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Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Drug use monitoring in
Australia: 2009–10 report
on drug use among police
detainees

Josh Sweeney
Jason Payne

AIC Reports
Monitoring
Reports **17**

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Foreword

The Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is a key research initiative of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) that provides unique and up to date information on the consumption of drugs within Australia. The provision of this information to law enforcement and policy agencies represents a significant contribution to sustaining a quality evidence base that supports the development and implementation of effective approaches to reduce the supply, demand and harms associated with drug use.

DUMA involves the quarterly collection of information on drug use and crime from police detainees (alleged offenders) in selected police stations and watch-houses across Australia. Since its inception in 1999, the number of sites where the program operates has increased from four to nine and as such, it is the only nationwide survey of detainees in Australia conducted on a routine basis. In recognition of the importance of the information provided by DUMA, the Australian Government has provided ongoing funding to the program.

In 2009–10 the use of cannabis appeared to be decreasing among police detainees, while the use of other drug types remained consistent with previous years. While these trends are encouraging, the continuing high levels of use among detainees require continued monitoring and attention. DUMA can play a dual role both in monitoring trends to inform policy development and highlighting the impact of local and national responses to illicit drug use in Australia. There were some specific areas of analysis worthy of note.

The Australian and state/territory governments remain concerned about methamphetamine use and its related problems. While it was encouraging to note

that in 2009–10 methamphetamine use among detainees was at its lowest level since DUMA's inception in 1999, it is of some concern that further analysis of data collected in the first three quarters of 2011 showed a spike in the use of methamphetamine (see Macgregor and Payne 2011, *Appendix B*).

This report also provides an improved understanding of alcohol use among the detainee population. Previously, little information was gathered about DUMA detainees' levels of alcohol use, but following a review of the DUMA survey in 2009 additional questions now capture greater detail on the drinking patterns of offenders in the sample. The new questions capture information on the type and amount of alcohol consumed by detainees as well as the location of where they had their last drink. Analysis of the data showed that detainees who drank in the 30 days prior to being detained consumed on average 14 standard drinks on the last occasion. Further analysis revealed that those detainees who consumed more than one type of alcohol on the last occasion consumed an average of 24 standard drinks. The extent of consumption being reported is clearly concerning, and may go some way to explaining why detainees are in police watch-houses in the first place.

Further enhancements to the DUMA survey allow for a more detailed examination of relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were in custody at the time of interview. In 2009–10, nearly half of all detainees (45%) reported that substance use had contributed to their current offences, which given the amount of alcohol being consumed, often in combination with illicit drugs, this finding is perhaps not unexpected.

DUMA would not exist without the continued commitment and cooperation of state and territory police services. To date, the database contains invaluable research data from 40,530 detainees and urinalysis results from 31,430. That the majority of detainees voluntarily agreed to be interviewed in 2009–10, with around three quarters of those also agreeing to provide a urine sample, is a tribute to the professionalism of all those involved in the DUMA program.

Adam Tomison
Director

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Finally, we thank those people who read earlier drafts of this report and provided comments.

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
<i>cf</i>	compared with
CMHS	Corrections Mental Health Screen
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
HREC	Human Research Ethics Committee
MSO	most serious offence

Executive summary

Funded by the Australian Government and established in 1999, the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program is Australia's largest and longest-running ongoing survey of police detainees across Australia. DUMA currently operates at nine data collection sites and comprises two core components:

- a self-report survey detailing a range of criminal justice, demographic, drug use and drug market participation information; and
- voluntary urinalysis, which serves as an important objective method for corroborating self-reported recent drug use (within 48 hours before arrest).

During a recent review of the DUMA program, it was decided that, henceforth, annual data would be reported every two years, making available additional resources to dedicate to the production of subject-specific research articles using the DUMA database. This report is the first in the new biennial series and describes key results from the DUMA data collected throughout 2009 and 2010 from the nine different sites: Brisbane and Southport (Queensland); Bankstown, Parramatta and Kings Cross (New South Wales); Adelaide (South Australia); East Perth (Western Australia); Footscray (Victoria); and Darwin (Northern Territory).

In 2009–10, a total of 7,575 adult detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Of these:

- 83 percent were male—a gender ratio that has remained generally consistent since data collection first began in 1999;
- aggregated across all sites, 21 percent of detainees self-identified as Indigenous (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background), with self-identification highest among detainees in Darwin (73%), East Perth (32%) and Adelaide (17%), and lowest in Bankstown (3%);

- 14 percent of detainees were aged 18 to 20 years, 21 percent were aged 21 to 25 years, 19 percent were aged 26 to 30 years, 14 percent were aged 31 to 35 years and 31 percent were aged 36 years and over. The average male detainee was marginally older than the average female detainee;
- almost half of the detainees had fewer than 10 years of formal education (46%; that is, they left school before Year 11), while 17 percent had finished a TAFE course and 12 percent were currently in TAFE or university. Only five percent of adult detainees reported having completed university;
- almost one-third of adult detainees (29%) were currently working full-time and 43 percent reported that they were unemployed and either currently looking (27%) or not looking (16%) for work;
- an additional 186 juveniles were interviewed in the three New South Wales sites of Bankstown, Kings Cross and Parramatta—these data are reported separately.

Drug and alcohol indicators

Drug use (based on urinalysis)

A unique feature of the DUMA program is its use of urinalysis to provide estimates of recent drug use (within the previous 48 hours). The provision of a urine sample is both voluntary and confidential. Approximately 75 percent of detainees nationwide agreed to the test, of which 66 percent tested positive to at least one substance. By drug type, key findings from the urinalysis are as follows.

Benzodiazepines

- One in five (23%) detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines in 2009–10. This is consistent with the long-term trend in benzodiazepine use, which has remained between 21 and 23 percent since 1999 (the exception was in 2003, where benzodiazepine use rose to 26%). Thirty-six percent of adult female detainees and 21 percent of adult male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines.

Cannabis

- Cannabis continues to be the most commonly detected drug among police detainees, with 46 percent testing positive in 2009–10. This is down from 47 percent in 2008 and continues the gradual decline in cannabis use since its highest point at 61 percent in 1999.
- Male (47%) and female (45%) detainees were equally likely to test positive to cannabis, although it is interesting to note that cannabis, along with MDMA (ecstasy), are the only drugs for which males show a higher number of positive test results than females. Cannabis use was also most prevalent among 18–20 year old detainees (57%) and lowest among those aged 36 years or older (37%).

Cocaine

- Consistent with previous years, cocaine remains one of the least frequently identified drugs among police detainees—only two percent of detainees tested positive in 2009–10.
- Of all detainees, those whose most serious offence was a drug offence (traffic, supply, possession) were most likely to test positive to cocaine (10%).

Heroin

- Just over one in 10 police detainees (13%) tested positive to heroin in 2009–10, although test positive rates vary significantly across data collection locations. Detainees in the Victorian site of Footscray (51%) were the most likely to test positive to heroin, whereas detainees in Darwin (2%) were the least likely.

- Nationally, female detainees (20%) were nearly twice as likely as male detainees (11%) to test positive to heroin.
- Since the heroin shortage in 2000–01, heroin use indicators among police detainees remain at historical lows.

Amphetamines

- Sixteen percent of police detainees tested positive to amphetamines in 2009–10. This is lower than in 2008 (21%) and considerably lower than its peak at 34 percent in 2004.
- Although not canvassed in this report, more recent figures for 2011 show that this downward trend was short-lived and that rates of amphetamines use appear to be increasing (see Macgregor & Payne 2011, *Appendix B*).
- As with heroin, amphetamines use varies between DUMA sites, ranging from a high of 20 percent in East Perth to a low of six percent in Darwin.

MDMA (Ecstasy)

- The number of detainees testing positive to MDMA has remained low since DUMA commenced in 1999—between one and three percent nationally.
- Detainees aged 18 to 20 years and 21 to 25 years were more likely to test positive to MDMA in 2009–10 (both 2%), followed by detainees aged 26 to 30 years and 31 to 35 years (both 1%), and detainees over 36 years (<1%).

Other opiates

- Six percent of detainees tested positive to methadone and eight percent tested positive to buprenorphine.
- Consistent with higher rates of heroin use, females were more likely (14%) than males (5%) to test positive to methadone.
- In total, four percent of adult detainees tested positive to an opiate metabolite not identified as heroin, buprenorphine or methadone. This includes morphine and codeine.

Self-reported alcohol use

- Almost half (47%) of adult police detainees report having drunk alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest.
- Although results have fluctuated, there has been a general increase in recent alcohol use since data was first collected in 2001 (38%).
- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees (49% *cf* 37%) to have been drinking in the 48 hours before their arrest. Alcohol use was most prevalent among most serious drink driving, violent and disorderly conduct offenders.
- The average quantity of alcohol consumed on the last *occasion* was 14 standard drinks, although this was as high as 24 standard drinks for those who were mixing beer, wine or spirits on the last occasion. These results were consistent throughout 2009 and 2010 and male detainees consumed more alcohol on average than female detainees.

Drug and alcohol treatment

- Six hundred and thirty detainees in 2009 and 2010 reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of arrest. This represents approximately 14 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the previous 12 months. A further 1,410 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest.
- Overall, there were no notable differences compared with previous years in the levels of access to treatment (either current or past treatment).
- One in four detainees currently in treatment had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order.

Mental health

- Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009 to include questions about previous mental health diagnoses or psychiatric hospitalisations.

- Five percent of police detainees reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit in 2009–10. Female detainees and male detainees were equally likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (5% respectively).
- Two in five detainees (38%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (51% *cf* 36%).

Relationship between drug use and offending

Most serious offence and drug use

- In the most serious offence categories, violent offences were the most prevalent among male detainees (28%), while property offences were the most prevalent among female detainees (30%).
- Detainees aged 18 to 20 years were more likely to commit most serious violent or property offences when compared with other age groups. Detainees aged 26 years and above were more likely to commit most serious drug offences when compared with detainees aged less than 26 years.
- Excluding alcohol, 59 percent of adult male detainees whose most serious offence was violent tested positive to at least one drug, compared with 68 percent of female detainees.

Crime attributed to drug use

- In mid-2009 a set of new questions was developed in an effort to quantify the relationship reported by detainees between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which the detainees were in custody at the time of interview.
- Nearly half of all detainees (45%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences.


- Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor to their offending by most serious violent, drink driving, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be identified as contributing factors by most serious property and drug offenders.

Prior contact with the criminal justice system

- Half of all detainees interviewed in 2009–10 (51%) reported having been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months. This was consistent with previous years and generally equal for male and female detainees (52% *cf* 50%).
- One in five detainees (17%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. Overall, there was a four percentage point decrease between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of detainees that had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months (15%, down from 19%).
- 2010 had the lowest level of prior imprisonment recorded among DUMA detainees in its 13-year history.

Juveniles

- Where possible and with parental consent, juvenile detainees under the age of 18 years are interviewed in New South Wales as part of the DUMA program.
- A total of 186 juvenile detainees were interviewed at the three Sydney sites in 2009–10: 83 were interviewed at Bankstown, 89 at Parramatta and 14 at Kings Cross.
- The majority were male (82%) aged 16 or 17 years (66%).
- Overall, fewer juveniles were interviewed throughout 2009–10 compared with previous years, owing to the introduction of data collection in Kings Cross (where fewer juveniles are processed generally) and a general decline in the number of juveniles who are detained across the Sydney data collection sites.
- Almost half (45%) of those who provided a urine sample tested positive to at least one drug type. In 2010 alone, 50 percent tested positive. This is among the highest recorded figures for juveniles since data collection commenced in 1999.
- The drug most commonly detected in juveniles in 2009–10 was cannabis (44%), followed by benzodiazepines (5%), opiates (2%), cocaine (1%), methadone (1%), amphetamines (1%), methamphetamine (1%), heroin (1%) and buprenorphine (1%).



DUMA program overview: 2009 and 2010

What is DUMA?

Established in 1999, the DUMA program is a quarterly collection of criminal justice and drug use information from police detainees at multiple sites (police stations or watch-houses) across Australia. It is the only nationwide survey of alleged offenders and is conducted on a routine basis. In 2009 and 2010, DUMA operated at nine sites across the country, including at least one site in each mainland capital city. A significant advantage of DUMA's national coverage and quarterly collection is that information can be provided to the police and other stakeholders in a timely manner (usually within four to six weeks) to assist in the development of strategic responses to local and national drug/crime issues. The DUMA program is unique in this regard.

There are two parts to the information collected. The first component is a self-report questionnaire conducted with a trained interviewer and independent of the police. The questionnaire collects demographic data and other information about each detainee's drug use history, drug market participation, treatment history and prior contact with the criminal justice system. The second component is a urine sample that is sent to a toxicology unit and tested for seven different classes of drug. Participation in the survey and the provision of a urine sample is voluntary and all information provided by the detainee (including

the results of the urinalysis) is confidential and cannot be linked back to the detainee (for more details, see Makkai 1999).

Monitoring the prevalence and patterns of drug use among police detainees offers a number of significant advantages over alternative data collections. Unlike drug arrests and seizure data from police administrative systems, the DUMA program has the capacity to examine the extent and nature of drug use that may not otherwise come to the attention of law enforcement agencies. This is important because drug arrest and seizure data are more likely to reflect policing priorities and operational practices that could skew our understanding of local drug markets. Further, police detainees are a key sentinel population whose patterns of drug use are likely to be of significant value in the formulation of policy and programs. Unlike general household and incarcerated offender surveys, DUMA's focus on police detainees ensures a targeted approach to populations that are likely to have had the most recent and close contact with local drug markets. Research suggests that police detainees are likely to be the first group within a particular area to begin using a new drug and are more likely to partake in its use than non-detainees (Bennett 1998). There is no other known source of data on drugs and offending among this population in Australia.

The inclusion of voluntary urinalysis for ongoing monitoring and research purposes is unique in Australia to the DUMA study and is an important aspect of the research. Through the collection and analysis of urine, DUMA allows self-reported information on recent drug use to be cross-validated and verified with results of the urinalysis. Urinalysis has been identified as a major strength of DUMA, as it objectively measures the prevalence of drug use by detainees within a specified period and allows for valid comparisons across time. Its role in cross-validating the interviewer-collected self-report data is an invaluable countermeasure to the problems of under-reporting identified in other studies (see Makkai 1999).

The purpose of DUMA is to provide an evidence base for creating policy on issues relevant to drugs and crime. It achieves this through:

- monitoring a particular group that comes into contact with the criminal justice system and is involved in crime and drug markets;
- providing regular tracking data that allows law enforcement and other key stakeholders at the state, territory and federal level to examine trends;
- providing information on co-morbidity (for example, drug dependency and mental health) to assist in resource allocation and service provision in the health sector;
- validating self-reported recent drug use with urine testing;

- identifying key differences in illicit drug use across Australia over time; and
- providing information on other issues of importance to law enforcement, such as drug driving and the use of weapons in crime.

The nine DUMA sites active at the beginning of 2009 represent a range of different community configurations, including major state capital cities, metropolitan city areas, major tourist destinations and regional centres.

Addenda

The DUMA survey instrument is comprised of two core components: a core questionnaire and a quarterly addendum. Each addendum includes as many as 30 additional questions on specific topics of importance to both policymakers and practitioners. These various addenda are developed in consultation with both Commonwealth and state stakeholders and seek to collect timely information on emerging issues of policy relevance.

In 2009–10, the following addenda were developed and implemented:

Quarter 1, 2009—Prescription drugs (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Kings Cross and Southport).

Table 1 Date of establishment of DUMA sites

Site	Commencement date and quarter	Discontinued
East Perth	1999 (quarter 1)	
Southport	1999 (quarter 1)	
Bankstown	1999 (quarter 3)	
Parramatta	1999 (quarter 3)	
Brisbane	2002 (quarter 1)	
Adelaide	2002 (quarter 2)	
Elizabeth	2002 (quarter 2)	2007 (quarter 2)
Darwin	2006 (quarter 1)	
Footscray	2006 (quarter 1)	
Alice Springs	2007 (quarter 3)	2008 (quarter 2)
Kings Cross	2009 (quarter 1)	

Note: A full list of fieldwork dates for 2009 and 2010 is provided in *Appendix A*

Quarter 2, 2009—Initiation into drug use (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport).

Quarter 3, 2009—No addenda, due to revision of core questionnaire.

Quarter 4, 2009—Desistance from drug use (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport).

Quarter 1, 2010—Mental health (Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Kings Cross, and Southport) and victimisation and fear of crime (Adelaide and Footscray).

Quarter 2, 2010—Victimisation and fear of crime (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport).

Quarter 3, 2010—New drugs (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Kings Cross and Southport).

Quarter 4, 2010—Diversion and drug preferences (Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, East Perth, Footscray, Parramatta and Southport).

National DUMA summary 2009–10

Sample and demographics

In the two years between January 2009 and December 2010, a total of 7,761 detainees were interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Of these, 7,575 (98%) were adults aged 18 years or over and 186 (2%) were juveniles. Juveniles are only interviewed, subject to parental consent, in DUMA's three New South Wales sites—Parramatta, Bankstown and Kings Cross. The majority of adult detainees were male (83%) and, on average, 31 years of age at the time of interview (see Table 2).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 was lower than in 2009 (down by three percentage points or 129 detainees) but not notably different when compared with earlier years. Within the modest decline in 2010 was a disproportionate fall in the number of interviews conducted with women (down by five percentage points or 32 female detainees). However, the decline was largely the result of a fall in the number of detainees processed by the police during the hours in which DUMA interviewing occurred (down by nine percentage points *cf* 2009). The average age of detainees in 2010 was higher than in 2009 (32 years *cf* 31 years) but not significantly different compared with previous years. Of those 7,761 detainees who were interviewed in 2009 and 2010, 75 percent also provided a urine sample, which is also not substantially different when compared with recent years.

Offending

For each detainee interviewed, as many as 10 different charges may be recorded as part of the DUMA interview schedule. Across both 2009 and 2010, the average number of charges per person was two—ranging from one to the maximum of 10. This is consistent with previous years. The total number of charges recorded across the two years was 17,311.

Aggregated across all sites, property offences comprised the highest overall proportion of charges recorded against DUMA detainees (20%), followed closely by violent charges (19%) and charges for breach of a justice order (18%). Drug charges, including drug possession, supply and trafficking, comprised nine percent of all charges recorded between 2009 and 2010, followed by road and traffic charges (9%), disorder charges (8%) and drink driving charges (3%). Finally, a further 2,368 charges were recorded as 'other charges' not otherwise classified into the categories listed above (see Table 3). In 2010, the proportion of charges recorded as a breach of justice order increased by six percentage points compared with the previous year (21% *cf* 15% in 2009), while there was a similar decrease in the proportion of 'other charges'.

Not all DUMA data collection sites see the same type of offender—there were different distributions of

charges in different sites across the two-year period (see Table 3b). Violent offending, for example, appeared more prevalent among detainees interviewed at Bankstown (25%), Parramatta (24%), Brisbane (22%) and Adelaide (22%) compared with those interviewed at Southport (11%), Footscray (13%) and Kings Cross (13%). Property offending was disproportionately over-represented at Footscray (40%), Parramatta (27%) and Brisbane (25%) when compared with the remaining sites, in which property charges comprised between 12 and 21 percent. For most sites, drug charges comprised approximately 10 percent of all charges recorded, except in Brisbane (14%), Footscray (24%) and Kings Cross (30%).

Some sites also exhibited some changes throughout 2009–10. At Parramatta in 2010, for example, there was an eight percentage point decrease in the proportion of recorded property charges compared with 2009. In Kings Cross, the proportion of charges for drug possession, supply or trafficking decreased by half in 2010 to 22 percent, down from 44 percent in 2009. Substantial year-on-year shifts are most likely to reflect changes in policing practice and may be influenced by the implementation of specific policing operations during the DUMA data collection periods.

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each DUMA detainee according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In 2009–10, 27 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded. Of the remaining 73 percent, 21 percent were property offenders, 19 percent were breach offenders, eight percent were drug offenders, eight percent were disorder offenders, seven percent were road and traffic offenders and five percent were drink driving offenders. A further six percent were recorded as ‘other offenders’ not classified into the categories listed above (see Table 3).

In 2009 and 2010 there was a further decrease in the proportion of property offenders that were processed and interviewed. This is consistent with a longer-term change in the DUMA data and reflects other sources that have similarly shown an aggregate decline in property offending and a commensurate increase in violent offending (AIC 2011).

In 2009–10 male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be arrested for a violent offence (see Table 3). One in four male detainees, for example, was detained for a violent offence (28%) compared with one in five females (21%). For males, violence is the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by property (19%), breach (19%), disorder (8%) and drug offences (8%). For female detainees, property offences (30%) outnumber violent offences (21%) and breach offences (15%). In 2010, breach of justice orders for both male detainees and female detainees rose by seven and six percentage points respectively compared with 2009.

Prior criminal justice contact

For more than half of all DUMA detainees interviewed throughout 2009–10 the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 51 percent had been charged on a separate occasion with at least one additional offence in the previous 12 months (see Table 4). This was unchanged between 2009 and 2010 (52% *cf* 51%) and not notably different from the results in previous years. In 2009–10, an almost equal proportion of male and female detainees had been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (52% *cf* 50%).

One in six DUMA detainees (17%) had spent some time in prison in the previous 12 months. Males were more likely than females to report a recent prison history (17% *cf* 13%). There was a four percentage point decrease between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of detainees that had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months (19% *cf* 15%)—the lowest level of prior imprisonment in the 13-year history of DUMA was recorded in 2010.

Education, housing and employment

For almost half (49%) of all detainees interviewed throughout 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 5). One in three had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that were generally consistent between male and female detainees and consistent with previous years’ analyses. It should be noted, however, that at some data collection sites there have been a number of notable changes in

educational attainment. In Darwin, for example, there was a 14 percentage point decrease in the proportion that only completed up to Year 10 and a commensurate increase in the number of detainees who had completed Year 12 or above. This represents an overall improvement in scholastic achievement among detainees in that location.

Nearly all detainees (88%) reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest), although more detainees reported living in a privately owned or rented residence (48%) than in a residence owned or rented by someone else (40%). A small number of detainees (6%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 5)—findings consistent with previous years. The housing situation of both male and female detainees was generally static over time with no substantial differences.

One in three detainees (29%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while one in 10 (11%) were employed part-time (see Table 5). The remaining 60 percent were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 2,041 (27%) were looking for work;
- 1,226 (16%) were not looking for work;
- 845 (11%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 276 (4%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 221 (3%) were retired or studying.

These results remained generally consistent between 2009 and 2010 and have not altered significantly when compared with previous years.

Male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (43%) compared with female detainees (22%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (23% *cf* 15%) or working as a full-time homemaker (17% *cf* 1%). Across 2009–10, the employment status of male detainees remained consistent, whereas for female detainees there were some notable changes. In 2010, for example, a lower proportion of female detainees reported working full-time (down four percentage points) and a higher proportion reported being disabled and unable to work. More substantial

changes were recorded within individual sites such as Darwin, where, for example, the proportion of male detainees who reported working full-time decreased by 14 percentage points.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including codeine and morphine). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 5,714 detainees who provided a urine sample (75% of those interviewed), 66 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. This figure is lower than in previous years and is consistent with the gradual decline in the use of any drug since the peak at 77 percent in 2004. The drug most commonly detected was cannabis (46%), followed by benzodiazepines (23%), opiates (22%) and amphetamines (16%). Only 116 detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2009 and 2010 (2%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (15%). Only 66 detainees had used MDMA (1%) and 71 detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, 13 percent tested positive to heroin, eight percent tested positive to buprenorphine, six percent tested positive to methadone and four percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 6).

Female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (21% *cf* 16%), opiates (34% *cf* 19%) and benzodiazepines (36% *cf* 21%). Male detainees were only slightly more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (47% *cf* 45%). Urinalysis results in 2009 and 2010 were almost identical (65% *cf* 66% positive tests). Test positive results for most categories of drug were generally stable, with a two percentage point decrease in

positive cannabis tests (47% *cf* 45%), a three percentage point increase in positive methamphetamine tests (13% *cf* 16%), a one percentage point decrease in positive heroin tests (13% *cf* 12%) and no notable change in buprenorphine tests (8% in each year) or benzodiazepine tests (23% in each year).

Between January 2009 and December 2010, 46 percent of detainees tested positive to cannabis. There has been a continuing decrease in the use of cannabis since its peak at 61 percent in 1999. Detainees aged between 18 and 20 years were the most likely to test positive to cannabis (57%), followed by those aged 21 to 25 years (52%), 31 to 35 years (49%), 26 to 30 years (46%) and 36 years or more (37%). Calculations based on each detainee's most serious charge identified few differences in cannabis use across the offence spectrum. Although drug offenders were most likely to test positive to cannabis (51%), they were only marginally more likely to test positive than disorder offenders (49%), road and traffic offenders (48%), breach offenders (48%), property offenders (47%) and violent offenders (46%). In 2010, there was an eight percentage point decrease in the proportion of driving offenders (including road traffic and drink driving offenders) using cannabis. All other offender types showed only marginal but not significant changes in cannabis use as measured by urinalysis (see Table 6a).

Two percent of detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2009 and 2010 combined. This figure has remained stable when compared with previous years. Of the 116 detainees who tested positive, the majority were male and although the numbers were small, females (3%) were slightly more likely than male detainees (2%) to test positive to cocaine. This finding is consistent with data for the general population, which shows that cocaine use is higher among females than males (AIHW 2011). Similarly, although the sample size was too small to facilitate statistical testing, it was interesting to note that detainees aged 31 to 35 years were most likely to test positive to cocaine (3%), followed by those aged 21 to 25 years (2%), 26 to 30 years (2%) and 36 plus years (2%). Younger detainees aged 18 to 20 years were least likely to test positive to cocaine (1%). By most serious charge, cocaine use appeared more prevalent among drug offenders (10%) than any other offender type (see Table 6d).

In 2009 and 2010, 16 percent of detainees tested positive to amphetamines—a result that continued the ongoing decline in amphetamines use from a peak of 34 percent in 2004. Though not significant, it is interesting to note that the rate at which detainees tested positive to amphetamines rose slightly (3%) in 2010. (Although not canvassed in this annual report, early figures for 2011 suggest that the downward trend in amphetamines use has ended, given significant increases in amphetamines use in 2011 (see Macgregor & Payne 2011)). Female detainees (21%) were more likely than male detainees (16%) to test positive to amphetamines and the modest increase in amphetamines use in 2010 was evident among both males and females. By age, detainees aged 31 to 35 years were most likely to test positive to amphetamines in 2009–10 (23%), followed by those aged 26 to 30 years (19%), 21 to 25 years (17%) and 36 plus years (16%). Similar to observations on cocaine use, younger detainees aged 18 to 20 years (9%) were the least likely to test positive to amphetamines (see Table 6b). The marginal increase in amphetamines use was evident across all age groups with the exception of those aged 21 to 25 years. The largest year-on-year increase was seen among those aged 26 to 30 years (22%, up from 16% in 2009). Across most serious offence types, drug offenders were most likely to test positive to amphetamines (32%), followed by breach offenders (18%), road and traffic offenders (18%) and property offenders (18%). Violent offenders were among those least likely to test positive to amphetamines (13%), as were drink driving offenders (9%) and disorderly conduct offenders (7%). From 2009 to 2010, there was a higher than average increase (up nine percentage points) in the test positive rate for amphetamines for drug offenders (28% *cf* 37%).

Thirteen percent of detainees tested positive to heroin in 2009 and 2010 and at a national level this remains relatively unchanged since the unprecedented fall in heroin use in 2001. Female detainees (20%) were significantly more likely than male detainees (11%) to have recently used heroin and, by age, heroin use was more prevalent among those aged 31 to 35 years (20%) than those aged 26 to 30 years (16%), 36 plus years (13%), 21 to 25 years (9%) and 18 to 20 years (5%). The test positive rate for detainees aged 26 to 30 years in 2010 decreased

by four percentage points compared with 2009 (18% *cf* 14%) but increased by five percentage points among those aged 31 to 35 years (18% *cf* 23%). By most serious offence type, those detained on drug charges were most likely to test positive to heroin (26%), followed closely by property offenders (21%) and breach offenders (12%). Heroin test positive rates were below average among violent offenders (7%), disorder offenders (6%), road and traffic offenders (5%) and drink driving offenders (3%) (see Table 6c).

Overall, in 2009 and 2010, 23 percent of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines. This was consistent with results from previous years. Female detainees (36%) were more likely than male detainees (21%) to test positive to benzodiazepines. By age, detainees aged 31 to 35 years had the highest test positive rate for benzodiazepines (32%), followed by those aged 26 to 30 years (28%), 36 years or older (27%), 21 to 25 years (17%) and 18 to 20 years (10%). In 2010, the test positive rate for detainees aged 31 to 35 years increased by five percentage points compared with the previous year (34% *cf* 29% in 2009). Unlike all other drug types, where most serious drug offenders were most likely to test positive for benzodiazepines, most serious property offenders had the highest overall test positive rate (31%), followed closely by drug offenders (30%), breach offenders (23%), violent offenders (20%), disorder offenders (19%), drink driving offenders (14%) and road and traffic offenders (13%; see Table 6e).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall in 2009 and 2010, 47 percent of detainees had been drinking alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest and detention. There were no notable differences between 2009 and 2010, although together the results are consistent with a gradual increase in recent alcohol consumption since 2001, when only 38 percent reported consuming alcohol in the previous 48 hours. Male detainees were more likely to have been recently drinking than female detainees (49% *cf* 37%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 74 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 33 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 13 percent had consumed wine only and 32 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 21 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 14, and this was consistent in both 2009 and 2010. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers drank an average of 17 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 10 standard drinks on the last occasion of drinking. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 24 standard drinks. Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion is unknown and would have varied from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. Almost half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (44% *cf* 30% for males), whereas more than one-third of all male detainees had consumed beer only (36% *cf* 16% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 7).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

Six hundred and thirty detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represented approximately 14 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 1,410 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest (see Table 8). Overall, there were no notable differences compared with previous years in the levels of access to treatment (either current or past treatment). Of those currently in treatment, almost one in four had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 77 percent were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months, whereas, in the third and fourth quarters of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, 84 detainees (5%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 2,083 detainees (38%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 9).

Though the numbers are small, female detainees and male detainees were equally likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (5%, respectively)

and female detainees were more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (51% of 36%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drug use and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

In mid-2009 a set of new questions was developed in an effort to quantify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were in custody at the time of interview. When asked, nearly half of all detainees (45%) confirmed that substance use had contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence type, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (79%), followed by drug offenders (60%), disorder offenders (50%), violent offenders (45%), property offenders (42%), breach offenders (42%) and road and traffic offenders (22%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property and drug offenders (see Table 10).

