

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2003 - 2004



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH

Volume Three of Four:

Comparisons of South
Australian DUMA sites



Government
of South Australia



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DUMA

in South Australia

Annual Report
2004/05

Volume 3:
Comparisons of South Australian
DUMA sites

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Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Also available as part of the 2004/05 Annual Report:

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse
Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells
Volume 4: DUMA addenda - 2004/05



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DUMA in South Australia is monitored and advised by a steering committee consisting of representatives of the Australian Institute of Criminology, South Australian Police, Justice Strategy Unit, Drug and Alcohol Services SA, Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd and the Office of Crime Statistics and Research.

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Executive Summary

This publication is the third of a four volume annual report on the South Australian operation of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Project which measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. This volume focuses entirely on the comparisons between Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells for the financial year 2004/05. Interstate comparisons of urinalysis results are also included¹.

This report is split into three main sections. The first section examines the urinalysis results of detainees, while the second section focuses on self reported drug use. The third section includes an analysis of additional data collected through the DUMA project, including involvement in the drug market, use of licit drugs, gambling and involvement with treatment programs.

Profile of detainees

- There were a similar number of detainees interviewed at both sites (634 at Adelaide and 560 at Elizabeth).
- The median age of Adelaide detainees was 29 years, slightly higher than that of Elizabeth (28 years).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were Indigenous (17.3% compared to 14.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one quarter of detainees were currently charged with a violent offence (23.7% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while one third of Adelaide detainees (34.2%) and one quarter of Elizabeth detainees (25.4%) were currently charged with a property offence.

¹ Volumes 1 and 2 provide analyses for the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells, respectively. Volume 4 provides an analysis of the DUMA addenda run during 2004/05.



Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to each type of drug, excluding cannabis, compared to Elizabeth detainees. Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (23.6% compared to 17.1% of Elizabeth detainees) and methadone (8.3% compared to 2.3%).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to cannabis (71.1% compared to 61.3% of Adelaide detainees).
- One half of Elizabeth detainees (49.8%) tested positive to either cannabis only or amphetamines and cannabis compared to four in ten Adelaide detainees (39.1%).
- A longitudinal analysis of trends in drug use over the thirteen quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia (ie from the April-June quarter of 2002 to the April-June quarter of 2005) revealed:
 - The percentage of detainees at both sites testing positive to amphetamines has fluctuated over recent quarters.
 - Although the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines fluctuated over time for both sites, Adelaide was consistently higher than Elizabeth for each of quarter, except the fourth quarter of 2004.
 - With the exception of the second quarter in 2005, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cannabis has been higher than that of Elizabeth.
 - The number of detainees at both sites testing positive to cocaine was very low for all thirteen quarters.
 - Despite fluctuating over recent quarters, the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to methadone was consistently higher than Elizabeth
 - The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates was higher for Adelaide detainees in each quarter.
- When comparing the percentage of detainees at DUMA sites in South Australia with those from New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia who tested positive to each drug type, some differences are evident.

- Along with detainees in Western Australia, a higher percentage of South Australian detainees tested positive to methylamphetamine and cannabis compared to detainees in New South Wales and Queensland.
- Over the last two years, the percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine was very low compared to other drugs for all sites.
- Over recent quarters, the percentage of detainees in South Australia who tested positive to heroin was similar to Western Australia, but slightly lower than both Queensland and New South Wales.
- Over the past two years, the percentage of South Australian detainees who tested positive to methadone was slightly higher than both Western Australia and Queensland, but lower than that of New South Wales.

Extent of drug use: Self reports

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had used each of the drug categories 'ever', in the past 12 months and in the past 30 days compared to Elizabeth detainees, with the exception of cannabis in each period and inhalants and hallucinogen use in the past 30 days.
- At both sites, the most common drugs that detainees reported using across all time periods was cannabis, followed by amphetamines.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had injected at least one drug and multiple types of drugs in the past 12 months (43.5% and 18.6% compared to 37.9% and 13.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The two most common drugs to be injected in the past 12 months were amphetamines (39.2% of Adelaide and 34.3% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (14.7 and 10.9%, respectively).

Key Issues

Drug related criminal history

- A slightly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs (46.3% compared to 42.3% of Adelaide detainees).

- Over four in ten detainees reported that at least some of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related.

Drug market


- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 12 months (41.1% compared to 38.2% of Adelaide detainees). Conversely, a slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported buying amphetamines (27.6% compared to 26.6%) and heroin (7.5% compared to 6.2%).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had obtained amphetamines (25.7% compared to 23.8% of Adelaide detainees), cannabis (50.5% compared to 23.8%) and heroin (4.9% compared to 3.5%) by means other than buying it with cash in the past 12 months.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy drugs in their local area compared to Elizabeth detainees.

Licit drug use

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight (51.7% compared to 45.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The mean number of prescription or over-the-counter drugs reportedly taken by detainees was slightly higher for Adelaide detainees (0.85 compared to 0.69 for Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported taking opioids (17.0% compared to 12.1% of Elizabeth detainees) and benzodiazepines (12.1% compared to 7.9%).

Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program (40.2% and 13.4% compared to 33.6% and 7.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

- 
- Also, a slightly higher percentage of detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.1% compared to 17.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

Gambling behaviour

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had gambled in the past 30 days (47.2% compared to 42.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (82.6% of Adelaide and 82.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Introduction

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) is a project that seeks to measure drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police.

Data are collected from seven sites in four jurisdictions. The sites are Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales, Brisbane and Southport in Queensland, Adelaide and Elizabeth in South Australia, and East Perth in Western Australia.

The data from DUMA are used to examine issues such as the relationship between drugs and violent and property crime, monitor patterns of drug use across time and help assess the need for drug treatment amongst the offender population.

Operation of DUMA

Each quarter, over a period of approximately four weeks, trained local staff conduct interviews with detainees who have been arrested in the past 48 hours and are being held in police custody. At most sites around Australia, including Adelaide and Elizabeth, there are no interviews done with juvenile detainees. Survey participants are also asked to provide a urine specimen.

Participation in DUMA is voluntary and confidential – names and addresses are not kept. Urine specimens are tested by an independent laboratory and interviewers cannot be police officers.

Completed questionnaires and urinalysis results are forwarded to the Australian Institute of Criminology for data checking and coding. The data are then made available to participating jurisdictions for analysis and dissemination.

The Australian Institute of Criminology ensures that core elements of the project, including basic design, data collection methods and a core set of questions, are comparable across sites. The Institute also publishes annual reports on the national data.



DUMA in South Australia

South Australia joined the DUMA program in 2002, with data collection commencing at the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells in April 2002.

Quarterly Reports

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research, in collaboration with SA Police, the Justice Strategy Division within the Attorney General's Department, and the Drug and Alcohol Services SA, produces summary reports of results from each quarter. Each report includes a selected number of 'core' tables and graphs to assess trends in the pattern of drug use and offending. Other data may also be provided on a 'one off' basis, where appropriate for that collection period. It is anticipated that the structure and content of quarterly reports will evolve as the needs of relevant users are identified.

Annual Reports

The Annual Report consists of four volumes. Volumes 1 and 2 detail the findings for each of the two South Australian sites, while Volume 4 provides a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. This report, Volume 3, focuses on a comparison of the two South Australian DUMA sites. Analyses presented in this report exclude the small percentage of missing or invalid responses made by some detainees.

DUMA addenda

In each quarter of interviews a new addendum is included in the DUMA program to explore a different topic of interest. The Addendum topics for 2004/05 included:

July - September 2004:	Mental health
October – December 2004:	Amphetamines use
January – March 2005:	Diversion programs
April – June 2005:	Drug driving

Analyses of these addenda for the South Australian sites are included in the fourth volume of the annual report as well as each of the corresponding quarterly reports. These reports can be downloaded from www.ocsar.sa.gov.au.

DUMA in South Australia is funded by the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. From 2004 funding has been provided from the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy. In-kind support is also provided by SA Police.



Structure of report

This third volume of the 2004/05 Annual Report focuses on comparisons of the two South Australian sites, Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells. The report is split into three main sections. The first section examines the urinalysis results of detainees, while the second section focuses on self reported drug use. The third section of this report includes analysis of additional data that are collected through the DUMA program.

The first section compares the urinalysis results of both South Australian sites, in terms of the type, the number and the most frequent combinations of drugs to which detainees tested positive. Longitudinal trends in the percentage of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees testing positive to each drug type are also compared. To provide some interstate comparisons, the percentages of detainees testing positive to each drug type in other states around Australia where DUMA is operating are presented.

The second section focuses on the comparisons of self-reported drug use by detainees at each of the South Australian sites. Drug use over the periods 'ever', 'in the past 12 months' and 'in the past 30 days' are included. Also, self reported injecting drug use over the past 12 months is also presented.

The third section covers a range of issues canvassed during the interview process. The first part in this final section looks at drug related criminal history, while the second part focuses on questions concerning the drug market. The third part in this section focuses on licit drug use, including prescription medications and alcohol use. The fourth part includes an analysis of detainees' involvement with drug and alcohol treatment programs, while the fifth and final part focuses on the self-reported gambling behaviour of detainees.

For further analysis of DUMA data for either the Adelaide City Watchhouse or Elizabeth Police Station Cells, please refer to Volume 1 and 2 respectively of this annual report series.



Profile of detainees

Table 1 presents a summary of the demographic characteristics of detainees at each site.

