



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2007 annual report on drug use among police detainees

Kerryn Adams
Larissa Sandy
Lance Smith
Ben Triglone

Research and Public Policy Series

No. 93

Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2007 annual report on drug use among police detainees

Kerryn Adams
Larissa Sandy
Lance Smith
Ben Triglone

Research and Public Policy Series

No. 93

© Australian Institute of Criminology 2008

ISSN 1326-6004

ISBN 978 1 921185 88 5

Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth), no part of this publication may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, microcopying, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Inquiries should be addressed to the publisher.

Project nos 0015, 0015a, 0015d, 0015e and 0015f
Ethics approval nos PO40, PO97 and PO118
Dataset no. 0006

Published by the Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601
Tel: (02) 6260 9200
Fax: (02) 6260 9299
Email: front.desk@aic.gov.au
Website: <http://www.aic.gov.au>

Please note: minor revisions are occasionally made to publications after release.
The online versions available on the AIC website will always include any revisions.

Disclaimer: This research report does not necessarily reflect the policy position of the Australian Government.

Edited by Violet Publishing Services and the Australian Institute of Criminology
Typeset by [tk] type

A full list of publications in the Research and Public Policy Series can be found on the Australian Institute of Criminology website at <http://www.aic.gov.au>

From the Minister for Home Affairs

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program involves the quarterly collection of information on drug use and crime from police detainees in several sites (police stations or watch-houses) across Australia. Since its inception in 1999, it has been the only nationwide survey of alleged offenders in Australia conducted on a routine basis and the number of sites in which the program operates has increased from four to 10. As a nationwide monitoring system, DUMA provides policymakers and law enforcement authorities with timely and critical information on drugs and crime.

The Australian Government remains concerned about methylamphetamine use and its related problems, so it is pleasing to note the DUMA data indicate that, while there was an increase in the use of this drug up until 2003, trends have remained relatively stable since then with approximately 25 percent of adult detainees interviewed by DUMA testing positive. DUMA data also indicate that the proportion of detainees who self-report use of this drug has remained relatively stable. The amphetamine addendum, which has operated in four of the past five years since 2003, has provided policymakers and those in law enforcement with timely information on trends related to amphetamine use and perceived changes in this drug market. While trends may have remained stable, the continuing high levels of use show that more needs to be done to reduce these levels. DUMA can play a dual role to monitor trends to inform policy development, and to indicate the impact of local and national responses on illicit drugs in Australia.

The DUMA program is a testament to the benefits of partnerships between researchers and government agencies, such as those working in law enforcement. In 2006, the Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services worked in partnership with the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) to develop the alcohol addendum that was designed to provide information on the excessive consumption of alcohol and associated behaviour. The 2007 results from this addendum provide further evidence of young adult Australians drinking at risky levels and some of the costs of this for families and communities around the country when they fall foul of the law. The Australian Government is committed to investing in measures to help reduce the community-wide problem of alcohol misuse and binge drinking among young Australians, including implementation of the National Strategy on Binge Drinking.

In recognition of the importance of the information provided by DUMA, the Australian Government has provided ongoing funding to the program. Through the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, the Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services funding was provided for the establishment of a new regional site in Alice Springs for 2007–08. In the Northern Territory, the Darwin site and the Alice Springs regional site have yielded important information on illicit drug use, drinking patterns, associated behaviour and crime.

DUMA would not exist without the commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. To date, the database contains invaluable research data from 28,863 detainees with urine specimens from 22,752. The fact that the majority of detainees initially approached voluntarily agreed to be interviewed in 2007 (89%: 3,911 detainees in total) and around 79 percent (n=3,077) of those detainees also agreed to provide a urine specimen is a tribute to all of those involved in the monitoring program.

The AIC has released a number of other publications using the DUMA data that are available on the Internet at <http://www.aic.gov.au/research/duma/>.

The Hon. Bob Debus
Minister for Home Affairs
Member for Macquarie (New South Wales)

Acknowledgments

In 2007, the DUMA program received funding from a number of different sources. From 2004 to 2007–08, funding for the six long-term DUMA sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Parramatta and Southport was provided by the Australian Government. The AIC also received funding from the Australian Government to continue with the expansion of DUMA in the Northern Territory and Victoria to 2010–11. Initial funding for these two sites was provided under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*.

The Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services, through the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, provided funding to DUMA for a regional site in Alice Springs for 2007–08. From 2002 to the second quarter of 2007, the South Australian Attorney-General's Department provided funding for the site of Elizabeth.

The data were collected at each of these sites by the Sellenger Centre at Edith Cowan University, Hauritz and Associates Pty Ltd, Forsythe Consultants Pty Ltd, Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd and O'Reilly's Consultancy Services. The New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Northern Territory police, Western Australia and South Australia police services all provided generous in-kind assistance to the project, especially police and auxiliary staff at the local sites. Neither the collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback as part of an ongoing process. The AIC would like to extend its sincere gratitude for their contribution to the continued improvement and success of the research program.

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

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

Contents

From the Minister for Home Affairs	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Executive summary	xi
Profile of DUMA	xi
Profile of sample	xi
Adult drug use (based on urinalysis results)	xi
Self-reported drug use	xiii
Obtaining illegal drugs	xiv
Alcohol use	xiv
Drug and alcohol dependency	xiv
Drug treatment	xv
Relationship between drug use and offending	xv
Weapon ownership/possession and crime	xvi
Prior contact with the criminal justice system	xvi
Age of first drug use and arrest	xvi
Juveniles	xvi
What is DUMA?	xvii
The sites	xviii
DUMA program: 2007 overview	1
Demographic characteristics	2
Drug use among adult detainees	3
Benzodiazepines	4
Cannabis	5
Cocaine	7
Heroin	8
Codeine	11
Methylamphetamine	11
MDMA (ecstasy)	15
Buprenorphine	16
Methadone	17

Drug availability and local drug markets	18
Method of contacting dealer	19
Location	19
Place of purchase	20
Source	20
Self-reported alcohol use	21
Treatment	25
Drugs and crime	26
Most serious charge and recent drug use	26
Offending and recent drug use	28
Weapons and drugs	31
Lifetime offending and drug use	33
Contact with the criminal justice system	33
Age of initiation and age of arrest	34
Juvenile data	35
2007 DUMA findings: site results	37
Introduction	38
Methodological note	38
Adelaide	40
Self-reported information	43
Information on alcohol use	47
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	48
Bankstown	49
Self-reported information	52
Information on alcohol use	56
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	57
Information on juveniles	58
Brisbane	62
Self-reported information	65
Information on alcohol use	69
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	70

East Perth	71
Self-reported information	74
Information on alcohol use	78
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	79
Elizabeth	80
Self-reported information	83
Information on alcohol use	87
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	88
Parramatta	89
Self-reported information	92
Information on alcohol use	96
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	97
Information on juveniles	98
Southport	102
Self-reported information	105
Information on alcohol use	109
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	110
Darwin	111
Self-reported information	114
Information on alcohol use	118
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	119
Footscray	120
Self-reported information	123
Information on alcohol use	127
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	128
Alice Springs	129
Self-reported information	132
Information on alcohol use	136
Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour	137
Methodology	138
Linking questionnaires and urine records	138
Quality control processes	138
Questionnaire changes in 2007	139
Most serious offence	140

Response rates	140
DUMA sample	144
Drug testing	145
Explaining compliance levels	147
Oversight committees	148
Uses of DUMA data	149
References	151

Figures

Figure 1: Arrested/charged or in prison in the past 12 months	33
---	----

Tables

Table 1: Form of cannabis usually used by detainees in the past 12 months, by age	6
Table 2: Self-reported heroin use in the past 30 days	9
Table 3: Self-reported amphetamine/methylamphetamine use in the past 30 days	12
Table 4: Changes in price of preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months, by year	14
Table 5: Key drug market characteristics for those who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days	20
Table 6: Number of drinks consumed in last drinking session, by age	23
Table 7: Dependency levels, 2007	25
Table 8: Most serious offence, adults, 2007	27
Table 9: Most serious offence by percentage test positive, adult male detainees, 2007	28
Table 10: Average number of charges and drug use patterns, adult male detainees	29
Table 11: Reasons provided for stealing something on the most recent occasion, by age	31
Table 12: Adult detainees who owned/possessed one or more weapons in the past 12 months	32
Table 13: Self-reported age of first and regular use and age first arrested	35
Table 14: Fieldwork information, 2007	142
Table 15: Response rate by sex and adult status, 2007	143
Table 16: Cut-off levels and drug detection times	145
Table 17: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use	147
Table 18: Representatives of the DUMA steering and advisory committees	148

Executive summary

Profile of DUMA

- The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program involves the quarterly collection of information from police detainees in sites (police stations or watch-houses) across Australia. There are two parts to the information collected: an interviewer-administered questionnaire and urine sample.
- In 2007, data collection was carried out at 10 sites: Brisbane and Southport (Queensland); Bankstown and Parramatta (New South Wales); Adelaide and Elizabeth (South Australia); East Perth (Western Australia); Footscray (Victoria); and Darwin and Alice Springs (Northern Territory).
- In 2007, a new site was established at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

Profile of sample

- A total of 3,911 detainees (adults and juveniles) were interviewed at the 10 sites participating in DUMA during 2007 and of these, 79 percent provided a urine sample.
- There were 111 juveniles interviewed in the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta.
- Approximately 84 percent of adult detainees were male, and two out of five (40%) were aged between 21 and 30 years.
- Aggregated across all sites, 20 percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous. Ninety-six percent of detainees in Alice Springs identified as Indigenous compared with three percent at Footscray.

Adult drug use (based on urinalysis results)

Benzodiazepines

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has remained relatively stable since 2005. Thirty-six percent of adult female detainees and 20 percent of adult male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines in 2007. However, there were differences across the DUMA sites with 43 percent of detainees from Footscray testing positive to benzodiazepines compared with three percent of detainees in Alice Springs.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug, with nearly half of the detainees testing positive.

- Cannabis use is concentrated among the younger adult detainees. Fifty-seven percent of males and 51 percent of females aged between 21 and 25 tested positive compared with 39 percent of males and 38 percent of females aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

- Cocaine use remained low at the DUMA sites, with only one percent of detainees testing positive.
- Consistent with previous years, the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta had the highest number of detainees testing positive; six and five percent respectively.

Heroin

- Since 2005, most DUMA sites have experienced a decline in the number of detainees testing positive to heroin; however, the number is increasing in Adelaide and Brisbane. In 2007, of all the DUMA sites, the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin was in Footscray where one in two detainees tested positive.
- Darwin and Alice Springs recorded the lowest number of detainees testing positive to heroin, at one percent.

Methylamphetamine

- Nearly one-quarter of detainees tested positive to methylamphetamine, and 98 percent of use of this drug was illicit.
- Similar to previous years, methylamphetamine use has continued to stabilise, with about one-third of female detainees and one-quarter of male detainees testing positive.
- There was some variation in the rates of methylamphetamine use between sites. Thirty-six percent of detainees tested positive at Elizabeth, while no detainees tested positive in Alice Springs.

MDMA (ecstasy)

- While MDMA use has been increasing over recent years, the number of positive urinalysis tests remains low (4% in 2007 across the six long-term DUMA sites).
- Averaged across sites, 11 percent of detainees self-reported using MDMA. However, urinalysis results revealed that just under half of those who thought that they had used this drug tested positive to MDMA. Many of those who thought that they had used MDMA had in fact taken methylamphetamine.

Other opiates (including codeine)

- Twenty-five percent of detainees tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin. However, only eight percent of detainees reported they had taken codeine in the past fortnight as an over-the-counter or prescription medication.
- Twelve percent of female and six percent of male detainees tested positive to buprenorphine. Of those who tested positive, 73 percent of females and 64 percent of males reported using buprenorphine illicitly.
- Thirteen percent of female and five percent of male detainees tested positive to methadone. Of those who tested positive, 16 percent of females and 12 percent of males reported using methadone illicitly.

Self-reported drug use

Self-reported drug use in the past 30 days

- Apart from the two NSW sites, the remaining DUMA sites all recorded an increase in the percentage of adult detainees self-reporting use of heroin in the past 30 days compared with 2006.
- The percentage of adult detainees who self-reported use of amphetamine/methylamphetamine in the past 30 days varied across sites, with East Perth recording the highest self-report results.
- With 11 percent of detainees self-reporting use of MDMA in the past 30 days, results were consistent with 2006.

Injecting drug use

- The percentage of adult detainees who reported injecting heroin or methylamphetamine in the past 12 months has remained stable over the past three years.
- Among detainees who self-reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months, injection was a more common method of administration for heroin (90%) and methylamphetamine (69%) when compared with the other drugs.
- Of those who self-reported injecting heroin or methylamphetamine in the past 30 days, detainees who inject heroin reported injecting the drug an average of 37 times in the past 30 days compared with 31 times for detainees who inject methylamphetamine.

Obtaining illegal drugs

- Sixty-two percent of adult detainees reported obtaining drugs illicitly in the past 30 days.
- The most common method of contacting a dealer to purchase heroin, cocaine, methylamphetamine or ecstasy was by mobile phone. Detainees purchasing cannabis were more likely to visit a dealer's house or flat.
- Most detainees purchased drugs from outside their own suburb and from a regular source; however, this varied by drug type. Detainees were more likely to purchase cannabis from within their own suburb, while they were more likely to purchase cocaine from outside their own suburb.

Alcohol use

- There is considerable overlap between heavy use of alcohol (defined as more than five drinks for men and more than three drinks for women in one day) and illicit drug use. Three-quarters of male detainees and two-thirds of female detainees self-reported heavy alcohol use in the past year. Half of male and one-third of female detainees had drunk heavily in the 48 hours prior to being arrested.
- Of those adult detainees who reported heavy drinking in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours, 65 percent tested positive to at least one drug and 23 percent tested positive to two or more drugs.
- Half of those detained for disorder and violent offences had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest.

Drug and alcohol dependency

- Levels of drug dependency varied across sites, but overall 43 percent of detainees could be considered dependent on illicit drugs compared with 32 percent who could be considered dependent on alcohol.
- Male detainees were more likely to be deemed dependent on alcohol (33%) than female detainees (26%).
- Female detainees were more likely to be deemed dependent on illicit drugs (51%) than male detainees (42%).
- Across the six long-term DUMA sites, compared with previous years, the percentage of detainees dependent on alcohol has increased, while those deemed dependent on illicit drugs has decreased.

Drug treatment

- Among adult detainees who self-reported using alcohol or an illicit drug in the past 12 months, 16 percent said that they were currently in a treatment program.
- Twelve percent of detainees who self-reported seeking treatment in the past 12 months said that they had been turned away due to the lack of places.
- Female adult detainees and those in the older age groups were more likely to report current involvement in a treatment program.
- While the percentage of detainees accessing buprenorphine treatment for heroin use has doubled since 2002, the numbers accessing methadone maintenance has declined by 10 percent in the same period.

Relationship between drug use and offending

Drug use prior to offending

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

Most serious offence and drug use

- Across the most serious offence categories, 26 percent of adult male detainees had violence as their most serious offence compared with 18 percent of female detainees.
- Female detainees were more likely to have a property offence as their most serious offence (37%) compared with males (23%).
- Across all the most serious offence categories, the majority of adult male detainees tested positive to at least one drug type. Fifty-four percent of adult male detainees who had a property offence as their most serious offence tested positive to any drug (excluding cannabis) compared with 34 percent of adult male detainees who had a violent offence as their most serious offence.

Crime attributed to drugs

- One-third of detainees attributed at least some of their offending to their drug use (excluding alcohol).
- There was little difference between the average number of charges for detainees who reported using drugs illicitly in the past 12 months (4.1 charges) and those who did not (4.0 charges). Dependency on illicit drugs was associated with a higher average number (5.3 charges) in the past 12 months.

Weapon ownership/possession and crime

- Detainees reported similar levels of weapon ownership/possession to previous years; however, there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported using or threatening to use a firearm in the course of committing a crime (27% in 2006, down to 18% in 2007).

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Excluding the current arrest, just over half (52%) of adult detainees had been charged on a prior occasion during the past 12 months.
- Of all the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 45 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine – a decrease from the past two years of monitoring (50% in 2006 and 53% in 2005).
- Sixty-four percent of detainees who had been in prison in the past 12 months for a drug offence tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine.

Age of first drug use and arrest

- For most detainees who self-reported regular use of a drug, first use usually begins with alcohol and cannabis at around the age of 14 years.
- For drugs other than cannabis or alcohol, the average age of first arrest reported by both male and female detainees was younger than the average age at which they first used and then began regular drug use.

Juveniles

- In the two NSW sites, 111 juveniles (aged under 18 years) were interviewed. Of these, 69 percent provided a urine sample.
- There was a decrease in the percentage of juveniles at Bankstown testing positive to at least one drug (54% in 2006, down to 36% in 2007), while this increased in Parramatta (38% in 2006, up to 54% in 2007).
- Juvenile detainees at both sites were more likely to have a violent offence as their most serious offence.
- Since 2005, there has been an increase in the percentage of juvenile detainees who self-reported being in a juvenile detention centre in the past year (3% in 2005, 14% in 2006 and 22% in 2007).

What is DUMA?

Established in 1999, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is a quarterly collection of information from police detainees in several sites (police stations or watch-houses) across Australia. It is the only nationwide survey of alleged offenders in Australia that is conducted on a routine basis. Since 2005, the number of sites has increased from seven to 10. In 2007, a new regional site was established in Alice Springs. One of the advantages of a quarterly collection is that information is provided to the sites and stakeholders in a timely manner (usually 4–6 weeks) to assist in the development of strategic responses to local drug and crime issues. The DUMA program is unique in this regard.

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

Although police administrative systems record the number of drug arrests, they do not provide reliable and valid data on the extent of drug use among offenders, many of whom use drugs. One of the main reasons for examining the prevalence of drug use among police detainees as opposed to incarcerated offenders is that it provides an indication of the level of drug use among this high-risk subgroup, which is also a much larger population. Research also suggests that detainees are likely to be the first group to begin using a new drug within a particular area, and more likely to be involved in its use than non-detainees (Bennett 1998). There is no other ongoing reliable source of data on drugs and offending among this population.

In addition, DUMA does not rely on self-reported information alone. Analyses have shown that a proportion of police detainees do not provide accurate information about their recent drug use (Makkai 1999). Through the collection and analysis of urine, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated and verified with results of urinalysis testing. Urinalysis has been identified as a major strength of the program, as it shows objectively whether selected drugs had been used by the detainees within a specified period and allows for valid comparisons across time. Additional strengths of the program are that it provides a national perspective on illicit drug use, and highlights the differences across the jurisdictions in relation to local drug market behaviour.

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

- monitoring a key group who come into contact with the criminal justice system and are involved in crime and drug markets
- providing quarterly tracking data that allow law enforcement and other key stakeholders at the state, territory and federal levels to examine timely trend data
- providing information on co-morbidity (drug dependency and mental health) to assist in resource allocation and service provision in the health sector
- validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing
- identifying key differences in illicit drug use across Australia over time
- providing information on other issues of importance to law enforcement such as drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

The sites

From 1999 to 2001, the DUMA program was funded as a pilot study. In these initial three years, the four DUMA sites were located in the Bankstown and Parramatta police stations (Sydney, New South Wales), Perth Watch House (Western Australia) and Southport Watchhouse (Gold Coast, Queensland). From 2002 to 2003, DUMA was extended for another two years, which enabled continued monitoring at the four original sites along with the addition of three more sites at the Brisbane City Watchhouse (Brisbane, Queensland), Elizabeth Police Station Cells and Adelaide City Watchhouse (Adelaide, South Australia). In 2003, the Australian Government provided funding for four years and in 2004, funding was extended to 2007–08. The South Australian Attorney-General's Department also extended funding for the site of Elizabeth until mid-2007; however, it was not extended beyond this point. As a result, data collection ceased at this site as at the end of the second quarter, 2007.

Under the *Proceeds of Crime Act 2002*, the Australian Government provided funding to extend the DUMA sites to include Footscray in Victoria and Darwin in the Northern Territory. In 2007, additional funding was received to continue with the expansion of DUMA in the Northern Territory and Victoria to 2010–11. As a result, data collection did not take place at these sites during the first and second quarters in 2007, but recommenced in the third quarter, 2007.

The Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services, through the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, also provided funding for DUMA to establish a new regional site in Alice Springs for a period of one year. Similar to Footscray and Darwin, data collection in Alice Springs also commenced in the third quarter, 2007.

In 2007, data collection was carried out at seven sites during the first and second quarters. This included the sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport. During the third and fourth quarters, data collection was undertaken at the following sites: Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport.

It is important that readers note the following for the 2007 report:

- observations made for the site of Alice Springs only relate to the third and fourth quarters of 2007, as data collection only began in the third quarter
- observations made for the sites of Darwin and Footscray only relate to the third and fourth quarters of 2007, as data collection only recommenced in the third quarter
- observations made for the South Australian site of Elizabeth only relate to the first and second quarters of 2007, as data collection ceased at the end of the second quarter.

A full list of fieldwork dates is provided in Table 14.

DUMA in Alice Springs

In 2007, DUMA expanded to include another site in the Northern Territory, Alice Springs, which has provided the program with valuable information on drug use and crime in a regional centre. With a population of over 23,000, Alice Springs is the largest regional population centre of the Northern Territory. The age profile of the Northern Territory is considerably younger than Australia as a whole, with this territory having the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under (26% compared with 20% for Australia) and people aged 20–34 years (26% compared with 22% for Australia). Conversely, the Northern Territory has the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and older (4% compared with 13% for Australia) (ABS 2003).

Alice Springs has a relatively high proportion of Indigenous people: 19 percent are Indigenous compared with two percent of Indigenous persons in Australia (ABS 2006). In 2006, 34 percent of the population was Indigenous children aged 0–14 years. Unlike the rest of the Northern Territory, which has the highest sex ratio of all the states and territories, in Alice Springs females outnumber males, and this was also the case for Indigenous people (46.5% male, 53.5% female) (ABS 2007).

Compared with the other sites where 20 percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous, in Alice Springs, over 96 percent of the detainees interviewed by DUMA self-identified as Indigenous, and were predominantly men (87%). The level of illicit drug use in Alice Springs was limited almost exclusively to cannabis. Of the drugs tested for, the majority of adult detainees tested positive to cannabis (21%). Only one detainee tested positive to heroin. No detainees tested positive to methylamphetamine, cocaine or MDMA. Similar to Darwin, the self-reported use of alcohol was much higher compared with the other DUMA sites, with 78 percent of detainees reporting that they had been drinking alcohol in the 48 hours prior to arrest. Twenty-nine percent of detainees in Alice Springs had a drink-driving offence as their current most serious offence, compared with 10 percent in Darwin.

DUMA program: 2007 overview

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2007. It includes an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history. Around 79 percent of all detainees interviewed provided a urine sample. In terms of the socio-demographic profile of detainees, most serious offence, self-reported drug use and prior contact with the criminal justice system, there are few differences between the profile of those detainees who provide urine and those who do not.

In addition to tracking changes in local drug markets, DUMA also allows for the collection of additional information on key strategic issues in a timely manner. Since its inception, a number of addenda have been run as part of the DUMA questionnaire (for a list prior to 2004 see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004). In 2007, the following addenda were run:

- quarter 1: Stolen Goods (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport)
- quarter 2: Amphetamines (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport)
- quarter 3: Alcohol (Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport)
- quarter 4: Cannabis (Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport) and Prescription Drugs (East Perth).

A discussion of the results from these addenda is also presented in the report. However, due to the relatively small sample size, the results of the prescription drugs addendum are not discussed in this report.

Demographic characteristics

In 2007, a total of 3,911 detainees were interviewed. From this, 3,800 detainees were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction, while 111 were juvenile detainees from the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a urine sample. Of those who agreed to an interview, 79 percent also provided a specimen (n=3,077).

The demographic profile of adult police detainees for the year 2007 is as follows:

- The majority of detainees were male (84%).
- Thirteen percent of detainees were aged 18 to 20, around two out of five (40%) were aged between 21 and 30, 17 percent were aged 31 to 35, and 30 percent were aged 36 and over.

- One out of five detainees self-identified as Indigenous (20%), and 96 percent of detainees interviewed at the Alice Springs site and 66 percent of detainees interviewed at the Darwin site self-identified as Indigenous.
- Just over one-third of the detainees (35%) reported they had at least one dependent child they were taking care of, with an average of two dependent children for both male and female detainees – the same as in 2006.
- Almost half the detainees had less than 10 years of formal education (46%); 17 percent had finished a TAFE course and 12 percent were currently in TAFE or university; however, only five percent of adult detainees reported that they had completed university.
- Over half the detainees (53%) reported that they had lived in their own house during the past 30 days, while five percent reported that they had lived on the street.
- Women were slightly more likely to have lived in their own house than men (59% vs 52%).
- Almost one-third of detainees (32%) had a full-time job in the past 30 days.
- Over half of the detainees (58%) obtained money through government benefits.
- Women were much less likely than men to obtain an income from full-time work (10% compared with 36%) and more likely to rely on government benefits (78% compared with 54%).
- Family and friends represent a significant source of money: 31 percent of female detainees and 29 percent of male detainees reported income from this source.
- Women were more likely than men to report income from sex work (5% vs <1%) and shoplifting (9% vs 5%).
- Men were slightly more likely to report an income from drug dealing and other drug crimes than women (8% vs 6%).

Drug use among adult detainees

Forty-eight percent of adult detainees who were charged with an offence in the past 12 months had taken drugs prior to committing at least one of the offences for which they were charged. Thirty-six percent said that they had sold illicit drugs for money or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs at some point in their lives. However, only 15 percent said they were looking for illicit drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest and had sold illicit drugs were more likely to test positive. These findings are consistent with previous years. Aggregated across all sites, 66 percent of adult detainees tested positive to any drug (cannabis, cocaine, heroin, methylamphetamine or benzodiazepines). Female detainees were more likely to test positive to any drug than males (73% vs 65%).

For ease of interpretation, the drug use results in this section are for adult detainees who gave a urine sample, unless otherwise noted. This distinction makes very little difference to the results presented but gives a consistent sample size. References to trends over time exclude the new sites of Alice Springs, Darwin and Footscray as well as Elizabeth. This is because data are limited to the years 2006 and 2007.

Benzodiazepines

The percentage of adult detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines varied between the sites. Averaged across the year, three percent tested positive in Alice Springs, nine percent in Darwin, 17 percent in Elizabeth, 20 percent in Bankstown, 21 percent in East Perth and Southport, 24 percent in Brisbane, 27 percent in Parramatta and Adelaide and 43 percent in Footscray. Compared with the other sites, Alice Springs recorded a considerably lower percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines. Also, in line with 2006, there has been little change in the number of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines, with the exception of Southport (3% decrease) and Footscray (7% increase).

In all sites except Darwin, women were more likely to test positive to benzodiazepines than men. Similar to 2006, when averaged across the DUMA sites, 36 percent of female detainees and 20 percent of male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines.

As benzodiazepines are available under prescription, a positive result does not necessarily indicate illicit use, and urine testing can detect use for up to 14 days after the drug has been taken. As a result, DUMA asks detainees about both licit and illicit use. Detainees are asked to report if they had taken any prescription medication that had been prescribed to them by a doctor (or health professional) or any over-the-counter medication that may have been taken in the past fortnight. Eighteen percent of females and nine percent of males reported that they had taken prescription benzodiazepines in the past fortnight. Twenty-four percent of these detainees also reported using benzodiazepines illicitly in the past 30 days.

Few detainees (n=21) reported that they had injected benzodiazepines in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of nine times in the past 30 days – a decrease from the 2006 figure of 13 times in the past 30 days.

Cannabis

Irrespective of the population surveyed (general or police detainees), cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug in Australia (AIHW 2008). It is also the most commonly detected drug among police detainees, although it should be noted that urine testing can detect use for up to 30 days, compared with less than four days for some of the other drugs tested for.

Averaged across the sites, 49 percent of detainees tested positive to cannabis in 2007, a slight decrease from 2006 (54%). A site comparison reveals cannabis was least likely to be detected in Alice Springs (21%) and most likely to be detected in Darwin (71%). In the remaining DUMA sites, 55 percent tested positive in Elizabeth, 52 percent in Adelaide and East Perth, 51 percent in Southport, 48 percent in Brisbane, 46 percent in Parramatta, and 40 percent in Footscray and Bankstown.

In 2007, no significant differences were recorded in the use of cannabis by gender; 49 percent of male detainees tested positive compared with 45 percent of female detainees. Similarly, in self-reported data, 51 percent of males and 46 percent females reported that they had used cannabis in the past 30 days.

Cannabis use is concentrated among the younger adult detainees. Averaged across the sites, 56 percent of females and 53 percent of males aged 18 to 20 years, and 57 percent of males and 51 percent of females aged 21 to 25 tested positive, compared with 39 percent of males and 38 percent of females aged 36 years or older. Also, the number of younger male and female detainees testing positive to cannabis decreased from 2006, where 62 percent of females and 61 percent of males aged 18 to 20 years tested positive. Compared with 2006, the number of older detainees testing positive to cannabis has remained stable.

The box on the following page provides results from the 2007 Cannabis addendum, including observations on trends in cannabis use among detainees. The following broad trends have been observed in recent cannabis use at the six long-term sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport among adult male detainees:

- Since 2004, there has been a declining trend in cannabis use in the Adelaide site and, in 2007, the number of detainees testing positive was the lowest since monitoring began.
- Since 2001, the rate of cannabis use in East Perth has fluctuated. It remained stable between 1999 and 2000 (61%), increased to 65 percent in 2001 and 67 percent in 2002. In 2003, the rate decreased to 60 percent, increased to 65 percent in 2004 and dropped again in 2005 (59%). In 2006, the rate was once again 60 percent. It decreased to 53 percent in 2007, which is the lowest rate recorded in East Perth since monitoring began.
- Since 2002, the use of cannabis in the Brisbane site has continually decreased, reaching an all-time low in 2006; however, it has since stabilised to 49 percent in 2007.

Cannabis addendum

In 2007, the AIC developed a new addendum on cannabis use in response to involvement in the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre. In recent years, there has been increased media attention and policy focus on the prevalence of cannabis abuse and the potential for this to be a 'gateway' to the use of other illicit drugs in Australia (NCPIC 2008). Therefore, the addendum is designed to obtain more in-depth information from detainees who had used cannabis in the past 12 months. It looks at issues related to the frequency of cannabis use, preferred and most commonly used forms of cannabis (e.g. leaf, heads, bush, hydros, hashish and skunk), changes in the market, crimes related to use and the impact of use on mental health. The addendum was run for the first time in all nine DUMA sites during the last quarter of 2007.

Overall, 49 percent of detainees tested positive to cannabis and, aggregated across all sites, over half the detainees (53%) self-reported they had used cannabis in the past year, with men more likely to have used cannabis than women (54% vs 47%). Table 1 below shows the age distribution for reported cannabis use, with hydroponic heads the form usually used across the age groups. Cannabis use differed by site, with detainees in Southport and Darwin (66%) and East Perth (65%) more likely to report this, as opposed to Alice Springs where the lowest result was recorded (7%). Sixty-nine percent of detainees reported using cannabis on a daily (36%) or weekly (33%) basis and 20 percent reported smoking more than 10 cones/bongs or joints in a day. For 43 percent of the detainees, cannabis was their current main drug of choice.

