Australian Government

Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in Australia: Drug use among police detainees, 2019

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AIC   Australian Institute of Criminology

DUI   driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

DUMA   Drug Use Monitoring in Australia

MDA   3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine

MDMA   3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy)

MSO   most serious offence (category)

TAFE   technical and further education

Appendix F: Technical appendix contains a glossary of terms (see page 55).

Abstract

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

In 2019, 78 percent (n=676) of detainees tested positive to at least one type of drug, and 44 percent (n=382) tested positive to more than one drug type. Methamphetamine had the highest test positive rate of any drug (51%, n=444), and was also described as the most readily available.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program

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

Box 1: Summary of DUMA detainees

In 2019, 2,330 detainees participated in the DUMA program. Detainees were interviewed at five sites—Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, and Bankstown and Surry Hills in Sydney. Only adult detainees were eligible for interview.

Eighty-one percent (*n*=1,888) of participants were male, and 19 percent (*n*=442) were female (see Table A1). The average age of detainees was 34 years (range=18–92; see Table A1).

One-quarter of the sample (26%, *n*=608) identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (Table A3). Twenty-two percent (*n*=417) of males identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both, compared with 43 percent (*n*=191) of females.

An average of three criminal charges were recorded against each detainee. Thirty-four percent (*n*=792) of detainees had a violent offence recorded as their most serious offence, followed by 25 percent (*n*=579) with a property offence and 21 percent (*n*=479) with a breach offence (see Table E1). Forty-two percent (*n*=876) of the sample reported that they had been charged on another occasion in the 12 months before their current period of detention (see Table E14).

Forty-four percent (*n*=1,035) of the 2,330 detainees interviewed were eligible to provide a urine sample[a]. Of these, 84 percent (*n*=867) provided a sample (see Table F4).

For more information about detainee profiles and criminal justice contact, see the appendix tables.

a: To be eligible for urinalysis, detainees must have completed the interview within 48 hours of arrest

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Data collection

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

The questionnaire

Trained interviewers independent from the police administer the DUMA questionnaire to detainees. It consists of a core questionnaire and quarterly addenda. The core questionnaire collects demographic data, details of past contact with the criminal justice system, and information on drug and alcohol use. It also contains questions about the extent to which the detainees' alleged offences were drug or alcohol related. Charge information is obtained from police charge records.

Quarterly addenda are developed in consultation with Commonwealth and state and territory agencies to collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance. In 2019 quarterly addenda were used to collect information on amphetamine-type stimulants (quarter 1), problem gambling (quarter 2), fentanyl and fentanyl analogues (quarter 3) and family and domestic violence (quarter 4).

Urinalysis

Urinalysis provides an objective measure of the prevalence of drug use among detainees within a specified period of time while also allowing for comparisons across time. It also acts as a countermeasure to the under-reporting of recent drug use by criminal justice populations (Harrison & Hughes 1997). Urine samples are collected in selected quarters at selected sites, and only from detainees who have been in custody for less than 48 hours. These urine samples are tested for five classes of drug: amphetamine-type stimulants, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opioids.

In 2019 urine samples were collected from detainees at all sites in quarter 1 and quarter 3 and from detainees in Bankstown in quarter 4.

Drug and alcohol use

Seventy-eight percent (*n*=676) of detainees who provided a urine sample for analysis tested positive to at least one type of drug, and 44 percent (*n*=382) tested positive to more than one drug type (see Table B1). The test positive rate for any and multiple drug use among detainees at each site was similar to the national average, except at the Bankstown site, where 64 percent (*n*=29) of detainees tested positive to any drug, and 33 percent (*n*=15) tested positive to multiple drugs (see Table B2).

Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to any drug type (85%, *n*=114 vs 77%, *n*=562), and multiple drug types (57%, *n*=77 vs 42%, *n*=305; see Table B1). A greater proportion of Indigenous detainees than non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to any drug (91%, *n*=187 vs 74%, *n*=486) and multiple drug types (55%, *n*=113 vs 41%, *n*=268; see Table B3). Detainees aged 26 to 30 years were most likely to test positive to any drug (86%, *n*=128) and multiple drug types (49%, *n*=73; see Table B4).

Figure 1 shows drug use trends for four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Percentages may differ from those presented elsewhere in the report as these data exclude Surry Hills. The proportion of detainees testing positive to any drug decreased slightly between 2018 (79%, *n*=645) and 2019 (78%, *n*=589). Conversely, the proportion of detainees who had used multiple drug types increased between 2018 (43%, *n*=349) and 2019 (44%, *n*=329) to the largest proportion in 18 years of data collection.

Figure 1: Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug and multiple drug types by year, 2002–2019 (%)
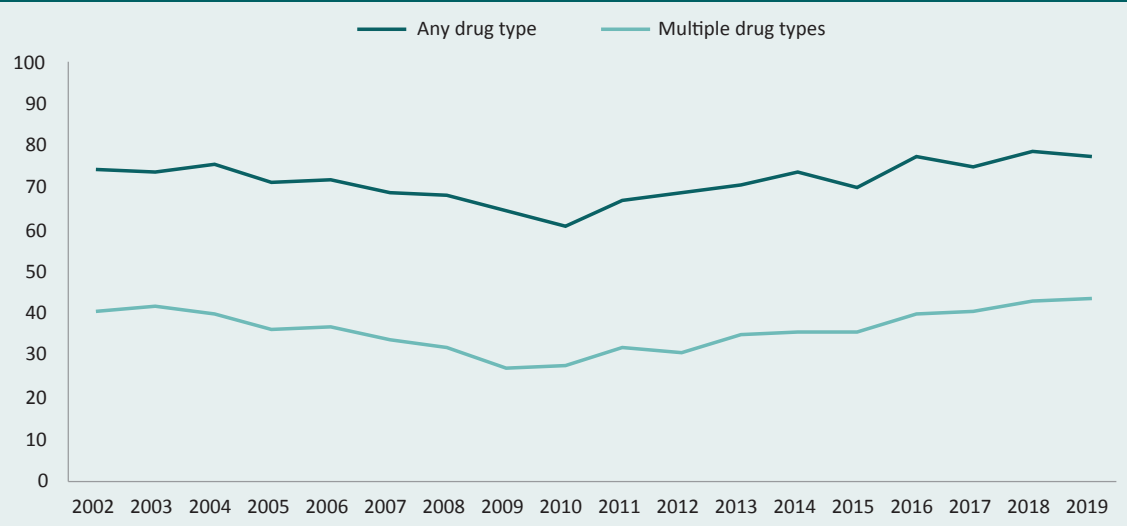
Note: Includes four DUMA sites: Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]; see Table B5

Amphetamine-type stimulants

Despite a small decrease in the proportion of test positives, amphetamine-type stimulants remain the most commonly used class of drug among detainees (see Table B8). Fifty-two percent (*n*=452) of detainees tested positive for amphetamine-type stimulants in 2019 (see Table B1). Of these, 98 percent (*n*=444) were test positives for methamphetamine, two percent (*n*=9) were for MDMA, one percent (*n*=4) were for MDA and one percent (*n*=3) were for other amphetamine-type stimulants.

Methamphetamine

Overall, 51 percent (*n*=444) of detainees tested positive to methamphetamine in 2019 (see Table B1). The test positive rate for methamphetamine was higher than that of cannabis (51%, *n*=444 vs 45%, *n*=390; see Table B1), consistent with 2018 (52%, *n*=451 vs 47%, *n*=413; Voce & Sullivan 2019). Test positive rates for methamphetamine varied by site, from 29 percent (*n*=13) in Bankstown to 59 percent (*n*=143) in Perth (see Figure 3). Female detainees were more likely to test positive to methamphetamine (61%, *n*=82) than male detainees (49%, *n*=362; see Table B1), as were Indigenous detainees (62%, *n*=128) compared with non-Indigenous detainees (48%, *n*=314; see Table B3). Methamphetamine use was most common among detainees aged 26 to 30 years (65%, *n*=97; see Table B4).

Twenty-six percent (*n*=601) of police detainees interviewed reported having used methamphetamine in the 48 hours prior to interview. Of detainees who tested positive to methamphetamine, 53 percent (*n*=236) reported methamphetamine use in the 48 hours prior to interview and 79 percent (*n*=351) reported use in the 30 days prior to interview (see Table B6). Almost half (46%, *n*=203) of detainees testing positive to methamphetamine reported feeling dependent on the drug in the 30 days prior to interview, and just over one-third (37%, *n*=165) reported using methamphetamine daily or almost daily (5–7 days per week).

Cannabis

Forty-five percent (*n*=390) of detainees tested positive to cannabis (see Table B1). Rates of cannabis test positives were highest in Adelaide (53%, *n*=93) and lowest in Bankstown (36%, *n*=16; see Figure 3). The test positive rate for cannabis was higher than that of methamphetamine at the Adelaide (53%, *n*=93 vs 49%, *n*=86) and Bankstown (36%, *n*=16 vs 29%, *n*=13) sites (see Figure 3). Cannabis use has been generally stable in the past decade at the four long-term sites (between 42 and 49 percent; see Figure 2). The rate of cannabis use was similar for women (46%, *n*=62) and men (45%, *n*=328; see Table B1), and higher among Indigenous detainees (63%, *n*=130) than non-Indigenous detainees (39%, *n*=259; see Table B3). Test positives for cannabis were highest among detainees aged 18 to 20 years old (76%, *n*=44), and generally decreased with age (see Table B4). Of detainees who tested positive for cannabis, 65 percent (*n*=252) reported use in the 48 hours before interview, and 86 percent (*n*=334) reported use in the 30 days before interview (see Table B6).

Opioids

Almost one-fifth (19%, *n*=167; see Table B1) of detainees tested positive to heroin, methadone, buprenorphine or other opioids (including prescription opioids). This represents a five percentage point increase from the 14 percent (*n*=125) of detainees who tested positive to opioids in 2018, predominately due to an increase in the proportion of buprenorphine test positives (from 7%, *n*=58 in 2018 to 11%, *n*=93 in 2019). In 2019, buprenorphine test positives represented 56 percent of all opioid test positives. A further six percent (*n*=49) of detainees tested positive to heroin (29% of all opioid test positives). Opioid use at the four long-term sites has fluctuated over the past decade (between 14 and 22 percent; see Figure 2). The proportion of detainees testing positive to opioids ranged from 14 percent (*n*=25) in Adelaide to 31 percent (*n*=35) in Surry Hills (see Figure 3). Heroin accounted for almost half (49%, *n*=17) of opioid test positives at the Surry Hills site (see Table B2).

Benzodiazepines

Twenty-four percent (*n*=207; see Table B1) of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines, a slight increase from the 23 percent (*n*=201) of detainees who tested positive in 2018. Female detainees had a higher test positive rate for benzodiazepines (31%, *n*=41) than male detainees (23%, *n*=166). Benzodiazepine test positive rates at the four long-term sites have generally remained stable since 2002 (2002: 23%, *n*=417; 2019: 23%, *n*=175; see Figure 2).

Cocaine

Two percent (*n*=16) of detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2019 (see Table B1). The test positive rate for cocaine has remained stable at the four long-term sites since 2002 (between one and two percent; see Figure 2). The test positive rate for cocaine was highest in Surry Hills (5%, *n*=6; see Figure 3), but this represented a six percentage point decrease from the test positive rate at Surry Hills in 2018 (11%, *n*=6). A higher proportion of female detainees than male detainees tested positive for cocaine (4%, *n*=5 vs 2%, *n*=11; see Table B1), and no Indigenous detainees tested positive to this drug (see Table B3).

