

# Databases



# Databases

## Methodology

Over four weeks from July 1998, Victorian and National databases believed to be relevant for the study were identified and examined, starting with those known to the investigators. Consortium and Steering Committee members identified further databases. A natural and clear division was found between health and drug treatment services on the one hand, and criminal justice on the other. Forty-eight databases have been identified and appraised, and this is made up of 23 health and drug treatment services databases and 26 criminal justice databases.

To examine the databases, a list of relevant organisations and individuals was created covering Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney, and those on the list were systematically consulted for information about databases by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail and the Internet, to determine if particular databases existed. Databases identified were then examined for information using a series of systematic key headings. Questions compiled by the researchers and the consortium members were answered by those responsible for the database. Information sought included:

- Title
- Ownership
- Collection method
- Purpose
- Time parameter
- Size
- Variables
- Limitations
- Accessibility
- Relevance to the project
- Cost of accessing information
- Availability of data entry forms
- Contact details
- Publication details.

A difficulty associated with the Criminal Justice databases was the natural reticence of some key people who needed considerable explanation, persuasion and written requests for permission to speak about the contents of the databases. This problem did not occur with health and drug treatment services databases. Obtaining information often required a number of follow-up requests and personal meetings with those responsible for the databases. Increasing the number of known databases relied on the 'snowball' effect, in which those responsible for relevant databases would suggest other known databases that could prove pertinent for the study. This approach resulted in a doubling in the number of databases previously known to the researchers.

The summaries of each of the databases have formed a useful tool on which to base decisions about which database would be more likely to provide the most reliable and relevant data to inform the project.

## **Results—All Databases**

### **1. Title**

Except for the National Crime Authority, Military intelligence, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Interpol and the United Nations, a title of all the databases has been achieved.

### **2. Ownership**

Except for the National Exchange of Police information, identification of the ownership of all the databases has been achieved.

### **3. Collection Method**

Collection methods varied between databases. Some of the data entry forms were mandatory while others were optional or self-reporting, resulting in information gaps. Most of the survey data involved participants who were unsystematically selected.

### **4. Age**

The age of databases varied from those established in the preceding year, such as in the case of VOSA COATES, which began in November 1997, and the Juvenile Justice client information database, which began in June 1996. Some of the newer databases had archival material added to them (for instance the Juvenile Justice client information database), while hard copy files can be retrieved from archives of other newly established databases. Older databases were found to have been in existence since the mid-1980s, such as the Prisoner Information Management System and the community-based court dispositions OASIS databases. While Victoria Police LEAP

data collection began in the mid-1980s, it has reliable data with consistent and comparable fields over time dating only from mid-1993 onwards.

A number of databases have undergone changes since their inception. Some have revised their variable listings or have expanded the number of establishments providing data, for example, the Victorian Injury Surveillance System. This database previously collected information from six emergency departments, but currently represents 80 per cent of State Emergency Department presentations. Most of the criminal justice intelligence databases have been operating since the mid-1980s, and have recently been upgraded or are currently undergoing upgrades. This includes increasing their capacity by linking them to other databases, such as those of interstate police jurisdictions, licensing and registration bodies. A newly established database linking system, the National Exchange of Police information, allows users access to more than 8.3 million names through the connection of various criminal justice databases.

## **5. Size**

The size of databases varied enormously. Some of the health and drug service surveys were small and specialised; some based on specific surveys.

For instance, in 1997, the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine recorded approximately 215 deaths related to drug overdoses; the Drugs of Dependence information System recorded over 5,000 clients registered for methadone; and the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services recorded 25,000 clients.

Some databases were extremely large, such as the Victoria Police LEAP database, which contains around 2.2 million names, and is linked to the National Exchange of Police information system, which contains 8.3 million names. Other law enforcement databases, such as those of the Drug Squad and Asian Squad, were comparatively small and specialised.

## **6. Variables**

### **Health Databases**

Ethnicity variables were found to be limited in all databases. Health and drug treatment service databases generally had as their prime indicator of ethnicity 'country of birth'; this appears in 14 of the 23 databases. Primary or preferred language spoken at home appears in six of these; four contain the variable language spoken other than English; one allows the client to indicate their ethnicity; two enquire about country of birth of mother and father; and four retain surnames on file. Other variables of interest were postcode, which appeared in six databases; and in three databases, medical conditions or toxicology variables suggestive of injecting drug use.