Table 2 National DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	898	14	160	13	1,058	14
21–25	1,343	21	277	22	1,620	21
26–30	1,216	19	255	20	1,471	19
31–35	896	14	188	15	1,084	14
36+	1,963	31	378	30	2,341	31
Total	6,316		1,258		7,574	
Min/max age		18/80		18/69		18/80
Mean age (median)		31(29)		31(29)		31(29)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 2b National DUMA sample, by location, age and gender, 2009–10 (%)

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Darwin	East Perth	Footscray	Kings Cross	Parramatta	Southport	All sites
Males										
18–20	13	15	12	15	17	11	14	15	15	14
21–25	22	18	20	22	23	19	17	19	23	21
26–30	18	17	19	18	20	19	18	21	20	19
31–35	15	14	13	14	14	23	14	10	13	14
36+	31	36	35	32	26	29	37	35	29	31
Min/max age	18/77	18/69	18/79	18/64	18/75	18/80	18/68	18/75	18/77	18/80
Mean age (median)	32(29)	33(31)	33(30)	31(29)	30(28)	32(31)	32(31)	32(29)	31(29)	31(29)
Females										
18–20	8	12	8	15	15	14	9	15	19	13
21–25	25	20	20	25	23	19	23	15	23	22
26–30	18	25	18	9	23	26	22	19	19	20
31–35	19	14	21	15	14	13	11	8	10	15
36+	31	28	32	36	26	28	34	44	29	30
Min/max age	18/55	18/61	18/66	18/53	18/60	18/69	18/65	18/60	18/68	18/69
Mean age (median)	31(31)	31(29)	33(32)	32(31)	30(28)	30(28)	32(30)	33(34)	30(27)	31(29)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 3 National DUMA sample, by offence and gender, 2009–10^a

Charges recorded	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Violent	2,899	20	1,753	28	367	13	256	21	3,266	19	2,009	27
Property	2,652	18	1,156	19	871	30	369	30	3,523	20	1,525	21
Drug	1,290	9	494	8	275	10	120	10	1,565	9	614	8
Drink driving	411	3	323	5	75	3	62	5	486	3	385	5
Traffic	1,317	9	425	7	188	6	64	5	1,505	9	489	7
Disorder	1,236	9	519	8	205	7	100	8	1,441	8	619	8
Breach	2,681	19	1,184	19	476	16	189	15	3,157	18	1,373	19
Other	1,931	13	331	5	437	15	71	6	2,368	14	402	5
Total	14,417		6,185		2,894		1,231		17,311		7,416	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 3b National DUMA sample, by location and offence, 2009–10 (%)

Charges recorded	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane	Darwin	East Perth	Footscray	Kings Cross	Parramatta	Southport	All sites
Violent	22	25	22	21	18	13	13	24	11	19
Property	20	21	25	12	17	40	17	27	18	20
Drug	5	7	14	2	6	24	30	5	7	9
Drink driving	2	3	1	8	2	2	7	3	4	3
Traffic	11	11	6	11	9	5	3	6	12	9
Disorder	16	10	6	10	9	3	7	10	6	8
Breach	13	10	15	16	28	6	11	10	20	18
Other	10	13	12	20	12	8	10	15	23	14

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 4 National DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	2,935	52	543	50	3,478	51
No	2,743	48	551	50	3,294	49
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	1,055	17	154	13	1,209	17
No	5,033	83	1035	87	6,068	83

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 5 National DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	2,874	46	613	49	3,487	46
Year 11 or 12	1,238	20	233	19	1,471	19
TAFE/university not completed	753	12	163	13	916	12
Completed TAFE	1,127	18	174	14	1,301	17
Completed university	320	5	74	6	394	5
Total	6,312		1,257		7,569	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	2,948	47	651	52	3,599	48
Someone else's place	2,561	41	461	37	3,022	40
Shelter or emergency	41	1	12	1	53	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	68	1	8	1	76	1
Treatment facility	52	1	5	0	57	1
No fixed residence	289	5	65	5	354	5
Other	303	5	43	3	346	5
Total	6,262		1,245		7,507	
Employment						
Full-time	2,008	32	153	12	2,161	29
Part-time	685	11	118	9	803	11
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	708	11	137	11	845	11
Looking for work	1,740	28	301	24	2,041	27
Not looking for work	938	15	288	23	1,226	16
Full-time homemakers	58	1	218	17	276	4
Retired or studying	178	3	43	3	221	3
Total	6,315		1,258		7,573	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	4,821	76	892	71	5,713	75
No	1,495	24	366	29	1,861	25
Test results						
Cannabis	2,256	47	397	45	2,653	46
Cocaine	90	2	26	3	116	2
Methamphetamine	664	14	167	19	831	15
MDMA	62	1	4	0	66	1
Other amphetamines	53	1	18	2	71	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(753)	(16)	(185)	(21)	(938)	(16)
Heroin	540	11	176	20	716	13
Methadone	228	5	137	15	365	6
Buprenorphine	323	7	129	14	452	8
Other opiates	195	4	45	5	240	4
(Any opiate) ^b	(934)	(19)	(302)	(34)	(1,236)	(22)
Benzodiazepines	1,005	21	320	36	1,325	23
Any drug	3,111	65	634	71	3,745	66
Any drug other than cannabis	1,858	39	497	56	2,355	41
Multiple drugs	1,333	28	383	43	1,716	30

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

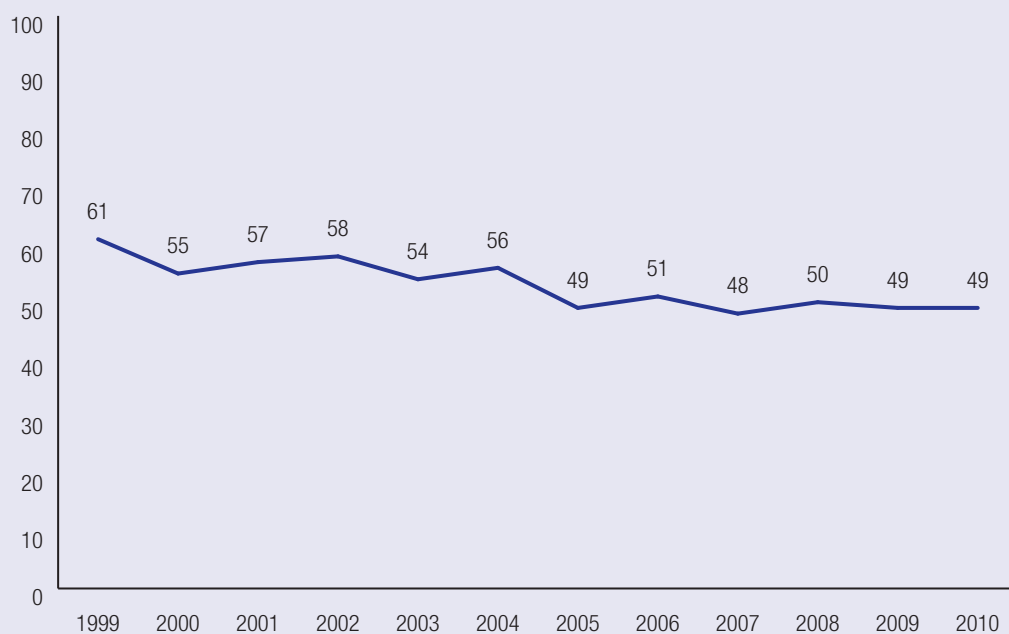
b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6a Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cannabis, 2009–10

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	2,256	47	2,565	53
Female	397	45	495	55
Age				
18–20	472	57	349	43
21–25	635	52	594	48
26–30	502	46	587	54
31–35	386	49	404	51
36+	658	37	1,127	63
Most serious charge				
Violent	690	46	820	54
Property	545	47	625	53
Drug	243	51	229	49
Drink driving	86	31	193	69
Traffic	179	48	191	52
Disorder	214	49	223	49
Breach	520	48	563	48
Other	147	49	155	49

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 1 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to cannabis, by year (%)

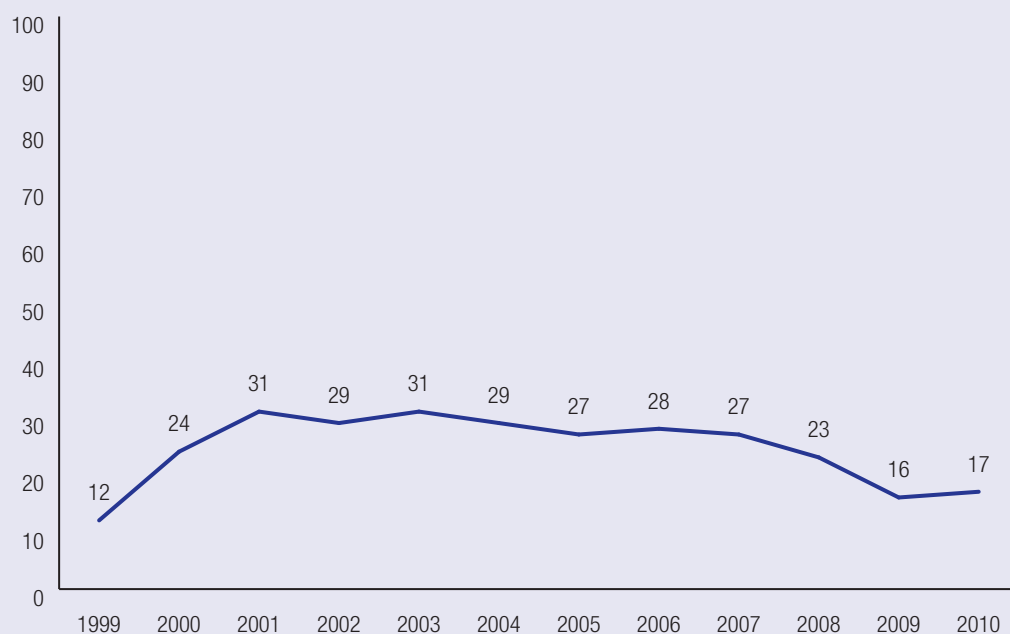
Note: Only includes the four original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6b Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, 2009–10

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	753	16	4,069	84
Female	185	21	707	79
Age				
18–20	70	9	751	91
21–25	205	17	1,025	83
26–30	204	19	885	81
31–35	181	23	609	77
36+	278	16	1,507	84
Most serious charge				
Violent	192	13	1,318	87
Property	214	18	956	82
Drug	151	32	321	68
Drink driving	26	9	253	91
Traffic	67	18	303	82
Disorder	30	7	407	93
Breach	193	18	891	82
Other	54	18	248	82

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 2 Trends for adult detainees who test positive to amphetamines, by year (%)

Note: Only includes the four original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

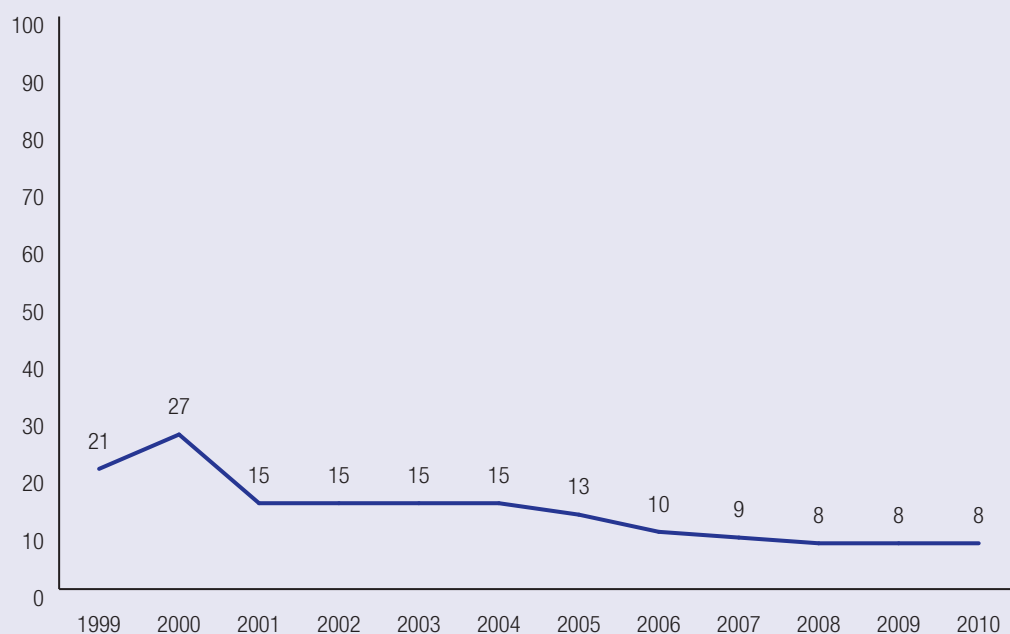
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6c Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to heroin, 2009–10

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	540	11	4,280	89
Female	176	20	715	80
Age				
18–20	37	5	784	95
21–25	114	9	1,115	91
26–30	175	16	913	84
31–35	159	20	631	80
36+	231	13	1,553	87
Most serious charge				
Violent	110	7	1,400	93
Property	248	21	921	79
Drug	123	26	347	74
Drink driving	7	3	272	97
Traffic	19	5	351	95
Disorder	26	6	411	94
Breach	129	12	955	88
Other	36	12	266	88

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 3 Trends for adult detainees who tested positive to heroin, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the four original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

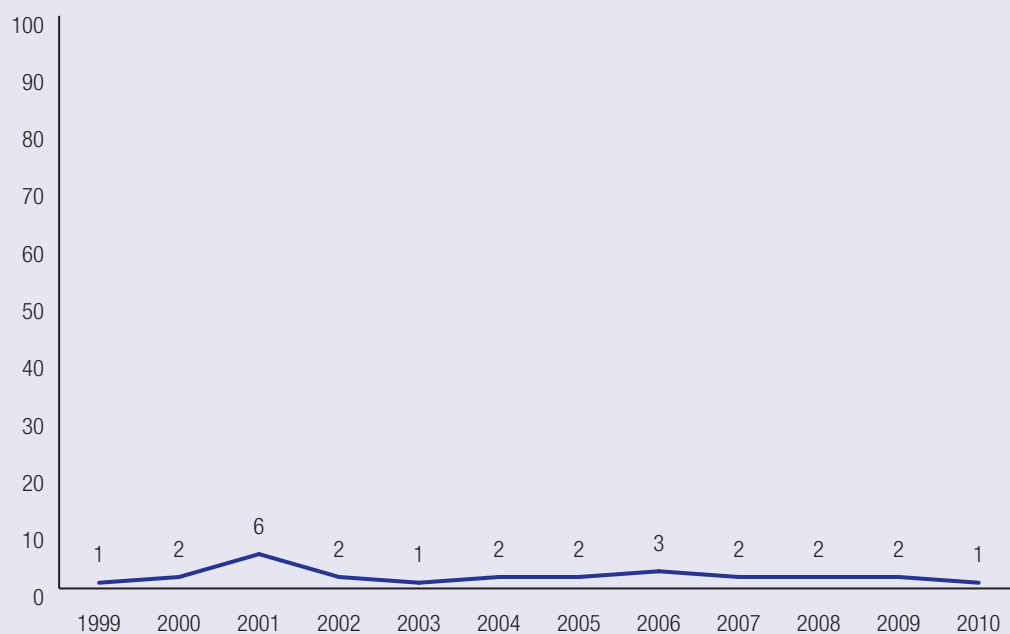
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6d Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to cocaine, 2009–10

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	90	2	4,731	98
Female	26	3	866	97
Age				
18–20	9	1	812	99
21–25	26	2	1,203	98
26–30	24	2	1,065	98
31–35	22	3	768	97
36+	35	2	1,750	98
Most serious charge				
Violent	20	1	1,490	99
Property	22	2	1,148	98
Drug	46	10	426	90
Drink driving	3	1	276	99
Traffic	3	1	367	99
Disorder	5	1	432	99
Breach	6	1	1,077	99
Other	6	2	296	98

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 4 Trends for adult detainees who test positive to cocaine, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the four original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

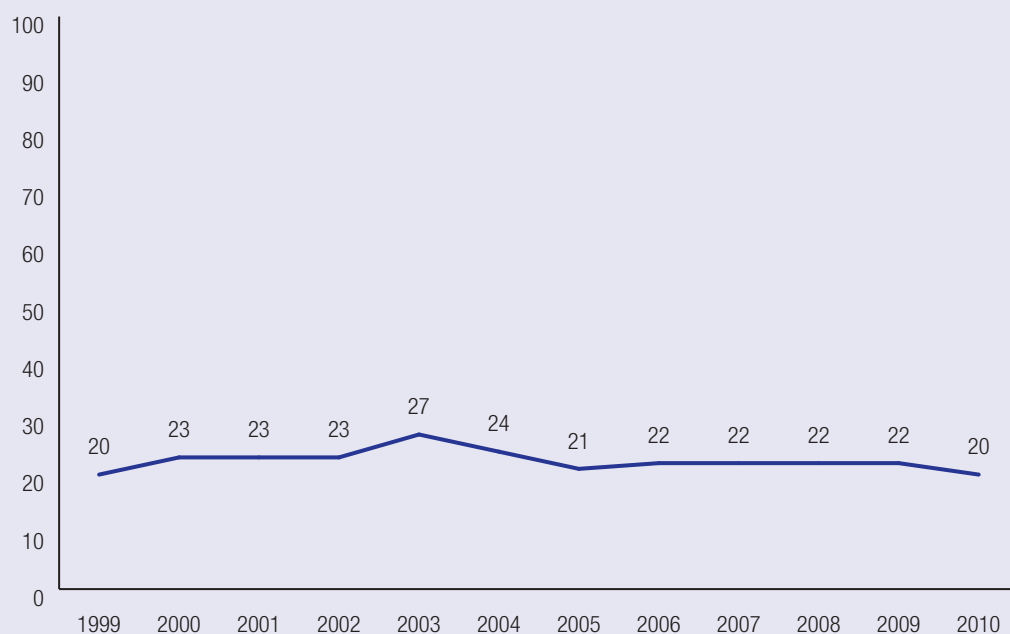
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 6e Characteristics of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, 2009–10

	Positive		Not positive	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	1,005	21	3,816	79
Female	320	36	572	64
Age				
18–20	84	10	737	90
21–25	209	17	1,020	83
26–30	305	28	754	72
31–35	250	32	540	68
36+	477	27	1,308	73
Most serious charge				
Violent	307	20	1,203	80
Property	364	31	806	69
Drug	140	30	332	70
Drink driving	38	14	241	86
Traffic	47	13	323	87
Disorder	81	19	356	19
Breach	252	23	831	23
Other	74	25	228	25

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 5 Trends for adult detainees who test positive to benzodiazepines, by year (%)



Note: Only includes the four original DUMA sites—Southport, East Perth, Bankstown and Parramatta

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 7 National DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	3,065	49	467	37	3,532	47
Past 30 days ^b	3,518	76	552	61	4,070	74
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	1,270	36	86	15	1,356	33
Wine only	397	11	136	25	533	13
Spirits only	1,071	30	242	44	1,313	32
Mixed drinks ^c	776	22	91	16	867	21
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	1,263	9(6)	84	7(5)	1,347	9(6)
Wine only	390	17(10)	133	15(7)	523	17(9)
Spirits only	1,059	11(8)	241	9(6)	1,300	10(7)
Mixed drinks ^c	776	25(20)	91	17(13)	867	24(19)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 8 National DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	2,012	55	328	45	2,340	53
Been in, but not currently in treatment	1,189	33	221	30	1,410	32
Currently in treatment	446	12	184	25	630	14
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	62	14	13	7	75	12
Court diversion scheme	16	4	5	3	21	3
Police diversion scheme	3	1	0	0	3	0
Other legal order	40	9	11	6	51	8
Other ^c	320	73	154	84	474	76

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 9 National DUMA sample, by mental health status and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^a						
Yes	68	5	16	5	84	5
No	1,404	95	281	95	1,685	95
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	1,630	36	453	51	2,083	38
No	2,908	64	437	49	3,345	62

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 10 National DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=1,510)	%	(n=1,170)	%	(n=472)	%	(n=279)	%	(n=370)	%	(n=437)	%	(n=1,084)	%	(n=302)	%	(n=5,624)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	679	45	521	45	242	51	92	33	183	49	204	47	499	46	146	48	2,566	46
Cocaine	20	1	22	2	46	10	3	1	3	1	5	1	6	1	6	2	111	2
Amphetamines ^b	192	13	214	18	151	32	26	9	67	18	30	7	193	18	54	18	927	16
Opiates ^c	217	14	391	33	166	35	20	7	54	15	56	13	237	22	68	23	1,209	21
Benzodiazepines	307	20	364	31	140	30	38	14	47	13	81	19	252	23	74	25	1,303	23
Any drug	900	60	822	70	388	82	129	46	235	64	267	61	753	69	200	66	3,694	66
Any drug other than cannabis	514	34	594	51	299	63	70	25	125	34	125	29	466	43	127	42	2,320	41
Multiple drugs	370	25	464	40	232	49	35	13	86	23	88	20	322	30	93	31	1,690	30
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	505	34	202	18	57	14	216	79	55	15	198	44	331	29	24	17	1,588	29
Other drugs	227	15	329	29	218	52	17	6	28	8	44	10	214	18	20	14	1,097	20
Any attribution	662	45	477	42	252	60	217	79	79	22	228	50	482	42	42	29	2,439	45

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Juvenile detainees

Juvenile detainees (aged under 18 years) are currently interviewed only at the Bankstown, Parramatta and Kings Cross data collection sites in New South Wales. It is important to note that the juvenile data do not reflect the total number of juveniles processed by the police at each station: police are often able to attend to juveniles away from the police station; parents can refuse access to the young person; and, as with adults, young people can refuse to participate, despite their parent(s) agreeing to the interview. Due to specific police protocols, different procedures exist for accessing juveniles aged 15 years or younger at each site. For these reasons, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results.

Sample

In the two years between January 2009 and December 2010, a total of 186 juvenile detainees were interviewed at the three Sydney sites: 83 juvenile detainees were interviewed at Bankstown, 89 were interviewed at Parramatta and 14 were interviewed at Kings Cross. The majority of juvenile detainees across the three sites were male (82%) and the majority of juvenile detainees were aged either 16 years (35%) or 17 years (31%) (see Table 11).

Overall, the number of juvenile detainees surveyed in 2010 increased by 11 percent on the previous year, although this increase was not equal for male and female juveniles. In 2010, the number of female juvenile detainees surveyed remained almost identical, while there was a 15 percent increase in the number of male juvenile detainees surveyed compared with figures for 2009. This increase comes despite a decrease in the number of juvenile detainees processed during the DUMA interview hours in 2010. Overall, there were decreases in the number of juvenile detainees processed during DUMA interview hours in both 2009 and 2010 compared with recent years.

The average age of juvenile detainees remained consistent from 2009 to 2010 at 16 years of age and remains consistent when compared with previous years. The average age of both female and male juvenile detainees remained consistent at 16 years from 2009 to 2010.

Offending

Juvenile detainees recorded a total of 284 charges between January 2009 and December 2010. The average number of charges per person was two, which is consistent with previous years, and the number of charges per person ranged from a minimum of one charge to a maximum of six charges. Charges for violent offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 24 percent of all charges for the year. This was followed by property offences (23%), breach of justice orders (15%), disorder offences (15%), drug offences (5%) and road and traffic offences (3%). No juvenile detainee was charged with drink driving in 2010 (see Table 12). In 2010, the number of breach of justice orders was twice that of the previous year (14 in 2009 *cf* 30 in 2010). A further 45 charges, recorded as 'other charges', did not otherwise fall into the categories listed above.

As with adult detainees, the most serious offence classification has been used consistently since 1999 to categorise each juvenile offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet. For 2009 and 2010, 29 percent of juvenile detainees interviewed for DUMA were classified as most serious violent offenders. Of the remaining 71 percent of juveniles, 26 percent were classified as property offenders, 17 percent were breach offenders, 11 percent were disorder offenders, five percent were drug offenders and two percent were traffic offenders (see Table 12b). In 2010, the proportion of drug offenders increased by seven percentage points over 2009 cases (8% *cf* 1%) and also for breach of justice orders (20% *cf* 13%). A further 10 percent were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above. Overall, the proportion of violent offences committed by juveniles remained consistent compared with previous years, while the proportion of property offences has declined in recent years.

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2009 and 2010, for almost three of five juvenile detainees the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 59 percent had been charged with at least one additional offence in the previous 12 months (see Table 13). There was

no notable difference in the proportion of detainees arrested in the previous 12 months compared with previous years. In 2010, the proportion of male juvenile detainees with a self-reported history of arrest increased by 12 percentage points when compared with 2009 (64% *cf* 52%). Across 2009 and 2010, male juvenile detainees and female juvenile detainees were almost equally likely to have a recent self-reported history of arrest (59% *cf* 60%). However, in 2009 female juvenile detainees were much more likely than males to have a recent arrest (75% *cf* 52%) and in 2010 male juvenile detainees were much more likely than females to have a recent arrest (64% *cf* 46%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests was conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 131 detainees who provided a urine sample in 2009 and 2010, 45 percent tested positive to at least one drug type, consistent with previous years. However, it should be noted that in 2010 juveniles were more likely to test positive to any drug (50% *cf* 36%) than in 2009. The most commonly detected drug was cannabis (44%), followed by benzodiazepines (5%), opiates (2%), cocaine (1%), methadone (1%), amphetamines (1%), methylamphetamine (1%), heroin (1%) and buprenorphine (1%). No juvenile detainee tested positive to MDMA, other types of amphetamines or other types of opiates. While female juvenile detainees tested positive to the various drug types mentioned, male juvenile detainees only tested positive to cannabis, heroin, opiates and benzodiazepines (see Table 14). In 2009 and 2010, male juvenile detainees and female juvenile detainees were equally likely to test positive to any drug type (45% for both males and females). However, in 2009 female juvenile detainees were more likely than male juvenile detainees to test positive to any drug (50% *cf* 32%), while in 2010 males were more likely than females to test positive to any drug (51% *cf* 42%). In 2009 and 2010, male juvenile detainees were more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (45% *cf* 41%), while female juvenile detainees were more likely than males to test positive to benzodiazepines (23% *cf* 1%).

Table 11 Juveniles DUMA sample, by age in years and gender, 2009–10

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
12	1	1	0	0	1	2
13	5	3	0	0	5	3
14	19	12	6	18	25	13
15	25	16	7	21	32	17
16	58	38	8	24	66	35
17	45	29	12	36	57	31
Total	153		33		186	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 12 Juveniles DUMA sample, by total charges and gender, 2009–10^a

Total charges	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded						
Violent	65	27	2	5	67	24
Property	51	21	14	32	65	23
Drug	13	5	0	0	13	5
Drink driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic	7	3	1	2	8	3
Disorder	37	15	5	11	42	15
Breach	32	13	12	27	44	15
Other	35	15	10	23	45	16
Total	240		44		284	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 12b Juveniles DUMA sample, by most serious offence and gender, 2009–10

Most serious offence	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded						
Violent	51	34	2	6	53	29
Property	36	24	13	39	49	26
Drug	9	6	0	0	9	5
Drink driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic	4	3	0	0	4	2
Disorder	18	12	3	9	21	11
Breach	20	13	11	33	31	17
Other	14	9	4	12	18	10
Total	152		33		185	

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 13 Juveniles DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

Arrested in the past 12 months	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	78	59	15	60	93	59
No	55	41	10	40	65	41

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 14 Juveniles DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

Urinalysis results	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	109	71	22	67	131	70
No	44	29	11	33	55	30
Test results						
Cannabis	49	45	9	41	58	44
Cocaine	0	0	1	5	1	1
Methamphetamine	0	0	1	5	1	1
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(0)	(0)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(1)
Heroin	1	1	0	0	1	1
Methadone	0	0	1	5	1	1
Buprenorphine	0	0	1	5	1	1
Other opiates	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Any opiate) ^b	(1)	(1)	(2)	(9)	(3)	(2)
Benzodiazepines	1	1	5	23	6	5
Any drug	49	45	10	45	59	45
Any drug other than cannabis	2	2	5	23	7	5
Multiple drugs	2	2	5	23	7	5

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Addenda results

Prescription drugs addendum

A specialised addendum focusing on the use of prescription drugs was implemented across all sites during quarter 1 of 2009. The addendum incorporated many of the original elements from a 2007 addendum designed in collaboration with Edith Cowan University and Western Australia Police.

Of the adult detainee population, 19 percent reported having used prescription drugs at least once in the previous 12 months for non-medical purposes. Of these detainees, diazepam (41%) was the prescription drug most often used, followed by alprazolam (24%), morphine (19%), unspecified opiates (13%), oxazepam (9%) and antipsychotics (8%). One in five detainees also reported that diazepam (26%) was their preferred prescription drug for non-medical use in the previous 12 months.

Detainees were also asked how they obtained their preferred prescription drug and were allowed to nominate multiple methods. The main method by which detainees obtained their preferred prescription drug was via a family member or friend without paying cash (43%). This was followed by those who reported buying it from a family member or friend (25%), buying it from a dealer (24%), using a script in their own name that was written by a doctor (21%), using a script written in someone else's name (10%) and swapping other drugs (6%). Only one

percent of detainees reported using a script written in their own name but not obtained from a doctor. A more complete analysis of the prescription drugs addendum can be found elsewhere (MacGregor et al. 2011).

Initiation and desistance addenda

Throughout 2009, two addenda were implemented examining the drug use initiation and desistance experience of DUMA detainees. The initiation addendum was implemented in quarter 2 and the desistance addendum in quarter 4 of 2009. Both were an initiative of the AIC and were developed to gain insight into the reasons that people first start, and why they might stop, using drugs.

The initiation addendum focused on alcohol, cannabis, illegal opiates (including heroin) and amphetamines. Analysis illustrated that the two most popular reasons that detainees first tried drugs (including alcohol) were peer-related—either because friends were using or because they had been offered it by a friend and wanted to see what it was like. By drug type, peer-related explanations were most common for cannabis (70%), followed by alcohol and amphetamines (67%, for each substance), and illegal opiates (55%). Not surprisingly, peers were the most common source from which DUMA detainees first obtained cannabis (69%), opiates (68%) and

amphetamines (76%) and, while almost half of detainees also reported first getting alcohol from friends (46%), a sizable proportion reported relatives and other family members as an important source for their first use (30%).

The desistance addendum focused on identifying the extent to which drug-using detainees had considered or attempted to stop using drugs or alcohol, as well as the factors influencing their decision. Overall, 53 percent of detainees had reported at least one attempt to stop using or to reduce the amount of alcohol they consumed, while 66 percent reported the same for illegal drugs. Of those that had not yet tried to quit, a further eight percent reported wanting to give up alcohol, while 10 percent wanted to give up illegal drugs. The three main factors influencing a detainee's decision to stop or reduce their use were pressure from their family/partner (52%), concerns for their responsibilities toward their children (18%) and concerns regarding the ill-effects of their drug use on their own health, including addiction (14%).

When contemplating giving up or reducing their use of alcohol or drugs, the majority of detainees (59%) reported that they would prefer to do it by themselves without professional help and treatment. A further 29 percent of detainees reported that they would prefer to reduce or stop their drug use by seeking professional help and treatment, while 12 percent reported they had no preference for either option. The most important factor (other than treatment itself) reported as aiding in the success of treatment was changing friendship groups (29%), followed by finding or having a job (23%), having increased support from family (15%) and changing residential location (14%). Further analysis of the initiation and desistance addenda can be found elsewhere (Ness & McGregor forthcoming; Sweeney & Payne forthcoming).

Mental health addendum

The mental health addendum was run at six data collection sites during quarter 1 of 2010. The addendum was developed to help to meet the recommendations of stakeholders regarding the need for more comprehensive data on the mental health of police detainees and the possible links between mental health, drug use and offending.

The addendum used the Correctional Mental Health Screen (CMHS), which comprises separate questions for males and females and has been designed in accordance with, and validated against, DSM-IV diagnostic criteria (Ford et al. 2007).

Forty percent of adult police detainees reported having been previously diagnosed by a doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist or nurse with a mental health problem through the mental health addendum. Further, female detainees were more likely than male detainees to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health problem (46% *cf* 38%). The results from the CMHS showed that, irrespective of prior diagnosis, 44 percent of male detainees and 61 percent of female detainees were likely to be experiencing symptoms associated with a mental health related disorder at the time of interview. A more complete analysis of the mental health addendum can be found elsewhere (Forsythe & Gaffney forthcoming).

Victimisation and fear of crime addendum

The victimisation and fear of crime addendum was implemented in quarter 2 of 2010. It provided a unique opportunity to investigate the victimisation experiences of a group of Australians that are not typically accessed in national household surveys. In addition, the addendum was designed to capture detailed information about the link between victimisation and offending—an area under-researched in the Australian context. The victimisation and fear of crime addendum focused on three crime types: physical assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft (Sweeney & Payne 2011).

Analysis of the data showed that one in three detainees (30%) believed that it was likely they would be physically assaulted sometime in the next 12 months, while half as many believed it was likely that their house would be burgled (15%) and eight percent anticipated that their motor vehicle would be stolen in the next 12 months. In terms of victimisation experiences, nearly one-third of detainees (30%) reported being a victim of at least one physical assault in the previous 12 months, while one in 10 (10%) reported being a victim of a burglary and four percent reported having their

motor vehicle stolen. More than half of the detainees who reported having been burgled (58%) or having had their motor vehicle stolen (52%) reported their victimisation to the police, while only one in three detainees (33%) reported their experiences of assault to the police.

An important finding of the addendum was that one in 10 detainees (11%) reported that they felt a need to engage in an illegal activity as a means of compensating for the medical or other financial costs of their victimisation. The most common forms of illegal activity were shoplifting (8%) and drug dealing (5%) (see Sweeney & Payne 2011 for further analysis).

New drugs addendum

In the third quarter of 2010 the AIC developed and implemented an addendum focusing on new and re-emerging drugs such as mephedrone, GHB (Gamma-hydroxybutyrate), Ketamine and Rohypnol. The purpose was to gather further information regarding, among other things, availability, price and frequency of use (Ness & Payne 2011).

The results showed that mephedrone was the least well known of the four drugs—27 percent of detainees had knowledge of the drug and less than one percent had used the drug in the previous 12 months. GHB was known to more than half of all detainees interviewed (53%) and had been used by 23 detainees (3%) in the past 12 months. More detainees had been offered GHB (8%) or knew of a dealer selling GHB (6%) than any of the other drug types. Ketamine was known to 43 percent of detainees and had been used by three percent. The level of Ketamine use was equal with that of GHB; however, knowledge of a current Ketamine dealer was lower (4%). Rohypnol was the most widely known of the four drug types (59%); however, use of the drug in the 12 months before interview was lower than for GHB or Ketamine (1%).

Diversion and drug preferences addendum

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the AIC developed the diversion and drug preferences addendum to provide information to assist in its enquiry into the policing implications of Indigenous drug and alcohol use in metropolitan locations. The addendum was implemented across all DUMA data collection sites. The section on diversion was developed to obtain information on detainee knowledge and access to diversion and other treatment options. Detainees from Queensland (67%) who had consumed alcohol and/or drugs in the 30 days before detention had the highest self-reported knowledge of diversion and treatment schemes in their jurisdiction, followed by detainees from Western Australia (66%), Victoria (64%), South Australia (56%), New South Wales (47%) and the Northern Territory (42%).

The section on drug preferences was developed to obtain information about detainee drug preferences and situational circumstances of use. The two main drugs of preference for detainees were alcohol (44%) and cannabis (30%), followed by heroin (6%), methamphetamine (5%) and amphetamines (3%). Seven percent of detainees stated they did not have a preferred drug. The main reasons for using their preferred drug were enjoyment (37%), coping (20%) and relaxation (18%). In the previous 30 days, the main location for using their preferred drug was at a residential location (87%), followed by a licensed premise (38%) and in the street or other public setting (33%).



2009 and 2010
DUMA findings:
Site results

In this section, results are presented from self-report and urinalysis data for each of the nine DUMA sites separately. In 2009 and 2010, these sites included Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane, Darwin, Footscray, East Perth, Kings Cross, Parramatta and Southport. Data collection at the Kings Cross and Parramatta sites alternate on a quarterly basis, so data was collected at Kings Cross during quarters 1 and 3 and at Parramatta in quarters 2 and 4 in both years. It should be noted that these sites vary in catchment area population size as well as the sample size obtained for DUMA.

The Tables for each site include detailed data on drug use and offending behaviour, socio-demographics, drug treatment and drug attribution. The data on drug use examines detainees who tested positive by gender, drug type, age, most serious offence and other drug-related behaviour. Results are also presented on self-reported drug use, focusing on gender, drug type and age.

Methodological note

When interpreting the site-based results presented in these chapters, readers should be reminded of the following methodological notes:

- The police process fewer female detainees than male detainees. Accordingly, the sample size for this group is much smaller and this should be kept in mind when considering data for female detainees disaggregated at the site level.
- In some cases the column percentages may not total 100 due to rounding or because multiple responses were permitted across a range of response options.
- Missing data have been excluded from the analysis, which means that sample sizes may vary slightly throughout each section.
- The *any drug* category refers to detainees who tested positive to any of the following drugs: methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin.
- *Multiple drug* use refers to those detainees who tested positive to two or more of the following drugs: methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin.
- Throughout the 13 years of DUMA's operation, a number of changes have been made to both the methodology and annual reporting. These changes have been made to improve the reliability and accuracy of the data and to ensure the relevance of the DUMA data to key stakeholders. This report and the trend data presented within it represent the most up-to-date information from the DUMA program. Direct comparisons with earlier annual reports should be undertaken with this in mind.



Adelaide

Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 1,017 detainees were interviewed at the Adelaide city police lockup. The majority (85%) were males and the average age was 32 years. Male detainees were, on average, one year older than female detainees (32 *cf* 31 years; see Table 15).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 was higher than in 2009—up by eight percent, although this increase was not equal for male and female detainees. In 2010, for example, there was a nine percent decrease in the number of women surveyed and an 11 percent increase in the number of men surveyed compared with figures for 2009. This increase in the number of interviews with male detainees comes despite an overall decrease in the number of offenders processed during DUMA interview hours throughout 2010. Overall, in 2009 and 2010, there was a decrease in the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours compared with earlier years.

