

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)

2000 Annual Report on
Drug Use Among Police Detainees

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Toni Makkai and Kiah McGregor



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From the Director of the AIC

For the AIC's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program, 2000 was the second year of data collection in a three-year pilot project. Funding was provided under the Commonwealth's National Illicit Drug Strategy in July 1998 to establish a pilot research program that would monitor illicit drug use amongst detainees over a three-year period. Quarterly collections began in January 1999 at two sites and June 1999 at another two.

Throughout the year, DUMA staff and local partners in three States have worked hard to consolidate the initial implementation phase in 1999. This has involved further work in ensuring a consistent data collection process, improving the questionnaire and refining procedures to ensure the collection of quality data on drugs and crime. The results continue to be encouraging. Over the course of the year, 84 percent of detainees who were approached voluntarily agreed to complete an interview and approximately 74 percent of these people agreed to provide a urine specimen.

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

As will be seen, DUMA detected a sudden increase in amphetamines in the East Perth site in the first quarter of 2000, but no similar increases were detected in the other four sites. This highlights DUMA's capacity to detect shifts in drug use patterns that can be fed back to local sites. To effectively tackle the "drug-crime" problem, practitioners and policy-makers need quality and timely data to inform an evidence-based approach; DUMA is a major step in this direction, and the Australian Institute of Criminology is proud to be in a partnership that is making a significant contribution.

The 2000 report expands on the 1999 report with the inclusion of additional information on self-reported heavy use of alcohol. Other AIC work has shown that alcohol can be a significant factor in a range of areas within the criminal justice system. In New South Wales data are also collected from juveniles, and additional sections reporting on this group have been included.

The AIC has released a number of other publications using DUMA data that are available on the Internet. See www.aic.gov.au/research/duma.html.

Adam Graycar
Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

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Large research projects require a dedicated and skilled workforce. Both police and researchers at the local sites provide the AIC with invaluable comment and feedback in an ongoing process. The AIC thanks them for the important contribution they make to the continued improvement of the research program. A range of AIC research staff contribute to the success of the project and their significant contribution is acknowledged. The United States National Institute of Justice has generously supplied details and "in-kind" assistance in the setting up of the program via the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program.

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

DUMA Program: 2000 Summary

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

An overview of 1999 findings and site-by-site tables on illicit drug use among detainees by specific sites are available in *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult Detainees*. There are four sites, one at the Southport watchhouse (on the Gold Coast of Queensland), another at the East Perth lockup (in Perth, Western Australia) and two in Sydney, New South Wales, at the Bankstown and Parramatta police stations. Two sites represent urban conurbations of a major State capital city; a third site covers a metropolitan city area and a fourth covers a major tourist and retirement destination.

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

DUMA data from 1999 have shown that 17 percent of people detained by police had been in prison in the past 12 months. Data from 2000 show that 22 percent of detainees reported they had been in prison during the past 12 months. This suggests that prisons represent a key intervention point in the criminal justice system. To gain better data on which to base interventions, both within prisons and externally to the prison environment, the Australian Institute of Criminology has developed a second data collection, Drug Use Careers of Offenders (DUCO). This study is conducting in-depth interviews with prisoners in a range of jurisdictions and will provide the most comprehensive information to date on drugs and crime among hard-core offenders in Australia.

The law enforcement sector concerns itself not just with demand but also with the supply side of illicit drugs. To enact successful policies for intervening in illicit drug markets,

long-term monitoring of drug markets is required. Like all commercial markets for a major product, local markets are inextricably tied to global markets; it is not possible to understand one without the other. To understand supply, it is necessary to understand where, how and when demand occurs and changes. Furthermore, the interdiction of supply affects demand, and law enforcement needs credible long-term monitoring systems to facilitate this process. As markets are where demand and supply converge, intervention strategies to tackle local illicit drug markets will affect both, and ripple upwards to the high end of the supply market. Similarly, factors that affect supply, if sufficiently effective, will ripple down to the local drug market.

The purpose of DUMA is to enhance understanding of the supply and demand for illicit drugs among detainees at the local level while at the same time providing comparable data across sites to enable comparative data, and the aggregation of data, to a national level. As DUMA is affiliated with the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (I-ADAM), comparable data are being collected in a range of countries, including the United States, England, Scotland and South Africa, which will enable comparisons of local illicit drug markets at an international level for the first time. The AIC has produced a short bulletin (*Drug Use Amongst Detainees: Some Comparative Data*) that has reported on the international data, and is available from the web site. In conclusion, DUMA represents a research platform within the criminal justice system that potentially enables monitoring of supply and demand for illicit drugs at the local, national and international level.

Table 1: Fieldwork information, 2000

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Number approached	Number interviewed	Specimens collected
Q1	Bankstown	07/02/00 – 28/02/00	296.3	106	84	66
	East Perth	07/02/00 – 27/02/00	356.0	112	99	70
	Parramatta	28/02/00 – 23/03/00	262.0	146	122	84
	Southport	07/01/00 – 03/02/00	186.5	218	186	150
Q2	Bankstown	27/04/00 – 26/05/00	281.8	156	135	101
	East Perth	29/05/00 – 18/06/00	318.0	229	178	123
	Parramatta	05/06/00 – 03/07/00	264.0	167	149	108
	Southport	17/04/00 – 14/05/00	182.0	202	183	142
Q3	Bankstown	05/07/00 – 04/08/00	289.0	138	107	83
	East Perth	04/09/00 – 24/09/00	331.0	177	140	90
	Parramatta	04/08/00 – 01/09/00	268.0	132	113	90
	Southport	02/07/00 – 25/07/00	196.5	169	143	114
Q4	Bankstown	16/11/00 – 15/12/00	294.8	138	107	66
	East Perth	19/11/00 – 10/12/00	338.0	169	152	117
	Parramatta	08/10/00 – 15/11/00	261.3	121	107	80
	Southport	03/10/00 – 16/11/00	198.5	141	116	94
Total	All sites	2000	4,323.5	2,521	2,121	1,578

Methodology

Interviews occur in each site usually over a three-week period every three months. Fieldwork began in January 1999 (quarter 1) in the Southport watchhouse and the East Perth lockup. The two Sydney sites came on-stream in the third quarter of 1999. This report concentrates on the data collected in 2000. Comparable data for 1999 are contained within *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult Detainees*. Table 1 shows the periods over which the fieldwork was undertaken; the starting times in each site vary according to local conditions, however they are generally within a few weeks of each other. The exception is Sydney, where the fieldwork is undertaken consecutively rather than simultaneously in the two sites.

Throughout 2000, all sites interviewed both adult females and males. Data are also collected from juveniles in New South Wales. As fewer females than males are detained by the police, the sample size for this group will be considerably smaller. This factor should be borne in mind when examining the data for females. Similarly, the numbers of juveniles are small, so that data are not presented quarterly but aggregated for the whole year.

In 2000, the program conducted interviews with 2,121 detainees, of whom 1,974 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction; 147 were juvenile detainees from the New South Wales sites. Both the interview and provision of a urine specimen for testing are voluntary. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a specimen. Of those who agreed to an interview, 74 percent also provided a urine sample.

Table 2 shows that the response rate for the interview is similar across sites and between adult males and females, and juveniles. Differences do occur, however, in terms of the provision of a urine specimen. Juveniles are less likely to provide a specimen than adult detainees. The reasons for this difference are speculative but the research teams have suggested a combination of two factors. The first is that for females, providing a urine specimen is seen as a much more private act than for males. This is compounded in some sites by toilet facilities that are not particularly private. Secondly, adults have often been institutionalised, or been in drug treatment regimes, where the provision of a urine specimen is common; in other words, the act of providing bodily fluids has become normalised. For juveniles this is much less likely to be the case. In overall terms, the response rates for the interviews are higher than are normally achieved in social science research in Australia, while the response rate for urine samples is still higher than the response rate for the Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs.

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

Table 2: Response rate by gender and adult status, 2000

	Bankstown	East Perth	Parramatta	Southport
Adult males				
Number approached	379	532	378	641
Number agreed to interview	314	434	332	551
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(82.8)	(81.6)	(87.8)	(86.0)
Number who provided urine specimen	244	303	259	440
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(77.7)	(69.8)	(78.0)	(79.9)
Adult females				
Number approached	74	153	85	89
Number agreed to interview	55	135	76	77
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(74.3)	(88.2)	(89.4)	(86.5)
Number who provided urine specimen	40	97	53	60
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(72.7)	(71.9)	(69.7)	(77.9)
Juveniles				
Number approached	85	n/a	103	n/a
Number agreed to interview	64	n/a	83	n/a
(Percent who agreed to interview)	(75.3)	n/a	(80.6)	n/a
Number who provided urine specimen	32	n/a	50	n/a
(Percent who provided urine of those who agreed to interview)	(50.0)	n/a	(60.2)	n/a

Note: Two persons in East Perth whose sex was not recorded in quarter 2, 2000, have been excluded.

n/a = Juveniles not interviewed in these sites.

None of the sites have 24-hour coverage; interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods, all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. The only eligibility criteria are that the person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours. Some detainees are deemed by local police staff to be ineligible; this is usually due to an assessment that there is a risk to the interviewer. Site managers report that this happened in 42 cases throughout the year. Thus, the sample is not a random sample of all detainees brought to the police station, nor is it a random sample of all people detained by the police.

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

detainees. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2000, 141 respondents said yes while seven said they could not recall.

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

Drug Testing

Urine samples are routinely tested for six classes of drugs—amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed at AS 4308. The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at the police station for all drugs except cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs, a positive test indicates use up to 30 days for cannabis, and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 3 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

There are five important points to note:

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

The entire drug testing for the program is conducted at one laboratory—Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service—in Sydney. The laboratory is accredited to the Australian Standards AS 4308.

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

Table 3: Cut-off levels and drug detection times

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

Drug Use Among Adult Detainees

Amphetamines

The percent of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines in 2000 varied between the sites. East Perth has been fairly consistent, ranging between 36 and 43 percent of adult male detainees testing positive. Southport has remained around 16 to 21 percent. The average number who tested positive in Bankstown was 11 percent, and 18 percent in Parramatta.

However, in East Perth there was a noticeable increase from quarter 4 in 1999 to quarter 1 in 2000 that did not occur elsewhere. This indicates the highly localised nature of illicit drug markets and cautions against assuming that what happens in Sydney automatically translates to other Australian cities.

Unlike 1999, 2000 data found that there were differences between males and females. However, these fluctuations from year to year could be due to the smaller sample size for females. Averaged across the four sites:

- 35 percent of females tested positive; and
- 22 percent of males tested positive.

It is possible for some amphetamine use to be prescription use. Urinalysis cannot distinguish between legal and illegal use. The confirmatory tests indicated that out of 362 positive amphetamine screens across all sites, 318 were confirmed with methylamphetamine only or in combination with amphetamines; 14 persons tested positive to amphetamines only; and eight persons were confirmed with MDMA being present in their urine.

Amphetamine use tends to be concentrated amongst those aged under 30 years across all sites. Averaging across sites, 77 percent of males who tested positive to the drug were aged 30 or younger; 20 percent were aged 17 to 20 years.

Detainees were asked about their self-reported use of illicit drugs. These questions were restricted to illegal use of the drugs. The percent who self-reported use in the past 30 days were:

- 47 percent at East Perth;
- 27 percent at Southport;
- 19 percent at Parramatta; and
- 9 percent at Bankstown.

Benzodiazepines

No less than 10 percent of adult male detainees and 13 percent of adult female detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines across the sites in any quarter in 2000. The consistently highest rates were found in East Perth, with 59 percent of females in quarter 1 and

47 percent of females in quarter 2 testing positive. Averaging across the four sites, the percent who tested positive were:

- 37 percent of females; and
- 21 percent of males.

As benzodiazepines are widely available under prescription, it is important to keep in mind that a positive result can occur through legitimate use of the drug. The self-report data do, however, refer specifically to illegal use. Self-reported use in the past 30 days indicates that 12 percent of all adult male detainees and 19 percent of all adult female detainees have recently used benzodiazepines illegally.

Cannabis

Marijuana use is very common in all the sites, which is consistent with the National Drug Strategy Household Survey. None of the four sites report less than 33 percent of the adult male sample and 14 percent of the adult female sample testing positive to cannabis in any quarter.

Averaged across all the sites, the percent who tested positive were:

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

East Perth Amphetamines Addendum

The data from DUMA had shown that the percent of detainees testing positive to amphetamines had increased from 1999 to 2000 at the East Perth lockup. In addition, a number of other indicators had suggested that amphetamines were becoming a more significant problem. As a result, the Western Australian Police proposed that a special addendum be devised to collect some additional information on amphetamines via the DUMA project. A pilot version of the addendum questionnaire was trialled in the third quarter of 2000 and the revised version administered in the final quarter of 2000. The addendum questionnaire was restricted to those detainees who said they had used amphetamines in the past 12 months. Twelve questions were asked and 75 detainees provided useable data.

Sixty-three percent of respondents reported that they combined amphetamines and other drugs. Eighty-one percent said they used cannabis and 34 percent said they used alcohol while taking amphetamines. Forty-two percent reported that they had either committed offences while intoxicated or withdrawing from amphetamines and 45 percent said they had become aggressive or used physical force when using amphetamines. Twenty-six percent said they had been involved in an assault while using amphetamines, 26 percent in break and enters, 19 percent in a robbery and 43 percent said they had been stealing.

Fifty-three percent reported that amphetamines caused them lots of problems, 10 percent indicated some problems, nine percent said a few problems, 10 percent said virtually no problems while 17 percent said no problems at all. Only 16 percent said they were currently in some form of drug treatment program while 38 percent said they would like to know more about how amphetamines affect their health.

Western Australian Police Service

The majority of cannabis use is concentrated among the younger detainees. Averaged across sites, 60 percent of males aged 18–20 years tested positive as compared to 33 percent of those aged 36 years or older.