- There were a higher number of detainees interviewed at Adelaide (634 compared to 560 at Elizabeth). Over three quarters of detainees providing a urine sample (76.2% of Adelaide and 76.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were male (85.2% compared to 81.2% of Adelaide detainees).
- The median age of Adelaide detainees was 29 years, slightly higher than that of Elizabeth (28 years).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were Indigenous (17.3% compared to 14.5% of Adelaide detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their highest level of education completed was Year 10 or less (49.1% compared to 39.3% of Adelaide detainees).
- Detainees at both sites reported receiving income in the past 30 days from fairly similar sources, with the most common being welfare/government benefits (73.0% of Adelaide and 73.4% of Elizabeth detainees). A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported receiving income from shoplifting (10.4% compared to 4.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around four in ten detainees at both sites were detained on warrant only (37.9% of Adelaide and 41.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one quarter of detainees were currently charged with a violent offence (23.7% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while just over one third (34.2%) of Adelaide and one quarter (25.4%) of Elizabeth detainees were currently charged with a property offence.
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been previously arrested in the past 12 months (64.0% compared to 56.7% of Adelaide detainees), while around one in six detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in that period (16.0% of Adelaide and 17.2%).
- Nearly one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.1% of Adelaide and 17.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (40.2% compared to 33.6%) and were currently in such a program (13.4% compared to 7.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 1: Summary demographic profile of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees interviewed

2004/05	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	634	560
• Male	81.2%	85.2%
• Provided urine sample	76.2%	76.1%
• Median age (in years)	29 years	28 years
• Indigenous	14.5%	17.3%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	39.3%	49.1%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	22.9%	21.8%
• working part time	24.1%	24.0%
• welfare/government	73.0%	73.4%
• shoplifting	10.4%	4.2%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	10.2%	13.2%
• other illegal activities	13.6%	11.6%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	23.7%	25.0%
• property offence	34.2%	25.4%
• drug offence	4.4%	4.5%
• Detained on warrant only	37.9%	41.3%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	56.7%	64.0%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	17.2%	16.0%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	19.1%	17.1%
• Gambling at least once per week	20.5%	16.0%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	40.2%	33.6%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	13.4%	7.1%

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

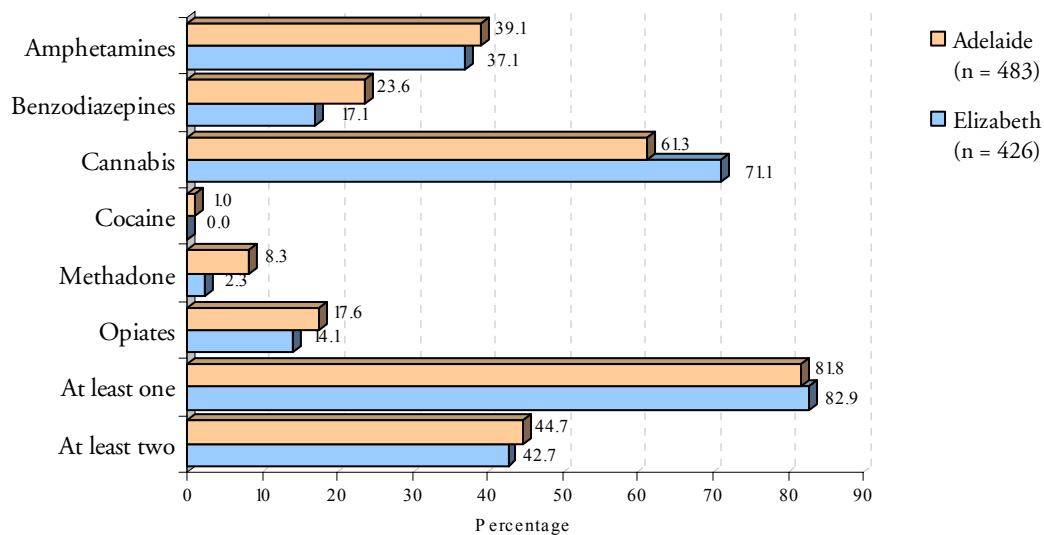
Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

Types of drugs tested positive

Figure 1 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive to each type of drug by site.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to each type of drug, excluding cannabis, compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (23.6% compared to 17.1% of Elizabeth detainees, $t(907)=2.43$, $p<0.05$), cocaine (1.0% compared to 0.0%, $t(482)=2.25$, $p<0.05$) and methadone (8.3% compared to 2.32%, $t(767)=4.08$, $p<0.001$).
- Conversely, a higher significantly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to cannabis (71.1% compared to 61.3%, $t(904)=3.15$, $p<0.01$).
- Despite the differences between the sites in individual drug types, a similar percentage of detainees from both sites tested positive to at least one drug (81.8% of Adelaide and 82.9% of Elizabeth).

Figure 1: The percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type and site



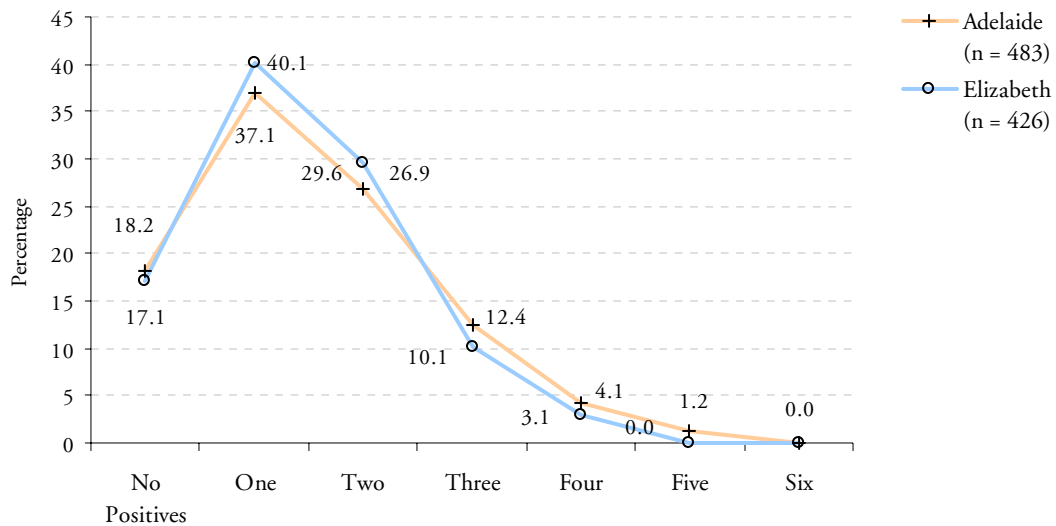
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Number of drugs

Figure 2 shows the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to by type of drug.

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to one drug only (40.1% compared to 37.1% of Adelaide detainees), while Adelaide detainees were more likely to test positive to three (12.4% compared to 10.1%), four drugs (4.1% compared to 3.1%) or five types of drugs (1.2% compared to 0.0%).
- There was, however, no significant difference between the sites in terms of the number of drugs tested positive to.

Figure 2: The number of drugs that detainees tested positive to by site



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Drug combinations

Table 2 presents the most frequent drug combinations that detainees tested positive to by site.

- The two most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to at both sites were cannabis only (24.0% of Adelaide and 31.0% of Elizabeth detainees) and amphetamines and cannabis (14.3% of Adelaide and 18.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Half of the Elizabeth detainees (49.8%) tested positive to either cannabis only or amphetamines and cannabis compared to less than four in ten Adelaide detainees (39.1%).

Table 2: Most frequent drug combinations that detainees tested positive to by site

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	120	24.8	132	31.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	69	14.3	80	18.8
• Amphetamines only	36	7.5	25	5.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	15	3.1	20	4.7
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	16	3.3	16	3.8
• Opiates only	11	2.3	20	4.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	14	2.9	8	1.9
• Benzodiazepines only	10	2.1	12	2.8
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	14	2.9	8	1.9
• Cannabis and opiates	13	2.7	7	1.6
No positives	88	18.2	73	17.1
Number tested	483		426	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].



Trends in positive drug tests

Figure 3 presents trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive to each drug type by site since DUMA began in South Australia in the April-June quarter of 2002.

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to amphetamines has remained relatively stable at around four in ten, before decreasing to its lowest level in two years. This percentage for Elizabeth detainees has fluctuated over recent quarters.
- Although the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines fluctuated over time for both sites, Adelaide has recorded a higher level than Elizabeth for each quarters that DUMA has operated in SA, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cannabis peaked in the fourth quarter of 2005 before decreasing to be at around average levels.
- After the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis decreased for most of 2004, a sharp increase was recorded in the second quarter of 2005 to reach its highest level so far.
- The number of detainees at both sites testing positive to cocaine was very low for all thirteen quarters.
- With the exception of the first and fourth quarters of 2003, the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to methadone was consistently higher than Elizabeth. After recording a low in the fourth quarter of 2004, the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to methadone increased sharply to be around average levels.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates was higher for Adelaide detainees in each quarter that DUMA has operated in South Australia. While the percentage of detainees at both sites who tested positive to this type of drug fluctuated over recent quarters, for Elizabeth this percentage decreased to it's lowest level so far.