Figure 2: National urinalysis test results, 2002–2019 (%)
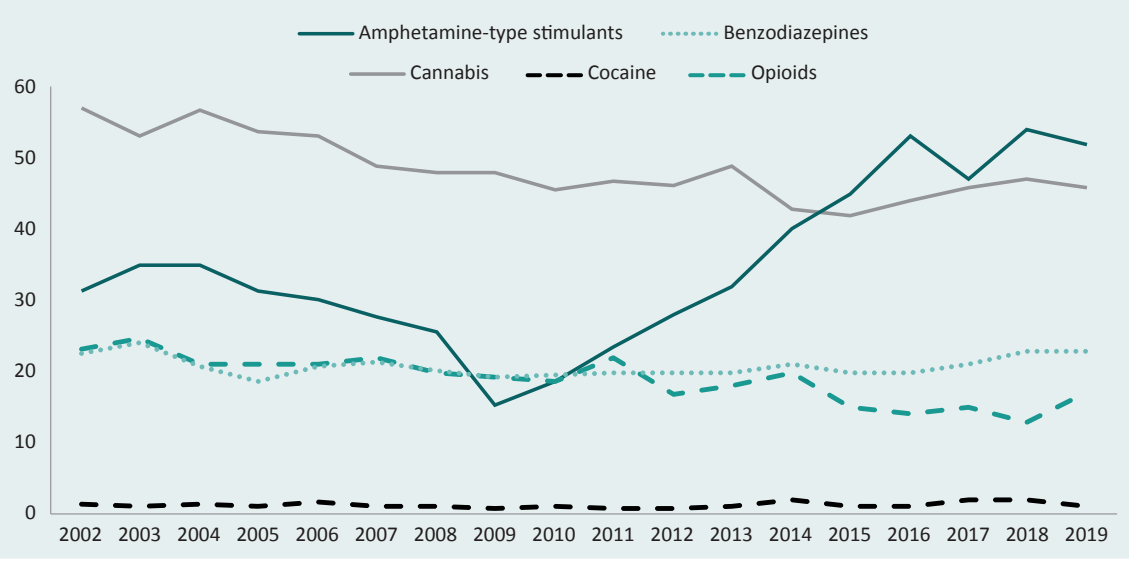
Note: Includes four DUMA sites: Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]; see Table B8

Figure 3: Urinalysis test positives by drug and location, 2019 (%)
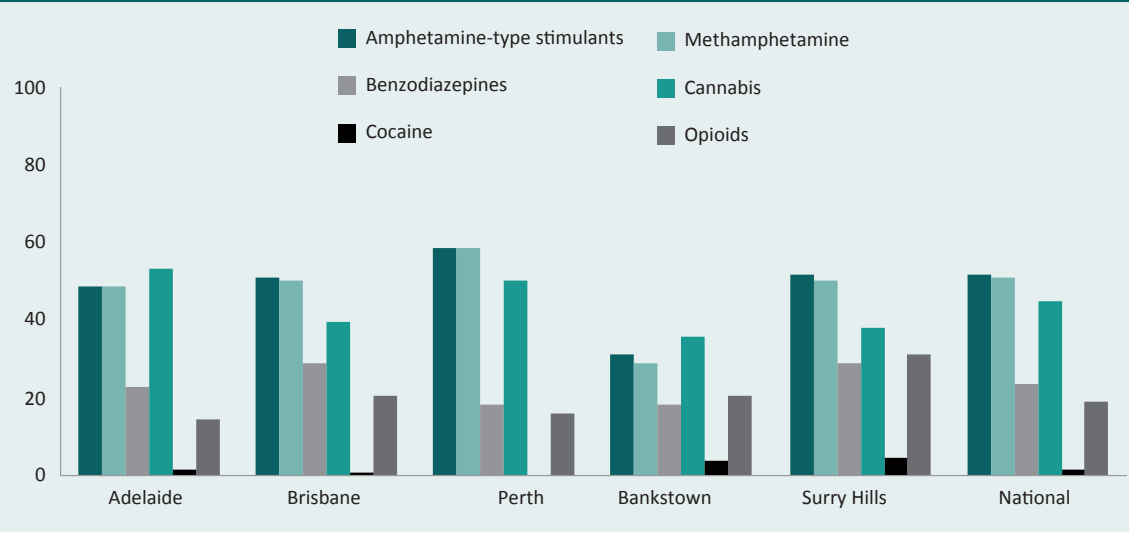
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Table B2

Box 2: Types of cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA used

Over three-quarters of cannabis users reported using hydro cannabis (79%, *n*=748), followed by bush cannabis (17%, *n*=161), consistent with 2018 statistics.

Three-quarters of heroin users reported using white rock (51%, *n*=83) or white powder (24%, *n*=39). The use of white rock increased from 32 percent (*n*=49) in 2018. Fewer detainees reported using brown powder (9%, *n*=14), brown rock (7%, *n*=12) and other forms of heroin (9%, *n*=15), particularly beige rock.

Ninety-one percent of methamphetamine users (*n*=982) reported using crystal methamphetamine (referred to as ice) on their last occasion of use. Fewer users reported using powder (3%, *n*=33), liquid (<1%, *n*=5), or other forms of methamphetamine (6%, *n*=65), such as wet rock.

MDMA was often consumed as a tablet (36%, *n*=35) or powder (23%, *n*=22). Thirty-eight percent (*n*=37) of users reported using other forms of MDMA including capsules and crystal or rock MDMA, an increase from the 32 percent (*n*=37) of users reporting use of these other types of MDMA in 2018.

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Reported alcohol use

Almost one-third (31%, *n*=709) of detainees reported having consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before detention (see Table B14). Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to detention (32%, *n*=593 vs 26%, *n*=116). Detainees typically consumed a median of nine (mean=15) total standard drinks on their last occasion of drinking, at a median rate of three (mean=4) standard drinks per hour (see Table B14). Male detainees consumed a larger number of standard drinks (median=10, mean=15) than female detainees (median=8, mean=14).

Alcohol consumption was heaviest among detainees who had consumed multiple types of alcohol. Of these, female detainees consumed a median of 19 (mean=24) standard drinks, and male detainees consumed a median of 17 (mean=21) standard drinks (see Table B14).

Drug market indicators

Detainees were asked about the availability, quality, price and supply of each drug they had consumed in the 30 days before detention. Availability was rated on a scale from one (extremely hard or impossible to get) to 10 (readily available or overabundant). Quality was also rated on a scale from one (extremely poor quality or purity) to 10 (excellent quality or purity). The availability and quality scales are reported as very low (ratings of 1–2), low (ratings of 3–4), medium (ratings of 5–6), high (ratings of 7–8), or very high (ratings of 9–10).

For each type of drug detainees had recently used, they were also asked:

- whether the availability, quality and average price of the drug had increased, decreased, or remained stable compared with three months prior;
- whether the number of dealers in the market had changed in the last three months; and
- to estimate how much of the drugs they had obtained in the past month were sold, shared or given away.

The detainee population interviewed for the DUMA program may not represent the broader population of MDMA users in Australia, particularly with regard to age (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2018). Consequently, the MDMA market data provided by participants is likely not representative of the market itself and this data has not been included in the analysis below.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine was observed to be the most readily available and easily obtained drug, corresponding with the high rates of use among the sample. Eighty-four percent (*n*=913) of users rated availability as high or very high (see Figure 4), and seventy-three percent (*n*=746) rated the availability of methamphetamine as stable in the three months before interview. Almost half of users (49%, *n*=463) reported an increase in the number of methamphetamine dealers (see Table C2), and 58 percent (*n*=640) reported that they had sold, shared or given away at least some of the drug in the past 30 days. Most detainees reported that the price of methamphetamine had remained stable in the three months before interview (60%, *n*=614; see Table C3). Overall, a higher proportion of detainees reported a decrease in the price of methamphetamine (29%, *n*=295), compared with decreases in the price of cannabis (5%, *n*=51) or heroin (8%, *n*=12; see Figure 5).

Three-quarters (75%, *n*=789) of detainees rated the quality of methamphetamine as medium to very high (see Figure 6), and most reported that the quality had remained stable in the three months before interview (58%, *n*=554). Methamphetamine quality varied by site, with a larger proportion of detainees reporting low or very low quality at the Surry Hills (33%, *n*=18) and Perth (30%, *n*=115) sites compared with the national average (25%, *n*=267; see Table C4).

Cannabis

Consistent with 2018, the cannabis market remained generally strong and stable. Two-thirds of detainees rated cannabis availability as high or very high (67%, *n*=696; see Figure 4), and 68 percent (*n*=654) observed that availability had remained stable over the three months before interview. Detainees at the Bankstown site were least likely to rate the availability of cannabis as low or very low (7%, *n*=3; Table C5). Most detainees further reported that the number of dealers (52%, *n*=444; Table C6) and price (77%, *n*=740; see Figure 5) of cannabis remained stable over this time. More than half of cannabis users (56%, *n*=601) reported selling, sharing or giving away at least some of their cannabis.

Similar proportions of cannabis users rated the quality of cannabis as medium (27%, *n*=276), high (32%, *n*=326) or very high (29%, *n*=292; see Figure 6), and this was generally consistent across the sites. Further, most detainees (70%, *n*=652) reported that the quality of cannabis had been stable over the three months before interview.

Heroin

Sixty-eight percent (*n*=113; see Figure 4) rated heroin availability as high or very high, an eight percentage point increase from 2018. Overall, the heroin market was reported to be stable, with most detainees reporting no change in the availability (61%, *n*=83), or price (73%, *n*=107; see Figure 5) of heroin in the three months before interview. Unlike methamphetamine and cannabis users, most detainees who reported using heroin said they had not sold, shared or given away the drug (61%, *n*=104).

Almost three-quarters (71%, *n*=113) of detainees rated the quality of heroin as high or very high, a larger proportion than for methamphetamine (43%, *n*=449) or cannabis (61%, *n*=618; see Figure 6). The quality of heroin was reported to have remained stable (56%, *n*=70) or increased (26%, *n*=33) over the three months before interview.

Figure 4: Reported drug availability by drug type, 2019 (%)
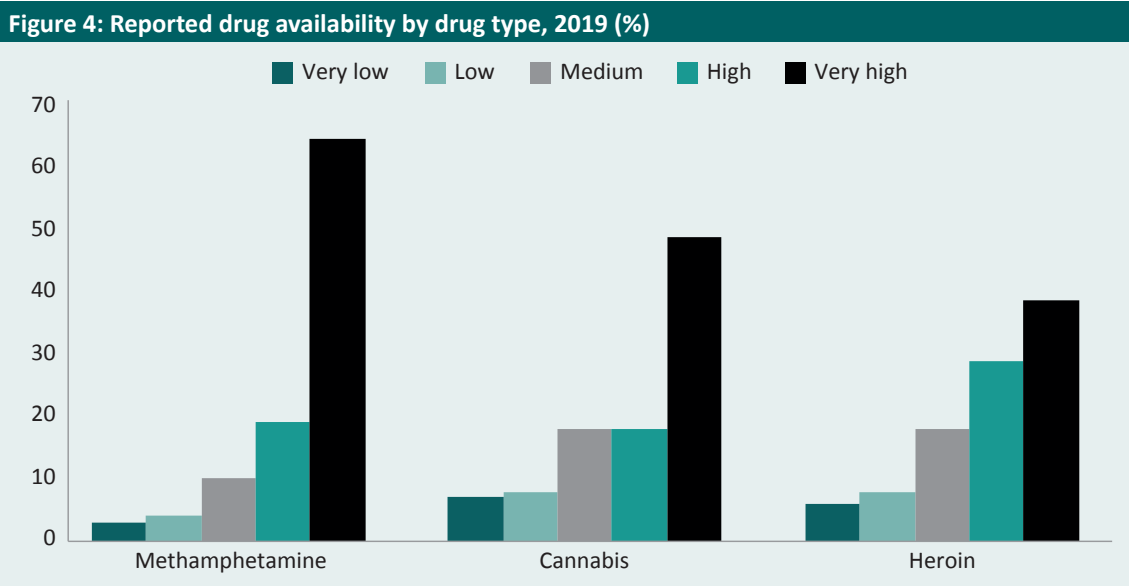
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Tables C1, C5 and C9

Figure 5: Reported change in drug price by drug type, 2019 (%)
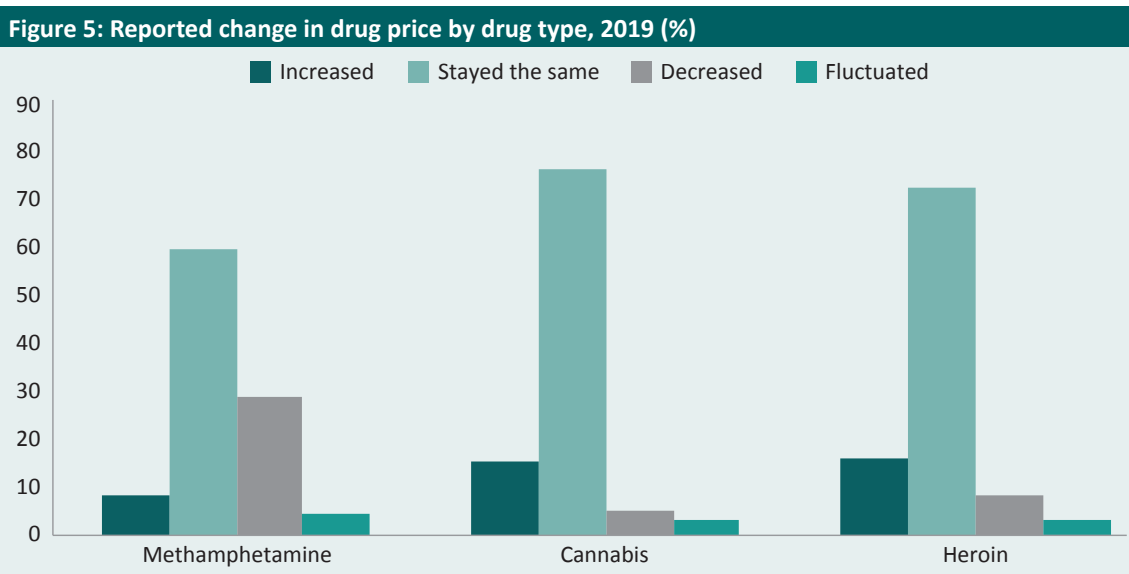
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Tables C3, C7 and C11

Figure 6: Reported drug quality by drug type, 2019 (%)
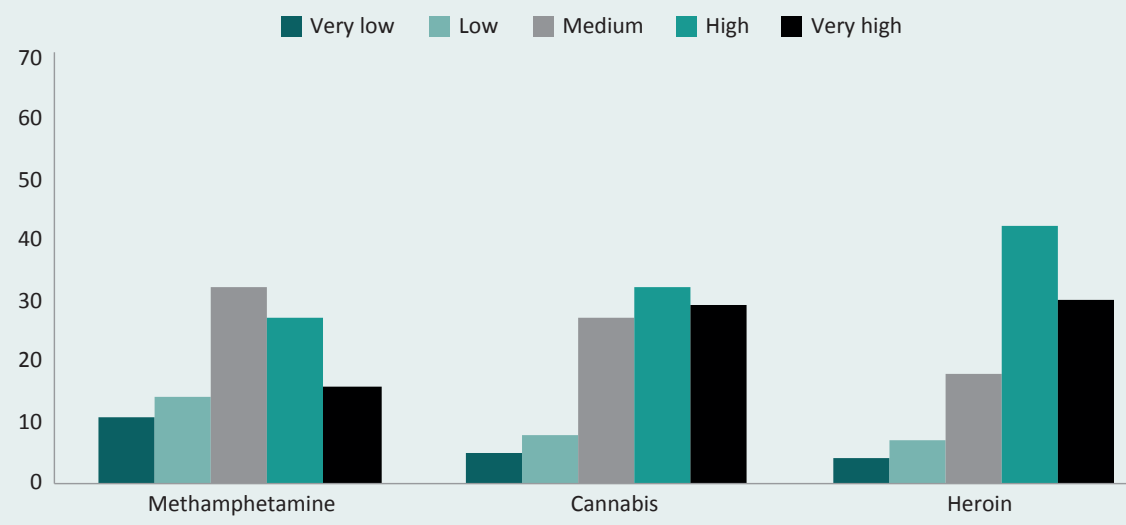
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Tables C4, C8 and C12

Drug–crime attribution

In 2019, 45 percent (*n*=1,034) of detainees attributed their detention to either illicit drug or alcohol use (see Table D1). Thirty-three percent (*n*=760) of detainees reported that illicit drug use was the reason for their detention, compared with 16 percent (*n*=376) for alcohol use. The proportion of detainees attributing their detention to illicit drug use has increased over the last decade (from 20% (*n*=1,097) in 2009–10; Sweeney & Payne 2012), whereas the proportion of detainees attributing their detention to alcohol use has decreased (from 29%, *n*=1,588). The highest rates of alcohol attribution were in Adelaide (20%, *n*=99; see Table D2) and Brisbane (19%, *n*=136; see Table D3), and the highest rate of illicit drug attribution was in Brisbane (43%, *n*=312; see Table D3).

Detainees whose most serious offence (MSO) was driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs (DUI) or a disorder offence were more likely to attribute their offending to alcohol consumption than illicit drug use (see Figure 7). Detainees whose MSO was a violent, property, drug, traffic or breach offence were most likely to attribute their offending to illicit drug use (see Figure 7). Methamphetamine use accounted for most of the association between illicit drugs and offending (83% attributing their MSO to methamphetamine, *n*=629). Fewer detainees attributed their offending to cannabis, heroin or MDMA use (see Figure 8). Methamphetamine use was predominately associated with drug (39%, *n*=62) and property (37%, *n*=215) offences (see Figure 8). Cannabis (14%, *n*=22) and MDMA (2%, *n*=3) were mainly associated with drug offences, and heroin mainly contributed to property offences (5%, *n*=30; see Figure 8).

Figure 7: Attribution of offences to alcohol and illicit drug use by MSO category, 2019 (%)
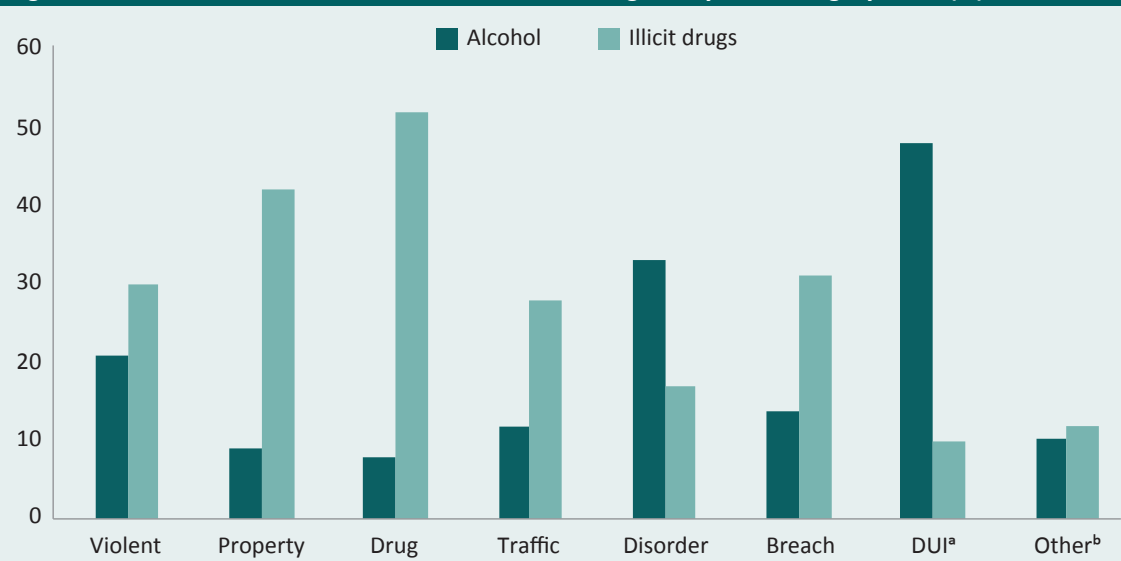
a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

b: Other offences include public order offences, pedestrian offences, offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations, and miscellaneous offences

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Table D1

Figure 8: Attribution of offences to illicit drug use by MSO category, 2019 (%)
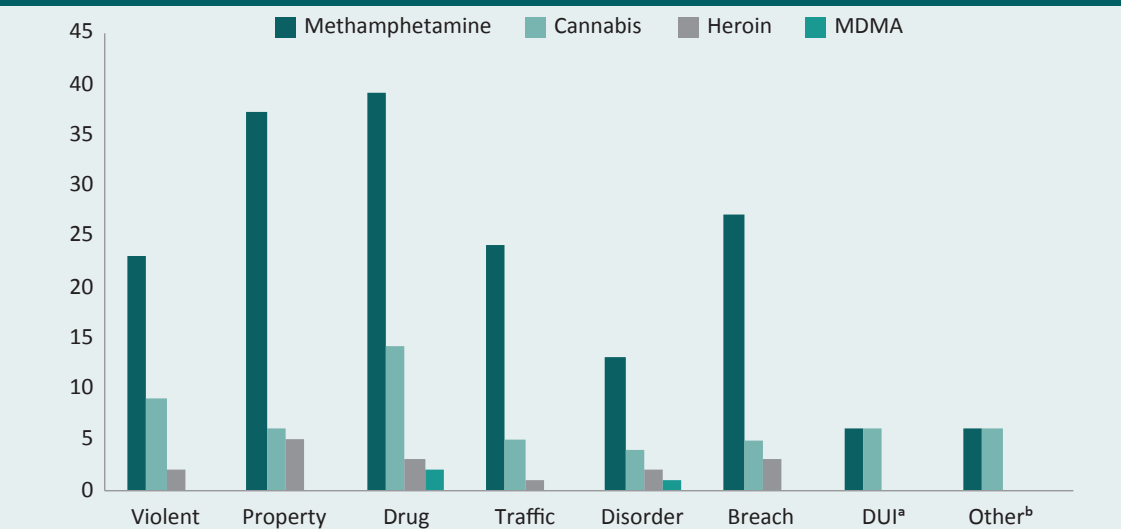
a: Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs

b: Other offences include public order offences, pedestrian offences, offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations, and miscellaneous offences

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]; see Table D7

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Appendix A: Demographics of DUMA detainees

Table A1: National DUMA sample by age and gender, 2019						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
18–20	123	7	37	8	160	7
21–25	287	15	76	17	363	16
26–30	318	17	86	19	404	17
31–35	360	19	79	18	439	19
36 and over	800	42	164	37	964	41
Total	**1,888**		**442**		**2,330**	
Min/max age		18/92		18/68		18/92
Mean age (median)		34 (33)		33 (32)		34 (33)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A2: National DUMA sample by age and location, 2019										
	Adelaide		**Brisbane**		**Perth**		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
18–20	36	7	46	6	59	7	16	12	3	2
21–25	78	15	106	14	137	17	21	16	21	15
26–30	78	15	140	19	146	18	20	15	20	14
31–35	102	20	129	18	169	21	17	13	22	16
36 and over	210	42	313	43	312	38	57	44	72	52
Total	**504**		**734**		**823**		**131**		**138**	
Min/max age		18/66		18/71		18/92		18/76		18/73
Mean age (median)		34 (33)		34 (33)		33 (33)		35 (33)		37 (36)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A3: National DUMA sample by Indigenous status and gender, 2019						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Indigenous	417	22	191	43	608	26
Non-Indigenous	1,465	78	250	57	1,715	74
Total	**1,882**		**441**		**2,323**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A4: National DUMA sample by Indigenous status and location, 2019										
	Adelaide		**Brisbane**		**Perth**		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Indigenous	113	23	168	23	296	36	8	6	23	17
Non-Indigenous	387	77	565	77	525	64	123	94	115	83
Total	**500**		**733**		**821**		**131**		**138**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A5: National DUMA sample by education and gender, 2019						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Year 10 or less	644	34	171	39	815	35
Year 11 or 12	359	19	71	16	430	19
TAFE/university not completed	234	12	55	12	289	12
Completed TAFE	521	28	104	24	625	27
Completed university	125	7	40	9	165	7
Total	**1,883**		**441**		**2,324**	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data and where detainees were still in education. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A6: National DUMA sample by housing and gender, 2019						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Owned or rented by self	695	37	168	38	863	37
Someone else's place	801	43	173	39	974	42
Shelter or emergency	27	1	11	2	38	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	46	2	9	2	55	2
Treatment facility	17	1	2	<1	19	1
No fixed residence	237	13	65	15	302	13
Other	61	3	13	3	74	3
Total	1,884		441		2,325	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table A7: National DUMA sample by employment status and gender, 2019						
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Full-time	383	20	43	10	426	18
Part-time	178	9	34	8	212	9
Employed but not currently working[a]	218	12	41	9	259	11
Looking for work	623	33	149	34	772	33
Not looking for work	427	23	142	32	569	24
Full-time homemaker	17	1	27	6	44	2
Studying	18	1	2	<1	20	1
Retired	21	1	3	1	24	1
Total	1,885		441		2,326	

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Appendix B: Drug and alcohol use

Table B1: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2019						
	Male		Female		Total	
Positive test results	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	328	45	62	46	390	45
Cocaine	11	2	5	4	16	2
Amphetamine-type stimulants[a]	368	50	84	63	452	52
Methamphetamine	362	49	82	61	444	51
MDMA	7	1	2	1	9	1
MDA	3	<1	1	1	4	<1
Other amphetamine-type stimulants	2	<1	1	1	3	<1
Opioids[b]	140	19	27	20	167	19
Heroin	41	6	8	6	49	6
Methadone	26	4	6	4	32	4
Buprenorphine	77	11	16	12	93	11
Other opioids	28	4	3	2	31	4
Benzodiazepines	166	23	41	31	207	24
Any drug	562	77	114	85	676	78
Any drug other than cannabis	458	62	105	78	563	65
Multiple drugs	305	42	77	57	382	44
Total[c]	**733**		**134**		**867**	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B2: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and location, 2019										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
Positive test results	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	93	53	117	40	121	50	16	36	43	38
Cocaine	3	2	4	1	1	<1	2	4	6	5
Amphetamine-type stimulants[a]	87	49	149	51	144	59	14	31	58	52
Methamphetamine	86	49	146	50	143	59	13	29	56	50
MDMA	1	1	4	1	1	<1	0	0	3	3
MDA	0	0	2	1	1	<1	0	0	1	1
Other amphetamine-type stimulants	0	0	1	<1	1	<1	1	2	0	0
Opioids[b]	25	14	59	20	39	16	9	20	35	31
Heroin	5	3	16	6	10	4	1	2	17	15
Methadone	5	3	5	2	5	2	1	2	16	14
Buprenorphine	15	9	37	13	21	9	5	11	15	13
Other opioids	2	1	14	5	7	3	3	7	5	4
Benzodiazepines	40	23	83	29	44	18	8	18	32	29
Any drug	139	79	226	78	195	80	29	64	87	78
Any drug other than cannabis	101	57	191	66	168	69	25	56	78	70
Multiple drugs	72	41	129	44	113	46	15	33	53	47
Total[c]	176		290		244		45		112	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B3: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2019						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
Positive test results	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	130	63	259	39	389	45
Cocaine	0	0	16	2	16	2
Amphetamine-type stimulants[a]	128	62	321	49	449	52
Methamphetamine	128	62	314	48	442	51
MDMA	1	<1	7	1	8	1
MDA	1	<1	3	<1	4	<1
Other amphetamine-type stimulants	0	0	3	<1	3	<1
Opioids[b]	44	21	123	19	167	19
Heroin	10	5	39	6	49	6
Methadone	8	4	24	4	32	4
Buprenorphine	31	15	62	9	93	11
Other opioids	5	2	26	4	31	4
Benzodiazepines	51	25	155	24	206	24
Any drug	187	91	486	74	673	78
Any drug other than cannabis	149	72	411	62	560	65
Multiple drugs	113	55	268	41	381	44
Total[c]	**206**		**658**		**864**	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B4: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and age, 2019												
	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+		Total	
Positive test results	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	44	76	83	59	65	44	52	35	146	39	390	45
Cocaine	0	0	4	3	2	1	3	2	7	2	16	2
Amphetamine-type stimulants[a]	21	36	60	43	97	65	82	56	192	52	452	52
Methamphetamine	21	36	58	41	97	65	80	54	188	51	444	51
MDMA	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	<1	9	1
MDA	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	<1	4	<1
Other amphetamine-type stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	<1
Opioids[b]	7	12	15	11	27	18	29	20	89	24	167	19
Heroin	0	0	3	2	6	4	6	4	34	9	49	6
Methadone	0	0	1	1	2	1	6	4	23	6	32	4
Buprenorphine	6	10	11	8	17	11	16	11	43	12	93	11
Other opioids	1	2	2	1	2	1	7	5	19	5	31	4
Benzodiazepines	5	9	27	19	39	26	40	27	96	26	207	24
Any drug	47	81	107	76	128	86	112	76	282	76	676	78
Any drug other than cannabis	25	43	76	54	114	77	99	67	249	67	563	65
Multiple drugs	23	40	59	42	73	49	63	43	164	44	382	44
Total[c]	58		141		149		147		372		867	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B5: Detainees who tested positive to any drug or multiple drug types, 2002–2019	Any drug		Multiple drug types	
	n	%	*n*	%
2002	1,379	75	752	41
2003	1,424	74	805	42
2004	1,491	76	791	40
2005	1,360	72	690	36
2006	1,419	72	728	37
2007	1,226	69	608	34
2008	1,266	68	596	32
2009	1,227	65	513	27
2010	1,121	61	484	28
2011	1,217	67	588	32
2012	619	69	277	31
2013	502	71	247	35
2014	539	74	263	36
2015	481	70	247	36
2016	817	78	422	40
2017	578	75	320	41
2018	645	79	349	43
2019	589	78	329	44

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B6: Urinalysis results and reported drug use among police detainees, 2019	Urinalysis results	Reported use past 48 hours (%)		Reported use past 30 days (%)		Total (*n*)
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Cannabis	Positive	65	35	86	14	389
	Negative	4	96	16	84	475
Heroin	Positive	57	43	67	33	49
	Negative	1	99	5	95	816
Methamphetamine	Positive	53	47	79	21	442
	Negative	<1	100	13	87	421
Cocaine	Positive	25	75	56	44	16
	Negative	1	99	6	94	851

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B7: Methamphetamine use among police detainees, 2002–2019	Urinalysis test positives		Reported use in last 48 hours[a]	
	n	%	*n*	%
2002	526	29	448	20
2003	615	32	439	19
2004	618	32	482	20
2005	525	28	448	19
2006	535	27	441	18
2007	464	26	371	17
2008	441	24	362	15
2009	254	13	219	9
2010	304	17	228	10
2011	411	23	299	13
2012	237	27	308	13
2013	213	30	177	17
2014	259	35	400	18
2015	291	43	465	22
2016	530	51	489	23
2017	355	46	477	22
2018	423	52	606	27
2019	388	51	561	26

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B8: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2019												
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2002	1,379	75	578	31	417	23	1,051	57	26	1	429	23
2003	1,424	74	675	35	463	24	1,024	53	8	<1	474	25
2004	1,491	76	686	35	404	21	1,112	57	29	1	413	21
2005	1,360	72	593	31	355	19	1,019	54	21	1	400	21
2006	1,419	72	595	30	412	21	1,045	53	34	2	414	21
2007	1,226	69	493	28	378	21	868	49	20	1	393	22
2008	1,266	68	474	26	374	20	892	48	21	1	369	20
2009	1,227	65	292	15	362	19	907	48	18	1	362	19
2010	1,121	61	326	19	341	19	799	46	8	<1	329	19
2011	1,217	67	427	24	361	20	849	47	16	1	398	22
2012	619	69	251	28	176	20	412	46	8	1	151	17
2013	502	71	224	32	145	20	350	49	4	1	126	18
2014	539	74	292	40	154	21	312	43	17	2	147	20
2015	481	70	308	45	137	20	285	42	3	<1	104	15
2016	817	78	555	53	210	20	464	44	8	1	143	14
2017	578	75	365	47	162	21	357	46	14	2	118	15
2018	645	79	440	54	186	23	386	47	15	2	105	13
2019	589	78	394	52	175	23	347	46	10	1	132	17

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B9: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2019												
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2002	280	76	138	38	93	25	227	62	1	<1	81	22
2003	372	79	184	39	131	28	270	57	2	<1	117	25
2004	416	82	197	39	112	22	320	63	6	1	106	21
2005	382	80	197	41	115	24	298	62	4	1	108	23
2006	376	79	171	36	107	23	286	60	4	1	91	19
2007	286	69	116	28	99	24	215	52	0	0	96	23
2008	273	70	108	28	96	25	195	50	4	1	90	23
2009	192	59	53	16	57	17	142	43	2	1	57	17
2010	212	59	50	14	64	18	144	40	2	1	68	19
2011	196	66	67	22	67	22	130	43	4	1	66	22
2012	99	65	38	25	32	21	64	42	1	1	20	13
2013	83	69	31	26	25	21	55	45	1	1	19	16
2014	86	68	35	28	20	16	53	42	2	2	20	16
2015	79	68	40	34	19	16	48	41	0	0	12	10
2016	139	70	91	46	39	20	86	43	2	1	23	12
2017	128	72	65	36	37	21	85	47	6	3	27	15
2018	145	76	91	47	47	24	79	41	2	1	24	12
2019	139	79	87	49	40	23	93	53	3	2	25	14