## **Criminal Justice Databases**

An examination of existing criminal justice databases disclosed a considerable paucity of data relating to across all the databases. This paucity derives from a policy of most criminal justice organisations not to place too much importance or focus on ethnicity. This lack of emphasis translates into an absence of data collection on variables that could identify ethnic background, or the use of only the most basic of ethnicity descriptors, such as 'country of birth'. Similarly, in the health and drug services databases, the most consistently used ethnicity variable used by criminal justice databases was 'country of birth'. This variable is included in all police databases, although not recorded by Prosecution Division, Victorian Crimestoppers, the National Institute of Forensic Science or Intergraph Public Safety. 'Country of birth' is also a variable in prisoner and community-based order databases, the Australian Bureau of Criminal intelligence ACID database and the National Exchange of Police information database.

The Juvenile Justice program in Victoria collects data on self-reported ethnicity with a selection of seventy-four countries. Court databases and the Australian Customs Service and Federal Police do not collect data on country of birth, or any other ethnicity data on individuals. However, they, and other intelligence databases, do keep information on the ethnic background of groups of people who are suspected of being involved in organised and other major crime, including illicit drug offences. Ethnicity is more likely to be related to the suspects' connections with persons based in overseas countries (conversation with Director of intelligence, Federal Police on 17.8.98).

## **7. Limitations**

Variables related to ethnicity are generally missing altogether or are severely limiting where they are present. 'Country of birth' is the most common ethnicity variable across all databases, but as a descriptor of ethnicity it is problematic – even discriminatory – in that it is only capable of identifying first generation migrant groups. It therefore has the effect of making recent migrants visible in the statistics while second or further generation persons, even where there might be a strong ethnic connection, are made invisible, since they are aggregated together under the one 'Australian-born' category.

Only one health and drug service database enquired directly about self-reported ethnicity, but the usefulness of this is vastly diminished, as there is nowhere in the computer system to enter the information. Amongst the criminal justice databases, only the Juvenile Justice database allowed people to self-describe their ethnicity, although this was still of limited value as it was the only ethnicity variable asked. Questions about language spoken were not asked in any of the criminal justice databases. However some did contain fields for whether an interpreter was required, such as the database of the Australian Customs Service, some of the intelligence databases and the Prisoner information Management System database.

Apart from the limitations imposed by inadequate ethnicity variables, severe limitations were also found in the ability of the databases to make any connections

between crimes and drugs – other than drug crimes – let alone able to link these with ethnicity. This is explored further in the Discussion section.

A strong caveat, which should be borne in mind with many of the databases, is that they may reflect the activity of the service operators more accurately than they do the current situation of illicit drug activity in the community. Official reports from police and the flow-on affect to the courts, for example, are likely to reflect police activity rather than be a reflection of the state of drugs and crime in the community. Similarly, data from the needle and syringe program may be more a reflection of people’s confidence in that system than the extent to which needles are used. This will be discussed further in the next report from the project.

## **8. Accessibility**

In the health and drug service databases, no restrictions upon retrieving and analysing information were found. In the criminal justice area, access to databases is obtained through the relevant research committees. Prisoner and community-based disposition databases, and that of the Juvenile Justice program, may be more easily accessed, although what could be achieved will be limited by the computer system itself – which, in the case of prisoners’ databases, is old. Police data, additional to that currently published in the *Statistical Review of Crime*, may need some negotiation before access is granted. Ability to access District Support Group and Criminal investigation data is not yet known; permission has been sought through the Victoria Police Research Coordination Committee, with no reply as yet. Access to intelligence databases or the National Exchange of Police Information has never yet been achieved by any external researchers, so is unlikely to be accessible.

## **9. Relevance to the Project**

A number of databases are believed to be relevant and these are discussed in the discussion section below and on each of the database summary sheets (and see Recommendations).

## **10. Cost**

Most of the databases have no fees or charges. Many health and drug services databases are affiliated with the Department of Human Services and are likely not to have charges, while those not connected to the Department of Human Services often do charge fees. These range from \$100 per hour for each search performed at the Coroner’s Office, to \$600 for a spreadsheet of ten tables from the National Health Survey. Department of Justice databases do not charge a fee, however Victoria Police charges \$50 for each two-by-two table and \$300 for a package containing crimes by postcode, percentage change, relevant census data and crime rates per 10,000 population provided with maps and charts.