Table 1: Form of cannabis usually used by detainees in the past 12 months, by age (percentage)

	Under 17	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Bush leaf	0	3	3	6	4	12	5
Bush heads	11	15	12	13	19	25	16
Hydroponic leaf	0	3	0	1	1	1	1
Hydroponic heads	81	74	73	72	64	57	69
Hashish	0	1	1	0	0	0	<1
Hash oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skunk	3	1	6	2	4	1	3
Other	5	2	5	6	8	4	5
Total (n)	37	87	116	96	78	103	517

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Detainees were also asked about the form of cannabis they preferred to use, compared with that actually used. Hydroponic heads was the preferred and actual form of cannabis used. Detainees in Footscray and Alice Springs were more likely to report using bush leaf and skunk, while those in East Perth and Parramatta were more likely to report using hydroponic heads. Other drugs or medications used in combination with cannabis were alcohol (32%), methylamphetamine (11%) and heroin and benzodiazepines (5%).

On local cannabis markets, over one-quarter (27%) of detainees reported that it was harder to obtain their preferred form of cannabis in the past 12 months, with detainees in East Perth, Alice Springs and Darwin most likely to report this (44%, 43% and 40% respectively). On pricing, 59 percent reported that the price had remained about the same as 12 months ago. The majority of detainees (65%) were unsure of whether the form of cannabis they usually used was grown locally, brought in from another state or imported.

Over three-quarters of the detainees (78%) reported that they did not have a cannabis offence in the past year. Of those who did, 17 percent reported they had been arrested and charged, compared with four percent who had been issued with a warning. Seventeen percent of detainees reported committing a crime while using cannabis. Of these detainees, 49 percent reported committing a property offence, 24 percent a violent offence, 13 percent a traffic offence, 10 percent a disorder offence and nine percent a drugs offence or breach of good order. Seven percent of detainees were charged with a drink driving offence while reporting that they had used cannabis. Eighteen percent of detainees claimed that cannabis had helped them to feel more confident or had given them more courage and a further five percent reported that they had used cannabis for the purpose of committing a crime.

Cocaine

Cocaine is the least likely of all drugs to be used. In 2007, one percent of detainees tested positive to cocaine, compared with two percent in 2006. Consistent with previous years, the two NSW sites of Bankstown and Parramatta had the highest number of detainees testing positive to cocaine – six percent and five percent respectively. The number of detainees testing positive to cocaine in Parramatta has remained stable (n=9 in 2006 and 2007). However, there was a slight decrease in Bankstown, down from eight percent in 2006 to six percent in 2007. The other sites detected very few detainees that had recently used cocaine: five detainees in Brisbane and Southport tested positive, three in East Perth and one in Footscray. No detainees tested positive in Adelaide, Alice Springs, Darwin or Elizabeth. When aggregated across the sites, drug use data over the past 30 days indicate

that four percent of detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past month (5% of male detainees vs 3% of female detainees).

The following broad trends in recent cocaine use have been observed at the six long-term sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport among adult male detainees:

- Over time, the largest percentages of detainees testing positive to cocaine were in the NSW sites. This peaked in 2001, where use increased from six percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2001 in Bankstown and from three percent to 12 percent in Parramatta. Since then, use has fluctuated, but the trend has been towards a gradual increase in use.
- Over time, the smallest percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine were in the sites of East Perth and Elizabeth.
- The percentages of detainees who test positive to cocaine have always been relatively low, particularly in the non-NSW sites.

Heroin

Once ingested, the body begins to break heroin (diacetylmorphine) down, and as part of the metabolic process, the body changes its chemical form. During this time, heroin is only present in the brain for just a few minutes, after which it is rapidly metabolised to monoacetylmorphine (MAM) and then to morphine (Makkai 2000). The presence of MAM in the urine indicates very recent use of heroin, while morphine may still be detected for up to four days after the last dose. Confirmatory testing allows for the identification of these specific metabolites (either MAM or morphine) and, as such, it can indicate how recent heroin use was.

Heroin use is indicated with MAM and morphine alone, or where the morphine concentration is greater than or equal to the codeine concentration. Of the 442 positive tests for opiates across all the sites, 71 were confirmed with MAM. This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest – these were mainly concentrated in Footscray (n=27), and Bankstown and Parramatta (n=9 at each site). A further 261 were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was greater than or equal to the codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 75 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates had used heroin within 48 hours of being interviewed.

Prior to the heroin shortage that occurred in 2000–01, the level of positive heroin results varied significantly between sites. The NSW sites were almost double the percentage of the other original two sites (Southport and East Perth). Since then, the percentage testing positive in the NSW sites has been lower and comparable with all other sites. In 2007,

the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin was in Footscray where one in two detainees tested positive (51%). Fifteen percent of all adult detainees in Brisbane tested positive to heroin, 12 percent in Parramatta, 11 percent in Adelaide, nine percent in Bankstown and Elizabeth, eight percent in Southport, seven percent in East Perth and one percent in Darwin and Alice Springs.

Compared with 2006, there has been an increase in the overall percentage of detainees testing positive to heroin. Excluding Alice Springs, 19 percent of female detainees and 10 percent of male detainees tested positive to heroin. This is a slight increase from the previous year where 17 percent of female detainees and nine percent of male detainees tested positive. The average figures show that, since 2005, while most sites have been experiencing a decline in the number of detainees testing positive to heroin, the number is increasing in Adelaide and Brisbane.

Compared with the other illicit drugs – such as cannabis and methylamphetamine – heroin is more likely to be detected in a slightly older age group for male detainees, which is consistent with the age progression associated with drug use among male and female incarcerated offenders (Johnson 2004; Makkai & Payne 2003). Averaged across the sites, 13 percent of male detainees aged 26 to 30 years tested positive to heroin, while only nine percent tested positive in the 21 to 25 age group. The inverse was found for female detainees: among those aged 21 to 25 years, 22 percent tested positive to heroin, while only 18 percent tested positive in the 26 to 30 year age group. Among the 18 to 20 age group, eight percent of female detainees tested positive, while only three percent of male detainees tested positive. For those aged 36 years or older, 18 percent of women tested positive, opposed to 11 percent of men.

Table 2 below shows the percentage of detainees that self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Table 2: Self-reported heroin use in the past 30 days

	%	Total (n)
Adelaide	8	415
Alice Springs	0	118
Bankstown	9	218
Brisbane	17	790
Darwin	1	75
East Perth	9	355
Elizabeth	6	213
Footscray	40	77
Parramatta	9	199
Southport	8	488

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2003–07 [computer file]

Compared with 2006, there has been an increase in the proportion of detainees that self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days in Footscray (40% in 2007 vs 29% in 2006). However, there was a slight decrease in Parramatta and Bankstown (both 9% in 2007, vs 14% and 12% respectively in 2006). The remaining sites all recorded a slight increase in the percentage of detainees self-reporting use of heroin in the past 30 days.

When looking at the percentage of detainees who tested positive to heroin and self-reported use of this drug, of all the sites, the main change noted was at Bankstown where the percentage of detainees decreased (70% in 2007 vs 84% in 2006). However, the data to date for Footscray indicate that the percentage of detainees who tested positive to heroin and self-reported use of this drug in the past 30 days remained stable at almost 91 percent. With recent media reporting on the increasing availability of heroin (e.g. ABC News 2008), these changes are worth monitoring.

Consistent with previous years, of those detainees who self-reported use of heroin in the past 12 months, the majority reported that they had injected the drug (90%). Of those who had injected heroin in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting on average 37 times in the past 30 days.

The following broad trends have been observed in recent heroin use at the six long-term sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Parramatta and Southport among adult male detainees, as while more female detainees may test positive to heroin, the overall number is relatively small. As such, no statistically significant observations can be made for this group:

- Before the 2000–01 heroin shortage, the rate of use in Bankstown was 44 percent. As a result of the shortage, use declined in mid-2000 through to 2001, then gradually stabilised at just over 20 percent between 2002 and 2003. While this increased during 2004, heroin use has continued to decline at this site in the past two years.
- Heroin use at Parramatta remained high throughout 1999 and 2000. Due to the 2000–01 heroin shortage, there was a sudden drop in heroin use at the end of 2000, and rates remained constantly low throughout 2001. There had been a slow but steady increase in the use of heroin to the end of 2004. While this stabilised during 2005, it declined in 2006, and since then it has increased.
- Over the years, there has been a significant drop in the rate of heroin use in East Perth. In 1999–2000, the rate was 18 percent, and despite some minor fluctuations in use, the rate in 2007 was seven percent.
- Over the years, the rates in Brisbane and Southport have remained fairly stable. The rate of heroin use declined for these sites in 2006 and in 2007, Southport again recorded a slight decrease, while Brisbane recorded a slight increase.
- During the last quarter of 2007, Bankstown recorded the lowest rate of heroin use since monitoring began at the site in 1999 (4%).

Codeine

The remaining 25 percent of opiate users tested positive to a substance containing an opiate metabolite that was unlikely to be heroin. Because medications that contain more than 8 mg of codeine require a prescription from a doctor, use may have been legal. While it is subject to some fluctuations, the proportion of detainees who tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin has been steadily increasing. In 2000, 10 percent tested positive to an opiate metabolite, increasing to 18 percent in 2001, 23 percent in 2002 and 2003, and falling slightly in 2004 to 21 percent before rising again to 27 percent in 2005 and 30 percent in 2006 (excludes Darwin and Footscray). While the rate of use is still high, in 2007 a slight decrease was recorded (26%, which excludes Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray).

Compared with 2006, the percentage of adult detainees testing positive to codeine increased at almost all sites. Footscray recorded the largest increase, with 45 percent of detainees testing positive to codeine, as opposed to 17 percent in 2006. In 2007, 11 percent of detainees tested positive to codeine in Parramatta, 10 percent in Bankstown, nine percent in East Perth, eight percent in Brisbane and Elizabeth, seven percent in Adelaide, five percent in Southport and one percent in Alice Springs. Only Darwin remained the same as 2006, with three percent of all detainees testing positive. Female detainees were twice as likely as male detainees to test positive to codeine (16% vs 7%). Among female detainees, codeine was most likely to be detected in the 36 and over age group (23%), while for male detainees this was in the 31 to 35 age group (10%). When asked about taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past two weeks, eight percent of detainees reported they had taken codeine.

Methylamphetamine

Over the years, DUMA has been monitoring the use of amphetamine type stimulants, including methylamphetamine (commonly referred to as methamphetamine). In Australia, there has been growing concerns about methylamphetamine and related issues associated with use. These concerns are not unique to Australia, as the abuse of amphetamines is increasing on a global scale (INCB 2008). While law enforcement agencies in East and South-East Asia as well as Australia and New Zealand continue to detect a number of laboratories involved in the clandestine manufacture of these drugs, within the region, illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamines is increasing (INCB 2008: 76–82, 105). However, the level of amphetamine use in Australia and New Zealand remains among the highest in the world.

One of the limitations of urine testing is that it cannot distinguish between licit and illicit use of this drug. As such, while self-reported results refer to amphetamine and methylamphetamine, urinalysis results refer to methylamphetamine use only. This is because the detection of methylamphetamine is generally taken as confirmation of illicit use.

Confirmatory testing indicated that out of 770 positive amphetamine screens, 714 samples confirmed methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines. Ninety-five detainees had MDMA present in their urine and over half was in combination with methylamphetamine (59%). Only 14 detainees tested positive to amphetamines only. Thus, 98 percent of amphetamine use was illicit.

In line with previous years, the percentage of detainees who tested positive to methylamphetamine varied between the sites: 36 percent of adult detainees in Elizabeth tested positive; 33 percent in East Perth; 27 percent in Adelaide; 25 percent in Brisbane; 24 percent in Parramatta; 23 percent in Footscray; 21 percent in Southport; 16 percent in Bankstown and eight percent in Darwin. No detainees tested positive in Alice Springs. Averaged across the sites the data indicate that 34 percent of females and 23 percent of males tested positive.

In 2007, there was little difference among methylamphetamine use in the various age groups. For example, when aggregated across the sites, 50 percent of adult detainees who tested positive were aged 30 years or younger. Eight percent of female detainees and seven percent of male detainees who tested positive were aged 18 to 20 years and 28 percent of females and 18 percent of males were aged between 21 and 25 years. Across all sites, 32 percent of males and 25 percent of females who tested positive were over the age of 36 years.

Table 3 below shows the percentage of detainees that self-reported use of amphetamine/methylamphetamine in the past 30 days.

Table 3: Self-reported amphetamine/methylamphetamine use in the past 30 days

	%	Total (n)
Adelaide	32	415
Alice Springs	0	118
Bankstown	16	218
Brisbane	35	790
Darwin	12	75
East Perth	43	354
Elizabeth	33	213
Footscray	23	77
Parramatta	22	198
Southport	28	488

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Compared with 2006, there has been a slight decrease in self-reported use of methylamphetamine in the past 30 days, with the exception of East Perth, Brisbane and Bankstown where trends have remained steady (43%, 35% and 15% respectively in 2006). Darwin recorded a four percent increase, although figures there remain very low compared with the other sites (8% in 2006).

Of those detainees who had self-reported using methylamphetamine in the past 12 months, a little over two-thirds of detainees (69%) said that they had injected methylamphetamine in the past 12 months. Of those who had injected methylamphetamine in the past 30 days, detainees reported injecting an average of 31 times in the past 30 days (similar to the 2005 figure of 25 times and 2006 figure of 27 times).

The box on the following page provides results from the 2007 Amphetamine addendum, including observations on trends in amphetamine use among detainees. The following broad trends have been observed in positive tests for methylamphetamine use at the sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport among adult male detainees:

- From 1999 to 2001, the rate of methylamphetamine use almost trebled (up from 11% to 29%), use remained high for the next three years and in 2005–06 this decreased to 24 percent. In 2007, this dropped only slightly to 23 percent.
- The percentage of male detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine continues to be highest in East Perth. Similar to the other sites, methylamphetamine use trebled between 1999 and 2000 (11% to 35%), and peaked at 41 percent in 2001. From 2002–04, the rate of use averaged at 35 percent, it decreased in 2005 (31%) and 2006 (29%), and increased again to 31 percent.
- Adelaide had the next highest use of methylamphetamine, with an average of 32 percent of male detainees testing positive between the years of 2002 and 2005. While this dropped by four percent in 2006 and another two percent in 2007, the percentage still remains high. Averaging at 26 percent for the years 2002 to 2007, levels of methylamphetamine use in Elizabeth and Brisbane are also relatively high.
- In the past eight years of monitoring, Bankstown remains as the site with the lowest recorded levels of use (average of 12%).
- In the past two years there was an increase in the percentage of male detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine in Parramatta, up from 17 percent in 2005 to 25 percent in 2007.

Amphetamine addendum

With a strong interest in monitoring long-term trends and issues related to specific drug use, the AIC developed an amphetamines addendum in 2003. This addendum has been run in 2003, 2004 and 2006. The addendum is designed to elicit information on amphetamine/speed use, including the form and type used, changes in the market in terms of availability, price and purity, methods of drug taking, crimes related to use and the use of amphetamine/speed in combination with other drugs. Two new questions were introduced in 2007: one relating to the perceived purity of the drug and methods of use other than injection. The addendum was run in Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport during the second quarter, 2007.

Aggregated across the sites, 41 percent of detainees self-reported using amphetamine/speed in the past 12 months, a figure identical to 2006. Similar to 2006, female detainees were more likely to self-report use (51% of females vs 39% of males in 2007 and 46% of females in 2006 vs 40% of males in 2006). Of those, 37 percent reported use on a weekly basis, with almost one in five using daily (18%). Crystal methylamphetamine was the most frequently used form (63%), compared with 23 percent for powder and 11 percent for liquid forms of the drug. The most popular method of administration was injection, with over half reporting that they always injected (52%). Smoking (44%) was marginally more popular than swallowing (39%) and only 16 percent of detainees preferred snorting.

On the amphetamine/speed market, 27 percent of detainees reported that it was harder to obtain the drug in the past 12 months. Table 4 below shows changes in the price of detainees' preferred form of amphetamines since 2003. Only a small amount of detainees reported a price reduction (4%). Twenty-eight percent reported that the drug cost more, but the majority reported that the price had stayed more or less the same (59%). However, detainees were divided when it came to perceived purity.

Table 4: Changes in price of preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months, by year (percentage)

	2003	2004	2006	2007	Total
Increase	21	20	26	28	23
Decrease	11	7	5	4	7
About the same	61	63	62	59	61
Don't know/Unsure	7	10	8	9	8
Total (n)	359	367	367	300	1,393

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2003–07 [computer file]

One in five reported that the drug was more potent than before, while a higher number of detainees interviewed in Bankstown and East Perth reported a decrease in the quality of amphetamine/speed. Aggregated across the sites, 45 percent were not sure about this, or reported the purity to be about the same as 12 months ago.

Over half the detainees who reported using amphetamine/speed in the last 12 months said they had done so in combination with other drugs, including cannabis (63%) and alcohol (27%). On the relationship between amphetamine/speed use and crime, 62 percent of detainees reported that their use of the drug played no part in criminal activity. One in five claimed that all of their crimes were amphetamine/speed-related. Among these, property crime was most closely related with amphetamine/speed use (61%) followed by drug (25%) and violent (22%) offences.

MDMA (ecstasy)

The recent use of MDMA is uncommon in all sites. Throughout 2007, seven percent of detainees tested positive to MDMA in Darwin and Southport; three percent in Adelaide, Bankstown and East Perth; two percent in Brisbane; one percent in Footscray and Parramatta; and less than one percent in Elizabeth. No detainees tested positive in Alice Springs.

Since 2000, the percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA has been increasing and while the trend seemed to stabilise between 2005 and 2006, the DUMA data indicate that in 2007 this has increased again. For example, in 2000, 0.5 percent of the total sample tested positive to MDMA. This increased slightly to 0.8 percent in 2001, 1.2 percent in 2002, 1.5 percent in 2003, 2.2 percent in 2004, 2.7 percent in 2005 and 2.8 percent in 2006. In 2007, 3.6 percent of detainees tested positive (excludes Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray). The overall number of detainees testing positive remains small.

Averaged across the sites, self-report data over the past 30 days showed that 11 percent of detainees reported using MDMA in the past 30 days. This is similar to 2006 (10%). The highest reported rates of use in the past 30 days were found in the sites of Southport (17%), Brisbane, Darwin and East Perth (13%). In Adelaide, 10 percent of detainees self-reported MDMA use in the past 30 days compared with eight percent in Bankstown, six percent in Elizabeth, five percent in Parramatta and four percent in Footscray. No detainee in Alice Springs self-reported use of MDMA in the past 30 days.

In 2007, 49 percent of detainees who self-reported that they had used MDMA in the past 48 hours did not test positive to this drug. In 2006, this was 44 percent and it was lower still in 2005 (39%). Of those who did not test positive to MDMA, but self-reported using the drug in the past 48 hours, 34 percent tested positive to methylamphetamine. This indicates that a proportion of detainees who believed they had taken MDMA, may have actually used methylamphetamine.

The following broad trends were noted in MDMA positive tests among adult male detainees:

- Since monitoring began in 1999, there has been a small increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to MDMA at the six long-term sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Parramatta and Southport. After stabilising at almost three percent in 2005 and 2006, the overall percentage testing positive increased slightly to four percent.
- Of all the sites, Southport continued to have the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to MDMA. Compared with previous years, the percent testing positive to MDMA in Southport increased from four percent in 2005, to six percent in 2006 and seven percent in 2007. With seven percent of detainees testing positive, Darwin had comparable levels in 2007.
- After Southport, both Brisbane and East Perth have consistently had the next highest levels of positive tests.

Buprenorphine

DUMA began urinalysis for buprenorphine in 2006 because of increasing concerns about illicit use of this drug and the use of it in combination with other drugs. For example, serious complications may arise with the use of buprenorphine with heroin or methadone. Buprenorphine is also particularly dangerous if injected and used in combination with benzodiazepines, and sometimes this can be fatal, resulting in either a coma or death (Upfal 2006).

Buprenorphine, often known by its brand name Subutex, is a partial opiate agonist and, similar to methadone, it is used as a treatment for heroin dependence. Available in tablet form, it is usually dissolved under the tongue for about 10 minutes. The drug is also found in the painkiller Temgesic, an opioid (narcotic) analgesic; however, this is in a lower dose (Upfal 2006).

However, an issue surrounding buprenorphine is the difficulty of measuring illicit use. Also, if a detainee tests positive to buprenorphine, they may be in a treatment program or have taken the prescription drug Temgesic. To identify licit from illicit use, responses from a series of questions in the DUMA survey are used. This includes questions pertaining to treatment (buprenorphine maintenance) or prescription use.

In 2007, seven percent of detainees tested positive to buprenorphine (n=209). Of these detainees, 203 also completed the treatment grid in the questionnaire. Only 29 percent stated that they were currently in a treatment program that used buprenorphine (n=59). Only 10 detainees indicated that they were currently taking Temgesic and were not in a buprenorphine treatment program. This indicates that two-thirds (66%) had illicitly taken buprenorphine. These figures are similar to 2006.

Across the sites, similar levels of detainees tested positive to buprenorphine, with the exception of Footscray. Twenty-two percent of detainees in Footscray tested positive to buprenorphine and 60 percent of this use was illicit. Aside from detainees in Alice Springs and Darwin where between one and two percent tested positive, between five and 10 percent of detainees at the remaining sites tested positive to buprenorphine. Of those detainees testing positive to buprenorphine, 83 percent of detainees in Parramatta were using the drug illicitly compared with 38 percent in Adelaide.

Aggregated across all sites, 12 percent of female and six percent of male detainees tested positive to buprenorphine. Those aged 26–30 years and 31–35 years were slightly more likely to test positive (9%) than the other age groups, and detainees aged 18–20 were less likely to use the drug (2%). Seventy-three percent of female detainees who tested positive were using the drug illicitly, as were 64 percent of males. Illicit use was more common among detainees aged 36 years and over, with 77 percent of these detainees who tested positive using the drug illicitly. The next highest rate was among the 18–20 year age group, with 70 percent using the drug illicitly.

Methadone

Urinalysis has been conducted for methadone since 1999. Methadone was initially developed as an analgesic substitute for morphine; however, since the early 1990s it has also been used in heroin treatment (Upfal 2006).

Similar to buprenorphine, methadone may be used illicitly. Measuring illicit use is slightly less complicated than for buprenorphine, but to identify licit from illicit use, DUMA tracks a number of responses from questions in the DUMA survey, including the use of methadone for heroin dependence or in prescription form.

Only six percent of detainees tested positive to methadone (n=185). Of these detainees, 180 completed the treatment grid in the questionnaire. Eighty-three percent responded that they were currently in a methadone treatment program (n=150). Only six detainees reported that they were currently taking prescription methadone and were not in methadone maintenance. This indicates that one in eight detainees (13%) testing positive to methadone were using it illicitly.

Across the sites, the highest percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone was in Footscray and Parramatta (both 19%), while no detainees in Darwin or Alice Springs tested positive. At the remaining sites, between two and 10 percent of detainees tested positive to methadone. Of those detainees who tested positive to methadone at each of the sites, 23 percent of detainees in Brisbane were using the drug illicitly compared with 21 percent of detainees in East Perth and 19 percent in Parramatta. Of those detainees who tested positive to methadone in Footscray and Elizabeth, none were using the drug illicitly.

Across all sites, aggregated results show that 13 percent of female detainees and five percent of male detainees tested positive to methadone. Sixteen percent of females and 12 percent of males who tested positive had used methadone illicitly. There were some differences between the age groups: detainees under 25 years of age were less likely to test positive to methadone. Methadone use was more common among detainees aged 26–30 years (8%), 31–35 years (8%) and 36 years and over (9%). Illicit use was more common among detainees aged 31–35 years (23%).

Drug availability and local drug markets

The DUMA survey contains a series of questions aimed at measuring the availability of drugs in local markets. These questions largely focus on the ease of obtaining illicit drugs in the local drug market in the past 30 days. Across all sites in 2007, 62 percent of detainees self-reported obtaining drugs in the past 30 days. This is a slight decrease from 2006 where 66 percent self-reported obtaining drugs in the past month. However, the level of illicit drug use in Alice Springs is somewhat lower. If this site is removed, results are similar to 2006 (64%).

Information is also captured on how the detainees obtained their drugs. Thirty-one percent of detainees who bought drugs in the past 30 days reported they always paid cash, 25 percent never paid cash, while just under half (45%) had used both cash and non-cash means. Non-cash means include producing the drug; obtaining it on credit; trading it for other drugs, property, merchandise or sex; transporting the drug; stealing it; sharing the drug with someone; or receiving it as a gift. Irrespective of the type of drug purchased, detainees were most likely to report obtaining the drug as a gift or sharing it with someone.

Consistent with 2006, the use of cash to purchase drugs varied across types:

- heroin and methylamphetamine were more likely to be bought using cash
- cocaine and cannabis were more likely to be obtained through non-cash means
- MDMA was equally likely to be obtained through either cash or non-cash means.

It has been suggested that in clandestine illicit drug markets it can be quite difficult for buyers and sellers to find one another. It takes some effort even for experienced buyers to assess the options available in the market. In most markets, the buyer and seller invest a significant amount of time in the exchange relationship (Wilkins et al. 2004). The DUMA questionnaire includes detailed questions about how detainees source their illicit drugs, including the method of contact, the location and the source of the last drug purchase. Key findings follow in relation to drugs purchased with cash in the past 30 days (Table 5).

Method of contacting dealer

- Detainees were more likely to contact their dealer to purchase heroin by calling them on a mobile phone (40%) or telephone (29%).
- Detainees were more likely to contact their dealer to purchase cocaine by calling them on a mobile phone (39%).
- The most common method of contacting a dealer for methylamphetamine was calling on a mobile phone (34%) or telephone (23%), followed by visiting the dealer's house or flat (20%).
- Cannabis was more likely to be bought by visiting the dealer's house or flat (36%).
- Detainees purchasing MDMA were more likely to report obtaining the drug by approaching a dealer in public (19%).

Location

- For all drug types, detainees commonly reported buying the drug outside of the suburb in which they lived.
- Out of all the drugs, cannabis was most likely to have been bought within the detainee's own suburb (46%).
- Cocaine (31%) and MDMA (29%) were least likely to have been bought in the suburb where the detainee lived.

Place of purchase

- Cannabis (58%), methylamphetamine (50%) and MDMA (42%) were more likely to have been purchased by detainees in a house or flat.
- Heroin was most likely to have been purchased by detainees on a street, alley, road or some other outdoor location (49%).
- Cocaine was equally likely to have been purchased by detainees either in a house or flat, or on a street, alley, road or some other outdoor location (33%).
- Compared with the other drugs, a higher percentage of detainees had cocaine delivered to their home (21%).
- Compared with the other drugs, a higher percentage of detainees reported buying MDMA in a public building (24%).

Source

- Irrespective of the drug purchased, detainees were more likely to have purchased their drugs from a regular source (average of 57%), although a higher percentage of detainees purchased MDMA from a new source compared with the other drugs (32%).

Table 5: Key drug market characteristics for those who paid cash for drugs in the past 30 days (percentage)^a

	Cannabis	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Cocaine	MDMA
Method of contacting dealer					
Mobile phone	20	40	34	39	24
Phone	16	29	23	24	18
Visit a house or flat	36	10	20	4	9
Approach them in public	13	13	10	20	19
Location of last buy					
In own suburb	46	34	42	31	29
Place of purchase					
House or flat	58	32	50	33	42
Street	25	49	27	33	25
Home delivery	11	9	15	21	9
Source					
Regular source	54	68	65	57	44
Occasional source	28	18	21	22	23
New source	18	15	14	20	32

a: For those detainees who provided urine only

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

When all the five drug types – cannabis, heroin, methylamphetamine, MDMA or cocaine – were bought within the detainee's own suburb, the supplier was likely to have been a regular one. Also, those who had a relatively regular supplier of drugs were more likely to report sourcing from within a house or flat for all drugs, with the exception of heroin, where they were more likely to buy the drug on the street. For those who had used a new source at their last time of purchasing cannabis, heroin, cocaine or methylamphetamine, detainees were more likely to have purchased the drugs on the street. Those who had purchased MDMA from a new source were slightly more likely to have done so from within a public building.

Self-reported alcohol use

The DUMA program relies on detainees self-reporting their alcohol use, because urinalysis is not conducted to determine use of alcohol (or ethyl alcohol or ethanol-based products) nor are detainees breath-tested. Similar to the general population, the vast majority of detainees have used alcohol. Ninety-eight percent of all adult detainees reported that they had tried alcohol.

Of relevance to the DUMA program is harmful drinking. Time constraints in the police stations and watch-houses preclude the asking of detailed questions about alcohol that are part of the *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (AIHW 2008). In DUMA, male detainees are asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months, and female detainees are asked whether they had ever had three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 73 percent of adult males and 61 percent of adult females responded 'yes'. Detainees who had drunk at that level were then asked if they had done so in the past 30 days and also if they had drunk at all in the past 48 hours. Fewer indicated that they had drunk at this level in the past 30 days (60% of males and 51% of females) and still fewer reported drinking in the past 48 hours (47% of males and 36% of females). More information on harmful drinking is shown in the box on the next page, which presents the results of the 2007 Alcohol addendum. This addendum was designed to look at the excessive consumption of alcohol and associated behavioural factors.

There is considerable overlap between harmful drinking and testing positive to illicit drugs. Of those who reported drinking at this level in the past 30 days and in the past 48 hours, 65 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-one percent of adult detainees in this group tested positive to cannabis, 20 percent to benzodiazepines, 18 percent to methylamphetamine, six percent to heroin and one percent to cocaine. Twenty-three percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs. Regardless of whether these proportions were examined in terms of all sites or the six long-term sites only (excluding Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray), there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of detainees who reported drinking heavily and who also tested positive to drugs compared with 2006.

Not unexpectedly, adult detainees charged with the most serious offence of drink-driving were most likely to report that they had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours (84%) and had drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (88%). Fifty-eight percent of those charged with disorder offences (as the most serious offence) had consumed alcohol in the past 48 hours. This was followed by 49 percent who had been charged with a violent offence, 45 percent with a breach of justice order, 44 percent with a traffic offence, 36 percent with a drug offence and 31 percent with a property offence as the most serious offence.

Alcohol addendum

In 2006, DUMA developed an addendum on alcohol use. The addendum is designed to elicit information on the excessive consumption of alcohol and associated behavioural factors. It was first run in Darwin during the first quarter of 2006. In the last quarter of that year, it was run in Adelaide, Darwin, East Perth and Elizabeth. During the third quarter, 2007, the addendum was run in Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport.

The highest percentage of detainees who reported drinking prior to their arrest were in Alice Springs (76%), followed by Darwin (69%), Southport (48%) and East Perth (46%). At 14 percent, Footscray recorded the lowest percentage of drinking in all the sites. In terms of the hours spent drinking prior to arrest, when aggregated across all sites, two out of three detainees reported spending between one to five hours drinking alcohol. Table 6 below shows that younger detainees are more likely to drink at risky levels (five or more drinks for men, three or more drinks for women) compared with older detainees. With excessive alcohol consumption, five percent of detainees in Brisbane and East Perth and three percent in Alice Springs and Darwin reported spending at least 21 hours drinking in the 24 hours prior to their arrest. No detainees in Footscray or Parramatta reported drinking for any more than 10 hours.

In the 24 hours prior to arrest, 56 percent of detainees reported that they had consumed beer, 35 percent reported drinking mixers, 17 percent wine and 14 percent neat spirits. The number of drinks consumed was highest in Darwin and Southport, where 36 and 33 percent of detainees respectively reported that they had consumed 15 drinks or more in the 24 hours prior to their arrest. Bankstown recorded the lowest levels of excessive alcohol consumption, as only five percent of detainees reported consuming 15 or more drinks in the 24 hours prior to their arrest. Among the detainees who reported drinking in the 24 hours prior to arrest, the majority reported drinking in the company of at least one other person (79%), while just over one in five had been drinking alone (21%).