In 2010, the average age of detainees increased by one year—from 31 years to 32 years of age. This modest increase from 2009 to 2010 was consistent for both male and female detainees.

Offending

In 2009–10, Adelaide detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 1,729 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum number of charges was 10. Charges for violent offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 22 percent of all charges for 2009–10, followed by charges for property offences (20%), disorder offences (16%), breach of justice order offences (13%), road and traffic offences (11%), drug offences (5%) and drink driving offences (2%). A further 173 charges were recorded as ‘other offences’ not otherwise defined (see Table 16). Between 2009 and 2010, there was a modest three percentage point increase in the number of charges for violent offences recorded (24%, up from 21%).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Adelaide, in 2009–10, 25 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 75 percent, 19 percent were property offenders, 19 percent were disorder offenders, 12 percent were breach offenders, 10 percent were traffic offenders, six percent were

drug offenders and three percent were drink driving offenders. A further six percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 16). The most notable change between 2009 and 2010 was a four percentage point increase in the proportion of violent offenders interviewed (up to 27% in 2010). In 2010 a higher number of violent offenders were interviewed than at any other time since collection began in Adelaide in 2002. Conversely, the proportion of property offenders interviewed remained at historical lows (19%, down from 31% in 2002).

One in four male detainees in 2009–10 was in custody for a violent offence (27%), with violence being the single largest offence category recorded, followed by property (17%), disorder (17%) and breach offences (13%). Female detainees were less likely than males to be detained for a violent offence (16%) and more likely to be detained for a property offence (31%). It should be noted that, in 2010, female detainees at Adelaide were much more likely to be charged with a violent offence than in the previous year (22%, up from 11% in 2009) and much less likely to be charged with a property offence (27%, down from 34%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2009–10, for more than half of all Adelaide detainees, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 50 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 17). There was a sizeable decrease in prior contact in the previous 12 months in 2010 compared with 2009 (47%, down from 53%). Yet, overall, the proportion of detainees reporting a prior history of police contact was substantially lower in 2009–10 compared with earlier years. Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have been charged on a separate occasion in the previous 12 months (51% *cf* 42%).

Approximately one in every 10 Adelaide detainees (12%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with males being slightly more likely than females to report a recent prison history (13% *cf* 10%; see Table 17), continuing a general decrease in the proportion of detainees with a recent prior history of imprisonment.

Education, housing and employment

For a little more than one in three Adelaide detainees (35%), Year 10 was their highest level of educational attainment (see Table 18). This is modestly lower than in previous years and continues the gradual decline in this category since 2002. Of the remaining two-thirds, the majority (42%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—a result that was generally consistent between male and female detainees and when compared with previous years.

Nearly all detainees (84%) reported most recently residing in a private residence for most of the time in the 30 days before their arrest. This figure consists largely of those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (50%) and to a lesser extent those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (34%). A small number of detainees (9%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 18). There was no notable difference in the housing and accommodation status of Adelaide detainees compared with previous years.

Housing for male and female detainees differs considerably. A greater proportion of females lived in a privately owned or rented residence (56% *cf* 49%), while males were more likely to report living in a residence owned or rented by someone else (34% *cf* 29%). While the numbers were small, five percent of female detainees in Adelaide reported living in emergency accommodation, compared with only one percent of males. Conversely, males were more likely to report living on the street with no fixed address or in another unspecified household location (14% *cf* 9% for females).

One in four detainees (25%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 98 detainees (10%) were employed part-time (see Table 18). The remaining 668 detainees (65%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 240 (24%) were looking for work;
- 144 (14%) were not looking for work;
- 189 (19%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;

- 40 (4%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 55 (5%) were retired or studying.

In the two years from 2009 to 2010, there was a six percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees not working either because they were on leave from work or because of illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment (15% *cf* 21%). Generally, however, these results have remained consistent between 2009 and 2010 and have not substantially changed when compared with earlier years.

Male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (37%) when compared with female detainees (19%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (20% *cf* 13% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (23% *cf* 1% for males). There were only modest changes in the employment status of male and female detainees from 2009 to 2010. For male detainees, the proportion that was unemployed and looking for work (23%) declined by three percentage points, while the proportion of male detainees that was disabled and unable to work (18%) increased by three percentage points in 2010. For females, the proportion that reported being unable to work due to a disability increased by nine percentage points in 2010 (19%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 689 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 60 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. This is substantially lower than the proportion recorded in previous years and shows a continuing decline in drug use from its peak in 2004, where 83 percent of detainees tested

positive to at least one drug. This figure may be partially attributable to a continued decline in cannabis use by Adelaide detainees (currently 42%), now 21 percentage points lower than the peak use of 63 percent in 2004. Nevertheless, cannabis still remains the drug most commonly used by detainees in Adelaide. The next most commonly detected drug was benzodiazepines (21%), followed by opiates (18%) and amphetamines (15%). Only four detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2009 and 2010 (1%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (13%), while only nine detainees had used MDMA (1%) and eight detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, 10 percent tested positive to heroin, seven percent tested positive to methadone, six percent tested positive to buprenorphine and three percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 19).

In 2009–10, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (20% *cf* 14%), opiates (32% *cf* 16%), benzodiazepines (34% *cf* 19%) and cannabis (44% *cf* 41%). Changes in test positive results between 2009 and 2010 for other categories of drugs included a three percentage point decline in positive cannabis tests (down to 40%), a two percentage point decline in amphetamines use (down to 14%), a three percentage point increase in benzodiazepine use (up to 22%) and a two percentage point increase in illegal opiate use (up to 19%). There was no noticeable change in the level of heroin use (10% in 2009 *cf* 9% in 2010) and buprenorphine use (6% in each year).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, throughout 2009 and 2010, 51 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 20)—a notable increase when compared with previous years. For example, in 2008, 42 percent of detainees reported having consumed alcohol in the previous 48 hours.

Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have been drinking (53% *cf* 42%). In 2010, overall rates of recent alcohol consumption increased by five percentage points over reported use in 2009.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In 2009–10, 76 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 30 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 17 percent had consumed wine only and 30 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 23 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 14. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of eight standard drinks, while wine-only drinkers drank an average of 16 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 26 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

In 2009–10, female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer and they were both almost equally likely to have recently consumed spirits. One-third of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (32% *cf* 15% for males); similarly, one in three males had consumed beer only (32%)

compared with fewer than one in five of females (19%). In 2010, the proportion of male detainees drinking beer decreased by only six percentage points compared with 2009 (30% *cf* 36%) and there was also an eight percentage point decrease in the proportion of male detainees drinking more than one type of alcohol (28% *cf* 20%). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types except wine (see Table 20).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

Between February 2009 and November 2010, 87 Adelaide detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 16 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the previous 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 140 detainees (26%) had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, one in five had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 80 percent were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 21). Overall, treatment access was consistent across 2009–10 and was not notably different when compared with previous years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. In the third and fourth quarters of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, 23 detainees (11%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 347 detainees (49%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 22).

Although the numbers are small, male and female detainees were almost equally likely to report an

overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (11% *cf* 10%) and female detainees were more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (69% *cf* 46%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 681 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 60 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The test positive rate to any drug was consistent from 2009 to 2010. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with breach offenders (69%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely (40%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 57 percent for violent offenders;
- 61 percent for property offenders;
- 68 percent for drug offenders; and
- 57 percent for disorder offenders.

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was an eight percentage point decrease in test positive rates for any drug among drug offenders (64% *cf* 72% in 2009), a nine percentage point decrease in drug use among breach offenders (64% *cf* 73%), a five percentage point increase for disorder offenders (59% *cf* 54%) and a six percentage point increase for road and traffic offenders (56% *cf* 62%). Overall,

the rate at which drug offenders tested positive to any drug remained relatively consistent when compared with earlier years, while for violent and property offenders the test positive rates declined substantially.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In nearly all cases throughout 2009 and 2010, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, followed by either amphetamines or benzodiazepines and then opiates. Violent, property, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders all had higher rates of benzodiazepine use than amphetamines use. The opposite was true for drug and drink driving offenders. Violent, property and disorder offenders all had higher rates of opiate use than amphetamines use, while the opposite was true for all other offence categories (see Table 23).

In mid-2009 a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. Two out of every five respondents (40%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (75%), followed by disorder offenders (57%), drug offenders (49%), breach offenders (36%), violent offenders (34%), property offenders (34%) and road and traffic offenders (24%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by drug offenders. Property offenders attributed alcohol and drugs equally in relation to their current offences (see Table 23).

Table 15 Adelaide DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	114	13	12	8	126	12
21–25	193	22	38	25	231	23
26–30	158	18	27	18	185	18
31–35	127	15	30	19	157	15
36+	271	31	47	31	318	31
Total	863		154		1,017	
Min/max age		18/77		18/55		18/77
Mean age (median)		32(29)		31(31)		32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 16 Adelaide DUMA sample, by offences recorded and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	356	25	226	27	30	11	25	16	386	22	251	25
Property	252	17	140	16	93	33	47	31	345	20	187	19
Drug	67	5	40	5	26	9	16	11	93	5	56	6
Drink driving	30	2	23	3	7	2	5	3	37	2	28	3
Traffic	160	11	87	10	35	12	17	11	195	11	104	10
Disorder	248	17	174	20	27	10	19	13	275	16	193	19
Breach	193	13	109	13	32	11	14	9	225	13	123	12
Other	139	10	52	6	34	12	9	6	173	10	61	6
Total	1,445		851		284		152		1,729		1,003	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 17 Adelaide DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	358	51	50	42	408	50
No	338	49	68	58	406	50
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	102	13	14	10	116	12
No	705	87	125	90	830	88

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 18 Adelaide DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	303	35	50	33	353	35
Year 11 or 12	198	23	40	26	238	23
TAFE/university not completed	133	15	29	19	162	16
Completed TAFE	173	20	22	14	195	19
Completed university	56	6	12	8	68	7
Total	863		153		1,016	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	425	49	86	56	511	50
Someone else's place	297	34	44	29	341	34
Shelter or emergency	10	1	7	5	17	2
Incarceration facility/halfway house	9	1	2	1	11	1
Treatment facility	7	1	1	1	8	1
No fixed residence	66	8	9	6	75	7
Other	48	6	5	3	53	5
Total	862		154		1,016	
Employment						
Full-time	234	27	17	11	251	25
Part-time	86	10	12	8	98	10
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	165	19	24	16	189	19
Looking for work	211	24	29	19	240	24
Not looking for work	113	13	31	20	144	14
Full-time homemakers	5	1	35	23	40	4
Retired or studying	49	6	6	4	55	5
Total	863		154		1,017	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 19 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	598	69	91	59	689	68
No	265	31	63	41	328	32
Test results						
Cannabis	246	41	40	44	286	42
Cocaine	4	1	0	0	4	1
Methamphetamine	72	12	17	19	89	13
MDMA	9	2	0	0	9	1
Other amphetamines	7	1	1	1	8	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(85)	(14)	(18)	(20)	(103)	(15)
Heroin	51	9	15	16	66	10
Methadone	31	5	14	15	45	7
Buprenorphine	28	5	13	14	41	6
Other opiates	19	3	2	2	21	3
(Any opiate) ^b	(96)	(16)	(29)	(32)	(125)	(18)
Benzodiazepines	112	19	31	34	143	21
Any drug	346	58	65	71	411	60
Any drug other than cannabis	210	35	49	54	259	38
Multiple drugs	143	24	34	37	177	26

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 20 Adelaide DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	458	53	64	42	522	51
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	503	78	70	65	573	76
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	160	32	14	19	174	30
Wine only	78	15	23	32	101	17
Spirits only	154	30	19	26	173	30
Mixed drinks ^c	115	23	17	23	132	23
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	158	8(5)	14	6(5)	172	8(5)
Wine only	77	15(7)	23	18(5)	100	16(7)
Spirits only	149	9(6)	19	7(5)	168	9(5)
Mixed drinks ^c	115	27(21)	17	13(10)	132	26(19)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 21 Adelaide DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	283	61	35	43	318	58
Been in, but not currently in treatment	121	26	19	23	140	26
Currently in treatment	60	13	27	33	87	16
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	4	7	2	7	6	7
Court diversion scheme	0	0	1	4	1	1
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	13	4	15	12	14
Other ^c	48	80	20	74	68	78

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 22 Adelaide DUMA sample, by mental health status and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	19	11	4	10	23	11
No	155	89	37	90	192	89
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	279	46	68	69	347	49
No	331	54	31	31	362	51

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 23 Adelaide DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Disorder		Traffic		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=171)	%	(n=125)	%	(n=40)	%	(n=20)	%	(n=73)	%	(n=123)	%	(n=87)	%	(n=42)	%	(n=681)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	69	40	48	38	17	43	4	20	33	45	53	43	40	46	19	45	283	42
Cocaine	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	1
Amphetamines ^b	20	12	14	11	13	33	3	15	16	22	7	6	21	24	9	21	103	15
Opiates ^c	25	15	39	31	9	23	2	10	9	12	17	14	15	17	8	19	124	18
Benzodiazepines	27	16	40	32	6	15	5	25	10	14	23	19	23	26	8	19	142	21
Any drug	97	57	76	61	27	68	8	40	43	59	70	57	59	68	27	64	407	60
Any drug other than cannabis	57	33	58	46	21	53	5	25	29	40	32	26	37	43	19	45	258	38
Multiple drugs	34	20	44	35	14	35	4	20	21	29	22	18	26	30	11	26	176	26
Self-reported drug-crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	49	26	27	19	1	3	15	75	12	17	77	51	26	24	8	25	215	29
Other drugs	17	9	27	19	17	46	3	15	6	8	12	8	13	12	3	9	98	13
Any attribution	64	34	47	34	18	49	15	75	17	24	86	57	38	36	10	31	295	40

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

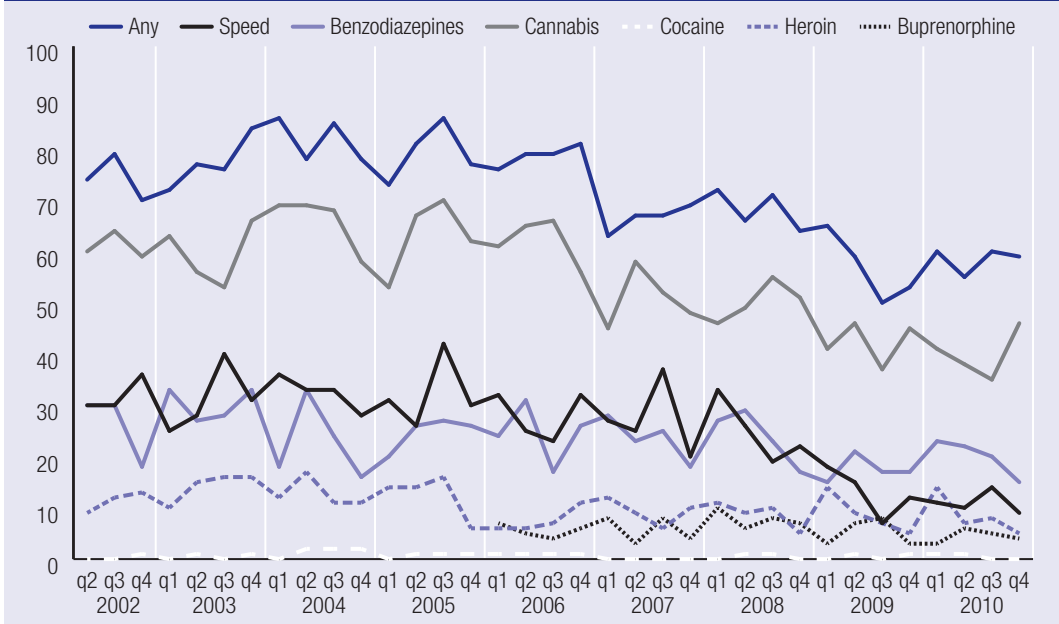
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

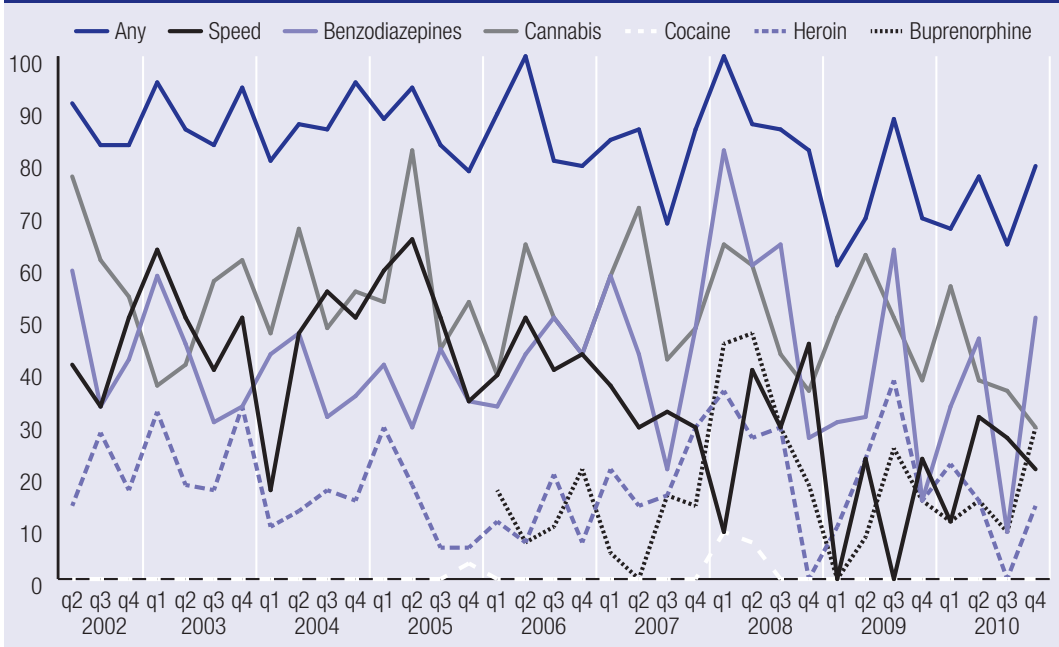
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 6 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Adelaide 2002–10 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 7 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Adelaide 2002–10 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Bankstown



Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 608 detainees were interviewed at the Bankstown police station. The majority (81%) were males and the average age was 32 years. Male detainees were, on average, two years older than female detainees (33 years *cf* 31 years; see Table 24). Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2009 and 2010 was almost identical but for a modest decrease of 14 detainees in 2010. Overall, the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours in 2010 was notably lower when compared with previous years.

The average age of detainees increased from 31 years in 2009 to 33 years in 2010, driven largely by an older female detainee population. In 2010, for example, the average age of female detainees in Bankstown was four years higher than in the previous year (33 years *cf* 29 years). In 2010, the average age of male detainees increased by one year compared with results in 2009.

Offending

In 2009–10, Bankstown detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 1,208 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum was 10. Charges for violent offences were those most

frequently recorded, comprising 25 percent of all charges for the period, followed by charges for property offences (21%), road and traffic offences (11%), breaches of a justice order (10%), disorder offences (10%), drug offences (7%) and drink driving offences (3%). A further 153 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 25).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Bankstown, in the period of 2009–10, 34 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 66 percent, 17 percent were property offenders, 12 percent were breach offenders, eight percent were road and traffic offenders, seven percent were disorder offenders, seven percent were drink driving offenders and five percent were drug offenders. A further 15 percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 25). The proportion of charged detainees classified as violent offenders increased substantially by 11 percentage points between 2009 and 2010 (29% *cf* 40%) and is notably different in 2010 when compared with previous years. In 2009 and 2010 there were

declines in property and drug offending, continuing the gradual decline observed since data were first collected at Bankstown in 1999.

One in three male detainees in 2009–10 was in custody for a violent offence (34%), with violence being the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by property (15%), breach (13%) and road and traffic offences (9%). However, female detainees were more likely than males to be detained for a property offence (27%) or a disorder offence (9%) and were equally like to have a violent charge (34%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2009–10, two in five Bankstown detainees reported that their current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 40 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 26). In 2010, there was an increase of six percentage points in the proportion of detainees that reported a charge in the previous 12 months compared with 2009 (43%, up from 37%). Yet, overall, the proportion of detainees that reported a prior history of police contact was not notably different when compared with earlier years. In 2009 and 2010, male detainees and female detainees were almost equally likely to have been arrested and charged with at least one other offence in the previous 12 months (41% *cf* 38%).

One in every 10 detainees in Bankstown (10%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with male detainees being more likely than female detainees to report a recent prison history (11% *cf* 6%; see Table 26). In 2010, the proportion of detainees with a recent prison history increased by three percentage points compared with 2009, although overall this is not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

For almost half of the Bankstown sample (47%), Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 27). More than one in three had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that indicate a decline in overall scholastic achievement when compared with

education levels in 2007 and 2008. The levels of education of male detainees and female detainees were generally consistent. For female detainees, the most significant change from 2009 to 2010 was an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion having completed TAFE. For male detainees, the level of education self-reported between 2009 and 2010 remained unchanged.

Nearly all detainees (97%) reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure was divided almost equally between those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (48%) and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (49%). A small number of detainees (2%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 27). Overall, the housing situation in 2009 and 2010 was consistent when compared with previous years.

More than one in three detainees (39%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 75 detainees (12%) were employed part-time. The remaining 294 detainees (49%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 130 (21%) were looking for work;
- 39 (6%) were not looking for work;
- 71 (12%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 29 (5%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 25 (4%) were retired or studying.

The most notable changes from 2009 to 2010 were a seven percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees working full-time (43% *cf* 36%) and a five percentage point increase in the proportion working part-time (10% *cf* 15%). However, these fluctuations are consistent with data from previous years, suggesting no notable change in the employment status of detainees at Bankstown in the longer term.

By gender, male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (56%) compared with female detainees (33%), who were more likely not to be working due to disability (12% *cf* 8% for males) or because of their role as a full-time homemaker (16%

cf 2% for males; see Table 27). Between 2009 and 2010, there were only modest changes in the employment status of female detainees. For females, the proportion that reported working part-time (19%) increased by 12 percentage points in 2010, while the proportion of female detainees that reported being unemployed and not looking for work (10%) increased by six percentage points. For male detainees, the proportion working full-time (40%) decreased by seven percentage points in 2010 and there was also an increase of four percentage points in the proportion of male detainees that reported being disabled and unable to work in 2010 (10%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 410 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 58 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. In 2010 there was a modest four percentage point decrease in the proportion testing positive to any drug; however, overall, this level of drug use is not notably different when compared with previous years. The drug most commonly detected over the two-year period was cannabis (39%), followed by opiates (21%), benzodiazepines (19%) and amphetamines (10%). Only 14 detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2009 and 2010 (3%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (9%), while only four detainees had used MDMA (1%) and five detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, 12 percent tested positive to heroin, 11 percent tested positive to methadone, seven percent tested positive to

buprenorphine and two percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 28).

In 2009–10, female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (16% *cf* 9%), opiates (30% *cf* 19%) and benzodiazepines (28% *cf* 17%). Male detainees, on the other hand, were more likely to test positive to cannabis (41% *cf* 30%). As noted, positive urinalysis results in 2010 were slightly lower than in the 2009, with fewer detainees testing positive to at least one drug (56% *cf* 60% in 2009). This decline was predominately driven by a decrease in the detection of opiates and benzodiazepines of four percentage points each. Benzodiazepine detection, for example, declined to 17 percent and opiate detection declined to 19 percent. Test positive results for most other categories of drug were generally unchanged, with a two percentage point increase in amphetamine use (up to 11%), a one percentage point decrease in cannabis (down to 39%) and buprenorphine (down to 7%) and no notable change in heroin use (12% each year).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, throughout 2009 and 2010, 30 percent of detainees had been drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 29). Female detainees were almost as likely as male detainees to have been drinking (28% *cf* 30%) and, overall, rates of recent alcohol use stayed consistent when compared with previous years.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In 2009–10, 57 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 38 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 11 percent had consumed wine only and 29 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 22 percent had consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 11. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 11 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 19 standard drinks on average. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. Two out of every five female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (41% *cf* 27% for males), whereas more than one-third of all male detainees had consumed beer only (41% *cf* 15% for female detainees). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 29).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 37 detainees at Bankstown reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 14 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 63 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, more than one in 10 had

been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining 89 percent were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 30). Overall, treatment access was consistent across 2009–10 and was not notably different when compared to previous years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. From the third quarter of 2009 onward, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, seven detainees (5%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 149 detainees (34%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 31).

Although the numbers are small, female detainees were slightly more likely than male detainees to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (10% *cf* 4%) and were also more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (54% *cf* 30%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 387 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 59 percent tested positive to at least one drug type (see Table 32). The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (87%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely to test positive (31%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 57 percent for violent offenders;
- 72 percent for property offenders;
- 63 percent for breach offenders; and
- 57 percent for disorder offenders.

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was a 12 percentage point increase in the number of drug offenders testing positive to any drug (92% *cf* 80% in 2009), an 11 percentage point decrease in the use of any drug among breach offenders (59% *cf* 70% in 2009), a 21 percentage point decrease in drug use among drink driving offenders (21% *cf* 42% in 2009) and a 48 percentage point decrease in drug use among disorder offenders (25% *cf* 73% in 2009). Overall, the rate at which violent offenders tested positive to any drug remained consistent when compared with previous years, while for property offenders the test positive rate has increased. The rate at which other offenders test positive to any drug has fluctuated over previous years due to small sample sizes.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In almost all cases throughout 2009 and 2010, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, generally followed

by either opiates or benzodiazepines and then amphetamines. Property offenders, drug offenders, road and traffic offenders and breach offenders all had higher rates of opiate use than benzodiazepine use. The opposite was true for violent, drink driving and breach offenders. Disorder offenders had equal levels of opiate and benzodiazepine use.

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. In 2009 and 2010, nearly one-third of all respondents (31%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (92%), followed by drug offenders (64%), property offenders (37%), disorder offenders (30%), violent offenders (23%), breach offenders (21%) and road and traffic offenders (14%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by drink driving offenders, road and traffic offenders, disorder offenders and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property offenders, violent offenders and drug offenders (see Table 32).

Table 24 Bankstown DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	73	15	14	12	87	14
21–25	90	18	23	20	113	19
26–30	84	17	28	25	112	18
31–35	68	14	16	14	84	14
36+	180	36	32	28	212	35
Total	495		113		608	
Min/max age		18/69		18/61		18/69
Mean age (median)		33(31)		31(29)		32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 25 Bankstown DUMA sample, by offending history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	252	25	160	34	51	24	35	34	303	25	195	34
Property	175	18	71	15	84	39	28	27	259	21	99	17
Drug	70	7	27	6	12	6	4	4	82	7	31	5
Drink driving	35	4	33	7	6	3	6	6	41	3	39	7
Traffic	121	12	40	9	12	6	4	4	133	11	44	8
Disorder	101	10	28	6	15	7	9	9	116	10	37	7
Breach	109	11	61	13	12	6	6	6	121	10	67	12
Other	129	13	44	9	24	11	11	11	153	13	55	10
Total	992		464		216		103		1,208		567	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 26 Bankstown DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	172	41	37	38	209	40
No	252	59	61	62	313	60
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	49	11	6	6	55	10
No	409	89	100	94	509	90

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 27 Bankstown DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	228	46	57	50	285	47
Year 11 or 12	82	17	17	15	99	16
TAFE/university not completed	80	16	12	11	92	15
Completed TAFE	80	16	18	16	98	16
Completed university	24	5	9	8	33	5
Total	494		113		607	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	232	47	57	50	289	48
Someone else's place	243	49	53	47	296	49
Shelter or emergency	1	0	0	0	1	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	1	0	0	3	0
Treatment facility	1	0	0	0	1	0
No fixed residence	8	2	2	2	10	2
Other	7	1	1	1	8	1
Total	495		113		608	
Employment						
Full-time	217	44	22	19	239	39
Part-time	60	12	15	13	75	12
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	54	11	17	15	71	12
Looking for work	105	21	25	22	130	21
Not looking for work	31	6	8	7	39	6
Full-time homemakers	10	2	19	17	29	5
Retired or studying	18	4	7	6	25	4
Total	495		113		608	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 28 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	341	69	69	61	410	67
No	154	31	44	39	198	33
Test results						
Cannabis	139	41	21	30	160	39
Cocaine	11	3	3	4	14	3
Methamphetamine	27	8	9	13	36	9
MDMA	4	1	0	0	4	1
Other amphetamines	3	1	2	3	5	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(31)	(9)	(11)	(16)	(42)	(10)
Heroin	40	12	10	14	50	12
Methadone	29	9	15	22	44	11
Buprenorphine	24	7	6	9	30	7
Other opiates	9	3	1	1	10	2
(Any opiate) ^b	(65)	(19)	(21)	(30)	(86)	(21)
Benzodiazepines	59	17	19	28	78	19
Any drug	200	59	38	55	238	58
Any drug other than cannabis	109	32	33	48	142	35
Multiple drugs	68	20	27	39	95	23

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 29 Bankstown DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	150	30	31	28	181	30
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	213	59	34	45	247	57
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	87	41	5	15	92	38
Wine only	19	9	9	26	28	11
Spirits only	57	27	14	41	71	29
Mixed drinks ^c	47	22	6	18	53	22
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	86	9(6)	5	7(2)	91	9(5)
Wine only	19	12(4)	9	10(5)	28	11(5)
Spirits only	55	9(6)	14	5(5)	69	9(6)
Mixed drinks ^c	47	21(12)	6	9(9)	53	19(11)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 30 Bankstown DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	137	63	24	53	161	62
Been in, but not currently in treatment	53	25	10	22	63	24
Currently in treatment	26	12	11	24	37	14
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	1	4	0	0	1	3
Court diversion scheme	1	4	0	0	1	3
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	2	8	0	0	2	5
Other ^c	22	85	11	100	33	89

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 31 Bankstown DUMA sample, by mental health status and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	4	4	3	10	7	5
No	102	96	26	90	128	95
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	107	30	42	55	149	34
No	248	70	35	45	283	66

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 32 Bankstown DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=130)	%	(n=68)	%	(n=23)	%	(n=26)	%	(n=31)	%	(n=23)	%	(n=52)	%	(n=34)	%	(n=387)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	51	39	32	47	12	52	6	23	13	42	11	48	20	38	9	26	154	40
Cocaine	3	2	6	9	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	3	14	4
Amphetamines ^b	11	8	9	13	4	17	2	8	2	6	3	13	7	13	2	6	40	10
Opiates ^c	24	18	30	44	8	35	0	0	3	10	4	17	9	17	6	18	84	22
Benzodiazepines	26	20	20	29	6	26	2	8	2	6	4	17	10	19	5	15	75	19
Any drug	74	57	49	72	20	87	8	31	17	55	13	57	33	63	13	38	227	59
Any drug other than cannabis	44	34	37	54	12	52	4	15	5	16	8	35	19	37	8	24	137	35
Multiple drugs	28	22	28	41	10	43	2	8	2	6	6	26	11	21	6	18	93	24
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	18	12	5	7	2	9	24	92	3	9	5	22	8	15	2	9	67	17
Other drugs	19	13	25	34	13	59	0	0	2	6	3	13	5	10	1	4	68	17
Any attribution	35	23	27	37	14	64	24	92	5	14	7	30	11	21	3	13	126	31

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

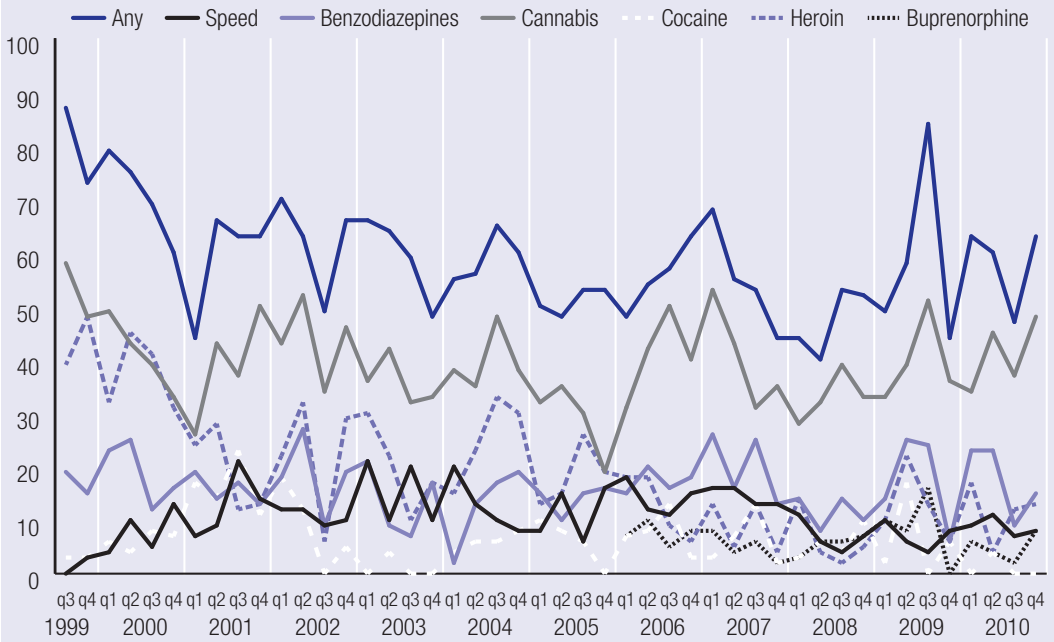
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data are excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

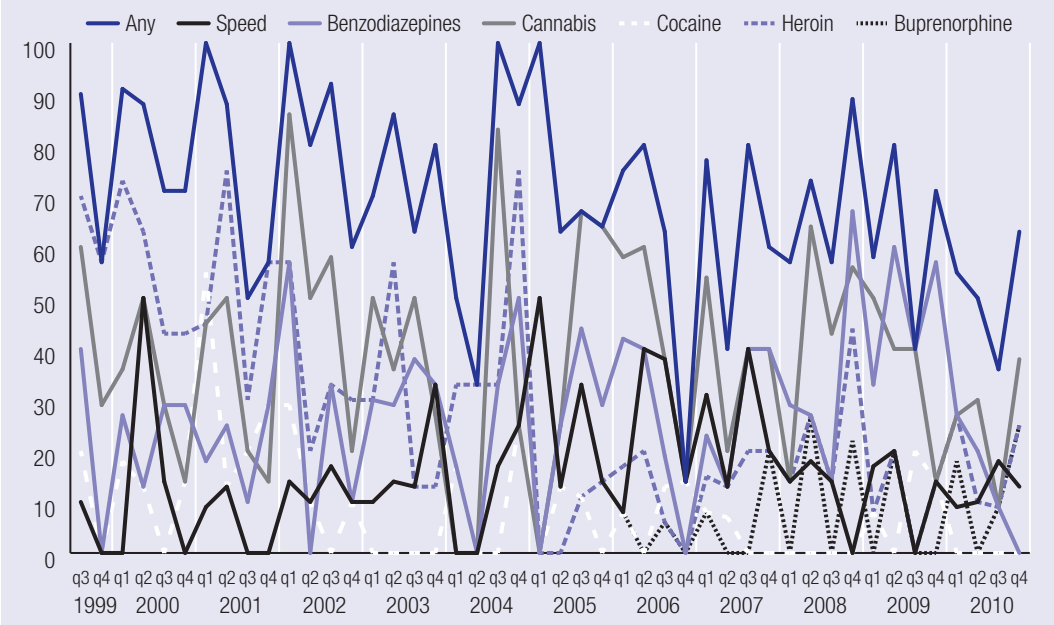
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 8 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Bankstown 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 9 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Bankstown 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Brisbane

Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 1,353 detainees were interviewed at the Brisbane police watch-house. The majority (86%) were males and the average age was 33 years. Male and female detainees were, on average, the same age (33 years; see Table 33).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 was down by 11 percent on 2009, although this decrease was not equal for men and women. In 2010, there was a five percent decrease in the number of women surveyed and a 14 percent decrease in the number of men surveyed compared with figures for 2009. This decrease is largely due to a decline in the number of detainees processed during the DUMA interview hours in 2010. Overall, for both 2009 and 2010, there was a notable decline in the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours when compared with 2008.

