

# DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING  
IN AUSTRALIA

Amphetamine

**Cannabis**

opiates

*methadone*

**Heroin**

Cocaine

*benzodiazepines*

**Hallucinogenic**

**Q U A R T E R L Y   R E P O R T**

**A P R I L - J U N E   2 0 0 4**



OFFICE OF  
CRIME STATISTICS  
AND RESEARCH



Government  
of South Australia





# **DUMA** in South Australia

## Quarterly Report April-June 2004

Nick Turner  
Senior Research and Statistical Officer,  
Office of Crime Statistics and Research


© Attorney General's Department  
Office of Crime Statistics and Research  
GPO Box 464, Adelaide SA 5001  
Telephone (08) 8207 1731 – Facsimile (08) 8204 9575  
Website: [www.ocsar.sa.gov.au](http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au)

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# Key Findings:

## April-June 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 April-June 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 drug driving addendum that operated this quarter. The third section provides further graphs and tables including detailed time series of the nine quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia. The final section contains explanatory notes.

Slight changes to the standard DUMA questionnaire were introduced in the first quarter of 2004 including the:

- Addition of a series of questions relating to drug dependency (see Table 24a and Table 24b);
- 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 26a and Table 26b).

### Profile of detainees

(For further information, please refer to Table 18 and Figure 4 to Figure 7, starting on page 23)

- In the April-June 2004 quarter 132 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 167 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 30 years, while for Elizabeth there was a slight increase to 26 years, up from the youngest median age recorded during the previous quarter.



- Nearly two out of three detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 55% of Adelaide and 62% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 27% of Adelaide and 18% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, around one in four detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while just over 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 offence<sup>1</sup>.
- 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, around one in eight detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.
- At both sites, nearly one in five detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

## Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 19 to Table 21 and Figure 9 and Figure 10, starting on page 26)

- At both sites, the most frequent drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis (68.4% of Adelaide and 65.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (34.7% compared to 15.3% of Elizabeth detainees), methadone (17.3% compared to 4.0%) and opiates (20.4% compared to 9.7%).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to amphetamines (42.7% compared to 37.8% of Adelaide detainees).
- There were very few detainees at both sites who tested positive to cocaine (2.0% of Adelaide and 0.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- 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.
  - The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to amphetamines increased substantially this quarter to reach its highest

<sup>1</sup> 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.

levels so far recorded. It was above that of Adelaide detainees, which decreased slightly.

- After a decrease in the previous quarter, there was a commensurate increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, while for Elizabeth the percentage remained relatively stable.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to cannabis increased slightly to be at higher than that of Elizabeth detainees for the first time in two years. Conversely, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees decreased slightly to be at the lowest levels since the first quarter of 2003.
- The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees increased substantially to its highest level so far, while Elizabeth remained comparatively low.
- After recording a large decrease in the previous quarter, the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to opiates increased, returning to levels experienced a year earlier. For the third consecutive quarter, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to opiates decreased to reach its lowest level so far recorded 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 nine quarters that DUMA has been operating ( $R^2 = 0.79$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

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

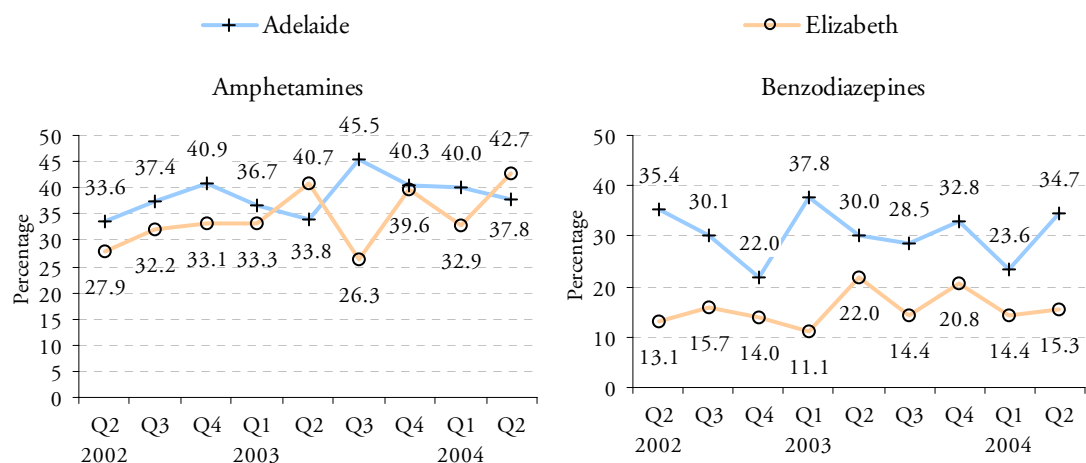
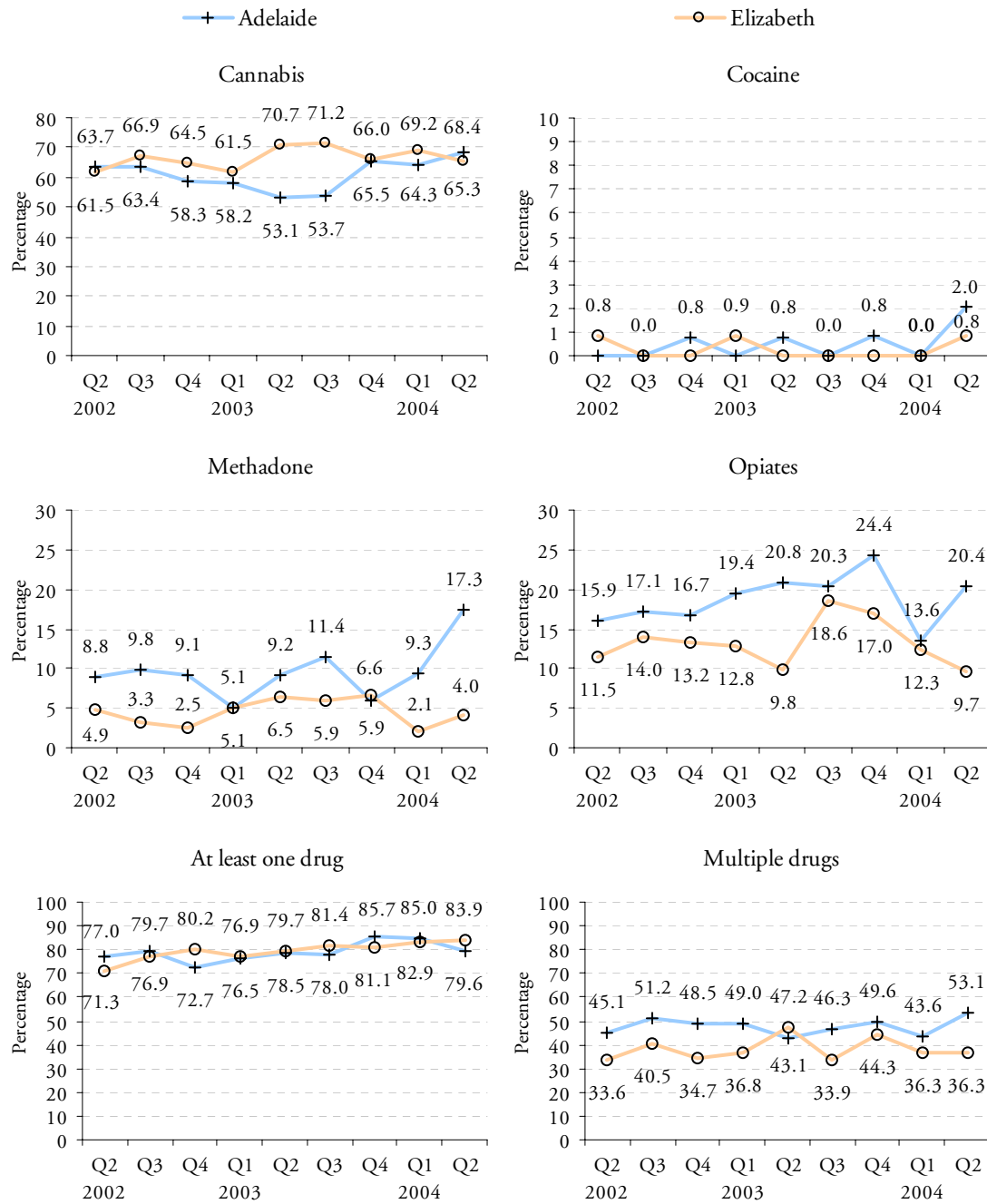




Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, Quarter 2 2002 to Quarter 2 2004



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

### *Drug combinations*

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis only, amphetamines only and the combination of amphetamines and cannabis decreased over the last quarter.
- The percentage of detainees at Elizabeth who tested positive to cannabis only as well as the combination of amphetamines and cannabis decreased over the last quarter, while the percentage who tested positive to amphetamines only increased to its highest levels so far recorded.

## **Drug use (urinalysis) and offending**

(For further information, please refer to Figure 11 to Figure 13 and Table 22, 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 42 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 37 out of 50 detainees reporting 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 23, 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.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees reporting use of ecstasy in the past 30 days decreased, from a peak of 12.8% in the previous quarter to 7.6%.
- The percentage of detainees from both sites who reported using heroin in the past 30 days continued its decrease of the previous quarter, to reach its lowest levels so far at Elizabeth.

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

Drug	Ever	Past 12 months	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	77.3	53.8	40.2
• Benzodiazepines	34.8	19.7	14.4
• Cannabis	93.9	71.2	67.4
• Cocaine	44.7	6.8	3.8
• Ecstasy	44.7	19.7	7.6
• Hallucinogens	58.3	2.3	1.5
• Heroin	48.5	20.5	11.4
• Inhalants	35.6	2.3	2.3
• Morphine & other opiates	24.2	16.7	11.4
• Street Methadone	20.5	6.1	2.3
• At least one drug	93.9	80.3	76.5
• Multiple drugs	84.7	56.1	43.2
<b>Number interviewed = 132</b>			

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	79.6	56.3	41.3
• Benzodiazepines	25.7	7.2	6.0
• Cannabis	96.4	70.7	64.1
• Cocaine	34.7	7.2	1.2
• Ecstasy	40.1	21.0	6.0
• Hallucinogens	55.7	6.0	2.4
• Heroin	32.3	7.8	3.6
• Inhalants	21.0	1.2	1.2
• Morphine & other opiates	17.4	5.4	1.2
• Street Methadone	9.6	2.4	0.0
• At least one drug	97.6	85.6	76.0
• Multiple drugs	84.4	54.5	35.3
<b>Number interviewed = 167</b>			

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 (43.9% compared with 36.5% at Elizabeth).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on heroin in the past 12 months (7.6% compared to 1.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one half of detainees reported that they had wanted to cut down on their use of illegal drugs (54.8% of Adelaide and 52.2% of Elizabeth detainees), while around one quarter of detainees reported that they wanted to cut down on their alcohol use (26.2% of Adelaide and 21.7% of Elizabeth detainees).

### *Self-reported injected drug use*

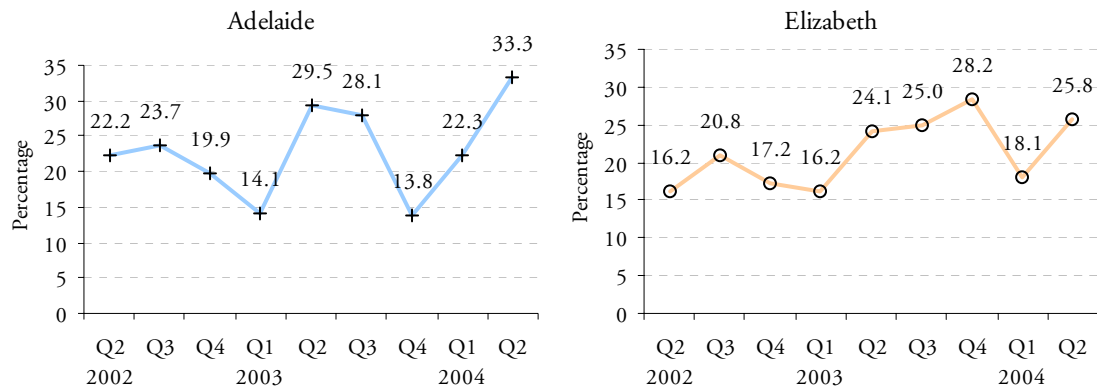
- The percentage of detainees at both sites who reported injecting heroin in the past 30 days continued to decrease, reaching its lowest levels since DUMA began in South Australia.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had injected amphetamines in the past 30 days increased substantially to be slightly higher than that of Adelaide.
- 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)

- Just over half of Adelaide and two thirds of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (54.8% of Adelaide and 67.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In contrast, 27.8% of Adelaide and 20.8% of Elizabeth detainees reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related.
- In Adelaide, there was a continued increase in the percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related, bringing it to its highest levels so far.