In the 24 hours prior to arrest, some of the locations that detainees reported drinking at were at home (36%), at the homes of friends or family (30%), at a tavern or hotel (20%) or in a public place such as park (18%). More detainees reported drinking at home in Brisbane (53%), while detainees in Darwin reported drinking in a public place such as a park than at home (45% vs 18%). In Adelaide, detainees were less likely to report drinking at a friend's house (9%), whereas in Footscray almost three-quarters of detainees reported drinking at this location. With the exception of Parramatta, most detainees did not report drinking at licensed premises in the 24 hours prior to their arrest.

Table 6: Number of drinks consumed in last drinking session, by age (percentage)

	Under 17	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
1–3	0	26	30	27	25	25	26
4–6	29	14	26	30	21	31	26
7–10	14	6	12	14	10	15	13
11–14	0	14	7	9	11	9	9
15+	57	40	24	19	33	21	26
Total (n)	7	35	82	77	61	114	376

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Of those detainees who had been drinking at licensed premises, six percent reported being denied service and five percent had been removed for being too drunk, with detainees in Southport being most likely to report this. Excluding the detainees who had been drinking at licensed premises, almost two out of five purchased their alcohol from a bottle shop (37%). Thirty percent of detainees had their alcohol purchased for them by others, while one in five purchased it from a drive through bottle shop.

Aggregated across the sites, 40 percent of detainees believed their drinking had contributed to them committing the crime for which they had been detained, the same as in 2006. The proportion was highest in Alice Springs (67%) followed by Bankstown (48%). With the lowest levels of drinking prior to arrest recorded in Footscray, it is not surprising that no detainees at this site believed their drinking had contributed towards them committing the crime for which they had been detained.

Drug and alcohol dependency

The DUMA program has elicited information on drug and alcohol dependency by using a single item of measurement since 1999. However, to obtain a more accurate measure of drug and alcohol dependency, in the third quarter of 2003 a dependency scale was piloted. In 2004, this scale was included in the questionnaire. The scale itself is a series of six questions that have been proven to identify dependence on alcohol and/or drugs among a variety of populations, including police detainees (Hoffman et al. 2003). If a person answers 'yes' to three or more of the six questions in the scale, they are considered to be alcohol and/or drug dependent. The questions reflect each of the diagnostic criteria for abuse and dependence defined by the DSM-IV (for a list of the questions see Milner, Mouzos & Makkai 2004: 18).

Table 7 shows results from 2007, which indicate that 32 percent of adult detainees could be considered dependent on alcohol. Alcohol dependency was more common among male rather than female detainees (33% vs 26%). Further, 43 percent of detainees could be considered dependent on illicit drugs. Drug dependency was found to be more common among female than male detainees (51% vs 42%).

Across the six long-term sites (excluding Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray) and compared with previous years, the percentage of detainees deemed to be dependent on alcohol has increased, while the percentage of detainees dependent on illicit drugs has decreased. In 2004, just over one-quarter of detainees were dependent on alcohol (28%). In 2005, this increased to 29 percent and in 2006, 30 percent of detainees were dependent on alcohol. In the most recent year, 32 percent of detainees could be considered alcohol-dependent. Just over half of the detainees were dependent on illicit drugs in 2004 (52%), compared with 50 percent in 2005, 48 percent in 2006 and 46 percent in 2007.

Differences were noted between the sites in relation to alcohol and illicit drug dependency. The lowest level of alcohol dependency was recorded in the site of Footscray (12%), while Darwin recorded the highest (51%). Alice Springs and East Perth also recorded high levels of alcohol dependency (41% and 40% respectively). Alice Springs recorded the lowest level of drug dependency (4%), while East Perth and Brisbane recorded the highest (51% and 50% respectively).

Similar to previous years, a high correlation between alcohol and drug dependency was found. Over half of the detainees who were dependent on alcohol were also dependent on drugs (51%).

Table 7: Dependency levels, 2007 (column percentages)

	Alcohol			Drugs		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Not dependent	67	74	68	58	49	57
Dependent	33	26	32	42	51	43
Total (n)	3,048	586	3,634	3,047	587	3,634

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Treatment

The provision of treatment is seen as one of the avenues for addressing drug misuse. The DUMA questionnaire asks detainees who self-report ever trying alcohol or an illicit drug a range of questions regarding drug and alcohol treatment. Data collected includes information on:

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

Aggregated across the sites, 31 percent of detainees self-reported that they had been in treatment at some stage in their lives, with older detainees being more likely to report they had accessed this. Sixteen percent of adult detainees self-reported that they were currently in treatment, which is higher than 2006 (14%) and 2005 (12%). Older detainees were also more likely to self-report that they were currently in treatment, with 20 percent of 31 to 35-year-olds in treatment compared with seven percent of 18 to 20-year-olds. Female detainees were more likely to self-report that they were currently seeking treatment compared with males (23% vs 15%).

Detainees were most likely to be currently accessing treatment for heroin (58%). This is a slight decrease from 2006 (62%). Of this group of detainees, 62 percent self-reported that they were currently in methadone maintenance, while only three percent were in support group-based programs for heroin. However, detainees were much more likely to report accessing support group-based programs and outpatient or counselling programs for alcohol treatment (33% and 37% respectively). Thirteen percent of detainees were currently in treatment for methylamphetamine, a slight increase from 2006 (11%). Detainees seeking treatment for this drug were more likely to do so at an outpatient or counselling centre (53%).

Looking at long-term treatment trends, there has been an increase in the proportion of detainees accessing buprenorphine for heroin treatment over the years, up from 14 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2007. However, there has been a decrease in the proportion of detainees accessing methadone treatment programs over the years, down from 73 percent in 2001 to 62 percent in 2007. Over the years, naltrexone for heroin treatment has also decreased, down from 16 percent in 2001 to five percent in 2007. These trend data exclude Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray.

Twelve percent of adult detainees who had illicitly used drugs during the past 12 months self-reported they had been turned away from treatment due to a lack of places. More women self-reported being turned away than men (15% vs 11%). The highest percentage of detainees who self-reported they had been turned away from treatment during the past 12 months were at the sites of Brisbane and East Perth (15%). The lowest proportion of detainees who reported they had been turned away from treatment was in Elizabeth (8%).

For current treatment, most detainees self-reported entering treatment voluntarily (73%). Women were more likely to voluntarily seek treatment than men (82% vs 70%). Thirteen percent of detainees self-reported entering treatment through the drug courts, with male detainees more likely to be referred than female detainees (15% vs 7%). Consistent with previous years, of all methods of entry, few detainees self-reported that they entered treatment through a police diversion option (1%). From this group, just over one percent of male detainees self-reported that they entered treatment through a police diversion option, while no female detainees reported this.

Drugs and crime

Most serious charge and recent drug use

Consistent with 2006, most detainees were charged with three or fewer offences (78%). Charges are assigned to eight categories based on the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) scheme, with the most serious charge determined on the basis of a categorical hierarchy (for further details on this classification system see the 'Methodology' section).

In order of most to least serious offence, detainees were charged as follows:

- 25 percent with a violent offence
- 25 percent with a property offence
- seven percent with a drug offence
- six percent with drink driving

- eight percent with a traffic offence
- six percent with a disorder offence
- 19 percent with breaches.

Five percent of detainees interviewed by DUMA did not have a charge that came under any of these categories. This includes public health and safety offences, regulation offences, property damage and pedestrian offences. Table 8 shows that overall, male detainees were more likely to be charged with a violent most serious offence than female detainees (26% vs 18%), while female detainees were more likely to be charged with a property most serious offence (37% vs 23%). For detainees who had been charged with breaches of good order offences, there were no discernible differences in gender (19% of men compared with 18% of women).

Table 8: Most serious offence, adults, 2007 ^a

	Male		Female	
	n	% ^b	n	% ^b
Violent	636	26	80	18
Property	553	23	168	37
Drugs	166	7	41	9
Drink driving	142	6	19	4
Traffic	204	8	21	5
Disorder	146	6	31	7
Breaches	473	19	80	18
Other	120	5	13	3
Total (n)	2,440		453	

a: For those detainees who provided urine only

b: These columns do not sum to 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Table 9 presents data for the most serious offence for adult male detainees who tested positive to drugs in 2007. Comparisons with the previous two years data indicate few differences overall in the link between recent drug use and most serious offence charges for adult male detainees. However, there are some changes worth noting. Compared with 2006, across all sites in 2007 for adult male detainees there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees charged with a:

- violent most serious offence testing positive to cannabis (55% for 2006, down to 47%) or to any drug (66% down to 60%)
- drug most serious offence testing positive to cannabis (55% down to 50%), heroin (18% down to 14%) or methylamphetamine (44% down to 39%)
- traffic most serious offence testing positive to methylamphetamine (30% down to 22%)
- disorder most serious offence testing positive to cannabis (54% down to 46%).

Table 9: Most serious offence by percentage test positive, adult male detainees, 2007

	Violent	Property	Drug	Drink	Traffic	Disorder	Breach
Benzodiazepines	17	27	22	8	11	15	24
Cannabis	47	53	50	43	53	46	49
Heroin	7	19	14	3	7	3	10
Methylamphetamine	19	31	39	6	22	14	22
Any drug (excl. cannabis)	34	54	57	16	31	24	40
Any drug	60	74	78	51	62	56	66

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Offending and recent drug use

Previous research into the relationship between drugs and crime has demonstrated a complex relationship between the two. DUMA collects information on the percentage of adult detainees who attribute their own offending to alcohol and drug use. In 2007, the majority of adult detainees did not attribute any of their offending to drugs (54%); 33 percent reported at least some of their offences were drug-related (excludes alcohol).

Detainees who self-reported using any illicit drugs in the past 12 months were more likely to attribute at least some of their offending to drugs (45%) compared with those who did not self-report using drugs (10%). The percentages that attributed at least some of their offending to illicit drugs were 44 percent at Brisbane; 42 percent at Footscray; 34 percent at East Perth; 34 percent at Southport; 32 percent at Adelaide; 30 percent at Elizabeth; 25 percent at Parramatta; 28 percent at Darwin; 18 percent at Bankstown; and three percent at Alice Springs.

Adult male detainees reported that they had been charged four times on average in the past 12 months. However, this varied among the sites; Alice Springs had a slightly lower than average result (0.9), while East Perth had the highest average number of charges (8.5) in the past 12 months. The higher than average number of charges recorded in East Perth was due to two detainees who reported receiving 200 or more charges in the past 12 months. Excluding these two detainees, the average number of charges at East Perth is in line with other DUMA sites (3.8 charges).

Table 10, reporting on criminal behaviour and drug use patterns among adult male detainees, shows that there is no discernible difference between the average number of charges for offenders who reported using illicit drugs in the past 12 months and those who did not (4.1 vs 4.0). These results differ from 2006 where the average number of charges was higher for offenders who reported using illicit drugs compared with those who did not (3.6 vs 1.4). Similar to 2006, there was little difference between the average number of charges for detainees who reported illicitly using drugs in the past 30 days and those who tested positive. Along with detainees who tested positive to heroin, detainees who were classified as drug-dependent had the highest average number of charges in the past 12 months.

The box on the next page provides results from the 2007 Stolen goods addendum, including observations on detainees' motives for stealing, frequency of stealing, types of items stolen and the distribution of stolen goods.

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

	Average number of charges in the past 12 months
Never used illegal drugs	4.0
Used illegal drugs in the past 12 months	4.1
Used illegal drugs in the past 30 days	4.1
Tested positive to illegal drugs	4.0
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	5.0
Tested positive to heroin	5.3
Tested positive to cannabis	3.7
Dependent on illegal drugs	5.3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Stolen goods addendum

The Stolen goods addendum was designed to elicit information on the number of detainees who had stolen property in the past 12 months, the frequency of stealing, types of items stolen, distribution of stolen goods and motives for stealing. This addendum was run in 2001, 2003 and 2005. In the first quarter of 2007, it was run in Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport.

Aggregated across sites, 28 percent of detainees reported having stolen anything in the past year. There were no discernible differences in gender, with female detainees only slightly more likely to steal goods than males (31% vs 28%). Younger detainees were much more likely to report having stolen something in the past 12 months, with 50 percent of detainees under the age of 17 reporting this, which was the highest rate of any age category. Thus, age is inversely correlated with the rate of self-reported theft; the older the detainee, the less likely they were to have stolen something in the past year.

Looking at the frequency of stealing, 18 percent of detainees in Adelaide reported stealing items on a daily basis. This rate is almost twice the average of 10 percent. Across all sites, 24 percent of detainees stated that they stole goods on a weekly basis, while 50 percent stole goods less than once a month. The rate of theft was lowest in Parramatta, where 82 percent of detainees reported that they stole goods no more than once in a month.

Food was the most commonly stolen item, with 39 percent of detainees reporting that they had stolen this in the last 12 months. Cash was the second most common item to be stolen (38%). One out of five detainees reported stealing a motor vehicle in the past 12 months, with detainees under the age of 18 years most commonly committing this offence. Detainees aged 36 years and over were more likely to steal consumer electrics (34%) compared with those under the age of 17 (25%). Detainees aged 36 years and over were also more likely to steal food, with 48 percent having done so compared with an across-ages average of 39 percent.

Based upon the most recent occasion in which detainees stole goods, Table 11 shows some of the reasons why detainees stole goods according to their age. The most common motive was to obtain money for drugs, and in this category there were noticeable differences by age. For example, 48 percent of detainees aged 26–30 years stated that they had stolen goods to obtain drugs, while no detainees under the age of 17 reported this. The second most common reason for stealing goods was the need to use or eat the item(s) stolen (24%). In this group, younger detainees were more likely to steal goods to eat or use them, compared with those in the older age groups.

Detainees under the age of 17 were also less likely to be able to provide a reason for their behaviour. Whether drug-related or not, only one percent of detainees cited unpaid debts as a reason.

In terms of who or what locations detainees stole from, shops were the most popular location (average of 54%). Stealing from people ranked at 15 percent, while stealing from businesses other than shops was reported at a rate of 12 percent. Stealing from houses was reported at a rate of 10 percent, and from cars four percent. On moving stolen goods, 42 percent of detainees reported that they sold or traded the goods with drug dealers, followed by family members (29%) and 'fences' (11%).

Table 11: Reasons provided for stealing something on the most recent occasion, by age (percentage)

	Under 17	18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Need money for drugs	0	20	16	48	34	27	26
Wanted goods/money	13	16	13	5	6	13	11
To support family/self	13	11	11	7	11	13	11
Drug-related debts	0	0	0	2	3	2	1
Non drug-related debts	0	0	0	0	6	2	1
Stole for other reason (to eat/use)	31	20	36	24	17	16	24
Cannot explain why stole	31	7	2	5	9	9	8
Other	13	27	23	10	14	18	18
Total (n)	16	45	56	42	35	55	249

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Weapons and drugs

DUMA collects information on the possession and ownership of weapons and their use in crime. The program is unique in this respect, as it is the only measure in Australia collecting this information on a national scale from those who come into contact with the police. Data collected include information on:

- firearms
- knives
- other weapons that detainees specify, such as martial arts or homemade weapons, or sporting equipment that can be used as a weapon (e.g. baseball bats).

Detainees are also asked about the use of the weapon(s) in crime, their main reason for owning them, where they obtained them and how often they usually carry the weapon(s). There are also specific questions on firearms licensing and registration.

Key findings include:

- Of those adult detainees who had owned/possessed a knife, 56 percent indicated that their main reason for owning/possessing the knife was for protection and/or self-defence, compared with six percent who indicated that it was for use in criminal activity.
- Unlike previous years, there were no discernible differences between drug use among detainees who had used or threatened to use either a handgun or a knife in the course of committing a crime – 77 percent who reported using or threatening to use a knife and 76 percent who reported using or threatening to use a handgun in the course of committing a crime tested positive to any drug.
- Of those adult detainees who had used or threatened to use a handgun to commit a crime, 69 percent had previous contact with the criminal justice system (charged in the past 12 months), a noticeable decrease from 2006 (85%).
- Of those adult detainees who had used or threatened to use a knife to commit a crime, 79 percent had previous contact with the criminal justice system (charged in the past 12 months), a slight decrease from 2006 (81%).

Table 12 presents the results aggregated across all sites for 2007.

Table 12: Adult detainees who owned/possessed one or more weapons in the past 12 months								
	Owned/possessed any...		Licence for any of them?		Any of them registered?		Used/threatened to use in crime	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Handgun	191	5	17	9	16	9	39	21
Long arm firearm	154	4	31	20	33	22	20	13
Other firearm	26	1	3	12	3	12	5	20
Knife	456	12					108	24
Other weapon	330	9					92	28

n=1,157

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

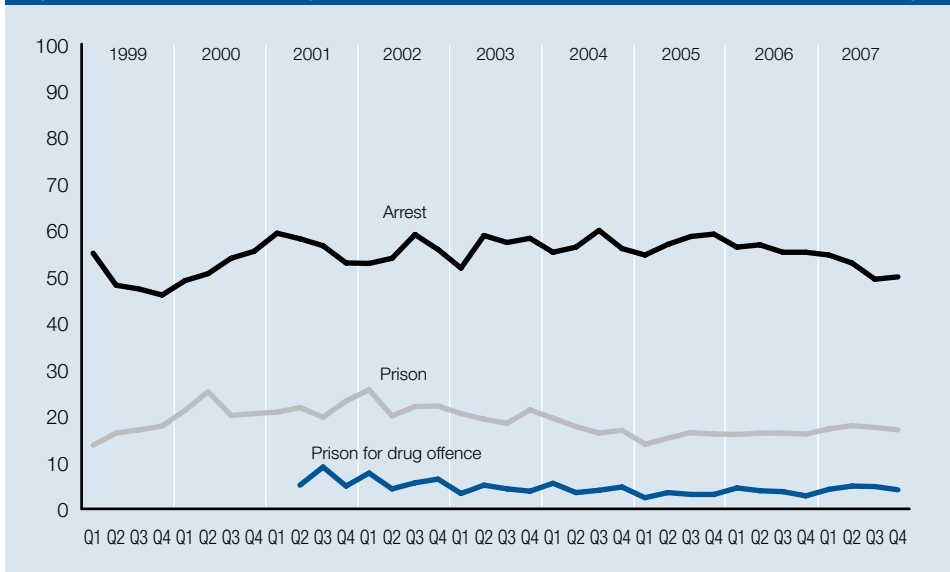
Compared with 2006, detainees reported similar levels of ownership/possession of weapons. Also, there were minimal differences between the types of weapons most commonly used/threatened to be used in crime. However, there was a noticeable decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported using or threatening to use a firearm in the course of committing a crime (27% in 2006 vs 18% in 2007).

Lifetime offending and drug use

Contact with the criminal justice system

A consistent trend since the inception of the DUMA program in 1999 has been that over half of the adult police detainees interviewed had prior contact with the criminal justice system (Figure 1). In 2007, 52 percent of detainees had been charged on a prior occasion during the past 12 months (excluding the current arrest). Of those detainees who had been charged on a prior occasion, 37 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine. Looking at prior imprisonment, 19 percent of detainees had been in prison during the past 12 months and five percent had been in prison for a drug offence in the past year. Of all the detainees who had been in prison in the past year, 45 percent tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine, a decrease from the past two years of monitoring (50% in 2006 and 53% in 2005). However, similar to 2006, 64 percent of those in prison for a drug offence tested positive to either one or more of these drugs. There has been relatively little change in these contact figures since the monitoring program began. These trend data exclude Alice Springs, Darwin, Elizabeth and Footscray.

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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Age of initiation and age of arrest

DUMA collects information on the age of first and regular use of drugs for nine classes (including alcohol) as well as the age of first arrest (Table 13). Based on those detainees who reported regular use of a drug, first use usually begins with alcohol and cannabis at around the age of 14 years. For drugs such as heroin and methylamphetamine, first use usually occurs in early adulthood (about 19 years). If regular use occurs, it is usually a couple of years after first trying the drug.

For most drugs, the average age at which adult detainees first tried alcohol or illicit substances are younger compared with the general population. The 2007 *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* found the average age at which a full glass of alcohol was first consumed by Australians was 17 years (AIHW 2008). As Table 13 shows, for detainees the self-reported average age of first use of:

- alcohol was 14 years for male detainees and 15 years for female detainees
- cannabis was about 19 years; however, this was 14 years for male detainees and 15 years for female detainees
- heroin by Australians was 22 years, compared with 19 years for male detainees and 20 years for female detainees
- methylamphetamine/amphetamine was 21 years, compared with 18 years for male detainees and 19 years for female detainees
- MDMA was 23 years, compared with 19 years for male detainees and 17 years for female detainees
- cocaine was 23 years; however, this was 19 years for detainees.

For all drugs other than cannabis or alcohol, the self-reported average age of first arrest for both male and female detainees was younger than the average age at which they first used and then began regular use. For example, the age of first arrest among those who had used MDMA in the past 12 months was 16 for males and 19 for females, yet the age of regular use of this drug was 20 years. This suggests that for drugs such as cocaine, heroin and methylamphetamine, detainees are more likely to have been apprehended for criminal activities at a younger age than when they engaged in regular drug use for those specific drugs.

While there appears to be some gender differences in both first use and age of first arrest for methylamphetamine, heroin and cocaine, the differences are less apparent for regular use. Male and female detainees become regular users of these illicit drugs at similar ages. However, while there may be some difference in the age at which female detainees first and then regularly use these drugs, this is not as much as in previous years. Compared with 2006, there have also been some changes in the age of first and regular use of other drugs. For male detainees, this includes street methadone, with many self-reporting first use at a younger age (23 years in 2007 vs 25 years in 2006). This also includes self-reporting of regular use of this

drug, which decreased from 27 years in 2006 to 24 in 2007. However, for female detainees the self-reported age of first and regular use of street methadone increased.

Table 13: Self-reported age of first and regular use and age first arrested^{a, b, c}

	Males				Females			
	Total (n)	Mean age			Total (n)	Mean age		
		First use	Regular use	First arrested		First use	Regular use	First arrested
Alcohol	1,808	14	16	18	280	15	16	21
Benzodiazepines	183	19	21	15	49	18	20	17
Cannabis	1,309	14	16	16	223	15	17	19
Cocaine	134	19	21	16	19	19	22	17
Hallucinogens	47	15	16	15	6	18	21	15
Heroin	310	19	20	15	88	20	21	19
MDMA	230	19	20	16	30	17	20	19
Methyl-amphetamine	772	18	21	16	199	19	22	18
Street methadone	62	23	24	15	17	22	23	16

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

b: For those used in the past 12 months

c: Estimates are calculated for those who provided urine only

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Juvenile data

In addition to adults, juvenile detainees (under the age of 18) are interviewed in the NSW sites of Parramatta and Bankstown. In 2007, 111 juvenile detainees were interviewed, and 77 of these detainees agreed to provide a urine sample (69%).

It is important to note that the juvenile data do not reflect the overall number of juveniles processed by the police at each station. The police are sometimes able to attend to juveniles away from the police station, parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, young people can refuse to participate – despite their parent(s) agreeing to the interview. Due to specific police concerns, there are also differences in access protocols for juveniles aged 15 years or younger at each site. For these reasons, caution should be exercised about drawing wider conclusions from these data to the broader group of juveniles who may be taken into custody at these police stations.

Eighty-three percent of juveniles interviewed at the two NSW sites were male and 17 percent were female. In Bankstown, 49 percent of juveniles reported they had completed no further than Year 10 at school, while this was the case for 43 percent of the juveniles at Parramatta.

Across the two sites, a similar percentage of juveniles reported they were still in school: 30 percent in Parramatta and 27 percent in Bankstown. Three-quarters of the juveniles reported that they lived in someone else's house during the past 30 days (76%).

In both Bankstown and Parramatta, juvenile detainees interviewed by DUMA were most likely to have been charged with a violent offence as their most serious offence (47% and 43% respectively). This contrasts with 2006 figures, where a violent offence was the second most likely reason for juveniles being arrested. Due to the increase in violent offences, it is not surprising that there was a decline in the proportion of detainees in Bankstown and Parramatta who had a property offence as their most serious offence (22% and 27% respectively). This compares with 39 percent of detainees in Bankstown and 57 percent of detainees in Parramatta who were charged with a property offence in 2006. The third most common charge was a breach of order offence, with 22 percent of detainees in Bankstown and 10 percent in Parramatta being charged with this offence.

Looking at prior criminal behaviour, 61 percent of juvenile detainees in Bankstown and 67 percent in Parramatta had been previously charged in the past 12 months. Overall, 22 percent of juvenile detainees self-reported being in a juvenile detention centre in the past 12 months. In the past two years of monitoring, this figure has increased; up from 14 percent in 2006 and three percent in 2005. Sixteen percent of juvenile detainees reported that they had been trying to either buy or sell drugs in the 24 hours prior to their arrest compared with only two percent in 2006. Thirty-two percent of juvenile detainees reported that they had sold drugs for money, or had been involved in the transportation or manufacturing of drugs at some time. This figure has increased from 2006, when only 23 percent of juveniles reported this. Given this, it is not surprising that the number of detainees who attributed at least some of their offending to drugs increased (22% in 2006 vs 30% in 2007).

Fifty-four percent of juvenile detainees in Parramatta and 36 percent in Bankstown tested positive to at least one drug. These results are almost the inverse of 2006, with 54 percent of juvenile detainees in Bankstown testing positive in 2006 and 38 percent in Parramatta. Juvenile detainees were more likely to test positive to cannabis (44%), and the number testing positive to other drugs was comparatively low. After cannabis, the next highest ranking results were for benzodiazepines. However, the results are slightly skewed, with six percent of detainees in Parramatta testing positive while no juvenile detainees in Bankstown tested positive. Methylamphetamine results were slightly more even, with six percent testing positive in Parramatta and four percent in Bankstown. Self-reported data revealed that 13 percent of juveniles said they had used methylamphetamine in the past 30 days, while 15 percent reported they had used MDMA. The figure of 15 percent of juvenile detainees self-reporting use of MDMA is higher in comparison with the sample of adult detainees, as only five percent self-reported that they had used this drug in the past month.

2007 DUMA findings: site results

Introduction

This section presents results from self-report and urinalysis data for each of the 10 DUMA sites. In 2007, data collection was carried out at seven sites during the first and second quarters. This included the sites of Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, East Perth, Elizabeth, Parramatta and Southport. During the third and fourth quarters, data collection was undertaken at the following sites: Adelaide, Alice Springs, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport. It should be noted that these sites vary in catchment area population size and the sample size obtained for DUMA. The two sites from New South Wales are separated, with a section for adult detainees followed by juveniles.

When compared with male detainees, fewer females are processed by the police. Accordingly, the sample size for females is much smaller and, when considering data for female detainees, should be kept in mind. Similarly, the number of juveniles is also small, and as such, data for juveniles are not presented on a quarterly basis.

The tables for each site include detailed data on drug use and offending behaviour, socio-demographics, drug treatment and gambling. The data on drug use examine detainees who tested positive by gender, drug type, age, most serious offence and other drug-related behaviour. Results are also presented on self-reported drug use, focusing on gender, drug type, age, age at first and regular use, and intravenous drug use. Results on alcohol use combined with drug use are also included.

Methodological note



In the following tables some column percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding errors. The 'Any drug' category refers to detainees who tested positive to methylamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin. 'Multiple drug use' refers to those detainees who tested positive to two or more of these drugs.

In the 2003 annual report, it was noted that a number of changes had been made in the reporting of the urine data. Specifically, previous annual reports only reported on the proportion testing positive to the screens – that is, the proportion testing positive to opiates and amphetamines. A positive opiate screen does not distinguish among morphine, codeine or monoacetylmorphine. However, the confirmatory results can distinguish among these opiates, providing a more valid measure of heroin use as well as enabling the tracking of other opiate substances such as morphine. In the case of amphetamines, positive screens do not distinguish among amphetamine, methylamphetamine or ecstasy (MDMA).



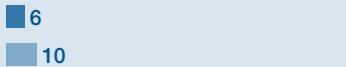
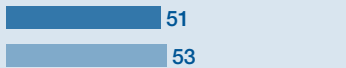
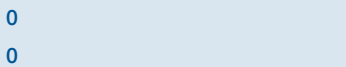
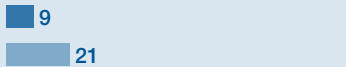
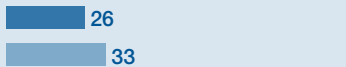


Although MDMA is detected in the confirmatory test for amphetamine, it is usually classed as a separate drug under phenethylamines because of its hallucinogenic effects. In reporting the urine results, since 2003, the confirmatory results for opiates and amphetamines have been used to provide separate estimates for heroin, codeine, methylamphetamine and MDMA. Any comparison with previous reports must take these changes into consideration.

In 2007, further changes were made as one of the sites was returning a high number of false positives for amphetamine. This may have been due to the degradation of the samples in transport, in which beta-phenylethylamine develops, in turn producing a false reading. As a consequence, confirmatory testing was used to both detect and confirm a positive result (for more information, see section 'Drug testing').

