

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

O C T O B E R - D E C E M B E R 2 0 0 3



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia





DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report

October-December 2003

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Key Findings:

October-December 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 October-December 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 gambling addendum that operated this quarter. The third section provides further graphs and tables including detailed time series of the seven 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 13 and Figure 3 to Figure 6, starting on page 21)

- In the October-December 2003 quarter 147 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 133 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 65% of Adelaide detainees and 59% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 31% of Adelaide detainees and 22% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees were currently charged with a property offence (40% compared to 29%). Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees were currently charged with a violent offence (32% compared to 24%).
- 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, 10% of Adelaide

detainees and 14% of Elizabeth detainees admitted receiving income from drug dealing or other drug related crime.

Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 14 to Table 16 and Figure 7 to Figure 9, starting on page 24)

- At both sites, around two thirds of detainees tested positive to cannabis (65.5% of Adelaide and 66.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while around four in ten tested positive to amphetamines (40.3% of Adelaide and 39.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A much higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (32.8% compared to 20.8% of Elizabeth detainees) and opiates (24.4% compared to 17.0%).
- 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 recording a large decrease in the previous quarter, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to amphetamines increased markedly to record similar levels to that of Adelaide detainees.
 - At both Adelaide and Elizabeth, the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines increased from the past quarter. While Adelaide levels were fairly consistent with previous quarters, Elizabeth levels were amongst the highest recorded so far at that site.
 - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to cannabis increased to be similar to that of Elizabeth, which decreased slightly over the past quarter.
 - No meaningful trends can be derived for cocaine, as the numbers of detainees testing positive to this drug remain very low at both sites.
 - The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees decreased sharply, to be lower than that of Elizabeth for the first time since DUMA began in South Australia.
 - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to opiates has increased significantly over the seven quarters to record its highest levels so far ($R^2 = 0.88$, $p < 0.05$). At Elizabeth this percentage decreased slightly but remained much higher than in the earlier survey periods.

- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees recording at least one positive over the seven quarters that DUMA has been operating ($R^2 = 0.68$, $p < 0.05$).

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2, 2002 to Quarter 4, 2003

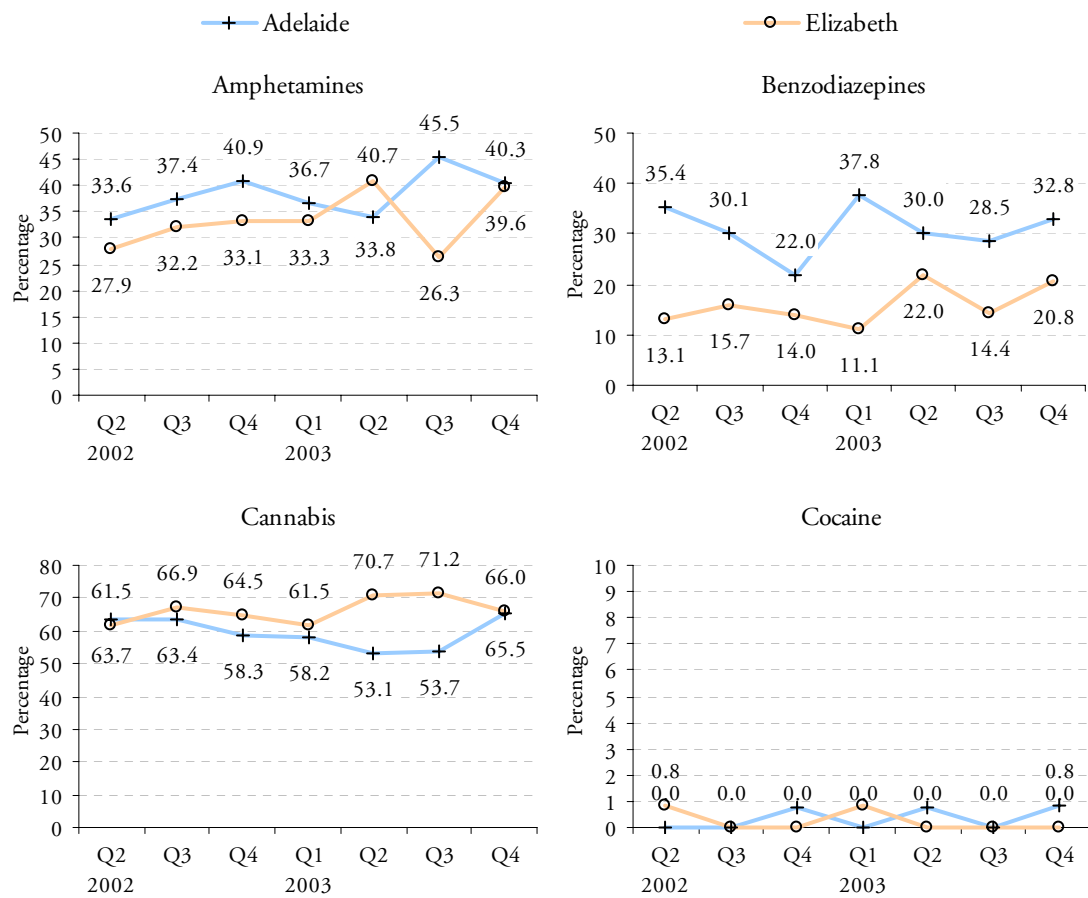
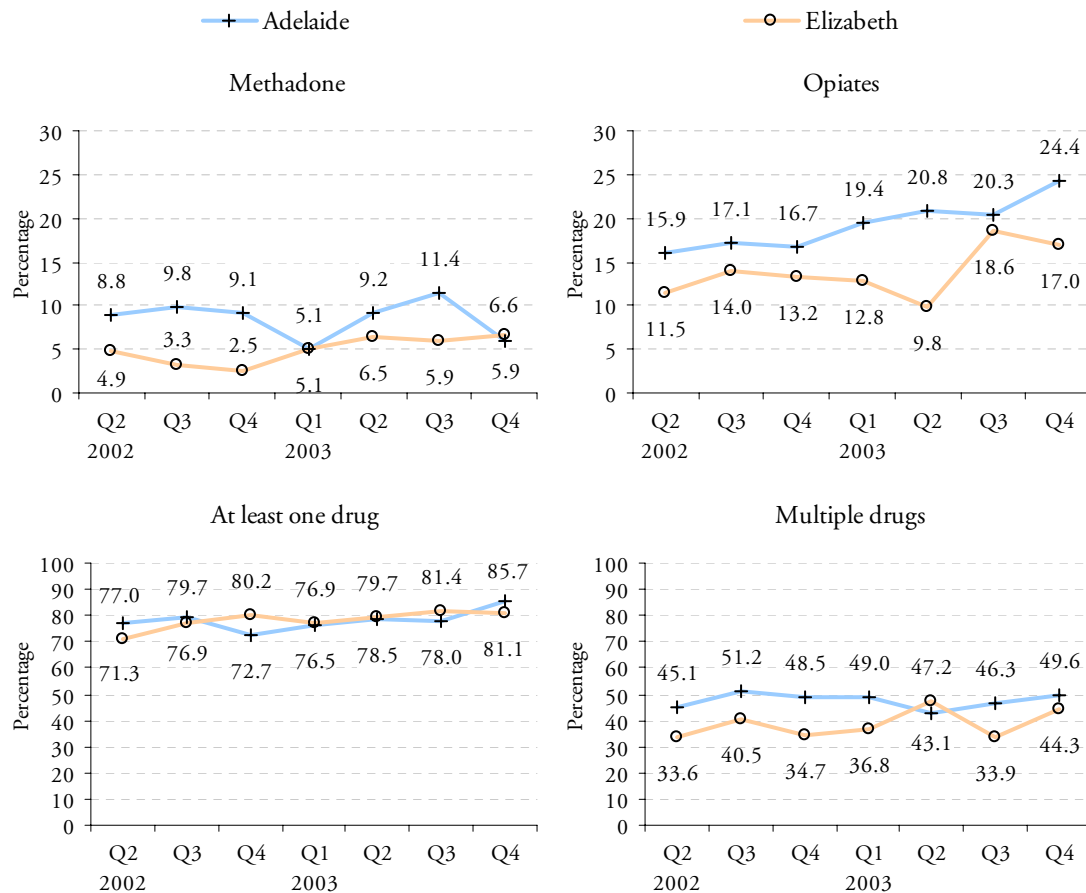


Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2, 2002 to Quarter 4, 2003



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

Drug combinations

- The most common combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to were cannabis only (22.7% of Adelaide and 27.4% of Elizabeth detainees) and amphetamines and cannabis (10.9% of Adelaide and 16.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In the last quarter, there was an increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis only, while for the second consecutive quarter, the percentage who tested positive to opiates only also increased.

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cannabis only decreased substantially after peaking in the previous quarter. Decreases were also recorded for opiates only (which is contrary to the Adelaide trend) and the drug combination of amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

(For further information, please refer to Figure 10 to Figure 12 and Table 17, starting on page 29)

- It is difficult to compare drug use among detainees by the offence type listed as their major charge due to the low numbers of detainees in most offence categories. However, of the 50 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 28 reported using cannabis in the past 30 days. A similarly high pattern of cannabis use is evident among Elizabeth detainees who had a property offence listed as their major charge (23 out of 34 detainees reported use of cannabis in the past 30 days).
- Amphetamines use was higher among detainees at both sites who had a property offence listed as their major charge (27 out of 50 Adelaide and 15 out of 34 Elizabeth detainees) compared to those detainees who had a violent offence listed as their major charge (13 out of 35 Adelaide and 11 out of 42 Elizabeth detainees).

Self reported drug use

(For further information, please refer to Figure 13 to Figure 16 and Table 18, starting on page 33)

- 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	74.1	62.6	44.2
• Benzodiazepines	33.3	17.0	11.6
• Cannabis	92.5	70.1	61.2
• Cocaine	42.2	5.4	1.4
• Ecstasy	48.3	17.7	6.1
• Hallucinogens	57.1	5.4	2.7
• Heroin	47.6	22.4	17.0
• Street Methadone	15.0	7.5	2.7
• At least one drug	94.6	83.7	76.9
• Multiple drugs	81.6	61.9	43.5
Number interviewed = 147			

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	80.5	54.9	35.3
• Benzodiazepines	21.1	6.0	3.8
• Cannabis	92.5	72.9	68.4
• Cocaine	33.8	3.8	0.0
• Ecstasy	38.3	10.5	5.3
• Hallucinogens	51.1	4.5	2.3
• Heroin	39.8	13.5	10.5
• Street Methadone	14.3	4.5	1.5
• At least one drug	92.5	83.5	78.2
• Multiple drugs	83.5	51.9	33.1
Number interviewed = 133			

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

Self reported drug dependence

- Nearly four in ten detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the past 12 months (38.1% of Adelaide and 37.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on heroin in the past 12 months (12.2% compared to 6.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Self-reported injected drug use

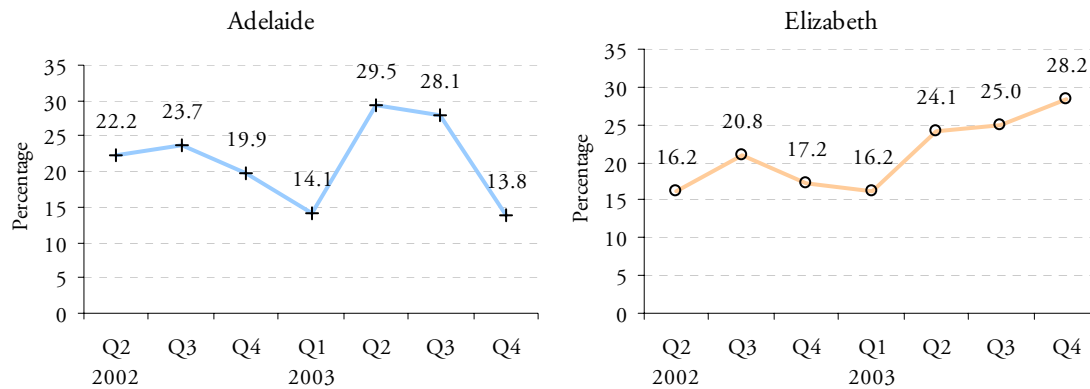
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they injected drugs in the past 30 days with 36.7% injecting amphetamines and 16.3% injecting heroin (compared to 26.5% and 9.8% of Elizabeth detainees, respectively).
- A very small percentage of detainees reported injecting benzodiazepines, ecstasy or street methadone. No detainees reported injecting cocaine or hallucinogens.

Drug related criminal history

(For further information, please refer to Figure 17 and Figure 18, starting on page 38)

- Around three quarters (74.5%) of Adelaide and six in ten Elizabeth detainees (62.2%) reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months.
- Around one in ten Adelaide (9.0%) and one in five Elizabeth (20.6%) detainees reported that all of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related decreased sharply to its lowest levels. Conversely, the percentage for Elizabeth increased significantly to its highest levels recorded far ($R^2 = 0.68$, $p < 0.05$).

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 respond to the question.

- Around half of the detainees at both sites reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs (45.8% of Adelaide and 56.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over the seven survey periods, there has been an overall increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported ever having sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs (from 39.6% in Quarter 2, 2002 to 56.5% in Quarter 4, 2003). In contrast, in Adelaide, following an overall increase in the first five quarters, percentages have decreased in the last two quarters.

Drug market

(For further information, please refer to Table 19 and Figure 19 to Figure 23, starting on page 40)

- In the last quarter, over three quarters of detainees at both sites (75.2% of Adelaide and 79.5% of Elizabeth detainees) reported obtaining either amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days.
- Over six in ten Adelaide detainees (60.7%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 29.7% who had bought cannabis with cash and 47.6% who had obtained the drug through other means.
- Around seven in ten Elizabeth detainees (68.9%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 44.7% who had bought cannabis with cash and 54.2% who had obtained it through other means.

Buying drugs with cash

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 30 days has recorded a significantly decreasing trend to its lowest level so far ($R^2 = .66$, $p < 0.05$), from 42.2% in Quarter 2, 2002 to 29.7% in the Quarter 4, 2003.
- While the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had bought amphetamines with cash in the past 30 days remained stable, the percentage who reported buying the drug from a regular source or from within their own suburb decreased.

Receiving drugs without paying cash

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had received amphetamines or heroin without paying cash in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far.
- Over each of the seven 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 a Elizabeth was slightly higher than Adelaide for the past three quarters.
- The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received cocaine remained consistently very low for both sites.

Perceived risk of drug dealing¹

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that it was very risky to buy or sell each of the drug types listed in the survey increased substantially over the past quarter.
- The opposite trend was apparent for Elizabeth, with a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported that it was very risky to buy or sell each of the drug types.

¹ 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

- There has been a significant increasing trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell cocaine in their local area ($R^2 = 0.60$, $p < 0.05$).
- Cannabis and amphetamines remained the drugs less likely to be identified as being risky to buy or sell in the area where the detainees lived.

Licit drug use

(For further information, please refer to Table 20 and Table 21 and Figure 24 and Figure 25, starting on page 47)

- Over four in ten detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day²) in the past 30 days (44.9% of Adelaide and 41.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There was an increase in the percentage of detainees from both sites reporting that they had used a prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight.
- The most common form of prescription or over-the-counter medications taken by Adelaide detainees were opiates (20.4% compared to 14.3% of Elizabeth detainees), anti-depressants (12.2% compared to 15.0%) and benzodiazepines (11.6% compared to 9.0%).

Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 22 and Figure 26, starting on page 50)

- Around one quarter of Adelaide and one in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay.
- There has been a significantly increasing trend in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program since DUMA began in South Australia ($R^2 = 0.74$, $p < 0.05$).

² Three or more for female detainees

Addendum: Gambling

An addendum on gambling was conducted during this quarter in both Adelaide and Elizabeth. This addendum was not conducted across any other DUMA site in Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of gambling behaviour amongst detainees. All detainees were asked to participate in the addendum.

Detainees were asked if they had participated in a series of gambling types over the past 12 months. As shown in Table 2:

- The most common form of gambling reported by detainees was pokies at a hotel/club (34.7 of Adelaide and 30.8% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by scratchie or lottery (8.3% compared to 12.3%) and X-Lotto/Powerball (8.3% compared to 9.2%).
- There were 58 (40.3%) Adelaide and 50 (38.5%) Elizabeth detainees who reported that they participated in some form of gambling in the past 12 months.

Only the 58 Adelaide and 50 Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had gambled over the past 12 months were asked to complete the remainder of the addendum.

Table 2: The types of gambling that detainees reported doing in the past 12 months

Type of gambling	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Pokies at a hotel/club	50	34.7	40	30.8
• Pokies at a casino	6	4.2	3	2.3
• Card dice or other games at casino	3	2.1	2	1.5
• X-lotto/Powerball	12	8.3	12	9.2
• Scratchie or lottery tickets	12	8.3	16	12.3
• Internet based gambling	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Horse and/or dog racing	9	6.3	9	6.9
• Sports bets (excluding horse/dog racing)	1	0.7	1	0.8
• Bingo	0	0.0	2	1.5
• Private cards/gambling session	1	0.7	2	1.5
• Unlicensed betting	0	0.0	1	0.8
• At least one of the above	58	40.3	50	38.5
• At least two of the above	23	16.0	21	16.2
Number*	144		130	

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

* There were three detainees at each site who did not respond to this question.

Table 3a and Table 3b shows the number of times that detainees reported gambling in an average month for selected types of gambling. As shown:

- About one half of the detainees who gambled using pokies at a hotel/club reported that they only do so once or twice in an average month (23 out of 50 Adelaide detainees and 21 out of 40 Elizabeth detainees).
- However, 14 of the 50 Adelaide detainees reported that they gambled using pokies at a hotel/club six or more times in an average month, including nine detainees who reported doing it ten or more times per month.
- Of the nine Adelaide detainees who gambled at horse and/or dog racing, four reported that they did so six or more times in an average month, including two detainees who reported doing it more than ten times.

Table 3a: The number of times detainees reported gambling in an average month by selected gambling types - Adelaide

Frequency	Pokies at a hotel/club	X-lotto/ Powerball	Scratchie or lottery tickets	Horse and/or dog racing
• Once or twice	23	5	6	3
• Three to five	13	5	4	2
• Six to nine	5	1	0	2
• 10 or more	9	1	2	2
Total	50	12	12	9

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

Table 3b: The number of times detainees reported gambling in an average month by selected gambling types - Elizabeth

Frequency	Pokies at a hotel/club	X-lotto/ Powerball	Scratchie or lottery tickets	Horse and/or dog racing
• Once or twice	21	8	8	5
• Three to five	10	4	7	4
• Six to nine	3	0	1	0
• 10 or more	6	0	0	0
Total	40	12	16	9

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

Table 4 shows the amount of money that detainees reported spending on a typical gambling session. As shown:

- Nearly three in ten detainees reported that they spend \$21 to \$50 dollars in a typical gambling session (29.3% of Adelaide and 28.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Generally, Adelaide detainees tended to spend more on gambling than Elizabeth detainees. A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending \$201 or more (5.2% compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees), \$101 to \$200 (13.8% compared to 8.0%) and \$51 to \$100 (24.1% compared to 18.0%).
- The highest amount spend by detainees on a typical gambling session was \$600 by an Adelaide detainees, while there was one Elizabeth detainee who reported spending \$400 on a typical session.

Table 4: The amount of money detainees reported spending at a typical gambling session

Money typically spent	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• \$1 to \$10	7	12.1	13	26.0
• \$11 to \$20	9	15.5	9	18.0
• \$21 to \$50	17	29.3	14	28.0
• \$51 to \$100	14	24.1	9	18.0
• \$101 to \$200	8	13.8	4	8.0
• \$201 or more	3	5.2	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

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

Table 5 shows the proportion of their legitimate income that detainees reported spending on gambling. As shown:

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending half or more of their legitimate income on gambling (17.0% compared to 12.6% of Elizabeth detainees), including 5.7% of detainees who reported spending all of their legitimate income on crime (compared to 6.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in five detainees reported that they spent less than five percent of their legitimate income in a typical gambling session (18.9% of Adelaide and 22.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around three in ten detainees reported spending ten to 24 percent of their legitimate income on gambling (26.4% of Adelaide and 29.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 5: The proportion of detainees' legitimate income that they reported spending on gambling

Percentage of income	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Less than five percent	10	18.9	11	22.9
• Five to nine percent	9	17.0	9	18.8
• Ten to 24 percent	14	26.4	14	29.2
• 25 to 49 per cent	11	20.8	8	16.7
• 50 percent to 99 percent	6	11.3	3	6.3
• 100 percent	3	5.7	3	6.3
Number	53		48	

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

* There were five Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees at each site who did not respond to this question.

Table 6 shows the time that detainees reportedly spent at a typical gambling session. As shown:

- More than half of the detainees reported that they spent one hour or less at a typical gambling session (56.9% of Adelaide and 62.0% of Elizabeth detainees), including 25.9% of Adelaide and 42.0% of Elizabeth detainees who reported spending half an hour or less.
- Only a small proportion of detainees reported that they spent more than five hours at a typical gambling session (6.9% of Adelaide compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 6: The time spent by detainees at a typical gambling session

Time typically spent	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• 30 minutes or less	15	25.9	21	42.0
• 31 minute to one hour	18	31.0	10	20.0
• More than one hour, up to two hours	11	19.0	10	20.0
• More than two, up to three hours	3	5.2	5	10.0
• More than three, up to five hours	7	12.1	3	6.0
• More than five hours	4	6.9	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

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

Detainees were asked if they had ever gambled 'regularly' (at least once per week). A much higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had gambled 'regularly' (92.0% or 46 out 50 Elizabeth detainees) compared to Adelaide detainees (53.4% or 31 out 58 Adelaide detainees). These self-reported regular gamblers were then asked at what age they first commenced 'regular' gambling. As shown in Table 7:

- One in five detainees who gambled 'regularly' reported doing so before the age of 18 years (19.4% of Adelaide and 19.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around three in ten Adelaide (29.0%) and over one third of Elizabeth (34.6%) detainees who gambled 'regularly' reported first doing so between the ages of 18 and 20 years.

Table 7: Reported age at which regular gambling (at least once per week) commenced

Age	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Under 18 years	6	19.4	9	19.6
• 18 to 20 years	9	29.0	16	34.8
• 21 to 24 years	5	16.1	1	2.2
• 25 to 30 years	4	12.9	11	23.9
• 31 years or older	7	22.6	9	19.6
Number	31		46	

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

Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages calculated from low base numbers.

Three Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee reported that the offence that they had currently been apprehended for was related to gambling. Detainees were also asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were gambling related. As shown in Table 8:

- Nine in ten detainees reported that none of the offences that they had committed were gambling related (89.7% of Adelaide and 90.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There were four Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee who reported that most or all of their offending in the past 12 months were gambling related.

Table 8: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were gambling related

How many offences were gambling related	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• All	1	1.7	0	0.0
• Most	3	5.2	1	2.0
• About half	1	1.7	1	2.0
• Some	1	1.7	3	6.0
• None	52	89.7	45	90.0
Number	58		50	

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

The six Adelaide and five Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had committed at least some gambling related offences in the past 12 months were asked to list all of these offences. As shown in Table 9:

- The most common type of offence that detainees indicated was related to their gambling was drug offences (three Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee).
- Two Adelaide detainees reported that they had committed shop theft offences that were related to their gambling.

Table 9: The number of offences that detainees reportedly committed in the past 12 months that were gambling related

Type of offence	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Shop theft	2	0
• Other theft	2	1
• Drug offences	3	1
• Fraud offences	1	1
• Violence against the person	1	0
• Aggravated robbery	1	0
• Illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	1
• Theft from a person (excluding by force)	0	1
• Receiving or handing proceeds of crime	0	1
Number	6	5

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

Note: The sum of each column will not equal the total as detainees were permitted to list multiple types of offences.

Only one Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees reported that they have ever been offered or sought any counselling or treatment to try and reduce/stop gambling.

Detainees were also asked if they felt that they had a problem with gambling. As shown in Table 10:

- Around three quarters of detainees reported that they didn't have a problem with gambling (74.1% of Adelaide compared to 76.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nine detainees at both sites reported that they felt that they currently had a problem with gambling (15.5% of Adelaide and 18.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 10: The number of detainees who feel that they have a problem with their gambling

Problem with gambling	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, I feel this way now	9	15.5	9	18.0
• Yes, in the past but not now	4	6.9	3	6.0
• No	43	74.1	38	76.0
• Don't know/not sure	2	3.4	0	-
Number	58		50	

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

Detainees were also asked to rate the seriousness of their gambling problem at the current time. A ranking of 'one' indicates that detainees perceived that their gambling is not a problem, while 'ten' indicates that they considered it is a serious problem. As shown in Table 11:

- Most detainees reported that their gambling was not a problem with over half of the detainees at both sites rating the seriousness of their gambling as a 'one' or 'two' (55.2% of Adelaide and 64.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one in ten detainees rated their gambling problem as 'seven' or higher (10.3% of Adelaide and 14.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 11: Detainees' assessment of the seriousness of their current gambling problem on a scale of one (not a problem) to ten (serious problem)

Rating	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No	%	No	%
• One	19	32.8	21	42.0
• Two	13	22.4	11	22.0
• Three	8	13.8	5	10.0
• Four	2	3.4	1	2.0
• Five	8	13.8	5	10.0
• Six	2	3.4	0	0.0
• Seven	2	3.4	3	6.0
• Eight	3	5.2	1	2.0
• Nine	0	0.0	2	4.0
• Ten	1	1.7	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

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

Detainees were asked how frequently they had used different types of drugs while gambling in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 12a and Table 12b:

- Around half of the Adelaide detainees (28 out of 58) reported that they had used amphetamines while gambling, including 15 detainees who reported that they always use amphetamines while gambling.
- Around half of the Elizabeth detainees (24 out of 50) reported using cannabis while gambling in the past 12 months, including 10 detainees who reported that they always use cannabis while gambling.
- Around half of the detainees reported using alcohol while gambling (30 of the 58 Adelaide and 22 of the 50 Elizabeth detainees), including 16 Adelaide detainees and 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported always using alcohol when they gambled.
- Reported use of benzodiazepines, ecstasy, LSD and opiates while gambling were relatively low for detainees at both sites. There were no detainees who reported using cocaine while gambling in the past 12 months

Table 12a: How frequently detainees reported using drugs while gambling in the past 12 months – Adelaide

Drug type	Always	Mostly	About half the time	Sometimes	Never
• Alcohol	16	2	2	10	28
• Amphetamines	15	4	4	5	30
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	1	57
• Cannabis	3	4	2	8	41
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	58
• Ecstasy	2	0	1	0	55
• LSD	1	0	0	0	57
• Opiates	1	1	0	2	54
• Prescribed drugs	6	1	0	1	50
• Tobacco	27	4	0	3	24
Number = 58					

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

Table 12b: How frequently detainees reported using drugs while gambling in the past 12 months - Elizabeth

Drug type	Always	Mostly	About half the time	Sometimes	Never
• Alcohol	11	2	2	7	28
• Amphetamines	10	4	3	3	30
• Benzodiazepines	1	0	0	1	48
• Cannabis	10	3	1	10	26
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	50
• Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	50
• LSD	0	0	1	0	49
• Opiates	2	0	1	0	47
• Prescribed drugs	8	1	0	1	40
• Tobacco	23	2	2	0	23
Number = 50					

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

Detailed Graphs and Tables

Profile of detainees

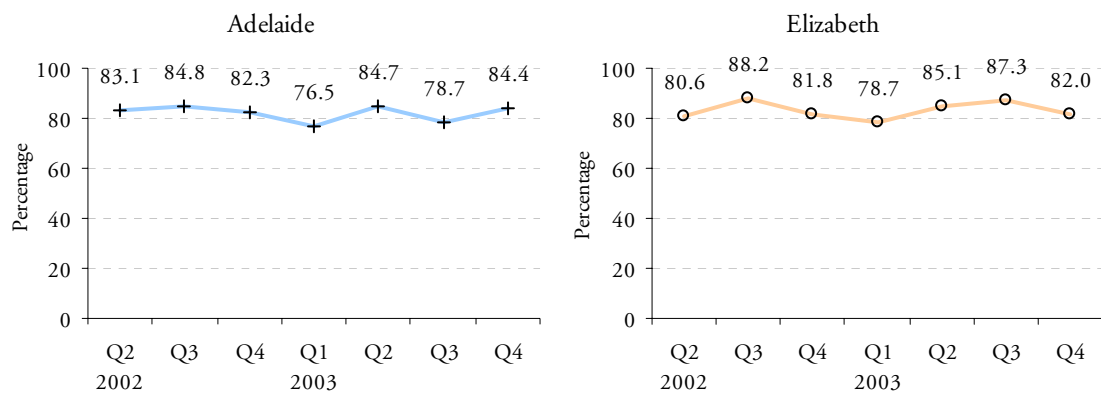
Table 13: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, October to December, 2003

	Adelaide City	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	147	133
• Provided urine sample	81%	80%
• Males	84%	82%
• Median age	29 years	29 years
• Indigenous	15%	10%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	46%	39%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	14%	26%
• working part time	21%	27%
• welfare/government	77%	76%
• shoplifting	12%	8%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	10%	14%
• other illegal activities	11%	10%
• Unemployed, looking for work	32%	33%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	24%	32%
• property offence	40%	29%
• drug offence	10%	4%
• Detained on warrant only	34%	44%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	65%	59%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	30%	21%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	26%	11%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	20%	19%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	14%	11%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	41%	38%

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

Sex

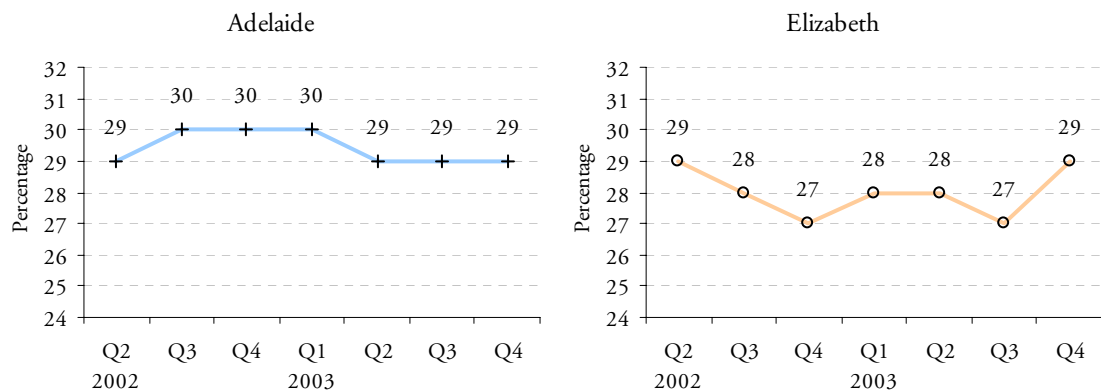
Figure 3: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Age

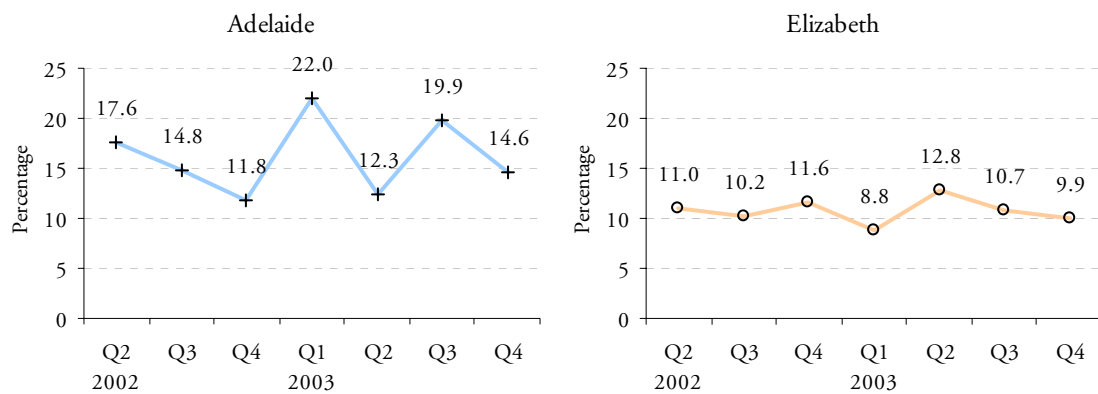
Figure 4: The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Indigenous status

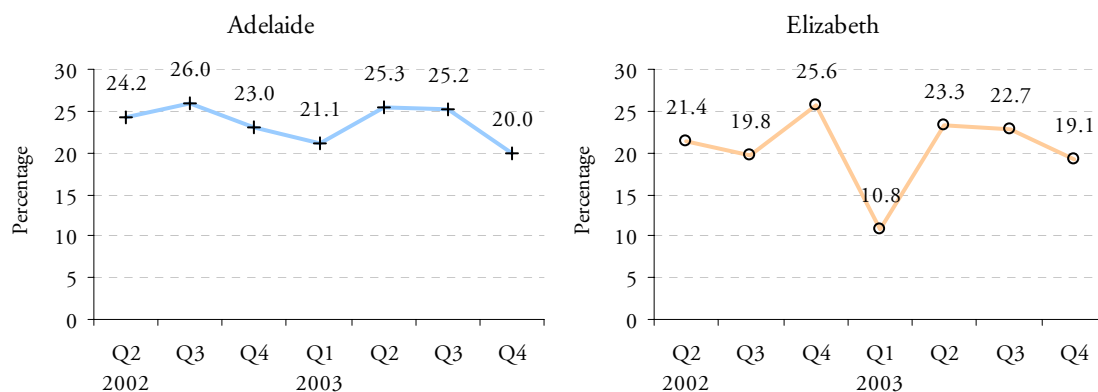
Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Gambling

Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had gambled once or more per week in the past 30 days, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 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

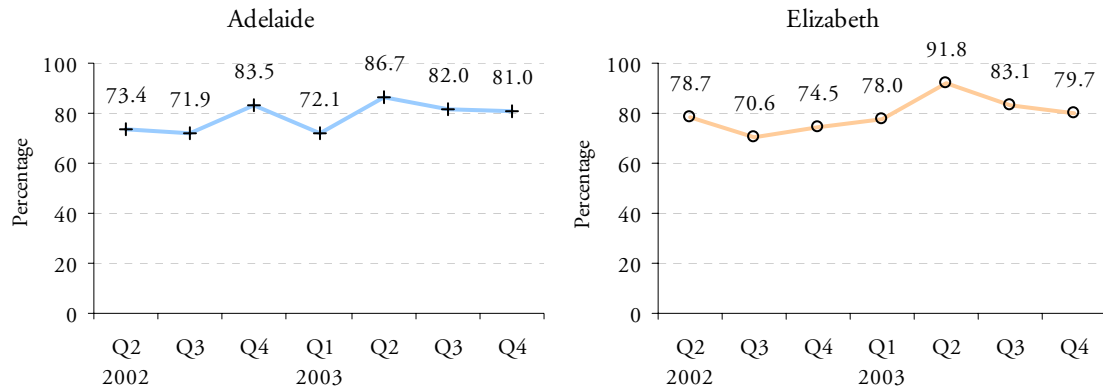
At the conclusion of the questionnaire, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample. Interviewers reinforce that participation is voluntary, but remind detainees that no names will appear on specimens and the results will not be given to police or affect the outcome of their case. In Adelaide during October-December 2003, 123 of the 150 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (82%), while in Elizabeth 118 of the 142 interviewees (83%) 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 3, 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 after heavy use.

Table 14: Cut of levels and drug detection times by drug type

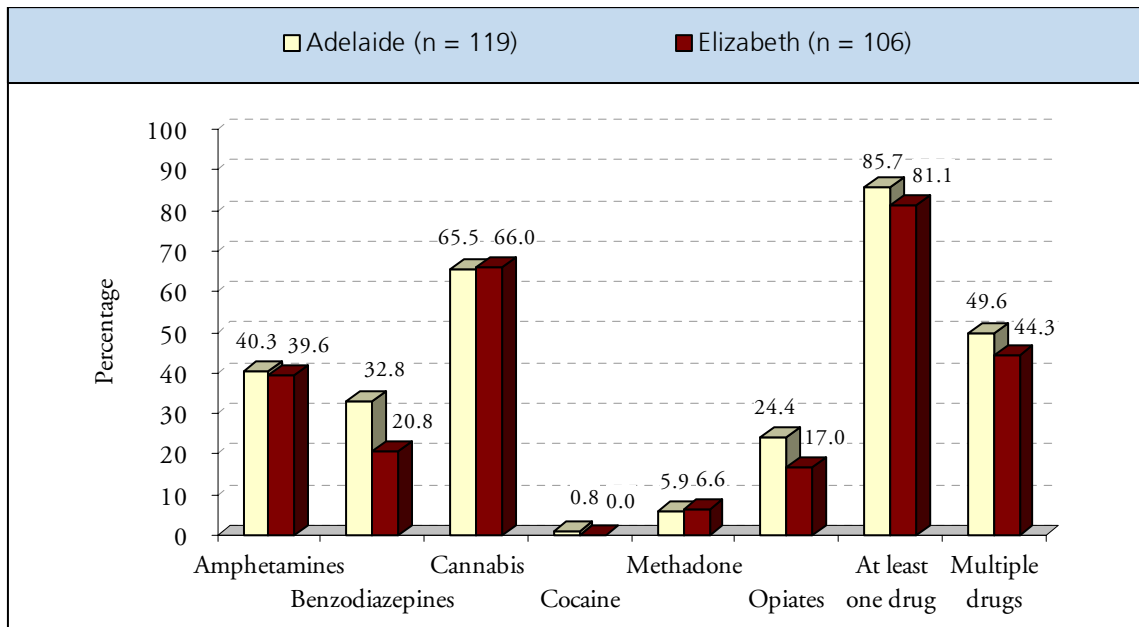
Drug Type	Cut-off (AS 4308) (ug/L)	Average detection time
• Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
• Benzodiazepines	100	2-14 days
• Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2-10 days for casual use
• Cocaine	300	2-3 days
• Methadone	300	2-4 days
• Opiates	300	2-3 days

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Figure 8: 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 15: Number of drug types tested positive by site, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	17	14.3	20	18.9
• One	43	36.1	39	36.8
• Two	32	26.9	26	24.5
• Three	15	12.6	17	16.0
• Four	10	8.4	3	2.8
• Five	2	1.7	1	0.9
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number tested	119		106	

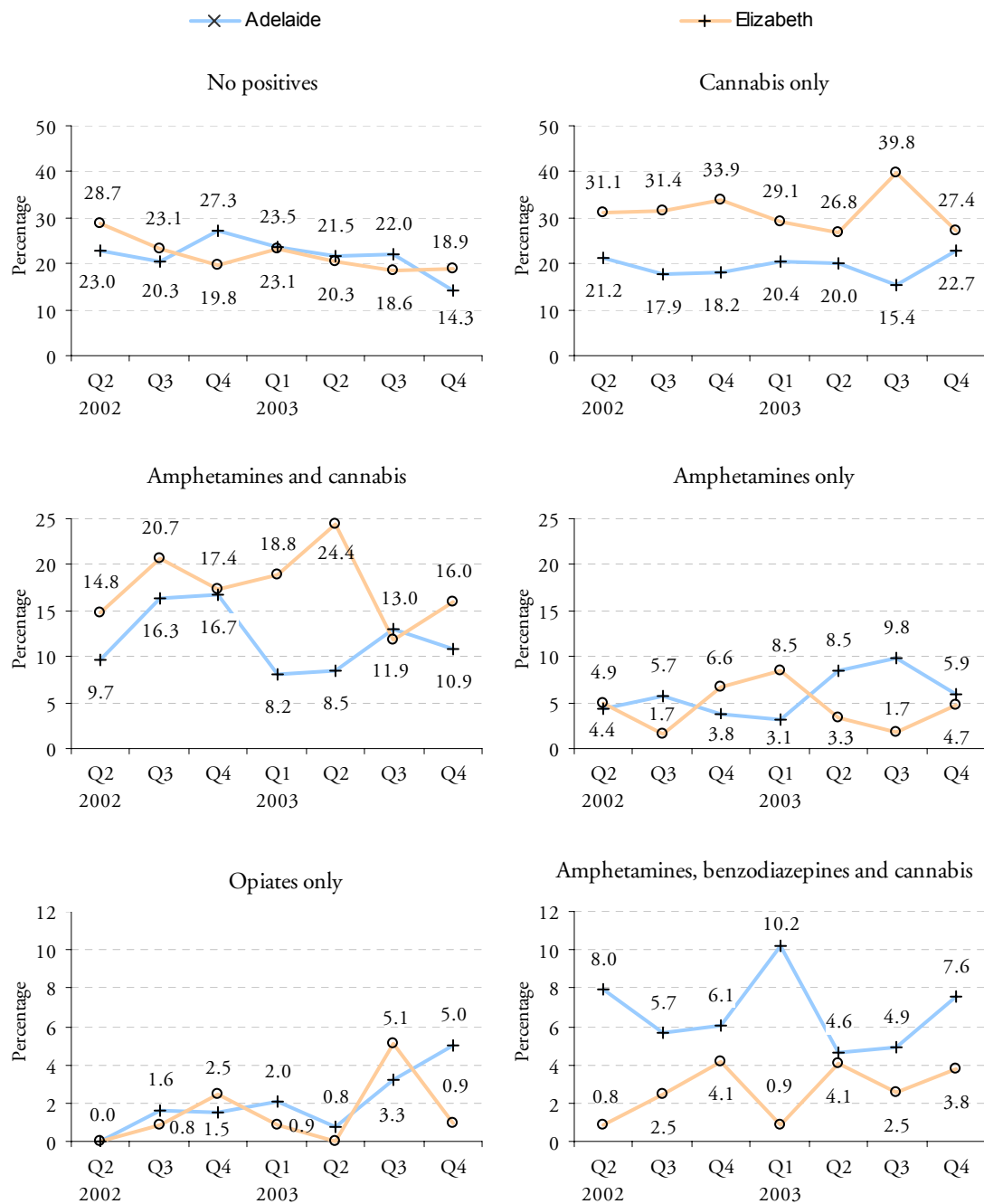
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 16: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	27	22.7	29	27.4
• Amphetamines and cannabis	13	10.9	17	16.0
• Amphetamines only	7	5.9	5	4.7
• Opiates only	6	5.0	1	0.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	9	7.6	4	3.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	8	6.7	2	1.9
• Cannabis and opiates	4	3.4	2	1.9
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	7	5.9	3	2.8
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.7	5	4.7
• Benzodiazepines only	3	2.5	4	3.8
No positives	17	14.3	20	18.9
Total	119		106	

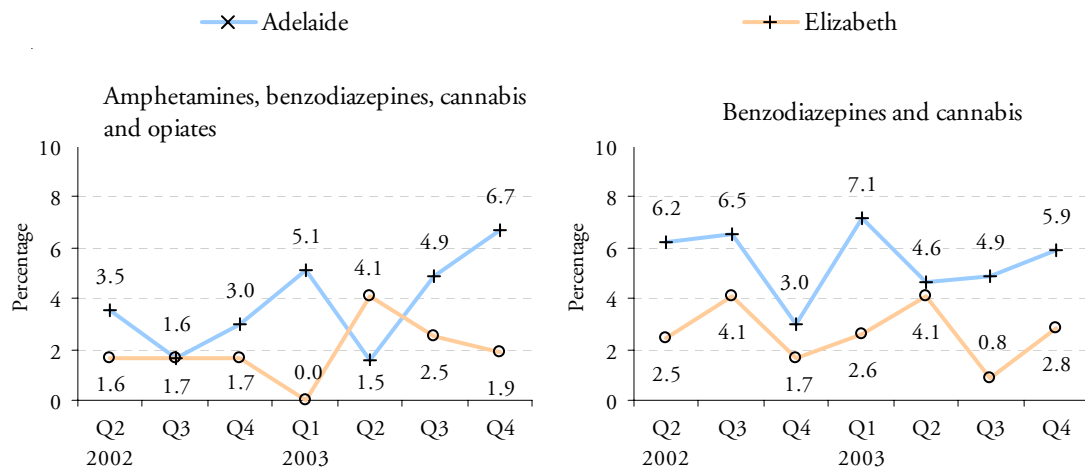
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 9: Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Figure 9 (cont.): Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

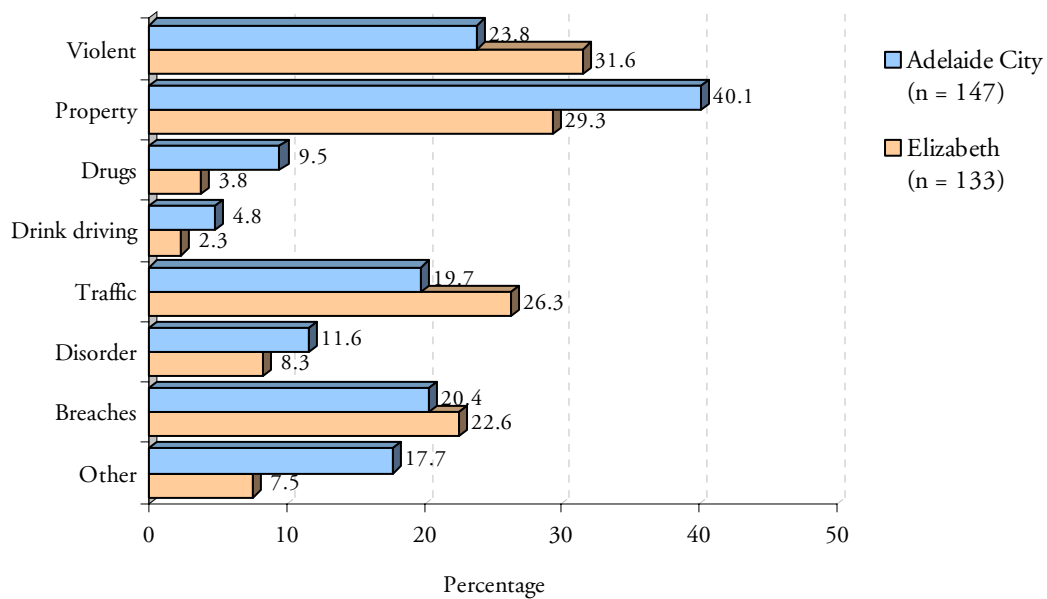


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

Current offence profile

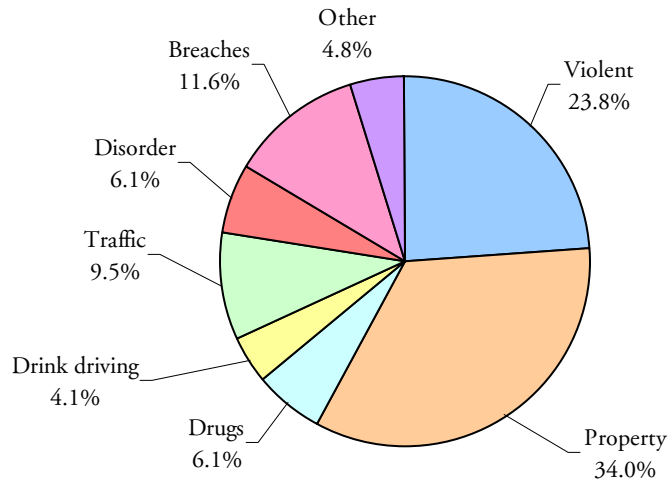
Figure 10: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, October-December 2003



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

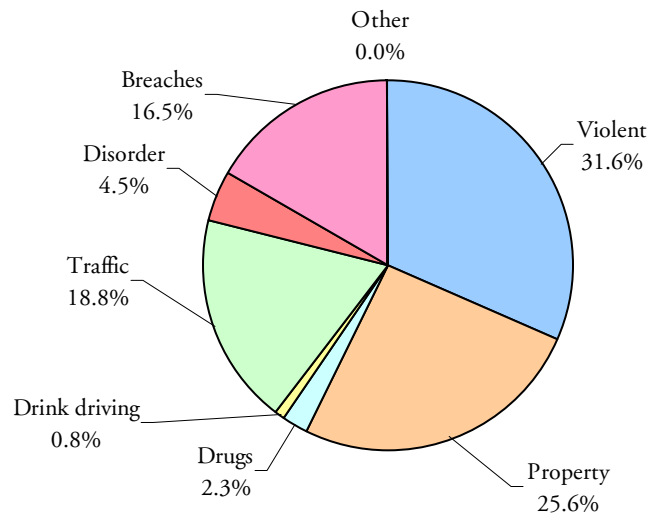
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different type of offence categories.

Figure 11: A profile of the most serious offence laid against detainees, October-December 2003, Adelaide



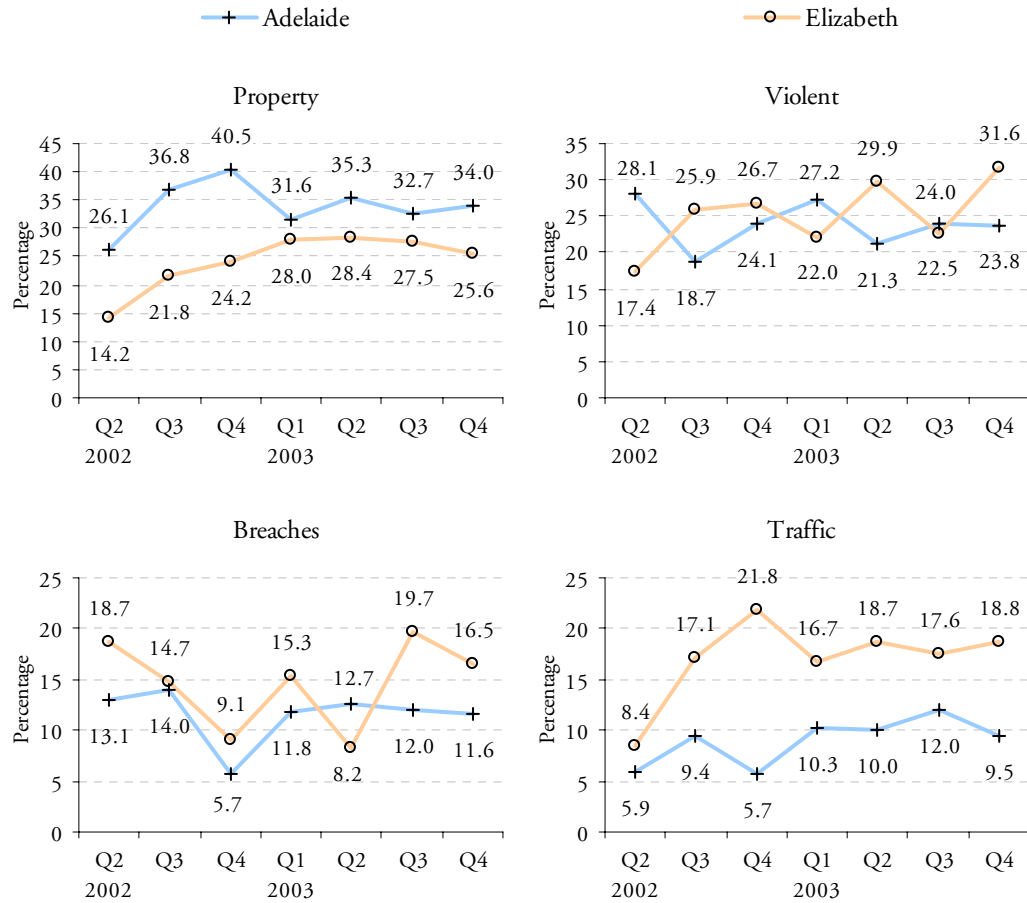
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 11 (cont.): A profile of the most serious offence laid against detainees, October-December 2003, Elizabeth



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

Figure 12: The percentage of detainees who had either a violent, property breaches, or traffic offence listed as the most serious offence, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Table 17a: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, October-December 2003

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	13	27	6	1	7	2	7	2
• Benzodiazepines	2	9	3	0	1	1	0	1
• Cannabis	22	28	8	0	8	8	11	5
• Cocaine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Ecstasy	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	0
• Hallucinogen	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	6	14	2	0	0	1	2	0
• Street methadone	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
• At least one drug	27	37	9	1	12	8	13	6
• Multiple drugs	13	29	6	0	4	3	7	2
Number per offence group	35	50	9	6	14	9	17	7

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 6b: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Elizabeth, October-December 2003

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	11	15	0	0	10	2	9	0
• Benzodiazepines	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
• Cannabis	34	23	2	0	15	5	12	0
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Ecstasy	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Hallucinogen	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	1	8	1	0	1	0	3	0
• Street methadone	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
• At least one drug	36	27	2	0	18	5	16	0
• Multiple drugs	10	15	1	0	8	2	8	0
Number per offence group	42	34	3	1	25	6	22	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 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 13: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

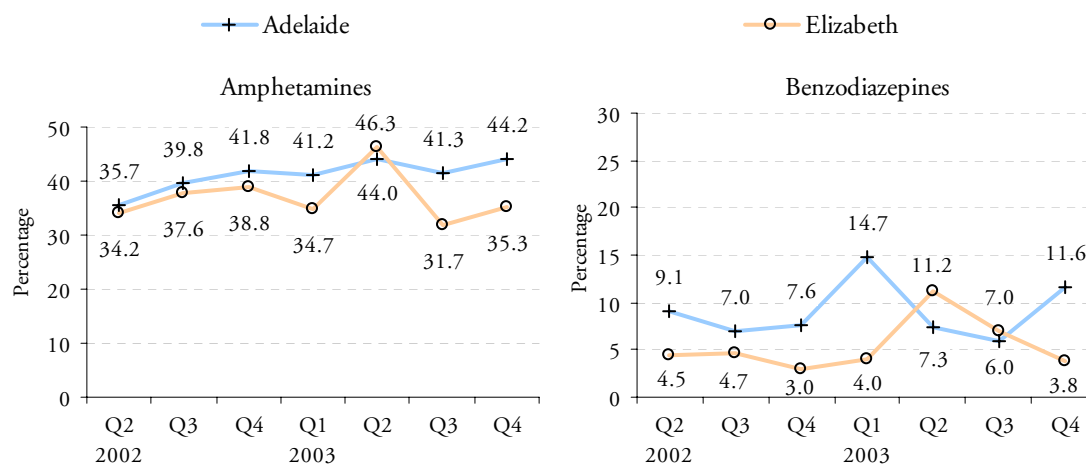
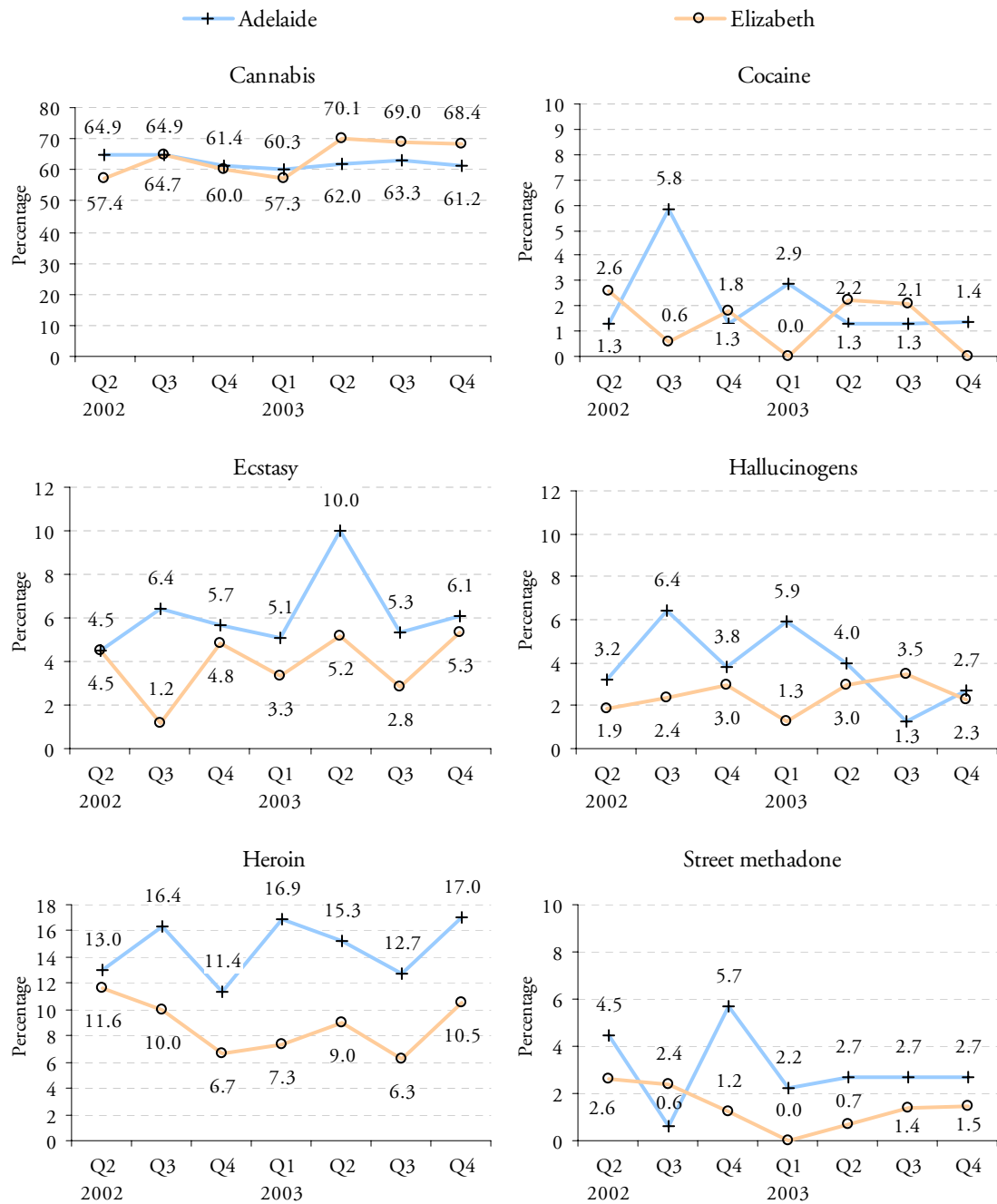


Figure 13 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

Self reported drug dependence

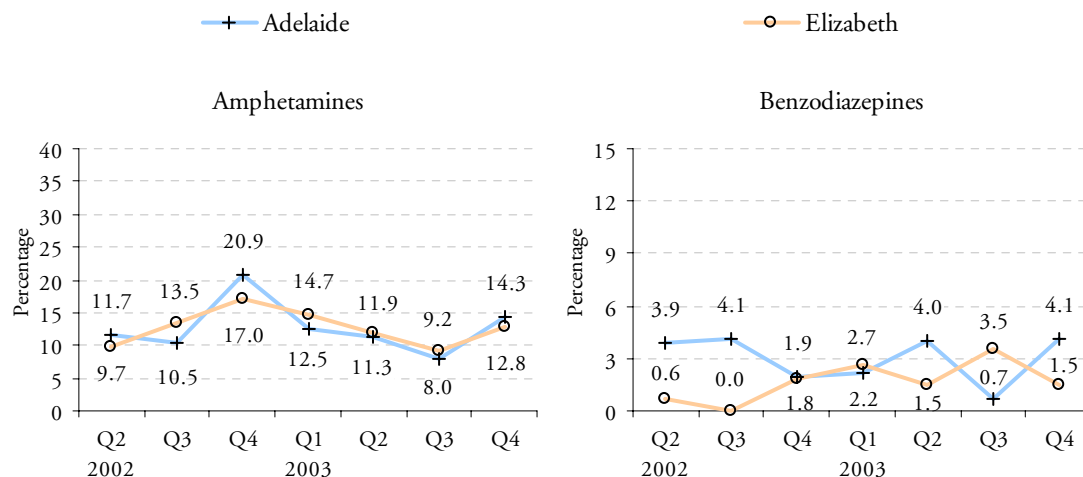
Table 18 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in past 12 months by drug type and site, October-December 2003

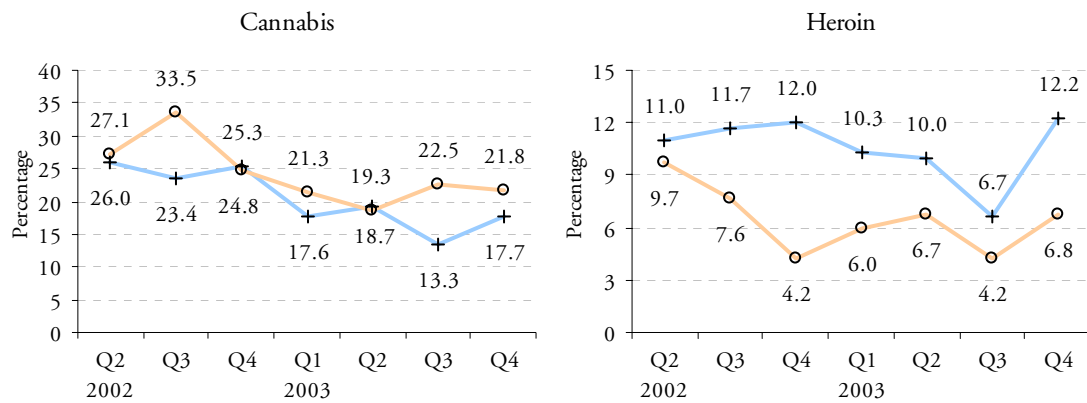
Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	21	14.3	17	12.8
• Benzodiazepines	6	4.1	2	1.5
• Cannabis	26	17.7	29	21.8
• Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	1	0.7	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	1	0.7	0	0.0
• Heroin	18	12.2	9	6.8
• Street methadone	3	2.0	0	0.0
• At least one drug	56	38.1	50	37.6
• Multiple drugs	17	11.6	5	3.8
Number interviewed	147		133	

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

* Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Figure 14: The percentage of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

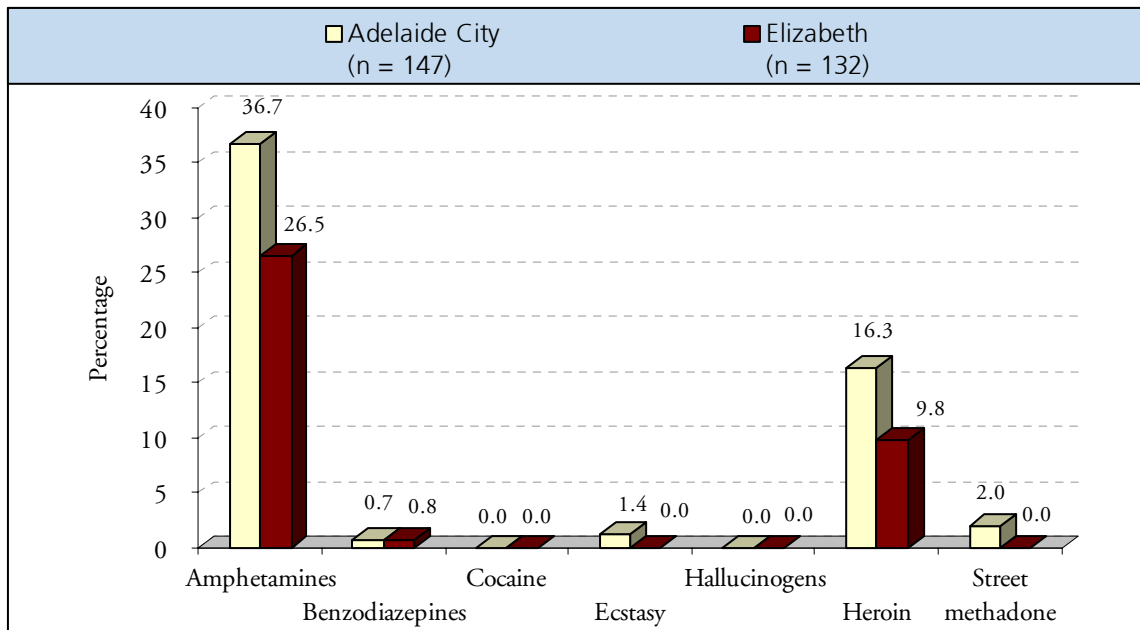




Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

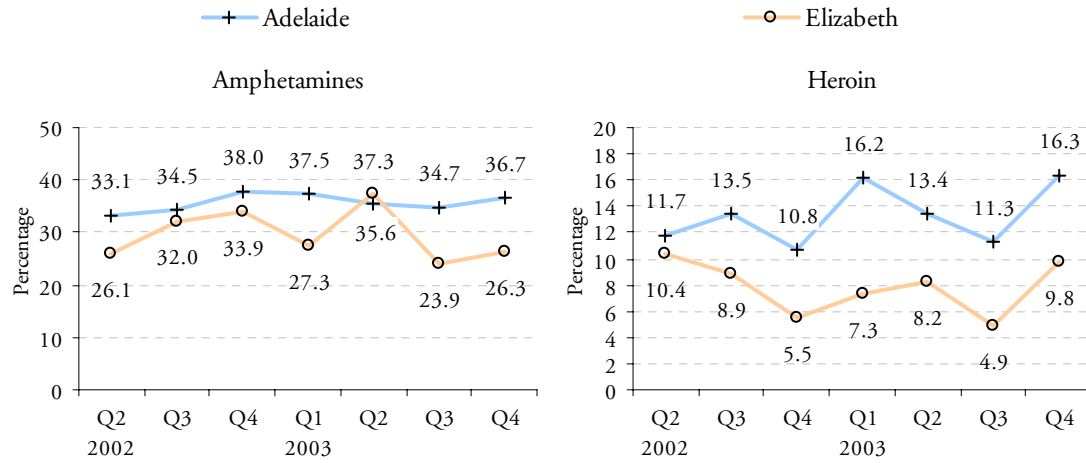
Self-reporting injected drug use

Figure 15: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October-December 2003



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

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by selected drug types, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

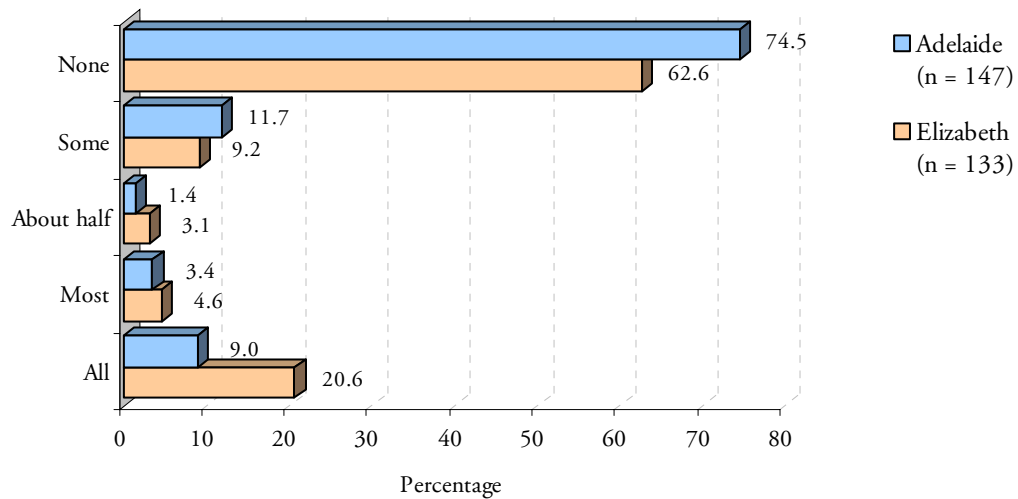


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug related criminal history

Drug related offending

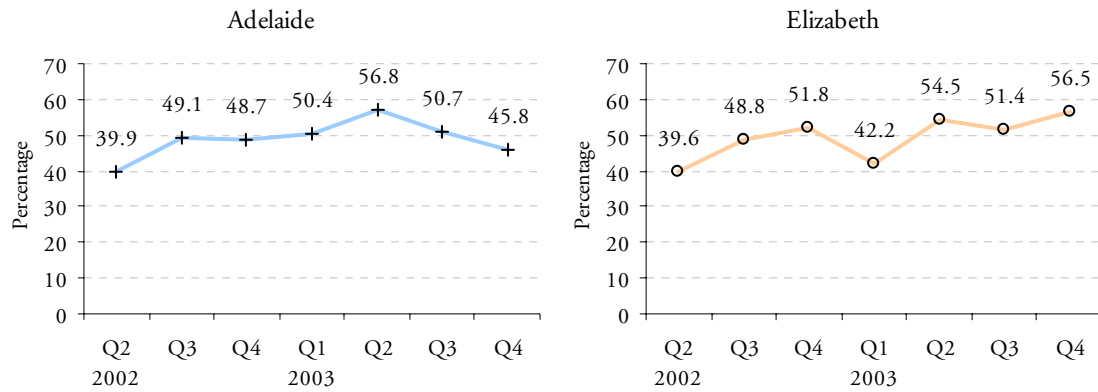
Figure 17: Number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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 18: 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 October-December 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 had they obtained them. Table 8a and Table 8b show the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means.

