

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

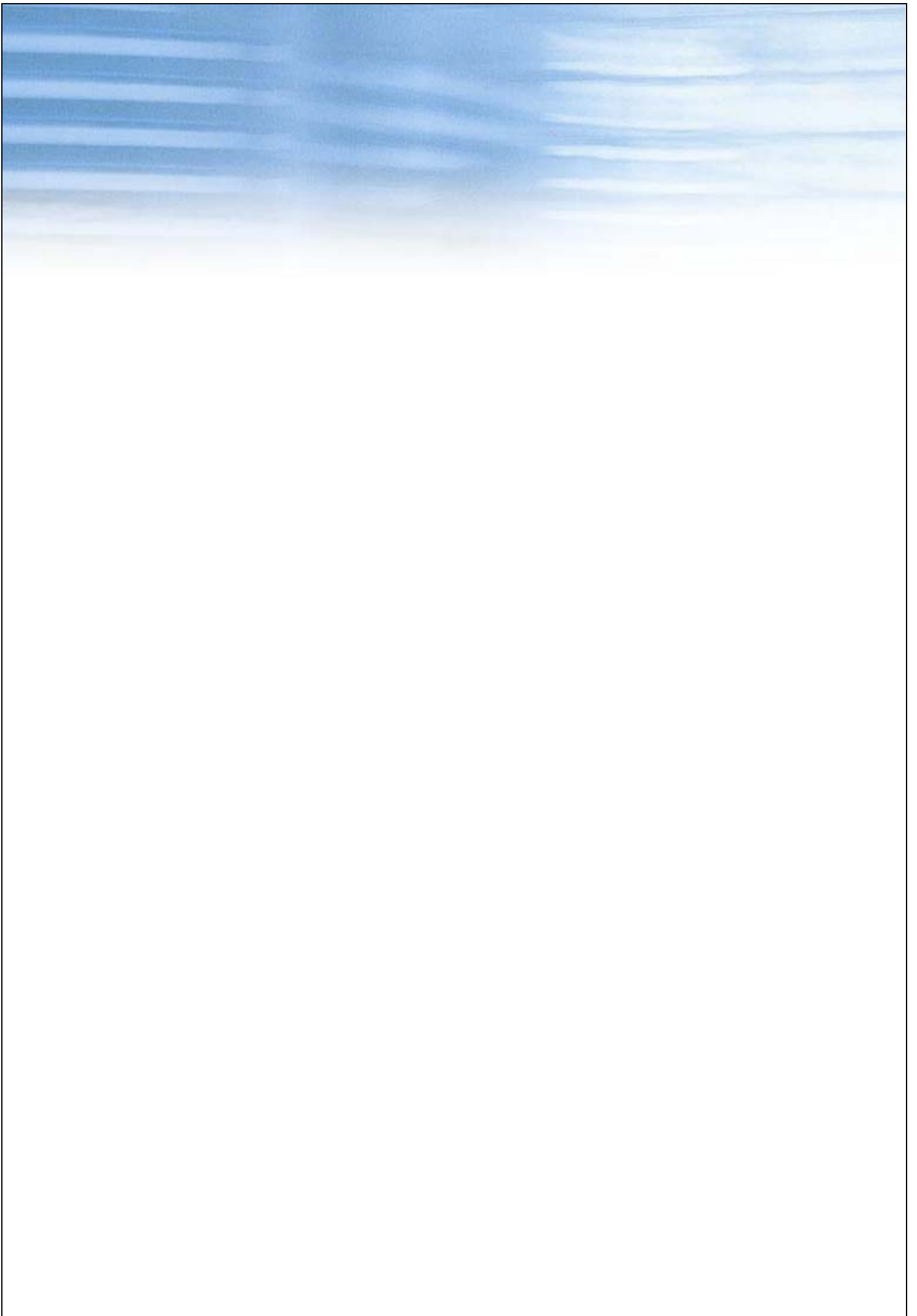
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OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia





DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report July-September 2003

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Contents

Key Findings: July-September 2003	1
Profile of detainees	1
Urinalysis results	2
Drug combinations.....	4
Drug use (urinalysis) and offending.....	5
Self reported drug use.....	5
Self reported drug dependence.....	6
Self-reported injected drug use.....	7
Drug related criminal history	7
Drug market	8
Buying drugs with cash.....	8
Receiving drugs without paying cash	9
Perceived risk of drug dealing	9
Licit drug use	10
Alcohol use.....	10
Prescription or over-the-counter medications.....	10
Treatment programs.....	10
Addendum: Amphetamines.....	11
Frequency of Amphetamines use	11
Form of amphetamines	12
Injecting amphetamines	16
Amphetamines and other drugs.....	16
Origin of amphetamines.....	18
Amphetamines-related offending.....	18
Drug of choice	21
Further Graphs and Tables	23
Profile of detainees	23
Sex	24
Age.....	24
Indigenous status.....	25
Gambling.....	25
Urinalysis results	26
Overview	26
Drug combinations.....	28
Drug use (urinalysis) and offending.....	31
Current offence profile	31
Self reported drug use.....	35
Self reported use in the past 30 days	35
Self reported drug dependence.....	37
Self-reporting injected drug use	39
Drug related criminal history	40
Drug related offending	40
Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs	41

Drug market	42
Buying drugs with cash.....	43
Receiving drugs without paying cash	46
Perceived risk of drug dealing	47
Licit drug use	49
Self-reported alcohol use.....	49
Prescription medication.....	50
Treatment programs.....	52
Explanatory notes	53
Operation of DUMA.....	53
DUMA in South Australia	53
Site Description.....	54
Quarterly Reports.....	54
Annual Reports.....	54

Key Findings:

July-September 2003

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. 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. 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.

This report details the results of the South Australian operation of DUMA for the July-September 2003 quarter. The report is split into four sections. This, the first section, summarises the key findings of DUMA in this quarter, while the second section provides a detailed analysis of the amphetamines addendum that operated this quarter. The third section provides further graphs and tables including detailed time series of the six quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia. The final section contains explanatory notes.

Profile of detainees

(For further information, please refer to Table 15 and Figure 4 to Figure 7, starting on page 23)

- In the July-September 2003 quarter 150 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 142 at Elizabeth. At both sites, the two samples displayed an over representation of both males and Indigenous offenders.
- Nearly two out of three detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 66% of Adelaide detainees and 62% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 25% of Adelaide detainees and 20% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, nearly one in four detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while around one in three detainees had a property offence listed as their major charge. For both sites, less than one in ten detainees had been charged with a drug offence¹.

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

- When asked about their source of income during the past 30 days approximately three quarters of respondents indicated that they had received some form of welfare or government benefit. In addition, one in ten detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.

Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 16 to Table 18 and Figure 9 and Figure 10, starting on page 26)

- At both sites, the most frequent drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis. This was much higher, however, for Elizabeth detainees (71.2% compared to 53.7 % of Adelaide detainees).
- A much higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to amphetamines (45.5% compared to 26.3% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (28.5% compared to 14.4%) and methadone (11.4% compared to 5.9%).
- Around one in five detainees at both sites tested positive to opiates (20.3% of Adelaide and 18.6% of Elizabeth detainees), while there were no detainees at either site who tested positive for cocaine.
- Figure 1 shows the trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type over each of the quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia.
 - After decreasing in the two previous quarters, the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased to reach the highest level recorded so far. Conversely, the percentage in the most recent quarter of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to amphetamines decreased to reach its lowest level.
 - In Adelaide, the percentage testing positive to benzodiazepines remained relatively stable, while for Elizabeth detainees, percentages returned to earlier levels after the peak recorded in the previous quarter.
 - The percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis remained relatively stable this quarter for both sites, with Adelaide maintaining its lowest levels so far recorded at that site and Elizabeth remaining at its highest levels since DUMA began in South Australia.

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.

- No meaningful trends can be derived for cocaine, as the number of detainees testing positive to this drug are very low at both sites.
- The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees increased again in the most recent quarter to be twice those of Elizabeth detainees, whose positive methadone tests remained relatively stable.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates at Elizabeth nearly doubled, reaching a similar level to that of Adelaide detainees, whose positive opiates tests remained relatively stable.

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2, 2002 to Quarter 2, 2003

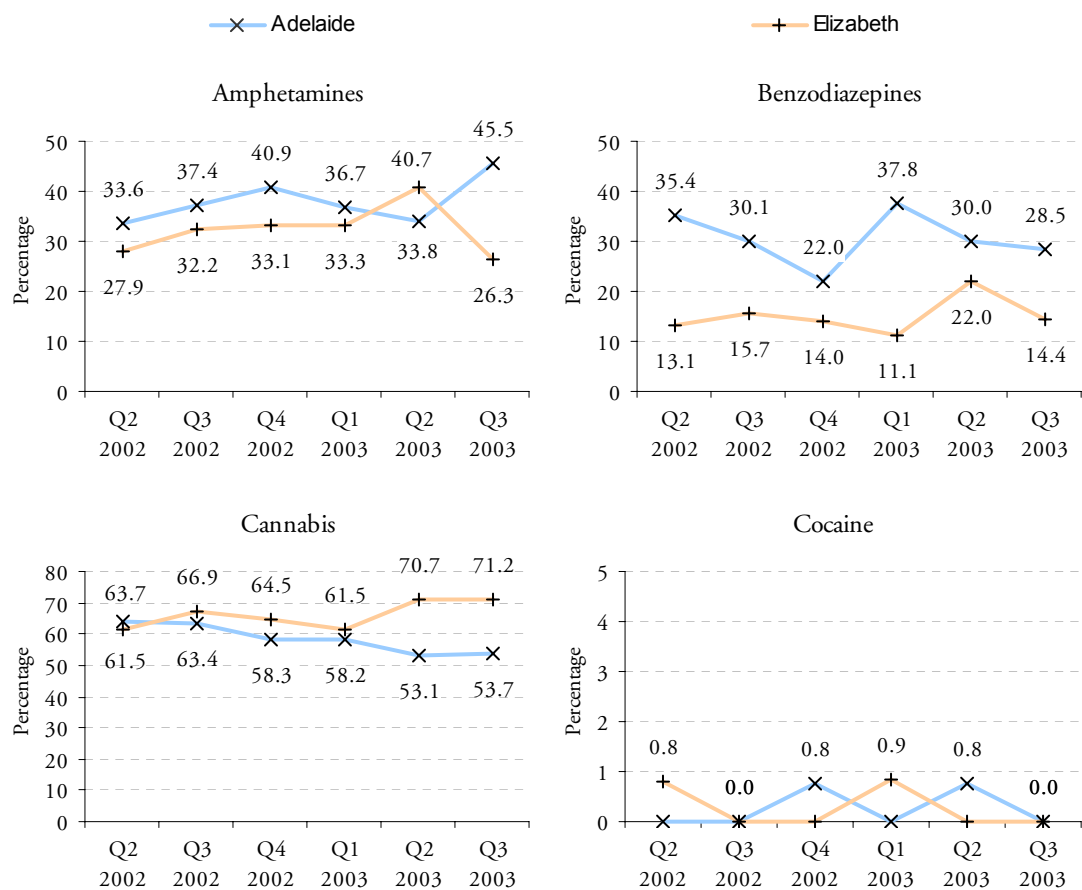
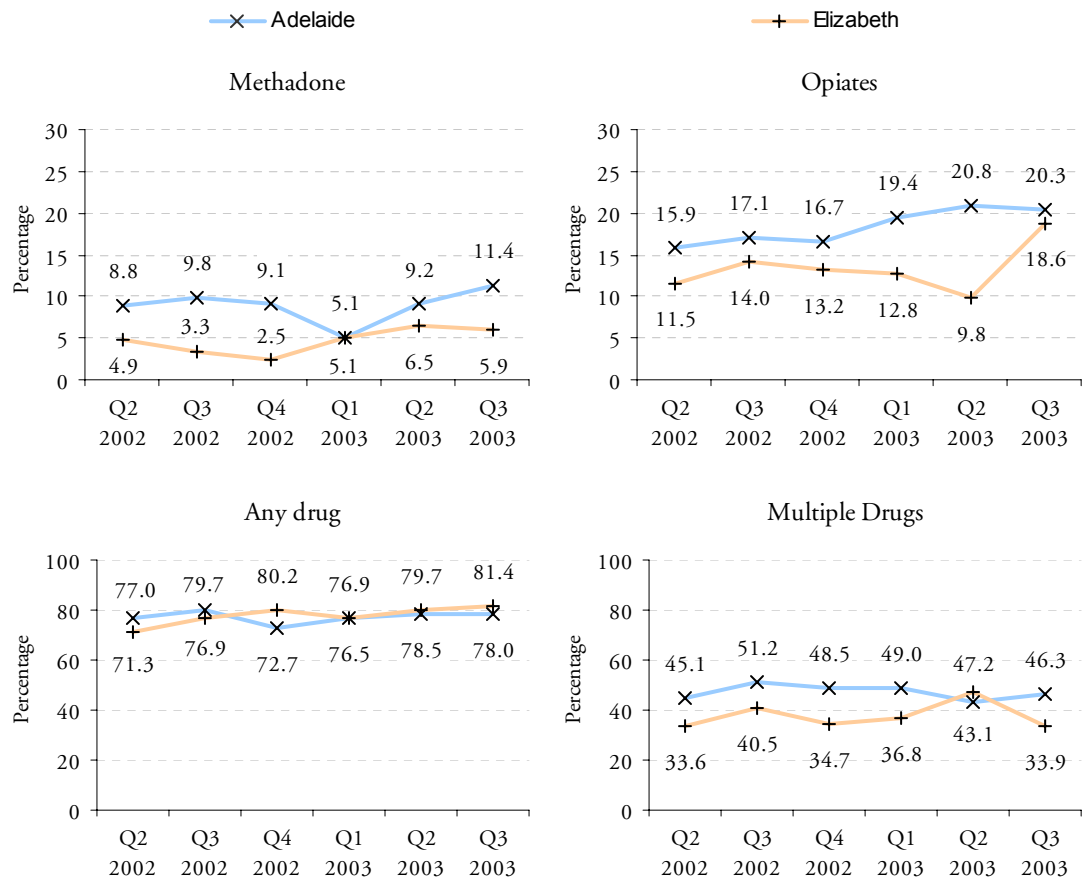


Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2 2002 to Quarter 2 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug combinations

- Over each quarter of the DUMA project in South Australia, a consistently higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to cannabis only compared to Adelaide detainees.
- In the most recent quarter, a large jump in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to cannabis only coincided with a large decline in the percentage testing positive to both amphetamines and cannabis.
- In the last two quarters, there was a large increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to amphetamines only, while the opposite trend was present in Elizabeth.

