

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING
IN AUSTRALIA

Amphetamine

Cannabis

opiates

methadone

Heroin

Cocaine

benzodiazepines

Hallucinogenic

Q U A R T E R L Y R E P O R T

A P R I L - J U N E 2 0 0 2



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia



DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report – April-June

2002

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Contents

Executive summary	4
Key findings for the quarter April-June 2002	4
Detainee profile:.....	4
Urinalysis results:	4
Self reported drug use:.....	5
Drug related offending:	6
Introduction	7
Operation of DUMA.....	7
DUMA in South Australia	7
Site Description	8
Quarterly Reports	8
Description of Detainees	9
Urinalysis Results	11
Sex.....	12
Age	14
Multiple drug use.....	15
Most serious offence type by drug type positive	17
Urinalysis v self reported data.....	17
Self Reported Drug Use	18
Summary of use by drug type.....	18
Age at first use.....	20
Self reported use in the past 30 days – by sex.....	21
Self reported use in the past 30 days – by age	21
Self reported drug dependence	22
Self-reporting injected drug use.....	23
Drug Use and Offending.....	24
Self-reported use in past 30 days by most serious offence category	24
Self reported arrest history and imprisonment history in past 12 months.....	26
Self reported ‘drug related’ offending	26
Self reported alcohol use.....	30

Executive Summary

This report details the results of the South Australian operation of Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Project which measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. The data from DUMA is 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.

Each quarter, interviews are conducted with detainees at two sites within South Australia – at the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells. Detainees are also requested to provide a urine sample for drug testing.

Key findings for the quarter April-June 2002

Detainee profile:

- Interviews were conducted with 154 detainees in Adelaide and 155 detainees in Elizabeth. Of these, approximately three quarters provided a urine sample.
- The detainees were predominantly male (over 80%), young and not in full time employment. For both sites, approximately three quarters of respondents were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- In Adelaide, just over one quarter of detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while nearly one third had a property offence. This was much higher than Elizabeth, where only 17% had a violent offence and 16% a property offence.

Urinalysis results:

- At both sites approximately one third of detainees tested positive for amphetamines.
- Just under two thirds tested positive for cannabis at both sites.
- A higher proportion of detainees tested at Adelaide were positive for benzodiazepines (35.4% compared with 13.2% at Elizabeth).

- Only one detainee was positive for cocaine (at Elizabeth).
- At both sites the most frequent urinalysis result was that of testing positive to cannabis only, although this was higher at Elizabeth than in Adelaide (24.5% of detainees tested, compared with 15.6%).
- The second most frequent urinalysis result was testing positive to both cannabis and amphetamines (7.1% of Adelaide detainees, compared with 11.6% of Elizabeth detainees tested).

Self reported drug use:

- At both sites, cannabis and amphetamines were the drugs most frequently reported as having been used in the past year, past 30 days and past 48 hours.
- Reported use of benzodiazepines was higher in Adelaide than in Elizabeth, ranging from 31.8% ever used to 5.2% used in the past 48 hours, compared with 18.1% and 0.6% respectively for Elizabeth.
- While a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees admitted that they had tried heroin (43.5% compared with 32.3% in Elizabeth) similar proportions at both sites reported heroin use in the past 12 months, past 30 days and past 48 hours.
- At both sites, with the exception of cannabis, first drug use for most drugs was reported to have occurred between the ages of 17 and 22 years. First use of cannabis was reported at the youngest age (approximately 15 years), followed by hallucinogenic drugs (17 years for both sites) and benzodiazepines (19 years and 18 years at Adelaide and Elizabeth respectively).
- The drug most commonly injected in the past year was amphetamine (approximately one third of detainees at both Adelaide and Elizabeth).
- This was followed by heroin, with a slightly higher proportion of Adelaide detainees indicating injecting use (16.9% compared with 14.2% at Elizabeth)
- Over one third of detainees at both sites reported feeling dependent upon at least one drug in the past 12 months, while approximately 10% reported dependence upon multiple drugs.
- Cannabis was most frequently reported as a drug of dependence, by just over one quarter of detainees at each site.

Drug related offending:

- One third (29.4%) of Adelaide detainees and one quarter (25.3%) of Elizabeth detainees reported that at least some of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related.
- At both sites, detainees who reported at least some drug related offending were much more likely to report drug use, for all drug types. In Adelaide, 73.3% of detainees with some drug related offences reported using amphetamines, compared with 33.3% of those who did not report any drug related offending.
- However, self reported drug use was relatively high even for those who indicated that none of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related. At both sites, approximately one-third indicated that they had used amphetamines, while 68.5% of Adelaide detainees and 60.9% of Elizabeth detainees in this group reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, approximately 4 in 10 detainees indicated that they had made money from drugs at some time in the past.
- In general, these detainees were more likely to test positive for drugs compared with those who had not made money from drugs. This difference was particularly marked for Adelaide detainees testing positive for amphetamines, cannabis and opiates.

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 is 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 is 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 previous 48 hours and are being held in custody. 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 Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells in April 2002.