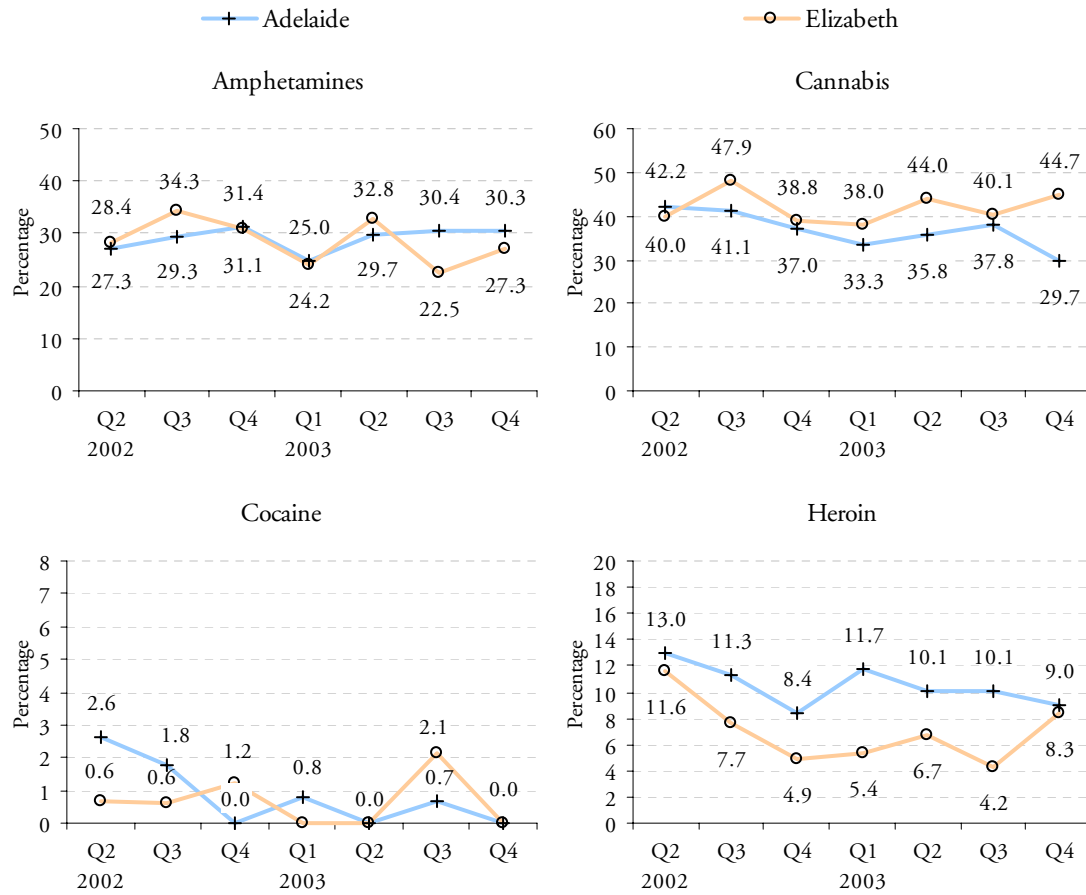
Table 19a: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs by paying cash or obtained drugs by other means in the past 30 days, October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	70	48.3	80	60.6
• Amphetamines	44	30.3	36	27.3
• Cannabis	43	29.7	59	44.7
• Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	13	9.0	11	8.3
• Obtained drug through other means	85	58.6	81	61.8
• Amphetamines	37	25.5	19	14.5
• Cannabis	69	47.6	71	54.2
• Cocaine	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Heroin	15	10.3	8	6.1
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	109	75.2	105	79.5
• Amphetamines	62	42.8	47	35.6
• Cannabis	88	60.7	91	68.9
• Cocaine	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Heroin	23	15.9	14	10.6
Total	145		132	

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

Buying drugs with cash

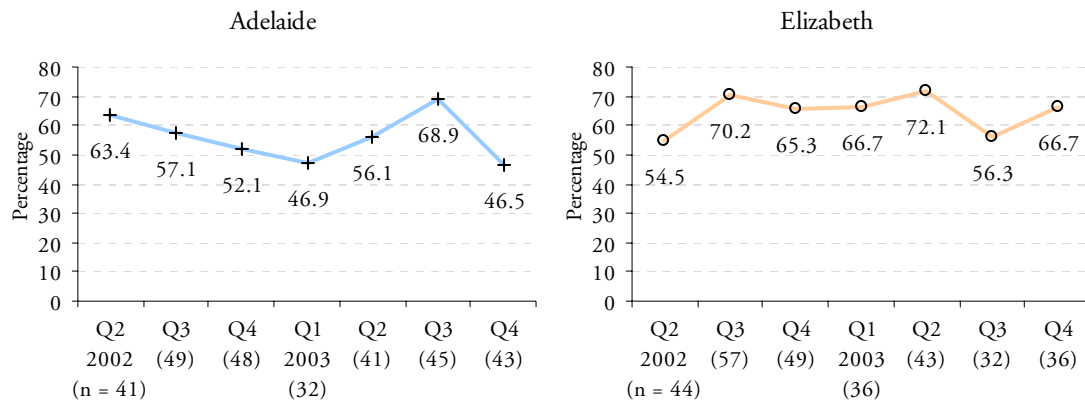
Figure 19: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



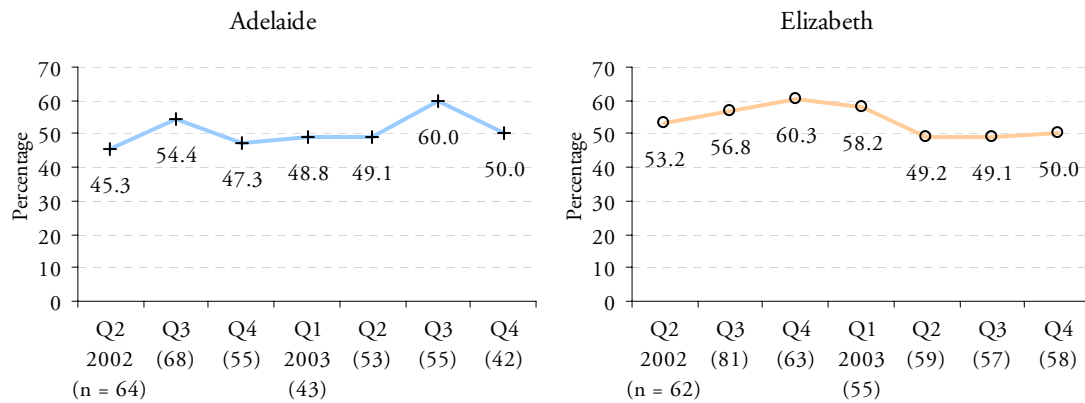
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 20: 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 October-December 2003

Amphetamines



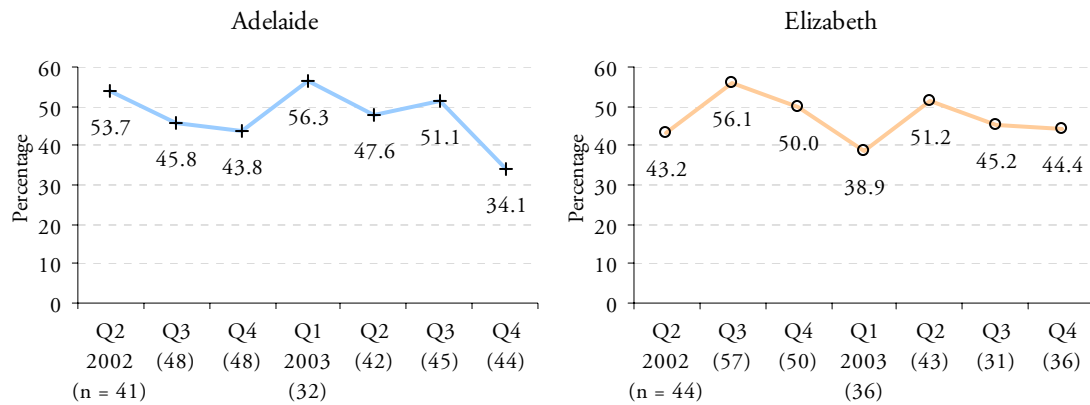
Cannabis



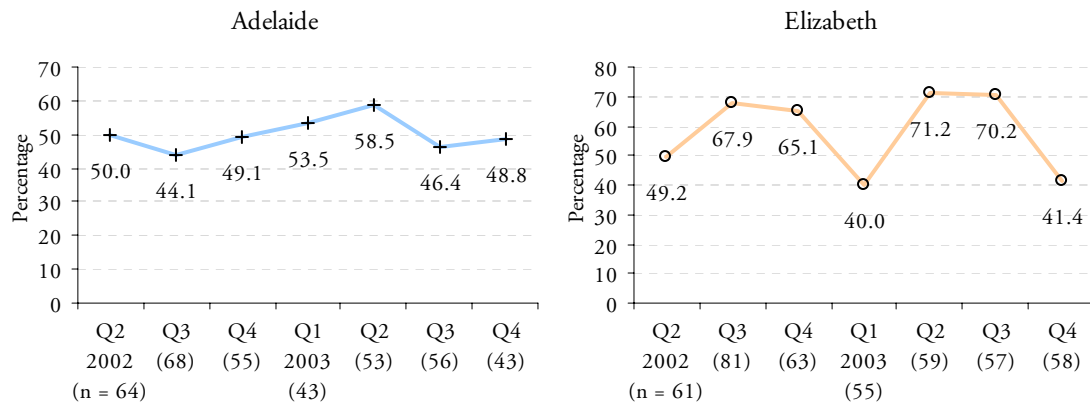
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees who reported that the last drug that they had bought with cash was purchased in their own suburb by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