Figure 3: Positive drug test by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004 by site

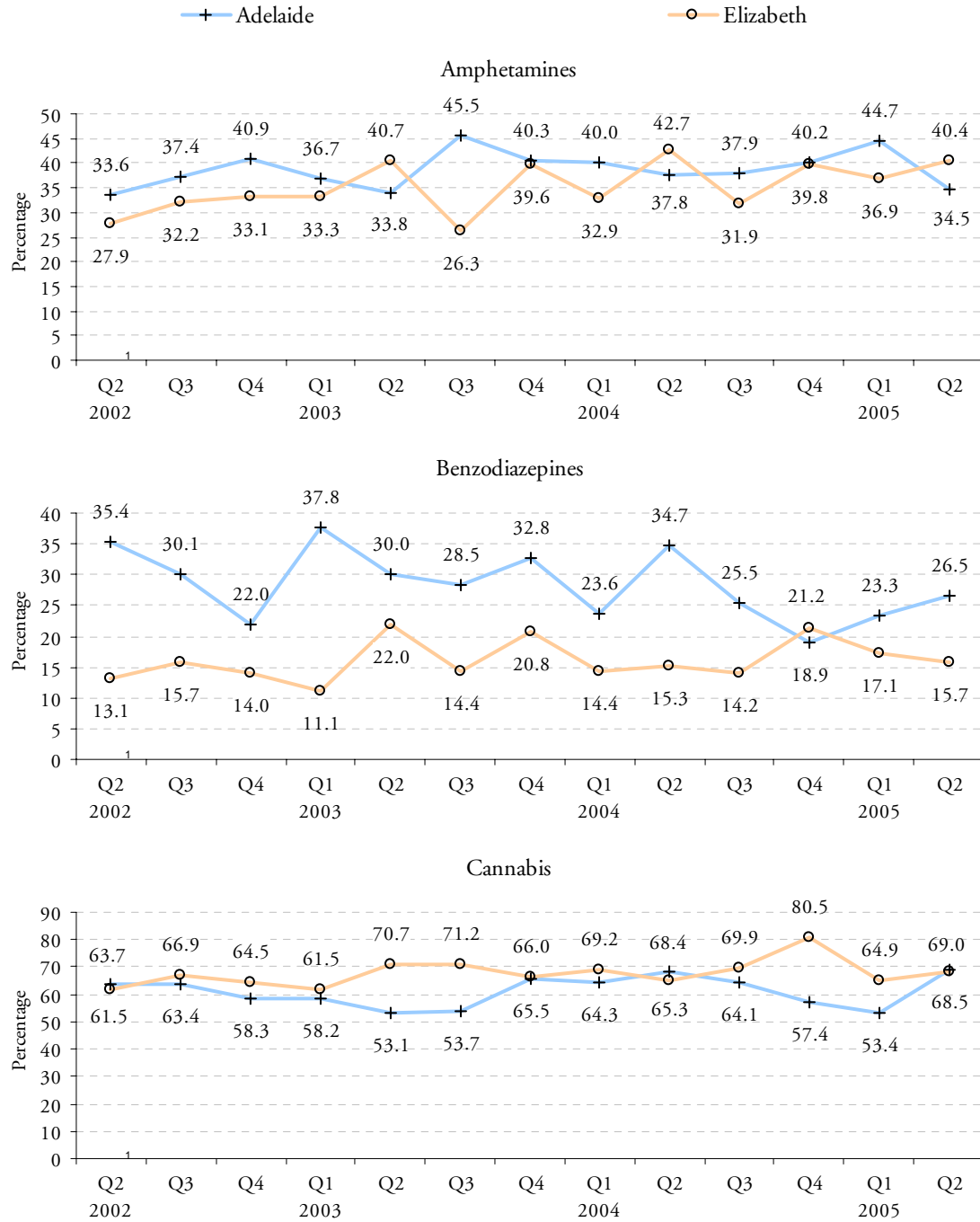
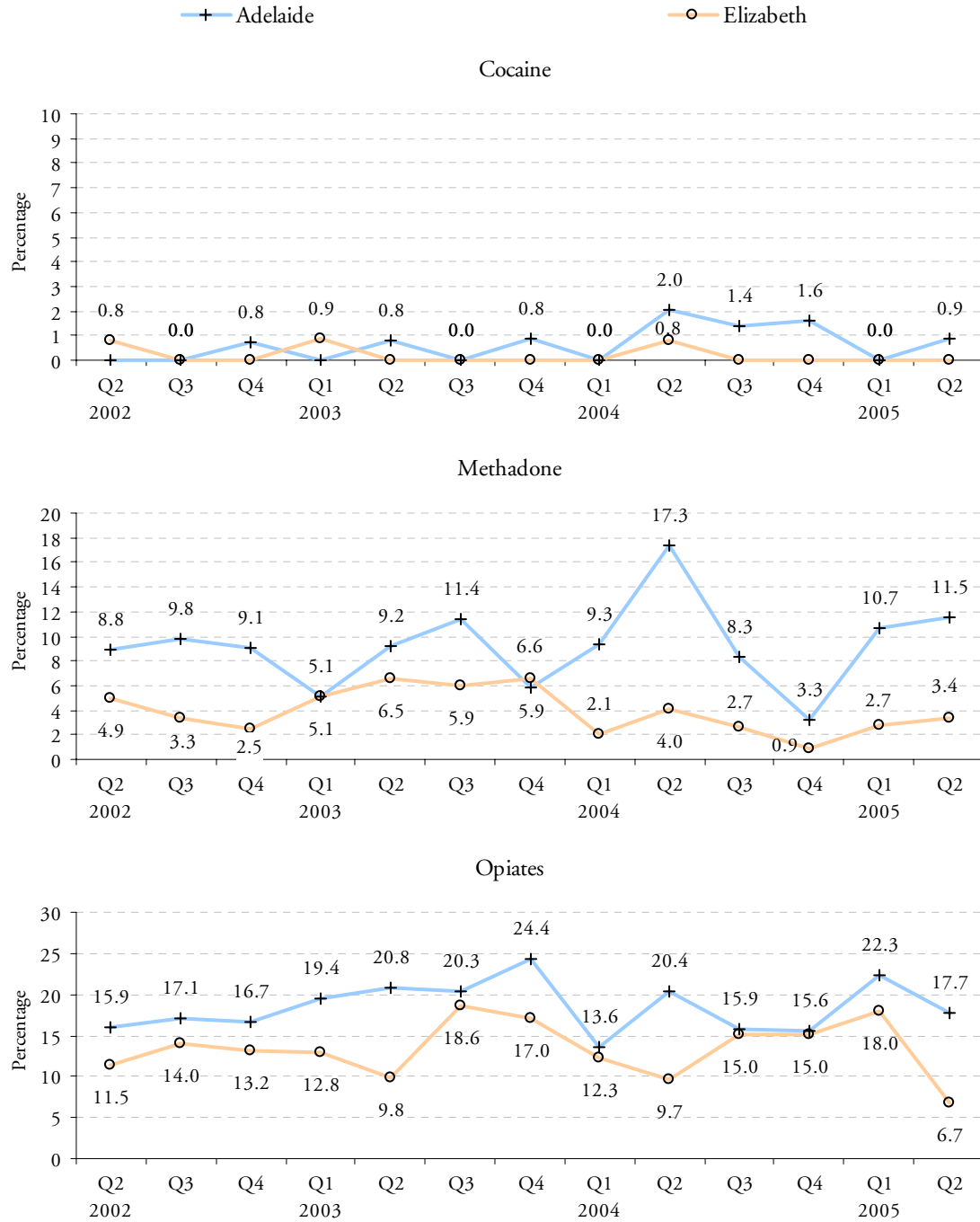


Figure 3(cont): Positive drug test by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003 by site



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Comparisons across Australia

This section compares the results of the urinalysis for South Australia and other states around Australia where DUMA is operating². Figure 4 shows the urinalysis results for each state for the 26 quarters that DUMA has been operating in Australia. The data for each site has been aggregated from the individual sites to the state level to allow a general comparison between states³. Also, slightly different drug categories are used in this analysis in that heroin and methylamphetamine are included instead of opiates and amphetamines. Due to the inclusion of these two different classes of drugs, the calculation of the percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug and multiple drugs differ slightly from other analyses in this annual report.

As shown in Figure 4, the trends in the urinalysis results of the South Australian sites are different from sites in other states around Australia.

- While the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated over recent quarters for each state, South Australia has recorded very similar levels to other states.
- The percentage of South Australian detainees testing positive to cannabis has been consistently higher than both New South Wales and Queensland, while being generally higher than Western Australia for every quarter that DUMA has been operating in South Australia.
- With the exception of New South Wales, there have been few detainees who have tested positive to cocaine since DUMA began in 1999. The percentage of New South Welsh detainees who tested positive to cocaine increased steadily throughout 2000 and 2001 to peak at nearly one if five, before decreasing in 2002 and remaining relatively low since.
- The percentage of New South Welsh detainees who tested positive to heroin was much higher than other states in 1999 and 2000, before decreasing sharply in 2001 to record levels similar to both Queensland and Western Australia. For the thirteen quarters that South Australia had been involved in

² The DUMA project began in East Perth in Western Australia and Southport in Queensland in the first quarter of 1999. Six months later two more sites joined the project, Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales. In the first quarter of 2002, another Queensland site was started in Brisbane, while the two South Australian sites were established in the second quarter of 2002.

³ Although DUMA in the two New South Wales sites allow for testing and interviewing of juveniles, for this analysis, juveniles are excluded to facilitate comparability between states.

the DUMA project, a similar percentage of detainees have tested positive to heroin compared to Western Australia.