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.



## Drug market

(For further information, please refer to Table 25 and Figure 20 to Figure 24, starting on page 43)

- In the current quarter, around three quarters of detainees at both sites (75.8% of Adelaide and 75.0% 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 two thirds of Adelaide detainees (68.0%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 36.7% who had bought cannabis with cash and 53.5% who had obtained the drug through other means.

### *Buying drugs with cash*

- 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 ( $R^2 = 0.47$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).
- Generally, since DUMA began in South Australia, a higher percentage of Elizabeth than Adelaide detainees reported that they had bought cannabis, while a higher percentage of Adelaide than Elizabeth detainees reported that they had bought heroin.

- Around one in five (18.8%) Adelaide 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.
- Around one in five (18.8%) Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had bought cannabis 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.
- 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 detainees at both sites who reported that they had received amphetamines without paying cash in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far (28.0% of Adelaide and 25.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There was a large increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees reporting that they had received cannabis in the past quarter.

### ***Perceived risk of drug dealing<sup>1</sup>***

- Over the nine 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 amphetamines ( $R^2 = 0.63$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), cannabis ( $R^2 = 0.54$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), cocaine ( $R^2 = 0.73$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and heroin ( $R^2 = 0.62$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) in their local area.
- Similarly, in Elizabeth there has been a significant increase in the percentage of detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell heroin in their local area ( $R^2 = 0.49$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

<sup>1</sup> Risk was defined as risk from police activities. Detainees who did not say how risky they believed this to be are excluded from this analysis





## Licit drug use

(For further information, please refer to Table 27 and Table 28 and Figure 25 and Figure 26, starting on page 51)

- Just under half of the detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day<sup>1</sup>) in the past 30 days (44.3% of Adelaide and 47.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In the last quarter, there was a slight increase in the percentage of detainees from both sites reporting that they had used 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 benzodiazepines (19.7% compared to 5.4% of Elizabeth detainees), opiates (18.2% compared to 13.2%) and anti-depressants (15.2% compared to 10.2%).



## Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 29 and Figure 27, starting on page 54)

- Around one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (21.7% of Adelaide and 17.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- 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 ( $R^2 = 0.59$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).
- After recording a large decrease in the previous quarter, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program increased but was still noticeable lower than Adelaide.

<sup>1</sup> Three or more for female detainees

# Addendum:

## Drug Driving

An addendum on drug driving was repeated during this quarter after initially running in the second quarter of 2003. The addendum was conducted in both South Australian sites and East Perth in Western Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the extent and nature of drug driving amongst detainees. All respondents were asked to participate in the addendum.

As part of this addendum, detainees were first asked how often they have driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 2, a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported that they had never driven a car or other vehicle (30.6% compared to 20.8% of Elizabeth detainees). Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported driving three or more times per week (55.3% compared to 45.2% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 2: How often detainees drove a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Never	38	30.6	33	20.8
• Less than once a week	19	15.3	27	17.0
• Once or twice a week	11	8.9	11	6.9
• Three or more times a week	56	45.2	88	55.3
<b>Number</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>159</b>	

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

Just under one half of Adelaide and just over one third of Elizabeth detainees who indicated that they had driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months reported that they had their full driver's licence. Additionally, just over one in five detainees at both sites reported that their licence was currently suspended. A further one in five detainees reported that they had never had a licence.

Table 3: Do you have a driver's licence?

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, full licence	40	46.5	46	36.5
• Yes, probationary licence	4	4.7	11	8.7
• Yes, learners permit	1	1.2	3	2.4
• Yes, but currently expired	4	4.7	8	6.3
• No, licence currently suspended	19	22.1	28	22.2
• No, never had a licence	18	20.9	30	23.8
<b>Number</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>126</b>	

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

A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been driving just before they were arrested (47.2% compared with 34.9% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 4: Just before detainees had been arrested were they driving a car or other vehicle?

Been driving before arrest*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes	30	34.9	59	47.2
• No	56	65.1	66	52.8
<b>Number*</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>125*</b>	

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

\*There was one Elizabeth detainee who did not report whether they had been driving before they were arrested.

## Drug driving

Table 5 and Table 6 show the drug test results of those detainees who reported that they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested. It should be noted that the number of people who reported driving just prior to arrest and who also provided urine samples was relatively low for both Adelaide (25) and Elizabeth (44). Therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages.

Table 5: Drug test results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested by drug type

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	12	48.0*	20	45.5*
• Benzodiazepines	7	28.0*	4	9.1*
• Cannabis	19	76.0*	31	70.5*
• Cocaine	0	0.0*	0	0.0*
• Methadone	5	20.0*	1	2.3*
• Opiates	8	32.0*	3	6.8*
• At least one drug	22	88.0*	38	86.4*
• Multiple drugs	17	68.0*	16	36.4*
<b>Number tested**</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>44</b>	

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

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

\*\* This table includes only detainees who provided a urine sample and reported driving just before being arrested

Table 6: Most frequent urinalysis results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	5	20.0*	17	38.6*
• Amphetamines and cannabis	4	16.0*	9	20.5*
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	3	12.0*	4	9.1*
• Amphetamines only	0	0.0*	5	11.4*
• Opiates and cannabis	1	4.0*	1	2.3*
• Amphetamines and opiates	1	4.0*	1	2.3*
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	8.0*	0	0.0*
• Methadone and opiates	1	4.0*	0	0.0*
<b>No Positives</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.0*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13.6*</b>
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>44</b>	

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

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

Note: Only the most frequent urinalysis results are shown. Therefore percentages will not sum to 100.

While the previous tables examined drug use just prior to arrest, as determined by urine samples, Table 7 shows what drugs detainees reported using before driving in the past 12 months. As shown:

- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported driving after using each drug type compared to Elizabeth detainees.

- The most common illicit drugs that detainees reported using before driving were cannabis (50.0% for Adelaide and 46.8% for Elizabeth detainees) and speed (38.4% for Adelaide and 38.1% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol only before driving at some time over the past 12 months (36.0% for Adelaide and 31.7% for Elizabeth).
- Around one in five detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol with other drugs before driving in the past 12 months (20.9% for Adelaide and 18.3% for Elizabeth).

Table 7: Detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug

Type of drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol only	31	36.0	40	31.7
• Benzodiazepines	11	12.8	2	1.6
• Cannabis	43	50.0	59	46.8
• Cocaine	4	4.7	2	1.6
• Heroin	11	12.8	6	4.8
• Speed	33	38.4	48	38.1
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	18	20.9	23	18.3
<b>Number</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>126</b>	

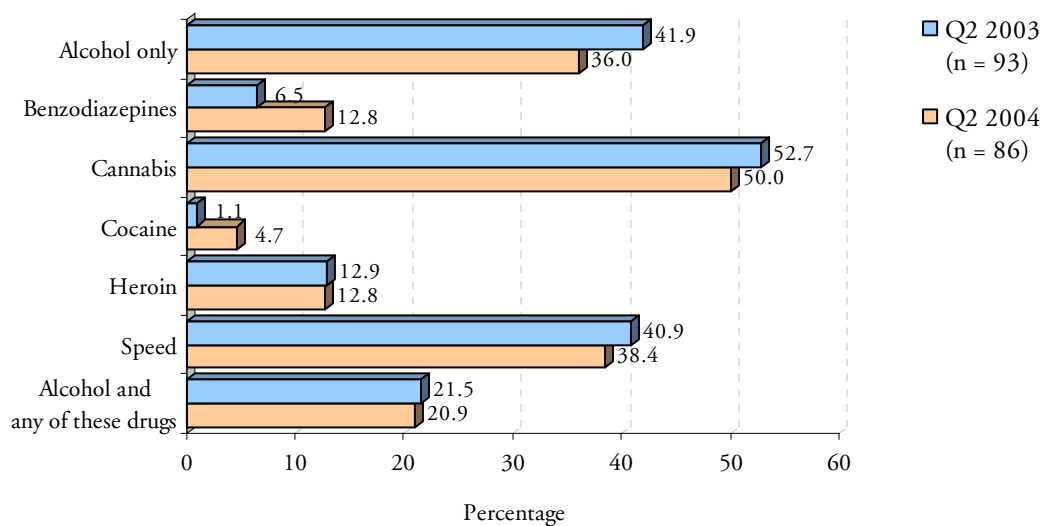
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 3a and Figure 3b show the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months for both quarters that the drug driving addendum has operated in South Australia (Quarter 2, 2003 and Quarter 2, 2004). As shown:

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees in the current quarter reported driving after using benzodiazepines (12.8% compared to 6.5% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003) and cocaine (4.7% compared to 1.1%).
- Conversely, a lower percentage of Adelaide detainees in the current quarter reported driving after using alcohol only (36.0% compared to 41.9% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003), cannabis (50.0% compared to 52.7%) and speed (38.4% compared to 40.9%).
- For each drug type, a lower percentage of Elizabeth detainees in the current quarter reported driving after use compared to Quarter 2, 2003, including alcohol only (31.7% compared to 44.6%), benzodiazepines (1.6% compared

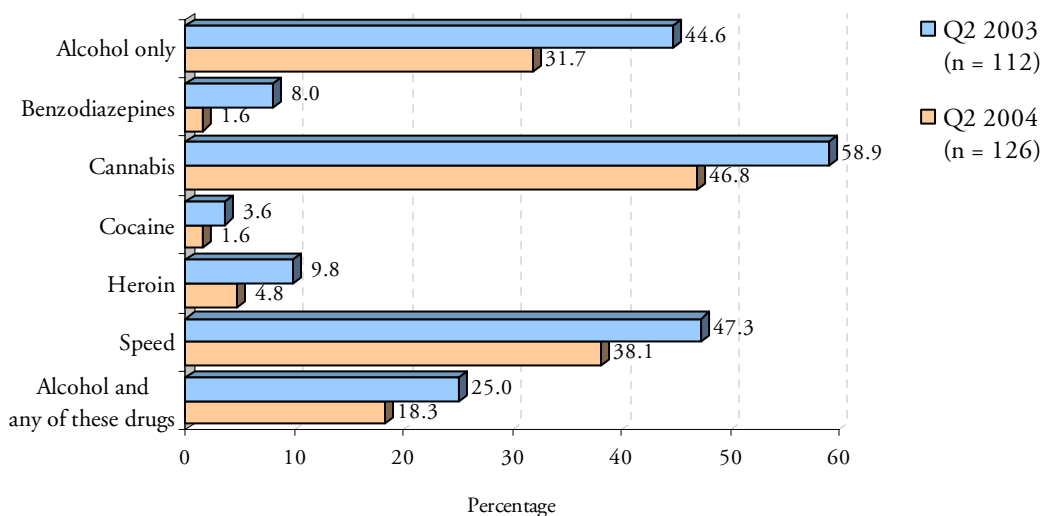
to 8.0%), cannabis (46.8% compared to 58.9%), heroin (4.8% compared to 9.8%), speed (38.1% compared to 47.3%) and alcohol with other drugs (18.3% compared to 25.0).

Figure 3a: The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type, Quarter 2, 2003 and Quarter 2, 2004.



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

Figure 3b: The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type



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



Table 8a and Table 8b show the number of times detainees reported driving after taking drugs. As shown:

- Of the 43 Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, 32 reported that they did this once a week or more frequently, including 22 who reported that they did this three or more times per week.
- Just under half of the Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using speed in the past 12 months, reported doing so once per week or more often (15 out of 33).
- More than half of the Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, reported doing so three or more times per week (31 out of 58).

Table 8a: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Adelaide

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	9	12	8	2	31
• Benzodiazepines	5	1	4	1	11
• Cannabis	6	5	10	22	43
• Cocaine	2	1	0	1	4
• Heroin	3	3	2	3	11
• Speed	8	10	6	9	33
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	7	3	2	18

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

Table 8b: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	17	9	6	8	40
• Benzodiazepines	0	2	0	0	2
• Cannabis	13	7	7	31	58
• Cocaine	2	0	0	0	2
• Heroin	3	1	0	2	6
• Speed	13	11	7	15	46
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	4	5	7	22

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

Table 9a and Table 9b show how many times detainees believed that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they had used. As shown:

- There were a wide variety of responses from detainees at both sites for all drug categories, indicating that perceptions of their own driving abilities after using drugs differed greatly from person to person.
- More than half of the detainees at both sites reported that using cannabis prior to driving never affected their driving ability (29 of 43 Adelaide and 45 of 57 Elizabeth detainees).

Table 9a: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Adelaide

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	16	7	3	2	3	31
• Benzodiazepines	2	0	1	0	8	11
• Cannabis	29	3	1	2	8	43
• Cocaine	4	0	0	0	0	4
• Heroin	7	2	0	0	2	11
• Speed	19	4	3	3	4	33
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	4	5	0	4	5	18

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

Table 9b: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	20	12	2	1	5	40
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	0	0	0	2
• Cannabis	45	7	1	0	4	57
• Cocaine	1	1	0	0	0	2
• Heroin	2	2	1	0	1	6
• Speed	27	9	2	1	7	46
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	10	1	2	3	22

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

Detainees who believed that in the past 12 months their driving abilities had been affected by using drugs just before driving were asked how affected their driving ability was *on the last occasion* that they drove after using the drug. As shown in Table 10a and Table 10b:

- All of the 14 Adelaide detainees who used cannabis prior to driving believed their driving ability was affected, including 8 who thought it was ‘moderately’ or ‘very’ affected.
- Amongst Elizabeth detainees, 11 of the 12 detainees who used cannabis reported that their driving was affected, including 5 who reported it was ‘moderately’ or ‘very’ affected.

Table 10a: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug- Adelaide

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	2	5	7	1	15
• Benzodiazepines	7	2	0	0	9
• Cannabis	6	2	6	0	14
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	2	1	1	0	4
• Speed	6	2	6	0	14
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	5	5	3	1	14

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

Table 10b: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	4	4	8	4	20
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	1	0	1
• Cannabis	4	1	6	1	12
• Cocaine	0	0	1	0	1
• Heroin	3	1	0	0	4
• Speed	8	4	6	1	19
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	3	7	6	0	16

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

As shown in Table 11:

- Over three quarters of detainees at both sites believed that it was an offence to drive while under the influence of drugs (84.7% of Adelaide and 77.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees believed that it was not an offence (13.8% compared with 5.6% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 11: Whether detainees thought it was an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	7	5.6	22	13.8
• Yes	105	84.7	123	77.4
• Not sure	12	9.7	14	8.8
<b>Number</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>159</b>	

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



## Police Pursuits

Detainees who reported that they had driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months were asked further questions relating to police pursuits.

As shown in Table 12:

- Around one quarter of detainees reported that, at least once in the past, they had failed to stop for the police when requested (24.4% of Adelaide and 25.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 12: Detainees who reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	65	75.6	94	74.6
• Yes	21	24.4	32	25.4
<b>Number</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>126</b>	

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

Detainees were asked what they would do if the police requested them to stop. As shown in Table 13:

- Around nine in ten detainees reported that they would 'stop as requested' if the police asked them to do so (90.6% of Adelaide and 92.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 13: What detainees reported that they would do if the police requested them to stop.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Stop as requested	77	90.6	115	92.0
• Drive off	5	5.9	3	2.4
• Drive off if possible to get away	3	3.5	7	5.6
<b>Number</b>	<b>85</b>		<b>125</b>	

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

Note: There was one detainee at each site who did not answer

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with the police in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 14:

- A slightly higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (16.7% compared to 11.6% of Adelaide detainees).
- One Adelaide detainees and five Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit as both a passenger and a driver in the past 12 months.

Table 14: Whether detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	76	88.4	105	83.3
• Yes	10	11.6	21	16.7
• as a passenger only	6	7.0	8	6.3
• as a driver only	3	3.5	8	6.3
• as a passenger and a driver	1	1.2	5	4.0
<b>Number</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>126</b>	

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

The detainees who reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit in the past 12 months were asked how many times this had occurred. As shown in Table 15:

- Six of the nine Adelaide and eleven of the 21 Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit only once in the past 12 months.
- Three of the 21 Elizabeth detainees reported that they been involved in a police pursuit on five or more occasions.

Table 15: How many times detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• One	6	11
• Two	1	3
• Three	1	1
• Four	0	3
• Five or more	1	3
<b>Number</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>

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

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainee who did not answer

Detainees who reported that they had been a driver of a car or other vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit were asked if they were under the influence of drugs or medications at the time of the pursuit. As shown in Table 16:

- All of the four Adelaide and nine of the 13 Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in at least some police pursuit.



Table 16: Whether detainees reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• No	0	4
• Yes, some pursuits	1	0
• Yes, all of the pursuits	3	9
<b>Number</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>

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

The detainees who reported that they were under the influence of a drug or other medication whilst driving in a police pursuit were asked about the type of drug that they had used. Detainees were able to list multiple drugs. As shown in Table 17:

- The most common drug detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (seven of the nine Elizabeth detainees and one out of four Adelaide detainees).
- Two Adelaide and four Elizabeth detainees reported using cannabis before driving in a police pursuit.

Table 17: Detainees who reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Alcohol	1	2
• Cannabis	2	4
• Heroin	1	0
• Morphine	1	0
• Methamphetamine	1	7
<b>Number</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

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

Note: Multiple drug types were permitted.

# Detailed Graphs and Tables

## Profile of detainees

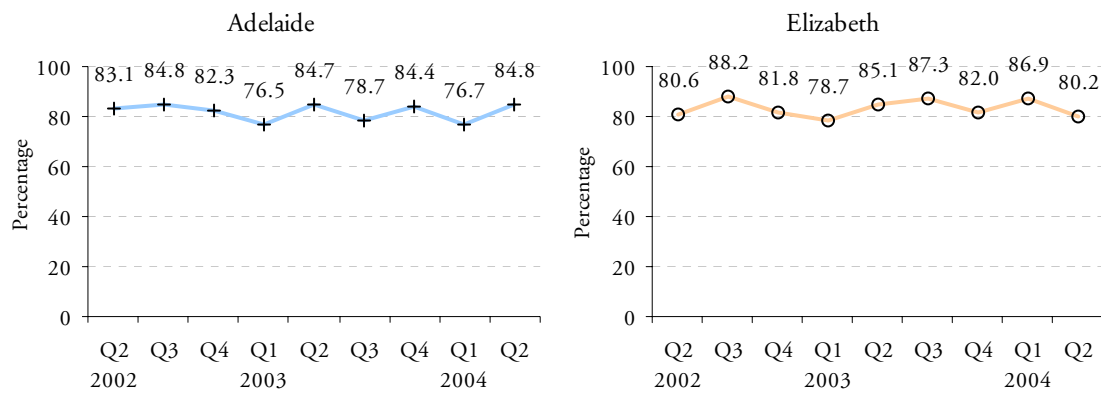
Table 18: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, April-June, 2004

	Adelaide City	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	132	167
• Provided urine sample	74%	74%
• Males	85%	80%
• Median age	30 years	26 years
• Indigenous	18%	14%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	40%	52%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	20%	21%
• working part time	20%	23%
• welfare/government	76%	75%
• shoplifting	8%	11%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	13%	13%
• other illegal activities	14%	8%
• Unemployed, looking for work	29%	37%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	23%	26%
• property offence	38%	37%
• drug offence	8%	5%
• Detained on warrant only	32%	33%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	55%	62%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	27%	18%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	22%	18%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	18%	19%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	16%	10%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	38%	28%

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

## Sex

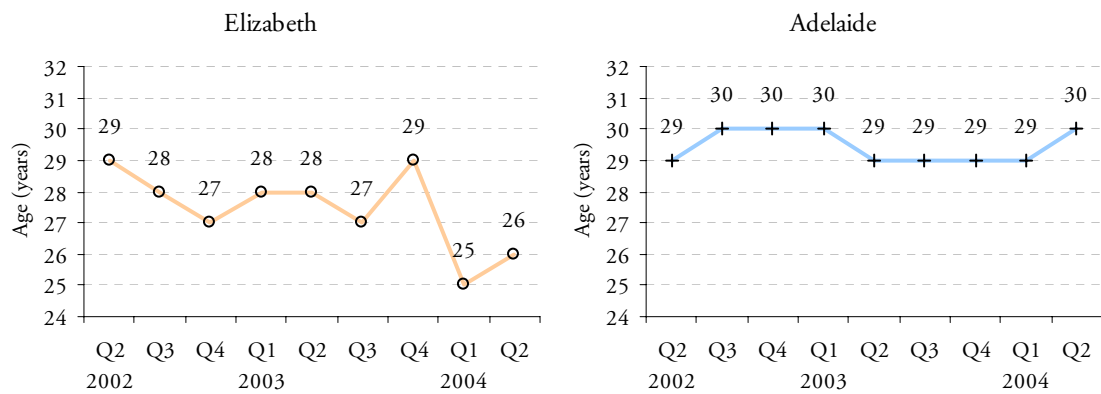
Figure 4: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



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

## Age

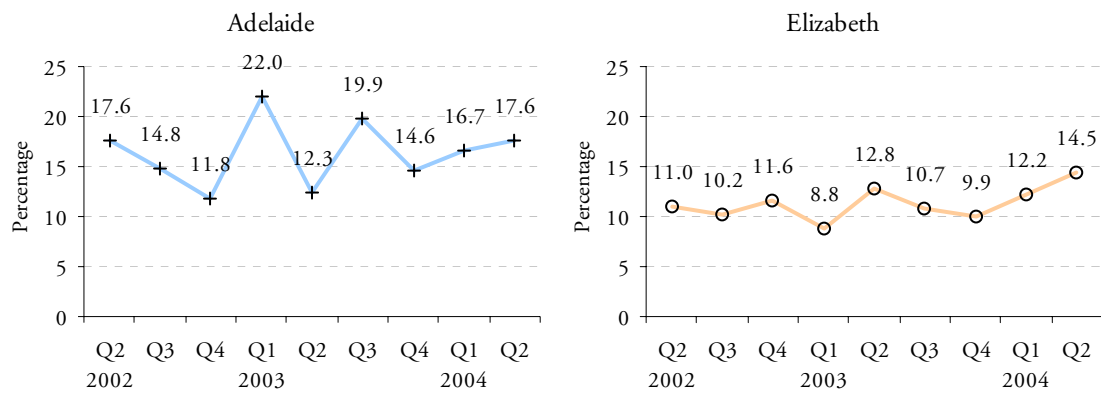
Figure 5 The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



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

## *Indigenous status*

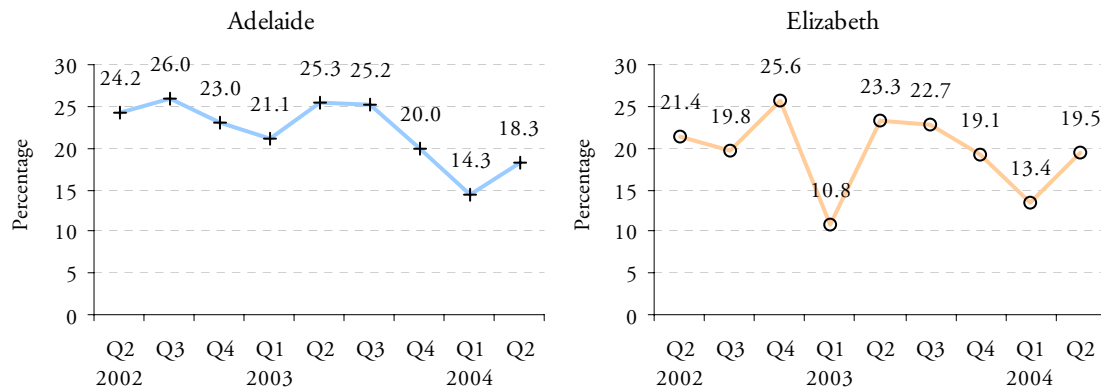
Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



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 April-June 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*

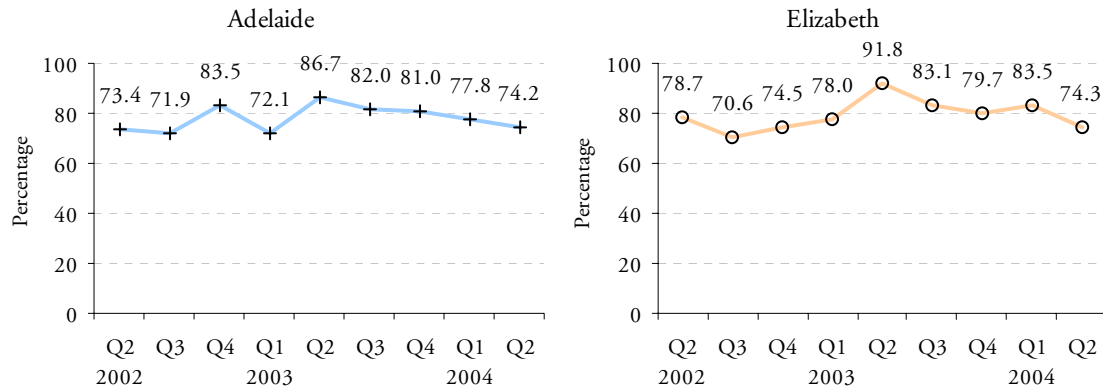
At the conclusion of the questionnaire, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample. Interviewers reinforce that participation is voluntary, but remind detainees that no names will appear on specimens and the results will not be given to police or affect the outcome of their case. In Adelaide during April-June 2004, 98 of the 132 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (74%), while in Elizabeth 124 of the 167 interviewees (74%) 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 19, 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 19: Cut of levels and drug detection times by drug type

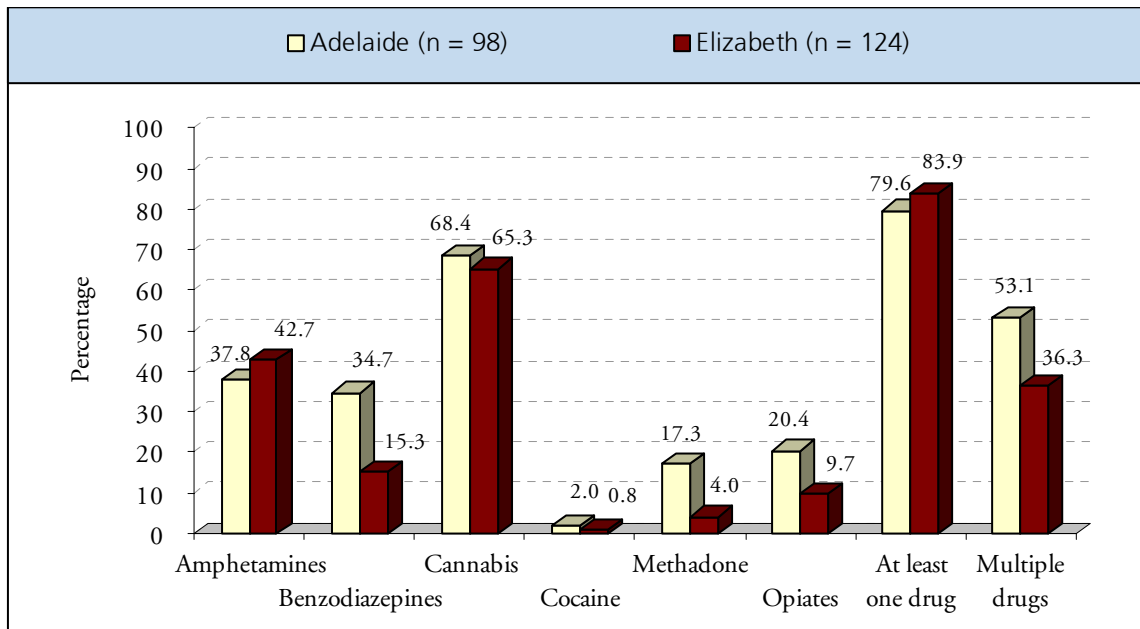
Drug Type	Cut-off (AS 4308) (ug/L)	Average detection time
• Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
• Benzodiazepines	100	2-14 days
• Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2-10 days for casual use
• Cocaine	300	2-3 days
• Methadone	300	2-4 days
• Opiates	300	2-3 days

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



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

Figure 9: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, April-June 2004



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



## *Drug combinations*

Table 20: Number of drug types tested positive by site, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	20	20.4	20	16.1
• One	26	26.5	59	47.6
• Two	22	22.4	27	21.8
• Three	16	16.3	15	12.1
• Four	11	11.2	2	1.6
• Five	3	3.1	1	0.8
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>98</b>		<b>124</b>	

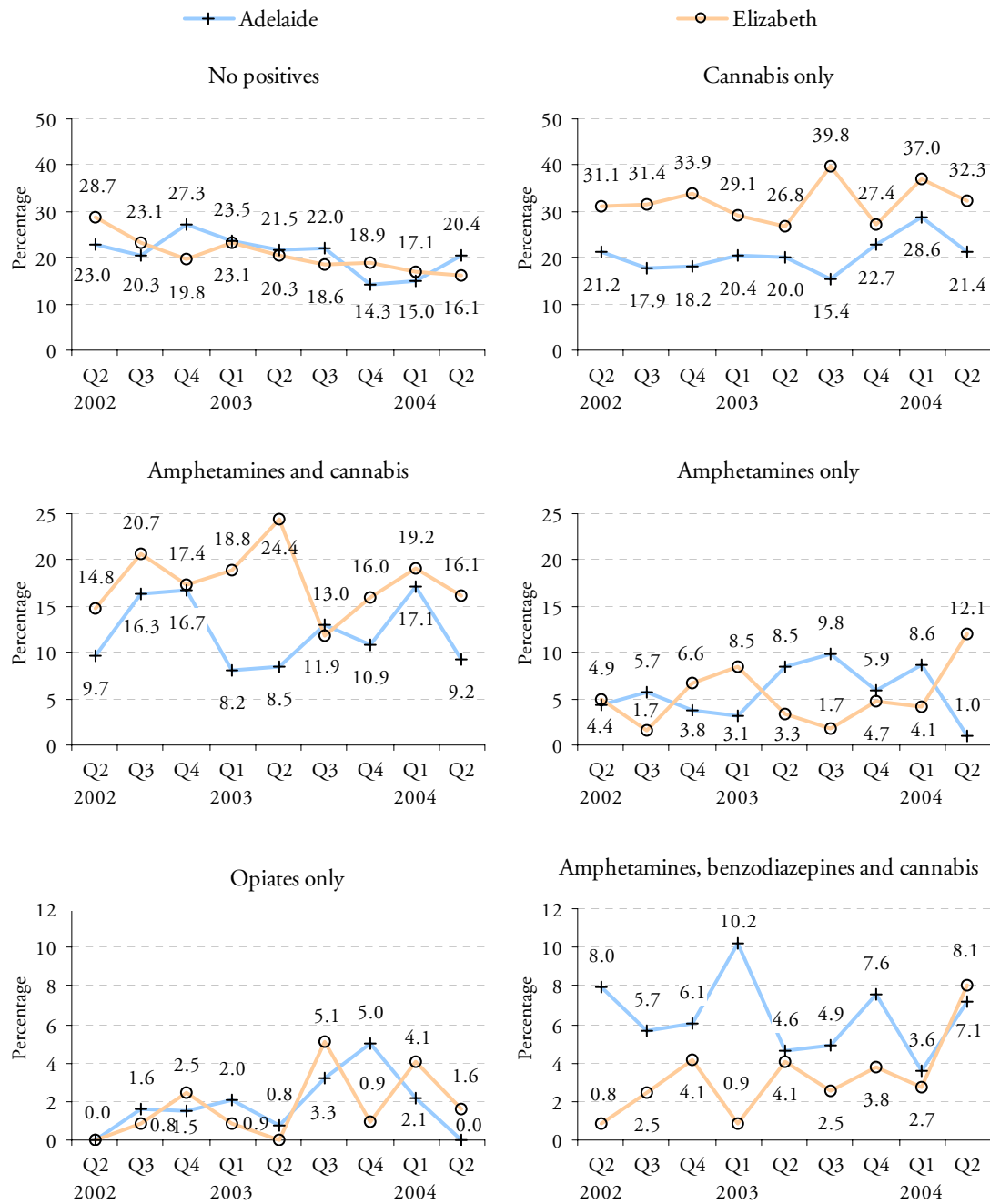
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Table 21: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	21	21.4	40	32.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	9	9.2	20	16.1
• Amphetamines only	1	1.0	15	12.1
• Opiates only	0	0.0	2	1.6
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	7	7.1	10	8.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	4	4.1	1	0.8
• Cannabis and opiates	2	2.0	1	0.8
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	5	5.1	3	2.4
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.0	3	2.4
• Benzodiazepines only	4	4.1	1	0.8
<b>No positives</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>		<b>124</b>	

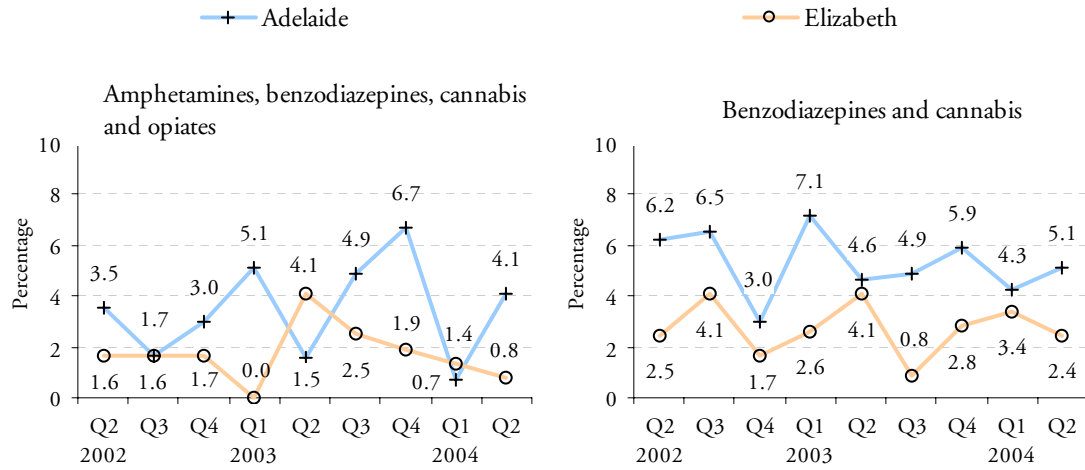
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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

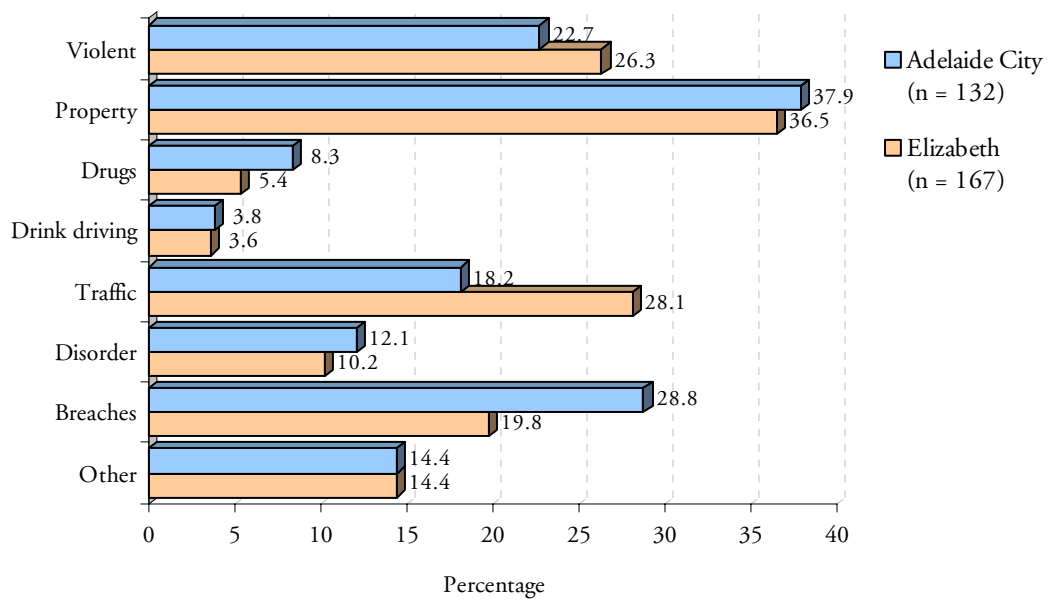


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

## Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

### *Current offence profile*

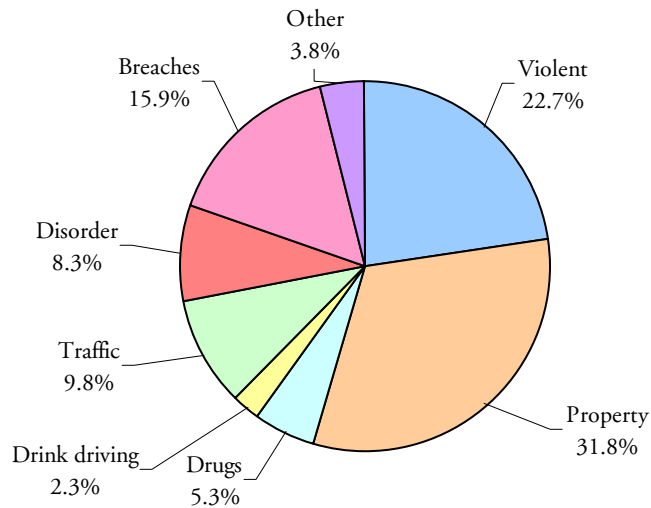
Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, April-June 2004



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

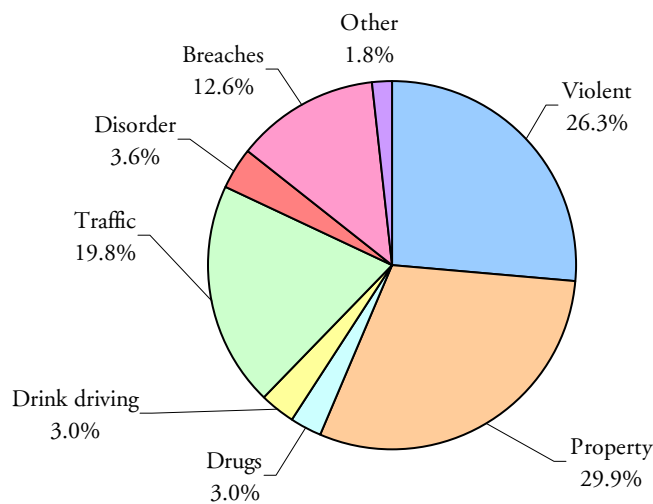
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different type of offence categories.

Figure 12a: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Adelaide detainees, April-June 2004



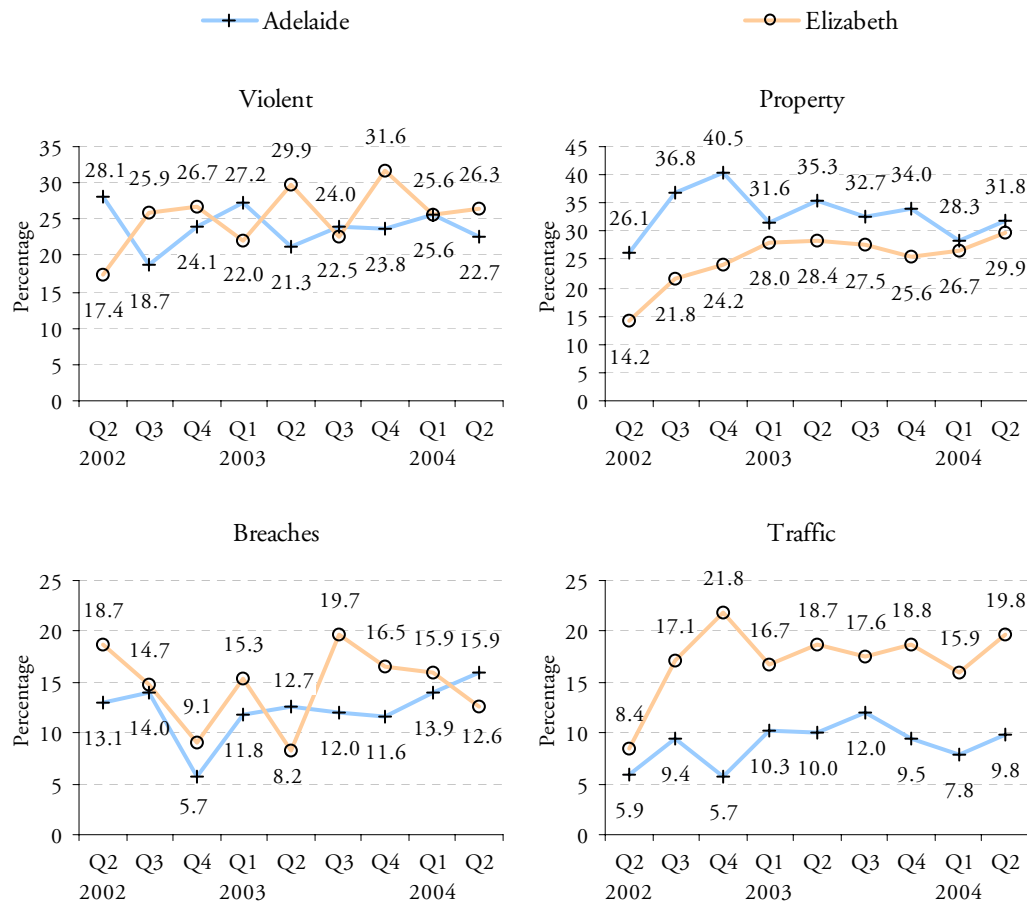
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 12b: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Elizabeth detainees, April-June 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 April-June 2004



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

Table 22a: Most serious offence category by number\* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, April-June 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	10	21	3	0	7	4	7	1
• Benzodiazepines	4	8	0	0	1	1	5	0
• Cannabis	19	30	3	2	9	9	12	5
• Cocaine	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
• Ecstasy	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
• Hallucinogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Heroin	6	5	0	0	0	0	3	1
• Inhalents	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	5	8	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Street methadone	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
• At least one drug	22	34	4	2	11	9	14	5
• Multiple drugs	11	23	2	0	5	5	10	1
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>

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 22b: Most serious offence category by number\* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Elizabeth, April-June 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	21	26	3	2	7	1	8	1
• Benzodiazepines	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	0
• Cannabis	24	37	3	2	22	3	15	1
• Cocaine	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
• Ecstasy	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
• Hallucinogen	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
• Heroin	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
• Inhalents	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
• Morphine and other opiates	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
• Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• At least one drug	34	43	5	2	23	3	16	1
• Multiple drugs	15	23	2	2	7	1	8	1
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>

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 based on self-reported drug use. For reasons outlined in previous quarterly reports, no analysis is presented on self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours. It is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented in this section represents a minimum level of usage and that actual usage will be much higher.

It should also be noted that the drug types shown for self reported use differ from those reported for the urinalysis tests in that they include heroin (as opposed to the more general 'opiates'), morphine and other opiates, street methadone (as opposed to any methadone), illegal use of benzodiazepines (as opposed to any benzodiazepines), ecstasy, hallucinogenic drugs (LSD, magic mushrooms) and inhalants.

### *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 April-June 2004

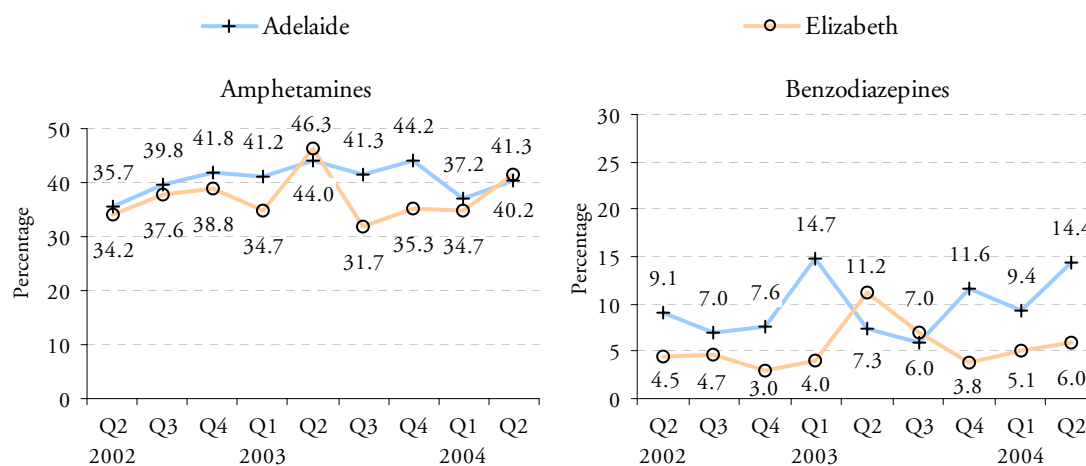
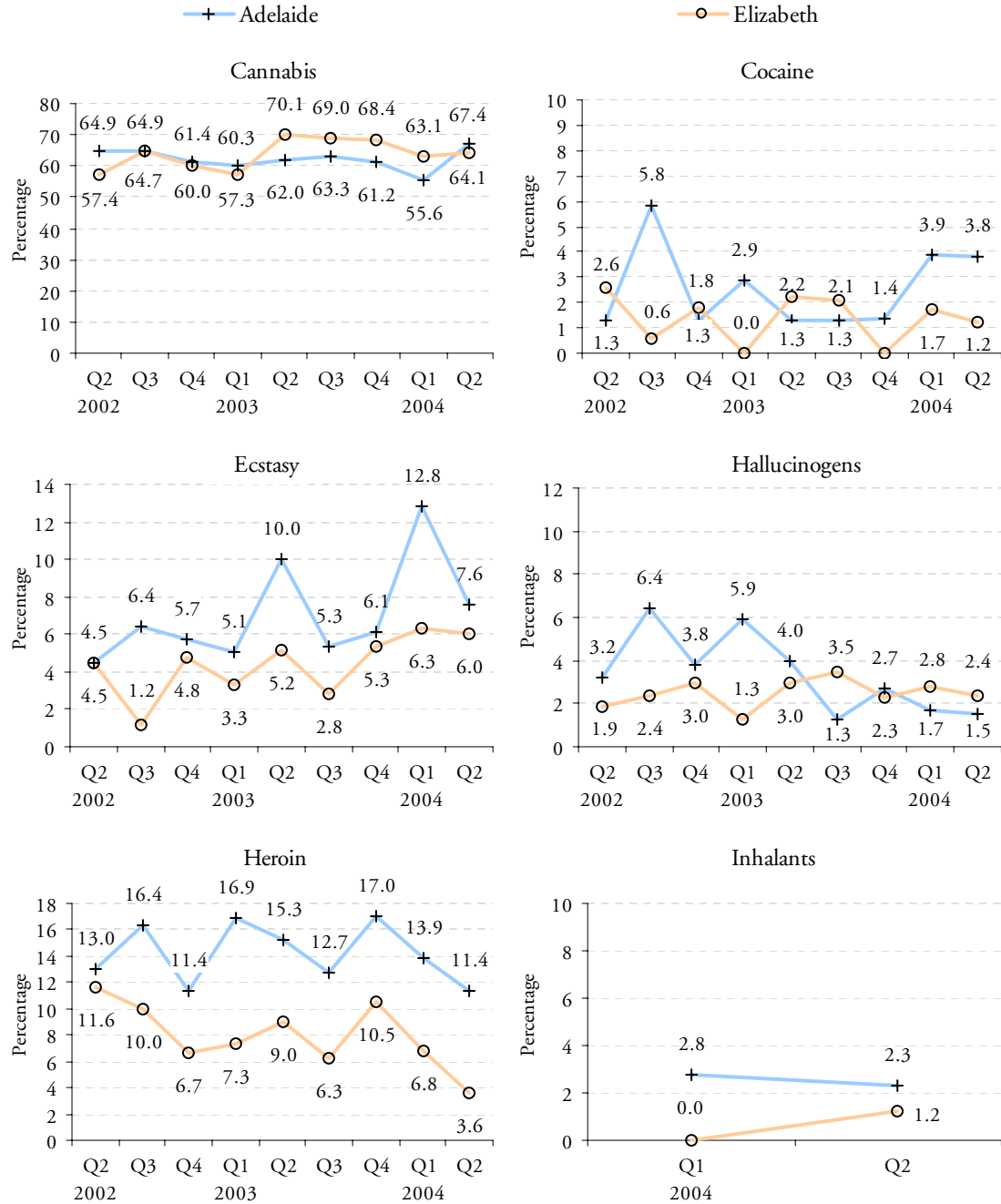
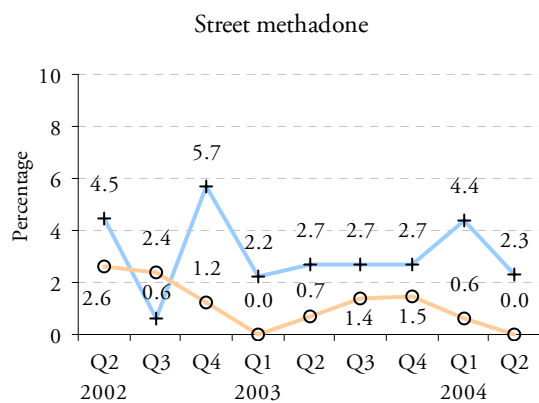
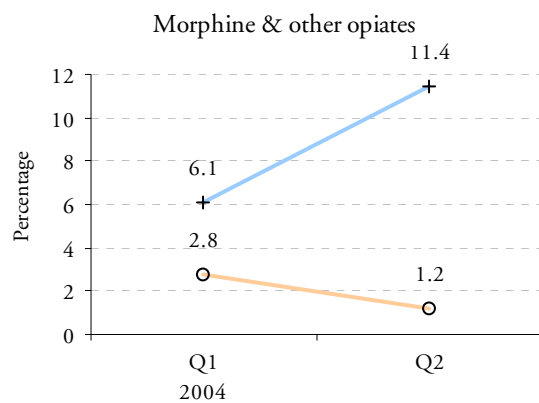