In 2010, the average age of detainees increased by one year, to 33 years of age, compared with 2009. This modest increase from 2009 to 2010 was consistent for both male and female detainees.

Offending

In 2009–10, Brisbane detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 3,931 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges

per detainee was three and the maximum was 10. Charges for property offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 25 percent of all charges for 2009–10. This was followed by violent offences (22%), breach offences (15%), drug offences (14%), disorder offences (6%), road and traffic offences (6%) and drink driving offences (1%). A further 465 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 34).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Brisbane in the period of 2009–10, 29 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 71 percent, 24 percent were property offenders, 24 percent were breach offenders, 10 percent were drug offenders, four percent were disorder offenders, three percent were road and traffic offenders and two percent were drink driving offenders. A further four percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 34). Between 2009 and 2010, the most notable change in the offence classification was an increase of five percentage points in the proportion of breach offenders. However, overall, there are no

substantial changes in the offence categories when compared with earlier years.

One in three male detainees in 2009–10 was in custody for a violent offence (31%), with violence being the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by breach (25%), property (22%) and drug offences (10%). Female detainees were less likely than males to be detained for a violent offence (20% *cf* 31%) and more likely to be detained for a property offence (37% *cf* 22%).

Prior criminal justice contact

For half of the Brisbane detainees in 2009–10, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 50 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 35). Overall, the proportion of detainees reporting a prior history of police contact was not notably different from previous years. Male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to have been previously charged with at least one additional offence (51% *cf* 48%).

One in five detainees in Brisbane (21%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with males being more likely than females to report a recent prison history (22% *cf* 14%; see Table 35). Between 2009 and 2010, there was a five percentage point decrease in the number of detainees that reported having a prison history. Yet, overall, the results from 2009 and 2010 were not substantially different when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

For nearly half (43%) of the Brisbane sample in 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 36). Nearly as many detainees (40%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that are generally inconsistent between male and female detainees. Male detainees were more likely to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification than female detainees (41% *cf* 37%), while female detainees were more likely to have attained Year 10 as their highest education level (48% *cf* 42% for males).

By gender, the most notable change between 2009 and 2010 for male detainees was a seven percentage point decrease in the proportion reporting Year 10 as the highest level of education achieved (45% *cf* 38% in 2010), which represents an overall increase in scholastic achievement. For female detainees, the most notable change compared with the previous year was a four percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees having completed only Year 10 at high school (51% *cf* 47% in 2010), which again represents an overall increase in scholastic achievement. However, overall, the levels of education of detainees in 2009–10, for both males and females, are not substantially different when compared with earlier years.

Nearly all detainees (86%) reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure consists of those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (49%) and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (37%). A small number of detainees (7%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 36). Overall, there was no notable difference in these proportions when compared with previous years.

More than one in four detainees (29%) throughout 2009 and 2010 reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 153 detainees (11%) were employed part-time. The remaining 801 detainees (60%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 354 (26%) were looking for work;
- 231 (17%) were not looking for work;
- 140 (10%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 41 (3%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 35 (3%) were retired or studying.

There were no notable differences in employment status between 2009 and 2010. Overall, detainees' employment status in 2009 and 2010 was not substantially different when compared with earlier years.

Male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (44%), compared with female detainees (21%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (24% *cf* 16% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (17% *cf* 1% for males; see Table 36). There were only modest changes in the employment status of detainees between 2009 and 2010. Male detainees' employment status remained relatively consistent from 2009–10. For females, there was a nine percentage point decrease in the proportion engaged in full-time or part-time employment in 2010 (17%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 1,317 detainees that provided a urine sample in Brisbane throughout 2009 and 2010, 65 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. This figure is lower than the proportion of detainees that tested positive to any drug before 2008. This may be partially attributable to a decline in the use of cannabis during the same period: there has been a gradual decline in the use of cannabis since the Brisbane site first began collecting data. Despite being in decline, cannabis (45%) was still the most commonly detected drug in Brisbane across 2009–10, followed by benzodiazepines (26%), opiates (22%) and amphetamines (18%). Only six detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (<1%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (16%), only 14 detainees had used MDMA (1%) and 10 detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-

based substance, 14 percent tested positive to heroin, four percent tested positive to methadone, nine percent tested positive to buprenorphine and five percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 37).

Female detainees were more likely than males to test positive to amphetamines (21% *cf* 17%), opiates (38% *cf* 20%) and benzodiazepines (40% *cf* 23%). Male detainees, on the other hand, were more likely to test positive to cannabis (46% *cf* 38% for females). Urinalysis results in 2010 remained consistent with the 2009 results (66% *cf* 65% in 2010). Test positive results for most categories of drug were stable from 2009 to 2010, though there was a substantial increase and a rise of eight percentage points in the use of amphetamines (22% *cf* 14% in 2009). There was a four percentage point decrease in positive cannabis tests in 2010 (43% *cf* 47% in 2009), a two percentage point increase in heroin use (15% *cf* 13% in 2009) and no notable change in buprenorphine use (10% *cf* 9%) or benzodiazepine use (26% *cf* 25%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall throughout 2009 and 2010, 39 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours, which was not notably different when compared with earlier years. Male detainees were substantially more likely to have been drinking than female detainees (40% *cf* 28%; see Table 38). Rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively unchanged for male and female detainees compared with 2008.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can

therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, for 2009–10, 73 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 35 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 12 percent had consumed wine only and 33 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 20 percent had consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 13. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 15 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 11 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have a high consumption rate, at 21 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. More than half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (52% *cf* 31% for males), whereas more than one in three males had consumed beer only (38% *cf* 13% for female). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 38).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 86 Brisbane detainees reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 10 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 319 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no

longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, one in five had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining four-fifths were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 39). Overall, treatment access has declined from 2009 to 2010 (12% *cf* 7%); however, overall, there was no notable difference for 2009–10 compared with the earlier years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. In the third and fourth quarters of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, 15 detainees (4%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 413 detainees (43%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 40).

Although the numbers are small, female detainees were slightly more likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (5% *cf* 4% for males) and were also more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (53% *cf* 41% for males). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 1,317 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 65 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. By most serious offence, the prevalence of recent drug use varied by offence type. Breach

offenders (75%) were most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and violent offenders the least likely to test positive (54%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 67 percent for property offenders;
- 67 percent for drug offenders;
- 58 percent for drink driving offenders; and
- 65 percent for disorder offenders.

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was a 10 percentage point increase in the number of violent offenders who tested positive to any drug (59% *cf* 49% in 2009), a 29 percentage point decrease in drug use among drink driving offenders and a 16 percentage point decrease in drug use among road and traffic offenders. The rate of positive tests for any drug for all other offences stayed consistent across 2009 and 2010. Overall, test positive rates for violent, property and drug offenders in 2009–10 were notably lower when compared with earlier years.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In all cases throughout 2009–10, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, followed by amphetamines, opiates or

benzodiazepines. Violent, property, drink driving, disorder and breach offenders all had higher rates of benzodiazepine use than amphetamines use. The opposite was true for drug offenders, while road and traffic offenders had equal levels of use. Breach offenders had higher rates of opiate use than benzodiazepine use; while road and traffic offenders and property offenders had equal levels of use (see Table 41).

In mid-2009 a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. Nearly half of all respondents (45%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (70%), followed by violent offenders (48%), disorder offenders (47%), breach offenders (46%), drug offenders (45%), property offenders (42%) and road and traffic offenders (14%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, drink driving and disorder offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property, drug, breach and road and traffic offenders (see Table 41).

Table 33 Brisbane DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	141	12	15	8	156	12
21–25	238	20	39	20	277	20
26–30	225	19	35	18	260	19
31–35	154	13	41	21	195	14
36+	404	35	61	32	465	34
Total	1,162		191		1,353	
Min/max age		18/79		18/66		18/79
Mean age (median)		33(30)		33(32)		33(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 34 Brisbane DUMA sample, by offending history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	785	23	355	31	66	12	39	20	851	22	394	29
Property	744	22	252	22	231	42	71	37	975	25	323	24
Drug	495	15	115	10	49	9	17	9	544	14	132	10
Drink driving	42	1	24	2	2	0	2	1	44	1	26	2
Traffic	200	6	31	3	25	5	6	3	225	6	37	3
Disorder	217	6	50	4	27	5	9	5	244	6	59	4
Breach	508	15	285	25	75	14	42	22	583	15	327	24
Other	396	12	50	4	69	13	5	3	465	12	55	4
Total	3,387		1,162		544		191		3,931		1,353	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 35 Brisbane DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	561	51	83	48	644	50
No	547	49	91	52	638	50
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	249	22	26	14	275	21
No	895	78	156	86	1,051	79

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 36 Brisbane DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	486	42	93	48	579	43
Year 11 or 12	201	17	30	16	231	17
TAFE/university not completed	149	13	26	14	175	13
Completed TAFE	249	21	34	18	283	21
Completed university	77	7	9	5	86	6
Total	1,162		192		1,354	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	551	47	107	56	658	49
Someone else's place	441	38	59	31	500	37
Shelter or emergency	8	1	1	1	9	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	19	2	0	0	19	1
Treatment facility	7	1	0	0	7	1
No fixed residence	72	6	16	8	88	7
Other	64	6	8	4	72	5
Total	1,162		191		1,353	
Employment						
Full-time	370	32	29	15	399	29
Part-time	141	12	12	6	153	11
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	121	10	19	10	140	10
Looking for work	306	26	48	25	354	26
Not looking for work	185	16	46	24	231	17
Full-time homemakers	9	1	32	17	41	3
Retired or studying	30	3	5	3	35	3
Total	1,162		191		1,353	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 37 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	1,133	98	184	96	1,317	97
No	29	2	7	4	36	3
Test results						
Cannabis	524	46	69	38	593	45
Cocaine	6	1	0	0	6	0
Methamphetamine	176	16	37	20	213	16
MDMA	13	1	1	1	14	1
Other amphetamines	9	1	1	1	10	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(194)	(17)	(38)	(21)	(232)	(18)
Heroin	134	12	45	24	179	14
Methodone	28	2	21	11	49	4
Buprenorphine	95	8	24	13	119	9
Other opiates	51	5	11	6	62	5
(Any opiate) ^b	(224)	(20)	(70)	(38)	(294)	(22)
Benzodiazepines	265	23	73	40	338	26
Any drug	733	65	129	70	862	65
Any drug other than cannabis	457	40	114	62	571	43
Multiple drugs	337	30	85	46	422	32

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 38 Brisbane DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	467	40	53	28	520	39
Past 30 days ^b	621	75	89	63	710	73
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	239	38	12	13	251	35
Wine only	71	11	14	16	85	12
Spirits only	191	31	46	52	237	33
Mixed drinks ^c	122	20	17	19	139	20
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	239	9(6)	11	6(3)	250	9(6)
Wine only	70	15(8)	14	12(4)	84	15(7)
Spirits only	190	12(8)	46	9(5)	236	11(7)
Mixed drinks ^c	122	21(18)	17	17(10)	139	21(17)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 39 Brisbane DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	413	55	49	40	462	53
Been in, but not currently in treatment	272	36	47	39	319	37
Currently in treatment	61	8	25	21	86	10
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	9	15	0	0	9	11
Court diversion scheme	1	2	0	0	1	1
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	6	10	2	8	8	9
Other ^c	44	73	23	92	67	79

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 40 Brisbane DUMA sample, by mental health status and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	13	4	2	5	15	4
No	282	96	42	95	324	96
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	339	41	74	53	413	43
No	489	59	65	47	554	57

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 41 Brisbane DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=383)	%	(n=315)	%	(n=129)	%	(n=26)	%	(n=36)	%	(n=57)	%	(n=317)	%	(n=54)	%	(n=1,317)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	146	38	134	43	63	49	10	38	18	50	33	58	154	49	35	65	593	45
Cocaine	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Amphetamines ^b	40	10	67	21	37	29	4	15	5	14	4	7	65	21	10	19	232	18
Opiates ^c	56	15	85	27	20	16	2	8	5	14	9	16	99	31	18	33	294	22
Benzodiazepines	87	23	86	27	29	22	5	19	5	14	13	23	95	30	18	33	338	26
(Any drug)	205	54	211	67	87	67	15	58	23	64	37	65	239	75	45	83	862	65
(Any drug other than cannabis)	129	34	149	47	62	48	8	31	11	31	19	33	166	52	27	50	571	43
(Multiple drugs)	92	24	107	34	45	35	3	12	8	22	17	30	126	40	24	44	422	32
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	105	36	24	10	11	13	14	70	1	4	18	47	66	25	3	30	242	25
Other drugs	51	18	85	36	31	36	1	5	3	11	4	11	74	28	1	10	250	26
Any attribution	140	48	99	42	39	45	14	70	4	14	18	47	122	46	4	40	440	45

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

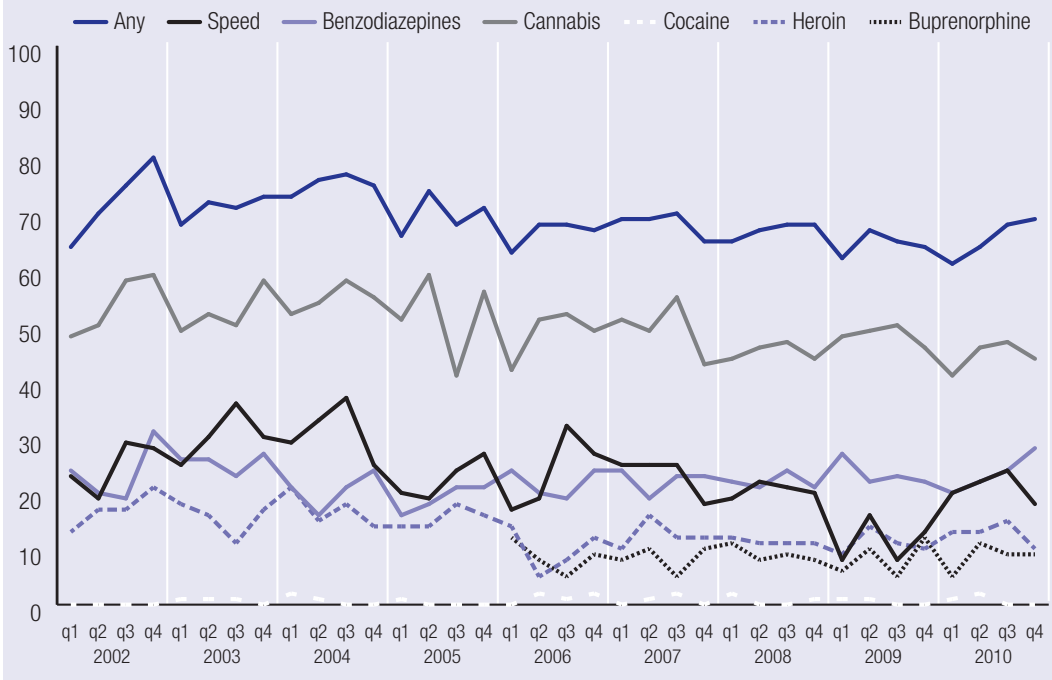
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

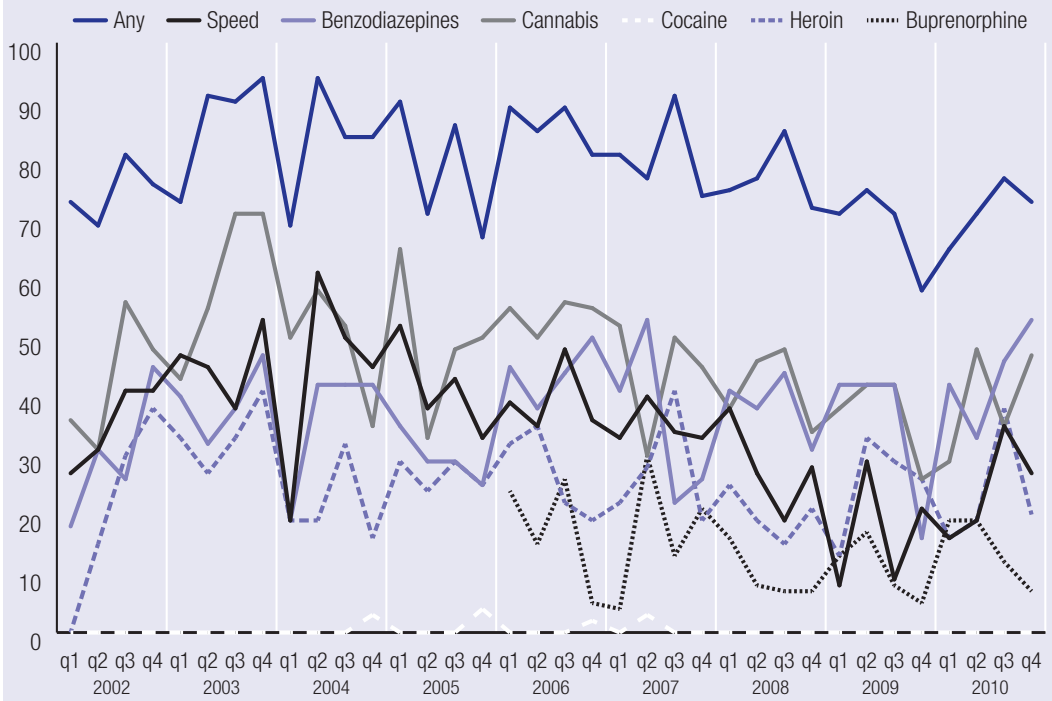
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 10 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Brisbane 2002–10 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 11 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Brisbane 2002–10 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Darwin



Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 626 detainees were interviewed at the Darwin police lockup. The majority (85%) were males and the average age was 31 years (see Table 42). Female detainees were, on average, one year older than male detainees (32 years *cf* 31 years).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 increased by nine percent compared with 2009 and this increase was almost identical among male and female detainees. This increase in the number of detainees surveyed comes despite a substantial decrease of 19 percentage points in the proportion of detainees processed during the DUMA interview hours in 2009. Overall, the proportion of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours in 2010 was substantially lower when compared with any full year of data collection at Darwin.

The average age of detainees increased modestly from 31 years in 2009 to 32 years in 2010, driven largely by an older female detainee population. In 2010, for example, the average age of female detainees in Darwin was two years higher than in the previous year (33 years *cf* 31 years in 2009). The average age of male detainees stayed consistent between 2009 and 2010, at 31 years of age.

Offending

In 2009–10, Darwin detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 1,308 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum number of charges was 10. Charges for violent offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 21 percent of all charges for the period, followed by breaches of justice orders (16%), property offences (12%), road and traffic offences (11%), disorder offences (10%), drink driving offences (8%) and drug offences (2%). A further 256 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 43).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Darwin, in the period of 2009 and 2010, 33 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 67 percent, 18 percent were breach offenders, 15 percent were property offenders, 13 percent were drink driving offenders, nine percent were disorder offenders, five percent were road and traffic offenders and three percent were drug offenders (see Table 43). A further four percent were recorded as 'other

offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above. In 2010, there was a four percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees charged with a violent offence (35% *cf* 31%) and an eight percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees charged with a breach offence (21% *cf* 13%) when compared with 2009. Overall for 2009–10, there was no substantial difference in any of the offence classifications when compared with earlier years.

One in three male detainees was in custody for a violent offence (34%). Violence was the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by breach (17%), property (14%) and drink driving offences (14%). A smaller proportion of female detainees than male detainees were detained for a violent offence and were much less likely to be detained for a drink driving offence (9%), although they were more likely than male detainees to be detained for a property offence (19%).

Prior criminal justice contact

For more than half of the Darwin detainees in 2009 and 2010, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 55 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 44). In 2010 there was a sizeable increase in prior contact in the previous 12 months compared with 2009 (63%, up from 47%). Overall, the result in 2010 was notably higher when compared with earlier years. By gender in 2009 and 2010, male and female detainees were almost equally likely to have been previously charged (55% *cf* 54%).

Approximately one in five detainees in Darwin (22%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months (see Table 44), with male detainees being more likely to report a recent prison history (24% *cf* 8% for females). Overall, this was markedly lower than the 30 percent of detainees reporting a recent prison history when data collection first began in Darwin in 2006.

Education, housing and employment

For almost two-thirds (65%) of the Darwin sample, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained—a result that was notably higher when

compared with earlier years. This increase was primarily driven by the 2009 education level, which was substantially higher than that in 2010 (72% *cf* 58%). Fewer than one in five detainees (19%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (see Table 45). Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (20% *cf* 12%) and less likely to have only reached Year 10 as their highest level of education (64% *cf* 72% for females). The most notable change among male detainees in 2010 was a steep increase in overall scholastic achievement (a decrease of 16 percentage points in the proportion having completed Year 10 or less) compared with 2009. For female detainees, the most notable change in 2010 compared with the previous year was an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion of female detainees having attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification.

In 2009–10, nearly all detainees (92%) reported most recently residing in a private residence in the 30 days before their arrest. The majority of these detainees lived in a privately owned or rented residence (58%) and the minority lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (34%). There are differences between the 2009 and 2010 levels. In 2009, 68 percent of detainees reported most recently residing in a private residence in the 30 days before their arrest, compared with 49 percent in 2010. In 2010, more detainees also reported living in a residence owned or rented by someone else than in 2009 (41% *cf* 26% in 2009). Overall, the proportion of Darwin detainees that reported that they were living in a private residence has remained relatively static since data collection began.

By gender, the housing situation of both male and female detainees was generally consistent except that, though the numbers are small, some male detainees reported their recent residence to be a prison or halfway house (1%) or a treatment facility or hospital (<1%) or that they had no fixed address (2%), while only one percent of females detainees reported living at no fixed address (see Table 45).

Throughout 2009–10, one in five detainees (22%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 39 detainees (6%) were employed part-time. The remaining 450 detainees (72%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 158 (25%) were looking for work;
- 202 (32%) were not looking for work;
- 74 (12%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 9 (1%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 7 (1%) were retired or studying (see Table 45).

From 2009 to 2010, there were a number of notable changes in the employment status of detainees in Darwin. For example, there was a 12 percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees working full-time (28% in 2009 *cf* 16% in 2010), a 20 percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees who reported that they were unemployed and looking for work (15% *cf* 35%) and an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees who reported that they were unable to work due to disability (4% *cf* 16%). However, these fluctuations were consistent with the data from earlier years, suggesting no notable change in the employment status of detainees at Darwin in the longer term.

Male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (31%) than female detainees (15%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (45% *cf* 30% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (6% *cf* 1% for males). There were some substantial changes in the employment status of detainees from 2009 to 2010. For male detainees, the proportion that was unemployed and not looking for work decreased by 21 percentage points compared with 2009 (20% in 2010); there was also a 14 percentage point decrease in the proportion working full-time (18% in 2010). For females, the proportion that was unemployed and not looking for work decreased by 31 percentage points compared with the previous year (30% in 2010).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for

samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 269 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 55 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. Comparing the test positive rates separately for each year, there was a seven percentage point increase in the rate that detainees tested positive to any drug in 2010 (52% *cf* 59%). This increase may be attributable to a six percentage point increase in the test positive rate to cannabis from 2009 to 2010 (46% *cf* 52%) although, overall, levels of use of any drug and cannabis in 2009 and 2010 were substantially lower when compared with the earlier data from Darwin.

For the period of 2009–10, the drug most commonly detected was cannabis (49%), followed by amphetamines (6%), opiates (6%) and benzodiazepines (5%). Only one detainee tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010. Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (5%), while only three detainees had used MDMA (1%) and no detainee tested positive to another amphetamine type substance. Of those testing positive to an opiate-based substance, two percent tested positive to heroin, one percent tested positive to methadone, three percent tested positive to buprenorphine and two percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 46).

Female detainees in 2009–10 were more likely than males to test positive to opiates (15% *cf* 4%) and benzodiazepines (10% *cf* 4%), while male detainees were more likely to test positive to cannabis (50% *cf* 43% for females) and amphetamines (6% *cf* 5% for females).

As noted earlier, positive urinalysis results in 2010 were higher than in the previous year, with more detainees testing positive to at least one drug (59% *cf* 52% in 2009). This increase was predominantly driven by a notable increase in the detection of cannabis, which increased six percentage points in 2010 (up to 52%). Test positive results for most other categories of drug were generally stable: for

example, there was only a two percentage point increase in positive benzodiazepine tests (up to 6%), a three percentage point increase for buprenorphine (up to 5%), a one percentage point decrease for amphetamines (down to 5%) and no noticeable change for heroin (2% each year).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. In 2009 and 2010, 76 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 47), which, when compared with recent years, was not notably different. Male and female detainees reported almost identical levels of recently consumed alcohol (76% *cf* 78%). In 2010, there was an eight percentage point decrease for male detainees and a four percentage point decrease for female detainees in the proportion that reported having recently consumed alcohol when compared with 2009.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 88 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 36 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 26 percent had consumed wine only and 20 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 19 percent reported consuming at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion in 2009–10

was 18. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of 13 standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 23 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 15 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 27 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would vary from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer or spirits. One in four female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (25% *cf* 19% for males), whereas more than one in three males had consumed beer only (38% *cf* 19% for females). Nearly one in two female detainees reported drinking wine only, compared with just one in four male detainees (46% *cf* 22%). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 47).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, six detainees in Darwin reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately two percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 99 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, one detainee was referred through a court diversion program and the remainder were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 48). Overall, treatment access remained consistent across 2009 and 2010; however, the proportion of detainees in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest had decreased by five percentage points since 2008 (down to 2% in 2009 and 2010).

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first

two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. In the beginning of the third quarter of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, one detainee (1%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 85 detainees (19%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 49).

No female detainees and only one male detainee reported an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit. Female and male detainees were equally likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (19% respectively). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 265 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 56 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (70%) the most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely to test positive (35%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 61 percent for violent offenders;
- 65 percent for property offenders;
- 54 percent for disorder offenders; and
- 59 percent for breach offenders.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In all cases throughout 2009 and 2010, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, and levels of amphetamines, benzodiazepines or opiates were generally low. Drug offenders had the highest rate of use of any one of these drugs, with 40 percent testing positive to amphetamines. Drink driving, road and traffic, and drug offenders all had higher rates of amphetamines use than benzodiazepines use. The opposite was true for breach, violent and property and disorder offenders (see Table 50).

In mid-2009 a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. More than half of all respondents (58%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (91%), followed by disorder offenders (63%), violent offenders (59%), breach offenders (53%), property offenders (46%), drug offenders (40%) and road and traffic offenders (27%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, property, drink driving, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by drug offenders (see Table 50).

Table 42 Darwin DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	77	15	14	15	91	15
21–25	115	22	24	25	139	22
26–30	95	18	9	9	104	17
31–35	74	14	14	15	88	14
36+	169	32	35	36	204	33
Total	530		96		626	
Min/max age		18/64		18/53		18/64
Mean age (median)		31(29)		32(31)		31(29)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 43 Darwin DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	239	21	176	34	37	19	29	31	276	21	205	33
Property	133	12	75	14	26	13	19	20	159	12	94	15
Drug	28	3	16	3	2	1	2	2	30	2	18	3
Drink driving	89	8	74	14	13	7	8	9	102	8	82	13
Traffic	139	12	31	6	4	2	1	1	143	11	32	5
Disorder	109	10	44	8	26	13	10	11	135	10	54	9
Breach	176	16	91	17	31	16	18	19	207	16	109	18
Other	201	18	18	3	55	28	7	7	256	20	25	4
Total	1,114		525		194		94		1,308		619	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 44 Darwin DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	286	55	51	54	337	55
No	231	45	44	46	275	45
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	127	24	8	8	135	22
No	397	76	88	92	485	78

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 45 Darwin DUMA sample, education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	337	64	69	72	406	65
Year 11 or 12	89	17	15	16	104	17
TAFE/university not completed	34	6	3	3	37	6
Completed TAFE	62	12	8	8	70	11
Completed university	8	2	1	1	9	1
Total	530		96		626	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	279	58	44	54	323	58
Someone else's place	161	34	30	37	191	34
Shelter or emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	3	1	0	0	3	1
Treatment facility	2	0	0	0	2	0
No fixed residence	10	2	1	1	11	2
Other	24	5	6	7	30	5
Total	479		81		560	
Employment						
Full-time	130	25	7	7	137	22
Part-time	32	6	7	7	39	6
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	55	10	19	20	74	12
Looking for work	146	28	12	13	158	25
Not looking for work	159	30	43	45	202	32
Full-time homemakers	3	1	6	6	9	1
Retired or studying	5	1	2	2	7	1
Total	530		96		626	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 46 Darwin DUMA sample, urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	229	43	40	42	269	43
No	301	57	56	58	357	57
Test results						
Cannabis	115	50	17	43	132	49
Cocaine	0	0	1	3	1	0
Methamphetamine	11	5	2	5	13	5
MDMA	3	1	0	0	3	1
Other amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(13)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(15)	(6)
Heroin	4	2	1	3	5	2
Methodone	2	1	1	3	3	1
Buprenorphine	3	1	6	15	9	3
Other opiates	4	2	1	3	5	2
(Any opiate) ^b	(9)	(4)	(6)	(15)	(15)	(6)
Benzodiazepines	10	4	4	10	14	5
Any drug	127	55	22	55	149	55
Any drug other than cannabis	27	12	9	23	36	13
Multiple drugs	19	8	4	10	23	9

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 47 Darwin DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	401	76	75	78	476	76
Past 30 days ^{a,b}	342	88	58	85	400	88
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	131	38	11	19	142	36
Wine only	77	22	26	46	103	26
Spirits only	64	19	14	25	78	20
Mixed drinks ^c	71	21	6	11	77	19
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	131	13(11)	11	10(9)	142	13(10)
Wine only	72	24(19)	23	18(19)	95	23(19)
Spirits only	63	16(12)	14	13(11)	77	15(12)
Mixed drinks ^c	71	27(23)	6	25(22)	77	27(23)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 48 Darwin DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	139	60	23	66	162	61
Been in, but not currently in treatment	88	38	11	31	99	37
Currently in treatment	5	2	1	3	6	2
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court diversion scheme	1	20	0	0	1	17
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ^c	4	80	1	100	5	83

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 49 Darwin DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	1	1	0	0	1	1
No	134	99	27	100	161	99
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	72	19	13	19	85	19
No	309	81	55	81	364	81

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 50 Darwin DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=79)	%	(n=43)	%	(n=10)	%	(n=40)	%	(n=18)	%	(n=24)	%	(n=41)	%	(n=10)	%	(n=265)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	44	56	26	60	4	40	11	28	9	50	12	50	21	51	4	40	131	49
Cocaine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Amphetamines ^b	2	3	3	7	4	40	3	8	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6
Opiates ^c	3	4	5	12	0	0	2	5	1	6	2	8	2	5	0	0	15	6
Benzodiazepines	4	5	5	12	1	10	1	3	0	0	1	4	1	2	1	10	14	5
(Any drug)	48	61	28	65	7	70	14	35	9	50	13	54	24	59	5	50	148	56
(Any drug other than cannabis)	8	10	9	21	4	40	5	13	4	22	2	8	3	7	1	10	36	14
(Multiple drugs)	4	5	8	19	2	20	3	8	4	22	2	8	0	0	0	0	23	9
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	89	58	24	35	0	0	50	91	7	27	24	60	45	49	0	0	239	54
Other drugs	8	5	8	12	4	40	4	7	0	0	1	3	5	5	0	0	30	7
Any attribution	91	59	31	46	4	40	50	91	7	27	25	63	48	53	0	0	256	58

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

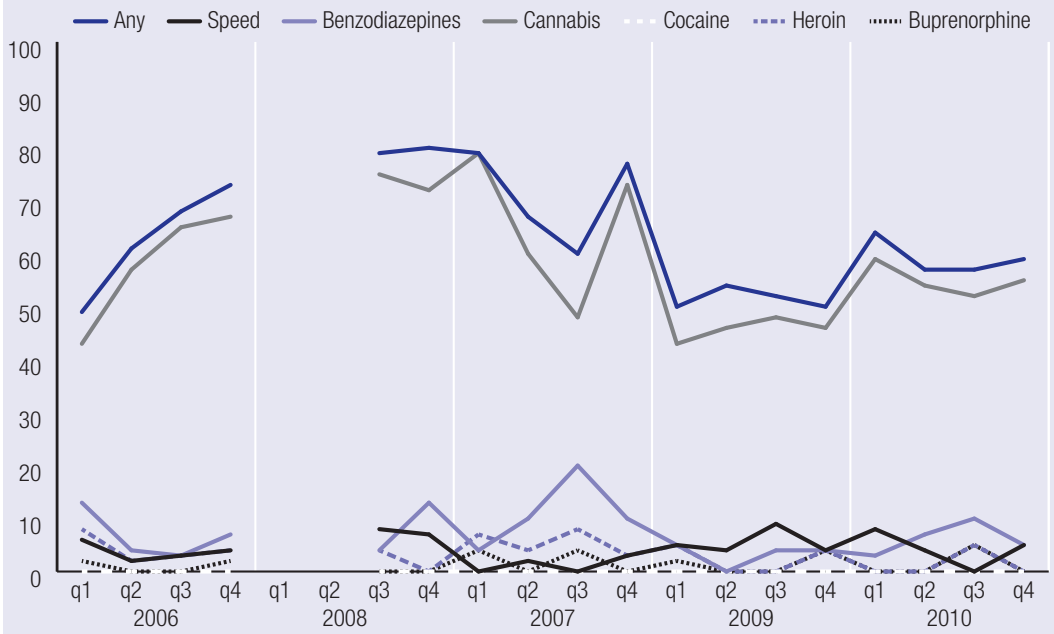
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

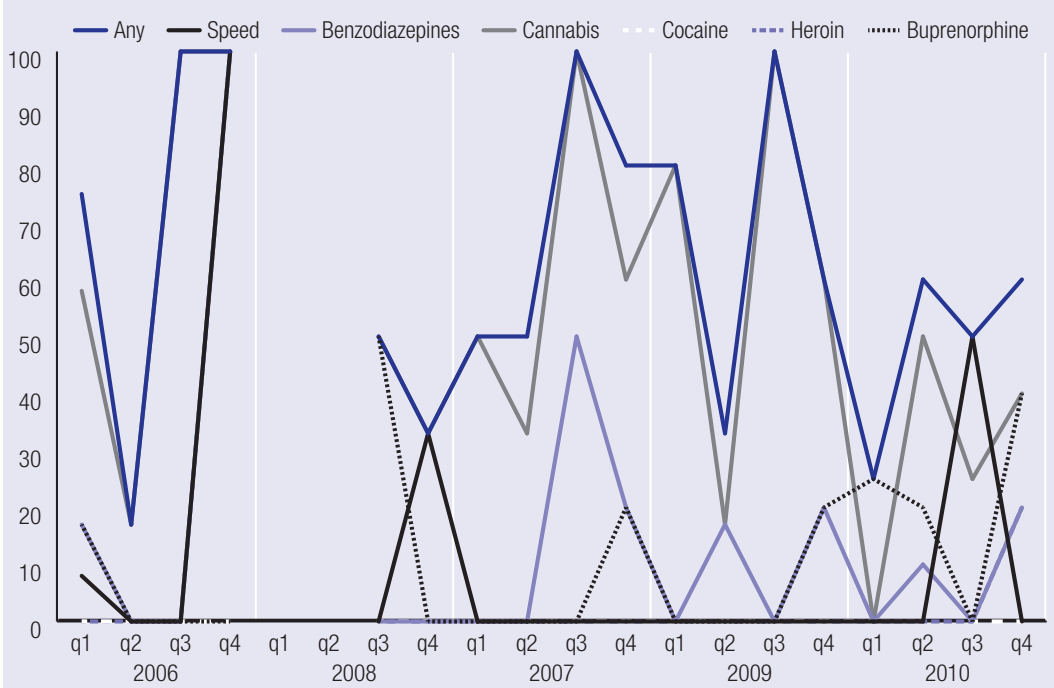
Figure 12 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Darwin 2006–10 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 13 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Darwin 2006–10 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]



East Perth

Sample

Throughout 2009 and 2010, 1,771 detainees were interviewed at East Perth watch-house. The majority (81%) were males and the average age was 30 years (see Table 51). Male and female detainees were, on average, the same age (30 years).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 declined by nine percent compared with 2009, although this decrease was not equal for men and women. In 2010, there was a seven percent decrease in the number of women surveyed and a 17 percent decrease in the number of men surveyed compared with the figures for 2009. This decrease was largely due to a decline in the number of detainees processed during the DUMA interview hours in 2010, although, overall, the number of detainees surveyed and processed in 2009 and 2010 were notably higher when compared with recent years.