- The percentage of New South Welsh detainees testing positive to methadone has been consistently higher than the other states, ranging from around one in ten to around one in four. The percentage of South Australian detainees testing positive to the drug has fluctuated over recent quarters ranging from around two to ten percent.
- Over recent quarters, the percentage of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine was highest for South Australia and Western Australia. New South Wales recorded the lowest percentage of detainees testing positive to methylamphetamine.
- South Australian detainees recorded the highest percentage of positive tests to at least one drug over the majority of the DUMA program running in the state. Detainees in Western Australia were closely behind, while New South Wales has recorded the lowest percentage of detainees testing positive to at least one drug.
- Although fluctuating over recent quarters, the percentage of South Australian detainees who tested positive to multiple drugs tended to be relatively similar to other states.

Figure 4: Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

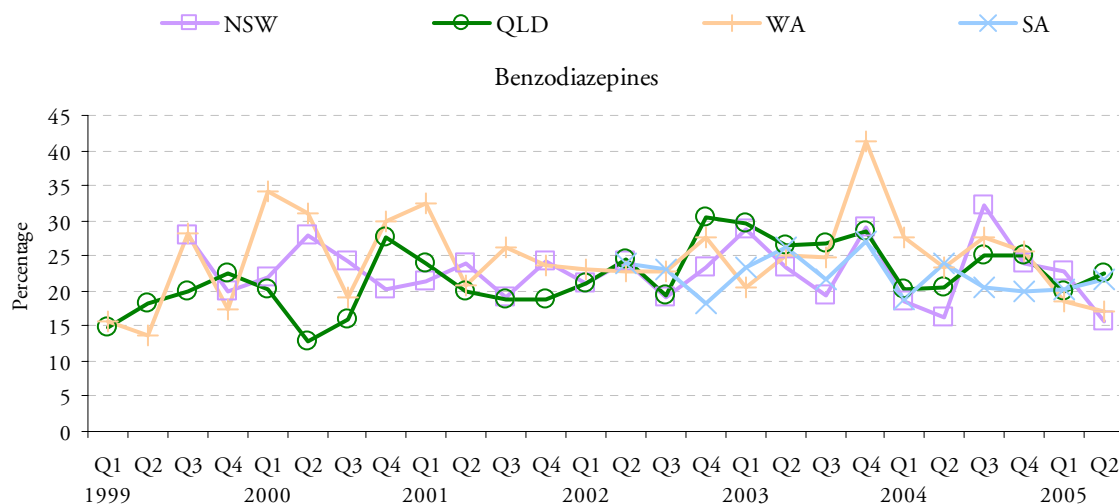


Figure 4 (cont): Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

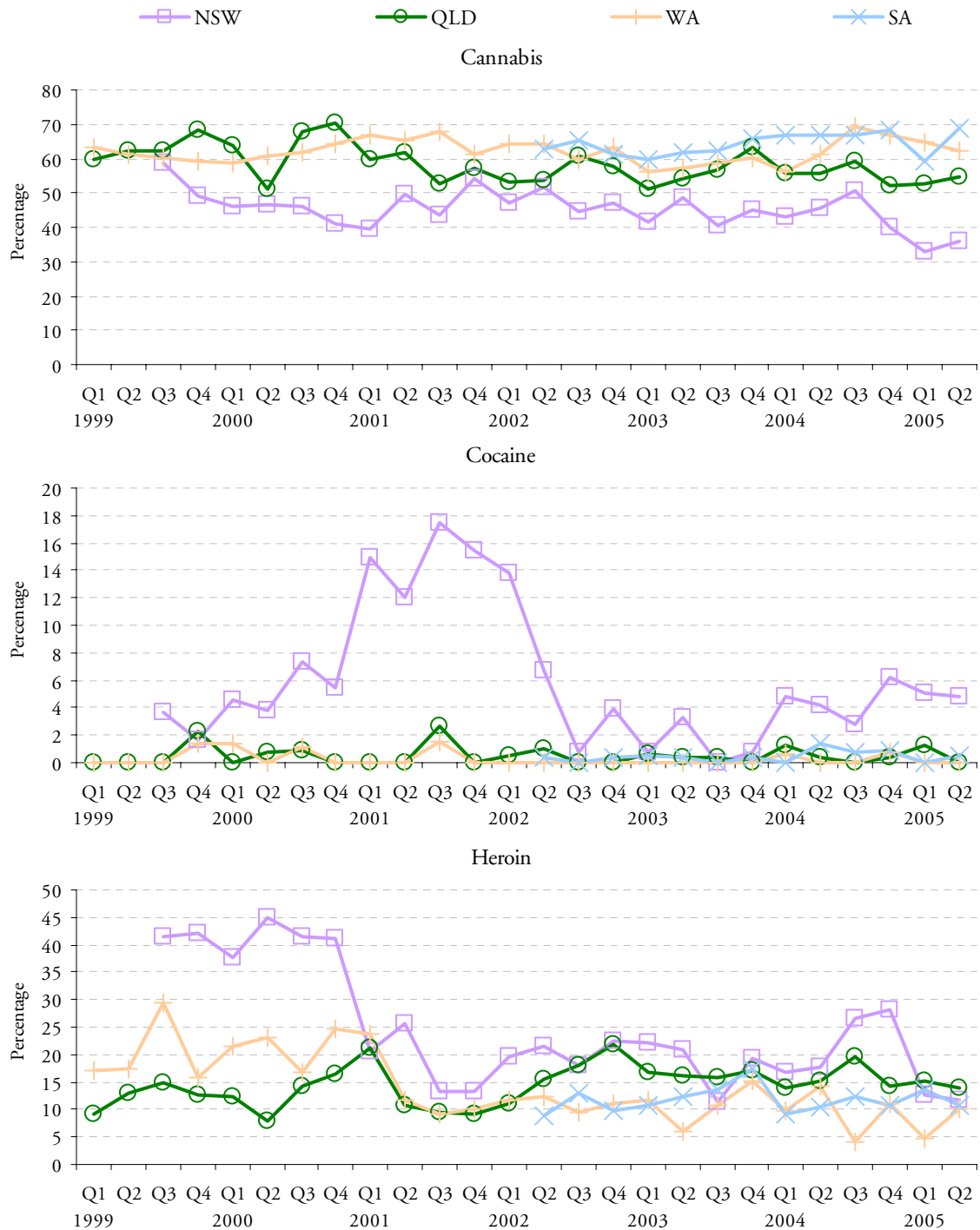


Figure 4 (cont): Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

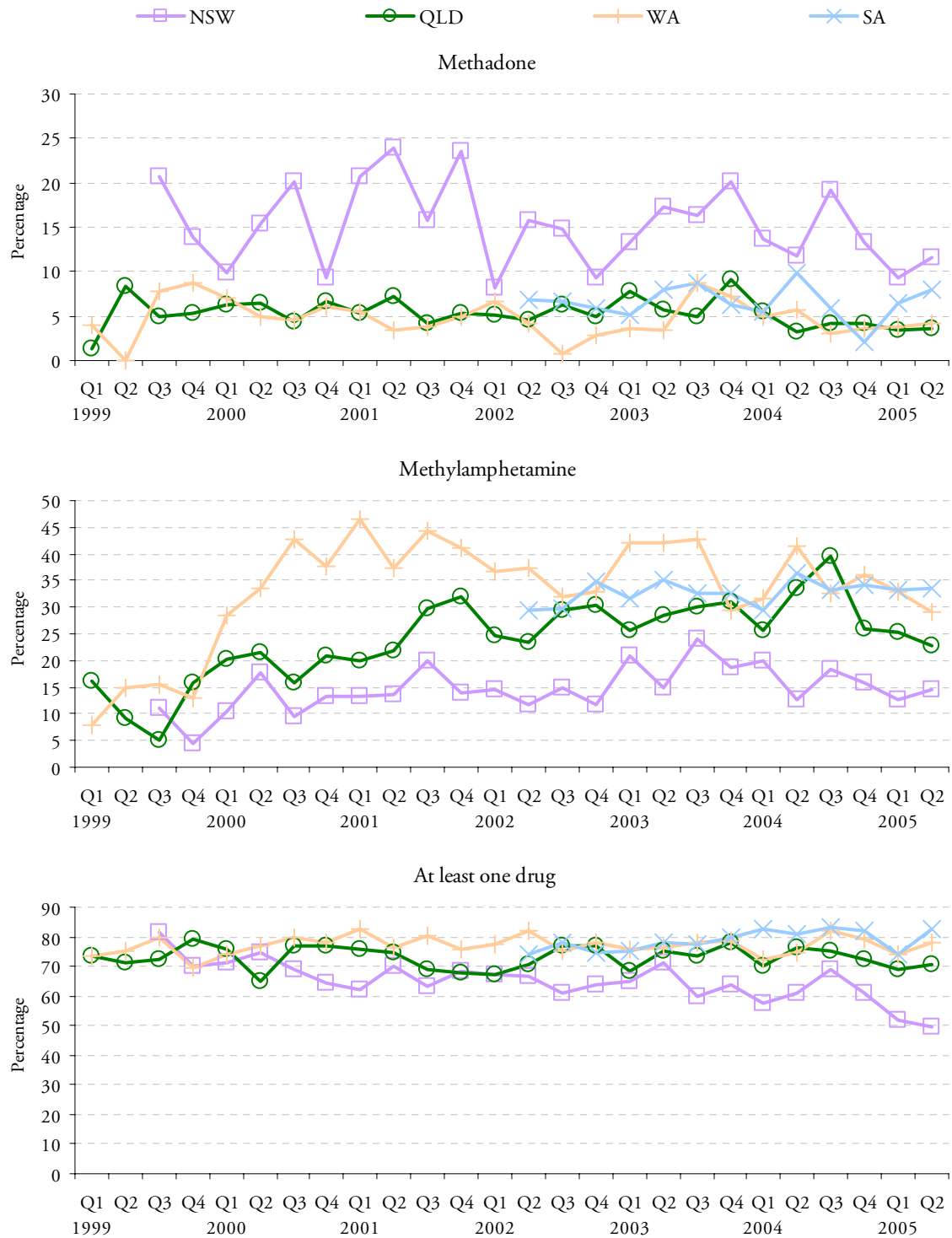
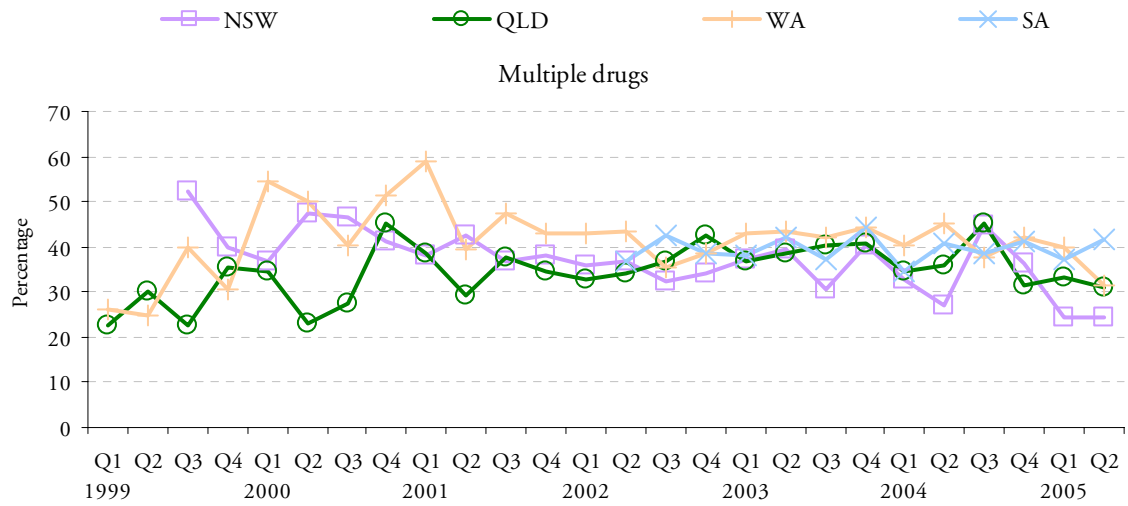