- The most recent quarter saw a continuation of the downward trend in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees recording no positive drug tests, which commenced in the previous quarter. The percentage of Adelaide detainees recording no positive drug tests remained well below the peak recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

(For further information, please refer to Figure 11 to Figure 13 and Table 19, starting on page 31)

- It is difficult to compare drug use among detainees by the offence category that is listed as their major charge due to the low numbers of detainees in most offence categories. However, of the 49 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 28 reported using cannabis in the past 30 days. A similar pattern of cannabis use is evident among Elizabeth detainees who had a property offence listed as their major charge (22 out of 39 detainees reported use of cannabis in the past 30 days).
- Amphetamines use was slightly higher among Adelaide detainees who had a property offence listed as their major charge (25 out of 49 compared to 16 out of 39 Elizabeth detainees).

Self reported drug use

(For further information, please refer to Figure 14 to Figure 17 and Table 20, starting on page 35)

- The most common drug that detainees at both sites reported using 'ever', in the past 12 months or past 30 days was cannabis, followed by amphetamines.
- More than half of the detainees at both sites reported using hallucinogens 'ever', while a vastly smaller proportion reported using the drug in both the last 12 months and last 30 days.

Table 1a: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever', in the past 12 months or past 30 days - Adelaide

Drug	Ever	Past 12 months	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	77.3	54.0	41.3
• Benzodiazepines	36.0	10.0	6.0
• Cannabis	92.7	68.7	63.3
• Cocaine	48.7	7.3	1.3
• Ecstasy	52.0	12.7	5.3
• Hallucinogens	62.7	7.3	1.3
• Heroin	50.0	20.0	12.7
• Street Methadone	20.0	4.7	2.7
Number interviewed = 150			

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 1b: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever', in the past 12 months or past 30 days - Elizabeth

Drug	Ever	Past 12 months	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	73.2	44.4	31.7
• Benzodiazepines	26.8	9.9	7.0
• Cannabis	93.7	75.4	69.0
• Cocaine	26.8	5.6	2.1
• Ecstasy	28.2	8.5	2.8
• Hallucinogens	55.6	7.0	3.5
• Heroin	35.9	13.4	6.3
• Street Methadone	8.5	2.1	1.4
Number interviewed = 142			

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Self reported drug dependence

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the previous 12 months (34.5% compared with 24.7% at Adelaide).
- The most common drug for detainees at both sites to report that they felt dependent on was cannabis (22.5% of Elizabeth and 13.3% of Adelaide detainees), followed by amphetamines (9.2% and 8.0%, respectively).

Self-reported injected drug use

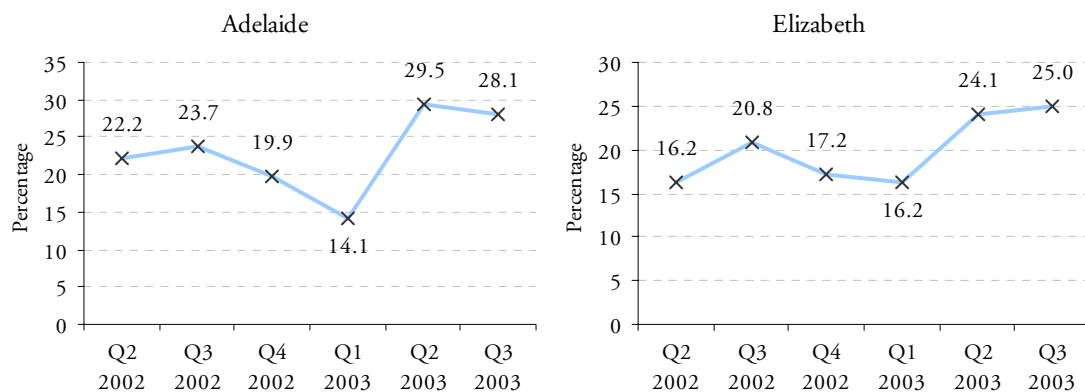
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they injected drugs in the past 30 days with 34.7% injecting amphetamines and 11.3% injecting heroin (compared to 23.9% and 4.9% of Elizabeth detainees, respectively).
- A very small percentage of detainees at both sites reported injecting benzodiazepines or street methadone. There were no detainees who reported injecting cocaine, ecstasy, or hallucinogens.

Drug related criminal history

(For further information, please refer to Figure 18 and Figure 19, starting on page 40)

- Over two thirds of detainees at both sites reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months.
- In contrast, around one in five detainees at both sites reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related (21.9% of Adelaide and 18.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- For both sites, the highest percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related occurred in the last two quarters.

Figure 2: The percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related.



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether their offending was drug related.

- Just over half of the detainees at both sites reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs (50.7% of Adelaide and 51.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over two thirds of detainees at both sites reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months.

Drug market

(For further information, please refer to Table 21 and Figure 20 to Figure 24, starting on page 42)

- In the current quarter, over three quarters of detainees at both sites (75.7% of Adelaide and 79.6% of Elizabeth detainees) reported obtaining either amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days by either buying the drug with cash or obtaining it through other means.
- Over six in ten Adelaide detainees (62.2%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 37.8% who had bought cannabis with cash and 50.7% who had obtained the drug through other means.
- Around seven in ten Elizabeth detainees (69.0%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 40.1% who had bought cannabis with cash and 54.9% who had obtained it through other means.

Buying drugs with cash

- In the current quarter, there was a large decrease in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting that they had bought amphetamines with cash (22.5%, down from 32.8% in the previous quarter).
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting that they had bought cannabis with cash remained slightly above that of Adelaide detainees for the fifth consecutive quarter.
- After a period of decrease, the percentage of Adelaide detainees buying amphetamines from a regular source rose substantially over the current and previous quarter, while at Elizabeth the figure decreased sharply in the current quarter.

Receiving drugs without paying cash

- Over each of the six quarters, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had received amphetamines without paying cash compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Trends in the percentage of detainees who reported receiving cannabis without paying cash were generally similar for both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees for the six quarters, although quarterly variations at Elizabeth were somewhat more pronounced.
- The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received cocaine remained consistently very low for both sites.

Perceived risk of drug dealing²

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell amphetamines decreased over the last quarter, while the percentage who reported that it was very risky to buy amphetamines increased slightly. In comparison, these percentages for Elizabeth detainees have remained relatively stable over the last three quarters.
- The percentage of detainees who reported that it was very risky to buy or sell cannabis was lower than for the other drugs at both Adelaide and Elizabeth. These percentages have decreased over the past two quarters.
- The percentage of detainees at both sites who reported that it was very risky to sell cocaine in the area where they live was higher in the last three quarters compared with the first three quarters that DUMA was operating.
- A higher percentage of detainees considered heroin to be very risky to buy or sell compared to other drugs. Over the last three quarters, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting that it is very risky to sell heroin increased.

² Risk was defined as risk from police activities. Detainees who did not say how risky they believed this to be are excluded from this analysis



Licit drug use

(For further information, please refer to Table 22 and Table 23 and Figure 25 and Figure 26, starting on page 49)

Alcohol use

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported using alcohol (five or more drinks on the same day for males or three or more drinks for females) in both the past 30 days (53.5% compared to 39.3% of Adelaide detainees) and in the past 12 months (64.1% compared to 46.0%).
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported using alcohol decreased over the last two quarters, while an opposite trend was present for Elizabeth detainees, with an increase each quarter since October-December 2002.

Prescription or over-the-counter medications

- Detainees were asked if they had used any prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight. Around four in ten detainees reported that they had done so (42.7% of Adelaide and 40.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Just under one quarter of Adelaide detainees reported taking some form of prescription or over-the-counter opiates (24.0%, including 10.0% who reported taking methadone and 8.7% who reported taking codeine).
- Self reported prescription or over-the-counter opiate use amongst Elizabeth detainees was much lower, with less than one in ten reporting use of opiates in the past fortnight (9.9%).
- The percentage of detainees reporting use of prescription or over-the-counter medications has remained relatively stable, except for a dip experienced by both sites in the fourth quarter of 2002.



Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 24 and Figure 27, starting on page 52)

- Just under one half (46.0%) of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program, including 17.4% of detainees who reported that they were currently in such a program. The figures were lower for Elizabeth, with just over one third (35.2%) reportedly ever in a drug or alcohol program, including 9.9% currently in a drug or alcohol program.

Addendum:

Amphetamines

An addendum on the use of amphetamines was conducted during this quarter in all DUMA sites across Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of amphetamines use amongst detainees. Only detainees who reported that they had used amphetamines illegally in the past 12 months participated in the addendum. There were 79 Adelaide detainees (54.1% of all those who completed the interview) and 61 Elizabeth detainees (43.6%) who had used amphetamines in that period and who were asked to participate in the addendum. There were, however, two Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees who did not complete the interview and are therefore omitted from this analysis.

Frequency of Amphetamines use

Detainees who reported using amphetamines in the past 12 months were asked how frequently they used the drug. As shown in Table 2:

- Around one in ten detainees reported using amphetamines every day. The figure was higher amongst Elizabeth (11.9%) than Adelaide detainees (7.8%).
- Nearly half of Elizabeth (45.8%) and four in ten Adelaide (40.3%) detainees reported using amphetamines at least once a week, but not everyday.

Table 2: How often detainees reported using amphetamines/speed

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Once or twice a year	9	11.7	9	15.3
• Every few months	12	15.6	7	11.9
• About once a month	19	24.7	9	15.3
• At least once per week, less than everyday	31	40.3	27	45.8
• Everyday	6	7.8	7	11.9
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
There were two detainees at each site who did not report how frequently they use amphetamines.

Form of amphetamines

Table 3 shows the usual form of amphetamines that detainees reported using during the past 12 months.

- Nearly two thirds of detainees at both sites reported that crystal was the form that they normally used in the past 12 months (62.3% of Adelaide and 66.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Liquid was reported to be their usual form of amphetamines by 22.1% of Adelaide and 15.3% of Elizabeth detainees.

Table 3: The forms of amphetamines/speed that detainees reported using in the past 12 months

Forms of amphetamines	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Powder	10	13.0	10	16.9
• Liquid	17	22.1	9	15.3
• Crystal	48	62.3	39	66.1
• Block	0	-	1	1.7
• Rock	1	1.3	0	-
• Paste	1	1.3	0	-
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 4 shows detainees' preferred form of amphetamines.

- Over half of the detainees at both sites reported that their preferred form of amphetamines was crystal (58.4% of Adelaide and 55.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one in five Adelaide (22.1%) and one in ten Elizabeth (11.9%) detainees reported that their preferred form was powder.

Table 4: The preferred form of amphetamines/speed that detainees reported using in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Powder	17	22.1	7	11.9
• Liquid	7	9.1	6	10.2
• Crystal	45	58.4	33	55.9
• Block	0	-	1	1.7
• Rock	1	1.3	0	-
• Paste	1	1.3	0	-
• No Preference	6	7.8	11	18.6
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 5 shows detainees' report of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months.

- Around four in ten detainees at Adelaide and one in three detainees at Elizabeth reported that their preferred form of amphetamines was easier to obtain than 12 months ago.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that their preferred form of amphetamines had become easier to obtain over the past 12 months than harder.

Table 5: Detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines/speed over the past 12 months

Change in availability	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Easier	31	43.7	16	33.3
• About the same	21	39.6	19	39.6
• Harder	13	18.3	10	20.8
• Don't know/unsure	6	8.5	3	6.3
Number*	71		48	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 6 shows detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines.

- Of the 78 detainees whose preferred form of amphetamines was crystal, 33 reported that it was easier to obtain now than it was 12 months ago.

