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**Drug use monitoring in Australia:
Drug use among police detainees,
2018**

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Neither the external collectors nor the police services bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented in this report.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
DUI	driving under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs
DUMA	Drug Use Monitoring in Australia
MDA	3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MSO	most serious offence (category)
TAFE	technical and further education

Abstract

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

This report describes drug use, drug market participation and the extent to which detainees' alleged offences were related to drug or alcohol use. Data were collected between January and December 2018 at five sites: Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Bankstown and Surry Hills. Since police detainees are more likely than the general population to have been in recent contact with the illicit drug market, understanding their drug use and offending habits is valuable in the formulation of policy and programs.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program

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

Box 1: Summary of DUMA detainees

In 2018, 2,418 adult detainees participated in the DUMA program. Detainees were interviewed at five sites—Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Bankstown and Surry Hills in Sydney.

Eighty-two percent ($n=1,981$) of detainees were male and 18 percent ($n=437$) were female (Table A1). The average age of detainees was 34 years (range=18–77; see Table A2).

One-quarter of the sample (25%, $n=612$) identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both (Table A3). Twenty-two percent ($n=443$) of male detainees identified as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both compared with 39 percent ($n=169$) of female detainees.

An average of three criminal charges was recorded against each detainee. Thirty-five percent ($n=814$) of detainees had a violent offence as their most serious offence, followed by 25 percent ($n=588$) with a property offence and 21 percent ($n=493$) with a breach offence. Forty-seven percent ($n=1,023$) of detainees reported that they had been charged on another occasion in the 12 months before their current period of detention.

Forty-two percent ($n=1,012$) of the 2,418 detainees interviewed were eligible to provide a urine sample^a. Of these, 87 percent ($n=876$) agreed to provide a sample.

For other information on detainee profile and criminal justice contact, see the appendix tables.

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 1999–2018 [computer file]

Data collection

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

The questionnaire

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

Quarterly addenda are developed in consultation with Commonwealth and state and territory agencies to collect information on emerging issues of policy relevance. In 2018 quarterly addenda were used to collect information on pharmaceutical opioid use (quarters 1 and 2), mobile communications and drug crime (quarter 3) and the amphetamine-type stimulants market (quarter 4).

Urinalysis

Urinalysis provides an objective measure of the prevalence of drug use among detainees within a specified period of time while also allowing for comparisons across time. It also acts as a countermeasure to the under-reporting of drug use identified in other studies. Urine samples are collected in selected quarters and only from detainees who have been in custody for less than 48 hours. These urine samples are tested for five classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opioids.

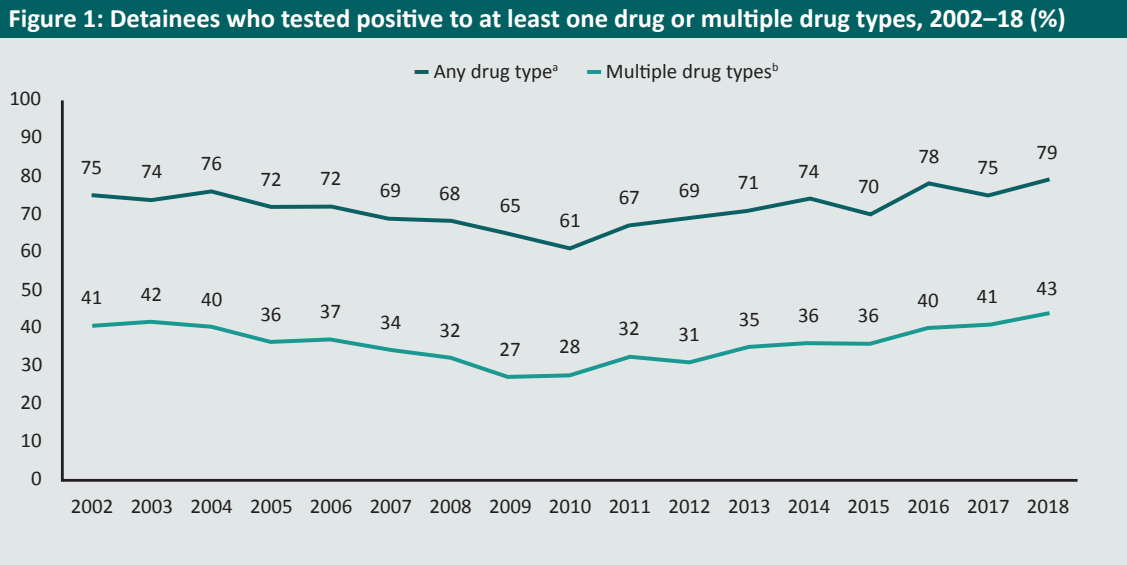
In 2018 urine samples were collected from detainees in quarter 1 (all sites), quarter 3 (Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth) and quarter 4 (Bankstown).

Drug and alcohol use

Seventy-nine percent ($n=689$) of detainees who provided a urine sample for analysis tested positive to at least one type of drug and 43 percent ($n=349$) tested positive to more than one drug type (see Table B1). The test positive rate for any drug among detainees at each site was similar to the national rate, except for the Bankstown site, where 62 percent ($n=36$) of detainees tested positive to any drug (see Table B2). Compared to the national sample, the rate of test positives for multiple drugs was lower for detainees at the Adelaide site (36%, $n=70$) and the Bankstown site (38%, $n=22$; see Table B2), and higher for detainees at the Surry Hills site (52%, $n=28$).

Female detainees were more likely to test positive to multiple drug types (56%, $n=72$) compared with male detainees (41%, $n=305$; see Table B1), as were Indigenous detainees (55%, $n=122$) compared with non-Indigenous detainees (39%, $n=254$; see Table B3). Detainees aged 18 to 20 years had the highest test positive rates for multiple drugs (56%, $n=39$; see Table B4).

Figure 1 shows drug use trends for four long-term DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth (see Table B5). These data exclude Surry Hills and hence 2018 percentages may differ from those presented elsewhere in the report. The proportion of detainees testing positive to any drug in 2018 is the largest recorded since 2002, following an upward trend that began in 2010. The proportion of detainees having used multiple drug types also increased, from 27 percent ($n=513$) in 2009 to 43 percent ($n=377$) in 2018 (see Figure 1).



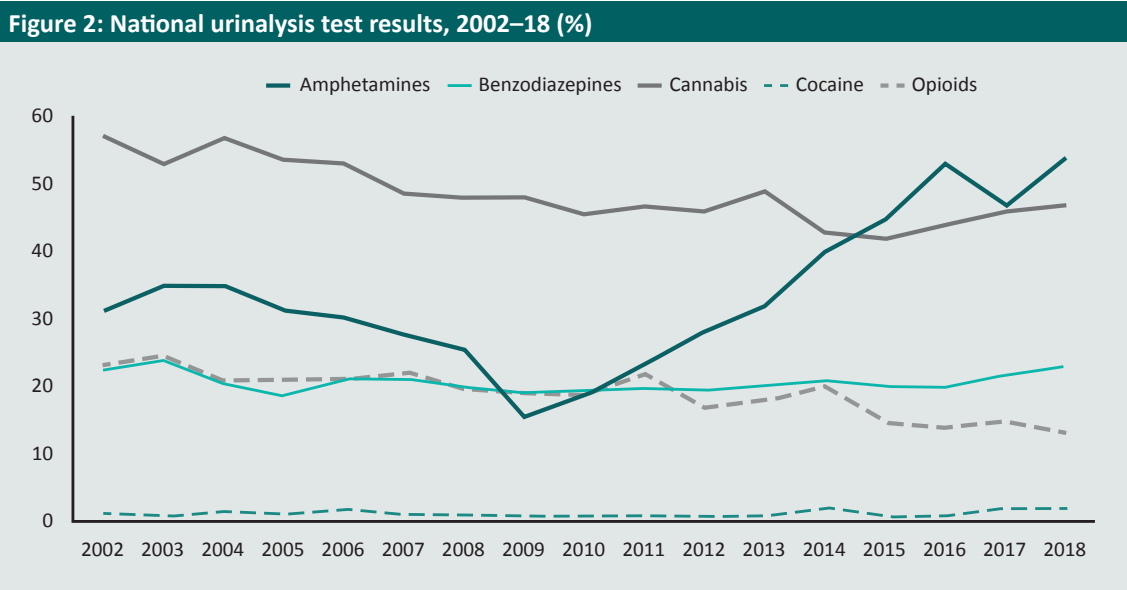
a: Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug including: amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opioids (heroin, buprenorphine, methadone or other opioids)