## **11. Publications**

All the health and drug treatment services' databases produce an annual report, a quarterly or half-yearly report, or a bulletin. Some organisations produce all four types of publications. Victoria Police, Department of Justice and all the major criminal justice organisations produce an annual report. Victoria Police also produce an annual statistical review of crime, but reports on crime other than this are for internal use only. This is also true for intelligence organisations, although the National Crime Authority does publish the names of all offenders charged each year in its annual report. Courts produce annual reports of their work, but the focus is on court workload and dispositions, not individual offenders. The Juvenile Justice area is one of the few areas that currently produces no reports at all. The Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes an annual prisoner census.

## **12. Data Entry Forms**

The majority of those responsible for the databases provided the researchers with copies of their data entry forms, with the exception of the intelligence organisations. Juvenile Justice and Crimestoppers did not use hard copy data entry forms, although in the case of Juvenile Justice a copy of the ethnicity fields was provided from the computer.

## **13. Contact**

All the health and drug service organisations were forthcoming with information and did not hesitate to assist the researchers with inquiries. Contacts for databases within the criminal justice area were a little more difficult to locate and in some cases people were very reticent about answering any questions. Quite a few asked for a written or faxed request to speak to them and list of questions before they would provide any information at all (given the nature of their work, this difficulty is perhaps not surprising).

## **Discussion**

Examination of the existing criminal justice and health and drug treatment databases has indicated a considerable paucity of relevant information on ethnicity across all databases. A principal problem lies in the policy of all organisations not to place much emphasis or focus on ethnicity. This has resulted in an absence of data on variables that could specifically identify ethnic backgrounds, or in the use of only the most basic of ethnicity descriptors, such as 'country of birth'. This last descriptor is clearly problematic as it only identifies the first generation migrant groups resulting in a potential discrimination against most recent arrivals, by making them the most visible in the statistics. Second or further generation persons, even when there is a strong ethnic connection, are made invisible by the statistics, as they are aggregated together under the one 'Australian-born' category.

The most consistent ethnicity variable used by different databases is 'country of birth', detected in 15 of the 22 health-related databases. The ethnicity indicator of primary or preferred language spoken at home appeared in seven of the health and service databases and in none of the crime databases; two of the latter databases did provide an interpreter variable. It must be emphasised that by not granting a person the opportunity to nominate another language, the depth of ethnic links that can continue following the first generation of migrants to Australia is discounted. This was clearly shown in the Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996 Census of Population and Housing, Victoria: while there were 98,000 persons who were born in Italy, 159,000 actually spoke Italian; those who were born in Greece numbered 61,692, while there were 124,000 who spoke Greek. These figures contrast with those born in Vietnam, which number 55,000, with nearly 54,000 speaking Vietnamese. Only four databases provided the opportunity to indicate a language spoken other than English. Language variables are not particularly emphasised in the various databases but, for those documenting this information, these databases need to be investigated.

## **Health and Drug Treatment Services Databases**

There was only one database that clearly made an attempt to provide an ethnicity focus by enquiring about the client's cultural or ethnic background (Drug of Dependence Information System). However, following an investigation, it was discovered that the details of the variable have not been entered onto the computer and remain as hard copy file only. As this is the only database that documents ethnicity, it would be relevant to examine each completed form manually.

Determining the COB of both parents of the client can more clearly indicate ethnicity, and this has been attempted by two databases: the Notifiable Infectious Diseases Surveillance and the Secondary Student Alcohol and Drug Surveillance. Both databases should be examined.

Determining ethnicity by surname has a number of risks, but when there are no other ethnic indicators available, this approach can potentially be of use. There are currently five databases that retain surnames on the files. A list of common surnames of different ethnic groups could be presented to those responsible for databases and this variable could be correlated with drug-related variables.

Some databases have indicated their willingness, following ethics approval, to provide the researchers with a list of all the surnames on their database in order to determine ethnicity. However, the use of a surname variable to determine ethnicity is problematic, possibly flawed and therefore misleading. For example, a large number of Europeans migrated to Latin America resulting in a proliferation of surnames with origins in Europe (especially Spain, Portugal and Germany).

A number of the databases have retained postcodes, and it has been suggested that this variable could be correlated with the surname to indicate ethnicity. Particular ethnic groups have been identified as more likely to reside in certain regions of Melbourne, providing some validity to the concept of linking surname and postcode. Databases with surnames and postcodes without involving other ethnicity variables include that of the State Coroner.

Variables related to medical conditions and toxicology related to drug use are found in three databases. These are the State Coroner's, the Drug of Dependence Information System and Dorevitch Pathology. This last database is the most difficult to investigate as the only ethnicity variable are surnames, and up to 250 clients are entered into the database each day.

