

# STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE

COMPARATIVE PERIOD UNDER CONSIDERATION

1 January 2017 – 30 June 2017 to

1 July 2017 – 31 December 2017



CRIME DRIVERS REPORT  
February 2018

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## Introduction

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Each iteration of the Crime Drivers Report (CDR) will come closer to the aim described below and will be refined using feedback from the Executive Leadership Team and the wider readership of the product. Previous iterations had as their sole focus statistical changes in crime, over a defined period and a comparison period, as a means of understanding what is 'driving crime'. This iteration aims to provide statistical analysis<sup>1</sup> of the period July – December 2017 in comparison to the period January – June 2017 and also to offer a foray into understanding community and police expressions of harm<sup>2</sup> resulting from crime. The statistical and harms analysis will be complemented by an examination of six thematic areas considered to be key drivers of crime.

## Navigating this Document

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The electronic version of this document has been hyperlinked so the reader can navigate to those topics of interest. Hyperlinks have also been used to link to further and more detailed information where it is available.

The traditional printed version of the document has a table of contents to guide the reader.

## Aim

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The Crime Drivers Report (CDR) is intended to inform the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) of factors driving changes in the criminal environment. The findings in this document will enhance the Queensland Police Services ability to successfully achieve the Strategic objectives outlined in the QPS Strategic Plan 2017-2021 to;

- stop Crime;
- make the Community Safer;
- strengthen Relationships with the Community and
- equip our Workforce for the Future.

To achieve these objectives, analysis is required of a diverse variety of information and intelligence holdings. Each objective will have its own information and intelligence sources that will serve as indicators of meeting the objective and importantly also indicate strategic opportunities for action to enhance one or more objectives.

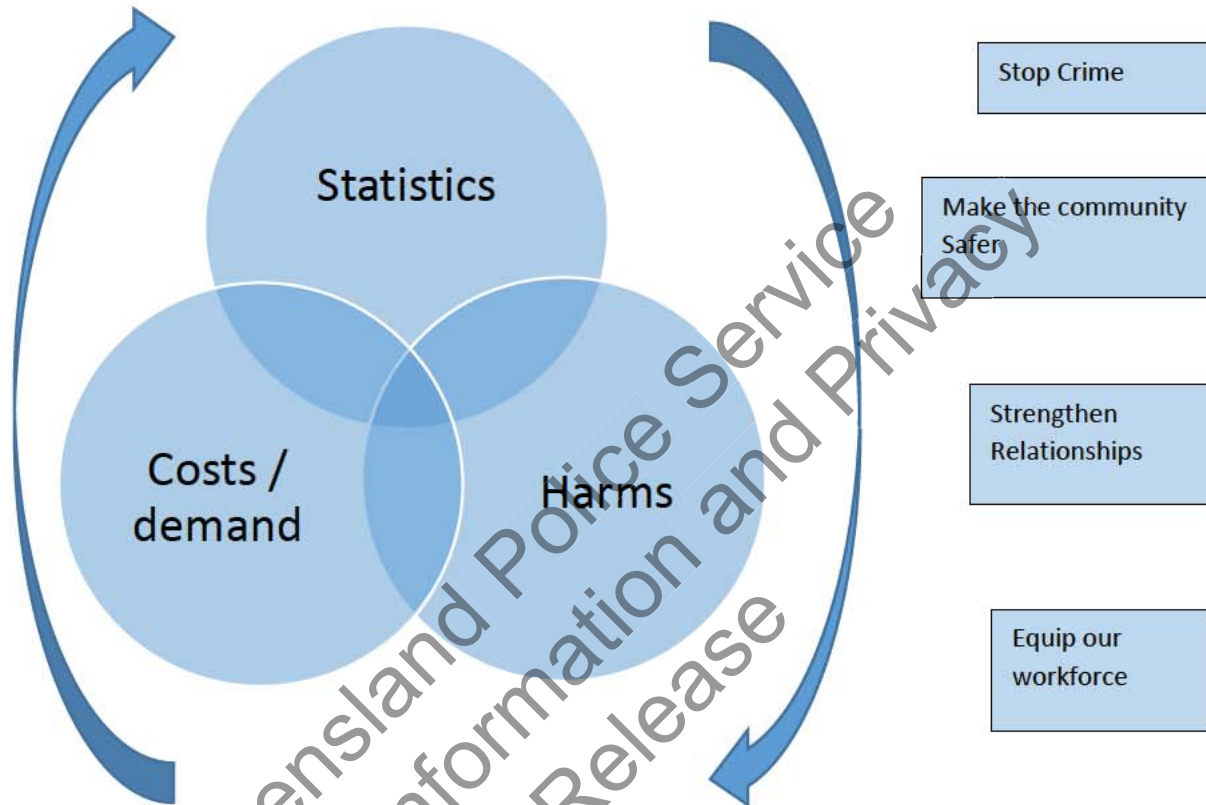
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<sup>1</sup> The statistical analysis uses official crime statistics provided by Organisational Capability Command.

<sup>2</sup> The harm analysis uses preliminary findings from work commissioned by State Crime Command from Griffith University.

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The contribution that the CDR makes is to combine the understanding we have of the criminal environment through statistical analysis, analysis of the harm resulting from crime and the cost of our efforts in relation to the demand placed on the service.



The statistical analysis utilises official crime statistics, calls for service data and other officially published statistics. The statistical analysis aims to identify state wide trends and patterns, and monitor significant or unexpected fluctuations. Similarly, notable variations between or within districts will be explored. It will also attempt to identify why these increases are occurring and recognise efforts by police to prevent, detect or disrupt these crimes.

The harms analysis uses research findings of community perceptions of harm and police perceptions of harm. Crime changes and trends are examined in light of the perceived harm to explore the impact on the community's sense of safety and the important relationship between the police and community.

The cost of crime and demand analysis is examined from two standpoints: firstly, the cost to the service of each crime type linked to average resources required and the relative costs of each crime type. Secondly, the demand placed on the service from incoming demand like calls for service, arrests and the like as well as ongoing commitments to proactive and prevention work.

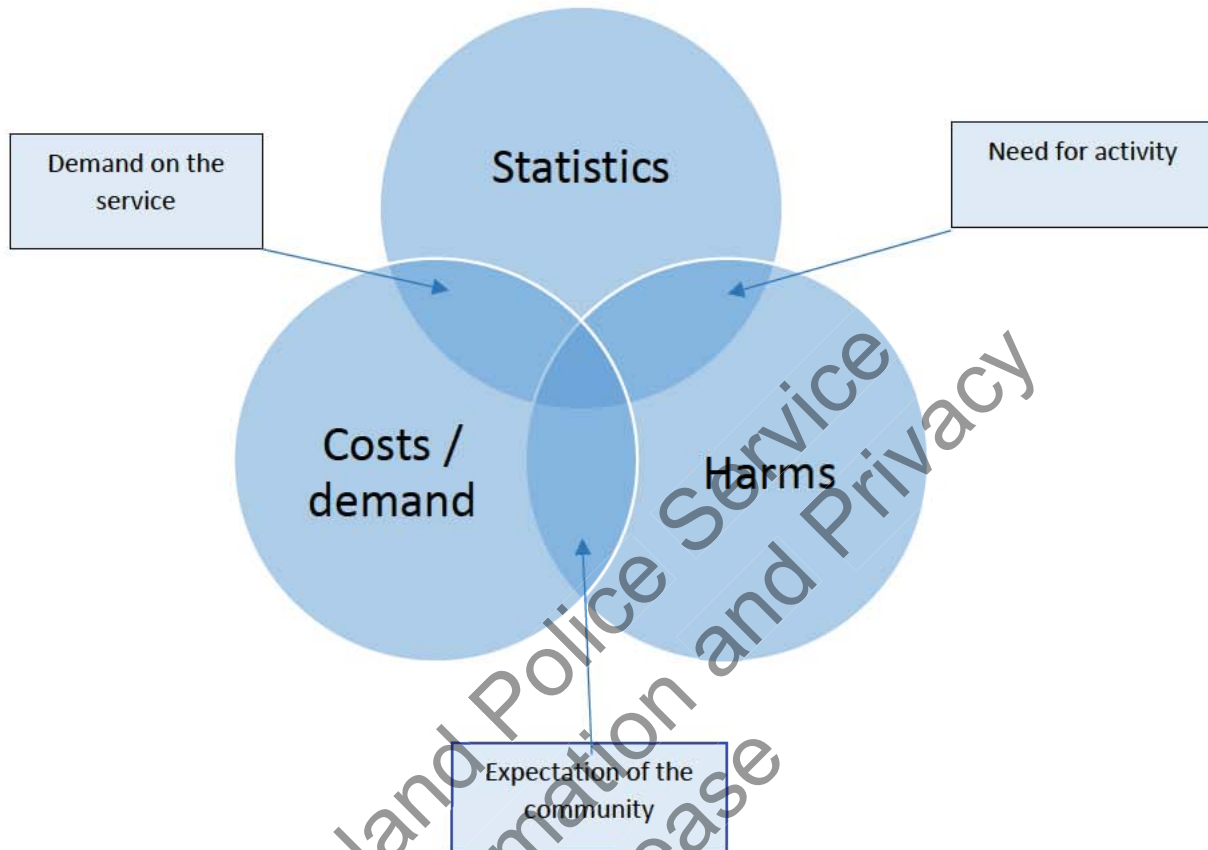
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The intersection of the statistical analysis and the harms analysis will provide guidance on the need for police activity, the intersection between harms and costs brings into contrast the expectation of the community and the overlap between costs and statistics is drawing out demand on the service.



The information in this report<sup>3</sup> will assist QPS Executive Leadership Team (ELT) with making decisions around QPS priorities and the planning and strategies required to target these priorities. It will also provide opportunities for reform of QPS policy or wider legislation as required, outline potential intelligence assessments required looking forward and discuss opportunities for enhancing QPS's service delivery to the community.

The report will also highlight intelligence gaps and information deficiencies around crime issues, both within the QPS intelligence collection and the wider whole-of-government and academic community.

<sup>3</sup> The interpretations and conclusions in this report are made on the balance of probabilities, on information available at the time of preparation. The information in this report is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further consideration.

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## Limitations, opportunities and acknowledgements

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Whilst the findings contained in this Crime Drivers Report reflect what is currently understood to be the drivers of crime in Queensland, it must be acknowledged that any short time comparison of crime statistics will not accurately reflect longitudinal trends. Spikes in the crime statistics can often be explained or understood through close examination of operational activity, fluctuations in offender behaviour or seasonal variations.

Like this version of the Crime Drivers Report, its future iterations will look to use statistics as a starting point for conversation and consultation across the service. The Crime Drivers Report will also be used to identify required modifications to frontline systems to better capture data and improve our understanding of new, emerging and changing criminal methodologies.

While efforts were made to consult extensively across the QPS, it is accepted that this is not exhaustive of all district and regional perspectives nor of all specific operational efforts.

It should however be acknowledged that the Crime Drivers Report would not be possible without the assistance and consultation of many people and specialist areas in the Queensland Police Service. These have included those who attended the CDR consultation meetings, Organisational Capability Command for their assistance in providing statistics and library services, State Crime Command for sharing their work in regards to HARMS, the State Intelligence Fusion Capability (SIFC) for their ongoing intelligence feed from their regions, Intelligence Operations Leaders (IOL's) across the state, specialist areas such as Domestic, Family Violence and Vulnerable Persons Unit, the Liquor Unit for their time and consultation and the many and varied officers and staff who gave their time to assist in the production of this document.


## Snapshot

## REPORTED CRIME +3%




**Total Crime** in the six months since June 2017 Total crime has increased by 3% (per 100,000 population)

### CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON +5%




**Crimes against the person** have increased by 5% dominated by increases in Robbery. Serious assaults being the most likely offence against the person at 117 offences per 100,000 population.

### PROPERTY CRIME +3%




**Property crime** has increased by 3%. Offences involving vehicles remain high but do not show significant increases for the reporting period.

### LIQUOR +27%





**Liquor (excl. Drunkenness) offences** increased by 27%. Increased Liquor offences are primarily driven by policing activity in Safer Night Precincts or through responding to Alcohol Management Plans. 'Pre-loading' is identified as one reason for consuming liquor in a public place.

### FRAUD -7%





It is highly likely that the number of reported frauds will increase, specifically those associated with technology.

- Identity Fraud 
- Fraud by Computer 

Simultaneously, it is likely that fraud offences will remain under reported.

### ARMED ROBBERY +24%




**Armed robbery** increased by 24%. Robbery of valuable items such as mobile phones, tablets, smart watches and credit cards, with Paywave capability are highly desirable to juvenile offenders. Biometric based security increases victim vulnerability and is likely a future risk.

### UNARMED ROBBERY




+11%




**Unarmed robbery** increased by 11%. Robbery offences are disproportionately attributed to juvenile offenders. Juvenile recidivism being a substantial contributor to the numbers and some districts identify offending on bail as a growing concern.

### UNLAWFUL ENTRY -1%




While unlawful entry was flagged with an increase in recorded offences in the previous CDR, Unlawful Entry Offences have decreased in the comparative period -1%.

### RAPE & ATTEMPTED



RAPE +9%

Rape is ranked as the third most harmful crime by the community and in the comparison period **Rape and Attempted Rape** increased by 9%. Historical reporting during 2017 is approximately 20% it is highly likely this will grow as campaigns like #metoo influence public attitudes.

### MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IN QUEENSLAND IS LOW.

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017 Crime Victimization, Queensland's estimated victims of property crime (vehicle theft) per 100000 households was one of the lowest in Australia. (Report on Govt. Services 2018)



## Key observations

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Crime in Queensland has increased 3% over the comparative period. Increases were observed in Offences Against the Person having increased 5% in the comparative period. Offences against Property also increased 3%.

When looking at the drivers of crime, it is apparent that our understanding of the [juvenile offending](#) cohort is critical. This cohort of offenders is adding to the volume of crime by virtue of high rates of recidivism, but juvenile offending intersects with socio-economic factors, domestic violence, [drug and alcohol](#). The uptake of [social media and technology](#) by younger offenders is giving rise to a level of connectivity, mobility and organisation not before seen. Juvenile offenders that were problematic for a particular district or [geographical area](#), are now affecting multiple districts, particularly where public transport corridors are located.

Over the last ten years there has been a decline in the [number of offences committed by juvenile offenders](#) across the state, some of this is explained by legislative and policy change. In the same period of time an increase in the [number of unique juvenile offenders](#) occurred. This clearly indicates that while police are now dealing with fewer offences perpetrated by juveniles the offenders who are committing offences are more prolific.

[When reflecting on the last CDR](#), the large increases in Other Offences Against The Person have moderated over the comparison as expected. In this comparison period Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle does not show a significant increase, that was observed in the year-on-year comparison, a small increase of 4% is observed. Where previous increases were observed, decreases are now indicated for Unlawful Entry offence showing a decrease (1%), Fraud in general and Drug offences.

A significant increase in [Armed and Unarmed Robbery offences](#) occurred in the comparative period. Robbery offences were also reported as having increased in the last Crime Drivers Report where in the [increase in juvenile offenders](#) was greater than the increases for adults. This trend carries importance given that Unarmed Robbery is often an indicator of further and more serious offending, including Armed Robbery.

It is highly likely that the number of reported [Fraud](#) will increase, specifically those associated with technology, computers and the internet such as, online banking Fraud, Card Fraud and identity theft. Simultaneously, it is likely that Fraud offences will remain under reported as a result of fear or embarrassment, or a perception that these crimes are not able to be policed.

[Liquor offences \(excl. drunkenness\) increased by 27%](#). Increased Liquor offences are primarily driven by policing activity in Safer Night Precincts or through responding to Alcohol Management Plans. 'Pre-loading' was identified as one reason for consuming Liquor in a public place.

Twelve police districts experienced increases in the number of drug offences. Drug possession and other drug offences are the most common drug-related offences in Queensland with the exception of a spike in selling/supplying drugs around August – September 2017. Emerging issues in relation to [Heroin](#) and changes to the [availability of codeine](#) are discussed later in this document.



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[Waste water analysis](#) for samples taken between August 2016 and August 2017 indicate the average consumption of illicit drugs in Regional Queensland is much higher than in Capital Queensland, especially for MDA and, to a lesser degree, methylamphetamine.

[Societies uptake of technology](#) will also present challenges as traditional crimes, such as stalking and Fraud, are increasingly facilitated by technology. Moving forward, the advances in technology will almost certainly assist in tackling crime but policing will be faced with the difficult task of having to acquire and maintain knowledge to deal with the rapid rate of advances and change in the technological space.

The borderless nature of policing and the numbers of organised crime groups with links interstate and internationally will continue to grow. This will compound the complexity in investigating and disrupting these groups, with [national and international policing partnerships](#) remaining important.

[From the perspective of the community](#), Rape is rated as the third most harmful crime, this places priority on the offence category of Rape and Attempted Rape. [Rape and attempted Rape](#) has increased by 9% over the comparison period, and over a ten year period 16% increase in offences is observed.

[Road policing](#) provides routine, direct contact between the community and police. Disqualified drivers pose a risk to the community not only by virtue of their traffic offences but also because 58% of disqualified drivers have a more serious criminal charge against them. While drink drivers seldom have more serious offences than their road related offending, in Queensland those who are charged with more serious offences are equally likely to be men or women.

Indicators of increased [mental illness](#) in the general population exist. Increased population prevalence is likely to be linked to increased victims with mental health issues. It is likely that police will be required to attend more Emergency Examination Orders/Authorities as the incidence of mental illness rises in the population. Illicit drug use is frequently linked to mental illness, only a small percentage of EEO/A subjects currently have drug cautions on QPRIME, and no caution flag for alcohol. It is highly unlikely the involvement of alcohol or drugs will be entered into QPRIME in a searchable way without modifications being made to assist in reporting

The thematic of [Social groupings](#) including families and domestic violence covers changes in the social groups that one way or another translate into criminological changes. Examining the Queensland gender balance of offenders reveals that the number of unique female offenders increased significantly over ten years since 2007. There has been a 24% increase in unique female offenders who have been actioned by police. Over the same period unique male offenders have increased by only 2%. While unique male offenders remain the majority of offenders, unique female offenders have grown from 22% of the total offender population to 26% since 2007.

