

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 U L Y - S E P T E M B E R 2 0 0 4



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia





DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report

July - September, 2004

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Key Findings:

July - September, 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 July - September, 2004 quarter. This, the first section, summarises the key findings of DUMA in this quarter, including the mental health addendum. The second section provides further graphs and tables including longitudinal trends of various statistics for the current quarter and the previous two years (starting July - September, 2002), while the third section provides a detailed analysis of the mental health addendum that operated this quarter. 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 designed to measure the risk of alcohol and drug dependency (see Table 8a and b and Figure 16a and b);
- Extension of the self-reported drug use questions by including questions about inhalants and morphine and other opiates used (see Self reported drug use, starting on page 25); and
- Extension of the drug market questions (see Table 10a and b).

Profile of detainees

(For further information, please refer to Table 2 and Figure 3 to Figure 6, starting on page 12)

- In the July - September, 2004 quarter 177 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 148 at Elizabeth. At both sites, the two samples displayed an over-representation of both males and Indigenous offenders. The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who were Indigenous continued the increase of previous quarters, up to 17.4%, its highest level so far.

- The median age of Adelaide detainees interviewed this quarter was 31 years, higher than that of Elizabeth detainees, 27.5 years.
- Around two out of three detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 62% of Adelaide and 69% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 12% of Adelaide detainees and 21% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, one quarter of detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while around one in three detainees were charged with a property offence. For both sites, less than one in twenty detainees had been charged with a drug offence¹.
- When asked about their source of income during the past 30 days over three quarters of respondents indicated that they had received some form of welfare or government benefit. Also, over one in ten detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.

Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 3 to Table 5 and Figure 7 to Figure 10, starting on page 15)

- Over four in five detainees tested positive to at least one drug (85.5% of Adelaide and 81.4% of Elizabeth detainees), while a slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to multiple drugs (43.4% compared to 35.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, the most frequent class of drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis. This was slightly higher, however, for Elizabeth detainees (69.9% compared to 64.1% of Adelaide detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to amphetamines (37.9% compared to 31.9% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (25.5% compared to 14.2%) and methadone (8.3% compared to 2.7%).
- Around 15% of detainees at both sites tested positive to opiates, while there were no Elizabeth detainees and a small percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive for cocaine.

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.

- 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 decreased substantially this quarter, continuing the fluctuating trend observed over the last two years. The equivalent percentage for Adelaide detainees has remained relatively stable over the past four quarters.
 - The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated each quarter over the past year, ranging from 23.6% to 34.7%, while for Elizabeth this percentage has remained stable at around 15% over the past three quarters.
 - The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis decreased slightly, while a slight increase was experienced for Elizabeth detainees.
 - The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to methadone halved from the previous quarter record high of 17.3%, down to 8.3%. The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to the drug remained low, with less than one in twenty detainees testing positive in 2004.
 - There was a large decrease in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to opiates, down from 20.4% in the previous quarter to 15.9%. Conversely, this percentage for Elizabeth increased, up from 9.7% to 15.0%.
 - There has been a significant increase in the percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees testing positive to at least one drug over the ten quarters that DUMA has been operating ($R^2 = 0.49$, $p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.70$, $p < 0.01$ respectively).