Table 6: Detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months— Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in availability	Powder	Liquid	Crystal	Total*
• Easier	8	3	33	47
• About the same	6	8	25	40
• Harder	7	1	15	23
• Don't know/not sure	3	1	5	9
Number	24	13	78	119

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Total includes all preferred forms of amphetamines including powder, liquid, crystal, block, rock and paste

Table 7 shows detainees' reports of the changes in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months. As shown:

- The overwhelming majority of detainees at both sites considered that the price had stayed the same.
- Over one in ten detainees at both sites reported that their preferred form of amphetamines has increased in price during the past 12 months (14.1% of Adelaide and 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nearly one in five Adelaide detainees and around one in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that there had been a decrease in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines (18.5% compared to 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 7: Detainees' reports of the changes in price of their preferred form of amphetamines/speed over the past 12 months

Change in price	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Decrease	13	18.5	5	10.4
• About the same	43	60.6	33	68.8
• Increase	10	14.1	5	10.4
• Don't know/unsure	5	7.0	5	10.4
Number*	71		48	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 8 shows detainees' reports of the change in price of their preferred form of amphetamines.

- The majority of detainees reported that the price of their preferred form of amphetamines has stayed about the same over the previous 12 months.
- Of the 24 detainees whose preferred form of amphetamines was powder, seven detainees reported that there had been a decrease in price over the past 12 months.

Table 8: Detainees' reports of the changes in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months – Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in price	Powder	Liquid	Crystal	Total*
• Decrease	7	1	9	18
• About the same	12	8	54	76
• Increase	2	3	9	15
• Don't know/not sure	3	1	6	10
Number	24	13	78	119

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

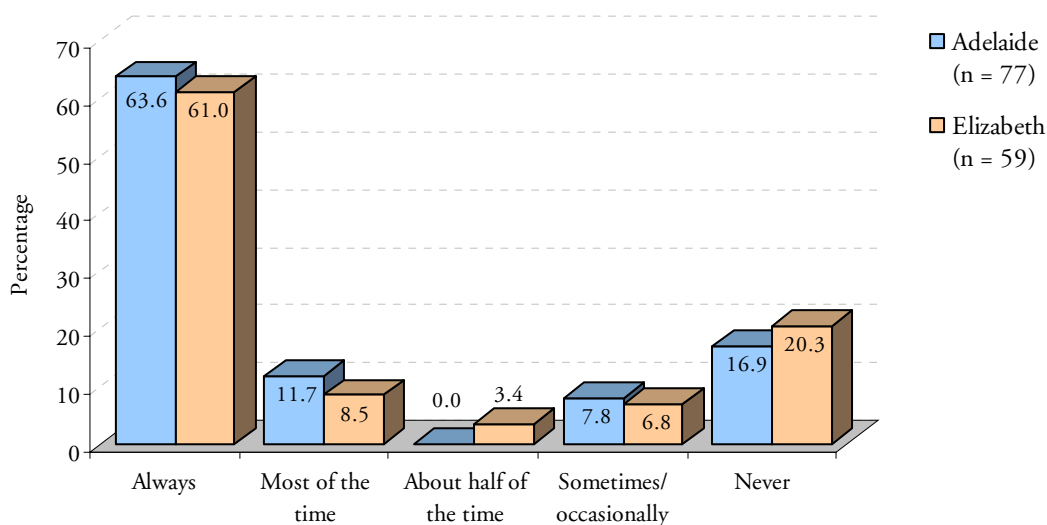
* Total includes all preferred forms of amphetamines including powder, liquid, crystal, block, rock and paste

Injecting amphetamines

Figure 3 shows the frequency with which detainees who used amphetamines in the past 12 months reported injecting the drug.

- Over six in ten detainees at both sites reportedly injected the drug every time that they used amphetamines (63.6% of Adelaide and 61.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 3: Frequency with which detainees reported injecting amphetamines in the past 12 months – Adelaide and Elizabeth



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Amphetamines and other drugs

Detainees were asked if they have used amphetamines/speed in combination with other drugs, including medications, in the past 12 months. Nearly two thirds of Adelaide (63.6%) and nearly one half of Elizabeth (47.5%) detainees reported that they had done so. These detainees were asked to specify all drugs they had used in combination with amphetamines/speed. As shown in Table 9:

- Three quarters of Elizabeth (75.0%) and nearly two thirds of Adelaide detainees (63.3%) who reported using amphetamines/speed with other drugs indicated using the drug in combination with cannabis.
- One quarter of detainees who reported using amphetamines/speed with other drugs, indicated that they used it with alcohol (24.5% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while a further quarter reported that they used it with some form of benzodiazepines (24.5% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 9: The types of drugs detainees reported using in combination with amphetamines

Drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	12	24.5	7	25.0
• Cannabis	31	63.3	21	75.0
• Cocaine	2	4.1	0	0.0
• Opiates	13	26.5	4	14.3
• Heroin	2	4.1	1	3.6
• Methadone	4	8.2	2	7.1
• Morphine	3	6.1	1	3.6
• Other opiates	4	8.2	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	12	24.5	7	25.0
• Alprazolam	1	2.0	2	7.1
• Diazepam	7	14.3	3	10.7
• Oxazepam	2	4.1	0	0.0
• Temazepam	0	0.0	1	3.6
• Other benzodiazepines	2	4.1	1	3.6
• Ecstasy/MDMA	5	10.2	1	3.6
• Hallucinogens	1	2.0	1	3.6
• Anti-psychotics	1	2.0	0	0.0
• Antidepressants	1	2.0	0	0.0
• Other	6	12.2	0	0.0
Total	49		28	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Detainees were permitted to list multiple types of drugs

Origin of amphetamines

Table 10 shows detainees' reports of whether the amphetamines that they usually bought in the past 12 months had been imported or made domestically. As shown:

- The majority of detainees reported that the amphetamines that they usually bought were made in Australia (55.8% of Adelaide and 50.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A large percentage of detainees at both sites indicated that they did not know if the amphetamines that they usually bought were imported or not (37.7% of Adelaide and 47.8% of Elizabeth).

Table 10: Detainees' reports of whether the amphetamines that they usually bought in the past 12 months had been imported or made domestically

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Imported	5	6.5	1	1.7
• Made in Australia	43	55.8	30	50.8
• Don't know/not sure	29	37.7	28	47.8
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Amphetamines-related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use. As shown in Table 11:

- The majority of detainees at both sites reported that none of the offences that they had committed over the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use (69.7% of Adelaide and 64.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in five Elizabeth (20.3%) and just under one in five Adelaide detainees (17.1%) reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use.

Table 11: Detainees' reports of how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines/speed use

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• All	13	17.1	12	20.3
• Most	4	5.3	2	3.4
• About half	3	3.9	4	6.8
• Some	3	3.9	3	5.1
• None	53	69.7	38	64.4
Number	76		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

The detainees who reported that at least some of their offending in the past 12 months was related to amphetamines use were asked what type of offences they had committed. As shown in Table 12:

- Most of the detainees reported that the property offences they had committed were related to their amphetamines use (13 of 23 Adelaide and 12 of 20 Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one third of Elizabeth detainees reported committing a violent offence that was related to their amphetamine use.

Table 12: Types of offences that were related to detainees' amphetamines/speed use in past 12 months

Offence category	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Violent	0	7
• Property	13	12
• Drug offences	5	3
• Drink driving	0	0
• Traffic offences	4	4
• Disorder	7	2
• Breaches	3	2
• Other	0	3
Number	23	20*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not report what offences he had committed

Note: Detainees were permitted to list multiple offence types

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in certain activities in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 13:

- Over one in ten Adelaide (11.7%) and one in five Elizabeth detainees (20.3%) reported that they had been involved in at least one the activities.
- The most common activities that Adelaide detainees reported that they had been involved in were 'cooking' amphetamines (6.5%) followed by chemist 'runs' (5.2%) and street level distribution (5.2%).
- The most common activities that Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in were chemist 'runs' (10.2%), followed by middle market distribution (8.5%) and street level distribution (8.5%).

Table 13: Detainees involvement in specific activities in the past 12 months

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Doctor shopping	0	0	4	6.8
• Chemist 'runs'	4	5.2	6	10.2
• 'Cooking' amphetamines	5	6.5	3	5.1
• Middle market distribution	3	3.9	5	8.5
• Street level distribution	4	5.2	5	8.5
• At least one of the above	9	11.7	12	20.3
• At least two of the above	4	5.2	7	11.9
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug of choice

Detainees were asked what their main drug of choice was at the time of interview and also 12 months previous. As shown in Table 14a and Table 14b:

- Around four in ten Adelaide detainees reported that their preferred drug was amphetamines both now and 12 months ago (39.2% and 41.1% respectively). This was closely followed by cannabis.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that cannabis was their current drug of choice (36.5%) compared to 12 months previous (32.9%). Conversely, a lower percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that heroin was their current drug of choice (8.1%) compared to 12 months previous (12.3%).
- The most common current drug of choice reported by Elizabeth detainees was cannabis (44.1%).
- A much lower percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their current drug of choice was amphetamines compared to 12 months ago (35.6% compared to 44.1%, respectively). Conversely, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their current drug of choice is cannabis (44.1% compared to 40.7% 12 months previous).

Table 14a: Detainees' current preferred drug and preferred drug 12 months ago - Adelaide

Drug category	Currently		12 months ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	3	4.1	3	4.1
• Amphetamine	29	39.2	30	41.1
• Cannabis	27	36.5	24	32.9
• Ecstasy	2	2.7	2	2.7
• Heroin	6	8.1	9	12.3
• Morphine	4	5.4	4	5.5
• Other drug	2	2.7	1	1.4
• No Preference	1	1.4	0	-
Number	74		73	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 14b: Detainees' current preferred drug and preferred drug 12 months ago - Elizabeth

Drug category	Currently		12 months ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	2	3.4	2	3.4
• Amphetamine	21	35.6	26	44.1
• Cannabis	26	44.1	24	40.7
• Ecstasy	0	-	0	-
• Heroin	4	6.8	3	5.1
• Morphine	0	-	0	-
• Other drug	3	5.1	2	3.4
• No Preference	3	5.1	2	3.4
Number	59		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Detailed Graphs and Tables

Profile of detainees

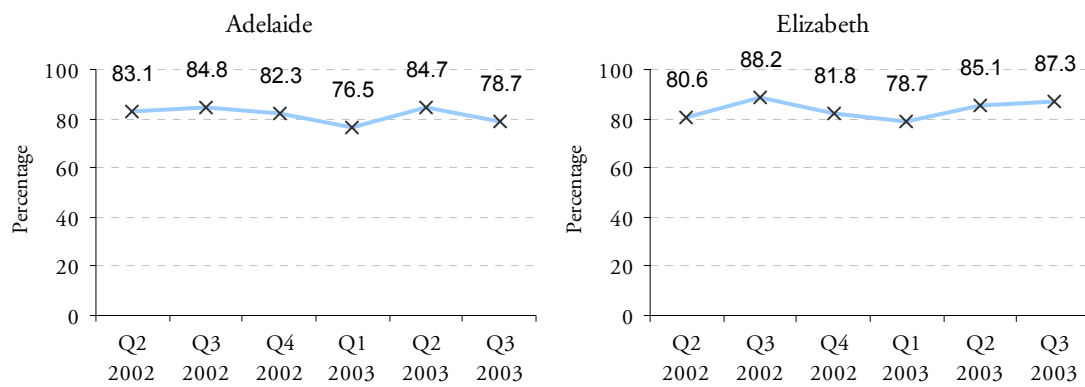
Table 15: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, July to September, 2003

July to September 2003	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	150	142
• Provided urine sample	82%	83%
• Males	79%	87%
• Median age	29	27
• Indigenous	20%	11%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	41%	43%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	20%	27%
• working part time	29%	17%
• welfare/government	82%	72%
• shoplifting	12%	8%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	11%	10%
• other illegal activities	10%	15%
• Unemployed, looking for work	32%	35%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	24%	22%
• property offence	37%	33%
• drug offence	7%	9%
• Detained on warrant only	43%	44%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	66%	62%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	25%	20%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	22%	13%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	25%	23%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	17%	10%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	46%	35%

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Sex

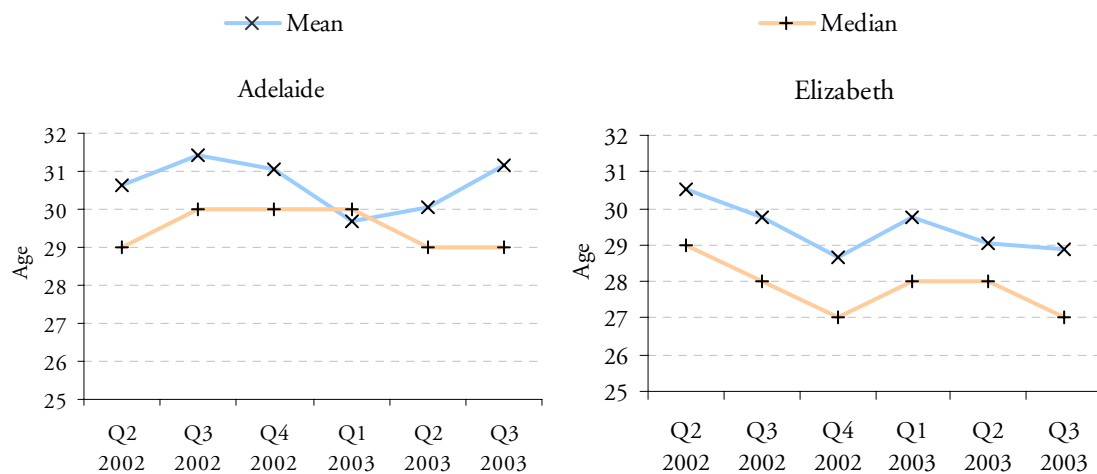
Figure 4: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Age