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## Significant rate changes in the comparative period

Over all, recorded offences showed an increase of 3% (241,400 to 249,385) in the comparison period Jan-Jun 2017 and Jul-Dec 2017. Offences Against the Person recorded an increase of 5% (17,569 to 18,373) and recorded property offences an increase of 3% (114,777 to 118,052). An increase of 4% is observed for Other Offences in the comparison period (109,054 to 112,960).

**Table 1: Significant Rate Change; 10-year trend and the comparison period Jan-Jun 2017 and Jul-Dec 2017.**

Crime Category	10-Year Trend	Six on six month Jan-Jun 2017 and Jul-Dec 2017 Comparison**
Robbery	↓	↗ 17%
Armed Robbery	→	↗ 24%
Unarmed Robbery	↓	↗ 11%
Assault	↗	↗ 4%
Fraud	↗	↓ 7%
Identify Fraud	↗	↗ 16%
Fraud by computer	↓	↗ 32%
Liquor offences (excl. drunkenness)	↓	↗ 27%

*\*small numbers \*\*Rate per 100,00 population*

Key:      ↓                      →                      ↗  
 Decrease                      Stable                      Increase

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Three offence classes have had notable increases in the number of offences and the rate of offences per 100,000 population for the comparison period. An understanding of the size and nature of the change is documented.

The following is commentary of those reported crime types that showed a notable increase over the comparative period. The key below is used to indicate where the key drivers of crime influence the crime type.

Where small numbers have been identified throughout the document these will be denoted with a \*

**Key 1: Understanding of the Key Drivers of Crime**

 <p>NO CONNECTION</p>	 <p>WELL UNDERSTOOD DRIVER OF THIS CRIME TYPE</p>	 <p>CONNECTION TO THIS CRIME TYPE IS NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD</p>
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## Robbery Offences



In the comparative period, reported Robbery offences increased in rate by 17% ( $n=840-982$ ). In this same period, both Armed Robbery and Unarmed Robbery increased in rate across Queensland 24% and 11% respectively. Nine districts experienced increases in Robbery offences, the largest changes being in Mackay, South Brisbane, Logan, Mount Isa and Townsville.

Townsville, Far North, Logan, and Mackay experienced the largest comparative period increases in the rate of Armed Robbery, with Townsville experiencing a significant rise at 126% ( $n=19-43$ ).

Mount Isa\*, Mackay\*, South Brisbane and Sunshine Coast\* experienced increased rates in Unarmed Robbery.

Sunshine Coast experienced the largest decrease in Armed Robbery (-65%) ( $n=20-7$ ) with decreases also experience in the South West, Moreton, Ipswich, and the Darling Down (-50%) ( $n=10-5$ ).

Darling Downs, South West, Wide Bar Burnett Ipswich and Moreton all experienced decreases in Armed Robbery.

### Drivers

### Juveniles

Juvenile offending has been noted as a significant issue in relation to robbery offences. An assessment undertaken by North Brisbane District of juvenile offenders<sup>4</sup> noted the significance of juvenile offenders who were committing offences in company. Juvenile offenders are increasingly more connected through technology and social media applications making committing offences in company more achievable. More interestingly, those who target valuable items such as tablets and phones have been noted as disposing of the goods very soon after the robbery, indicating that these

<sup>4</sup> North Brisbane District Unlawful Use, Enter and Robbery Offences - Juveniles, 8-JAN-2018

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robberies are possibly driven by status, impressing peers and risk taking, rather than acquisition. Anecdotally, juvenile repeat offending is also hallmarked by an inherent lack of concern for the victim and of being caught.

On average, offenders travel 3,4 km to commit their crimes, and the chance of a neighbourhood to be chosen reduces with every km distance from the offender's home<sup>5</sup>. Where juvenile offenders were once, more likely to commit crimes local to their homes in traditional locations such as shopping centres and around transport infrastructure, there is a trend, also likely to be related to the connectedness of young people, that they are moving away from their home district and offending across a number of districts in a manner of different ways. South Brisbane district, Operation Assurance charged two juvenile offenders with 29 property offences, both of whom are known drug users and known to offend across multiple police districts<sup>6</sup>.

A further conclusion of the assessment was that of juveniles being increasingly identified as committing offences while on bail. Offenders, on bail have been seen to continue to commit offences while awaiting court dates. This often means that offenders have more opportunities to commit more offences and are not concerned with the additional offence of Breach of Bail.

#### *Recidivism*

South Brisbane District also notes robbery offenders are frequently recidivist with 96% of robbery offenders between 1-Sep-2017 and 31-Oct-2017 assessed as recidivist offenders with 43% having a previous robbery offence<sup>7</sup>. One of the most noted issues relating to any increases in Unarmed Robbery offences is that of Unarmed Robbery as a predictor of later Armed Robbery offending. Convicted armed robbers are often identified as having extensive prior criminal records<sup>8</sup>.

#### *Alcohol*

According to the National Alcohol and Drug Knowledgebase, 39% of all crime where an individual is detained by police was alcohol related. 28% of robbery/theft offences are related to alcohol, with the largest represented age group being 18-24 years of age, tending to decrease with age<sup>9</sup>. Raising the legal age for alcohol consumption could be used as a mechanism to reduce this type of offending.

#### *Soft Targets*

The majority of the population carry valuable item such as mobile phones, tablets, smart watches and credit cards, with Pay wave capability. Offenders no longer need to break into secure homes and carry out large household goods to obtain items of value - they can target individuals on any street and be almost guaranteed to get at least one valuable electronic item<sup>10</sup>. Juvenile offenders in

5 Beaugard Eric T, Proulx Jean, D., Rossmoc Kim A., Spatial patterns of sex offenders: Theoretical, empirical, and practical issues, *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 10 (2005) 579–603 in [https://securipedia.eu/mediawiki/index.php/Security\\_issue:\\_Robbery#cite\\_note-3](https://securipedia.eu/mediawiki/index.php/Security_issue:_Robbery#cite_note-3)

6 SIFC – South Brisbane District INTSUM No 4. 31 January 2018.

7 Unique Robbery Offenders – South Brisbane District, 11-Dec-2017

8 Willis, K, 2006, [http://www.aic.gov.au/media\\_library/aic/foi/chubb\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.aic.gov.au/media_library/aic/foi/chubb_final_report.pdf)

9 National Alcohol and Drug Knowledgebase, <http://nadk.flinders.edu.au/kb/alcohol/crime-violence/alcohol-related-crime/what-are-the-main-types-of-alcohol-related-crime-in-australia/>.

10 According to the 2017 Sensis Social Media Report the average Australian owns three internet enabled devices and around 78% of all Queenslanders own a smartphone.

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particular, are reported to target these kinds of items<sup>11</sup>. These types of offences also take less time and allow an offender to leave the scene quickly.

With mobile telephone security moving towards biometric-based access (fingerprint, facial recognition), an increase in these types of devices could possibly result in an increase in levels of violence used to perpetrate a robbery, as offenders will require a finger or face print from the victim to unlock the device and will likely resort to threat and/or force to obtain it. There could also be an increase in offences targeting devices actively in use that will not require unlocking.

An example is an Unarmed Robbery where the resulting property taken was a motor vehicle, in essence a carjacking. The vehicle in question was a luxury vehicle which was parked with the victim seated inside. Multiple offenders, driving another stolen vehicle approached the victim and demanded Sch leave the vehicle, the victim initially refused to comply and was subsequently assaulted. A Sch4p4(6) has since been arrested<sup>12</sup>. Carjackings are increasingly being reported in other Australian states. There is no offence category of carjacking in Queensland and extracting carjacking offences from QPRIME has some limitations. A request has been made for<sup>13 14</sup> changes to be made allowing for the specific reporting of carjacking offences in QPRIME. This would allow for a much more accurate indication of the number of occurrences of carjacking offences.

#### *National and International Comparison on Robbery*

Robbery offences show a decrease in the past several years but have recorded an increase in 2015-2017 (see Figure 1).

Internationally, [Queensland robbery rates are quite low and are comparable to that of New Zealand, and Canada, and significantly lower than in the US](#). Nationally, Victoria mirrors Queensland's trends in Armed and Unarmed robberies where both Armed and Unarmed robberies have increased since 2015. The increases in Victoria are less than increases in Queensland<sup>15</sup>. A different trend is observed in New South Wales, overall robbery offences are stable and robberies with a weapon other than a firearm down by 10.9% in number of offences in the last 12 months<sup>16</sup>.

11 Southport Robbery Offences 01-JUL-2017 – 31-DEC-2017, 13 Dec 2017; North Brisbane District Unlawful Use, Enter and Robbery Offences - Juveniles, 8-JAN-2018; Unique Robbery Offenders – South Brisbane District, 11-Dec-2017; Pine Rivers Patrol Group – Unarmed Robbery Offences 01 Jul 2017 – 24 Oct 2017, 25 Oct 2017;

12 QP1800090887

13 Problem Place / Case Carjacking 2016 State Intelligence SharePoint (RESTRICTED)

14 Identified QPRIME data issues limiting intelligence analysis.

15 Source: Crime Stats: <http://crimestats.aic.gov.au/>

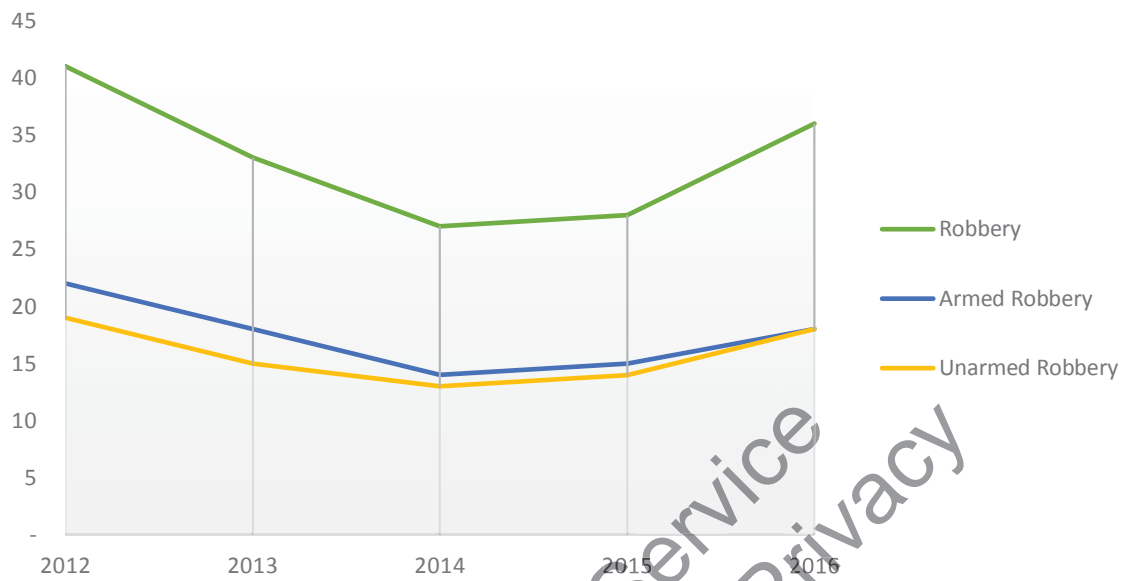
16 Source: [http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/RCSQuarterly/NSW\\_Recorded\\_Crime\\_March\\_2017.pdf](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/RCSQuarterly/NSW_Recorded_Crime_March_2017.pdf)

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**Figure 1.** Queensland robbery rates 2012-2016<sup>17</sup>.

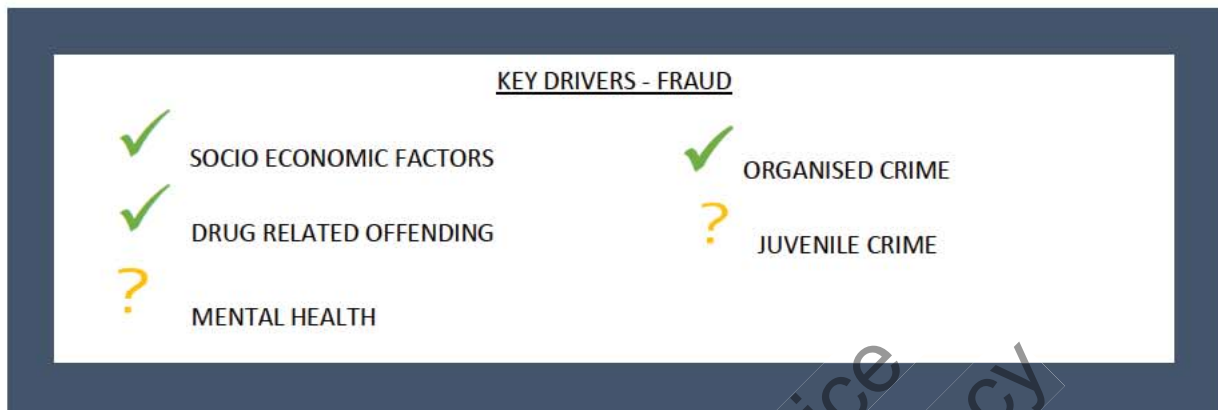
Queensland Police Service  
Right to Information and Privacy  
Release

<sup>17</sup>Source: <https://www.police.qld.gov.au/rti/published/about/Crime+Statistics.htm>

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## Fraud Offences



The rate of reported Fraud offences decreased 7% in the comparative period ( $n=13179 - 12259$ ), with most districts experiencing decreasing rates across the varying Fraud offences. However, two types of Fraud, Fraud by Computer and Identity Fraud both experienced increases in the comparative period. Fraud by computer increased by 32% ( $n=217-286$ ) across the state in the comparative period and reported increases in 12 of the 15 districts. Despite large rate increases, numbers of offences remain low. These offences appear to relate to incidences of hacking / misuse of a computer without the consent of the computer's controller and assuming another person's identity via that means. Whilst relatively low, the number ( $<300$ ) & rate ( $<7$ ) of Fraud by Computer offences has increased annually since the catch all was introduced in 2014.

Identity Fraud increased in rate to 16% in the comparison period. Increases were recorded in Darling Downs 189% ( $n=9-26$ ), Sunshine Coast 178% ( $n=18-50$ ), South Brisbane 176% ( $n=99-273$ ) and Wide Bay Burnett 127% ( $n=11-25$ ).

It is highly likely that the number of reported crimes is not at all representative of the actual rate of this crime; most banks now offer to re-credit of funds found to have been taken fraudulently without an accompanying police report. Fraud generally is underreported to police due to fear of embarrassment or the belief that nothing legally can be done against the offenders which is supported by the growing numbers of reports to ACORN and ScamWatch.

### Drivers

#### Increased Reporting

While there is a significant underreporting of Fraud, campaigns such as the Queensland Police R U in Control campaign and Government initiatives such as Australia Cybercrime Online Reporting Network are encouraging victims to come forward and report. A large proportion of Queensland Police Service work in this area is derived from ACORN reporting and these numbers are likely to continue to increase. [\[ACORN figures available here\]](#)



*International and National Comparisons*

Fraud, unlike most other high-volume offences, has been on a rise over the past decade. This is especially true for the types of Fraud committed with the use of technology, such as social networking sites and mobile applications<sup>20</sup>.

According to statistical data from Scamwatch (an online scam/fraud reporting site, run by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)), New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, account for the majority of reported cases of scams/fraud and the largest financial damage to the victims of all Australian states/territories. This is not surprising, considering that these are the three largest states. In terms of the rates per 100,000 of population, victims of Queensland reported the 4<sup>th</sup> largest rate of number of reports (after ACT, Tasmania and South Australia) and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest amounts lost (after Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia).

Further, according to ACORN<sup>21</sup> (Australian Cybercrime Online Statistics Network), Qld accounts for many reports of Fraud received by the organisation (see Figure 2), but is comparable with New South Wales and Victoria.

Internationally, Mexico has the highest rate of Fraud victimisation. The rate of Fraud in Australia are similar to that of culturally similar countries like the US, UK and Canada.

**Figure 2.** Fraud in Australian context (ACORN).



<sup>20</sup>Source: <https://www.scamwatch.gov.au/about-scamwatch/scam-statistics>  
<sup>21</sup> [https://www.acorn.gov.au/sites/g/files/net1061/f/acorn\\_snapshot\\_jul-sep2017\\_w.pdf](https://www.acorn.gov.au/sites/g/files/net1061/f/acorn_snapshot_jul-sep2017_w.pdf)



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## Liquor (excl. Drunkenness) offences



Liquor (excl. Drunkenness) offences increased in rate 27% across Queensland ( $n= 2149-2772$ ) in the comparative period.

Eight districts across Queensland experienced an increase in Liquor (excl. drunkenness) offences. The largest increases were recorded in the Sunshine Coast District, recording a 127% increase ( $n= 59-134$ ), Darling Downs a 74% increase ( $n= 206-358$ ), Far North District recording a 70% increase ( $n= 454-770$ ) and Mount Isa 40% ( $n=245-343$ ).

The majority of these offences were recorded in the Sunshine Coast against Consume Liquor in a public Place and Liquor Act offences / other Liquor offences.

Mount Isa District experienced the largest rate per 100,000 population which increased in the comparative period from 923.69 to 1,353.49 per 100,000. Rates across the Northern region are likely elevated due to Alcohol Management Plans (AMP) which restrict the amount of alcohol within 19 designated communities across Queensland, 12 of which are located within this policing region. QPRIME checks indicate that these areas experience a higher degree of reporting against 'restricted area offences' which contribute to this overall offence group.

From the 15 offences that make up the offence group of Liquor (excluding drunkenness), most were attributed to Consumption of Liquor in a public place this was particularly the case across the Darling Downs and Sunshine Coast.

Wide Bay Burnett experienced the largest decrease at -39.3% rate of change per 100,000 population ( $n= 61-37$ ).

Analysis of the previous five years<sup>22</sup> has shown that Liquor (excl. drunkenness) offences have declined across Queensland, peaking in the 13/14 financial year at 7801 reported offences compared with 4776 reported offences in the 16/17 financial year. The reasons for this will be further explored in the next Crime Drivers Report.

<sup>22</sup> Financial year data

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## *Drivers*

### *Safe Night Precincts (SNP)*

Both the Sunshine Coast and Darling Downs operate SNP where there is specific police presence from 8 p.m. – 4 a.m. every Friday and Saturday. These include foot patrols, venue walk throughs and mobile patrols.