The majority of the databases have easy access to the information and no costs are involved for those linked to the Department of Human Services. However, for some databases costly fees exist, although most of these have little ethnicity focus and perhaps can be excluded from the investigation (for example, the National Health Survey). Other databases have indicated that fees do apply but these could not be determined until a request was supplied about the variables involved.

The State Coroner's Database, while not focusing on ethnicity, does record surname and postcode of the deceased. While these variables are problematic, increasing drug-related overdose deaths should be investigated for a link with ethnicity. The Drugs of Dependence Information System has manually maintained a record of ethnicity of clients. Following an anticipated ethics approval to review the hard copies, this database should be investigated. The HIV-AIDS Surveillance Database has ethnicity variables and these should be examined. However, it must be acknowledged that in Australia the number of persons acquiring HIV through injecting drug use is currently very low (11 notifications in 1996-98).

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services has up to 25,000 clients on their database. While it is acknowledged that the ethnicity variables are limited, the importance of this database, and the fact no fees are involved, means this data should be examined.

Between 1996 and 1997, the Victorian Emergency Minimum Data Set recorded about 10,000 poisonings, with up to nine per cent related to heroin overdose. Although ethnicity variables are restricted, if an acceptable fee could be negotiated, analyses of these data could be of value. Similarly, the Community Offenders Advice and Treatment Service is limited with regard to ethnicity variables, but if an acceptable fee could be negotiated, analyses of these data would be worthwhile.

The Community Health Database has limited ethnicity variables but as the Department of Human Services owns the system, no fees are applicable, and the information should be examined. The Secondary Student Alcohol and Drug Surveillance survey has a broader selection of ethnicity variables. This database has a limited target, but the information should be investigated.

Both the National and Victorian Drug Household Surveys have the ethnicity variables of 'county of birth', but more importantly, 'language spoken other than English'. This information is owned by the Department of Human Services and will need to be examined.

There are two other databases with which active research could be undertaken. The first possibility, which should receive serious consideration, is a pilot study with the Directline Drug Advice Service, which averages 2,000 calls per month. In 1996, the Needle and Syringe Program (NSP) estimated that it had 24,000 clients. Currently there are no ethnicity data collected, but some form of ethnicity data could be

collected during the transaction of equipment, at a variety of NSP sites. If negotiations were successful this option must be considered.

Of the databases considered to be of lesser relevance to the project are: the Ambulance Services (no ethnicity variables), Victorian Hospital inpatients (COB only), Dorevitch Pathology (surname only), the Centre for Adolescent Health surveys (analysis already indicates minimal ethnicity data), both Medibank (no ethnicity variable) and Medicare (COB only), National Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services: Pilot Study (COB only) and the National Health Survey (COB and no option to indicate another language spoken). The Illicit Drug Reporting System commenced a new study in August 1998. A lack of time and a delay in seeking ethics approval has thwarted the submission of questions about ethnicity for the current questionnaire. The Infectious Diseases Control Unit has a database with the capacity to collect ethnicity information. However, the standard information form filled out does not include any ethnicity variables.

## **Criminal Justice Databases**

### **Victoria Police Data**

The Victoria Police LEAP database provides accurate data about the most serious offence for which persons have been charged by police. The LEAP system is used for statistical reporting purposes and also as a law enforcement tool, containing full criminal histories and other details of all offenders and suspects. The database is also linked electronically to other police organisations' databases, as well as to licensing and vehicle databases.

The ability of the official police crime statistics, derived from the LEAP database, to give an accurate picture of drug offending is reduced enormously because the statistics only report the most serious offence. Because of this, many of the drug offences for which police have charged offenders remain invisible. Currently, if an offender is charged with drug offences together with armed robbery, abduction or murder, the crime would be recorded in the published statistics as an armed robbery or abduction or murder, and the drug offences committed concurrently would not be recorded. A special analysis would need to be requested to establish the true rate of drug offending detected by police. This is possible, as all charges are recorded on the computer. Whether or not charges were upheld at court is also available through LEAP via Courtlink. Using the more complete version of the drug crime statistics it may be possible to have an analysis conducted by country of birth, ethnic appearance and/or by postcode. All the cautions and limitations related to these ethnicity variables would apply.