Figure 4 (cont): Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 1999-2004 [Computer File].

Extent of drug use:

Self reports

This section analyses the data on self reported drug use. Detainees were asked whether they had used each of ten types of drugs in the past 48 hours, 30 days, 12 months or ever. Research suggests that self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours is unreliable and hence is not included in any analysis in this part.⁴ In fact, given the results detailed in the urinalysis section, it is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented here represents a minimum level of usage and that actual usage will be much higher. Detainees were also asked questions related to injecting drug use.

It should also be noted that the drug types shown for self reported use differ slightly from those covered by the urinalysis tests in that they include heroin (as opposed to the more general 'opiates'), street methadone (as opposed to methadone taken legally), ecstasy and hallucinogenic drugs.

Self reported use 'ever'

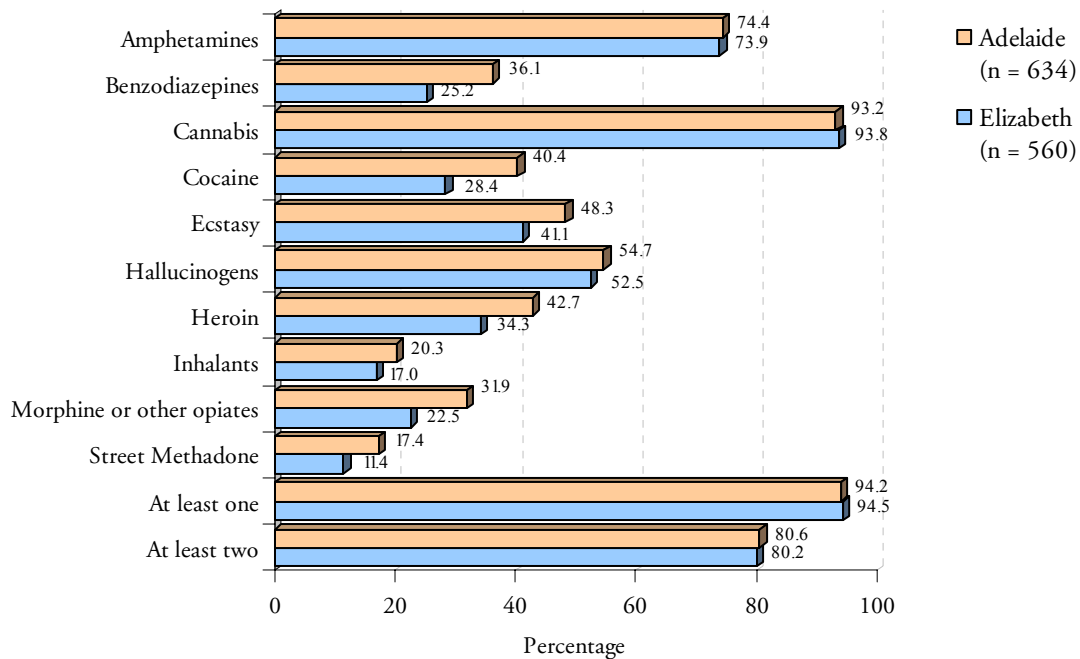
Figure 5 shows the percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever' by drug type.

- At both sites, the most common drug that detainees reported using was cannabis (93.2% of Adelaide and 93.8% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by amphetamines (74.4% and 73.9% respectively) and hallucinogens (54.7% and 52.5% respectively).
- Over nine in ten detainees at both sites reported using at least one drug 'ever' (94.2% of Adelaide and 94.5% of Elizabeth detainees), while four in five detainees (80.6% of Adelaide and 80.2% of Elizabeth) reported using multiple types of drugs.

⁴ McGregor, K, & Makkai, T, 2003, "Self-reported drug use: How prevalent is Under-reporting?", Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, no. 260, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

- With the exception of cannabis, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the drug types compared to Elizabeth detainees. The biggest differences were for benzodiazepines (36.1% compared to 25.2% of Elizabeth detainees), cocaine (40.4% compared to 28.4%), ecstasy (48.3% compared to 41.1%), heroin (42.7% compared to 34.3%), morphine or other opiates (31.9% compared to 22.5%) and street methadone (17.4% compared to 11.4%).

Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever' by type of drug and site



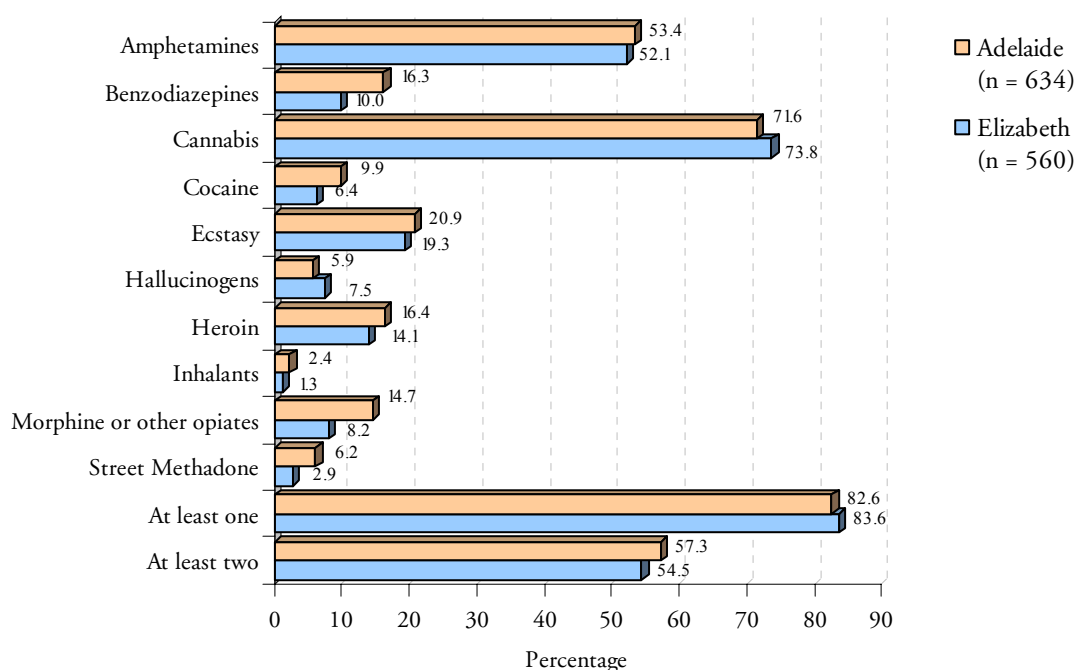
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Self reported use in past 12 months

Figure 6 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by type of drug and site. As shown:

- Over seven in ten detainees at both sites reported using cannabis in the past 12 months (71.6% of Adelaide and 73.8% of Elizabeth detainees), while just over half reported using amphetamines (53.4% of Adelaide and 52.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the drug types, except cannabis and hallucinogens, in the past 12 months compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using benzodiazepines (16.3% compared to 10.0% at Elizabeth), cocaine (9.9% compared to 6.4%), morphine or other opiates (14.7% compared to 8.2%) and street methadone (6.2% compared to 2.9%).

Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by type of drug and site



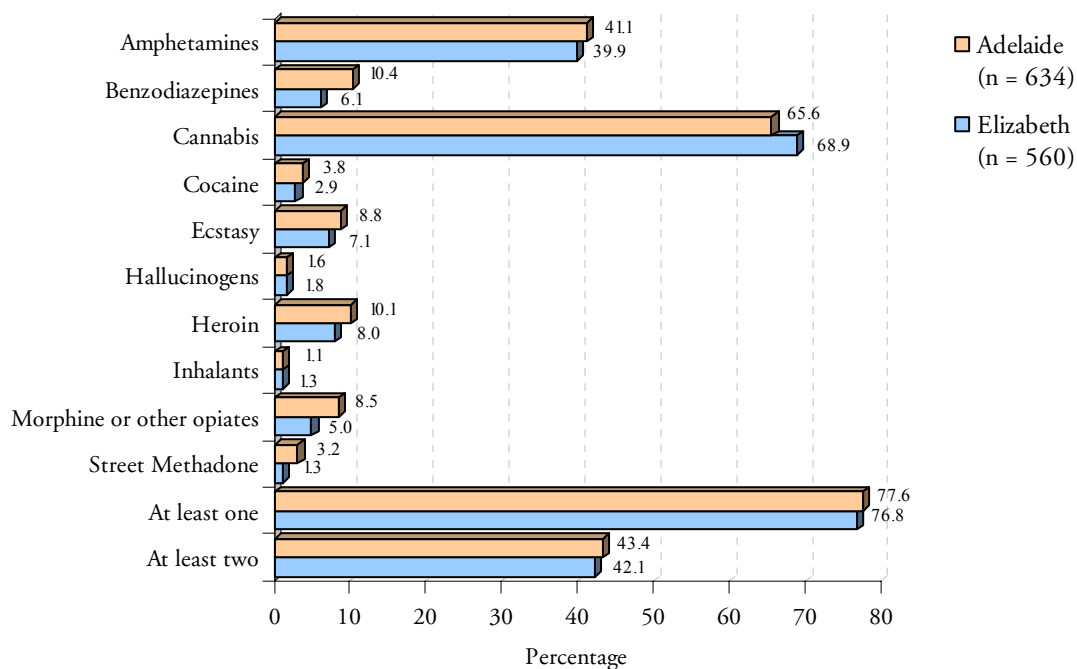
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Self reported use in past 30 days

Figure 7 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by type of drug and site.

- Two thirds of detainees reported using cannabis in the past 30 days (65.6% of Adelaide and 68.9% of Elizabeth detainees), while around four in ten reported using amphetamines (41.1% of Adelaide and 39.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the drug types, except cannabis, hallucinogens and inhalants, in the past 30 days compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using benzodiazepines (10.4% compared to 6.1%), heroin (10.1% compared to 8.0%), morphine or other opiates (8.5% compared to 5.0%) and street methadone (3.2% compared to 1.3%).

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by type of drug and site



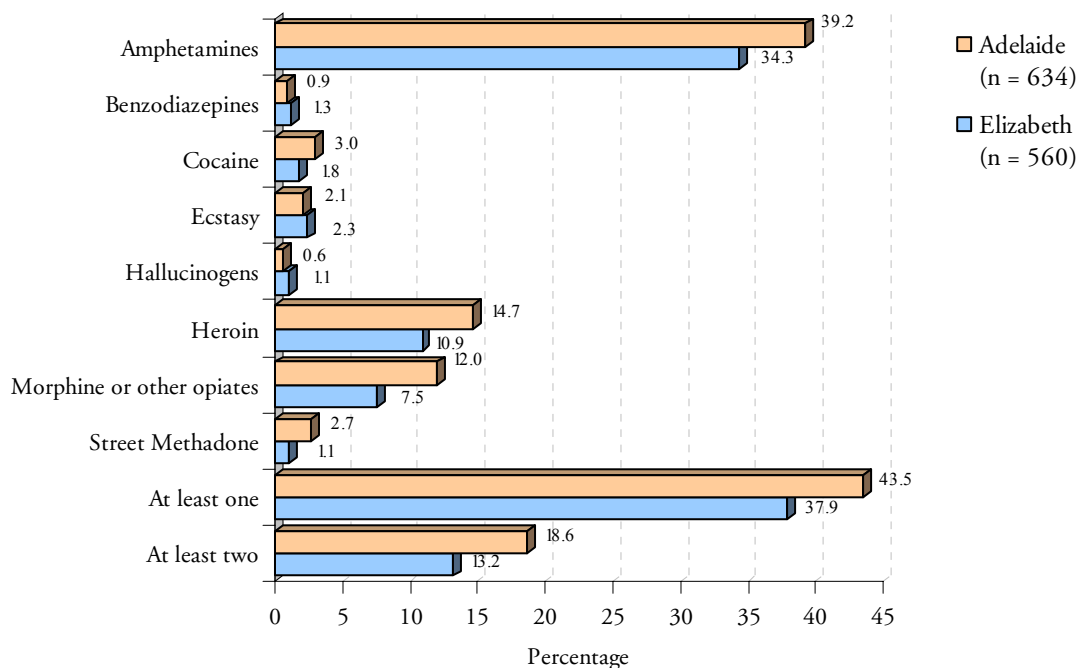
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Self reported injecting drug use

Figure 8 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by site.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had injected at least one drug and multiple drugs in the past 12 months (43.5% and 18.6% compared to 37.9% and 13.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The two most common drugs to be injected in the past 12 months were amphetamines (39.2% of Adelaide and 34.3% of Elizabeth detainees), heroin (14.7% and 10.9% respectively) and morphine or other opiates (12.0% and 7.5% respectively).

Figure 8: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and site



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Key Issues:

This section includes key topics covered in DUMA interviews, including drug related criminal history, the drug market, drug and alcohol treatment programs, licit drug use and gambling behaviour of detainees.

Drug related criminal history

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

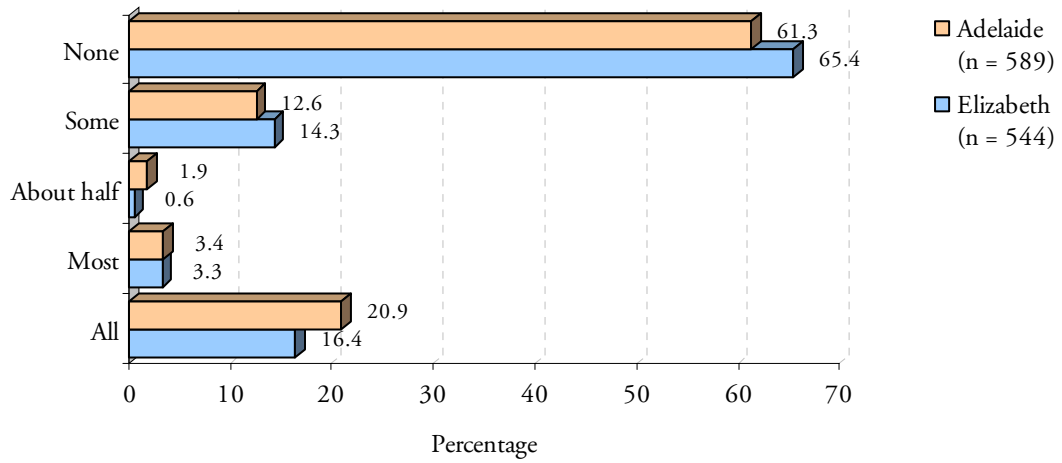
Detainees were asked if they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. The results were similar at both sites, with around half of the detainees reporting that they had (42.3% of Adelaide and 46.3% of Elizabeth detainees).

Drug related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related. Figure 9 shows the responses broken down by site.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had committed at least some drug related offences in the past 12 months (38.7% of Adelaide and 34.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Also, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that all of the offences they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related (20.9% of Adelaide and 16.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 9: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Drug Market

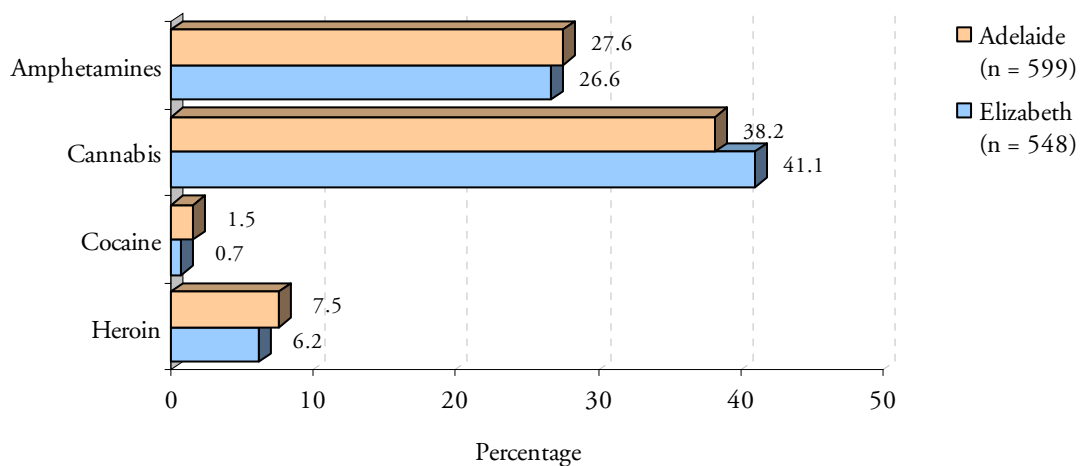
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities when buying and selling drugs.