Site Description

The Adelaide City Watchhouse is the central repository for prisoners across the Adelaide metropolitan area and the state. It deals with a high volume of street offences in the Central Business District as well as a high proportion of people under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. The City Watchhouse processed 5,321 prisoners in the 2001/02 financial year, averaging approximately 14 prisoners per day.

The Elizabeth Police Station Cells service three separate patrol bases located at Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler. The Elizabeth Cells process between 4,500 and 5,000 prisoners per year, averaging approximately 13 prisoners per day.

Quarterly Reports

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research, in collaboration with SA Police, Justice Strategy Unit, and the Drug and Alcohol Services Council, will produce a summary report of results from each quarter. Each report will include 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.

This report is the first in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that commenced in the April-June quarter of 2002. It should be noted that the number of detainees in some categories is very small.

DUMA in South Australia is funded by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department and the South Australian Attorney General's Department. In-kind support is also provided by SA Police.



Description of Detainees

In summary, the detainees interviewed in the April-June 2002 quarter were predominantly male, young and not in full time employment.

Detainees included in this quarter's samples ranged in age from 18 to 57, with a median age at both sites being 29 years. As with most criminal collections the two samples in this report displayed an over representation of both males and indigenous offenders. At both sites more than eight out of ten detainees were males and 18% of the Adelaide sample were indigenous while 11% of the Elizabeth sample self reported as Indigenous.

Overall more than half of the detainees had completed education to only year 10 or less (58% at Elizabeth and 48% at Adelaide). When asked about how they had received any income during the past 30 days approximately three quarters of respondents were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit. In addition, more than one in ten detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug crimes.

In general, detainees have had previous contact with the criminal justice system with 51% being arrested within the last 12 months (59% Adelaide, 44% Elizabeth), and 19% having been imprisoned during the past 12 months (24% Adelaide, 15% Elizabeth).

In Adelaide, just over one quarter of detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while nearly one third had a property offence. This was much higher than Elizabeth, where only 17% had a violent offence and 16% a property offence. For both sites, relatively few detainees had been charged with a drug offence¹.

Approximately one in six of all detainees reported being previously admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay.

¹ It should be noted that the SA Police Drug Diversion Initiative commenced on 1st October 2001 for adults. The Initiative targets illicit drug users early in their involvement with the criminal justice system and diverts eligible offenders into compulsory drug education or assessment and treatment programs. This may have had an impact upon the number of detainees charged with a drug offence.

Table 1: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, April to June, 2002

April – June 2002	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	154	155
• Provided urine sample	73%	79%
• Males	83%	81%
• Median age	29	29
• Indigenous	18%	11%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	48%	58%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	23%	18%
• working part time	17%	18%
• welfare/government	72%	78%
• shoplifting	16%	2%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	14%	11%
• other illegal activities	12%	10%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	27%	17%
• property offence	31%	16%
• drug offence	6%	5%
• Detained on warrant only	29%	48%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	59%	44%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	24%	15%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	18%	17%
• Gambling three or more times per week	9%	7%

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Urinalysis Results

Table 2 to Table 6b refer to the results of the urinalysis. In Adelaide during April -June 2002, 113 of the 154 detainees interviewed agreed to be tested (73.4%). This was slightly lower than the 78.7% that were tested in Elizabeth.

Table 2 shows that:

- A high proportion (over 70%) of detainees tested at both sites were positive for at least one drug.
- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees tested positive for any drug, for multiple drug use and for one drug other than cannabis.
- In contrast, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees tested positive for cannabis only, or did not test positive.

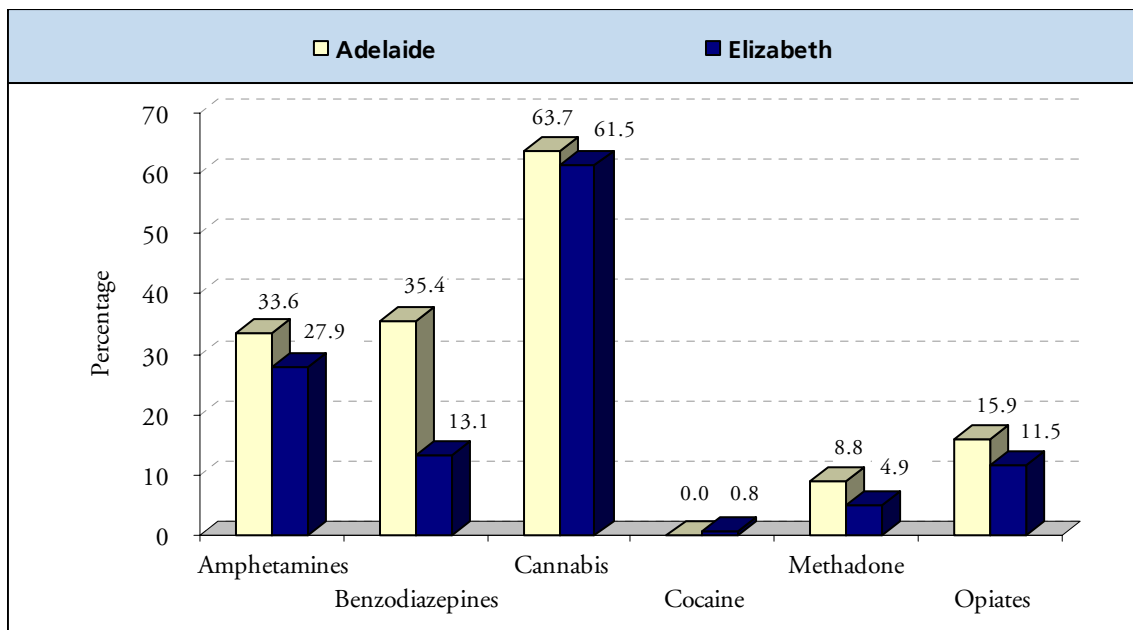
Table 2: Number and percent testing positive by drug use category