Except for prisoner data (as will be seen later), it is impossible to gauge from any of the databases whether crimes other than drug offences were motivated, or in any other way associated with, the supply or use of illicit drugs. To obtain a measure of such a connection from police data it may be possible to compare what type of other offences were coupled with less serious drug offences. Alternatively, or as a supplement to this analysis, qualitative data could be collected from police officers

across several areas within the organisation, who might be expected to be in a position to give an accurate assessment of ethnic group connection based on their experience. In a more expensive option, as is proposed in a study being developed by Makkai at the Australian Institute of Criminology, offenders and suspects could be interviewed and or urine samples taken in a dedicated study.<sup>8</sup> A third alternative may be to have police, during the time of arrest and interview, ask the offenders and suspects if drugs were a factor in the crime.

A further dimension of police statistics is the operational and intelligence databases that exist within different sections of Victoria Police. These databases are used to assist and inform investigations and they record police action or activity even in the absence of pending charges. Such data is commonly not computerised. One area, which has its own database and associated analysts, is the Drug Squad. However, as shown by Green and Purnell, the bulk of all drug offences in Australia (and Victoria) continue to be detected and dealt with by personnel outside the dedicated drug units.<sup>9</sup> For example, in Victoria in 1993, the drug squad dealt with 259 possess, obtain and use drug offences and 260 traffic, grow or manufacture offences. This compares with 10,328 possess, obtain and use drug offences and 5,128 traffic, grow or manufacture offences for all other areas of the Victoria Police (Green and Purnell, 1995). In light of this, it is clear that while an examination of drug squad data would be useful in informing the present project, particularly about more serious drug offences, it would be equally important to balance this with an examination of data from District Support Groups and Criminal investigation Branches, as it is to these areas that most drug offences are referred for action.<sup>10</sup>

Given that the police is the body which mostly deals with drug offences, and in light of the limitations of officially reported data on drug offences and the relationship between crime other than drug offences and drugs, it is recommended that drug squad data and DSG/CIB data be further examined, and perhaps supplemented, with interviews.

## Court Data

While some information is electronically recorded, most of the information on persons appearing before the courts is recorded and stored on a pen and paper basis.

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<sup>8</sup> Toni Makkai, of the Australian Institute of Criminology, is currently developing a research project which follows the American Drug Use Forecasting Program consisting of urine samples from arrestees, together with interviews, to ascertain whether drugs were present or a motivating factor for the commission of any crimes (conversation with Toni Makkai on 17.8.98).

<sup>9</sup> Green P and Purnell I. (1995) *Measuring the Success of Law Enforcement Agencies in Australia in Targeting Major Offenders Relative to Minor Offenders*. National Police Research Unit. Adelaide.

<sup>10</sup> Drug offences are referred to the Drug Squad for their decision on who should follow up the case. Cases not kept by the drug squad for their own attention are passed back to the relevant police districts for action, usually by the DSGs and CIBs.

## **Prisoner Data**

Prisoner data is the only database that gives a full list of offences and asks prisoners whether current offences were committed under the influence of drugs, or whether current offences were committed to support a drug habit. However, this database is still limiting, in that the prisoner database contains data on only those few offenders who are at the serious end of the offending spectrum. The database's ethnicity variables are also limiting, consisting only of place of birth and nationality.<sup>11</sup> However, in common with the LEAP system, the prison database remains one of the very few databases that collects information that could be used to make a drug-crime link by ethnicity. Prisoner data, therefore, is recommended for further examination.

## **Community-Based Disposition Database**

Community-Based Disposition Database (OASIS) will give details about current offences, drug use, country of birth and nationality, as will the Juvenile Justice program give data about offences, drug use and self-reported ethnicity. They may therefore also be worth further investigation.

## **Juvenile Justice Data**

Juvenile justice matters come under the Department of Human Services. A database that records key events for clients, such as care and protection history, court appearances and sentences, has operated since 1996. Data is collected through face-to-face interviews with juvenile offenders, and ethnicity relies on self-report with 74 possible countries listed. This database is worth further investigation, as it may provide some data on young offenders from different ethnic backgrounds involved in illicit drugs and associated crimes.

## **Criminal Intelligence Data**

Intelligence data within intelligence organisations is protected and is kept separate from other databases that may be subject to Freedom of Information legislation. Such databases tend not to have a reporting function, and indeed find it difficult to do simple counts and cross-variable analyses. These systems have been designed for the sole purpose of identifying connections between pieces of information and they are excellent at producing maps of associations, some of which can be very complicated. For example, a single piece of information, such as a name, a vehicle registration number or an address, can be entered into the computer. The computer will then search for any connections between that piece of information and another, and will identify the name and address of the owner of the vehicle. This includes: times, dates and operatives' names who have previously checked that vehicle and for what reason; the owner's criminal record; their known associates and their criminal records; whether they own a firearm; if there are warrants outstanding; and if there are any violence danger flags for that person or their associates.