b: Detainees who tested positive to two or more classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opioids. Detainees who tested positive to multiple types of amphetamines or opioids were not classified as multiple drug users unless they also tested positive to another drug of a different class

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]; see Table B5

Changes in detainee drug use have also varied by drug type (see Figure 2). Except for a brief decrease in 2017, amphetamine use has risen over the past decade, surpassing cannabis use in 2015. The increase in the proportion of detainees testing positive to amphetamines is driven by an increase in methamphetamine use. There has been a sustained, steady decrease in opioid use over the past two decades. The rates of cannabis, cocaine and benzodiazepine use have generally remained stable over the past five years.



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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–18 [computer file]; see Table B7

Amphetamines

Fifty-four percent ($n=470$) of detainees tested positive for amphetamines in 2018 (see Table B1). Methamphetamine contributed 96 percent ($n=451$) of all amphetamine test positives, whereas three percent of test positives were for MDMA ($n=12$), two percent for MDA ($n=11$) and four percent for other amphetamines ($n=17$). Overall, 52 percent of detainees tested positive to methamphetamine in 2018 (see Table B1). The test positive rate for methamphetamine remained higher than that of cannabis.

Test positive rates for methamphetamine varied by site, from 31 percent in Bankstown ($n=18$) to 62 percent in Perth ($n=158$; see Figure 3). A larger proportion of female detainees (64%, $n=82$) compared with male detainees (50%, $n=369$) tested positive to methamphetamine (see Table B1) as did Indigenous detainees (60%, $n=134$) compared with non-Indigenous detainees (49%, $n=315$; see Table B3).

Cannabis

Forty-seven percent ($n=413$) of detainees tested positive to cannabis, with rates ranging from 41 percent in Bankstown ($n=24$) and Adelaide ($n=79$) to 55 percent in Perth ($n=140$). Although there was a slight increase in cannabis use between 2017 and 2018 across all sites except Adelaide, use has generally remained stable over the past decade (from 48% in 2009; see Table B7). Positive tests for cannabis were more common among Indigenous detainees (63%, $n=141$) than non-Indigenous detainees (42%, $n=271$; see Table B3).

Opioids

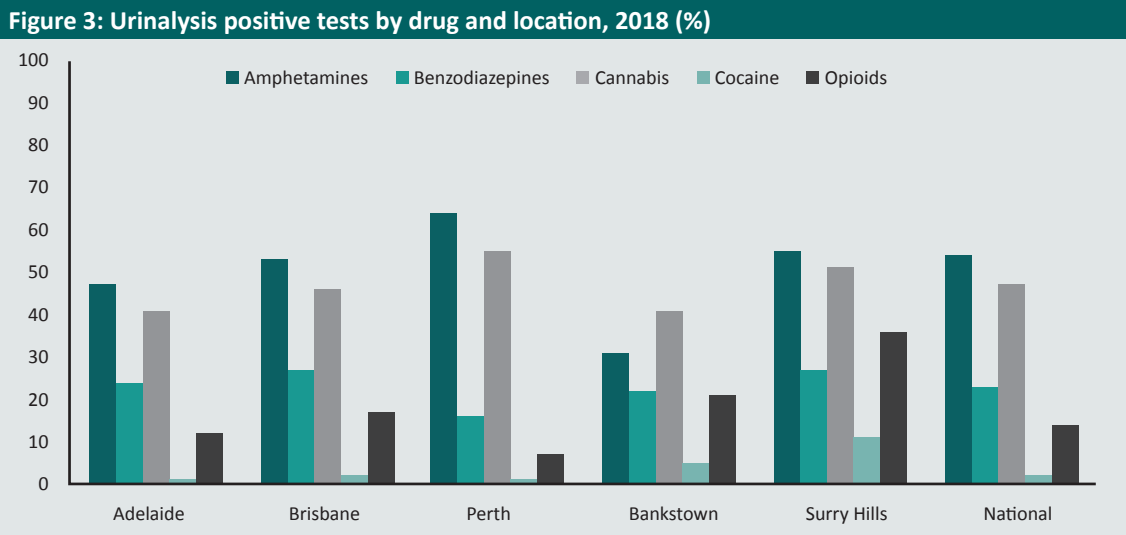
Fourteen percent of detainees ($n=125$) tested positive to heroin, methadone, buprenorphine or other opioids (including prescription opioids). In 2018, buprenorphine was the main opioid used (46%, $n=58$) followed by heroin (37%, $n=46$). The proportion testing positive to opioids ranged from seven percent in Perth ($n=17$) to 37 percent in Surry Hills ($n=20$).

Benzodiazepines

Around a fifth of detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (23%; $n=201$). Thirty percent of female detainees ($n=39$) tested positive to benzodiazepines, compared with 22 percent ($n=162$) of male detainees. The proportion of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has remained stable over the past decade.

Cocaine

Two percent ($n=21$) of detainees tested positive to cocaine in 2018. Although this national rate has been consistent since 2002, positive tests for cocaine in Surry Hills increased from three percent ($n=2$) in 2017 to 11 percent ($n=6$) in 2018.



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]; see Table B2

Box 2: Types of cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine and ecstasy used, 2018

Most cannabis users reported using hydro cannabis (79%, *n*=773), followed by bush cannabis (17%, *n*=167). Less than five percent of users reported having used hash (1%, *n*=5), hash oil (1%, *n*=6) or other types of cannabis (3%, *n*=23). These findings are consistent with 2017 statistics.

Heroin was most often consumed as white rock (32%, *n*=49) or white powder (31%, *n*=48). The use of white rock increased from 23 percent (*n*=38) in 2017. Fewer detainees consumed brown rock (16%; *n*=24), brown powder (10%, *n*=15) or other types of heroin (12%, *n*=18) such as beige powder and grey rock.

A vast majority of methamphetamine users (90%; *n*=953) reported using crystal methamphetamine (referred to as ice) on their last occasion of use. Fewer respondents reported using powder (3%, *n*=32), liquid (1%, *n*=14), or other types of methamphetamine (5%, *n*=54).

Approximately half of ecstasy users consumed it as a tablet (52%, *n*=59). The use of other forms of ecstasy, particularly crystal or rock ecstasy (32%, *n*=37), has increased substantially since 2017 (14%, *n*=19). Few users reported using powder (14%, *n*=16) or liquid forms (2%, *n*=2).

Reported alcohol use

One-third (32%, *n*=771) of detainees reported having consumed alcohol in the 48 hours before their detention. Both female and male detainees typically consumed a median of 11 (mean=19) total standard drinks before their arrest, at a median rate of three standard drinks (mean=5) per hour (Table B13). Alcohol consumption was particularly heavy among detainees who consumed multiple types of alcohol. Of these, male detainees consumed 22 standard drinks (median) and female detainees consumed 17 standard drinks (median) before their arrest.

Drug market indicators

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

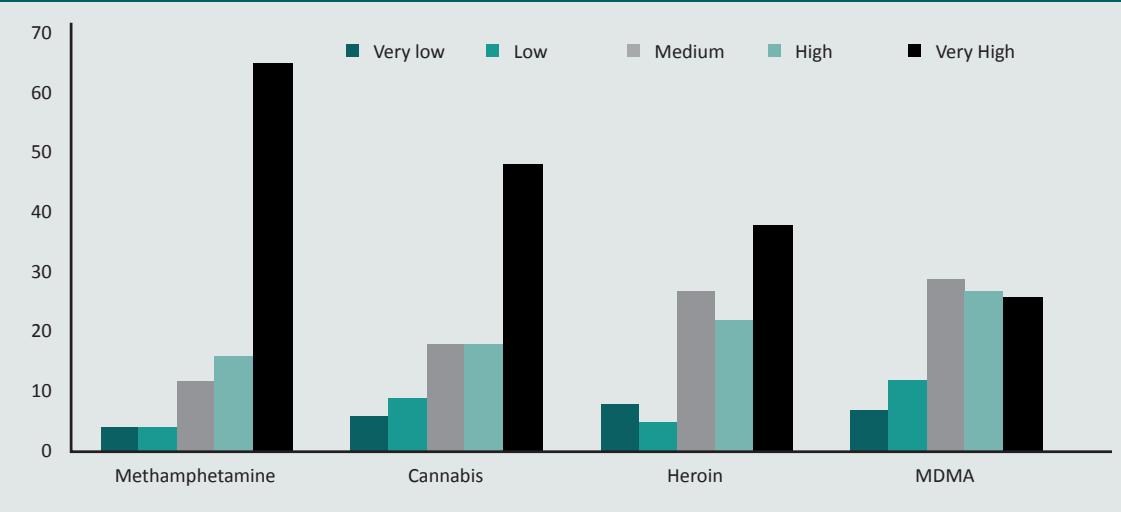
Detainees were asked:

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

Methamphetamine

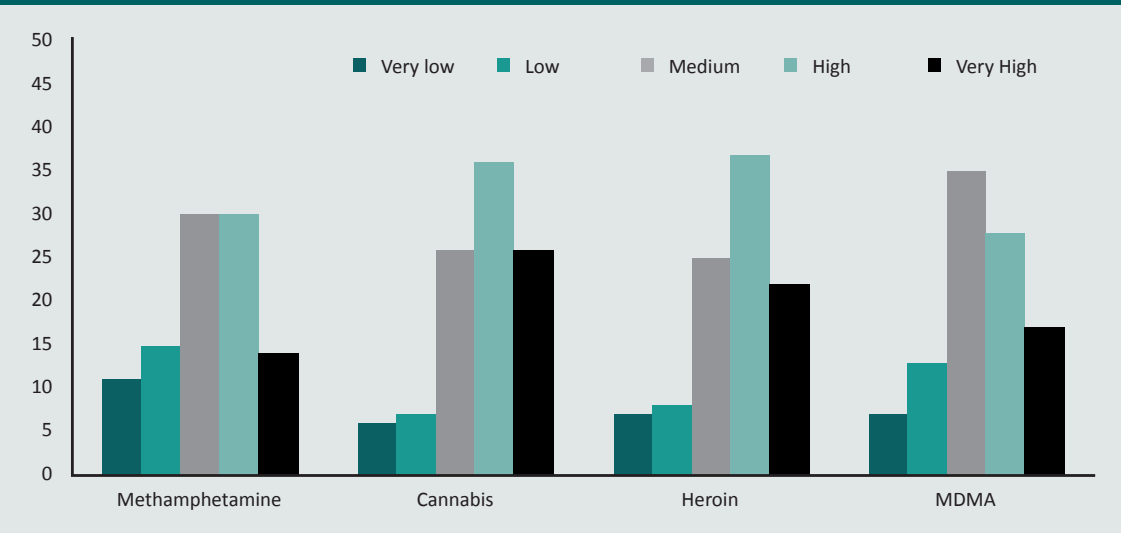
Trends in quality and availability suggest an upturn in the methamphetamine market, which corresponds with the continued rise in methamphetamine use observed (see Figures 4 and 5). Methamphetamine is reportedly the most widely available drug, with two-thirds of detainees (65%, $n=682$) rating availability as very high. Half of detainees (53%, $n=470$) reported an increase in the number of dealers selling methamphetamine, and quality was reported as medium to high (according to 60% of detainees, $n=620$). Most detainees reported stability in the availability (70%, $n=698$) and purity (60%, $n=568$) of methamphetamine over the past three months, and the average price was described as being stable (55%, $n=550$) or becoming less expensive (27%, $n=264$). Methamphetamine users often supply to each other, as 59 percent ($n=638$) reported they had shared at least some of the drug with others in the past 30 days.

Figure 4: Reported drug availability by drug type, 2018 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Figure 5: Reported drug quality by drug type, 2018 (%)



Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Cannabis

The cannabis market is generally strong and stable, corresponding with the consistently high rates of use observed over the past five years (Patterson, Sullivan & Bricknell 2019). Cannabis was very readily accessible (albeit less so than methamphetamine), with half of detainees reporting availability as very high (48%, $n=520$). The potency of cannabis was similarly ranked—62 percent ($n=658$) of detainees indicated cannabis quality was very high or high. Detainees typically reported no change in availability (66%, $n=658$), price (79%, $n=793$), quality (65%, $n=625$), or the number of dealers (50%, $n=432$) over the prior three months. As seen with methamphetamine, there were high rates of supply among cannabis users, with over half recently sharing some (21%, $n=242$), half (19%, $n=217$) or most (16%, $n=183$) of their cannabis with other people.

Heroin

The heroin market is as stable as the cannabis market (albeit smaller, with fewer users), and heroin was consistently rated as high quality and readily accessible (see Figures 4 and 5). Most detainees who used heroin rated availability as very high or high (60%, $n=93$), and a comparable proportion of users indicated the purity of available heroin was very high or high (59%, $n=89$). Overall, detainees reported no recent change in the availability (64%, $n=89$) or average price (72%, $n=105$) of heroin or in the number of dealers supplying it (52%, $n=66$ reported no change in dealer numbers).

Ecstasy

Ecstasy appears to be less accessible and poorer in purity compared to other drugs, as a greater proportion of detainees rated its availability (29%, $n=30$; see Figure 4) and quality (35%, $n=38$; see Figure 5) as medium. Detainees reported no change in the availability (79%, $n=66$), quality (61%, $n=47$) or price (60%, $n=50$) of ecstasy, or in the number of dealers (50%, $n=38$), over the past three months. It was less common for ecstasy to be shared among users compared to other drugs (28%, $n=32$ reported sharing the drug).