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	24	21.2	38	31.1
• One drug – not cannabis	12	10.6	8	6.6
• Multiple drugs	51	45.1	41	33.6
• At least one drug	87	77.0	87	71.3
• No positive	26	23.0	35	28.7
Number tested	113		112	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Figure 1 illustrates the percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type.

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Sex

Table 3a and Table 3b show:

- Approximately one third of detainees tested positive for amphetamines at both Adelaide and Elizabeth.
- Just under two thirds tested positive for cannabis at both sites.
- A higher proportion of detainees tested at Adelaide were positive for benzodiazepines (35.4% compared with 13.2% at Elizabeth).
- Only one detainee was positive for cocaine (at Elizabeth).
- A higher proportion of detainees tested at Adelaide were positive for opiates and for methadone – but numbers were relatively low at both sites compared with other drug types.
- Compared with Elizabeth, a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees tested were positive for all drugs except cannabis. The difference was particularly marked for

benzodiazepines, with 29.7% of Adelaide males testing positive compared with 11.2% of Elizabeth males.

- Due to small number of female detainees tested, comparison between male and female detainees is difficult. However, drug use by females appears relatively high at both sites.

Table 3a Positive drug test by sex and individual drug tested - Adelaide

Drug type**	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	28	30.8	10	45.5*	38	33.6
• Benzodiazepines	27	29.7	13	59.1*	40	35.4
• Cannabis	55	60.4	17	77.3*	72	63.7
• Cocaine	0	-	0	-	0	-
• Methadone	7	7.7	3	13.6*	10	8.8
• Opiates	12	13.2	6	27.3*	18	15.9
• At least one drug	67	73.6	20	90.9*	87	77.0
• Multiple drugs	37	40.7	14	63.6*	51	45.1
Number tested	91		22		113	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Due to small numbers, caution should be used when interpreting these figures.

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 3b: Positive drug test by sex and individual drug tested - Elizabeth

Drug type**	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	26	26.5	8	33.3*	34	27.9
• Benzodiazepines	11	11.2	5	20.8*	16	13.1
• Cannabis	61	62.2	14	58.3*	75	61.5
• Cocaine	1	1.0	0	-	1	0.8
• Methadone	3	3.1	3	12.5*	6	4.9
• Opiates	9	9.2	5	20.8*	14	11.5
• At least one drug	70	71.4	17	70.8*	87	71.3
• Multiple drugs	30	30.6	11	45.8*	41	33.6
Number tested	98		24		122	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Due to small numbers, caution should be used when interpreting these figures.

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Age

Table 4a and Table 4b show the number of detainees that were positive for a particular drug type, within each age group. For example in Adelaide, 38 of the 113 detainees tested were aged 18 to 24 years. Of these, over three quarters (30 or 78.9%) tested positive to cannabis, compared with approximately one-third (14 or 36.8%) who tested positive for amphetamines.

Caution should be used when interpreting these tables, given that the number of detainees within each age and drug use category is very small.

Table 4a: Positive drug test by age and individual drug tested - Adelaide

Drug type**	18 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	14	36.8	10	41.7*	7	33.3*	7	23.3
• Benzodiazepines	10	26.3	11	45.8*	5	23.8*	14	46.7
• Cannabis	30	78.9	18	75.0*	15	71.4*	9	30.0
• Cocaine	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
• Methadone	1	2.6	3	12.5*	3	14.3*	3	10.0
• Opiates	1	2.6	8	33.3*	6	28.6*	3	10.0
• At least one drug	33	86.8	19	79.2*	17	81.0*	18	60.0
• Multiple drugs	14	36.8	16	66.7*	12	57.1*	9	30.0
Number tested	38		24		21		30	

Table 4b: Positive drug test by age and individual drug tested - Elizabeth

Drug type**	18 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	8	21.1	12	46.2*	7	25.0*	7	23.3
• Benzodiazepines	1	2.6	4	15.4*	6	21.4*	5	16.7
• Cannabis	25	65.8	16	61.5*	21	75.0*	13	43.3
• Cocaine	0	-	1	3.8*	0	-	0	-
• Methadone	0	-	1	3.8*	3	10.7*	2	6.7
• Opiates	3	7.9	4	15.4*	3	10.7*	4	13.3
• At least one drug	25	65.8	23	88.5*	22	78.6*	17	56.7
• Multiple drugs	10	26.3	11	42.3*	12	42.9*	8	26.7
Number tested	38		26		28		30	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Due to small numbers, caution should be used when interpreting these figures. ** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 4 and Table 4b show that:

- Numbers are too small within most age groups to make meaningful comparisons.
- For almost all age groups, the individual drug with the highest number of positive results was cannabis. The only exception to this was Adelaide detainees aged 35 years or more, where there were a higher number of positive results for benzodiazepines than cannabis (14 and 9 respectively out of 30 detainees tested in this age group).