Cocaine

Virtually no cocaine was detected in the urine of adult detainees at these sites in 2000. Only two persons in Southport, 19 in Bankstown, 12 in Parramatta and two in East Perth tested positive. Slightly more detainees self-reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days—eight percent across all sites.

Opiates

The level of positive opiate tests varies between sites with the Sydney sites being almost double the rates of the other two sites. Forty-six percent and 44 percent of all adult detainees in Parramatta and Bankstown tested positive to opiates. Just over one-quarter of all adults in East Perth tested positive to opiates while 15 percent of adults in Southport tested positive. In all sites, a higher percent of females tested positive to opiates than males.

The average rate testing positive across the sites were:

- 44 percent of females; and
- 28 percent of males.

Partnerships

An important part of any monitoring system is to feed back data to relevant stakeholders in a form that is useful and timely. The New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is actively involved in analysis and writing of DUMA data (see Data Usage section). These data, however, are often not in a form that is easy for police to translate into strategic information. A core goal of DUMA is to provide police with a more authoritative and independent monitoring system of drug use in their local environment.

To achieve this end, the Bureau has over the past six months been actively working with local area police in Bankstown and Parramatta to develop a standard reporting mechanism for the DUMA data collected in New South Wales. Part of this process has involved meetings with local police to determine what aggregate data from DUMA they would find most useful for their own strategic intelligence purposes. A second component has involved the Bureau in developing a data cube. The cube contains a selection of variables collected in the DUMA survey in an easily accessible format. It enables novice users to interrogate the data and presents the information in a manner that is useful.

As a result of these developments, the Bureau produced two reports at the end of last year for each site. In addition they held “show and tell” sessions with local police demonstrating the cube. The plan is to routinely produce these reports for local police after each collection and prior to the next one beginning.

New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research/New South Wales Police Service

Of the 475 positive tests across all the sites, 135 were confirmed with monoacetylmorphine (MAM). This indicates that use of heroin had occurred very shortly prior to arrest. A further 394 were confirmed with either morphine alone or where the morphine concentration was greater or equal to the codeine concentration. The balance of probabilities is that 90 percent of those detainees testing positive to opiates were using heroin within the 48 hours prior to the interview. The remaining 10 percent have used a substance containing an opiate metabolite; this use may have been legal or illegal.

There are interesting variations in positive opiate rates across age categories for the individual sites. In Southport, positive tests tended to be concentrated in older detainees while the opposite was the case in Bankstown. Readers should consult the site-by-site tables. Averaged across the sites these differences disappear, with around one-quarter of male detainees testing positive to opiates across the five age categories used in the report. Twenty-five percent of male detainees aged 18 to 20 years tested positive, as did 26 percent of male detainees aged 36 years or older. The percent testing positive between the ages of 20 and 30 was slightly higher (31%).

Consistent with the urine results, the two Sydney sites had the highest rates of self-reported heroin use in the past 30 days. However, the Sydney sites recorded lower self-reported use in the past 30 days than positive opiate screens. Thus, in Bankstown 44 percent of adults tested positive while 35 percent admitted to use in the past 30 days. In Parramatta, 46 percent tested positive while 38 percent said they had used heroin in the past 30 days. Self-reported use showed similar rates to the urine testing in Southport and East Perth. Averaged across the sites, 25 percent of adult male detainees and 38 percent of adult female detainees self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days.

Illicit Drug Use and Self-Reported Criminal Activity

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

Detainees were asked if they had used any drugs, including medications, prior to their arrest by the police. Forty percent of adult detainees said this was the case. Around one-third (37%) said that they sold illegal drugs for money at some point in their lives, however only nine percent said they were looking for illegal drugs at the time of their arrest. Generally, those who used drugs prior to arrest, had sold illegal drugs, and / or were looking for illegal drugs were more likely to test positive.

DUMA collects the three most serious charges for each detainee. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Standard Offence Classification scheme is used to allocate charges to eight categories—violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. Disorder includes public order offences, while breaches include offences against justice procedures, offences against government security and offences

against government operations. In this report, detainees are assigned to the most serious of the three charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is: violent, property, drug offences, drink driving, traffic, disorder, breaches and other. Thus, if the person has been charged with a violent offence and a property offence, the violent offence will take precedence. Using this classification scheme, 19 percent of detainees were charged with a violent offence, 34 percent with a property offence, nine percent with a drug offence, six percent with drink driving, 15 percent with a traffic offence, five percent with disorder offences and 10 percent with breaches as their most serious charge. Five percent did not have a charge which came under any of these categories.

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

Violent Charge: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 18 percent to amphetamines;
- 21 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 52 percent to cannabis;
- 20 percent to opiates;
- 65 percent tested positive to any drug; and
- 41 percent tested positive to any drug excluding cannabis.

Property Charge: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 25 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 27 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 57 percent to cannabis;
- 45 percent to opiates;
- 82 percent to any drug; and
- 66 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drug Offences: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 30 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 22 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 77 percent to cannabis;
- 28 percent to opiates;
- 89 percent to any drug; and
- 54 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Drink Driving Offences: Adult Male Detainees

Of those people detained for a drink driving offence as their most serious charge:

- 10 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 10 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 47 percent to cannabis;
- 4 percent to opiates;
- 58 percent to any drug; and
- 23 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Traffic Offences: Adult Male Detainees

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

- 17 percent to amphetamines;
- 9 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 53 percent to cannabis;
- 13 percent to opiates;
- 62 percent to any drug; and
- 30 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Disorder Offences: Adult Male Detainees

Of those people detained on a disorder offence as their most serious charge:

- 23 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 18 percent to benzodiazepines;

- 63 percent to cannabis;
- 23 percent to opiates;
- 75 percent to any drug; and
- 45 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Breaches: Adult Male Detainees

People can be detained by the police for an outstanding warrant. This was the case for 10 percent of the detainees in the 2000 DUMA study. Of these people:

- 24 percent tested positive to amphetamines;
- 29 percent to benzodiazepines;
- 50 percent to cannabis;
- 30 percent to opiates;
- 70 percent to any drug; and
- 55 percent to any drug excluding cannabis.

Self-Reported Alcohol Use

The vast majority of detainees, like the general population, have used alcohol. Ninety-seven percent of all the detainees reported that they had tried alcohol. The DUMA questionnaire attempts to focus on heavy drinking. Unfortunately, time constraints in the watchhouses preclude asking the detailed alcohol questions that are used in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey on Drugs. Male detainees are asked if they had ever had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months; for females the question asks about three or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months. In total, 64 percent of male detainees and 59 percent of female detainees said yes. These respondents were then asked if they had consumed five or more drinks in the past 30 days. Forty-seven percent of adult males said they had drunk five or more drinks on the same day, and 44 percent of adult females had consumed three or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days.

The age at which detainees first tried alcohol is younger than for the other illicit substances. Age of first use is very similar for males (14.4 years) and females (14.6 years). This compares to 15 years for adult males and females for cannabis, and 19.3 years for adult females and 19.7 years for adult males for heroin.

There is considerable overlap between heavy drinking and testing positive to illicit drugs. Of those who reported drinking at this level in the past three days, 69 percent tested positive to at least one other drug. Fifty-six percent tested positive to cannabis, 20 percent to amphetamines, 18 percent to benzodiazepines, 14 percent to opiates and less than one percent to cocaine. Thirty percent tested positive to two or more of these drugs. The data indicate that polydrug use includes alcohol along with the other illicit drugs for almost one-third of the sample.

Not unexpectedly, adult male detainees charged with a drink driving offence were most likely to report that they had consumed alcohol in the past three days and that they had drunk at least five or more drinks on the same day during the past 30 days (73%). Forty-seven percent of those charged with disorder offences had consumed alcohol at this level, followed by 41 percent of those charged for a breach of justice order, 31 percent of those charged with a violent offence, 26 percent who were charged with a drug offence and 23 percent of those charged with a property offence. As with the illicit, these data do not directly measure levels of intoxication at the time of the offence.

Juvenile Data

In 2000, 149 juveniles in Bankstown and Parramatta participated in the study, of whom 64 percent were male and 36 percent were female. In Bankstown, just under half of the juvenile detainees (46%) reported they were in Year 9 or lower at school. This was the case for 70 percent of the juveniles at Parramatta. This is partly a function of age—more of the Bankstown detainees were aged 16 or older (78%) than in Parramatta (54%). It is important to recognise that the data from juveniles are not a reflection of the overall numbers that police process at the respective police stations. Parents can refuse access to the young person and, as with adults, the young person can refuse despite their parent agreeing to the interview. There are also differences in access protocols for juveniles aged 15 or younger at each site, due to specific police concerns. For these reasons, we would caution about drawing wider conclusions from these data to the broader group of juveniles who may be taken into custody at these police stations.

The overwhelming majority of juveniles who were interviewed reported they lived with someone; five juveniles indicated they lived on the streets. In both sites, juveniles that were interviewed were most likely to have been arrested for a property offence, however, 16 percent at Bankstown and 20 percent at Parramatta had been arrested for a violent offence. Police had arrested around half of the juveniles at some other time during the past 12 months. Seventeen percent of juveniles in Bankstown and 11 percent in Parramatta said they had been in prison in the past 12 months. Few juveniles said they had been seeking drugs at the time of the arrest, although one in five had used drugs just prior to the arrest. Overall, one in five also said they had sold drugs for money at some time.

Fifty-one percent in Bankstown and 42 percent in Parramatta tested positive to at least one drug. They were most likely to test positive to cannabis, however 26 percent in Bankstown and 20 percent in Parramatta tested positive to opiates. Although none tested positive to cocaine, self-report information from juveniles indicated that nine claimed to have used cocaine in the past month. Almost double this number (15, or 10%) had used ecstasy in the past 30 days.

Data are also presented on age at which juveniles report first trying alcohol and other illicit drugs. These data are compounded by the age of the respondent. For example, a juvenile aged 14 may report not having tried, but if asked again two years later may indicate trying at age 14. For further discussion of this methodological issue, see *Marijuana in Australia: Patterns and Attitudes*, National Drug Strategy Monograph Series, no. 31, by Toni Makkai and Ian McAllister.

Data Collection Process

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

Integrating DUMA into the Service

The Queensland Police Service has realised the benefits of its participation in the DUMA project on two levels. The qualitative value and timeliness of DUMA results has facilitated the development of more informed policies and partnerships with external stakeholders.

At the tactical level, DUMA results have informed the development of appropriate policy for the management of detainees within watchhouse facilities. For example, DUMA has been used as the platform to launch initiatives within Southport Watchhouse such as a trial of "fluid shields" to reduce an identified risk of contracting infectious diseases during close personal contact with detainees. Application has also been made for specific equipment to be purchased that would allow "cell extractions" to take place, protecting the prisoner and police officer involved.

As a result of the high incidence of polydrug use, a modified custody register was implemented. The register contains entry fields for information relating to the detainees' drug use prior to arrest and what, if any, combinations of drugs were consumed. Separate information is provided for watchhouse staff about the effects and potential risk factors associated with single and polydrug use. Complementing the collection of such information is an associated drug withdrawal program tailored to meet the needs of individual detainees.

Training for watchhouse staff as a result of DUMA has also been introduced to assist with the identification of common behavioural traits of drug-affected detainees. This initiative is conducted in conjunction with a variety of external representatives including the Gold Coast Drug Council and Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Services (ATODS).

At a more strategic level, the Service's involvement with DUMA has cemented a number of partnership projects with external stakeholders, such as Health representatives and the Criminal Justice Commission. A number of trends identified in the DUMA data are being further analysed as well as contextualised with other data sources to determine the most appropriate response(s) to the trend identified.

In addition, DUMA is a standard reporting item on the Service's primary strategic decision-making body, the Senior Executive Conference. This conference considers the application of DUMA results within the organisation and for furthering existing working relationships with external agencies. The forum represents the most effective mechanism through which DUMA results and potential implications can be communicated throughout the State.

Queensland Police Service

Eighteen people did in fact start the interview and then chose not to complete the process. Detainees can choose to complete the interview and not provide a urine specimen. Of those who completed interviews, 418 chose not to provide urine specimens (20%) and 107 (5%) tried to produce a specimen but were unable. In some sites detainees are offered confectionary or coffee/tea to thank them for their participation.

Linking Questionnaires and Urine Records

On completion of the interview and collection of the urine, a barcode is attached to each so that the two sets of data can be matched at the AIC. The questionnaires are mailed directly to the AIC and the urine specimens are couriered to the laboratory in Sydney. No record of names or signatures is kept and urine specimens are destroyed once the urine results are received by the AIC. The AIC Ethics Board gave ethics clearance for the project in January 1999 for the duration of the pilot study.

Explaining Compliance Levels

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

Oversight Committees

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

A Platform for Further Research

DUMA provides an important platform for more detailed 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 include the methylamphetamine

markets in East Perth and Southport, and stolen property markets in East Perth, Parramatta and Bankstown. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect the data needed for serious evidence-based policy-making. More detailed material on the process is contained in *DUMA: A Brief Description*, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 21, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

International Collaboration—I-ADAM

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

Annual meetings have been held since the 1998 meeting, and the AIC would like to acknowledge the financial assistance provided by the United States National Institute of Justice in supporting a DUMA researcher to attend these meetings.

Data Usage

DUMA data can be used at a variety of levels and for a variety of purposes. For example, aggregated data at the local level can provide local police and treatment agencies with better data on which to formulate their strategic operational strategies; or it can be used to argue for policy shifts in internal resources; or to determine whether particular interventions are in fact working; or just for monitoring purposes. However, the data are also useful at the more macro level of State and Federal government. Because data are collected, audited and documented under the same set of protocols, greater confidence can be placed in its comparability, validity and reliability. DUMA uses urinalysis testing to confirm recent drug use. Such data can inform policy-making in the realms of housing, treatment, policing, courts and correctional institutions, to name a few. Again, the data can inform policy development, strategic directions and provide a monitoring system. The first two years of the pilot study have largely concentrated on developing the methodology protocols and the implementation of the project. However, an important function of DUMA must be to communicate the results to its key stakeholders, various levels of government, the non-government sector, other researchers and the general public. Below are some examples of usage to date.