### *Social and economic factors*

In terms of Consuming Liquor in a Public Place, one of the more common reasons given to police is that of 'pre-loading' (the practice of drinking prior to entering a licensed premise to avoid paying for (often expensive) alcohol. The increase over the comparative period would not necessarily be indicative of a rise in this behaviour but may be impacted by better policing resources and availability to police these offences. This type of offence would also be influenced by seasonal fluctuations and the locations of event or large license public gathering events.

### *Op Oscar Avebury /Aurukun Enhanced Policing model.*

Operation Oscar Avebury is a high-visibility policing operation in Aurukun. The operation runs an additional eight staff deployed from Cairns each week to assist in providing a 24 hour a presence in public spaces including the access road to Aurukun. AMP offences have increased through this sustained presence. While this operation does not explain the comparative period spike, this is an important response which has been recognised with the Gold Award in the Performance category of the 2017 QPS Awards for Excellence and Highly Commended in the Performance category of 2017 Premiers Awards for Excellence.

## Reflections of the last Crime Drivers Report

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The large increases in Other Offences Against the Person have moderated over the most recent six-month period showing a slight decrease compared with the annual comparison. The previous report indicated that the dramatic increase in Life Endangering Acts was largely due to it being a new crime class, introduced in May 2016, and while increases could be expected to continue they would moderate. Life endangering acts has a 1% increase when comparing January to June 2017 with July to December of the same year.

Robbery remains a concern and the increases reported in the last CDR are largely replicated for the 2017 comparison six-month periods. Armed Robbery has increased slightly from a 23% to a 24%. Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle does not show a significant increase when comparing January to June 2017 with July to December, a small increase of 4% is observed.

While the crime class of Fraud shows a decrease for the current comparison period, two Fraud areas – Fraud by Computer and Identify Fraud – had increases in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 comparison periods as well as the January to June 2017 with July to December periods. These two crime areas are discussed in the body of the February 2018 CDR

Fraud by computer is not an actual charge but appears to link to computer hacking and misuse. These charges tend to reflect where ex partners have access online banking accounts of the victim or where persons have been used (mostly unknowingly) as money laundering mules. Unlawful Entry offences are showing a decrease (1%) for the period January to June 2017 with July to December of the same year in contrast to the increases reported for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 comparison period. The rate of offending has remained largely the same at approximately 380 offences per 100, 000 population since mid-2016.

Drug offences were decreasing for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 comparison period and are increasing for the January to June 2017 with July to December periods. The following table represents the trend in the rate change per 100,00 population. The first column represents those crime types that were discussed in the previous Crime Drivers Report followed by observed changes in this current comparative period. The next column shows the 10-year trend.

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**Table 2.** Crime Type and change Previous and Current Crime Drivers Reports.

Crime Category	Status reported last crime drivers report	Trend reported this Crime Drivers Report	10 - year trend
Other Offences Against The Person	↗	↘	↘
Life Endangering Acts	↗	→	↘
Robbery	↗	↗	↘
Armed Robbery	↗	↗	→
Unarmed Robbery	↗	↗	↘
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	↗	→	↘
Fraud	↗	↘	↗
Breach Domestic Violence Order	↗	→	↗
Unlawful Entry	↗	↘	↘
Other Homicide	↗	↘	↘
Drug Offences	↘	→	↗

*\* per 100,000 population \*\* indicates variation across districts \*\*\*very small numbers*

**Key:**      ↘ Decrease      → Stable      ↗ Increase

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## High Harm Issues emerging from the Harms research 2017 and observations in the comparison period

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Queensland Police Service is entrusted by the community to manage crime, public order and road traffic safety. A vast array of issues face every shift of policing and making sense of how to prioritise the work of police to have the largest positive impact is complicated and complex. An understanding of the harm caused by crime facilitates the assessment of risk and resource allocation.

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From 2012 to 2017 there has been a general increase in offences involving actual or the threat of violence. There have been overall increases in both the number and rate per 100000 population in

- Attempted Murder\*
- Manslaughter – Unlawful Striking Cause Death (only extant since 2014/15 FY)
- Overall Assault
- Serious Assault
- Serious Assault (Other)
- Overall Sexual Offences
- Rape and Attempted Rape
- Other Offences Against The Person
- Kidnapping and Abduction
- Life Endangering Acts

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23 Queensland Crime Harm Index Project: Community Survey Findings Citizen Between-Groups Differences

Prepared by: Kristina Murphy, Susanne Karstedt, Janet Ransley, Harley Williamson and David Bartlett

Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. November 2017

24 Queensland Crime Harm Index Project: Police Officer Survey Methodology & Findings Police Officer Between-Groups Findings. Prepared by: Kristina Murphy, Susanne Karstedt, Harley Williamson, Janet Ransley, and David Bartlett Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. November 2017

25 Further work using this research is proposed.

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- Overall Offences Against the Person

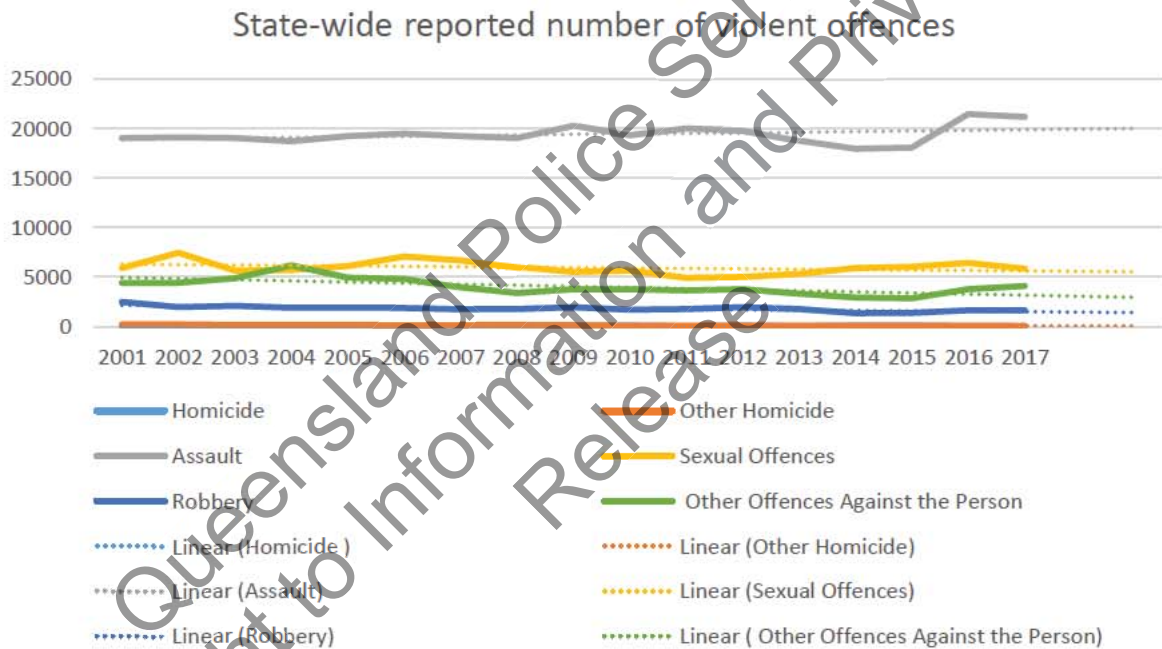
There have been increases in numbers, but with a steady rate per 100000 in

- Other Homicide
- Grievous Assault
- Stalking

Common Assault, Armed Robbery and Unarmed Robbery have previously peaked higher than the 2016/17 levels, but are showing signs of an ongoing increasing trend in the past two years.

Long Term Trends

Figure 3. State Wide Reported Number of Violent Offences<sup>26</sup>.



<sup>26</sup> <https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/queensland-crime-statistics/>



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While the homicide rate is frequently used to assess the levels of violence in society it is only a small piece of a much larger picture and reflects only a small number of violent occurrences which end in death of the victim. What is not reflected is the psychological and physical effects, both temporary and permanent that may be caused by non-lethal violent offences. A more accurate assessment would involve looking at all offences involving violence and the potential for violence.

As violence-based offences increase it will place further strain and demand on police resources, health systems and impact public perceptions about safety. This in turn impacts policing through increased calls for service to assist limited health services and potentially decreasing public trust in law enforcement. It will also likely result in increased pressure from government on police to change or adjust priorities, focus resources and improve responses.

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<sup>28</sup> An assessment of sexual offences committed on adults in QLD. Problem case 28/12/17 State Intelligence Fusion Capability

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**Table 4: Recorded Homicide comparative period.**

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Queensland	18	21	17	0	0	17
Capricornia	1	3	200	0	1	200
Far North	4	6	50	1	2	50
Gold Coast	1	3	200	0	1	200
Mount Isa	-	3	100	-	11	100
Wide Bay Burnett	-	1	100	-	0	100

<sup>29</sup> Murphy, K., Karstedt, S., Ransley, J., Williamson, H., and Bartlett, D. (2017) *Queensland Crime Harm Index Project: Community Survey Findings Citizen Between-Group Differences*. Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University.

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## Organised Crime Overview

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<sup>30</sup> The Queensland Regional Criminal Target List (QRCTL) is the Queensland picture of the larger National Criminal Target List (NCTL).

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## THEMATIC CHAPTERS

### Introduction

Six thematic areas have been written for inclusion in the Crime Drivers Report 2018. These thematic areas will play a role in each subsequent CDR and will build on the previous piece of work. The thematic areas address one or two questions in each CDR to build a body of knowledge, for the Service, on the thematic.

The thematic areas are chosen because of their strong relationship to criminal behaviour, their impact on individual offenders and their role in connecting the Service to the community. Understanding the relationship between each theme and the role of the police as well as identifying changes in these themes, over the fullness of time, will assist in our understanding what drives crime.

The six themes are:

- [Mental health and illness](#)
- [Road policing](#)
- [Social groupings including families and domestic violence](#)
- [Organised crime](#)
- [Substance use](#)
- [Pathways to crime with a focus on young people](#)

## MENTAL HEALTH AND ILLNESS

In a policing context mental illness can affect both victims and offenders. The role of mental illness in driving criminal activity is difficult to determine. Often it is part of a complex set of factors, likely exacerbated by either alcohol or drugs (licit or illicit), as well as the social context the person find themselves in. Members of the community suffering from a mental illness are more susceptible, than the general population, to being victims of crime<sup>31</sup>.

Indicators exist that suggest that mental illness is growing in prevalence in the general population. In 2016, just under one in four young people aged 15-19 years are at risk of serious mental illness. This number has been increasing over the past five years, rising from 18.7% in 2012 to 22.8% in 2016. The QPS environmental scan reports on figures from the United Kingdom indicating people with severe mental illness were five times more likely to be a victim of assault, and three times more likely to be a victim of household crime, than people in the general population,

accounting for socio-demographic differences<sup>32</sup>.

### QUEENSLAND MENTAL HEALTH COURT ANNUAL REPORTS

An indicator of mental illness in the criminal population comes from Queensland Mental Health Court Annual Reports<sup>33</sup>. These numbers show of all defendants going through the Queensland courts only a small percentage (4%) are assessed for mental health issues that may have impacts on their offending. Less than half of those were found to be of unsound mind, diminished capacity and/or unfit for trial, indicating a low level of confirmed mental illness in conjunction with offending. The number of individuals referred to the Queensland Mental Health Court is however increasing, but remains a small percentage of all individuals going through the court process each year.

<sup>31</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013) In Focus: Crime and Justice Statistics; Mental Health, Disability, and Crime: A Victim's Perspective.

<sup>32</sup> Victim Support United Kingdom (2013) At Risk, Yet Dismissed: The Criminal Victimization of People with Mental Health Problems.

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/about/publications>

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## EMERGENCY EXAMINATION ORDERS/AUTHORITIES

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Mental illness impacts on the QPS beyond criminal activity, by way of Emergency Examination Orders/Authorities (EEO/EEA). The QPS has seen an increase in Emergency Examination Orders/Authority since 2012 both in number and in the number of unique individual's subject to an EEA<sup>34</sup>. While some of this increase is likely related to changes in policy and procedures, the overall increase in individual's subject to an order and an increase in occurrences across almost all police districts suggests there has been a genuine increase in EEA call outs.

Both male and females subject to an EEA have increased with the number of females increasing at a slightly higher rate (approximately 40% from 2012) than males (approximately 38%). This increase in female subjects may have additional implications for policing responses.

While illicit drug use is frequently linked to mental illness and mental health issues, only a small percentage of EEA subjects have drug

cautions on the QPRIME records. While unknown or unrecorded drug use is likely amongst unflagged EEA subjects, the numbers suggest there are many other underlying reasons causing EEA subjects to behave in a way that requires QPS intervention. It should be noted there is no caution flag for alcohol, and due to the nature of these incidents it is highly unlikely the involvement of alcohol or drugs will be entered into QPRIME in a searchable way, if able to be identified at all. There is opportunity for the Queensland Police Service to investigate this knowledge gap through better data capture.

It is likely that increases in mental illness observed in the general population will have a resource impact on the QPS in three ways; 1. increased mental illness in the population makes more people vulnerable to becoming a victim of crime. 2. it is more likely that EEO/EEA's will be called with a greater incidence of mental illness in the population 3. there is a possibility that more offenders will be affected by mental illness by virtue of its increased population prevalence, this may have additional ramifications in progressing these matters through court.

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<sup>34</sup> All numbers current to 18 December 2017

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ROAD POLICING

Disqualified drivers and drink drivers pose risks to the community and are resource intensive for policing. The harm associated with drug and drink driving is notable with the community assessing drink and drug driving as the 11<sup>th</sup> most serious harm out of 33 and the police ranking it as 9<sup>th</sup>. These two issues are considered here to more clearly understand the relationship between road users and other offending. Two hypotheses are explored.

ARE DISQUALIFIED DRIVERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE SERIOUS CRIME THAN THEIR ROAD RELATED OFFENDING?

Figure 7 shows that the number of unique offenders and figure 8 the number of disqualified driving offences over the last 10 years. There is a slight decrease in the number of both offenders and offences since 2013.

Figure 7: Number of unique offenders actioned by police for disqualified driving ([larger version](#))



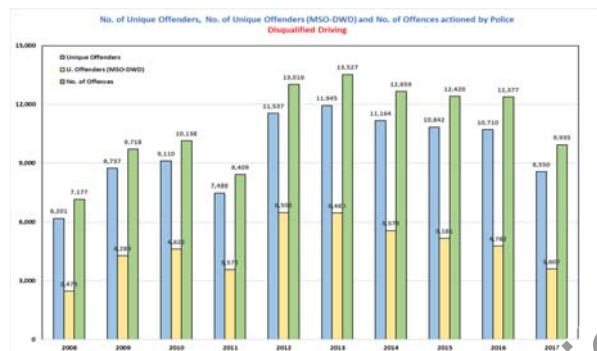
Figure 8: Number of disqualified driving offences actioned by police. ([larger version](#))



Of interest is figure 9, the number of unique offenders for whom disqualified driving is not their most serious offence. Of the 8550 disqualified drivers in 2017 only 3607 recorded disqualified driving as their most serious offence. This indicates that, 58% of the disqualified drivers committed a more serious

offence than disqualified driving in the same year (Male 60%, Female 52%).

**Figure 9:** No. of unique offenders, No. of unique offenders (MSO-DWD) and No. of offences actioned by police – disqualified driving ([larger version](#))



Disqualified drivers are likely to be habitual offenders for whom their driving offence is only one aspect of their offending and for 58% in 2017 being disqualified was not the offenders most serious offence. A UK study demonstrated that disqualified drivers had criminal histories and an age-profile similar to that of mainstream offenders<sup>35</sup>. A number of opportunities arise from this analysis that highlight the significant role that road policing can have in both the enforcement of disqualified driving offenses and in concurrently combating mainstream crime.

<sup>35</sup> Criminal Histories of Serious Traffic Offenders (2000) Rose, G Home Office Research and Development Directorate, United Kingdom.

In the UK, serious traffic offending was predominantly a male activity and relatively few females were involved. During 2017 25% of the disqualified drivers were female ( $n=2096$ ) in comparison to male disqualified drivers ( $n=6442$ ).

**ARE DRINK DRIVERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE SERIOUS CRIME THAN THEIR ROAD RELATED OFFENDING?**

Figure 10 below shows that the number of unique offenders and the number of drink driving offences over the last 10 years. There is a slight increase in the number of both offenders and offences since 2012.

Of interest is that for almost all drink drivers, drink driving is their most serious offence. Of the 26,100 drink drivers in 2017 21,985 recorded drink driving as their most serious offence.

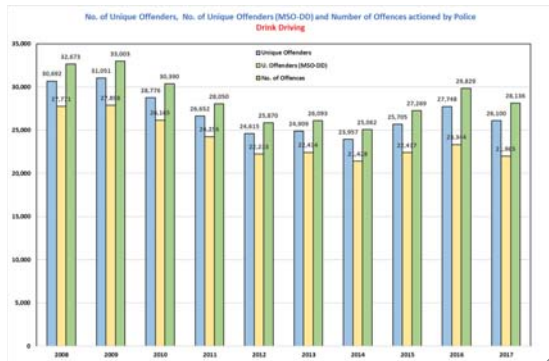
Only 16% of drink drivers committed a more serious offence than drink driving in the same year. Similarly, in a UK study drink drivers were less involved in other offending, although they were still twice as likely as the general population to have a criminal conviction.

Available QPS data shows similar numbers of men and women committing more serious offences than the drink driving offences they



are recorded for in 2017 (Male 16%, Female 15%).

**Figure 10:** No. of unique offenders, No. of Unique offenders (MSO-DD) and No. of offences actioned by police – drink driving [\(larger version\)](#)



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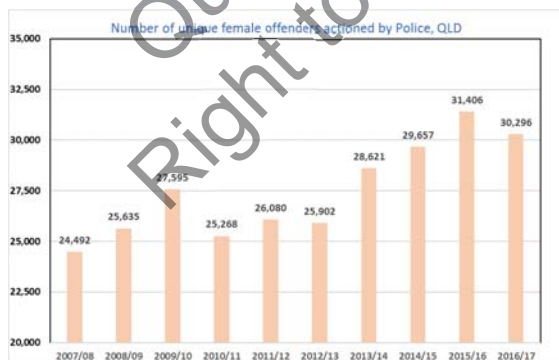
SOCIAL GROUPINGS INCLUDING FAMILIES

STATE WIDE TRENDS IN OFFENDING BY GENDER OVER 10 YEARS

There is an increasing speculation that females are becoming more criminal and more violent in recent years. Using Police action data<sup>36</sup>, this report highlights some important trends in offending highlighting differences between female and male offenders over the 10 years from 01 July 2007 to 30 June 2017.