Multiple drug use

As shown in Table 5:

- Elizabeth detainees were more likely than Adelaide detainees to test positive to one drug only (29.7% compared with 23.4%) or two drugs (17.4% compared with 14.3%).
- Conversely, higher proportion of Adelaide detainees tested positive for three or more drugs (18.7%) compared with 9.1% of Elizabeth detainees.

Table 5: Number of drug types tested positive

Number of drug type positives	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• One	36	23.4	46	29.7
• Two	22	14.3	27	17.4
• Three	19	12.3	10	6.5
• Four	9	5.8	4	2.6
• Five	1	0.6	0	-
• Not positive to any drug	26	16.9	35	22.6
• Not tested	41	26.6	33	21.3
Total	154	100.0	155	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

As shown in Table 6a and Table 6b

- At both sites the most frequent urinalysis result was that of testing positive to cannabis only, although this was higher at Elizabeth than in Adelaide (31.1% of detainees tested, compared with 21.2%).
- The second most frequent urinalysis result was testing positive to cannabis and amphetamines (9.7% of Adelaide detainees, compared with 14.8% of Elizabeth detainees tested).

Table 6a: Most frequent positive urinalysis – Adelaide

Drug Combination	No.	%
• Cannabis only	24	21.2
• Cannabis and amphetamines	11	9.7
• Cannabis, amphetamines and benzodiazepines	9	8.0
• Cannabis and benzodiazepines	7	6.2
• Benzodiazepines only	7	6.2
• Amphetamines only	5	4.4
• Cannabis, opiates and benzodiazepines	5	4.4
Number tested	113	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 6b: Most frequent positive urinalysis – Elizabeth

Drug Combination	No.	%
• Cannabis only	38	31.1
• Cannabis and amphetamines	18	14.8
• Amphetamines only	6	4.9
• Cannabis and opiates	4	3.3
• Cannabis, opiates and benzodiazepines	3	2.5
• Cannabis and benzodiazepines	3	2.5
Number tested	122	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Most serious offence type by drug type positive

It should be noted that a high proportion of respondents (just under half for Elizabeth) were detained on a warrant in relation to previous offences only. It is therefore not appropriate to link urinalysis results at the time of arrest to these offences, which may have occurred weeks or months prior to the interview.

Analysis on detainees most serious offence type by self reported drug use is included later in this report (refer Tables 10a and 10b).

Urinalysis v self reported data

Table 7 compares the number and percent of detainees testing positive for opiates and amphetamines with the number and percent who self reported use within the previous 48 hours. As shown, there was considerable under reporting of opiate and amphetamine use. For example, at both sites, only half of the detainees who tested positive for amphetamines reported they had used a drug of this type within the previous 48 hours.

Table 7: Positive drug tests by self reported use in past 48 hours

Drug type	Adelaide			Elizabeth		
	Reported use	Tested positive	%	Reported use	Tested positive	%
• Amphetamines	20	38	52.6	17	34	50.0
• Opiates	4	18	22.2*	6	14	42.9*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Due to small numbers, caution should be used when interpreting these figures.

Note: Cannabis was excluded as use prior to 48 hours can be detected in urine. Benzodiazepines and methadone were excluded from this table as they can be taken legally.

Self Reported Drug Use

Table 8a to Table 14 provide data based on self reported drug use. Given the results shown in the previous section, it is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented in this section of the report represents a minimum level of usage and that actual usage will be much higher.

It should also be noted that the drug types shown for self reported use differ slightly from that for the urinalysis tests in that they include heroin (as opposed to the more general ‘opiates’), ecstasy and hallucinogenic drugs.

Summary of use by drug type

Table 8a and Table 8b show the percentage of detainees reporting use for individual drug types over four time periods.

As shown:

- For all time periods, a higher proportion of detainees had used cannabis and amphetamines compared with other drugs, with similar proportions recorded for both sites. Detainees in Elizabeth were slightly less likely to report having used cannabis in the past year or past 30 days compared with Adelaide and also less likely to report having used amphetamines in the past 48 hours.
- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever tried cocaine or that they had used cocaine within the past year, compared with Elizabeth detainees. Recent reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days or 48 hours was low for both sites.
- Reported use of benzodiazepines was higher in Adelaide than in Elizabeth for all four time periods (ranging from 31.8% ever used to 5.2% used in the past 48 hours, compared with 18.1% and 0.6% respectively for Elizabeth).
- Ecstasy use was also higher in Adelaide than Elizabeth for all time periods, except in the past 30 days, where 4.5% of detainees at both sites reported use.