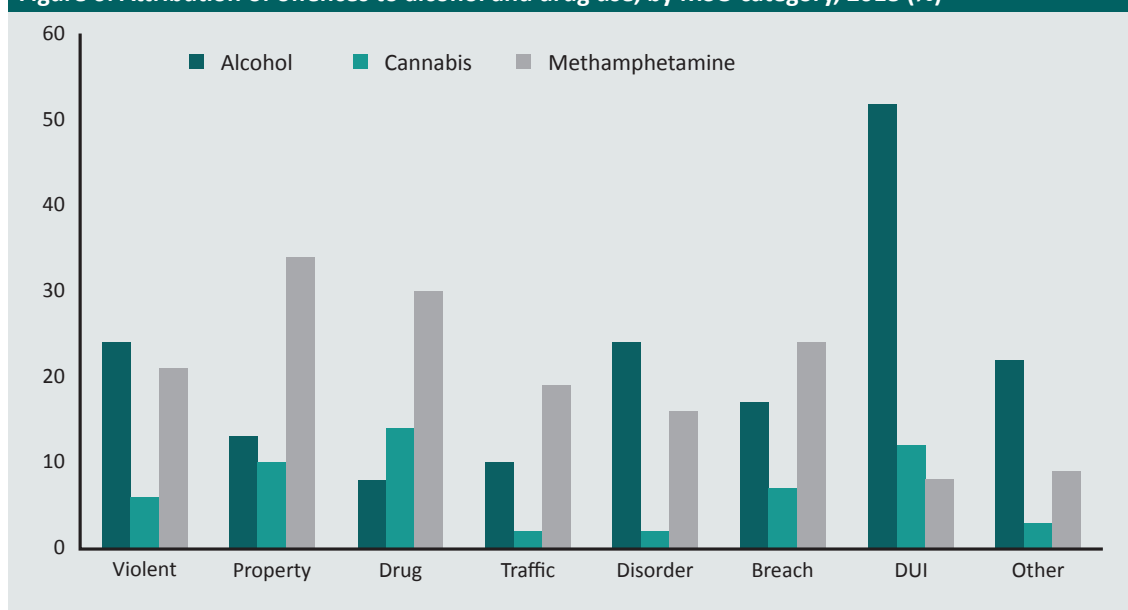
The ecstasy market in Adelaide appears to differ from the national market, in that Adelaide detainees were more likely to report very high availability (56%, $n=9$), very low quality (24%, $n=4$), and a recent increase in prices (36%, $n=4$). It is important to note that the detainee population interviewed for the DUMA program may not represent the broader population of ecstasy users in Australia, particularly with regard to age (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2018), so the national ecstasy market may be less volatile than the characterisation presented here.

Drug–crime attribution

In 2018, 44 percent ($n=1,035$) of detainees attributed their detention to either their illicit drug or alcohol use (see Table C1). Thirty percent ($n=718$) of detainees reported that illicit drug use was the reason they had been detained, compared with 18 percent ($n=426$) for alcohol use. The proportion of detainees attributing their detention to drug use has increased by 12 percentage points over the past six years from 18 percent in 2013 ($n=573$); in contrast, the proportion attributing their detention to alcohol has decreased from 25 percent ($n=284$) in 2013 (Patterson et al. 2018).

Detainees whose most serious offence (MSO) was driving under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs (DUI) were more likely to attribute their offending to alcohol consumption than illicit drug use (see Figure 6; Table C1). Detainees were as likely to attribute violent MSOs to illicit drug use as alcohol use. Detainees whose MSO was drug-related, property-related or traffic-related were more likely to attribute their MSO to illicit drug use (particularly methamphetamine use) than to alcohol use. Few detainees attributed their arrest to the use of cannabis, heroin or ecstasy (see Table C7). Cannabis use mainly contributed to offences relating to the criminalisation of the drug (ie drug possession offences).

Figure 6: Attribution of offences to alcohol and drug use, by MSO category, 2018 (%)



Note: The proportions of detainees who attributed their offending to heroin or MDMA (5% or less for each) are not displayed
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

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Appendix A: Demographics of DUMA detainees

Table A1: National sample by age and gender, 2018

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
18–20	144	7	41	9	185	8
21–25	299	15	91	21	390	16
26–30	336	17	87	20	423	17
31–35	362	18	82	19	444	18
36+	840	42	136	31	976	40
Total	1,981	82	437	18	2,418	
Min/max age		18/77		18/71		18/77
Mean age (median)		34 (33)		36 (30)		34 (33)

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table A2: National sample by age and location, 2018

Age	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
18–20	41	7	55	7	66	8	16	11	7	5
21–25	94	17	116	15	133	17	23	15	24	17
26–30	83	15	134	17	167	21	17	11	22	16
31–35	98	17	160	21	138	17	24	16	24	17
36+	247	44	303	39	295	37	69	46	62	45
Total	563		768		799		149		139	
Min/max age		18/74		18/75		18/77		18/73		18/60
Mean age (median)		35 (34)		34 (33)		33 (32)		35 (35)		35 (34)

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Indigenous	443	22	169	39	612	25
Non-Indigenous	1532	78	266	61	1798	75
Total	1,975		435		2,410	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Indigenous	121	22	143	19	306	38	13	9	29	21
Non-Indigenous	441	78	624	81	489	62	134	91	110	79
Total	562		767		795		147		139	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Year 10 or less	700	35	163	37	863	36
Year 11 or 12	366	19	80	18	446	19
TAFE/university not completed	239	12	57	13	296	12
Completed TAFE	547	28	115	26	662	27
Completed university	121	6	21	5	142	6
Total	1,973		436		2,409	

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding
Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table A6: Highest education level completed by detainees by year, 2008–18

	Secondary education ^a		Tertiary education ^b	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2008	1,551	62	931	38
2009	1,637	68	788	32
2010	1,435	63	852	37
2011	1,374	61	884	39
2012	1,385	59	954	41
2013	630	60	426	40
2014	1,355	61	859	39
2015	1,229	57	910	43
2016	1,162	56	912	44
2017	1,170	56	977	46
2018	1,237	55	1,020	45

a: Includes detainees who reported completing either 'Year 10 or less' or 'Year 11 or 12'

b: Includes detainees who reported starting or completing TAFE or university

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Excludes data where detainees reported they never went to school or were still at school. Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–18 [computer file]

Table A7: National DUMA sample by housing and gender, 2018

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Owned or rented by self	440	45	74	36	514	43
Someone else's place	364	37	92	44	456	38
Shelter or emergency	7	1	2	1	9	1
Incarceration facility/halfway house	11	1	3	1	14	1
Treatment facility	2	0	4	2	6	1
No fixed residence	125	13	27	13	152	13
Other	36	4	5	2	41	3
Total	985		207		1,192	

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–18 [computer file]

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Full-time	445	22	26	6	471	19
Part-time	220	11	22	5	242	10
Employed but not currently working ^a	231	12	41	9	272	11
Looking for work	635	32	148	34	783	33
Not looking for work	384	19	149	34	533	22
Full-time homemaker	28	1	38	9	66	3
Studying	20	1	7	2	27	1
Retired	16	1	4	1	20	1
Total	1,979		435		2,414	

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008–18 [computer file]