Adelaide

		Age of detainees (percentage)					
		Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males		454	13	22	17	17	31
Females		107	13	20	25	17	25
Sample size adults (n)		561	73	120	106	95	167

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percentage)											
	Males					18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60						80
Any drug						41	62	76	76	65	
Benzodiazepines						10	19	17	31	33	
Buprenorphine						4	4	9	7	5	
Cannabis						37	53	60	61	47	
Cocaine						0	0	0	0	0	
Heroin						2	8	9	17	10	
Methyl-amphetamine						10	21	33	39	28	
Multiple drugs						10	28	34	46	34	
Any drug other than cannabis						14	35	47	56	47	
						33	75	63	55	72	
						Total males (n)	49	78	58	59	98
						Total females (n)	12	16	16	11	18

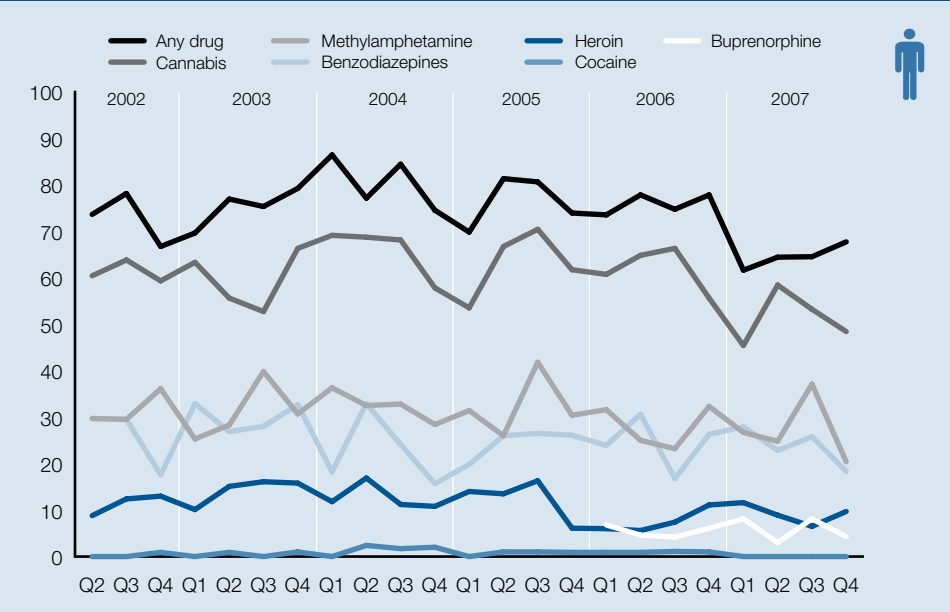
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis
Violent	70	26	6	49	0	10	20	60	39
Robbery	17	41	12	47	0	18	18	65	47
Aggravated assault	21	14	5	57	0	0	14	67	29
Common assault	14	36	7	57	0	21	36	64	57
Other violent	18	17	0	33	0	6	17	44	28
Property	97	29	8	53	0	13	33	68	52
Fraud	9	33	11	22	0	11	44	56	56
Car theft	19	21	11	47	0	11	16	58	37
Theft	40	28	8	50	0	20	43	68	55
Other property	29	34	7	69	0	7	28	79	55
Drugs	12	17	8	33	0	8	42	67	50
Produce/supply drugs	10	10	10	30	0	0	50	70	50
Possess/use drugs	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	50
Breaches	62	26	6	52	0	10	29	69	40
Bail	41	34	7	51	0	15	39	76	51
Order	12	17	8	50	0	0	17	58	33
Warrant	9	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0
Traffic	41	20	0	63	0	10	27	68	41
Drink driving	5	20	0	60	0	0	20	80	40
Disorder	31	3	0	45	0	0	10	48	10
Other	18	22	6	50	0	0	17	61	33
Total (%)		23	5	51	0	9	26	65	40
Total (n)	336	78	18	173	0	31	87	217	136

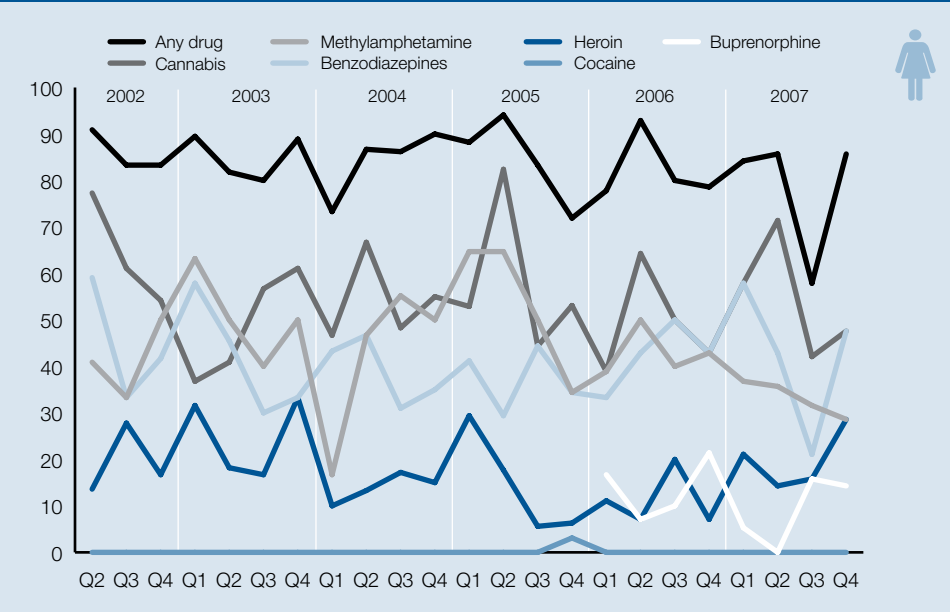
Source: AIC, DJMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	35		
Year 11 or 12	29	30	Someone else's place	33	29	
TAFE/university not completed	14	15	Shelter or emergency	1	1	
Completed TAFE	15	17	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	1	
Completed university	7	6	Treatment facility	1	2	
			No fixed residence	8	4	
			Other	8	4	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	32	8
Part-time/odd jobs	14	14
Welfare/government benefit	62	81
Family/friends	19	23
Superannuation/savings	7	2
Sex work	<1	7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	8	3
Shoplifting	6	10
Other income-generating crime	7	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	64	62	19	17
Benzodiazepines	62	74	23	24
Buprenorphine	67	20	26	0
Cannabis	63	59	17	20
Heroin	73	82	35	29
Methylamphetamine	76	74	24	26
Multiple drugs	69	73	23	24
Any drug other than cannabis	68	70	22	19
Total	54	52	14	13

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage)^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	18	25	53	34
Benzodiazepines	23	28	53	31
Buprenorphine	11	0	47	33
Cannabis	19	26	52	43
Heroin	31	57	69	29
Methylamphetamine	27	35	56	43
Multiple drugs	26	36	56	36
Any drug other than cannabis	22	28	54	33
Total	13	20	41	30

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males						18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Benzodiazepines	9						2	12	8	14	7	
	12						7	10	19	6	15	
Cannabis	52						47	54	54	61	45	
	56						64	71	63	28	52	
Cocaine	2						2	2	4	1	1	
	4						7	5	4	0	4	
Ecstasy	9						22	11	10	5	2	
	10						29	10	7	6	7	
Hallucinogens	2						2	5	1	3	0	
	3						7	10	0	0	0	
Heroin	6						2	2	11	10	5	
	13						14	5	15	6	22	
Inhalants	1						0	0	4	1	1	
	5						14	5	4	0	4	
Methylamphetamine	30						14	27	34	47	27	
	47						57	57	56	22	41	
Morphine	7						2	5	5	14	6	
	11						7	24	7	6	11	
Street methadone	3						0	1	3	6	5	
	1						0	5	0	0	0	
							Total males (n)	59	99	79	77	140
							Total females (n)	14	21	27	18	27

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	143	19	40	19
Cannabis	402	15	95	14
Cocaine	182	22	58	21
Ecstasy	228	22	58	21
Hallucinogens	208	17	46	17
Heroin	157	20	52	20
Inhalants	86	15	19	14
Methylamphetamine	300	20	83	18
Morphine	130	23	38	24
Street methadone	77	23	14	24

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	39	18	21	14	17	19
Cannabis	236	14	16	61	14	17
Cocaine	8	23	25	3	18	21
Ecstasy	25	19	22	5	17	20
Hallucinogens	5	14	15	2	16	17
Heroin	42	19	21	20	21	22
Inhalants	5	17	19	5	14	15
Methylamphetamine	147	19	22	51	17	21
Morphine	30	23	25	10	22	26
Street methadone	18	24	27	2	20	20

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	168	50	38	45
Ever been in treatment	99	30	25	29
Currently in treatment	66	20	22	26
Total	333	100	85	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	26	8	12	14

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	2	2	10
Police diversion scheme	1	2	0	0
Other legal order	13	21	5	24
Other ^b	48	76	14	67
Total	63	100	21	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
								Total (n)
	0	20	40	60	80	100%		
Cocaine								33
Heroin								51
Methylamphetamine								202
								66

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		73	120	106	95	167	561
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	39	56	41	30	31	39
	Females	43	24	52	22	41	37
Past 30 days ^b	Males	64	68	61	38	40	52
	Females	57	48	63	44	52	53

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

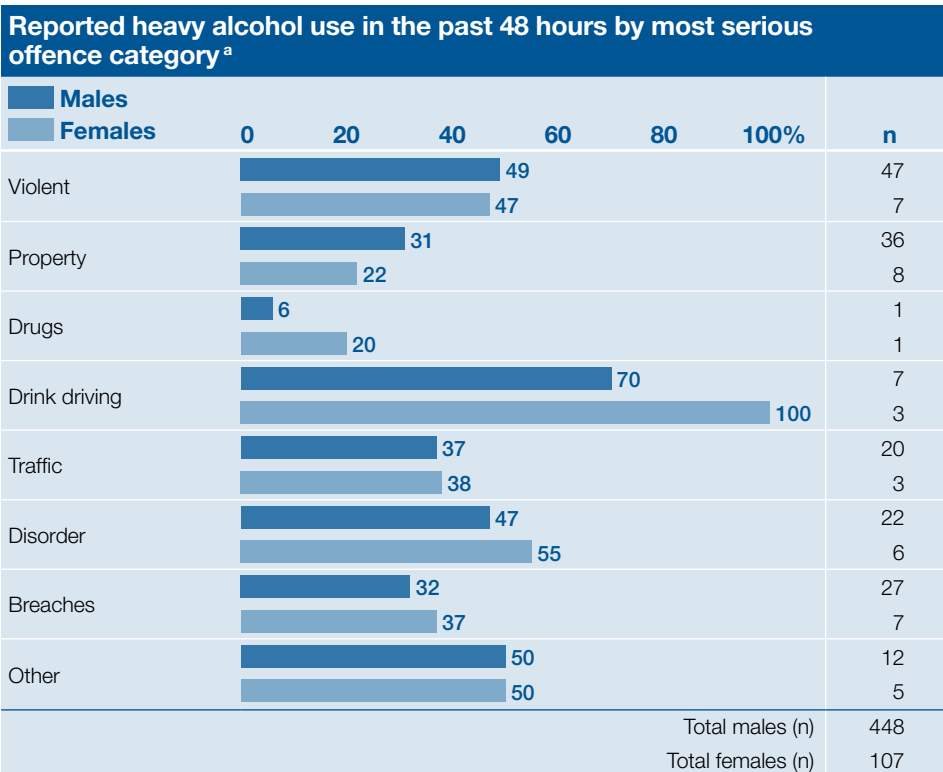
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Percentage						n
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug	Males: 66						87
	Females: 69						18
Benzodiazepines	Males: 26						34
	Females: 42						11
Buprenorphine	Males: 4						5
	Females: 12						3
Cannabis	Males: 53						70
	Females: 54						14
Cocaine	Males: 0						0
	Females: 0						0
Heroin	Males: 8						10
	Females: 12						3
Methylamphetamine	Males: 20						26
	Females: 23						6
Multiple drugs	Males: 27						35
	Females: 42						11
Any drug other than cannabis	Males: 37						49
	Females: 54						14
Total males (n)						131	
Total females (n)						26	

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour



















	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	21	5	3	3
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	296	67	70	71
Less than once a week	87	20	20	20
Once or twice a week	33	8	5	5
Three times a week or more	23	5	4	4
Total	439	100	99	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Bankstown

		Age of detainees (percentage)					
		Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males		260	13	18	18	19	32
Females		61	7	23	23	10	38
Sample size adults (n)		321	37	62	62	55	105

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

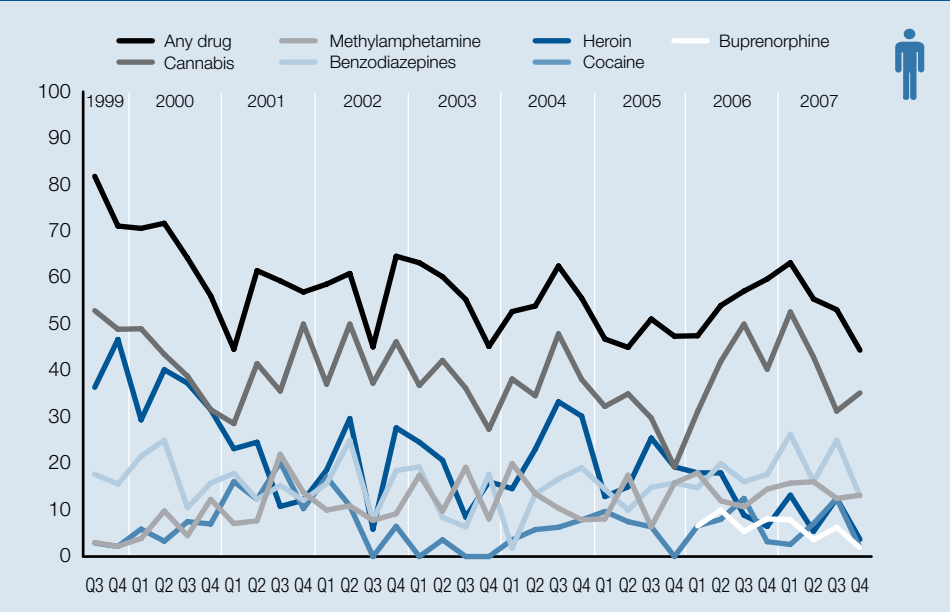
Tested positive, by age (percentage)													
	Males												
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
Any drug									59	57	56	58	46
									100	17	78	67	61
Benzodiazepines									9	21	21	24	17
									50	0	11	0	39
Buprenorphine									0	4	6	9	3
									0	0	11	0	6
Cannabis									55	43	41	42	33
									100	17	33	33	39
Cocaine									5	0	3	9	8
									50	0	11	0	0
Heroin									0	7	21	12	2
									0	0	44	0	11
Methyl-amphetamine									14	4	18	21	14
									0	17	33	33	22
Multiple drugs									18	18	26	36	21
									100	17	33	0	39
Any drug other than cannabis									23	32	32	45	30
									100	17	67	33	50
		Total males (n)							22	28	34	33	63
		Total females (n)							2	6	9	3	18

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percentage)										
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis	
Violent	50	12	2	40	0	8	10	44	20	
Robbery	9	33	0	56	0	33	11	78	56	
Aggravated assault	17	18	6	47	0	6	12	47	18	
Common assault	20	0	0	30	0	0	10	30	10	
Other violent	4	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	
Property	25	36	16	40	8	16	28	64	64	
Fraud	6	17	0	17	0	0	17	33	33	
Car theft	1	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	100	
Theft	6	50	17	50	33	17	17	83	83	
Other property	12	33	25	42	0	25	33	67	67	
Drugs	11	0	9	73	36	27	36	100	82	
Produce/supply drugs	2	0	0	50	50	0	0	100	50	
Possess/use drugs	9	0	11	78	33	33	44	100	89	
Breaches	31	26	0	42	6	0	23	61	39	
Bail	5	40	0	40	20	0	60	80	80	
Order	14	29	0	36	7	0	14	57	29	
Warrant	12	17	0	50	0	0	17	58	33	
Traffic	13	15	8	31	8	8	8	46	23	
Drink driving	21	14	5	33	5	5	5	38	14	
Disorder	8	25	0	63	0	0	0	75	25	
Other	3	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	
Total (%)		19	5	43	6	8	16	56	34	
Total (n)	162	30	8	70	10	13	25	91	55	

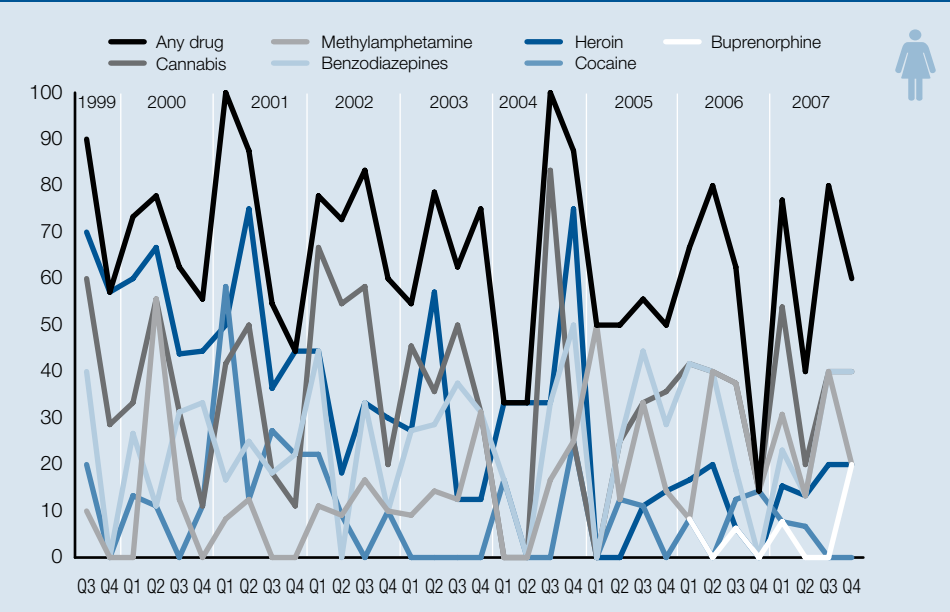
Source: AIC, DJMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)					
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees		
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		
			Males	Females	
Year 10 or less	38	44	Private house/apartment	63	67
Year 11 or 12	17	18	Someone else's place	32	30
TAFE/university not completed	16	13	Shelter or emergency	<1	2
Completed TAFE	26	15	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	0
Completed university	4	10	Treatment facility	<1	0
			No fixed residence	3	0
			Other	<1	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	44	11
Part-time/odd jobs	24	19
Welfare/government benefit	38	61
Family/friends	31	20
Superannuation/savings	7	6
Sex work	1	7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6	2
Shoplifting	4	7
Other income-generating crime	4	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	48	40	19	10
Benzodiazepines	57	33	30	22
Buprenorphine	60	50	20	0
Cannabis	47	27	18	18
Heroin	62	50	31	0
Methylamphetamine	62	50	19	25
Multiple drugs	64	42	26	17
Any drug other than cannabis	58	44	22	11
Total	39	28	13	6

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	20	20	38	30
Benzodiazepines	23	11	34	56
Buprenorphine	0	100	20	50
Cannabis	18	9	41	45
Heroin	38	33	50	17
Methylamphetamine	27	13	54	38
Multiple drugs	31	17	51	42
Any drug other than cannabis	29	22	42	28
Total	12	13	26	22

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males							18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%						
Benzodiazepines	5							6	4	10	8	1	
	2							0	7	0	0	0	
Cannabis	34							47	33	33	37	27	
	31							50	29	21	33	35	
Cocaine	10							9	8	8	12	10	
	8							25	0	7	17	9	
Ecstasy	7							18	4	6	8	5	
	8							0	7	21	0	4	
Hallucinogens	0							0	0	0	0	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Heroin	10							3	8	19	16	5	
	7							0	0	21	0	4	
Inhalants	0							0	0	0	0	0	
	2							0	7	0	0	0	
Methyl-amphetamine	14							18	10	8	20	15	
	16							0	7	21	50	13	
Morphine	2							0	6	2	0	1	
	2							0	0	0	0	4	
Street methadone	2							0	6	0	2	0	
	2							0	0	0	0	4	
								Total males (n)	33	48	48	49	82
								Total females (n)	4	14	14	6	23

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	41	19	6	17
Cannabis	183	16	38	18
Cocaine	117	21	19	23
Ecstasy	107	21	24	23
Hallucinogens	64	17	11	19
Heroin	69	21	19	22
Inhalants	18	16	3	19
Methylamphetamine	106	20	24	25
Morphine	30	22	2	38
Street methadone	26	24	7	25

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	14	20	22	1	18	18
Cannabis	102	15	17	18	17	21
Cocaine	29	21	22	4	28	32
Ecstasy	17	20	20	4	22	23
Hallucinogens	0	–	–	0	–	–
Heroin	36	21	22	6	24	25
Inhalants	0	–	–	1	14	17
Methylamphetamine	40	19	20	11	24	26
Morphine	5	24	25	0	–	–
Street methadone	6	23	23	2	33	33

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	73	53	17	53
Ever been in treatment	45	33	9	28
Currently in treatment	19	14	6	19
Total	137	100	32	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	14	10	1	3

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

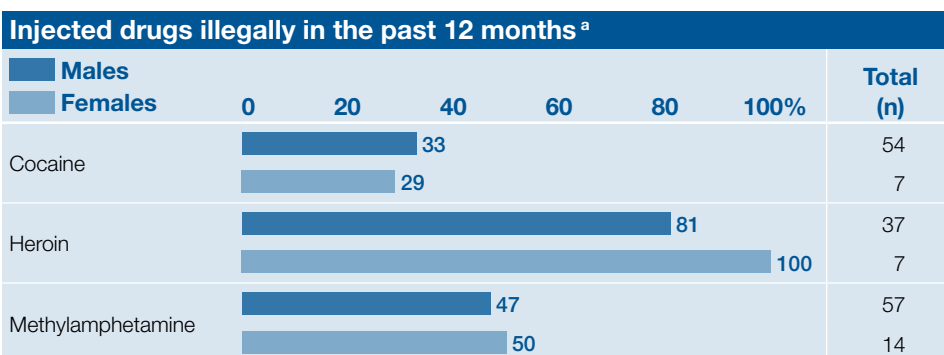
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	11	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	11	1	17
Other ^b	15	79	5	83
Total	19	100	6	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

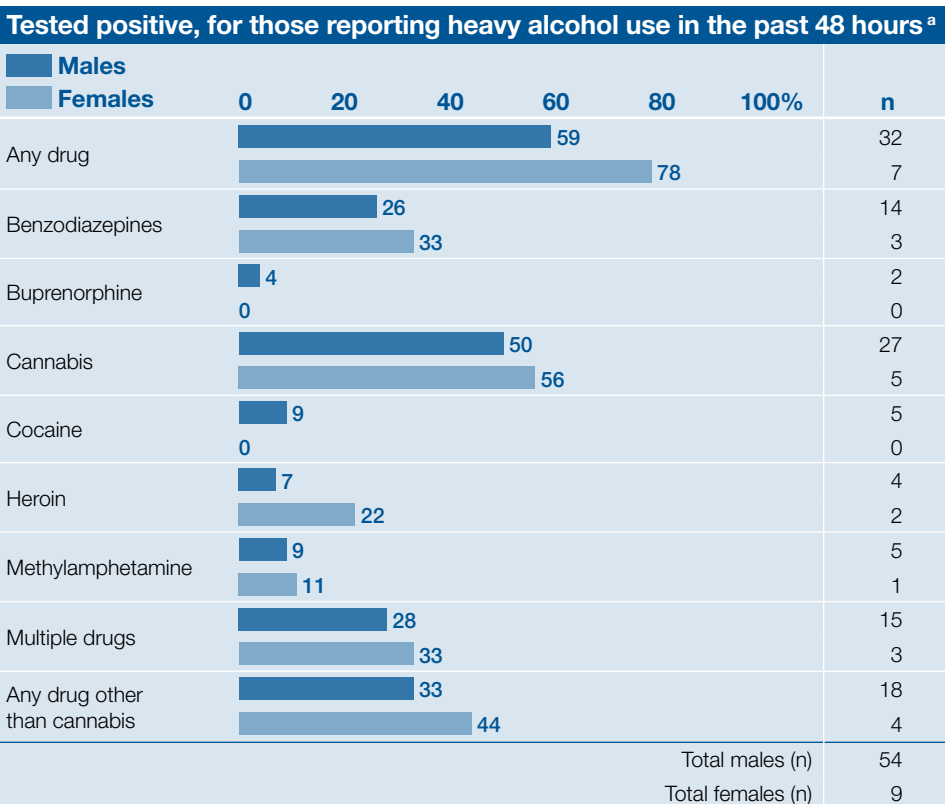
Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex (percentage)							
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		37	62	62	55	105	321
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	12	19	42	18	35	27
	Females	25	21	14	17	35	25
Past 30 days ^b	Males	48	48	46	35	43	43
	Females	75	29	21	33	39	34

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

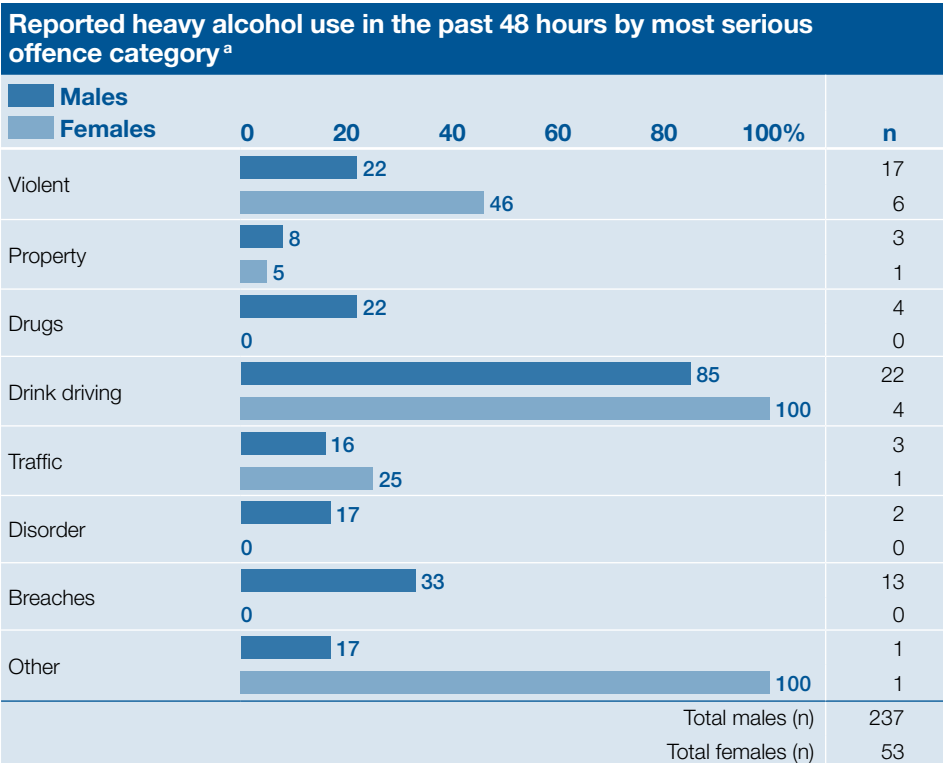
b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	16	7	5	9
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	112	48	42	78
Less than once a week	55	23	8	15
Once or twice a week	46	20	3	6
Three times a week or more	22	9	1	2
Total	235	100	54	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees						
	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	0	11	24	35	30	100
n	0	4	9	13	11	37

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Males	33	89
Females	4	11

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Any drug	9	36
Benzodiazepines	0	0
Buprenorphine	0	0
Cannabis	8	32
Cocaine	0	0
Heroin	0	0
Methylamphetamine	1	4
Multiple drugs	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	1	4

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	5	14
Charged in past 12 months	22	61
In prison in past 12 months	8	22
Ever sold drugs	8	22

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Level of education and current housing, juvenile detainees					
Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	10	27	Private house/apartment	6	16
Year 10 or less	18	49	Someone else's place	30	81
Year 11 or 12	1	3	Shelter or emergency	1	3
TAFE not completed	6	16	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0
Completed TAFE	2	5	Treatment facility	0	0
			No fixed residence	0	0
			Other	37	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Violent	15	47
Property	7	22
Drugs	0	0
Traffic	1	3
Disorder	1	3
Breaches	7	22
Other	1	3
Total	32	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Benzodiazepines	1	3
Cannabis	12	32
Cocaine	2	5
Ecstasy	3	8
Hallucinogens	0	0
Heroin	1	3
Inhalants	0	0
Methylamphetamine	6	16
Morphine	0	0
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use, juvenile detainees (number) ^a

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total (n)
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	15	6
Cannabis	4	0	2	0	5	3	1	3	0	12	18
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	15	4
Ecstasy	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	2	15	9
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	14	3
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	5
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	1
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	15	9
Morphine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	1
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

a: For those ever admitting use

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees ^a

	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	11	73
Ever been in treatment	4	27
Currently in treatment	0	0
Total	15	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	2	13

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees ^a

	n	%
Reported use in the past 48 hours ^b	3	8
Reported use in the past 30 days ^c	18	49
	n	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^d	30	13

a: For those drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months

b: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

c: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

d: For those ever admitting use

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees

	n	%
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months^a		
Tested positive to cannabis	7	41
Tested positive to heroin	0	0
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	1	6


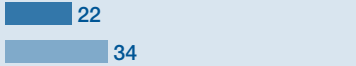
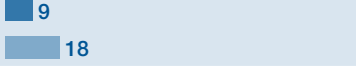
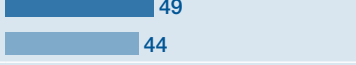

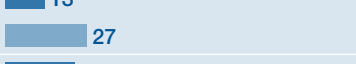
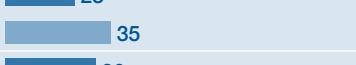
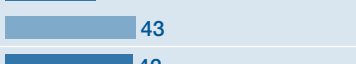

a: For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Brisbane

		Age of detainees (percentage)					
		Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males		672	12	22	21	16	29
Females		133	9	23	19	26	23
Sample size adults (n)		805	95	181	167	139	223

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percentage)												
	Males											
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug								58	68	76	70	59
Benzodiazepines								11	20	31	24	22
Buprenorphine								2	7	12	11	8
Cannabis								53	52	55	56	38
Cocaine								0	1	0	0	1
Heroin								4	13	18	11	13
Methyl-amphetamine								6	19	32	26	26
Multiple drugs								14	26	40	38	27
Any drug other than cannabis								17	39	57	46	43
							Total males (n)	81	148	139	102	189
							Total females (n)	12	31	23	34	31

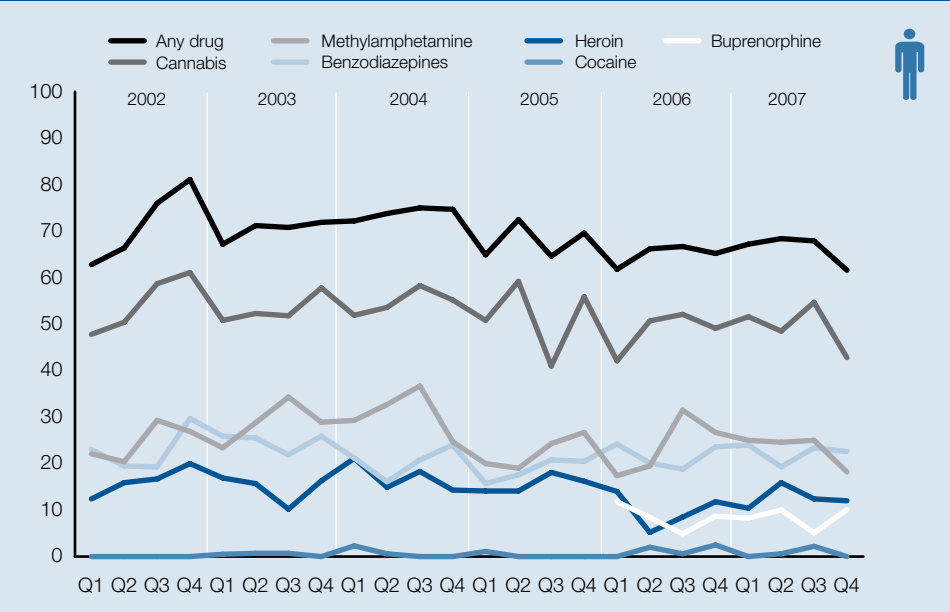
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis
Violent	167	21	6	46	1	7	17	60	36
Robbery	21	38	5	57	0	14	33	71	62
Aggravated assault	60	15	8	53	0	5	13	65	28
Common assault	15	7	0	53	0	0	7	60	13
Other violent	71	24	7	35	1	8	17	54	39
Property	162	25	10	52	1	21	31	75	52
Fraud	46	26	7	43	0	9	24	61	43
Car theft	24	29	4	71	0	25	33	92	54
Theft	39	21	10	56	3	26	26	79	51
Other property	53	25	15	49	0	26	42	75	60
Drugs	72	24	10	47	1	11	31	68	49
Produce/supply drugs	27	15	0	26	4	4	22	44	33
Possess/use drugs	45	29	16	60	0	16	36	82	58
Breaches	141	27	10	50	1	13	23	67	44
Bail	21	29	5	43	0	5	24	67	43
Order	86	27	8	53	1	14	24	71	47
Warrant	34	26	18	44	0	18	18	59	38
Traffic	32	6	9	41	0	9	25	53	31
Drink driving	24	4	4	67	0	8	17	71	29
Disorder	41	22	5	44	0	10	12	56	32
Other	18	28	11	61	0	6	17	72	39
Total (%)		22	9	49	1	13	23	66	42
Total (n)	657	147	56	324	4	83	153	436	279