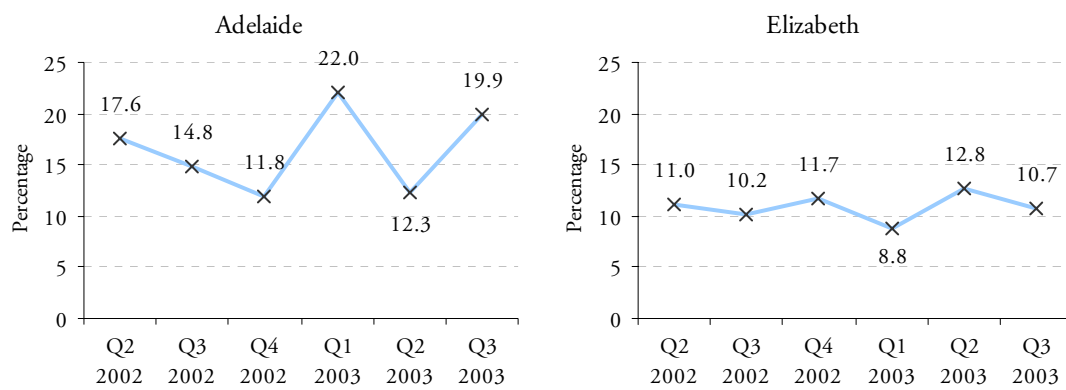
Figure 5 The median and mean age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

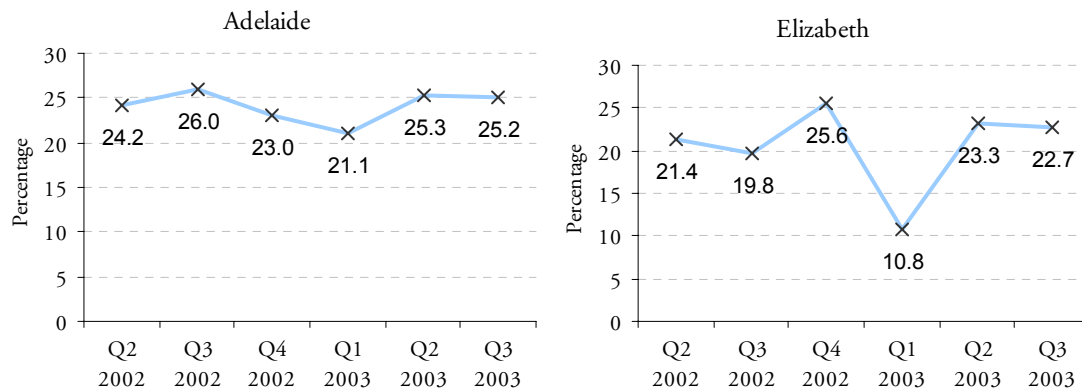
Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Gambling

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who reported that had gambled once or more per week in the past 30 days, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether or not they had gambled in the past 30 days

Urinalysis results

Overview

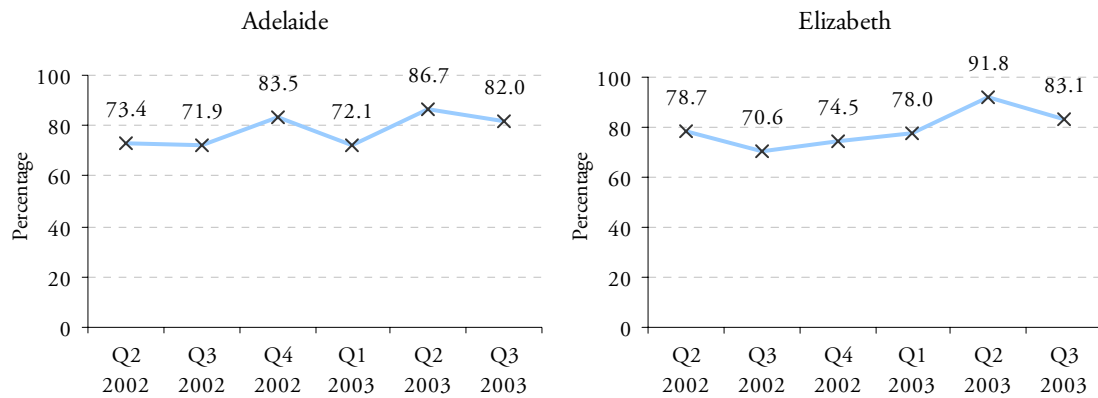
At the conclusion of the questionnaire, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample. Interviewers reinforce that participation is voluntary, but remind detainees that no names will appear on specimens and the results will not be given to police or affect the outcome of their case. In Adelaide during July-September 2003, 123 of the 150 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (82%), while in Elizabeth 83%, or 118 of the 142 interviewees supplied a urine sample.

All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. If the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in the Australian Standard 4308, a positive test is recorded. As shown in Table 16, different drugs have different periods of time in which the drug can be detected. Cocaine and opiates on average can only be detected up to three days after use, while amphetamines and methadone can be detected up to four days after use. Benzodiazepines and cannabis have the longest average detection time, with benzodiazepines being detected up to two weeks and cannabis being detected up to 30 days for heavy use.

Table 16: Cut of levels and drug detection times by drug type

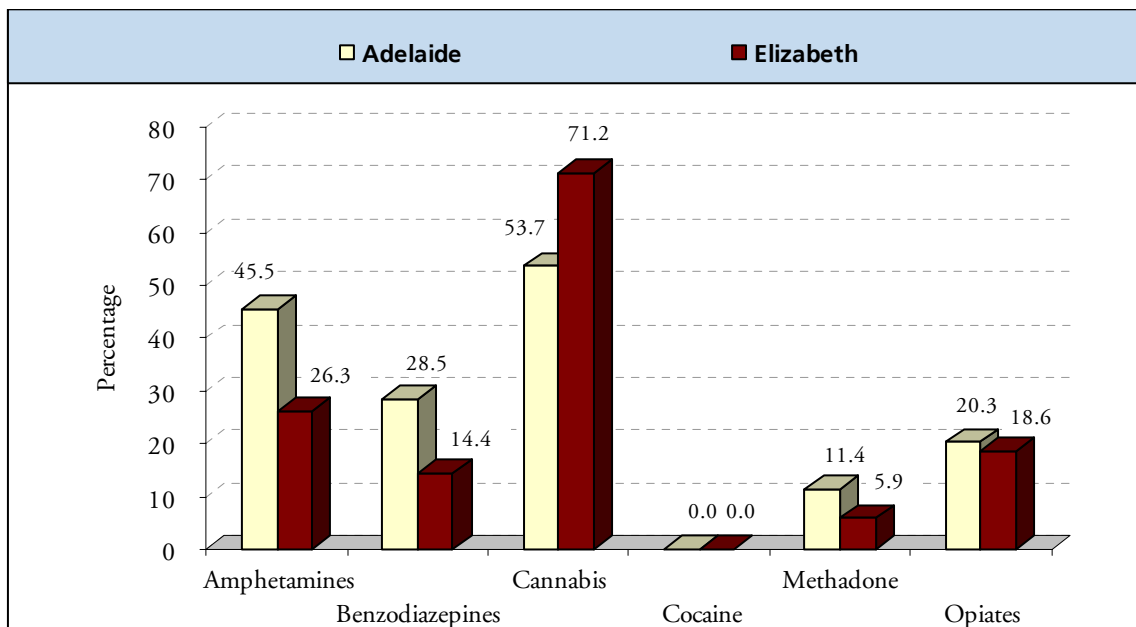
Drug Type	Cut-off (AS 4308) (ug/L)	Average detection time
• Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
• Benzodiazepines	100	2-14 days
• Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2-10 days for casual use
• Cocaine	300	2-3 days
• Methadone	300	2-4 days
• Opiates	300	2-3 days

Figure 8: The percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 9: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, July-September, 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug combinations

Table 17: Number of drug types tested positive by site, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

Number of drug type positives	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	27	22.0	22	18.6
• One	39	31.7	56	47.5
• Two	27	22.0	23	19.5
• Three	18	14.6	9	7.6
• Four	11	8.9	8	6.8
• Five	1	0.8	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number tested	123		118	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 18: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

Drug Combination	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	19	15.4	47	39.8
• Amphetamines and cannabis	16	13.0	14	11.9
• Amphetamines only	12	9.8	2	1.7
• Opiates only	4	3.3	6	5.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	4.9	3	2.5
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	6	4.9	3	2.5
• Cannabis and opiates	1	0.8	6	5.1
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	4.9	1	0.8
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	3	2.4	3	2.5
• Benzodiazepines only	3	2.4	1	0.8
No Positives	27	22.0	22	18.6
Number tested	123		118	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 10: Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

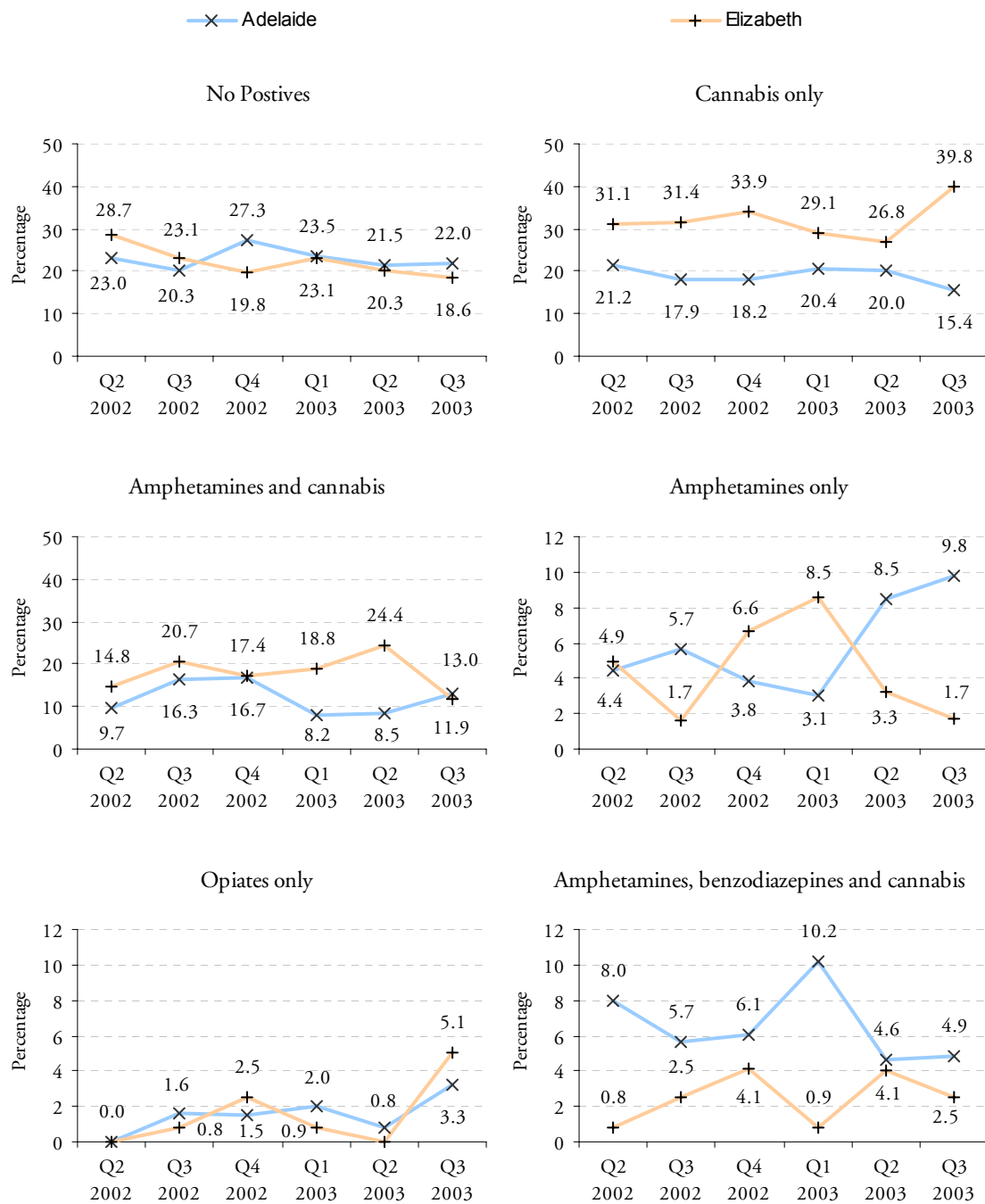
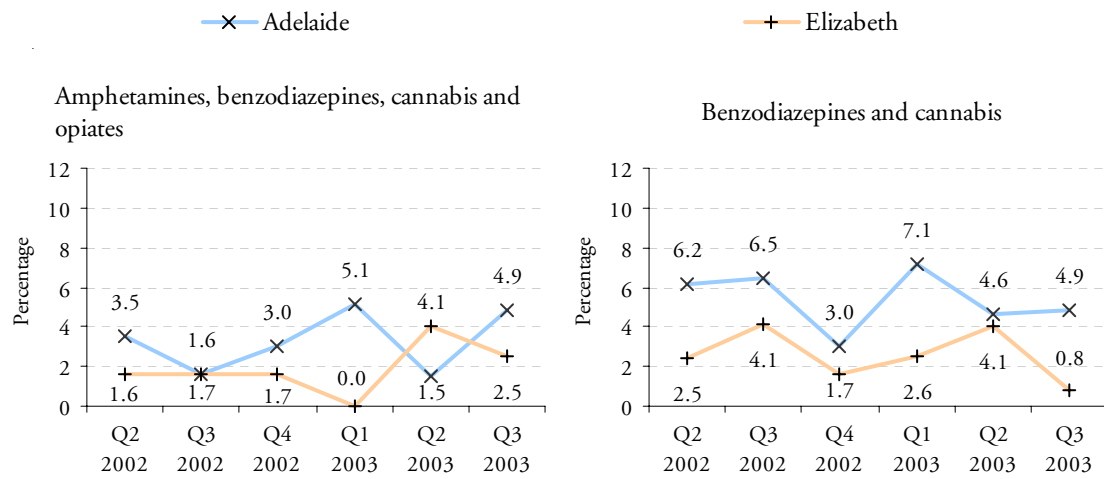