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarters 2 or 4 2014 and 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017, 2018 and 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B10: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2019													
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2002	449	73	170	28	146	24	327	54	0	0	147	24
2003	493	72	223	32	163	24	363	53	3	<1	171	25
2004	521	76	250	37	142	21	367	54	5	1	154	23
2005	512	70	199	27	131	18	376	52	3	<1	155	21
2006	549	69	219	28	185	23	390	49	9	1	185	23
2007	553	70	211	27	175	22	383	48	5	1	201	25
2008	537	68	184	23	176	22	356	45	5	1	171	22
2009	453	65	95	14	156	22	328	47	2	<1	153	22
2010	400	65	137	22	140	23	265	43	4	1	141	23
2011	438	68	156	24	152	23	289	45	4	1	179	28
2012	240	73	102	31	87	26	142	43	3	1	77	23
2013	260	72	116	32	82	23	178	50	2	1	81	23
2014	248	73	149	44	85	25	125	37	13	4	81	24
2015	201	69	136	47	81	28	108	37	1	<1	62	21
2016	301	77	205	53	95	24	157	40	5	1	75	19
2017	207	73	128	45	78	28	114	40	4	1	49	17
2018	253	81	168	53	84	27	143	46	7	2	52	17
2019	226	78	149	51	83	29	117	40	4	1	59	20

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarters 2 or 4 2014 and 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017, 2018 and 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B11: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2019													
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids		
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	
2002	476	80	238	40	133	22	377	63	0	0	114	19	
2003	393	78	221	44	126	25	293	58	0	0	100	20	
2004	410	78	203	38	118	22	332	63	2	<1	78	15	
2005	340	76	158	35	76	17	276	62	0	0	73	16	
2006	344	79	158	36	78	18	262	60	0	0	76	17	
2007	269	76	125	35	68	19	183	52	3	1	56	16	
2008	349	75	164	35	74	16	266	57	2	<1	62	13	
2009	466	70	126	19	111	17	359	54	2	<1	106	16	
2010	391	70	115	21	103	18	308	55	0	0	80	14	
2011	439	72	169	28	103	17	334	55	1	<1	93	15	
2012	230	70	92	28	42	13	173	53	1	<1	34	10	
2013	144	74	68	35	31	16	109	56	1	1	23	12	
2014	205	78	108	41	49	19	134	51	2	1	46	18	
2015	187	74	124	49	36	14	124	49	1	<1	28	11	
2016	336	86	238	60	67	17	199	51	1	<1	36	9	
2017	217	82	160	60	39	15	146	55	0	0	32	12	
2018	211	82	163	64	42	16	140	55	3	1	17	7	
2019	195	80	144	59	44	18	121	50	1	<1	39	16	

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, quarters 2 or 4 2014 and 2015, quarter 4 2016, or quarters 2 or 4 2017, 2018 and 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B12: Bankstown DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–2019												
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2002	174	66	32	12	45	17	120	45	25	9	87	33
2003	166	63	47	18	43	16	98	37	3	1	86	32
2004	144	60	36	15	32	13	93	39	16	7	75	31
2005	125	53	39	16	33	14	69	29	14	6	64	27
2006	150	56	47	17	42	16	107	40	21	8	62	23
2007	118	54	41	19	36	17	87	40	12	6	40	18
2008	107	51	18	9	28	13	75	36	10	5	46	22
2009	116	59	18	9	38	19	78	40	12	6	46	23
2010	118	55	24	11	34	16	82	39	2	1	40	19
2011	144	55	35	13	39	15	96	37	7	3	60	23
2012	50	60	19	23	15	18	33	39	3	4	20	24
2013	15	44	9	26	7	21	8	24	0	0	3	9
2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015	14	58	8	33	1	4	5	21	1	4	2	8
2016	41	64	21	33	9	14	22	34	0	0	9	14
2017	26	57	12	26	8	17	12	26	4	9	10	22
2018	36	62	18	31	13	22	24	41	3	5	12	21
2019	29	64	14	31	8	18	16	36	2	4	9	20

Note: Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2 or 4 2012, quarters 1 or 2 2013, any quarter 2014, quarters 2 or 3 2015, quarters 3 or 4 2016, or quarters 1 or 3 2017, 2018 and 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–19 [computer file]

Table B13: Surry Hills DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2013–2019												
	Any		Amphetamine-type stimulants		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2013	15	75	12	60	4	20	5	25	2	10	7	35
2014	14	64	6	27	7	32	10	45	0	0	7	32
2015	27	84	18	56	14	44	12	38	2	6	15	47
2016	102	76	76	56	29	21	70	52	7	5	55	41
2017	49	82	29	48	21	35	27	45	2	3	21	35
2018	45	82	30	56	15	28	27	50	6	11	20	37
2019	87	78	58	52	32	29	43	38	6	5	35	31

Note: Data collection began at Surry Hills in quarter 4 2013. Data were not collected at this site in quarters 2, 3 or 4 2014, quarters 1, 2 or 4 2015, quarters 2 or 4 2016, quarters 2, 3 or 4 2017 and 2018, or quarters 2 or 4 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–19 [computer file]

Table B14: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2019						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
Alcohol use	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Past 48 hours[a]	593	32	116	26	709	31
Past 30 days	1,111	59	205	46	1,316	57
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion[b]						
Beer only	124	26	4	5	128	23
Cider only	10	2	1	1	11	2
Wine only	82	17	31	38	113	20
Spirits only	147	31	29	35	176	31
Multiple types[c]	117	24	17	21	134	24
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion	*n*	mean (median)	*n*	mean (median)	*n*	mean (median)
Total standard drinks						
Beer only	121	8 (5)	4	2 (2)	125	8 (5)
Cider only	10	5 (4)	1	6 (6)	11	5 (4)
Wine only	80	20 (11)	30	14 (10)	110	19 (11)
Spirits only	147	14 (11)	29	9 (5)	176	13 (9)
Multiple types	117	21 (17)	17	24 (19)	134	22 (17)
Total	**473**	**15 (10)**	**81**	**14 (8)**	**554**	**15 (9)**
Standard drinks per hour						
Beer only	120	2 (2)	4	1 (1)	124	2 (2)
Cider only	10	2 (1)	4	1 (1)	124	2 (2)
Wine only	77	5 (4)	29	4 (3)	106	4 (4)
Spirits only	143	4 (3)	28	3 (2)	171	4 (2)
Multiple types	115	4 (2)	16	6 (4)	131	4 (3)
Total	**463**	**4 (2)**	**78**	**4 (3)**	**541**	**4 (3)**

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

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

c: 'Multiple types' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table B15: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and location, 2019										
	Adelaide		**Brisbane**		**Perth**		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
Alcohol use	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Past 48 hours[a]	195	39	192	26	250	31	31	24	41	30
Past 30 days	310	62	442	60	432	53	66	50	66	48
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion[b]										
Beer only	30	19	39	21	39	24	11	48	9	28
Cider only	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	9	0	0
Wine only	41	25	29	16	32	20	4	17	7	22
Spirits only	46	29	67	37	52	32	3	13	8	25
Multiple types[c]	40	25	45	25	38	23	3	13	8	25
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion	*n*	**Mean (median)**	*n*	**Mean (median)**	*n*	**Mean (median)**	*n*	**Mean (median)**	*n*	**Mean (median)**
Total standard drinks										
Beer only	28	8 (4)	39	9 (7)	39	8 (5)	10	5 (4)	9	4 (4)
Cider only	4	7 (6)	3	4 (3)	2	4 (4)	2	4 (4)	0	0
Wine only	41	22 (11)	27	13 (11)	31	21 (16)	4	21 (19)	7	14 (8)
Spirits only	46	12 (9)	67	15 (11)	52	13 (6)	3	5 (2)	8	11 (8)
Multiple types	40	22 (16)	45	27 (23)	38	18 (13)	3	12 (8)	8	11 (9)
Total	**160**	**16 (9)**	**181**	**16 (11)**	**159**	**15 (9)**	**22**	**8 (7)**	**32**	**10 (7)**
Standard drinks per hour										
Beer only	27	3 (2)	39	3 (2)	39	2 (1)	10	2 (1)	9	1 (1)
Cider only	4	2 (2)	3	2 (3)	2	1 (1)	2	1 (1)	0	0
Wine only	41	5 (4)	26	4 (3)	29	4 (3)	4	6 (4)	6	3 (2)
Spirits only	45	4 (3)	64	4 (3)	51	4 (2)	3	1 (1)	8	3 (2)
Multiple types	38	4 (3)	44	5 (3)	38	3 (2)	3	3 (1)	8	3 (2)
Total	**156**	**4 (3)**	**176**	**4 (3)**	**156**	**3 (2)**	**22**	**2 (1)**	**31**	**3 (2)**

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

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

c: 'Multiple types' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Appendix C: Drug market indicators