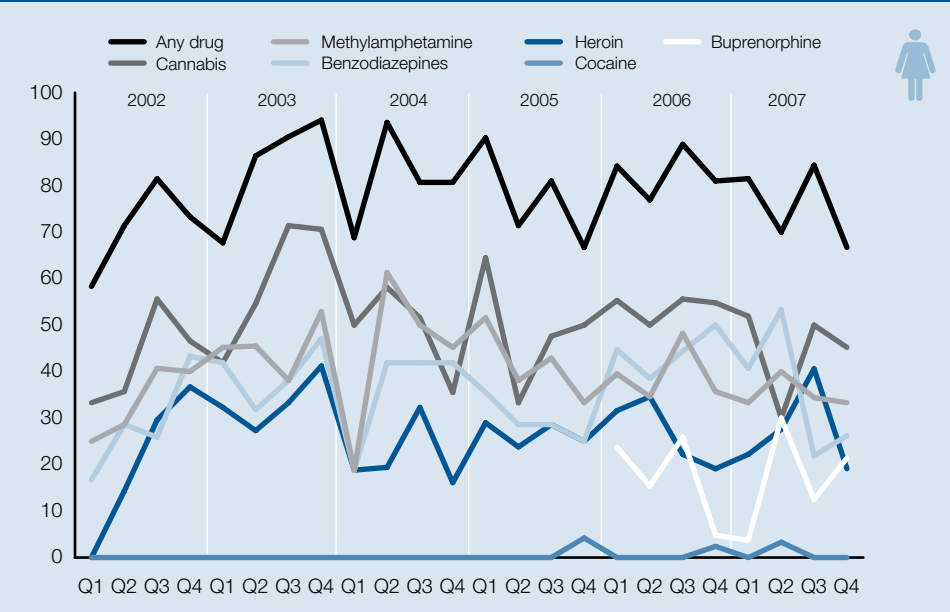
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	45		
Year 11 or 12	19	23	Someone else's place	32	23	
TAFE/university not completed	11	13	Shelter or emergency	1	2	
Completed TAFE	20	20	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	2	
Completed university	5	5	Treatment facility	1	2	
			No fixed residence	10	14	
			Other	6	7	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	38	11
Part-time/odd jobs	21	18
Welfare/government benefit	52	83
Family/friends	32	32
Superannuation/savings	8	5
Sex work	<1	5
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	10	10
Shoplifting	5	9
Other income-generating crime	10	9

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65	63	27	17
Benzodiazepines	69	59	37	21
Buprenorphine	63	70	48	29
Cannabis	66	58	25	23
Heroin	68	65	44	18
Methylamphetamine	70	72	32	20
Multiple drugs	70	63	32	24
Any drug other than cannabis	67	63	32	19
Total	56	52	23	17

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	24	27	48	47
Benzodiazepines	25	26	50	36
Buprenorphine	31	24	46	33
Cannabis	22	23	45	46
Heroin	37	25	52	54
Methylamphetamine	42	27	65	54
Multiple drugs	32	27	58	47
Any drug other than cannabis	30	27	55	50
Total	17	23	41	40

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Benzodiazepines	8						6	11	6	10	5	
	9						0	19	8	6	6	
Cannabis	55						55	54	65	60	47	
	44						50	58	20	50	42	
Cocaine	4						2	7	4	5	3	
	2						0	6	0	3	0	
Ecstasy	14						25	19	15	10	5	
	11						0	23	12	15	0	
Hallucinogens	3						6	5	3	1	1	
	2						8	0	0	3	0	
Heroin	15						7	16	19	15	14	
	28						0	39	40	26	19	
Inhalants	2						8	1	2	1	1	
	2						17	0	0	0	0	
Methyl-amphetamine	33						22	25	46	40	32	
	44						33	55	40	59	26	
Morphine	11						7	9	15	17	10	
	15						8	23	12	18	10	
Street methadone	2						4	1	2	1	3	
	2						0	7	0	0	3	
							Total males (n)	83	150	142	105	192
							Total females (n)	12	31	25	34	31

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	140	20	33	20
Cannabis	613	15	118	15
Cocaine	263	21	59	22
Ecstasy	351	22	70	21
Hallucinogens	279	17	53	18
Heroin	284	20	73	22
Inhalants	121	16	23	18
Methylamphetamine	454	19	101	19
Morphine	190	24	48	23
Street methadone	93	22	26	20

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	55	19	21	10	20	21
Cannabis	395	14	16	66	14	17
Cocaine	37	20	21	7	21	22
Ecstasy	70	20	21	13	18	20
Hallucinogens	17	14	16	3	17	23
Heroin	120	19	20	39	21	22
Inhalants	11	14	14	3	16	16
Methylamphetamine	248	18	20	71	19	21
Morphine	78	24	25	22	23	24
Street methadone	18	21	21	8	20	21

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	274	54	43	42
Ever been in treatment	172	34	37	36
Currently in treatment	63	12	22	22
Total	509	100	102	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	63	12	27	26

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

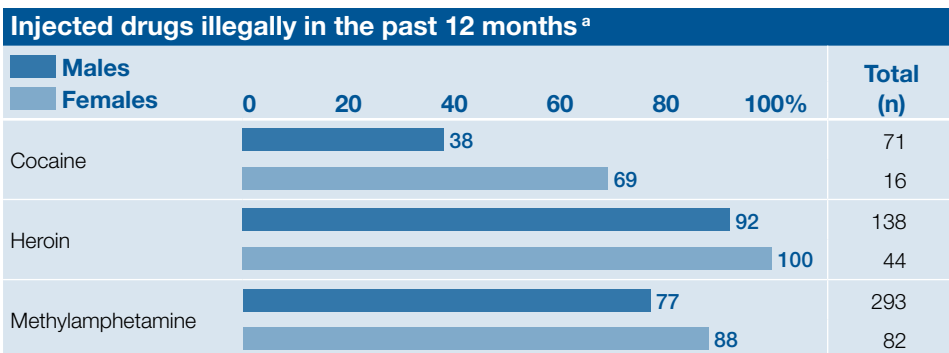
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	2	1	5
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	7	11	1	5
Other ^b	54	87	20	91
Total	62	100	22	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

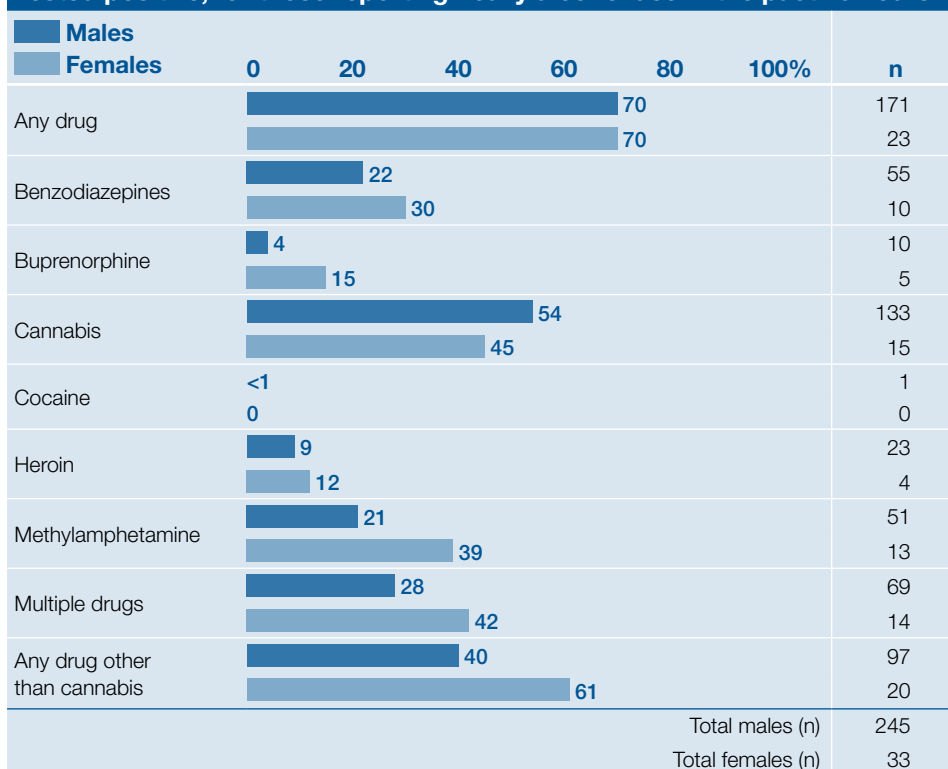
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		95	181	167	139	223	805
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	45	40	38	34	32	37
	Females	8	29	20	38	19	26
Past 30 days ^b	Males	70	69	61	59	48	60
	Females	33	52	44	47	39	44

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

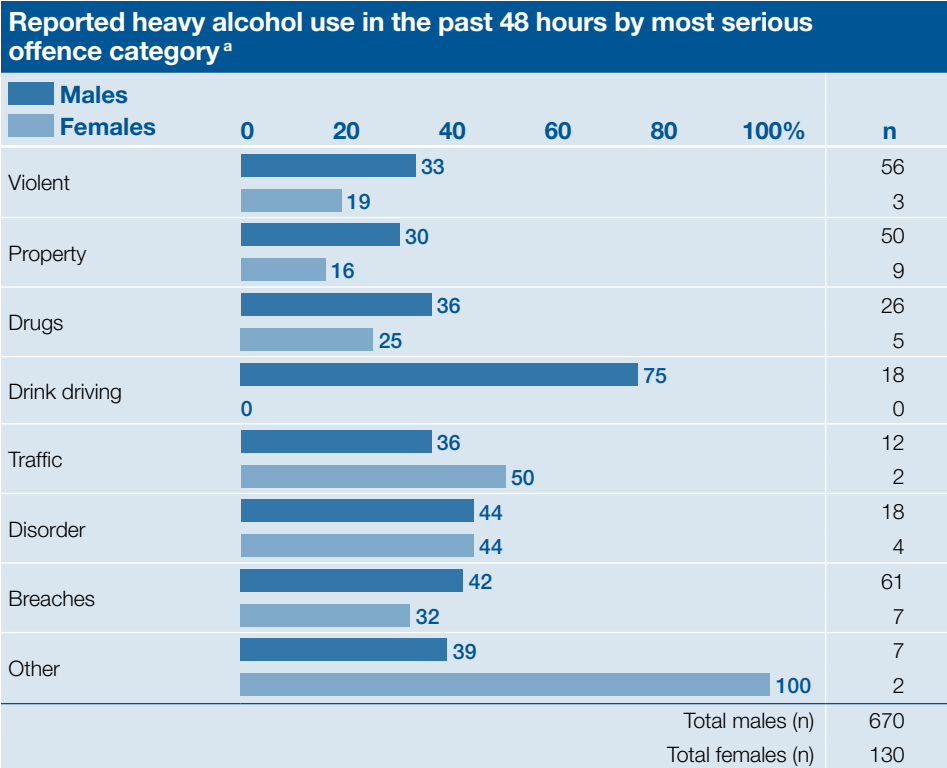
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours ^a



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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




Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour








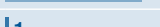








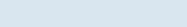
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	34	6	5	5
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	359	56	73	59
Less than once a week	141	22	30	24
Once or twice a week	101	16	12	10
Three times a week or more	39	6	8	7
Total	640	100	123	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

East Perth

		Age of detainees (percentage)					
		Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
	Males 	443	16	21	18	18	28
	Females 	105	16	25	10	19	30
	Sample size adults (n)	548	86	118	89	99	156

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

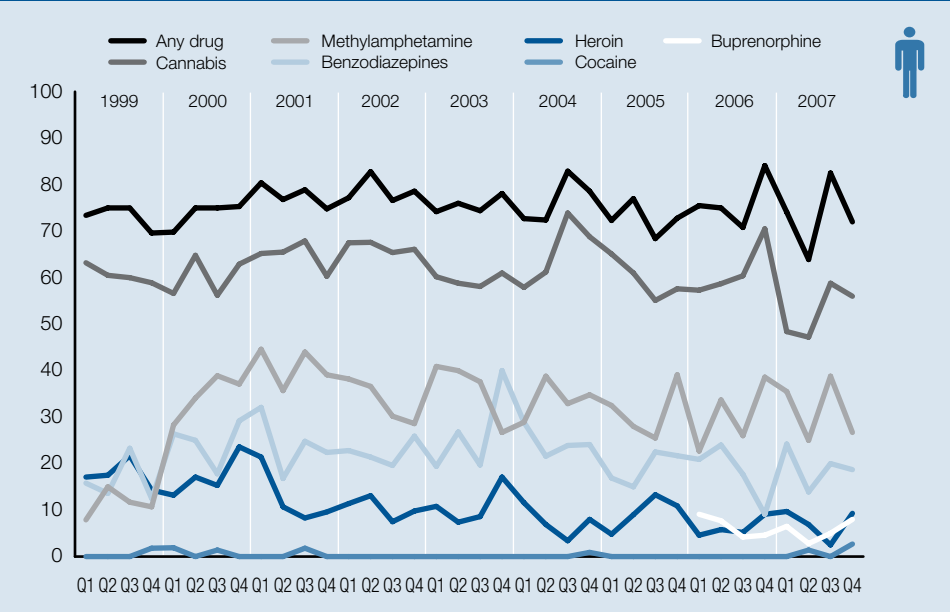
Tested positive, by age (percentage)												
	Males											
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug								76	74	73	77	70
								82	83	83	64	75
Benzodiazepines								10	13	20	19	28
								27	17	33	36	40
Buprenorphine								2	3	9	6	7
								0	0	0	0	5
Cannabis								70	54	50	54	43
								45	61	33	36	40
Cocaine								0	2	0	2	1
								0	0	0	0	0
Heroin								2	3	7	10	11
								0	11	0	9	11
Methyl-amphetamine								18	38	39	31	32
								45	39	33	45	35
Multiple drugs								22	30	32	31	33
								27	28	17	45	35
Any drug other than cannabis								24	44	48	48	55
								45	44	67	55	65
							Total males (n)	50	61	44	52	82
							Total females (n)	11	18	6	11	20

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percentage)										
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis	
Violent	100	20	5	63	0	7	30	75	44	
Robbery	25	32	0	72	0	8	44	92	60	
Aggravated assault	32	16	13	75	0	3	28	78	38	
Common assault	22	5	0	59	0	14	23	68	36	
Other violence	21	29	5	38	0	5	24	57	43	
Property	47	15	9	49	2	9	34	77	47	
Fraud	9	0	0	22	0	0	22	44	22	
Car theft	5	20	0	40	0	0	60	80	80	
Theft	23	26	9	61	0	17	35	91	57	
Other property	10	0	20	50	10	0	30	70	30	
Drugs	20	10	10	40	10	10	55	85	65	
Produce/supply drugs	11	18	9	18	18	18	64	82	82	
Possess/use drugs	9	0	11	67	0	0	44	89	44	
Breaches	46	26	7	43	0	9	28	65	48	
Bail	15	27	13	53	0	7	47	80	67	
Order	18	39	0	33	0	11	11	56	39	
Warrant	13	8	8	46	0	8	31	62	38	
Traffic	28	18	4	57	0	11	39	79	50	
Drink driving	11	9	0	55	0	0	27	82	36	
Disorder	25	24	0	40	0	0	16	56	28	
Other	8	25	0	63	0	0	25	75	38	
Total (%)		19	5	53	1	7	32	73	45	
Total (n)	285	55	15	151	3	20	90	209	129	

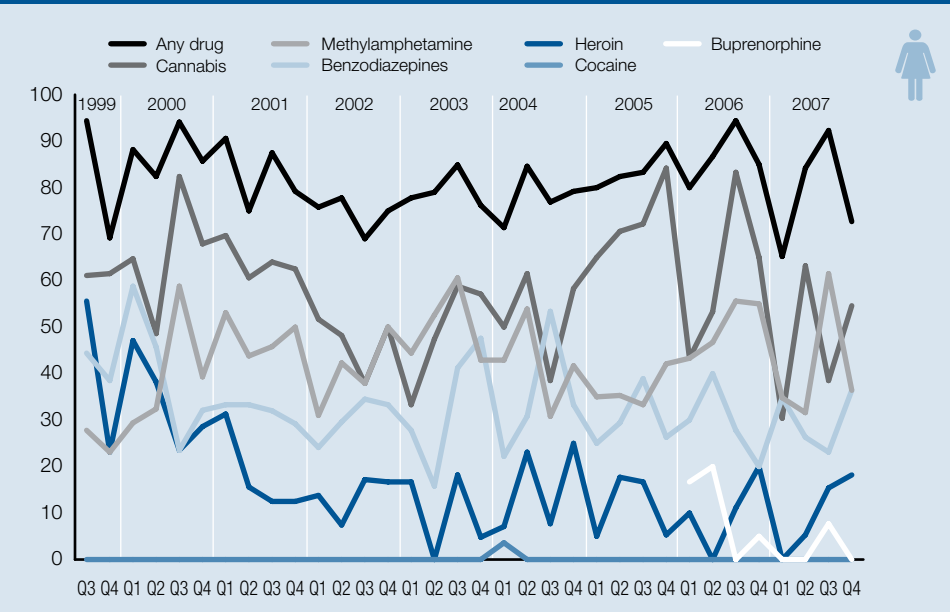
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	47		
Year 11 or 12	18	22	Someone else's place	46	41	
TAFE/university not completed	15	14	Shelter or emergency	<1	2	
Completed TAFE	16	18	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	1	
Completed university	4	5	Treatment facility	0	1	
			No fixed residence	6	5	
			Other	5	6	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	40	5
Part-time/odd jobs	25	23
Welfare/government benefit	47	80
Family/friends	37	43
Superannuation/savings	9	9
Sex work	<1	6
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	13	7
Shoplifting	7	11
Other income-generating crime	9	8

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	68	60	28	10
Benzodiazepines	60	50	31	21
Buprenorphine	69	100	36	0
Cannabis	68	64	26	10
Heroin	69	80	50	0
Methylamphetamine	68	64	35	4
Multiple drugs	67	65	35	14
Any drug other than cannabis	67	59	34	11
Total	61	55	23	12

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	26	24	54	40
Benzodiazepines	18	26	49	63
Buprenorphine	36	0	50	0
Cannabis	25	20	55	37
Heroin	31	20	69	40
Methylamphetamine	37	31	67	42
Multiple drugs	34	33	66	62
Any drug other than cannabis	29	26	59	51
Total	19	18	45	32

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Benzodiazepines	9						9	13	8	10	7	
	10						12	8	30	15	0	
Cannabis	59						71	66	59	58	48	
	54						41	73	56	50	47	
Cocaine	3						1	5	5	1	2	
	6						0	4	20	5	6	
Ecstasy	14						23	21	12	5	10	
	9						6	15	10	10	3	
Hallucinogens	2						6	2	1	1	1	
	2						6	0	0	5	0	
Heroin	9						1	7	14	8	14	
	8						0	8	20	10	6	
Inhalants	2						3	4	3	1	0	
	3						12	0	0	0	3	
Methyl-amphetamine	41						38	46	41	49	34	
	45						41	58	70	35	34	
Morphine	8						3	10	10	8	8	
	6						6	8	10	5	3	
Street methadone	1						0	1	3	1	1	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
							Total males (n)	69	92	79	79	124
							Total females (n)	17	26	10	20	32

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	113	19	25	19
Cannabis	392	14	88	15
Cocaine	183	21	33	22
Ecstasy	244	21	46	20
Hallucinogens	214	17	43	18
Heroin	139	20	40	22
Inhalants	57	15	12	17
Methylamphetamine	313	19	78	20
Morphine	123	21	29	22
Street methadone	44	23	14	25

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	39	18	20	9	17	20
Cannabis	261	14	15	51	15	17
Cocaine	27	18	21	4	16	19
Ecstasy	41	17	20	10	16	19
Hallucinogens	12	15	17	2	20	20
Heroin	44	19	21	10	22	22
Inhalants	11	18	18	3	14	15
Methylamphetamine	191	18	20	47	19	21
Morphine	39	21	23	9	21	24
Street methadone	7	24	28	0	–	–

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	176	53	39	48
Ever been in treatment	110	33	29	35
Currently in treatment	46	14	14	17
Total	332	100	82	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	50	15	14	17

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	6	13	1	7
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	9	20	1	7
Other ^b	30	67	12	86
Total	45	100	14	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine	35							51
	38							13
Heroin	91							53
	91							11
Methylamphetamine	71							231
	89							56

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

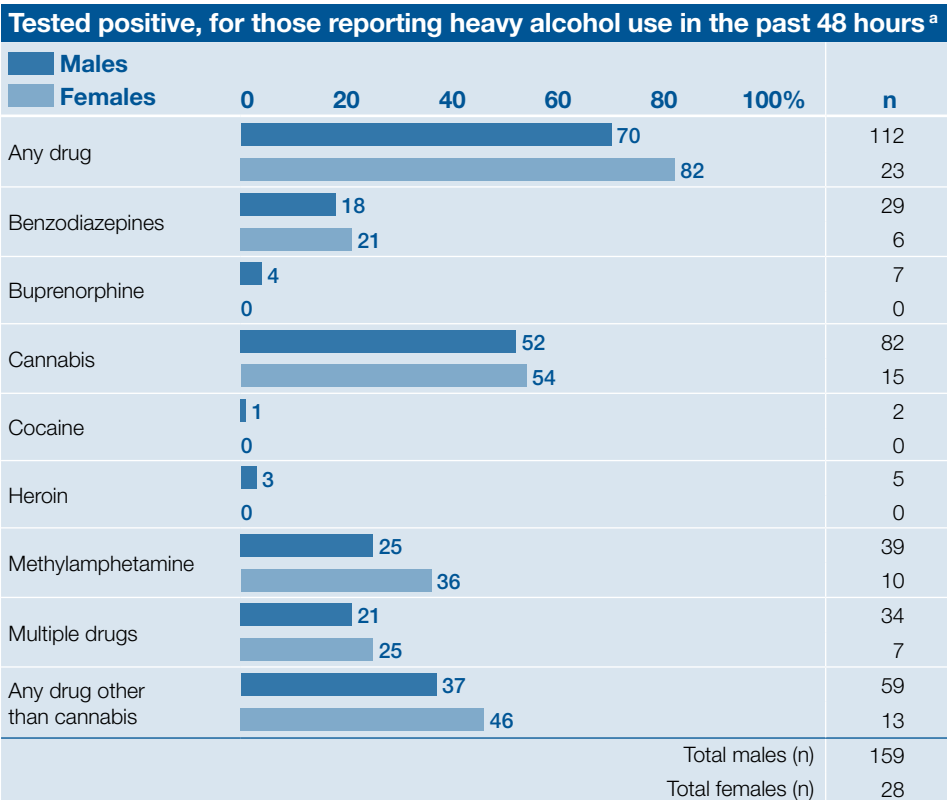
Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex (percentage)							
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		86	118	89	99	156	548
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	68	62	49	48	50	55
	Females	59	35	50	45	34	42
Past 30 days ^b	Males	86	79	63	62	57	68
	Females	71	69	50	45	53	58

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

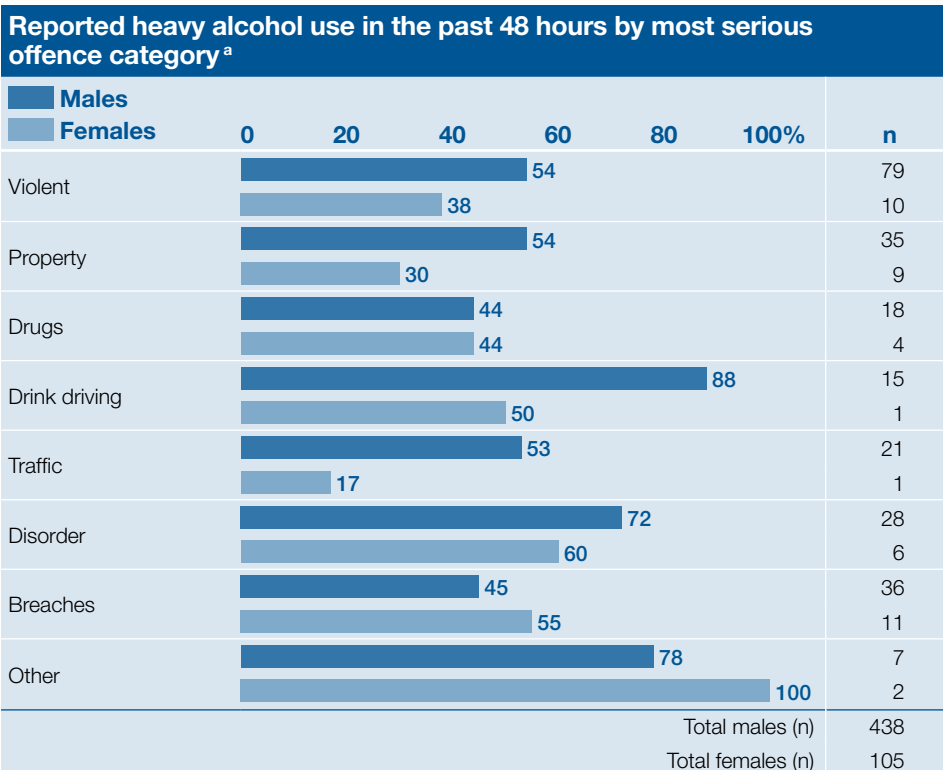
b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	17	4	6	7
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	261	65	77	76
Less than once a week	69	17	16	16
Once or twice a week	54	13	6	6
Three times a week or more	19	5	2	2
Total	403	100	101	100

















Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Elizabeth

Please note that site results for Elizabeth only include data from the first and second quarters.

	Age of detainees (percentage)					
	Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males 	249	14	24	18	17	28
Females 	38	8	34	21	13	24
Sample size adults (n)	287	37	73	52	47	78

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percentage)											
	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
	Females	0	20	40	60	80					
Any drug		71					78	67	75	70	69
		97					100	90	100	100	100
Benzodiazepines		11					4	0	19	23	13
		52					100	40	50	75	50
Buprenorphine		6					4	5	9	0	10
		24					100	10	33	25	25
Cannabis		57					70	60	53	63	46
		45					0	40	33	75	50
Cocaine		0					0	0	0	0	0
		0					0	0	0	0	0
Heroin		9					7	7	9	10	10
		14					100	30	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine		32					11	16	63	33	37
		62					0	50	67	75	75
Multiple drugs		28					11	16	50	37	29
		62					100	70	50	75	50
Any drug other than cannabis		40					15	23	66	43	50
		93					100	90	83	100	100
Total males (n)						27	43	32	30	52	
Total females (n)						1	10	6	4	8	

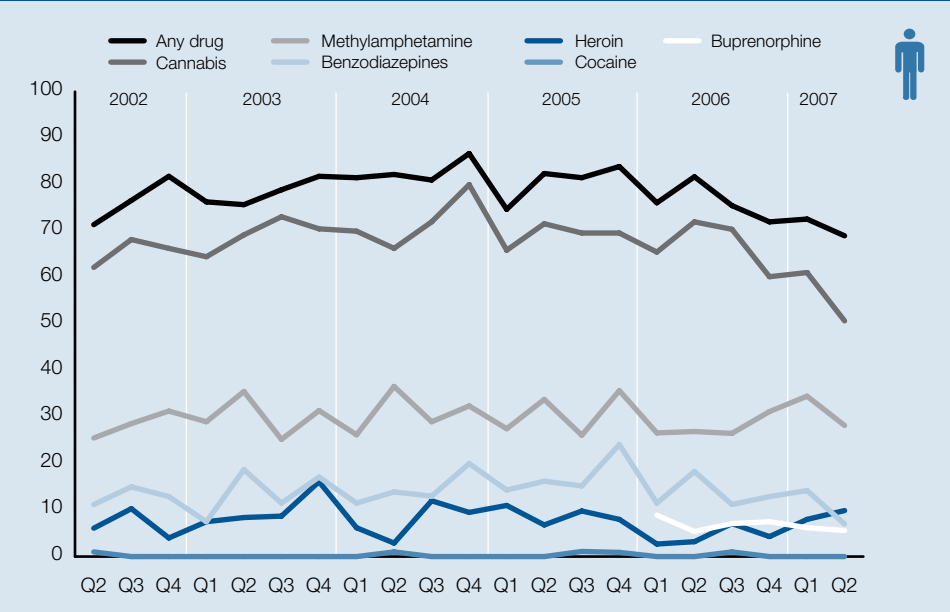
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	43	12	9	56	0	7	35	72	47
Robbery	4	0	25	25	0	0	75	75	75
Aggravated assault	12	8	0	58	0	8	42	75	50
Common assault	10	10	10	70	0	10	20	80	40
Other violent	17	18	12	53	0	6	29	65	42
Property	37	11	5	65	0	14	43	81	57
Fraud	2	50	0	100	0	0	50	100	50
Car theft	3	33	0	67	0	0	33	67	33
Theft	14	7	14	71	0	21	29	71	50
Other property	18	6	0	56	0	11	56	89	67
Drugs	4	25	25	50	0	25	50	75	50
Produce/supply drugs	4	25	25	50	0	25	50	75	50
Possess/use drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breaches	42	17	2	64	0	7	31	81	38
Bail	31	13	0	65	0	10	29	81	35
Order	2	50	0	100	0	0	0	100	50
Warrant	9	22	11	56	0	0	44	78	44
Traffic	32	9	3	47	0	9	22	56	28
Drink driving	6	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0
Disorder	12	8	8	50	0	8	25	58	25
Other	8	0	13	75	0	0	38	88	38
Total (%)		11	6	57	0	9	32	71	40
Total (n)	184	21	11	105	0	16	59	131	74

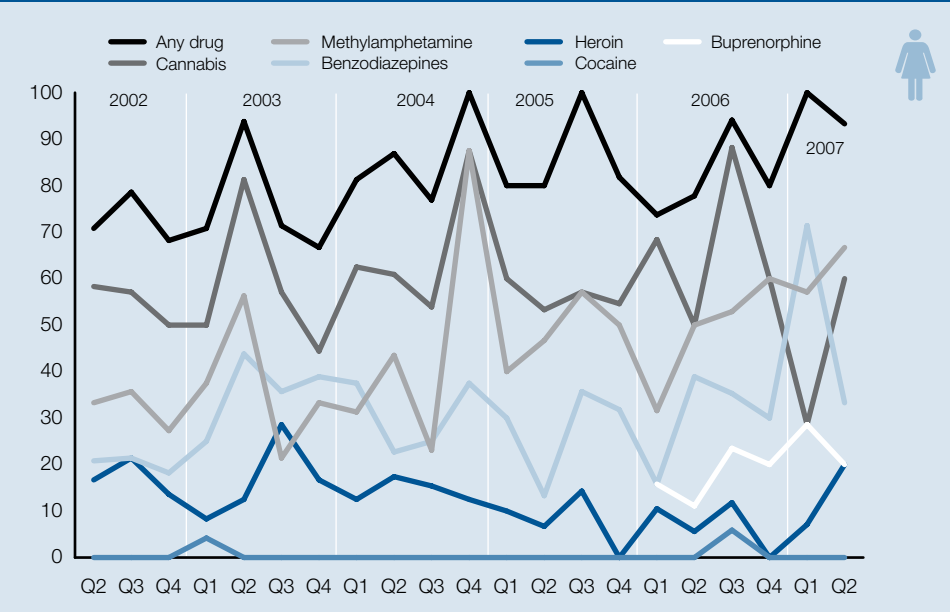
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2002-07 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2002-07 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	61		
Year 11 or 12	22	29	Someone else's place	45	21	
TAFE/university not completed	7	8	Shelter or emergency	<1	0	
Completed TAFE	10	11	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0	
Completed university	1	3	Treatment facility	<1	0	
			No fixed residence	2	3	
			Other	3	5	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	30	8
Part-time/odd jobs	13	8
Welfare/government benefit	68	83
Family/friends	23	33
Superannuation/savings	6	6
Sex work	0	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7	14
Shoplifting	5	8
Other income-generating crime	7	8