Over a ten-year period, the number of unique female offenders actioned by Police increased by 24 percent, while the number of unique male offenders actioned by Police increased by two percent

Figure 11. Number of unique female offenders actioned by Police, Qld ([larger version](#))

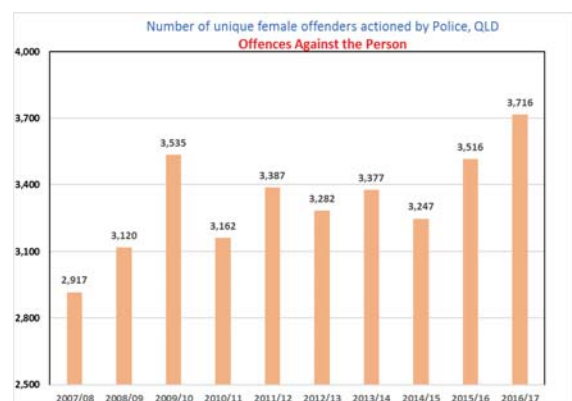


The proportion of unique female offenders relative to unique male offenders increased from 22 percent to 26 percent. In 2007 22 percent of unique offenders were female and in 2017 this had increase to 26% of the unique known offender population.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences Against the Person predominantly involve offences with high levels of violence and subsequently are seen by both the police and the community as having a high level of harm.

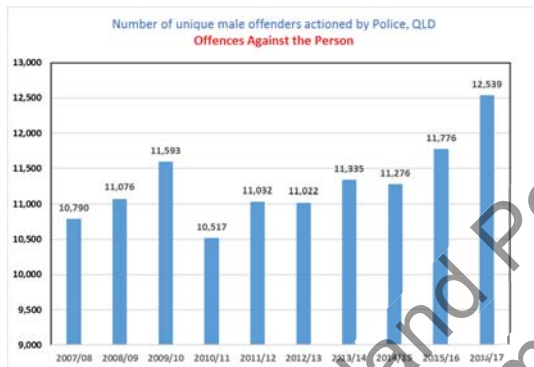
Figure 12. Number of unique female offenders actioned by police – Offences Against The Person . ([larger version](#))



<sup>36</sup> Statistics supplied by Organisational Capability Command 2017

The number of unique female offenders (Figure 12) and male offenders (Figure 13) increased significantly for the Offences Against the Person between 2007 and 2017. Female offenders increased by 27 percent and the male offenders increased by 16 percent.

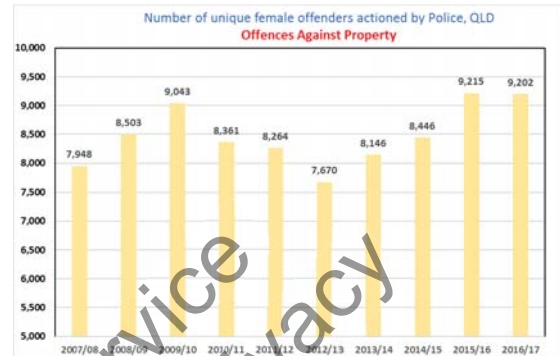
**Figure 13:** Number of unique male offenders actioned by police – Offences Against The Person . [\(larger version\)](#)



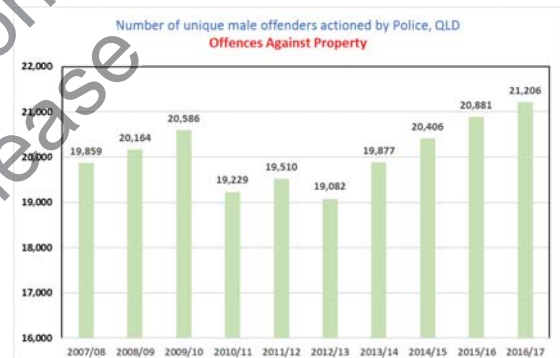
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Property offences show increased numbers of unique offenders but at a lower rate than Offences Against The Person or more violent offences.

**Figure 14:** Number of unique female offenders actioned by police – Offences against Property. [\(larger version\)](#)



**Figure 15:** Number of unique offenders actioned by police – Offences against Property. [\(larger version\)](#)



The number of unique female offenders (Figure 14) increased by 16 percent and the number of unique male offenders (Figure 15) increased by seven percent for the Offences against Property.

A Queensland based study<sup>37</sup> presents evidence of significant narrowing of the gender gap in

<sup>37</sup> Gender Crime Convergence over Twenty Years. ARC Centre for Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course.

Tony Beaton, Michael P. Kidd, and Stephen Machin No. 2017-26 December 2017

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criminal activity over the course of the last twenty years. Crime convergence occurs for both property and violent crime. The research indicates that convergence occurs largely because crime has fallen significantly for men, combined with much less of a downward trend for women.

These changes reflect changes observed in other domains where women are now more likely to participate in traditionally male dominated activities. What is unknown is the effect these changes will have on families and particularly on children's pathways to crime.

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## ORGANISED CRIME

## HOW DOES SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME EFFECT VOLUME CRIME.

Organised crime is often understood in terms of its capabilities, highly skilled, well connected, operating nationally/ transnationally and technologically adept. The structures are often understood to be complex, and thereby highly impenetrable by law enforcement cleverly insulating the most important and significant individuals. While contemporary commentary has acknowledged that organised crime has adopted a less structured, more opportunistic model, that it is fluid and usually the result of the coming together of two or more loosely organised people, there still remains a misconception that organised crime in some way transcends the volume crimes that create the largest burden on policing resources. While most people understand conceptually that drug offence such as possession and supply are part of a supply chain that most likely begun with organised crime involvement, victims of a volume crime such as a motor vehicle theft would rarely identify organised crime as being the driver of that crime.

While there is no actual crime type that denotes organised crime, it is often the case that what appears to be a standalone crime, is in fact the work of an organised crime group. One of the most significant descriptors of organised crime is that it is able to diversify and move into markets where it sees opportunity, this includes entry into multiple markets such as visa and migration Fraud, and intellectual property crime, multiple drug types and organised theft. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission noted in its 2017 Organised Crime in Australia, how organised crime often operates a very typical business model, employing professionals such as lawyers and accountants, outsourcing key activities, and diversifying into multiple criminal markets ensuring consistent revenue streams<sup>38</sup>.

In research conducted in 2017 across three neighbourhoods in the United Kingdom, it was assessed that up to 17% of all crime was linked to organised crime<sup>39</sup>. While the study did not focus specifically on volume crime, it estimated that 89% of drug offences, 77% of Fraud offences, 40% of robbery, 29% of vehicle crime, 21% of burglary and 5% of sexual offences were likely to be linked to organised crime activity.

<sup>38</sup>ACIC,2017[https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/g/files/net1491/f/2017/08/oca\\_2017\\_230817\\_1830.pdf](https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/g/files/net1491/f/2017/08/oca_2017_230817_1830.pdf)

<sup>39</sup><https://perpetuityresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/2017-05-Organised-Crime-in-Local-Communities-Final-Report-web.pdf>



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Volume crime is often defined as any crime which, through its volume, has a significant impact on the community and the ability of the local police to tackle it<sup>40</sup>. Volume crime often includes offences such as robbery, burglary, unlawful use of motor vehicles (UUMV). Increasingly Fraud offences such as Card Fraud and Identify Fraud as well as cybercrime are being identified as volume crime.

## FRAUD

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The Australian Bureau of Statistics noted that in the 2014-15 financial year, an estimated 1.6 million Australians experienced personal Fraud, or 8.5% of the population aged 15 and over. This is an increase from the proportion of persons who experienced personal Fraud in 2010-11 (6.7%).

The majority of persons who experienced personal Fraud experienced a single incident (71% or 1.1 million) with the most common Fraud type being Card Fraud with 1.1 million persons (or 5.9% of the population aged 15 and over) experiencing card Fraud, an increase from 2010-11 when the rate was 3.7%<sup>41</sup>.

A 2007 study from the United States Department of Justice found a significant relationship between methamphetamine

addiction and identity theft<sup>42</sup>. This was said to range from stealing credit cards where they purchase goods to exchange for drugs through to exchanging these documents directly for drugs and organised crime groups using these details as currency to purchase more drugs. These details were then used to open bank accounts to launder illicit funds or use the identity to purchase pre-cursor chemicals<sup>43</sup>.

## ORGANISED RETAIL CRIME

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One of the most common crime types dealt with by police is shop theft. Recently in Melbourne, Australia, Victorian Police identified a baby formula syndicate stockpiling 300,000 dollars' worth of stolen formula. The tins of formula sell for approximately \$30 and can be sold for in excess of \$100 in China<sup>44</sup>. While often retail theft happens from within, carried out by staff who have easy access to goods, there are instances of organised crime groups using several persons targeting multiple stores to undertake the theft of easily saleable goods online.

<sup>40</sup><https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/investigations/introduction/#volume-crime>

<sup>41</sup><http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/1FF970676E24FD FECA2574740015CA71?OpenDocument>

<sup>42</sup><https://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs22/22972/22972p.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Ibid

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.smh.com.au/victoria/melbourne-baby-formula-syndicate-smashed-as-police-seize-tins-worth-300000-20171130-gzw56w.html>

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UUMV

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Twenty-three per cent of Queensland vehicle thefts are believed to be profit-motivated, and therefore are considered to have an element of organisation<sup>45</sup>. It is believed that these vehicles are broken down into spare parts or scrap metal and sold overseas

COMMUNITY HARMS INDEX AND ORGANISED CRIME

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<sup>45</sup> <https://carsafe.com.au/quick>

## SUBSTANCE USE – DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

## INTRODUCTION

Both Australian and international research provides very strong evidence of the association between alcohol and/or illicit drugs and crime. While many illegal drug users commit no other kinds of crimes, and many persons who commit crimes never use illegal drugs, at the most intense levels of drug use, drugs and crime are directly and highly correlated, and serious drug use can amplify and perpetuate pre-existing criminal activity<sup>46</sup>.

Those with a drug use dependency are more likely to be arrested for acquisitive crimes such as burglary or shop theft, or for robbery and handling stolen goods -- crimes often related to "feeding the habit." There are also close links between drug use and women, men and children who are involved in, or exploited by, the sex trade. However, there is evidence that drug use is both a pre-determining factor in such sexual exploitation and a means of coping with it.

Drug use also appears linked to a heightened risk of recidivism among prison populations. In a research project funded by the Criminology Research Council, the Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre found significant legal and illegal substance abuse histories among prisoners soon to be released in Queensland<sup>47</sup> and that prisoners with a history of injecting drug use were found to be three times more likely to be re-incarcerated than their non-injecting peers.

Australian research is broadly consistent with the international literature in finding a correlation between level of drug use and level of criminal involvement—at both an aggregate and individual level<sup>48</sup>.

This thematic piece will discuss the trends in drug offences using the statistics on drug offences reported to the police, as well as the results of the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) project, waste water analysis, trends in new and emerging drugs, current QPS strategies for dealing with alcohol and drug

46 National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. Alcohol, Drugs and Crime. <https://www.ncadd.org/about-addiction/alcohol-drugs-and-crime>

47 Kinner SA 2006. The post-release experience of prisoners in Queensland. Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice no. 325. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

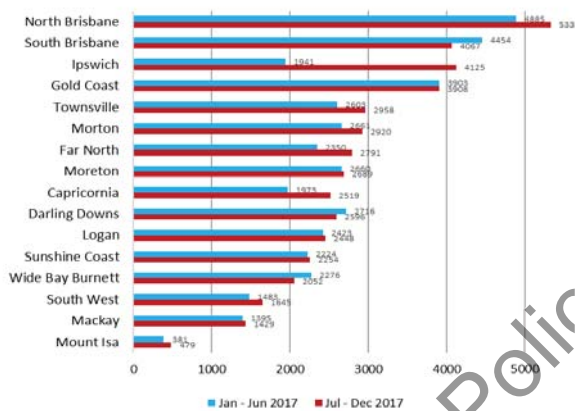
48 Anglin MD & Speckart G 1988. Narcotics use and crime: A multi-sample, multimethod analysis. Criminology 26(2): 197–233

related offences and other sources of information.

REPORTED CRIMES

Figure 16: Reported drug offences by police district for Jan-Jun 2017 and Jul-Dec 2017<sup>49</sup>.

(larger version)



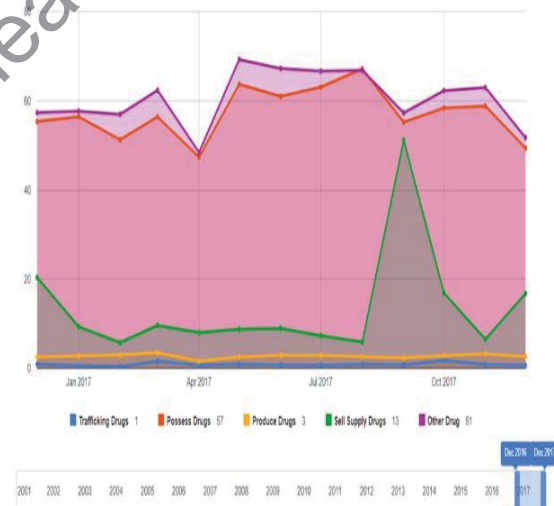
Twelve police districts (out of 16) experienced increases in the number of drug offences. Eight districts experienced the largest increases between the two periods, these were: Ipswich (113%), Capricornia (28%), Mount Isa (26%), Far North (19%), Townsville (14%), South West (11%), Moreton (10%) and North Brisbane (9%). Three districts experienced a decrease in the number of drug offences: Wide Bay Burnett (-10%), South Brisbane (-9%) and Darling Downs (-4%). Gold Coast district remained stable over the observed period. Overall, a 10 per cent increase was recorded State-wide for drug

offences, however, this change from January - June 2017 to July - December 2017 was not statistically significant<sup>50</sup>.

In terms of specific drug offence categories, Figure 17 suggests that drug possession and other drug offences are the most common drug-related offences in Queensland. Except for the spike in selling/supplying drugs around August - September 2017, all recorded drug offence categories remained steady during the observed time period (December 2016 to December 2017).

Figure 17. Rates of drug offences in Queensland from December 2016 to December 2017<sup>51</sup>.

(Larger Version)



49 Source: QPS Recorded Crime, Jan 2017-Dec 2017  
 50 at the 95% confidence level.  
 51 Source: <https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/queensland-crime-statistics/>

DRUG USE MONITORING AUSTRALIA (DUMA)

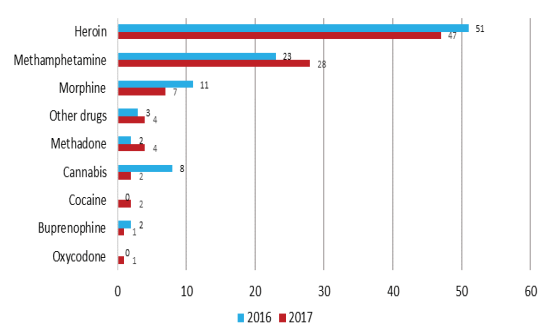
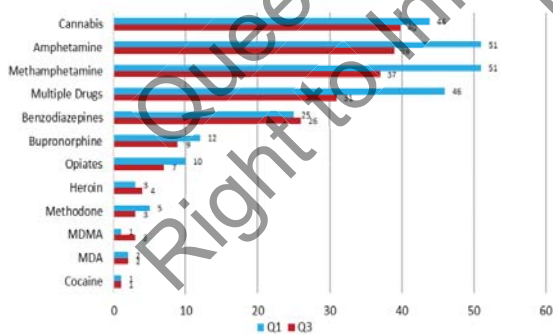
ILLCIT DRUGS REPORTING SYSTEM (IDRS)

Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) data captured from watch house detainees in Brisbane between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 indicates a decrease in detainees testing positive to various drugs, especially methamphetamines (from 51% to 37%), amphetamines (from 51% to 39%) and multiple drugs (from 46% to 31%) (see Figure 18). Small increases in the proportions of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines (from 25% to 26%), MDMA (from 1% to 3%) and heroin (from 3% to 4%) were observed, however, these changes are not statistically significant (at 95% confidence level)<sup>52</sup>.

According to preliminary findings from the Illicit Drugs Reporting System (IDRS)<sup>54</sup> for 2016-2017 for Queensland, of the four main drugs investigated (heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis), cannabis was most commonly used on a 'weekly or more' and 'daily' basis (54% and 32% respectively)<sup>55 56</sup> with heroin the next most frequently used drug (43% weekly and 17% daily). Figure 19 suggests, heroin, morphine, buprenorphine and cannabis are becoming less popular, while methamphetamines, methadone and cocaine more popular. These conclusions are also supported by data relating to drugs injected most often last month (see Figure 20)<sup>57</sup>.

**Figure 18:** Proportion of watch house detainees testing positive by drug type, Brisbane, Q1 2017 and Q3 2017<sup>53</sup>. [\(Larger Version\)](#)

**Figure 19:** IDRS self-reported drug of choice, Queensland (%), 2016 to 2017<sup>58</sup> [\(Larger Version\)](#)



<sup>52</sup> Drug use monitoring in Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology Research Program

<sup>55</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings

<sup>53</sup> Drug use monitoring in Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology Research Program

<sup>56</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) National Report 2016

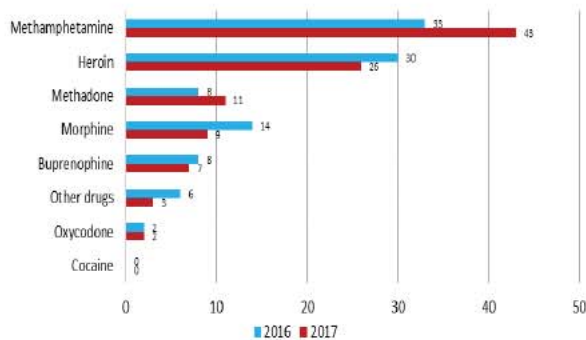
<sup>54</sup> IDRS reports the data from interviews with people who inject drugs regularly (PWID)

<sup>57</sup> Some results from 2017 report also include data from the previous reporting period.