Published Material

(see www.aic.gov.au)

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Quarterly Report—October/November 2000, Results for Bankstown NSW, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, February 2001.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): Quarterly Report—October/November 2000, Results for Parramatta NSW, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, February 2001.

“Age of illicit drug initiation”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 201, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Doug Johnson.

“Drug use amongst police detainees: Some comparative data”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 191, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2001, Toni Makkai.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Bankstown NSW Results, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, December 2000.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Parramatta NSW Results, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, December 2000.

“Drug trends and policies”, in D. Chappell and P. Wilson (eds.), *Australian Criminal Justice System*, fifth edition, Butterworths, Melbourne, 2000, pp. 63–86, Toni Makkai.

“Drug transactions: Some results from the DUMA project”, in Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, *Australian Illicit Drug Report 1998–1999*, ABCI, Canberra, 2000, pp. 91–99, Toni Makkai.

“DUMA NSW Results”, *Crime and Justice Bulletin: Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, no. 49, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.

“Recent patterns of drug use amongst police detainees: Some results from the DUMA project”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 185, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai, Doug Johnson and Wendy Loxley.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: Drug Detection Testing, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 25, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: 1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult Detainees, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 26, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2000, Toni Makkai.

“DUMA Pilot project and analysis of cannabis use in Western Australia”, *Crime Analysis: Crime Trends and Issues in Western Australia*, Crime and Research Development Unit, 2000, Murray Lampard and Ed Benier.

Examples of verbal presentations at police training

- Kings Cross Local Area Command for the Medically Supervised Injecting Centre
- Drug law enforcement at Greater Hume region (specifically Cabramatta and Fairfield Local Area Commands)
- Bankstown Crime Management Unit, personnel and detectives
- Bankstown and Parramatta Local Area Commands, intelligence personnel
- Western Australian Police, DUMA briefing to senior executive staff
- Queensland Police Senior Executive Conference
- Queensland Police Southport Watchhouse staff

“DUMA: Some results from the Southport site”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 142, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1999, Toni Makkai and Marni Feather.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA): A Brief Description, Research and Public Policy Series, no. 21, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 1999, Toni Makkai.

“The Western Australia DUMA pilot project—Introduction”, *Crime Analysis: Crime Trends and Issues in Western Australia*, Crime and Research Development Unit, 1999, Murray Lampard, Ed Benier and Carrie Cooper.

Presentations

“Current drug use and experiences of treatment amongst Australian police detainees: Some results from the DUMA project”, 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-Related Harm, Delhi, 2–6 April 2001, Wendy Loxley, Toni Makkai and David Indermaur.

“Does street-level law enforcement affect the perceived risk of purchasing heroin?”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC—Criminology in the Twenty-First Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, February 2001, Don Weatherburn and Jacqueline Fitzgerald.

“The reliability of self-reported drug use by adult detainees: An analysis of DUMA data from four sites”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC—Criminology in the Twenty-First Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, February 2001, Wendy Loxley, Toni Makkai and David Indermaur.

“How representative is DUMA?”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC—Criminology in the Twenty-First Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, February 2001, Gulletta Valuri, David Indermaur and Wendy Loxley.

“Latest trends from the DUMA monitoring program”, 15th Annual Conference of ANZSOC—Criminology in the Twenty-First Century: Public Good or Private Interest?, Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Melbourne, February 2001, Toni Makkai.

“The reliability of self-reported drug use by adult detainees: An analysis of Western Australian DUMA data”, APSAD National Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Melbourne, November 2000, Wendy Loxley, Toni Makkai and David Indermaur.

“Recent drug use amongst a sample of detainees”, APSAD National Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Melbourne, November 2000, Toni Makkai, Doug Johnson and Wendy Loxley.

“Domestic and international trends”, Police Commissioners’ Conference, Canberra, March 2000, Toni Makkai.

“Drugs and Crime: New developments and best practice—some issues”, South Australian Justice Portfolio Illicit Drug Strategy Workshop, South Australia Department of Justice, Adelaide, 6 October 2000, Toni Makkai and Adam Graycar.

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested data

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Australian Broadcasting Corporation | • Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence |
| • Australian National Council on Drugs | • Crime Prevention Victoria |
| • Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care | • Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department |
| • Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs | • New South Wales Police Minister’s Office |
| • National Expert Advisory Committee on Illicit Drugs | • National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction |
| • Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet | • South Australian Justice Portfolio |
| • Sydney Morning Herald | |

“Drugs and crime amongst Australian detainees”, American Society of Criminology meetings, San Francisco, 15–18 November 2000, Toni Makkai.

“Drugs and crime”, Substance Abuse in Australian Communities Inquiry, House of Representatives Standing Committee on Family and Community Affairs, Canberra, August 2000, Toni Makkai and Paul Williams.

“Status report from Australia”, I-ADAM Conference, International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, Washington DC, September 2000, Toni Makkai.

“DUMA in Australia”, I-ADAM meetings, Chicago, 27 April 1999, Toni Makkai.

“Some preliminary results from the Queensland DUMA site”, APSAD National Conference, Australian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Canberra, 8 November 1999, Toni Makkai and Marni Feather.

“DUMA: An overview”, IGCD meeting, Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs, Perth, September 1999, Toni Makkai.

Methodological Note

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

2000 DUMA Findings

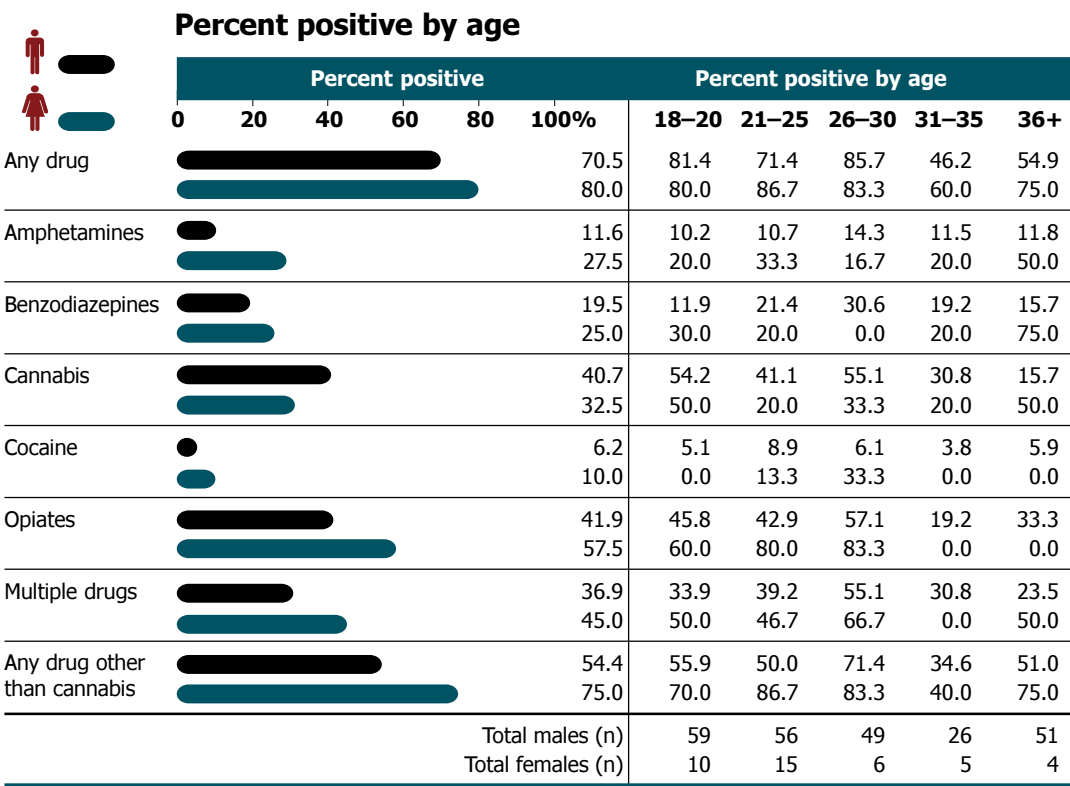
BANKSTOWN NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 158,358



		Age of detainees (%)					
			18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		366	90	95	75	36	70
	Males	310	82.2	77.9	92.0	83.3	90.0
	Females	56	17.8	22.1	8.0	16.7	10.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	54	13.0	14.8	50.0	24.1	63.0	40.7
Property	83	13.3	19.3	39.8	63.9	78.3	69.9
Drugs	26	15.4	26.9	57.7	46.2	84.6	65.4
Drink driving	14	0.0	28.6	28.6	7.1	57.1	28.6
Traffic	20	5.0	1.0	35.0	30.0	60.0	35.0
Disorder	8	0.0	25.0	37.5	62.5	87.5	62.5
Breaches	21	4.8	33.3	38.1	42.9	81.0	61.9
Other	11	27.3	9.1	0.0	18.2	36.4	36.4
Total	237	11.4	19.8	40.9	42.6	71.3	54.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs

— Any drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines — Cannabis — Cocaine — Opiates



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	60.1	59.4	29.2	15.6
Amphetamines	46.4	45.5	29.6	9.1
Benzodiazepines	57.8	70.0	23.9	0.0
Cannabis	55.7	76.9	22.7	23.1
Opiates	68.0	69.6	37.4	17.4
Multiple drug	58.6	72.2	31.8	16.7
Any drug other than cannabis	62.0	60.0	33.3	13.3
Total	51.5	47.5	25.2	12.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive)

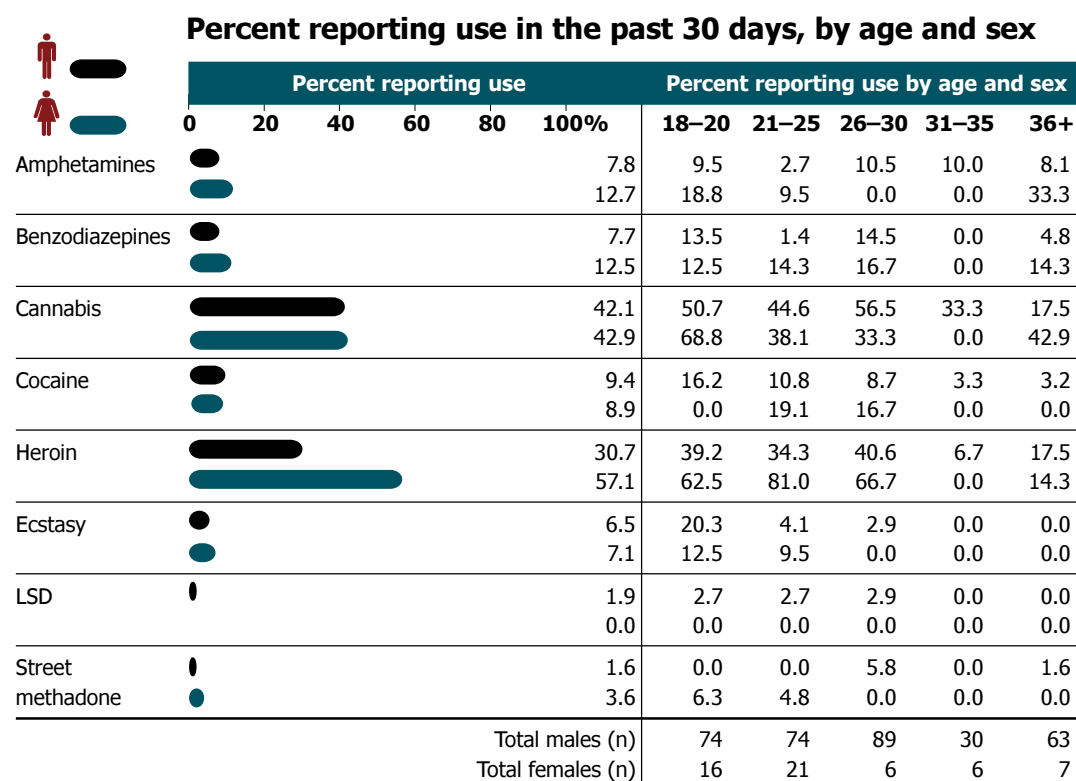
	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	13.0	18.8	40.8	53.1	32.5	45.2
Amphetamines	10.7	9.1	42.9	63.6	39.3	45.5
Benzodiazepines	10.9	20.0	40.4	60.0	23.9	55.6
Cannabis	12.2	15.4	33.0	69.2	33.7	75.0
Opiates	15.0	26.1	53.5	56.5	37.0	50.0
Multiple drug	13.6	27.8	49.4	72.2	35.2	52.9
Any drug other than cannabis	14.6	20.0	46.6	53.3	34.6	44.8
Total	10.0	15.0	34.2	42.5	26.3	35.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)						Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Years of schooling completed	Male	Female	Further qualifications	Male	Female	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Male	Female
Less than 10 years	30.2	37.5	Completed TAFE	26.8	19.6	Private house/apartment	41.6	53.6
10 years	35.7	17.9	Completed university	3.2	1.8	Someone else's place	52.6	42.9
11–12 years	34.1	44.6				Shelter or emergency	0.6	0.0
						Incarceration facility/halfway house	0.6	1.8
						Treatment facility	0.0	0.0
						No fixed residence	3.5	1.8
						Other	1.0	0.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	39.0	13.0
Part-time/odd jobs	19.0	15.0
Welfare/government benefit	46.0	79.0
Family/friends	22.0	30.4
Sex work	0.0	8.9
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	3.3	5.4
Other illegal activities	19.0	30.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	141	19.0	33	18.3
Benzodiazepines	78	19.7	26	18.1
Cannabis	230	16.0	41	14.2
Cocaine	133	20.7	29	19.3
Heroin	157	20.0	41	18.8
Ecstasy	98	20.8	22	18.1
LSD	110	16.9	25	17.1
Street methadone	41	22.8	16	19.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	66	19.9	23.1	14	18.5	20.3
Benzodiazepines	42	19.5	21.7	12	17.6	18.3
Cannabis	162	15.7	16.9	29	13.9	15.0
Cocaine	68	20.7	20.6	18	18.8	20.3
Heroin	120	20.0	20.9	36	18.9	19.3
Ecstasy	38	21.3	21.1	11	17.1	17.0
LSD	13	16.1	17.3	2	19.5	–
Street methadone	19	23.4	25.3	7	19.1	19.3

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

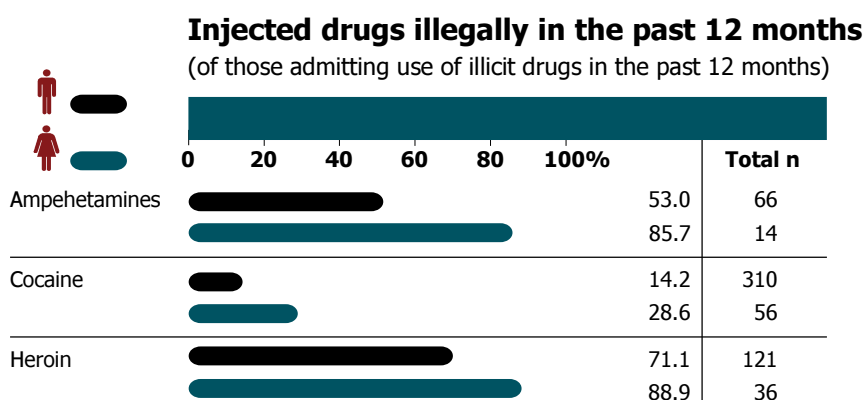
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

	Number	Males	Number	Females
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment ^(a)	107	50.7	9	22.0
Been in treatment	40	19.0	16	39.0
Treatment in 2000	64	30.3	16	39.0
Total	211	100.0	41	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	45	21.3	14	34.1
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	25	11.8	7	17.1

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Number	Males	Number	Females
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past month	91	9.9	21	4.8
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	183	59.4	43	76.8
Less than once a week	69	22.4	9	16.1
Once or twice a week	38	12.3	2	3.6
Three times a week or more	18	5.8	2	3.6
Total	308	100.0	56	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

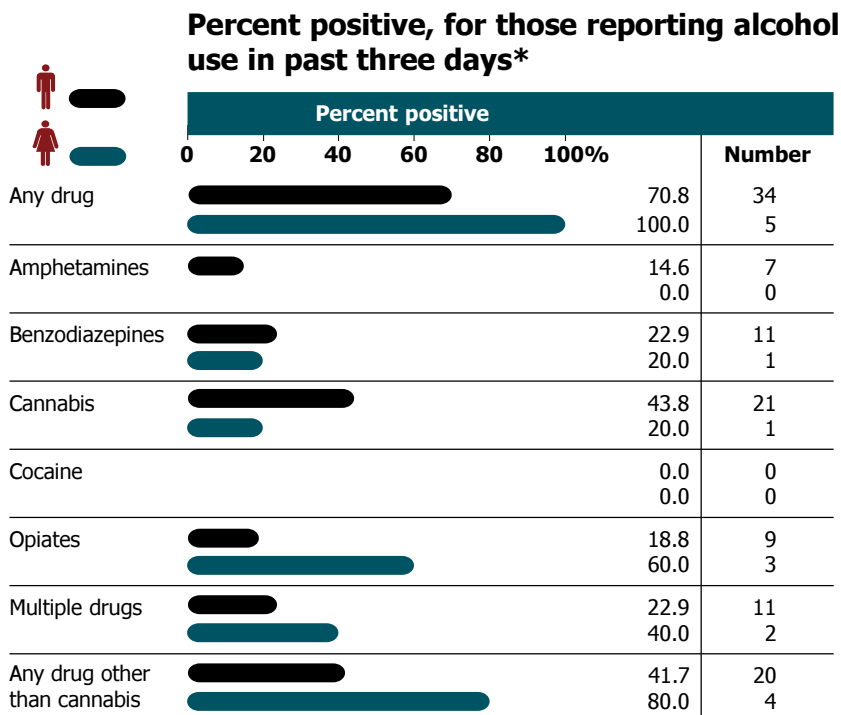
Percent reporting alcohol use, past three days and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size		90	95	75	36	70	366
Past three days ^(a)	Males	6.8	18.9	26.1	33.3	44.4	24.2
	Females	12.5	14.3	0.0	16.7	42.9	16.1
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	25.6	26.6	28.0	36.1	43.5	31.2
	Females	25.0	28.6	0.0	33.3	57.1	28.6

(a) Those who report drinking in the past three days 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.

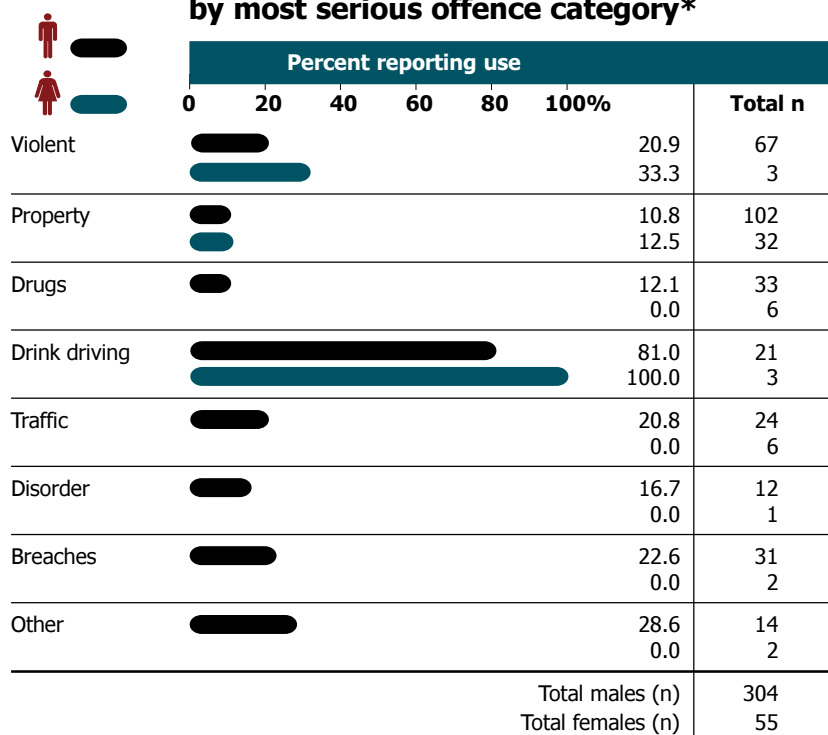
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past three days by most serious offence category*



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Gender

	Number	Percent
Males	48	71.6
Females	19	28.4

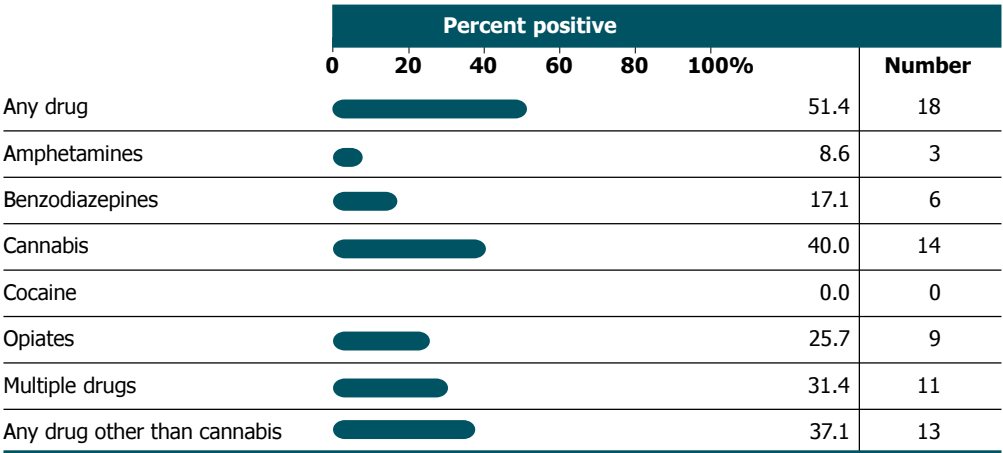
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age of juvenile detainees (%)

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	3.0	3.0	7.5	9.0	35.8	41.8	100
Number	2	2	5	6	24	28	67

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	3	4.5
Used drugs prior to arrest	14	21.2
Arrested in past 12 months	35	52.2
In prison in past 12 months	11	16.7
Ever sold drugs	12	17.9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Years of schooling completed	Number	Percent	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Number	Percent
Less than 10 years	31	46.3	Private house/apartment	7	10.4
10 years	21	41.8	Someone else's place	56	83.6
11–12 years	8	11.9	Shelter or emergency	1	1.5
			Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0.0
			Treatment facility	0	0.0
			No fixed residence	3	4.5
			Other	0	0.0

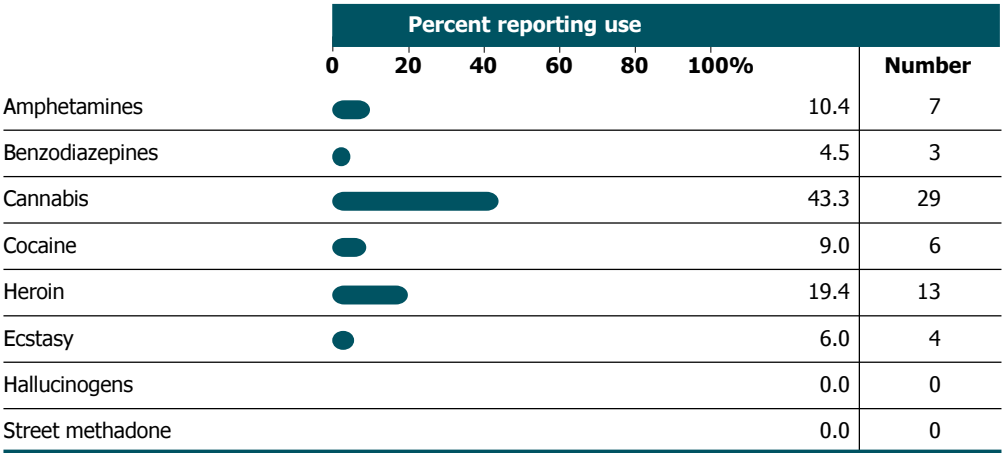
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	10	15.6
Property	32	50.0
Drugs	4	6.3
Traffic	7	10.9
Disorder	5	7.8
Breaches	3	4.7
Other	3	4.7
Total	64	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Amphetamines								2	3	3	7	1	15.1	16
Benzodiazepines							1	1	3	3	2		14.4	10
Cannabis	1				2	1	13	8	3	8	3		13.0	39
Cocaine						1			3	4	4		14.8	12
Heroin							2	1	6	4	2		14.2	15
Ecstasy								1	1	6	3	3	15.4	14
Hallucinogens								2	1		1		14.0	4
Street methadone										2			15.0	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	27	73.0
Been in treatment	3	8.1
Treatment in 2000	7	18.9
Total	37	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	5	13.5
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	1	2.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past three days	3	4.5
Percent reported 'heavy' use in the past 30 days ^(b)	10	14.9
	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^(c)	47	13.1

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

(b) 'Heavy' use is drinking five or more drinks on the same day; three or more for females.

(c) For those ever admitting use.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive for those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months, juvenile detainees ^{(a), (b)}

	Number	Percent
Cannabis	9	50.0
Opiates	5	27.8

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

(b) The other drugs are excluded as the number of cases is less than five.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

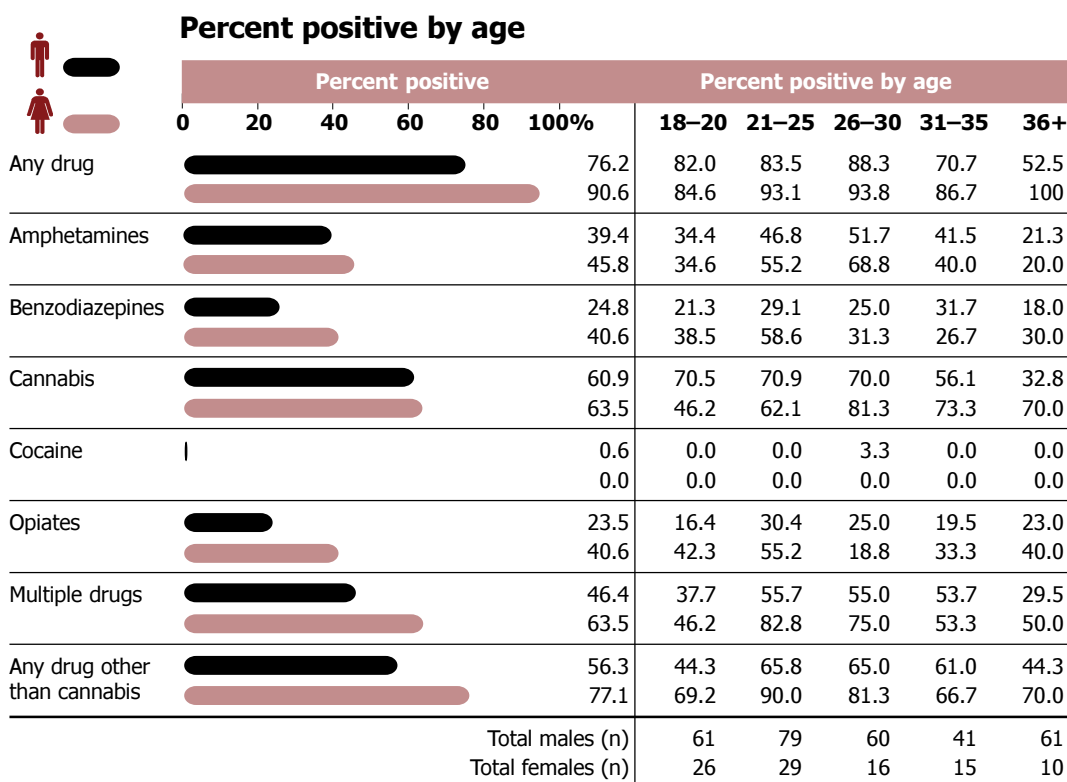
EAST PERTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Catchment area—approximate population size: 294,957