- Reported use of hallucinogenic drugs was similar for both sites for all time periods. Almost half of all detainees reported having tried this drug at some time, but less than 10% admitted to use in the past 12 months. Very recent use was low for both sites (3.2% or less).
- While a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees admitted that they had tried heroin (43.5% compared with 32.3% in Elizabeth) similar proportions at both sites reported heroin use in the past 12 months, past 30 days and past 48 hours.
- Reported use of street methadone was relatively low overall for both sites, but was higher in Adelaide compared with Elizabeth across all time periods.

Table 8a: Percentage reporting use ever or over the past year, past 30 days or past 48 hours - Adelaide

Drug type*	Ever	Past year	Past 30 days	Past 48 hours
• Amphetamines	64.3	45.5	35.7	20.1
• Benzodiazepines	31.8	14.3	9.1	5.2
• Cannabis	89.0	70.8	64.9	47.4
• Cocaine	40.9	9.7	1.3	-
• Ecstasy	35.1	20.1	4.5	1.9
• Hallucinogen	48.7	7.8	3.2	1.3
• Heroin	43.5	18.8	13.0	7.1
• Street methadone **	20.8	11.0	4.5	1.3
• At least one drug	89.0	77.9	72.7	56.5
• Multiple drugs	71.4	48.1	36.4	19.5
Number interviewed = 154				

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

** Street methadone refers to methadone obtained illegally

Table 8b: Percentage reporting use ever or over the past year, past 30 days or past 48 hours - Elizabeth

Drug type*	Ever	Past year	Past 30 days	Past 48 hours
Amphetamines	61.9	43.9	34.2	16.1
Benzodiazepines	18.1	7.7	4.5	0.6
Cannabis	84.5	61.3	57.4	46.5
Cocaine	27.1	5.2	2.6	-
Ecstasy	25.8	12.3	4.5	-
Hallucinogen	45.8	9.7	1.9	-
Heroin	32.3	15.5	11.6	7.7
Street methadone	12.9	5.8	2.6	0.6
At least one drug	87.1	70.3	65.8	49.7
Multiple drugs	65.8	44.5	32.3	17.4
Number interviewed = 155				

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Age at first use

Interview participants were also asked the age at which they first used drugs.

- Similar results were found at both sites, with first use of cannabis occurring at the youngest age (approximately 15 years), followed by hallucinogenic drugs (17 years for both sites) and benzodiazepines (19 years and 18 years at Adelaide and Elizabeth respectively).
- With the exception of cocaine and cannabis, detainees at Elizabeth tended to report first use marginally later than Adelaide detainees.
- Overall, with the exception of cannabis, first drug use for most drugs was reported to have occurred between the ages of 17 and 22 years.



Self reported use in the past 30 days – by sex

- The percentage of males reporting use for each drug type within the past 30 days was similar between the sites, although a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported use of benzodiazepines (8.6% compared with 4.0% in Elizabeth) and use of at least one drug in the period (72.7% compared with 66.4%).
- There were also differences in reported use between males and females in Elizabeth. While a lower proportion of female detainees reported cannabis use in the past 30 days (46.7% compared with 60.0% of males), a higher proportion reported using amphetamines (46.7% compared with 31.2% of males).
- The number of female detainees in Adelaide was too small to make meaningful comparisons with male detainees.

Self reported use in the past 30 days – by age

- For both sites, cannabis was the drug most likely to have been used in the past 30 days for all age groups, although proportions varied. Highest use was reported by Adelaide detainees aged 25 to 29 years (75.7%) and lowest use was reported by Elizabeth detainees aged 35 years or more (37.2%).
- For all age groups at both sites the drug most likely to be used after cannabis was amphetamine. Highest use was reported by Adelaide detainees aged 30 to 34 years (55.6%) and lowest use was reported by Adelaide detainees aged 35 years or more (20.5%).
- Elizabeth detainees aged 18 to 24 years were more likely to report use of ecstasy than Adelaide detainees within the same age group (8.2% compared with 4.3%) and heroin (12.2% compared with 8.7%), but less likely to report use of benzodiazepines (6.1% compared with 10.9%).
- A similar pattern was evident for detainees aged 25 to 29 years, with the exception that reported heroin use was higher at Adelaide (18.9% compared with 10.0% at Elizabeth).

Self reported drug dependence

Table 9 shows the number and percent of detainees who felt that they had been dependent on a particular drug type during the previous 12 months.

As shown:

- Similar results were evident for Adelaide and Elizabeth.
- Over one third of detainees at both sites reported feeling dependent upon at least one drug in the past 12 months, while approximately 10% reported dependence upon multiple drugs.
- Cannabis was most frequently reported as a drug of dependence, by just over one quarter of detainees at each site.
- This was followed by amphetamines and heroin, with a marginally higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reporting dependence on these drugs.
- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported dependence upon benzodiazepines (4% compared with less than 1% in Elizabeth) – although overall numbers were small.