The average age of detainees increased modestly from 29 years in 2009 to 30 years in 2010. In 2010, the average age of both male detainees and female detainees in East Perth increased by one year since 2009 (from 30 years to 31 years for males and from 29 years to 30 years for females).

Offending

In 2009–10, detainees in East Perth were arrested and detained for a total of 4,841 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was three and the maximum was 10. Charges for the breach of a justice order were those most frequently recorded, comprising 28 percent of all charges for the period. This was followed by violent offences (18%), property offences (17%), road and traffic offences (9%), disorder offences (9%), drug offences (6%) and drink driving offences (2%). A further 557 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise classified into the categories listed above (see Table 52).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In East Perth, 32 percent of detainees in 2009–10 were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 68 percent, 22 percent were breach offenders, 16 percent were property offenders, 10 percent were disorder offenders, seven percent were road and traffic offenders, five percent were drug offenders and four percent were drink driving offenders. A further four percent were

recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 52). From 2009 to 2010, the most notable change to occur in the offence classifications was a 19 percentage point increase in the proportion detained for a breach offence. Overall, the proportion of detainees charged with a violent offence and the proportion charged with a property offence have remained relatively consistent in recent years, while the proportion of breach offenders in 2010 was notably higher than at any stage in the history of the East Perth DUMA site.

By gender, one in three male detainees was in custody for a violent offence (34%), with violence being the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by breach (23%), property (15%) and disorder offences (10%). Female detainees were less likely than males to be detained for a violent offence (24%) and more likely to be detained for a property (23%) or disorder offence (13%).

Prior criminal justice contact

For more than half of the East Perth detainees in 2009–10, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 57 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 53). In 2010, however, there was a decrease of seven percentage points in the proportion of detainees that reported a recent history of police contact when compared with 2009 (53%, down from 60% in 2009). Yet, overall, the 2009 and 2010 results were not notably different to any other period of data collection. Male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to have been previously charged with an offence (57% *cf* 55%).

One in five detainees in East Perth (19%) throughout 2009–10 had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months. Males and females were almost equally likely to report a recent prison history (19% *cf* 18%). Compared with 2009, there was a substantial decrease of nine percentage points in the proportion of detainees reporting a recent prison history in 2010 (14% *cf* 23% in 2009) and overall this was notably lower than in any previous year of data collection.

Education, housing and employment

For more than half (53%) of the East Perth sample in 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 54). One in four detainees (25%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that were generally consistent between male and female detainees. Overall, the level of education attained in 2009 and 2010 was not notably different when compared with earlier years. For male detainees, the most notable change in 2010 was a modest increase in overall scholastic achievement (an increase of five percentage points in the proportion of detainees for whom Year 10 was the highest level of education attained) compared with 2009. For female detainees, the level of education remained relatively consistent from 2009 to 2010.

Nearly all detainees (90%) throughout 2009–10 reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure was divided almost equally between those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (41%) and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (49%). A small number of detainees (6%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 54). Overall, there was no notable difference when comparing the 2009–10 housing situation to previous years. The housing situation of both male and female detainees in 2009–10 was generally consistent except that, though the numbers are small, the proportion of female detainees living with no fixed address was higher than for male detainees (6% *cf* 4%).

In 2009–10, one in four detainees (26%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest and 142 detainees (8%) were employed part-time. The remaining 1,163 detainees (66%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 602 (34%) were looking for work;
- 292 (16%) were not looking for work;
- 149 (8%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 86 (5%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 34 (2%) were retired or studying (see Table 54).

The most notable change that occurred between 2009 and 2010 was a five percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees that reported being employed full-time (29% *cf* 24%). Overall, the level of employment in 2009 and 2010 was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Male detainees in 2009–10 were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (39%) than female detainees (16%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (24% *cf* 15% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (20% *cf* 1% for males). There were only modest changes in the employment status of detainees from 2009 to 2010. For male detainees in 2010, the proportion engaged in full-time employment declined by four percentage points (29%). For females, the proportion engaged in full-time or part time employment declined by nine percentage points in 2010 (11%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 1,223 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009–10, 70 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. Overall, this rate of drug use in 2009–10 was notably lower when compared with any previous year at East Perth. This was primarily driven by a large decline in the use of amphetamines since 2008 (20% in 2009–10 *cf* 35% in 2008). The drug most commonly detected throughout 2009–10 was cannabis (55%), followed by amphetamines (20%), benzodiazepines (20%), methamphetamine (18%) and opiates (15%). Only two detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (<1%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used

methamphetamine (18%), while only 11 detainees had used MDMA (1%) and 17 detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, six percent tested positive to heroin, four percent tested positive to methadone, six percent tested positive to buprenorphine and six percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 55).

In 2009–10, female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to amphetamines (27% *cf* 18%), opiates (21% *cf* 14%) and benzodiazepines (30% *cf* 17%). Conversely, male detainees were only slightly more likely than females to test positive to cannabis (55% *cf* 51%). Positive urinalysis results in 2010 were almost identical with the results for the proportion of detainees testing positive to at least one drug in the previous year (71% *cf* 70% in 2009). There were no notable changes in drug use from 2009 to 2010: positive results for all categories of drug were stable, with only a one percentage point increase in positive cannabis tests (up to 55%), a two percentage point increase in positive amphetamines tests (up to 19%) and no notable change in heroin use (6% each year) or buprenorphine use (6% each year).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, in 2009–10, 54 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 56), which was consistent when compared with previous years. Male detainees were substantially more likely to have been drinking than female detainees (57% *cf* 42%) and rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively unchanged from 2009 to 2010.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption

grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed. In all, 78 percent of detainees had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking in 2009–10, 29 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 10 percent had consumed wine only and 36 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 25 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed in 2009–10 on the last occasion was 16. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of 10 standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 20 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 11 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 28 standard drinks. Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would vary from person to person.

By gender, female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. More than half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (52% *cf* 33% for males), whereas one in three males had consumed beer only (32% *cf* 14% for females). Except in the case of wine, the quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types (see Table 56).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 144 detainees at East Perth reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 13 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment

options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 380 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, almost one in four (24%) had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining three quarters were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 57). Overall, treatment access in 2010 improved, with a four percentage point increase since 2009 (15% *cf* 11%), although this was not substantially different when compared with earlier years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the last 12 months. Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the last 12 months). Overall, 15 detainees (3%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 311 detainees (38%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 58).

Though the numbers are small, male detainees were slightly more likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (4% *cf* 2% for females) and female detainees were more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (50% *cf* 34% for males). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 1,216 respondents who provided a urine sample throughout 2009–10 and were charged with

an offence, 70 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug. The test positive rate from 2009 to 2010 was consistent, although this was substantially lower when compared with previous years. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (89%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely (65%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 66 percent for violent offenders;
- 78 percent for property offenders;
- 68 percent for breach offenders; and
- 69 percent for disorder offenders.

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion of drug offenders testing positive to any drug (95% *cf* 84% in 2009) and an eight percentage point decrease in the proportion of drinking driving offenders testing positive to any drug (60% *cf* 68%). Overall, the proportion of violent offenders who tested positive to any drug was notably lower than when compared with earlier years, while the test positive rates for property, breach and disorder offenders remained relatively consistent over the years.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In all cases throughout

2009–10, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, followed by either amphetamines or benzodiazepines and opiates. Violent offenders and disorder offenders all had higher rates of benzodiazepine use than amphetamines use. The opposite was true for property, drug and drink driving and road and traffic offenders. Breach offenders had equal levels of benzodiazepine and amphetamines use. Property and drug offenders also had equal levels of opiate and benzodiazepine use (see Table 59).

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. Nearly half of all respondents (45%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (67%), followed by drug offenders (53%), violent offenders (51%), property offenders (45%), disorder offenders (45%), breach offenders (39%) and road and traffic offenders (28%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified by violent, drink driving, road and traffic, disorder and breach offenders as a contributing factor, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property and drug offenders (see Table 59).

Table 51 East Perth DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	240	17	49	15	289	16
21–25	328	23	76	23	404	23
26–30	292	20	76	23	368	21
31–35	199	14	47	14	246	14
36+	377	26	87	26	464	26
Total	1,436		335		1,771	
Min/max age		18/75		18/60		18/75
Mean age (median)		30(28)		30(28)		30(28)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 52 East Perth DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Charges recorded											
Violent	780	20	483	34	114	12	80	24	894	18	563	32
Property	592	15	212	15	213	22	77	23	805	17	289	16
Drug	207	5	68	5	72	8	23	7	279	6	91	5
Drink driving	78	2	53	4	15	2	12	4	93	2	65	4
Traffic	349	9	97	7	81	9	23	7	430	9	120	7
Disorder	332	9	137	10	85	9	43	13	417	9	180	10
Breach	1,112	29	323	23	254	27	64	19	1,366	28	387	22
Other	443	11	54	4	114	12	11	3	557	12	65	4
Total	3,893		1,427		948		333		4,841		1,760	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 53 East Perth DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	770	57	165	55	935	57
No	573	43	133	45	706	43
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	267	19	56	18	323	19
No	1,136	81	262	82	1,398	81

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 54 East Perth DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	752	52	186	56	938	53
Year 11 or 12	310	22	72	22	382	22
TAFE/university not completed	131	9	35	10	166	9
Completed TAFE	193	13	31	9	224	13
Completed university	49	3	10	3	59	3
Total	1,435		334		1,769	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	573	40	151	45	724	41
Someone else's place	722	50	154	46	876	49
Shelter or emergency	8	1	3	1	11	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	10	1	2	1	12	1
Treatment facility	8	1	0	0	8	0
No fixed residence	61	4	20	6	81	5
Other	54	4	5	1	59	3
Total	1,436		335		1,771	
Employment						
Full-time	442	31	24	7	466	26
Part-time	113	8	29	9	142	8
Have job but out due to illness/ leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	131	9	18	5	149	8
Looking for work	492	34	110	33	602	34
Not looking for work	213	15	79	24	292	16
Full-time homemakers	20	1	66	20	86	5
Retired or studying	25	2	9	3	34	2
Total	1,436		335		1,771	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 55 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	1,006	70	217	65	1,223	69
No	430	30	118	35	548	31
Test results						
Cannabis	556	55	111	51	667	55
Cocaine	2	0	0	0	2	0
Methamphetamine	167	17	53	24	220	18
MDMA	10	1	1	0	11	1
Other amphetamines	12	1	5	2	17	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(183)	(18)	(58)	(27)	(241)	(20)
Heroin	56	6	15	7	71	6
Methadone	29	3	15	7	44	4
Buprenorphine	48	5	22	10	70	6
Other opiates	53	5	15	7	68	6
(Any opiate) ^b	(141)	(14)	(45)	(21)	(186)	(15)
Benzodiazepines	174	17	65	30	239	20
Any drug	702	70	160	74	862	70
Any drug other than cannabis	363	36	110	51	473	39
Multiple drugs	262	26	83	38	345	28

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 56 East Perth DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	810	57	141	42	951	54
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	846	81	149	6,287	995	78
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	270	32	20	14	290	29
Wine only	77	9	27	18	104	10
Spirits only	277	33	77	52	354	36
Mixed drinks ^c	223	26	24	16	247	25
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	269	10(6)	20	6(3)	289	10(6)
Wine only	77	19(9)	27	22(7)	104	20(7)
Spirits only	275	11(7)	77	10(6)	352	11(7)
Mixed drinks ^c	223	29(23)	24	19(14)	247	28(22)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 57 East Perth DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	496	55	110	48	606	54
Been in, but not currently in treatment	307	34	73	32	380	34
Currently in treatment	100	11	44	19	144	13
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	9	9	5	11	14	10
Court diversion scheme	10	10	2	5	12	8
Police diversion scheme	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other legal order	5	5	2	5	7	5
Other ^c	73	74	35	80	108	76

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 58 East Perth DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	13	4	2	2	15	3
No	339	96	80	98	419	97
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	357	34	118	50	475	37
No	683	66	116	50	799	63

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 59 East Perth DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=405)	%	(n=196)	%	(n=53)	%	(n=48)	%	(n=77)	%	(n=131)	%	(n=259)	%	(n=47)	%	(n=1,216)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	210	52	86	44	30	57	26	54	47	61	62	47	119	46	25	53	605	50
Cocaine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Amphetamines ^b	69	17	51	26	24	45	8	17	23	30	9	7	45	17	10	21	239	20
Opiates ^c	44	11	45	23	16	30	5	10	17	22	13	10	38	15	5	11	183	15
Benzodiazepines	77	19	46	23	16	30	7	15	14	18	24	18	45	17	8	17	237	19
(Any drug)	266	66	152	78	47	89	31	65	60	78	90	69	175	68	35	74	856	70
(Any drug other than cannabis)	139	34	92	47	34	64	19	40	37	48	38	29	91	35	19	40	469	39
(Multiple drugs)	107	26	71	36	27	51	9	19	26	34	24	18	67	26	11	23	342	28
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	147	37	48	23	11	17	27	64	14	17	49	38	104	30	3	25	403	31
Other drugs	86	22	56	27	27	41	3	7	10	12	15	12	53	15	0	0	250	20
Any attribution	200	51	93	45	35	53	28	67	23	28	58	45	137	39	3	25	577	45

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

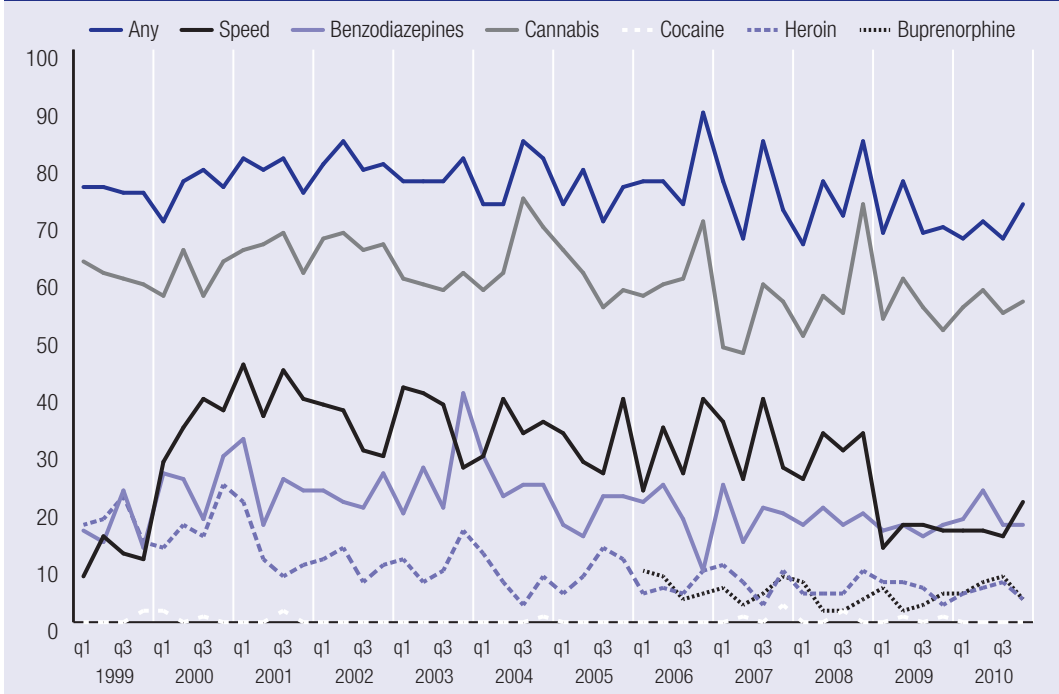
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

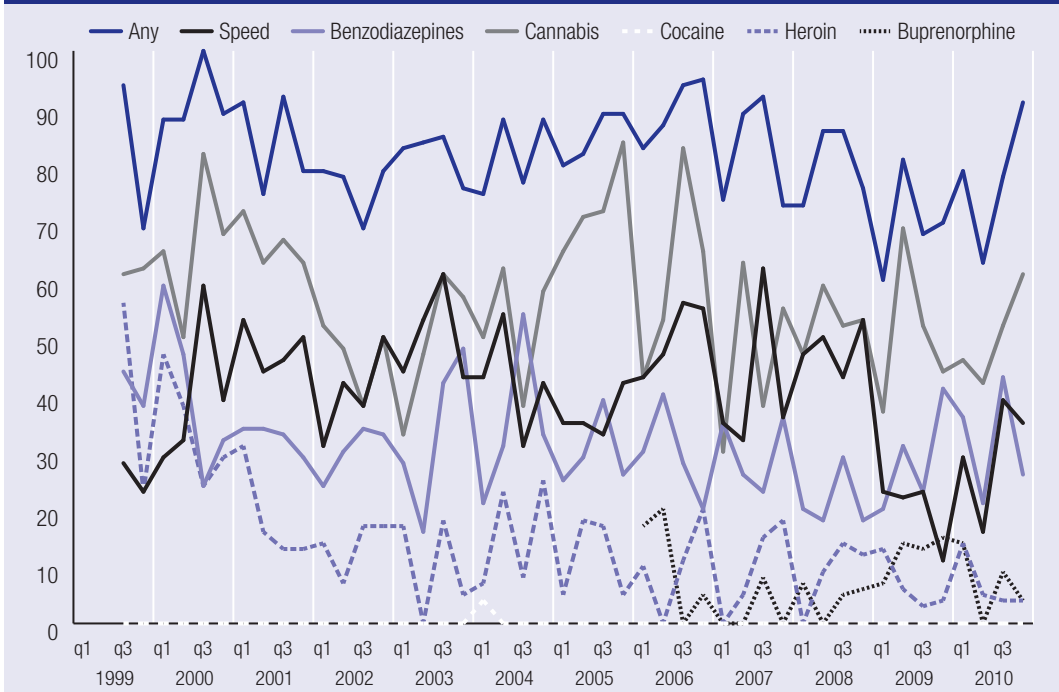
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 14 Test positive trends, males by drug type, East Perth 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 15 Test positive trends, females by drug type, East Perth 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Footscray



Sample

In 2009–10, 507 detainees were interviewed at Footscray police station. The majority (77%) were males and the average age was 31 years (see Table 60). Male detainees were, on average, two years older than female detainees (32 years *cf* 30 years).

Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in 2009 and 2010 was almost identical but for a modest increase of seven detainees in 2010. Overall, the number of detainees surveyed in both 2009 and 2010 was not substantially different when compared with the previous year's data.

The average age of detainees decreased by one year between 2009 and 2010, to 31 years of age in 2010. The age of both male and female detainees decreased by one year since 2009 (32 years *cf* 31 years for males and 31 years *cf* 30 years for females).

Offending

In 2009 and 2010, Footscray detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 722 charges. The average number of charges per detainee was two—on average one charge more when compared with previous years—while the maximum was 10. Charges for property offences were those most frequently recorded, comprising 40 percent of all

charges for the period, followed by drug offences (24%), violent offences (13%), breach offences (6%), road and traffic offences (5%), disorder offences (3%) and drink driving offences (2%). A further 55 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 61). The most notable change to occur between 2009 and 2010 was an eight percentage point increase in the proportion of breaches recorded (2% *cf* 10% in 2010).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Footscray in 2009–10, 45 percent of detainees were classified as a most serious property offender, having at least one property offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 55 percent, 26 percent were drug offenders, 16 percent were violent offenders, two percent were road and traffic offenders, two percent were drink driving traffic offenders, two percent were disorder offenders and one percent were breach offenders. A further five percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 61). From 2009 to 2010, there was a five percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees with a violent offence (14% *cf* 19%) and a four percentage point decrease in the proportion of

detainees with a drug charge (28% *cf* 24%). Overall, the proportions of violent, property and drug offences have stayed relatively consistent when compared with earlier years.

As noted earlier, property offences (45%) were the single largest offence type recorded, followed by drug offences (26%) and violent offences (16%). By gender, two in five male detainees were in custody for a property offence (42%). It should be noted that female detainees were more likely than males to be detained for a property offence (55%) but were less likely to be detained for a violent offence (14% *cf* 17% for males) or a drug offence (24% *cf* 21% for males).

Prior criminal justice contact

For more than half of the Footscray detainees in 2009–10, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 52 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 62). This was consistent between 2009 and 2010, where almost identical levels of a recent history of police contact were reported (52% and 53%). Overall, the figure was also consistent with earlier years. By gender, female detainees were slightly more likely than male detainees to have been previously charged (55% *cf* 51%).

In 2009–10, fewer than one in five detainees in Footscray (16%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months (see Table 62). Male detainees were slightly more likely than female detainees to report a recent prison history (16% *cf* 14%). From 2009 to 2010, there was a three percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees that reported a recent prison history (17% *cf* 14% in 2010). However, overall, the proportion that reported a recent prison history in 2009–10 was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

For nearly half (46%) of the Footscray sample throughout 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 63). One-third of detainees (32%) had also attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that varied between male and female

detainees and between years. The most notable changes in detainees' education levels between 2009 and 2010 included a 22 percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees having Year 10 as their highest level of education (57% *cf* 35% in 2010) and a 25 percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees having attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (20% *cf* 45% in 2010). These results indicate a substantial improvement in the scholastic achievement of detainees between 2009 and 2010.

By gender, the most notable change among male detainees from 2009 to 2010 was an increase in overall scholastic achievement (a decrease of 23 percentage points in the proportion having Year 10 as the highest level of education attained and a similar increase in the proportion that had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification) compared with the previous year. For female detainees, the most notable changes when compared with the previous year was a 19 percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees having completed Year 10 or less and a 30 percentage point increase in the proportion that had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification.

Nearly all detainees (88%) reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure was divided almost equally between those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (39%) and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (49%). A small number of detainees (7%) reported living at another household location—including for example, a caravan park or boarding house (see Table 63). Overall, the housing situation in 2009–10 was consistent when compared with previous years.

Fewer than one in five detainees (18%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 55 detainees (11%) were employed part-time. The remaining 359 detainees (71%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 157 (31%) were looking for work;
- 102 (20%) were not looking for work;
- 54 (11%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;

- 30 (6%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 16 (3%) were retired or studying.

The most notable change in employment status to occur from 2009 to 2010 was a seven percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees working full-time (15% *cf* 22%), although, overall, the proportion of detainees working full-time in 2009–10 was not notably different when compared with earlier years. However, the proportion of detainees reporting that they were disabled and unable to work was notably lower when compared with previous years.

Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be employed full-time or part-time (33% *cf* 15%) or unemployed and looking for work (33% *cf* 25%), while female detainees were more likely than male detainees to be in the role of a full-time homemaker (23% *cf* 1%). There have been only modest changes in the employment status of male and female detainees from 2009 to 2010. For male detainees, the proportion engaged in either full-time or part-time employment in 2010 increased by 14 percentage points (30%). For females, the proportion of detainees who were disabled and unable to work in 2010 increased by nine percentage points (12%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 333 detainees that provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 77 percent tested positive to at least one drug type, which was not notably different when compared with earlier years—although it should be noted that, in 2009, 83 percent of detainees in Footscray tested positive to a drug, which was 11 percentage points higher than the level in 2010 (72%) and is the peak rate of drug use

since data has been collected in Footscray. This substantial decline in drug use from 2009 to 2010 may be attributable to a large decline in the use of opiates, by 14 percentage points (67% *cf* 53%). Despite this substantial decline, opiates (60%) were still the drug most commonly detected throughout 2009 and 2010, followed by heroin (51%), cannabis (44%), benzodiazepines (43%), methadone (27%), buprenorphine (21%) and amphetamines (19%). Only 21 detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (6%). Of the 19 percent that tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (16%), while no detainee used MDMA (0%) and only 10 detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (3%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, 51 percent tested positive to heroin, 27 percent tested positive to methadone, 21 percent tested positive to buprenorphine and three percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances.

Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to buprenorphine (36% *cf* 16%), opiates (73% *cf* 56%) and benzodiazepines (56% *cf* 38%). On the other hand, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to test positive to cannabis (53% *cf* 42%) and amphetamines (20% *cf* 15%). As noted earlier, positive urinalysis results in 2010 were lower than in the previous year, with fewer detainees testing positive to at least one drug (72% *cf* 83% in 2009). This decrease was predominantly driven by a decrease in the use opiates since 2009 (53%, down from 67% in 2009). The main exception to this was a substantial increase in the detection of methamphetamine, which rose by 15 percentage points in 2010 (up to 26%). Test positive results for other categories of drug have mainly decreased since 2009, with a decline of three percentage points in positive cannabis tests (down to 43% in 2010), a 10 percentage point decrease in the detection of heroin (down to 46%) and a three percentage point decrease in the detection of benzodiazepine (down to 41%). Though buprenorphine use was low across the DUMA sample, it is interesting to note that buprenorphine tests indicated a high level of use in Footscray, at 22 percent, which was a two percentage point increase from 2009.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, throughout 2009 and 2010, 25 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 65). Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have been drinking (26% *cf* 19%) and overall rates of recent alcohol consumption were consistent when compared with earlier years.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 53 percent of detainees in 2009–10 had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 34 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, eight percent had consumed wine only and 43 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 15 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was nine. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of seven standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 11 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of six standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 19 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

By gender, female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed wine and spirits, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. More than half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (59% *cf* 38% for males), whereas more than one-third of males had consumed beer only (37% *cf* 21% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types except for those detainees mixing alcohol types (see Table 65).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 112 detainees at Footscray reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 40 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 84 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, fewer than one in 10 had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remainder were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 66). Treatment access declined seven percentage points throughout 2009–10 (42% *cf* 35%), but, overall, treatment access in 2009–10 remained consistent with earlier years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the last 12 months). Overall, five detainees (5%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 149 detainees (41%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 67).

Though the numbers are small, male detainees were the only detainees to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (6% *cf* 0%) and female detainees were more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (51% *cf* 38%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reported that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 302 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 79 percent tested positive to a drug. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (100%) being most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and disorder offenders being the least likely to test positive (33%). It should be noted that violent, property and drug offences make up the charges against 88 percent of the detainees who provided a urine sample and were charged with an offence at Footscray. Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 56 percent for violent offenders;
- 81 percent for property offenders;
- 40 percent for drink driving offenders; and
- 80 percent for breach offenders.

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010, as the test positive rates for violent and property offenders were substantially lower than when compared with previous years. For example, the rate of positive tests for any drug for violent offenders decreased by 10 percentage points in

2010 (62% *cf* 52%) and the test positive rate for property offenders decreased by 12 percentage points (87% *cf* 75% in 2010). The test positive rate for drug offenders was consistent throughout 2009–10, at 100 percent. However, these fluctuations are consistent with data from previous years, suggesting no notable changes in the test positive rate to any drug for detainees in these three main offending groups at Footscray in the longer term.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In most cases in 2009–10, opiates were most commonly used by detainees, followed by either cannabis or benzodiazepines and then amphetamines. Violent, disorder, and breach offenders all had higher rates of cannabis use than benzodiazepine use. The opposite was true for property, drink driving, and drug offenders. Road and traffic offenders had equal levels of use of both drugs (see Table 68).

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. More than half of all respondents (52%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drug offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (85%), followed by drink driving offenders (83%), property offenders (45%), disorder offenders (44%), violent offenders (32%), and road and traffic offenders (13%). No breach offenders identified alcohol or drugs as having contributed to their detention. Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by drink driving, road and traffic and disorder offenders, whereas other substances, such as heroin and amphetamines, were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by violent, property and drug offenders (see Table 68).