		Age of detainees (%)					
			18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		569	124	154	115	79	97
	Males	434	72.6	76.0	76.5	75.9	81.4
	Females	135	27.4	24.0	23.5	24.1	18.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



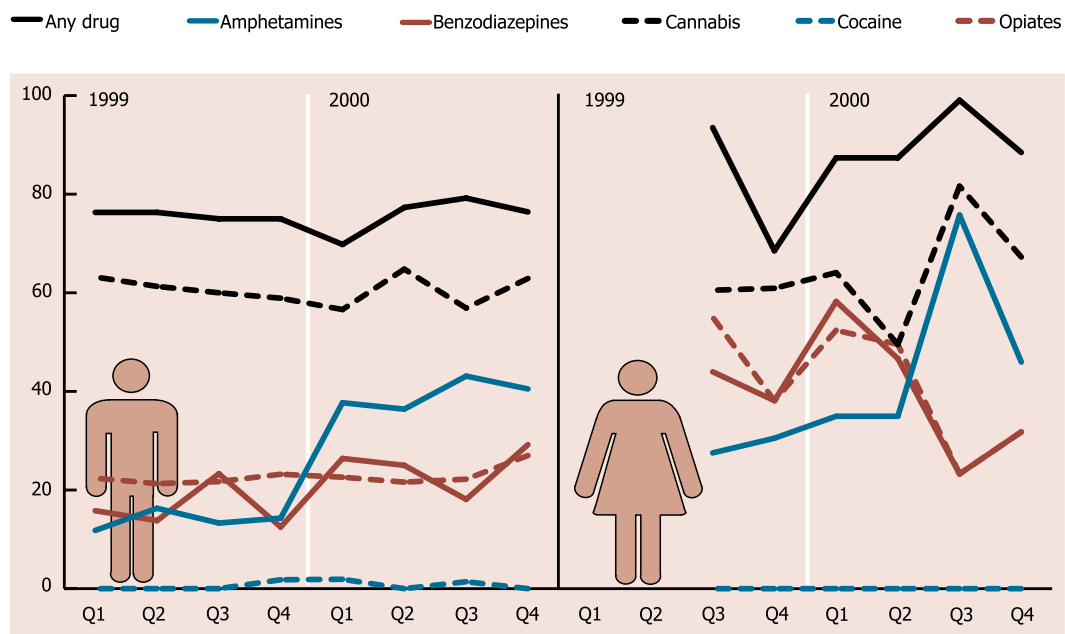
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	62	32.3	24.2	58.1	14.5	67.7	46.8
Property	78	43.6	38.5	68.0	34.6	93.6	68.0
Drugs	24	50.0	16.7	70.8	16.7	75.0	58.3
Drink driving	14	7.1	7.1	28.6	7.1	42.9	21.4
Traffic	29	37.9	6.9	65.5	20.7	72.4	51.7
Disorder	24	33.3	20.8	70.8	25.0	75.0	45.8
Breaches	48	45.8	27.1	54.2	20.8	70.8	60.4
Other	12	33.3	25.0	58.3	25.0	75.0	58.3
Total	291	38.5	25.1	61.5	22.7	76.0	55.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	65.0	68.6	25.7	27.9
Amphetamines	69.8	70.5	24.1	29.6
Benzodiazepines	72.0	76.9	30.7	38.5
Cannabis	64.1	63.3	25.4	28.3
Opiates	65.7	66.7	30.0	30.7
Multiple drugs	67.4	72.1	29.0	31.2
Any drug other than cannabis	66.5	71.6	28.7	31.1
Total	59.6	67.4	23.2	26.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive)

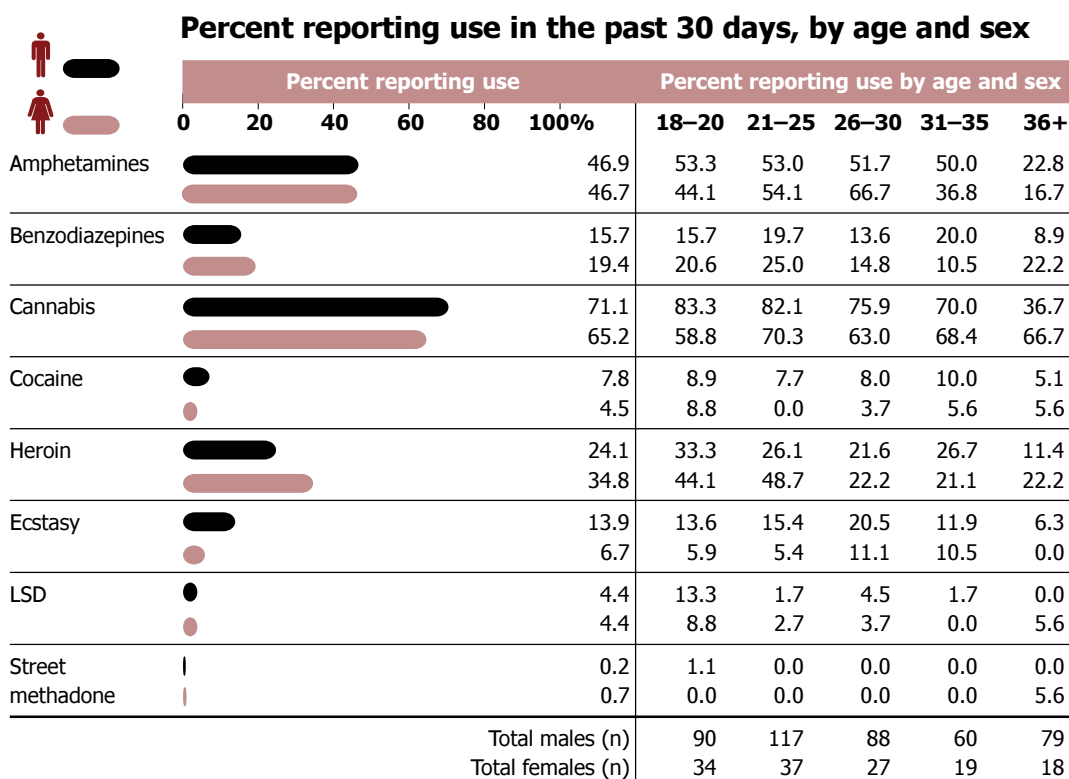
	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	19.6	11.8	54.9	54.7	61.5	43.0
Amphetamines	25.2	14.0	62.9	50.0	70.7	47.7
Benzodiazepines	28.0	15.4	62.7	61.5	62.7	51.3
Cannabis	19.4	11.9	53.0	41.7	63.5	43.3
Opiates	21.4	15.4	67.1	74.4	61.4	38.5
Multiple drug	22.6	15.0	62.0	52.5	67.4	47.5
Any drug other than cannabis	21.1	13.7	62.3	56.8	64.1	44.6
Total	15.2	10.6	46.8	49.5	54.9	41.1

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)						Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Years of schooling completed	Males	Females	Further qualifications	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Less than 10 years	31.2	40.0	Completed TAFE	22.2	16.3	Private house/apartment	35.3	32.6
10 years	38.3	34.8	Completed university	5.6	0.0	Someone else's place	48.4	59.3
11–12 years	30.5	25.2				Shelter or emergency	0.2	0.0
						Incarceration facility/halfway house	2.8	0.7
						Treatment facility	0.0	0.0
						No fixed residence	8.8	5.9
						Other	4.6	1.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	25.0	2.3
Part-time/odd jobs	21.0	9.9
Welfare/government benefit	66.0	89.0
Family/friends	30.7	30.0
Sex work	0.7	16.0
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	14.0	7.5
Other illegal activities	27.0	22.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	300	18.6	92	17.9
Benzodiazepines	166	18.9	55	17.6
Cannabis	384	14.4	121	14.4
Cocaine	167	19.8	55	20.6
Heroin	213	20.4	74	18.7
Ecstasy	212	20.9	58	19.8
LSD	245	17.1	68	16.1
Street methadone	55	21.3	17	20.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	250	18.3	19.3	76	18.0	18.8
Benzodiazepines	107	18.8	20.1	37	18.8	19.7
Cannabis	331	14.0	15.4	98	14.5	16.0
Cocaine	74	19.6	21.6	21	21.0	19.3
Heroin	145	19.7	20.7	62	18.4	18.8
Ecstasy	142	20.7	21.6	32	19.8	19.8
LSD	71	16.1	18.7	13	16.2	16.5
Street methadone	12	20.5	16.5	7	22.0	17.7

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

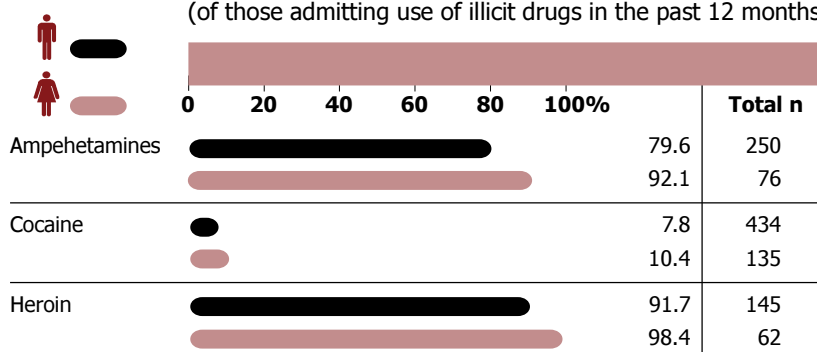
	Number	Males	Number	Females
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment ^(a)	165	45.3	42	36.5
Been in treatment	94	25.8	27	23.5
Accessed treatment in 2000	105	28.8	46	40.0
Total	364	100.0	115	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	36	9.9	19	16.5
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	71	19.5	21	18.3

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Number	Males	Number	Females
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past month	132	11.4	46	10.9
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	283	66.9	111	82.8
Less than once a week	76	18.0	15	11.2
Once or twice a week	41	9.7	6	4.5
Three times a week or more	23	5.4	2	1.5
Total	423	100.0	134	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

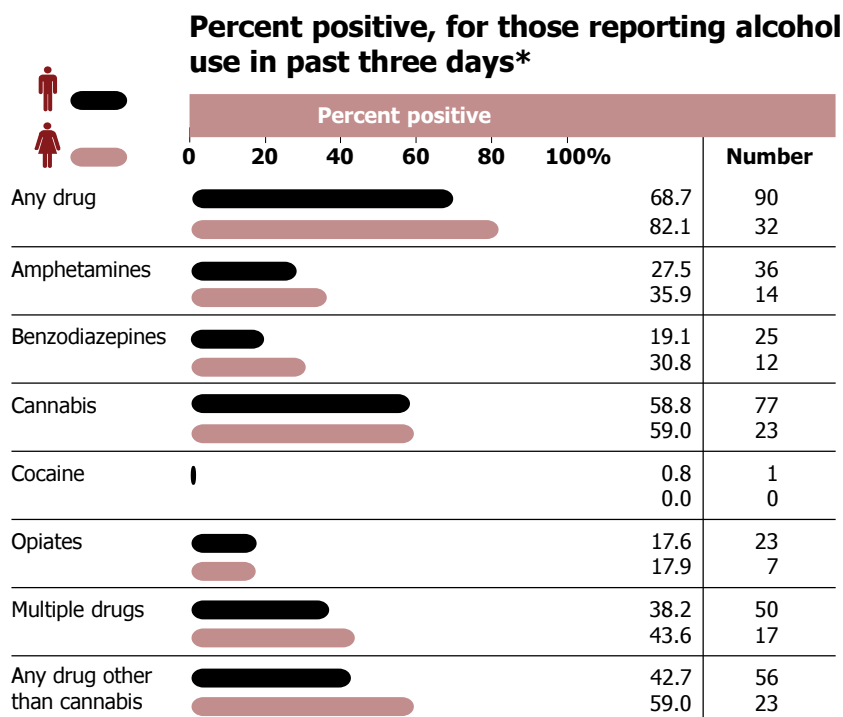
Percent reporting alcohol use, past three days and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size		124	154	115	79	97	569
Past three days ^(a)	Males	44.4	41.9	45.4	48.3	55.7	46.5
	Females	41.2	29.8	55.6	68.4	66.7	48.2
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	54.4	54.7	52.3	58.3	55.3	54.8
	Females	52.9	40.6	63.0	68.4	72.2	56.3

(a) Those who report drinking in the past three days 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.