<sup>58</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings



**Figure 20: IDRS Most frequently injected drug in the last month, Queensland (%), 2016 to 2017<sup>59</sup>. [\(Larger Version\)](#)**



For most drugs captured in the IDRS, drug availability is perceived to be “very easy” or “easy”. The exceptions are methamphetamine-base and bush cannabis, which are perceived to be difficult or very difficult to obtain.

Since July 1, 2016 prices for speed, cocaine and hydro-cannabis have reportedly decreased (see Table 1). Shifts in price reflect changes in the supply and demand markets, with cheaper prices being associated with increased supply.

**Table 5. Median Price per gram, 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017<sup>60</sup>.**

	\$
Heroin	400
Speed	300 (down from 400 in 2016)
Cocaine	380 (down from 400 in 2016)
Cannabis-hydro	22.5 (down from 25 in 2016)

<sup>59</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings

<sup>60</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings

<sup>61</sup> National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, Report 3, November 2017

WASTE WATER ANALYSIS

Wastewater analysis is a technique for measuring population-scale consumption of illicit and licit substances causing potential harm, either through addiction, health risks, or criminal and anti-social behaviour<sup>61</sup>. Waste water analysis<sup>62</sup> can be useful in identifying trends and usage patterns for both licit and illicit substances across the state. In Queensland, the *National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program (NWDMP)*<sup>63</sup> includes ten wastewater treatment sites, assessed bimonthly in the case of capital city sites and every four months for regional sites.

Compounds of concern include nicotine from tobacco, ethanol from alcohol intake, pharmaceutical opioids with abuse potential, illicit substances such as methylamphetamine, MDMA and cocaine, as well as a number of new psychoactive substances (NPS) including synthetic cannabinoids.

According to the waste water analysis for samples taken between August 2016 and August 2017, the average consumption of illicit drugs in Regional Queensland is much higher than in Capital Queensland, especially for MDA

<sup>62</sup> Please note that waste water testing does not cover all illicit drugs available and does not identify or measure the growing issue of poly-drug use

<sup>63</sup> National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, ACIC Report

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and, to a lesser degree, methylamphetamine (see Figure 21).

**Figure 21.** Average illicit drugs consumption. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people<sup>64</sup>, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>65</sup>. ([larger version](#))

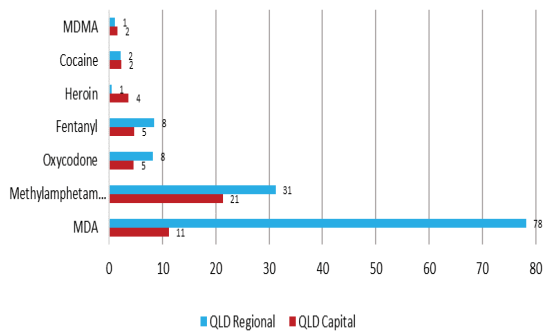


Figure 22 shows the average consumption of MDA is much higher in Queensland (mostly due to the regional consumption), compared to the national average, however the consumption of methylamphetamine is lower than the national average.

**Figure 22.** Average illicit drugs consumption. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>66</sup>. ([larger version](#))

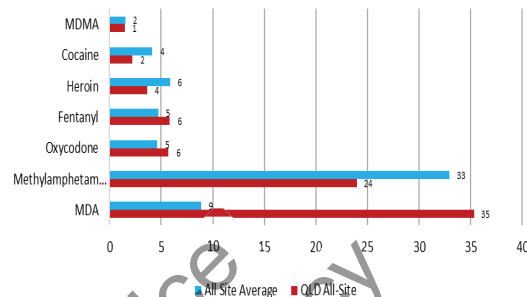


Figure 23 shows temporal changes in the consumption of illicit drugs for Queensland across all sites for the study period from August 2016 to August 2017. Alcohol and nicotine continue to be the highest consumed substance across Australia. Of the illicit substances tested, methylamphetamine is still the highest consumed illicit substance.

Overall, Queensland saw a slight decrease in methamphetamine use in the testing period. St George, Bundaberg, Mackay and Gold Coast testing sites saw the highest levels of methylamphetamine registered during the testing period in August 2017 with all sites registering results above the national average. This is largely consistent with previous testing results.

<sup>64</sup> Standard doses for different substances consumed include: 1.25 mg nicotine; 10g ethanol; 30 mg methylamphetamine; 30 mg amphetamine; 100 mg MDMA; 100 mg Cocaine; 20 mg oxycodone; 0.2 mg fentanyl

<sup>65</sup> Source: National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, ACIC Report

<sup>66</sup> Source: National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, ACIC Report

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MDA during this testing period and the Gold Coast registered high levels during the August test, however as there has been no historical testing it cannot be determined if this is a one-off result, an anomaly in the testing or indicative of a usage trend. Continued monitoring over the next testing period will provide more details.

Cocaine usage continues to be higher in Brisbane and on the Gold Coast than in other areas. Cocaine usage in capital areas has increased slightly since testing began, while it has decreased in regional sites over the same period. This together with the 2017 seizure of a ton of cocaine is possibly an indicator of a hidden or bigger cocaine market than originally thought.

MDMA consumption decreased in regional sites since testing began, however there is no clear pattern in the capital sites. Heroin was tested for the first time during this period.

**Figure 23.** Temporal trends in consumption of illicit drugs in Queensland for all sites. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>67</sup>. ([larger version](#))



## NEW AND EMERGING DRUGS

The following section describes a number of new and emerging drugs including Fentanyl, Carfentanil and W-18 (Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, 2017).

**Fentanyl** is a highly potent opioid painkiller – considered to be 80 to 100 times stronger than morphine – with therapeutic dosages measured in micrograms<sup>68</sup>. Since January 2016 there have been twenty-nine detections of fentanyl and fentanyl analogue. Of these, 13 were from China and 3 from Hong Kong; 24 were detected within international mail and 5 within the aviation goods stream; and 3 came from one supplier in Guangdong, China.

**Carfentanil (or carfentanyl)** – is an analogue (derivative) of fentanyl, primarily used as a large animal tranquiliser<sup>69</sup>. It is one of the most potent opioids, reportedly 10,000 times the potency of morphine and 100 times that of fentanyl. Carfentanil was detected in August

<sup>67</sup> Standard doses for different substances consumed include: 1.25 mg nicotine; 10g ethanol; 30 mg methylamphetamine; 30 mg amphetamine; 100 mg MDMA; 100 mg Cocaine; 20 mg oxycodone; 0.2 mg fentanyl

<sup>68</sup> Australia: Illicit Drugs and Precursors: The Threat Posed by Illicit Importations of Fentanyl and Fentanyl Precursors.

Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Intelligence Report, 10 May 2016

<sup>69</sup> China: Carfentanil detections in Canada with similar Chinese characters on the packaging. Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Intelligence Report, 2 March 2017

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2016 (0.5 grams) at the Sydney International Mail Gateway inside a letter from France. The powder was initially visually assessed as ketamine but was identified as carfentanyl after it was forensically tested. Another detection of carfentanyl (4.5 grams) occurred at the Brisbane Mail Gateway on 10 February 2017, also imported from France, however the country of manufacture is unknown.

There is no evidence of organised crime involvement with carfentanyl at this time in Australia, however, criminal networks are opportunistic and may seek to exploit potential profits available from importing and distributing the drug. If carfentanyl becomes widely available in Australia it can cause significant harm through fatalities. Furthermore, due to its high potency and ease of administration carfentanyl has the potential to be used effectively as a chemical weapon.

**W-18** – is a synthetic opioid 100 times stronger than Fentanyl and 10,000 times more powerful than Morphine<sup>70</sup>. No confirmed illicit detections/seizures (or local manufacture) of W-18 have been identified in Australia. However, Fentanyl analogues *may* have been associated with three deaths in South Australia in late 2015 to early 2016. Similarly, organised crime networks in Australia may also seek to create

and exploit demand through domestic manufacturing or importation.

#### CHANGES TO CODEINE AVAILABILITY

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From 1 February 2018, medicines containing codeine will no longer be available in Queensland without a prescription<sup>71</sup>. Codeine is an opioid drug closely related to morphine and, like morphine, is derived from opium poppies. Codeine can cause opioid tolerance, dependence, addiction, poisoning and in high doses, even death. Regular use of medicines containing codeine, for example for chronic pain, has led to some consumers becoming addicted to codeine without realising it. The risks associated with codeine use are too high without oversight from a doctor. Codeine poisoning contributes to both accidental and intentional deaths in Australia<sup>72</sup>.

Health groups are warning the move to ban over-the-counter sales of codeine from February 2018 will expose scores of Australians who have become addicted to the drug<sup>73</sup>. When similar restrictions to opioid painkillers (e.g. OxyContin, Percocet, and Vicodin) were introduced in the United States, this led to unintended results<sup>74</sup>. Prescription painkiller misuse went up, and overdose deaths linked to

<sup>70</sup> Australia: New and Emerging Drugs: W-18. Department of Immigration and Border Protection. Intelligence Report, 08 May 2016

<sup>71</sup> Codeine information hub

<sup>72</sup> Codeine information hub

<sup>73</sup> Leggatt, J. (December 15, 2017). How to prepare for the ban on over-the-counter codeine. The New Daily.

<sup>74</sup> Lopez, G. (March 29, 20017). The opioid painkiller and heroin epidemic, explained. Vox.

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the drugs did as well. With recognition of widespread painkiller misuse, access to these prescription drugs was changed, however, federal data shows many users of these drug simply shifted to lower-cost, more potent opioids and heroin, and some the stronger synthetic opioid, *fentanyl*<sup>75</sup>.

#### QUEENSLAND HEROIN TRENDS 2017

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The intelligence assessment prepared by State Intelligence, Intelligence, Counter-Terrorism & Major Events Command in (insert month and year), suggests that the frequency of heroin overdose fatalities in Queensland is currently relatively stable, but is likely to rise in 2018. Nationally and internationally, the increased availability of cheap heroin combined with the trend to mix synthetic opioids with heroin, has been associated with a spike in heroin overdose-related fatalities. Although the user base is estimated to be smaller than in southern states, based on observations elsewhere it is predicted that Queensland will follow this trend in due course, but not at the same level as experienced in the United States and Canada.

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<sup>75</sup> Today's Heroin Epidemic. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

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## PATHWAYS TO CRIME – JUVENILE OFFENDING

Changes in the number of young people offending and the number of offences committed, on average, per offender are interesting trends in Queensland<sup>76</sup>.

### UNIQUE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The table below indicates the changes in the number of juveniles being actioned by police per calendar year. Over a ten-year period, the number of unique juvenile offenders has decrease from 12,418 juveniles being actioned during 2008 to 9,547 juveniles being actioned in the 2017 calendar year. This is a drop of 23% or 2,871 fewer young people being dealt with. The drop in juveniles being actioned by police is reflected for both males (a drop of 20%) and females (drop of 29%).

**Figure 24:** No. of unique juvenile offenders actioned by police, Qld. ([larger version](#))

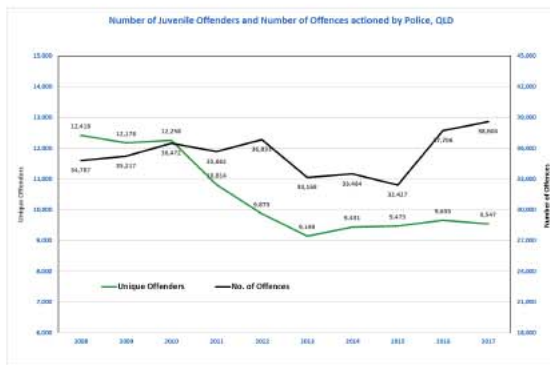


### NUMBER OF JUVENILE OFFENCES ACTIONED BY POLICE

While the number of juvenile offenders actioned by police has dropped over ten years the number of offences committed by the juveniles actioned by police has increased. In 2008 34,787 offences actioned by police were committed by juveniles, this increased to 38,604 offences in 2017. The increases in offences actioned by police in tandem with the decreased number of juvenile offenders actioned by police is demonstrated in the graph below. The changes indicate that the average frequency of offending has increased, that is the number of offences committed by each juvenile actioned by the police has increased or in other words there is increased recidivism. The frequency of offending in 2008 is 2.8 offences per unique juvenile actioned by police in that year whereas the frequency of offending in 2017 is 4.0 offences per unique juvenile.

<sup>76</sup> For this report juveniles are young people aged 16 and under as the data set captures data prior to the inclusion of 17-year-olds into the juvenile category.

**Figure 25:** No. of juvenile and number of offences actioned by police. ([larger version](#))



With the number of offences growing and the number of unique offenders dropping, targeting recidivist offenders becomes an important strategy for managing levels of offending. This does not address which young people enter criminal activity or why but does offer a means of managing an existing problem. The strategies reported in the literature have variable outcomes depending on how entrenched the juvenile is in their offending pattern and future work will begin to isolate strategies that are more helpful for high risk offenders (this is the high risk of reoffending) versus medium risk or low risk offenders.

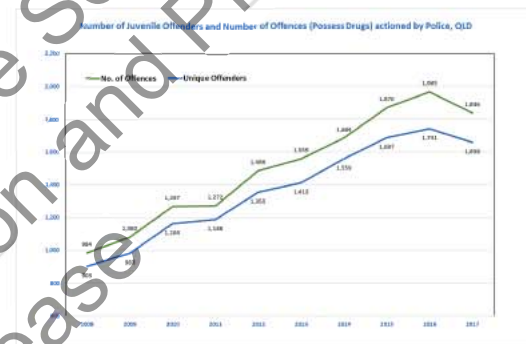
**CHANGES BY CRIME TYPE**

**Drug possession and other drug offences**

Two crime types illustrate some of the changes observed in juvenile offending as actioned by police. The graph below is the number of juvenile offenders actioned by police for drug possession. Drug possession is an offence where detection rates are high as the offence is identified on contact between the juvenile and the police.

What is interesting to observe is the significant 87% increase in the number of drug possession offences in the last ten years. Other drug offences also show a significant increase, 108% increase (771 in 2008 to 1,605 in 2017) in unique juvenile offenders actioned by police and 122% increase (864 in 2008 to 1,919 in 2017) in offences committed by juveniles and actioned by police.

**Figure 26:** No. of juvenile offenders and number of offences (possess drug) actioned by police, Qld. ([larger version](#))

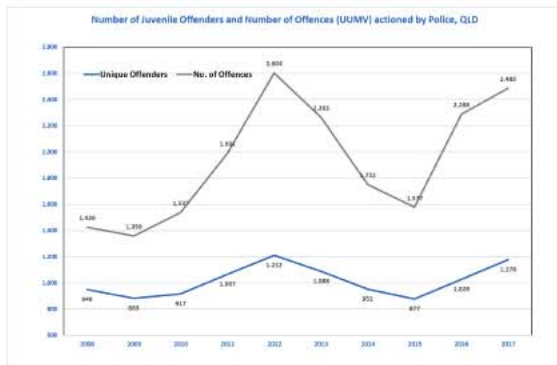


**UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE**

What is observed is the significant 74% increase in the number of juvenile UUMV offences in the last ten years that have been actioned by police. In comparison to the 24% increase in unique juvenile offenders. For UUMV there were 949 unique juvenile offenders actioned by police in 2008 in comparison to 1,178 in 2017. In 2008 there were 1,426 offences committed by juveniles, actioned by police in contrast in 2017 this rose to 2,485 offences.

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**Figure 27:** No. of juvenile offenders and number of offences (UUMV actioned by police, Qld. ([larger version](#)))



The most important change in relation to juveniles committing drug offences is the dramatic increase in the number of juveniles involved. For UUMV the observations are that while the numbers of unique offenders have increased it is the frequency (number of offences per juvenile) of UUMV offending that should be considered.



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## Appendix 1.

**Table 1.** Queensland – Reported Robbery Offences.

QLD	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Robbery	840	982	17	17	20	17
Armed	386	479	24	8	10	24
Unarmed	454	503	11	9	10	11

**Table 2.** Reported Robbery Offences – Top six District increases (percent rate/number change in the comparative period).

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Mackay	15	24	60	9	14	60
Capricornia	20	28	40	9	13	40
Logan	124	175	41	36	50	41
Mount Isa	4	6	50	14	22	50
South Brisbane	133	206	55	17	26	55
Townsville	43	67	56	18	28	56

**Table 3.** Reported Armed Robbery Offences – Top four District increases (percent rate /number change in the comparative period).

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Townsville	19	43	126	8	18	126
Far North	11	21	91	4	7	91
Logan	52	97	87	15	28	87
Mackay	7	12	71	4	7	71

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**Table 4.** Reported Unarmed Robbery Offences -Top 4 District increases (percent rate/number change in the comparative period).

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Mount Isa	2	4	100	7	14	100
Mackay	8	12	50	5	7	50
South Brisbane	73	105	44	9	13	44
Sunshine Coast	15	20	33	4	5	33

**Table 5.** Reported Fraud by Computer offences – Top 4 District Increased (percent rate / number change in the comparative period).