Buying drugs with cash

Detainees were asked if they had bought amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days by paying cash for it. As shown in Figure 10:

- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had bought amphetamines (27.6% compared to 26.6%), cocaine (1.5% compared to 0.7%) and heroin (7.5% compared to 6.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had bought cannabis (41.1% compared to 38.2% of Adelaide detainees).

Figure 10: The percentage of detainees who reported buying drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type



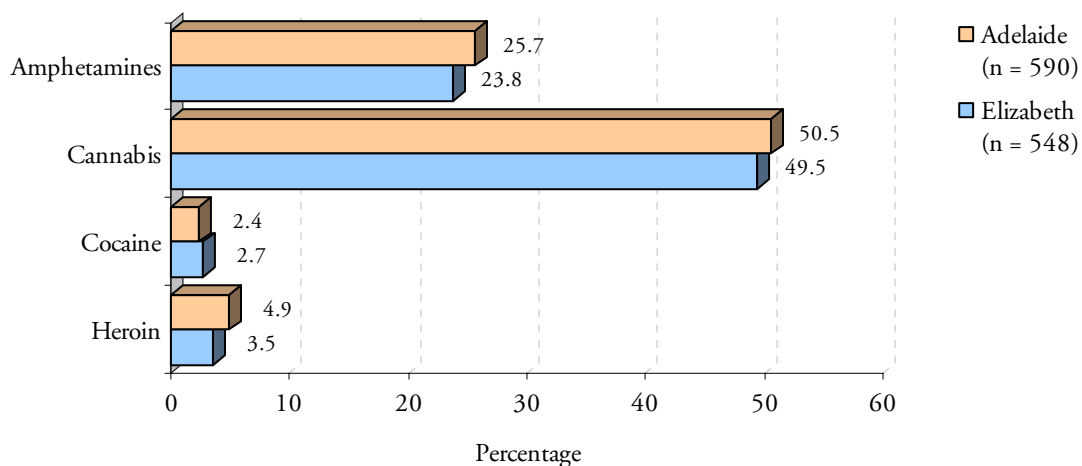
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Obtaining drugs without paying cash

Detainees were asked if they had received amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days without paying cash for it. As shown in Figure 11:

- The most common drug that detainees reported they had received without paying cash was cannabis (50.5% of Adelaide and 49.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had received amphetamines without paying cash (25.7% compared to 23.8% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (4.9% compared to 3.5%).

Figure 11: The percentage of detainees who reported obtaining drugs by means other than buying with cash in the past 30 days by drug type



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

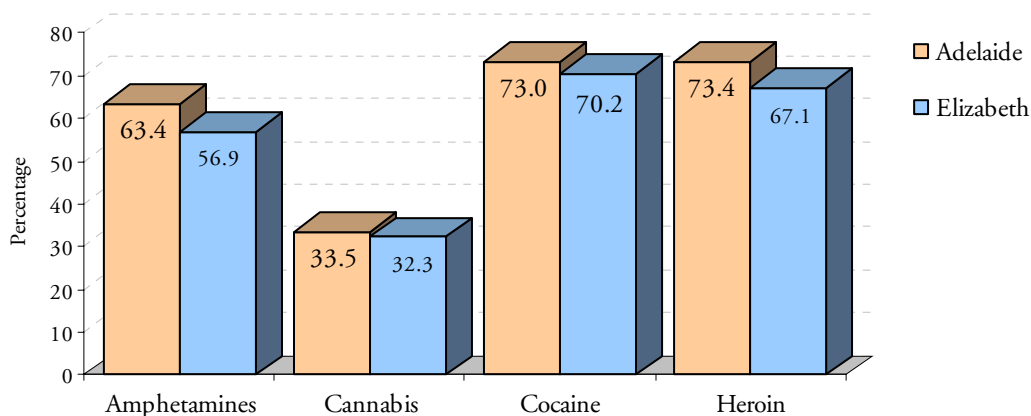
Perceived risk of buying and selling drugs

Detainees were asked how risky they perceived drug dealing to be in the area where they lived, regardless of whether they had personally used or sold drugs. Risk was defined to be risk from police activities. Detainees who did not report how risky they perceived this behaviour to be were excluded from the analysis for each drug type.

As shown in Figure 12:

- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy illegal drugs in the area where they lived compared to Elizabeth detainees.

Figure 12: The percentage of detainees who reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy drugs in the area where they lived by drug type

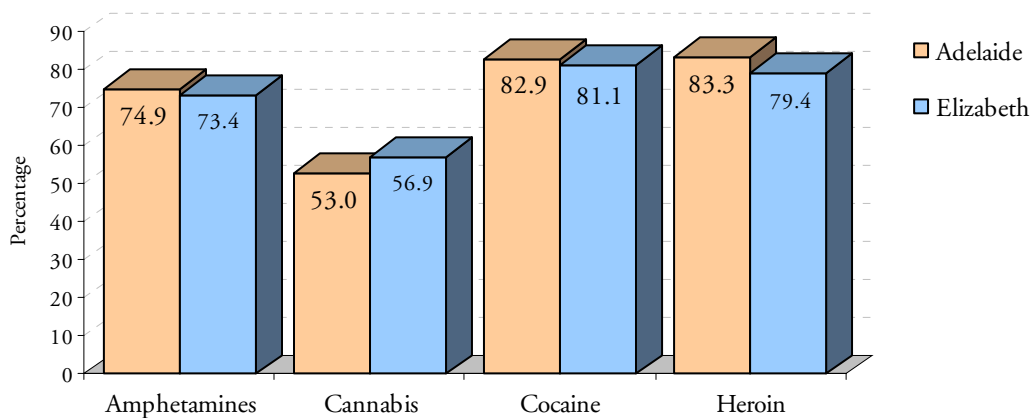


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 13 shows the percentage of detainees who reported that it was either 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell drugs in the area where they lived.

- Cannabis was the drug that was least likely to be recognised as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell (53.0% of Adelaide and 56.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell cocaine (82.9% compared to 81.1% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (83.3% compared to 79.4%).

Figure 13: The percentage of detainees who reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell drugs in the area where they lived by drug type



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Licit drug use

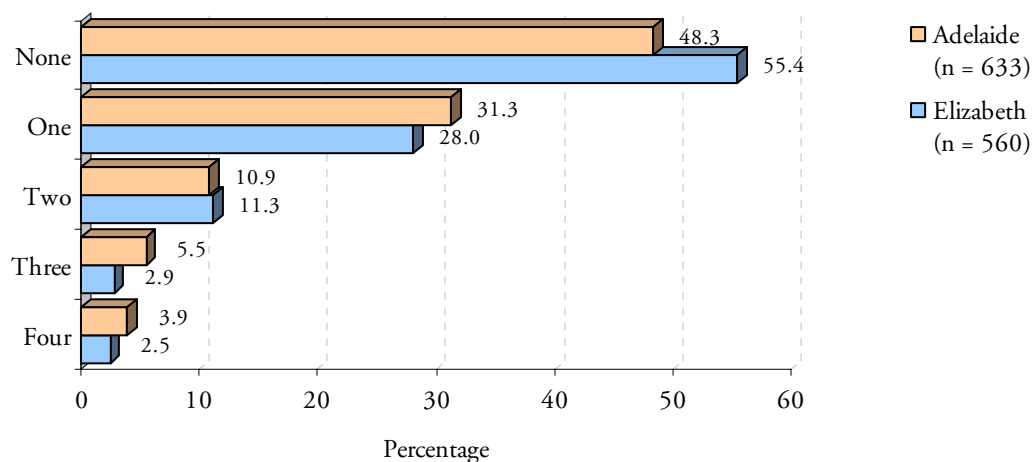
This part is divided into two components - prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking, while the section on alcohol use includes data relating to alcohol use in the past 12 months and the past 30 days, and alcohol dependency.

Prescription medications

Figure 14 shows the number of prescription and over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported using in the past fortnight by site. As shown:

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight (51.7% compared to 45.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The mean number of medications taken by Adelaide detainees was 0.85, slightly higher than that for Elizabeth detainees (0.69).

Figure 14: The number of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Table 3 shows the types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs used by detainees in the past fortnight.

- The most common types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight were opioids (17.0% of Adelaide and 12.1% of Elizabeth detainees), including methadone (6.6% and 2.7% respectively) and codeine (5.0% and 6.4% respectively).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported taking benzodiazepines in the past fortnight (12.1% compared to 7.9% of Elizabeth detainees), including diazepam (7.4% compared to 4.6%).