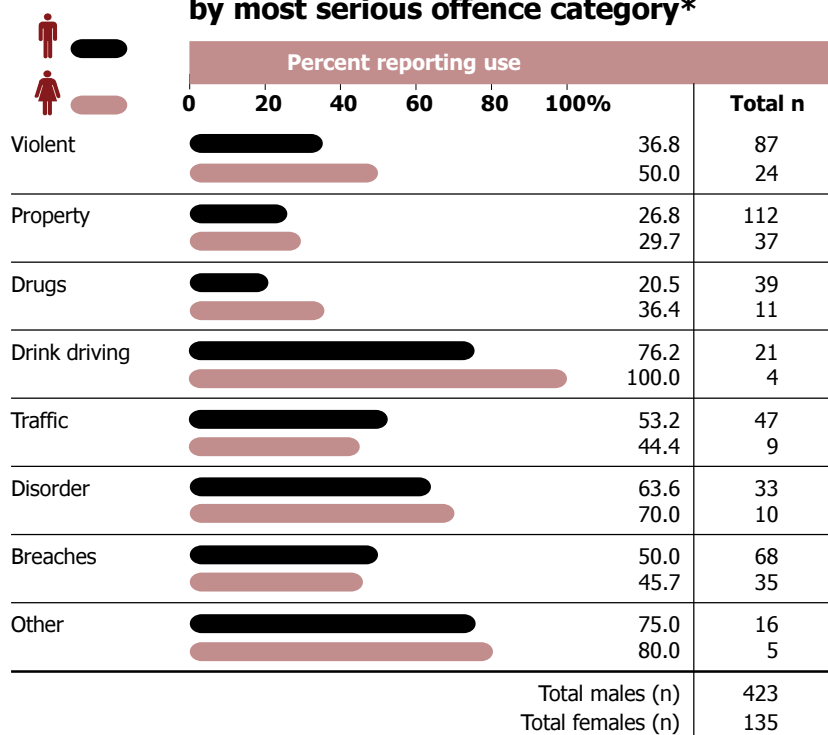
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past three days by most serious offence category*



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

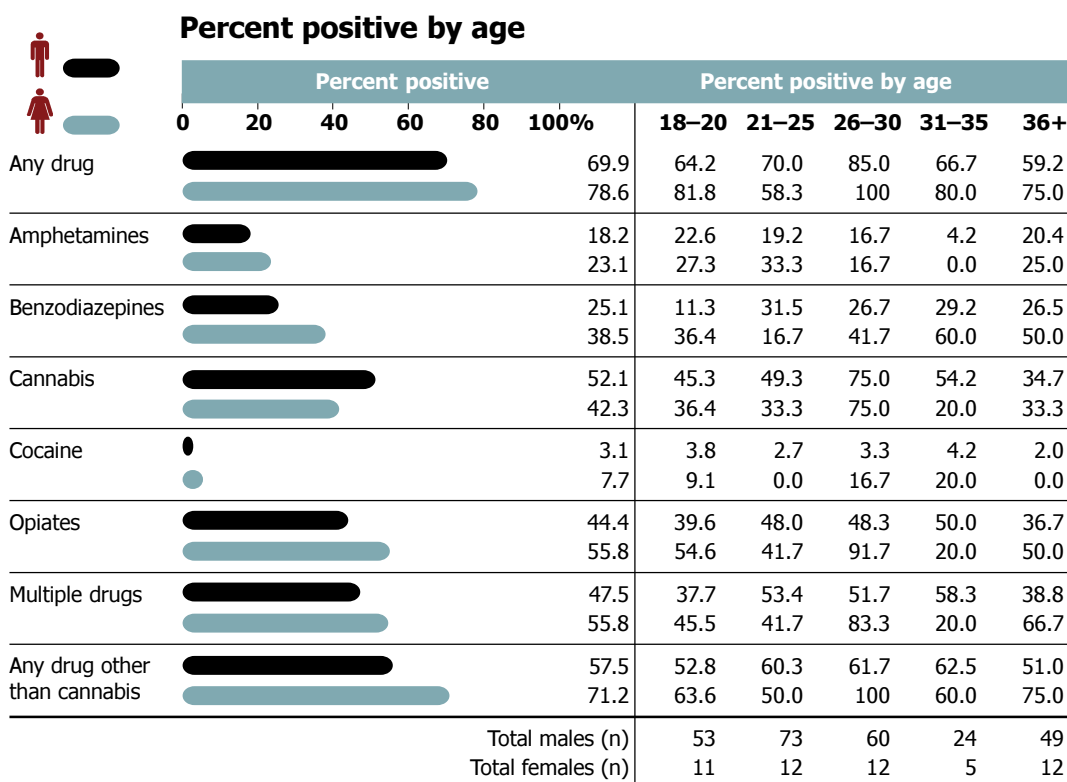
PARRAMATTA NEW SOUTH WALES

Catchment area—approximate population size: 58,962



		Age of detainees (%)					
			18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		409	85	108	90	43	83
	Males	333	76.5	87.0	84.4	83.7	74.7
	Females	76	23.5	13.0	15.6	16.3	25.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



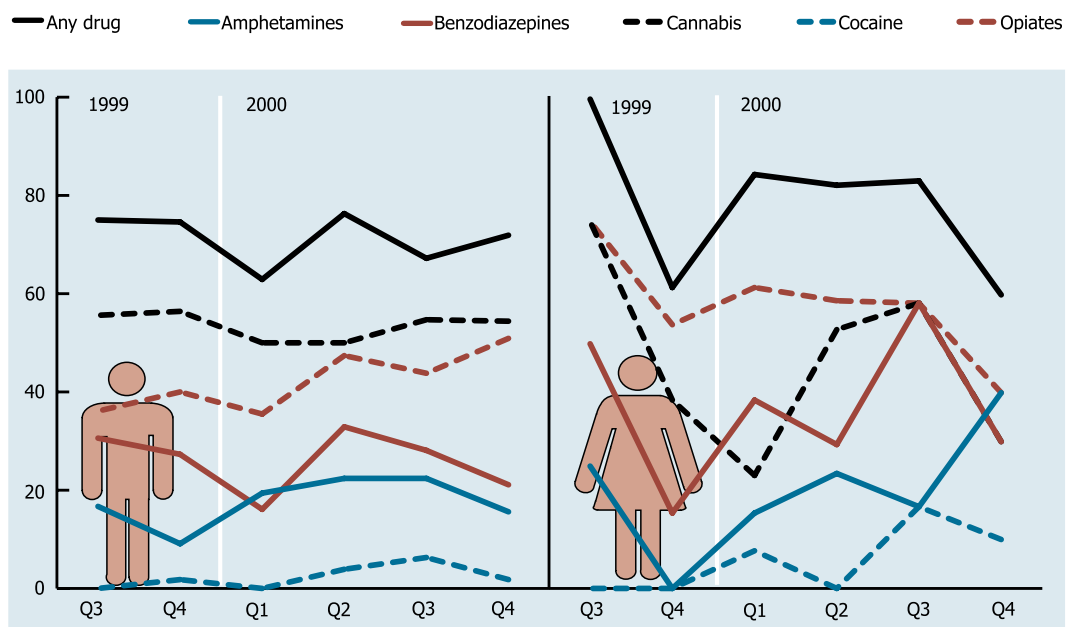
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	42	9.5	23.8	38.1	28.6	52.4	40.5
Property	132	21.2	27.3	55.3	59.1	78.8	69.7
Drugs	14	28.6	42.9	85.7	35.7	92.9	64.3
Drink driving	8	12.5	12.5	37.5	0.0	37.5	25.0
Traffic	23	13.0	8.7	34.8	21.7	52.2	34.8
Disorder	6	16.7	16.7	83.3	33.3	83.3	50.0
Breaches	20	10.0	30.0	50.0	45.0	65.0	55.0
Other	12	25.0	25.0	50.0	33.3	58.3	50.0
Total	257	17.9	25.3	51.8	44.8	69.7	57.6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	72.9	61.0	33.9	17.5
Amphetamines	72.3	58.3	34.0	25.0
Benzodiazepines	76.9	55.0	35.4	20.0
Cannabis	72.6	68.2	35.1	19.1
Opiates	78.3	69.0	36.5	20.7
Multiple drugs	77.2	65.5	38.2	24.1
Any drug other than cannabis	75.8	59.5	36.2	18.9
Total	60.2	55.8	27.6	15.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive)

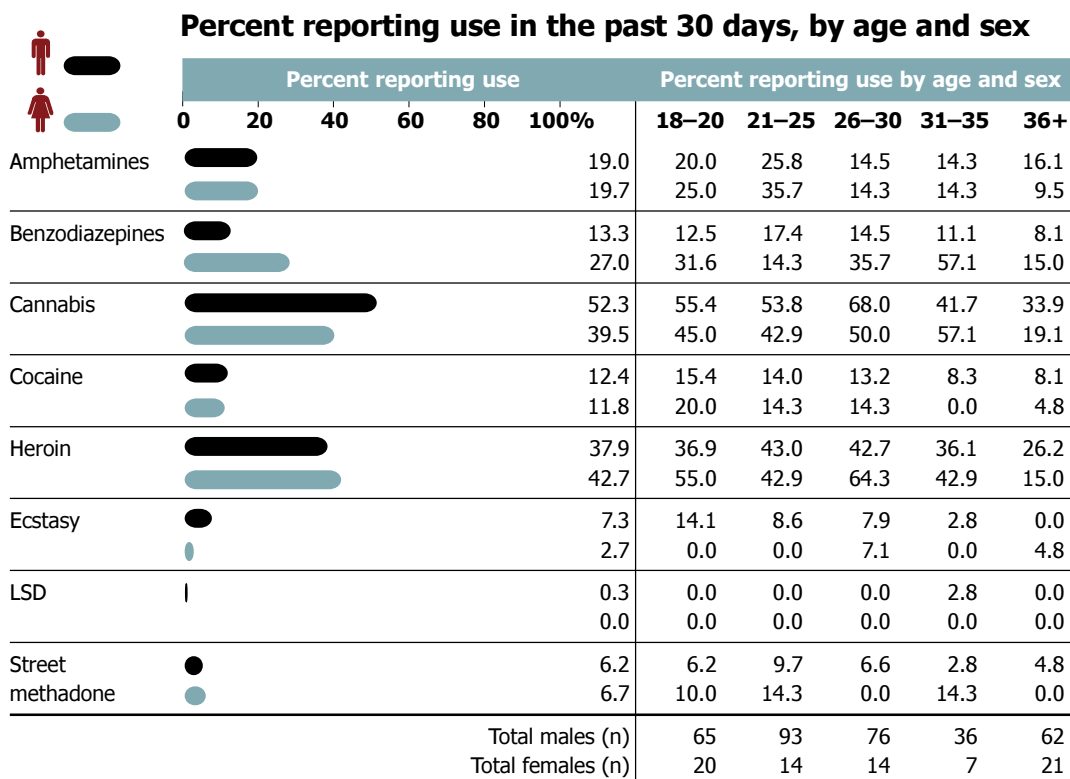
	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	8.8	7.5	50.3	57.5	38.0	31.7
Amphetamines	12.8	0.0	51.1	41.7	48.9	33.3
Benzodiazepines	9.2	5.3	70.8	68.4	42.2	35.0
Cannabis	8.1	9.1	48.9	54.6	40.3	27.3
Opiates	12.2	6.9	57.4	58.6	42.5	27.6
Multiple drug	9.8	6.9	57.7	62.1	45.9	31.0
Any drug other than cannabis	10.1	5.6	56.4	58.3	42.2	29.7
Total	6.6	5.9	39.1	51.0	30.7	28.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)						Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Years of schooling completed	Males	Females	Further qualifications	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Less than 10 years	32.4	37.3	Completed TAFE	29.7	25.0	Private house/apartment	36.9	47.4
10 years	36.1	37.3	Completed university	3.6	2.6	Someone else's place	49.2	47.4
11–12 years	31.5	25.3				Shelter or emergency	0.9	0.0
						Incarceration facility/halfway house	1.2	1.3
						Treatment facility	0.3	1.3
						No fixed residence	9.6	2.6
						Other	1.8	0.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	29.0	11.0
Part-time/odd jobs	15.0	6.9
Welfare/government benefit	63.0	85.0
Family/friends	21.7	15.1
Sex work	0.3	2.7
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	4.3	2.7
Other illegal activities	27.0	26.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	201	18.0	44	18.4
Benzodiazepines	107	20.3	30	20.5
Cannabis	278	15.0	61	15.3
Cocaine	149	20.4	35	20.9
Heroin	189	18.7	48	19.3
Ecstasy	121	19.9	21	19.4
LSD	135	17.0	24	16.0
Street methadone	84	22.4	10	21.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	109	17.9	19.3	21	18.0	19.1
Benzodiazepines	64	20.5	21.2	27	20.2	21.0
Cannabis	212	14.5	15.8	44	14.9	16.5
Cocaine	70	20.3	20.6	19	18.9	19.9
Heroin	144	18.6	19.2	38	19.6	20.3
Ecstasy	57	19.2	18.6	9	22.2	21.0
LSD	11	17.9	16.8	2	15.0	16.0
Street methadone	47	21.7	22.7	7	20.3	24.0

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent received prior treatment (of those admitting use of illicit drugs in the past 12 months)

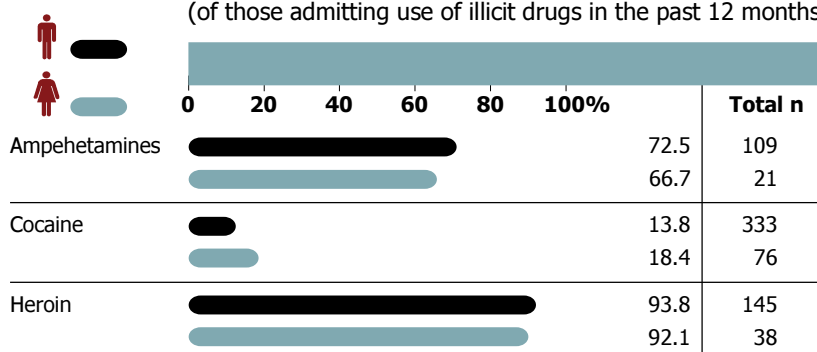
	Number	Males	Number	Females
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment ^(a)	105	41.7	17	30.9
Been in treatment	47	18.7	8	14.5
Accessed treatment in 1999	100	39.7	30	54.5
Total	252	100.0	55	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	59	23.4	12	21.8
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	42	16.7	8	14.5