Table 9 Felt dependent on drug in past 12 months by drug type

Drug type*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	18	11.7	15	9.7
• Benzodiazepines	6	3.9	1	0.6
• Cannabis	40	26.0	42	27.1
• Cocaine	0	-	0	-
• Ecstasy	1	0.6	1	0.6
• Hallucinogen	1	0.6	1	0.6
• Heroin	17	11.0	15	9.7
• Street methadone	3	1.9	1	0.6
• At least one drug	61	39.6	56	36.1
• Multiple drugs	15	9.7	17	11.0
Number interviewed	154		155	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Self-reporting injected drug use

Table 10 shows the percentage of detainees that reported injecting drugs in the past year and in the past 30 days.

As shown:

- The drug most commonly injected in the past year was amphetamine (approximately one third of detainees at both Adelaide and Elizabeth).
- This was followed by heroin, with a slightly higher proportion of Adelaide detainees indicating injecting use (16.9% compared with 14.2% at Elizabeth).
- Adelaide detainees reported higher injecting use for cocaine, ecstasy and street methadone. However, the overall proportion of detainees reporting injecting use for these drug types was relatively low (less than 6%).

Table 10: Injecting drugs in past year and past 30 days

Drug type*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Past year	Past 30 days	Past year	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	36.4	33.1	32.3	25.8
• Benzodiazepines	1.9	1.3	3.2	0.6
• Cocaine	5.2	0.6	3.2	1.3
• Ecstasy	5.8	0.6	2.6	1.3
• Hallucinogen	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.6
• Heroin	16.9	11.7	14.2	10.3
• Street methadone	4.5	1.3	1.9	1.9
• At least one drug	39.0	36.4	36.8	31.0
• Multiple drugs	21.4	9.7	16.1	8.4
Number interviewed	154		155	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Drug Use and Offending

Self-reported use in past 30 days by most serious offence category

Table 11a and Table 11b show the number of persons reporting drug use within the past 30 days, by the most serious offence category for that person. For example, of the 153 Adelaide detainees with available charge information, there were 41 detainees that had a violent offence as their most serious charge. Of these, 25 reported using cannabis within the past 30 days and 13 reported using amphetamines. There were also 41 detainees that had a property offence as their most serious charge. Of these, 27 reported using cannabis and 23 indicated they had used amphetamines in the past 30 days. It is stressed that these figures do not indicate whether the detainees were under the influence of any drug at the time of the offence.

Due to the very small numbers within some offence categories, no percentages have been included in this table. As shown:

- A similar pattern is evident for both sites, with cannabis and amphetamine use most likely to be reported for all offence types.
- The results from Adelaide suggest that detainees with a property offence as the most serious charge were more likely to have reported using amphetamines than detainees who had a different type of most serious charge.

Table 11a: Most serious offence category by number* reporting use in past 30 days – Adelaide

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	13	23	2	1	2	4	5	5
• Benzodiazepines	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	4
• Cannabis	25	27	5	1	7	14	11	10
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
• Ecstasy	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
• Hallucinogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
• Heroin	4	7	1	0	0	1	3	4
• Street methadone	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
• At least one drug	29	32	5	2	8	14	12	10
• Multiple drugs	13	21	3	1	1	4	6	7
Number per offence group	41	41	5	5	9	20	20	12

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Numbers are reported instead of percentages, dues to small numbers within most offence groups.

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 11b: Most serious offence category by number* reporting use in past 30 days – Elizabeth

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	8	13	3	0	5	4	8	12
• Benzodiazepines	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	2
• Cannabis	15	15	4	1	7	8	17	22
• Cocaine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
• Ecstasy	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
• Hallucinogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
• Heroin	2	6	1	0	1	4	1	3
• Street methadone	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
• At least one drug	16	18	5	1	10	8	19	25
• Multiple drugs	9	12	3	0	3	5	7	11
Number per offence group	27	22	7	3	14	13	29	40

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Numbers are reported instead of percentages, dues to small numbers within most offence groups.

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive



Self reported arrest history and imprisonment history in past 12 months

- In both Adelaide and Elizabeth, the majority of detainees reported that they had not been arrested in the previous 12 months (40.9% and 55.8% respectively), while 21.4% at Adelaide and 19.4% at Elizabeth had been arrested once only.
- Adelaide detainees were more likely than Elizabeth detainees to report that they had been arrested twice or more (37.6% compared with 24.5%).
- No clear pattern is evident to suggest that drug use was linked to a higher number of arrests, with reported use of amphetamines and cannabis relatively high even for those who did not report being arrested in the past year. In Adelaide, the percentage of detainees who indicated that they had used cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine or ecstasy was higher for those who had been arrested once, compared with those who had not been arrested in the previous 12 months. The same was evident in Elizabeth, for cannabis, ecstasy, benzodiazepines and street methadone. However, it should be noted that numbers were very small for all drug types except cannabis.
- At both sites, the majority of detainees reported that they had not been imprisoned in the previous 12 months (76.5% of Adelaide detainees and 85.0% of Elizabeth detainees interviewed).
- In Adelaide, for all drug types except hallucinogenics, a higher percentage of detainees who had been imprisoned in the past year reported use, compared with detainees who had not been in prison for that period. For example, 25 (69.4%) of the 36 detainees who had indicated imprisonment reported that they had used amphetamines, compared with 37.6% of detainees who did not report amphetamine use.
- Meaningful comparisons are not possible for Elizabeth, given the small number of detainees who indicated that they had been imprisoned in the previous 12 months.