	Employed ^a		Unemployed ^b	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2008	1,065	52	970	48
2009	968	48	1,046	52
2010	855	46	986	54
2011	812	45	1,003	55
2012	868	45	1,063	55
2013	336	38	555	62
2014	741	40	1,129	60
2015	664	37	1,114	63
2016	582	34	1,144	66
2017	638	35	1,161	65
2018	659	34	1,264	66

a: Includes detainees who reported they were working either full- or part-time at time of interview

b: Includes detainees who reported they were unemployed and looking for a job or unemployed and not looking for a job at time of interview

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Excludes detainees who reported they were not working due to illness, leave, strike, disability or the seasonal nature of their work; full-time students or homemakers; or retired. Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Appendix B: Drug and alcohol use

Table B1: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and gender, 2018

Positive test results	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	325	44	68	53	413	47
Cocaine	19	3	2	2	21	2
Amphetamines^a	384	52	86	67	470	54
Methamphetamine	369	50	82	64	451	52
MDMA	12	2	0	0	12	1
MDA	11	1	0	0	11	1
Other amphetamines	13	2	4	3	17	2
Opioids^b	104	14	21	16	125	14
Heroin	37	5	9	7	46	5
Methadone	32	4	3	2	35	4
Buprenorphine	49	7	9	7	58	7
Other opioids	33	4	9	7	41	5
Benzodiazepines	162	22	39	30	201	23
Any drug	579	78	110	85	689	79
Any drug other than cannabis	475	64	100	78	575	66
Multiple drugs	305	41	72	56	377	43
Total^c	745		129		874	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
Positive test results	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	79	41	143	46	140	55	24	41	27	50
Cocaine	2	1	7	2	3	1	3	5	6	11
Amphetamines^a	91	47	168	53	163	64	18	31	30	56
Methamphetamine	87	45	160	51	158	62	18	31	28	52
MDMA	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	2	4
MDA	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	2	2	4
Other amphetamines	4	2	8	3	5	2	0	0	0	0
Opioids^b	24	12	52	17	17	7	12	21	20	37
Heroin	9	5	10	3	7	3	6	10	10	19
Methadone	5	3	7	2	4	2	9	16	14	21
Buprenorphine	11	6	31	10	7	3	4	7	5	9
Other opioids	8	4	26	8	4	2	1	2	2	4
Benzodiazepines	47	24	84	27	42	16	13	22	15	28
Any drug	145	76	253	81	211	82	36	62	44	81
Any drug other than cannabis	116	60	213	68	178	70	29	50	39	72
Multiple drugs	70	36	135	43	122	48	22	38	28	52
Total^c	192		314		256		58		54	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table B3: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2018

Positive test results	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	141	63	271	42	412	47
Cocaine	2	1	19	3	21	2
Amphetamines^a	137	61	331	51	468	54
Methamphetamine	134	60	315	49	449	52
MDMA	3	1	9	1	12	1
MDA	4	2	7	1	11	1
Other amphetamines	3	1	14	2	17	2
Opioids^b	29	13	96	15	125	14
Heroin	11	5	35	5	46	5
Methadone	7	3	28	4	35	4
Buprenorphine	16	7	42	6	58	7
Other opioids	10	4	31	5	41	5
Benzodiazepines	45	20	156	24	201	23
Any drug	190	85	497	77	687	79
Any drug other than cannabis	153	69	420	65	573	66
Multiple drugs	122	55	254	39	376	43
Total^c	223		648		871	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+		Total	
Positive test results	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	51	73	77	54	83	53	61	38	141	41	413	47
Cocaine	2	3	4	3	7	4	4	2	4	1	21	2
Amphetamines^a	32	46	61	43	98	62	81	50	198	58	470	54
Methamphetamine	31	44	56	39	96	61	81	50	187	55	451	52
MDMA	0	0	5	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	12	1
MDA	0	0	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	11	1
Other amphetamines	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	11	3	17	2
Opioids^b	8	11	17	12	10	6	22	14	68	20	125	14
Heroin	3	4	7	5	5	3	8	5	23	7	46	5
Methadone	0	0	5	3	2	1	8	5	20	6	35	4
Buprenorphine	3	4	7	5	4	3	11	7	33	10	58	7
Other opioids	3	4	6	4	3	2	9	6	20	6	41	5
Benzodiazepines	16	23	32	22	34	22	29	18	90	26	201	23
Any drug	60	86	105	73	135	85	121	75	268	78	689	79
Any drug other than cannabis	45	64	79	55	111	70	103	64	237	69	575	66
Multiple drugs	39	56	62	43	71	45	52	32	153	45	377	43
Total^c	70		143		158		161		342		874	

a: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

b: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table B5: Detainees who tested positive to any drug type or multiple drug types, 2002–18

	Any drug type ^a		Multiple drug types ^b	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2002	1,379	75	752	41
2003	1,424	74	805	42
2004	1,491	76	791	40
2005	1,360	72	690	36
2006	1,419	72	728	37
2007	1,226	69	608	34
2008	1,266	68	596	32
2009	1,227	65	513	27
2010	1,121	61	484	28
2011	1,217	67	588	32
2012	619	69	277	31
2013	502	71	247	35
2014	539	74	263	36
2015	481	70	247	36
2016	817	78	422	40
2017	578	75	320	41
2018	645	79	349	43

a: Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug including amphetamines (methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA or other amphetamines), benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opioids (heroin, buprenorphine, methadone or other opioids)

b: Detainees who tested positive to two or more classes of drug: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine or opioids. Detainees who tested positive to multiple types of amphetamines or opioids were not classified as multiple drug users unless they also tested positive to another drug of a different class

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B6: Methamphetamine use among police detainees, 2002–18				
	Urinalysis test positives		Reported use in last 48 hours^a	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2002	526	29	448	20
2003	615	32	439	19
2004	618	32	482	20
2005	525	28	448	19
2006	535	27	441	18
2007	464	26	371	17
2008	441	24	362	15
2009	254	13	219	9
2010	304	17	228	10
2011	411	23	299	13
2012	237	27	308	13
2013	213	30	177	17
2014	259	35	400	18
2015	291	43	465	22
2016	530	51	489	23
2017	355	46	477	22
2018	423	52	606	27

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B7: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–18

	Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2002	578	31	417	23	1,051	57	26	1	429	23
2003	675	35	463	24	1,024	53	8	<1	474	25
2004	686	35	404	21	1,112	57	29	1	413	21
2005	593	31	355	19	1,019	54	21	1	400	21
2006	595	30	412	21	1,045	53	34	2	414	21
2007	493	28	378	21	868	49	20	1	393	22
2008	474	26	374	20	892	48	21	1	369	20
2009	292	15	362	19	907	48	18	1	362	19
2010	326	19	341	19	799	46	8	<1	329	19
2011	427	24	361	20	849	47	16	1	398	22
2012	251	28	176	20	412	46	8	1	151	17
2013	224	32	145	20	350	49	4	1	126	18
2014	292	40	154	21	312	43	17	2	147	20
2015	308	45	137	20	285	42	3	<1	104	15
2016	555	53	210	20	464	44	8	1	143	14
2017	365	47	162	21	357	46	14	2	118	15
2018	440	54	186	23	386	47	15	2	105	13

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B8: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–18

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B9: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–18

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B10: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–18

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B11: Bankstown DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2002–18

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2002–18 [computer file]

Table B12: Surry Hills DUMA sample by urinalysis test results, 2013–18

	Any		Amphetamines		Benzodiazepines		Cannabis		Cocaine		Opioids	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2013	15	75	12	60	4	20	5	25	2	10	7	35
2014	14	64	6	27	7	32	10	45	0	0	7	32
2015	27	84	18	56	14	44	12	38	2	6	15	47
2016	102	76	76	56	29	21	70	52	7	5	55	41
2017	49	82	29	48	21	35	27	45	2	3	21	35
2018	45	82	30	56	15	28	27	50	6	11	20	37