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Number	Males	Number	Females
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past month	117	0.9	24	12.5
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	222	66.9	55	74.3
Less than once a week	69	20.8	14	18.9
Once or twice a week	26	7.8	3	4.1
Three times a week or more	15	4.5	2	2.7
Total	332	100.0	74	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

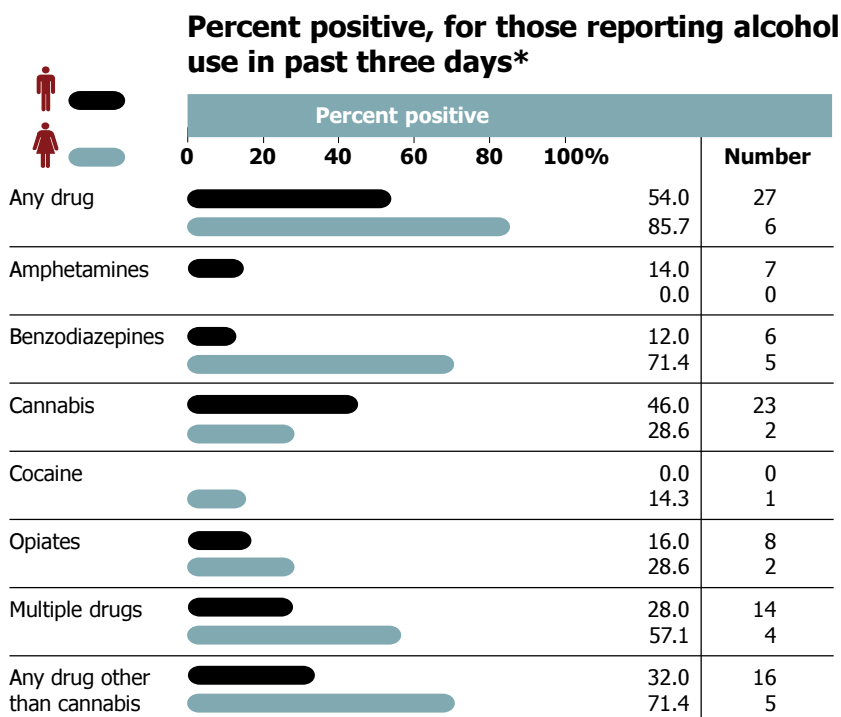
Percent reporting alcohol use, past three days and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size		85	108	90	43	83	409
Past three days ^(a)	Males	15.4	16.0	22.4	38.9	41.9	24.6
	Females	10.0	7.1	7.1	57.1	23.8	17.1
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	29.2	35.1	22.4	44.4	37.7	32.5
	Females	20.0	14.3	35.7	57.1	38.1	30.3

(a) Those who report drinking in the past three days 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.

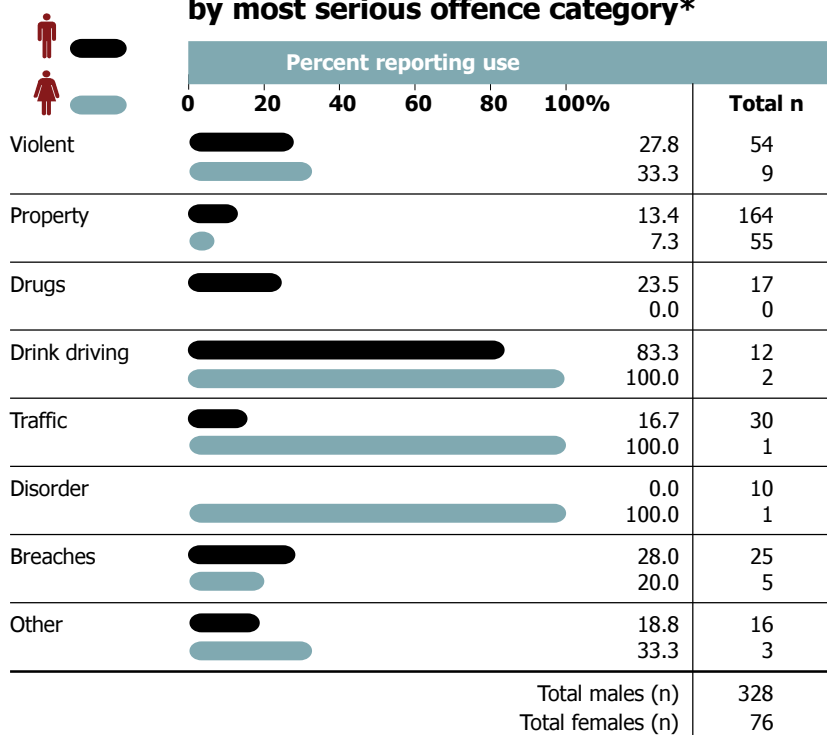
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past three days by most serious offence category*



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Information on Juveniles

Gender

	Number	Percent
Males	47	57.3
Females	35	42.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age of juvenile detainees (%)

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Percent	1.2	9.8	12.2	23.2	22.0	31.7	100
Number	1	8	10	19	18	26	82

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive, by drugs, juvenile detainees

	Percent positive						Number
	0	20	40	60	80	100%	
Any drug							21
Amphetamines							7
Benzodiazepines							6
Cannabis							16
Cocaine							0
Opiates							10
Multiple drugs							12
Any drug other than cannabis							15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Drugs and criminal history, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Seeking drugs at time of arrest	3	3.7
Used drugs prior to arrest	18	22.2
Arrested in past 12 months	37	45.7
In prison in past 12 months	11	11.1
Ever sold drugs	18	22.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of juvenile detainees			Current housing arrangements of juvenile detainees		
Years of schooling completed	Number	Percent	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Number	Percent
Less than 10 years	57	69.5	Private house/apartment	5	6.1
10 years	13	15.9	Someone else's place	74	90.2
11–12 years	12	14.6	Shelter or emergency	1	1.2
			Incarceration facility/halfway house	0	0.0
			Treatment facility	0	0.0
			No fixed residence	2	2.4
			Other	0	0.0

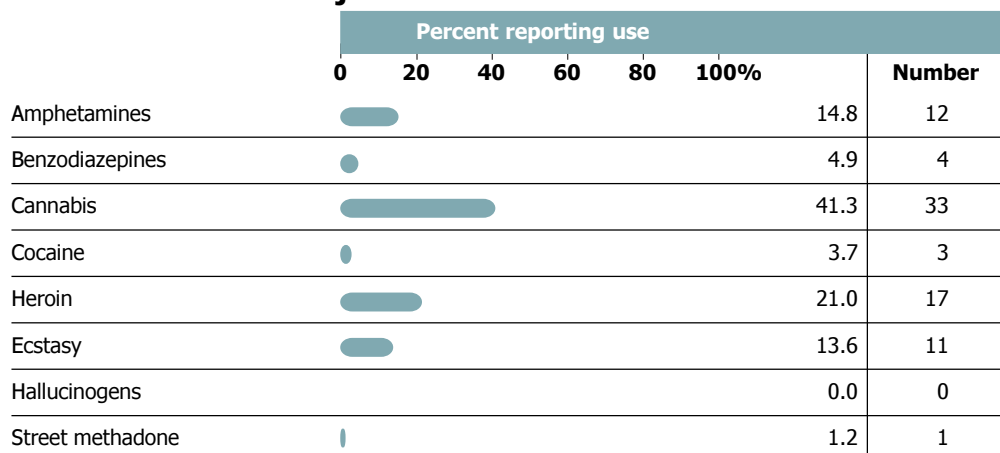
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Most serious offence, juvenile detainees

	Number	Percent
Violent	16	19.5
Property	48	58.5
Drugs	7	8.5
Traffic	2	2.4
Disorder	3	3.7
Breaches	6	7.3
Other	0	0.0
Total	82	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting use in the past 30 days, juvenile detainees



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Mean age	Total n
Amphetamines								1	4	13	3	4	15.2	25
Benzodiazepines								1	2	4	4	1	15.2	12
Cannabis			1	1		4	9	11	12	6	6	1	13.4	51
Cocaine									4	7	3	3	15.3	17
Heroin							2	1	6	10	2	1	14.6	22
Ecstasy								2	6	10	3	2	14.9	23
Hallucinogens							2	2	4	6	1		14.1	15
Street methadone										3		1	15.5	4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Treatment history		
Never been in treatment	35	76.1
Been in treatment	4	8.7
Treatment in 2000	7	15.2
Total n	46	
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	4	8.7
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	4	8.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

	Number	Percent
Percent reported use in the past three days	8	9.9
Percent reported 'heavy' use in the past 30 days ^(b)	17	21.0

	Number	Mean age
Mean age first tried alcohol ^(c)	65	13.3

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

(b) 'Heavy' use is drinking five or more drinks on the same day; three or more for females.

(c) For those ever admitting use.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent positive for those who have drunk five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months, juvenile detainees ^{(a), (b)}

	Number	Percent
Cannabis	11	42.3
Opiates	6	23.1

(a) For females the restriction is drinking three or more drinks on the same day.

(b) The other drugs are excluded as the number of cases is less than five.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

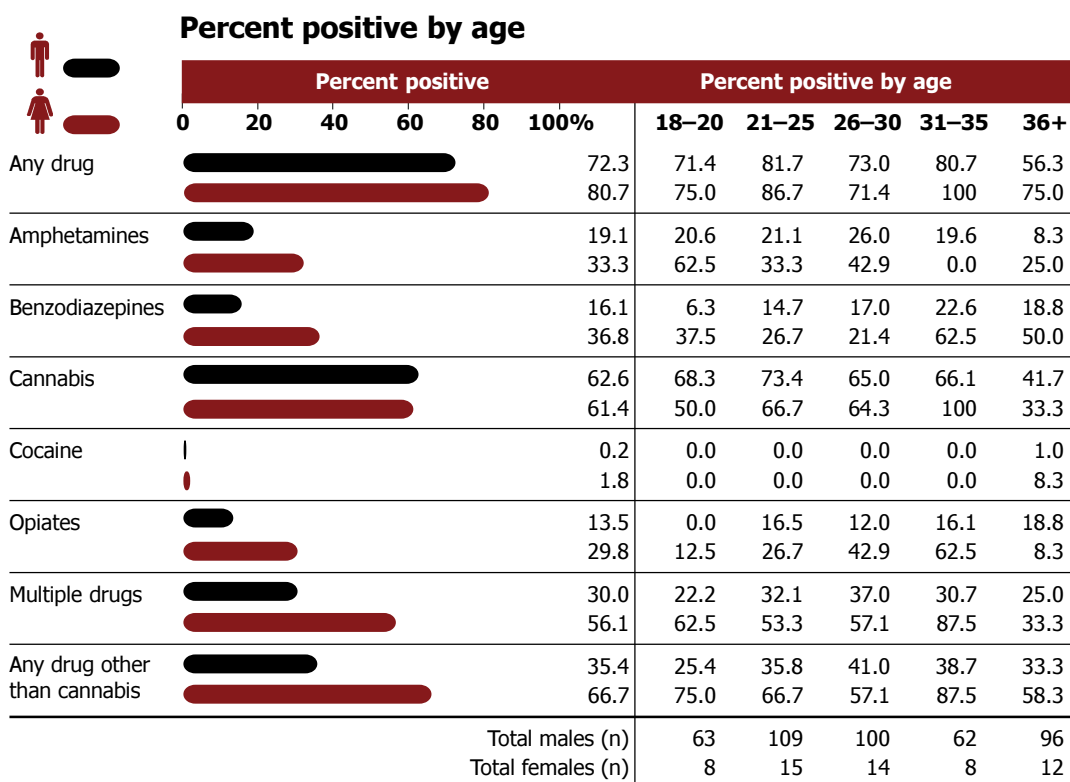
SOUTHPORT QUEENSLAND

Catchment area—approximate population size: 332,952



		Age of detainees (%)					
			18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+
Sample size adults		612	83	170	145	84	130
	Males	538	89.2	87.6	87.6	89.3	86.9
	Females	74	20.2	16.4	13.1	6.1	14.3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

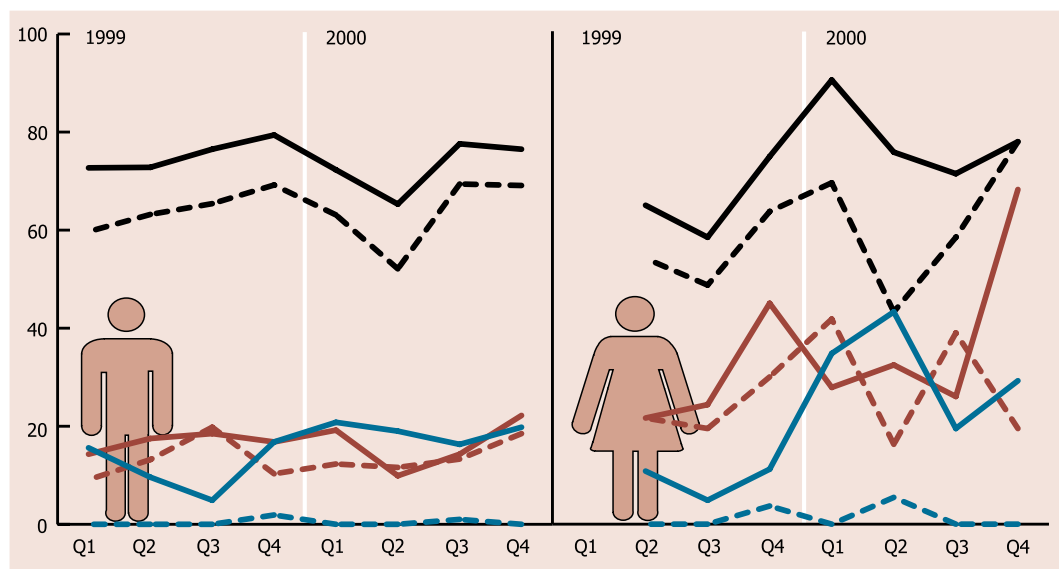
Percent positive, by most serious offence category, males only

