Three times a week or more	20	4	1	1
Total	**470**	**100**	**101**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Elizabeth

	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	571	16	26	17	16	25
Females	110	15	22	19	21	24
Sample size adults (n)	681	110	173	118	112	168

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

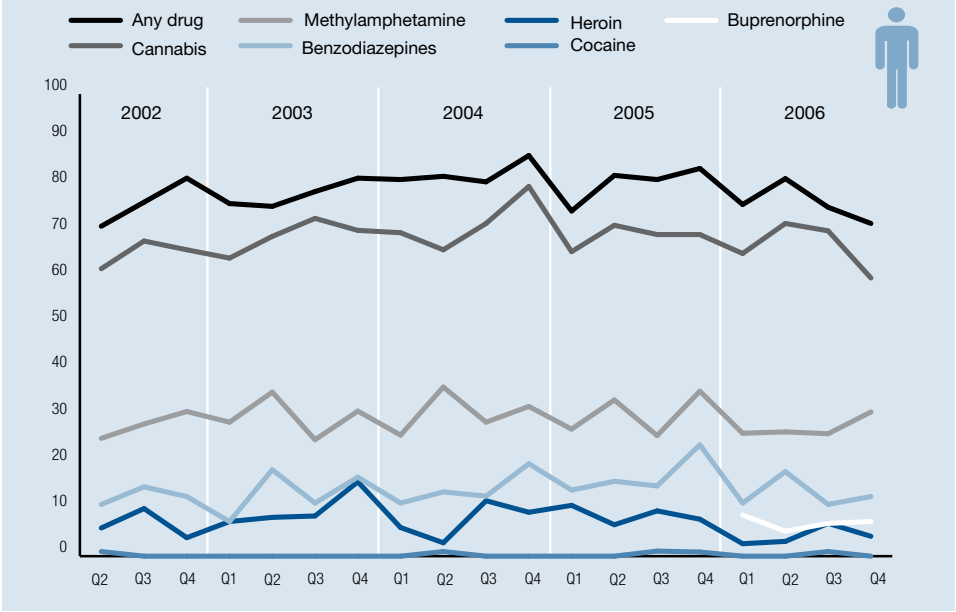
Tested positive, by age (percent)						
Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	76	73	78	90	89	61
	81	86	64	92	88	79
Benzodiazepines	13	8	7	13	28	16
	30	14	29	38	19	43
Buprenorphine	7	3	6	6	15	8
	17	14	21	38	13	0
Cannabis	67	64	73	84	72	49
	67	71	36	92	75	64
Cocaine	<1	0	1	0	0	0
	2	0	0	8	0	0
Heroin	4	0	9	5	4	2
	8	0	0	0	13	21
Methyl-amphetamine	28	16	25	31	48	27
	47	43	50	31	50	57
Methadone	2	0	2	3	2	1
	16	14	7	8	25	21
Multiple drugs	29	13	31	35	48	27
	50	43	36	46	50	71
Any drug other than cannabis	38	21	35	42	61	38
	59	57	50	46	63	79
Total males (n)		**75**	**108**	**62**	**54**	**98**
Total females (n)		**7**	**14**	**13**	**16**	**14**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**115**	**16**	**71**	**0**	**1**	**26**	**78**	**34**
Robbery	27	22	93	0	4	44	93	48
Aggravated assault	27	11	56	0	0	4	63	15
Common assault	35	17	80	0	0	26	91	40
Other violent	26	12	54	0	0	31	62	31
Property	**80**	**11**	**69**	**0**	**10**	**34**	**83**	**44**
Fraud	3	0	33	0	0	0	33	0
Car theft	21	10	62	0	0	38	76	43
Theft	21	14	62	0	24	38	71	48
Other property	35	11	80	0	9	31	97	46
Drugs	**5**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**60**	**40**
Produce/supply drugs	4	0	25	0	25	25	50	50
Possess/use drugs	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Breaches	**58**	**14**	**66**	**0**	**3**	**33**	**78**	**45**
Bail	39	18	64	0	0	21	77	36
Order	7	0	71	0	14	71	86	71
Warrant	12	8	67	0	8	50	75	58
Traffic	**82**	**10**	**66**	**1**	**5**	**29**	**73**	**38**
Drink driving	**14**	**21**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**21**	**57**	**36**
Disorder	**22**	**27**	**82**	**0**	**5**	**9**	**82**	**32**
Other	**20**	**5**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**65**	**25**
Total (%)		**13**	**67**	**<1**	**4**	**28**	**77**	**38**
Total (n)	**396**	**53**	**266**	**1**	**17**	**110**	**303**	**150**

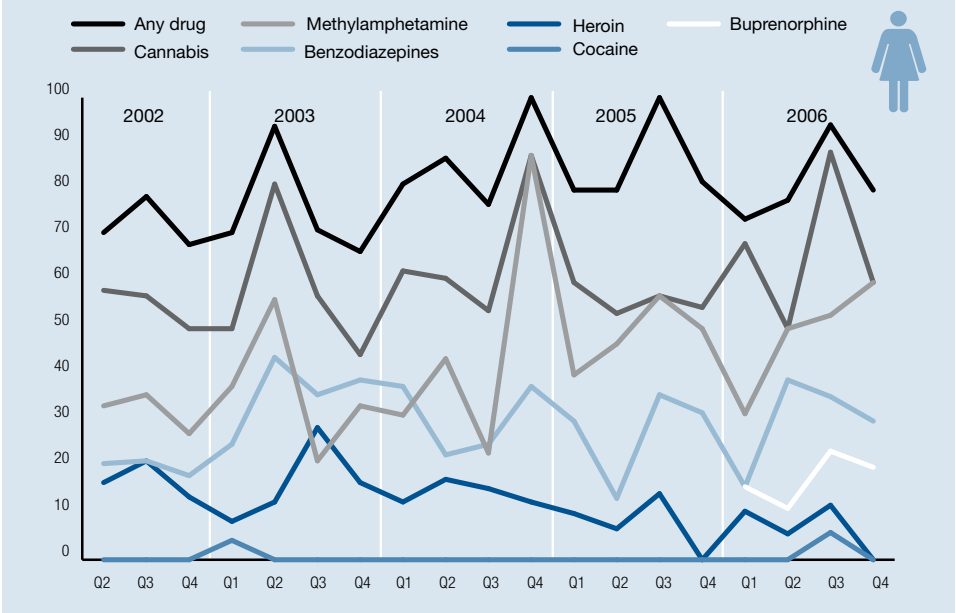
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002–06 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002–06 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	55	52	Private house/apartment	49	70
Year 11 or 12	22	26	Someone else's place	46	26
TAFE/university not completed	7	6	Shelter or emergency	0	2
Completed TAFE	15	14	Incarceration facility/halfway house	<1	0
Completed university	1	2	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	2	1
			Other	2	1

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	31	2
Part-time/odd jobs	20	11
Welfare/government benefit	64	93
Family/friends	29	31
Superannuation/savings	6	5
Sex work	<1	1
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	8	4
Shoplifting	2	7
Other income-generating crime	5	3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	69	73	17	10
Benzodiazepines	80	89	28	17
Cannabis	70	74	17	12
Heroin	81	80	25	20
Methylamphetamine	72	72	24	14
Multiple drugs	75	77	23	16
Any drug other than cannabis	72	76	22	14
Total	**66**	**69**	**14**	**8**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

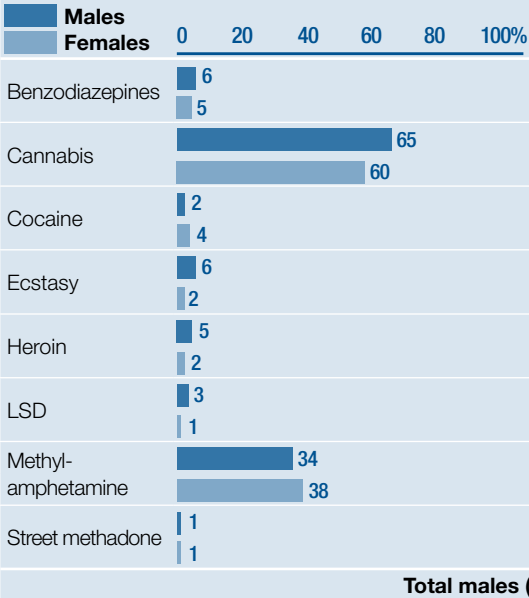
Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	17	16	58	43
Benzodiazepines	21	11	62	33
Cannabis	17	12	60	45
Heroin	31	20	81	60
Methylamphetamine	27	21	65	48
Multiple drugs	25	16	70	45
Any drug other than cannabis	23	19	65	46
Total	**13**	**14**	**48**	**38**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	Males	3	8	5	6	6
	Females	13	8	0	4	4
Cannabis	Males	68	65	79	70	50
	Females	50	54	57	70	64
Cocaine	Males	1	2	1	2	3
	Females	6	0	5	0	8
Ecstasy	Males	14	7	4	7	1
	Females	6	4	0	0	0
Heroin	Males	2	6	2	6	6
	Females	0	0	0	4	4
LSD	Males	10	2	3	1	1
	Females	6	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	Males	30	31	35	40	33
	Females	25	46	24	48	42
Street methadone	Males	2	0	0	2	2
	Females	0	4	0	0	0
	Total males (n)	**94**	**149**	**97**	**89**	**142**
	Total females (n)	**16**	**24**	**21**	**23**	**26**



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)[a]	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	131	18	28	20
Cannabis	515	14	100	15
Cocaine	185	22	29	20
Ecstasy	240	22	35	22
Heroin	160	20	38	19
LSD	291	17	43	18
Methylamphetamine	406	19	86	19
Street methadone	52	23	15	24