Self reported 'drug related' offending

Detainees were asked how much of their offending in the past 12 months was 'drug related' i.e. committed to fund the purchase of drugs or while under the influence of drugs. Possible responses were none, some, half, most or all of their offending.

Table 12a and Table 12b indicate self reported drug use by whether the detainees had no drug related offences or at least some of their offending was drug related. As shown:

- One third (29.4%) of Adelaide detainees and one quarter (25.3%) of Elizabeth detainees reported that at least some of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related.
- As could be expected, at both sites, detainees who reported at least some drug related offending were much more likely to report drug use, for all drug types. For example, in Adelaide, 73.3% of detainees with some drug related offences reported using amphetamines, compared with 33.3% of those who did not report any drug related offending.
- However, it is also noted that self reported drug use was relatively high even for those who indicated that none of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related. At both sites, approximately one-third indicated that they had used amphetamines, while 68.5% of Adelaide detainees and 60.9% of Elizabeth detainees in this group reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months.

Table 12a: Drug related offences by drugs used in past 12 months - Adelaide

Drug type*	No drug related offence		At least some drug related offences	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	36	33.3	33	73.3
• Benzodiazepines	7	6.5	15	33.3
• Cannabis	66	61.1	42	93.3
• Cocaine	5	4.6	10	22.2
• Ecstasy	15	13.9	15	33.3
• Hallucinogen	6	5.6	6	13.3
• Heroin	8	7.4	20	44.4
• Street methadone	7	6.5	9	20.0
• At least one drug	74	68.5	45	100.0
• Multiple drugs	36	33.3	37	82.2
Number within group	108		45	
% of respondents (153)	70.6		29.4	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Drug related offence details missing for one respondent

Table 12b: Drug related offences by drugs used in past 12 months - Elizabeth

Drug type*	No drug related offence		At least some drug related offences	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	38	33.0	29	74.4
• Benzodiazepines	5	4.3	7	17.9
• Cannabis	60	52.2	34	87.2
• Cocaine	4	3.5	4	10.3
• Ecstasy	11	9.6	8	20.5
• Hallucinogen	8	7.0	7	17.9
• Heroin	11	9.6	13	33.3
• Street methadone	3	2.6	6	15.4
• At least one drug	70	60.9	38	97.4
• Multiple drugs	35	30.4	33	84.6
Number within group	115		39	
% of respondents (154)	74.7		25.3	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Drug related offence details missing for one respondent

Detainees were also asked whether they had ever made money from the manufacture, sale or transportation of drugs. As shown in Table 13a and Table 13b:

- At both sites, approximately 4 in 10 detainees indicated that they had made money from drugs at some time in the past.
- In general, these detainees were more likely to test positive for drugs compared with those who had not made money from drugs. This difference was particularly marked for Adelaide detainees testing positive for amphetamines, cannabis and opiates.

Table 13a: Ever made money from drugs by positive test for drug - Adelaide

Drug* testing positive	Never made money from drugs		Made money from drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	16	25.4	22	44.0
• Benzodiazepines	22	34.9	18	36.0
• Cannabis	35	55.6	37	74.0
• Cocaine	0	-	0	-
• Methadone	2	3.2	8	16.0
• Opiates	6	9.5	12	24.0
• At least one drug	43	68.3	44	88.0
• Multiple drugs	25	39.7	26	52.0
Number within group	63		50	
% of persons tested (113)	55.8		44.2	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 13b: Ever made money from drugs by positive test for drug - Elizabeth

Drug* testing positive	Never made money from drugs		Made money from drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	17	23.0	17	35.4
• Benzodiazepines	8	10.8	8	16.7
• Cannabis	42	56.8	33	68.8
• Cocaine	1	1.4	0	-
• Methadone	3	4.1	3	6.3
• Opiates	8	10.8	6	12.5
• At least one drug	47	63.5	40	83.3
• Multiple drugs	23	31.1	18	37.5
Number within group	74		48	
% of persons tested (122)	60.7		39.3	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Self reported alcohol use

Table 14 to Table 17b provide information on self reported alcohol use by the detainees.

Table 14 to Table 16 indicate that self reported alcohol use was very similar for both sites. As shown:

- Approximately half the detainees interviewed reported that they had consumed five or more drinks (three or more for women) on any day in the past 30 days, while four in 10 detainees indicated that they had consumed alcohol within the past 48 hours.
- Approximately 13% reported that they had felt dependent upon alcohol within the previous 12 months.
- Very similar results were also found for males at both sites.
- Female detainees at Elizabeth were less likely to report alcohol use in the past 30 days or past 48 hours than female detainees at Adelaide. However, caution should be used when interpreting these figures as actual numbers were very small.
- At both sites, self reported alcohol use by female detainees was much lower than that reported by male detainees, both within the past 30 days and past 48 hours.
- At both Adelaide and Elizabeth, the proportion of female detainees reporting that they had felt dependant upon alcohol in the past 12 months was approximately half that of male detainees.