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
South West	2	20	900	2	18	900
Darling Downs	5	12	140	2	5	140
Capricornia	5	9	80	2	4	80
Ipswich	10	18	80	4	7	80



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**Table 6. Reported Identify Fraud offences - Top 4 District Increased (percent rate / number change in the comparative period).**

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Darling Downs	9	26	189	4	11	189
Sunshine Coast	18	50	178	5	14	178
South Brisbane	99	273	176	12	34	176
Wide Bay Burnett	11	25	127	4	10	127

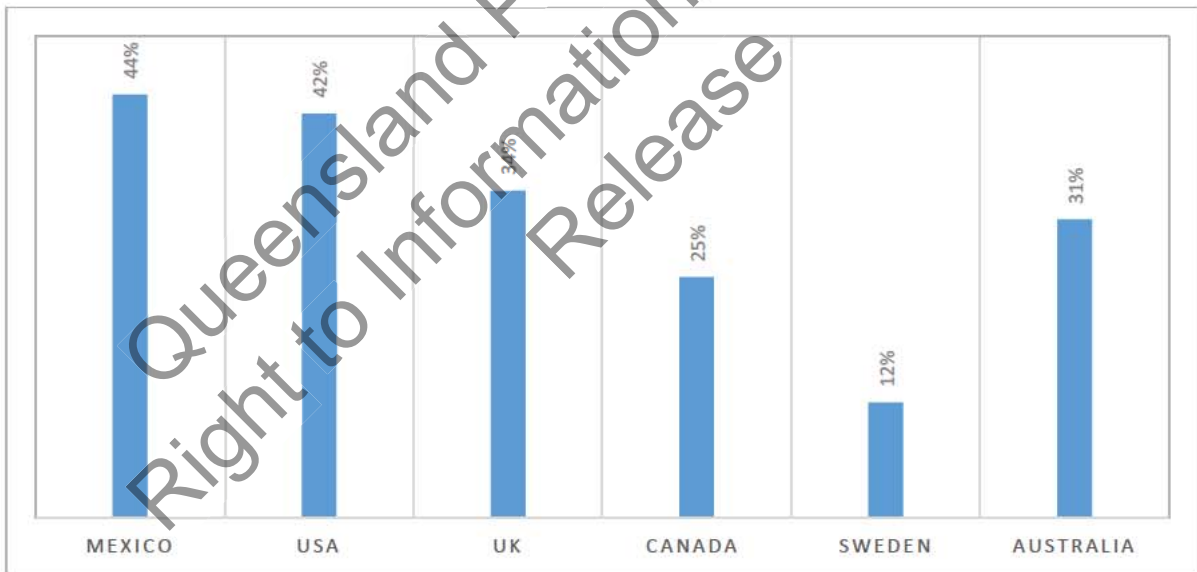
**Table 7. Reported Liquor (excl. Drunkenness) – Top 4 District increased (percentage rate change in the comparative period).**

District	Number Previous Period	Number Current Period	Number Percent Change	Rate Previous Period	Rate Current Period	Rate Percent Change
Sunshine Coast	59	134	127	16	37	127
Darling Downs	206	358	74	84	146	74
Far North	454	770	70	160	271	70
Mount Isa	245	343	40	883	1,236	40

Figure 1. National rates of Fraud victimisation



Figure 2. National rates of Fraud victimisation



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Figure 3. International robbery rates (2014)

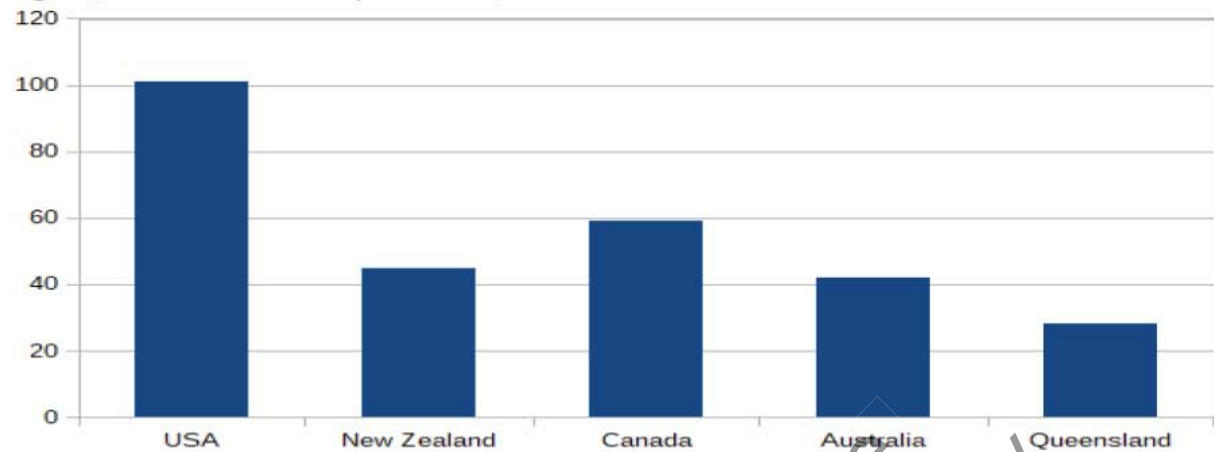


Table 9: Number of Unique Offenders Actioned by Police

Offenders by Year, Queensland				
Number of Unique Offenders Actioned By Police				
Year	All Offenders	Male	Female	Female (%)
2007/08	111,629	87,119	24,492	21.9
2008/09	113,990	88,328	25,635	22.5
2009/10	118,584	90,958	27,595	23.3
2010/11	108,120	82,816	25,268	23.4
2011/12	110,621	84,494	26,080	23.6
2012/13	112,108	86,156	25,902	23.1
2013/14	121,108	92,444	28,621	23.6
2014/15	123,280	93,593	29,657	24.1
2015/16	124,751	93,310	31,406	25.2
2016/17	119,125	88,735	30,296	25.5
Variance (Over 10 years)		1,616	5,804	
Variance %		2	24	

Appendix 2. (larger format figures from document)

Figure 7: Number of unique offenders actioned by police for disqualified driving.

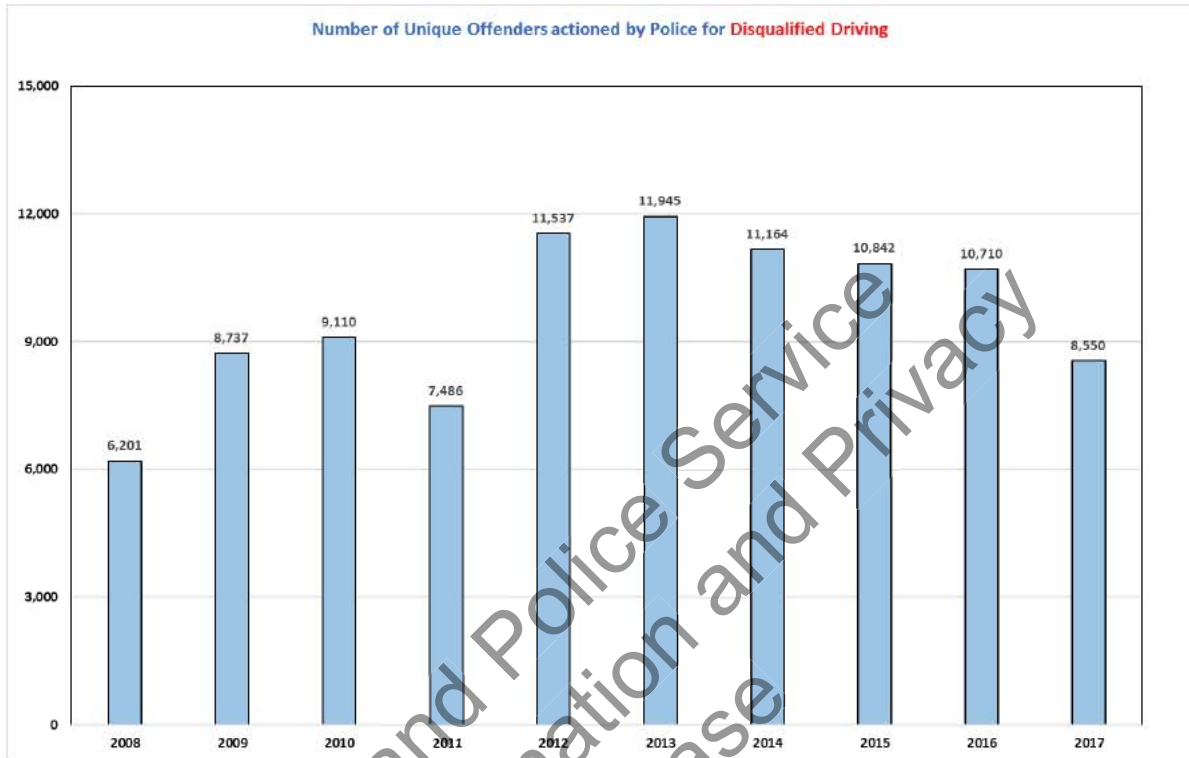


Figure 8: Number of disqualified driving offences actioned by police.



Figure 9: No. of unique offenders, No. of unique offenders (MSO-DWD) and No. of offences acted by police – disqualified driving.

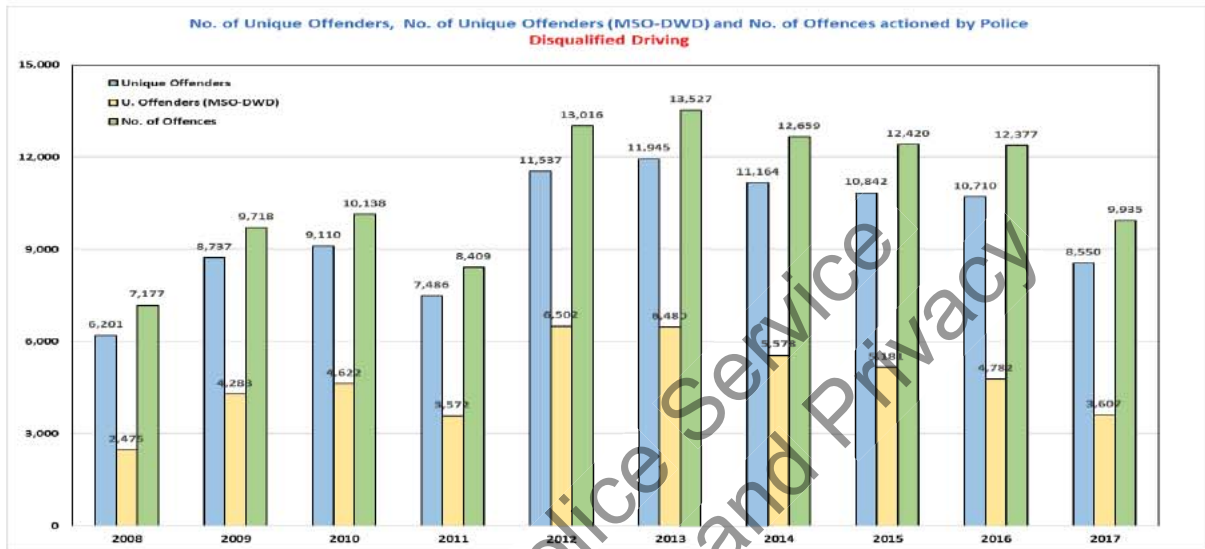


Figure 10: No. of unique offenders, No. of Unique offenders (MSO-DD) and No. of offences acted by police – drink driving

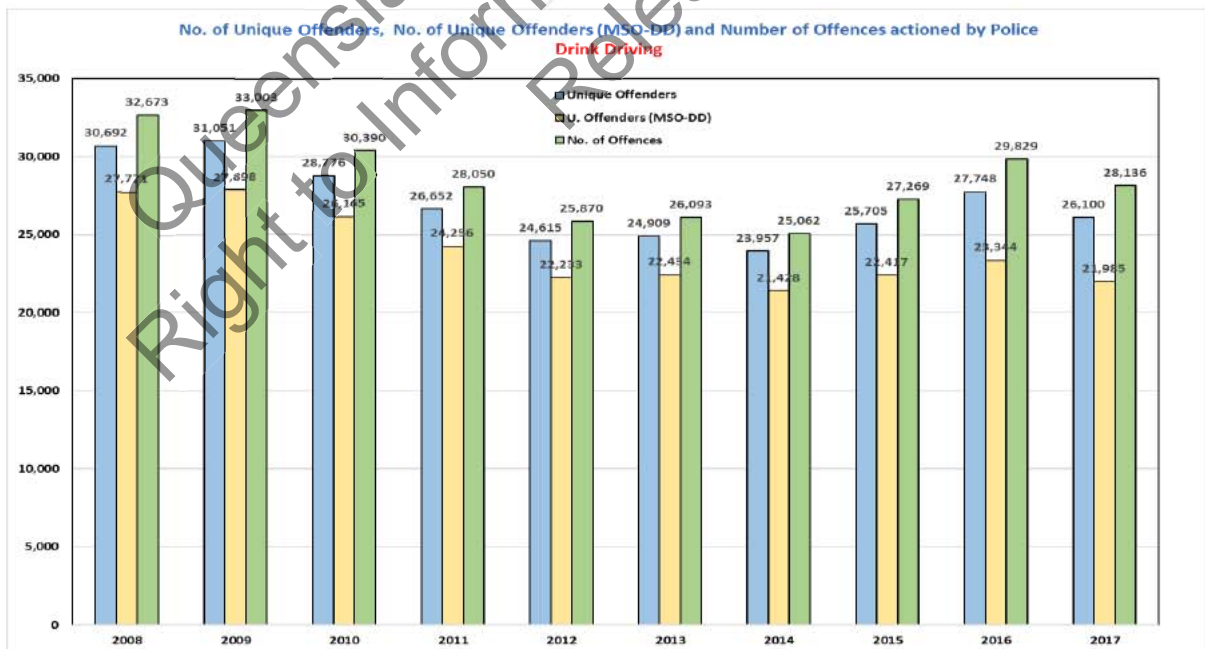
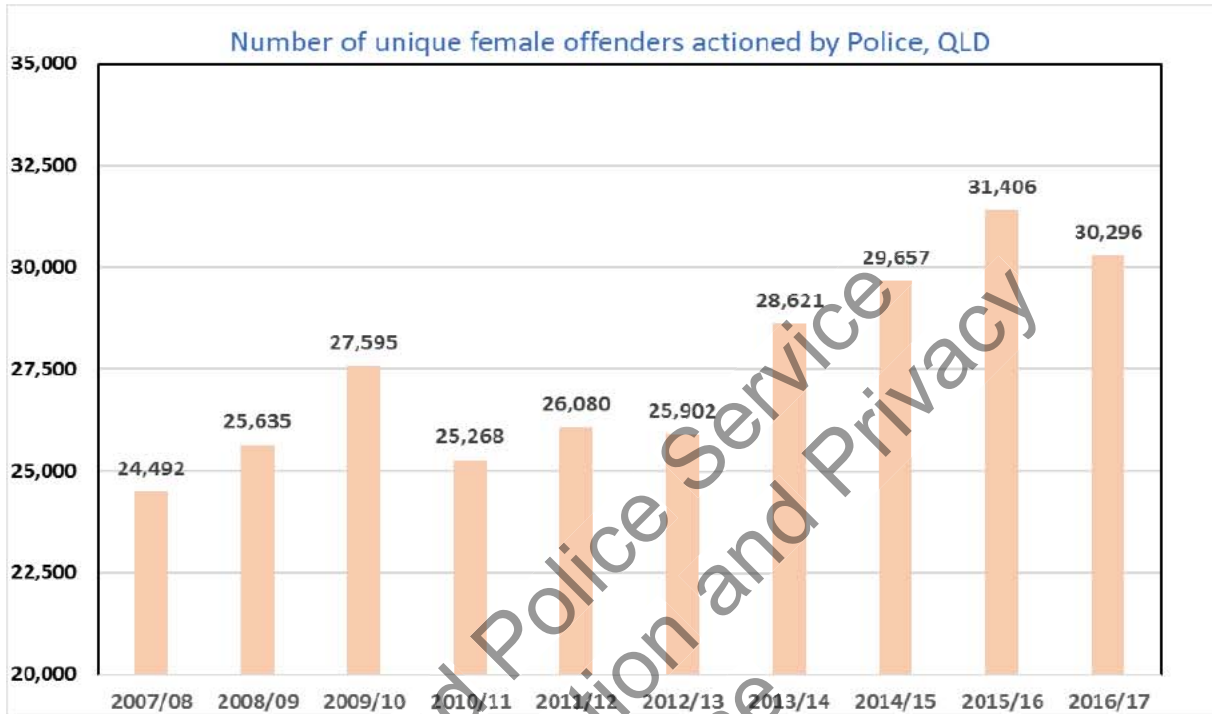


Figure 11. Number of unique female offenders actioned by Police, Qld.





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Figure 12. Number of unique female offenders actioned by police – Offences Against The Person .

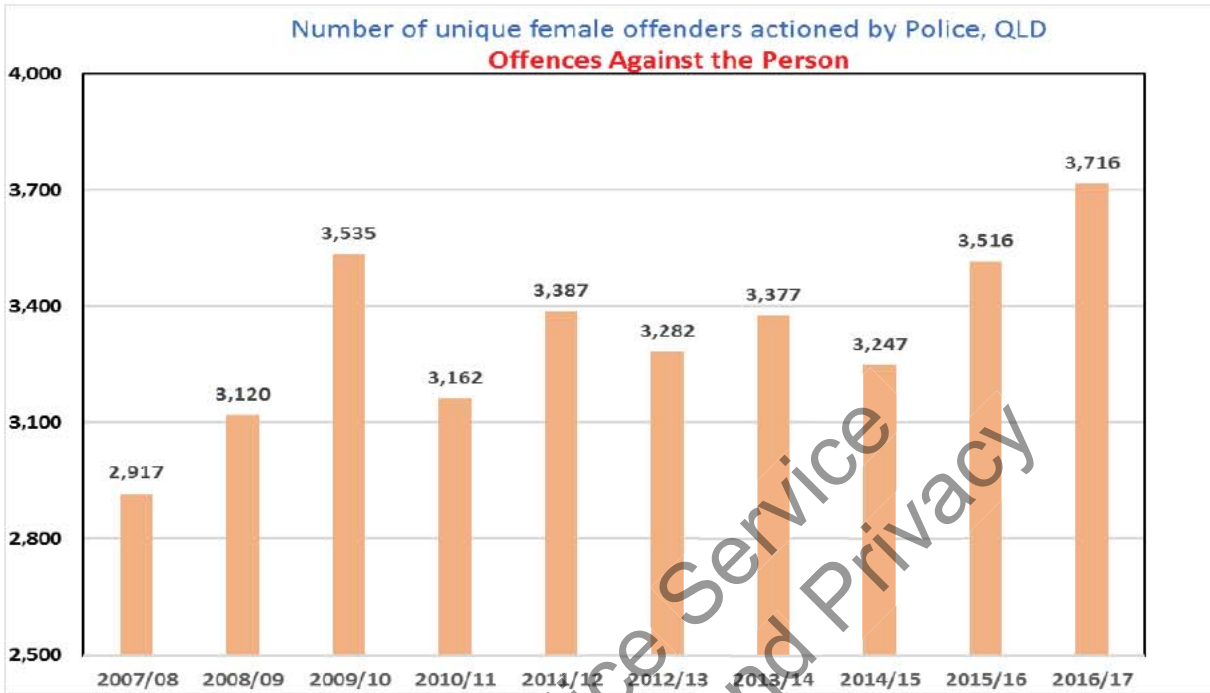
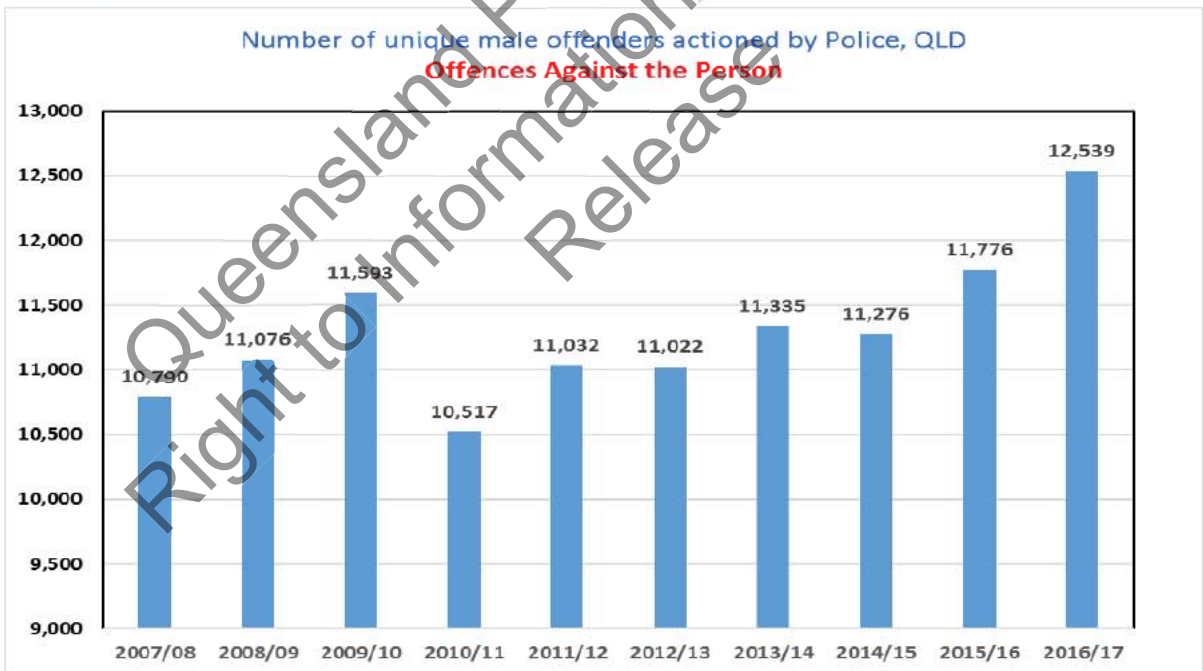


Figure 13: Number of unique male offenders actioned by police – Offences Against The Person .