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use[a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)[b]	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	32	17	20	8	20	21
Cannabis	358	13	16	58	15	17
Cocaine	11	20	23	1	14	14
Ecstasy	19	18	20	2	19	20
Heroin	30	19	19	6	18	19
LSD	8	16	18	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	182	18	21	39	19	22
Street methadone	6	30	30	0	–	–

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

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	299	68	55	63
Ever been in treatment	111	25	15	17
Currently in treatment	28	6	17	20
Total	**438**	**100**	**87**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	21	5	6	7

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

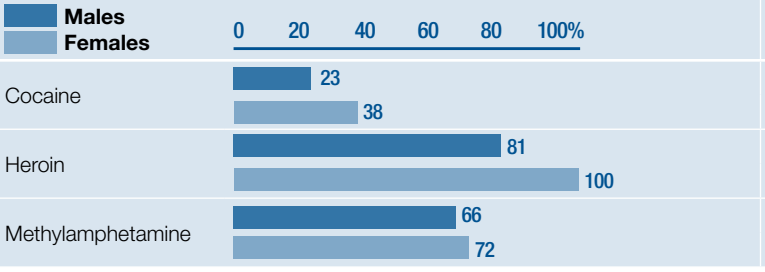
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	4	14	2	12
Police diversion scheme	1	4	0	0
Other legal order	2	7	1	6
Other[a]	21	75	14	82
Total	**28**	**100**	**17**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



	Total n
Cocaine	39
	8
Heroin	42
	11
Methylamphetamine	264
	57

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		110	173	118	112	168	681
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	44	44	47	42	44	44
	Females	31	25	38	22	35	30
Past 30 days[b]	Males	69	64	64	55	57	62
	Females	44	42	57	39	38	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 2006 [computer file]

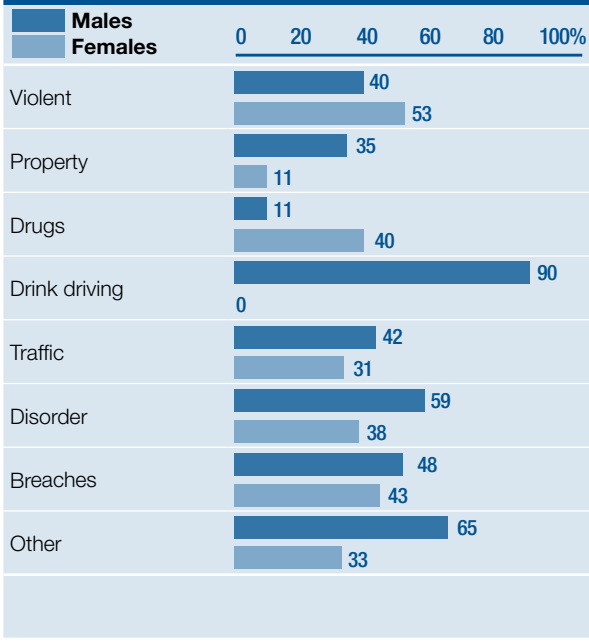
Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	n
Any drug	128
	14
Benzodiazepines	18
	4
Cannabis	112
	13
Cocaine	1
	0
Heroin	2
	0
Methylamphetamine	36
	7
Multiple drugs	36
	7
Any drug other than cannabis	51
	8
Total males (n)	**176**
Total females (n)	**18**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	Males	Females	n
Violent	40	53	67 8
Property	35	11	38 4
Drugs	11	40	1 2
Drink driving	90	0	18 0
Traffic	42	31	51 8
Disorder	59	38	19 3
Breaches	48	43	40 6
Other	65	33	17 1
		Total males (n)	**570**
		Total females (n)	**109**

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 2006 [computer file]

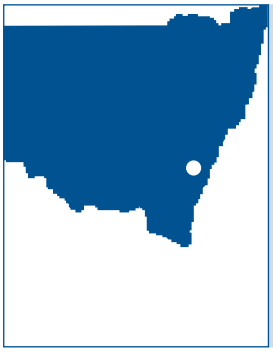
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	16	3	4	4
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	346	63	78	73
Less than once a week	130	24	21	20
Once or twice a week	55	10	4	4
Three times a week or more	14	3	4	4
Total	**545**	**100**	**107**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Parramatta



	Total (n)	Age of detainees (percent)				
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	233	15	21	24	17	23
Females	52	15	29	19	13	23
Sample size adults (n)	285	42	63	67	47	66

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percent)

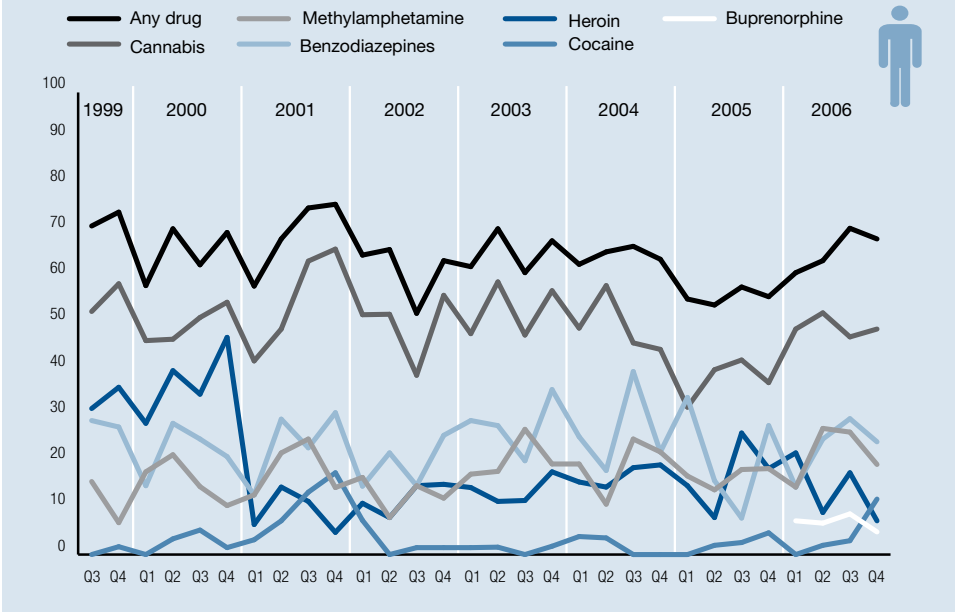
	Males	Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	66	69	54 40	73 80	64 67	67 67	69 78
Benzodiazepines	23	42	7 0	21 50	33 44	33 67	19 44
Buprenorphine	7	14	14 20	0 0	8 11	11 33	3 22
Cannabis	49	44	46 20	61 60	50 56	56 67	36 22
Cocaine	4	6	0 0	9 10	3 11	0 0	8 0
Heroin	14	22	14 20	12 30	17 33	11 0	14 11
Methyl-amphetamine	22	25	11 20	18 20	25 33	22 0	31 33
Methadone	18	25	0 20	3 30	42 33	11 33	28 11
Multiple drugs	29	42	18 20	30 50	39 56	33 67	25 22
Any drug other than cannabis	42	58	25 20	42 60	50 56	44 67	44 78
Total males (n)			**28**	**33**	**36**	**27**	**36**
Total females (n)			**5**	**10**	**9**	**3**	**9**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**50**	**24**	**56**	**2**	**8**	**16**	**68**	**34**
Robbery	11	27	73	0	18	18	73	27
Aggravated assault	9	11	78	0	0	22	89	22
Common assault	22	23	45	0	5	14	59	36
Other violent	8	38	38	13	13	13	63	50
Property	**51**	**24**	**53**	**4**	**25**	**27**	**71**	**47**
Fraud	6	17	17	0	17	33	50	50
Car theft	3	0	33	0	33	33	67	67
Theft	25	24	60	8	32	36	76	52
Other property	17	29	59	0	18	12	71	35
Drugs	**9**	**44**	**56**	**22**	**22**	**44**	**100**	**78**
Produce/supply drugs	3	33	67	0	33	33	100	67
Possess/use drugs	6	50	50	33	17	50	100	83
Breaches	**12**	**33**	**42**	**8**	**25**	**25**	**58**	**58**
Bail	3	33	33	0	67	33	67	67
Order	2	0	50	0	50	0	50	50
Warrant	7	43	43	14	0	29	57	57
Traffic	**9**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**44**	**22**
Drink driving	**9**	**0**	**33**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**33**	**22**
Disorder	**8**	**13**	**63**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**75**	**38**
Other	**9**	**22**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**44**	**33**
Total (%)		**22**	**50**	**4**	**14**	**22**	**66**	**41**
Total (n)	**157**	**35**	**79**	**7**	**22**	**35**	**103**	**65**

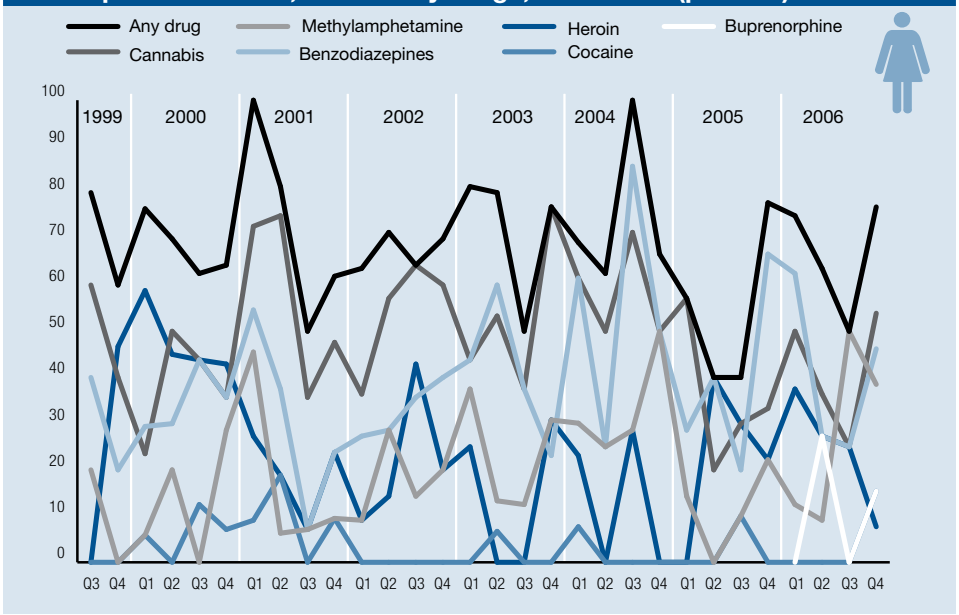
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	44	Private house/apartment	51	54
Year 11 or 12	17	21	Someone else's place	39	42
TAFE/university not completed	15	4	Shelter or emergency	2	0
Completed TAFE	17	23	Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	2
Completed university	7	8	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	3	0
			Other	1	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	34	11
Part-time/odd jobs	27	16
Welfare/government benefit	47	82
Family/friends	35	24
Superannuation/savings	8	11
Sex work	0	2
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7	2
Shoplifting	6	16
Other income-generating crime	9	7

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	64	57	30	38
Benzodiazepines	79	58	43	33
Cannabis	63	54	30	38
Heroin	70	67	55	50
Methylamphetamine	68	63	32	63
Multiple drugs	70	62	47	54
Any drug other than cannabis	71	61	39	44
Total	**57**	**43**	**25**	**30**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

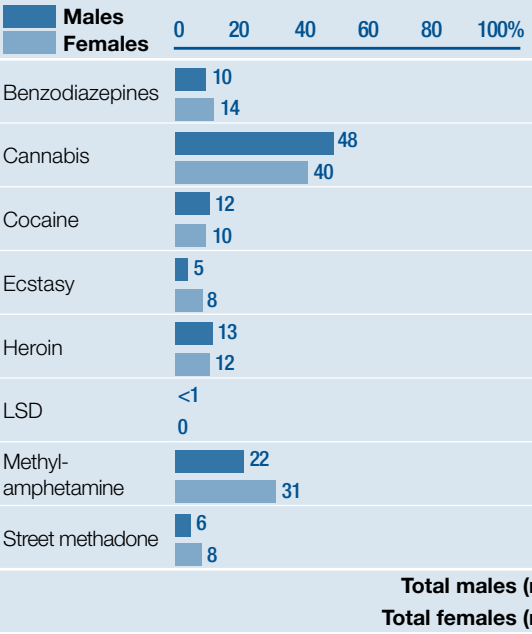
Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	16	24	40	33
Benzodiazepines	17	25	50	33
Cannabis	18	15	43	23
Heroin	25	33	35	17
Methylamphetamine	16	50	43	38
Multiple drugs	21	31	45	31
Any drug other than cannabis	18	28	38	33
Total	**10**	**17**	**31**	**27**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	9	15	9	10	9
	25	20	11	14	0
Cannabis	47	58	45	56	39
	38	47	40	43	33
Cocaine	9	13	19	5	11
	13	7	10	0	17
Ecstasy	15	4	4	0	6
	13	0	10	0	17
Heroin	21	10	16	8	11
	13	14	20	0	8
LSD	3	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	26	19	21	25	22
	38	13	30	29	50
Street methadone	0	2	9	5	9
	0	13	0	14	8
Total males (n)	**34**	**48**	**57**	**40**	**54**
Total females (n)	**8**	**15**	**10**	**7**	**12**



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	61	20	16	21
Cannabis	187	15	39	15
Cocaine	117	20	24	21
Ecstasy	93	20	18	19
Heroin	96	19	22	18
LSD	72	17	8	16
Methylamphetamine	126	19	29	19
Street methadone	49	24	15	23

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	25	21	22	8	22	24
Cannabis	116	14	16	22	15	17
Cocaine	29	20	21	5	18	20
Ecstasy	13	19	19	4	18	19
Heroin	45	19	20	7	20	20
LSD	1	10	10	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	59	19	21	14	20	22
Street methadone	15	28	28	7	23	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 2006 [computer file]

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

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	57	38	12	36
Ever been in treatment	57	38	9	27
Currently in treatment	35	23	12	36
Total	**149**	**100**	**33**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	19	13	6	19

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 2006 [computer file]

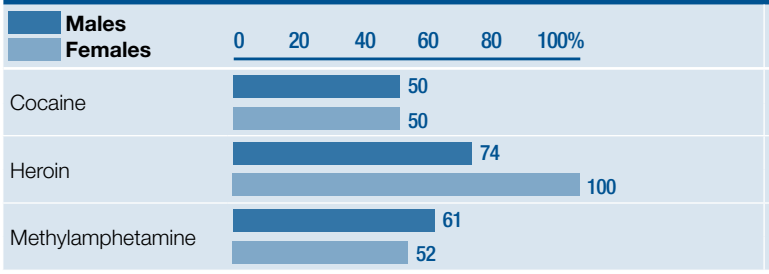
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	10	29	2	17
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	3	1	8
Other[a]	23	68	9	75
Total	**34**	**100**	**12**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



	Total n
Cocaine	48
	10
Heroin	47
	8
Methylamphetamine	76
	21

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		42	63	67	47	66	285
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	29	38	19	35	26	29
	Females	25	33	20	14	17	23
Past 30 days[b]	Males	44	52	39	50	41	45
	Females	75	33	30	57	25	40

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 2006 [computer file]

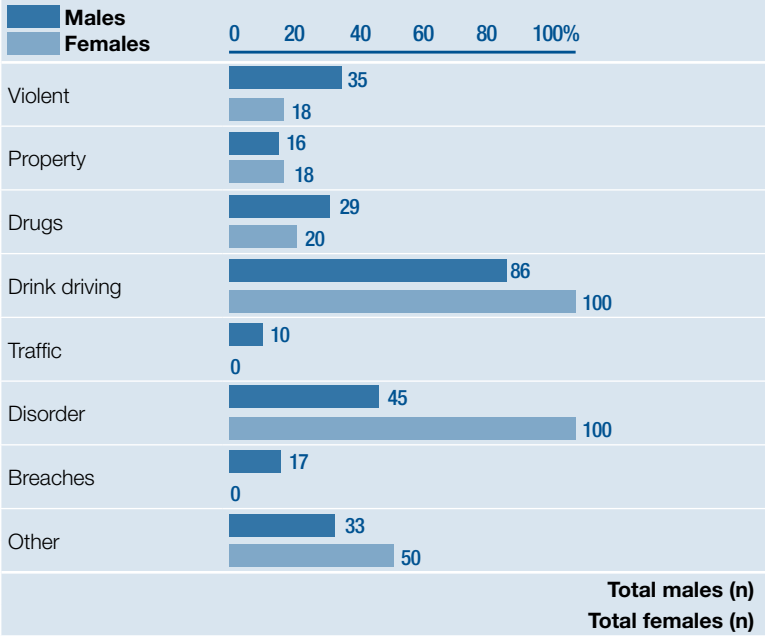
Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	61	57	30 4
Benzodiazepines	18	29	9 2
Cannabis	53	43	26 3
Cocaine	4	0	2 0
Heroin	6	29	3 2
Methylamphetamine	18	14	9 1
Multiple drugs	24	29	12 2
Any drug other than cannabis	33	29	16 2
		Total males (n)	**49**
		Total females (n)	**7**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	n
Violent	25
	3
Property	11
	4
Drugs	4
	1
Drink driving	12
	2
Traffic	1
	0
Disorder	5
	1
Breaches	4
	0
Other	4
	1
Total males (n)	**225**
Total females (n)	**52**

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 2006 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	10	5	5	11
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	98	46	28	62
Less than once a week	54	26	8	18
Once or twice a week	38	18	5	11
Three times a week or more	21	10	4	9
Total	**211**	**100**	**45**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	0	4	6	14	37	22	18	100
n	0	2	3	7	19	11	9	51

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Males	39	76
Females	12	24

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	%	n
Any drug	38	13
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0
Cannabis	35	12
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	6	2
Methadone	0	0
Multiple drugs	3	1
Any drug other than cannabis	6	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	2	4
Charged in past 12 months	20	45
In prison in past 12 months	8	17
Ever sold drugs	14	30

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Level of education and current housing

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	24	47	Private house/apartment	4	8
Year 10 or less	15	29	Someone else's place	45	88
Year 11 or 12	2	4	Shelter or emergency	1	2
TAFE not completed	6	12	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed TAFE	4	8	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	1	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	n	%
Violent	14	29
Property	28	57
Drugs	2	4
Traffic	0	0
Disorder	0	0
Breaches	3	6
Other	2	4
Total	**49**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees

	n	%
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Cannabis	18	35
Cocaine	2	4
Ecstasy	4	8
Hallucinogens	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	6	12
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [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	0	0	–	0
Cannabis	1	2	3	3	8	3	5	1	1	13	27
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	15	5
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	15	6
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	15	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	16	10
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)		
	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	16	73
Been in treatment	5	23
Currently in treatment	1	5
Total	**22**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees (for those drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months)		
	n	%
Reported heavy use in the past 48 hours[a]	5	10
Reported heavy use in the past 30 days[b]	18	35
	n	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol	44	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

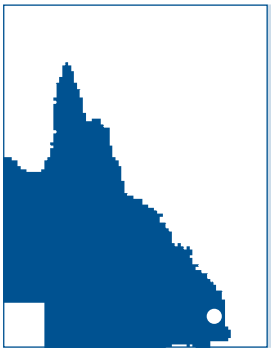
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees[a]		
	n	%
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months:		
Tested positive to cannabis	8	44
Tested positive to heroin	0	0
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	1	6

a: For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Southport



	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	404	13	20	21	15	31
Females	64	11	23	13	16	38
Sample size adults (n)	468	59	96	91	71	151

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

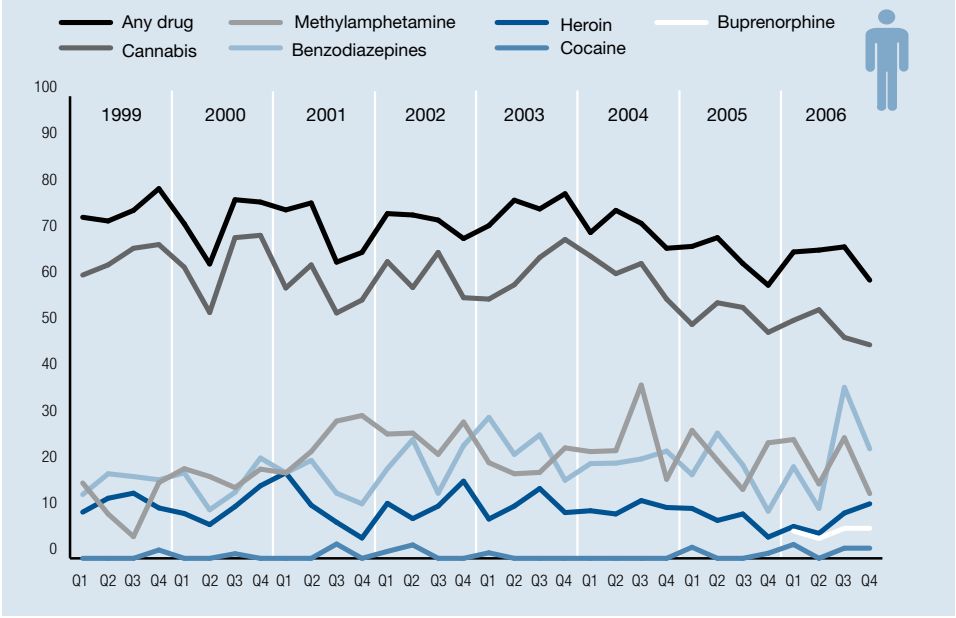
Tested positive, by age (percent)						
Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	65	68	68	62	78	58
	68	43	80	88	60	65
Benzodiazepines	23	14	25	28	26	20
	35	29	40	63	30	26
Buprenorphine	6	0	7	9	12	3
	11	0	13	13	10	13
Cannabis	50	58	57	43	57	43
	51	43	73	38	40	48
Cocaine	2	4	1	4	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	8	0	3	15	10	10
	11	0	13	25	0	13
Methyl-amphetamine	21	16	17	24	34	16
	35	14	40	63	20	35
Methadone	1	0	0	0	0	3
	5	0	7	13	0	4
Multiple drugs	26	20	22	33	33	22
	41	29	53	63	20	39
Any drug other than cannabis	35	26	30	42	50	31
	56	29	60	88	40	57
Total males (n)		**50**	**76**	**79**	**58**	**116**
Total females (n)		**7**	**15**	**8**	**10**	**23**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**74**	**27**	**53**	**3**	**4**	**18**	**66**	**35**
Robbery	13	46	54	0	0	8	69	46
Aggravated assault	22	14	64	0	0	14	73	23
Common assault	15	27	47	0	20	13	53	33
Other violence	24	29	46	8	0	29	67	42
Property	**84**	**29**	**38**	**4**	**14**	**29**	**61**	**43**
Fraud	26	31	19	0	15	23	46	38
Car theft	12	25	25	0	17	33	58	42
Theft	21	29	67	0	14	19	76	38
Other property	25	28	40	12	12	40	64	52
Drugs	**17**	**35**	**76**	**6**	**18**	**47**	**88**	**59**
Produce/supply drugs	4	25	50	0	25	50	75	75
Possess/use drugs	13	38	85	8	15	46	92	54
Breaches	**85**	**21**	**53**	**1**	**6**	**18**	**69**	**36**
Bail	18	22	44	6	6	28	61	39
Order	37	14	68	0	5	19	78	35
Warrant	30	30	40	0	7	10	63	37
Traffic	**24**	**25**	**50**	**0**	**13**	**33**	**71**	**42**
Drink driving	**19**	**5**	**58**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**5**
Disorder	**18**	**22**	**33**	**0**	**11**	**11**	**50**	**28**
Other	**49**	**12**	**57**	**0**	**6**	**16**	**65**	**27**
Total (%)		**23**	**50**	**2**	**8**	**21**	**66**	**36**
Total (n)	**370**	**85**	**186**	**7**	**31**	**78**	**243**	**132**

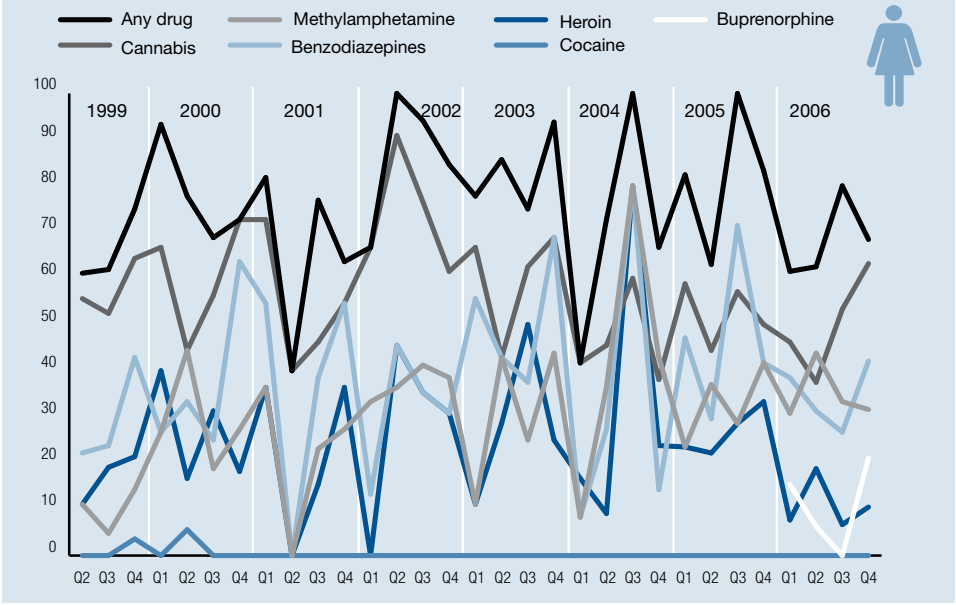
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2006 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing					
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Year 10 or less	46	38	Private house/apartment	51	58
Year 11 or 12	18	19	Someone else's place	33	22
TAFE/university not completed	10	9	Shelter or emergency	<1	3
Completed TAFE	22	31	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	4	3	Treatment facility	3	2
			No fixed residence	8	9
			Other	4	6

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	45	22
Part-time/odd jobs	29	18
Welfare/government benefit	49	77
Family/friends	24	28
Superannuation/savings	12	10
Sex work	0	7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	8	7
Shoplifting	4	8
Other income-generating crime	7	10

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	56	47	16	18
Benzodiazepines	54	58	25	26
Cannabis	56	54	13	14
Heroin	48	83	21	50
Methylamphetamine	60	58	22	15
Multiple drugs	58	68	21	23
Any drug other than cannabis	60	57	24	23
Total	**52**	**38**	**14**	**14**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	17	21	43	49
Benzodiazepines	22	21	47	53
Cannabis	14	18	41	54
Heroin	24	67	66	100
Methylamphetamine	19	25	48	45
Multiple drugs	22	23	49	59
Any drug other than cannabis	23	23	48	52
Total	**12**	**14**	**36**	**34**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	8	8	12	8	11	5
	14	14	20	13	20	8
Cannabis	52	63	57	51	54	44
	53	43	67	50	40	54
Cocaine	6	6	7	7	8	3
	6	0	13	13	10	0
Ecstasy	20	44	21	24	20	6
	11	0	20	38	10	0
Heroin	7	4	4	12	8	8
	9	0	20	25	0	4
LSD	2	6	0	1	5	1
	2	0	7	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	30	29	28	40	39	21
	41	29	47	63	20	42
Street methadone	1	2	0	0	3	2
	2	0	0	13	0	0
Total males (n)		**52**	**81**	**83**	**61**	**127**
Total females (n)		**7**	**15**	**8**	**10**	**24**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)[a]	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	91	21	20	20
Cannabis	367	15	52	15
Cocaine	178	21	32	19
Ecstasy	240	22	38	22
Heroin	121	20	28	20
LSD	171	18	29	18
Methylamphetamine	269	19	48	19
Street methadone	47	24	12	25

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use[a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)[b]	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	31	19	21	7	26	27
Cannabis	221	14	16	36	14	17
Cocaine	19	20	21	8	16	19
Ecstasy	51	20	22	5	19	22
Heroin	40	19	20	8	19	21
LSD	9	17	21	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	132	19	21	29	19	22
Street methadone	9	23	24	3	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 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	179	62	29	59
Ever been in treatment	90	31	12	24
Currently in treatment	22	8	8	16
Total	**291**	**100**	**49**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	25	9	2	4

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 2006 [computer file]

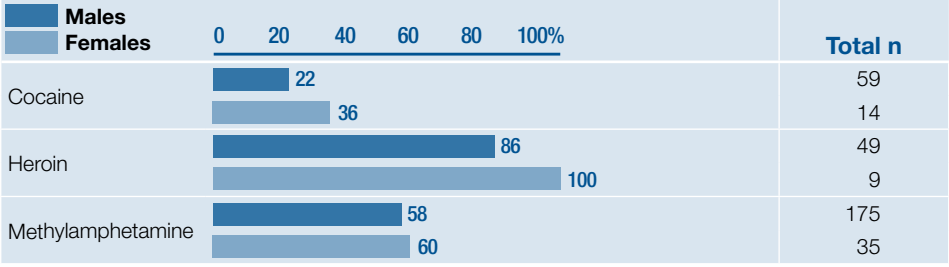
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	9	41	1	13
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	1	13
Other[a]	13	59	6	75
Total	**22**	**100**	**8**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		59	96	91	71	151	468
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	48	44	45	39	42	43
	Females	57	40	25	50	42	42
Past 30 days[b]	Males	75	72	69	59	57	65
	Females	71	47	63	50	46	52

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 2006 [computer file]

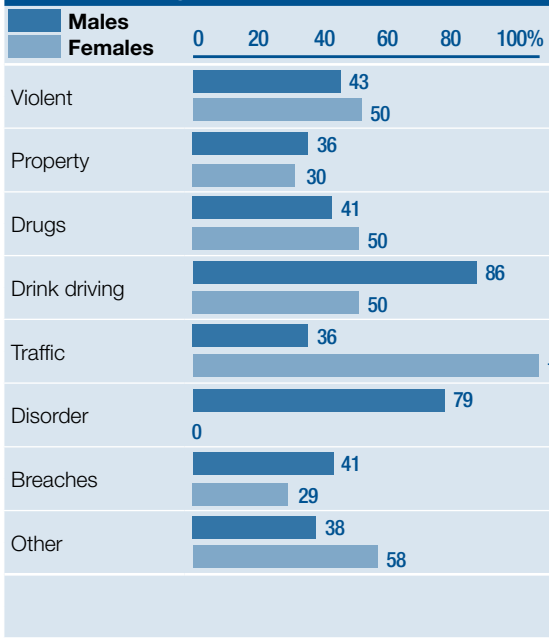
Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	67	77	110 20
Benzdiazepines	19	35	32 9
Cannabis	59	65	98 17
Cocaine	2	0	4 0
Heroin	4	15	6 4
Methylamphetamine	16	31	26 8
Multiple drugs	24	46	39 12
Any drug other than cannabis	28	58	46 15
		Total males (n)	**165**
		Total females (n)	**26**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	n
Violent	34
	5
Property	31
	8
Drugs	7
	1
Drink driving	19
	1
Traffic	10
	2
Disorder	15
	0
Breaches	37
	2
Other	20
	7
Total males (n)	**395**
Total females (n)	**62**

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 2006 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	12	3	9	16
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	208	54	27	45
Less than once a week	81	21	20	33
Once or twice a week	74	19	8	13
Three times a week or more	22	6	5	8
Total	**385**	**100**	**60**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Darwin

	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	290	12	21	18	16	34
Females	40	8	13	33	20	28
Sample size adults (n)	330	38	65	64	54	109

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

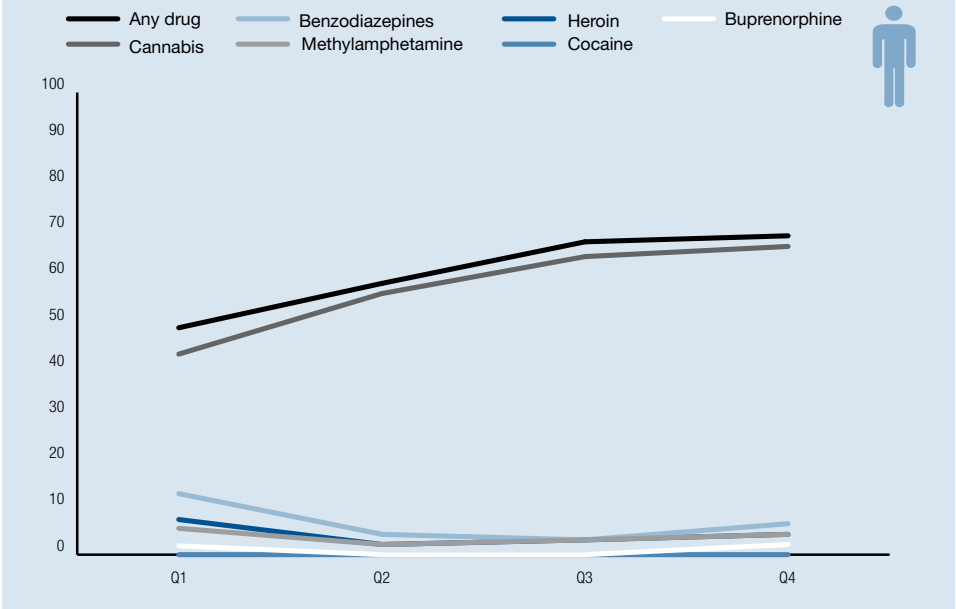
Tested positive, by age (percent)						
Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	92	70	70	46	40
	50	100	71	43	0
Benzodiazepines	4	5	6	0	14
	0	33	29	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	3	0	2
	0	0	14	14	0
Cannabis	92	71	67	46	32
	50	100	71	29	0
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	8	5	3	0	5
	0	0	14	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	0	5	6	4	4
	0	0	14	14	0
Methadone	0	3	3	0	0
	0	0	14	0	0
Multiple drugs	13	14	12	4	7
	0	33	29	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	13	14	12	4	16
	0	33	29	14	0
Total males (n)	**24**	**37**	**33**	**24**	**57**
Total females (n)	**2**	**3**	**7**	**7**	**2**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**66**	**6**	**62**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**65**	**11**
Robbery	3	0	67	0	0	0	67	0
Aggravated assault	32	3	69	0	3	3	72	9
Common assault	19	11	53	0	0	0	53	11
Other violence	12	8	58	0	8	8	67	17
Property	**25**	**16**	**56**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**60**	**16**
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car theft	3	33	100	0	0	0	100	33
Theft	18	17	56	0	11	6	61	17
Other property	3	0	33	0	0	0	33	0
Drugs	**7**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**57**	**14**
Produce/supply drugs	4	0	50	0	0	0	50	0
Possess/use drugs	3	0	67	0	0	33	67	33
Breaches	**37**	**8**	**54**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**59**	**16**
Bail	6	0	100	0	0	17	100	17
Order	24	8	42	0	4	0	50	13
Warrant	7	14	57	0	14	0	57	29
Traffic	**3**	**33**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**33**
Drink driving	**14**	**0**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**71**	**7**
Disorder	**14**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**36**	**7**
Other	**4**	**25**	**50**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**75**	**25**
Total (%)		**8**	**57**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**61**	**13**
Total (n)	**170**	**13**	**97**	**0**	**8**	**7**	**103**	**22**

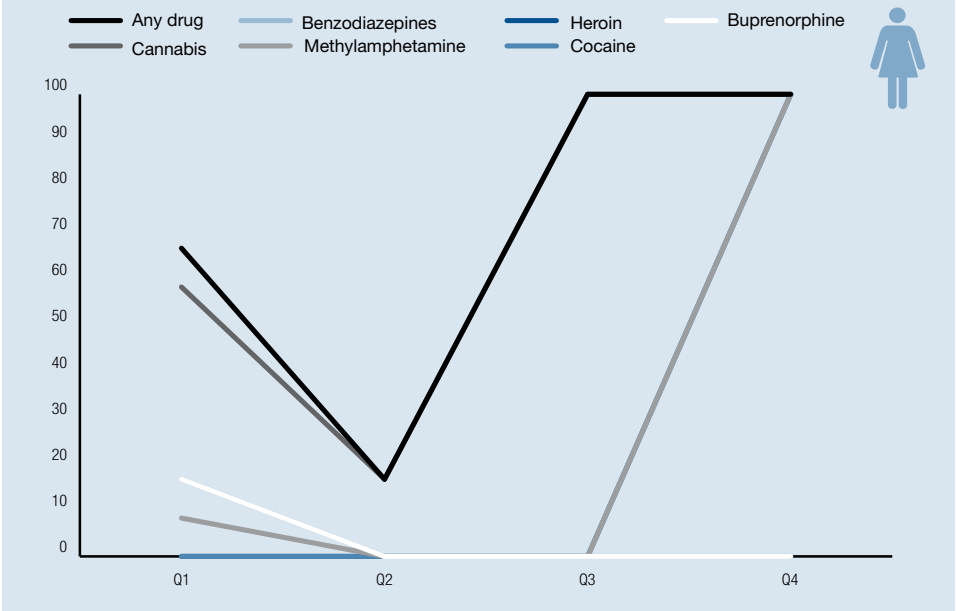
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2006 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2006 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	61	73	Private house/apartment	45	48
Year 11 or 12	19	18	Someone else's place	45	48
TAFE/university not completed	5	8	Shelter or emergency	1	0
Completed TAFE	12	3	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	0
Completed university	2	0	Treatment facility	1	0
			No fixed residence	3	3
			Other	5	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	20	0
Part-time/odd jobs	13	5
Welfare/government benefit	76	100
Family/friends	41	49
Superannuation/savings	8	0
Sex work	0	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4	3
Shoplifting	5	8
Other income-generating crime	5	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percent) (for those testing positive for each category)				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	59	75	36	33
Benzodiazepines	69	67	46	33
Cannabis	60	82	38	36
Heroin	75	0	38	0
Methylamphetamine	57	0	71	0
Multiple drugs	65	67	65	33
Any drug other than cannabis	59	50	50	25
Total	**57**	**71**	**34**	**38**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	8	8	25	25
Benzodiazepines	8	33	17	33
Cannabis	8	9	25	18
Heroin	29	0	57	100
Methylamphetamine	17	0	67	100
Multiple drugs	13	33	40	33
Any drug other than cannabis	10	25	30	50
Total	**5**	**5**	**18**	**14**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

	Males / Females	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	3	0	3	6	4	2
	5	0	0	15	0	0
Cannabis	46	69	63	41	43	33
	33	0	20	69	25	9
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	7	6	13	8	7	2
	10	0	0	23	13	0
Heroin	<1	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	2	3	3	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	10	11	17	12	7	7
	8	0	0	15	13	0
Street methadone	1	0	2	2	0	2
	5	0	0	15	0	0
Total males (n)		**35**	**60**	**51**	**46**	**98**
Total females (n)		**3**	**5**	**13**	**8**	**11**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)[a]	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	26	21	5	17
Cannabis	203	16	25	16
Cocaine	30	21	3	21
Ecstasy	59	22	9	23
Heroin	36	19	6	19
LSD	62	17	9	19
Methylamphetamine	84	18	15	19
Street methadone	16	24	2	23

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use[a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)[b]	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	3	16	16	2	14	14
Cannabis	115	14	16	13	14	17
Cocaine	1	23	30	0	–	–
Ecstasy	9	19	20	3	23	28
Heroin	3	23	24	1	13	23
LSD	3	14	16	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	32	17	21	4	17	18
Street methadone	1	18	18	1	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 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	84	54	8	44
Ever been in treatment	65	42	9	50
Currently in treatment	7	4	1	6
Total	**156**	**100**	**18**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	20	13	3	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 2006 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	14	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0
Other[a]	6	86	1	100
Total	**7**	**100**	**1**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males / Females 0 20 40 60 80 100%	Total n
Cocaine	0 –	4 0
Heroin	60 0	5 1
Methylamphetamine	62 80	47 5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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	65	64	54	109	330
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	63	62	69	67	72	68
	Females	33	60	69	88	91	75
Past 30 days[b]	Males	77	80	84	89	80	82
	Females	33	100	77	88	91	83

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 2006 [computer file]

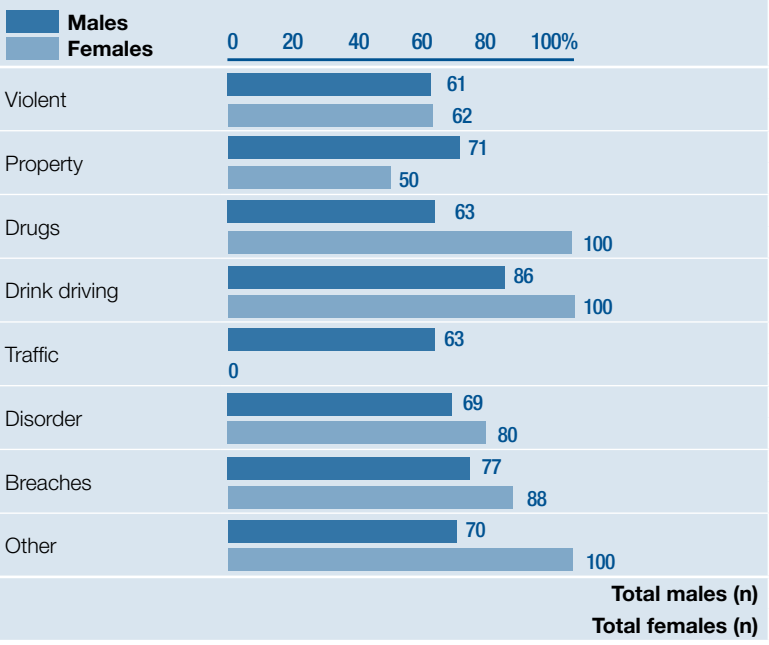
Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	61	60	73 9
Benzodiazepines	8	13	9 2
Cannabis	58	53	69 8
Cocaine	0	0	0 0
Heroin	2	7	2 1
Methylamphetamine	3	13	4 2
Multiple drugs	8	13	10 2
Any drug other than cannabis	12	20	14 3
		Total males (n)	**119**
		Total females (n)	**15**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]



	n
Violent	68
	8
Property	24
	3
Drugs	10
	1
Drink driving	18
	2
Traffic	5
	0
Disorder	20
	4
Breaches	40
	7
Other	7
	5
Total males (n)	**281**
Total females (n)	**40**

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 2006 [computer file]

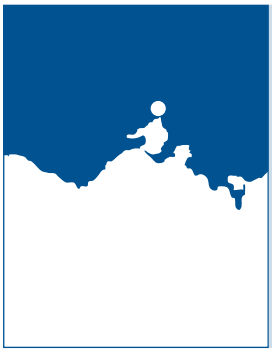
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	11	4	3	8
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	158	57	30	75
Less than once a week	89	32	8	20
Once or twice a week	23	8	1	3
Three times a week or more	8	3	1	3
Total	**278**	**100**	**40**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sunshine/Footscray



	Age of detainees (percent)					
	Total (n)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Males	131	11	17	23	23	26
Females	56	9	21	18	16	36
Sample size adults (n)	187	20	34	40	39	54

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

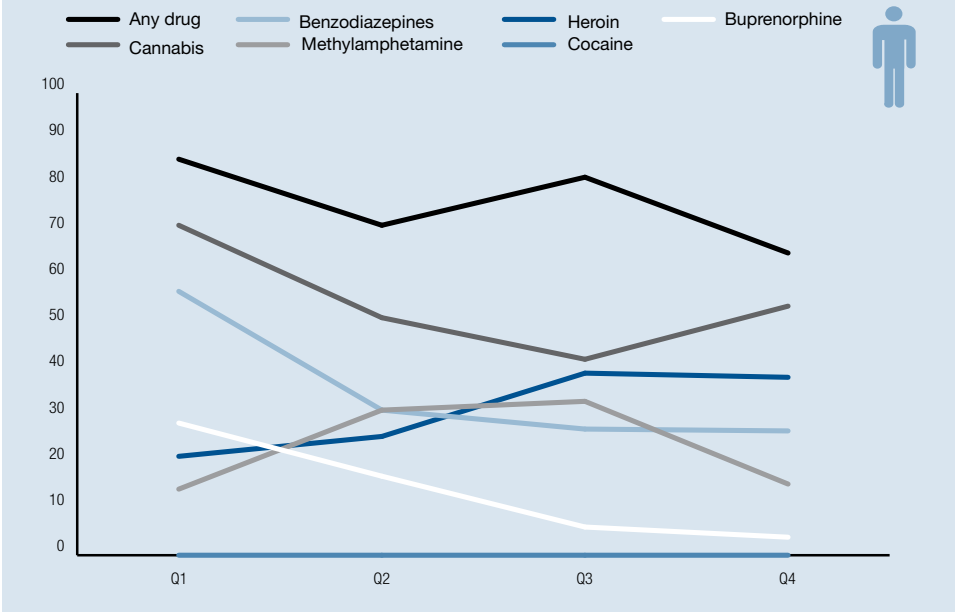
Tested positive, by age (percent)						
Males / Females (0 20 40 60 80 100%)	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Any drug	75	67	93	77	70	72
	72	75	75	75	75	67
Benzodiazepines	32	7	20	36	52	31
	44	25	50	50	50	40
Buprenorphine	12	7	27	18	7	7
	19	0	25	25	25	13
Cannabis	52	67	73	45	52	38
	49	50	50	38	63	47
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	13	0
Heroin	32	0	27	36	41	41
	37	25	50	50	25	33
Methyl-amphetamine	26	7	20	32	26	34
	23	0	25	38	25	20
Methadone	15	0	7	23	22	14
	33	25	25	50	13	40
Multiple drugs	47	13	40	50	63	52
	58	25	75	75	63	47
Any drug other than cannabis	56	13	47	68	67	62
	70	50	75	75	75	67
Total males (n)		**15**	**15**	**22**	**27**	**29**
Total females (n)		**4**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**15**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percent)								
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	**18**	**17**	**61**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**78**	**28**
Robbery	5	20	40	0	0	0	60	20
Aggravated assault	3	33	100	0	0	0	100	33
Common assault	7	14	57	0	14	0	71	29
Other violence	3	0	67	0	0	33	100	33
Property	**46**	**46**	**59**	**0**	**30**	**20**	**74**	**57**
Fraud	5	40	80	0	20	0	80	40
Car theft	4	75	100	0	25	25	100	75
Theft	29	41	48	0	31	24	66	55
Other property	8	50	63	0	38	13	88	63
Drugs	**31**	**26**	**48**	**0**	**55**	**52**	**84**	**77**
Produce/supply drugs	5	20	40	0	60	40	80	80
Possess/use drugs	26	27	50	0	54	54	85	77
Breaches	**2**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**
Bail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Order	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Warrant	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Traffic	**3**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**33**	**33**	**33**
Drink driving	**1**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**
Disorder	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Other	**3**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**33**
Total (%)		**32**	**53**	**0**	**32**	**26**	**75**	**55**
Total (n)	**105**	**34**	**56**	**0**	**34**	**27**	**79**	**58**

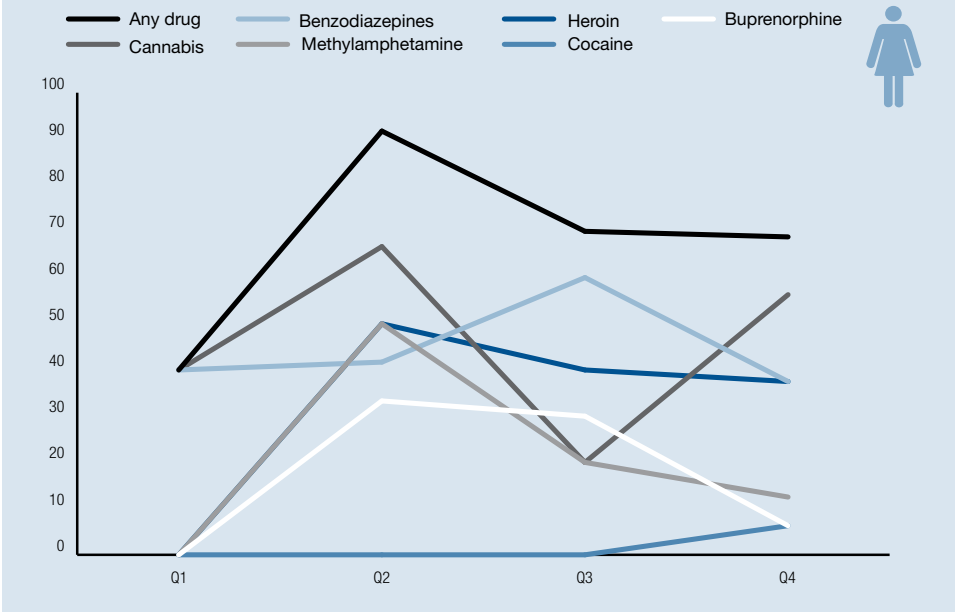
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2006 (percent)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2006 (percent)



Note: Large fluctuations in female trend lines may be due to small sample size

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (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	59	Private house/apartment	44	63
Year 11 or 12	28	20	Someone else's place	47	30
TAFE/university not completed	11	7	Shelter or emergency	1	0
Completed TAFE	15	13	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed university	2	2	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	4	0
			Other	5	7

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percent)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	24	6
Part-time/odd jobs	24	19
Welfare/government benefit	75	80
Family/friends	33	31
Superannuation/savings	7	7
Sex work	1	4
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	12	6
Shoplifting	11	17
Other income-generating crime	13	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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

	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	54	52	19	23
Benzodiazepines	55	47	23	32
Cannabis	57	57	11	24
Heroin	53	50	31	25
Methylamphetamine	61	60	29	10
Multiple drugs	59	52	24	28
Any drug other than cannabis	55	53	23	23
Total	**47**	**42**	**15**	**16**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percent)
(for those testing positive for each category)

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	22	16	48	45
Benzodiazepines	20	0	54	32
Cannabis	16	10	41	52
Heroin	34	31	60	56
Methylamphetamine	39	40	61	70
Multiple drugs	27	16	57	52
Any drug other than cannabis	27	17	55	47
Total	**19**	**12**	**39**	**33**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percent)

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Benzodiazepines	7	0	14	3	13	3
	9	0	17	20	11	0
Cannabis	46	53	62	43	43	38
	41	40	50	60	22	35
Cocaine	4	0	5	7	3	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	3	13	0	3	3	0
	2	0	8	0	0	0
Heroin	33	0	23	48	40	35
	23	20	25	20	33	20
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	31	27	32	43	27	24
	18	0	0	50	22	15
Street methadone	1	0	0	0	3	0
	2	0	0	0	11	0
Total males (n)		**15**	**22**	**30**	**30**	**34**
Total females (n)		**5**	**12**	**10**	**9**	**20**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first use for those ever admitting use)[a]	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	38	19	16	19
Cannabis	109	15	43	16
Cocaine	42	22	16	20
Ecstasy	63	23	21	23
Heroin	79	21	38	21
LSD	43	18	15	16
Methylamphetamine	94	20	35	19
Street methadone	11	25	2	42

a: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use[a] (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)[b]	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	5	20	20	3	17	18
Cannabis	58	14	16	21	15	18
Cocaine	1	20	20	1	17	18
Ecstasy	0	–	–	0	–	–
Heroin	49	21	21	18	22	24
LSD	0	–	–	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	25	20	22	9	20	21
Street methadone	2	25	26	0	–	–

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

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Received prior treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment[a]	37	36	4	12
Ever been in treatment	29	28	7	21
Currently in treatment	38	37	23	68
Total	**104**	**100**	**34**	**100**
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	10	10	6	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 2006 [computer file]

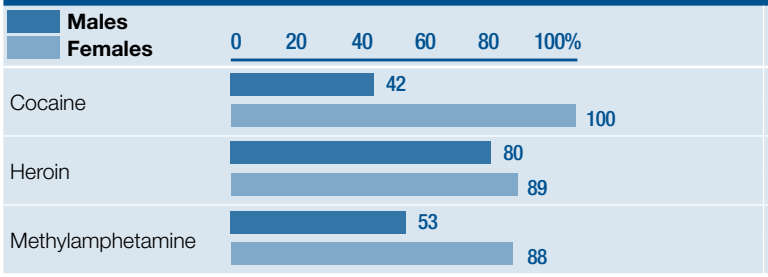
Reasons for being in treatment (for those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	5	2	9
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	5	13	0	0
Other[a]	31	82	21	91
Total	**38**	**100**	**23**	**100**

a: Other refers to 'referral from GP or health professional' and 'self referral'

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy 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)		20	34	40	39	54	187
Past 48 hours[a]	Males	27	23	13	17	21	19
	Females	0	25	10	0	15	13
Past 30 days[b]	Males	60	41	23	37	24	34
	Females	20	33	20	0	25	21

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 2006 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours[a]

	Males	Females	n
Any drug	79	100	15 5
Benzodiazepines	42	60	8 3
Cannabis	68	80	13 4
Cocaine	0	0	0 0
Heroin	26	40	5 2
Methylamphetamine	5	20	1 1
Multiple drugs	42	80	8 4
Any drug other than cannabis	53	100	10 5
	Total males (n)		**19**
	Total females (n)		**5**

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 2006 [computer file]

Reported heavy alcohol use in past 48 hours by most serious offence category[a]		
Males / Females	0 20 40 60 80 100%	n
Violent	23	5
	25	1
Property	19	11
	12	4
Drugs	6	2
	14	1
Drink driving	100	2
	0	0
Traffic	33	1
	33	1
Disorder	0	0
	0	0
Breaches	50	1
	0	0
Other	60	3
	0	0
	Total males (n)	**127**
	Total females (n)	**53**

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 2006 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/ psychological services unit in the past year	5	4	3	6
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	80	63	45	83
Less than once a week	32	25	7	13
Once or twice a week	12	9	1	2
Three times a week or more	4	3	1	2
Total	**128**	**100**	**54**	**100**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Methodology

Linking questionnaires and urine records

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

Quality control processes

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

- is new to DUMA
- 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 teleconference with the DUMA team at the AIC and site coordinators and managers is held at the end of each quarter to discuss issues in relation to the administration of the questionnaire and/or addendums.

An annual technical workshop is also held bringing together key DUMA stakeholders and data collectors. Another separate meeting is held for the data collectors (site coordinators and managers) to discuss issues in relation to the operation of DUMA. It is also an opportunity for the sites to share their experiences of how issues have been addressed over the year.

Questionnaire changes in 2006

In order to ensure the currency of the information collected in the DUMA program, a number of changes were made to the core questionnaire at the beginning of 2006. These changes were:

- the removal of the question 'Was the person detained for a warrant only?', as it overlaps with other information recorded on the front page
- the removal of the option 'None of the above' from the charge information, as it was superfluous
- recording the date of offence along with the charge information on the first page with the intention of linking the urinalysis results to the offence, rather than the arrest
- removal of the question that required interviewers to record the number of hours the respondent had been in custody, as it was enough to circle whether it was less than 48 hours
- inclusion of the option 'longrass' in the question about residence in the past 30 days, as a large number of Indigenous detainees in Darwin live in the longrass
- simplification of the question used to determine whether prescription or over the counter medications were used for 'any purpose other than that intended' by the prescriber and/or manufacturer?'. This was changed to 'Have you ever sold any medication which was prescribed to you?'
- the drug ecstasy was added to the drug market grid
- the two questions about whether detainees had been drinking alcohol or using drugs prior to their arrest were removed
- questions about 'prior arrests' were changed to 'prior charges' to simplify data collection, as it was assumed that if a detainee received a charge that they were arrested beforehand
- inclusion of questions about alcohol and drug use in relation to prior charges
- the introduction of buprenorphine into urine testing.

Most serious offence

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

Response rates

Table 13 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 13: Fieldwork information, 2006

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Adelaide	20.2.06 – 18.3.06	336	193	179	135
	Bankstown	23.1.06 – 22.2.06	309	124	109	77
	Brisbane	20.2.06 – 20.3.06	224	249	231	223
	East Perth	30.1.06 – 19.2.06	352	240	194	140
	Elizabeth	23.1.06 – 18.2.06	336	192	183	132
	Parramatta	23.2.06 – 20.3.06	276	101	93	61
	Southport	23.1.06 – 20.2.06	186	143	124	116
	Darwin	30.1.06 – 18.2.06	180	128	108	68
	Sunshine	6.2.06 – 4.3.06	288	31	28	19
Q2	Adelaide	15.5.06 – 10.6.06	336	187	176	122
	Bankstown	18.4.06 – 19.5.06	307	108	92	63
	Brisbane	16.5.06 – 13.6.06	224	205	191	185
	East Perth	15.5.06 – 4.6.06	352	211	166	119
	Elizabeth	17.4.06 – 13.5.06	336	169	165	111
	Parramatta	19.5.06 – 14.6.06	278	101	87	64
	Southport	18.4.06 – 18.5.06	180	133	119	114
	Darwin	24.4.06 – 23.5.06	210	86	75	52
	Sunshine/ Footscray	15.5.06 – 10.6.06	288	67	57	47
Q3	Adelaide	7.8.06 – 2.9.06	336	163	148	105
	Bankstown	10.7.06 – 7.8.06	301	122	102	79
	Brisbane	7.8.06 – 3.9.06	224	224	205	197
	East Perth	31.7.06 – 20.8.06	352	210	161	114
	Elizabeth	10.7.06 – 5.8.06	336	181	170	115
	Parramatta	8.8.06 – 2.9.06	289	90	74	45
	Southport	10.7.06 – 6.8.06	168	134	119	113
	Darwin	11.7.06 – 10.8.06	210	66	60	33
	Footscray	24.7.06 – 19.8.06	288	58	51	43
Q4	Adelaide	6.11.06 – 2.12.06	336	180	167	113
	Bankstown	9.10.06 – 6.11.06	299	128	104	74
	Brisbane	9.10.06 – 8.11.06	224	224	210	205
	East Perth	9.10.06 – 25.10.06 26.11.06 – 10.12.06	377	96	89	64
	Elizabeth	9.10.06 – 4.11.06	336	177	163	103
	Parramatta	7.11.06 – 6.12.06	285	96	82	60
	Southport	9.11.06 – 6.12.06	168	144	127	119
	Darwin	23.10.06 – 17.11.06	210	104	95	46
	Footscray	26.10.06 – 22.11.06	258	53	51	42
Total	**All sites**	**2006**	**9,995**	**5,118**	**4,555**	**3,518**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