Amphetamines



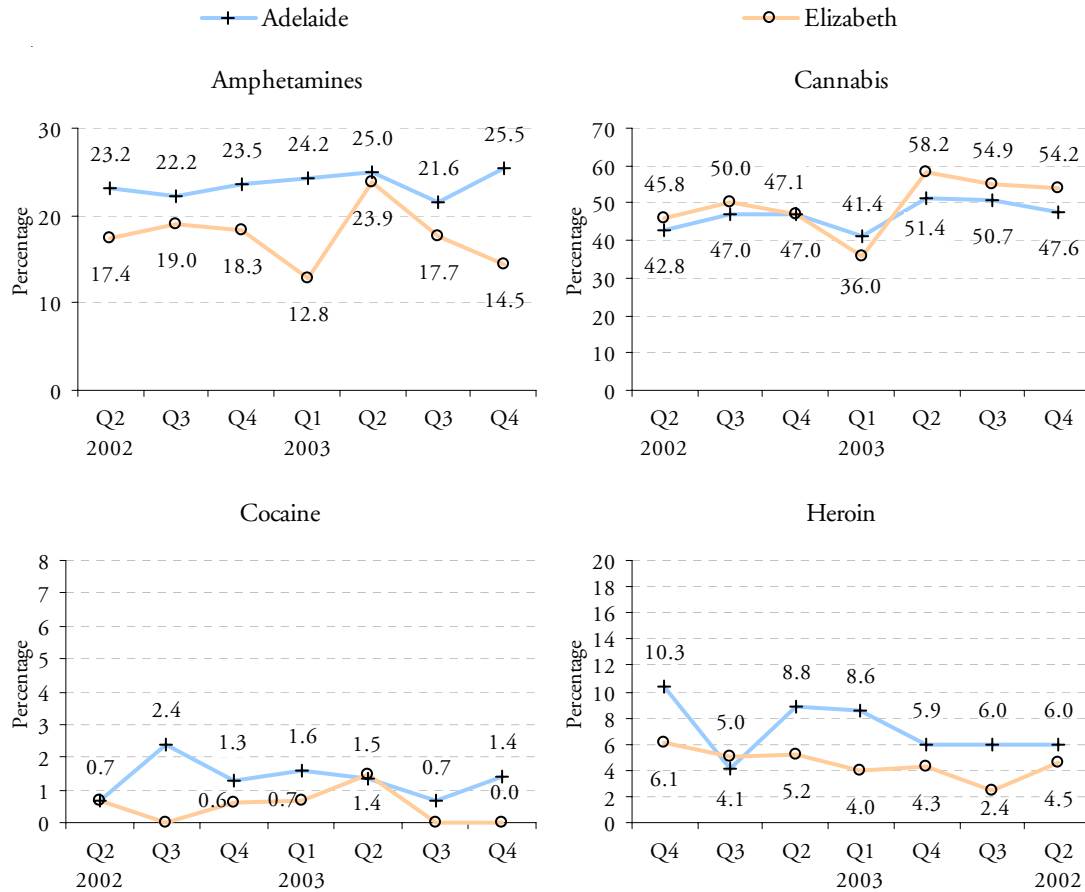
Cannabis



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

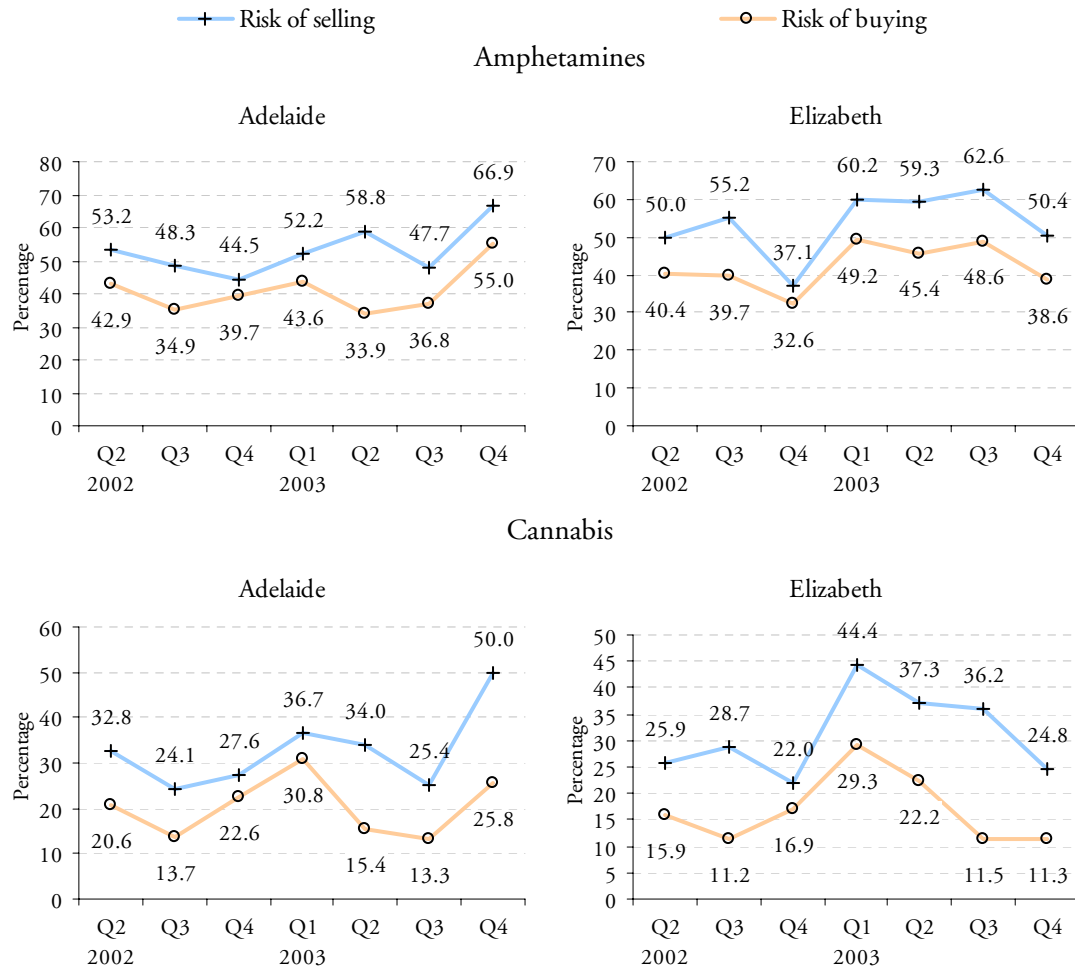
Figure 22: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003



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

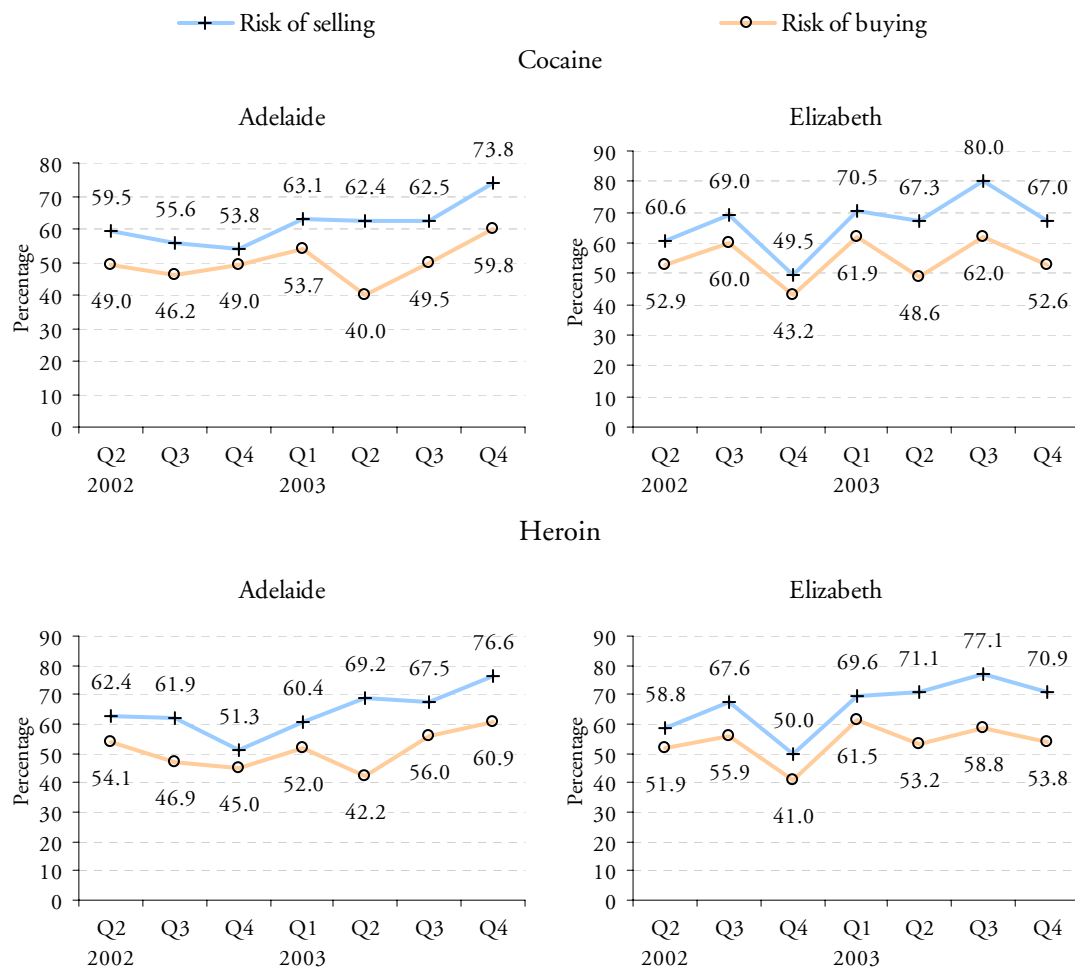
Perceived risk of drug dealing

Figure 23: 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 October-December 2003



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

Figure 23 (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 October-December 2003



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

Licit drug use

Self-reported alcohol use

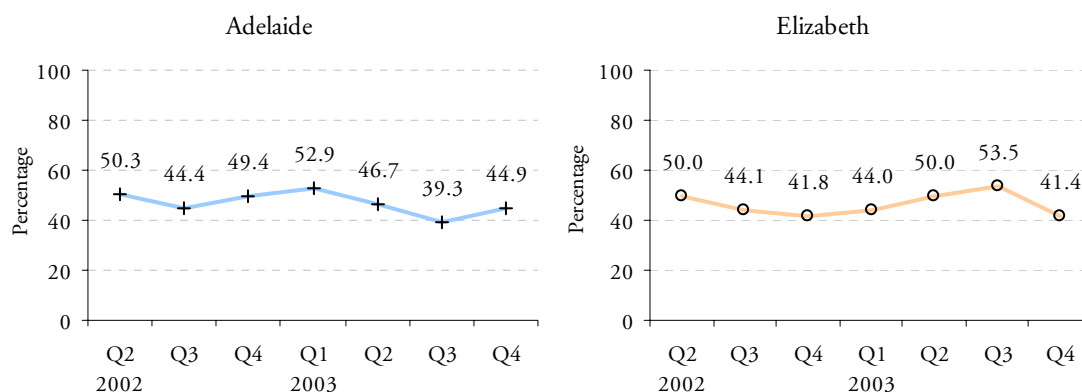
Table 20: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	66	44.9	55	41.4
• Past 12 months	86	58.5	72	54.1
Total	147		133	

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 24: 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 October-December 2003



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

* Three or more for females

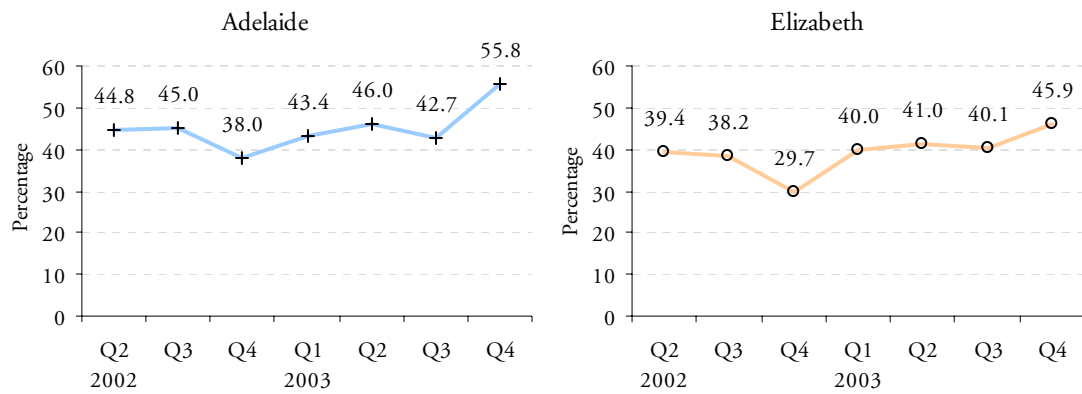
Prescription medication

Table 21: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	30	20.4	19	14.3
• Methadone	11	7.5	6	4.5
• Morphine	3	2.0	2	1.5
• Codeine	10	6.8	7	5.3
• Buprenorphine	7	4.8	4	3.0
• Other opiates	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	17	11.6	12	9.0
• Alprazolam	4	2.7	4	3.0
• Diazepam	11	7.5	11	8.3
• Nitrazepam	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Oxazepam	5	3.4	1	0.8
• Temazepam	1	0.7	0	0.0
• Other benzodiazepines	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Anti-psychotics	9	6.1	5	3.8
• Antidepressants	18	12.2	20	15.0
• Other	38	25.9	40	30.1
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	82	55.8	61	45.9
Total	147		133	

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

Figure 25: 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 October-December 2003



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

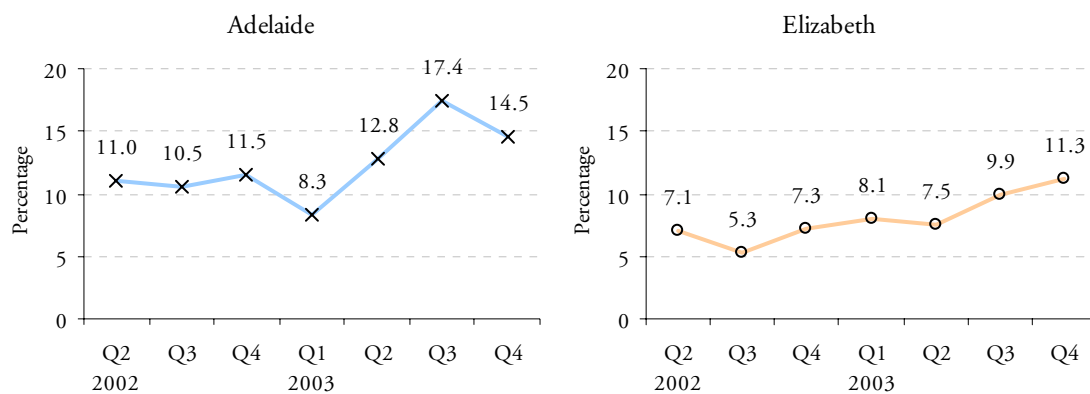
Treatment programs

Table 22: The percentage of detainees who reported they 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 overnight stay by site, October-December 2003

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	37	25.5	15	11.3
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	59	40.7	51	38.3
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	21	14.5	15	11.3
Total	145		133	

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

Figure 26: The percentage of detainees who reported they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to October-December 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 seventh in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the October-December quarter of 2003. It should be noted that the number of detainees in some categories is very small, and so caution must be used when interpreting the results.

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