Table 14: Had five or more drinks on same day ** within past 30 days by sex

Drug type*	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Adelaide	66	51.6	11	42.3	77	50.0
• Elizabeth	66	52.8	11	36.7	77	49.7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Caution should be used when interpreting these percentages, as the number of females interviewed was very small

** Three or more drinks for women.

Table 15: Used alcohol in the past 48 hours by sex

Drug type*	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Adelaide	58	45.3	8	30.8*	66	42.9
• Elizabeth	54	43.2	8	26.7*	62	40.0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Caution should be used when interpreting these percentages, as the number of females interviewed was very small

Table 16: Felt dependant upon alcohol in past 12 months

Drug type*	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Adelaide	18	14.1	2	7.7*	20	13.0
• Elizabeth	19	15.2	2	6.7*	21	13.5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Caution should be used when interpreting these percentages, as the number of females interviewed was very small

Table 17a and Table 17b show the percent of detainees testing positive for drugs by their self reported alcohol use within the past 48 hours. For example, as shown in Table 16a, of the 113 detainees tested in Adelaide, 51 (45.1%) indicated that they had used alcohol in the past 48 hours, while 62 (54.9%) reported that they had not. Of those that did report alcohol use, 16 (31.4%) tested positive for amphetamines, 16 for benzodiazepines and 28 (54.9%) tested positive for cannabis.

Table 17a: Percent testing positive by alcohol use in past 48 hours - Adelaide

Drug type*	No alcohol use		Alcohol use	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	22	35.5	16	31.4
• Benzodiazepines	24	38.7	16	31.4
• Cannabis	44	71.0	28	54.9
• Cocaine	0	-	0	-
• Methadone	8	12.9	2	3.9
• Opiates	12	19.4	6	11.8
• At least one drug	49	79.0	38	74.5
• Multiple drugs	34	54.8	17	33.3
Number tested	62		51	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 17b: Percent testing positive by alcohol use in past 48 hours - Elizabeth

Drug type*	No alcohol use		Alcohol use	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	26	36.6	8	15.7
• Benzodiazepines	9	12.7	7	13.7
• Cannabis	44	62.0	31	60.8
• Cocaine	0	-	1	2.0
• Methadone	4	5.6	2	3.9
• Opiates	10	14.1	4	7.8
• At least one drug	53	74.6	34	66.7
• Multiple drugs	26	36.6	15	29.4
Number tested	71		51	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Overall, at both sites, with the exception of cocaine and benzodiazepines at Elizabeth, the percentage testing positive was higher for detainees who had indicated no alcohol use in the past 48 hours. The difference was particularly marked for cannabis, opiates and methadone at Adelaide and amphetamines and opiates at Elizabeth.

Table 18a and Table 18b show the most serious offence category for the detainees, by whether they reported alcohol use prior to offending. For example, in Table 17a, there were 40 Adelaide detainees that had violent offence as their most serious offence. Of these, 22 indicated that they had not been drinking before the offence, while 18 reported that they had used alcohol.

As shown:

- In Adelaide, with the exception of drink driving, disorder and other offences, a higher number of detainees within each of the most serious offence categories reported that they had not used alcohol before offending.
- the proportion of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had used alcohol was higher for those with a violent offence as the major charge compared with those that had a property offence (45.0% compared with 32.5%).
- Within each most serious offence category, with the exception of drink driving and disorder offences, the majority of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had not used alcohol before offending.

Table 18a: Most serious offence category by alcohol use when offended - Adelaide

Offence category	Did not use alcohol before offending		Used alcohol before offending		Number per offence group
	No.	%	No.	%	
• Violent	22	55.0*	18	45.0*	40
• Property	27	67.5*	13	32.5*	40
• Drugs	5	100.0*	0	-	5
• Drink driving	0	-	5	100.0*	5
• Traffic	7	77.8*	2	22.2*	9
• Disorder	7	35.0*	13	65.0*	20
• Breaches	17	85.0*	3	15.0*	20
• Other	5	41.7*	7	58.3*	12
Number per alcohol group	90		61		151

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Due to small numbers involved, caution should be used when interpreting percentages

Table 18b: Most serious offence category by alcohol use when offended - Elizabeth

Offence category	Did not use alcohol before offending		Used alcohol before offending		Number per offence group
	No.	%	No.	%	
• Violent	14	56.0*	11	44.0*	25
• Property	19	86.4*	3	13.6*	22
• Drugs	7	100.0*	0	-	7
• Drink driving	0	-	3	100.0*	3
• Traffic	12	85.7*	2	14.3*	14
• Disorder	6	46.2*	7	53.8*	13
• Breaches	24	82.8*	5	17.2*	29
• Other	29	72.5*	11	27.5*	40
Number per alcohol group	111		42		153

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Due to small numbers involved, caution should be used when interpreting percentages