Table 60 Footscray DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	41	11	16	14	57	11
21–25	73	19	23	19	96	19
26–30	74	19	31	26	105	21
31–35	89	23	15	13	104	21
36+	112	29	33	28	145	29
Total	389		118		507	100
Min/max age		18/80		18/69		18/80
Mean age (median)		32(31)		30(28)		31(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 61 Footscray DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	73	13	60	17	23	13	15	14	96	13	75	16
Property	203	38	147	42	89	49	60	55	292	40	207	45
Drug	132	24	92	27	38	21	26	24	170	24	118	26
Drink driving	9	2	8	2	2	1	1	1	11	2	9	2
Traffic	31	6	9	3	2	1	0	0	33	5	9	2
Disorder	18	3	9	3	1	1	0	0	19	3	9	2
Breach	37	7	4	1	9	5	2	2	46	6	6	1
Other	38	7	17	5	17	9	6	5	55	8	23	5
Total	541		346		181		110		722		456	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 62 Footscray DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	162	51	52	55	214	52
No	154	49	43	45	197	48
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	59	16	15	14	74	16
No	303	84	96	86	399	84

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 63 Footscray DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	173	44	60	51	233	46
Year 11 or 12	85	22	25	21	110	22
TAFE/university not completed	52	13	12	10	64	13
Completed TAFE	58	15	14	12	72	14
Completed university	21	5	7	6	28	6
Total	389		118		507	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	139	36	59	50	198	39
Someone else's place	202	52	47	40	249	49
Shelter or emergency	1	0	1	1	2	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	2	1	0	0	2	0
Treatment facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fixed residence	14	4	7	6	21	4
Other	31	8	4	3	35	7
Total	389		118		507	
Employment						
Full-time	82	21	11	9	93	18
Part-time	48	12	7	6	55	11
Have job but out due to illness/ leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	44	11	10	8	54	11
Looking for work	128	33	29	25	157	31
Not looking for work	72	19	30	25	102	20
Full-time homemakers	3	1	27	23	30	6
Retired or studying	12	3	4	3	16	3
Total	389		118		507	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 64 Footscray DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	252	65	81	69	333	66
No	137	35	37	31	174	34
Test results						
Cannabis	105	42	43	53	148	44
Cocaine	17	7	4	5	21	6
Methamphetamine	43	17	10	12	53	16
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	8	3	2	2	10	3
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(51)	(20)	(12)	(15)	(63)	(19)
Heroin	120	48	48	59	168	51
Methodone	49	19	40	49	89	27
Buprenorphine	41	16	29	36	70	21
Other opiates	5	2	4	5	9	3
(Any opiate) ^b	(140)	(56)	(59)	(73)	(199)	(60)
Benzodiazepines	97	38	45	56	142	43
Any drug	190	75	67	83	257	77
Any drug other than cannabis	165	65	64	79	229	69
Multiple drugs	133	53	60	74	193	58

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 65 Footscray DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	102	26	22	19	124	25
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	152	55	42	46	194	53
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	58	37	9	21	67	34
Wine only	10	6	6	14	16	8
Spirits only	59	38	25	60	84	43
Mixed drinks ^c	28	18	2	5	30	15
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	58	7(5)	9	4(3)	67	7(5)
Wine only	10	15(4)	6	3(3)	16	11(4)
Spirits only	59	7(5)	24	6(4)	83	6(5)
Mixed drinks ^c	28	18(12)	2	34(34)	30	19(12)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 66 Footscray DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	71	34	18	24	89	31
Been in, but not currently in treatment	60	28	24	32	84	29
Currently in treatment	80	38	32	43	112	39
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	1	1	1	3	2	2
Court diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police diversion scheme	2	3	0	0	2	2
Other legal order	3	4	3	9	6	5
Other ^c	74	93	28	88	102	91

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 67 Footscray DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	5	6	0	0	5	5
No	80	94	21	100	101	95
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	103	38	46	51	149	41
No	167	62	44	49	211	59

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 68 Footscray DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=52)	%	(n=130)	%	(n=83)	%	(n=5)	%	(n=4)	%	(n=6)	%	(n=5)	%	(n=17)	%	(n=302)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	22	42	66	51	34	41	0	0	2	50	2	33	4	80	7	41	137	45
Cocaine	1	2	2	2	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6
Amphetamines ^b	10	19	20	15	24	29	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	20	2	12	58	19
Opiates ^c	18	35	78	60	71	86	1	20	3	75	1	17	3	60	10	59	185	61
Benzodiazepines	15	29	67	52	42	51	1	20	2	50	0	0	0	0	6	35	133	44
(Any drug)	29	56	105	81	83	100	2	40	3	75	2	33	4	80	10	59	238	79
(Any drug other than cannabis)	22	42	92	71	79	95	2	40	3	75	1	17	4	80	10	59	213	71
(Multiple drugs)	20	38	80	62	63	76	0	0	3	75	1	17	4	80	9	53	180	60
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	5	9	13	8	5	6	5	83	1	13	3	33	2	0	1	8	35	11
Other drugs	14	25	61	40	67	84	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	0	3	25	147	45
Any attribution	18	32	69	45	68	85	5	83	1	13	4	44	3	0	4	33	172	52

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

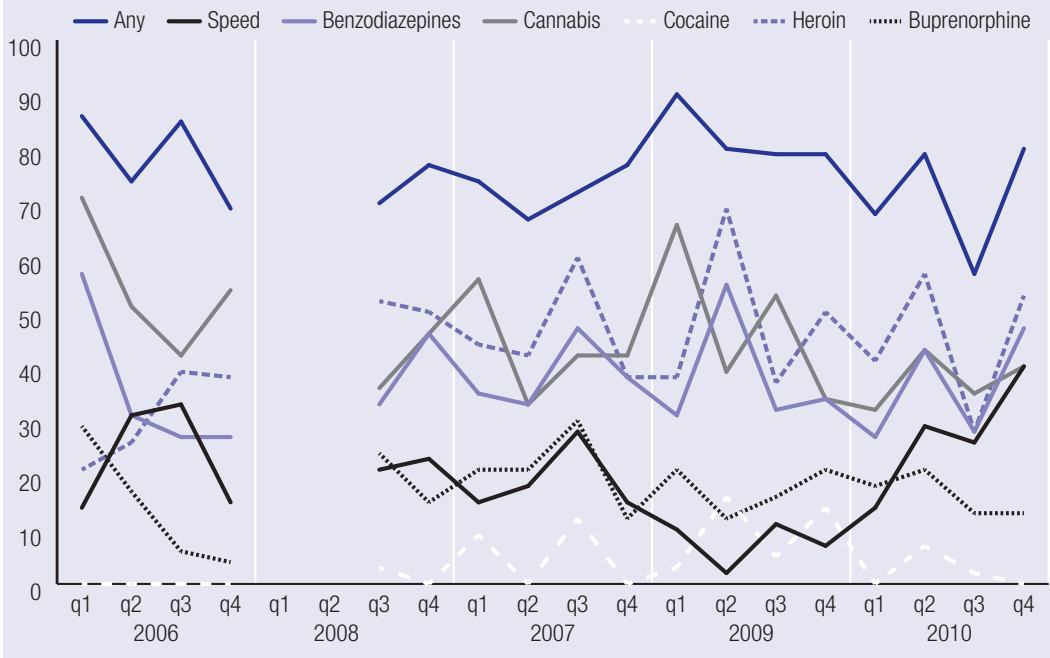
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

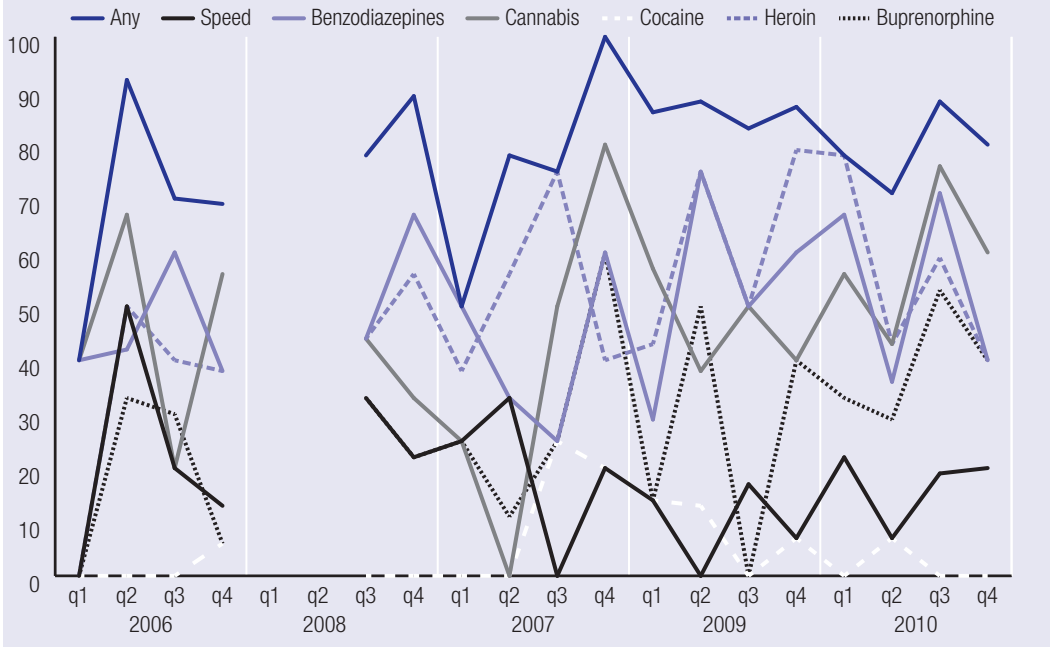
Figure 16 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Footscray 2006–10 (%)^a



a: data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 17 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Footscray 2006–10 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 2, 2007

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]



Kings Cross

Sample

Kings Cross police station is a new data collection site in New South Wales—it was introduced in the first quarter of 2009. Its data collection activities are rotated on a quarterly basis with the Parramatta collection site. Throughout 2009–10, 322 detainees were interviewed in Kings Cross. The majority (80%) were males and the average age was 32 years (see Table 69). Male and female detainees were, on average, the same age (32 years).

From 2009 to 2010, the average age of detainees increased by one year to 33 years of age. In 2010 the average age of both male and female detainees increased by one year compared with 2009 (32 years *cf* 33 years for males and 31 years *cf* 32 years for females).

Offending

Throughout 2009–10, Kings Cross detainees were arrested and detained for total of 525 charges. The average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum was 10. Charges for a drug offence were those most frequently recorded and comprised 30 percent of all charges in the two year period, followed by property offences (17%), violent offences (13%), breaches of a justice order (11%), disorder offences (7%) drink driving offences (7%)

and road and traffic offences (3%). A further 54 charges were recorded as ‘other offences’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 70).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In 2009–10 at Kings Cross, 30 percent of detainees were classified as a most serious drug offender, having at least one drug offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 70 percent, 17 percent were violent offenders, 16 percent were property offenders, 11 percent were breach offenders, 11 percent were drink driving offenders, nine percent were disorder offenders and one percent were road and traffic offenders. A further five percent were recorded as ‘other offenders’ not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 70).

Throughout 2009 and 2010, there were a number of notable changes in the offender classifications. For example, in 2010 there was a nine percentage point increase in the proportion of violent offenders compared with 2009 (12% in 2009 *cf* 21% in 2010). Other changes included a six percentage point increase in the proportion of property offenders compared with 2009 (12% in 2009 *cf* 18% in 2010), an eight percentage point increase in the proportion

of drink driving offenders (7% *cf* 15% in 2010), a five percentage point increase in the proportion of disorder offenders (6% *cf* 11%) and a 20 percentage point decrease in the proportion of drug offenders (41% *cf* 21%).

By gender, almost one in three male detainees were in custody in 2009–10 for a drug offence (29%), with drugs being the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by violent offences (20%), property offences (14%) and breach offences (13%). Female detainees were less likely than males to be detained for a breach offence (7%) or a violent offence (8%) and more likely to be detained for a property (23%) or a drug offence (33%).

Prior criminal justice contact

In 2009–10, two out of every five Kings Cross detainees reported that the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 37 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 71). In 2009, two in every five detainees (43%) reported a prior arrest in the previous 12 months compared with one-third (33%) of detainees in 2010. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to have been previously charged (52% *cf* 33%).

Throughout 2009–10, fewer than one in five detainees in Kings Cross (15%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months and male and female detainees were equally likely to report a recent prison history (see Table 71). In 2009, 20 percent of detainees reported having been in prison in the previous 12 months compared with just 12 percent in 2010.

Education, housing and employment

For more than one-third (38%) of the Kings Cross sample in 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 72). Two in every five detainees had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (42%)—results that were consistent between 2009 and 2010. The main differences between male and female detainees were that males were more likely to have completed Year 11 or 12 (21% *cf* 17%),

while females were more likely to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (45% *cf* 41%).

More than three-quarters of detainees (80%) in 2009–10 reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure was divided almost equally between those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (44%) and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (37%). A small number of detainees (7%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 72). The housing situation throughout 2009–10 was consistent.

The housing situations of both male and female detainees were generally consistent across the larger categories except that, though the numbers were small, male detainees were more likely to report being in a shelter or emergency accommodation (3% *cf* 0% for females) and in a hospital and/or treatment program for drugs and/or alcohol (2% *cf* 0%) while being slightly less likely to be at no fixed address (4% *cf* 5% for females) or in a prison or halfway house (3% *cf* 5%).

One in three detainees (32%) across 2009–10 reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 47 detainees (15%) were employed part-time. The remaining 171 detainees (53%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 66 (21%) were looking for work;
- 43 (13%) were not looking for work;
- 52 (16%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- five (2%) were full-time homemakers; and
- five (2%) were retired or studying (see Table 72).

Compared with 2009, the proportion of Kings Cross detainees engaged with the workforce increased: there was a 12 percentage point increase in the proportion working full-time or part-time in 2010 (40% *cf* 52% in 2010). There was also a 15 percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees that reported being unemployed and either looking or not looking for work in 2010 (43% in 2009 *cf* 28% in 2010).

By gender, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be employed full-time or part-time (50% *cf* 36% for females). Females were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (25% *cf* 11% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (5% *cf* 1%). There were substantial changes in the employment status of both male and female detainees between 2009 and 2010; for example, there was a six percentage point increase in the number of female detainees working full-time or part-time (32% *cf* 38% in 2010) and a 13 percentage point increase in the number of male detainees working full-time or part-time (41% *cf* 54% in 2010).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 218 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 71 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. Between 2009 and 2010, there was a 10 percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees that tested positive to any drug (78% *cf* 68%). The drug most commonly detected throughout 2009–10 was opiates (41%), followed by benzodiazepines (35%), cannabis (35%), heroin (28%) and amphetamines (24%). Forty-five detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (21%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines (24%), the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (18%), while only 10 detainees had used MDMA (5%) and six detainees tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (4%). Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance (41%), 28 percent tested positive to heroin, 16 percent tested positive to methadone, 13 percent tested positive to

buprenorphine and five percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 73). Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to amphetamines (35% *cf* 22%), opiates (65% *cf* 34%), cannabis (43% *cf* 33%) and benzodiazepines (52% *cf* 31%).

As noted earlier, between 2009 and 2010, there was a 10 percentage point decrease in the rate of positive tests for any drug at Kings Cross (78% *cf* 68%), which was primarily driven by substantial falls in the use of cannabis, opiates and amphetamines in 2010. For example, there was an 18 percentage point decrease in the use of cannabis (47% in 2009 *cf* 29% in 2010), a 10 percentage point decrease in amphetamines use (31% in 2009 *cf* 21% in 2010) and a 17 percentage point decrease in the use of heroin (39% in 2009 *cf* 22% in 2010). The test positive rate for benzodiazepines (35% *cf* 36%) and buprenorphine (13% *cf* 14%) both stayed consistent throughout 2009–10, with only a one percentage point increase for both drugs.

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall in 2009 and 2010, 54 percent of detainees had been drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 74). Male detainees were substantially more likely to have been drinking in the previous 48 hours than female detainees (59% *cf* 33%). From 2009 to 2010, there was an increase of 15 percentage points in the proportion of detainees reporting alcohol use in the 48 hours before arrest (45% in 2009 *cf* 60% in 2010).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 69 percent of detainees in 2009–10 had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 26 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 16 percent had consumed wine only and 28 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 30 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 12. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of eight standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 11 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 10 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 18 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer. One in four female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days in 2009 and 2010 had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (26% *cf* 28% for males), whereas one in three males had consumed beer only (29% *cf* 9% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all alcohol types except those drinking spirits only (see Table 74).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 46 detainees at Kings Cross reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 22 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options include support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 53 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, almost one in five had

been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order (see Table 75). The remaining four-fifths were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner. Overall, treatment access remained consistent throughout 2009–10.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, two detainees (4%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 87 detainees (34%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue.

Though the numbers are small, female detainees were more likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (17% *cf* 0%) and they were also more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (43% *cf* 32%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varied between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 206 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 72 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with property offenders (86%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and road and traffic offenders the least likely to test positive (0%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 63 percent for violent offenders;
- 84 percent for drug offenders;

- 78 percent for breach offenders; and
- 63 percent for disorder offenders (see Table 77).

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In all cases throughout 2009–10, opiates were the most commonly used among detainees, generally followed by one of cannabis, benzodiazepines and amphetamines. Disorder, drug, violent, property and breach offenders all had higher rates of benzodiazepine use than amphetamines use. Drink driving offenders had equal levels of use of benzodiazepines and amphetamines, while road and traffic offenders did not test positive to either drug. It should also be noted that drink driving offenders had higher rates of cocaine use than either benzodiazepine or amphetamines use. Breach, property and drug offenders all had opiates as their most used drug.

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. More than half of all respondents (59%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (97%), followed by drug offenders (62%), violent offenders (60%), property offenders (51%), disorder offenders (41%), breaches offenders (40%) and road and traffic offenders (25%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, disorder, road and traffic, and drink driving offenders, whereas other substances, such as heroin and amphetamines, were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property, breach and drug offenders (see Table 77).

Table 69 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	36	14	6	9	42	13
21–25	44	17	15	23	59	18
26–30	46	18	14	22	60	19
31–35	36	14	7	11	43	13
36+	96	37	22	34	118	37
Total	258		64		322	
Min/max age		18/68		18/65		18/68
Mean age (median)		32(31)		32(30)		32(31)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 70 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Charges recorded											
Violent	61	15	47	20	8	6	5	8	69	13	52	17
Property	59	15	33	14	31	24	14	23	90	17	47	16
Drug	116	29	69	29	43	34	20	33	159	30	89	30
Drink driving	26	7	24	10	11	9	10	16	37	7	34	11
Traffic	15	4	3	1	3	2	1	2	18	3	4	1
Disorder	32	8	23	10	6	5	3	5	38	7	26	9
Breach	52	13	30	13	8	6	4	7	60	11	34	11
Other	36	9	11	5	18	14	4	7	54	10	15	5
Total	397		240		128		61		525		301	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 71 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	57	33	22	52	79	37
No	116	67	20	48	136	63
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	35	15	9	15	44	15
No	205	85	50	85	255	85

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 72 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	99	38	24	38	123	38
Year 11 or 12	54	21	11	17	65	20
TAFE/university not completed	36	14	10	16	46	14
Completed TAFE	34	13	12	19	46	14
Completed university	35	14	7	11	42	13
Total	258		64		322	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	110	43	30	47	140	44
Someone else's place	93	36	24	38	117	37
Shelter or emergency	8	3	0	0	8	3
Incarceration facility/halfway house	8	3	3	5	11	3
Treatment facility	6	2	0	0	6	2
No fixed residence	10	4	3	5	13	4
Other	21	8	4	6	25	8
Total	256		64		320	
Employment						
Full-time	89	35	14	22	103	32
Part-time	38	15	9	14	47	15
Have job but out due to illness/ leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	43	17	9	14	52	16
Looking for work	54	21	12	19	66	21
Not looking for work	27	11	16	25	43	13
Full-time homemakers	2	1	3	5	5	2
Retired or studying	4	2	1	2	5	2
Total	257		64		321	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 73 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	172	67	46	72	218	68
No	86	33	18	28	104	32
Test results						
Cannabis	56	33	20	43	76	35
Cocaine	31	18	14	30	45	21
Methamphetamine	25	15	14	30	39	18
MDMA	9	5	1	2	10	5
Other amphetamines	6	3	2	4	8	4
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(37)	(22)	(16)	(35)	(53)	(24)
Heroin	34	20	26	57	60	28
Methadone	19	11	16	35	35	16
Buprenorphine	17	10	12	26	29	13
Other opiates	10	6	1	2	11	5
(Any opiate) ^b	(59)	(34)	(30)	(65)	(89)	(41)
Benzodiazepines	53	31	24	52	77	35
Any drug	115	67	40	87	155	71
Any drug other than cannabis	101	59	35	76	136	62
Multiple drugs	72	42	29	63	101	46

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 74 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	151	59	21	33	172	54
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	152	73	23	51	175	69
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	43	29	2	9	45	26
Wine only	20	13	7	30	27	16
Spirits only	42	28	6	26	48	28
Mixed drinks ^c	44	30	8	35	52	30
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	43	8 (7)	1	6 (6)	44	8 (6)
Wine only	20	12 (8)	7	7 (5)	27	11 (7)
Spirits only	41	10 (8)	6	15 (7)	47	10 (8)
Mixed drinks ^c	44	20 (13)	8	12 (10)	52	18 (12)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 75 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	95	59	15	32	110	53
Been in, but not currently in treatment	39	24	14	30	53	25
Currently in treatment	28	17	18	38	46	22
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	3	11	2	12	5	11
Court diversion scheme	2	7	1	6	3	7
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	1	4	0	0	1	2
Other ^c	21	78	14	82	35	80

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 76 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	0	0	2	17	2	4
No	33	100	10	83	43	96
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	67	32	20	43	87	34
No	140	68	27	57	167	66

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 77 Kings Cross DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=43)	%	(n=36)	%	(n=57)	%	(n=20)	%	(n=1)	%	(n=16)	%	(n=23)	%	(n=10)	%	(n=206)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	14	33	15	42	24	42	1	5	0	0	8	50	7	30	5	50	74	36
Cocaine	3	7	11	31	21	37	2	10	0	0	1	6	3	13	2	20	43	21
Amphetamines ^b	8	19	11	31	21	37	1	5	0	0	2	13	4	17	4	40	51	25
Opiates ^c	10	23	26	72	28	49	0	0	0	0	1	6	14	61	5	50	84	41
Benzodiazepines	10	23	19	53	22	39	1	5	0	0	4	25	11	48	5	50	72	35
(Any drug)	27	63	31	86	48	84	5	25	0	0	10	63	18	78	9	90	148	72
(Any drug other than cannabis)	23	53	30	83	43	75	4	20	0	0	5	31	17	74	7	70	129	63
(Multiple drugs)	13	30	27	75	35	61	0	0	0	0	3	19	12	52	6	60	96	47
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	21	49	7	17	14	24	30	97	1	25	8	36	4	16	2	18	87	37
Other drugs	7	16	16	39	29	50	2	6	0	0	1	5	7	28	5	45	67	29
Any attribution	26	60	21	51	36	62	30	97	1	25	9	41	10	40	6	55	139	59

a: Sample sizes may vary as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

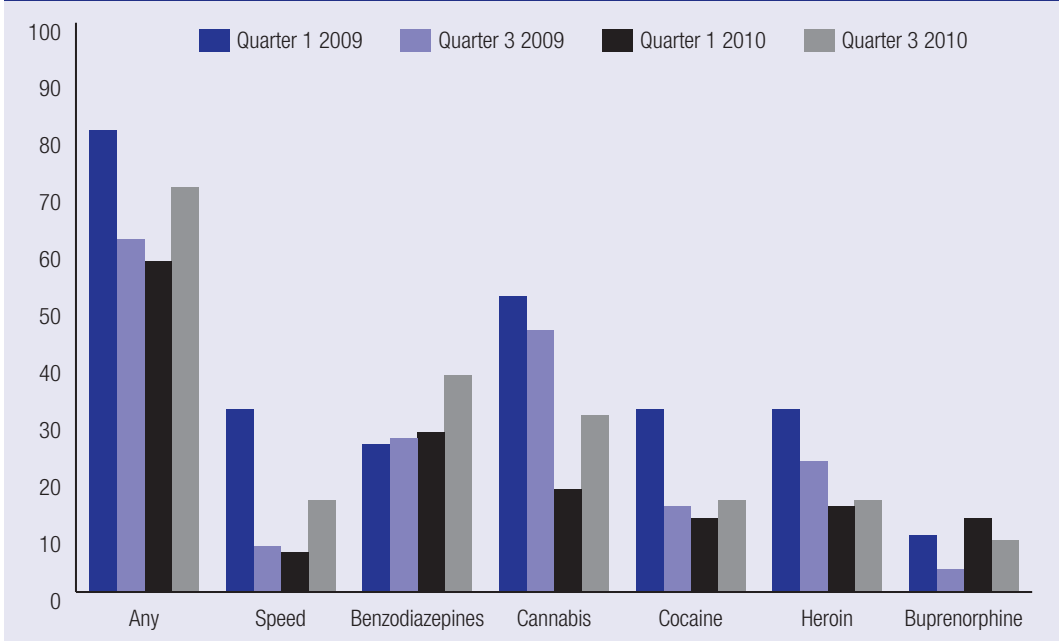
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

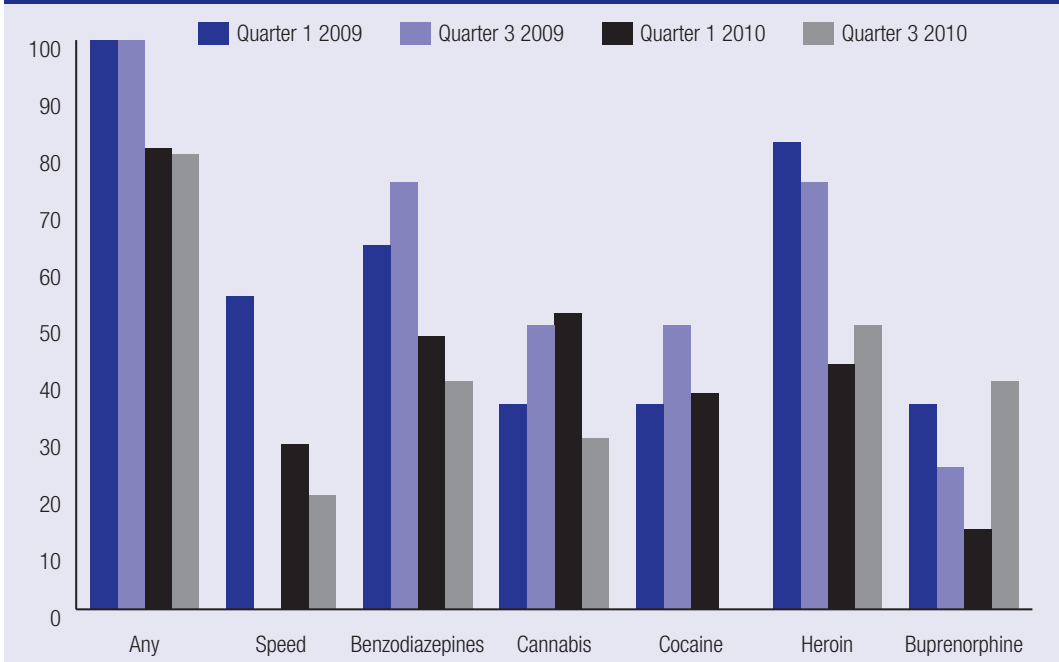
Figure 18 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Kings Cross 2009–10 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 2 and 4, 2009 and 2010

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 19 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Kings Cross 2009–10 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 2 and 4, 2009 and 2010

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Parramatta



Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 277 detainees were interviewed in Parramatta. Since the beginning of 2009, data collection activities at the Parramatta police station have been rotated on a quarterly basis with the Kings Cross site. The majority of detainees (83%) were males and the average age was 32 years (see Table 78). Female detainees were, on average, one year older than male detainees (33 years *cf* 32 years).

Compared with 2009, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 was down by eight percent, driven by a decline in the number of males surveyed. In 2010, there was a 12 percent decrease in the number of men surveyed, while the number of female detainees remained almost identical, with only an extra four female detainees surveyed in 2010. This decrease can be explained by a decline in the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours by 20 percent compared with 2009.

The average age of detainees remained consistent throughout 2009–10 at 32 years of age. However, in 2010, for example, the average age of female detainees in Parramatta increased by two years compared to 2009 (34 years *cf* 32 years). The average age of male detainees remained consistent in 2010 at 32 years of age.

Offending

Throughout 2009 and 2010, Parramatta detainees were arrested and detained on a total of 519 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum number of charges was 10. Charges for a property offence were those most frequently recorded, comprising 27 percent of all charges for the year. This was followed by violent offences (24%), breaches of justice orders (10%), disorder offences (10%), road and traffic offences (6%), drug offences (5%) and drink driving offences (2%). A further 79 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 79).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. Throughout 2009–10 in Parramatta, 31 percent of detainees were classified as most serious violent offenders, having at least one violent offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 69 percent, 25 percent were property offenders, 10 percent were breach offenders, seven percent were road and traffic offenders, five percent were disorder offenders, five percent were drink driving offenders and three percent were drug offenders. A further

13 percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 79). Overall, the proportion of detainees in the offence classifications for 2009–10 has remained consistent compared with earlier years.

Between 2009 and 2010, a number of notable changes occurred in the proportions of detainees charged with an offence. The most notable difference was an 11 percentage point decrease in the proportion charged with a property offence (30% in 2009 *cf* 19% in 2010). Other changes included a five percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees charged as drug offenders in 2010 (1% *cf* 6% in 2010) and a nine percentage point increase in the proportion of detainees charged as s breach offenders (7% *cf* 14%).

One in three male detainees was in custody for a violent offence (34%), with violence being the single largest offence type recorded, followed by property offences (24%), breach offences (10%) and road and traffic offences (7%). Female detainees were less likely than males to be detained for a violent offence (19%) and more likely to be detained for a property (31%) or a breach offence (13%).

Prior criminal justice contact

For half of the Parramatta detainees in 2009–10, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 50 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 80). However, there was a small difference between 2009 and 2010 in the proportion of detainees reporting a recent history of arrest, with a decline of four percentage points throughout the two-year period (52% *cf* 48% in 2010). Yet, overall, there was no notable change in the proportion of detainees with a recent history of arrest when compared with earlier years. Female detainees were more likely than male detainees to have been previously charged (56% *cf* 49%).

Fewer than one in five detainees in Parramatta (16%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with females being more likely than males to report a recent prison history (20% *cf* 16%). The proportion reporting a recent prison history was consistent throughout 2009–10 at 16 percent and remains relatively consistent when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

For nearly half of the Parramatta sample throughout 2009–10, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (46%). Just over one-third (35%) had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification. Overall, these results do not differ substantially compared with previous years; however, the results do differ for male and female detainees (see Table 81).

Female detainees were slightly less likely to have only completed education up to Year 10 (44% *cf* 47% for males) and were much more likely to have attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification (44% *cf* 34%). The most notable change among male detainees in 2010 was a modest decline in overall scholastic achievement (an increase of six percentage points in the proportion that had only completed up to Year 10) compared with the previous year. For female detainees, the most notable change in 2010 compared with the previous year was a 28 percentage point decrease in the proportion that attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification.

Nearly all detainees (88%) in 2009–10 reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure was divided equally between those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence and those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else. A small number of detainees (3%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 81). Overall, there was no notable difference in the housing situation of detainees for 2009–10 when compared with earlier years.

One in four detainees (25%) in 2009–10 reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 38 detainees (14%) were employed part-time. The remaining 169 detainees (61%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 66 (24%) were looking for work;
- 34 (12%) were not looking for work;
- 38 (14%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;

- 15 (5%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 16 (6%) were retired or studying (see Table 81).

There were a number of notable changes in detainees' employment status between 2009 and 2010. For example, there was an 11 percentage point decrease in the proportion working full-time (31% in 2009 *cf* 20% in 2010). There was also a six percentage point increase in the proportion that reported being unemployed and looking for work in 2010 (21% *cf* 27% in 2010) and a five percentage point increase in the proportion that reported being disabled and unable to work (10% *cf* 15% in 2010). Overall, the level of full-time employment in 2010 was substantially lower than when compared with earlier years.

Male detainees in 2009–10 were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (42%) than female detainees (23%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (21% *cf* 10% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (21% *cf* 2%). There were some substantial changes in the employment status of detainees between 2009 and 2010. For male detainees, the proportion engaged in either full-time or part-time employment declined by 10 percentage points in 2010 (down to 37%). For females, the proportion that was disabled and unable to work increased five percentage points (up to 19%).

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 203 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 60 percent tested positive to at least one drug type: a notably lower level of drug use has been seen in recent years at

Parramatta when compared with earlier years. The drug most commonly detected throughout the two-year period was cannabis (40%), followed by opiates (29%), benzodiazepines (25%), amphetamines (16%), methamphetamine (16%) and methadone (16%). Only nine detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (4%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, all were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (16%), while no detainees had used MDMA or another amphetamine type substance. Of those who tested positive to an opiate-based substance, 13 percent tested positive to heroin, 16 percent tested positive to methadone, six percent tested positive to buprenorphine and three percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 82).

In 2009–10, female detainees were more likely than male detainees to test positive to amphetamines (19% *cf* 15%), opiates (31% *cf* 28%) and benzodiazepines (33% *cf* 23%). Male detainees were more likely to test positive to cannabis (41% *cf* 36%). The number of positive urinalysis results for 2010 was almost identical with the results for 2009, with 60 percent of detainees in both years testing positive to at least one drug. Test positive results for most categories of drug in 2010 varied from 2009: for example, there was a three percentage point increase in the number of positive cannabis tests (up to 41%), a 16 percentage point decline in the number of positive benzodiazepine tests (down to 18%), a two percentage point increase in amphetamines use (up to 17%) and a six percentage point increase in buprenorphine use (up to 9%). There was no noticeable change in the level of heroin use between 2009 and 2010 (13% each year).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, in 2009 and 2010, 33 percent of detainees reported drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 83), which is consistent when compared with previous years. Male detainees were substantially more likely than female detainees to have been

drinking (35% *cf* 25%) and rates of recent alcohol consumption were relatively unchanged from 2009 to 2010.

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 60 percent of detainees throughout 2009–10 had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 32 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, 10 percent had consumed wine only and 41 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 17 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was nine. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of seven standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of eight standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of six standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 22 standard drinks. Though these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

Female detainees were more likely than males to have most recently consumed wine, while males were more likely than females to drink beer or spirits. More than half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (60% *cf* 38% for males), whereas one in three males had consumed beer only (36% *cf* <1% for female detainees). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males

than females across all alcohol types except wine and spirits only (see Table 83).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 29 detainees at Parramatta reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 25 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 36 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, one in two (52%) had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remaining half were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 84). Overall, treatment access generally remained stable between 2009 and 2010 and when compared with earlier years.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. Beginning in the third and fourth quarters of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the last 12 months). Overall, five detainees (8%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 71 detainees (37%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 85).

Although the numbers are small, female detainees were slightly more likely than males to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (11% *cf* 7%) and were also more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (43% *cf* 36%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 200 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 60 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (88%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely to test positive (22%). It should be noted that violent, property and breach offenders make up two-thirds of the sample. Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 59 percent for violent offenders;
- 65 percent for property offenders;
- 67 percent for breach offenders; and
- 58 percent for disorder offenders (see Table 86).

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was a 14 percentage point increase in the proportion of breach offenders testing positive to any drug in 2010 (57% *cf* 71%) and a six percentage point decrease in drug use for property offenders (68% *cf* 62% in 2010). The proportion of violent offenders testing positive to any drug remained consistent between 2009 and 2010. Overall, the proportion of violent offenders testing positive to any drug remains consistent compared earlier years, while the proportion of property offenders testing positive to any drug was substantially lower when compared with data from recent years.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In nearly all cases throughout 2009–10, the drug most commonly used among detainees was cannabis, generally followed by opiates, then either benzodiazepines or amphetamines. Violent, property, drink driving, road and traffic, and breach offenders all had higher rates of opiate use than benzodiazepine use. Disorder offenders had equal levels of opiate and benzodiazepine use. Of the eight drug offenders, not one tested positive to any drug.

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. One-third of all respondents (31%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (100%)—although it must be noted that the sample size was only eight detainees—followed by disorder (36%), property (34%), violent (27%), road and traffic (18%), and breach offenders (16%). No drug offenders identified any drug or alcohol as having contributed to their detention. Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent and drink driving offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by property, road and traffic and breach offenders. Disorder offenders had equal levels of attribution for alcohol and drugs (see Table 86).