Table C1: National DUMA sample by reported methamphetamine availability, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Very low	29	3	2	1	10	3
Low	39	4	7	3	11	3
Medium	107	10	24	10	27	7
High	208	19	58	23	69	18
Very high	705	65	157	63	263	69
Total	**1,088**		**248**		**380**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Very low	16	4	0	0	1	2
Low	19	5	0	0	2	4
Medium	44	11	4	29	8	14
High	63	16	2	14	16	29
Very high	248	64	8	57	29	52
Total	**390**		**14**		**56**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C2: National DUMA sample by reported change in number of methamphetamine dealers, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	463	49	90	44	159	48
Stayed the same	413	44	94	46	155	46
Decreased	69	7	19	9	20	6
Total	**945**		**203**		**334**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	186	53	4	33	24	52
Stayed the same	141	40	8	67	15	33
Decreased	23	7	0	0	7	15
Total	**350**		**12**		**46**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C3: National DUMA sample by reported change in methamphetamine price, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	79	8	19	8	19	5
Stayed the same	614	60	150	65	216	61
Decreased	295	29	54	23	115	32
Fluctuated	43	4	7	3	7	2
Total	**1,031**		**230**		**357**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	38	10	0	0	3	6
Stayed the same	209	55	8	57	31	58
Decreased	107	28	4	29	15	28
Fluctuated	23	6	2	14	4	8
Total	**377**		**14**		**53**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C4: National DUMA sample by reported methamphetamine quality, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	117	11	20	9	43	12
Low	150	14	28	12	41	11
Medium	340	32	67	29	117	31
High	285	27	80	34	111	30
Very high	164	16	37	16	60	16
Total	**1,056**		**232**		**372**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	52	14	1	7	1	2
Low	63	16	1	7	17	31
Medium	129	34	7	50	20	36
High	81	21	4	29	9	16
Very high	58	15	1	7	8	15
Total	**383**		**14**		**55**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C5: National DUMA sample by reported cannabis availability, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	73	7	19	8	23	7
Low	78	8	19	8	25	7
Medium	186	18	45	20	73	21
High	186	18	33	15	69	20
Very high	510	49	111	49	155	45
Total	**1,033**		**227**		**345**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	25	7	0	0	6	11
Low	28	8	3	7	3	6
Medium	46	13	9	21	13	25
High	63	17	10	23	11	21
Very high	203	56	21	49	20	38
Total	**365**		**43**		**53**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C6: National DUMA sample by reported change in number of cannabis dealers, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	207	24	41	25	61	21
Stayed the same	444	52	88	53	157	54
Decreased	195	23	38	23	71	25
Total	**846**		**167**		**289**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	88	28	7	20	10	24
Stayed the same	162	52	18	51	18	43
Decreased	62	20	10	29	14	33
Total	**312**		**35**		**42**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C7: National DUMA sample by reported change in cannabis price, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	147	15	32	16	30	9
Stayed the same	740	77	161	79	270	83
Decreased	51	5	8	4	24	7
Fluctuated	26	3	4	2	3	1
Total	**964**		**205**		**327**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	70	21	6	14	9	18
Stayed the same	241	71	32	74	36	73
Decreased	16	5	2	5	1	2
Fluctuated	13	4	3	7	3	6
Total	**340**		**43**		**49**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C8: National DUMA sample by reported cannabis quality, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	48	5	9	4	18	5
Low	78	8	15	6	32	9
Medium	276	27	49	21	106	31
High	326	32	92	40	100	30
Very high	292	29	66	29	82	24
Total	**1,020**		**231**		**338**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	17	5	2	5	2	4
Low	24	7	3	7	4	8
Medium	97	27	9	22	15	28
High	105	29	12	29	17	32
Very high	114	32	15	37	15	28
Total	**357**		**41**		**53**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C9: National DUMA sample by reported heroin availability, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	10	6	1	6	3	5
Low	13	8	2	12	3	5
Medium	29	18	2	12	13	20
High	48	29	5	29	21	33
Very high	65	39	7	41	24	38
Total	**165**		**17**		**64**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Very low	6	12	0	0	0	0
Low	3	6	0	0	5	19
Medium	3	6	4	50	7	27
High	15	30	2	25	5	19
Very high	23	46	2	25	9	35
Total	**50**		**8**		**26**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C10: National DUMA sample by reported change in number of heroin dealers, 2019						
	National		Adelaide		Brisbane	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	37	30	4	29	10	20
Stayed the same	60	48	8	57	26	52
Decreased	27	22	2	14	14	28
Total	124		14		50	
	Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	15	43	3	38	5	29
Stayed the same	16	46	2	25	8	47
Decreased	4	11	3	38	4	24
Total	35		8		17	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C11: National DUMA sample by reported change in heroin price, 2019						
	National		Adelaide		Brisbane	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	24	16	2	12	13	22
Stayed the same	107	73	13	76	40	68
Decreased	12	8	1	6	6	10
Fluctuated	4	3	1	6	0	0
Total	147		17		59	
	Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Increased	6	15	1	13	2	8
Stayed the same	27	69	6	75	21	88
Decreased	4	10	1	13	0	0
Fluctuated	2	5	0	0	1	4
Total	39		8		24	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table C12: National DUMA sample by reported heroin quality, 2019						
	National		**Adelaide**		**Brisbane**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Very low	6	4	0	0	2	3
Low	11	7	1	6	3	5
Medium	29	18	4	24	8	13
High	66	42	7	41	25	40
Very high	47	30	5	29	24	39
Total	**159**		**17**		**62**	
	Perth		**Bankstown**		**Surry Hills**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Very low	2	4	1	13	1	4
Low	4	9	1	13	2	8
Medium	8	17	3	38	6	24
High	19	40	1	13	14	56
Very high	14	30	2	25	2	8
Total	**47**		**8**		**25**	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Appendix D: Drug–crime attribution

Table D1: National DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019										
Reported drug–crime attribution	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI[a]**		**Traffic**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Alcohol	170	21	52	9	12	8	15	48	9	12
Illicit drugs	234	30	242	42	82	52	3	10	21	28
Any attribution	357	45	276	48	87	55	18	58	26	35
Total detainees interviewed[b]	792		579		158		31		75	
Reported drug–crime attribution	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%		
Alcohol	46	33	67	14	5	10	376	16		
Illicit drugs	24	17	148	31	6	12	760	33		
Any attribution	62	44	197	41	11	22	1,034	45		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	141		479		51		2,306			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D2: Adelaide DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	38	22	8	9	0	0	4	80	4	13
Illicit drugs	38	22	34	37	16	59	1	20	11	34
Any attribution	68	40	39	42	16	59	5	100	12	38
Total detainees interviewed[b]	169		93		27		5		32	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Alcohol	27	35	17	18	1	20	99	20		
Illicit drugs	12	15	36	38	1	20	149	30		
Any attribution	34	44	49	52	2	40	225	45		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	78		94		5		503			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D3: Brisbane DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	69	29	23	11	8	14	3	75	2	25
Illicit drugs	85	36	107	51	35	59	0	0	1	13
Any attribution	135	57	124	59	38	64	3	75	3	38
Total detainees interviewed[b]	236		210		59		4		8	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Alcohol	6	43	24	14	1	3	136	19		
Illicit drugs	4	29	79	46	1	3	312	43		
Any attribution	9	64	96	56	2	7	410	56		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	14		172		30		733			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D4: Perth DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Alcohol	56	20	18	8	3	6	0	0	3	11
Illicit drugs	96	35	87	40	20	41	1	11	9	32
Any attribution	134	49	97	45	22	45	1	11	11	39
Total detainees interviewed[b]	276		217		49		9		28	

Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%		
Alcohol	7	22	21	11	1	9	109	14		
Illicit drugs	6	19	30	16	2	18	251	31		
Any attribution	11	34	45	24	3	27	324	40		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	32		185		11		807			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D5: Bankstown DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Alcohol	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	67	0	0
Illicit drugs	5	7	5	21	2	40	0	0	0	0
Any attribution	7	10	5	21	2	40	4	67	0	0
Total detainees interviewed[b]	67		24		5		6		6	

Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%		
Alcohol	3	43	2	22	1	25	14	11		
Illicit drugs	1	14	1	11	2	50	16	13		
Any attribution	4	57	3	33	3	75	28	22		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	7		9		4		128			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D6: Surry Hills DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	3	7	3	9	1	6	4	57	0	0
Illicit drugs	10	23	9	26	9	50	1	14	0	0
Any attribution	13	30	11	31	9	50	5	71	0	0
Total detainees interviewed[b]	44		35		18		7		1	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Alcohol	3	30	3	16	1	100	18	13		
Illicit drugs	1	10	2	11	0	0	32	24		
Any attribution	4	40	4	21	1	100	47	35		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	10		19		1		135			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table D7: National DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions, drug type and most serious offence category, 2019

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Methamphetamine	180	23	215	37	62	39	2	6	18	24
Heroin	14	2	30	5	4	3	0	0	1	1
Cannabis	70	9	33	6	22	14	2	6	4	5
MDMA	0	0	1	<1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Total detainees interviewed[b]	792		579		158		31		75	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Methamphetamine	19	13	130	27	3	6	629	27		
Heroin	3	2	13	3	0	0	65	3		
Cannabis	6	4	23	5	3	6	163	7		
MDMA	1	1	2	<1	0	0	7	<1		
Total detainees interviewed[b]	141		479		51		2,306			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Appendix E: Contact with the criminal justice system

Table E1: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and gender, 2019												
Charges recorded	**Male**				**Female**				**Total**			
	Charges		**MSO[a]**		**Charges**		**MSO[a]**		**Charges**		**MSO[a]**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Violent	1,090	20	670	36	186	14	122	28	1,276	19	792	34
Property	1,284	24	422	23	419	31	157	36	1,703	25	579	25
Drug	674	12	120	6	195	14	38	9	869	13	158	7
DUI[b]	50	1	28	2	7	1	3	1	57	1	31	1
Traffic	308	6	62	3	57	4	13	3	365	5	75	3
Disorder	456	8	119	6	108	8	22	5	564	8	141	6
Breach	1,195	22	417	22	277	20	62	14	1,472	22	479	21
Other	380	7	33	2	114	8	18	4	494	7	51	2
Total	**5,437**		**1,871**		**1,363**		**435**		**6,800**		**2,306**	

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E2: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and location, 2019												
Charges recorded	**Adelaide**				**Brisbane**				**Perth**			
	Charges		**MSO[a]**		**Charges**		**MSO[a]**		**Charges**		**MSO[a]**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Violent	249	26	169	34	427	15	236	32	419	17	276	34
Property	174	18	93	19	809	28	210	29	616	26	217	27
Drug	54	6	27	5	493	17	59	8	248	10	49	6
DUI[b]	7	1	5	1	26	1	4	1	11	<1	9	1
Traffic	80	8	32	6	90	3	8	1	177	7	28	3
Disorder	134	14	78	16	190	7	14	2	193	8	32	4
Breach	232	24	94	19	555	19	172	23	627	26	185	23
Other	37	4	5	1	309	11	30	4	120	5	11	1
Total	**967**		**503**		**2,899**		**733**		**2,411**		**807**	
Charges recorded	**Bankstown**				**Surry Hills**							
	Charges		**MSO[a]**		**Charges**		**MSO[a]**					
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%				
Violent	119	44	67	52	62	25	44	33				
Property	43	16	24	19	61	24	35	26				
Drug	26	10	5	4	48	19	18	13				
DUI[b]	6	2	6	5	7	3	7	5				
Traffic	15	6	6	5	3	1	1	1				
Disorder	22	8	7	5	25	10	10	7				
Breach	26	10	9	7	32	13	19	14				
Other	15	6	4	3	13	5	1	1				
Total	**272**		**128**		**251**		**135**					

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E3: Most serious offence charges, 2008–2019	Violent		Property		Drug		Breach	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
2008	675	27	540	22	186	8	476	19
2009	696	29	474	20	167	7	366	15
2010	707	31	424	19	143	6	538	24
2011	682	31	429	19	138	6	544	24
2012	667	29	428	18	156	7	670	29
2013	415	28	297	20	111	7	391	26
2014	966	30	634	20	220	7	840	26
2015	945	32	527	18	214	7	804	27
2016	694	33	450	21	204	10	491	23
2017	810	38	472	22	153	7	447	21
2018	776	35	563	25	170	8	478	21
2019	748	34	544	25	140	6	460	21

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–19 [computer file]