Figure 10 (cont.): Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

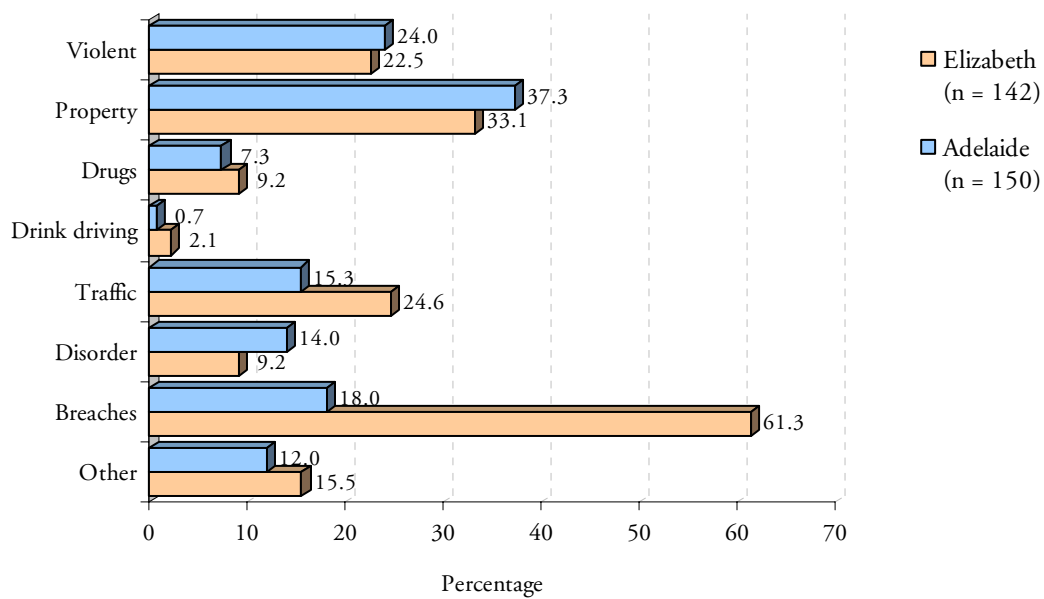


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

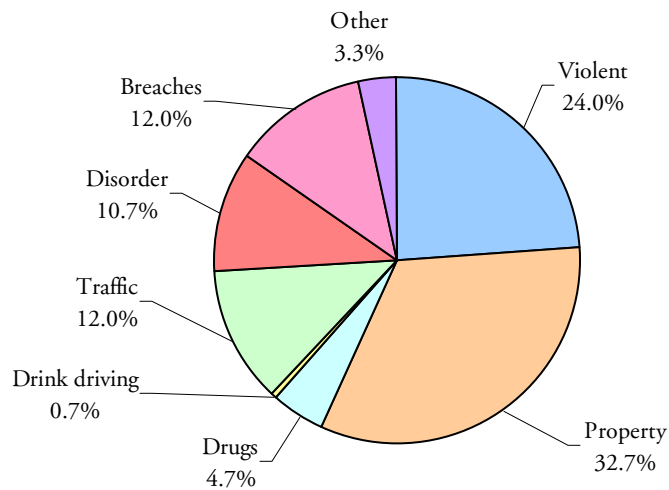
Current offence profile

Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, July-September 2003



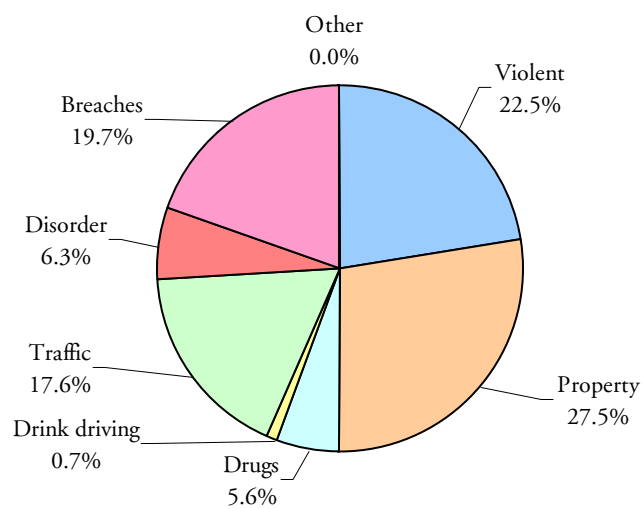
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 12: The percentage breakdown of the most serious offence categories, Adelaide, July-September 2003



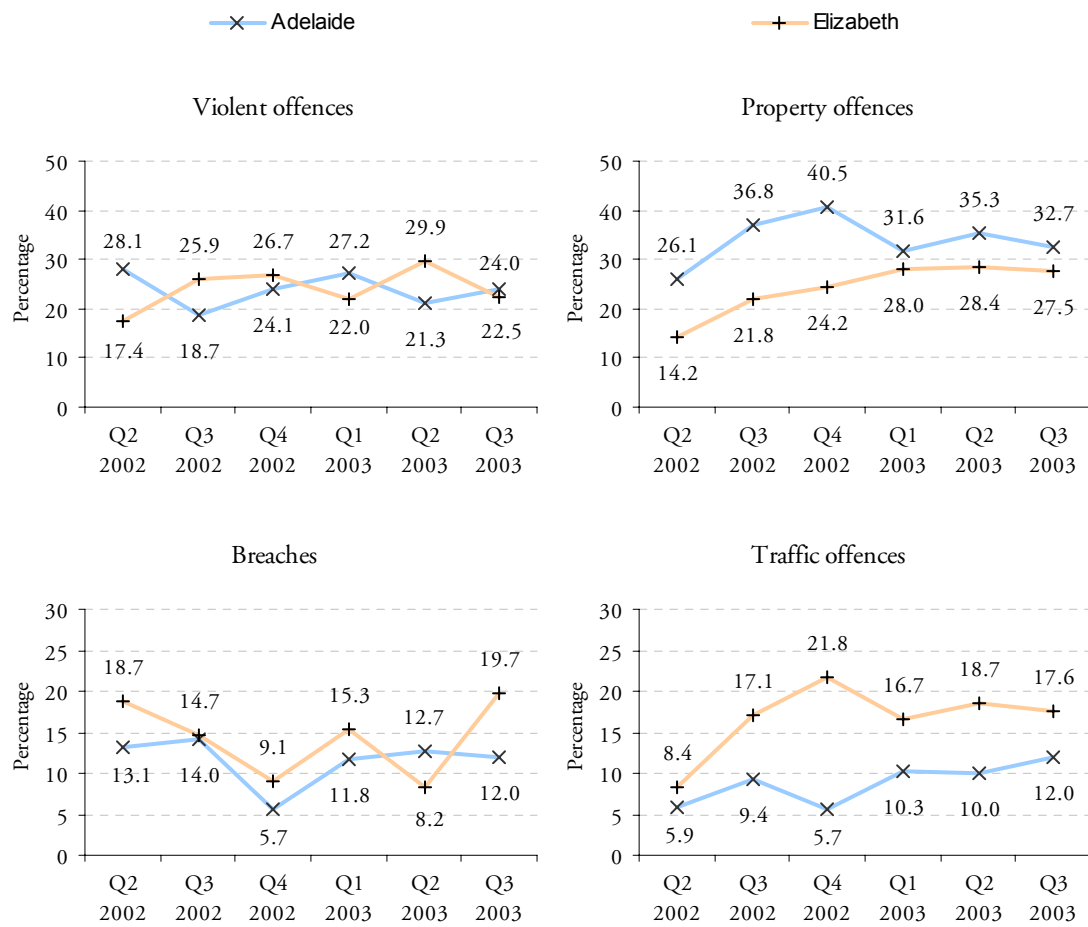
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 12 (cont.): The percentage breakdown of the most serious offence categories, Elizabeth, July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 13: The percentage of detainees who had a violent or property offence as the most serious offence, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 19a: Most serious offence category by number* reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, July-September 2003

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	16	25	4	0	7	0	7	3
• Benzodiazepines	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
• Cannabis	22	28	6	1	13	11	11	3
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Ecstasy	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Hallucinogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Heroin	2	9	1	0	2	2	3	0
• Street methadone	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
• At least one drug	29	36	7	1	14	12	11	4
• Multiple drugs	12	25	4	0	7	2	8	2
Number per offence group	36	49	7	1	18	16	18	5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 19b: Most serious offence category by number* reporting use in past 30 days, Elizabeth, July-September 2003

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	9	16	4	0	8	3	5	0
• Benzodiazepines	0	6	0	0	1	2	1	0
• Cannabis	23	22	4	0	17	9	23	0
• Cocaine	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
• Ecstasy	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
• Hallucinogen	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
• Heroin	2	4	0	0	1	1	1	0
• Street methadone	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
• At least one drug	24	30	7	0	20	9	23	0
• Multiple drugs	10	14	2	0	5	3	7	0
Number per offence group	32	39	8	1	25	9	28	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Self reported drug use

This section provides data based on self-reported drug use. For reasons outlined in previous quarterly reports, no analysis is presented on self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours. It is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented in this section 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 those reported for the urinalysis tests in that they include heroin (as opposed to the more general 'opiates'), ecstasy and hallucinogenic drugs.