Table 3: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications used by detainees in the past fortnight

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opioids	108	17.0	68	12.1
• Methadone	42	6.6	15	2.7
• Morphine	7	1.1	9	1.6
• Codeine	32	5.0	36	6.4
• Buprenorphine	26	4.1	12	2.1
• Other opiates	6	0.9	3	0.5
• Benzodiazepines	77	12.1	44	7.9
• Alprazolam	16	2.5	2	0.4
• Diazepam	47	7.4	26	4.6
• Nitrazepam	6	0.9	2	0.4
• Oxazepam	21	3.3	9	1.6
• Temazepam	12	1.9	8	1.4
• Other benzodiazepines	2	0.3	1	0.2
• Anti-psychotics	34	5.4	26	4.6
• Anti-depressants	39	6.2	43	7.7
• Other	189	29.8	154	27.5
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	328	51.7	250	44.6
Number	634		560	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

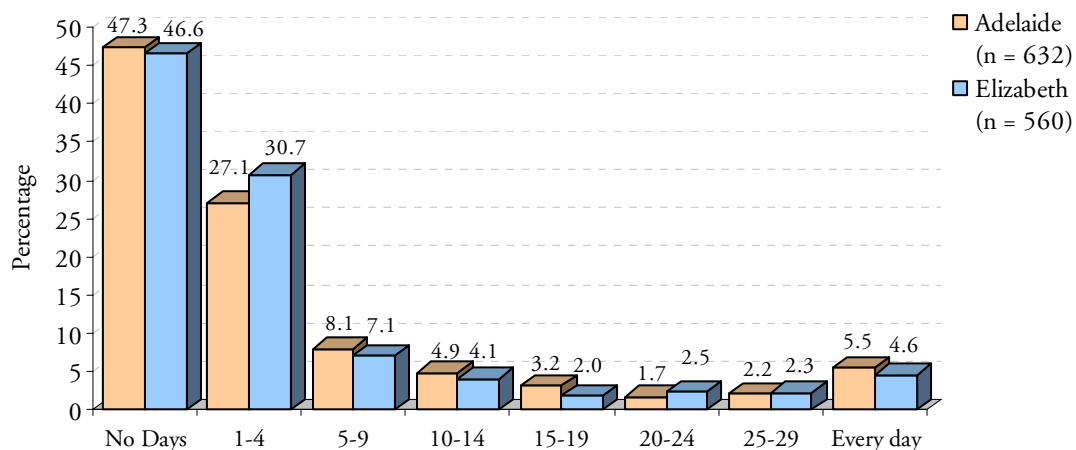
Alcohol use

The overwhelming majority of detainees reported that they had tried alcohol at some stage in their lives (99.5% of Adelaide and 99.3% of Elizabeth detainees). Around two thirds of detainees reported that they had five or more (three or more for females) drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (64.2% of Adelaide and 67.3% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 15 shows the number of days in the past 30, in which detainees reported having five or more drinks (three or more for females) on the same day.

- A similar percentage of detainees at both sites reported having five or more drinks (three or more for females) on at least one day in the past 30 days (52.7% of Adelaide and 53.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in twenty detainees reported having five or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (5.5% of Adelaide and 4.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 15: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].
 * Three or more drinks for females

A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months (15.0% compared to 13.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

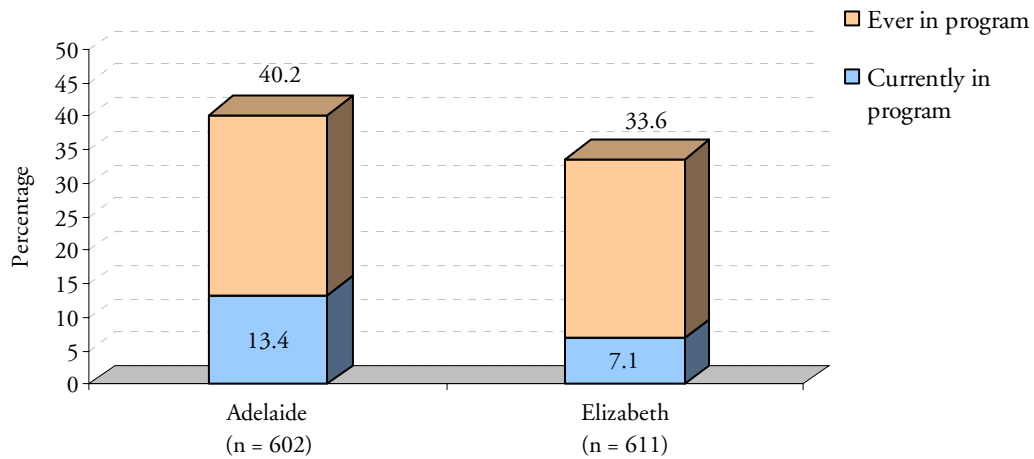
Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

This part looks at detainees' participation in drug or alcohol treatment programs and whether they had ever been to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Where appropriate, comparisons with urinalysis results are included.

Detainees were asked if they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program. The results are presented in Figure 16.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program (40.2% and 13.4% compared to 33.6% and 7.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees who reported that they were currently or had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

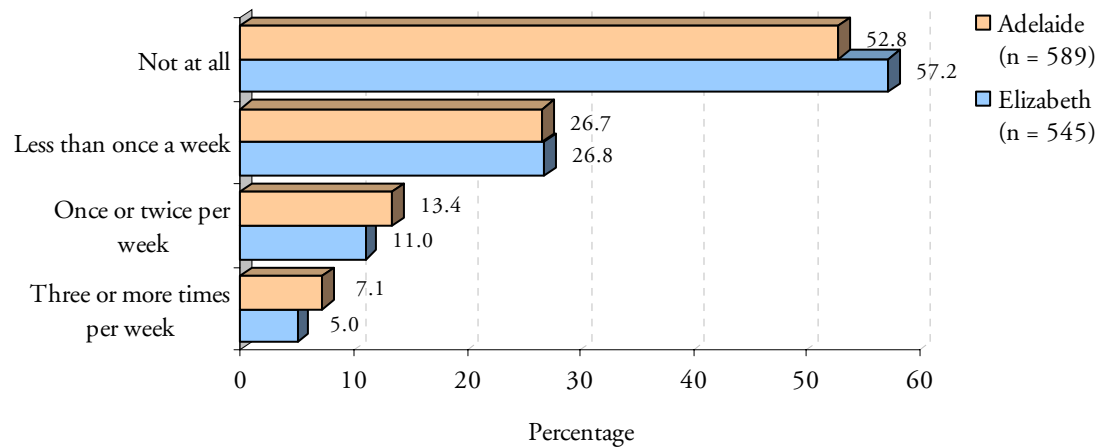
Detainees were asked if they had ever been admitted as a patient to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Just under one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.1% of Adelaide and 17.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

Gambling Behaviour

Detainees were asked how frequently they had gambled (including lotteries, casinos, horse or dog racing, pokies, keno, etc.) in the past 30 days. As shown in Figure 17:

- Over half of the detainees at both sites reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (52.8% of Adelaide and 57.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported gambling at least once per week (20.1% compared to 16.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 17: The number of times detainees reported that they had gambled during the past 30 days by sex

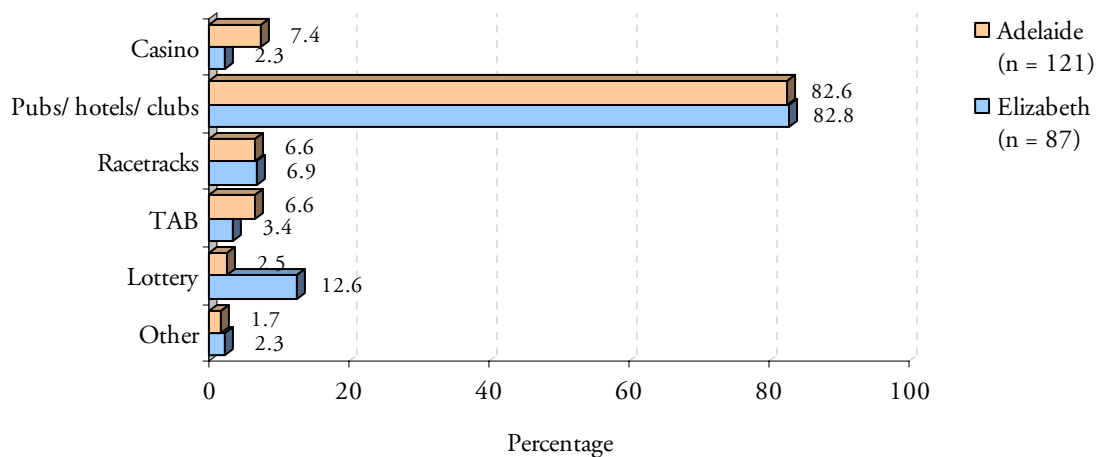


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

The detainees who reported that they gambled one or more times per week in the past 30 days were asked what types of gambling they were mainly involved in. Detainees were able to list multiple types of gambling. As shown in Figure 18:

- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (82.6% of Adelaide and 82.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had gambled at a casino (7.4% compared to 2.3% of Elizabeth detainees), while a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had gambled on the lottery (12.6% compared to 2.5% of Adelaide detainees).

Figure 18: The types of gambling undertaken during the past 30 days by detainees who reported gambling regularly*



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

*This question was asked of detainees who reported gambling more than once a week in the past 30 days

Further information regarding the South Australian DUMA findings
can be obtained from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website:
www.ocsar.sa.gov.au

General information regarding DUMA in Australia and findings from sites in other jurisdictions
can be obtained from the Australian Institute of Criminology website:
www.aic.gov.au