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Figure 14: Number of unique female offenders actioned by police – Offences against Property.

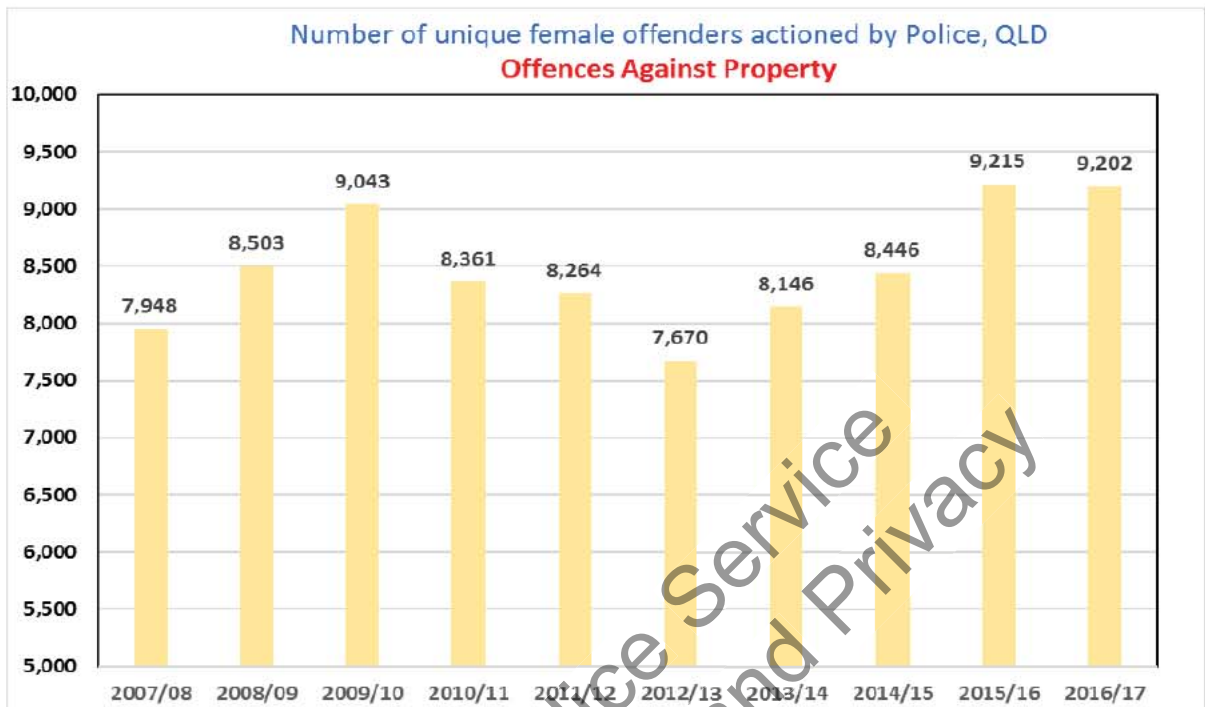


Figure 15: Number of unique offenders actioned by police – Offences against Property.



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Figure 16: Reported drug offences by police district for Jan-Jun 2017 and Jul-Dec 2017<sup>77</sup>

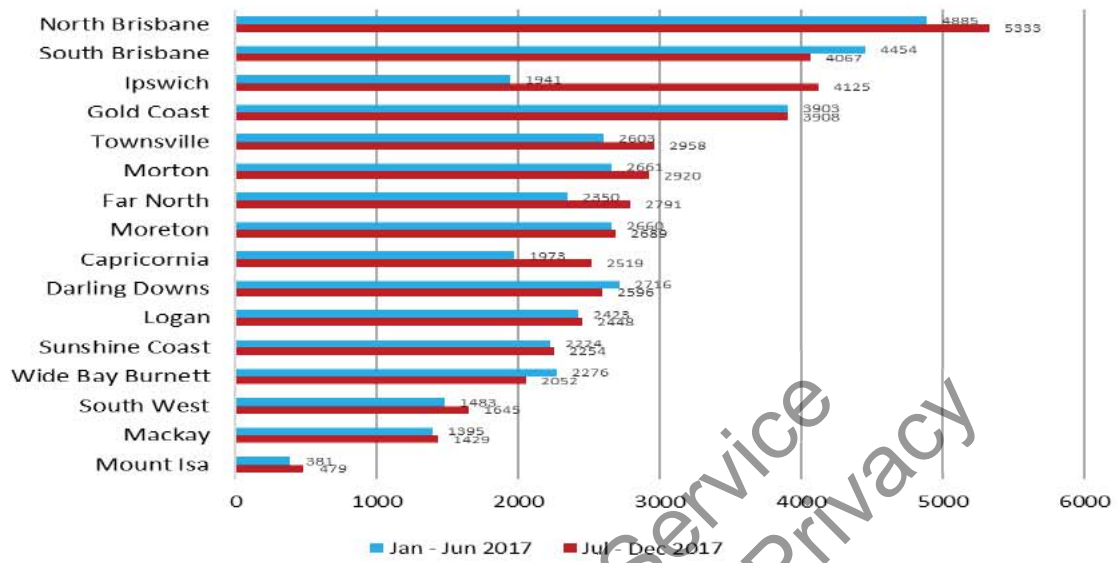
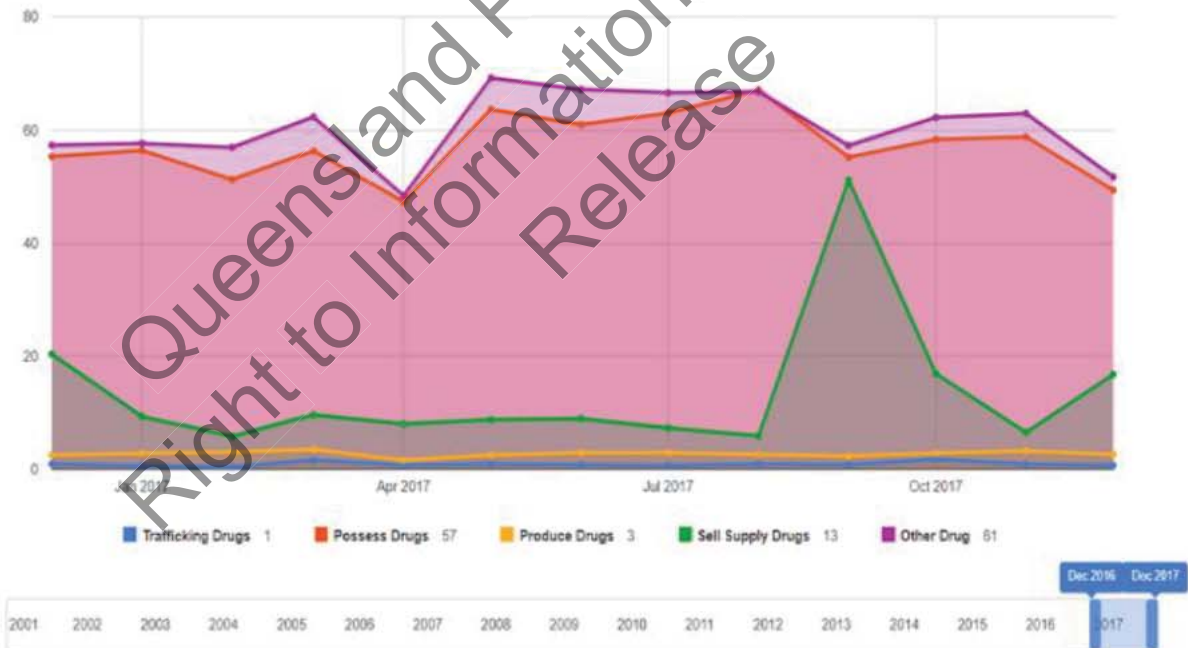


Figure 17. Rates of drug offences in Queensland from December 2016 to December 2017<sup>78</sup>



<sup>77</sup> Source: QPS Recorded Crime, Jan 2017-Dec 2017

<sup>78</sup> Source: <https://mypolice.qld.gov.au/queensland-crime-statistics/>

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Figure 18: Proportion of watch house detainees testing positive by drug type, Brisbane, Q1 2017 and Q3 2017<sup>79</sup>.

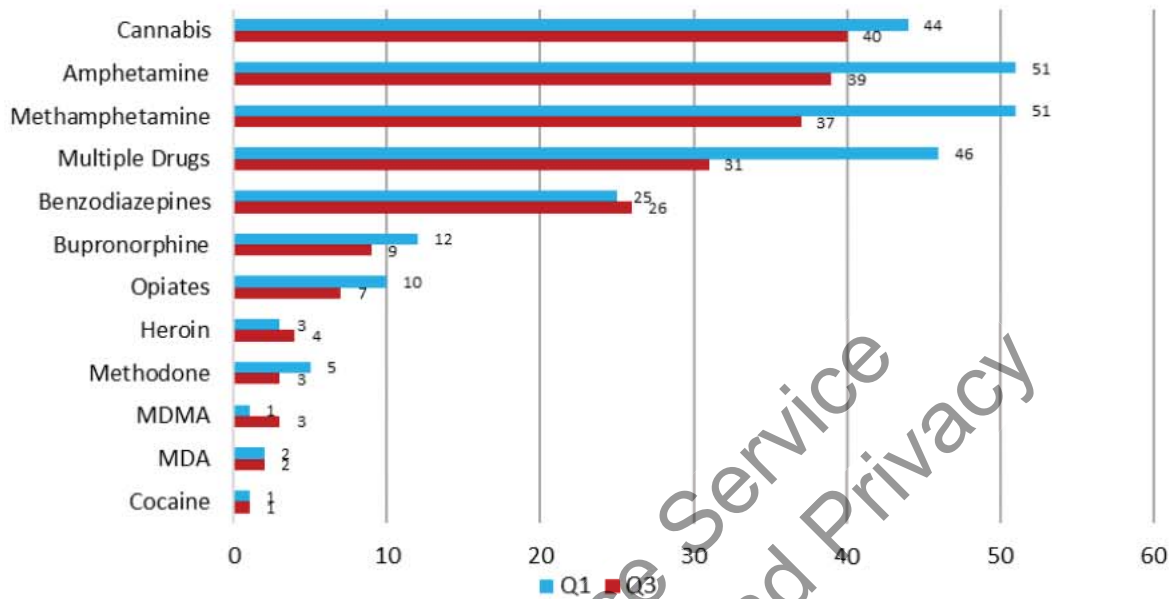
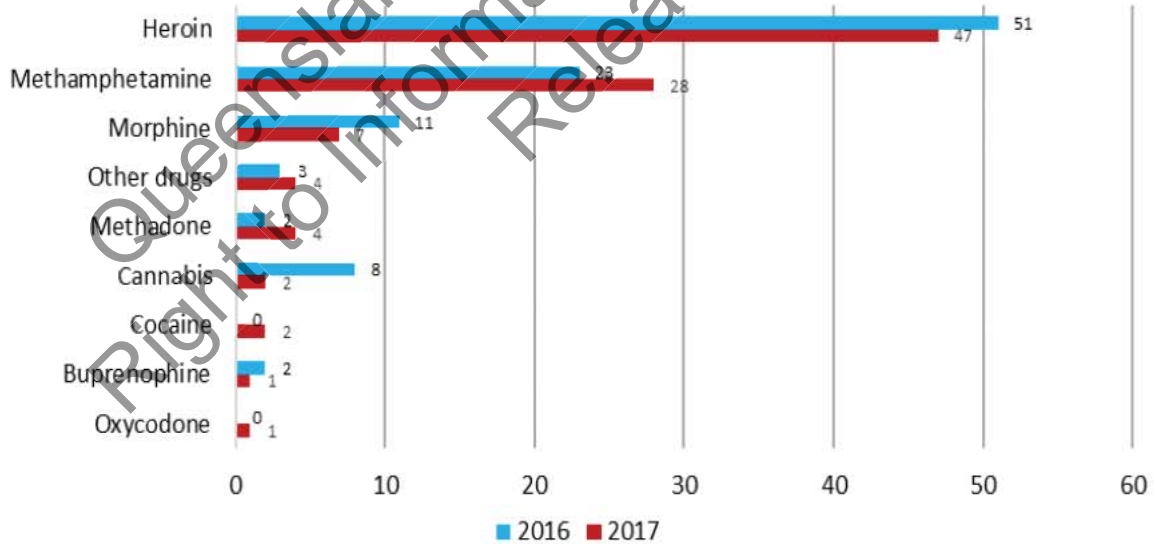


Figure 19: IDRS self-reported drug of choice, Queensland (%), 2016 to 2017<sup>80</sup>



<sup>79</sup> Drug use monitoring in Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology Research Program

<sup>80</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings

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Figure 20: IDRS Most frequently injected drug in the last month, Queensland (%), 2016 to 2017<sup>81</sup>.

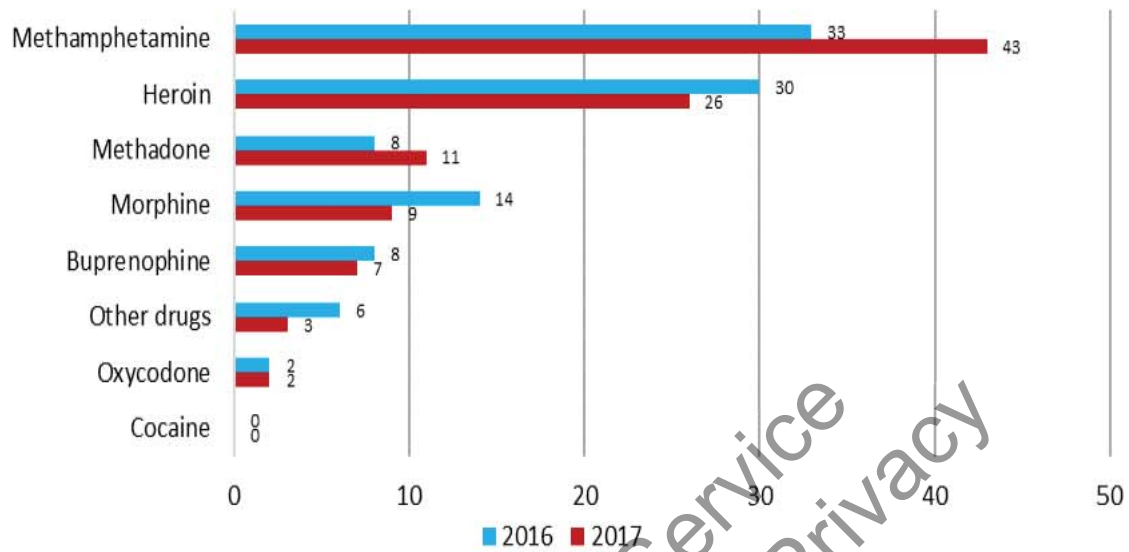
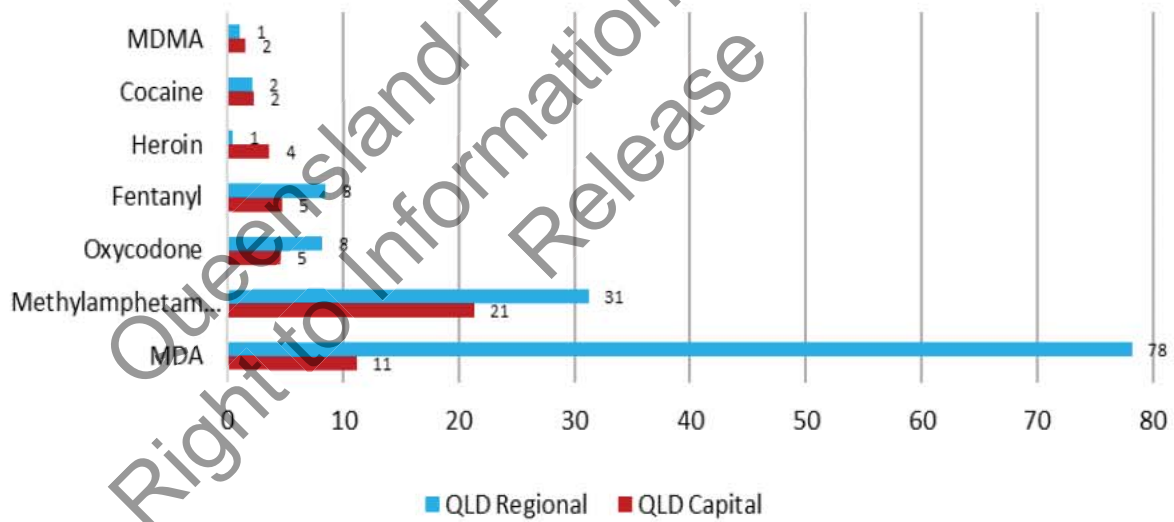


Figure 21. Average illicit drugs consumption. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people<sup>82</sup>, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>83</sup>.