Table E4: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019										
Urinalysis results	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI**[a]		**Traffic**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	136	46	94	45	19	31	5	36	13	45
Cocaine	5	2	6	3	3	5	0	0	0	0
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	138	47	134	64	36	59	3	21	14	48
Methamphetamine	135	46	133	64	35	57	2	14	14	48
Opioids[c]	42	14	54	26	10	16	2	14	5	17
Benzodiazepines	62	21	59	28	13	21	1	7	3	10
Any drug	214	73	176	85	51	84	6	43	20	69
Any drug other than cannabis	167	57	159	76	45	74	4	29	15	52
Multiple drugs	118	40	115	55	24	39	3	21	9	31
Total[d]	**295**		**208**		**61**		**14**		**29**	
Urinalysis results	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%		
Cannabis	30	63	84	44	5	50	386	45		
Cocaine	0	0	1	1	0	0	15	2		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	19	40	99	52	5	50	448	52		
Methamphetamine	19	40	97	51	5	50	440	51		
Opioids[c]	10	21	41	21	0	0	164	19		
Benzodiazepines	11	23	52	27	3	30	204	24		
Any drug	37	77	157	82	9	90	670	78		
Any drug other than cannabis	26	54	134	70	7	70	557	65		
Multiple drugs	22	46	83	43	3	30	377	44		
Total[d]	**48**		**192**		**10**		**857**			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E5: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019										
Urinalysis results	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI[a]**		**Traffic**	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Cannabis	34	52	18	50	2	25	1	33	5	45
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	28	42	23	64	5	63	0	0	4	36
Methamphetamine	27	41	23	64	5	63	0	0	4	36
Opioids[c]	5	8	6	17	0	0	0	0	3	27
Benzodiazepines	13	20	9	25	1	13	0	0	2	18
Any drug	49	74	30	83	7	88	1	33	8	73
Any drug other than cannabis	33	50	26	72	6	75	0	0	5	45
Multiple drugs	22	33	19	53	2	25	0	0	3	27
Total[d]	**66**		**36**		**8**		**3**		**11**	
Urinalysis results	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%		
Cannabis	15	68	16	57	1	100	92	53		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	6	27	19	68	1	100	86	49		
Methamphetamine	6	27	19	68	1	100	85	49		
Opioids[c]	3	14	7	25	0	0	24	14		
Benzodiazepines	4	18	9	32	1	100	39	22		
Any drug	17	77	25	89	1	100	138	79		
Any drug other than cannabis	8	36	21	75	1	100	100	57		
Multiple drugs	7	32	17	61	1	100	71	41		
Total[d]	**22**		**28**		**1**		**175**			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E6: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019										
Urinalysis results	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI**[a]		**Traffic**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Cannabis	34	40	31	39	7	26	1	33	3	60
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	35	41	49	60	17	63	0	0	3	60
Methamphetamine	33	38	48	60	16	59	0	0	3	60
Opioids[c]	13	15	22	28	5	19	1	33	1	20
Benzodiazepines	18	21	27	34	6	22	1	33	0	0
Any drug	56	65	65	81	21	78	1	33	4	80
Any drug other than cannabis	44	51	57	71	19	70	1	33	3	60
Multiple drugs	34	40	40	50	11	41	1	33	2	40
Total[d]	**86**		**80**		**27**		**3**		**5**	
Urinalysis results	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*		
Cannabis	1	20	36	46	3	60	116	40		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	1	20	42	54	2	40	148	51		
Methamphetamine	1	20	42	54	2	40	145	50		
Opioids[c]	0	0	17	22	0	0	59	20		
Benzodiazepines	3	60	26	33	2	40	83	29		
Any drug	4	80	69	88	5	100	225	78		
Any drug other than cannabis	4	80	58	74	4	80	190	66		
Multiple drugs	1	20	37	47	2	40	128	44		
Total[d]	**5**		**78**		**5**		**289**			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E7: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019										
Urinalysis results	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI**[a]		**Traffic**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Cannabis	48	56	28	51	5	42	2	67	5	56
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	48	56	44	80	7	58	2	67	6	67
Methamphetamine	48	56	44	80	7	58	2	67	6	67
Opioids[c]	11	13	11	20	0	0	1	33	1	11
Benzodiazepines	16	19	13	24	1	8	0	0	1	11
Any drug	67	79	50	91	10	83	2	67	7	78
Any drug other than cannabis	54	64	49	89	8	67	2	67	6	67
Multiple drugs	40	47	36	65	3	25	2	67	4	44
Total[d]	**85**		**55**		**12**		**3**		**9**	
Urinalysis results	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*		
Cannabis	7	70	23	36	1	50	119	50		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	6	60	28	44	1	50	142	59		
Methamphetamine	6	60	27	42	1	50	141	59		
Opioids[c]	3	30	10	16	0	0	37	15		
Benzodiazepines	1	10	10	16	0	0	42	18		
Any drug	8	80	45	70	2	100	191	80		
Any drug other than cannabis	6	60	38	59	1	50	164	68		
Multiple drugs	6	60	19	30	0	0	110	46		
Total[d]	**10**		**64**		**2**		**240**			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E8: Bankstown DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI[a]		Traffic	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cannabis	7	33	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	7	33	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	7	33	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opioids[c]	5	24	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines	3	14	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any drug	14	67	7	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	12	57	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	6	29	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total[d]	21		11		0		1		3	

Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Cannabis	1	100	3	50	0	0	16	36		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	0	0	3	50	1	100	14	32		
Methamphetamine	0	0	2	33	1	100	13	30		
Opioids[c]	1	100	2	33	0	0	9	20		
Benzodiazepines	0	0	3	50	0	0	8	18		
Any drug	1	100	6	100	1	100	29	66		
Any drug other than cannabis	1	100	6	100	1	100	25	57		
Multiple drugs	1	100	4	67	0	0	15	34		
Total[d]	1		6		1		44			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E9: Surry Hills DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2019										
Urinalysis results	**Violent**		**Property**		**Drug**		**DUI**[a]		**Traffic**	
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Cannabis	13	35	12	46	5	36	1	25	0	0
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	20	54	16	62	7	50	1	25	1	100
Methamphetamine	20	54	15	58	7	50	0	0	1	100
Opioids[c]	8	22	14	54	5	36	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines	12	32	8	31	5	36	0	0	0	0
Any drug	28	76	24	92	13	93	2	50	1	100
Any drug other than cannabis	24	65	22	85	12	86	1	25	1	100
Multiple drugs	16	43	16	62	8	57	0	0	0	0
Total[d]	**37**		**26**		**14**		**4**		**1**	
Urinalysis results	**Disorder**		**Breach**		**Other**		**Total**			
	n	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*		
Cannabis	6	60	6	38	0	0	43	39		
Amphetamine-type stimulants[b]	6	60	7	44	0	0	58	53		
Methamphetamine	6	60	7	44	0	0	56	51		
Opioids[c]	3	30	5	31	0	0	35	32		
Benzodiazepines	3	30	4	25	0	0	32	29		
Any drug	7	70	12	75	0	0	87	80		
Any drug other than cannabis	7	70	11	69	0	0	78	72		
Multiple drugs	7	70	6	38	0	0	53	49		
Total[d]	**10**		**16**		**1**		**109**			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamine-type stimulants

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Total number of detainees with MSO who provided a urine sample. Cells may not add to totals as detainees may have tested positive to more than one drug

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E10: National DUMA sample by type of court order and gender, 2019	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Currently on parole						
Yes	224	17	28	10	252	16
No	1,060	83	241	90	1,301	84
Currently on probation						
Yes	98	8	23	9	121	8
No	1,183	92	247	91	1,430	92
Currently on community service order						
Yes	94	7	18	7	112	7
No	1,188	93	252	93	1,440	93
Currently on another court order						
Yes	349	27	63	24	412	27
No	934	73	203	76	1,137	73

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E11: National DUMA sample by type of court order and location, 2019	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Currently on parole										
Yes	20	7	177	33	32	6	9	11	14	18
No	265	93	365	67	530	94	75	89	66	83
Currently on probation										
Yes	12	4	88	16	13	2	3	4	5	6
No	273	96	454	84	547	98	81	96	75	94
Currently on community service order										
Yes	11	4	33	6	56	10	6	7	6	7
No	274	96	509	94	504	90	78	93	75	93
Currently on another court order										
Yes	176	62	49	9	143	26	22	27	22	27
No	108	38	493	91	416	74	61	73	59	73

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E12: National DUMA sample by type of court order and Indigenous status, 2019						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Currently on parole						
Yes	73	16	179	16	252	16
No	380	84	915	84	1,295	84
Currently on probation						
Yes	32	7	88	8	120	8
No	420	93	1,005	92	1,425	92
Currently on community service order						
Yes	45	10	67	6	112	7
No	406	90	1,028	94	1,434	93
Currently on another court order						
Yes	104	23	305	28	409	27
No	349	77	785	72	1,134	73

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E13: National DUMA sample by type of court order and age, 2019										
	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Currently on parole										
Yes	19	19	39	16	44	16	39	14	111	17
No	81	81	198	84	232	84	247	86	543	83
Currently on probation										
Yes	15	15	23	10	26	9	13	5	44	7
No	85	85	214	90	249	91	274	95	608	93
Currently on community service order										
Yes	17	17	25	11	17	6	20	7	33	5
No	83	83	211	89	259	94	267	93	620	95
Currently on another court order										
Yes	23	23	76	32	72	26	76	26	165	25
No	76	77	161	68	203	74	211	74	486	75

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E14: National DUMA sample by prior charge history and gender, 2019

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Prior charge[a]	725	43	151	38	876	42
No prior charge history	971	57	244	62	1,215	58

a: In the last 12 months

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E15: National DUMA sample by prior charge history and location, 2019

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Prior charge[a]	177	47	287	40	333	44	33	26	46	40
No prior charge history	201	53	432	60	420	56	92	74	70	60

a: In the last 12 months

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E16: National DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2019

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)[a]						
Yes	838	47	130	32	968	44
No	961	53	279	68	1,240	56
History of juvenile detention[b]						
Yes	362	21	71	18	433	20
No	1,350	79	332	82	1,682	80
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[c]						
Yes	474	26	70	17	544	25
No	1,325	74	339	83	1,664	75

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

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table E17: National DUMA sample by criminal history and Indigenous status, 2019	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)[a]						
Yes	319	58	647	39	966	44
No	233	42	1,003	61	1,236	56
History of juvenile detention[b]						
Yes	207	39	225	14	432	20
No	328	61	1,349	86	1,677	80
Prior prison history (past 12 months)[c]						
Yes	198	36	345	21	543	25
No	354	64	1,305	79	1,659	75

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

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Appendix F: Technical appendix

Glossary of terms

Box F1 defines the terms used throughout this report.

Box F1: Glossary of terms
Most serious offence
The most serious offence category is assigned to a detainee based on the most serious charge laid against them during the current period of detention. Charges are assigned to each detainee according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011). The category is assigned to each detainee based on a hierarchy from the most serious to the least serious offences: violent, property, drug, driving under the influence (DUI), traffic, disorder, breach and other lesser offences respectively.
Violent offences
Characterised as offences where violence was involved, including: homicide and related offences; acts intended to cause injury; sexual assault and related offences; dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons; robbery, extortion and related offences; selling, possession and/or use of prohibited weapons or explosives; and unlawfully obtaining, possessing or misusing regulated weapons or explosives.
Property offences
Characterised as offences involving theft and/or where deception has been used to gain a benefit. This includes unlawful entry with intent, burglary or break and enter; theft and related offences; and fraud, deception and related offences.
Drug offences
Characterised as offences involving the possession, manufacture, distribution and/or use of drugs, including misuse of prescription drugs.
DUI offences
Characterised as offences where a detainee was driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs.

Box F1: Glossary of terms (Cont.)

Traffic offences

Characterised as offences where a detainee was operating a vehicle in an illegal manner. This includes dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle, driving while suspended and driving without a licence.

Disorder offences

Characterised as offences where a detainee has caused disruption or offence to the general public (for example: trespass, offensive conduct, consumption of alcohol in a regulated space) and property damage (for example: vandalism, graffiti, arson).

Breach offences

Characterised as offences where a detainee has breached a court order. This includes breach of violence orders, breach of custodial orders (for example: home detention, suspended sentence or escape from custody) or breach of community-based orders (for example: community service order, parole or bail).

Other lesser offences

Characterised as a range of offences including environmental pollution, pedestrian offences and offences against justice procedures, government security and operations.

Any drug

Detainees who have tested positive to any drug via urinalysis are those who have at least one of the following drugs in their system:

- amphetamine-type stimulants (including methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and/or other amphetamine-type stimulants);
- benzodiazepines;
- cannabis;
- cocaine; and
- opioids (including heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids).

Multiple drugs

Detainees who have tested positive to multiple drugs via urinalysis are those who have two or more of the following classes of drugs in their system:

- amphetamine-type stimulants (including methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and/or other amphetamine-type stimulants);
- benzodiazepines;
- cannabis;
- cocaine; and
- opioids (including heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids).

