

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia:

Western Australian 2000 Report on

Drug Use Among Police Detainees

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Preventing harmful drug use in Australia

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The WA 2000 data were collected by a team of interviewers with site-co-ordination provided by Ms Roberta McLeod and Ms Maree Even. Interviewers in 2000 were:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) is a research process designed to provide illicit drug use information on those people who are detained and brought to a police station. There are three sources of DUMA information: police records, urinalysis and interview data. In this report we have presented most of the information that has been obtained from these three sources and where appropriate have linked them together in order to provide a description of the Western Australians interviewed in 2000.

DUMA in WA takes place at the East Perth Lockup. Interviews occurred over a three week period every three months (in 2000, surveying took place in February, April, September and November). Detainees who are eligible for interview are asked if they are willing to speak to an interviewer who explains the research process and asks whether the detainee is willing to take part in an anonymous and confidential interview. At the end of the interview the respondent is asked whether they are willing to provide a urine sample. In 2000, 685 detainees were approached and 83.2% agreed to be interviewed. Of these, 70.2% provided a urine sample. Urine samples were tested for amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates.

Testing revealed that 60% of all respondents in 2000 were positive for cannabis; around 40% were positive for amphetamines and around 25% were positive for opiates and benzodiazepines. There were very few positive cases of cocaine, and around 5% were positive for methadone.

The majority of respondents were male, and almost half were aged between 21 and 30. One in four defined themselves as Indigenous Australians. The offences for which they were charged were most likely to be property offences, with violent and traffic offences being the second and third most prevalent categories.

More than 50% of respondents reported heavy use of alcohol¹, and use of cannabis and/or amphetamines in the last 12 months and more than 30% of respondents reported use of heroin and/or ecstasy in the last 12 months. More than 60% of those who had used heroin reported that they had felt dependent on

¹ Heavy use is defined as drinking more than 10 standard drinks per week.

heroin during the last 12 months. Around half of all respondents had taken part in a drug or alcohol treatment program at least once at some time. Around 1/4 respondents had participated in detoxification or outpatients programs at least once, while fewer had been engaged in other programs. Around 14% had been in a methadone program. Most users of heroin and amphetamines had injected these drugs.

More than 3/4 respondents reported obtaining illegal drugs in the previous month. Most drugs of most types were purchased in houses or apartments although heroin was more likely to be purchased in an outdoor venue. Most respondents purchased their drugs outside of their own suburb and most sellers, particularly of heroin, were regular sources. There was considerable similarity between the perceived risk of buying and selling drugs and between perceptions of risks associated with different drug types. Selling was perceived as more risky than buying for every drug type.

The majority of respondents obtained their legal income from welfare or government benefits. Most respondents who obtained some income from illegal activities reported doing so from activities other than drug dealing or prostitution.

Around one in three respondents stated that they had been drinking, and almost half that they had been using drugs or medication, at the time of arrest. Just under 15% were looking for or trying to buy or sell illegal drugs just prior to arrest.

A number of significant associations with age, gender, Aboriginality and most serious charge when arrested were found and are reported.

INTRODUCTION

Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) is a research process designed to provide illicit drug use information on those people who are detained and brought to a police station. A key goal of policing is to reduce crime, and given that certain forms of criminal activity are closely associated with illicit drug use, monitoring the use of drugs by detainees is of strategic importance to law enforcement. DUMA provides for the first time an objective and independent indicator of drug-related crime within a specific area (Makkai & McGregor, 2001).

DUMA is conducted in four Australian sites: East Perth, Bankstown, Parramatta and Southport (Qld). DUMA is funded under a three year grant from the Commonwealth National Illicit Drug Strategy to the Australian Institute of Criminology. In Western Australia the data are collected by the National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology. Every aspect of the data collection, preparation and reporting in Western Australia is overseen by a Steering Committee consisting of the following:

National Drug Research Institute
(NDRI), Curtin University of
Technology

WA Police Service

Crime Research Centre,
University of Western Australia

WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office

Australian Institute of Criminology

- Ass. Prof. Wendy Loxley (Site Manager)
- Ms Maree Even (Site C-ordinator)
- A/Det. Supt. Jim Migro
- A/Inspector Steve Guest
- Sergeant Peter Wigg
- Det. Sgt. Herman Van Ravestein
- Dr David Indermaur
- Ms Guilietta Valeri
- Mr Greg Swensen
- Dr Toni Makkai

2000 was the second year of data collection in DUMA. In 1999 work was undertaken to ensure a consistent data collection process, improve the questionnaire and refine procedures to ensure the collection of quality data on drugs and crime. National annual reports were produced by the Australian Institute of Criminology in 1999 (Makkai, 2000) and 2000 (Makkai & McGregor, 2001). The present report details information gathered in 2000 in Western Australia.

There are three sources of DUMA information:

- police records on charges preferred against detainees at the time of arrest
- urinalysis data on tests conducted for six drug types
- self report data which covers demographics, drug use histories and current drug use, treatment histories and current treatment participation rates, use of medications, income, gambling and participation in the illicit drug market.

In this report we have presented most of the information that has been obtained from these three sources and where appropriate have linked them together in order to provide a description of the Western Australians interviewed in 2000.

This report contains the most complete available coverage of Western Australian DUMA data. We trust it will be useful to law enforcement and health professionals and researchers as well as the general public.

METHOD

Interviews occurred in East Perth over a three week period every three months. Surveys were conducted in February, April, September and November during 2000. Adult males and females were interviewed. Response rates for participants in these surveys can be found in Table 1.

Detainees who are eligible for interviewer are approached by a police officer and asked if they are willing to speak to a interviewer who is a trained employee of NDRI. The interviewer then explains the research process and asks whether the detainee is willing to be interviewed. It is stressed that the interview is both anonymous and confidential, and that the questionnaire will not be seen by anybody other than the researchers. At the end of the interview the respondent is asked whether they are willing to provide a urine sample which is identified only with the same bar code as the questionnaire. These samples are sent to Sydney for testing.

During the survey period interviewers are on site for approximately 18 hours out of any 24 hour period. The hours at which the interviewers are present have been selected for 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. All detainees who been held in custody for no longer than 48 hours are eligible although some detainees are further deemed by local police staff to be ineligible, usually because there is an assessment that there is a risk to the interviewers. Thus the sample is not a random sample of all detainees brought to the police station, nor is it a random sample of all people detained by the police (Makkai & McGregor, 2001). Moreover, respondents are free to decline to be interviewed, although as can be seen in Table 1, response rates are very high.

Makkai and McGregor (2001) point out that there are two other factors which affect the “randomness” of the sample. First, in all jurisdictions police are increasingly using a number of mechanisms to reduce the number of people being brought into the police station for processing. These include “notices to attend court” or “cautions”. Normally the notices or cautions would be for minor offending. These people are missed by the DUMA study. Second, the study is anonymous so it is not possible for individuals to be tracked across the interview periods

Given that a number of detainees self report having been arrested in the past 12 months, it is highly likely that a small group of detainees will be appearing in more than one of the quarters. Strictly speaking the sample is one of detentions rather than detainees. Detainees are asked at the end of the interview if they can recall participating in this study on a previous occasion. In 2000, 27 WA respondents said they had participated in DUMA before and four could not recall.

DRUG TESTING

Urine samples are tested for 6 classes of drugs: amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. A positive test is deemed to have occurred when the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed at AS4308. The urinalysis results indicate whether the drug has been consumed shortly prior to detention at the police station for all drugs except cannabis and benzodiazepines. With these two drugs a positive test indicates use up to 30 days prior for cannabis and 14 days prior for benzodiazepines. The entire drug testing for the program is conducted at one laboratory, Pacific Laboratory Medical Services, Northern Sydney Area Health Service in Sydney. The laboratory is accredited to the Australian standard AS4308. More detailed information on urinalysis testing is provided in Makkai (2000a).

RESULTS

RESPONSE RATES

Table 1
Response Rates for Detainees Interviewed

	East Perth 2000
Approached	685
Interviewed	570
% Agreed to interview	83.2
Number who provided urine specimen	400
% who provided urine of those who agreed to interview	70.2

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

URINALYSIS RESULTS

Although 400 respondents gave urine for testing, only 398 samples were sufficient for analysis. Figures below report percentages of positive screens for 6 drug types: cannabis, opiates, methadone, cocaine, amphetamines and benzodiazepines. It should be noted that in the case of opiates, methadone, amphetamines and benzodiazepines, the tests do not differentiate between legal and illicit use. Confirmatory testing and self report data are used for this purpose but confirmatory test results, which are complex, are not reported here.

Figure 1 shows positivity for each drug type over the year as whole.

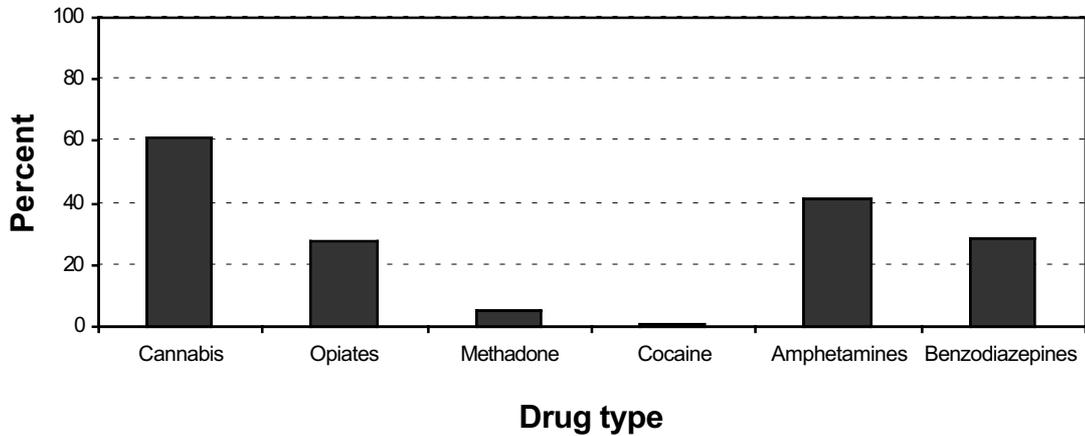


Figure 1 Urinalysis: percent positive in 2000 for all drug types (n = 398)

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

Figure 1 shows that around 60% of all respondents in WA in 2000 were positive for cannabis; around 25% were positive for opiates and benzodiazepines and around 40% were positive for amphetamines. There were very few positive cases of cocaine, and around 5% were positive for methadone.

Figure 2 shows differences in urinalysis results across the four surveys in 2000.

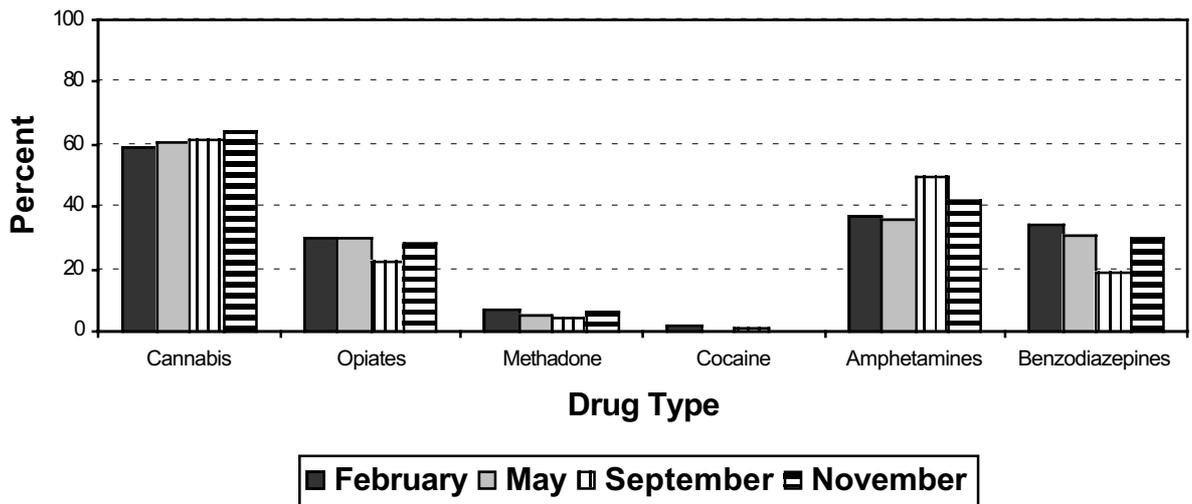


Figure 2 Urinalysis: percent positive for all drug types in 2000 by quarter (n = 398)

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

Figure 2 shows that:

- There was a slight rise in cannabis positivity across the year
- Positivity for amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines were similar in the first quarter. Positivity for amphetamines rose sharply in the third quarter, and this was matched by a decline in opiates and benzodiazepines. This trend had started to reverse in the fourth quarter of 2001 as opiate and benzodiazepine use increased.
- Methadone and cocaine positivity remained low throughout the year.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: INTERVIEW DATA

Most of this report presents information drawn from the interviews with detainee respondents. In interpreting the tables, it should be noted that some represent multiple responses: that is, a respondent was able to give more than one response to a single question. An example is the question in which respondents were asked which pharmaceuticals they had used in the week preceding interview, and were able to name up to four. In these cases the data are presented as numbers, percentages of respondents giving each answer, and percentages of the total number of responses accounted for by each response category.

In cases where there was only one permissible answer to a question, the data are generally presented as percentages. In most cases the number of respondents answering the question is referred to as 'n' – this is not always the same as the total number of respondents in the survey because of missing data or inapplicable response categories.

Demographics

Table 2
Demographics

Characteristics		n	%
Gender (n=570)	Male	434	76.1
	Female	136	23.9
Aboriginality (n=557)	Indigenous	140	25.1
	Non-Indigenous	417	74.9
Age (n=570)	18 to 20	110	19.3
	21 to 25	159	27.9
	26 to 30	119	20.9
	31 to 35	78	13.7
	36+	104	18.2

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

The majority of respondents were male, and almost half were aged between 21 and 30. It should be noted that not all detainees responded to the questions on Aboriginality: of those that did, 1/4 defined themselves as Indigenous Australians. Ethnicity is described in more detail in Table 3.

Table 3
Ethnicity (n=548)

Ethnicity	n	% respondents	% responses
Australian	423	77.2	64.7
British	109	19.9	16.7
European	60	10.9	9.2
New Zealander	26	4.7	4.0
Asian	20	3.6	3.1
Middle East	8	1.5	1.2
Pacific	2	0.4	0.3
American	3	0.5	0.5
African	3	0.5	0.5
Total	654	119.3	100.0

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

Respondents were permitted to identify up to 3 ethnic backgrounds. Most identified as Australian only, with almost 1/3 describing themselves as of British or European background, and 5% identifying as coming from New Zealand. Fewer than 4% were from any other ethnic background.

Table 4
Education

Education	Level	%
Years of schooling completed (n=570)	Less than 10 years	33.5
	10 years	37.4
	11 to 12 years	29.1
Further qualifications (n=568)	Complete TAFE	20.8
	Completed university	4.2

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

70% of respondents had not proceeded beyond Year 10 at school, and around 1/3 had not completed Year 10. Almost 1/5 had completed TAFE but very few had University qualifications.

Table 5
Marital status (n=569)

Marital Status	%
Single	62.9
De facto	18.5
Separated/divorced	13.9
Married	4.2
Widowed	0.5

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

The majority of respondents were single. Almost 1/3 were in de facto relationships, or separated / divorced, but only 4% were married. Female respondents were more likely to be married or de facto than male respondents (27.9% vs 21%; $p < .005$).

Tables 6 and 7 look at respondents' accommodation and families.

Table 6
Current housing arrangements (n=570)

Housing	%
Someone else's place	51.1
Private house/apartment	34.6
Street/ no fixed residence	8.1
Other household location	3.9
Shelter/ prison/halfway house	2.5

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

Table 7
Total number of people living in household,
of those living in houses/apartments (n=508)

# in household	%
1	11.0
2	24.2
3 to 5	49.2
6 to 10	14.2
11 to 100	1.4
Mean	3.89
Median	3.00

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

Most respondents lived in private houses or apartments, but only 1/3 were the primary householder. Half lived in other people's (family or friends') homes. One in four of these homes were public housing. Most households contained 3 – 4 people.

One in three respondents had responsibility for caring for children. Most had given birth to or fathered 1 –2 children.

Offence categories

Table 8 reports the charges laid against respondents at the time of the detention during which they were interviewed. These data are taken from police records. Individual offence types have been categorised into ASOC² categories for simplicity.

Table 8
Charges laid at time of detention (n=559)

	n	% respondents	% responses
Warrants	290	51.9	29.2
Property offences	209	37.4	21.0
Violent offences	133	23.8	13.4
Traffic offences	120	21.5	12.1
Drug offences	100	17.9	10.1
Disorderly conduct	69	12.3	6.9
Other offences	42	7.5	4.2
Drink driving	30	5.4	3.0
Total	993	177.6	100.0

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

Table 8 shows that respondents were charged, on average, with 1.8 offence categories. Outstanding warrants were the most frequent charge, but more than a half of those charged with warrants also had other charges laid against them. Within specific offence categories, property offences were the most prevalent, followed by violent and traffic offences.

Medication Used in Previous Week

Two hundred and sixty eight respondents (47%) had used prescription or over the counter (OTC) medication in the week preceding interview. These respondents were asked to detail their medications, and could give up to four responses. These are shown in Table 9 in which the 'other' category consists of all medications other than those specified.

Table 9
Prescription or over the counter medications used in the past week (n=268)

Medication	n	% respondents	% responses
Diazepam	75	28.0	14.8
Temazepam	49	18.3	9.7
Tricyclic antidepressants	45	16.8	8.9
Codeine	34	12.7	6.7
Oxazepam	33	12.3	6.5
Methadone	21	7.8	4.1
Flunitrazepam	18	6.7	3.6
Nitrazepam	17	6.3	3.4
Naloxone	16	6.0	3.2
Morphine	10	3.7	2.0
Benzodiazepines nec.*	10	3.7	2.0
Antipsychotics	7	2.6	1.4
Dexamphetamine	6	2.2	1.2
Clonazepam	3	1.1	0.6
Buprenorphine	2	0.7	0.4
Ketamine	2	0.7	0.4
Alprazolam	1	0.4	0.2
Lorazepam	1	0.4	0.2
Other	157	58.6	31.0
Total	507	189.2	100.0

*Not elsewhere classified

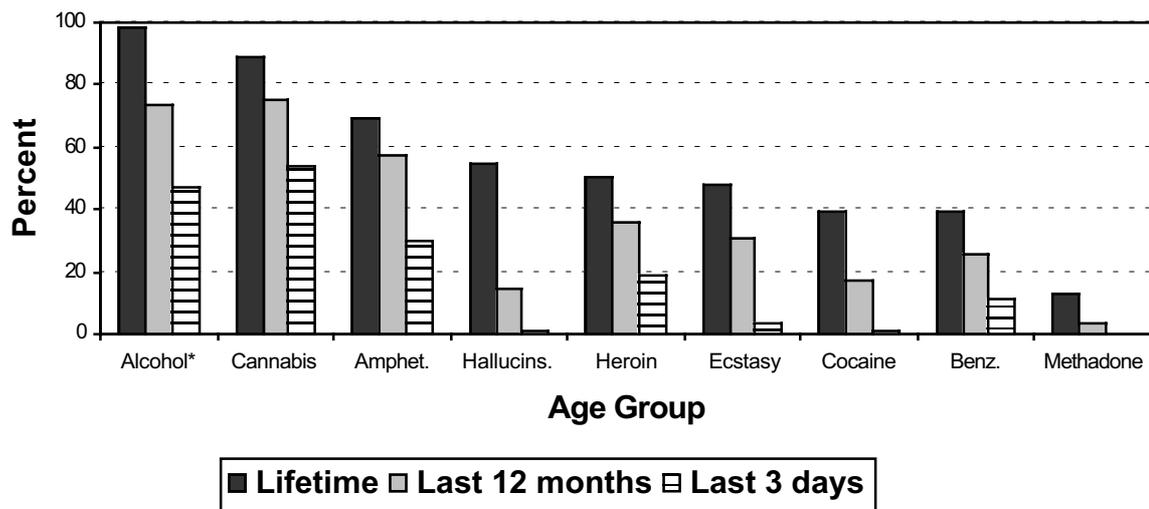
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection 2000 [computer file]

Almost half of the sample had used medication during the week preceding interview. On average, respondents had used 1.9 different medications, with diazepam ('Valium') being the most frequent. Use of other benzodiazepines was frequently reported as was use of antidepressants and opiates such as codeine and methadone.

Drug Use

In this section we describe respondents' reports of their own licit and illicit drug use patterns and problems. Because the data are very complex, we have only reported affirmative responses wherever possible. It should be noted that all drug use reported in this section, other than alcohol, is illicit – that is, where use of prescription drugs such as methadone or benzodiazepines is reported, this refers to those drugs purchased or obtained without prescription on the street.

Reported alcohol use in the past 12 months always refers to the consumption of five or more standard drinks on the same day for males and three or more standard drinks on the same day for females. This is referred to as heavy alcohol use.



*Five or more drinks on the same day (male); three or more drinks on the same day (female)

Figure 3 Prevalence of reported use alcohol and other drugs in lifetime, past 12 months and past 3 days (n = 570)

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

Figure 3 shows that while lifetime use of alcohol was higher than that of other drugs, use of cannabis in the last year and last 3 days was more prevalent than heavy alcohol use in the same periods. Respondents were relatively less likely to have used hallucinogens than other drugs during the past year, suggesting that their use was likely to be experimental or youthful.

Table 10 reports the median number of days in which drugs were used during the previous month and shows that cannabis was used on more days than other drug types.

Table 10
Total number of drug use days in the past 30 days
among those who had used those drugs

Drug	Median
Cannabis (n=429)	15.00
Heroin (n=207)	8.00
Amphetamines (n=326)	4.00
Alcohol (n=416)	2.00
Benzodiazepines (n=144)	2.00
Cocaine (n=94)	0
Street methadone (n=19)	0
Ecstasy (n=174)	0
Hallucinogens (n=84)	0

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

Table 11 shows indices of dependency on different drug types. These include perceived need to use the drug at that moment, perceived dependence on the drug in the past 12 months, and perceived need for treatment for that drug. Heroin had the highest scores on all of these indices, while rankings varied for other drugs.

Table 11
Indices of dependency for alcohol and drug use
among those who had used those drugs

Drug		Need to use now %	Felt dependent in past 12 months %	Could use treatment %
Heroin	(n = 208)	41.3	61.5	51.4
Benz.	(n = 145)	31.7	31.0	20.7
Cannabis	(n = 43)	21.2	31.6	16.7
Amphet.	(n = 327)	18.0	34.9	27.0
Methadone	(n = 18)	11.1	0	11.1
Alcohol	(n = 421)	10.7	20.0	12.6
Ecstasy	(n = 175)	4.0	3.4	4.6
Halluc.	(n = 84)	3.6	3.6	2.4
Cocaine	(n = 95)	0	2.1	3.2

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

Table 12 shows that the majority of those who had used heroin, amphetamines and street methadone had injected these drugs. Other drugs were less likely to have been injected by those who had used them.

Table 12
Injection of illegal drugs in the past 12 months
among users of those drugs

Drug		Injected %
Heroin	(n=207)	93.7
Amphetamine	(n=327)	82.3
Street methadone	(n=18)	61.1
Cocaine	(n=95)	50.5
Ecstasy	(n=175)	36.6
Benzodiazepines	(n=145)	25.5
Hallucinogens	(n=84)	20.2

Treatment

547 respondents (96.8%) had used alcohol or drugs in the previous year. Just over half of these (50.7%) had taken part in a drug or alcohol treatment program at least once at some time. Treatment programs included detoxification, rehabilitation, outpatients, support group (eg NA), methadone, naltrexone, buprenorphine, or with a GP.

Fewer than 7% of respondents reported that they had been denied access to a drug or alcohol treatment program in the previous 12 months because of a lack of space in the program (range 6.4% for detoxification to 0.4% for support group). Ten respondents (1.8%) reported that they had been unable to access a methadone program in the previous year.

Rates of participation in different treatment modalities are shown in Table 13. Around 1/4 respondents had participated in detoxification or outpatient programs at least once, while fewer had been engaged in other programs. Around 14% had been on methadone. Most treatment had been undertaken within the previous 2 years.

Table 13

Lifetime participation in an alcohol or drug treatment program (n = 570)

Treatment programs	%
Detoxification	25.3
Outpatient/counselling	23.3
GP	15.3
Support group	14.9
Naltrexone	14.7
Methadone maintenance	13.8
Rehabilitation/therapeutic community	13.1
Buprenorphine	1.5

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

14.2% of respondents had been admitted to a psychiatric or psychological services unit of a hospital or a special care facility for at least one overnight stay. Twenty (3.5%) had been admitted for at least one overnight stay in the previous month for drug or alcohol treatment. The average stay was 9 days.

The Illicit Drug Market

More than 3/4 of all respondents (77.4%) admitted to obtaining illegal drugs (cannabis, cocaine, heroin and amphetamines) whether for their own use or not in the previous month. This section reports aspects of respondents' participation in the illicit drug market.

Purchase of illicit drug for cash

More than half (56.2%) reported that they had purchased cannabis for cash in the previous month, 48.1% had purchased amphetamines, 31.1% had purchased heroin and 4.8% had purchased cocaine. Table 14 shows the method of contacting the seller on the last occasion drugs were bought.

Table 14

**Method of contacting the seller on the last occasion drugs were bought:
respondents who purchased those drugs**

	Phone %	Visited %	Paged %	Public* %	With them %	Other %
Cannabis (n=247)	30.8	49.4	0.4	8.1	8.5	2.8
Cocaine (n=135)	52.4	23.8	0	4.8	9.5	9.5
Heroin (n=135)	77.8	14.1	0.7	5.2	2.2	0
Amphet. (n=212)	56.6	25.0	0	7.1	8.0	3.3

*Approached dealer in public

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

The most usual method of contacting the dealer varied with the drug. Going to a dealer's house was the most common for cannabis, while telephoning was more usual for heroin, amphetamines and cocaine. Few respondents paged dealers or approached them in public or bought drugs while with the dealer for other activities. This is confirmed by the types of places where drugs were bought: most

drugs of most types were purchased in houses or apartments. Heroin, uniquely, was more likely to be purchased in an outdoor venue (Table 15).

Table 15
Type of place drugs were bought on the last occasion:
respondents who purchased those drugs

	House / apartment %	Public building %	Abandoned building %	Outdoor area %
Cannabis (n=246)	76.0	8.1	0	15.9
Cocaine (n=21)	61.9	9.5	0	28.6
Heroin (n=135)	41.5	6.7	0.2	51.1
Amphet. (n=212)	64.6	10.4	0	25.0

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

Tables 16 and 17 show that most respondents purchased their drugs outside of their own suburb and that most sellers were regular sources. This was particularly so for sellers of heroin.

Table 16
Location of drug purchase on the last occasion:
respondents who purchased those drugs

	Within own suburb %	Outside own suburb %
Cannabis (n=244)	43.9	56.1
Cocaine (n=21)	28.6	71.4
Heroin (n=135)	23.7	76.3
Amphet. (n=212)	38.2	61.8

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

Table 17
Regularity of source from whom drugs were purchased:
respondents who purchased those drugs

		Regular %	Occasional %	New %
Cannabis	(n=245)	54.3	26.9	18.8
Cocaine	(n=21)	52.4	28.6	19.0
Heroin	(n=133)	72.9	18.8	8.3
Amphet.	(n=208)	52.4	31.7	15.9

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

Drugs were commonly bought only once on the last day of purchase. Table 18 shows that heroin was most likely to be bought almost every day in the past month, but that other drugs were purchased less frequently.

Table 18
Number of days drugs were bought in the past month:
respondents who purchased those drugs

Drug		Median	Most common
Cannabis	(n=242)	5.00	30
Cocaine	(n=21)	2.00	1
Heroin	(n=135)	25.00	30
Amphetamines	(n=209)	5.00	1

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

Obtaining illicit drug without cash

Some drugs were obtained without paying cash. Of those who had obtained illegal drugs in the past 30 days, 2/3 had obtained cannabis, 6% cocaine, 20% heroin and 37% amphetamines at least once without cash. Most respondents only obtained drugs without cash on 1 –2 days in the month.

Activities undertaken to obtain these drugs without cash are shown in Table 19.

Table 19
Non-cash activities for obtaining illicit drugs in the past month:
respondents who obtained those drugs without cash

	Cannabis (n=295) %	Cocaine (n=28) %	Heroin (n=85) %	Amphet. (n=162) %
Received as gift	43.7	50.0	34.1	41.4
Shared	26.1	21.4	16.5	17.9
Credit	8.5	10.7	14.1	16.7
Traded other drugs	5.8	7.1	11.8	6.2
Produced drug	5.4	0	0	1.2
Traded property/ merchandise	4.7	0	17.6	11.1
Stole drug	3.1	0	1.2	1.2
Transported drugs	1.4	0	0	1.2
Other	1.0	3.6	3.5	1.9
Traded sex	0.3	7.1	1.2	1.2

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

Table 19 shows that the most common way of obtaining all drugs without cash was to be given them. Sharing and credit were other common ways. Heroin, and to a lesser extent amphetamines, were also commonly obtained by trading property or other drugs.

Perceptions of Risk

This section looks at respondents' perceptions of the risks of buying and selling illicit drugs. Risk was defined as risk from police activities and respondents were asked to respond on a four point scale: (1) very risky (2) somewhat risky (3) not very risky (4) not at all risky. These responses have been collapsed into two categories for ease of interpretation.

Figures 4 and 5 look at the perceived risk of selling and buying illegal drugs.

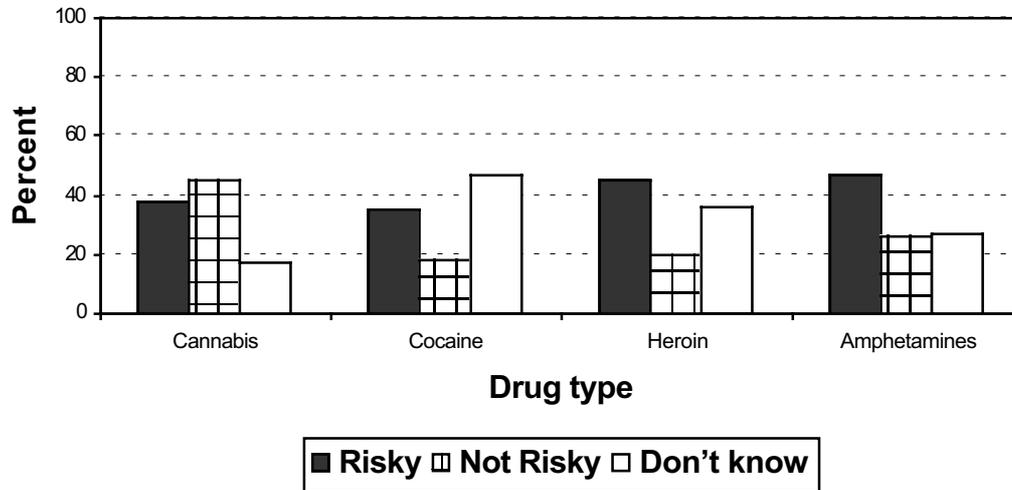


Figure 4 Perceived risk of selling illegal drugs (n=560)

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

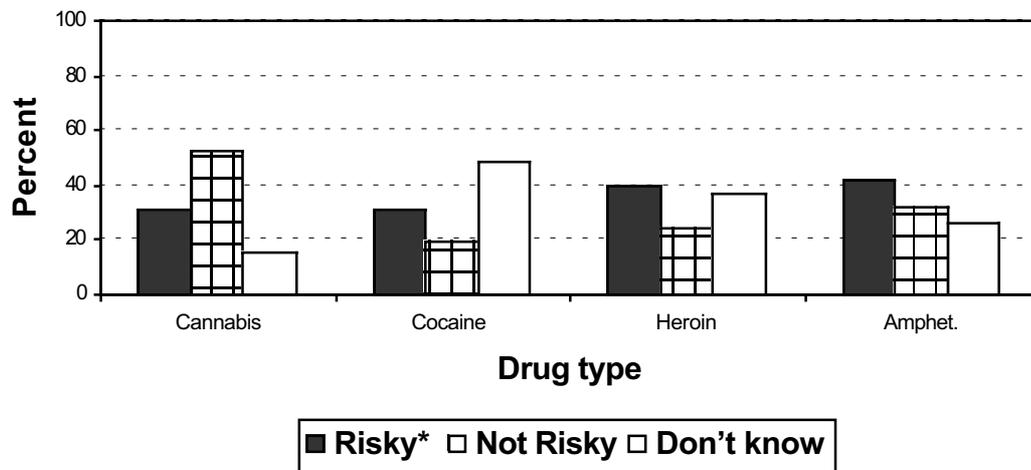


Figure 5 Perceived risk of buying illegal drugs (n = 560)

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

Figures 4 and 5 show that there was considerable similarity between the perceived risk of buying and selling drugs and between perceptions of risks associated with different drug types. In every case, selling was perceived as more risky than buying. Respondents were more likely to rate selling and buying cannabis as not risky than as risky. There was a high percentage of 'don't know' answers, particularly for cocaine.

Respondents had an average of less than one friend who had been arrested or incarcerated for drug offences in the past month.

Income

This section looks at sources of both legal and illegal income.

Table 20
Sources of income in the past 30 days

Income Source		%
Welfare or government benefits	(n=558)	71.7
Full-time work	(n=555)	19.3
Part-time work	(n=553)	18.1

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

Table 20 shows that the majority of respondents reported obtaining their legal income from welfare or government benefits. No more than 37.4% obtained any income from work in the previous month (it could have been less because some respondents may have obtained income from both full and part time work in the same month).

Sources of illegal income are shown in Table 21 and show that most respondents who obtained some income from illegal activities did so from activities other than drug dealing or prostitution. Median incomes obtained from different sources are shown in Table 22.

Table 21
Sources of illegal income in the past 30 days
among those who obtained income illegally (n=191)

	% respondents	% responses
Other illegal activities	74.9	60.9
Drug dealing	35.6	28.9
Prostitution	12.6	10.2

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

Table 22
Earnings from legal and illegal sources of income in the past 30 days

Income source	Median \$	Most common value \$	Range \$
Legal sources (n=499)	720	600	120 - 80 000
Family and friends (n=554)	0	0	0 - 50 000
Illegal sources (n=181)	2 000	1 000	0 - 150 000

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

Table 22 shows that those who obtained money in the previous 30 days from illegal sources claimed to obtain more than those who obtained money legally, but that respondents obtained little or no money from family or friends.

Gambling

Most respondents (71%) had not gambled (either legally or illegally) in the previous 30 days, 16% had done so less than once a week, 8% once or twice a week and 5% three or more times a week. Gambling locations can be seen in the following table which shows that almost half of those who had gambled had done so at a TAB.

Table 23
Places attended for gambling:
respondents who had gambled in the previous 30 days (n=72)

Gambling places	n	% respondents	% responses
TAB	35	48.6	23.3
Casino	27	37.5	18.0
Pubs or hotels	24	33.3	16.0
Racetracks	13	18.1	8.7
Other (e.g. newsagent, internet)	51	70.8	34.0
Total	150	208.3	100.0

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

Table 24 looks at ways in which respondents financed their gambling, and shows that the majority of those who gambled financed their activities through work or savings; welfare or benefits; or winnings. One in four reported that they financed their gambling with money obtained illegally and a similar number with money obtained from drug dealing.

Table 24
Sources of financing gambling:
respondents who had gambled in the previous 30 days (n=72)

Gambling sources	n	% respondents	% responses
Work/savings	36	50.0	22.6
Dole/government benefits	38	52.8	23.9
Winnings from gambling	36	50.0	22.6
Borrowing	14	19.4	8.8
Drug dealing	17	23.6	10.7
Other illegal activities	18	25.0	11.3
Total	159	220.8	100.0

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

Drugs and alcohol sought and used at time of arrest

Table 25 shows the extent of use of alcohol or drugs (including medications) at the time of arrest or, in the case of a warrant only, at the time of the original charge. Around one in three respondents stated that they had been drinking, and almost half that they had been using drugs or medication, at the time of arrest.

Table 25
Use of alcohol, drugs or medications at the time of arrest

Drug	Response	%
Alcohol (n=558)	Yes	32.6
	No	67.0
	Can't recall	0.4
Drugs or medications (n=557)	Yes	45.8
	No	53.9
	Can't recall	0.4

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

Table 26 shows drugs used at time of arrest: around 1/3 had been using cannabis and 1/4 heroin. A further 18 – 28% had been using amphetamines / methamphetamines. A large number of other drugs / medications had been used, particularly benzodiazepines.

Table 26
Drugs or medications used at the time of arrest
(n=254)

Drug	n	% respondents	% responses
Cannabis	76	29.9	18.6
Heroin	67	26.4	16.4
Amphetamines	45	17.7	11.0
Diazepam	30	11.8	7.4
Methamphetamine	26	10.2	6.4
Tricyclic antidepressants	19	7.5	4.7
Methadone	15	5.9	3.7
Oxazepam	13	5.1	3.2
Temazepam	13	5.1	3.2
Alcohol	10	3.9	2.5
Benzodiazepines nec.	9	3.5	2.2
Morphine	7	2.8	1.7
Codeine	5	2.0	1.2
MDMA	5	2.0	1.2
Petroleum	4	1.6	1.0
Dexamphetamine	3	1.2	0.7
Flunitrazepam	3	1.2	0.7
Naloxone	3	1.2	0.7
DOB*	2	0.8	0.5
Antipsychotics	2	0.8	0.5
Cocaine	1	0.4	0.2
Nitrazepam	1	0.4	0.2
Buprenorphine	1	0.4	0.2
Other	48	18.9	11.8
Total	408	160.6	100.0

*dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine

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

Seventy five respondents (13.5%) stated that they were looking for or trying to buy or sell illegal drugs just prior to arrest or, in the case of warrant only, prior to the original charge. The majority of these (38.7%) were looking to buy or sell heroin with a similar number looking to buy or sell amphetamines / methamphetamines (Table 27).

Table 27
Drugs sought, bought or sold at the time of arrest (n=75)

	n	% respondents	% responses
Heroin	29	38.7	34.9
Methamphetamines	18	24.0	21.7
Amphetamines	17	22.7	20.5
Cannabis	14	18.7	16.9
Multiple drugs	3	4.0	3.6
Cocaine	1	1.3	1.2
MDMA	1	1.3	1.2
Total	83	110.7	100.0

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

Almost half the respondents (49%) said they had been involved in selling, manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs at some time.

Criminal History

This section details criminal histories as reported by respondents. These have not been verified against official records.

Three hundred and thirty seven respondents (61%) stated that they had been arrested and charged in the previous year (other than on the current occasion). One hundred and thirty three (24%) had been incarcerated. The median number of arrests was 2 (mean 3.8; range 1 – 100). The range of charges in ASOC categories can be seen in Table 28.

Table 28
Offence categories of charges incurred in the past year:
respondents who had been charged(n=330)

Offence	n	% respondents	% responses
Property offences	186	56.4	30.0
Violent offences	87	26.4	14.0
Traffic offences	86	26.1	13.8
Warrants	81	24.5	13.0
Drug offences	71	21.5	11.4
Disorderly conduct	67	20.3	10.8
Other offences	25	7.6	4.0
Drink driving	18	5.5	2.9
Total	621	188.2	100.0

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

Table 28 shows that more than half of charged respondents had been charged with property offences, with around 1/4 being charged with violent and traffic offences. Respondents had been charged, on average, with 1.8 different offence categories.

SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATIONS

In this section we present associations between the data shown above and age, gender, Aboriginality, most serious charge at time of arrest and urinalysis. All analysis was undertaken with crosstabulations and chisquare analysis and only significant associations ($p < .05$) are presented.

Age

Reported drug use

Figure 6 shows reported use of illicit drug use by age. It should be noted that only those who reported that they had used these drugs are included. Only those drugs for which there was a significant difference are presented.

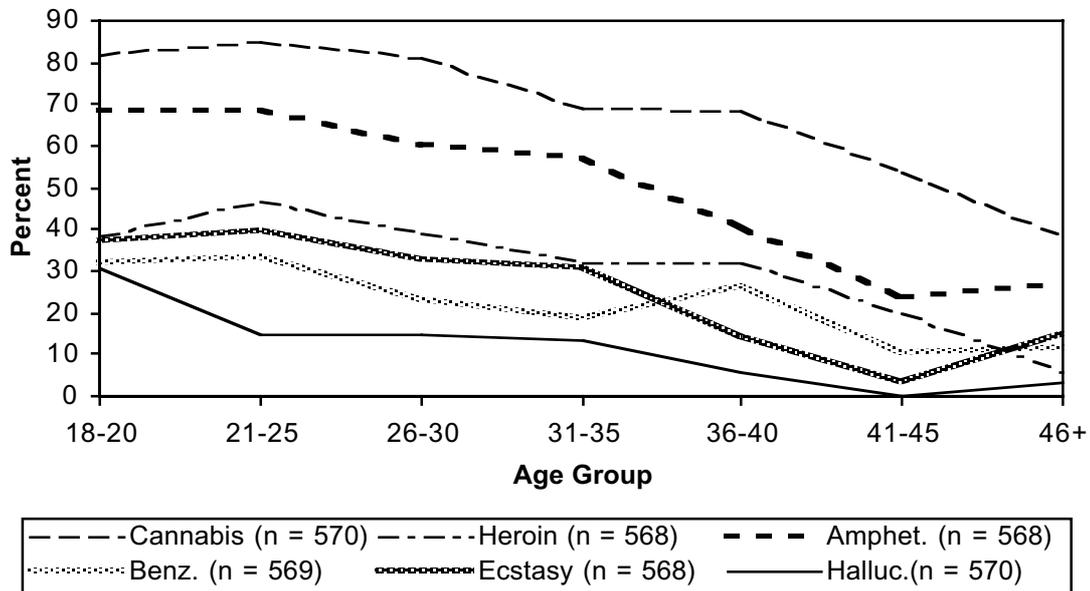


Figure 6 Reported illicit drug use in past 12 months by age

[Cannabis, $X^2 = 48.7$; $p < .001$; Heroin $X^2 = 25.5$; $p < .001$; Amphetamines $X^2 = 46.5$; $p < .001$; Benzodiazepines $X^2 = 16.1$; $p < .05$; Ecstasy $X^2 = 29.0$; $p < .001$; Hallucinogens $X^2 = 29.9$; $p < .001$]

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

Figure 6 shows that use of almost every drug type peaked in the age group 21 – 25 and then declined with increasing age. The exception was hallucinogens where use peaked in the youngest age group. Benzodiazepine use overtook ecstasy use from ages 35-39. Cannabis use was the most prevalent, followed by amphetamines and then heroin in almost every age group.

Figures 7 and 8 show age differences in the prevalence of arrest during the previous year, and nature of the first charge laid against respondents at the time of the current arrest.

Arrest and charge

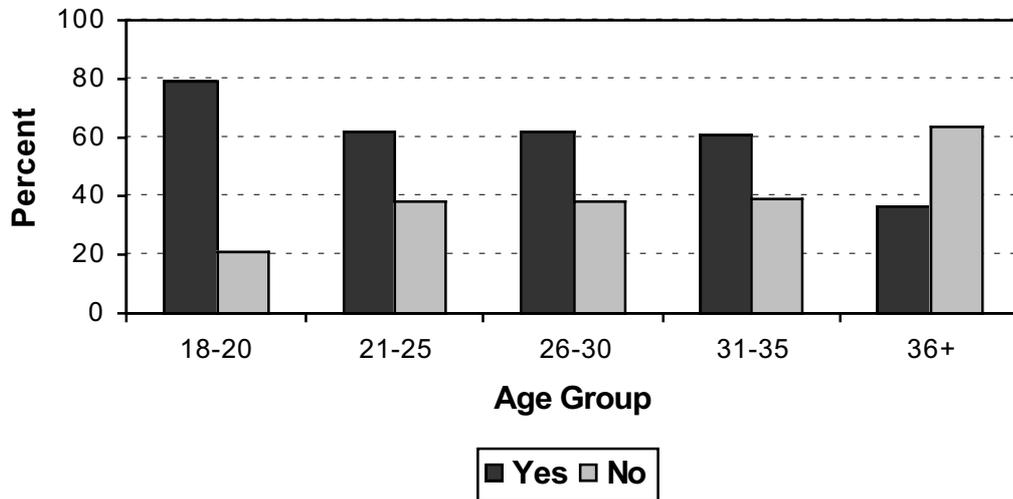


Figure 7 Arrest in the past year by age (n=557)

[$\chi^2 = 39.3$; $p < .001$]

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

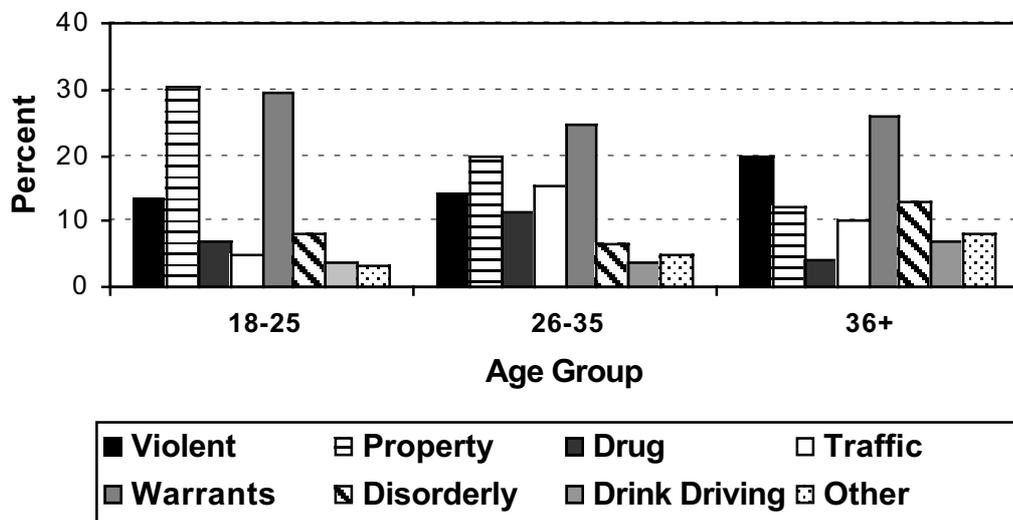


Figure 8 First charge at time of arrest by age (n=559)

[$\chi^2 = 51.0$; $p < .01$]

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

Figures 7 and 8 show that respondents aged 18 – 20 were more likely to have been arrested in the previous year than others. Younger respondents were more likely to have been charged with property offences than older respondents, who were more likely than others to have been charged with violent offences.

Gender

Reported drug use

Gender differences in the reported use of and perceived dependency on heroin and/or benzodiazepines are shown in figures 9 and 10.

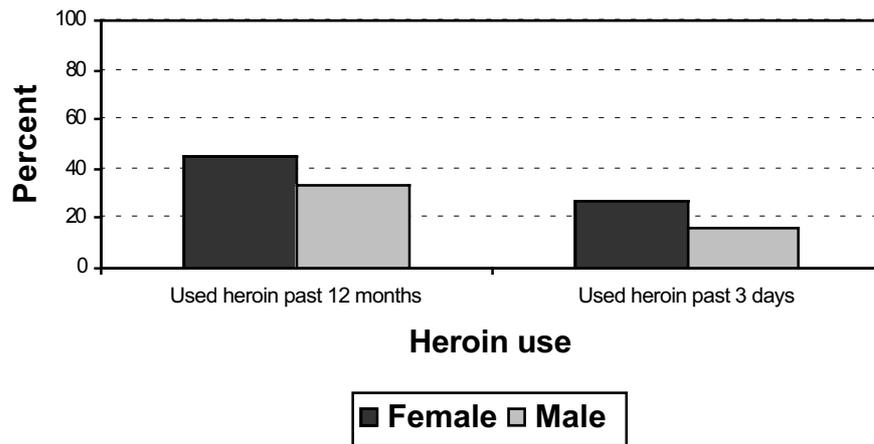


Figure 9 Reported use of heroin in past 12 months and past 3 days by gender (n = 568)

[Heroin past 12 months, $X^2 = 6.5$; $p = .014$ (Fishers' Exact); Heroin past 3 days, $X^2 = 8.6$; $p = .005$ (Fishers' Exact)]

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

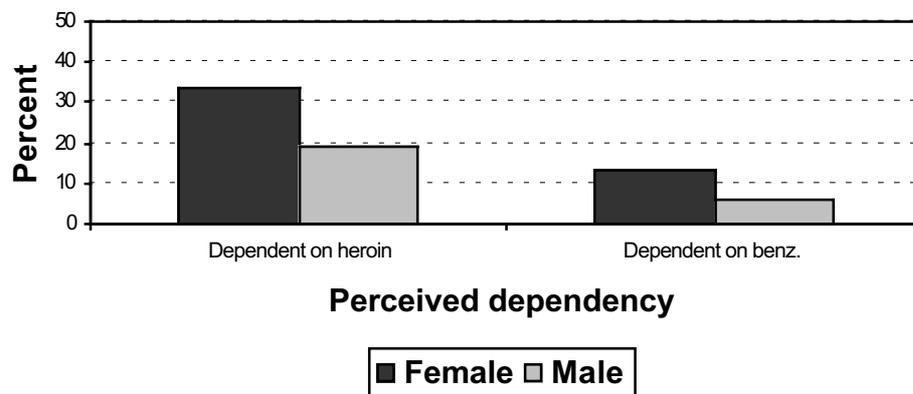


Figure 10 Perceived dependency on heroin and/or benzodiazepines by gender (n = 568)

[Heroin, $X^2 = 13.2$; $p = .001$ (Fishers' Exact); Benzodiazepines, $X^2 = 7.0$; $p = .016$ (Fishers' Exact)]

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

Figures 9 and 10 show that women were more likely than men to have used heroin in the past year and last 3 days, and more likely to have felt dependent on heroin and/or benzodiazepines in the past year.

Illicit drug market

Figures 11 - 13 show that the female respondents were more likely than males to have purchased heroin for cash in the previous month, and/or to have earned income by sex work, while the men were more likely than the women to have ever been involved in the sale, manufacture or transport of illicit drugs.

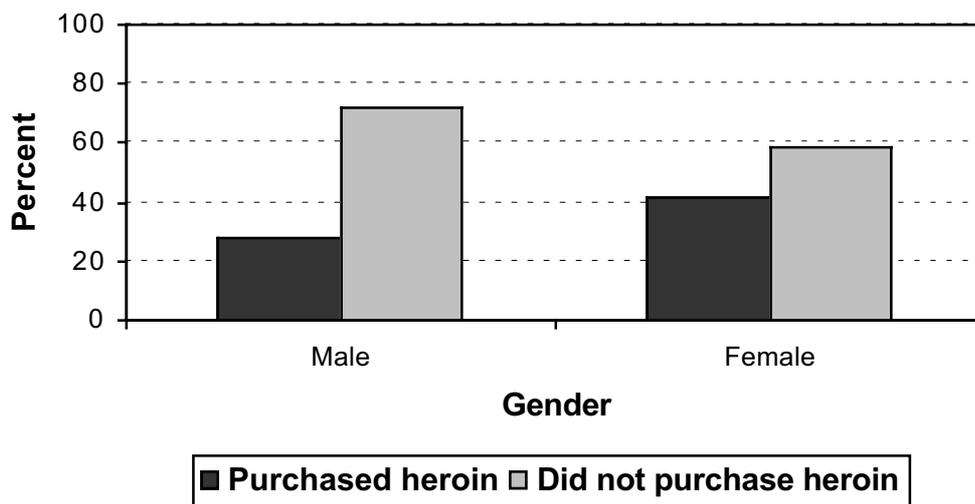


Figure 11 Purchase of heroin using cash in the past month by gender (n=441)

[$\chi^2 = 7.9$; $p < .01$]

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

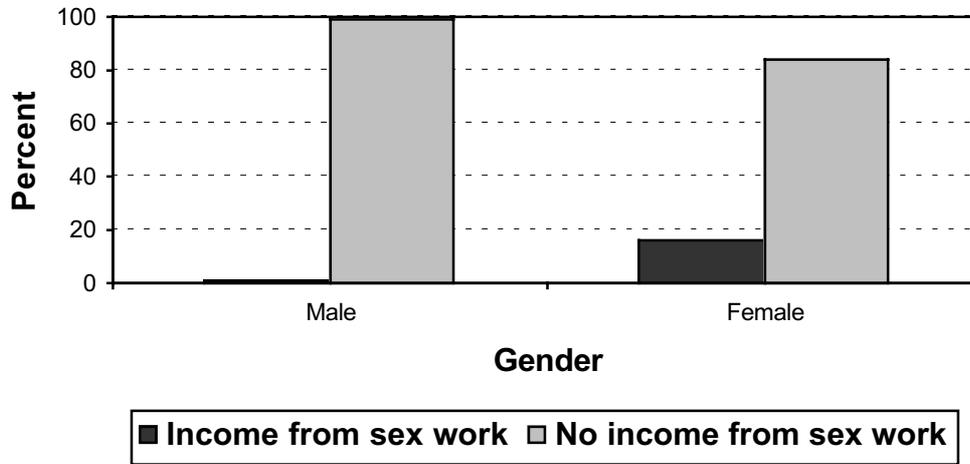


Figure 12 Income from sex work* in the past 30 days by gender (n=559)

[$\chi^2 = 55.0$; $p < .001$]

* prostitution or pimping.

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

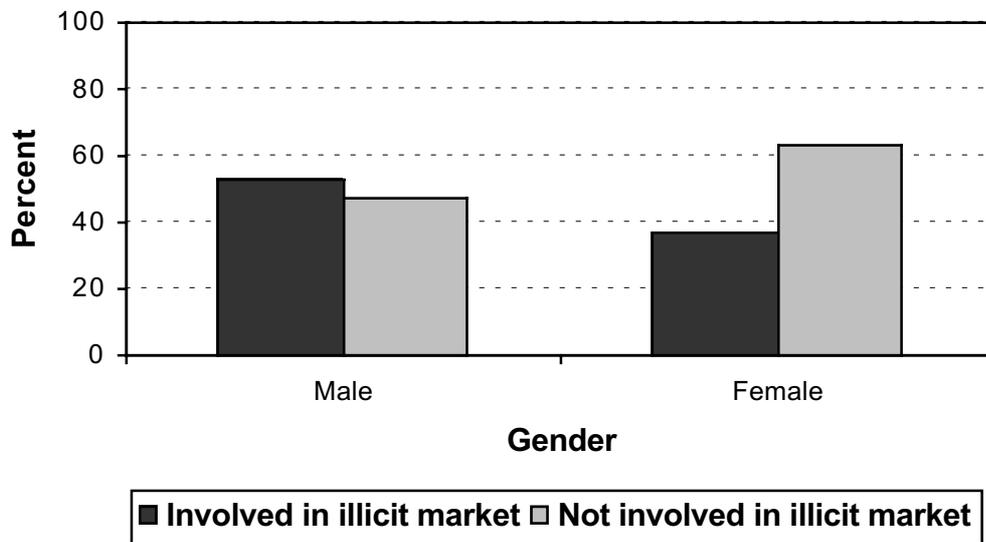


Figure 13 Lifetime involvement in sale of illicit drugs or manufacture or transportation of drugs, by gender (n=554)

[$\chi^2 = 9.8$; $p < .01$]

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

Aboriginality

In the following section we present differences associated with Aboriginality. There were 140 Indigenous respondents and they were more likely to be female than non-Indigenous respondents (40.7% vs 18.7%; $X^2 = 27.6$; $p < .001$). Some of the reported associations may be related as much to this gender difference as to Aboriginality.

Reported drug use

Figure 14 presents data on reported use of different drugs in the past 12 month by Aboriginality. Only those drug types for which there was a significant difference are presented. Figure 15 looks at those indices of heroin use which were significantly associated with Aboriginality.

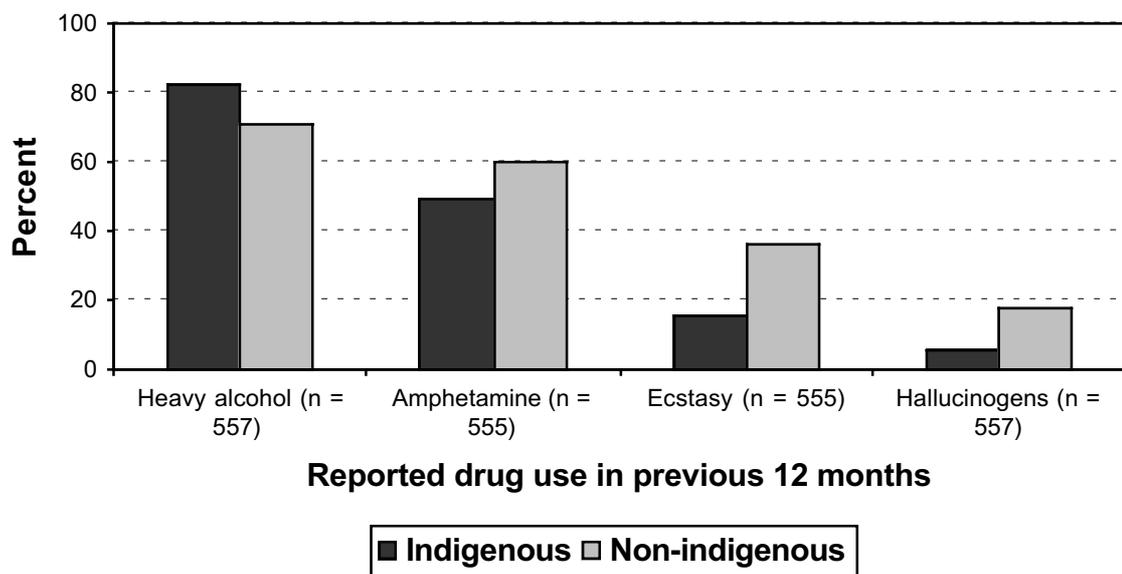


Figure 14 Reported use of drug in previous 12 months by Aboriginality

[Alcohol, $X^2 = 6.7$; $p = .010$ (Fishers' Exact); Amphetamines, $X^2 = 5.1$; $p = .029$ (Fishers' Exact); Ecstasy, $X^2 = 20.0$; $p = .000$ (Fishers' Exact); Hallucinogens, $X^2 = 12.1$; $p = .000$ (Fishers' Exact)]

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

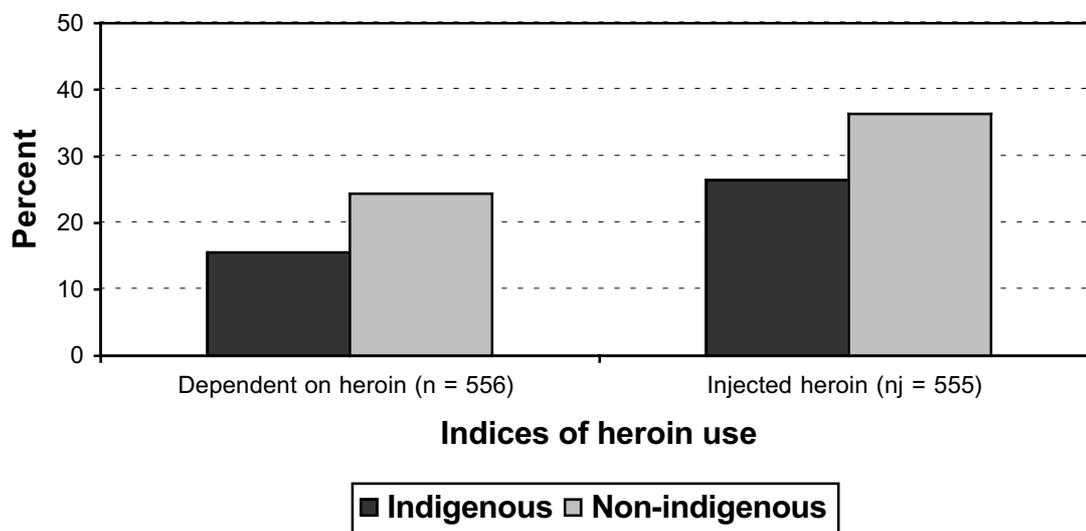


Figure 15 Indices of heroin use in past 12 months by Aboriginality

[Dependent on heroin, $X^2 = 4.5$; $p = 0.35$ (Fishers' Exact); Injected heroin, $X^2 = 4.6$
 $p = 0.39$ (Fishers' Exact)]

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

Figures 14 and 15 show that Indigenous respondents were more likely than non-Indigenous to report heavy use of alcohol but less likely to report use of amphetamines, ecstasy and hallucinogens. Indigenous respondents were less likely than non-Indigenous to report dependence on heroin or heroin injecting in the previous 12 months.

Arrest and criminal history

Figs 16 and 17 show most serious offence at detention and rates of incarceration during the previous year for Indigenous and non-Indigenous respondents.

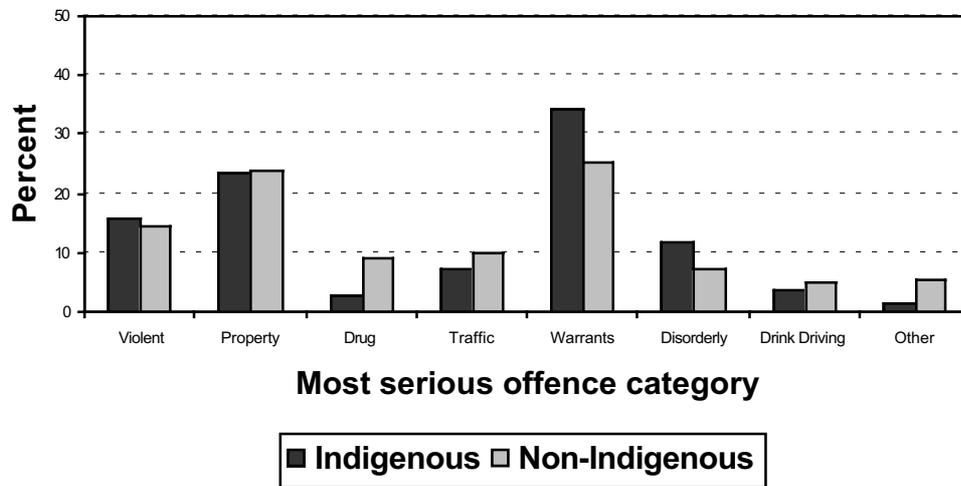


Figure 16 Most serious offence by Aboriginality (n=546)

[$\chi^2 = 16.2$; $p < .05$]

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

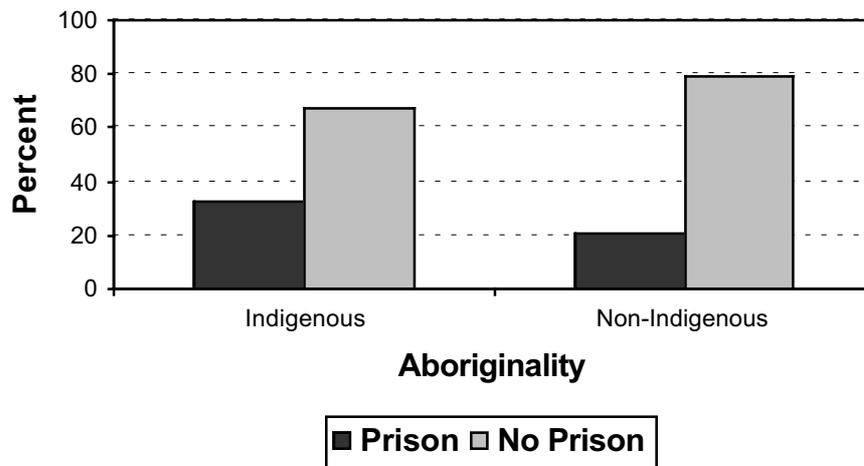


Figure 17 Incarceration in the previous year by Aboriginality (n=556)

[$\chi^2 = 8.2$; $p < .01$]

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

Figures 16 and 17 show that Indigenous respondents were more likely to have been detained on warrants than non-Indigenous respondents who were more likely to be charged with drug and traffic offences. Indigenous respondents were more likely to have been incarcerated in the previous year than non-Indigenous respondents.

Most serious offence at time of arrest

Reported drug use

Figure 18 shows reported use of illicit drugs in previous 12 months by most serious offence category charged at time of arrest.

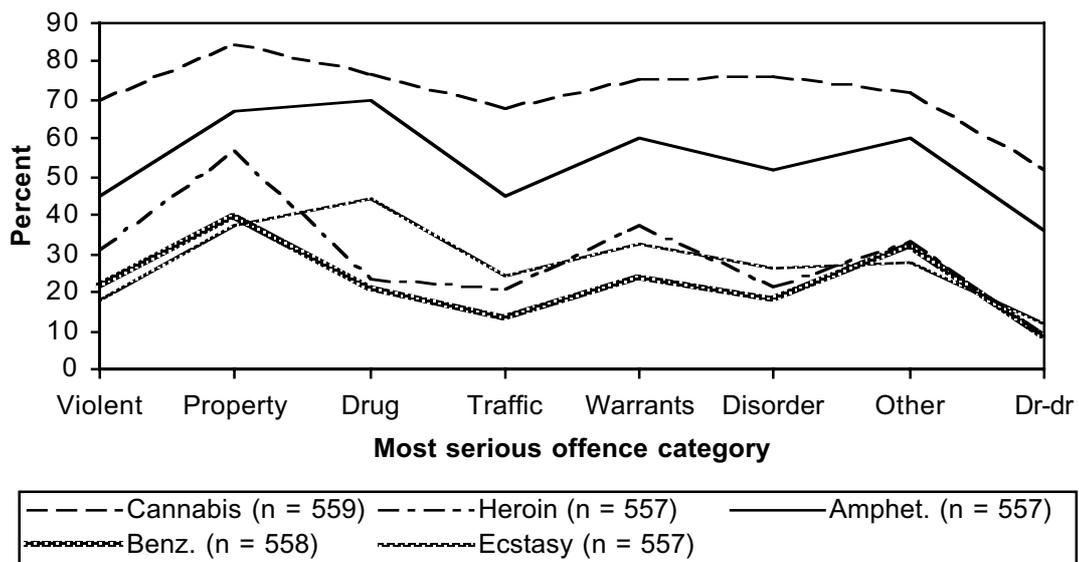


Figure 18 Reported illicit drug use in past 12 months by most serious charge

[Cannabis, $X^2 = 16.7$; $p < .05$; Heroin, $X^2 = 46.0$; $p < .001$; Amphetamines, $X^2 = 21.6$; $p < .005$; Benzodiazepines, $X^2 = 25.2$; $p < .005$; Ecstasy, $X^2 = 18.1$; $p < .05$]

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

Figure 18 shows that use of most drug types was most prevalent among those whose most serious charge was a property or drug offence. Those charged with outstanding warrants and other miscellaneous offences were more likely to report that they had used illicit drugs than those charged with violent, traffic, disorder or drink-driving offences. The pattern of use of different drugs was similar, but ecstasy use was highest among those with drug offences.

Urinalysis

The data in the following section relate to the association of positive urine tests with demographic and charge variables. There were no significant associations between urinalysis results and Aboriginality.

Rather than present a number of graphs in this section, we have summarised the associations as follows:

- Respondents under 35 were more likely to be positive for cannabis than those aged 36 and over.
- Respondents aged 26 – 30 were more likely to be positive for amphetamines than others.
- Female respondents were more likely to be positive for opiates or benzodiazepines than male respondents.
- Respondents whose most serious charge was a property offence were more likely to be positive for opiates and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents whose most serious charge was a traffic or drink-driving offence were the least likely to be positive for opiates and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents who were positive for cannabis were more likely to be positive for amphetamines and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents who were positive for benzodiazepines were more likely to be positive for opiates than others.

SUMMARY

Urine screens

Around 60% of all respondents in WA in 2000 were positive for cannabis; around 25% were positive for opiates and benzodiazepines and around 40% were positive for amphetamines. There were very few positive cases of cocaine, and around 5% were positive for methadone.

The trends in positivity across the four 2000 surveys show that methadone and cocaine positivity remained low throughout the year but there was a slight rise in cannabis positivity across the year. Positivity for amphetamines, opiates and benzodiazepines were similar in the first quarter but positivity for amphetamines rose sharply in the third quarter, and this was matched by a decline in opiates and benzodiazepines. This trend had started to reverse in the fourth quarter of 2001 as opiate and benzodiazepine use increased.

Description of WA 2000 DUMA respondents

The majority of respondents were male, and almost half were aged between 21 and 30. One in four defined themselves as Indigenous Australians. Seventy percent had not proceeded beyond Year 10 at school. The majority were single; women were more likely to be married or in de facto relationships than men. Most lived in private houses or apartments containing 3 – 4 people but only one in three were primary householders. One in four of these homes were public housing. One in three respondents cared for children.

Charges laid at detention

Respondents were charged, on average, with 1.8 offence categories. Outstanding warrants were the most frequent charge, but more than a half of those charged with warrants also had other charges laid against them. Within specific offence categories, property offences were the most prevalent, followed by violent and traffic offences.

Licit and illicit drug use

Almost half of the sample had used prescription or over the counter (OTC) medications during the week preceding interview with an average of 1.9 different types. More than 50% of respondents reported heavy use of alcohol, and use of cannabis and/or amphetamines in the last 12 months and more than 30% of respondents reported use of heroin and/or ecstasy in the last 12 months. While reported lifetime use of alcohol was higher than that of other drugs, reported use of cannabis in the last year and last 3 days was more prevalent than heavy alcohol use in the same periods. Respondents were relatively less likely to report using hallucinogens during the past year than other drugs, suggesting that their use was likely to be experimental or youthful. Cannabis was reportedly used on more days of the previous month than other drug types. Most users of heroin, amphetamines and street methadone reported injecting these drugs.

Heroin had the highest scores on reported indices of dependency including perceptions of needing to use the drug at that moment, feeling dependent on the drug during the previous 12 months, and feeling in need of treatment for the drug. Around half of all respondents had taken part in a drug or alcohol treatment program at least once at some time. Around 1/4 respondents had participated in detoxification or outpatients programs at least once, while fewer had been engaged in other programs. Around 14% had been on methadone. Few had been denied access to a drug or alcohol treatment program in the previous 12 months because of a lack of space in the program.

The Illicit drug market

More than 3/4 respondents admitted to obtaining illegal drugs in the previous month. The most usual method of contacting the dealer varied with the drug. Going to the dealer's house was the most common for cannabis, while telephoning was more usual for heroin, amphetamines and cocaine. Few respondents paged or approached dealers in public or bought drugs while with the dealer for other activities. Most drugs of most types were purchased in houses or apartments although heroin, uniquely, was more likely to be purchased in an outdoor venue. Most respondents purchased their drugs outside of their own suburb and most sellers, particularly of heroin, were regular sources. Drugs were

commonly bought only once on the last day of purchase. Heroin was most likely to be bought almost every day in the past month, but other drugs were purchased less frequently. Some drugs were obtained without paying cash, usually only on 1 –2 days in the month. The most common way of obtaining these drugs was as a gift.

There was considerable similarity between the perceived risks of buying and selling drugs and between perceptions of risks associated with different drug types. In every case, selling was perceived as more risky than buying, but only cannabis was perceived as less risky than risky for both selling and buying. Many respondents could not assess the risk of buying or selling different drug types, particularly cocaine. Respondents had an average of less than one friend who had been arrested or incarcerated for drug offences in the past month.

The majority of respondents obtained their legal income from welfare or government benefits. Most respondents who obtained some income from illegal activities did so from activities other than drug dealing or prostitution. Those who obtained money from illegal sources claimed to obtain more than those who obtained money legally, but respondents obtained little or no money from family or friends.

Most respondents had not gambled (either legally or illegally) in the previous 30 days. Of those who did, one in four reported that they financed their gambling with money obtained illegally and a similar number with money obtained from drug dealing.

Around one in three respondents stated that they had been drinking, and almost half that they had been using drugs or medication, at the time of arrest. Just under 15% were looking for or trying to buy or sell illegal drugs just prior to arrest. Almost half said they had ever been involved in selling, manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs. Sixty percent reported that they had been arrested and charged in the previous year and 25% had been incarcerated.

Significant associations

Associations between self report data and age, gender, Aboriginality, most serious charge at time of arrest and urinalysis were explored. Significant associations are summarised below.

Age

- Cannabis was the most prevalent illicit drug used, followed by amphetamines and then heroin, in almost every age group. Use of almost every drug type peaked in the age group 21 – 25 and declined with increasing age.
- Younger respondents were more likely to have been charged with property offences than older respondents who were more likely to have been charged with violent offences.

Gender

- Female respondents were more likely than males to have used heroin in the past year and last 3 days, and more likely to have felt dependent on heroin and/or benzodiazepines in the past year.
- Female respondents were more likely than males to have purchased heroin for cash in the previous month, and/or to have earned income by sex work, while the men were more likely than the women to have ever been involved in the sale, manufacture or transport of illicit drugs.

Aboriginality

- Indigenous respondents were more likely to be female than non-Indigenous respondents. Some of the reported associations may be related as much to this gender difference as to Aboriginality.
- Indigenous respondents were more likely than non-Indigenous to report heavy use of alcohol but less likely to report use of amphetamines, ecstasy and hallucinogens. Indigenous respondents were less likely than non-Indigenous to report dependence on heroin or heroin injecting in the previous 12 months.
- Indigenous respondents were more likely to have been detained on warrants than non-Indigenous respondents who were more likely to be charged with drug and traffic offences.

- Indigenous respondents were more likely to have been incarcerated in the previous year than non-Indigenous respondents.

Most serious offence

- Use of most drug types was most prevalent among those whose most serious charge was a property or drug offence.
- Those charged with outstanding warrants and other miscellaneous offences were more likely to report that they had used illicit drugs than those charged with violent, traffic, disorder or drink-driving offences.
- Ecstasy use was highest among those with drug offences.

Urinalysis

- Respondents under 35 were more likely to be positive for cannabis than those aged 36 and over.
- Respondents aged 26 – 30 were more likely to be positive for amphetamines than others.
- Female respondents were more likely to be positive for opiates or benzodiazepines than male respondents.
- Respondents whose most serious charge was a property offence were more likely to be positive for opiates and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents whose most serious charge was a traffic or drink-driving offence were the least likely to be positive for opiates and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents who were positive for cannabis were more likely to be positive for amphetamines and/or benzodiazepines than others.
- Respondents who were positive for benzodiazepines were more likely to be positive for opiates than others.

REFERENCES

- Makkai, T. (2000) *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) 1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult Detainees*. Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series, No. 26.
- Makkai, T. (2000a) *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia: Drug Detection Testing*. Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series, No. 25.
- Makkai, T. & McGregor, K. (2001) *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) 2000 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Police Detainees*. Australian Institute of Criminology Research and Public Policy Series, No. 37.

APPENDIX ONE:

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

DUMA INTERVIEW



Australian Institute of Criminology

Australian English Version

4th Quarter 2000

NOTICE FOR INTERVIEWER: Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with an assurance that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the AIC. Collection of information is estimated to average 25 minutes per interview.

F2. INTERVIEW DATE

____/____/____
DD MM YY

F3. SITE ID #

F1. PLACE BARCODE HERE

■ **INFORMATION FROM RECORDS (COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW)**

F4. Year of Birth: _____

F5. Suburb of offence location _____

F6. Offender's usual place of residence *Postal Code* _____

F7. Was the person detained for a warrant only? 0 - NO 1 - YES
(answer no if the person was arrested during commission of a crime or police pursuit)

F8. [IF DETAINED FOR WARRANT ONLY] What was the date of the original charge for the most recent warrant? _____
DD MM YY

- F9. Was the person detained for?
- CIRCLE ALL APPROPRIATE CODES**
- 1 Periodic detention breach
 - 1 Bail breach
 - 1 Drug court program breach
 - 1 Restraining order breach
 - 1 Release on own recognisance violation
 - 1 Bench warrant
 - 1 Parole / probation breach
 - 1 None of the above

■ **WRITE IN CHARGE (OR REASONS FOR DETAINING), WITH NO ABBREVIATIONS**

	Simple/ Summary	Indictable
F10. First charge: _____	S	I

F11. Second charge: _____	S	I
---------------------------	---	---

F12. Third charge: _____	S	I
--------------------------	---	---

F13. Detainee's status?

- 1. Detained no charge
- 2. Cautioned
- 3. Arrested and charged
- 4. Remand
- 5. Sentenced
- 6. Other (please specify _____)

F14. FEMALE []
MALE []

F15. JUVENILE []
ADULT []

NOTE: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS ARE IN CAPITAL LETTERS. READ ANSWER CHOICES TO THE RESPONDENT ONLY WHEN INSTRUCTED TO DO SO. EVERYTHING ELSE IN LOWER CASE OR INITIAL CAPS MUST BE READ TO RESPONDENT. USE PEN, NOT PENCIL TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW.

Interviewer's Initials: _____

INTERVIEW START TIME _____ : _____ [] AM
[] PM

SHOW RESPONDENT THE STATEMENT AND ASK THEM TO READ IT. IF THEY REQUIRE HELP, EITHER READ IT OR EXPLAIN THE ISSUES. [WAIT FOR RESPONDENT TO READ STATEMENT.] READ AS WRITTEN: It is important that you know the following things. Firstly, that you don't have to do this interview if you don't want to. Secondly, that you don't have to answer any questions that you don't want to. Thirdly, that you can stop the interview and leave at anytime you want. Would you agree to the interview?

CIRCLE ONE CODE

- 1 AGREED TO INTERVIEW
- 2 DECLINED TO INTERVIEWER
- 3 NOT AVAILABLE – DECLINED TO POLICE
- 4 NOT AVAILABLE – WATCHHOUSE CONSTRAINTS
- 5 NOT AVAILABLE – TAKEN TO COURT/DETENTION
- 6 NOT AVAILABLE – RELEASED
- 7 NOT AVAILABLE – MEDICAL REASONS
- 8 NOT INTERVIEWED – VIOLENT OR UNCONTROLLED BEHAVIOUR / SECURITY RISK / TOO INTOXICATED
- 9 NOT INTERVIEWED – LANGUAGE PROBLEM
[LANGUAGE NEEDED _____]
- 10 NOT INTERVIEWED – BOOKED OVER 48 HOURS AGO
- 11 NOT INTERVIEWED – OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

1. When were you arrested? What day, and what time?

PROBE: What day was that? Was that today or yesterday? DETERMINE IF LESS THAN 48 HOURS AGO AND RECORD. IF MORE THAN 48 HOURS AGO, TERMINATE INTERVIEW.

[SPECIFIC NUMBER OF HOURS CAN BE CALCULATED AFTER INTERVIEW]

____/____/____ : ____ [] AM
DD MM [] PM

LESS THAN 48 HOURS AGO? 0 NO 1 YES

____ HOURS AGO

2. How old are you?

____ YEARS OLD

3. What is the highest year of (primary and secondary) school you have completed?

EXAMPLES: 9TH GRADE=09; H.S./SECONDARY GRAD=12; NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL=00

____ YEARS COMPLETED

4. What is the highest education level you have achieved?

CIRCLE ONE CODE

- 1 No education beyond primary or secondary school
- 2 Still in school
- 3 Still in TAFE program
- 4 Still in university
- 5 Some TAFE but did not complete
- 6 Completed a TAFE program
- 7 Some university but did not complete
- 8 Completed a university or higher degree

5. What's your current marital status? Are you...

ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE

- 1 Single, and have never been married?
- 2 De Facto?
- 3 Married?
- 4 Separated or divorced?
- 5 Or are you widowed?

<p>6. In the past 30 days, where did you live most of the time? Did you live...</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE</p> <p>[IF CODES 4 – 8, SKIP TO Q. 10; OTHERWISE, ASK Q. 7]</p>	<p>1 In a house or apartment you rent or own?</p> <p>2 In someone else's house or apartment?</p> <p>3 Some other household location (caravan park, boarding house, etc)?</p> <p>4 In a shelter or emergency housing?</p> <p>5 In prison?</p> <p>6 In a halfway house?</p> <p>7 In a drug or alcohol treatment program?</p> <p>8 Or on the street or with no fixed address?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP TO Q. 10</p>
<p>7. Do you live in a [QLD: housing commission] [WA: Homeswest or housing commission] [NSW: Department of Housing] residence?</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p> <p>9 DON'T KNOW</p>
<p>8. In the past 30 days, how many people have lived in your household on a regular basis, including yourself?</p> <p>[IF ONLY ONE, SKIP TO Q. 10; OTHERWISE, ASK Q. 9]</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD INCLUDING THE RESPONDENT: _____</p>
<p>9. Are you currently living or staying with any children under 18 years of age?</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>10. Are you responsible for taking care of any children under 18 years of age?</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>11. How many children have you [given birth to/fathered]?</p>	<p>_____ NUMBER OF CHILDREN</p>

READ AS WRITTEN: The following questions deal with prescription or over the counter medications you might have taken in the past week.

<p>12. Have you taken any prescription or over the counter medications in the past week?</p> <p>IF NO, BE CERTAIN TO READ THE TRANSITIONAL STATEMENT PRIOR TO STARTING THE DRUG GRID</p>	<p>0 NO —> SKIP TO Q. 14</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>13. [IF YES TO Q. 12] What prescription or over the counter medications have you taken in the past week?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

READ AS WRITTEN: The next several questions concern drugs used illegally and alcohol. Do not include drugs prescribed by a doctor. Remember, everything you tell me is confidential. You do not need to tell me anything specific about what happened or why.

DRUG GRID

(CIRCLE "0" FOR NO AND "1" FOR YES)

Question 14.	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin/ Morphine (opiates)	Street Methadone	Amphetamines/ Speed / Meth amphetamine	Benzodiazepines (Valium, Librium, Rohypnol)	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms)
A. Have you ever tried any of the following drugs? (READ ALL DRUGS)	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN FOR EACH DRUG THE ALLEGED OFFENDER HAS EVER TRIED									
B. When you first tried (DRUG) how old were you? [WRITE IN AGE]									
C. FOR ALCOHOL: MALES: Did you ever have 5 or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months? FEMALES: Did you ever have 3 or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months? FOR REMAINING DRUGS: Have you used (DRUG) during the past 12 months? [IF NO, SKIP TO NEXT DRUG; FOR HALLUCINOGENS SKIP TO Q. 15]	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
D. FOR ALCOHOL: MALES: How old were you the first time you drank 5 or more drinks on 3 or more days a week? FEMALES: How old were you the first time you drank 3 or more drinks on 3 or more days a week? [WRITE IN AGE] FOR REMAINING DRUGS: How old were you the first time you used (DRUG) on 3 or more days a week? [WRITE IN AGE]									
E. FOR ALCOHOL: MALES: Thinking about the past 30 days, on how many of those days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same day? FEMALES: Thinking about the past 30 days, on how many of those days did you have 3 or more drinks on the same day? FOR REMAINING DRUGS: Thinking about the past 30 days, on how many of those days did you use (DRUG)? [WRITE IN NUMBER OF DAYS]									
F. In the past 3 days have you used (DRUG)?	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
G. Have you felt that you needed or were dependent on (DRUG) in the past 12 months?	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
H. Do you feel right now that you are in need of (DRUG)?	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
I. Do you feel you could use treatment for (DRUG)?	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
J. Have you injected (DRUG) in the past 12 months? [IF NO, SKIP TO NEXT DRUG]			0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
K. How many times have you injected (DRUG) in the past 30 days? [WRITE IN NUMBER]									

[INTERVIEWER: DID RESPONDENT ANSWER YES FOR ANY DRUG OR ALCOHOL IN Q14C? (IF NO, SKIP TO Q. 16). NO - 0 YES - 1]

IF YES TO ABOVE, READ: Now I'm going to ask about your experience with drug and alcohol treatment.