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	59	68	10	25
Benzodiazepines	65	73	29	33
Buprenorphine	45	100	9	43
Cannabis	62	69	10	15
Heroin	69	50	25	25
Methylamphetamine	59	67	13	28
Multiple drugs	64	67	17	28
Any drug other than cannabis	58	70	14	26
Total	57	66	8	24

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	13	21	53	32
Benzodiazepines	24	13	71	20
Buprenorphine	9	14	45	14
Cannabis	13	23	56	31
Heroin	13	50	69	50
Methylamphetamine	22	17	58	39
Multiple drugs	23	22	67	33
Any drug other than cannabis	20	22	57	33
Total	10	24	44	34

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Benzodiazepines	5						0	3	2	14	6	
	5						33	0	0	20	0	
Cannabis	57						71	52	59	60	52	
	45						33	46	25	80	44	
Cocaine	<1						0	0	0	0	1	
	5						0	15	0	0	0	
Ecstasy	5						6	3	9	7	3	
	8						67	8	0	0	0	
Hallucinogens	2						0	2	2	0	3	
	5						33	8	0	0	0	
Heroin	6						3	7	5	5	7	
	5						0	15	0	0	0	
Inhalants	0						0	0	0	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Methylamphetamine	29						15	22	36	38	33	
	58						33	62	75	40	56	
Morphine	3						0	0	5	5	6	
	11						33	8	0	20	11	
Street methadone	1						0	0	0	5	1	
	3						33	0	0	0	0	
							Total males (n)	34	60	44	42	69
							Total females (n)	3	13	8	5	9

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	55	18	11	17
Cannabis	216	14	37	16
Cocaine	63	22	14	21
Ecstasy	98	22	19	22
Hallucinogens	100	17	17	16
Heroin	64	19	16	20
Inhalants	26	14	6	20
Methylamphetamine	158	20	30	18
Morphine	44	24	12	21
Street methadone	22	23	8	24

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	10	16	19	5	18	19
Cannabis	144	14	15	20	14	15
Cocaine	3	18	23	1	16	16
Ecstasy	7	19	23	3	18	19
Hallucinogens	4	15	16	0	–	–
Heroin	20	20	21	6	18	20
Inhalants	0	–	–	2	33	33
Methylamphetamine	74	18	22	21	18	19
Morphine	6	20	30	4	20	21
Street methadone	4	25	26	0	–	–

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	115	63	17	52
Ever been in treatment	49	27	9	27
Currently in treatment	20	11	7	21
Total	184	100	33	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	12	7	5	15

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	10	1	14
Police diversion scheme	1	5	0	0
Other legal order	5	25	1	14
Other ^b	12	60	5	71
Total	20	100	7	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine								9
								6
Heroin								22
								6
Methylamphetamine								99
								25

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		37	73	52	47	78	287
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	50	37	41	50	41	43
	Females	0	23	25	60	33	29
Past 30 days ^b	Males	68	62	52	67	49	58
	Females	67	38	50	60	33	45

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

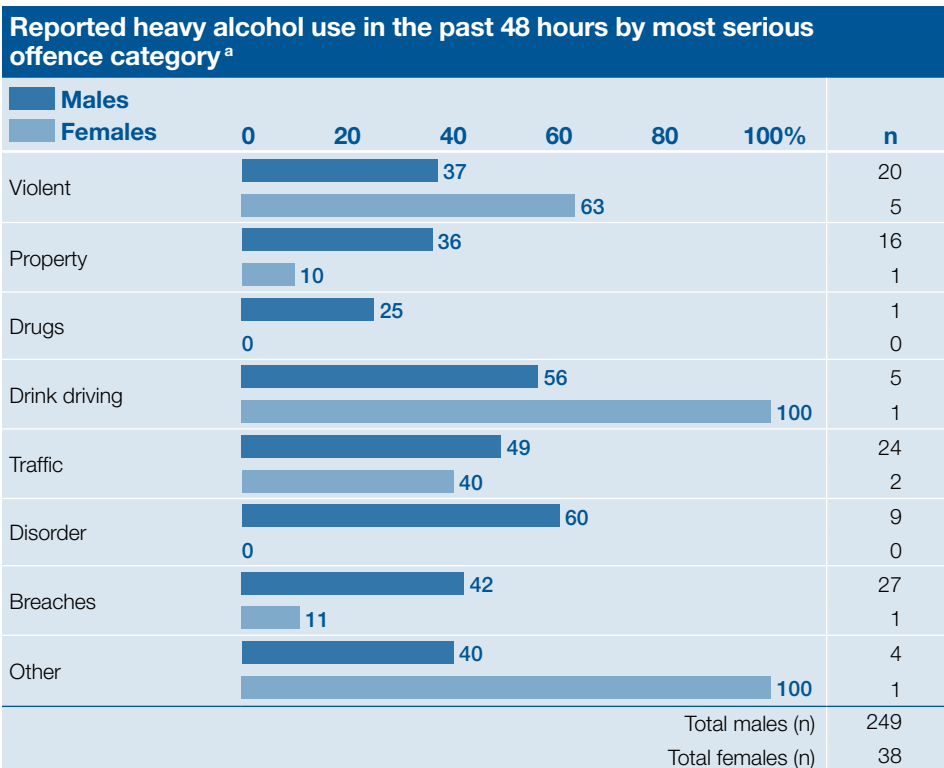
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Males						n
	Females						
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug	68						51
	100						8
Benzodiazepines	13						10
	63						5
Buprenorphine	3						2
	25						2
Cannabis	64						48
	63						5
Cocaine	0						0
	0						0
Heroin	3						2
	0						0
Methylamphetamine	20						15
	63						5
Multiple drugs	23						17
	63						5
Any drug other than cannabis	27						20
	100						8
Total males (n)						75	
Total females (n)						8	

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	10	4	4	12
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	151	62	24	67
Less than once a week	56	23	7	19
Once or twice a week	24	10	3	8
Three times a week or more	11	5	2	6
Total	242	100	36	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Parramatta

	Total (n)	Age of detainees (percentage)				
		18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males 	244	21	16	16	17	30
Females 	45	16	22	18	13	31
Sample size adults (n)	289	58	49	48	47	87

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

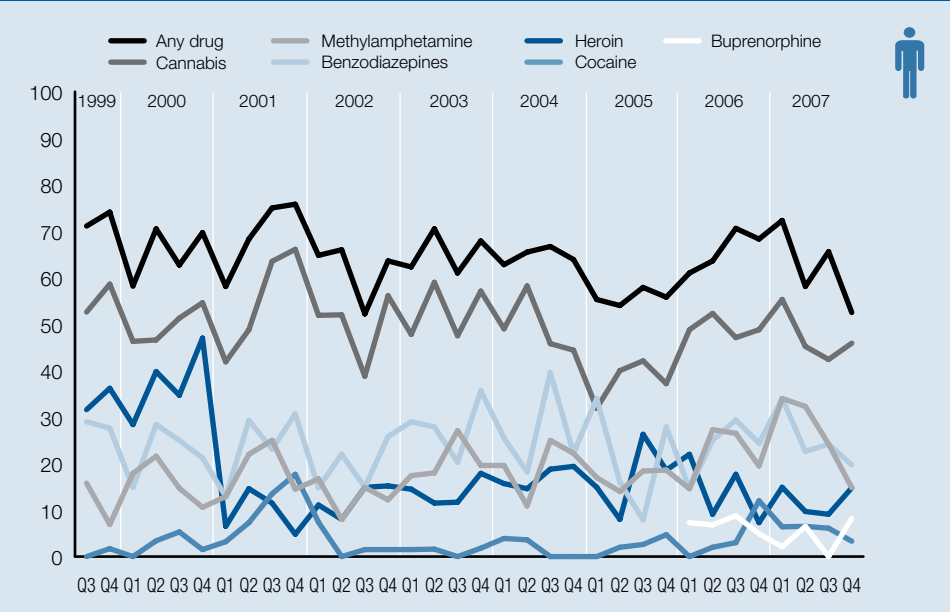
Tested positive, by age (percentage)											
		0 20 40 60 80 100%					18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug	Males						47	73	81	68	52
	Females						50	100	57	100	25
Benzodiazepines	Males						3	23	42	32	28
	Females						25	100	29	75	13
Buprenorphine	Males						0	8	4	14	2
	Females						25	0	14	0	25
Cannabis	Males						41	58	58	54	40
	Females						50	50	43	50	0
Cocaine	Males						3	0	8	7	7
	Females						0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	Males						3	12	19	18	14
	Females						0	25	0	25	0
Methyl- amphetamine	Males						9	31	27	29	29
	Females						25	50	0	0	13
Multiple drugs	Males						6	35	42	36	33
	Females						25	75	14	25	0
Any drug other than cannabis	Males						12	46	58	46	43
	Females						25	100	29	75	25
Total males (n)							34	26	26	28	58
Total females (n)							4	4	7	4	8

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percentage)									
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis
Violent	57	14	2	33	0	5	21	49	30
Robbery	12	25	0	50	0	0	33	67	42
Aggravated assault	15	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0
Common assault	26	15	0	31	0	4	27	50	35
Other violent	4	25	25	25	0	50	25	75	75
Property	35	43	9	60	11	26	37	83	69
Fraud	9	22	0	11	22	0	22	67	56
Car theft	4	25	25	50	25	25	50	75	75
Theft	13	69	8	85	0	54	38	92	77
Other property	9	33	11	78	11	11	44	89	67
Drugs	9	56	11	56	11	22	67	78	67
Produce/supply drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess/use drugs	9	56	11	56	11	22	67	78	67
Breaches	28	36	11	68	7	25	39	75	57
Bail	16	50	19	56	6	25	38	69	63
Order	4	0	0	75	25	25	25	75	50
Warrant	8	25	0	88	0	25	50	88	50
Traffic	13	15	0	38	8	0	0	46	23
Drink driving	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorder	6	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0
Other	10	10	0	70	0	0	0	70	10
Total (%)		25	5	48	5	13	26	62	41
Total (n)	162	41	8	78	8	21	42	100	67

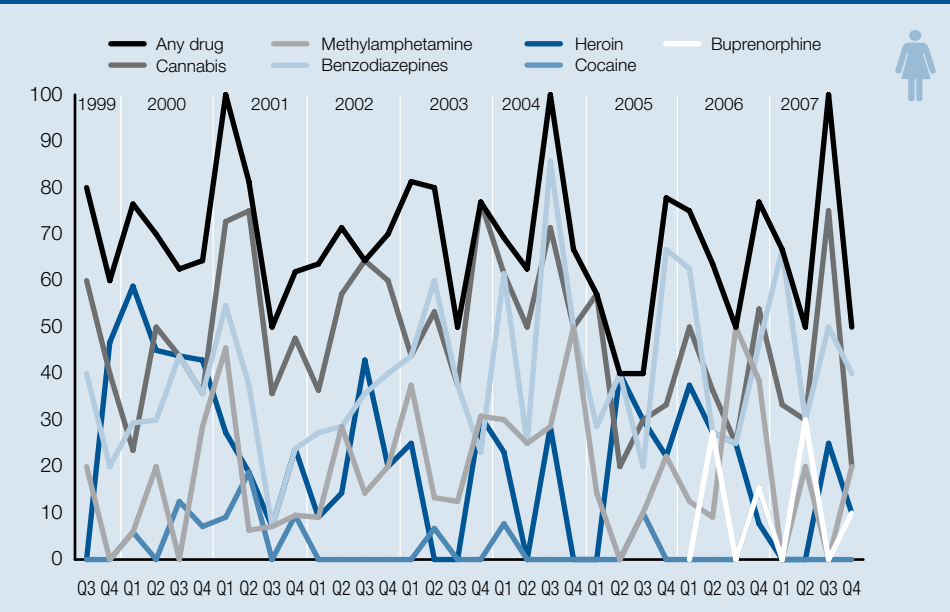
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	38		
Year 11 or 12	13	20	Someone else's place	30	16	
TAFE/university not completed	17	13	Shelter or emergency	1	0	
Completed TAFE	24	11	Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	2	
Completed university	8	4	Treatment facility	1	2	
			No fixed residence	3	0	
			Other	1	2	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	32	15
Part-time/odd jobs	30	20
Welfare/government benefit	50	71
Family/friends	27	27
Superannuation/savings	9	7
Sex work	1	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7	5
Shoplifting	5	10
Other income-generating crime	7	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	60	64	34	14
Benzodiazepines	66	67	50	22
Buprenorphine	100	50	75	25
Cannabis	63	63	36	25
Heroin	79	50	58	100
Methylamphetamine	69	75	51	25
Multiple drugs	72	80	51	40
Any drug other than cannabis	63	70	43	20
Total	47	44	22	12

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	27	21	44	29
Benzodiazepines	32	11	53	33
Buprenorphine	50	25	63	50
Cannabis	26	25	47	50
Heroin	42	0	47	50
Methylamphetamine	29	50	49	50
Multiple drugs	33	20	58	60
Any drug other than cannabis	30	20	48	30
Total	17	12	33	24

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males							18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%						
Benzodiazepines	9							4	15	8	20	4	
	7							29	10	0	0	0	
Cannabis	50							49	59	55	56	38	
	40							71	50	50	33	14	
Cocaine	11							12	15	8	17	7	
	4							0	10	13	0	0	
Ecstasy	5							6	13	3	5	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Hallucinogens	<1							0	0	0	2	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Heroin	9							0	15	13	20	4	
	7							0	10	0	17	7	
Inhalants	<1							0	0	0	2	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Methylamphetamine	22							8	31	20	37	19	
	16							29	30	13	0	7	
Morphine	5							0	5	5	10	5	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Street methadone	7							0	8	5	15	7	
	9							14	20	0	17	0	
								Total males (n)	51	39	40	41	73
								Total females (n)	7	10	8	6	14

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	48	22	11	17
Cannabis	188	15	33	15
Cocaine	123	22	20	19
Ecstasy	112	20	15	19
Hallucinogens	67	17	11	16
Heroin	82	20	20	18
Inhalants	15	13	4	15
Methylamphetamine	129	19	24	17
Morphine	50	24	8	21
Street methadone	43	26	16	21

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	18	22	23	5	18	18
Cannabis	118	14	16	18	13	16
Cocaine	23	21	22	4	18	23
Ecstasy	19	17	18	2	17	20
Hallucinogens	3	17	17	0	–	–
Heroin	36	19	21	4	20	20
Inhalants	2	10	22	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	56	19	23	11	17	20
Morphine	15	25	27	1	14	17
Street methadone	16	26	27	6	20	20

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	77	48	9	33
Ever been in treatment	44	28	8	30
Currently in treatment	38	24	10	37
Total	159	100	27	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	17	11	1	4

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	15	39	2	20
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	5	0	0
Other ^b	21	55	8	80
Total	38	100	10	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine								61
								6
Heroin								41
								4
Methylamphetamine								78
								14

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		58	49	48	47	87	289
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	10	26	35	29	30	26
	Females	43	20	0	33	29	24
Past 30 days ^b	Males	39	33	40	49	34	39
	Females	71	50	50	50	43	51

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

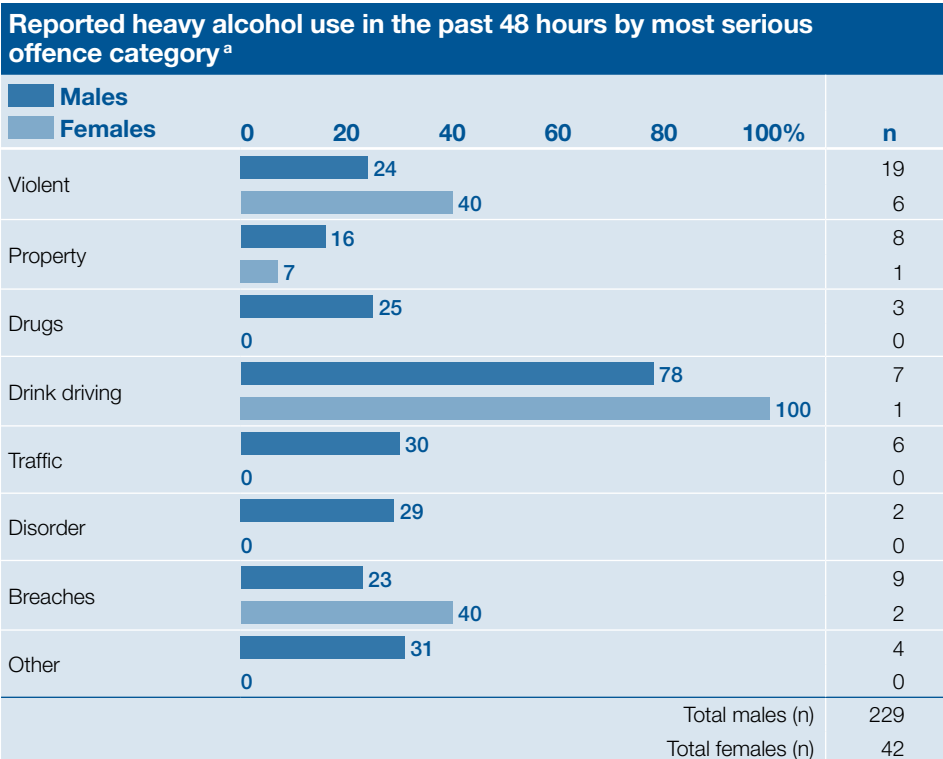
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Males						n
	Females						
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug	57						28
	57						4
Benzodiazepines	14						7
	43						3
Buprenorphine	2						1
	14						1
Cannabis	51						25
	29						2
Cocaine	4						2
	0						0
Heroin	6						3
	14						1
Methylamphetamine	12						6
	0						0
Multiple drugs	22						11
	14						1
Any drug other than cannabis	27						13
	43						3
Total males (n)						49	
Total females (n)						7	

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	11	5	5	12
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	118	53	21	53
Less than once a week	55	25	11	28
Once or twice a week	32	14	6	15
Three times a week or more	16	7	2	5
Total	221	100	40	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on juveniles

Age of juvenile detainees								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
%	0	1	5	15	26	22	31	100
n	0	1	4	11	19	16	23	74

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Gender of juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Males	59	80
Females	15	20

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Any drug	29	55
Benzodiazepines	4	8
Buprenorphine	1	2
Cannabis	27	51
Cocaine	2	4
Heroin	2	4
Methylamphetamine	3	6
Multiple drugs	7	13
Any drug other than cannabis	8	15

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	12	17
Charged in past 12 months	47	66
In prison in past 12 months	16	22
Ever sold drugs	26	37

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Level of education and current housing, juvenile detainees					
Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Schooling	n	%	Type of housing in prior 30 days	n	%
Still at school	22	29	Private house/apartment	9	12
Year 10 or less	33	44	Someone else's place	54	72
Year 11 or 12	2	3	Shelter or emergency	4	5
TAFE not completed	14	19	Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	4
Completed TAFE	4	5	Treatment facility	1	1
			No fixed residence	2	3
			Other	2	3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Violent	30	44
Property	18	26
Drugs	2	3
Traffic	0	0
Disorder	6	9
Breaches	7	10
Other	5	7
Total	68	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees		
	n	%
Benzodiazepines	2	3
Cannabis	40	54
Cocaine	4	5
Ecstasy	14	19
Hallucinogens	0	0
Heroin	2	3
Inhalants	1	1
Methylamphetamine	8	11
Morphine	0	0
Street methadone	0	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use, juvenile detainees (number) ^a

	<10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total (n)
Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	15	6
Cannabis	5	0	4	6	16	12	6	3	3	13	55
Cocaine	0	0	1	0	3	2	4	5	2	15	17
Ecstasy	0	1	1	2	6	6	6	5	4	14	31
Hallucinogens	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	0	13	9
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	16	5
Inhalants	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	12	5
Methylamphetamine	0	1	1	0	3	7	4	3	0	14	19
Morphine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	2
Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	16	2

a: For those ever admitting use

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment, juvenile detainees ^a

	n	%
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	42	82
Ever been in treatment	3	6
Currently in treatment	6	12
Total	51	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	3	6

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Alcohol use, juvenile detainees ^a

	n	%
Reported use in the past 48 hours ^b	16	22
Reported use in the past 30 days ^c	35	47
	n	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^d	66	13

a: For those drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months

b: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

c: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

d: For those ever admitting use

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

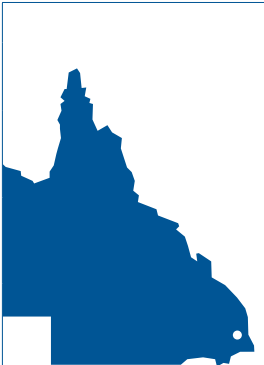
Alcohol use and illicit drug use, juvenile detainees



	n	%
Of those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months^a		
Tested positive to cannabis	24	65
Tested positive to heroin	0	0
Tested positive to methylamphetamine	1	3

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








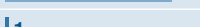









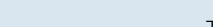
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Southport



		Age of detainees (percentage)					
		Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males		443	16	19	19	17	29
Females		60	17	18	20	17	28
Sample size adults (n)		503	80	97	95	84	147

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percentage)												
		Males					Females					
		0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Any drug		67						69	69	67	79	59
		78						67	73	67	89	88
Benzodiazepines		19						10	11	22	31	19
		38						11	36	33	44	53
Buprenorphine		5						1	1	5	13	6
		9						0	18	8	0	12
Cannabis		50						56	63	53	49	37
		55						67	45	58	56	53
Cocaine		1						1	0	2	1	0
		2						0	0	8	0	0
Heroin		7						1	4	6	15	9
		10						0	27	0	22	6
Methyl-amphetamine		19						15	18	16	23	21
		40						22	36	42	56	41
Multiple drugs		23						13	21	27	34	19
		48						22	55	50	56	53
Any drug other than cannabis		36						25	25	37	56	38
		62						22	73	50	78	76
		Total males (n)						68	84	81	71	126
		Total females (n)						9	11	12	9	17

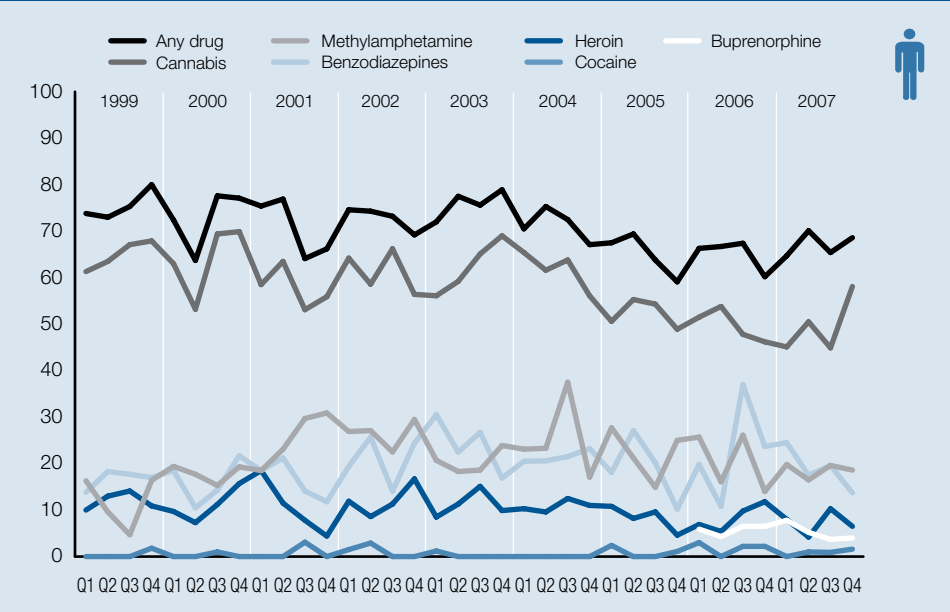
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	86	17	1	45	0	2	19	59	33
Robbery	16	19	0	50	0	6	25	63	44
Aggravated assault	30	17	0	43	0	3	10	57	23
Common assault	16	13	6	44	0	0	25	56	38
Other violence	24	21	0	46	0	0	21	63	33
Property	93	32	10	51	1	17	31	75	60
Fraud	24	38	17	42	0	29	21	75	71
Car theft	12	42	8	67	0	0	42	92	67
Theft	13	23	8	38	0	0	31	62	38
Other property	44	30	7	55	2	20	34	75	59
Drugs	20	20	0	55	0	0	45	90	60
Produce/supply drugs	4	0	0	25	0	0	75	75	75
Possess/use drugs	16	25	0	63	0	0	38	94	56
Breaches	93	18	10	40	1	8	12	60	32
Bail	25	24	8	40	0	8	8	56	32
Order	39	21	0	44	3	10	8	69	36
Warrant	29	10	24	34	0	4	21	52	28
Traffic	32	3	0	75	6	0	19	78	25
Drink driving	35	14	3	49	0	3	0	60	17
Disorder	17	18	0	53	0	0	24	71	35
Other	51	10	4	55	0	10	10	65	20
Total (%)		19	5	50	1	7	19	67	37
Total (n)	427	80	22	212	4	31	80	286	156

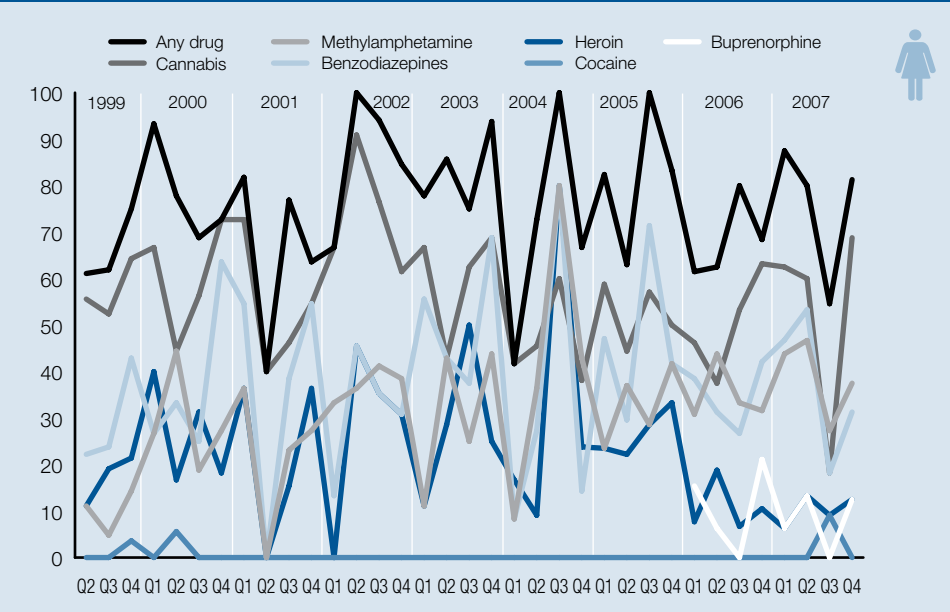
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 1999–2007 (percentage)



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 1999–2007 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	44		
Year 11 or 12	17	23	Someone else's place	29	25	
TAFE/university not completed	10	13	Shelter or emergency	<1	0	
Completed TAFE	23	22	Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	2	
Completed university	5	3	Treatment facility	1	2	
			No fixed residence	4	2	
			Other	4	10	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	51	19
Part-time/odd jobs	25	19
Welfare/government benefit	42	72
Family/friends	24	34
Superannuation/savings	8	9
Sex work	1	4
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	5	4
Shoplifting	3	0
Other income-generating crime	6	2

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	53	67	20	13
Benzodiazepines	60	67	25	17
Buprenorphine	50	67	40	33
Cannabis	53	71	18	11
Heroin	54	50	36	25
Methylamphetamine	50	84	24	11
Multiple drugs	54	78	25	17
Any drug other than cannabis	52	70	23	17
Total	48	56	19	17

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs ^a				
	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	18	10	39	21
Benzodiazepines	19	17	37	28
Buprenorphine	25	0	50	0
Cannabis	16	7	35	21
Heroin	32	25	43	0
Methylamphetamine	31	11	57	26
Multiple drugs	26	13	42	26
Any drug other than cannabis	23	13	45	23
Total	14	8	35	19

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percentage)												
	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Benzodiazepines	5						6	6	10	4	3	
	3						0	9	0	0	6	
Cannabis	54						59	62	58	59	39	
	53						70	45	58	40	53	
Cocaine	6						7	6	4	14	2	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Ecstasy	18						41	27	16	9	7	
	5						10	0	17	0	0	
Hallucinogens	2						7	3	1	1	0	
	2						10	0	0	0	0	
Heroin	7						1	5	12	11	7	
	10						10	18	0	10	12	
Inhalants	1						4	1	1	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Methyl-amphetamine	27						34	29	29	28	20	
	38						40	36	42	30	41	
Morphine	6						4	3	10	8	6	
	12						10	18	8	10	12	
Street methadone	0						0	0	0	0	0	
	2						0	0	0	10	0	
							Total males (n)	70	86	83	74	130
							Total females (n)	10	11	12	10	17

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	81	19	8	18
Cannabis	404	15	56	16
Cocaine	179	21	27	19
Ecstasy	263	22	33	22
Hallucinogens	182	18	25	17
Heroin	122	20	24	19
Inhalants	49	16	8	15
Methylamphetamine	294	19	47	20
Morphine	90	21	16	26
Street methadone	41	22	11	23

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	24	20	21	5	18	20
Cannabis	243	14	16	35	15	18
Cocaine	28	18	19	0	–	–
Ecstasy	75	19	21	3	16	19
Hallucinogens	8	16	18	1	17	18
Heroin	42	18	19	11	17	17
Inhalants	6	16	18	1	22	22
Methylamphetamine	135	18	20	28	19	23
Morphine	38	20	22	7	26	27
Street methadone	6	20	21	2	21	24

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	211	62	21	45
Ever been in treatment	95	28	15	32
Currently in treatment	34	10	11	23
Total	340	100	47	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	28	8	3	6

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

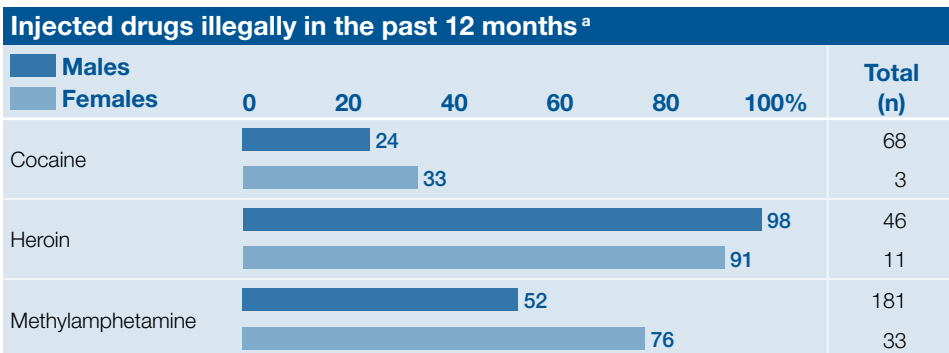
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	15	44	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	6	1	9
Other ^b	17	50	10	91
Total	34	100	11	100

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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









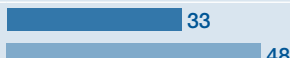
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		80	97	95	84	147	503
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	54	65	48	50	47	52
	Females	50	27	33	30	41	37
Past 30 days ^b	Males	77	81	73	70	57	70
	Females	60	36	42	40	53	47