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<sup>11</sup> Published prisoner census data no longer reports on the ethnicity of prisoners (although the data is still collected).

In both the ABCI and Federal Police the intelligence databases are currently being, or have recently been, upgraded. Links between different police and criminal justice agencies' databases are also currently being established. One of the most recent ones is the National Exchange of Police information (NEPI), which is being developed to link the databases of each police jurisdiction and intelligence organisation. This will make it possible for instant interstate and national criminal checks to be made electronically by police anywhere in Australia. NEPI is also linked with VicRoads data, Courtlink, Firearms Management System, and EAGLE (NSW and Queensland vehicle records).

While no information on intelligence databases is available, the Federal Police Director of Intelligence has offered to be interviewed on the ethnicity-drug-crime connection, based on what he knows is contained in the database. The National Crime Authority publishes the full names of the offenders it has charged and the nature of the charges in its annual report. While problematic from the point of view of reliability, it may be possible to use the surnames as an indicator of ethnicity and to look at the type of other charges that are coupled with drug charges.

**Table 2 Summary of Databases and their Ethnicity Variables**

Database	Ethnicity Variables												
	Country of birth	Nationality	Citizenship	Country of birth mother	Country of birth father	Ethnic appearance	Ethnic background	Language spoken	Main language	Language other than English	Preferred language at home	Surname	Postcode
Coroner Database or Text Retrieval Database													X
Drug of Dependence information System (Methadone Registry)	X						X					X	
Notifiable infectious Diseases Surveillance	X			X	X								
Alcohol and Drug information System	X							X					
Patient Care Record and Intergraph													X
Victorian Emergency Minimum Data Set	X							X					
Victorian Injury Surveillance System													
Victorian Inpatient Minimum Data Set	X												
Needle and Syringe Exchange Program Database													

Ethnicity Variables													
Database	Country of birth	Nationality	Citizenship	Country of birth mother	Country of birth father	Ethnic appearance	Ethnic background	Language spoken	Main language	Language other than English	Preferred language at home	Surname	Postcode
VOSA COATES	X							X				X	X
Dorevitch Toxicology Database												X	X
National Drug Strategy Household Survey Database	X									X			
Illicit Drug Reporting System (Victoria)	X								X				
Victorian Adolescent Cohort Study	X									X			
Gatehouse Project										X			
Statewide information Technology for Community Health	X						X				X		
Medibank Private													
Medicare Data Validation and Enrolment File Database	X (enrol data only)												
Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre													
HIV-AIDS Surveillance Database	X						X			X			

Database	Ethnicity Variables												
	Country of birth	Nationality	Citizenship	Country of birth mother	Country of birth father	Ethnic appearance	Ethnic background	Language spoken	Main language	Language other than English	Preferred language at home	Surname	Postcode
Secondary Student Alcohol and Drug Survey Database	X			X	X					X			
National Minimum Data Set for Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services	X												
National Health Survey Database	X										X		
Law Enforcement Assistance Package	X					X							
Cannabis Cautioning Trial	X					X							
Illicit Drug Cautioning Trial	X					X							
Victoria Police Family Violence data	X					X							
Victoria Police Drug Squad	X	X											
Victoria Police Asian Squad	X					X	X						
District Support Groups and CIBs	X					X							
Prosecutions Division													
Victorian Crime Stoppers Data						X by caller							

Database	Ethnicity Variables												
	Country of birth	Nationality	Citizenship	Country of birth mother	Country of birth father	Ethnic appearance	Ethnic background	Language spoken	Main language	Language other than English	Preferred language at home	Surname	Postcode
Police Community Consultatives Committees													
Victorian Drug Database													
Intergraph 000													
Courtlink													
Prisoner Information Management System	X	X						X					
Community-Based Court Dispositions	X	X											
Juvenile Justice Client Information System							X self-report						
National Crime Statistics													
Federal Police Realtime Online Management System							Ethnic group associations						
Australian Criminal intelligence Database	X	X											
National Crime Authority													

Database	Ethnicity Variables												
	Country of birth	Nationality	Citizenship	Country of birth mother	Country of birth father	Ethnic appearance	Ethnic background	Language spoken	Main language	Language other than English	Preferred language at home	Surname	Postcode
Office of Strategic Crime Assessment													
National Exchange Of Police Information	X					X							
Customs Intelligence	X		X			X		X inter-preter					
Military Intelligence													
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade													