

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

J A N U A R Y - M A R C H 2 0 0 4



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia





DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report

January-March 2004

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Key Findings:

January-March 2004

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 January-March 2004 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 weapons addendum that operated this quarter. The third section provides further graphs and tables including detailed time series of the eight quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia. The final section contains explanatory notes.

Slight changes to the standard DUMA questionnaire were introduced this quarter including the:

- Addition of a series of questions relating to drug dependency (see Table 22a and Table 22b);
- Extension of the self-reported drug use questions by asking about inhalants and morphine and other opiates used (see Self reported drug use, starting on page 35); and
- Extension of the drug market questions (see Table 24a and Table 24b).

Profile of detainees

(For further information, please refer to Table 16 and Figure 4 to Figure 7, starting on page 23)

- In the January-March 2004 quarter 180 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 176 at Elizabeth. At both sites, the two samples displayed an over-representation of both males and Indigenous offenders.
- The median age of Adelaide detainees interviewed this quarter was 29 years, while for Elizabeth there was a sharp decline in the median age, down to 25 years, the youngest median age recorded so far.

- Nearly two out of three detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 60% of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 24% of Adelaide detainees and 21% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, just over 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.
- 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, nearly one in ten detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.
- At both sites, there was a continuing decrease in the percentage of detainees reporting that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 17 to Table 19 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 slightly higher, however, for Elizabeth detainees (69.2% compared to 64.3% of Adelaide detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to amphetamines (40.0% compared to 32.9% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (23.6% compared to 14.4%) and methadone (9.3% compared to 2.1%).
- Around one in eight detainees at both sites tested positive to opiates (13.6% of Adelaide and 12.3% 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.

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

- After recording a large increase in the previous quarter, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to amphetamines decreased to average levels, while over the past quarter the level for that of Adelaide detainees remained stable, near the highest levels recorded so far.
- At both Adelaide and Elizabeth, the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines decreased from the past quarter to be amongst the lowest levels recorded so far.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to cannabis increased slightly over the past quarter, to be a little higher than that for Adelaide, which decreased slightly.
- The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees increased, but was still below the peak recorded in the 3rd quarter of 2003. The percentage of positive methadone tests in Elizabeth decreased to its lowest level so far.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to opiates almost halved, from 24.4% to 13.6%. This reverses the significant increasing trend recorded over the first seven quarters. At Elizabeth, this percentage continued its recent decrease, returning to the comparatively low levels recorded early in the DUMA project.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to at least one drug over the eight quarters that DUMA has been operating ($R^2 = 0.74$, $p < 0.05$).

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2, 2002 to Quarter 1, 2004

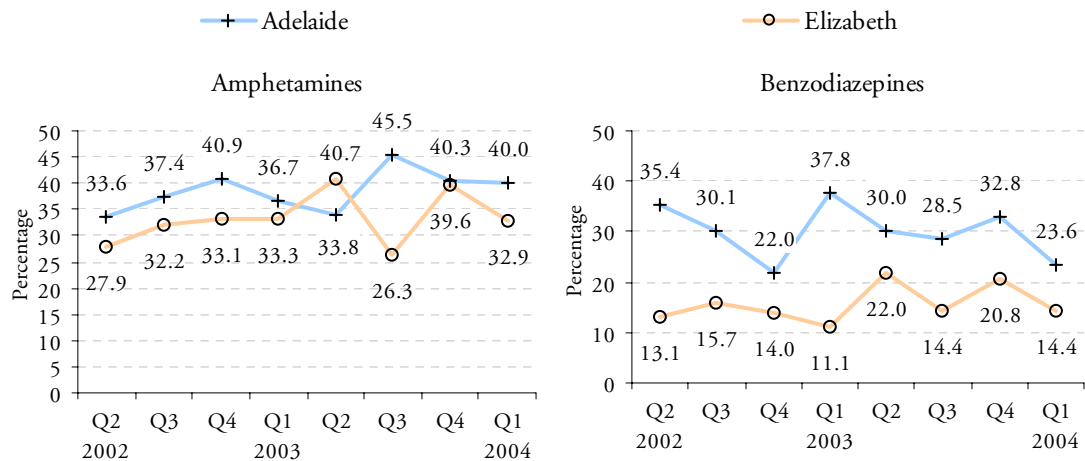
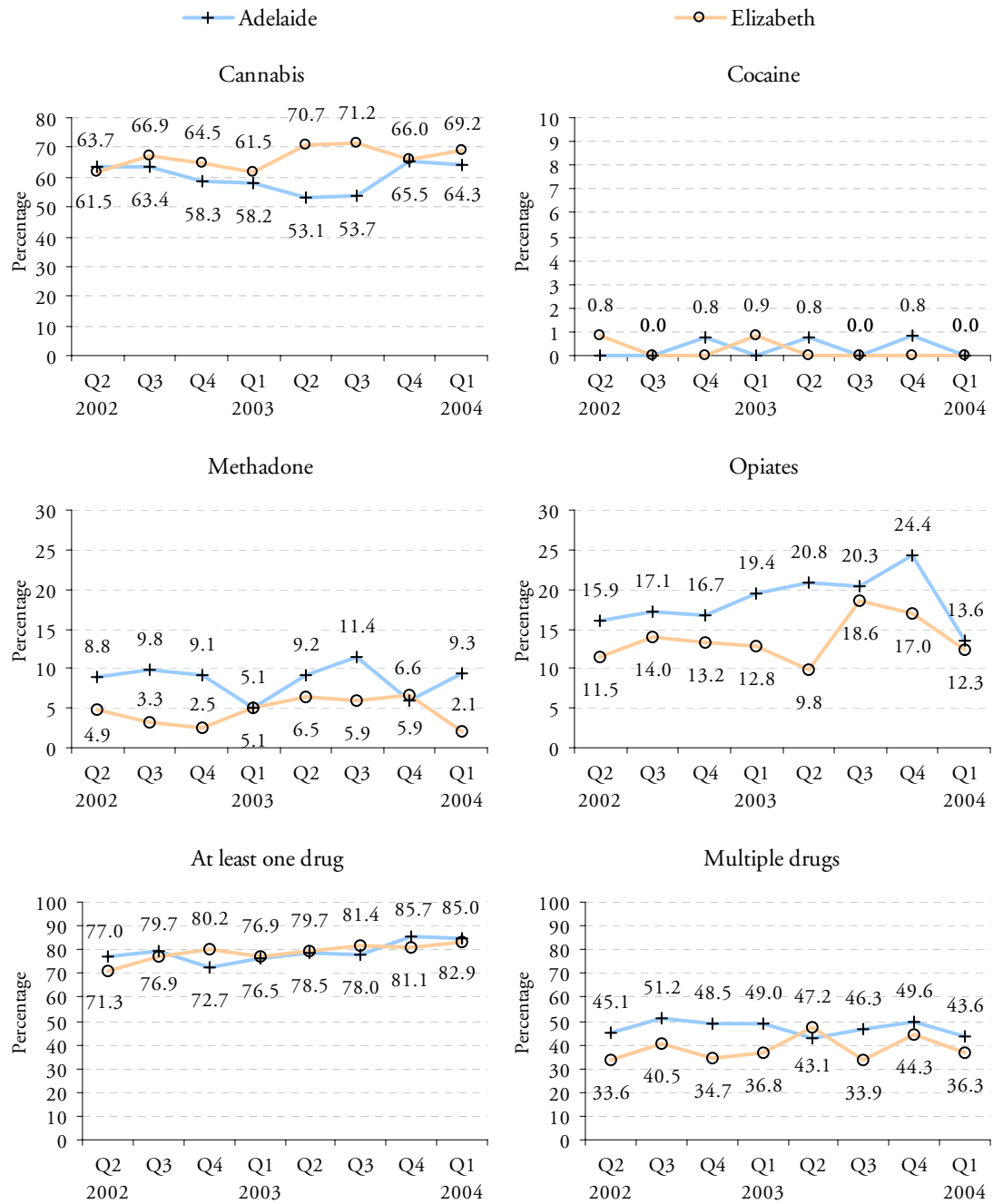


Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2 2002 to Quarter 1, 2004



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

Drug combinations

- The percentage of detainees at Elizabeth who tested positive to cannabis only as well as the combination of amphetamines and cannabis increased substantially during the last two quarters.
- A lower percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to opiates only as well as the combinations of amphetamines, benzodiazepines and opiates and amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates compared with the previous quarter.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

(For further information, please refer to Figure 11 to Figure 13 and Table 20, starting on page 31)

- 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 51 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 30 reported using cannabis in the past 30 days. A similarly high pattern of cannabis use was evident among Elizabeth detainees who had a property offence listed as their major charge with 32 out of 47 detainees reported use of cannabis in the past 30 days.

Self reported drug use

(For further information, please refer to Figure 14 to Figure 17 and Table 21 to Table 22b, 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 Adelaide and nearly half of Elizabeth detainees reported using hallucinogens 'ever', while a vastly smaller proportion reported using the drug in both the last 12 months and last 30 days.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting use of ecstasy in the past 30 days doubled from the previous quarter (from 6.1% to 12.8%).

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	79.4	54.4	37.2
• Benzodiazepines	36.1	14.4	9.4
• Cannabis	91.7	65.0	55.6
• Cocaine	44.4	5.6	3.9
• Ecstasy	56.1	25.6	12.8
• Hallucinogens	56.7	7.8	1.7
• Heroin	47.2	15.6	13.9
• Inhalants	31.7	3.9	2.8
• Morphine & other opiates	20.6	10.6	6.1
• Street Methadone	19.4	7.8	4.4
• At least one drug	93.9	83.3	72.8
• Multiple drugs	82.8	56.1	39.4
Number interviewed = 180			

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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	75.0	48.9	34.7
• Benzodiazepines	24.4	9.1	5.1
• Cannabis	91.5	68.2	63.1
• Cocaine	24.4	5.1	1.7
• Ecstasy	32.4	13.6	6.3
• Hallucinogens	47.7	5.1	2.8
• Heroin	26.1	8.0	6.8
• Inhalants	15.3	0.0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	14.8	5.7	2.8
• Street Methadone	5.7	1.7	0.6
• At least one drug	94.3	80.7	76.1
• Multiple drugs	75.0	45.5	30.7
Number interviewed = 176			

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

Self-reported drug dependence

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the previous 12 months (39.4% compared with 30.1% at Elizabeth).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on heroin in the past 12 months (8.3% of Adelaide compared to 5.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Questions regarding drug and alcohol dependence were introduced this quarter to explore the issue in more detail. Six questions were asked in relation to both alcohol and drugs including:
 - Have you spent more time using than you intended?
 - Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?
 - Have you wanted to cut down on use?
 - Has anyone objected to your use?
 - How frequently do you think about using?
 - Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/anger or boredom?
- Around one half of detainees reported that they had wanted to cut down on their use of illegal drugs (50.0% of Adelaide and 46.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while around one quarter of detainees reported that they wanted to cut down on their alcohol use (28.1% of Adelaide and 23.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Self-reported injected drug use

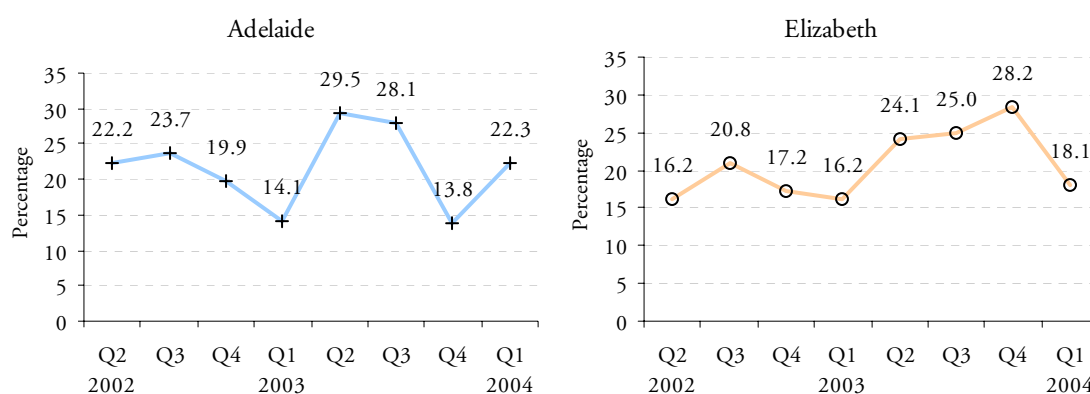
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they injected drugs in the past 30 days, with 28.9% injecting amphetamines, 12.8% injecting heroin and 6.1% injecting morphine or other opiates (compared to 21.6%, 5.7% and 2.3% of Elizabeth detainees, respectively).
- There was a substantial decrease in the percentage of detainees at both sites who reported injecting amphetamines, down to its lowest level so far.
- Very few detainees at either site reported injecting benzodiazepines, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens or methadone in the past 30 days.

Drug related criminal history

(For further information, please refer to Figure 18 and Figure 19, starting on page 41)

- Over seven in ten detainees at both sites reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (70.9% of Adelaide and 72.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In contrast, 15.4% of Adelaide and 11.7% of Elizabeth detainees reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related.
- In Adelaide, there was an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related after a large decrease the previous quarter.
- In contrast, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that at least half of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related decreased in the last quarter, reversing a significant increasing trend since the DUMA program began.

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, 2004 [Computer File].

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

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs has decreased each quarter since peaking in Quarter 2, 2003, down from 56.8% to 40.6%.



Drug market

(For further information, please refer to Table 23 and Figure 20 to Figure 24, starting on page 43)

- In the current quarter, around three quarters of detainees at both sites (71.0% of Adelaide and 75.3% 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 Elizabeth detainees (62.6%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 38.5% who had bought cannabis with cash and 46.6% who had obtained the drug through other means.

Buying drugs with cash

- In the last quarter, the percentage of detainees at both sites who reported that they had bought either amphetamines or cannabis with cash in the past 30 days decreased.
- Since the DUMA project began in South Australia, there has been a significant downward trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had bought cannabis ($R^2 = 0.77$, $p < 0.05$).
- There was a slight increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had bought heroin in the past 30 days, but levels are still below those recorded at the beginning of DUMA. A decrease was evident for that of Elizabeth.
- Around one in five detainees who reported that they had bought amphetamines in the past 30 days indicated that there was an occasion in that period when they had tried to buy the drug but didn't (17.4% of Adelaide and 24.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of detainees who reported that they had bought cannabis in the past 30 days reported that there was an occasion in that period when they had tried to buy the drug but didn't (33.3% of Adelaide and 28.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The most common reasons mentioned by detainees for not purchasing either amphetamines or cannabis was that the drug was of poor quality or that the dealers didn't have any or didn't have the right quantity.

Receiving drugs without paying cash

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had received cocaine without paying cash in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far. However, percentages still remained very low (3.4%).
- There was a large increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting that they had received amphetamines in the past quarter.
- Trends in the percentage of detainees who reported receiving cannabis without paying cash were generally similar for both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees for the eight quarters, although Elizabeth was slightly higher than Adelaide for the past four quarters.

Perceived risk of drug dealing²

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that it was very risky to buy or sell each of the drug types listed in the survey increased substantially in the last quarter, thereby reversing the downward trend observed in the previous quarter to be at or near highest recorded levels.
- Over the eight quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia, there have been significant upward trends in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell cocaine ($R^2 = 0.63$, $p < 0.05$) and heroin ($R^2 = 0.63$, $p < 0.05$) in their local area.
- There has been a significant increasing trend in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell heroin in their local area ($R^2 = 0.57$, $p < 0.05$).

Licit drug use

(For further information, please refer to Table 25 and Table 26 and Figure 25 and Figure 26, starting on page 51)

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day³) in the past 30 days (51.7% of Adelaide and 56.3% of Elizabeth detainees).

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

³ Three or more for female detainees

- In the last quarter, there was a slight decrease 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 (15.6% compared to 8.5% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (12.2% compared to 5.1%) and anti-depressants (11.7% compared to 7.4%).

Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 27 and Figure 27, starting on page 54)

- Around one in five 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 significant upward trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program since DUMA began in South Australia ($R^2 = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$).
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program decreased sharply in the last quarter, reversing the significant upward trend present in the first seven quarters of DUMA in South Australia.

Addendum: Weapons

An addendum on weapons was conducted this quarter to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported owning weapons, their reasons for owning them, whether they used weapons to commit a crime, their supply source, links to criminal history and drug links. This addendum was also run in the fourth quarter of 2002 and, where appropriate, comparisons to those results are included.

Table 2 shows the types of weapons that detainees reported ever owning or possessing.

- There were 76 detainees at Adelaide (43.7%) and 84 at Elizabeth (49.1%) who reported that they have ever owned or possessed at least one weapon. Just over one quarter of detainees also indicated that they had ever owned or possessed multiple weapons (28.2% of Adelaide and 26.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The types of weapons that were owned or possessed were generally similar at both sites. However, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported owning a handgun (16.4% compared with 10.9% for Adelaide).

Table 2: Types of weapons that were ever owned or possessed by detainees

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	59	33.9	61	35.7
• Firearm	36	20.7	40	23.4
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	28	16.1	27	15.8
• Handgun	19	10.9	28	16.4
• Other firearm	21	12.1	24	14.0
• Martial arts weapon	28	16.1	31	18.1
• Baseball bat	20	11.5	17	9.9
• Sword/axe/bladed weapon	9	5.2	2	1.2
• Crossbow	5	2.9	3	1.8
• Other weapon	14	8.0	12	7.0
• Any weapon	76	43.7	84	49.1
• Multiple weapons	49	28.2	45	26.3
• No weapon ever owned or possessed	98	56.3	87	50.9
Number within group	174		171	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 3 shows the types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime.

- Around one in seven detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon in a crime (13.8% of Adelaide detainees compared with 14.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, the type of weapon that was most likely to be used or threatened to be used was a knife (9.4% of Elizabeth and 7.5% of Adelaide detainees).
- For most types of weapons, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon to commit a crime, including a handgun (5.3% compared with 1.7%) and baseball bat (4.7% compared with 1.1%).

Table 3: Types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	13	7.5	16	9.4
• Firearm	6	3.4	12	7.0
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	6	3.4	7	4.1
• Handgun	3	1.7	9	5.3
• Martial arts weapon	4	2.3	6	3.5
• Syringe	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Baseball bat	2	1.1	8	4.7
• Other weapon	11	6.3	8	4.7
• Any weapon	24	13.8	25	14.6
• Multiple weapons	11	6.3	14	8.2
• No weapon ever used or threatened in a crime	150	86.2	146	85.4
Number within group	174		171	

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

* Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 4 shows the number and percentage of detainees at both sites who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months.

- Elizabeth detainees were more likely than Adelaide detainees to have owned or possessed at least one knife or firearm in the past 12 months (18.1% compared to 14.4%).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that in the last 12 months they had owned or possessed a knife (15.8% compared with 11.5% of Adelaide detainees) and a firearm (6.4% compared with 4.0%).

Table 4: Detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	20	11.5	27	15.8
• Firearm	7	4.0	11	6.4
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	4	2.3	5	2.9
• Handgun	2	1.1	6	3.5
• Other firearm	3	1.7	4	2.3
• At least one knife or a firearm	25	14.4	31	18.1
• At least two of a knife or a firearm	3	1.7	8	4.7
• No knife or firearm owned or possessed	149	85.6	140	81.9
Number within group	174		171	

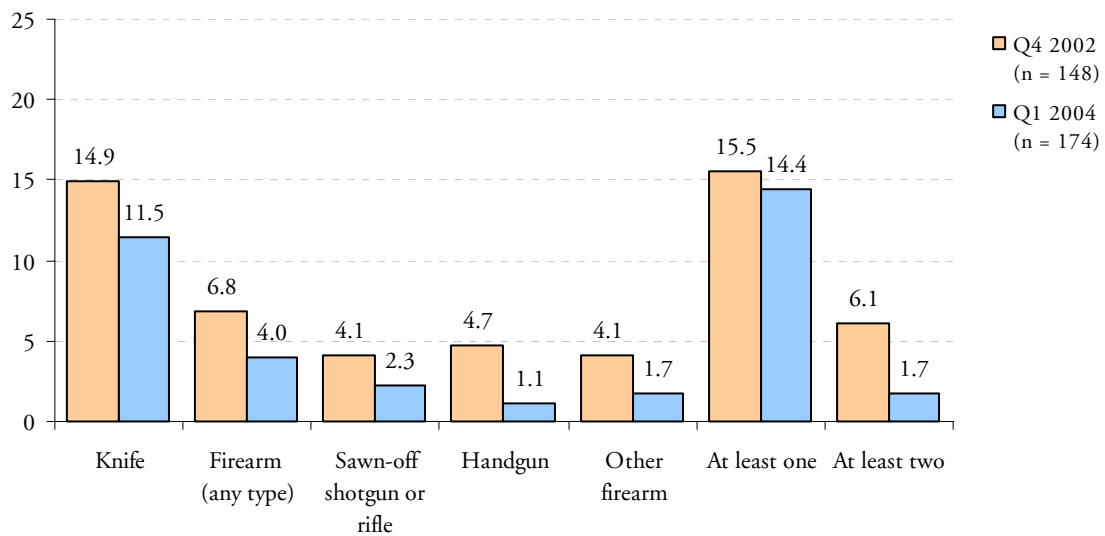
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Figure 3a and Figure 3b show the percentage of detainees in this quarter and the fourth quarter of 2002 who reported owning or possessing a knife or firearm in the past 12 months.

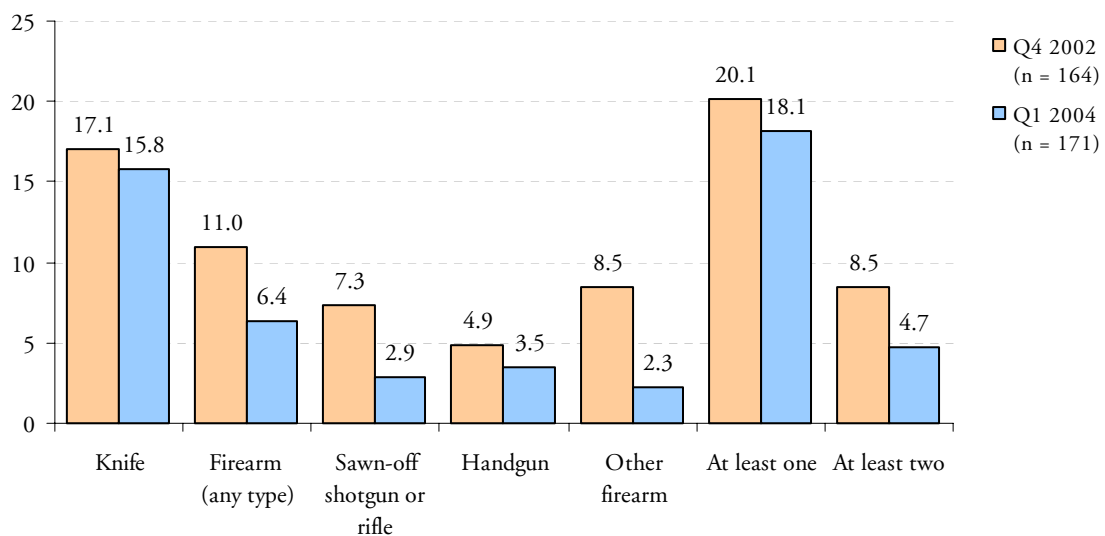
- For both Adelaide and Elizabeth, a lower percentage of detainees reported that they owned or possessed a weapon in the past 12 months in the current quarter compared to the fourth quarter of 2002. This was true for all weapon types.
- A lower percentage of detainees in the current quarter reported that they had owned or possessed at least two knives or firearms in the past 12 months (1.7% of Adelaide and 4.7% of Elizabeth detainees compared to 6.1% of Adelaide and 8.5% of Elizabeth detainees who were interviewed in the fourth quarter of 2002).

Figure 3a: Adelaide detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months, fourth quarter 2002 and first quarter 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 * Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Figure 3b: Elizabeth detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months, fourth quarter 2002 and first quarter 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 * Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 5 to Table 11 refer to only those detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the previous 12 months. There were 20 Adelaide detainees and 27 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife and seven Adelaide detainees and 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the past 12 months.

In Table 8 and Table 10 to Table 12, multiple responses to the questions were permitted. For this reason, the numbers in these tables will not necessarily sum to the totals presented.

Table 5 shows the number of weapons that were owned or possessed by detainees who admitted owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months.

- Of this group, there were more Elizabeth detainees who reported owning only one knife (16 of 27, compared to 7 of 20 Adelaide detainees).
- Most of the detainees who owned or possessed firearms in the past 12 months reported owning only one or two guns (five of seven Adelaide and 10 of 11 Elizabeth detainees)

Table 5: Number of knives or guns detainees owned or possessed in the past 12 months

Number of knives/guns	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• One	7	3	16	7
• Two	3	2	3	3
• Three	4	0	1	1
• Four	0	1	3	0
• Five to nine	3	1	2	0
• Ten to 20	1	0	0	0
• More than 20	2	0	2	0
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 6 shows the main reasons given by detainees for owning or possessing a knife or a gun in the past 12 months. Generally, the most frequently cited reason for having knives was protection/ self defence, while the most common reason for having guns was hunting/target shooting.

Table 6: Main reasons for detainees owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months

Reasons for owning or possessing	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Hunting/target shooting	2	5	1	4
• Job requirement	3	0	6	0
• Protection/ self defence	7	1	8	3
• Use in drug trade	1	0	2	2
• Use in other criminal activity	1	0	0	1
• Other	6	1	10	1
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

As shown in Table 7, the majority of detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported that they had bought that weapon.

Table 7: How detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon

How obtained weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Made it	0	0	1	0
• Stole it	1	0	1	1
• Borrowed it	1	1	0	0
• Traded for it	1	0	1	0
• Bought it	15	4	16	7
• Other	2	2	8	3
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 8 shows where detainees reported getting the knife or gun from that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months.

- The majority of detainees reported that they got their knives either from relatives/friends (five of 19 Adelaide and 12 of 27 Elizabeth detainees), or 'other retail shops' (eight and seven detainees, respectively). A further six Adelaide and three Elizabeth detainees reported that they obtained knives from an army disposal store.
- The majority of detainees reported that they had received guns from relatives/friends (four out of six Adelaide and nine out of 11 Elizabeth detainees).

Table 8: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon (or parts to make the weapon)

Where obtained weapon from*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• On the street	1	0	2	1
• Drug dealer	0	0	0	1
• Relative/friend	5	4	12	9
• Knife/gun shop	1	2	1	0
• Army disposal store	6	0	3	0
• Pawn shop	1	0	1	0
• Other retail shop	8	0	7	0
• Private sale	0	0	1	0
Number within group	19**	6**	27	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they obtained the weapon from

Table 9 shows how frequently detainees who owned or possessed a knife in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- Of the 47 detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife, 15 reported carrying the weapon most days or every day.
- Of the 18 detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the last 12 months, only two reported carrying it 'most days' or everyday and 15 reported rarely or never carrying it.

Table 9: How often detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying a weapon

How often weapon carried	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Everyday	3	0	6	1
• Most days	4	0	2	1
• Some days	1	0	3	1
• Rarely	8	4	4	6
• Never	4	3	12	2
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 10 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or a gun in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- At both sites, detainees commonly reported carrying knives in their pocket (10 of the 47 detainees at the two sites) followed by tucked into boots/pants/bra (eight detainees) and in a holster/sheath (eight detainees).
- Just over half of the Elizabeth detainees reported carrying their gun by 'tucking it into their boots/pants/bra' (six of the 11 detainees), while three of the seven Adelaide detainees reported carrying their gun in the car.

Table 10: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon

Location for carrying weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Handbag/backpack	3	0	1	0
• Holster/sheath	2	1	6	4
• Tucked into boots/pants/bra	6	0	2	6
• Pocket	6	0	4	0
• In the car	0	3	2	0
• Not carried	4	3	12	2
• Other	0	0	1	0
Number within group*	20	7	27	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

Table 11 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon.

- Detainees at both sites indicated that they commonly stored both knives and guns at home. At the two sites, 36 of the 46 detainees reported storing a knife at home and 14 of the 17 detainees reported storing a gun at home. In the vast majority of cases detainees were reluctant to specify any more precisely as to where in the home the weapon was usually stored.
- Four detainees at both sites also reported storing a knife in a car and one indicated they stored a gun in a car.

Table 11: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon

location for storing weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• At home	16	5	20	9
• Bedroom at home	7	0	4	4
• Kitchen at home	1	0	5	0
• Locked area at home	0	3	1	1
• At home – unspecified	8	2	10	4
• Friends home	1	2	0	0
• At work	1	0	3	0
• In car	2	0	2	1
• Always carried	0	0	0	0
• Other	0	0	1	0
Number within group	20	7	26**	10***

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

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they store the weapon

Table 12 shows the types of firearms that detainees reported owning in the past 12 months.

- Of the seven Adelaide detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months, three possessed a single or double barrel shotgun and three owned a self-loading rimfire rifles (greater than 10 rounds).

- Of the 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months, six owned a double barrel shotgun and four owned a semi-automatic handgun.

Table 12: Type of firearms owned by detainees in the past 12 months

Type of firearm*	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Air or rimfire rifle	1	0
• Single or double barrel shotgun	3	6
• Self loading shotgun <5 rounds	1	0
• Self loading centre fire rifle	1	0
• Self loading rimfire rifle < 10 rounds	0	1
• Self loading rimfire rifle >10 rounds	3	0
• Self loading shotgun > 10 rounds	1	1
• Revolver	1	2
• Semi automatic handgun	0	4
• Fully automatic handgun	1	1
• Handgun unspecified	1	1
Number within group	7	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

As shown in Table 13, the majority of detainees at both sites were currently unlicensed to own the firearm that they possessed.

Table 13: Whether detainee reported that they were currently licensed to own the firearm(s)

Licensed	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Currently licensed	2	1
• Not currently licensed	5	10
Number within group	7	11

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

* There was one detainee who did not report whether the firearm was currently licensed.

As shown in Table 14, four of the seven Adelaide detainees and 10 of the 11 Elizabeth detainees reported that the firearm that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months was not registered.

Table 14: Whether detainee reported that the firearm was registered

Registered	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Registered	3	1
• Not registered	4	10
Number within group	7	11

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

* Three was one detainee who did not report whether the firearm was registered.

Detainees were asked how they had disposed of a particular firearm when they no longer had a use for it. As shown in Table 15, all of the three Adelaide and five of the six Elizabeth detainees reported that they sold their firearm when they no longer needed it.

Table 15: How detainees disposed of firearms that they no longer had a use for

Registered	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Sold it	3	5
• Sold it to friends	1	1
• Sold it to criminals	0	1
• Sold to other hunters	1	0
• Breakdown it and sold parts	0	1
• No further information	1	2
• Throw parts in river	0	1
Number within group	3	6

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

* Three was one detainee who did not report whether the firearm was registered.

Detailed Graphs and Tables

Profile of detainees

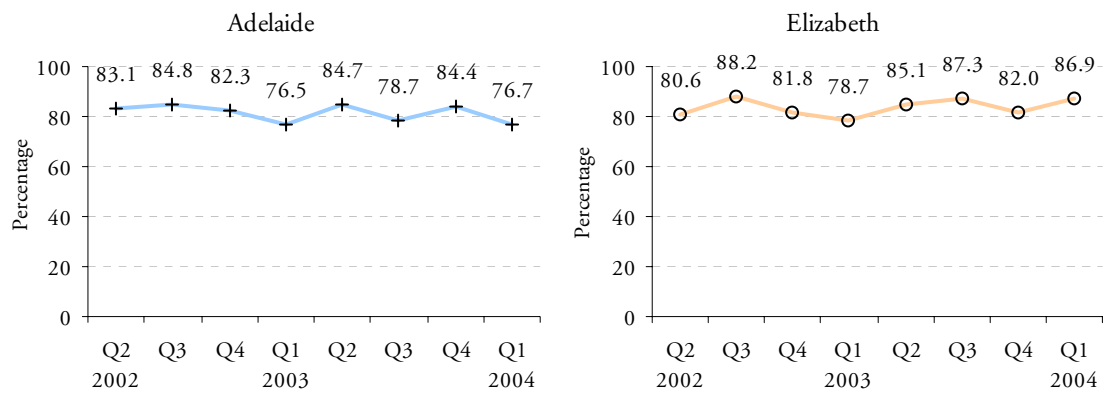
Table 16: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, January to March, 2004

	Adelaide City	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	180	176
• Provided urine sample	78%	84%
• Males	77%	87%
• Median age	29 years	25 years
• Indigenous	17%	12%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	35%	49%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	19%	23%
• working part time	21%	18%
• welfare/government	79%	73%
• shoplifting	9%	6%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	7%	9%
• other illegal activities	8%	8%
• Unemployed, looking for work	29%	35%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	26%	26%
• property offence	33%	30%
• drug offence	6%	2%
• Detained on warrant only	34%	37%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	60%	60%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	22%	19%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	20%	11%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	14%	13%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	16%	6%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	43%	27%

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

Sex

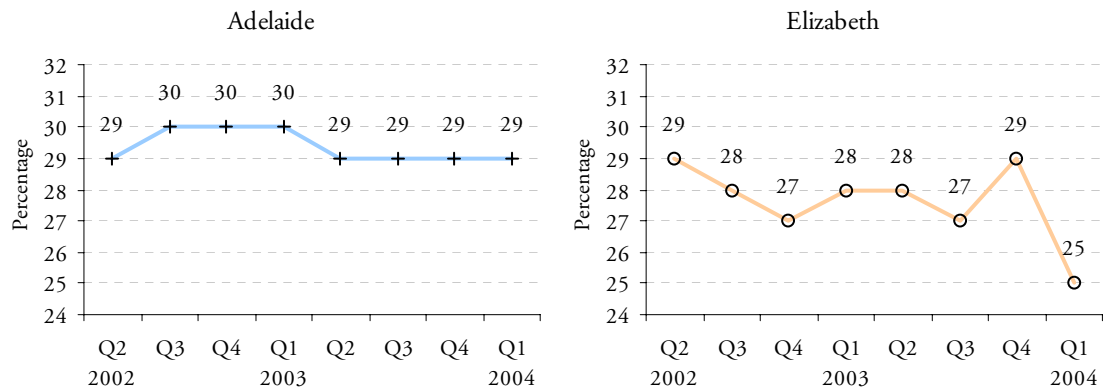
Figure 4: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Age

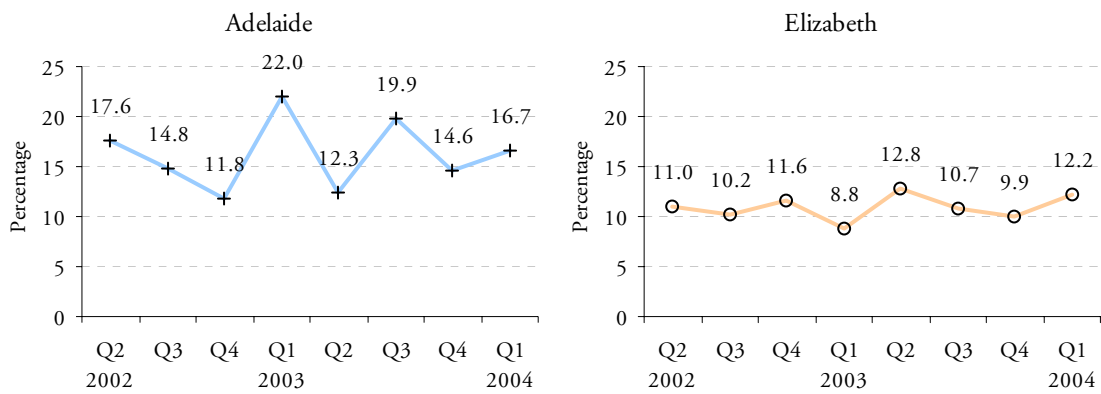
Figure 5: The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Indigenous status

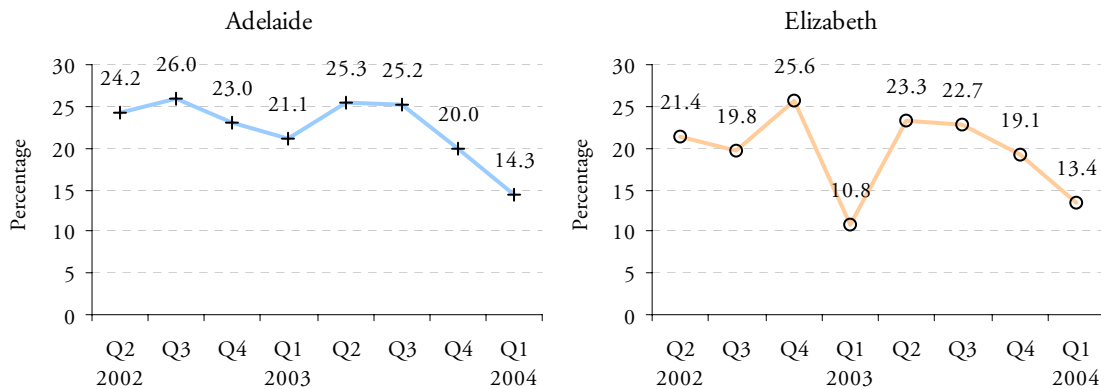
Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Gambling

Figure 7: 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 January-March 2004



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

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

Urinalysis results

Overview

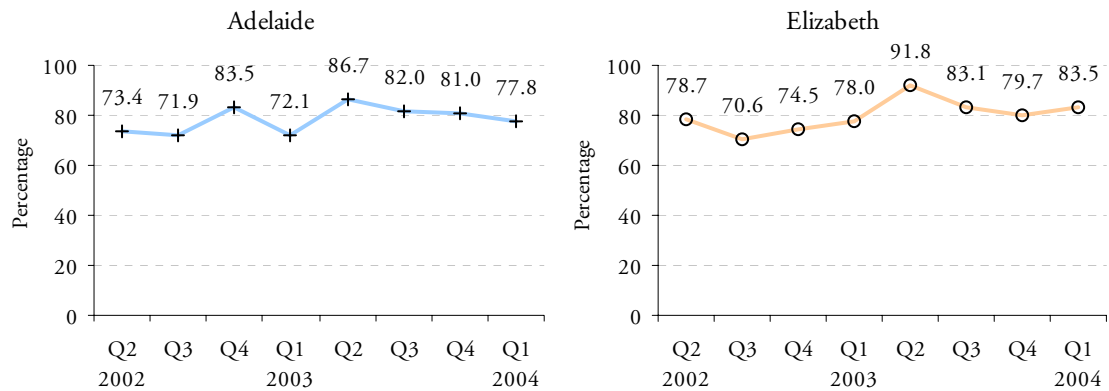
At the conclusion of the questionnaire, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample. Interviewers reinforce that participation is voluntary, but remind detainees that no names will appear on specimens and the results will not be given to police or affect the outcome of their case. In Adelaide during January-March 2004, 140 of the 180 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (77.8%), while in Elizabeth 147 of the 176 interviewees (83.5%) 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 17, 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 17: Cut of levels and drug detection times by drug type

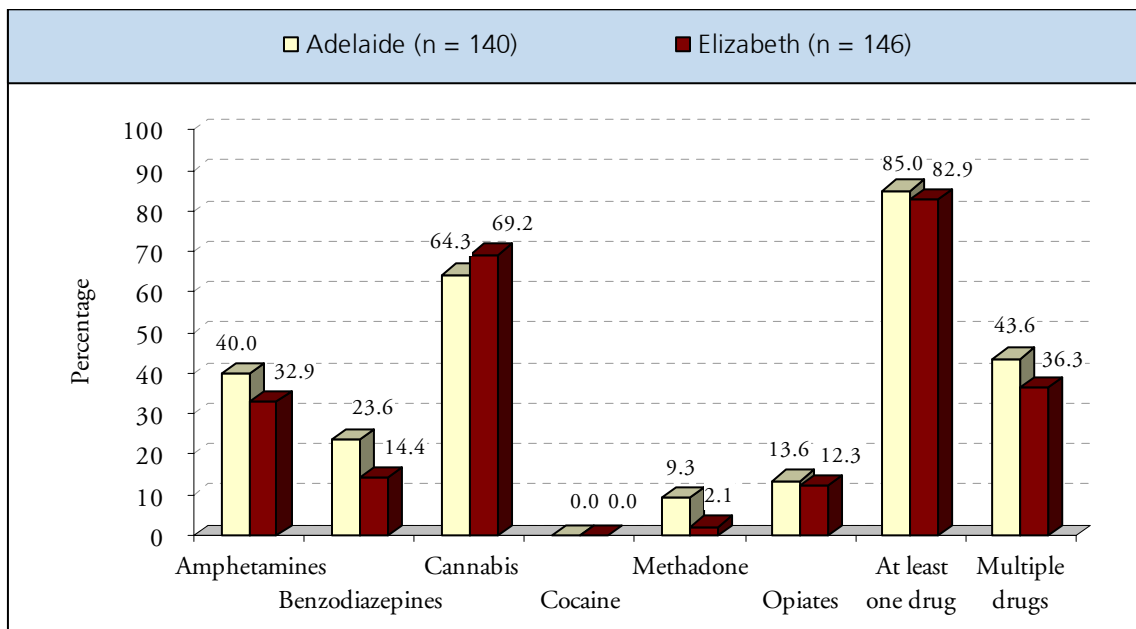
Drug Type	Cut-off (AS 4308) (ug/L)	Average detection time
• Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
• Benzodiazepines	100	2-14 days
• Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2-10 days for casual use
• Cocaine	300	2-3 days
• Methadone	300	2-4 days
• Opiates	300	2-3 days

Figure 8: The percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Figure 9: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, January-March, 2004



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

Drug combinations

Table 18: Number of drug types tested positive by site, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	21	15.0	25	17.1
• One	58	41.4	68	46.6
• Two	39	27.9	40	27.4
• Three	15	10.7	9	6.2
• Four	5	3.6	4	2.7
• Five	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number tested	140		146	

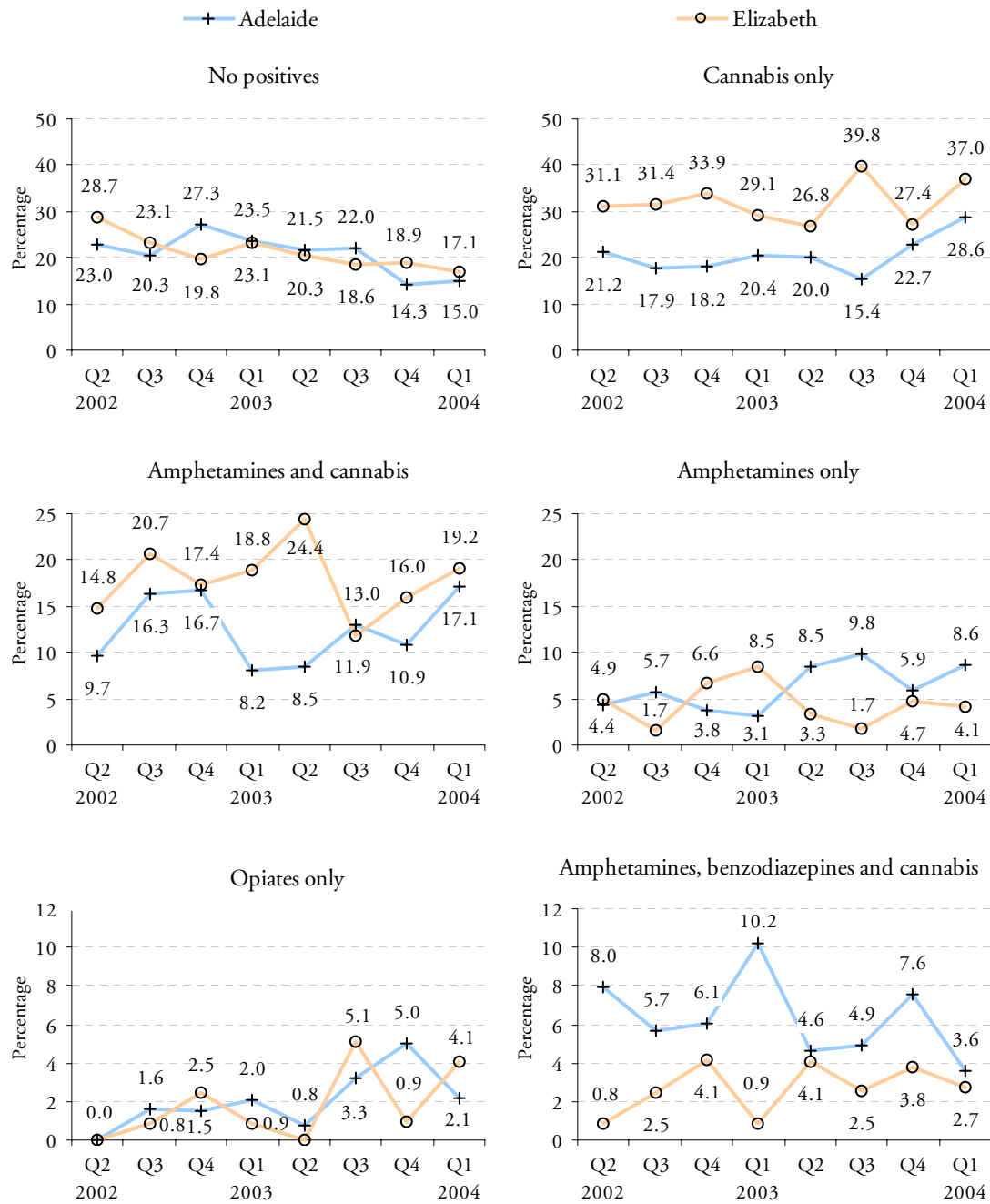
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Table 19: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	40	28.6	54	37.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	24	17.1	28	19.2
• Amphetamines only	12	8.6	6	4.1
• Opiates only	3	2.1	6	4.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	5	3.6	4	2.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	0.7	2	1.4
• Cannabis and opiates	2	1.4	1	0.7
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	4.3	5	3.4
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	1	0.7	3	2.1
• Benzodiazepines only	3	2.1	2	1.4
No positives	21	15.0	25	17.1
Total	140		146	

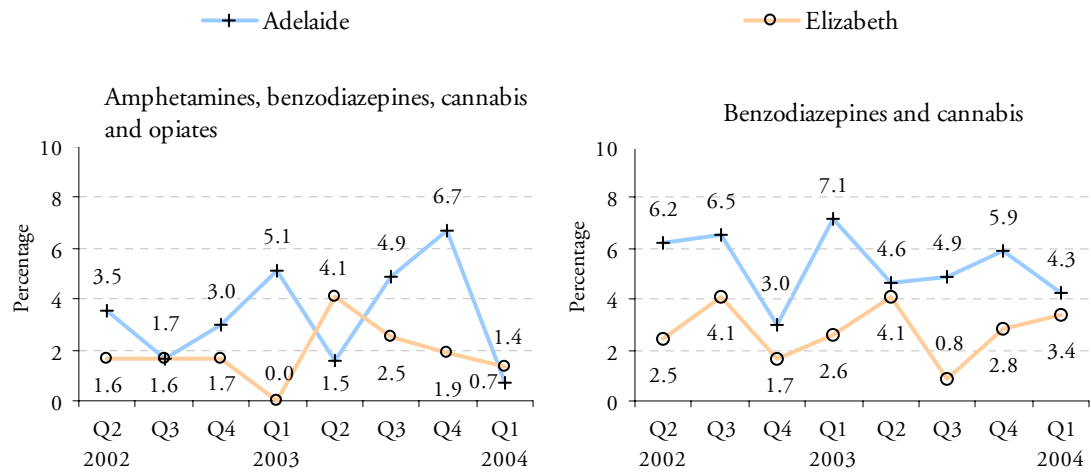
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 10: Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Figure 10 (cont.): Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004

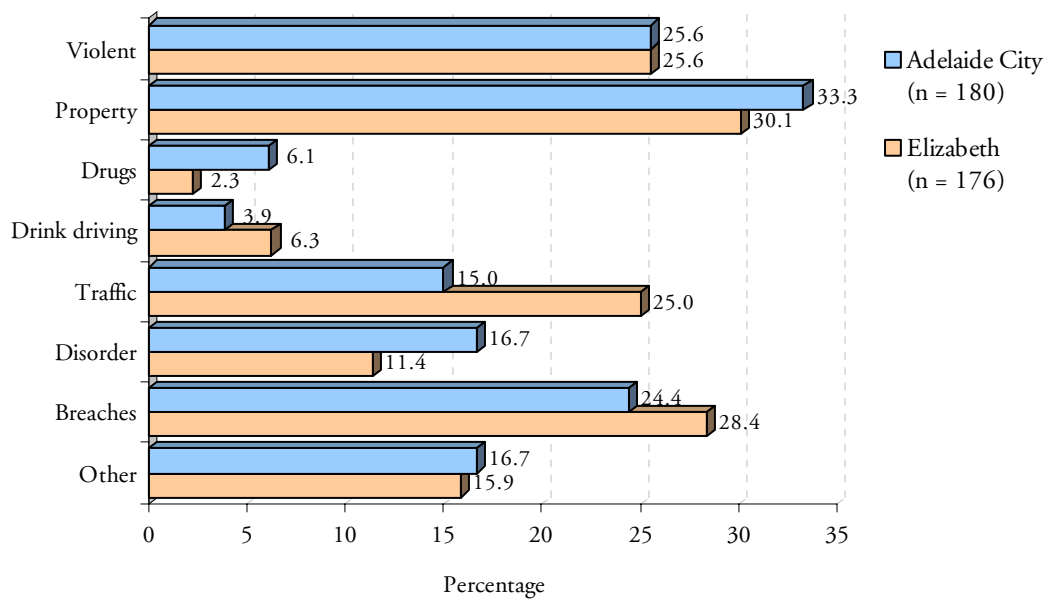


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

Current offence profile

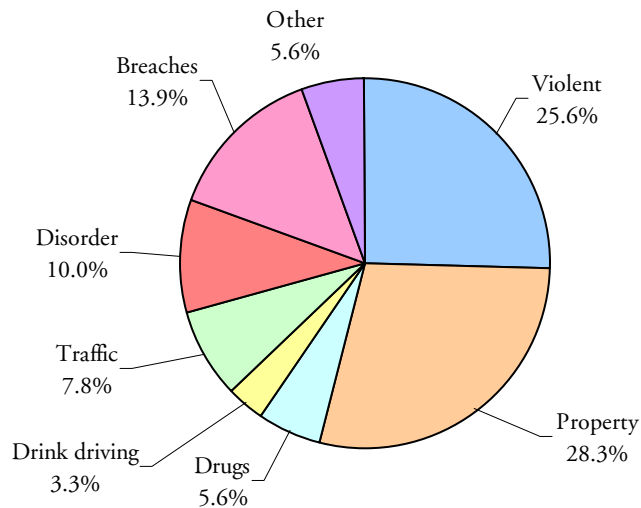
Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, January-March 2004



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

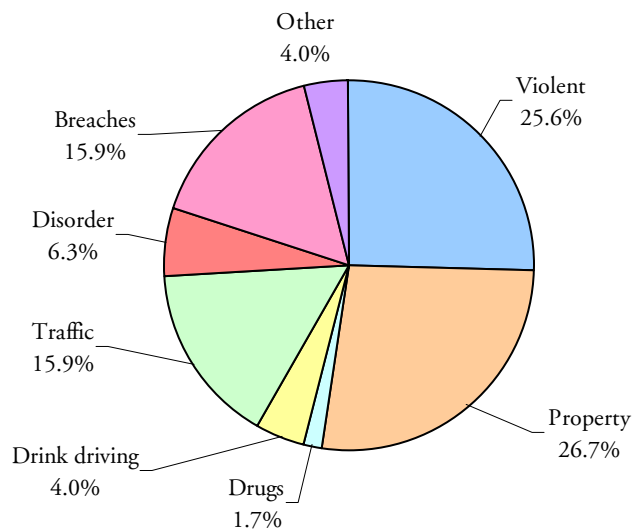
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different type of offence categories.

Figure 12: The percentage breakdown of the most serious offence categories, Adelaide, January-March 2004



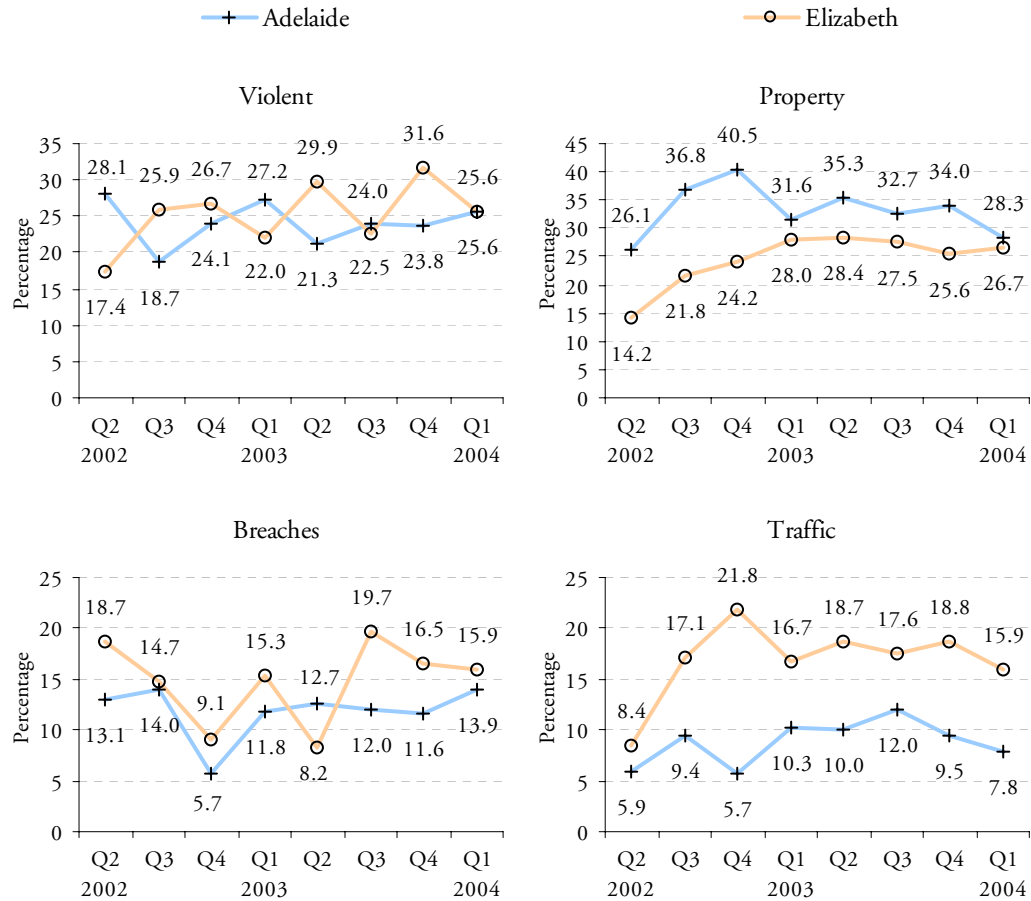
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 12 (cont.): The percentage breakdown of the most serious offence categories, Elizabeth, January-March 2004



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

Figure 13: 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 January-March 2004



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

Table 20a: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, January-March 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	16	19	3	2	6	6	12	3
• Benzodiazepines	4	7	0	0	0	0	4	2
• Cannabis	27	30	4	4	5	9	15	6
• Cocaine	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
• Ecstasy	6	6	1	0	2	2	4	2
• Hallucinogen	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
• Heroin	4	13	1	0	1	0	5	1
• Inhalents	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
• Morphine and other opiates	1	4	1	0	1	1	2	1
• Street methadone	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
• At least one drug	32	40	7	5	9	9	20	9
• Multiple drugs	17	24	3	1	4	6	12	4
Number per offence group	46	51	10	6	14	18	25	10

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

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

** Drug categories are not mutually exclusive

Table 20b: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Elizabeth, January-March 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	14	18	2	1	8	6	12	0
• Benzodiazepines	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	0
• Cannabis	22	32	2	5	20	8	17	5
• Cocaine	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
• Ecstasy	4	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
• Hallucinogen	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Heroin	5	3	1	0	2	1	0	0
• Inhalents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
• Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
• At least one drug	29	38	3	5	23	11	20	5
• Multiple drugs	13	15	2	1	7	5	11	0
Number per offence group	45	47	3	7	28	11	28	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 14: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004

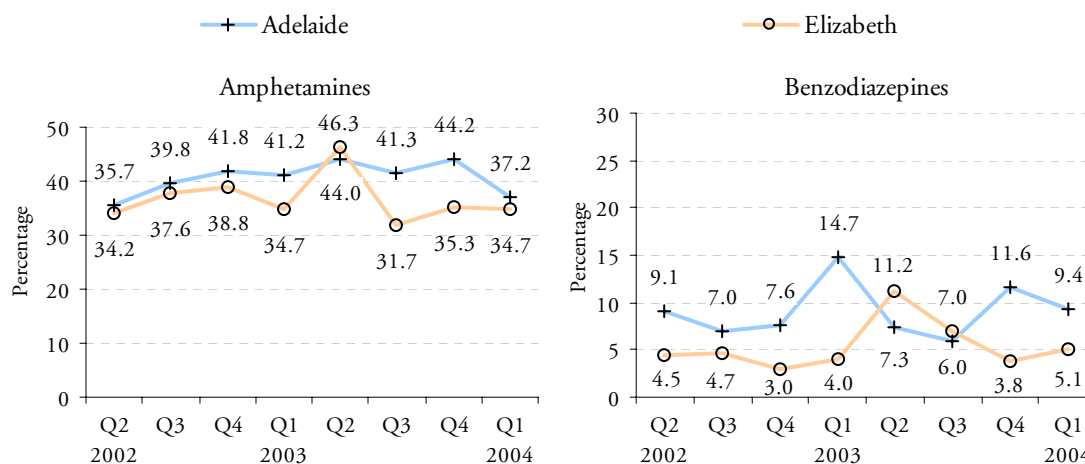
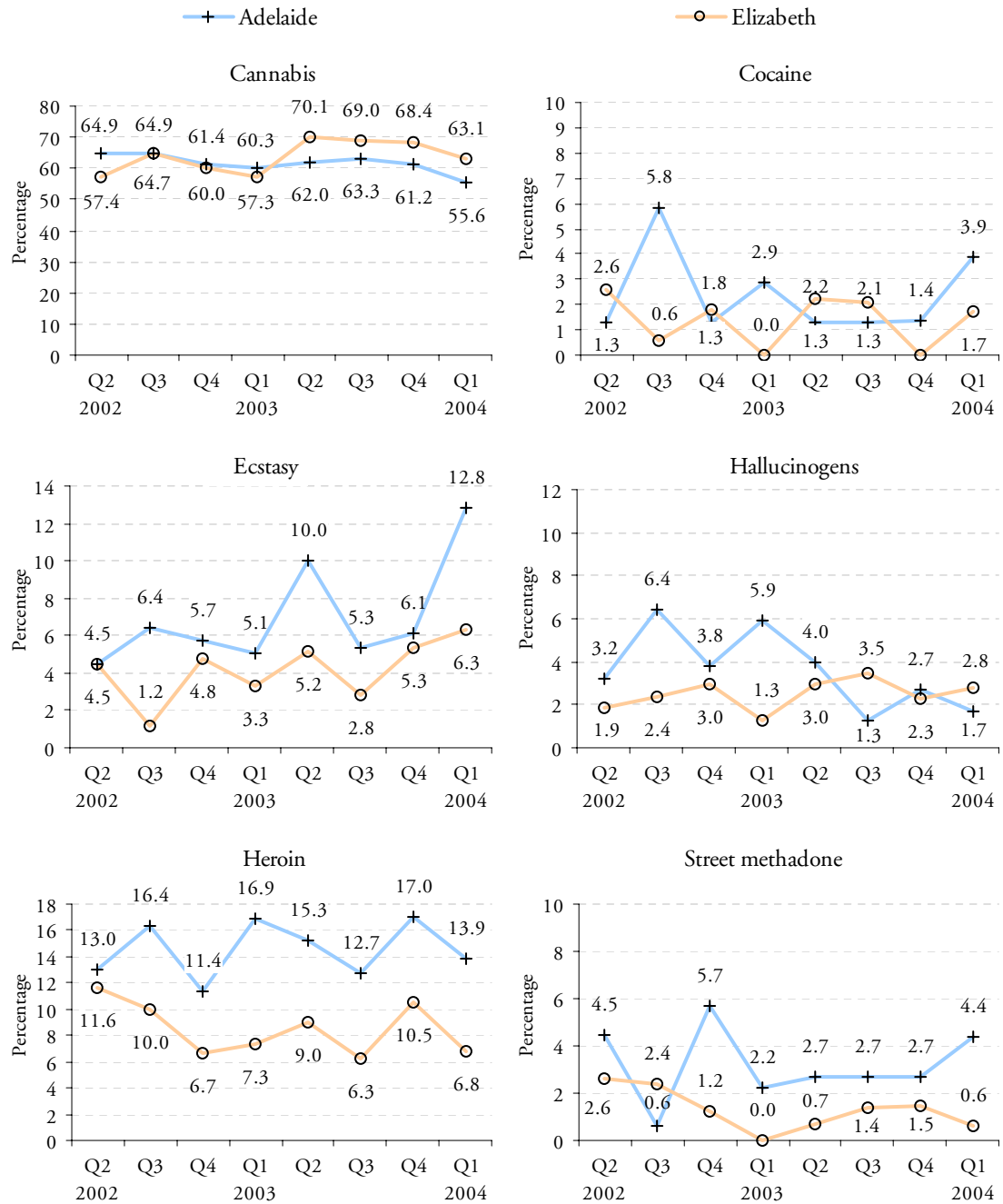


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

Self reported drug dependence

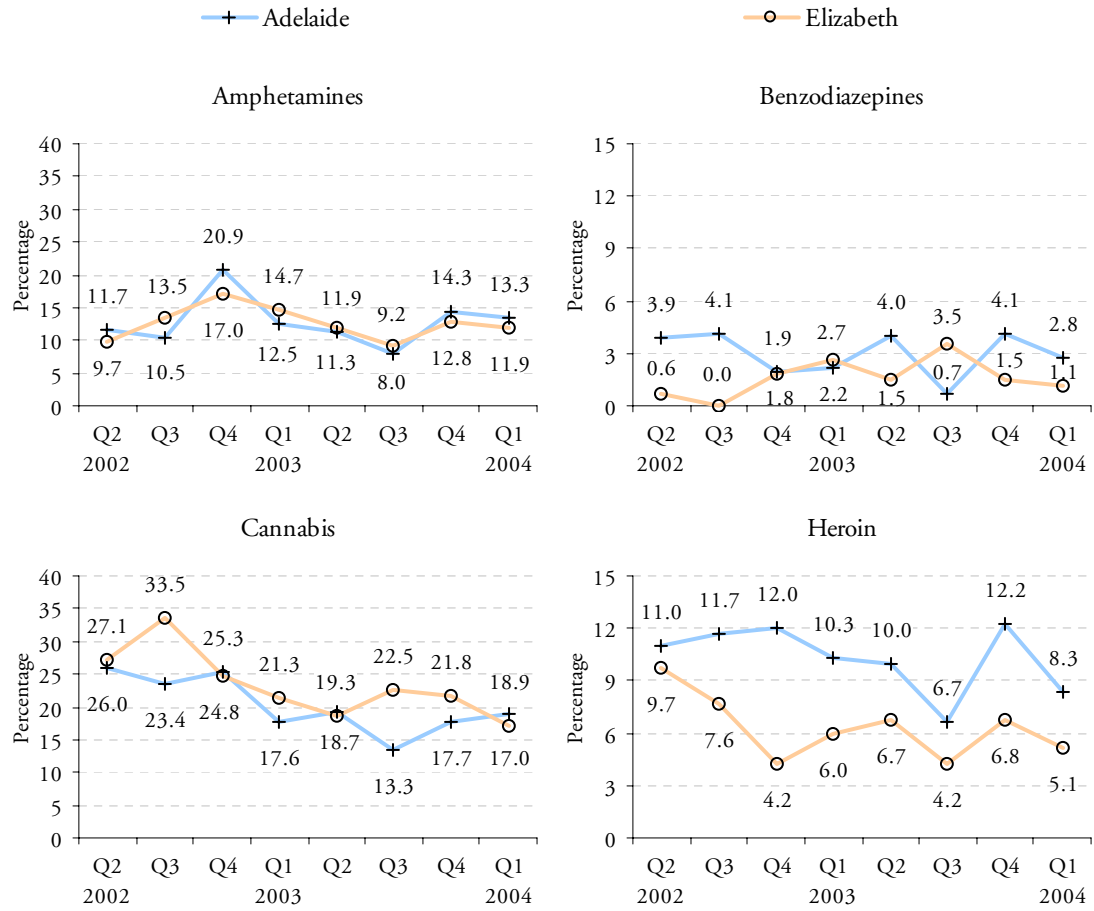
Table 21 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in past 12 months by drug type and site, January-March 2004

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	24	13.3	21	11.9
• Benzodiazepines	5	2.8	2	1.1
• Cannabis	34	18.9	30	17.0
• Cocaine	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	3	1.7	1	0.6
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	15	8.3	9	5.1
• Inhalants	3	1.7	0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	11	6.1	1	0.6
• Street methadone	5	2.8	1	0.6
• At least one drug	71	39.4	53	30.1
• Multiple drugs	23	12.8	9	5.1
Number interviewed	180		176	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



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

Table 22a: The number and percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had experienced certain events relating to alcohol or illegal drug use in the past 12 months, January-March, 2004

Drug Category	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	47	26.4	80	44.9
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	41	23.0	75	42.1
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	50	28.1	89	50.0
• Has anyone objected to your use?	43	24.2	72	40.4
• How frequently do think about using?	36	20.2	78	43.8
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	55	30.9	100	56.2
Number interviewed = 178				

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

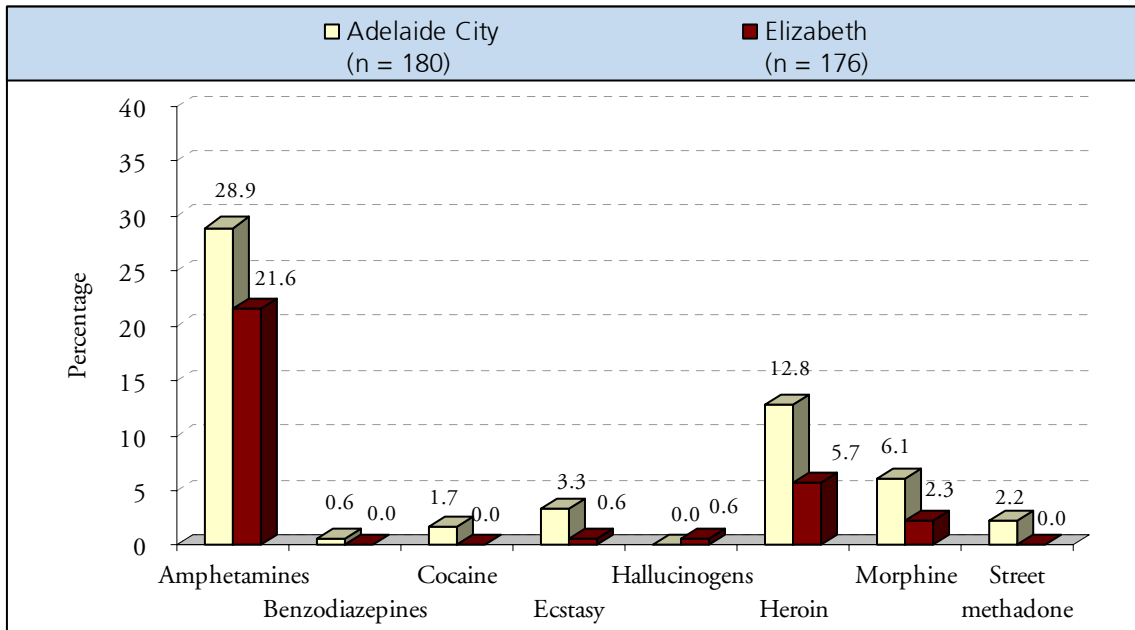
Table 22b: The number and percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had experienced certain events relating to alcohol or illegal drug use in the past 12 months, January-March, 2004

Drug Category	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	38	22.1	63	36.2
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	34	19.8	54	31.0
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	41	23.8	80	46.0
• Has anyone objected to your use?	36	20.9	64	36.8
• How frequently do think about using?	26	15.1	57	32.8
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	47	27.3	85	48.9
Number interviewed = 172				

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

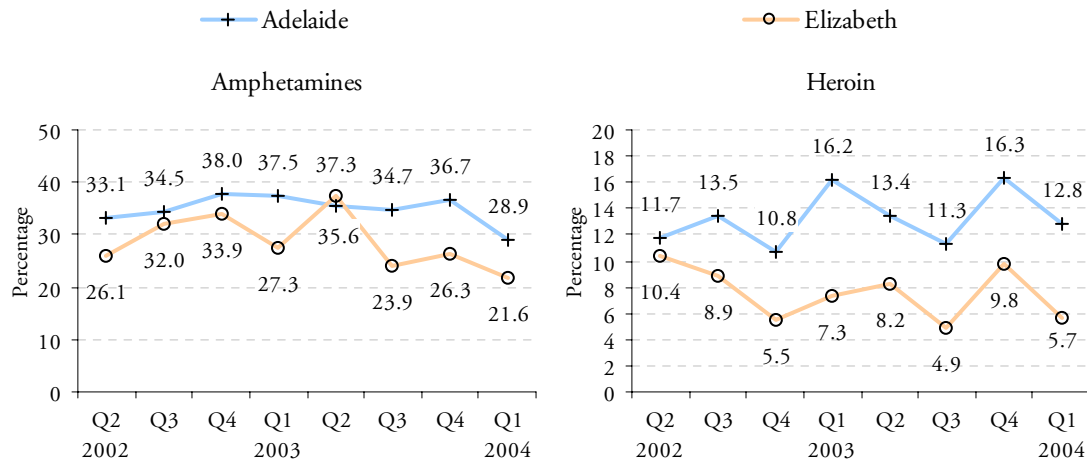
Self-reporting injected drug use

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January-March 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004

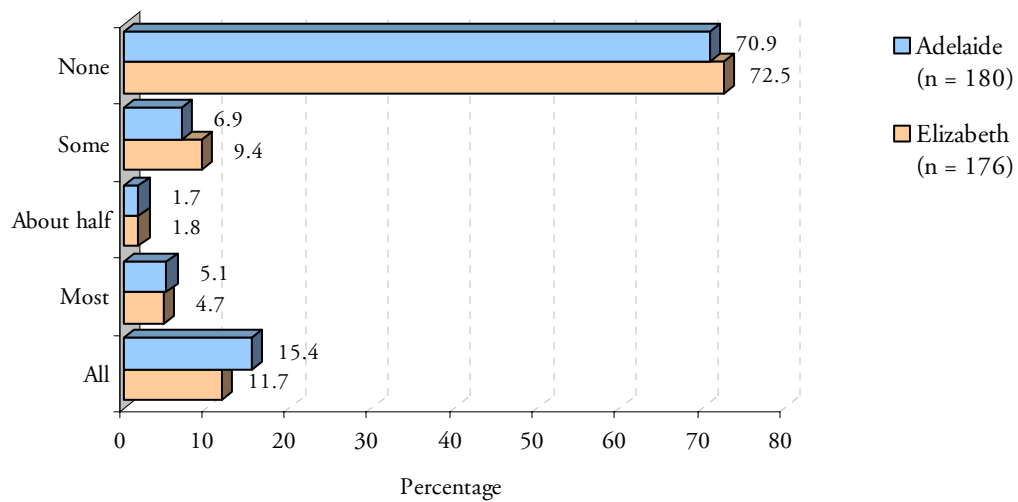


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug related criminal history

Drug related offending

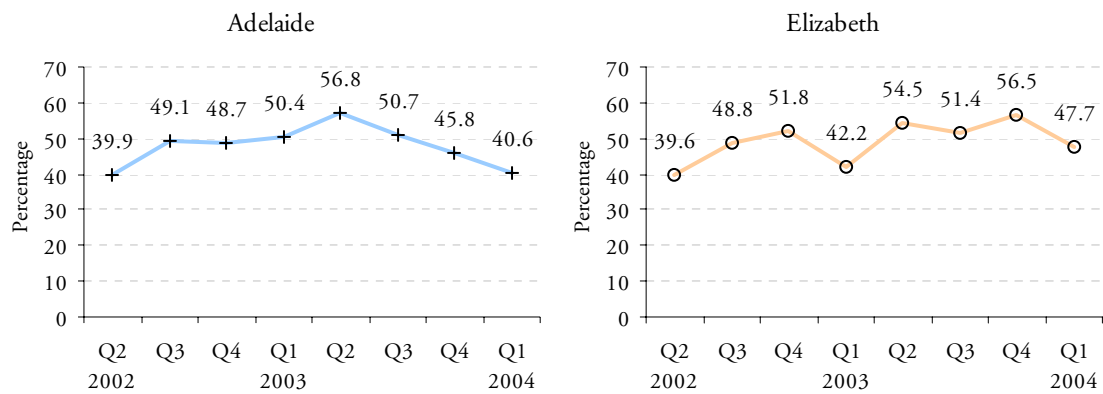
Figure 18: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 23a and Table 23b show the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means.

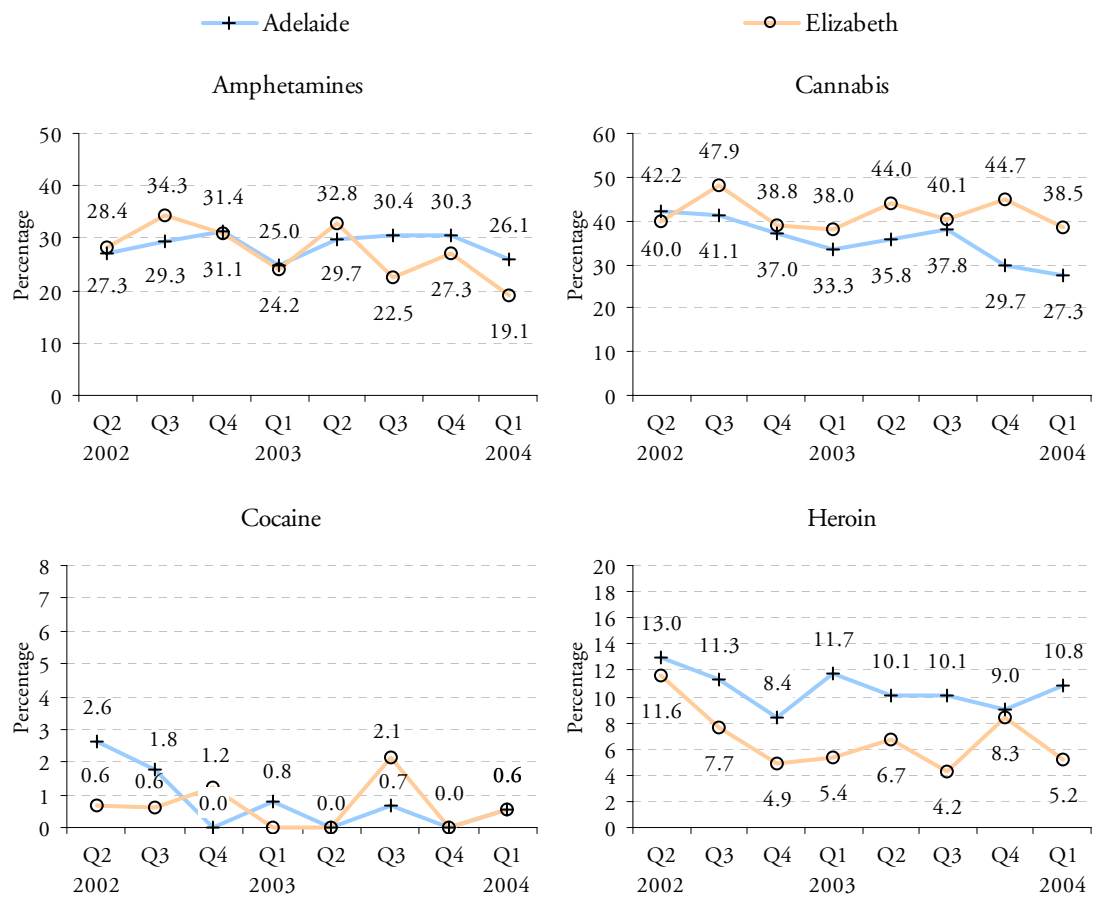
Table 23a: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs by paying cash or obtained drugs by other means in the past 30 days, January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	89	50.6	88	50.6
• Amphetamines	46	26.1	33	19.1
• Cannabis	48	27.3	67	38.5
• Cocaine	1	0.6	1	0.6
• Heroin	19	10.8	9	5.2
• Obtained drug through other means	87	49.4	97	55.7
• Amphetamines	37	21.0	39	22.4
• Cannabis	66	37.5	81	46.6
• Cocaine	6	3.4	1	0.6
• Heroin	11	6.3	8	4.6
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	125	71.0	131	75.3
• Amphetamines	67	38.1	60	34.5
• Cannabis	97	55.1	109	62.6
• Cocaine	7	4.0	2	1.1
• Heroin	24	13.6	12	6.9
Total	176		174	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



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

Table 24a: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought amphetamines in the past 30 days were unable to buy amphetamines on a given occasion during that period

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Unable to buy amphetamines	8	17.4	8	24.2
• No dealers were available	2	4.3	1	3.0
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	2	4.3	3	9.1
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	1	3.0
• Poor quality	3	6.5	3	9.1
• Other	1	2.2	0	0.0
Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days	46		33	

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

Table 24b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period

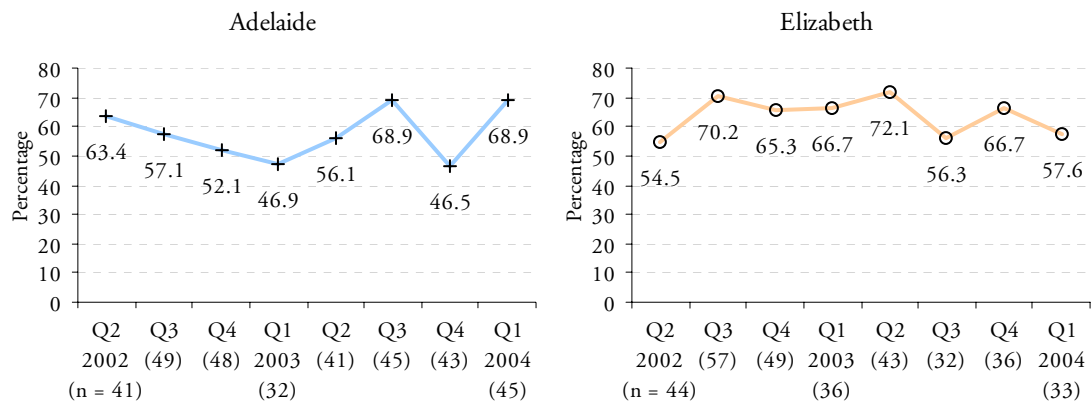
	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Unable to buy cannabis	16	33.3	19	28.8
• No dealers were available	3	6.3	3	4.5
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	6	12.5	10	15.2
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Poor quality	6	12.5	5	7.6
• Other	1	2.1	1	1.5
Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days	48		66	

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

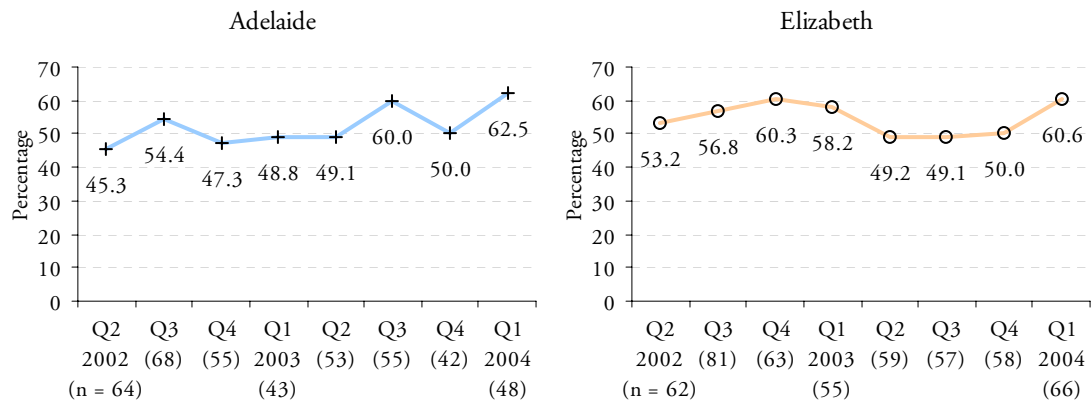
Note: There was one Elizabeth detainees who did not answer this question

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 January-March 2004

Amphetamines



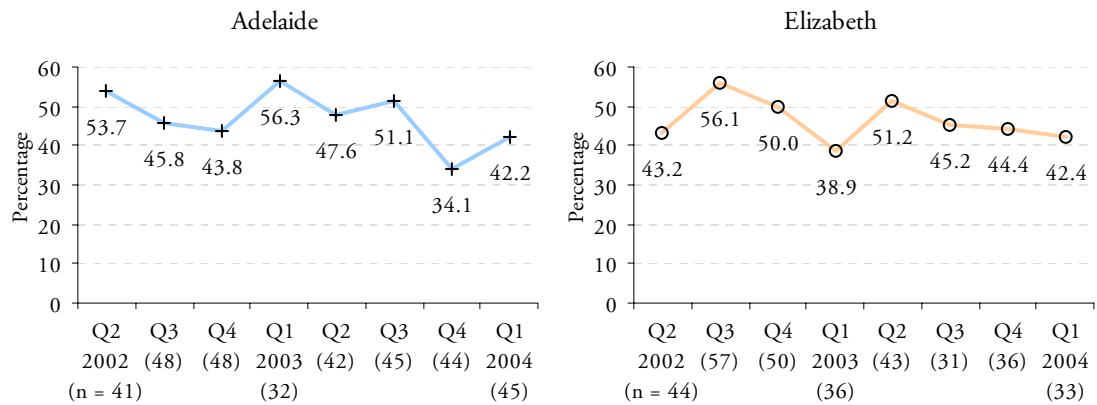
Cannabis



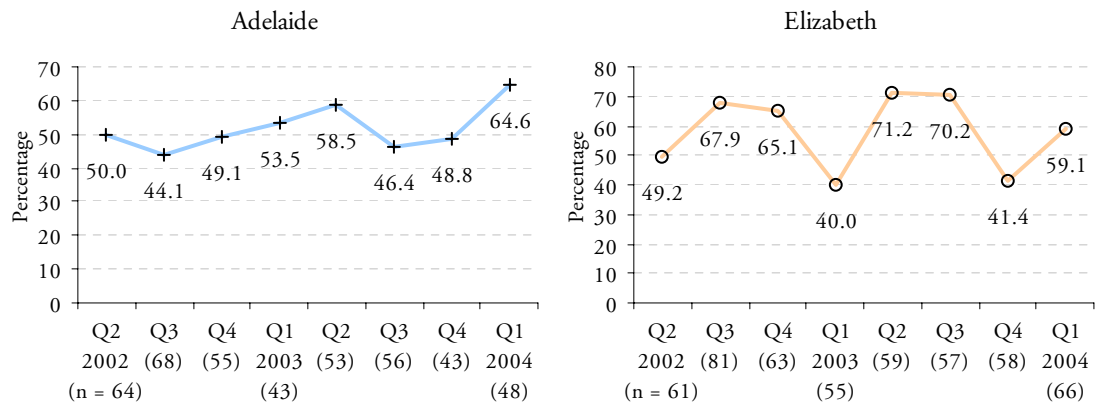
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

Figure 22: 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 January-March 2004

Amphetamines



Cannabis

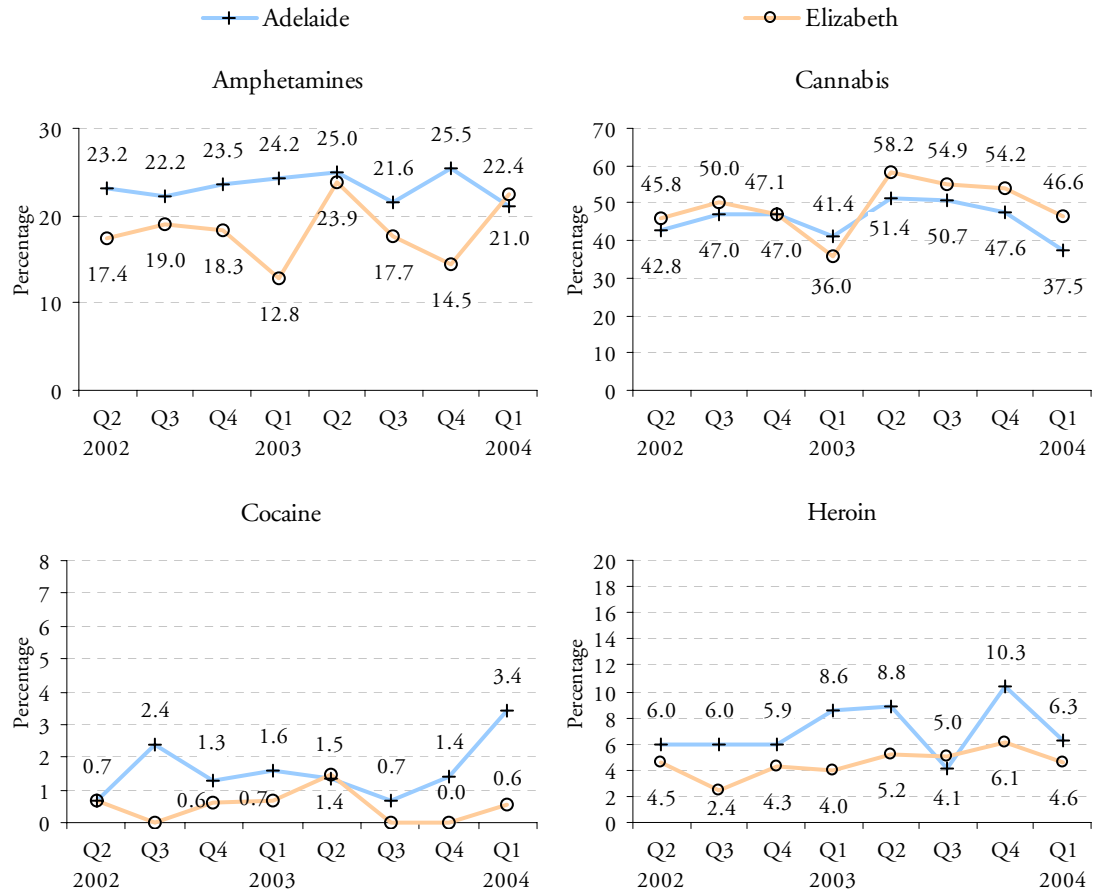


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

Receiving drugs without paying cash

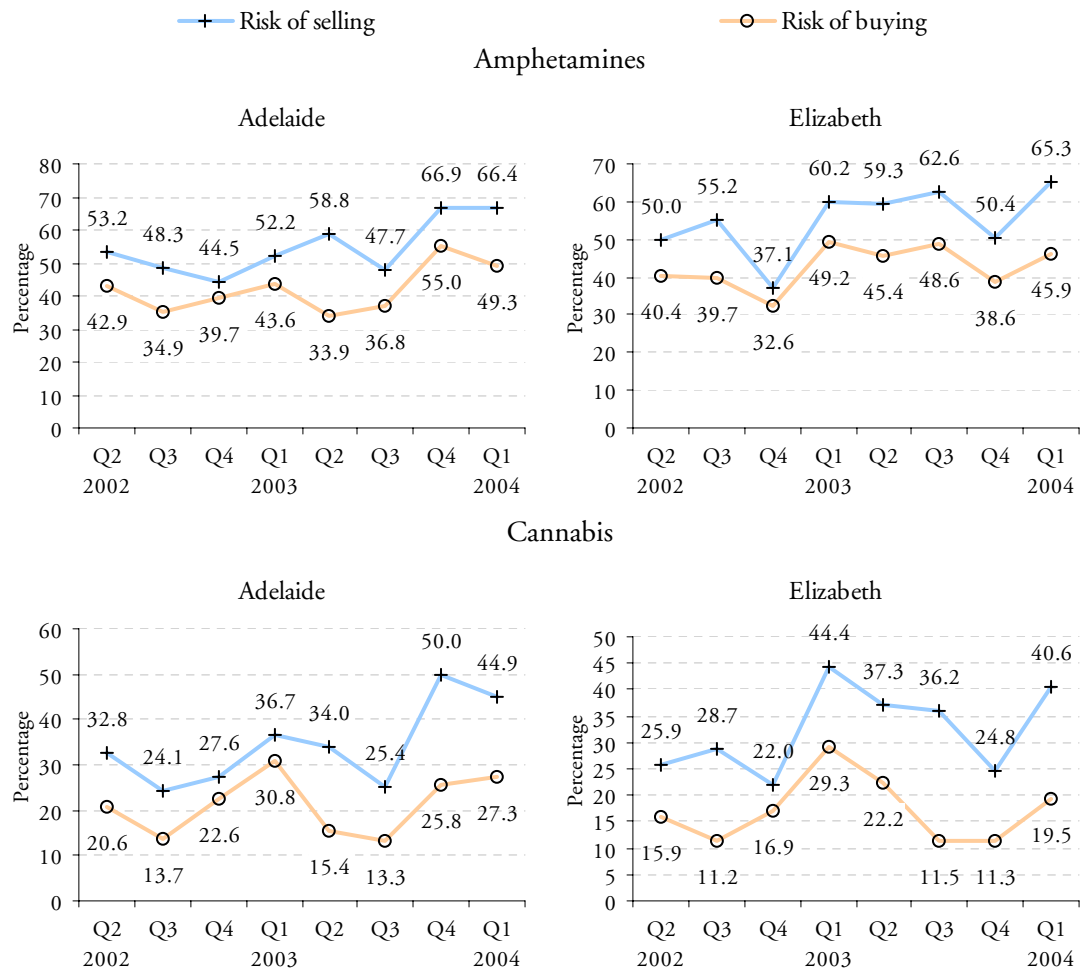
Figure 23: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



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

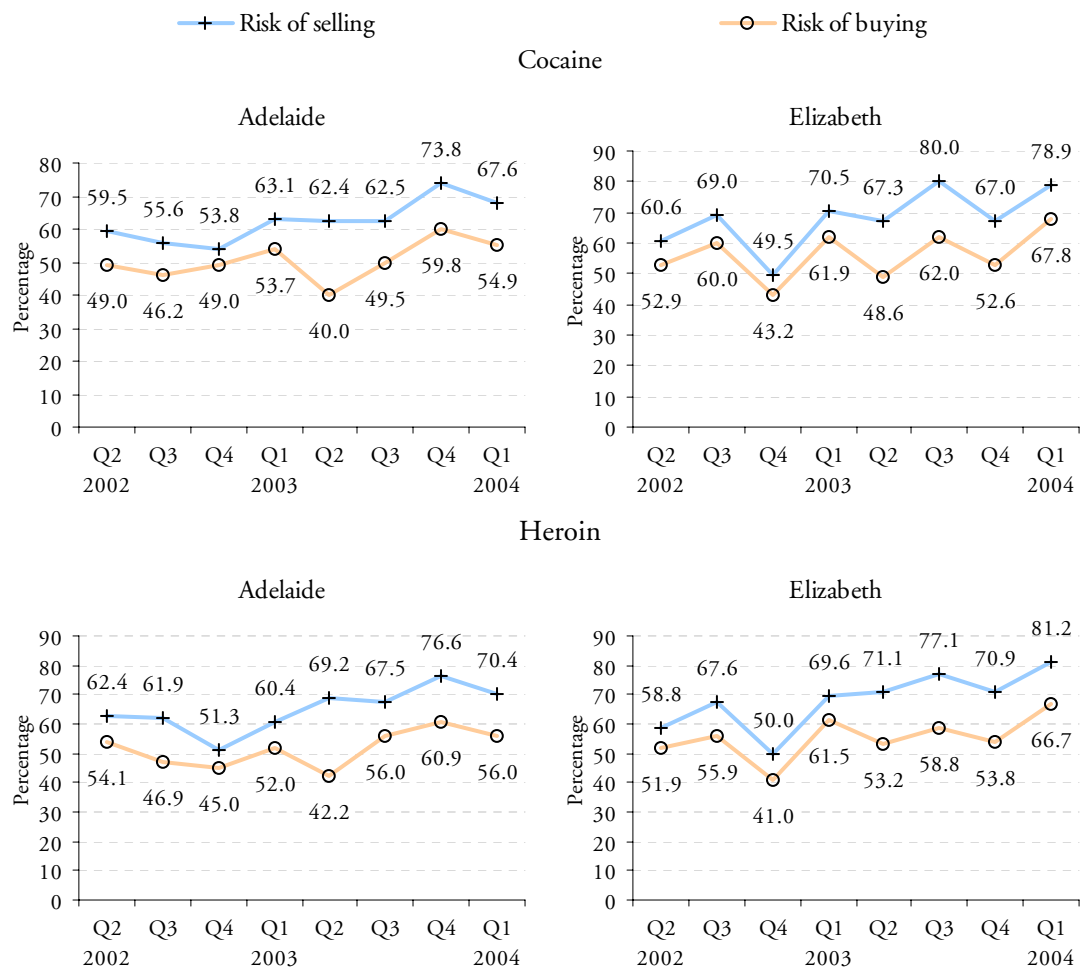
Perceived risk of drug dealing

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 January-March 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



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

Licit drug use

Self-reported alcohol use

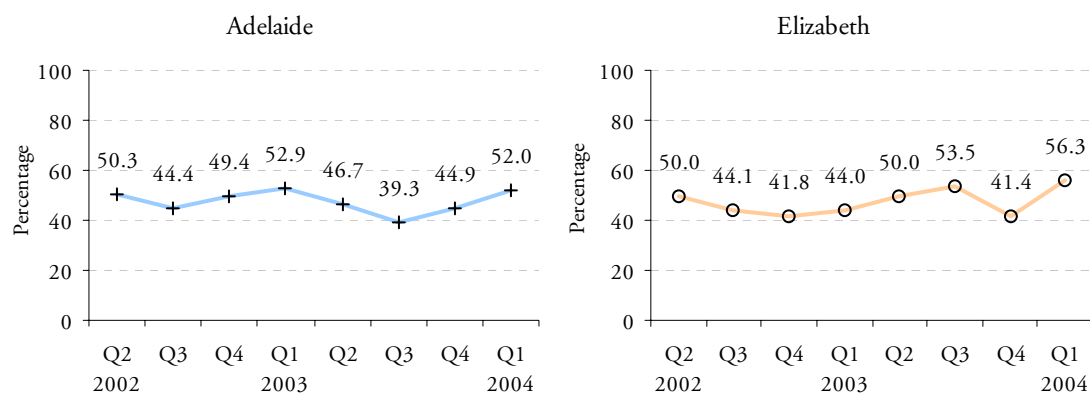
Table 25: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	93	51.7	99	56.3
• Past 12 months	111	61.7	122	69.3
Total	180		176	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



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

* Three or more for females

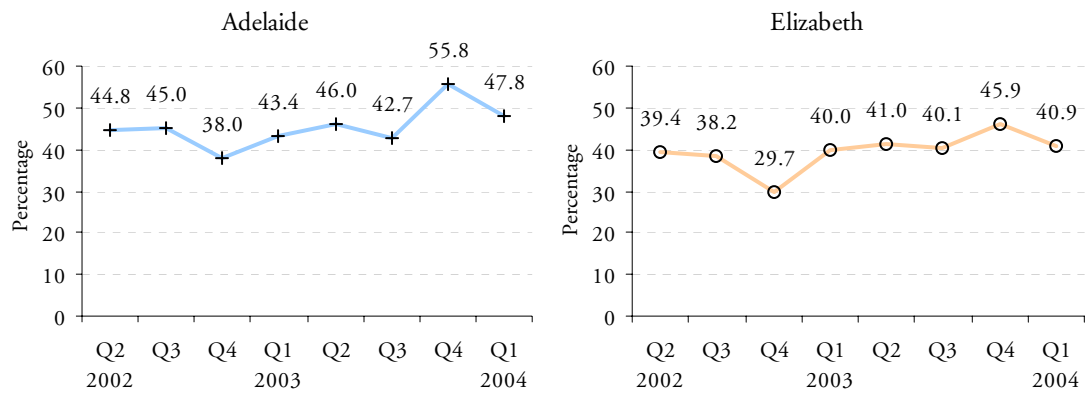
Prescription medication

Table 26: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	28	15.6	15	8.5
• Methadone	16	8.9	4	2.3
• Morphine	1	0.6	1	0.6
• Codeine	5	2.8	8	4.5
• Buprenorphine	7	3.9	2	1.1
• Other opiates	2	1.1	2	1.1
• Benzodiazepines	22	12.2	9	5.1
• Alprazolam	6	3.3	3	1.7
• Diazepam	14	7.8	5	2.8
• Nitrazepam	0	0.0	1	0.6
• Oxazepam	4	2.2	2	1.1
• Temazepam	4	2.2	1	0.6
• Other benzodiazepines	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Anti-psychotics	5	2.8	2	1.1
• Antidepressants	21	11.7	13	7.4
• Other	44	24.4	50	28.4
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	86	47.8	72	40.9
Total	180		176	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 January-March 2004



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

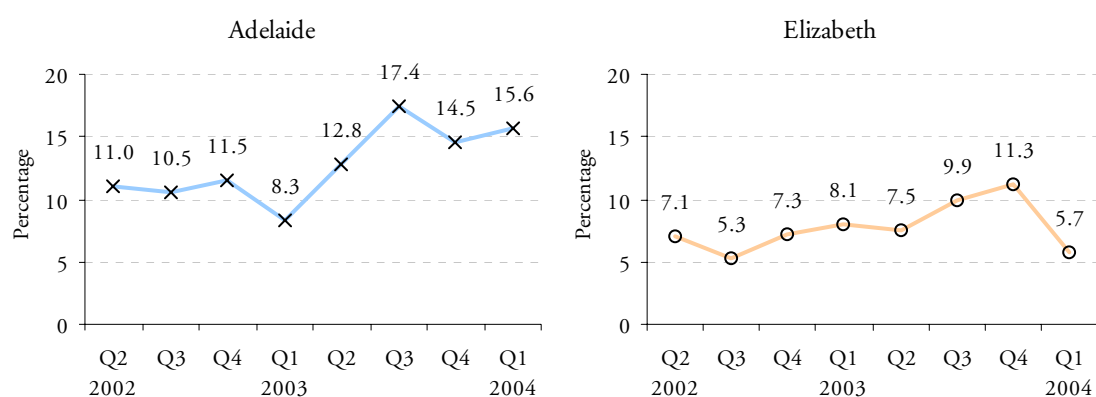
Treatment programs

Table 27: 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, January-March 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	36	20.1	20	11.5
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	76	42.5	47	27.0
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	28	15.6	10	5.7
Total	179		174	

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

Figure 27: The percentage of detainees who reported they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to January-March 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [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 eighth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the January-March quarter of 2004. 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