A detainee who tested positive to more than one type of amphetamine-type stimulant or opioid is not classified as a multiple drug user unless they also tested positive to a drug of another class.

Data collection methods

Participant eligibility

Participant eligibility for the DUMA questionnaire is determined by the police officer in charge of the watch house or police station in which the interview takes place, or their delegate. The eligibility assessment takes into consideration the level of risk a detainee may pose to the interviewer. Consequently, the sample is not a random sample of all people detained by police.

In 2019, 690 adult detainees (17% of the potential sample) were deemed by police to be unfit for interview. This varied by site, ranging from five percent (*n*=36) of detainees in Brisbane, 14 percent in Perth (*n*=232) and Surry Hills (*n*=34), 20 percent (*n*=52) in Bankstown, to 32 percent (*n*=336) in Adelaide. Site variations may be due to the length of detention, the reasons for detention, detention procedures governed by state legislation or the characteristics of the watch house. Sites with longer holding periods also present greater opportunities for participation.

Table F1 presents the fieldwork data for 2019. This includes when fieldwork was undertaken, the number of detainees approached and interviewed, and the number of urine samples collected at each site.

Table F1: Fieldwork information, 2019					
Quarter	Site	Period	Detainees approached (*n*)	Detainees interviewed (*n*)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	03.01.19–30.01.19	260	107	82
	Brisbane	09.01.19–05.02.19	163	151	133
	Perth	10.01.19–10.02.19	423	189	108
	Surry Hills	16.01.19–13.02.19	105	61	51
2	Adelaide	04.04.19–01.05.19	272	155	–
	Bankstown	13.04.19–09.05.19	127	68	–
	Brisbane	02.04.19–29.04.19	191	176	–
	Perth	02.04.19–05.05.19	429	204	–
3	Adelaide	04.07.19–02.08.19	254	124	94
	Brisbane	01.07.19–28.07.19	212	197	157
	Perth	04.07.19–04.08.19	411	223	136
	Surry Hills	13.07.19–10.08.19	142	77	61
4	Adelaide	10.10.19–07.11.19	280	118	–
	Bankstown	09.10.19–04.11.19	131	63	45
	Brisbane	07.10.19–03.11.19	228	210	–
	Perth	03.10.19–04.11.19	410	207	–
Total	All sites	2019	4,038	2,330	867

Note: Urine samples were not collected during quarter 2 (all sites) or Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth during quarter 4

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Due to the high rate of recidivism in the detainee population, it is likely that a small group of detainees was surveyed twice or more. The DUMA sample is collected on the basis of episodes of detention, rather than individual detainees, so these duplicates cannot be tracked across interview periods. Further, names are not recorded as there is a strict code of anonymity and confidentiality attached to participation. For this reason, detainees are asked if they recall ever participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2019, 16 percent (*n*=337) of the potential sample reported that they had previously participated in the study; a further one percent (*n*=17) could not recall if they had previously participated.

Consent

Detainees eligible for interview are approached by either a police officer or an interviewer and asked if they are willing to participate in the DUMA study. Detainees are notified that the interviewer is independent from the police and that anything they say will be treated in strict confidence. If detainees decline to participate in the study, the reason for their refusal is recorded. This decision has no impact on their criminal case or subsequent processing.

Where detainees agree to participate, they undergo an informed consent procedure where they are advised that the research project is funded by the Australian Government and that participation is voluntary and confidential. A plain language information statement is provided to them that describes the aims of the project. They are informed that they may end the interview at any time and can choose not to answer individual questions. Detainees are also informed that they can make a complaint to either watch house staff or the AIC Human Research Ethics Committee secretariat if they feel they have been treated unfairly or unethically. The detainee is then asked to give verbal consent to participate in a structured interview and provide a urine sample (during relevant collection periods). Interview responses are included in the study regardless of whether a detainee provides a urine sample.

Charge and demographic information

Demographic information and details of the charges laid against detainees are collected after the completion of interviews. These data are collected from police charge records. A maximum of 10 charges can be recorded and they must relate to the detainee's current period of detention. These data are not collected for detainees who do not complete the questionnaire. Protocols for collecting this information differ between jurisdictions. The gender recorded is the gender assigned to the detainee on police charge records.

Data storage and management

Interviews are administered using a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) system and the information is stored in an electronic tablet. Each interview entry is protected by a unique password and data can be accessed from the tablet by the interviewer. The CAPI system allows interviewers to send interview data to the secure AIC server immediately after the interview.

Drug testing

Urine samples are obtained from consenting participants to provide an objective and scientifically valid measure of the presence (or absence) of drugs. These data are used to enhance self-reported drug use data, which may not be accurate due to social desirability bias, the perceived consequences of reporting drug use, a lack of information about the purity and composition of purchased illicit drugs and recall issues (Darke 1998; Miller, Donnelly & Martz 1997).

Provision of a urine sample

During relevant collection periods, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample at the end of the interview. Only detainees who have been in a custodial setting for less than 48 hours are eligible to provide a urine sample, as the majority of drugs have a limited detection time in urine (see Table F2).

Table F2: Cut-off levels and drug detection times		
Drug class	**Cut-off levels, AS/NZS 4308-2008 (µg/L)**	**Average detection time[a]**
Amphetamine-type stimulants	300	2–4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	200	2–14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2–10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	24–36 hours
Methadone	300	2–4 days
Opioids	300	2–3 days
Buprenorphine	10	2–7 days

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

Source: Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008; Makkai 2000

If a detainee agrees to provide an anonymous urine sample, a urine collection pot is given to them and they are escorted to an appropriate location to provide the sample. The sample is returned to the interviewer and the detainee is escorted back to their cell. Each urine sample is given a unique barcode, frozen and sent to an authorised testing laboratory in New South Wales. This barcode is used to match urinalysis data to the relevant questionnaire responses.

Urinalysis

Urinalysis is conducted by the Forensic and Analytical Science Service of NSW Health Pathology. This laboratory is accredited to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4308-2008. Results from urinalysis tests are provided to the AIC in electronic format. Police and local data collectors are not informed of individual test results and all urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

The Forensic and Analytical Science Service tests urine samples for the following classes of drugs: amphetamine-type stimulants, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, opioids and 6-acetylmorphine, a heroin metabolite indicating heroin use. A primary screening test is also conducted for the pharmaceutical opioids methadone and buprenorphine. When the drug or its metabolite is detected at or above the cut-off level set in the Australian Standard, the test will yield a positive result. Table F2 indicates the average detection time and the cut-off levels for a positive result.

Where a sample tests positive for an amphetamine-type stimulant or opioid, a confirmatory test is performed using gas chromatography–mass spectrometry to ascertain the specific drug present in the urine. Opioids are classified as morphine, 6-acetylmorphine or codeine, and amphetamine-type stimulants are classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamine-type stimulants (including prescription amphetamine-type stimulants). With the exception of cannabis and benzodiazepines, these results indicate whether the drug was consumed shortly before detention.

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

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

Quality control

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

When data collection is complete, the AIC audits all questionnaires. Error reports are created by the AIC and distributed to each site manager prior to the next quarter. These error reports are supplied at both the site and interviewer level. These reports allow emerging issues to be identified and individual or site-specific issues to be addressed if and when they arise.

Response rates

Response rates are calculated by dividing the number of detainees who agreed to participate by the potential sample, which includes detainees deemed ineligible and those who were unavailable.

In 2019, 2,330 adult detainees were interviewed, representing 57 percent of all detainees approached for interview (n=4,058; see Table F3). This response rate increases to 95 percent if calculated using only those deemed eligible to participate (n=134 declined). There were no substantial differences in the participation rates of eligible male (95%; n=1,888) and female detainees (94%, n=442).

Table F3: Response rate of adult detainees by gender and location, 2019	Adelaide	Brisbane	Perth	Bankstown	Surry Hills
Adult male detainees					
Approached (*n*)	908	664	1,254	217	207
Eligible for interview (*n*)	447	630	661	125	130
Agreed to interview (%)ᵃ	95	97	93	91	93
Agreed to interview (*n*)	424	612	617	114	121
Agreed to interview during urine collection quarters (*n*)	201	304	309	56	121
Provided urine specimen (%)ᵇ	95	95	68	79	86
Provided urine specimen (*n*)ᵇ	157	157	185	41	98
Adult female detainees					
Approached (*n*)	157	130	419	41	40
Eligible for interview (*n*)	84	124	222	17	24
Agreed to interview (%)ᵃ	95	98	93	100	71
Agreed to interview (*n*)	80	122	206	17	17
Agreed to interview during urine collection quarters (*n*)	30	44	103	7	17
Provided urine specimen (%)ᵇ	79	100	66	67	93
Provided urine specimen (*n*)ᵇ	19	38	59	4	14

a: Percentage calculated for adult participants who were eligible to participate in the interview

b: Percentages were calculated for adult detainees who were eligible to provide a sample (in custody for 48 hours or less) during the quarters in which urine samples were requested—quarters 1, 3 and 4 2019

Note: Cases have been excluded where gender is missing

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Of those detainees who agreed to an interview and were eligible to provide a urine sample (*n*=1,035), 84 percent (*n*=867) agreed to provide a urine sample. All sites collected urine samples in the first quarter of 2019, no sites collected samples in the second quarter, all sites collected samples in the third quarter, and only Bankstown collected samples in the fourth quarter. The proportion of detainees who provided a urine sample was three percentage points lower in 2019 than in 2018 (87%, *n*=874; Voce & Sullivan 2019). Refer to Tables F4 to F7 for a breakdown of urine provision rates by gender, Indigenous status, age and location.

Table F4: National DUMA sample by urine provision and gender, 2019	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Provided urine	733	85	134	77	867	84
Did not provide	129	15	39	23	168	16

Note: Sample size may vary as cases may have been excluded due to missing data. Percentages were calculated for adult detainees who were eligible to provide a sample during the quarters in which urine samples were requested—quarters 1, 3 and 4 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table F5: National DUMA sample by urine provision and Indigenous status, 2019						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Provided urine	206	81	658	84	864	84
Did not provide	47	19	121	16	168	16

Note: Sample size may vary as cases may have been excluded due to missing data. Percentages were calculated for adult detainees who were eligible to provide a sample during the quarters in which urine samples were requested—quarters 1, 3 and 4 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table F6: National DUMA sample by urine provision and age, 2019										
	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Provided urine	58	88	141	82	149	82	147	83	372	85
Did not provide	8	12	31	18	32	18	31	17	66	15

Note: Sample size may vary as cases may have been excluded due to missing data. Percentages were calculated for adult detainees who were eligible to provide a sample during the quarters in which urine samples were requested—quarters 1, 3 and 4 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Table F7: National DUMA sample by urine provision and location, 2019										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Provided urine	176	93	290	99	244	67	45	78	112	87
Did not provide	14	7	4	1	120	33	13	22	17	13

Note: Sample size may vary as cases may have been excluded due to missing data. Percentages were calculated for adult detainees who were eligible to provide a sample during the quarters in which urine samples were requested—quarters 1, 3 and 4 2019

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2019 [computer file]

Methodological considerations

Sample sizes vary across the analysis due to instances where detainees were unable or unwilling to respond to survey questions. To preserve the largest sample size possible, detainees were excluded from analysis only for variables for which data were missing. Furthermore, males are over-represented in the DUMA detainee sample. Thus caution should be taken when interpreting results for female detainees or making gender-based comparisons.