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004





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

### Self reported drug dependence

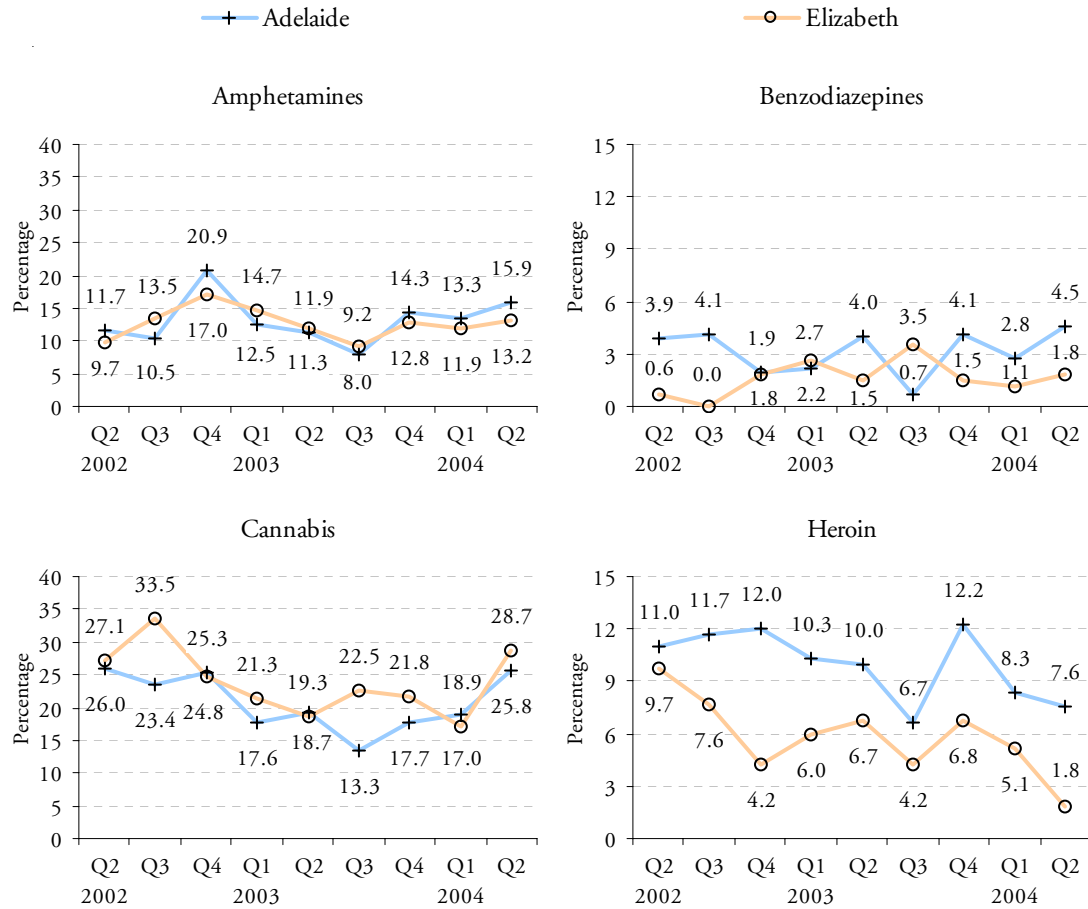
Table 23 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type and site, April-June 2004

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	21	15.9	22	13.2
• Benzodiazepines	6	4.5	3	1.8
• Cannabis	34	25.8	48	28.7
• Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	10	7.6	3	1.8
• Inhalants	1	0.8	0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	7	5.3	0	0.0
• Street methadone	4	3.0	0	0.0
• At least one drug	58	43.9	61	36.5
• Multiple drugs	17	12.9	11	6.6
<b>Number interviewed</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>167</b>	

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 April-June 2004



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

Table 24a: 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, April-June, 2004

Drug Category	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	40	31.7	56	44.4
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	24	19.0	49	38.9
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	33	26.2	69	54.8
• Has anyone objected to your use?	30	23.8	49	38.9
• How frequently do think about using?	27	21.4	53	42.1
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	46	36.5	71	56.3
<b>Number interviewed = 126</b>				

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

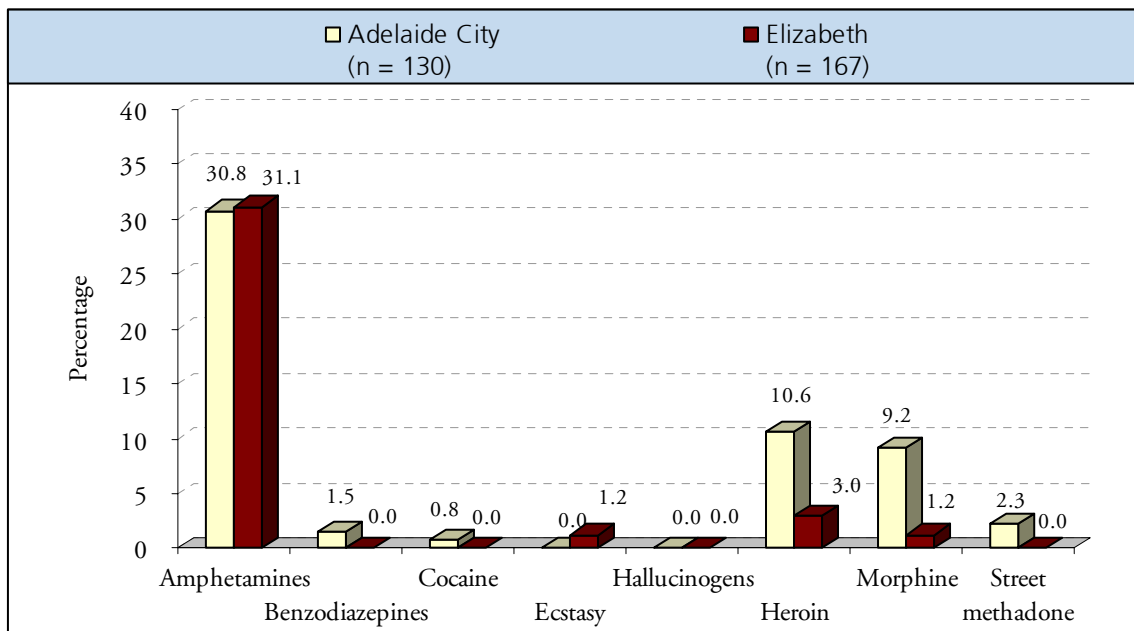
Table 24b: The number and percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had experienced certain events relating to alcohol or illegal drug use in the past 12 months, April-June, 2004

Drug Category	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	34	21.1	67	41.6
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	30	18.6	56	34.8
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	35	21.7	84	52.2
• Has anyone objected to your use?	28	17.4	65	40.4
• How frequently do think about using?	33	20.5	72	44.7
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	51	31.7	91	56.5
<b>Number interviewed = 161</b>				

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

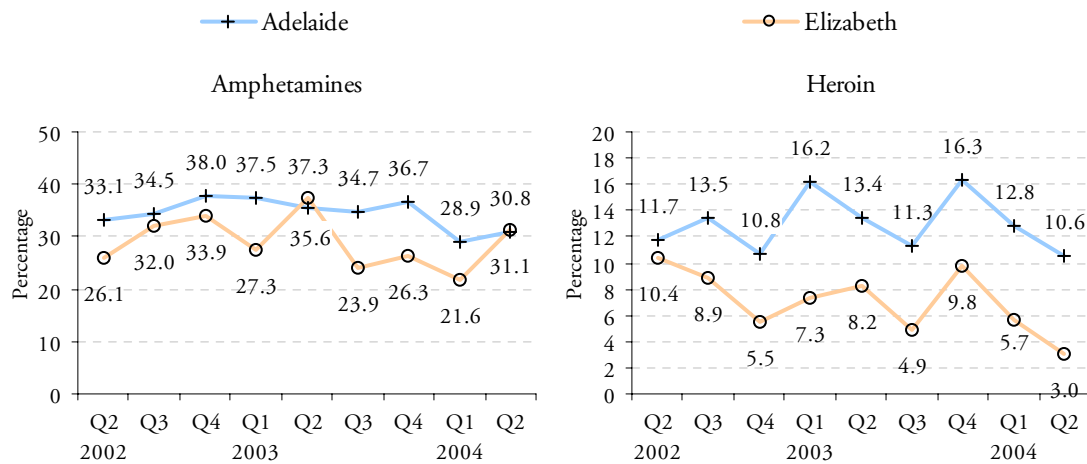
### Self-reported injected drug use

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 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 types, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

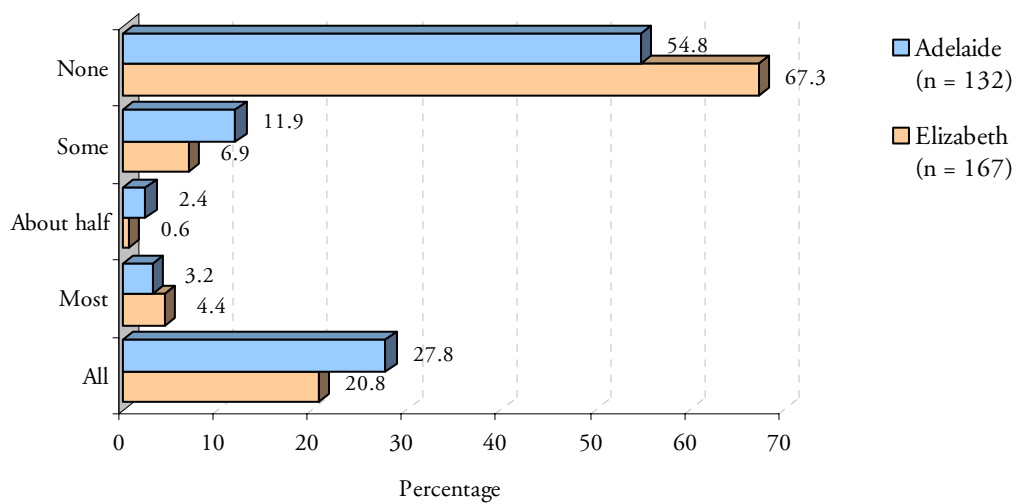


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

## 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 2004

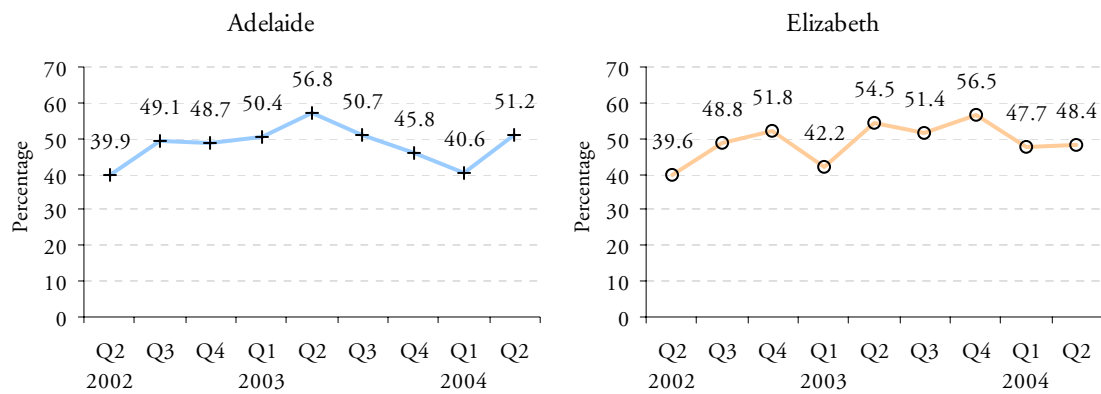


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].  
 Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether their offending was drug related.