Question 15. INTERVIEWER: PROCEED ACROSS THE ROW FOR EACH TREATMENT TYPE					
A. In the past 12 months, have you been denied access to a (TYPE) program because of a lack of space in that program? [DO NOT ASK OF GP]	B. Have you ever participated in a (TYPE) program? [IF NO, SKIP TO NEXT TYPE]	IF YES: C. What year were you most recently in (TYPE) program?	D. Were you required to go to (TYPE) program the current/most recent time by a court or other legal order?	E. What type of substance abuse (including alcohol) are/were you mainly being treated for [the most recent time you were in treatment]?	
NO=0, YES=1	NO=0, YES=1	YEAR (4 DIGITS)	NO=0, YES=1		TYPE OF SUBSTANCE
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
0 1	0 1		0 1		
	0 1		0 1		

16. Have you ever been admitted as a patient to a psychiatric or psychological services unit of a hospital or special care facility for at least one overnight stay?	0 NO (SKIP TO Q. 20)	1 YES
17. Have you been a patient in a psychiatric or psychological services unit of a hospital or special care facility for at least one overnight stay in the past month?	0 NO (SKIP TO Q. 20)	1 YES
18. Were you admitted for drug or alcohol treatment?	0 NO	1 YES
19. How long were you a patient; that is, how many nights did you stay overnight?	_____ NIGHTS	

DRUG MARKET GRID

TRANSITION STATEMENT – READ BEFORE STARTING MARKET GRID: The next series of questions refer to ways that people sometimes obtain drugs. This is completely confidential and no information will be used to identify you in any way. You do not need to tell me anything specific about what happened or why.

20. Regardless of whether you used it yourself did you get any illegal drugs in the past 30 days? NO – 0 YES – 1 [IF NO: SKIP TO Q. 23A]

QUESTION 21.	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines
A. In the past month, did you buy any (DRUG) – by paying cash for it? [IF R INDICATES NO SKIP TO NEXT DRUG; FOR AMPHETAMINES, SKIP TO QUESTION 22. NO=0, YES=1]	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
B. The last time you bought [DRUG] how did you contact the person you bought it from? [ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE] (1) Did you call them on the telephone; (2) visit a house or apartment; (3) page them on a beeper; (4) approach them in public; or (5) were you with them already at work or a social occasion? [IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS OTHER, SPECIFY AND CODE AS 6 _____]	1 2 3 4 5 6			
C. The last time you bought (DRUG) what type of place did you get it from? [ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE] (1) Was it in a house or apartment; (2) at a public building; (3) in an abandoned building; or (4) on a street, alley or road or other outdoor area?	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
D. Did you buy (DRUG) in the (0) suburb that you live in; or (1) outside your suburb?	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
E. Is the person you got it from (1) your regular source; (2) an occasional source; or (3) a new source for (DRUG)?	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
F. On the day that you last bought (DRUG) how many times did you buy the drug on that specific day? [WRITE IN NUMBER]				
G. Thinking about the past month, on how many days did you buy (DRUG)? [WRITE IN NUMBER]				

QUESTION 22.	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines
A. In the past month, did you get any (DRUG) without paying cash for it? [IF R INDICATES NO SKIP TO NEXT DRUG; FOR AMPHETAMINES, SKIP TO QUESTION 23A. NO=0, YES=1]	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
B. Thinking about the last time you got (DRUG) without paying any cash for it. [ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE] (1) Did you produce the (DRUG) yourself; (2) get it on credit (will pay cash later); (3) trade other drugs; (4) trade property/merchandise; (5) transport drugs; (6) steal the drug; (7) (DRUG) was shared with you; (8) trade sex for (DRUG); or (9) receive it as a gift? [IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS OTHER, SPECIFY AND CODE AS 10 _____]	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
C. Thinking about the past month, on how many days did you get (DRUG) without paying cash? [WRITE IN NUMBER]				

23A. Are there any new drugs on the street that you have heard are being used?

0 - NO 1 - YES ----->23B. What drugs are those? [LIST ALL NAMES MENTIONED]

Question 24.	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines
A. How risky do you think it is to sell (DRUG) in your area at this moment? (1) Very risky; (2) somewhat risky; (3) not very risky; (4) not at all risky [CODE AS 9 IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW; RISK IS DEFINED AS RISK FROM POLICE ACTIVITIES]	1 2 3 4 9			
B. How risky do you think it is to buy (DRUG) in your area at this moment? (1) Very risky; (2) somewhat risky; (3) not very risky; (4) not at all risky [CODE AS 9 IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW; RISK IS DEFINED AS RISK FROM POLICE ACTIVITIES]	1 2 3 4 9			
C. In the past month, how many of your friends have been arrested or incarcerated for drug offences involving (DRUG)? [WRITE IN NUMBER]				

<p>25. Did you receive money from (INCOME SOURCE) in the past 30 days?</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH INCOME TYPE, A-C:</p> <p>CIRCLE YES OR NO FOR EACH TYPE</p> <p>IF ANY CATEGORY IS ANSWERED YES:</p> <p>How much did you earn altogether during the past 30 days from these income sources? [Include the value of government benefits plus the value of any job earnings.]</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Welfare or other regular government benefit?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Working full time?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Working part time or doing odd jobs?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. (Total in \$ Australian) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	A. Welfare or other regular government benefit?	0	1	B. Working full time?	0	1	C. Working part time or doing odd jobs?	0	1	D. (Total in \$ Australian) _____								
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<p>26 How much money did you get from your family or friends in the past 30 days?</p>	<p>(Total in \$ Australian) _____</p>																					
<p>27. Did you earn money from (INCOME SOURCE) in the past 30 days?</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH INCOME TYPE, A-C:</p> <p>CIRCLE YES OR NO FOR EACH TYPE</p> <p>IF ANY CATEGORY IS ANSWERED YES:</p> <p>How much was your income altogether during the past 30 days from these income sources?</p>	<p>(Use local terms as appropriate)</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Sex work (prostitution, pimping)?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Dealing, growing or manufacturing illegal drugs?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Doing illegal things such as stealing, selling stolen property?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. (Total in \$ Australian) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	A. Sex work (prostitution, pimping)?	0	1	B. Dealing, growing or manufacturing illegal drugs?	0	1	C. Doing illegal things such as stealing, selling stolen property?	0	1	D. (Total in \$ Australian) _____								
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<p>28. In the past 30 days, how often did you gamble, legally or illegally? (Include lotteries, casinos, horse or dog racing, pokies, keno, etc.)</p> <p>[IF CODES 0 OR 1, SKIP TO Q. 31; OTHERWISE, ASK Q. 29]</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: middle;">SKIP TO Q. 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Less than once a week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Once or twice a week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Three times a week or more</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	0	Not at all	}	SKIP TO Q. 31	1	Less than once a week	2	Once or twice a week	3	Three times a week or more											
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2	Once or twice a week																					
3	Three times a week or more																					
<p>29. In the past 30 days, did you gamble at the following places?</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE YES OR NO FOR EACH TYPE</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Casino</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Pubs/hotels</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Racetracks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. TAB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Other (e.g. newsagent, internet, Tattslotto etc.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	A. Casino	0	1	B. Pubs/hotels	0	1	C. Racetracks	0	1	D. TAB	0	1	E. Other (e.g. newsagent, internet, Tattslotto etc.)	0	1			
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<p>30. Which of the following have been sources of financing your gambling?</p> <p>ASK FOR EACH CATEGORY AND CIRCLE YES OR NO FOR EACH TYPE</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Work/savings</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Dole/government benefits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Winnings from gambling</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Borrowing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Drug dealing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Other illegal activities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	A. Work/savings	0	1	B. Dole/government benefits	0	1	C. Winnings from gambling	0	1	D. Borrowing	0	1	E. Drug dealing	0	1	F. Other illegal activities	0	1
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<p>31. At the time you were arrested had you been drinking alcohol – that is, beer, wine or spirits? If you have been brought in on a warrant <u>only</u> then we would like to know if you have been drinking alcohol at the time of the original charge.</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p> <p>9 CAN'T RECALL</p>
<p>32. At the time you were arrested had you been using any drugs – including medications? If you have been brought in on a warrant <u>only</u> then we would like to know if you have been using drugs at the time of the original charge.</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO ———> SKIP TO Q. 34</p> <p>1 YES</p> <p>9 CAN'T RECALL</p>
<p>33. What drugs had you used?</p> <p>WRITE ALL DRUGS MENTIONED. IF NOT ENOUGH SPACE, CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>34. Had you been looking for, or trying to buy or sell, any illegal drugs just prior to when you were arrested? If you have been brought in on a warrant <u>only</u> then we would like to know if you have been trying to buy or sell illegal drugs at the time of the original charge.</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO ———> SKIP TO Q. 36</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>35. What drugs had you been looking for, or trying to buy or sell?</p> <p>WRITE ALL DRUGS MENTIONED. IF NOT ENOUGH SPACE, CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>36. Have you ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p>

READ AS WRITTEN: The next several questions are about previous arrests. Do not count the one you're here for now.

<p>37. During the past 12 months, have you been arrested and charged for breaking a law, whether or not you were guilty? Do not include the one you're here for now.</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO ———> SKIP TO Q. 40</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>38. How many times have you been arrested in the past 12 months?</p>	<p>_____ NUMBER OF ARRESTS</p>
<p>39. What were you arrested for? How many times did that happen?</p> <p>WRITE ALL ARRESTS MENTIONED. WRITE CHARGES TO LEFT OF SLASH, AND NUMBER OF TIMES TO RIGHT. IF NOT ENOUGH SPACE, CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE</p>	<p>_____ / _____</p> <p>_____ / _____</p> <p>_____ / _____</p>
<p>40. In the past 12 months, have you served time in prison, on a sentence?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE CODE</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>41. What is your ethnic background? [IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS "AUSTRALIAN" BUT DOES NOT MENTION "ABORIGINAL" OR "TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER", ASK Q. 42. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 43]</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>

<p>42. [ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS "AUSTRALIAN" AS ETHNIC GROUP BUT DOES NOT MENTION "ABORIGINAL" OR "TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER"]</p> <p>Do you consider yourself Aboriginal or TSI?</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p>
<p>43. To your recollection, have you participated in this research project before?</p>	<p>0 NO</p> <p>1 YES</p> <p>9 CAN'T RECALL</p>

INTERVIEW COMPLETION TIME

____: ____ [] AM
 [] PM

44. **READ AS WRITTEN:** As mentioned earlier, we are collecting a urine sample from all consenting participants as part of the survey. Will you provide us with a sample?

[IF YES] Please take this specimen container to [DESIGNATED AREA] to provide the sample.

[IF NO] Your participation is completely voluntary, but I would like to remind you that no names will appear on the specimens 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 sample will be destroyed as soon as the tests have been done. There is no way that the results can be tied back to you. Would you agree to provide a sample?

SPECIMEN WAS:

- 0 Refused/did not try
- 1 Provided
- 2 Tried/could not produce specimen
- 3 Questionnaire incomplete

45. **WAS RESPONDENT OFFERED INCENTIVE (eg, snack)?**

- 0 No incentive offered
- 1 Incentive (whether explicitly described as such or not) provided at beginning of interview
- 2 Incentive offered upon completion of interview (regardless of whether specimen provided)
- 3 Incentive offered, but only upon completion of interview and provision of specimen
- 4 Incentive offered at completion of interview, second incentive offered for provision of specimen

46. **INTERVIEWER'S OVERALL IMPRESSION OF RESPONDENT:**

- 0 Answers generally seemed honest and reliable
- 1 Had some serious doubts about quality of answers (possibly lying, incoherent, inconsistent, etc.)

APPENDIX TWO:

CONSENT FORMS AND INFORMATION SHEETS



Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Project

Information about the research

The Australian Institute of Criminology and Curtin University of Technology are conducting some research on the relationship between drug use and crime. The research aims to interview people who have been recently arrested and currently held in the lockup. The Federal government is funding the research. In order to obtain a broad picture, it is necessary to speak to as many people as possible. Your co-operation in the research is very important to us. The results of the research will be treated in strict confidence. Both the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology and Police Commissioner Matthews have given assurances that we will not show the police completed questionnaires, nor discuss anything that you tell us with them. The urine specimens will be sent to an independent laboratory where they will be destroyed immediately after the tests have been conducted – THIS DATA CAN NEVER BE LINKED TO YOU. The published results of the research will not include any information about particular individuals who have helped the research.

(Commissioner, WA Police Service)

(Director, Australian Institute of Criminology)