Note: Data collection began at Surry Hills in quarter 4 2013. Data were collected at this site in quarter 4 2013, quarter 1 2014, quarter 3 2015, quarters 1 and 3 2016, and quarter 1 2017

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2013–18 [computer file]

Table B13: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and gender, 2018						
Alcohol use	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Past 48 hours ^a	666	34	105	24	771	32
Past 30 days	1,200	61	199	46	1,399	58
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion ^b						
Beer only	137	25	3	3	140	22
Cider only ^c	7	1	3	3	10	2
Wine only	98	18	21	24	119	19
Spirits only	151	27	44	50	195	31
Multiple types	161	29	17	19	178	28
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion						
	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)
Total standard drinks						
Beer only	132	7 (4)	3	8 (5)	135	7 (4)
Cider only	3	6 (4)	7	8 (4)	10	7 (4)
Wine only	97	27 (16)	20	24 (16)	117	27 (16)
Spirits only	42	11 (6)	147	15 (11)	189	14 (10)
Multiple types	161	28 (22)	17	28 (17)	178	28 (22)
Total	546	19 (11)	85	17 (11)	631	19 (11)
Standard drinks per hour						
Beer only	130	2 (2)	3	1 (1)	133	2 (2)
Cider only	7	3 (1)	3	3 (1)	10	3 (1)
Wine only	94	8 (4)	19	6 (5)	113	7 (4)
Spirits only	142	5 (3)	39	4 (2)	181	5 (3)
Multiple types	161	5 (3)	15	5 (4)	176	5 (3)
Total	615	5 (3)	79	5 (3)	536	5 (3)

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

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

c: From quarter 3 2017, detainees were asked if they had consumed cider in the 24 hours before the incident for which they were detained. Detainees interviewed in quarter 1 and quarter 2 2017 were excluded from the total

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table B14: National DUMA sample by reported alcohol use and location, 2018										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
Alcohol use	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Past 48 hours^a	191	34	222	29	278	35	28	19	52	38
Past 30 days	331	59	475	62	452	57	55	37	86	62
Alcohol type consumed on last drinking occasion^b										
Beer only	23	15	49	23	53	24	6	27	9	22
Cider only^c	2	1	2	1	5	2	1	5	0	0
Wine only	2	15	41	19	42	19	2	9	11	27
Spirits only	49	33	67	31	67	31	4	18	8	20
Multiple types	52	35	55	26	50	23	9	41	12	30
Quantities consumed on last drinking occasion										
	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)	<i>n</i>	mean (median)
Total standard drinks										
Beer only	22	5 (4)	48	8 (5)	50	7 (4)	6	9 (8)	9	3 (3)
Cider only	2	8 (8)	2	4 (4)	5	7 (4)	1	8 (8)	–	–
Wine only	23	23 (16)	40	34 (14)	41	25 (24)	2	15 (15)	11	18 (8)
Spirits only	49	18 (11)	66	13 (11)	62	12 (6)	4	13 (14)	8	15 (10)
Multiple types	52	30 (23)	55	34 (30)	50	25 (17)	9	16 (17)	12	25 (21)
Total	147	21 (13)	212	21 (12)	209	16 (9)	23	13 (8)	40	16 (8)
Standard drinks per hour										
Beer only	21	2 (1)	48	3 (2)	50	2 (2)	6	2 (2)	8	2 (2)
Cider only	2	4 (4)	2	1 (1)	5	2 (1)	1	8 (8)	–	–
Wine only	21	5 (4)	40	8 (5)	39	9 (4)	2	9 (9)	11	3 (3)
Spirits only	46	5 (3)	65	4 (3)	58	5 (3)	4	23 (2)	8	2 (2)
Multiple types	51	6 (4)	55	5 (4)	49	6 (3)	9	2 (2)	12	5 (3)
Total	140	5 (3)	211	5 (3)	202	5 (2)	23	7 (2)	39	3 (2)

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

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

c: From quarter 3 2017, detainees were asked if they had consumed cider in the 24 hours before the incident for which they were detained. Detainees interviewed in quarter 1 and quarter 2 2017 were excluded from the total

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Appendix C: Drug–crime attribution

Table C1: National DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	198	24	74	13	16	8	13	52	8	10
Illicit drugs	207	25	242	41	84	42	4	16	19	24
Any attribution	354	43	294	50	94	47	16	64	26	33
Total detainees interviewed^b	814		588		202		25		79	
	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total ^b			
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Alcohol	29	23	81	16	7	21	426	18		
Illicit drugs	21	17	137	28	4	12	718	30		
Any attribution	47	38	194	39	10	29	1,035	44		
Total detainees interviewed^b	124		493		34		2,359			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C2: Adelaide DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	52	28	12	11	0	0	1	100	1	3
Illicit drugs	29	16	36	32	10	48	0	0	7	23
Any attribution	75	40	47	41	10	48	1	100	8	26
Total detainees interviewed^b	187		114		21		1		31	
	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Alcohol	14	23	16	13	2	17	98	18		
Illicit drugs	8	13	23	19	0	0	113	21		
Any attribution	22	35	36	30	2	17	201	37		
Total detainees interviewed^b	62		121		12		549			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C3: Brisbane DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018

	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	75	30	30	14	6	7	1	25	3	37
Illicit drugs	82	32	108	50	39	45	1	25	4	50
Any attribution	135	53	125	58	43	50	2	50	6	75
Total detainees interviewed^b	253		215		86		4		8	
	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
Reported drug–crime attribution	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Alcohol	4	27	33	19	2	67	154	20		
Illicit drugs	4	27	73	42	0	0	311	41		
Any attribution	7	47	96	55	2	67	416	55		
Total detainees interviewed^b	15		173		3		757			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C4: Perth DUMA sample by drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018										
Reported drug-crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	52	20	28	13	5	9	5	83	4	14
Illicit drugs	76	30	83	39	21	37	0	0	7	24
Any attribution	354	43	294	50	94	47	16	64	26	33
Total detainees interviewed^b	256		213		57		6		29	
Reported drug-crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	7	21	2	18	2	17	132	17		
Illicit drugs	7	20	36	22	2	17	232	30		
Any attribution	47	38	194	39	10	29	1,035	44		
Total detainees interviewed^b	35		167		12		775			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C5: Bankstown DUMA sample by drug-crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018										
Reported drug-crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	80	54	21	14	6	4	7	5	9	6
Illicit drugs	7	9	3	14	0	0	3	43	0	0
Any attribution	10	12	6	29	4	67	1	14	1	11
Total detainees interviewed^b	80		21		6		7		9	
Reported drug-crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	0	0	1	6	1	25	15	10		
Illicit drugs	0	0	3	18	2	33	27	18		
Any attribution	0	0	4	24	2	33	39	26		
Total detainees interviewed^b	3		17		6		149			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C6: Surry Hills DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions and most serious offence category, 2018

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	12	32	1	4	5	16	3	43	0	0
Illicit drugs	10	26	9	36	10	31	2	29	0	0
Any attribution	19	50	9	36	13	41	4	57	0	0
Total detainees interviewed^b	38		25		32		7		2	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Alcohol	4	57	2	13	0	0	27	22		
Illicit drugs	2	22	2	13	0	0	35	27		
Any attribution	6	67	4	27	0	0	55	43		
Total detainees interviewed^b	9		15		1		129			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table C7: National DUMA sample by drug–crime attributions, drug type and most serious offence category, 2018