### *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 April-June 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 25a and Table 25b show the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means.

Table 25a: 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, April-June 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	66	51.6	93	58.1
• Amphetamines	35	27.3	42	26.3
• Cannabis	47	36.7	66	41.3
• Cocaine	3	2.3	1	0.6
• Heroin	8	6.3	4	2.5
• Obtained drug through other means	78	60.9	87	54.7
• Amphetamines	35	28.0	40	25.2
• Cannabis	68	53.5	77	48.4
• Cocaine	3	2.3	1	0.6
• Heroin	9	7.1	2	1.3
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	97	75.8	120	75.0
• Amphetamines	52	40.6	63	39.4
• Cannabis	87	68.0	104	65.0
• Cocaine	6	4.7	2	1.3
• Heroin	14	10.9	6	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>		<b>160</b>	

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



Table 26a: 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	6	18.8	4	9.8
• No dealers were available	0	0.0	1	2.4
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	1	3.1	2	4.9
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Poor quality	2	6.3	1	2.4
• Other	3	9.4	0	0.0
<b>Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>41</b>	

*Note: There were three Adelaide and one Elizabeth detainees who did not answer this question  
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].*

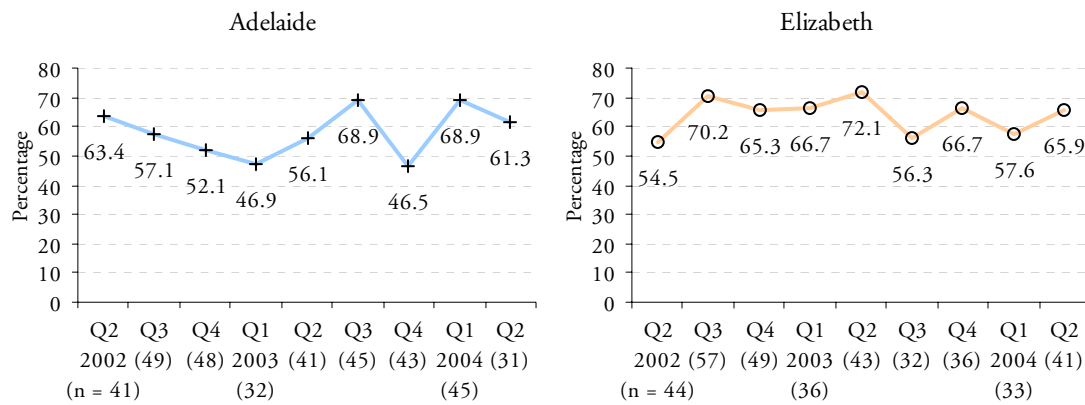
Table 26b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Unable to buy cannabis	5	10.6	12	18.8
• No dealers were available	1	2.1	0	0.0
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	2	4.3	8	12.5
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Poor quality	1	2.1	4	6.3
• Other	1	2.1	0	0.0
<b>Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>64</b>	

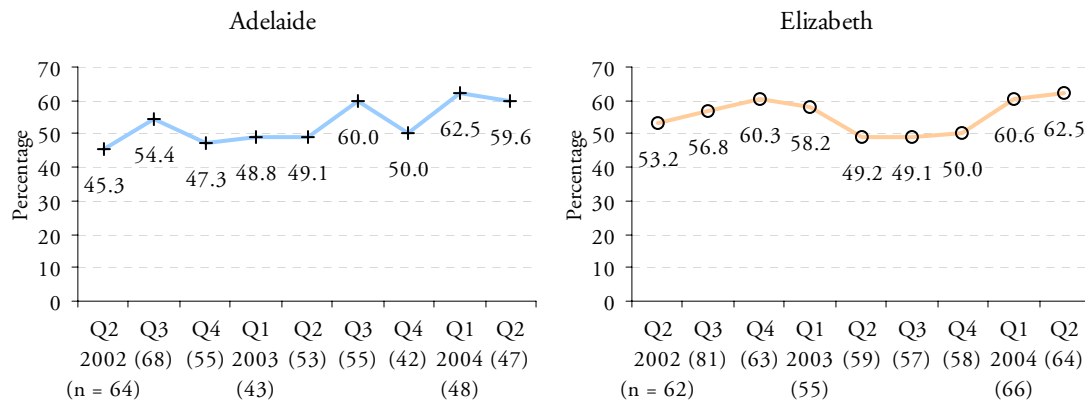
*Note: There were two Elizabeth detainees who did not answer this question  
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].*

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees who reported that the last drug they had bought with cash was from a regular source by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

### Amphetamines



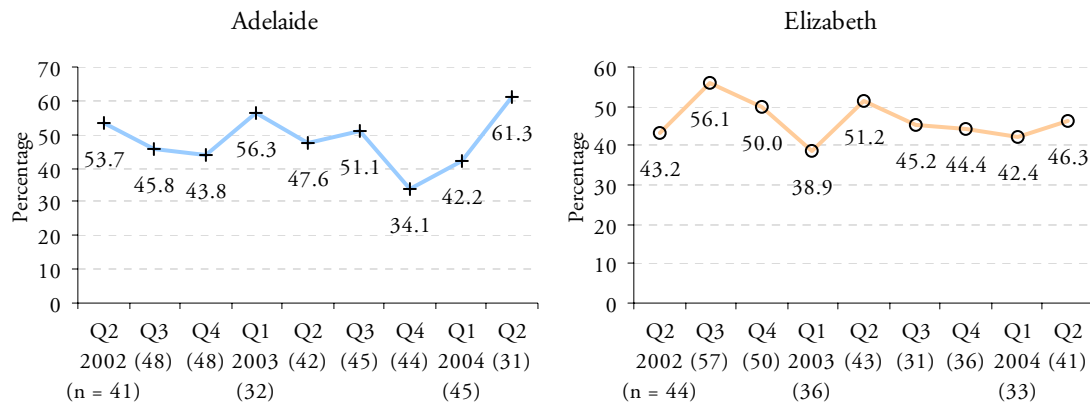
### Cannabis



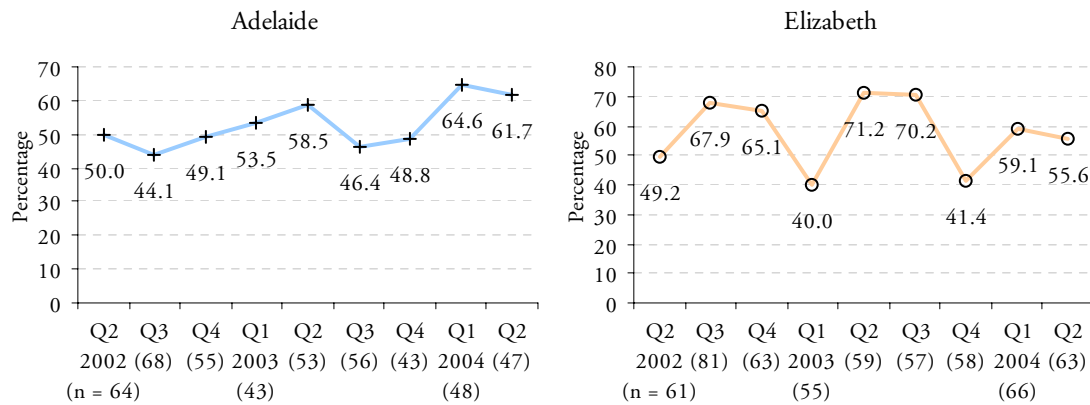
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].  
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