Self reported use in the past 30 days

Figure 14: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

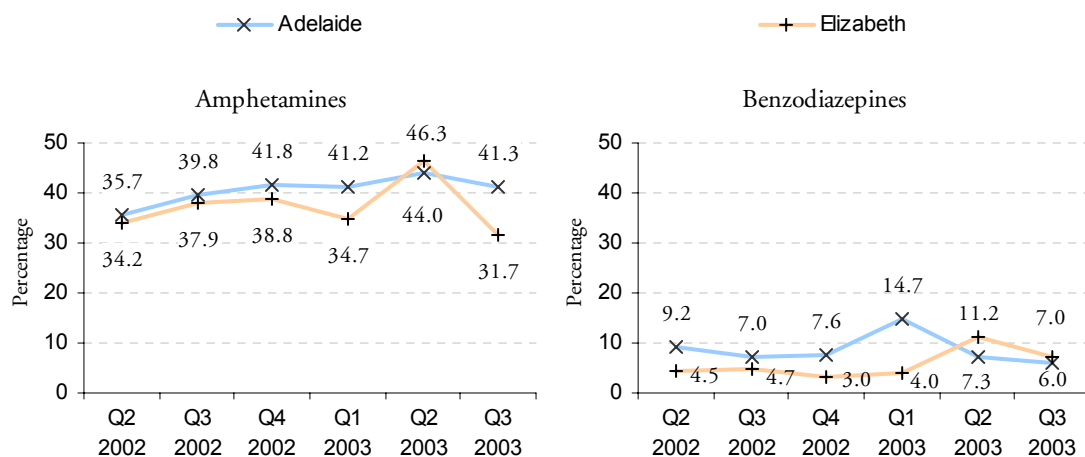
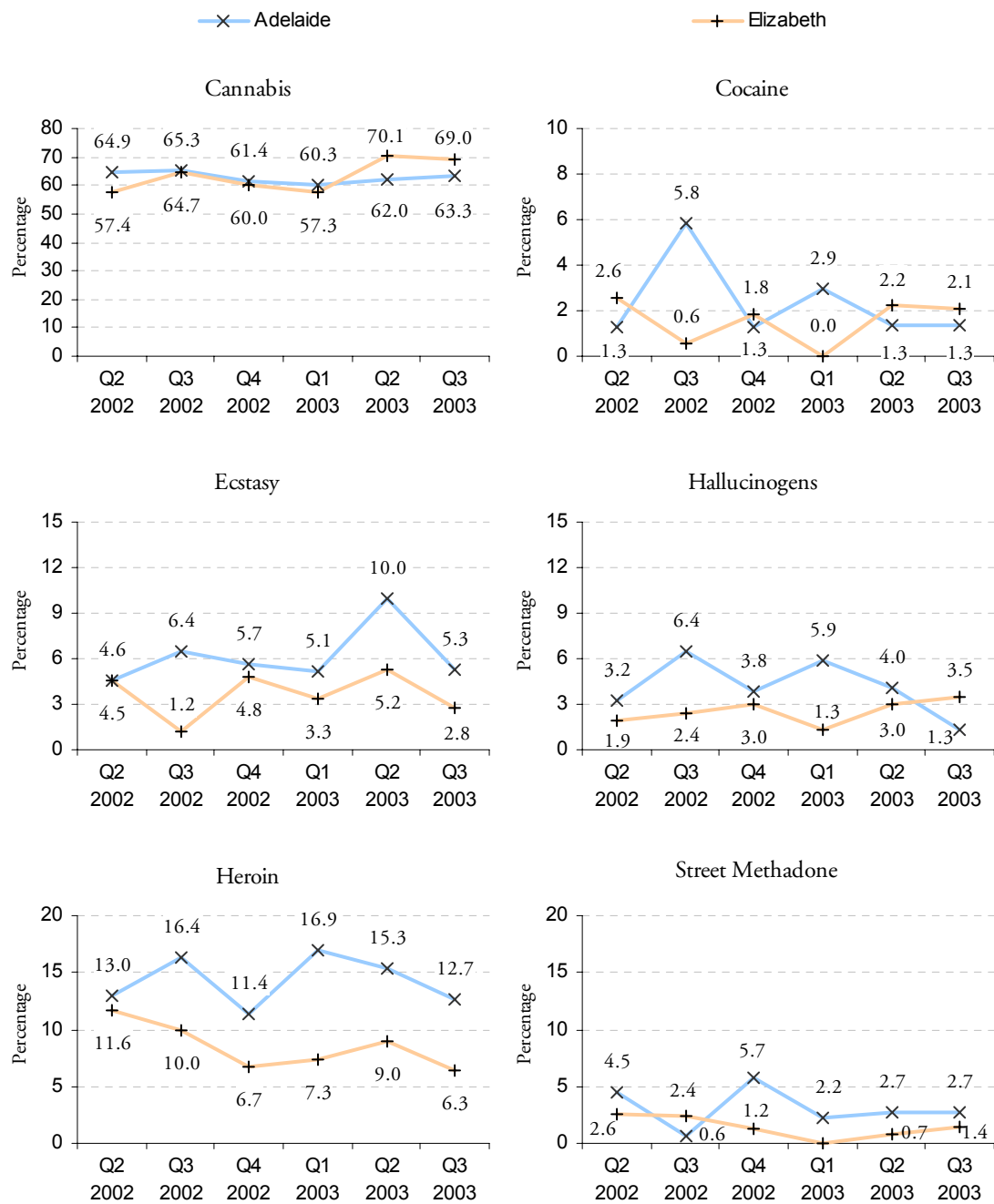


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Self reported drug dependence

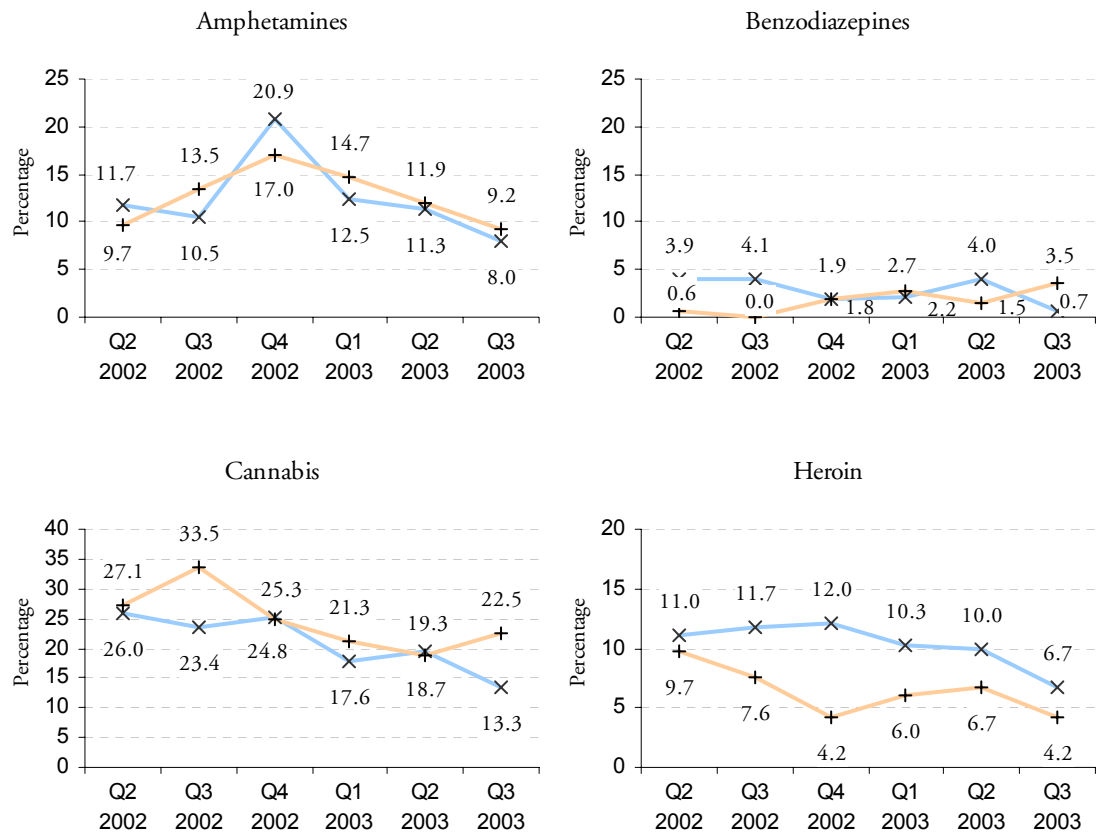
Table 20 Felt dependent on drugs in past 12 months by drug type and site, July-September 2003

Drug type*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	12	8.0	13	9.2
• Benzodiazepines	1	0.7	5	3.5
• Cannabis	20	13.3	32	22.5
• Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	10	6.7	6	4.2
• Street methadone	1	0.7	1	0.7
• At least one drug	37	24.7	49	34.5
• Multiple drugs	4	2.7	7	4.9
Number interviewed	150		142	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

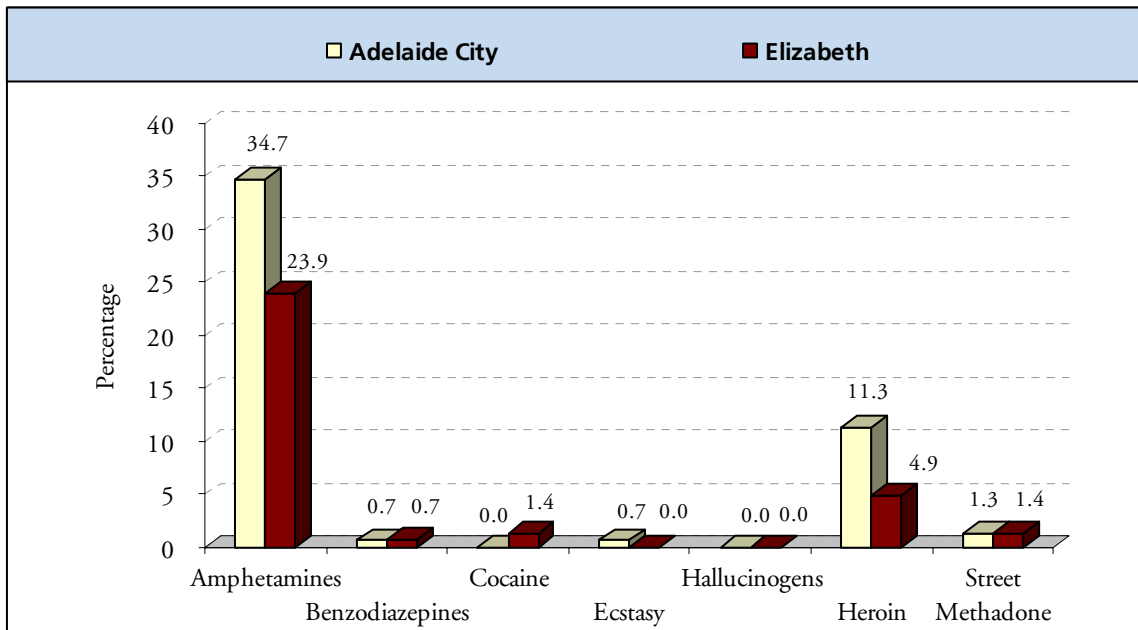
Figure 15: The percentage of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

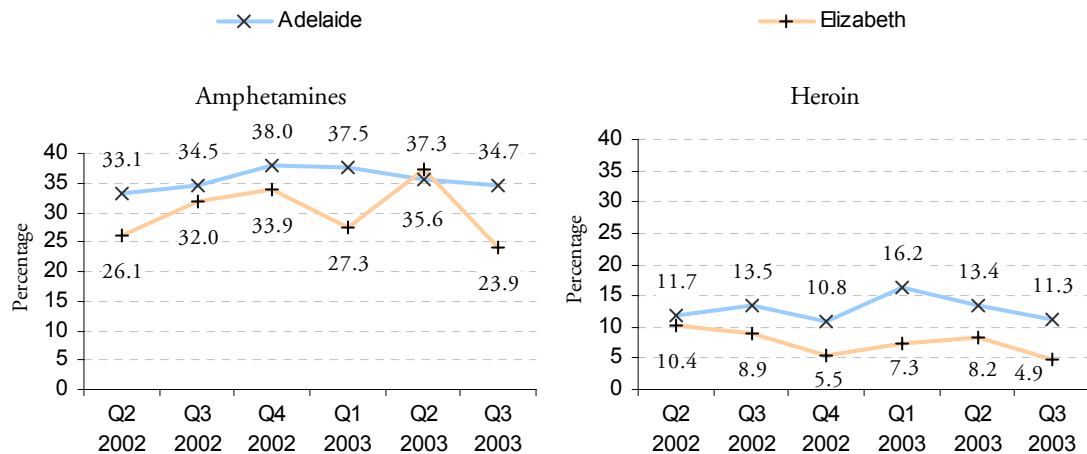
Self-reporting injected drug use

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by selected drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by selected drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

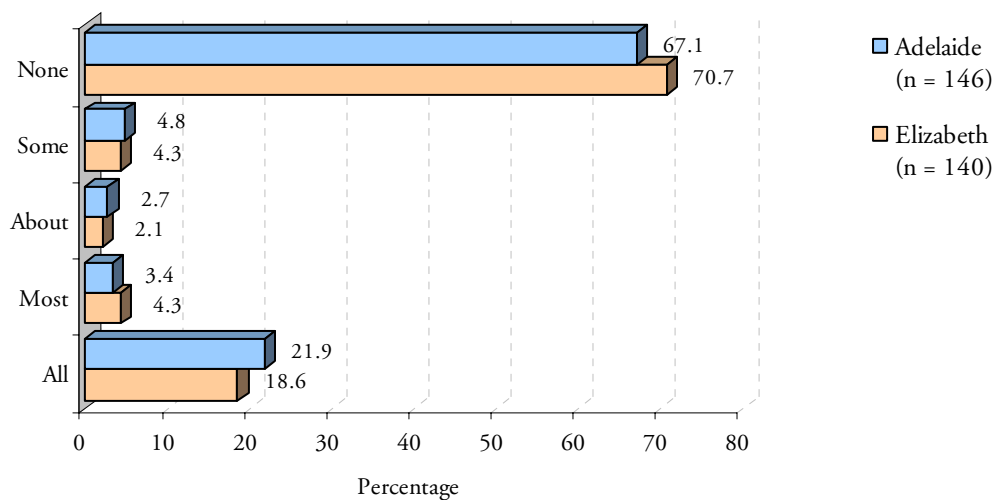


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug related criminal history

Drug related offending

Figure 18: How many of the offences that detainees committed in the past 12 months were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

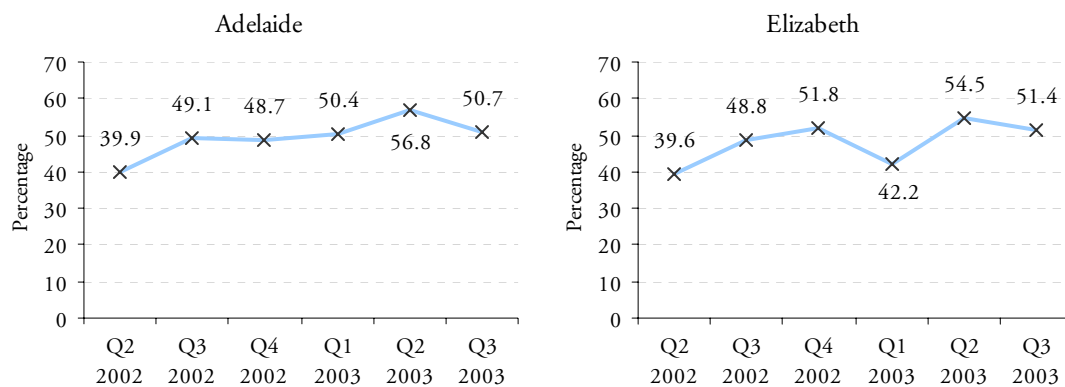


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether their offending was drug related.