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

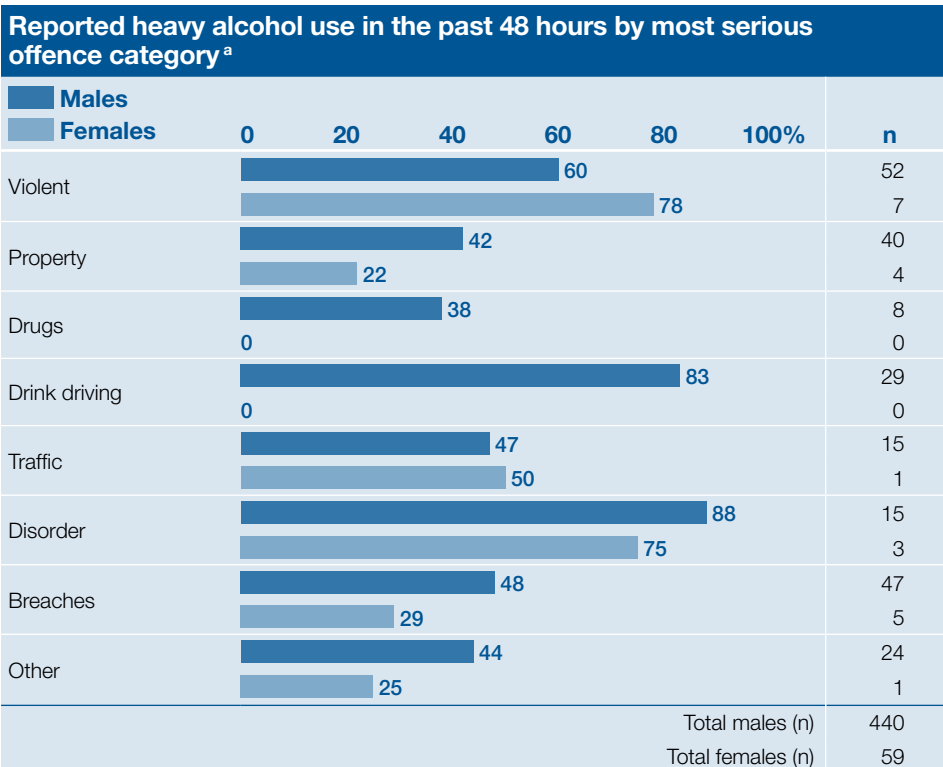
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Males						n
	Females						
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug							146
Benzodiazepines							38
Buprenorphine							7
Cannabis							110
Cocaine							1
Heroin							9
Methylamphetamine							35
Multiple drugs							41
Any drug other than cannabis							74
						Total males (n)	227
						Total females (n)	21

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

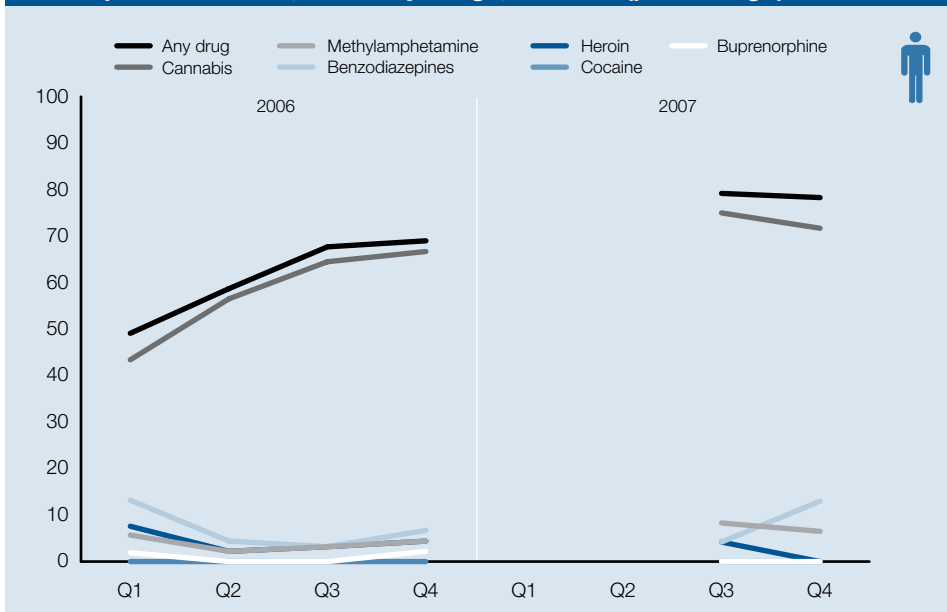
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	12	3	4	8
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	234	55	33	62
Less than once a week	105	25	10	19
Once or twice a week	58	14	8	15
Three times a week or more	27	6	2	4
Total	424	100	53	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percentage)										
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis	
Violent	22	9	0	68	0	0	5	77	14	
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	
Aggravated assault	11	18	0	64	0	0	0	73	18	
Common assault	5	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	
Other violence	5	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	
Property	17	6	0	71	0	0	6	71	12	
Fraud	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	
Car theft	4	0	0	75	0	0	0	75	0	
Theft	10	10	0	70	0	0	10	70	20	
Other property	2	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	
Drugs	6	0	0	100	0	0	17	100	17	
Produce/supply drugs	5	0	0	100	0	0	20	100	20	
Possess/use drugs	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	
Breaches	14	29	0	79	0	7	0	93	36	
Bail	3	33	0	67	0	0	0	100	33	
Order	9	22	0	78	0	11	0	89	33	
Warrant	2	50	0	100	0	0	0	100	50	
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drink driving	4	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	
Disorder	3	0	0	100	0	0	33	100	33	
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (%)		10	0	73	0	1	6	79	18	
Total (n)	67	7	0	49	0	1	4	53	12	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

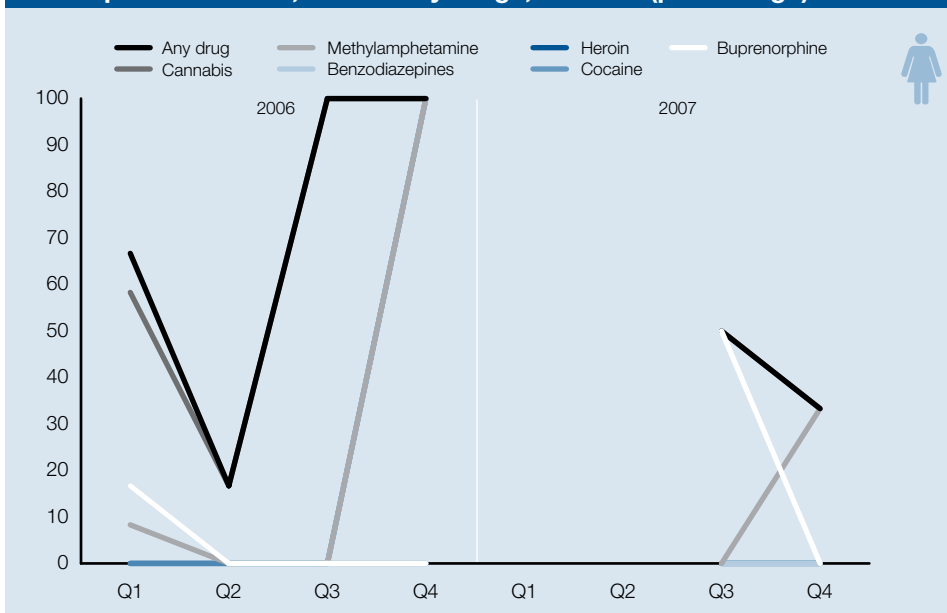
Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2006–07 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site during the first and second quarters, 2007

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006–07 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2006–07 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site during the first and second quarters, 2007

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006–07 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	55		
Year 11 or 12	21	11	Someone else's place	50	33	
TAFE/university not completed	8	0	Shelter or emergency	0	0	
Completed TAFE	14	0	Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0	
Completed university	2	0	Treatment facility	3	0	
			No fixed residence	5	11	
			Other	6	0	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	31	11
Part-time/odd jobs	22	11
Welfare/government benefit	59	89
Family/friends	43	0
Superannuation/savings	13	11
Sex work	0	11
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	9	11
Shoplifting	11	11
Other income-generating crime	3	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	62	50	33	50
Benzodiazepines	100	0	43	0
Buprenorphine	0	100	0	0
Cannabis	61	50	32	50
Heroin	100	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	25	0	50	100
Multiple drugs	71	0	38	100
Any drug other than cannabis	73	0	42	100
Total	62	20	29	20

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	17	0	31	0
Benzodiazepines	14	0	29	0
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	16	0	34	0
Heroin	100	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	25	0	25	0
Multiple drugs	25	0	38	0
Any drug other than cannabis	25	0	25	0
Total	13	0	28	0

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males							Females				
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
Benzodiazepines	0						0	0	0	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Cannabis						55	44	86	62	38	29	
						33	0	0	100	0	50	
Cocaine	2						0	3	0	0	3	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Ecstasy	12						22	27	5	6	3	
						33	100	0	100	0	25	
Hallucinogens	2						11	5	0	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Heroin	1						0	3	0	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Inhalants	4						11	8	5	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
Methyl-amphetamine	12						11	19	19	6	5	
						22	0	0	100	0	25	
Morphine	1						0	0	0	0	3	
						11	0	0	100	0	0	
Street methadone	0						0	0	0	0	0	
	0						0	0	0	0	0	
	Total males (n)						9	37	21	16	38	
	Total females (n)						1	1	1	2	4	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	8	17	1	16
Cannabis	92	16	5	15
Cocaine	22	20	1	15
Ecstasy	37	22	3	22
Hallucinogens	37	17	0	–
Heroin	14	20	2	16
Inhalants	21	14	0	–
Methylamphetamine	39	19	3	20
Morphine	8	22	1	12
Street methadone	3	20	1	17

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	0	–	–	0	–	–
Cannabis	66	16	17	3	13	14
Cocaine	3	24	25	0	–	–
Ecstasy	8	18	20	0	–	–
Hallucinogens	2	16	17	0	–	–
Heroin	2	19	20	1	12	13
Inhalants	5	14	14	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	14	18	21	2	22	22
Morphine	2	29	30	1	12	12
Street methadone	0	–	–	0	–	–

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	47	61	2	50
Ever been in treatment	27	35	2	50
Currently in treatment	3	4	0	0
Total	77	100	4	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	9	12	1	25

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	2	67	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0
Other ^b	1	33	0	0
Total	3	100	0	0

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine	0						100	5
Heroin				67			100	3
Methylamphetamine			35				67	26
								3

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

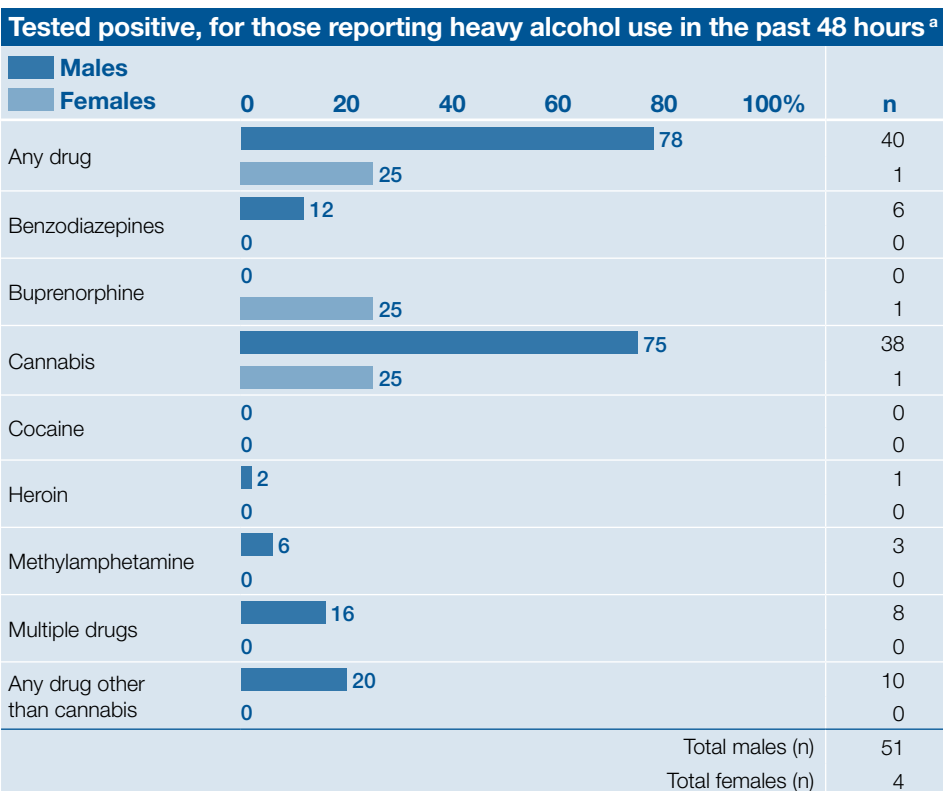
Information on alcohol use

Reported heavy alcohol use, past 48 hours and past 30 days, by age and sex (percentage)							
		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		10	38	22	18	42	130
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	67	73	48	69	87	72
	Females	100	100	0	100	75	78
Past 30 days ^b	Males	89	86	62	75	92	83
	Females	100	100	100	100	75	89

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

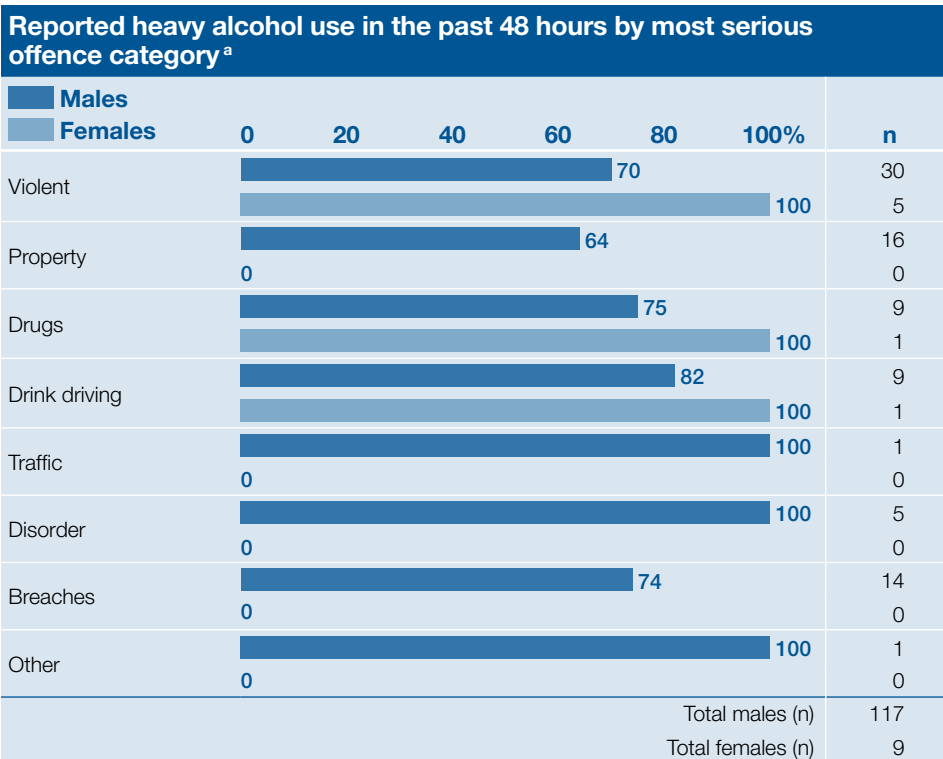
b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	3	3	1	11
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	61	53	5	56
Less than once a week	29	25	2	22
Once or twice a week	17	15	2	22
Three times a week or more	9	8	0	0
Total	116	100	9	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Footscray

Please note that site results for Footscray only include data from the third and fourth quarters.

	Age of detainees (percentage)					
	Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males 	80	13	13	21	20	34
Females 	27	11	30	15	11	33
Sample size adults (n)	107	13	18	21	19	36

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by age (percentage)												
	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80						100%
Any drug							73	25	100	75	62	89
							78	50	100	67	100	75
Benzodiazepines							39	25	63	33	23	50
							56	50	75	0	0	75
Buprenorphine							20	0	50	0	8	39
							28	50	0	33	0	38
Cannabis							41	13	75	50	31	39
							39	50	50	33	100	25
Cocaine							2	0	0	0	0	6
							0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin							51	13	88	42	38	67
							50	50	50	0	100	63
Methyl-amphetamine							22	13	13	25	15	33
							28	50	50	33	100	0
Multiple drugs							47	25	63	50	31	61
							56	50	75	0	100	63
Any drug other than cannabis							66	25	88	67	54	83
							72	50	100	33	100	75
Total males (n)							8	8	12	13	18	
Total females (n)							2	4	3	1	8	

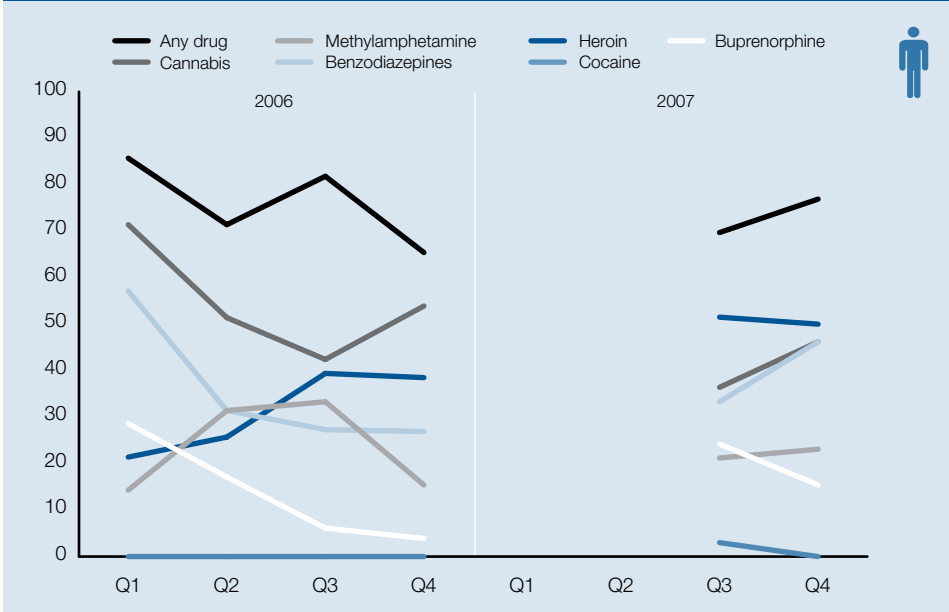
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	8	13	38	25	0	38	0	50	38
Robbery	1	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	100
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common assault	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other violence	4	0	50	25	0	50	0	75	50
Property	33	48	15	45	3	61	24	76	73
Fraud	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car theft	2	50	0	50	0	0	50	100	100
Theft	21	48	19	48	5	71	19	81	76
Other property	7	71	14	57	0	71	43	86	86
Drugs	12	42	33	42	0	58	42	92	92
Produce/supply drugs	5	20	0	20	0	0	80	80	80
Possess/use drugs	7	57	57	57	0	100	14	100	100
Breaches	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Bail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drink driving	4	25	0	25	0	0	0	50	25
Disorder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (%)		39	20	41	2	51	22	73	66
Total (n)	59	23	12	24	1	30	13	43	39

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

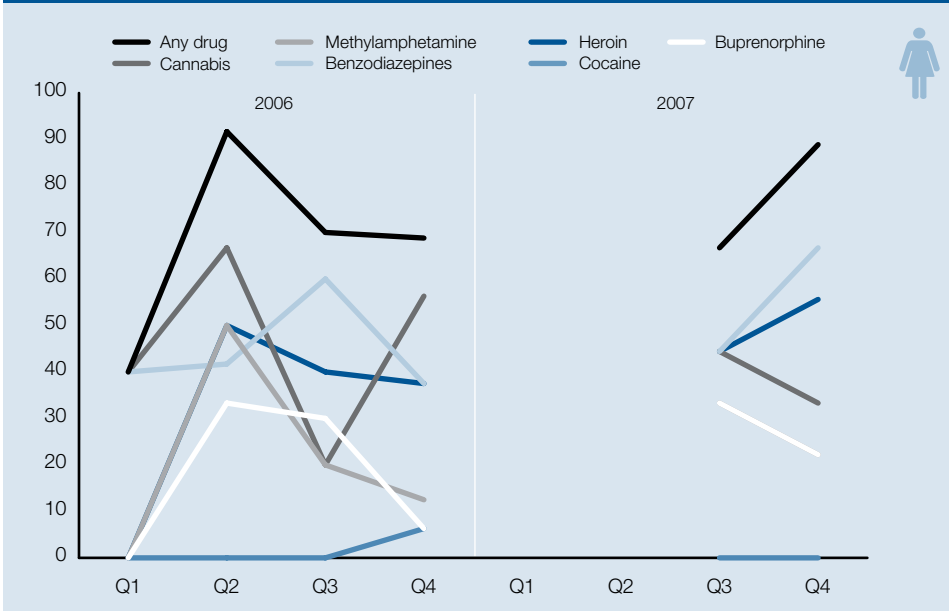
Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2006–2007 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site during the first and second quarters, 2007

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006–07 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2006–2007 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site during the first and second quarters, 2007

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2006–07 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	48		
Year 11 or 12	28	33	Someone else's place	46	33	
TAFE/university not completed	8	19	Shelter or emergency	0	4	
Completed TAFE	9	15	Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	0	
Completed university	9	7	Treatment facility	0	0	
			No fixed residence	0	4	
			Other	3	4	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	23	7
Part-time/odd jobs	20	4
Welfare/government benefit	67	85
Family/friends	23	37
Superannuation/savings	3	7
Sex work	1	7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	7	4
Shoplifting	13	26
Other income-generating crime	15	7

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	64	64	26	14
Benzodiazepines	62	70	15	20
Buprenorphine	70	60	30	20
Cannabis	59	86	24	29
Heroin	62	78	31	22
Methylamphetamine	62	80	15	40
Multiple drugs	54	80	20	20
Any drug other than cannabis	63	69	24	15
Total	55	50	20	11

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a

	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	26	29	50	43
Benzodiazepines	33	40	63	40
Buprenorphine	50	20	44	20
Cannabis	32	29	53	71
Heroin	35	33	54	44
Methylamphetamine	23	0	67	40
Multiple drugs	35	40	65	50
Any drug other than cannabis	29	31	56	38
Total	18	22	36	33

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

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

	Males							18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+	
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%						
Benzodiazepines	14							0	20	18	25	7	
	22							0	25	25	33	22	
Cannabis	42							10	60	53	44	38	
	30							33	38	25	33	22	
Cocaine	0							0	0	0	0	0	
	4							0	0	25	0	0	
Ecstasy	1							10	0	0	0	0	
	11							0	25	25	0	0	
Hallucinogens	0							0	0	0	0	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Heroin	39							0	80	47	25	41	
	30							33	25	25	33	33	
Inhalants	0							0	0	0	0	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
Methylamphetamine	16							10	0	29	19	15	
	37							33	50	50	0	33	
Morphine	4							0	0	12	6	0	
	4							0	0	0	0	11	
Street methadone	1							0	0	6	0	0	
	0							0	0	0	0	0	
								Total males (n)	10	10	17	16	27
								Total females (n)	3	8	4	3	9

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use ^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	24	20	11	21
Cannabis	56	16	17	15
Cocaine	28	22	11	22
Ecstasy	23	22	14	20
Hallucinogens	20	19	5	21
Heroin	43	21	14	21
Inhalants	4	21	2	17
Methylamphetamine	40	20	18	20
Morphine	24	23	9	24
Street methadone	8	24	2	23

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use ^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	9	18	23	7	20	22
Cannabis	31	14	17	8	15	17
Cocaine	0	–	–	1	22	22
Ecstasy	3	22	24	1	16	17
Hallucinogens	0	–	–	1	19	22
Heroin	33	21	22	7	20	21
Inhalants	0	–	–	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	15	20	22	8	19	20
Morphine	2	22	22	1	35	35
Street methadone	0	–	–	0	–	–

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	12	26	8	42
Ever been in treatment	15	32	5	26
Currently in treatment	20	43	6	32
Total	47	100	19	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	9	19	2	11

a; For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	2	10	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	5	0	0
Other ^b	17	85	6	100
Total	20	100	6	100

a; For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine		67						6
	25							4
Heroin		89						35
	100							8
Methylamphetamine		71						21
	57							14

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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



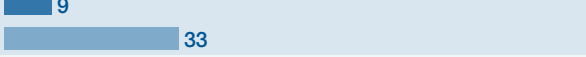


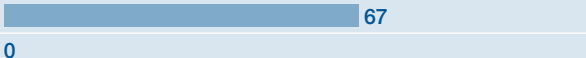
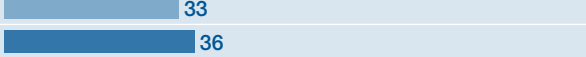


		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		13	18	21	19	36	107
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	20	20	18	25	19	20
	Females	0	38	0	33	11	19
Past 30 days ^b	Males	60	20	24	25	22	28
	Females	33	38	50	33	22	33

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

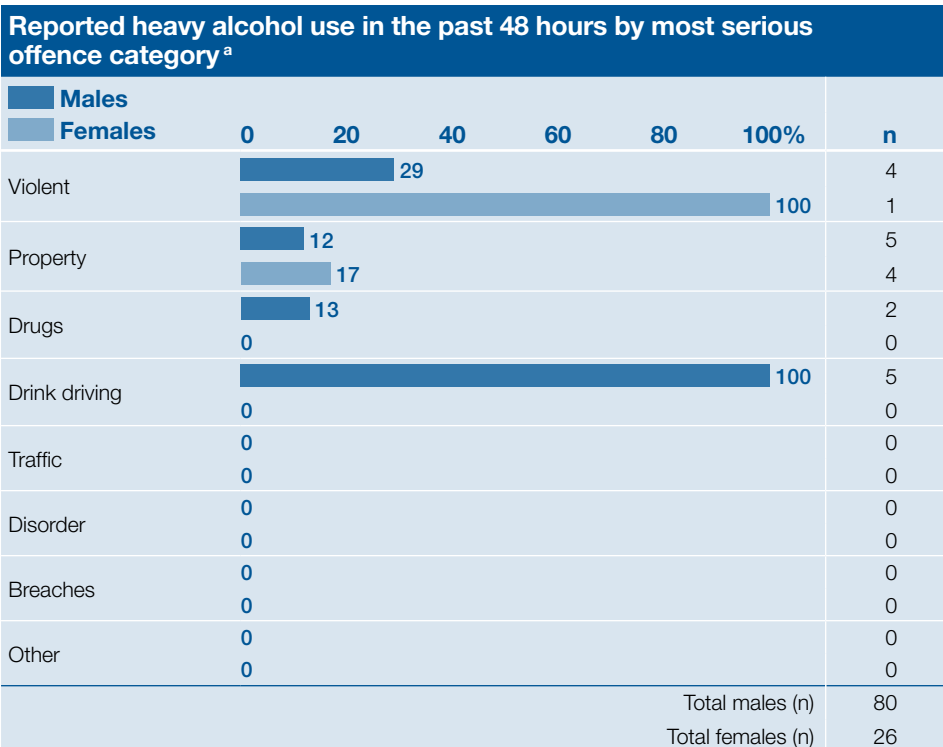
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Males						n
	Females						
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug							7
Benzodiazepines							5
Buprenorphine							1
Cannabis							6
Cocaine							0
Heroin							3
Methylamphetamine							0
Multiple drugs							4
Any drug other than cannabis							5
						Total males (n)	11
						Total females (n)	3

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	2	3	1	4
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	53	71	20	74
Less than once a week	7	9	3	11
Once or twice a week	11	15	4	15
Three times a week or more	4	5	0	0
Total	75	100	27	100

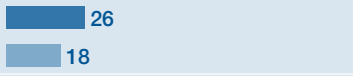
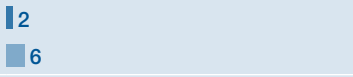
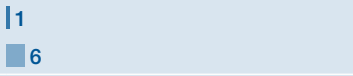
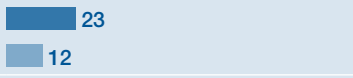
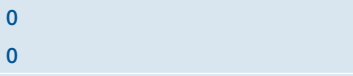
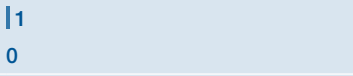
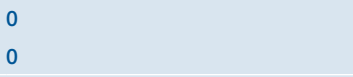
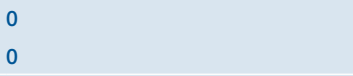
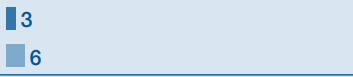
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Alice Springs

Please note that site results for Alice Springs only include data from the third and fourth quarters.