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 April-June 2004

### Amphetamines



### Cannabis

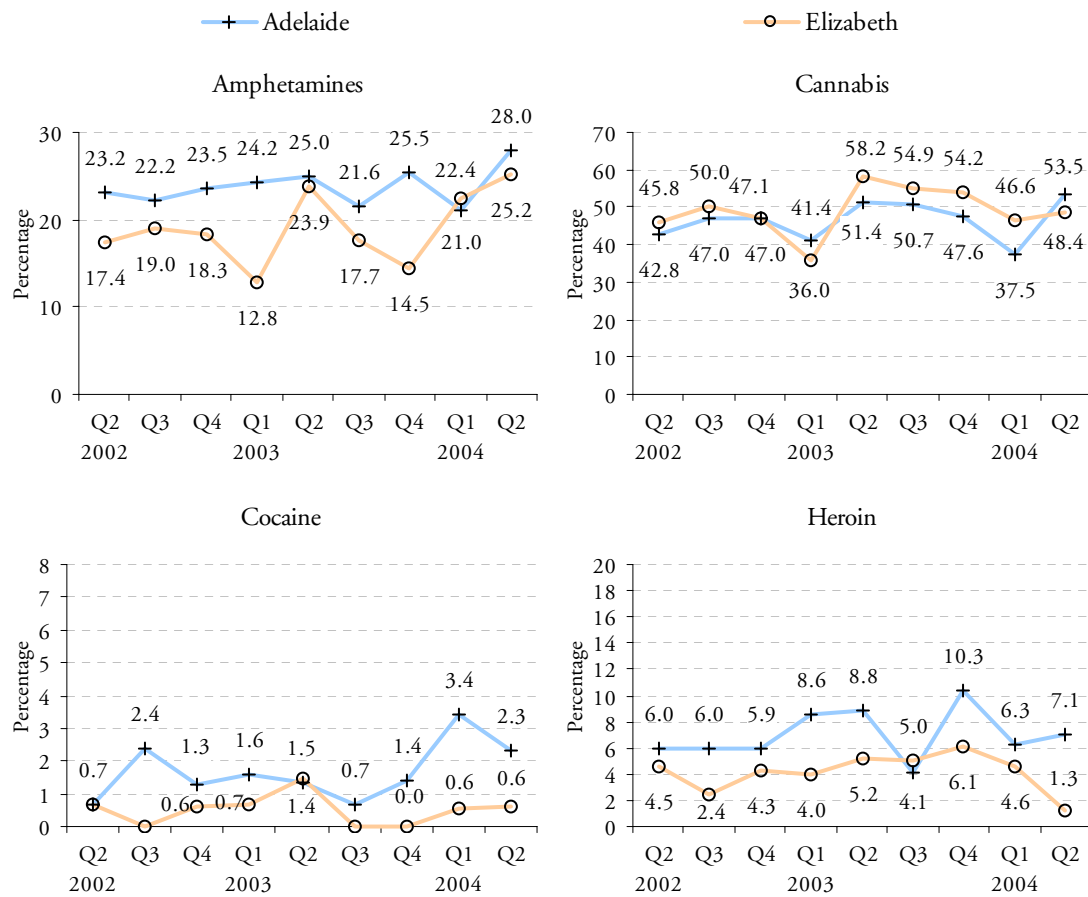


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 April-June 2004

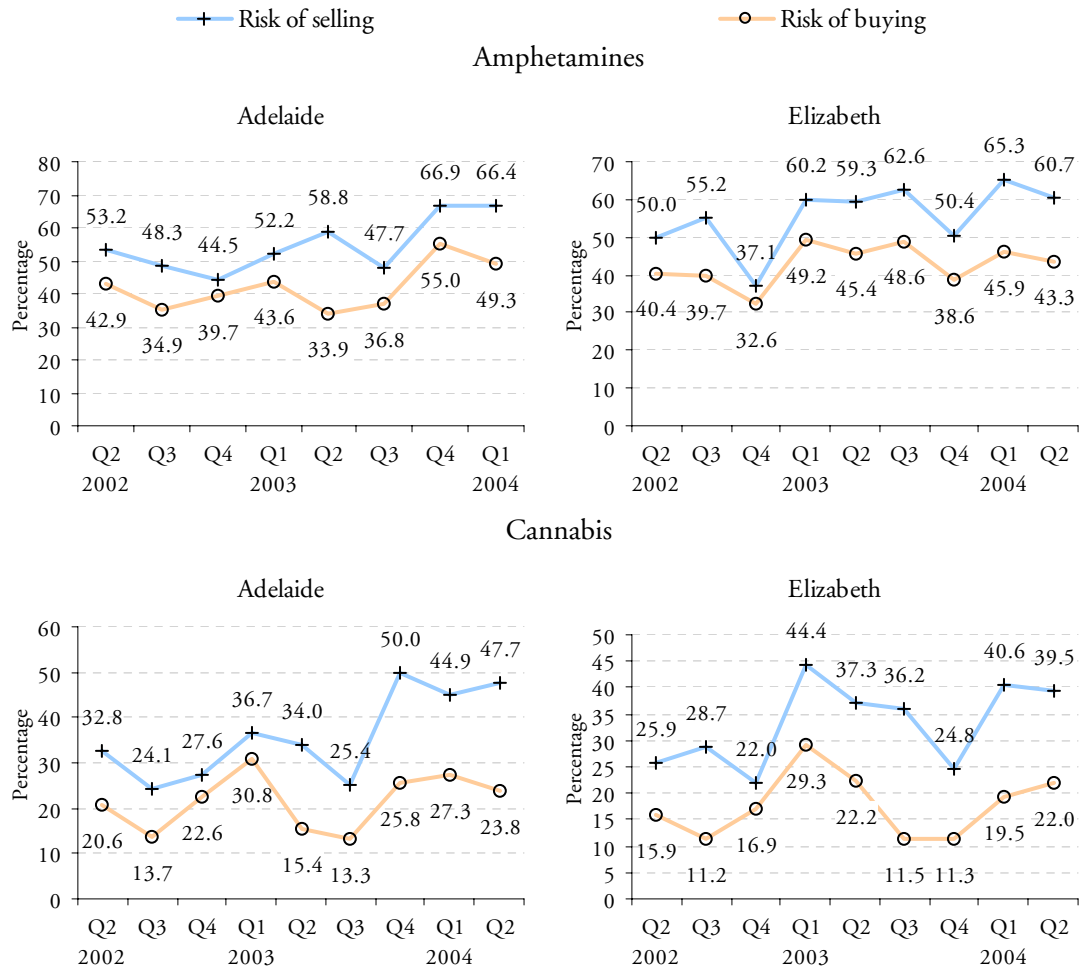


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].



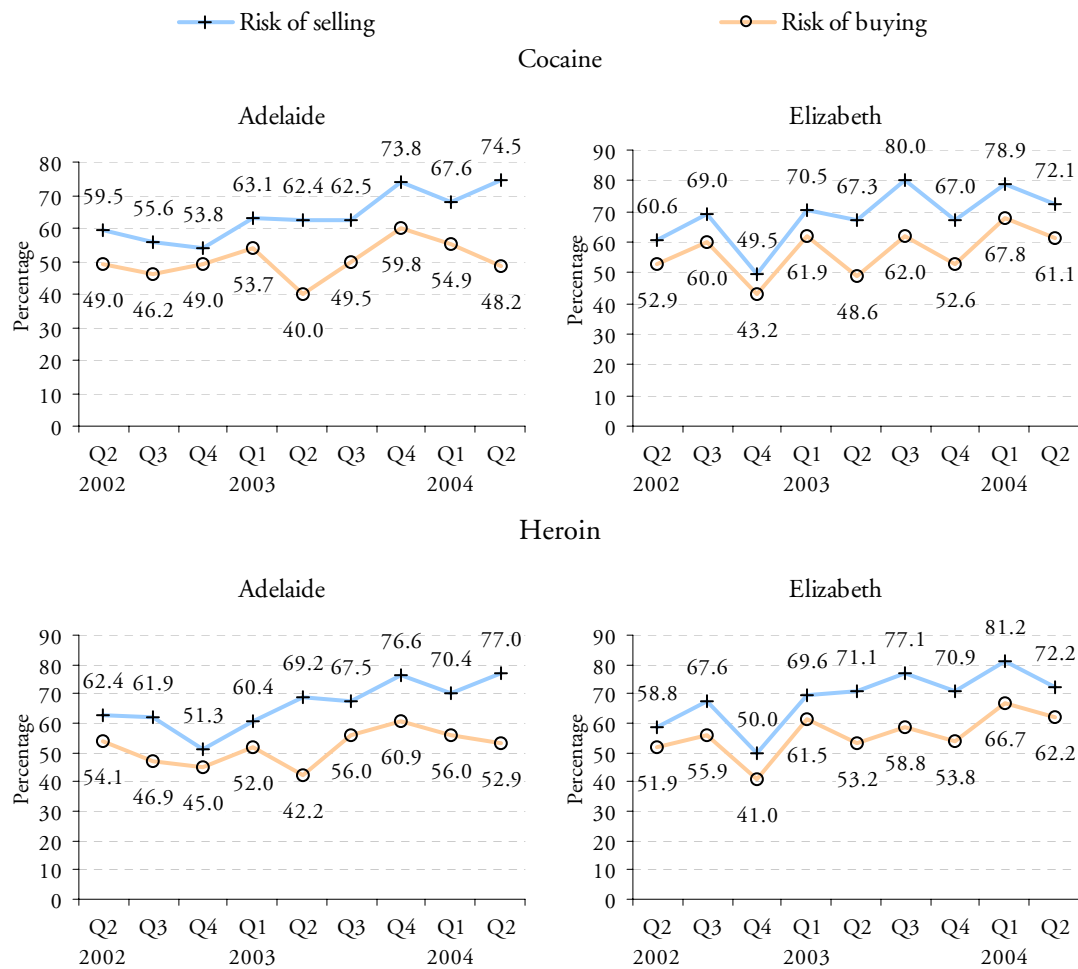
## *Perceived risk of drug dealing*

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 April-June 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 April-June 2004



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

## Licit drug use

### *Self-reported alcohol use*

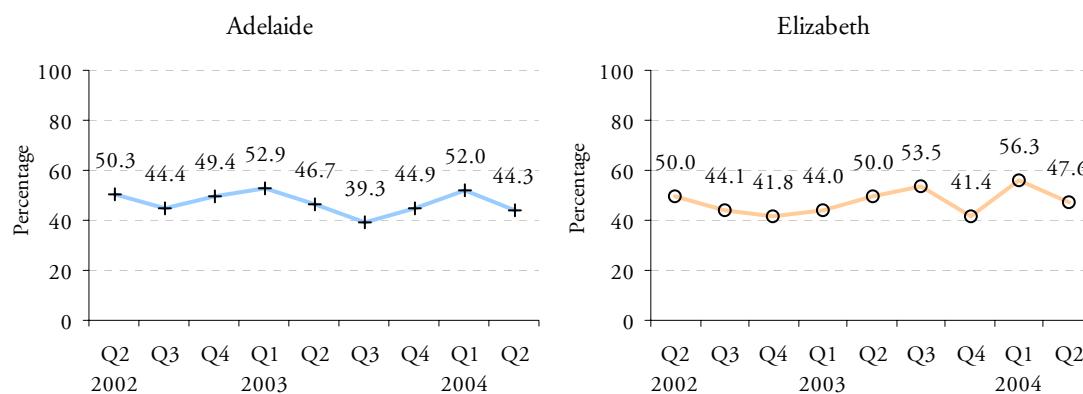
Table 27: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, April-June 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	58	43.9	79	47.3
• Past 12 months	80	60.6	88	52.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>167</b>	

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 April-June 2004



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

\* Three or more for females

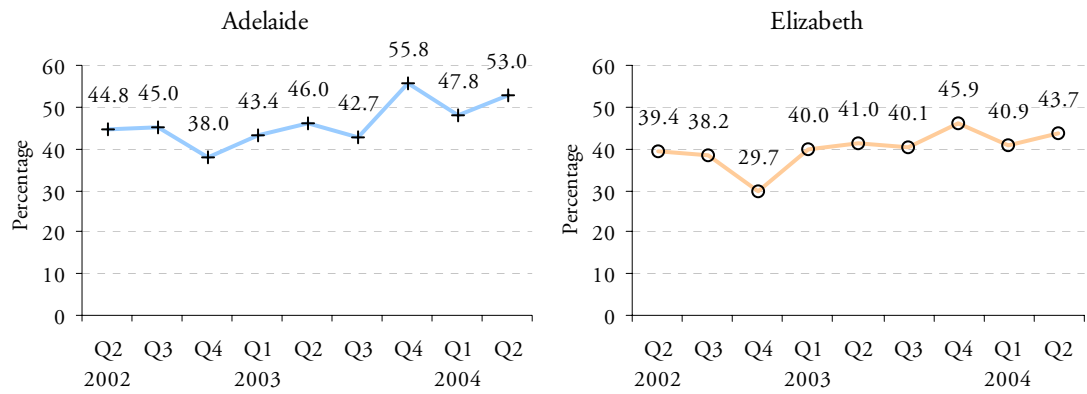
### *Prescription medication*

Table 28: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April-June 2004

	<b>Adelaide</b>		<b>Elizabeth</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
• Opiates	24	18.2	22	13.2
• Methadone	18	13.6	7	4.2
• Morphine	1	0.8	1	0.6
• Codeine	2	1.5	11	6.6
• Buprenorphine	3	2.3	5	3.0
• Other opiates	2	1.5	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	26	19.7	9	5.4
• Alprazolam	3	2.3	0	0.0
• Diazepam	20	15.2	6	3.6
• Nitrazepam	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Oxazepam	3	2.3	4	2.4
• Temazepam	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Other benzodiazepines	7	5.3	1	0.6
• Anti-psychotics	5	3.8	9	5.4
• Anti-depressants	20	15.2	17	10.2
• Other	32	24.2	43	25.7
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	70	53.0	73	43.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>167</b>	

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 April-June 2004



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

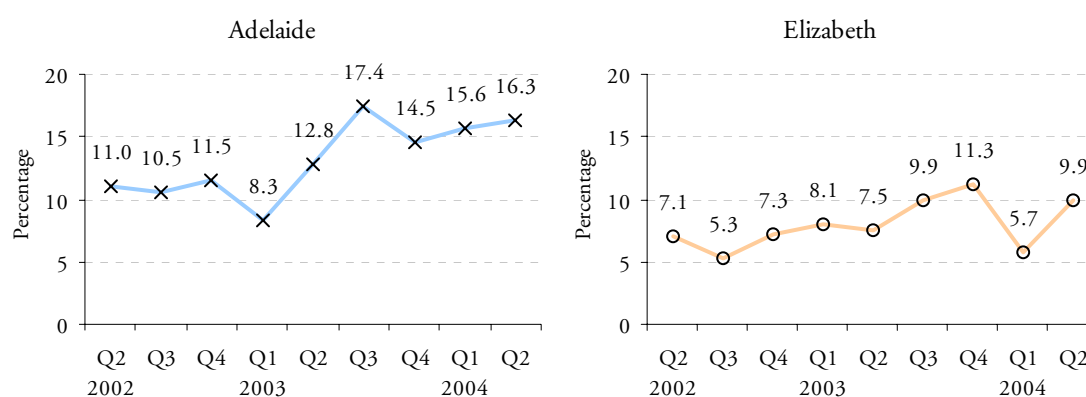
## Treatment programs

Table 29: 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, April-June 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	28	21.7	29	17.9
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	49	38.0	46	28.4
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	21	16.3	16	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>		<b>162</b>	

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 April-June 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 ninth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the April-June 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](http://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](http://www.aic.gov.au)