Reported drug–crime attribution	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Methamphetamine	171	21	196	33	60	30	2	8	15	19
Heroin	14	2	29	5	7	3	0	0	3	4
Cannabis	48	6	56	10	28	14	3	12	2	3
Ecstasy	4	<1	3	1	4	2	1	4	0	0
Total detainees interviewed^b	814		588		202		25		79	
Reported drug–crime attribution	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Methamphetamine	20	16	119	24	3	9	586	25		
Heroin	0	0	11	2	0	0	64	3		
Cannabis	2	2	32	6	1	3	172	7		
Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1		
Total detainees interviewed^b	124		493		34		2,359			

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Appendix D: Contact with the criminal justice system

Table D1: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and gender, 2018

Charges recorded	Male				Female				Total			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO ^a		Charges		Detainees' MSO		Charges		Detainees' MSO	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Violent	1,138	20	699	36	145	11	115	27	1,283	19	805	34
Property	1,187	21	430	22	371	29	158	37	1,558	23	589	25
Drug	788	14	163	8	222	17	39	9	1,010	15	202	9
DUI^b	42	1	20	1	10	1	5	1	52	1	25	1
Traffic	337	6	57	3	86	7	22	5	423	6	81	3
Disorder	458	8	104	5	91	7	20	5	549	8	125	5
Breach	1,280	23	434	22	268	21	59	14	1,548	22	498	21
Other	362	6	26	1	105	8	8	2	467	7	34	1
Total	5,592		1,933		1,298		4,26		6,890		2,359	

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D2: National DUMA sample by most serious offence and location, 2018

	Adelaide				Brisbane				Perth			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO ^a		Charges		Detainees' MSO		Charges		Detainees' MSO	
Charges recorded	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Violent	187	18	187	34	253	9	253	33	367	16	256	33
Property	174	17	114	21	701	24	701	24	573	25	213	27
Drug	78	8	21	4	559	19	559	19	267	12	57	7
DUI ^b	1	<1	1	<1	27	1	27	1	9	<1	6	1
Traffic	58	6	31	6	169	6	8	1	150	7	29	4
Disorder	120	12	62	11	195	7	15	2	174	8	35	5
Breach	279	27	121	22	579	20	173	23	618	27	167	22
Other	45	4	12	2	264	9	3	<1	118	5	12	<1
Total	1,035		549		2,938		757		2,276		775	

	Bankstown				Surry Hills			
	Charges		Detainees' MSO		Charges		Detainees' MSO	
Charges recorded	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Violent	134	38	80	54	38	13	38	29
Property	50	14	21	14	60	21	25	19
Drug	33	9	6	4	73	25	32	25
DUI	7	2	7	5	8	3	7	5
Traffic	37	11	9	6	9	3	2	2
Disorder	25	7	3	2	35	12	9	7
Breach	36	10	17	11	36	12	15	12
Other	28	8	6	4	12	4	1	1
Total	350		149		291		129	

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D3: Most serious offence charges, 2008–18								
	Violent		Property		Drug		Breach	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
2008	675	27	540	22	186	8	476	19
2009	69	29	474	20	167	7	366	15
2010	707	31	424	19	143	6	538	24
2011	682	31	429	19	138	6	544	24
2012	667	29	428	18	156	7	670	29
2013	415	28	297	20	11	7	391	26
2014	966	30	634	20	220	7	840	26
2015	945	32	527	18	214	7	804	27
2016	694	33	450	21	204	10	491	23
2017	810	38	472	22	153	7	447	21
2018	776	35	563	25	170	8	478	21

Note: Includes four DUMA sites—Adelaide, Bankstown, Brisbane and Perth. Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2008-2018 [computer file]

Table D4: National DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	144	51	91	47	37	40	4	29	10	38
Cocaine	5	2	6	3	6	7	0	0	1	4
Amphetamines^b	136	49	130	68	57	62	2	14	13	50
Opioids^c	33	12	30	16	16	17	2	14	2	8
Benzodiazepines	60	21	43	22	20	22	5	36	5	19
Any drug^d	222	79	164	85	79	86	9	64	18	69
Any drug other than cannabis^e	166	59	150	78	71	77	6	43	15	58
Multiple drugs^f	114	41	100	52	37	40	3	21	9	35
Total with MSO^g	814		588		202		25		79	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	18	45	96	50	3	37	402	48		
Cocaine	0	0	3	2	0	0	21	2		
Amphetamines^b	18	45	99	52	3	37	458	54		
Opioids^c	7	17	30	16	2	25	122	14		
Benzodiazepines	11	27	53	28	1	12	198	23		
Any drug^d	28	70	148	77	4	50	672	80		
Any drug other than cannabis^e	26	65	122	64	4	50	560	66		
Multiple drugs^f	18	45	85	44	3	37	369	44		
Total with MSO^g	124		493		34		2,359			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D5: Adelaide DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018										
Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	37	49	11	31	0	0	0	0	5	42
Amphetamines ^b	32	42	23	66	5	56	0	0	6	50
Opioids ^c	9	12	5	14	0	0	0	0	1	8
Benzodiazepines	24	32	5	14	3	33	0	0	3	25
Any drug ^d	59	78	27	77	6	67	0	0	8	67
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	42	55	27	77	6	67	0	0	7	58
Multiple drugs ^f	29	38	14	40	2	22	0	0	5	42
Total with MSO^g	187		114		21		1		31	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	6	35	15	50	1	50	75	41		
Amphetamines ^b	8	47	11	37	0	0	85	47		
Opioids ^c	1	6	7	23	1	50	24	13		
Benzodiazepines	3	18	8	27	1	50	47	26		
Any drug ^d	12	71	25	83	1	50	138	76		
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	11	65	16	53	1	50	110	60		
Multiple drugs ^f	5	29	11	37	1	50	67	37		
Total with MSO^g	62		121		12		549			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine are not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the 'Any drug', 'Any drug other than cannabis' and 'Multiple drugs' rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D6: Brisbane DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018										
Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	44	49	34	44	14	32	1	33	1	50
Amphetamines ^b	41	46	50	65	25	57	0	0	1	50
Opioids ^c	12	13	12	16	6	14	1	33	1	50
Benzodiazepines	23	26	17	22	8	18	2	67	0	0
Any drug ^d	71	80	63	82	36	82	3	100	2	100
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	53	60	56	73	32	73	2	67	1	50
Multiple drugs ^f	36	40	37	48	14	32	1	33	1	50
Total with MSO^g	253		215		86		4		8	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	5	56	41	51	0	0	140	46		
Amphetamines ^b	2	22	47	59	0	0	166	54		
Opioids ^c	3	33	15	19	0	0	50	16		
Benzodiazepines	3	33	29	36	0	0	82	27		
Any drug ^d	6	67	67	84	0	0	248	81		
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	5	56	60	75	0	0	209	69		
Multiple drugs ^f	5	56	39	49	0	0	133	44		
Total with MSO^g	15		173		3		757			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine are not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the 'Any drug', 'Any drug other than cannabis' and 'Multiple drugs' rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D7: Perth DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018										
Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	45	60	35	58	12	57	0	0	3	33
Amphetamines ^b	47	63	45	75	19	90	1	50	6	67
Opioids ^c	4	5	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines	7	9	14	23	2	10	1	50	2	22
Any drug ^d	63	84	56	93	21	100	2	100	7	78
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	49	65	50	83	19	90	2	100	6	67
Multiple drugs ^f	34	45	36	60	11	52	0	0	2	22
Total with MSO^g	256		213		57		6		29	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	5	42	35	55	1	50	136	56		
Amphetamines ^b	6	50	34	53	1	50	159	65		
Opioids ^c	2	17	3	5	0	0	16	7		
Benzodiazepines	4	33	11	17	0	0	41	17		
Any drug ^d	8	67	47	73	1	50	205	84		
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	8	67	38	59	1	50	173	71		
Multiple drugs ^f	6	50	29	45	1	50	119	49		
Total with MSO^g	35		167		12		775			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine are not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the 'Any drug', 'Any drug other than cannabis' and 'Multiple drugs' rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D8: Bankstown DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018

Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	11	44	4	50	3	75	1	20	1	50
Amphetamines^b	9	36	3	37	2	50	0	0	0	0
Opioids^c	4	16	1	12	4	100	1	20	0	0
Benzodiazepines	3	12	5	62	2	50	1	20	0	0
Any drug^d	16	64	7	87	4	100	2	40	1	50
Any drug other than cannabis^e	12	48	6	75	4	100	1	20	1	50
Multiple drugs^f	10	40	4	50	3	75	1	20	1	50
Total with MSO^g	80		21		6		7		9	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	0	0	3	27	1	33	24	41		
Amphetamines^b	0	0	2	18	2	67	18	31		
Opioids^c	0	0	1	9	1	33	12	21		
Benzodiazepines	0	0	2	18	0	0	13	22		
Any drug^d	0	0	4	36	2	67	36	62		
Any drug other than cannabis^e	0	0	3	27	2	67	29	50		
Multiple drugs^f	0	0	2	18	1	33	22	38		
Total with MSO^g	3		17		6		149			

a: Total includes detainees whose MSO was categorised as ‘DUI’ or ‘Traffic’

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine are not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the ‘Any drug’, ‘Any drug other than cannabis’ and ‘Multiple drugs’ rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D9: Surry Hills DUMA sample by urinalysis test results and most serious offence, 2018										
Urinalysis results	Violent		Property		Drug		DUI ^a		Traffic	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	6	40	7	58	8	57	2	67	0	0
Amphetamines ^b	7	47	9	75	6	43	1	33	0	0
Opioids ^c	4	27	5	42	6	43	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepines	3	20	2	17	5	36	1	33	0	0
Any drug ^d	13	81	11	92	12	86	2	67	0	0
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	10	62	11	92	10	71	1	33	0	0
Multiple drugs ^f	5	33	9	75	7	50	1	33	0	0
Total with MSO^g	38		25		32		7		2	
Urinalysis results	Disorder		Breach		Other		Total			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Cannabis	2	100	5	71	0	0	30	56		
Amphetamines ^b	2	100	5	71	0	0	30	56		
Opioids ^c	1	50	4	57	0	0	20	37		
Benzodiazepines	1	50	3	43	0	0	15	28		
Any drug ^d	2	100	5	71	0	0	45	82		
Any drug other than cannabis ^e	2	100	5	71	0	0	39	71		
Multiple drugs ^f	2	100	4	57	0	0	28	51		
Total with MSO^g	9		15		1		129			

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

b: Includes methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA and other amphetamines

c: Includes heroin, methadone, buprenorphine and other opioids

d: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

e: Includes amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

f: Includes cannabis, amphetamines, opioids, benzodiazepines or cocaine

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

Note: Sample size may vary as cases were excluded due to missing data. The most serious offences of detainees who tested positive for cocaine are not presented because of small cell sizes, but they have been included in the 'Any drug', 'Any drug other than cannabis' and 'Multiple drugs' rows. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D10: National DUMA sample by type of court order and gender, 2018

	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
On parole						
Yes	216	12	33	9	249	11
No	1,592	88	350	91	1,942	89
On probation						
Yes	84	9	14	8	98	9
No	818	91	164	92	983	91
On community service order						
Yes	54	6	10	6	64	6
No	848	94	169	94	1,017	94
On another court order						
Yes	227	25	41	23	268	25
No	669	75	136	77	805	75

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D11: National DUMA sample by type of court order and location, 2018

	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
On parole										
Yes	20	5	190	25	23	3	8	6	8	7
No	414	95	572	75	726	97	122	94	108	93
On probation										
Yes	19	9	60	16	10	3	3	4	6	10
No	192	91	307	84	359	97	72	96	53	90
On community service order										
Yes	1	0	16	4	45	12	1	1	1	2
No	210	100	351	96	324	88	74	99	58	98
On another court order										
Yes	113	55	23	6	97	26	18	24	17	29
No	93	45	344	94	270	74	57	76	41	71

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D12: National DUMA sample by type of court order and Indigenous status, 2018						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
On parole						
Yes	58	11	189	11	247	11
No	476	89	1,462	89	1,938	89
On probation						
Yes	16	6	82	10	98	9
No	241	94	740	90	981	91
On community service order						
Yes	25	10	39	5	64	6
No	232	90	783	95	1,015	94
On another court order						
Yes	61	24	206	25	267	25
No	192	76	612	75	804	75

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D13: National DUMA sample by type of court order and age, 2018										
	18–20		21–25		26–30		31–35		36+	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
On parole										
Yes	26	15	33	9	47	12	45	11	98	11
No	145	85	331	91	346	88	352	89	768	89
On probation										
Yes	13	15	12	7	16	9	13	6	44	10
No	74	85	160	93	165	91	189	94	395	90
On community service order										
Yes	9	11	11	6	10	6	13	6	21	5
No	78	90	161	94	171	95	189	94	418	95
On another court order										
Yes	20	23	35	21	48	27	50	25	115	26
No	67	77	134	79	132	73	150	75	322	74

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D14: National DUMA sample by charge history and gender, 2018						
	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Prior charge^a	850	47	173	46	1,023	47
No prior charge	954	53	205	54	1,159	53

a: In the last 12 months

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D15: National DUMA sample by prior charge history and location, 2018										
	Adelaide		Brisbane		Perth		Bankstown		Surry Hills	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Prior charge^a	239	55	327	43	349	47	54	41	54	46
No prior charge	197	45	432	57	390	53	77	59	63	54

a: In the last 12 months

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D16: National DUMA sample by criminal history and gender, 2018						
	Male		Female		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)^a						
Yes	867	45	142	34	1009	43
No	1056	55	280	66	1,336	57
History of juvenile detention^b						
Yes	356	20	75	19	431	20
No	1459	80	311	81	1,770	80
Prior prison history (past 12 months)^c						
Yes	430	22	76	18	506	22
No	1493	78	346	82	1,839	78

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

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

Table D17: National DUMA sample by criminal history and Indigenous status, 2018						
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Prior prison history (lifetime)^a						
Yes	319	55	687	39	1,006	43
No	260	45	1,071	61	1,331	57
History of juvenile detention^b						
Yes	202	38	277	14	429	20
No	334	62	1,432	86	1,766	80
Prior prison history (past 12 months)^c						
Yes	175	30	328	19	503	22
No	404	70	1,430	81	1,834	78

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

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

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

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

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2018 [computer file]

AIC reports

Statistical Report

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