Table 78 Parramatta DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	35	15	7	15	42	15
21–25	43	19	7	15	50	18
26–30	47	21	9	19	56	20
31–35	24	10	4	8	28	10
36+	80	35	21	44	101	36
Total	229		48		277	
Min/max age		18/75		18/60		18/75
Mean age (median)		32(29)		33(34)		32(30)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 79 Parramatta DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	112	26	74	34	12	13	9	19	124	24	83	31
Property	108	25	52	24	32	36	15	31	140	27	67	25
Drug	24	6	9	4	0	0	0	0	24	5	9	3
Drink driving	12	3	12	5	2	2	2	4	14	3	14	5
Traffic	30	7	16	7	3	3	3	6	33	6	19	7
Disorder	47	11	11	5	5	6	3	6	52	10	14	5
Breach	43	10	21	10	10	11	6	13	53	10	27	10
Other	53	12	24	11	26	29	10	21	79	15	34	13
Total	429		219		90		48		519		267	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 80 Parramatta DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	95	49	24	56	119	50
No	99	51	19	44	118	50
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	33	16	9	20	42	16
No	178	84	36	80	214	84

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 81 Parramatta DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	106	47	21	44	127	46
Year 11 or 12	43	19	6	13	49	18
TAFE/university not completed	31	14	8	17	39	14
Completed TAFE	37	16	8	17	45	16
Completed university	10	4	5	10	15	5
Total	227		48		275	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	97	42	26	52	123	44
Someone else's place	103	45	20	40	123	44
Shelter or emergency	4	2	0	0	4	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	7	3	0	0	7	3
Treatment facility	7	3	0	0	7	3
No fixed residence	3	1	1	2	4	1
Other	8	3	3	6	11	4
Total	229		50		279	
Employment						
Full-time	62	27	8	17	70	25
Part-time	35	15	3	6	38	14
Have job but out due to illness/ leave/strike/disability/seasonal work	30	13	8	17	38	14
Looking for work	61	27	5	10	66	24
Not looking for work	24	10	10	21	34	12
Full-time homemakers	5	2	10	21	15	5
Retired or studying	12	5	4	8	16	6
Total	229		48		277	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 82 Parramatta DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	167	73	36	75	203	73
No	62	27	12	25	74	27
Test results						
Cannabis	68	41	13	36	81	40
Cocaine	6	4	3	8	9	4
Methamphetamine	26	16	7	19	33	16
MDMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(26)	(16)	(7)	(19)	(33)	(16)
Heroin	22	13	4	11	26	13
Methadone	26	16	7	19	33	16
Buprenorphine	11	7	2	6	13	6
Other opiates	6	4	1	3	7	3
(Any opiate) ^b	(47)	(28)	(11)	(31)	(58)	(29)
Benzodiazepines	39	23	12	33	51	25
Any drug	99	59	23	64	122	60
Any drug other than cannabis	72	43	17	47	89	44
Multiple drugs	55	33	13	36	68	33

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 83 Parramatta DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	79	35	12	25	91	33
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	105	64	13	39	118	60
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	36	36	1	7	37	32
Wine only	7	7	5	33	12	10
Spirits only	38	38	9	60	47	41
Mixed drinks ^c	20	20	0	0	20	17
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	36	7(5)	1	18(18)	37	7(5)
Wine only	7	5(4)	5	12(5)	12	8(5)
Spirits only	38	6(4)	9	6(5)	47	6(5)
Mixed drinks ^c	20	22(12)	0	0	20	22(12)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 84 Parramatta DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	47	47	5	29	52	44
Been in, but not currently in treatment	29	29	7	41	36	31
Currently in treatment	24	24	5	29	29	25
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	7	29	0	0	7	24
Court diversion scheme	0	0	1	20	1	3
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	7	29	0	0	7	24
Other ^c	10	42	4	80	14	48

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 85 Parramatta DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	4	7	1	11	5	8
No	50	93	8	89	58	92
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	56	36	15	43	71	37
No	99	64	20	57	119	63

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 86 Parramatta DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug ^b		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=61)	%	(n=49)	%	(n=8)	%	(n=9)	%	(n=15)	%	(n=12)	%	(n=24)	%	(n=22)	%	(n=200)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	28	46	17	35	7	0	1	11	4	27	4	33	10	42	8	36	79	40
Cocaine	4	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	8	0	0	1	5	9	5
Amphetamines ^c	9	15	6	12	2	0	0	0	3	20	2	17	7	29	4	18	33	17
Opiates ^d	18	30	23	47	2	0	1	11	4	27	1	8	6	25	2	9	57	29
Benzodiazepines	16	26	21	43	1	0	0	0	1	7	1	8	5	21	5	23	50	25
(Any drug)	36	59	32	65	7	0	2	22	8	53	7	58	16	67	12	55	120	60
(Any drug other than cannabis)	27	44	28	57	3	0	1	11	5	33	4	33	13	54	7	32	88	44
(Multiple drugs)	22	36	25	51	3	0	0	0	4	27	2	17	8	33	3	14	67	34
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{e, f}																		
Alcohol	10	17	5	11	3	0	8	100	1	6	2	18	2	8	0	0	31	16
Other drugs	7	12	10	23	6	0	0	0	2	12	2	18	3	12	1	6	31	16
Any attribution	16	27	15	34	7	0	8	100	3	18	4	36	4	16	1	6	58	31

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: No detainee tested positive to a drug or attributed either alcohol or drugs to their offence

c: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

d: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

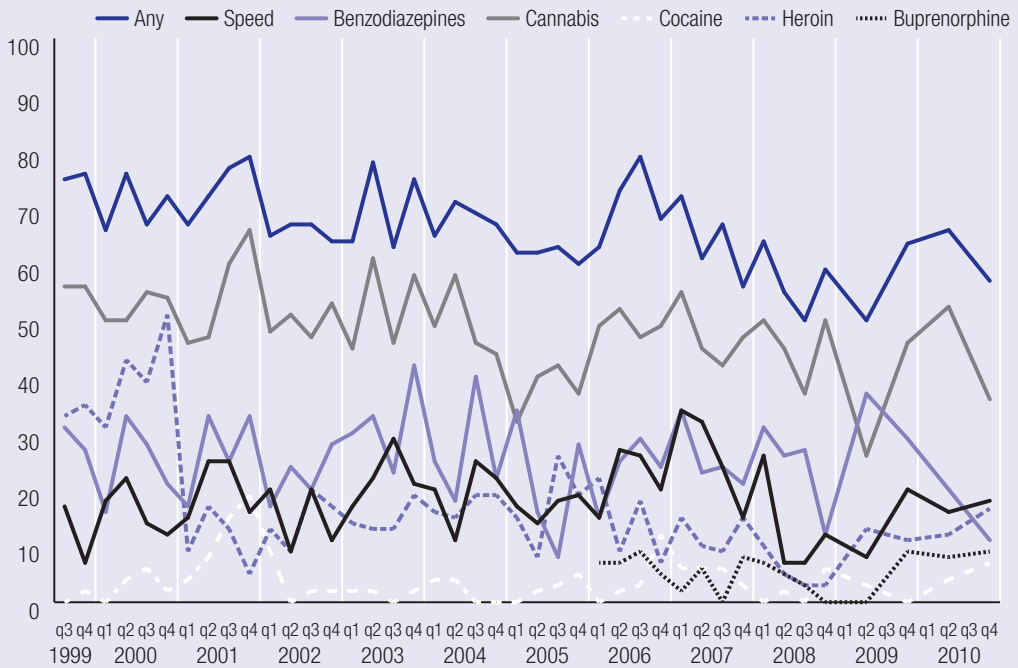
e: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

f: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

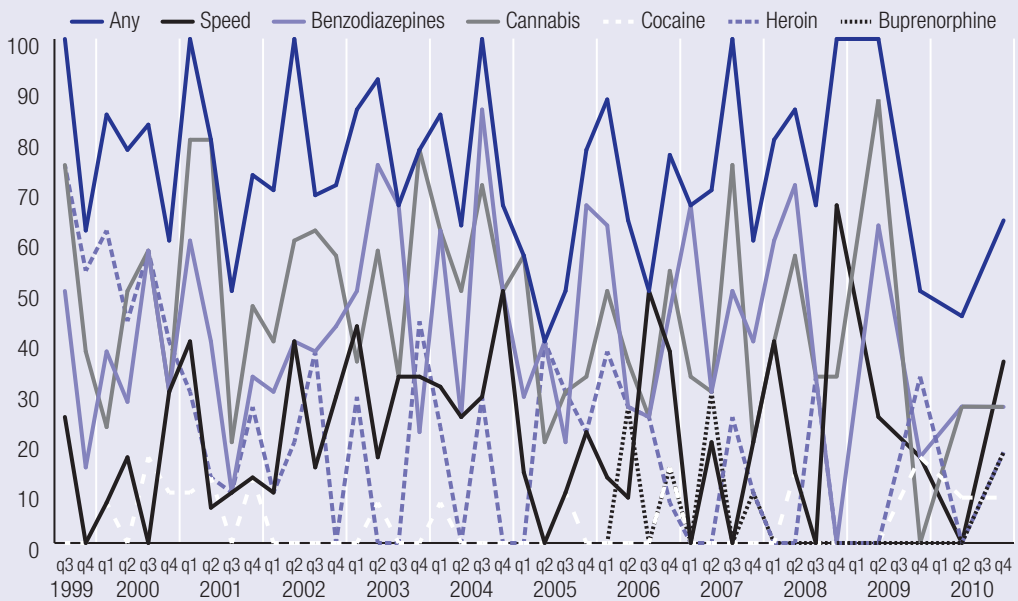
Figure 20 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Parramatta 1999–2010 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 3, 2009 and 2010

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 21 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Parramatta 1999–2010 (%)^a



a: Data was not collected at this site during quarter 1 and 3, 2009 and 2010

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]



Southport

Sample

Throughout 2009–10, 1,093 detainees were interviewed at the Southport watch-house. The majority (87%) were males and the average age was 31 years (see Table 87). Male detainees were, on average, one year older than female detainees (31 years *cf* 30 years).

Compared with 2009, the number of detainees surveyed in 2010 declined by 13 percent, although this decline was not equal for men and women. In 2010, there was a 26 percent decrease in the number of women surveyed and an 11 percent decrease in the number of men surveyed compared with figures for 2009. This decline can be attributed to a decrease in the number of detainees processed during the DUMA interview hours in 2010. Overall, the number of detainees processed during DUMA interview hours in 2010 was down when compared with earlier years.

The average age of detainees increased modestly from 30 years in 2009 to 31 years in 2010, driven largely by an older male detainee population. In 2010, for example, the average age of male detainees in Southport was one year older than in the previous year (31 years *cf* 30 years in 2009). On the other hand, the average age of female detainees decreased by two years in 2010 (29 years *cf* 31 years in 2009).

Offending

In 2009–10, Southport detainees were arrested and detained for a total of 2,529 charges. Consistent with previous years, the average number of charges per detainee was two and the maximum number of charges was 10. Charges for a breach of justice order were those most frequently recorded, comprising 20 percent of all charges for the year. This was followed by charges for property offences (18%), road and traffic offences (12%), violent offences (11%), drug offences (7%), disorder offences (6%) and drink driving offences (4%). A further 576 charges were recorded as 'other offences' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 88).

The most serious offence classification—an approach that categorises each offender according to the most serious charge listed on their charge sheet—has been used consistently since 1999. In Southport, for 2009–10, 27 percent of detainees were classified as a most serious breach offender, having at least one breach offence recorded on their charge sheet. Of the remaining 73 percent, 19 percent were property offenders, 18 percent were violent offenders, 11 percent were road and traffic offenders, eight percent were drink driving offenders, six percent were drug offenders and four percent were disorder offenders. A further

six percent were recorded as 'other offenders' not otherwise falling into the categories listed above (see Table 88). Between 2009 and 2010 there were no notable differences in the classification of offenders. Overall, there was also no notable difference in the classification of offenders when compared with earlier years.

By gender, one in four male detainees in 2009–10 was in custody for a breach offence (27%), with breaches of a justice order being the single most frequently recorded offence type, followed by property (18%), violent (18%) and road and traffic offences (12%). Female detainees were less likely than male detainees to be detained for a violent offence (14%) and a breach of justice order (24%) but were more likely to be detained for a property offence (27%).

Prior criminal justice contact

For more than half of the Southport detainees throughout 2009–10, the current episode of contact with the police was not an isolated incident: 51 percent had been charged on at least one separate occasion in the previous 12 months (see Table 89). Compared with 2009, the proportion of detainees with a recent history of police contact in 2010 was almost identical (52% *cf* 51% in 2009) and, overall, these figures were consistent with earlier years. By gender, male detainees were more likely than female detainees to have been previously charged (52% *cf* 45%).

In 2009–10, fewer than one in five detainees in Southport (14%) had spent time in prison in the previous 12 months, with males being more likely than females to report a recent prison history (14% *cf* 8%). In 2009, 15 percent of detainees reported a recent prison history—this was slightly higher than the 11 percent recorded in 2010, although it was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

Education, housing and employment

For two in every five detainees (41%) in the Southport sample, Year 10 was the highest level of education attained (see Table 90). More than 40 percent of the sample had attempted or completed a post-secondary TAFE or university qualification—results that were generally consistent from year to year and between male and female detainees.

The most notable change among male detainees between 2009 and 2010 was a four percentage point decrease in the proportion reaching Year 10 only. For female detainees, the most notable change compared with 2009 was also a four percentage point decrease in the proportion of detainees having completed to Year 10 only. These results for male and female detainees represent a slight improvement in scholastic achievement.

In 2009–10, nearly all detainees (88%) reported most recently residing in a private residence (in the 30 days before their arrest). This figure mostly represented those who lived in a privately owned or rented residence (58%) rather than those who lived in a residence owned or rented by someone else (30%). A small number of detainees (5%) reported having no fixed address or living in emergency accommodation (see Table 90). Overall, the housing situation for 2009–10 was not notably different when compared with earlier years.

In 2009–10, one in three detainees (37%) reported being in full-time employment at the time of their arrest, while 156 detainees (14%) were employed part-time. The remaining 534 detainees (49%) were not working at the time of their arrest and of these:

- 268 (25%) were looking for work;
- 139 (13%) were not looking for work;
- 78 (7%) were not working either because they were on leave from work or due to illness, disability or the seasonal nature of their employment;
- 21 (2%) were full-time homemakers; and
- 28 (3%) were retired or studying (see Table 90).

These results were consistent between 2009 and 2010. Overall, the proportion of detainees working full-time was notably higher than when data were first collected at Southport. Despite fluctuations, there was no notable longer term change in the other employment categories.

Male detainees were more likely to be employed full-time or part-time (54%) when compared with female detainees (32%), who were more likely to be unemployed and not looking for work (18% *cf* 12% for males) or not working because of their role as a full-time homemaker (14% *cf* <1%). There were only modest changes in the employment status of

detainees between 2009 and 2010. For females, the proportion engaged in full-time or part-time employment in 2010 decreased by six percentage points (down to 29%). There were no notable changes in the employment status of males from 2009 to 2010.

Drug use

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. In addition, confirmatory analysis was conducted for samples positive to amphetamines and opiates (not including pharmacotherapies). Opiates were then classified as either heroin or other opiates (including prescription opiates). Amphetamines were classified as methamphetamine, MDMA, or other amphetamines (including prescription amphetamines).

Of the 1,052 detainees who provided a urine sample throughout 2009 and 2010, 65 percent tested positive to at least one drug type. This was the lowest level of drug use recorded at Southport since data collection first began. The drug most commonly detected over the two-year period was cannabis (48%), followed by benzodiazepines (23%), opiates (17%) and amphetamines (15%). Only 14 detainees tested positive to cocaine across 2009 and 2010 (1%). Of those who tested positive to amphetamines, the majority were confirmed to have used methamphetamine (13%), while only 15 detainees had used MDMA (1%) and 13 tested positive to another amphetamine type substance (1%). Of those testing positive to an opiate-based substance, nine percent tested positive to heroin, two percent tested positive to methadone, seven percent tested positive to buprenorphine and four percent tested positive to other opiate-based substances (see Table 91).

Female detainees in 2009–10 were more likely than male detainees to test positive to amphetamines (18% *cf* 14%), opiates (24% *cf* 17%) and benzodiazepines (37% *cf* 21%). Male and female detainees were almost equally likely to test positive to cannabis (48% *cf* 49%). Positive urinalysis results in 2010 are almost identical to the results of the

previous year (65% *cf* 66% in 2009). As a result, there was very little variation in test positive results across most categories of drugs, with the largest declines being a two percentage point decrease for amphetamines (down to 14% in 2010) and benzodiazepines (down to 22%). There was also a one percentage point decrease in 2010 for both heroin (down to 8%) and buprenorphine (down to 7%). Cannabis was the only drug that showed an increase in level of use, up by three percentage points in 2010 (up to 50%).

Self-reported alcohol use

Alcohol use among detainees cannot be reliably tested using urinalysis. Instead, the DUMA survey relies on a range of questions regarding recent and lifetime alcohol use, including whether the detainee had consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their arrest. Overall, in 2009–10, 45 percent of detainees had been drinking in the previous 48 hours (see Table 92). This figure remained relatively consistent between 2009 and 2010 and when compared with earlier years it was not notably different. Male detainees were substantially more likely to have been drinking than female detainees (47% *cf* 35%).

Alcohol consumption patterns

In the third quarter of 2009, changes were made to the DUMA survey in an effort to capture a wider range of information about detainees' alcohol consumption. In particular, an alcohol consumption grid was developed to identify both the type and quantity of alcohol consumed during the last episode of drinking. Units of consumption can therefore be disaggregated both by size and strength so that standard drink estimates can be developed.

In all, 83 percent of detainees throughout 2009 and 2010 had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the 30 days before their arrest. On the last occasion of drinking, 40 percent of these detainees had consumed beer only, nine percent had consumed wine only and 34 percent had consumed spirits only. It was not uncommon for detainees to have mixed different types of alcohol: the remaining 18 percent reported having consumed at least two types of alcohol on the last occasion.

In terms of quantity, the average number of standard drinks consumed on the last occasion was 13. Beer-only drinkers consumed an average of nine standard drinks, wine-only drinkers drank an average of 14 standard drinks and spirit-only drinkers consumed an average of 11 standard drinks on the last occasion. Those who mixed drinks tended to have the highest consumption rate, at 23 standard drinks. Although these figures are high, it is important to note that the length of time spent drinking on the last occasion would have varied from person to person.

By gender, female detainees in 2009–10 were more likely than male detainees to have most recently consumed spirits or wine, while male detainees were more likely than female detainees to drink beer. Nearly half of all female detainees who had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days had consumed spirits only on the last occasion (43% *cf* 33% for males), whereas two in every five males had consumed beer only (42% *cf* 16% for females). The quantity of alcohol consumed on the last occasion was, on average, higher among males than females across all types of alcohol except beer (see Table 92).

Drug and alcohol treatment and mental health

In 2009–10, 83 detainees at Southport reported that they were in drug or alcohol treatment at the time of their arrest. This figure represents approximately 12 percent of those who had used at least one illicit drug in the past 12 months. Treatment options included support groups, counselling and pharmacotherapy. A further 236 detainees had been previously in a treatment program but were no longer in treatment at the time of their arrest. Of those currently in treatment, about half (49%) had been referred by the courts or police or as a result of a legal order. The remainder (51%) were either self-referred or referred by a health practitioner (see Table 93). Overall, treatment access throughout 2009 and 2010 remained stable when compared with earlier years, at 11 percent.

Questions relevant to the mental health of detainees were revised in the third quarter of 2009. In the first two quarters, detainees were asked whether they had stayed overnight in a psychiatric or psychological

services unit on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. Beginning in the third quarter of 2009, detainees were asked whether they had ever been diagnosed with or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue (that is, not just in the previous 12 months). Overall, 11 detainees (4%) reported at least one overnight stay in a psychiatric unit and 307 detainees (39%) reported having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (see Table 94).

Although the numbers are small, female detainees were slightly more likely to report an overnight stay in a psychiatric unit (6% *cf* 4%) and were also more likely to report having been previously diagnosed with a mental health related issue (56% *cf* 36%). Given that the new questions regarding mental health diagnosis were first implemented in the third quarter of 2009, reliable trend data is not yet available.

Linking drugs and crime

The link between drugs and crime is measured in the DUMA study using a range of indicators, including the extent to which drug use varies between offenders of different offence types and the extent to which an offender reports that drugs or alcohol were a factor that contributed to their most recent offending.

Of the 1,050 respondents who provided a urine sample in 2009–10 and were charged with an offence, 66 percent tested positive to at least one type of drug. The prevalence of recent drug use varied by most serious offence type, with drug offenders (90%) most likely to test positive to at least one drug type and drink driving offenders the least likely to test positive (52%). Test positive rates for other offenders were:

- 63 percent for violent offenders;
- 66 percent for property offenders;
- 67 percent for breach offenders; and
- 56 percent for disorder offenders (see Table 95).

Test positive rates varied by offence type across 2009 and 2010. For example, there was a nine percentage point increase in the proportion of property offenders that tested positive to any drug (62% *cf* 71% in 2010). Other changes in 2010

included a six percentage point decrease in the proportion of violent offenders testing positive to any drug (66% *cf* 60% in 2010) and a 10 percentage point decrease in the proportion of disorder offenders testing positive to any drug (60% *cf* 50%). Overall, the proportion of property offenders testing positive to any drug was notably lower when compared with earlier years, while the proportions of violent and drug offenders using drugs remained relatively stable when compared with previous years.

Although the prevalence of drug use varied somewhat between offenders depending on their offence, the pattern of use by drug type was relatively consistent. In all cases, the drug most commonly used among detainees throughout 2009–10 was cannabis, followed by either amphetamines or benzodiazepines, or opiates. Violent, property, drink driving, breach and disorder offenders all had higher rates of benzodiazepines use than amphetamines use. The opposite was true for drug offenders and road and traffic offenders,

while property offenders had the same rate of opiate use and benzodiazepine use.

In mid-2009, a set of new questions was developed in an effort to identify the relationship between substance use (drugs and/or alcohol) and the offences for which detainees were currently in custody. Nearly half of all respondents (47%) confirmed that their substance use contributed to their current offences. By most serious offence, those detained on a drink driving offence had the highest level of combined drug/alcohol attribution (66%), followed by drug offenders (62%), disorder offenders (57%), violent offenders (53%), property offenders (47%), breach offenders (45%) and road and traffic offenders (21%). Alcohol was more likely than other substances to be identified as a contributing factor by violent, property, drink driving, road and traffic and breach offenders, whereas other substances such as heroin and amphetamines were more likely than alcohol to be implicated by drug offenders (see Table 95).

Table 87 Southport DUMA sample, by age and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Age						
18–20	141	15	27	19	168	15
21–25	219	23	32	23	251	23
26–30	195	20	26	19	221	20
31–35	125	13	14	10	139	13
36+	274	29	40	29	314	29
Total	954		139		1,093	
Min/max age		18/77		18/68		18/77
Mean age (median)		31(29)		30(27)		31(28)

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 88 Southport DUMA sample, by offending and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence		Charges		Detainees most serious offence	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Charges recorded												
Violent	241	11	172	18	26	8	19	14	267	11	191	18
Property	386	17	174	18	72	23	38	27	458	18	212	19
Drug	151	7	58	6	33	11	12	9	184	7	70	6
Drink driving	90	4	72	8	17	6	16	12	107	4	88	8
Traffic	272	12	111	12	23	7	9	6	295	12	120	11
Disorder	132	6	43	5	13	4	4	3	145	6	47	4
Breach	451	20	260	27	45	15	33	24	496	20	293	27
Other	496	22	61	6	80	26	8	6	576	23	69	6
Total	2,219		951		309		139		2,528		1,090	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 89 Southport DUMA sample, by criminal history and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior charge history (past 12 months)						
Yes	474	52	59	45	533	51
No	433	48	72	55	505	49
Prior prison history (past 12 months)						
Yes	134	14	11	8	145	14
No	805	86	122	92	927	86

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 90 Southport DUMA sample, by education, housing, employment and gender, 2009–10^a

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Education						
Year 10 or less	390	41	53	38	443	41
Year 11 or 12	176	18	17	12	193	18
TAFE/university not completed	107	11	28	20	135	12
Completed TAFE	241	25	27	19	268	25
Completed university	40	4	14	10	54	5
Total	954		139		1,093	
Housing						
Private house/apartment	542	57	91	65	633	58
Someone else's place	299	31	30	22	329	30
Shelter or emergency	1	0	0	0	1	0
Incarceration facility/halfway house	7	1	1	1	8	1
Treatment facility	14	1	4	3	18	2
No fixed residence	45	5	6	4	51	5
Other	46	5	7	5	53	5
Total	954		139		1,093	
Employment						
Full-time	382	40	21	15	403	37
Part-time	132	14	24	17	156	14
Have job but out due to illness/leave/ strike/disability/seasonal work	65	7	13	9	78	7
Looking for work	237	25	31	22	268	25
Not looking for work	114	12	25	18	139	13
Full-time homemakers	1	0	20	14	21	2
Retired or studying	23	2	5	4	28	3
Total	954		139		1,093	

a: Sample size may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 91 Southport DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Provided urine						
Yes	923	97	128	92	1,051	96
No	31	3	11	8	42	4
Test results						
Cannabis	447	48	63	49	510	49
Cocaine	13	1	1	1	14	1
Methamphetamine	117	13	18	14	135	13
MDMA	14	2	1	1	15	1
Other amphetamines	8	1	5	4	13	1
(Any amphetamines) ^a	(133)	(14)	(23)	(18)	(156)	(15)
Heroin	79	9	12	9	91	9
Methadone	15	2	8	6	23	2
Buprenorphine	56	6	15	12	71	7
Other opiates	38	4	9	7	47	4
(Any opiate) ^b	(153)	(17)	(31)	(24)	(184)	(18)
Benzodiazepines	196	21	47	37	243	23
Any drug	599	65	90	70	689	66
Any drug other than cannabis	354	38	66	52	420	40
Multiple drugs	244	26	48	38	292	28

a: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of amphetamine

b: Detainees may test positive to more than one class of opiate

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 92 Southport DUMA sample, by self-reported alcohol use and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol use						
Past 48 hours ^a	447	47	48	35	495	45
Past 30 days ^{a, b}	584	84	74	73	658	83
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b						
Beer only	246	42	12	16	258	40
Wine only	38	7	19	26	57	9
Spirits only	189	33	32	43	221	34
Mixed drinks ^c	106	18	11	15	117	18
	Male		Female		Total	
	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)	n	mean (median)
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion (standard drinks)^b						
Beer only	243	9(7)	12	9(6)	255	9(6)
Wine only	38	15(7)	19	12(7)	57	14(7)
Spirits only	189	11(9)	32	10(7)	221	11(8)
Mixed drinks ^c	106	23(20)	11	17(15)	117	23(20)

a: Only if consumed alcohol in the past 30 days

b: Data are quarter 3 2009 onwards only

c: 'Mixed drinks' refers to consuming more than one type of alcohol

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 93 Southport DUMA sample, by drug and alcohol treatment and gender, 2009–10^{a, b}

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Treatment						
Never been in treatment	331	54	49	57	380	54
Been in, but not currently in treatment	220	36	16	19	236	34
Currently in treatment	62	10	21	24	83	12
Treatment referral of those currently in treatment						
Drug court requirement	28	46	3	14	31	38
Court diversion scheme	1	2	0	0	1	1
Police diversion scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other legal order	8	13	0	0	8	10
Other ^c	24	39	18	86	42	51

a: Treatment options include detoxification, rehabilitation program/therapeutic community, outpatient/counselling services, support groups (Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous etc), methadone maintenance, naltrexone, buprenorphine and general practitioners

b: Only of those who had used drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months

c: 'Other' refers to 'referral from general practitioner or health professional' and 'self-referral'

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 94 Southport DUMA sample, by mental health and gender, 2009–10

	Male		Female		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Overnight stay in psychiatric/psychological services unit (past 12 months)^a						
Yes	9	4	2	6	11	4
No	229	96	30	94	259	96
Ever been diagnosed or received treatment for depression, anxiety or any other mental health related issue^b						
Yes	250	36	57	56	307	39
No	442	64	44	44	486	61

a: Data are for quarter 1 and quarter 2 2009 only

b: Data are for quarter 3 2009 onwards only

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Table 95 Southport DUMA sample, by urinalysis test results and drug–crime attributions by most serious offending, 2009–10^a

	Violent		Property		Drug		Drink driving		Traffic		Disorder		Breach		Other		Total	
	(n=186)	%	(n=208)	%	(n=69)	%	(n=85)	%	(n=115)	%	(n=45)	%	(n=276)	%	(n=66)	%	(n=1,050)	%
Urinalysis results																		
Cannabis	95	51	97	47	51	74	33	39	57	50	19	42	124	45	34	52	510	49
Cocaine	4	2	1	0	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	14	1
Amphetamines ^b	23	12	33	16	22	32	5	6	15	13	2	4	43	16	13	20	156	15
Opiates ^c	19	10	60	29	12	17	7	8	12	10	8	18	51	18	14	21	183	17
Benzodiazepines	45	24	60	29	17	25	16	19	13	11	11	24	62	22	18	27	242	23
(Any drug)	118	63	138	66	62	90	44	52	72	63	25	56	185	67	44	67	688	66
(Any drug other than cannabis)	65	35	99	48	41	59	22	26	31	27	16	36	116	42	29	44	419	40
(Multiple drugs)	50	27	74	36	33	48	14	16	18	16	11	24	68	25	23	35	291	28
Self-reported drug–crime attribution^{d, e}																		
Alcohol	61	45	49	30	10	20	43	66	15	17	12	40	74	30	5	20	269	34
Other drugs	18	13	41	25	24	48	4	6	5	6	5	17	53	22	6	24	156	20
Any attribution	72	53	75	47	31	62	43	66	18	21	17	57	109	45	11	44	376	47

a: Sample sizes may vary, as cases may have been excluded due to missing data

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opiates

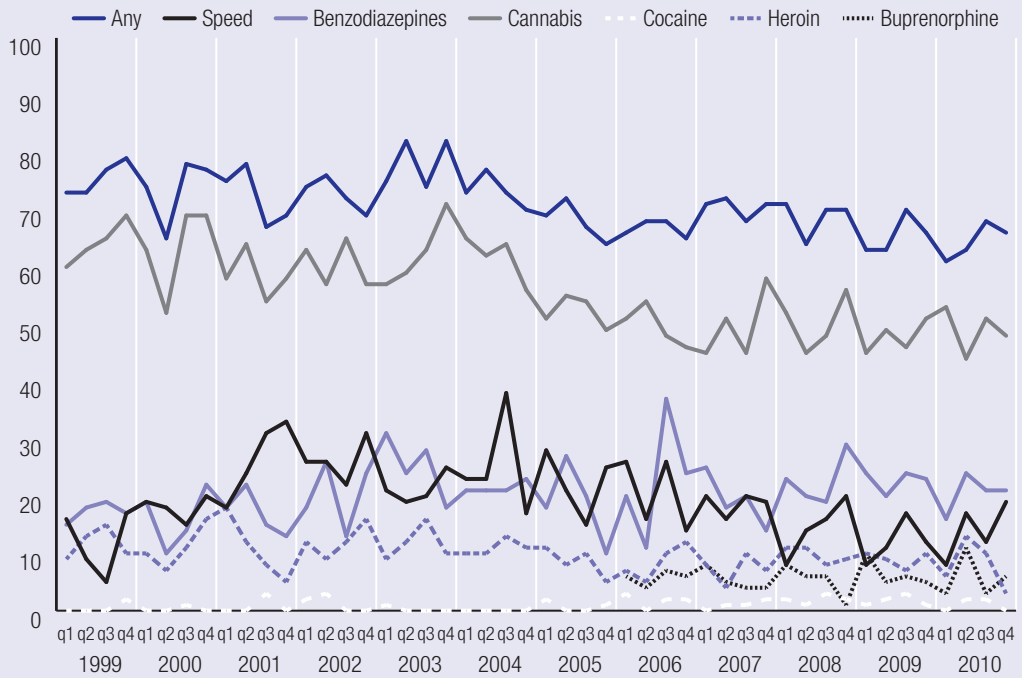
d: Data are from quarter 3 2009 onwards only

e: Missing data excluded from analysis

Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

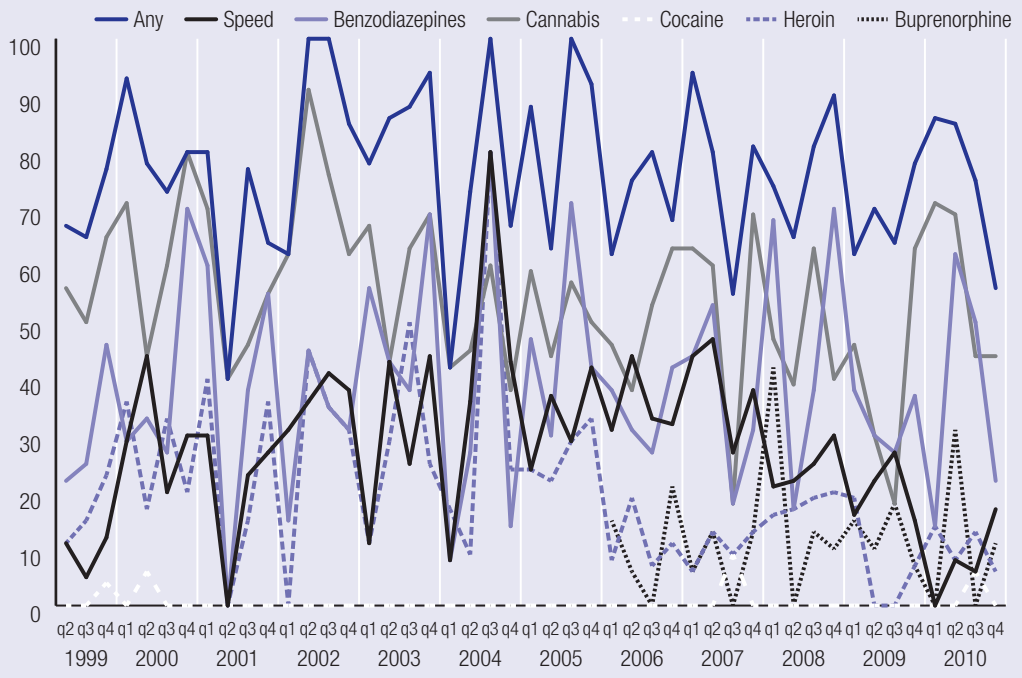
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 22 Test positive trends, males by drug type, Southport 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Figure 23 Test positive trends, females by drug type, Southport 1999–2010 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Methodology



Participation in the DUMA program is both voluntary and confidential. Each quarter, trained interviewers work on-site during peak hours to conduct interviews with detainees. Access is facilitated by the police officer in charge of the watch-house, or their delegate, who determines a detainee's initial eligibility. Detainees are not interviewed if they are:

- deemed unfit for interview due to alcohol/drug/medication;
- mentally unfit;
- children and juveniles (except for New South Wales);
- alleged offenders who would require an interpreter;
- considered to be potentially violent;
- held in custody in excess of 48 hours; or
- deemed ineligible for other reasons at the discretion of the custody manager.