<sup>81</sup> The Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) 2017 preliminary findings

<sup>82</sup> Standard doses for different substances consumed include: 1.25 mg nicotine; 10g ethanol; 30 mg methylamphetamine; 30 mg amphetamine; 100 mg MDMA; 100 mg Cocaine; 20 mg oxycodone; 0.2 mg fentanyl

<sup>83</sup> Source: National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, ACIC Report

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Figure 22. Average illicit drugs consumption. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people<sup>84</sup>, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>84</sup>.

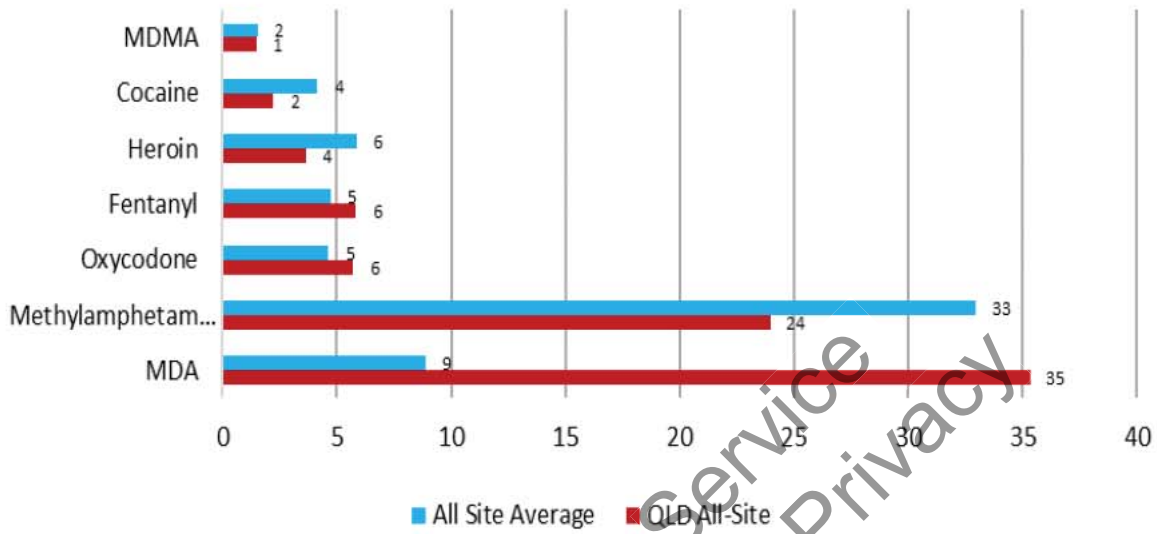
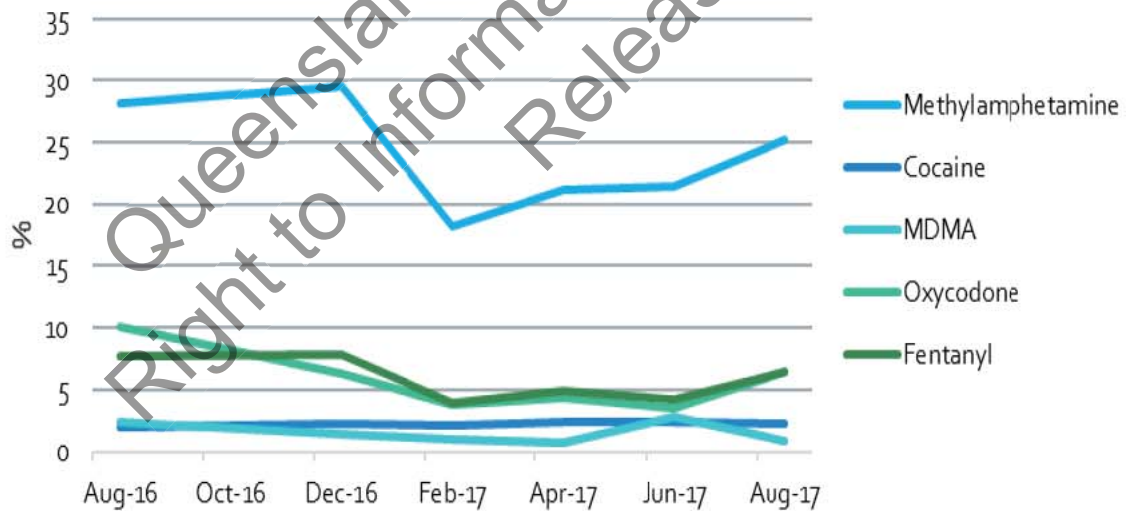


Figure 23. Temporal trends in consumption of illicit drugs in Queensland for all sites. Units in doses consumed per day per 1000 people, August 2016 to August 2017<sup>85</sup>



<sup>84</sup> Source: National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, ACIC Report

<sup>85</sup> Standard doses for different substances consumed include: 1.25 mg nicotine; 10g ethanol; 30 mg methylamphetamine; 30 mg amphetamine; 100 mg MDMA; 100 mg Cocaine; 20 mg oxycodone; 0.2 mg fentanyl



Figure 24: No. of unique juvenile offenders actioned by police, Qld. (larger version)

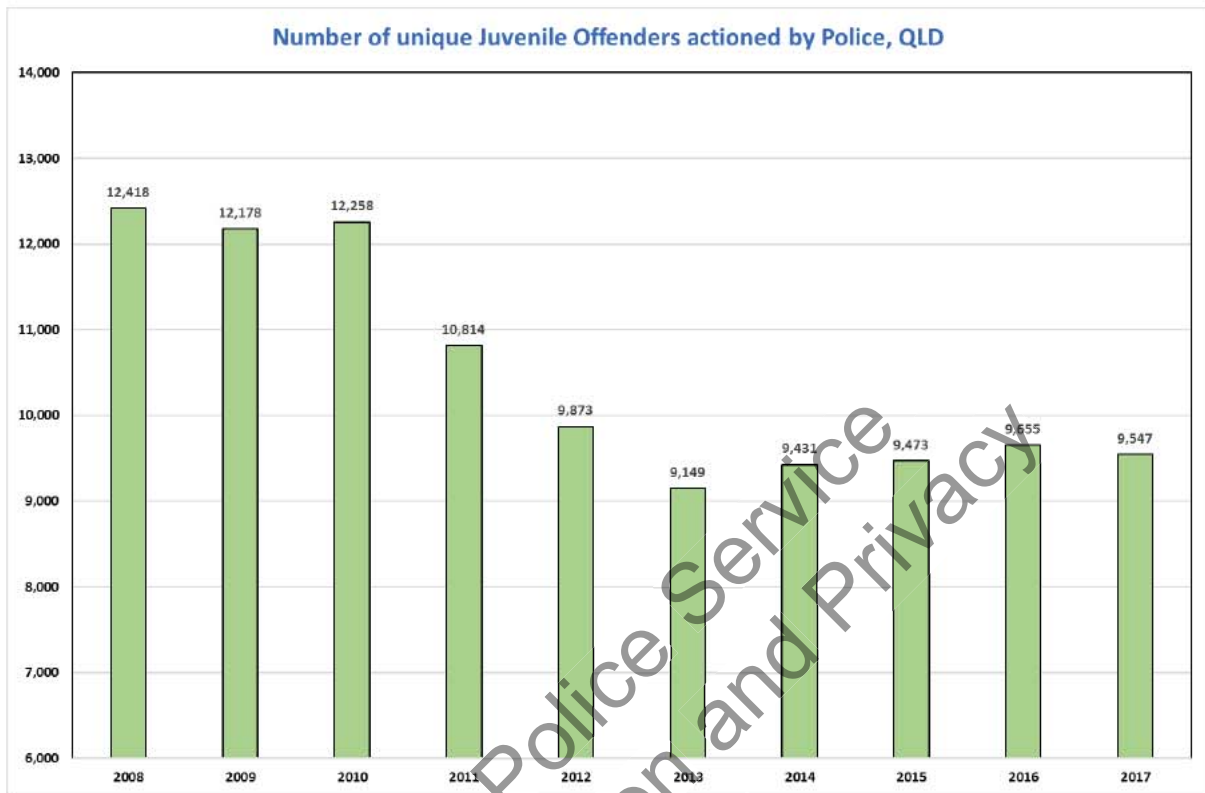
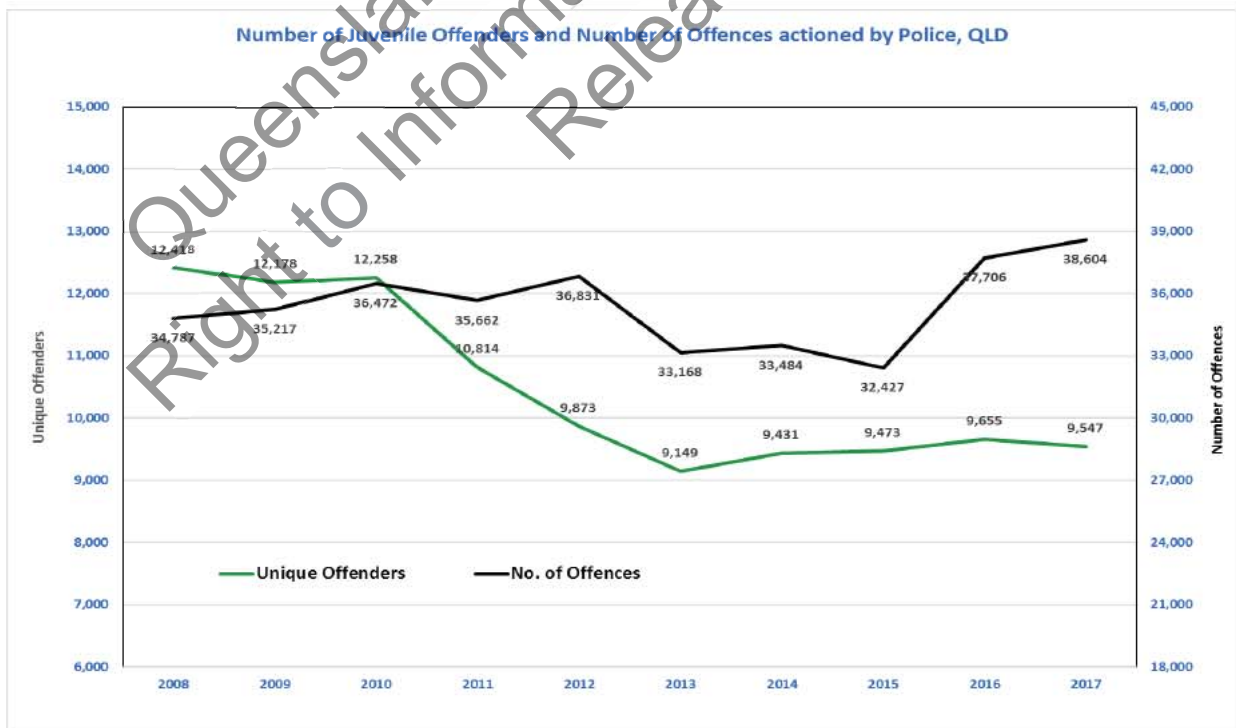
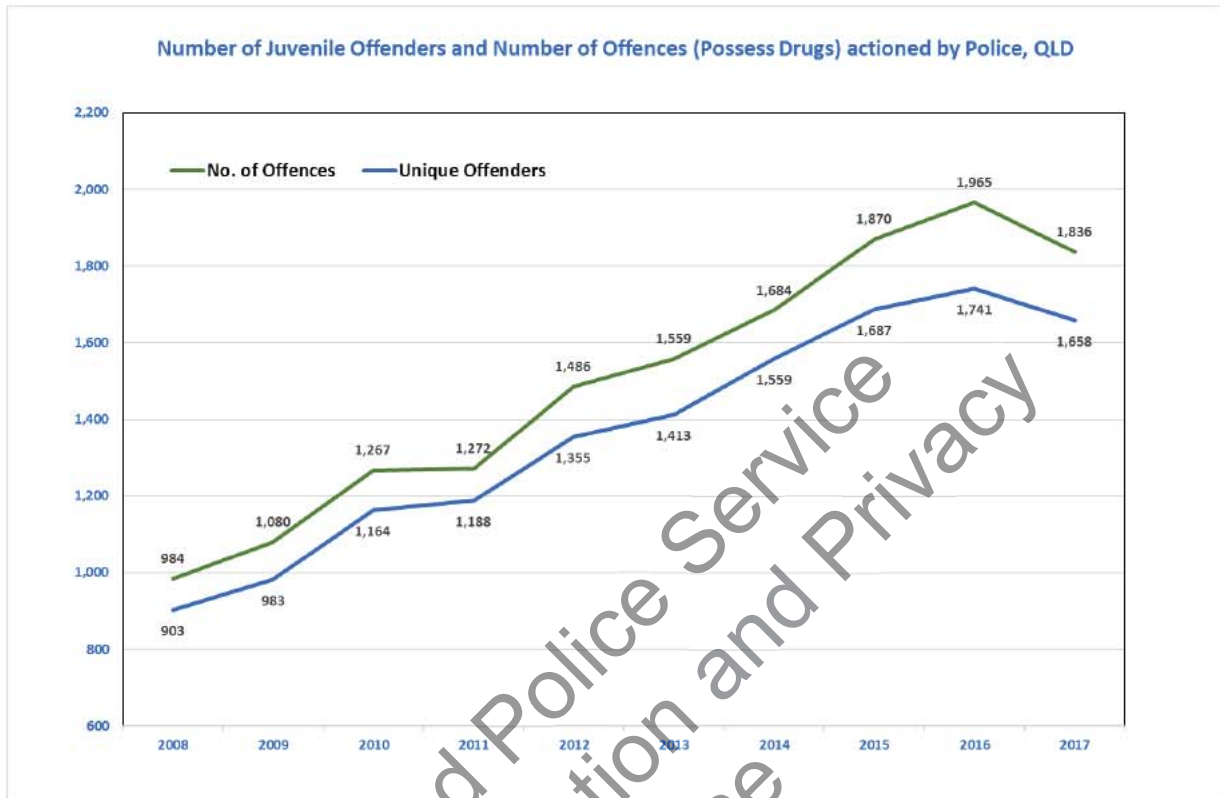


Figure 25: No. of juvenile and number of offences actioned by police. (larger version)



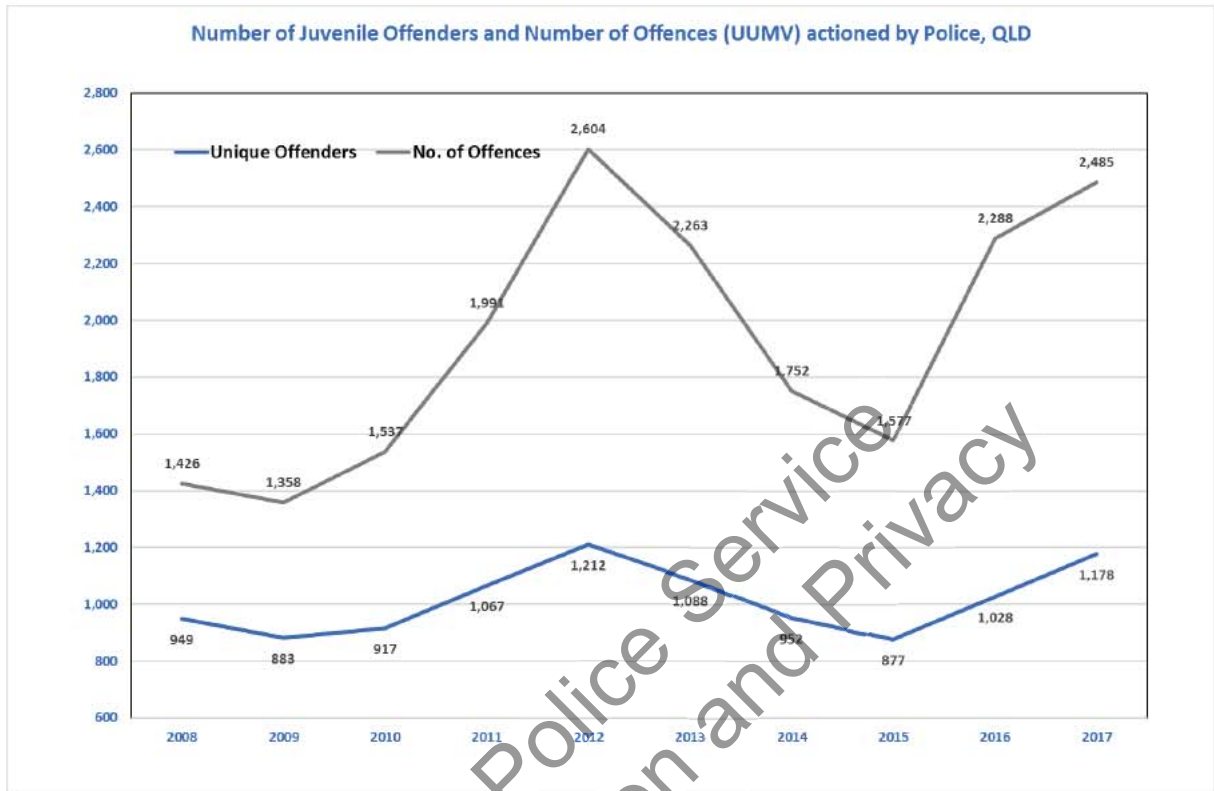
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**Figure 26:** No. of juvenile offenders and number of offences (possess drug) actioned by police, Qld. (larger version)



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Figure 27: No. of juvenile offenders and number of offences (UUMV actioned by police, Qld. (larger version)



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