	Age of detainees (percentage)					
	Total (n)	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
Males 	171	5	18	22	16	39
Females 	25	0	44	20	16	20
Sample size adults (n)	196	8	42	42	32	72

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

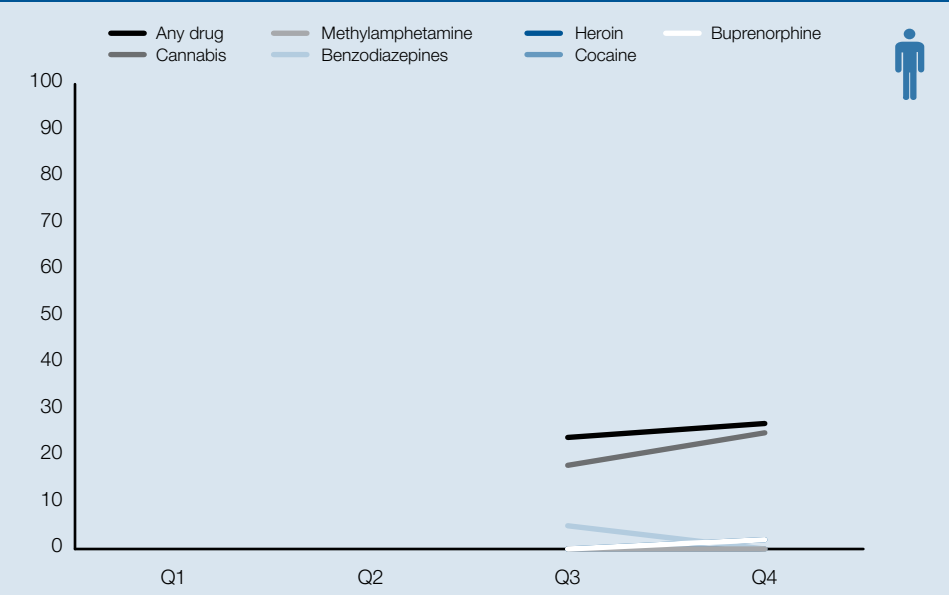
Tested positive, by age (percentage)											
	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
	Females	0	20	40	60	80					
Any drug		20	42	32	32	9	0	43	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines		0	0	0	5	3	0	14	0	0	0
Buprenorphine		0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Cannabis		20	42	32	21	6	0	29	0	0	0
Cocaine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin		0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis		0	0	0	11	3	0	14	0	0	0
Total males (n)							5	19	25	19	33
Total females (n)							0	7	5	2	3

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, by most serious offence category, males only (percentage)										
Offence	n	Benzo-diazepines	Buprenorphine	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Methyl-amphetamine	Any drug	Any other than cannabis	
Violent	33	3	3	21	0	3	0	27	6	
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aggravated assault	28	4	4	21	0	4	0	29	7	
Common assault	3	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	
Other violence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Property	7	14	0	43	0	0	0	57	14	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Car theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft	4	25	0	25	0	0	0	50	25	
Other property	3	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Produce/supply drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Possess/use drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Breaches	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bail	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Order	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Warrant	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Traffic	13	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	
Drink driving	28	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	
Disorder	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (%)		2	1	23	0	1	0	26	3	
Total (n)	101	2	1	23	0	1	0	26	3	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

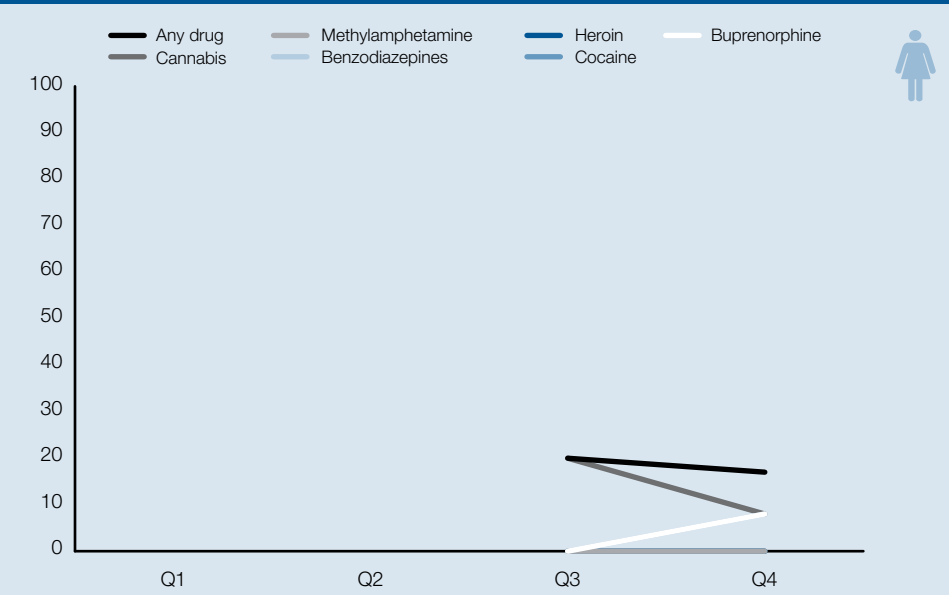
Tested positive trends, males by drugs, 2007 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site until the third and fourth quarters, 2007

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive trends, females by drugs, 2007 (percentage) ^a



a: Data were not collected at this site until the third and fourth quarters, 2007

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Self-reported information

Level of education and current housing (percentage)						
Education of detainees			Current housing arrangements of detainees			
Schooling	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days		Males	Females
			Year 10 or less	88		
Year 11 or 12	9	16	Someone else's place	12	16	
TAFE/university not completed	1	0	Shelter or emergency	1	0	
Completed TAFE	2	0	Incarceration facility/halfway house	1	4	
Completed university	1	0	Treatment facility	0	0	
			No fixed residence	1	0	
			Other	0	4	

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (percentage)		
	Males	Females
Full-time job	6	8
Part-time/odd jobs	9	0
Welfare/government benefit	92	88
Family/friends	36	44
Superannuation/savings	5	0
Sex work	0	0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	0	0
Shoplifting	1	4
Other income-generating crime	1	0

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported being charged/in prison in the past 12 months (percentage) ^a				
	Charged		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	38	67	38	33
Benzodiazepines	50	100	100	100
Buprenorphine	100	100	100	0
Cannabis	39	50	30	0
Heroin	0	0	100	0
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	33	100	100	100
Total	61	76	43	12

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported looking for drugs at time of arrest/ever sold drugs (percentage) ^a				
	Looking for drugs		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	0	33	0	33
Benzodiazepines	0	100	0	100
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0	0	0	0
Methylamphetamine	0	0	0	0
Multiple drugs	0	0	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis	0	100	0	100
Total	0	6	0	6

a: For those testing positive for each category

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reported use in the past 30 days, by age and sex (percentage)											
	Males						18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36+
	Females	0	20	40	60	80					
Benzodiazepines	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis	11						38	23	11	4	4
	12						0	27	0	0	0
Cocaine	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Methyl-amphetamine	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Morphine	1						0	3	3	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
Street methadone	0						0	0	0	0	0
	0						0	0	0	0	0
						Total males (n)	8	31	37	28	67
						Total females (n)	0	11	5	4	5

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first use^{a, b}				
	Males		Females	
	n	Mean age	n	Mean age
Benzodiazepines	1	20	0	–
Cannabis	39	17	4	16
Cocaine	2	15	0	–
Ecstasy	4	21	0	–
Hallucinogens	4	17	0	–
Heroin	3	16	0	–
Inhalants	11	13	4	15
Methylamphetamine	5	19	0	–
Morphine	2	21	0	–
Street methadone	1	26	0	–

a: For those ever admitting use

b: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use^{a, b, c}						
	Males			Females		
	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Benzodiazepines	0	–	–	0	–	–
Cannabis	11	15	16	2	14	14
Cocaine	0	–	–	0	–	–
Ecstasy	0	–	–	0	–	–
Hallucinogens	0	–	–	0	–	–
Heroin	1	15	16	0	–	–
Inhalants	0	–	–	0	–	–
Methylamphetamine	1	27	27	0	–	–
Morphine	1	16	17	0	–	–
Street methadone	0	–	–	0	–	–

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

b: For those admitting use in the past 12 months

c: Rounded to years of age

– = Not applicable

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Received prior treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Treatment history^b				
Never been in treatment	11	55	3	100
Ever been in treatment	7	35	0	0
Currently in treatment	2	10	0	0
Total	20	100	3	100
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	2	10	0	0

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Reasons for being in treatment ^a				
	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Currently in treatment				
Drug court requirement	1	50	0	0
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	50	0	0
Other ^b	0	0	0	0
Total	2	100	0	0

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months ^a								
	Males							Total (n)
	Females	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Cocaine	0							0
	0							0
Heroin	0						100	1
	0							0
Methylamphetamine	0							1
	0							0

a: For those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on alcohol use

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




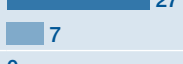





		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size adults (n)		8	42	42	32	72	196
Past 48 hours ^a	Males	50	74	81	82	76	77
	Females	0	91	80	75	80	84
Past 30 days ^b	Males	88	90	86	96	85	88
	Females	0	91	80	100	100	92

a: Those who report drinking in the past 48 hours and had also drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months for males, and three or more drinks for females

b: Those who report drinking five or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days for males, and three or more drinks for females

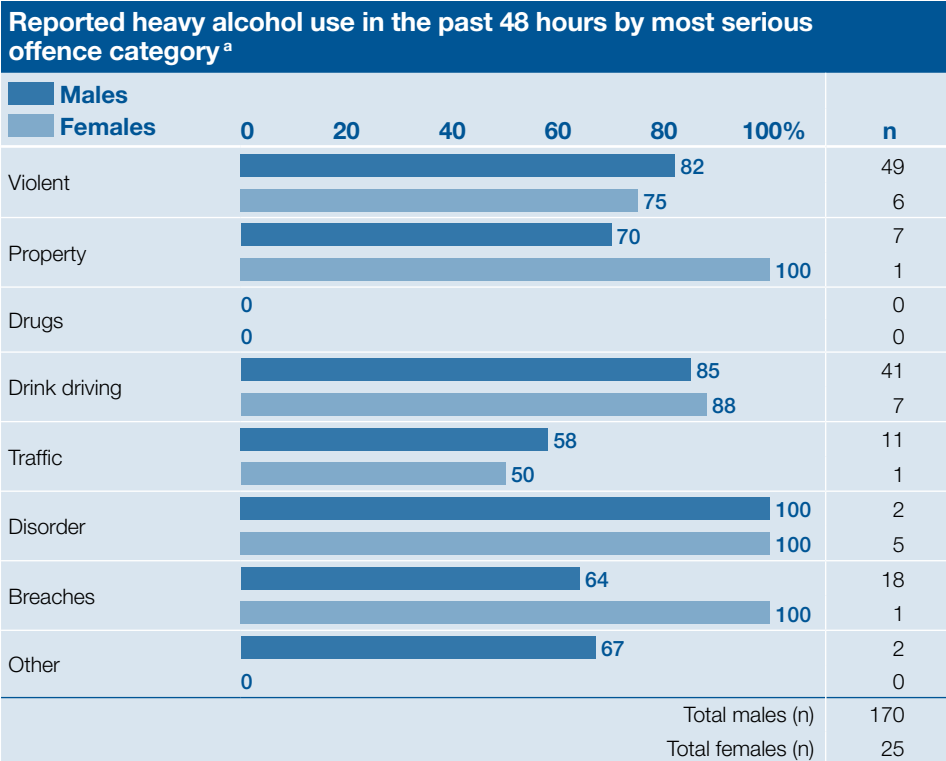
Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Tested positive, for those reporting heavy alcohol use in the past 48 hours^a

	Males						n
	Females						
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug							25
Benzodiazepines							2
Buprenorphine							1
Cannabis							23
Cocaine							0
Heroin							0
Methylamphetamine							0
Multiple drugs							0
Any drug other than cannabis							2
						Total males (n)	84
						Total females (n)	15

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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]



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

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Information on mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Males		Females	
	n	%	n	%
Self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past year	1	1	0	0
Self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	119	70	15	60
Less than once a week	31	18	6	24
Once or twice a week	18	11	4	16
Three times a week or more	2	1	0	0
Total	170	100	25	100

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Methodology

Linking questionnaires and urine records

To ensure strict confidentiality, identifying information such as a detainee's name is not recorded. So that questionnaires and urine samples can be matched, after the interview is complete and a urine sample obtained, a matching barcode is attached to both. Completed questionnaires are then sent by registered post to the AIC and urine samples are transported to a laboratory in Sydney. Questionnaires and samples are then matched by their barcodes at the AIC. No records of names are kept and all urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

Quality control processes

Prior to each data collection period, interviewers undergo training on the questionnaire and operational procedures specific to their site. Interviewer error reports are an important part of the quality control processes employed in the program. In the first stage of this process, site coordinators audit each questionnaire and any errors identified are then fed back to interviewers. In the second level of quality assurance, the questionnaires are audited a second time by the AIC DUMA Team. Errors are noted according to each interviewer. Error reports are then compiled by the AIC and distributed to each site manager in time for the next round of training. Commonly occurring errors are:

- nil response being recorded on particular questions
- skip patterns
- incorrect coding.

Error rates are generally higher than accepted when an interviewer is new to the program or when an interviewer has been with the program for some time and becomes complacent. However, by conducting interviewer training at the beginning of every quarter, the AIC is able to keep the overall error rate within an acceptable range.

The AIC also monitors the level of urine compliance according to each individual interviewer. This internal monitoring system allows the timely identification of emerging issues and the opportunity to address such problems if and when they arise.

In addition to this, a teleconference is held at the end of each quarter with members of the DUMA Team at the AIC and site coordinators and managers. This quarterly teleconference is a forum in which issues related to the administration of the questionnaire or addendum can be discussed in some depth.

Every year a technical workshop is held, which brings together key DUMA stakeholders, data collectors and the DUMA Team at the AIC. At the same time, a separate meeting is held for data collectors (site coordinators and managers) to discuss emerging issues in relation to the operation of DUMA with the AIC. It is also an opportunity for the sites to share their experiences of how issues have been addressed over the year.

Questionnaire changes in 2007

To ensure that the information collected by the DUMA program remains current, in 2007 minor changes were made to the questionnaire and addenda. The changes were as follows:

Questionnaire

- Removal of questions on the date of the offence/s for which detainees had been charged on the interview coversheet. The aim was to obtain data that could be matched with urinalysis results; however, the number of detainees interviewed within 48 hours of committing the offence was too low to produce anything of substance.

Alcohol addendum

- Inclusion of the option 'friend/family home' in the question about residence in the past 30 days, as a large number of detainees were reporting this
- Inclusion of the option 'acquired/purchased by others' in the question about how detainees purchased their alcohol, as a large number of detainees were reporting this
- Minor rewording of some questions for clarification.

Amphetamine addendum

- Inclusion of a question asking detainees about changes in the perceived purity of amphetamines they had used in the past 12 months
- Inclusion of additional questions on other methods that detainees use to take amphetamines (e.g. smoking, swallowing or snorting) after questions about intravenous use.

Stolen goods addendum

- Inclusion of the option 'food' in the question about what goods detainees usually steal
- Inclusion of the options 'consume them' and 'keep/use them' in the question about what detainees usually do with their stolen goods
- Inclusion of the option 'I needed the stolen item for other reasons (e.g. to eat or use)' for the question about motives for stealing.

Most serious offence

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme (ASOC) is used to assign charges to eight categories. These include violent, property and drug offences; drink driving; traffic offences; disorder offences; breaches; and other lesser offences (ABS 1997). DUMA detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is as follows:

- violent offences
- property offences
- drug offences
- drink driving
- traffic offences
- disorder offences
- breaches
- other lesser offences.

Thus, according to this classification scheme, if a detainee interviewed for the DUMA program has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence takes precedence.

Response rates

Table 14 provides information on the fieldwork dates for quarterly data collection. This includes information on the periods during which fieldwork was undertaken, the number of hours interviewers were in the police station/watch-house, the number of detainees approached and interviewed, and the number of urine samples collected in each site.

As this table shows, data collection at the sites of Alice Springs, Darwin and Footscray did not commence until the third quarter. Therefore, data for the table are only available for the third and fourth quarters, 2007. Data collection at the site of Elizabeth ceased at the end of the second quarter. Therefore, data for the table are only available for the first and second quarters, 2007.

In 2007, a total of 3,911 detainees were interviewed, of whom 3,800 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 111 were juvenile detainees from the two NSW sites. Detainees could choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 79 percent also provided a urine sample (n=3,077). This is similar to the rate of urine compliance in 2006 (77%).

Table 15 charts the response rates for adult detainees who agreed to an interview by sex. This table shows that there are no significant differences by sex, and that response rates are similar across sites. However, differences occur in the provision of urine samples. Among police detainees, women are less likely to provide a urine sample in the following sites: Adelaide, Bankstown, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray and Parramatta. Unlike previous years, juvenile detainees were more likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees.

Several factors may account for the slightly lower rate of urine compliance, which in previous years has been above 80 percent. For example, in the NSW sites, detainees are normally released within four hours of being brought to the police station. Thus, the window of opportunity for obtaining an interview and urine specimen is smaller compared with other sites.

Also, in Alice Springs and Darwin the rate of urine compliance was somewhat lower than the other sites (average of 59% vs 78%). In these two sites, there is a much higher proportion of Indigenous detainees and cultural beliefs and attitudes may have influenced the provision of urine samples. Firstly, in Indigenous cultures there can be clear divisions between men's and women's roles (Maher 1999). It may have been that cross-gender interviewers requesting samples could have been breaching cultural norms, for example, a female interviewer asking an Indigenous male detainee for a urine sample and vice versa. The introduction of same-sex interviewers has seen an increase in compliance rates, so this practice will be adopted as standard in the DUMA program.

As sorcery is prominent in some Indigenous cultures, concerns were also raised about the possible impact of this on the rates of urine compliance. In Indigenous cultures, the beliefs associated with supernatural interventions and sorcery are many and complex (Maher 1999; McGrath & Phillips 2008). The effect of sorcery is to manipulate and alter behaviour and cause morbidity and mortality, and groups distant from a person's kinship network are believed to be the most potent and dangerous – and are therefore the most feared (Maher 1999). In addition, the effects of sorcery are not only felt by the individual concerned, but also by their family and descendants (Maher 1999). Cultural beliefs about the body and bodily fluids/functions may also play a role. For example, hair can have a strong spiritual significance for Indigenous people and, in the case of deceased people, there are relationship rules about who can handle their hair (McGrath & Phillips 2008).

These concerns are not unique to the DUMA program, as health professionals often experience difficulties in providing care to Indigenous people. As Maher (1999) suggests, this may be due to the distance between mainstream Australian culture and specific Indigenous cultures (see also McGrath & Phillips 2008). To help overcome some of these barriers, the Northern Territory site manager has developed additional information to use when negotiating the informed consent of Indigenous detainees, which has helped to increase compliance. Further, the AIC is also investigating the possibility of creating visual aids to assist with this and the interviewing process more generally.

These issues notwithstanding, the response rates obtained in DUMA are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia. For example, the response rate for the interviews (89%) is still higher than that achieved in the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey (49%) (AIHW 2008).

Table 14: Fieldwork information, 2007

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	19.02.07 – 17.03.07	336	155	147	105
	Bankstown	22.01.07 – 19.02.07	304	118	87	62
	Brisbane	19.02.07 – 18.03.07	224	244	231	226
	East Perth	21.01.07 – 18.02.07	473	126	115	85
	Elizabeth	22.01.07 – 17.02.07	336	172	166	127
	Parramatta	20.02.07 – 17.03.07	291	99	82	57
	Southport	22.01.07 – 18.02.07	168	139	126	123
2	Adelaide	14.05.07 – 09.06.07	336	153	146	115
	Bankstown	16.04.07 – 14.05.07	304	137	102	74
	Brisbane	14.05.07 – 12.06.07	224	220	208	205
	East Perth	15.04.07 – 06.05.07	473	178	152	91
	Elizabeth	16.04.07 – 12.05.07	348	126	121	86
	Parramatta	15.05.07 – 08.06.07	279	95	76	53
	Southport	16.04.07 – 17.05.07	184	140	121	117
3	Adelaide	06.08.07 – 01.09.07	336	118	112	82
	Alice Springs	08.08.07 – 28.08.07	168	101	100	43
	Bankstown	09.07.07 – 06.08.07	301	98	78	40
	Brisbane	09.07.07 – 05.08.07	224	189	176	174
	Darwin	09.07.07 – 01.08.07	190	62	51	26
	East Perth	15.07.07 – 05.08.07	473	167	141	93
	Footscray	09.07.07 – 04.08.07	288	61	54	42
	Parramatta/ Holroyd ^a	08.08.07 – 06.09.07	273	101	84	53
Southport	06.08.07 – 04.09.07	175	139	126	121	
4	Adelaide	05.11.07 – 01.12.07	336	163	158	114
	Alice Springs	31.10.07 – 20.11.07	170	100	96	75
	Bankstown	08.10.07 – 05.11.07	302	117	91	67
	Brisbane	08.10.07 – 04.11.07	224	224	215	210
	Darwin	29.10.07 – 23.11.07	180	108	79	49
	East Perth	07.10.07 – 28.10.07	473	156	140	86
	Footscray	08.10.07 – 03.11.07	288	56	53	35
	Parramatta	06.11.07 – 01.12.07	285	136	122	89
Southport	05.11.07 – 03.12.07	184	171	155	152	
Total	All sites	2007	9,150	4,369	3,911	3,077

a: Data collection at the Parramatta site was carried out at the Parramatta and Holroyd police stations. This was due to the refurbishment of the Parramatta station

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Table 15: Response rate by sex and adult status, 2007

	East					Alice Springs				
	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Perth	Elizabeth		Parramatta	Southport	Darwin	Footscray
Adult males										
Approached (n)	480	313	735	509	259	288	517	156	89	176
Agreed to interview (n)	456	260	694	443	249	245	467	121	80	171
Agreed to interview (%)	95	83	94	87	96	85	90	78	90	97
Provided urine specimen (n)	343	180	681	289	184	173	454	70	59	101
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview, %)	75	69	98	65	74	71	97	58	74	59
Adult females										
Approached (n)	109	66	142	117	39	47	72	14	28	25
Agreed to interview (n)	107	61	136	105	38	45	61	9	27	25
Agreed to interview (%)	98	92	96	90	97	96	85	64	96	100
Provided urine specimen (n)	73	38	134	66	29	27	59	5	18	17
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview, %)	68	62	99	63	76	60	97	56	67	68
Juveniles										
Approached (n)		91				96				
Agreed to interview (n)		37				74				
Agreed to interview (%)		41				77				
Provided urine specimen (n)		25				52				
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview, %)		68				70				

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

DUMA sample

It is important to note that, although the sites are referred to by the name of the area where the site is located, the catchment area may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. As such, the estimated size of the catchment area varies among the 10 DUMA sites. Further, state legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention.

In regards to the randomness of the DUMA sample, none of the sites has 24-hour coverage and interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods, all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. One criterion is that a person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours (39 cases). Some detainees are also deemed by local police to be ineligible. This is usually due to their assessment of a risk to the interviewer, as detainees may be violent or intoxicated. In the 2007 round of data collection, 568 detainees were deemed by the police to be unfit for interview, representing 10 percent of the potential sample. This number has increased from eight percent in 2006. The number also varied by site. For example, 27 percent of detainees in Adelaide were declared unfit to interview (310 cases). However, this ranged from less than one percent in East Perth to 12 percent in Elizabeth. As a consequence, the sample obtained by DUMA is not a random one of all people detained by the police. Further research is planned to examine the representativeness of the DUMA sample.

Two other factors affect the randomness of the sample. Firstly, in all six jurisdictions the police use a variety of mechanisms through which they can reduce the number of people brought into the station for processing. These include diversion programs, notices to attend court (or equivalent) or cautions. Normally, these notices or cautions would be for minor offending. Diversion programs tend to focus on drug possession cases and juvenile offenders. The DUMA study, therefore, does not pick up these people.

Secondly, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees self-report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters, and it is also possible for a person to appear more than once in a quarter. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of detentions rather than detainees. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2007, 501 detainees said yes (which represents 13% of the sample), while another nine said they could not recall. This is slightly lower than that recorded in 2006, where 15 percent reported they had participated in the study on a previous occasion.

Drug testing

Prior research has documented the shortfalls of relying solely on self-report data (Makkai 1999). Some of the issues affecting self-report data include the ability of the respondent to accurately recall events, especially drug use over defined periods of time, and a respondent's willingness to share information of a sensitive nature with interviewers. These shortfalls are likely to result in the under-reporting of particular behaviours, including drug use and participation in illegal activities. To enhance the veracity of self-report information obtained from police detainees, and as a cross-validation measure, the DUMA program conducts urinalysis on the urine samples voluntarily provided by police detainees. Urine testing is the most cost-effective means to objectively measure the presence of illicit drugs. It is also a scientifically valid measure of drug use within the known limits of the test.

Initially, a screening test for seven classes of drugs – amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone, opiates and buprenorphine – is carried out. A positive result is recorded when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels set in accordance with Australian Standards, which is prescribed in AS/NZS 4308. If a positive result is obtained for opiates and benzodiazepines, a further set of tests using confirmatory testing (gas chromatography-mass spectrometry) are performed to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine.

The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at the police station or watch-house for all drugs except cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs, a positive test indicates use up to 30 days prior for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 16 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

Table 16: Cut-off levels and drug detection times

Drug class	Cut-off AS/NZS 4308 (ug/L)	Average detection time ^a
Amphetamines	300	2–4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	100	2–14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2–10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	2–3 days
Methadone	300	2–4 days
Opiates	300	2–3 days
Buprenorphine	5	2–7 days

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

Source: Makkai 2000

With urinalysis results, there are five important points to note:

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

In 2007, confirmatory testing was used to not only confirm positive results for specific amphetamines or opiates, but also to detect these drugs generally. A number of false positive results were recorded at one of the DUMA sites, and as a result, this procedure was incorporated as practice. The false positives may have been due to urine specimens being placed under certain conditions during transport that contributed to the degradation of some samples. When samples degrade, a putrefactive base known as beta-phenylethylamine is produced, and this naturally occurring substance gives a false positive reading for amphetamines. Confirmatory testing for amphetamines and opiates provides a reliable result for these drugs, and the adoption of the use of this testing procedure ensures the continued accuracy of urinalysis results and quality control procedures in the program.

In 2006, further testing was carried out on buprenorphine results as a cross-checking mechanism. Results from these tests indicated a high level of reliability (over 80%) (Mouzos et al. 2007).

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

Table 17 shows the proportion of detainees who tested positive to heroin, methylamphetamine or cocaine use, and also self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours and past 30 days. The data are consistent with other studies – there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 48 hours) than for use in the past 30 days. Approximately half of those who tested positive to heroin or methylamphetamine self-reported that they had used in the past 48 hours. For the past 30 days, self-reporting increases to less than two-thirds for heroin, and just over three-quarters for methylamphetamine. Importantly, around one-quarter of methylamphetamine users did not disclose their use. The level of discrepancy between self-reported methylamphetamine use and urine results has remained consistent throughout the years. Disclosure for cocaine is similar to heroin, yet the numbers are very small. However, there appears to be a gradual increase in the non-reporting of heroin use in the past 30 days among police detainees. In 2001, 21 percent of the detainees who tested positive to heroin did not report use, in 2002 it was 23 percent, 27 percent in 2003, 30 percent in 2004, 33 percent in 2005, 39 percent in 2006 and 38 percent in 2007.

There is a variety of reasons that could explain non-reporting by those testing positive. The most obvious is that people are more reluctant to self-report drug use around the time of arrest. As DUMA is primarily concerned with measuring drug use at the time of arrest, the importance of urine testing cannot be underestimated. If drug policy is to be underpinned by evidence, the evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as is humanly possible. If data are biased, for whatever reason, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 17: Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use (percentage)

	Heroin		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result
Self-reported use, past 48 hours	46	1	52	2	43	<1
Self-reported use, past 30 days	62	4	77	14	66	4
Total (n)	332	2,609	715	2,228	35	2,912

Source: AIC, DUMA collection 2007 [computer file]

Explaining compliance levels

Relative to other social science studies, compliance levels for both the interview and the provision of a urine sample are relatively high. Several factors may account for this. Firstly, the measures taken to assure confidentiality include a signed statement from the Director of the AIC, which is co-signed by police commissioners. This statement is important in negotiating the informed consent of detainees. Secondly, the clearly established independence of a well-trained interview team is integral to the program. It is a requirement that no current or former police officers from that jurisdiction be hired as interviewers, and all interviewers are required to undergo training prior to entry into the site. This training is compulsory regardless of whether the interviewer has participated in prior rounds of data collection. Thirdly, detainees are assured that their information will only be disseminated in aggregated form, that their names are not recorded and that the urine sample they provide is destroyed once the AIC has validated the results.

The AIC Research Ethics Committee first cleared this project in January 1999 for a three-year pilot study. In December 2001, clearance was granted for the project to continue and in November 2003, ethics clearance was given for the extension of the program. Ethics clearance for the further extension of DUMA to Darwin and Footscray was obtained in December 2005 and in June 2007 for the new site of Alice Springs. Each separate

addendum administered as part of the questionnaire is also cleared by the AIC Research Ethics Committee.

Oversight committees

Each site has its own local steering or advisory committee. Table 18 lists the representatives of each DUMA Steering Committee. The committees' roles are to support the local data collectors, monitor the local progress of the study, suggest ways of improving the project, undertake appropriate analyses of their own site data, and ensure dissemination of information at a local level to relevant agencies. The AIC has also established the Scientific Advisory Board to assist in technical matters as they arise. All the committees comprise a cross-section of people including representatives from local law enforcement and researchers.

Table 18: Representatives of the DUMA steering and advisory committees

Committee	Chair	Institutional affiliation
NSW Steering Committee	Dr Don Weatherburn	NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
South Australian Steering Committee	Detective Chief Superintendent Denis Edmonds	South Australia Police
Western Australian Steering Committee	Deputy Commissioner Murray Lampard	Western Australia Police
Queensland Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner George Nolan	Queensland Police Service
Victorian Steering Committee	Inspector Steve James	Victoria Police
Northern Territory Steering Committee	Sergeant Scotty Mitchell	Northern Territory Police
Scientific Advisory Board	Dr Toni Makkai	AIC

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

Uses of DUMA data

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

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

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data

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

- National Drug Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology
- Edith Cowan University, Western Australia
- Flinders University
- Griffith University
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
- National Drugs and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW
- The Australian National University
- Newfoundland and Labrador Centre of Health Information, Canada

References

All URLs were correct at March 2008

ABC News 2008. More heroin arriving in Aust, say authorities. 7 February. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/02/07/2157183.htm?section=australia>

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 1997. *Australian standard offence classification 1997*. ABS cat. no. 1234.0. Canberra: ABS

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2003. *Population by age and sex, NT, June 2002*. ABS cat. no. 3235.7.55.001. Canberra: ABS

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006. *2006 Census QuickStats: Alice Springs (T) (local government area)*. Canberra: ABS. <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/Home/census>

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2007. *2006 Census QuickStats: Alice Springs (Indigenous region)*. Canberra: ABS

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2008. *2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: first results*. AIHW cat. no. PHE 98. Canberra: AIHW

Bennett T 1998. *Drugs and crime: the results of research on drug testing and interviewing arrestees*. Research study 183. London: Home Office

Hoffman NG, Hunt DE, Rhodes WM & Riley KJ 2003. UNCOPE: a brief substance dependence screen for use with arrestees. *Journal of drug issues* 33(1): 29–44

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) 2008. *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007*. New York, NY: United Nations

Johnson H 2004. *Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated female offenders*. Research and public policy series no. 63. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/63/index.html>

Maher P 1999. A review of 'traditional' Aboriginal health beliefs and medical systems. *Australian journal of rural health* 7: 229–236

Makkai T 1999. *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): a brief description*. Research and public policy series no. 21, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/21/index.html>

Makkai T 2000. *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): drug detection testing*. Research and public policy series no. 25. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/25/index.html>

- Makkai T & Payne J 2003. *Drugs and crime: a study of incarcerated male offenders*. Research and public policy series no. 52. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/52/index.html>
- McGrath P & Phillips E 2008. Australian findings on Aboriginal cultural practices associated with clothing, hair, possessions and use of name of deceased persons. *International journal of nursing practice* 14(1): 57–66
- Milner L, Mouzos J & Makkai T 2004. *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2003 annual report on drug use among police detainees*. Research and public policy series no. 58. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/58/index.html>
- Mouzos J, Hind N, Smith L & Adams K 2007. *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 2006 annual report on drug use among police detainees*. Research and public policy series no. 75. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/75/index.html>
- National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre 2008. *NCPIC e-zine* January/February. [http://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/NDARCWeb.nsf/resources/NCPIC/\\$file/E-ZINE+3+FINAL+VERSION.pdf](http://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/NDARCWeb.nsf/resources/NCPIC/$file/E-ZINE+3+FINAL+VERSION.pdf)
- Upfal J 2006. *The Australian drug guide*, 7th ed. Melbourne: Black Inc.
- Victoria Police 2006. *Drug trends bulletin*. Melbourne: Victoria Police
- Wilkins C, Pledger M, Lee A, Adams R & Rose E 2004. *A local pilot of the New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (NZ-ADAM) system*. Auckland: Massey University. <http://www.shore.ac.nz/projects/NZADAM%20Pilot%20Report%20Final.pdf>

Research and Public Policy Series

No. 93

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program has been in operation since 1999. Over the years it has provided police, policymakers, criminal justice practitioners and other professionals with systematic empirical data on illegal drug use among people detained and brought to a police station or watch-house. With the additional funding obtained in 2007, DUMA expanded from nine sites to 10 sites throughout Australia – Adelaide City and Elizabeth in South Australia; Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales; Brisbane City and Southport in Queensland; East Perth in Western Australia; Footscray in Victoria; and both Darwin and the new site Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

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

This report presents both self-report and urinalysis data from participating detainees for the calendar year 2007. It provides an overview of the characteristics of the detainees at each site, including self-reported drug use, prior criminal behaviour and treatment history.