In 2006, a total of 4,555 detainees were interviewed of whom 4,457 were defined as adults in their jurisdiction; 98 were juvenile detainees from the two New South Wales sites and the Darwin site. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 77 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,518). This is a slightly lower rate of urine compliance than in 2005, mostly attributable to the lower rate of urine compliance in Darwin.

Table 14 shows that the response rate for the interview was similar across sites and between males and females. Differences occur, however, in the provision of a urine specimen. Females were less likely than males to provide a urine specimen in the sites of Adelaide, Elizabeth, Darwin and Sunshine/Footscray. Age can also play a role in provision of a urine specimen with juveniles less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees in Bankstown and 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 so the window of opportunity for obtaining an interview and urine specimen is short.

Other factors may also account for a lower rate of urine compliance. In Darwin, where the rate of urine compliance was 61 percent for males and 53 percent for females, cultural reasons may account for the reluctance of the detainees to provide urine especially for less urbanised (or more traditional) Indigenous people. Lack of comprehension was also found to be a barrier, with some detainees in Darwin not knowing what a urine sample was. The Darwin site manager employed a number of techniques to increase urine compliance, mainly by emphasising the words ‘private’ and ‘safe’ in order to alleviate any concerns the detainees may have had.

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 14: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2006

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	East Perth	Elizabeth	Parramatta	Southport	Darwin	Sunshine/ Footscray
Adult males									
Approached n	618	359	755	627	603	261	479	317	150
Agreed to interview n	570	318	697	499	571	233	422	289	131
(Agreed to interview %)	(92)	(89)	(92)	(80)	(95)	(89)	(88)	(91)	(87)
Provided urine specimen n	419	229	674	354	397	160	396	175	108
(Provided urine of those who agreed to interview %)	(74)	(72)	(97)	(71)	(70)	(69)	(94)	(61)	(82)
Adult females									
Approached n	105	57	147	130	116	60	74	53	59
Agreed to interview n	100	51	140	111	110	52	66	40	56
(Agreed to interview %)	(95)	(89)	(95)	(85)	(95)	(87)	(89)	(75)	(95)
Provided urine specimen n	56	40	136	83	64	36	64	21	43
(Provided urine of those who agreed to interview %)	(56)	(78)	(97)	(75)	(58)	(69)	(97)	(53)	(77)
Juveniles									
Approached n		66				67		14	
Agreed to interview n		38				51		9	
(Agreed to interview %)		(58)				(76)		(64)	
Provided urine specimen n		24				34		3	
Provided urine of those who agreed to interview %)		(63)				(67)		(33)	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [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 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 nine sites.

None of the sites have 24-hour coverage; interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. The major eligibility criterion is that the person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours (there were 22 cases where the detainee had been in custody for longer than 48 hours). Some detainees are deemed by local police staff to be ineligible; this is usually due to an assessment that there is a risk to the interviewer as the detainee may be violent or intoxicated. This occurred in 541 cases during 2006, representing eight per cent of those potentially available for an interview. This is an increase from seven percent in 2005. 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 representativeness of the DUMA sample.

Two other factors affect the 'randomness' of the sample. First, in all four jurisdictions police are increasingly using a number of mechanisms to reduce the number of people being brought into the police station for processing. These include diversion programs, notices to attend court (or equivalent) or cautions. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offending. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. The DUMA study therefore does not pick up these people. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will appear 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 2006, 661 detainees (15%) said yes while another 18 said they could not recall. This is slightly lower than 2005 where 17 percent reported they had participated in the study on some previous occasion.

Drug testing

Much research has documented the shortfalls of relying solely on self-report data. Some of the issues affecting self-report data include the ability of the respondent to accurately recall events, especially drug use over defined time periods, and the willingness of the respondent to share information of a sensitive nature with interviewers. These shortfalls are likely to result in the under-reporting of particular behaviours, including drug use and participation in illegal activities. In order to enhance the veracity of self-report information obtained from police

detainees, and as a cross-validation measure, the DUMA program conducts urinalysis on 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 seven classes of drugs – amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone, opiates and buprenorphine. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed at AS/NZS 4308. These cut off levels have been set in accordance with Australian standards. In the case of the drug classes amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines, if a positive result is obtained a further set of tests are 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 15 indicates the average detection times and the cut off levels for a positive screen.

Table 15: Cut off levels and drug detection times (percent)

Drug class	Cut off AS 4308 (ug/L)	Average detection time[a]
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
Buprenorphine	5	2–7 days

a: Depends on testing method and equipment, the presence of other drugs, level of the drug present and frequency of use

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 the one laboratory – Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service – in Sydney. The laboratory is accredited to the AS/NZS 4308. See Makkai (2000) for further information.

It is important to note that buprenorphine is not an easy drug to test for and there are some drugs that can affect the results obtained, impacting on the reliability of results. Further testing was undertaken on the 23 positive results for buprenorphine from the fourth quarter of 2006 by the same laboratory. Results were as follows:

- 17 out of the 23 were true positives – the detainees had taken the drug
- two out of the 23 were false positives; however, the detainees were both taking another type of medication that is well known to give false positives to buprenorphine screens
- three out of the 23 were borderline – results were just over the cut off levels and as such may be too sensitive
- one out of the 23 was a false positive but further testing was unable to be conducted (sample was already discarded in line with DUMA procedures).

On this basis, there is confidence in the test as a presumptive, indicating a high level of reliability in the results (about 80% reliable).

Table 16 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 – there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 2 days) than for use in the past 30 days. Just over half of those who tested positive to heroin or methylamphetamine self-reported that they had used in the past 48 hours; this increases to 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, however, the numbers are very small. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methylamphetamine use and urine results has remained consistent over previous years. However, there appears to be a gradual increase in the non-reporting of heroin use in the past 30 days among police detainees. In 2001, 21 percent of the 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, 33 percent in 2005, and in the most recent year, 39 percent 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 certain 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 humanly possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 16: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use

	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	46	1	56	3	53	1
Self-reported use past 30 days	61	3	79	16	69	4
Total (n)	**(351)**	**(3,068)**	**(866)**	**(2,553)**	**(53)**	**(3,366)**

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006 [computer file]

Explaining compliance levels

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

Oversight committees

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 in November 2003 for the extension of the second phase. Each separate addendum also receives ethics clearance. Ethics clearance for the extension of DUMA to the two new sites was obtained in December 2005.

Each site has its own local steering or advisory committee (see Table 17). 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 17: 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	SA Police
Western Australian Steering Committee	Superintendent Jim Migro	WA Police Service
Queensland Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner George Nolan	Qld Police Service
Victorian Steering Committee	Inspector Steve James	Victoria Police
Northern Territory Steering Committee	Sergeant Scotty Mitchell	Northern Territory Police
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 – providing timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection each quarter. This ensures that those in law enforcement, who are tasked with tackling local crime issues, are best equipped with the most up to date DUMA data for their area to address the problems. The AIC DUMA team also produces a quarterly newsletter that is distributed to key stakeholders, site managers and data collectors. The newsletter highlights key events and important dates, a snapshot analysis of one jurisdiction per quarter, as well as other information of interest to those involved in some way with DUMA.

Uses of DUMA data

DUMA provides an important platform for more in-depth research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at the local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These have included stolen goods, drug driving and amphetamines. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect data to assist in evidence-based policy making, and to inform strategic intelligence. DUMA also has the potential to assist in the evaluation of public health interventions in the longer term. Overall, trends and issues highlighted via the DUMA data can be used to inform policy and program development, complementing and enhancing the approaches taken by key law enforcement agencies. 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.

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 – helping to inform policy making in the realms of housing, treatment, mental health, policing, courts and correctional institutions, to name a few. 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: www.aic.gov.au.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/ used data

- state and territory police services
- Australian Government Attorney-General's Department
- Australian Customs Service
- Australian Crime Commission
- Crime and Misconduct Commission, Queensland
- South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research
- Department of Health and Ageing
- Drugs and Alcohol Office of Western Australia
- Drugs and Alcohol Services, South Australia
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

- Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre
- National Drug Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology
- Edith Cowan University, Western Australia
- Flinders University
- Griffith University
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
- National Drugs and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW
- Australian National University
- Newfoundland and Labrador Centre of Health Information, St Johns, NL

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The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program 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. With the additional funding obtained in 2006, DUMA expanded from seven sites to nine sites throughout Australia – Adelaide City and Elizabeth in South Australia; Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales; Brisbane City and Southport in Queensland; East Perth in Western Australia; and the two new sites, Sunshine/Footscray in Victoria and Darwin in the Northern Territory.

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 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 2006. It provides an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history.