If eligible, a detainee is approached by a police officer and asked if they are willing to participate in the DUMA study. Using a prepared introductory statement, the police officer tells the detainee that:

There is a researcher here who is doing some research. Would you be willing to speak to him/her for a few minutes? The researcher is completely independent from the police and anything you said would be treated in strict confidence.

At this point, a detainee may choose not to participate and will be returned to their cell. Their decision not to participate has no impact on their case or processing by the police.

If the detainee agrees to be interviewed, they are escorted from their cell to an interview room where they will have their first contact with a DUMA interviewer. Upon greeting the detainee, the interviewer advises that the research project is government funded and that participation is confidential and voluntary. The detainee is then asked to give informed consent to undertake a structured interview and provide a urine sample. They are reminded of the confidential nature of the research and assured that none of their responses can be linked back to them in any way. Names and addresses are not kept and the data is not linked at a later stage to any official data such as their criminal record. The participant may elect not to answer questions and may refuse to provide a urine sample. As at December 2009, 3,967 detainees had refused to be interviewed, 37,089 had agreed to be interviewed and 28,947 had provided a urine sample (2,676 of those who agreed to answer a questionnaire refused to provide a urine sample).

If the detainee indicates to the police officer or the interviewer that they do not wish to participate, the reason for their refusal is recorded on a separate

interview form (known as a 'refusal form') and the detainee is returned to their cell. Again, their decision not to participate has no impact on their criminal case or subsequent processing by the police.

If the detainee agrees to be interviewed, the 'informed consent' procedures are undertaken (see Section 9). On several occasions during the survey, detainees are reminded of the confidential and voluntary nature of the survey as well as their right to end the survey at any time.

At the completion of the interview, detainees are reminded about the collection of the urine sample. They are again asked whether they consent to the provision of the sample. Detainees who refuse to provide the sample are then read the following statement:

Your participation is completely voluntary, but I would like to remind you that no names will appear on the specimen and the results will not be given to the police or affect the outcome of your case. An independent laboratory will perform the analysis, and the samples will be destroyed as soon as the tests have been done. There is no way the results can be tied back to you. Would you agree to provide a sample?

If a detainee refuses to provide a sample after the second prompt, the interviewer thanks them for their time and ends the interview. The detainee is then escorted back to their cell. A detainee who agrees to provide a urine sample is given a urine collection bottle and escorted to an appropriate location within the watch-house. The sample is then returned to the interviewer, the interview ends and the detainee is escorted back to their cell. Urine samples are then given a unique barcode, refrigerated and later sent to an authorised testing laboratory in New South Wales. The laboratory returns test results to the AIC in an electronic form. At no point during the survey process are the police or local data collectors informed of the individual test results. Similarly, the AIC receives no personally identifying information about the detainees and so interview forms or urinalysis results cannot be re-identified.

At the completion of each interview and for each detainee who refuses, interviewers complete the front page of the survey using information from the police charge book. Protocols for collecting charge information vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction,

although in no situation is the name of the detainee recorded on the interview form. Completed interview forms are locked in a secure cabinet until the end of the four-week collection period, at which time they are couriered to the AIC using registered mail.

Once the interviews are received by the AIC, they are coded by DUMA staff in accordance with a range of coding frameworks, including the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC). The coded surveys are then entered into a database by an external data entry contractor. Data are returned to the AIC for cleaning and analysis. Questionnaires and samples are matched by their barcodes at the AIC. No records of names are kept and all urine samples are destroyed once the AIC receives and validates the results.

Quality control processes

Before each data collection period, interviewers undergo training on the questionnaire and operational procedures specific to their site. Interviewer error reports are an important part of the quality control processes employed in the program. In the first stage of this process, site coordinators audit each questionnaire and any errors that are identified are then reported back to interviewers. In the second level of quality assurance, the questionnaires are audited by the AIC. Error reports are then compiled by the AIC and distributed to each site manager in time for the next quarter. Errors that occur frequently are:

- nil responses being recorded on particular questions—where an interviewer fails to record a response to a mandatory question;
- non-recognition of internal skip patterns—where an interviewer incorrectly follows a specified skip pattern, leaving some mandatory questions unanswered; and
- incorrect coding.

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

The AIC also monitors the level of urine compliance at both the site and interviewer level. This internal monitoring allows for the identification of emerging issues and provides an opportunity to address individual or site-based problems if, and when, they arise.

A teleconference is also held at regular intervals with members of the AIC's DUMA team and site coordinators and managers. The teleconference is a forum in which issues related to the administration of the questionnaire or addendum can be discussed in depth.

Most serious offence

The ABS ASOC scheme is used to assign charges to eight categories: violent offences, property offences, drug offences, drink driving, traffic offences, disorder offences, breaches, and other lesser offences (ABS 2008). At the start of 2009, the 2008 editions of the ASOC codes were adopted and all historical codes were updated to reflect these new codes. DUMA detainees are assigned to the most serious of the charges collected. The hierarchy from most serious to least serious is:

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

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

Response rates

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

As shown, data collection at Parramatta and Kings Cross alternated each quarter. Kings Cross operated during the first and third quarters of 2009 and 2010 and Parramatta operated during the second and fourth quarters.

In 2009 and 2010, a total of 7,761 detainees were interviewed, of whom 7,575 were defined as adults in their relevant jurisdiction and 186 were juvenile detainees from the three New South Wales sites. Detainees can choose to complete the interview without providing a urine sample. Of those who agreed to an interview, 75 percent also provided a urine sample. The rate of urinalysis compliance in 2010 (76%) was one percentage point higher than in 2009 (75%) and is consistent with previous years.

Table 96 sets out the response rates for adult detainees who agree to an interview. The data shows that there are no significant differences by gender and that response rates are generally consistent across sites. However, differences occur in the provision of urine samples.

Urinalysis

Across all sites except Footscray, Parramatta and Kings Cross, female detainees were less likely to provide a urine sample. At the Bankstown and Parramatta sites, juveniles voluntarily provided a urine sample at rates similar to adult male detainees, unlike at Kings Cross, where juvenile detainees were more likely to provide a sample than adults.

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

In addition, in Darwin the rate of urinalysis compliance was somewhat lower than the other sites (averaging 43%). At this site, there is a greater proportion of Indigenous detainees and culture and beliefs may affect the willingness to provide urine samples. However, while there is also a large Indigenous population at East Perth, urinalysis compliance is comparable to most other sites (69%). In Indigenous culture, there are clear divisions

between men's and women's roles (Maher 1999). It may have been the case that interviewers of the opposite sex who requested samples from Indigenous detainees breached cultural rules. The introduction of same-sex interviewers has seen an increase in compliance rates, so, where possible, this practice will be adopted as a minimum standard. Language may have also been a prohibiting factor because English is not the first language for many Indigenous detainees in Darwin.

Sorcery is also prominent in Indigenous life and culture and may lead to concerns regarding urine samples. In Indigenous cultures, the beliefs associated with supernatural interventions and sorcery are a complex part of the perceived reality of Indigenous life (Maher 1999; McGrath & Phillips 2008). The purpose of sorcery is to manipulate and alter behaviour and cause morbidity and mortality, and groups distant from a person's kinship network are believed to be the most potent and dangerous (Maher 1999). In addition, the effects of sorcery are felt not only by the individual concerned but also by their family and descendants (Maher 1999).

Indigenous cultural beliefs about the body and bodily fluids, and in particular how such things might be misused in sorcery, may also therefore play an

important role in the lower than average urine compliance rates among Indigenous detainees. For example, hair can have a spiritual significance for Indigenous people and, in the case of deceased persons, there remain strong relationship rules about who can handle a deceased person's hair (McGrath & Phillips 2008).

These concerns are not unique to the DUMA program—health professionals often experience difficulties in providing care to Indigenous people. As Maher (1999) suggests, this may be due to the cultural distance between mainstream Australian culture and Indigenous culture (see also McGrath & Phillips 2008). To help overcome some of these barriers, the DUMA site manager in Darwin developed additional information for use in negotiating the informed consent of Indigenous detainees that has helped to significantly increase compliance.

These issues notwithstanding, the response rates obtained in DUMA are higher than those normally achieved in social science research in Australia. For example, the response rate for the interview (70%) is still higher than that achieved in the *Australian National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (50.6%; AIHW 2011).

Table 96 Response rate by gender and adult status, 2009–10

	Adelaide	Bankstown	Brisbane ^a	East Perth	Parramatta	Southport ^a	Darwin	Footscray	Kings Cross
Adult males									
Approached (n)	1,539	789	1,263	2,171	347	1,070	805	484	426
Agreed to interview (n)	863	495	1,162	1,436	229	954	530	389	258
Agreed to interview (%)	56	63	92	66	66	89	66	80	61
Provide urine specimen (n)	599	341	1,133	1,006	168	923	229	252	172
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview (%))	69	69	98	70	73	97	43	65	67
Adult females									
Approached (n)	276	160	222	502	74	160	132	156	114
Agreed to interview (n)	154	113	191	335	48	139	96	118	64
Agreed to interview (%)	56	71	86	67	65	87	73	76	56
Provide urine specimen (n)	91	69	184	217	37	128	41	81	46
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview (%))	59	61	96	65	77	92	43	69	72
Juveniles									
Approached (n)	0	198	0	0	142	0	0	0	33
Agreed to interview (n)	0	83	0	0	89	0	0	0	14
Agreed to interview (%)	0	42	0	0	63	0	0	0	42
Provide urine specimen (n)	0	54	0	0	67	0	0	0	10
Provided urine (of those who agreed to interview (%))	0	65	0	0	75	0	0	0	71

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the n reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

DUMA sample

It is important to note that, although the sites are referred to by the name of the area in which they are located, the catchment area may not necessarily reflect the city boundaries. Because of this, the estimated size of the catchment area varies between the nine DUMA sites. Further, state legislation governs length of detention, reason for detention and the procedures for detention.

In regard to the randomness of the DUMA sample, none of the sites have 24-hour coverage and interviewers enter the sites at times when the number of detainees is expected to be at a maximum. During these periods, all eligible detainees are asked to participate in the study. One criterion is that a person has not been held in custody for more than 48 hours (58 detainees were excluded on this basis). Some detainees are also deemed by local police staff to be ineligible for interview. This is usually due an assessment of probable risk to the interviewer. In 2009 and 2010, 890 detainees were deemed by the police to have been unfit for interview, representing eight percent of the potential sample. The number also varied by site; for example, 21 percent of detainees in Adelaide were declared unfit to interview. Across the other sites, the percentages ranged from three percent in Southport and Brisbane to 10 percent in Kings Cross. As a consequence, the sample obtained by DUMA is not a random sample of all people detained by the police.

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

Second, the study is anonymous, so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods. Given that a substantial number of detainees report that they have been arrested in the previous 12 months, it is highly likely that a small

group of detainees will appear twice or more within or across quarterly collection periods. Strictly speaking, the sample is one of 'episodes of detention' rather than 'individual detainees'. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in the study on a previous occasion. In 2009–10, 890 detainees confirmed having previously participated in the DUMA study (which represents 13 percent of the sample) and a further 12 detainees said they could not recall.

Drug testing

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

Urinalysis screening was conducted for five drug classes—amphetamines, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine and opiates—and secondary screening tests were conducted for the opiate pharmacotherapy substances methadone and buprenorphine. A positive result is recorded when the drug or its metabolites are detected at or above the cut-off levels set in accordance with Australian Standards (prescribed at AS/NZS 4308). If a positive result is obtained for opiates, amphetamines and/or benzodiazepines, a further set of tests using confirmatory gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is performed to ascertain which specific drugs are present in the urine.

The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug was consumed shortly before detention, with the exception of cannabis and benzodiazepines. For

Table 97 Cut-off levels and drug detection times (%)

Drug class	Cut off AS 4308 (ug/L)	Average detection time ^a
Amphetamines	300	2–4 days
Benzodiazepines (hydrolysed)	100	2–14 days
Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2–10 days for casual use
Cocaine	300	24–36 hours
Methadone	300	2–4 days
Opiates	300	2–3 days
Buprenorphine	5	2–7 days

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

Source: Makkai 2000

these two drugs, a positive test indicates prior use of up to 30 days for cannabis and 14 days for benzodiazepines. Table 97 indicates the average detection times and the cut-off levels for a positive screen.

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

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

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

All 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 Standard AS/NZS 4308: 2008.

Table 98 shows the proportion of detainees who tested positive for heroin, methamphetamine or cocaine use and also reported drug use in the

previous 48 hours and previous 30 days. These data are consistent with other studies; there is a higher level of under-reporting for recent use (past 48 hours) than for use in the past 30 days. Approximately half of those who tested positive to heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine reported that they had used the substance in the previous 48 hours. For the previous 30 days, self-reporting decreased to approximately two-thirds of those who test positive for heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine. From 2009 to 2010, the level of discrepancy between reported use and urine results has remained relatively consistent for heroin. The level of discrepancy for cocaine has increased since the previous year by 11 percentage points and for methamphetamine it has increased by six percentage points since 2009. For heroin, the level of discrepancy appears to fluctuate over the years.

There are a number of reasons that a police detainee may not accurately report their recent drug use, despite their urine positively indicating recent use. The most obvious reason is that some detainees can be reluctant to report drug use around the time of arrest. As DUMA is primarily concerned with measuring drug use at the time of arrest, the importance of urine testing cannot be underestimated. If drug policy is to be underpinned by evidence, the evidence needs to be as reliable and valid as possible. If data are biased, program development and implementation could be harmful to both individuals and the broader community.

Table 98 Comparing urinalysis and self-reported drug use (%)^a

	Heroin		Methamphetamine		Cocaine	
	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result	Positive urinalysis result	Negative urinalysis result
Self-reported use past 48 hours	52	1	45	2	48	1
Self-reported use past 30 days	68	4	71	12	66	4
Total (n)	714	4,994	831	4,871	115	5,597

a: Results for 2009 and 2010

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Explaining compliance levels

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

The AIC Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) first cleared this project in January 1999 for a three-year pilot study. In December 2001, clearance was granted for the project to continue and, in November 2003, ethics clearance was given for the extension of the program. Ethics clearance for the further extension of the DUMA study to Darwin and Footscray was obtained in December 2005 and in June 2007 to the new site of Alice Springs. An additional ethics clearance was given for the extension of the program in November 2010. Each separate addendum administered as part of the questionnaire is also cleared by the AIC's HREC.

Oversight committees

Each site has its own local steering or advisory committee which is engaged as needed to discuss key issues about the DUMA methodology and operation. 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. All of the committees comprise a cross-section of people, including representatives from local law enforcement and researchers.

An important aspect of DUMA is the dissemination of questionnaire and urinalysis results. This involves sending quarterly results from the urinalysis to the sites within two weeks of first being received at the AIC. This provides timely intelligence to inform local policy and strategic initiatives. In addition, local sites are provided with confidentialised unit record files for secondary analysis within four weeks of their collection each quarter. This ensures that those in law enforcement who are tasked with tackling local crime issues are equipped with the most up-to-date DUMA data for their area to enable them to address problems.

Uses of DUMA data

DUMA provides an important platform for in-depth research in the criminal justice field. A number of additional studies have been launched at the local sites to capture additional data for specific policy purposes. These have included the development of addenda on stolen goods, drug driving, prescription

drug use and amphetamines. DUMA provides a unique platform from which to collect data to assist in evidence-based policymaking and to inform strategic intelligence. DUMA also has the potential to assist in the evaluation of public health interventions in the longer term. Overall, trends and issues highlighted in the DUMA data can be used to inform policy and program development, complementing and enhancing the approaches taken by law enforcement agencies. It also serves to provide insight into some areas where information has not previously been available.

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

Examples of agencies and organisations that have requested/used data include:

- state and territory police services;
- Australian Government Attorney-General's Department;
- Australian Customs Service;
- Australian Crime Commission;
- Crime and Misconduct Commission, Queensland;
- South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research;
- Department of Health and Ageing;
- Drugs and Alcohol Services, South Australia;
- Drugs and Alcohol Office of Western Australia;
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare;
- Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre;
- National Drug Research Unit, Curtin University of Technology;
- Edith Cowan University;
- Flinders University;
- Griffith University;
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
- Alcohol and Other Drugs Council of Australia;
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council;
- National Drugs and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW;
- Australian National University; and
- Newfoundland and Labrador Centre of Health Information, St Johns, NL.

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Appendix

Appendix A

Table A1 Fieldwork information, 2009

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	16.02.09–15.03.09	327	255	138	90
	Bankstown	19.01.09–16.02.09	286	189	109	69
	Brisbane	16.02.09–17.03.09	288	234 ^a	211 ^a	205 ^a
	Darwin	02.02.09–27.02.09	180	155	91	47
	East Perth	25.01.09–15.02.09	360	383	238	167
	Footscray	26.01.09–21.02.09	283	75	56	36
	Kings Cross	27.02.09–10.04.09	273	145	70	44
	Southport	18.01.09–15.02.09	216	178 ^a	157 ^a	153 ^a
2	Adelaide	11.05.09–06.06.09	300	251	122	81
	Bankstown	14.04.09–12.05.09	286	134	78	43
	Brisbane	11.05.09–09.06.09	288	188 ^a	170 ^a	167 ^a
	Darwin	20.04.09–14.05.09	190	119	78	33
	East Perth	19.04.09–17.05.09	380	385	243	168
	Footscray	13.04.09–16.05.09	288	107	81	57
	Parramatta	13.05.09–08.06.09	275	146	101	63
	Southport	13.04.09–11.05.09	216	163 ^a	139 ^a	133 ^a
3	Adelaide	03.08.09–29.08.09	300	224	96	68
	Bankstown	06.07.09–03.08.09	281	166	90	60
	Brisbane	03.08.09–03.09.09	288	189 ^a	172 ^a	165 ^a
	Darwin	06.07.09–02.08.09	200	102	61	24
	East Perth	12.07.09–09.08.09	325	367	250	180
	Footscray	06.07.09–01.08.09	288	78	45	25
	Kings Cross	05.08.09–20.09.09	275	113	61	31
	Southport	06.07.09–02.08.09	216	155 ^a	140 ^a	134 ^a
4	Adelaide	02.11.09–27.11.09	300	236	134	88
	Bankstown	07.10.09–03.11.09	281	125	75	46
	Brisbane	02.11.09–01.12.09	288	181 ^a	166 ^a	164 ^a
	Darwin	12.10.09–10.11.09	210	141	69	33
	East Perth	04.10.09–01.11.09	364	290	197	149
	Footscray	05.10.09–30.10.09	288	94	68	44
	Parramatta	04.11.09–01.12.09	280	150	84	48
	Southport	05.10.09–01.11.09	216	162 ^a	150 ^a	147 ^a
Total	All sites	2009	8,836	5,880	3,942	2,966

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the n reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2009 [computer file]

Table A2 Fieldwork information, 2010

Quarter	Site	Period	Hours in facility	Detainees approached (n)	Detainees interviewed (n)	Specimens collected
1	Adelaide	18.01.10–13.02.10	300	228	120	80
	Bankstown	18.01.10–16.02.10	290	140	86	53
	Brisbane	15.02.10–15.03.10	288	204 ^a	192 ^a	184 ^a
	Darwin	18.01.10–06.02.10	210	127	100	43
	East Perth	31.01.10–28.02.10	366	357	245	166
	Footscray	15.02.10–13.03.10	288	52	43	31
	Kings Cross	17.02.10–05.04.10	285	177	109	84
	Southport	18.01.10–14.02.10	216	154 ^a	140 ^a	136 ^a
2	Adelaide	10.05.10–05.06.10	300	230	136	100
	Bankstown	12.04.10–09.05.10	281	135	85	61
	Brisbane	10.05.10–06.06.10	288	172 ^a	158 ^a	155 ^a
	Darwin	10.05.10–30.05.10	210	107	85	38
	East Perth	11.04.10–09.05.10	364	297	211	124
	Footscray	12.04.10–08.05.10	289	78	69	42
	Parramatta	10.05.10–07.06.10	281	127	97	87
	Southport	12.04.10–12.05.10	216	142 ^a	121 ^a	114 ^a
3	Adelaide	02.08.10–27.08.10	300	218	141	91
	Bankstown	05.07.10–02.08.10	293	128	87	69
	Brisbane	02.08.10–29.08.10	288	163 ^a	147 ^a	145 ^a
	Darwin	04.07.10–23.07.10	210	85	63	25
	East Perth	04.07.10–01.08.10	364	290	186	115
	Footscray	05.07.10–31.07.10	288	108	87	63
	Kings Cross	04.08.10–18.09.10	280	136	96	69
	Southport	05.07.10–01.08.10	216	136 ^a	122 ^a	118 ^a
4	Adelaide	01.11.10–26.11.10	300	222	130	92
	Bankstown	05.10.10–01.11.10	286	129	81	63
	Brisbane	01.11.10–01.12.10	288	154 ^a	137 ^a	132 ^a
	Darwin	04.10.10–24.11.10	210	101	79	27
	East Perth	03.10.10–31.10.10	365	317	201	154
	Footscray	04.10.10–31.10.10	288	73	58	35
	Parramatta	03.11.10–30.11.10	283	139	84	74
	Southport	04.10.10–31.10.10	216	141 ^a	125 ^a	117 ^a
Total	All sites	2010	8,947	5,267	3,821	2,887

a: Detainees aged 17 years were traditionally surveyed in Queensland sites but have been removed, so the n reflects only adult detainees in Queensland

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2010 [computer file]

Appendix B

Research in Practice 22: Increase in use of methamphetamine

Sarah Macgregor and Jason Payne

Key findings

- Recent data from the Australian Institute of Criminology's Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program shows an increase in the use of methamphetamine among police detainees.
- Voluntary urinalysis undertaken by detainees shows that in the first three-quarters of 2011, 21 percent of police detainees tested positive to methamphetamine—up from 16 percent in 2010 and 13 percent in 2009.
- Trend analysis suggests that the continuing decline in methamphetamine use since 2004 may have ended, with rates of use among police detainees increasing in both 2010 and 2011.
- Self-report data also indicates that methamphetamine is considered by users to be higher in quality and easier to obtain in 2011 compared with earlier years. Methamphetamine users also report an increase in the number of people selling the drug.
- These data are consistent with findings recently released by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (Stafford & Burns 2011) and the United National Office of Drugs and Crime (2011).

What is DUMA?

Commencing in 1999, the DUMA program is Australia's largest and longest running data collection system on drugs and offending, and captures information on more than 4,000 alleged offenders (not yet convicted) each year across nine locations throughout the country. DUMA currently operates from sites in New South Wales (Bankstown, Parramatta and Kings Cross), Queensland (Southport and Brisbane), Western Australia (East Perth), South Australia (Adelaide) Victoria (Footscray) and the Northern Territory (Darwin) and is comprised of a two-staged methodology using an interviewer-administered self-report survey, followed by voluntary urine testing. DUMA is unique in this regard, with urinalysis providing a reliable and objective measure of the prevalence of very recent drug use among the police detainee sample. Regular analysis of DUMA data facilitates ongoing monitoring of drug use rates, including the timely provision of data to local law enforcement, health and criminal justice practitioners. For further information about the DUMA program see Gaffney et al. 2010.

Results

Between 1999 and 2011, DUMA program staff interviewed 42,079 adult police detainees. Of these, 32,776 (78%) voluntarily provided a urine sample that was later tested for a range of different drug classes, including methamphetamine. The annual results, aggregated across all sites, show that methamphetamine use by police detainees more than doubled (from 11 to 29%) in the three years between 1999 and 2001. After 2001, rates of use stabilised at approximately 30 percent of detainees until 2005 when they began to decline. Five years later, in 2009, after a consistent yearly decline, the prevalence of methamphetamine use was recorded as 13 percent—the lowest proportion since 1999. Since then, however, rates of use have increased to 16 percent in 2010 and then to 21 percent in 2011, based on data from the first three quarters (see Figure B1).

In addition to urinalysis data, DUMA interviewers also collect a range of key drug use and drug market indicators in an effort to better understand the nature and context of local drug markets. The first of these

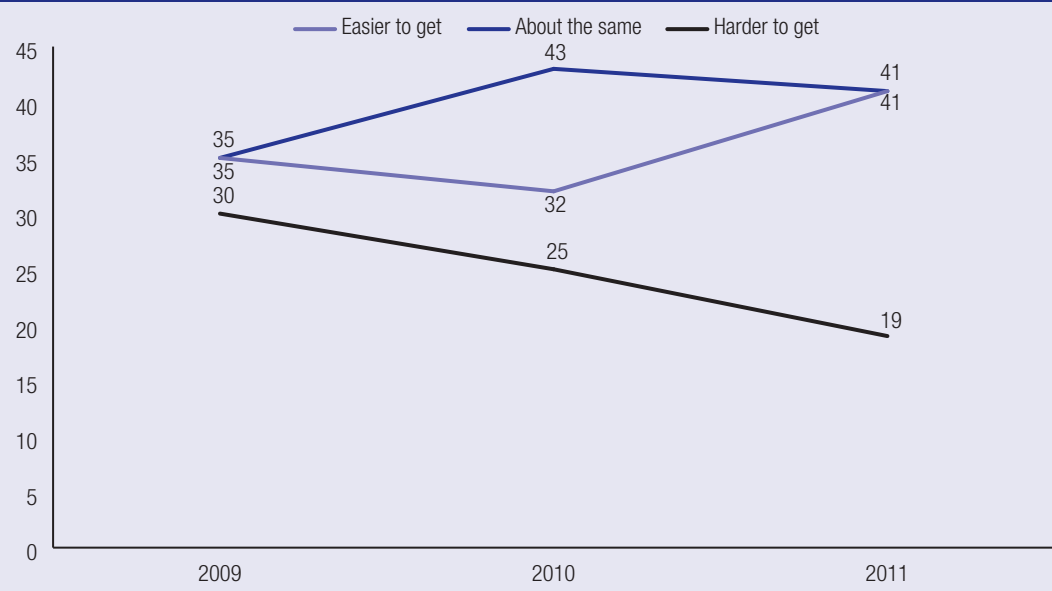
Figure B1 Proportion of detainees who tested positive to methamphetamine (%)



Note: Data for 2011 only include the first 3 quarters of the year, as the fourth quarter was yet to be collected at the time of analysis

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2011 [computer file]

Figure B2 Changes in the perceived level of ease in obtaining methamphetamine, 2009–11 (%)



Note: While the DUMA questionnaire asks police detainees about 'methamphetamine', the information provided by detainees may also relate to other types of amphetamines

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2011 [computer file]

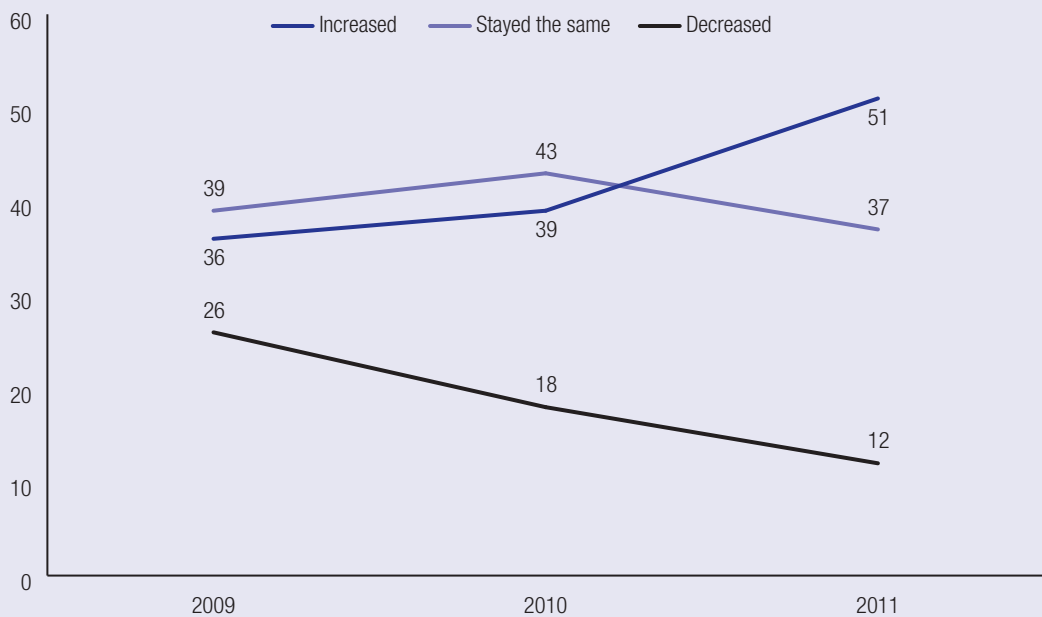
seeks to measure the extent to which detainees perceive changes in the availability of methamphetamine by asking how easy it is to get now compared with three months ago. The proportion of detainees who reported that methamphetamine was 'easier to get' increased from 35 percent in 2009 to 41 percent in 2011, whereas the proportion who said it was 'harder to get' decreased substantially between 2009 and 2011 from 30 percent to 19 percent (see Figure B2). The proportion of detainees who reported that the availability of methamphetamine was 'about the same' also increased from 35 percent in 2009 to 41 percent in 2011. Overall, these data appear to indicate a generalised increase in the availability of methamphetamine because not only are more detainees in 2011 reporting that methamphetamine is easier to get, but substantially fewer have reported difficulty in obtaining methamphetamine (see Figure B2).

Detainees were also asked if the number of people selling methamphetamine had changed over the past three months. In 2011, a larger proportion of detainees believed that there were more dealers

selling the drug than was reported in 2010 and 2009. Specifically, in 2011, half of all methamphetamine users (51%) believed that the number of people selling the drug had 'increased' recently, compared with only 39 percent of detainees in 2010 and 36 percent in 2009. Conversely, significantly fewer detainees reported that the number of people selling methamphetamine had 'decreased' recently—12 percent in 2011, down from 26 percent in 2009 (see Figure B3).

Finally, police detainees who used methamphetamine were asked whether the quality of methamphetamine had changed in the previous three months. The proportion who believed the quality of methamphetamine had improved increased from 18 percent in 2009 to 26 percent in 2011, whereas the proportion who believed the quality had declined fell by almost a third from 47 percent in 2009 to 30 percent in 2011 (see Figure B4). The proportion who said the quality of methamphetamine had 'stayed the same' also increased substantially from 19 percent in 2009 to 28 percent in 2011 (see Figure B4).

Figure B3 Changes in the perceived number of people selling methamphetamine, 2009–11 (%)



Note: While the DUMA questionnaire asks police detainees about 'methamphetamine', the information provided by detainees may also relate to other types of amphetamines

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2011 [computer file]

Discussion

The Australian Institute of Criminology analysed urinalysis results and self-report data from a sample of police detainees interviewed as part of the DUMA program. Trend analysis demonstrates that after falling to a low of 13 percent in 2009, methamphetamine use among police detainees has once again increased—with 21 percent of detainees reporting methamphetamine use, according to data collected so far in 2011. Self-report data suggests that methamphetamine has become easier to obtain, that more dealers are selling the drug and that the quality is perceived to have improved.

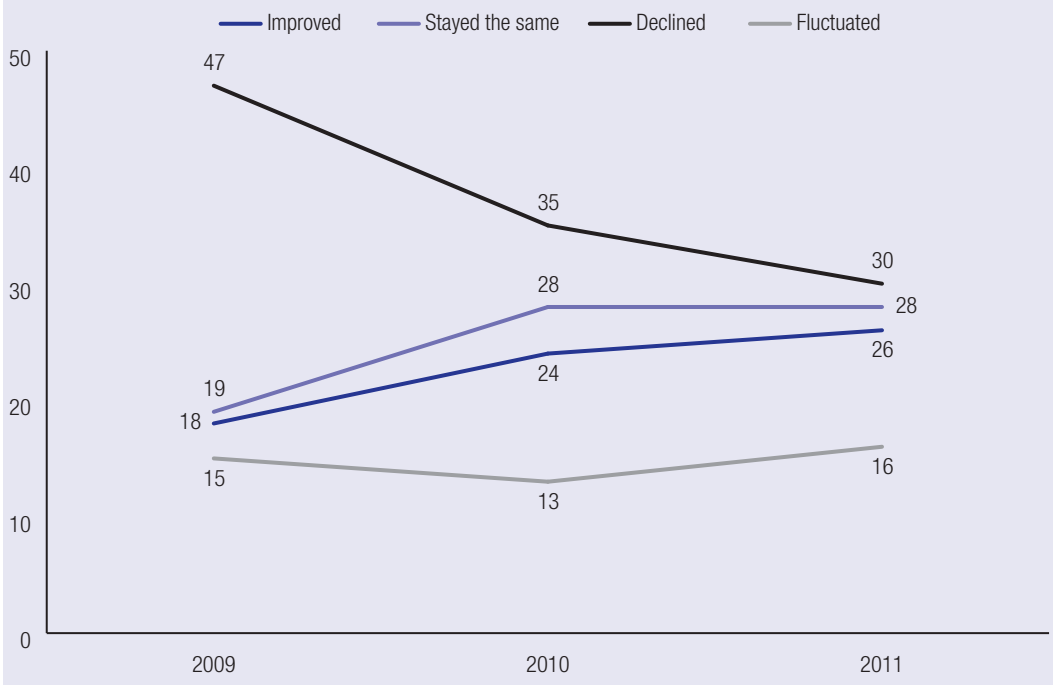
It is important to note that these DUMA findings are consistent with recently released data from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, which also found that use of crystal methamphetamine/ice among a sample of regular injecting drug users increased from 39 percent in 2010 to 45 percent in 2011 (Stafford & Burns 2011). In addition, these DUMA findings provide general support for conclusions reached in another report released

earlier this year by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which indicated that use of amphetamine-type substances has been increasing in a number of countries throughout the world (UNODC 2011). In this context, DUMA data provide an invaluable insight into patterns and changes in local drug market activity.

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Figure B4 Changes in the perceived quality of methamphetamine, 2009–11 (%)



Note: While the DUMA questionnaire asks police detainees about 'methamphetamine', the information provided by detainees may also relate to other types of amphetamines

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2011 [computer file]

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