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

Figure 19: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
Note: Excludes detainees who did not respond to this question.

Drug market

Detainees were asked whether they had received any illegal drugs in the past month regardless of whether they had used any of these drugs themselves. They were first asked if they had bought any drugs with cash. If so, detainees were asked further questions relating to those purchases. Detainees were then asked if they had received drugs without paying cash for them and if so, how did they get the drugs. Table 21a and Table 21b show the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means. As shown:

Table 21a: The percentage of **Adelaide** detainees who reported that they had bought drugs by paying cash or obtained drugs by other means in the past 30 days, July-September 2003

Drug	Bought drug with cash		Obtained drug through other means		Either bought drug or obtained through other means	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
• Amphetamines	45	30.4	32	21.6	62	41.9
• Cannabis	56	37.8	75	50.7	92	62.2
• Cocaine	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4
• Heroin	15	10.1	6	4.1	19	12.8
• Any of the above drugs	83	56.1	88	59.5	112	75.7
Total	148		148		148	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

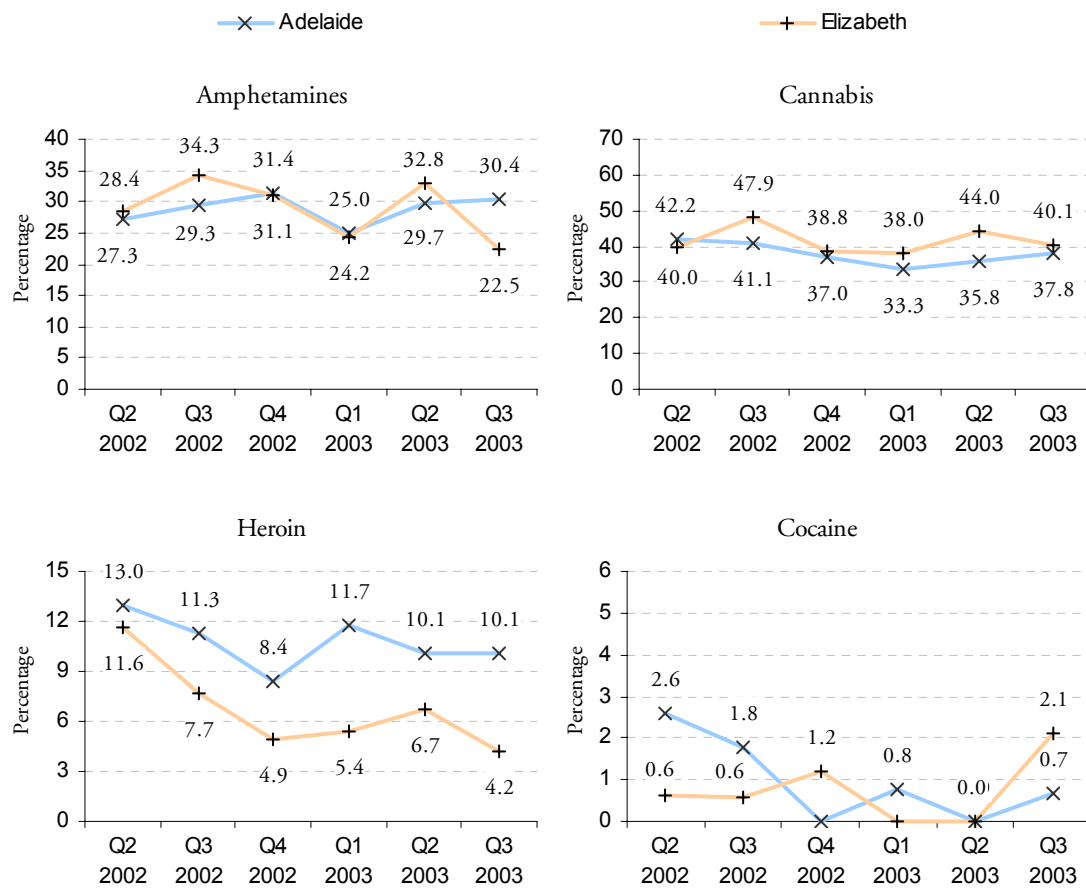
Table 21b: The percentage of **Elizabeth** detainees who reported that they had bought drugs by paying cash or obtained drugs by other means in the past 30 days, July-September 2003

Drug	Bought drug with cash		Obtained drug through other means		Either bought drug or obtained through other means	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
• Amphetamines	32	22.5	25	17.6	45	31.7
• Cannabis	57	40.1	78	54.9	98	69.0
• Cocaine	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	2.1
• Heroin	6	4.2	7	4.9	9	6.3
• Any of the above drugs	76	53.5	90	63.4	113	79.6
Total	142		142		142	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

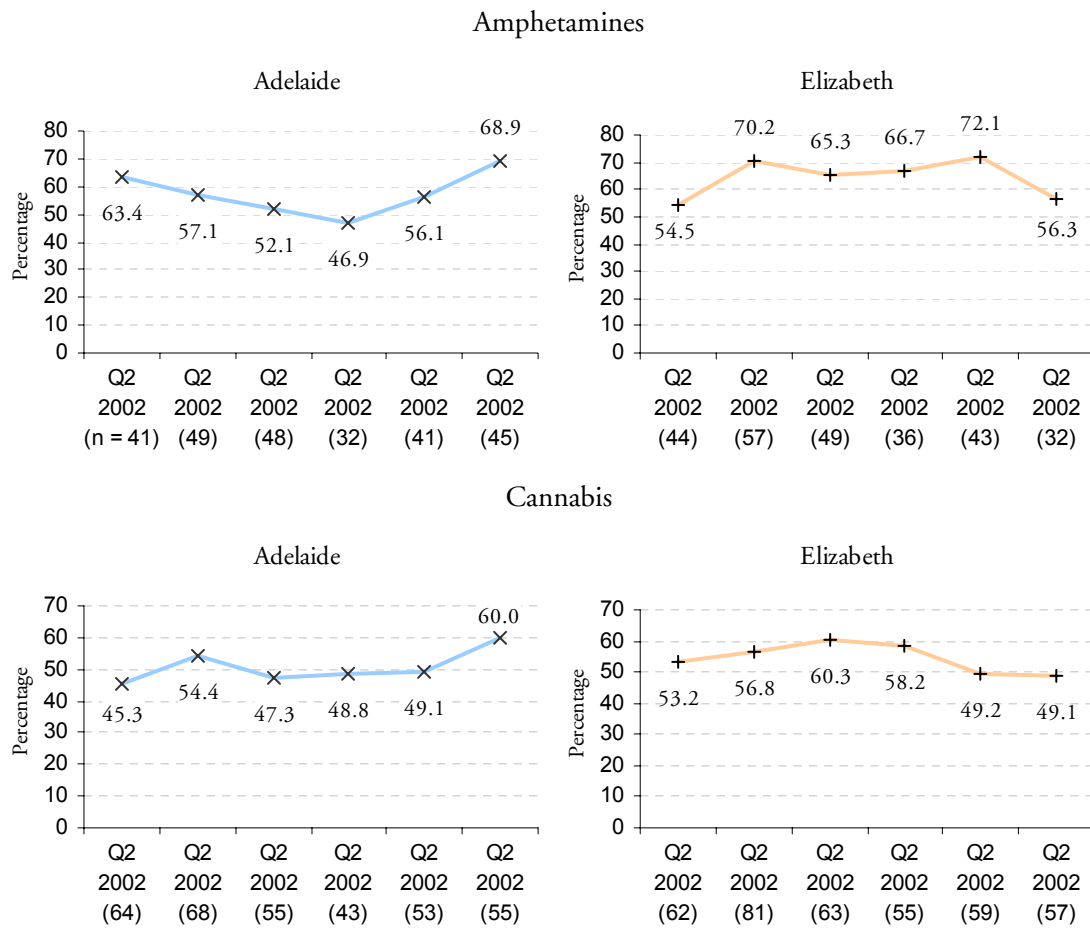
Buying drugs with cash

Figure 20: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

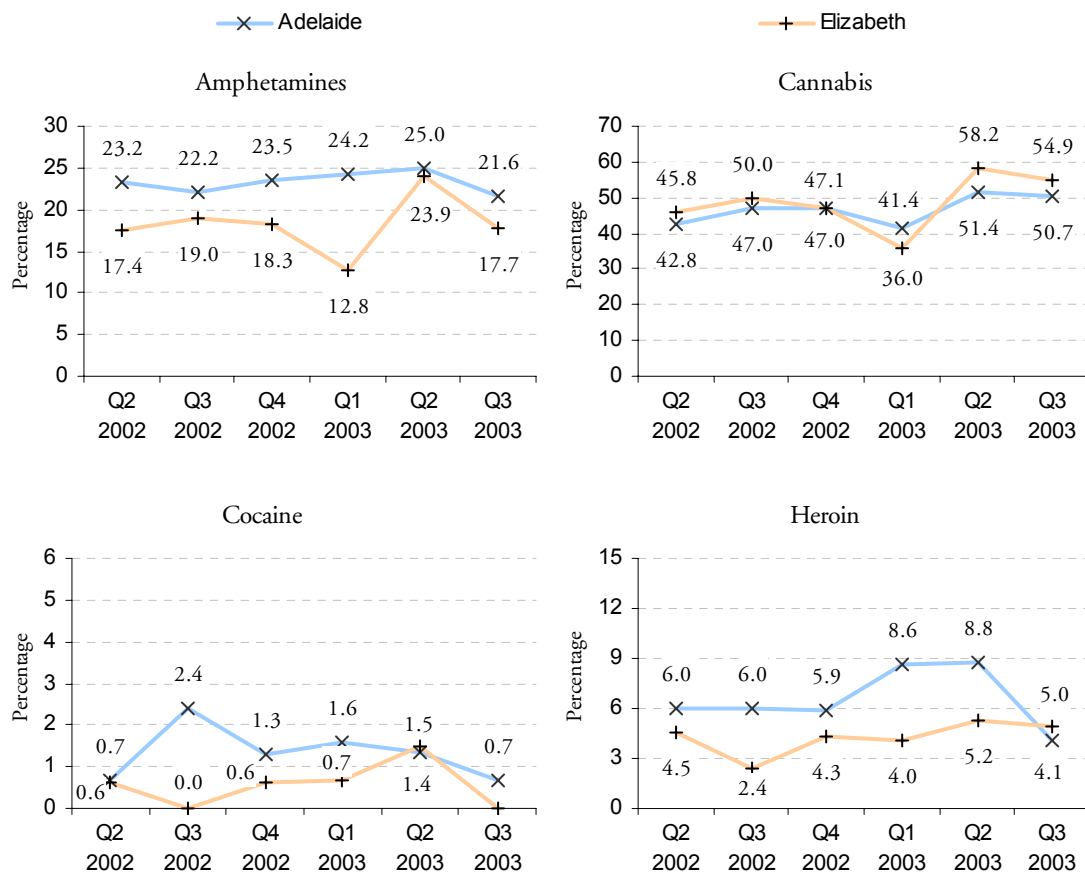
Figure 21: The percentage of detainees who reported that the last drug they had bought with cash was from a regular source by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

Receiving drugs without paying cash

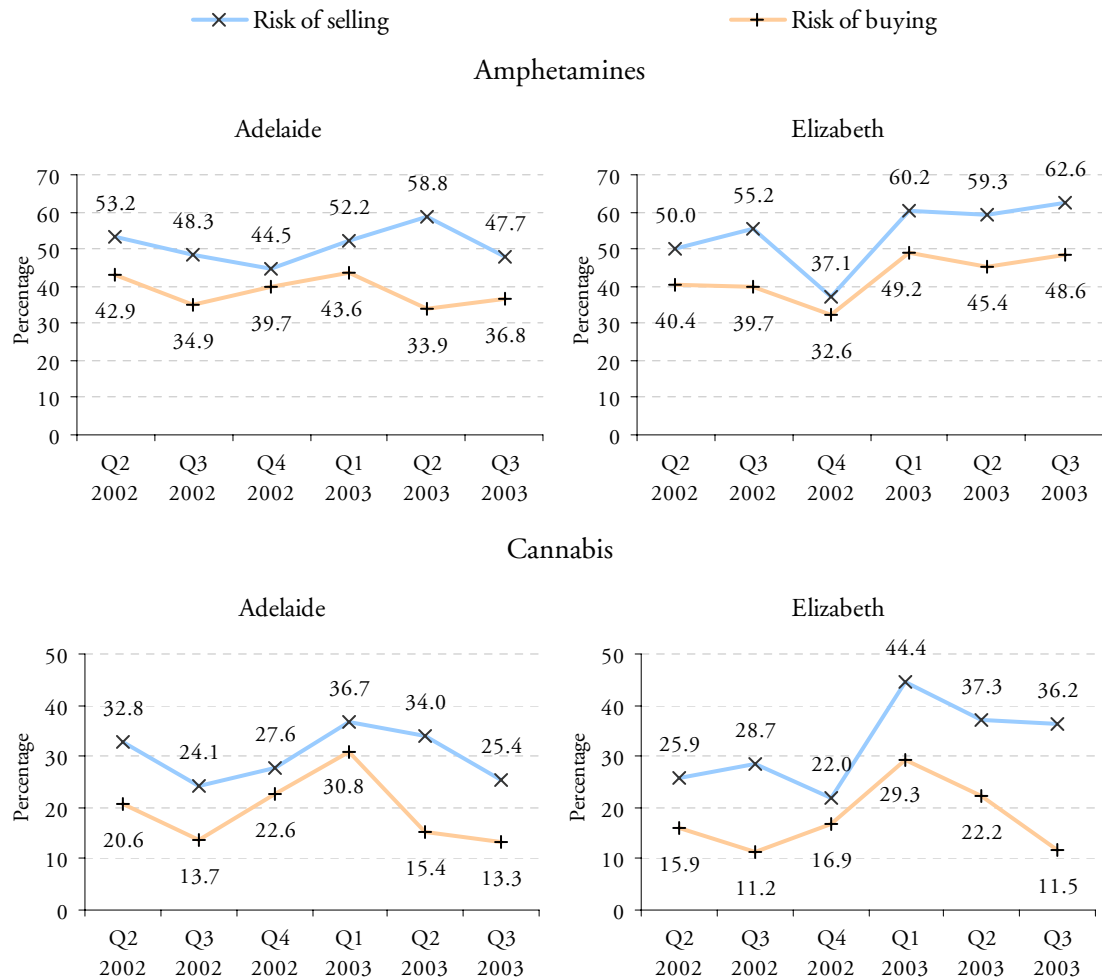
Figure 23: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

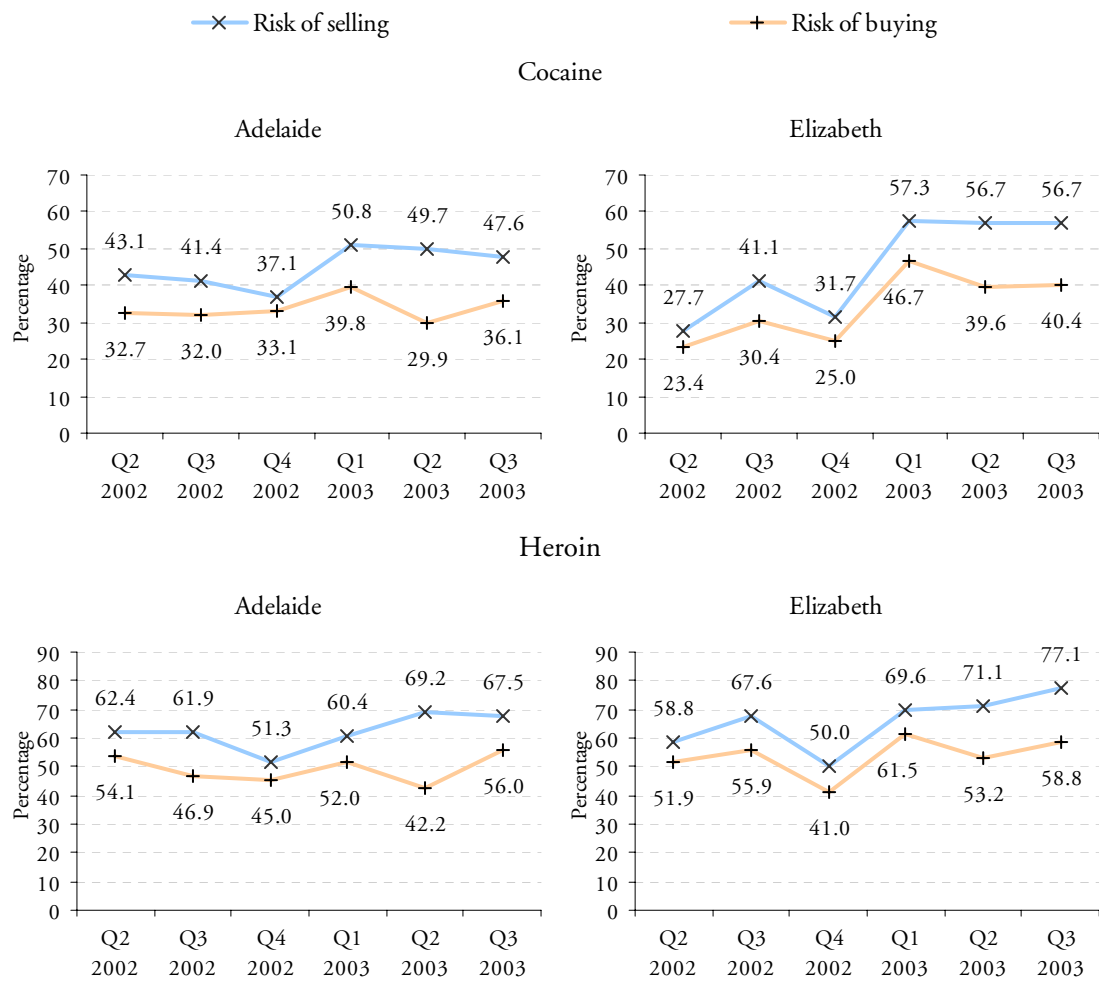
Perceived risk of drug dealing

Figure 24: The percentage of detainees who perceived buying and selling drugs in the area where they live to be very risky by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 24 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who perceived buying and selling drugs in the area where they live to be very risky by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Licit drug use

Self-reported alcohol use

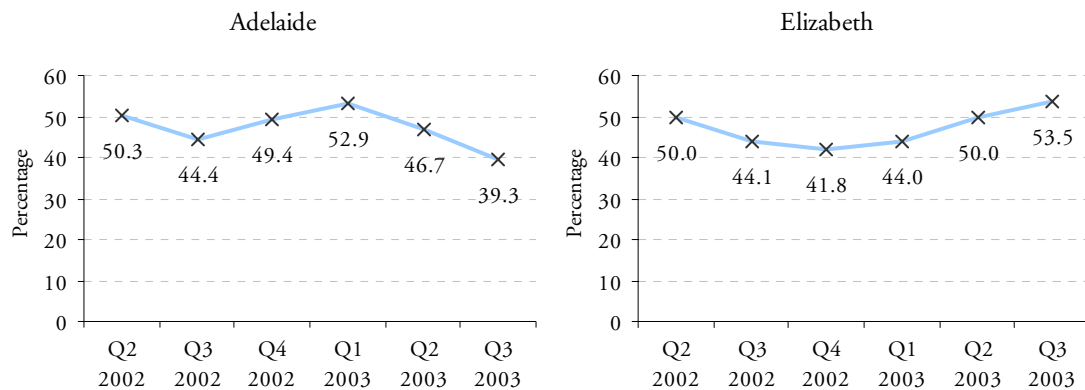
Table 22: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol, in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, July-September 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	59	39.3	76	53.5
• Past 12 months	69	46.0	91	64.1
Total	150		142	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Past 12 months and past 30 days refer to having five or more (three or more for females) drinks on the same day during that time period.

Figure 25: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had five or more drinks* on at least one day in the past 30 days, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Three or more for females

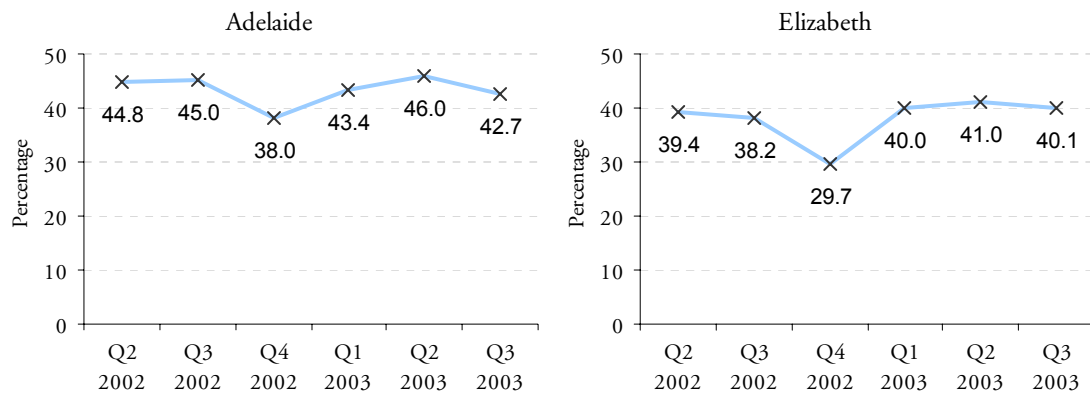
Prescription medication

Table 23: The current types of prescription of over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003

Drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	36	24.0	14	9.9
• Methadone	15	10.0	6	4.2
• Morphine	3	2.0	2	1.4
• Codeine	13	8.7	2	1.4
• Buprenorphine	8	5.3	4	2.8
• Other opiates	0	-	0	-
• Benzodiazepines	24	16.0	16	11.3
• Alprazolam	2	1.3	3	2.1
• Diazepam	16	10.7	12	8.5
• Nitrazepam	1	0.7	2	1.4
• Oxazepam	5	3.3	0	-
• Temazepam	2	1.3	7	4.9
• Other benzodiazepines	1	0.7	0	-
• Anti-psychotics	5	3.3	5	3.5
• Antidepressants	9	6.0	12	8.5
• Other	28	18.7	32	22.5
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	64	42.7	57	40.1
Total	150		142	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 26: The percentage of detainees who reported that had taken 'over the counter' or prescription medication in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

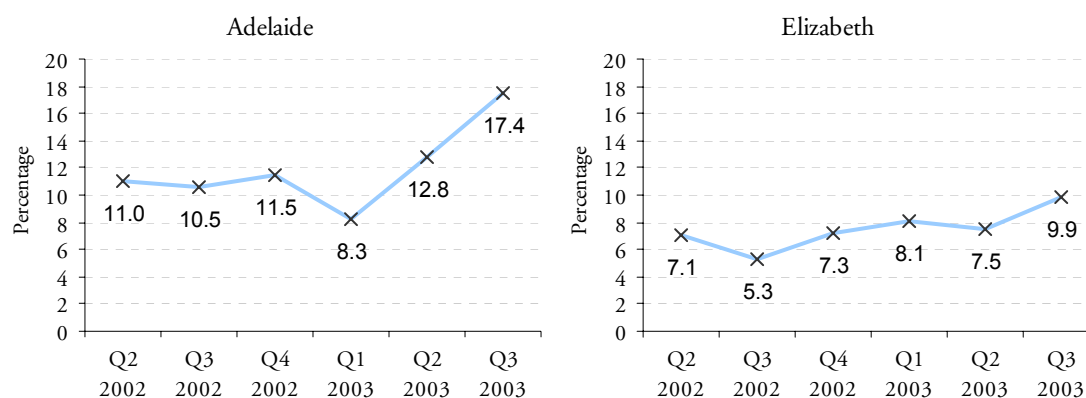
Treatment programs

Table 24: The percentage of detainees who reported that had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program or who had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for at least an over night stay by site, July-September 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	33	22.0	19	13.4
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	69	46.0	50	35.2
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	26	17.3	14	9.9
Total	150		142	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 27: The percentage of detainees who reported that were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to July-September 2003



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether or not they were in a drug or alcohol treatment program

Explanatory notes

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. 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.

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 5,734 prisoners in the 2002/03 financial year, averaging approximately 16 prisoners per day.

The Elizabeth Police Station Cells service three separate patrol bases located at Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler. The Elizabeth Cells processed 4,586 prisoners in 2002/03, averaging approximately 13 prisoners per day.

Quarterly Reports

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research, in collaboration with SA Police, the Justice Strategy Unit, and the Drug and Alcohol Services Council, 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. In accordance with the expectation that the structure and content of quarterly reports will change as the needs of relevant users are identified, the format of this present report is different from that of earlier reports. In particular, given that DUMA has now been operating for over 12 months, more data on longitudinal trends are provided to identify changes in drug use patterns over time.

This report is the sixth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that commenced in the July-September quarter of 2003. It should be noted that the number of detainees in some categories is very small.

Annual Reports

The 2002/03 Annual Report consists of four volumes, one for each of the two South Australian sites and one which focuses on the comparisons between these two sites and interstate sites. An additional volume includes a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. The inclusion of four quarters of data increases the sample size, thereby enabling more detailed analyses than is currently possible in the quarterly reports.

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.

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