Offence	N	Amphetamines	Benzodiazepines	Cannabis	Opiates	Any drug	Any drug other than cannabis
Violent	53	13.2	20.8	58.5	15.1	71.7	35.9
Property	114	26.3	25.4	64.0	22.8	77.2	51.8
Drugs	41	26.8	14.6	90.2	19.5	97.6	41.5
Drink driving	43	14.0	4.7	60.5	2.3	67.4	20.9
Traffic	112	14.3	8.9	56.3	5.4	60.7	20.5
Disorder	18	22.2	11.1	55.6	0.0	66.7	33.3
Breaches	23	8.7	26.1	52.2	21.7	60.9	30.4
Other	25	24.0	12.0	68.0	16.0	88.0	48.0
Total	429	19.1	16.1	62.7	13.5	72.5	35.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Trends in percent positive, by drugs

— Any drug — Amphetamines — Benzodiazepines - - - Cannabis — Cocaine - - - Opiates



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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 1999, 2000 [computer file]

Self-Reported Information

Percent reported being arrested/in prison in the past 12 months

(for those testing positive for each category)

	Arrested		In prison	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	47.1	43.5	20.3	19.6
Amphetamines	61.0	47.4	23.2	21.1
Benzodiazepines	52.9	71.4	36.8	38.1
Cannabis	48.0	42.9	20.1	22.9
Opiates	47.4	52.9	29.8	29.4
Multiple drugs	59.4	56.3	28.9	28.1
Any drug other than cannabis	55.6	52.6	27.2	23.7
Total	42.2	36.8	17.5	17.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reported looking for drugs at time of arrest, used drugs prior to arrest, ever sold drugs (for those testing positive)

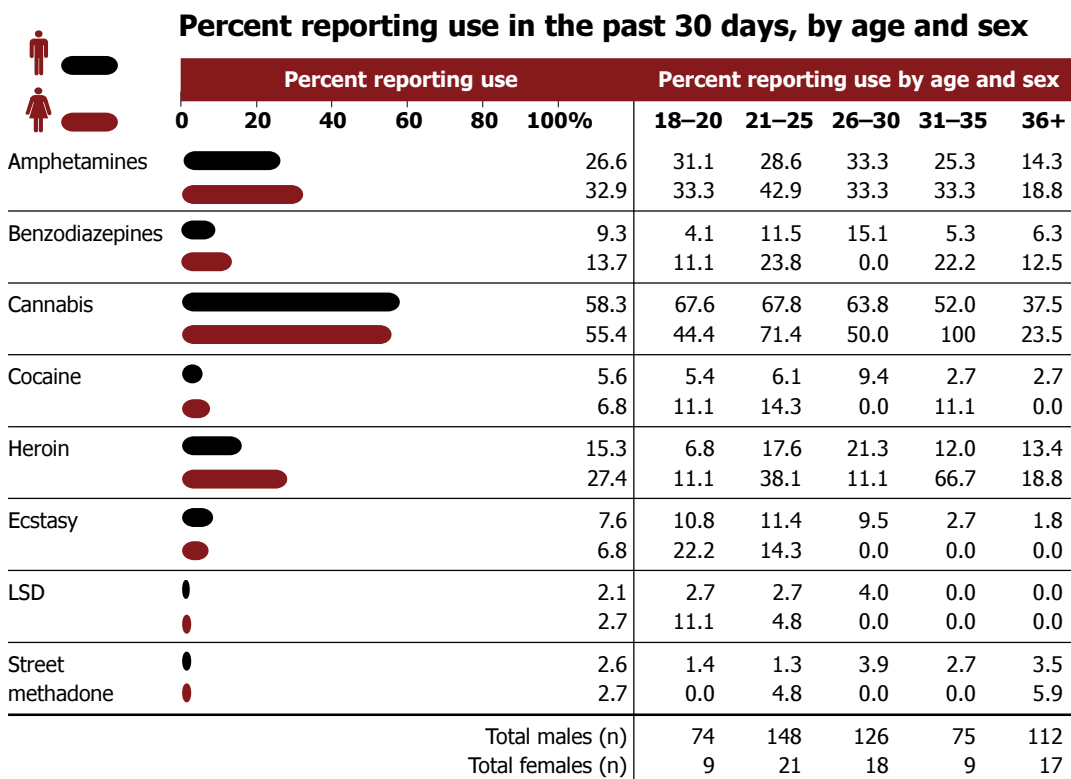
	Looking for drugs		Used drugs prior to arrest		Ever sold drugs	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Any drug	9.0	15.2	51.6	45.7	50.7	39.1
Amphetamines	8.5	10.5	65.9	47.4	49.4	31.6
Benzodiazepines	17.7	19.1	75.0	61.9	54.4	52.4
Cannabis	8.2	17.1	49.8	42.9	50.9	42.9
Opiates	22.8	23.5	71.9	35.3	56.1	41.2
Multiple drug	14.8	21.9	70.3	46.9	56.7	43.8
Any drug other than cannabis	13.9	18.4	66.2	44.7	53.3	36.8
Total	6.8	14.0	39.6	40.4	41.1	36.8

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Description of the sample

Education of detainees (%)						Current housing arrangements of detainees (%)		
Years of schooling completed	Males	Females	Further qualifications	Males	Females	Type of housing in prior 30 days	Males	Females
Less than 10 years	28.4	16.2	Completed TAFE	33.6	33.8	Private house/apartment	51.3	56.8
10 years	42.6	40.5	Completed university	4.3	2.7	Someone else's place	32.5	28.4
11–12 years	29.0	43.2				Shelter or emergency	0.6	1.4
						Incarceration facility/halfway house	0.7	1.4
						Treatment facility	1.1	1.4
						No fixed residence	5.9	5.4
						Other	7.8	5.4

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Sources of income in the past 30 days (%)

	Males	Females
Full-time job	24.0	9.5
Part-time/odd jobs	28.0	22.0
Welfare/government benefit	66.0	81.0
Family/friends	17.8	29.7
Sex work	0.8	6.8
Drug dealing/growing/manufacturing	6.6	5.4
Other illegal activities	13.0	16.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first use (for those ever admitting use)

	Males		Females	
	Total n	Mean age	Total n	Mean age
Amphetamines	339	18.9	52	20.4
Benzodiazepines	142	19.4	23	20.5
Cannabis	484	15.0	68	16.4
Cocaine	194	20.0	26	22.1
Heroin	185	19.8	41	20.9
Ecstasy	198	22.1	27	21.2
LSD	274	17.4	36	17.2
Street methadone	69	21.9	16	22.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Age at first and regular use* (for those admitting use in the past 12 months)

	Males			Females		
	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use	Total n	Mean age first use	Mean age regular use
Amphetamines	220	18.5	19.9	38	19.9	20.6
Benzodiazepines	77	19.5	21.7	15	20.9	20.2
Cannabis	363	14.5	16.2	47	16.1	18.3
Cocaine	60	19.1	21.0	9	19.9	19.7
Heroin	109	19.4	19.6	25	21.0	21.7
Ecstasy	91	21.3	20.6	15	21.3	22.3
LSD	39	17.8	16.6	4	13.3	15.0
Street methadone	22	23.5	22.9	7	22.3	30.3

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

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

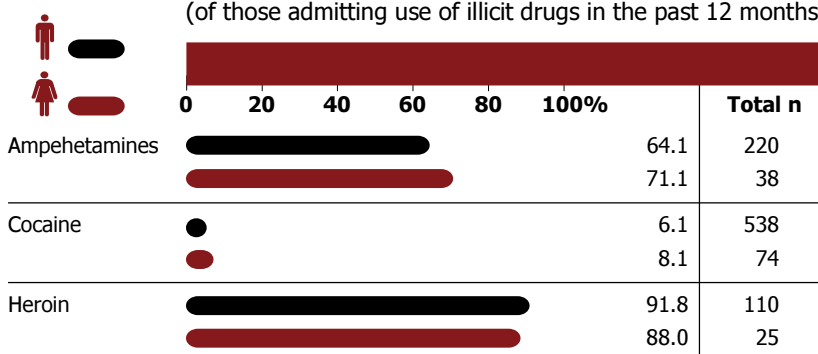
	Number	Males	Number	Females
Treatment history				
Never been in treatment ^(a)	248	60.5	28	50.9
Been in treatment	97	23.7	11	20.0
Accessed treatment in 2000	65	15.9	16	29.1
Total	410	100.0	55	100.0
Denied treatment in the past 12 months	62	15.1	15	27.3
Most recent treatment episode court/legally mandated	48	11.7	5	9.1

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Injected drugs illegally in the past 12 months

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



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Mental illness and gambling behaviour

	Number	Males	Number	Females
Percent self-reported overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit in the past month	203	4.4	24	8.0
Percent self-reported gambling in the past month				
Not at all	318	59.7	56	75.7
Less than once a week	122	22.9	13	17.6
Once or twice a week	62	11.6	5	6.8
Three times a week or more	31	5.8	0	0.0
Total	533	100.0	74	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Information on Alcohol Use

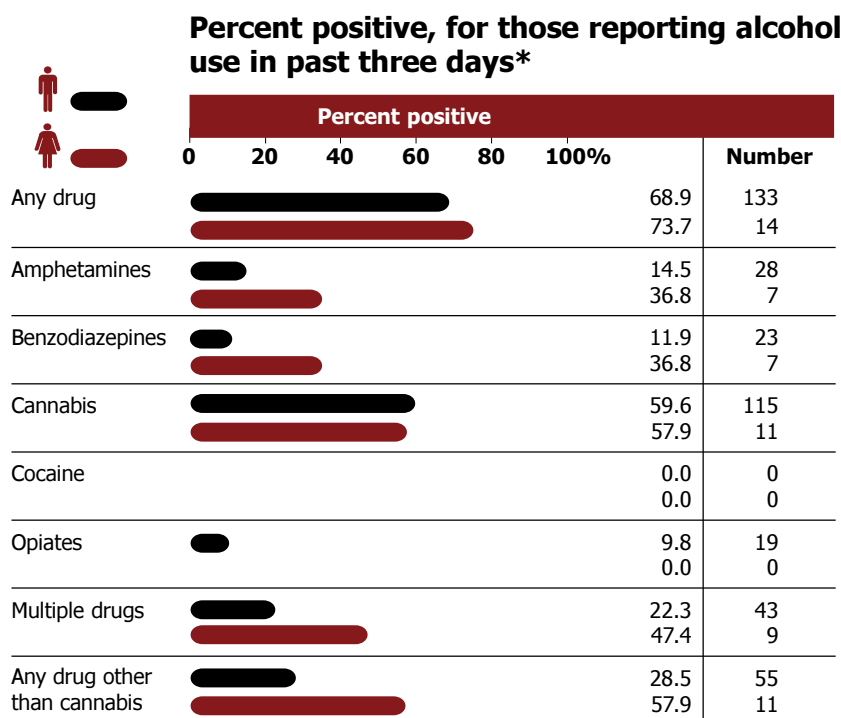
Percent reporting alcohol use, past three days and past 30 days, by age and sex

		18–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36+	Total
Sample size		83	170	144	84	130	611
Past three days ^(a)	Males	60.8	37.6	53.2	45.3	45.1	47.1
	Females	44.4	38.1	33.3	11.1	29.4	32.4
Past 30 days ^(b)	Males	73.0	53.7	62.2	53.3	54.0	58.4
	Females	66.7	47.6	44.4	33.3	52.9	48.7

(a) Those who report drinking in the past three days 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.

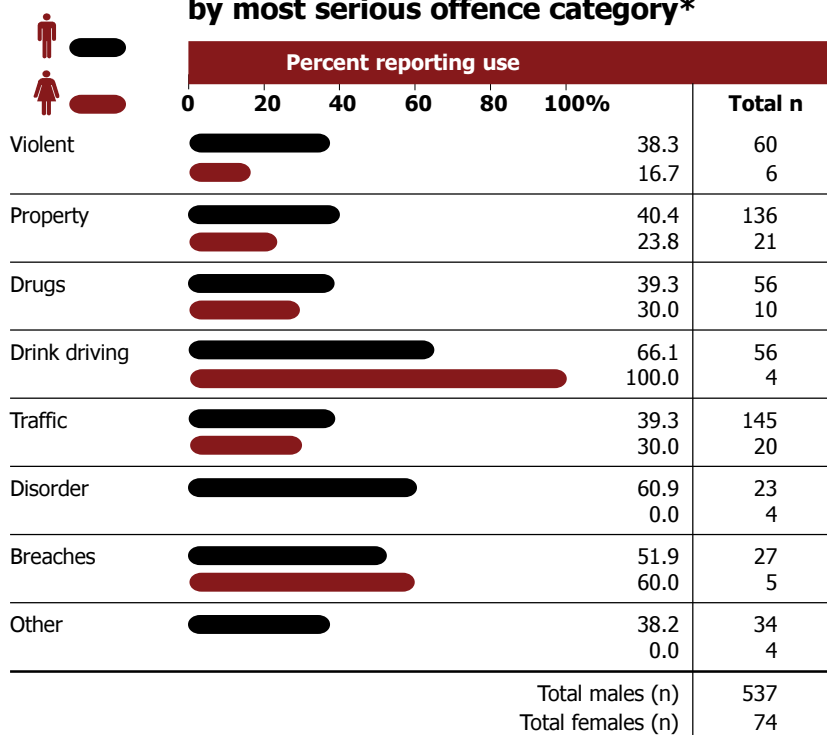
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Percent reporting alcohol use in past three days by most serious offence category*



* 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: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