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

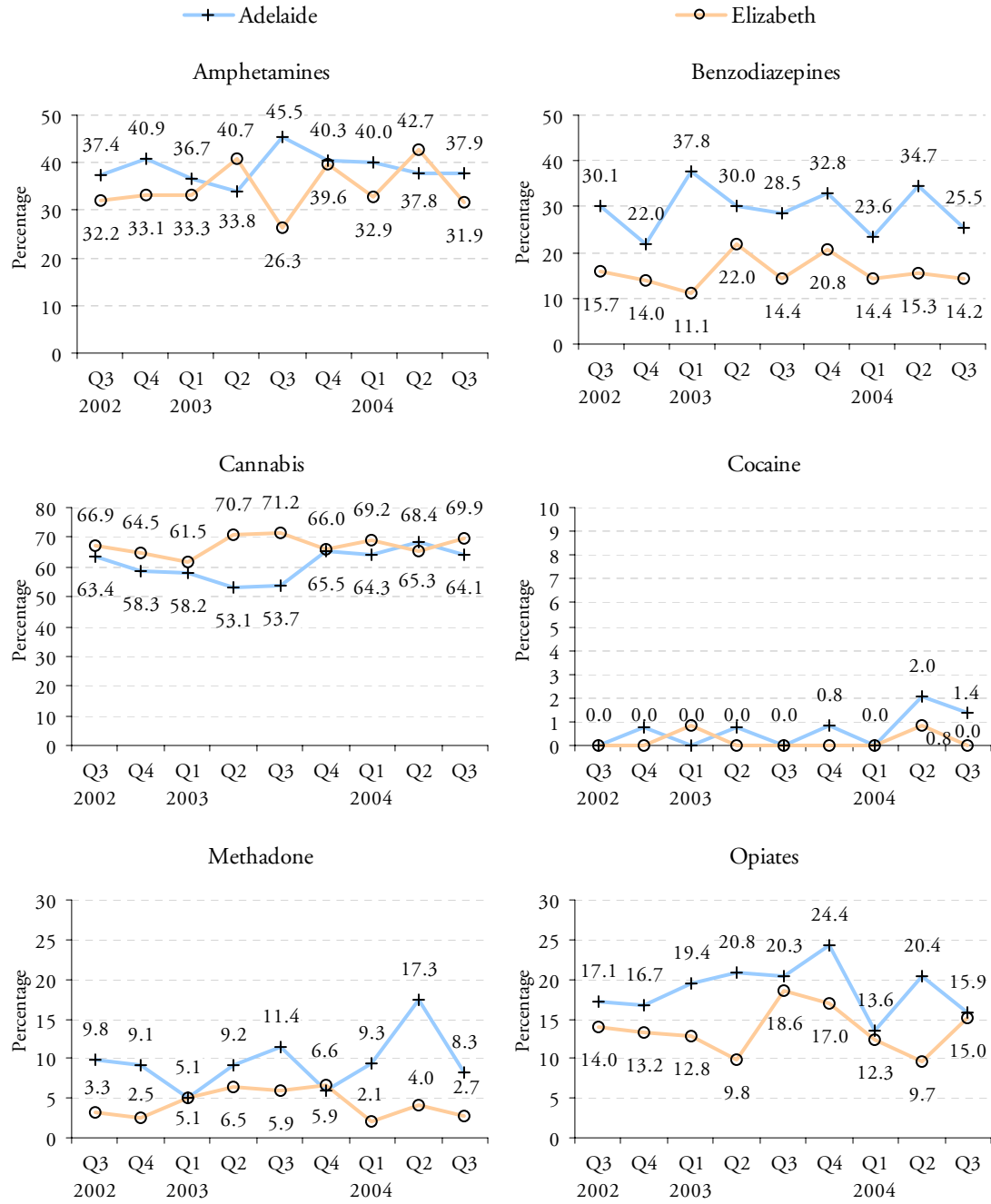
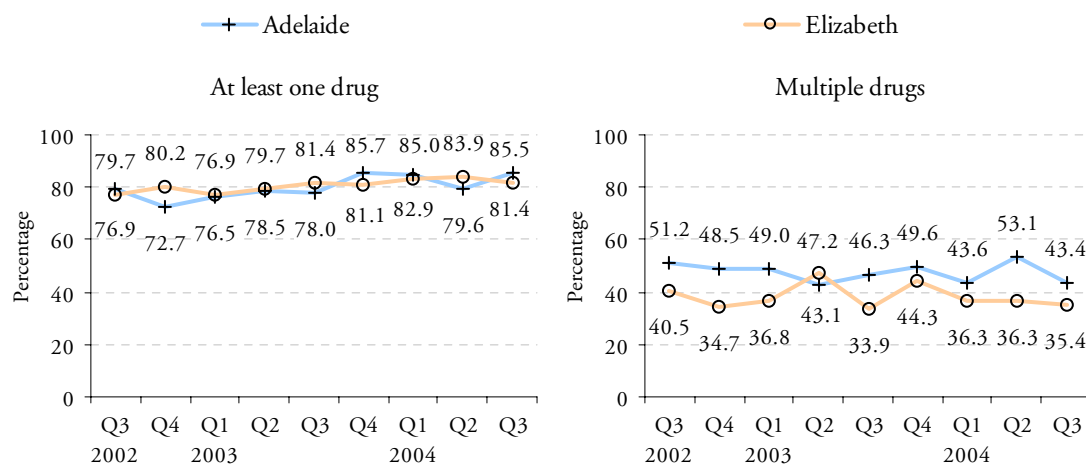


Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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 increased, reversing the decreases of the previous quarter.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to amphetamines only and the combination of amphetamines and cannabis decreased from the previous quarter.
- There has been a significantly increasing trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis only over the past nine quarters ($R^2 = 0.53, p < 0.05$).

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

(For further information, please refer to Figure 11 to Figure 13 and Table 6, starting on page 21)

- 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 56 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 34 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 21 out of 30 detainees reporting use of cannabis in the past 30 days.

Self reported drug use

(For further information, please refer to Figure 14 to Figure 18 and Table 7, starting on page 25)

- 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 cannabis in the past 30 days remained at its highest levels so far.
- This quarter saw the lowest percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees reporting use of hallucinogens in the past 30 days.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported using heroin in the past 30 days continued its decrease to be below that of Elizabeth, which jumped sharply, for the first time since the project began.

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	75.7	55.4	46.3
• Benzodiazepines	39.0	16.4	11.9
• Cannabis	94.4	72.3	67.8
• Cocaine	45.2	10.2	4.0
• Ecstasy	46.9	17.5	6.8
• Hallucinogens	58.8	6.8	0.6
• Heroin	40.1	15.8	8.5
• Inhalants	35.0	2.3	0.6
• Morphine & other opiates	27.7	17.5	7.9
• Street Methadone	14.7	6.2	2.3
• At least one drug	95.5	85.9	83.6
• Multiple drugs	79.1	55.4	42.9
Number interviewed = 177			

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	78.4	54.7	36.7
• Benzodiazepines	29.1	12.2	6.8
• Cannabis	95.9	75.0	70.3
• Cocaine	31.1	6.1	4.1
• Ecstasy	43.2	18.9	4.1
• Hallucinogens	60.1	6.1	0.0
• Heroin	41.9	21.6	10.8
• Inhalants	28.4	0.7	0.7
• Morphine & other opiates	25.0	11.5	6.8
• Street Methadone	12.8	2.7	2.0
• At least one drug	95.9	86.5	77.7
• Multiple drugs	84.5	58.1	41.9
Number interviewed = 148			

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

Self-reported drug dependence

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they felt dependent on multiple classes of drugs in the past 12 months jumped substantially from 6.7% to 15.5% during the quarter, mainly due to detainees who reported that they were dependent on heroin (up from 1.8% to 7.4%) and benzodiazepines (up from 1.8% to 4.7%).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were classified as being at risk of alcohol abuse (34.5% compared to 26.7% of Elizabeth detainees) and drug abuse (68.1% compared to 61.6%).
- Similarly, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were classified as being at risk of alcohol dependence (29.7% compared to 22.6% of Elizabeth detainees) and drug dependence (59.6% compared to 56.8%).

Self-reported injected drug use

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported injecting heroin in the past 30 days continued to decrease, reaching its lowest levels since DUMA began in South Australia (8.5%).

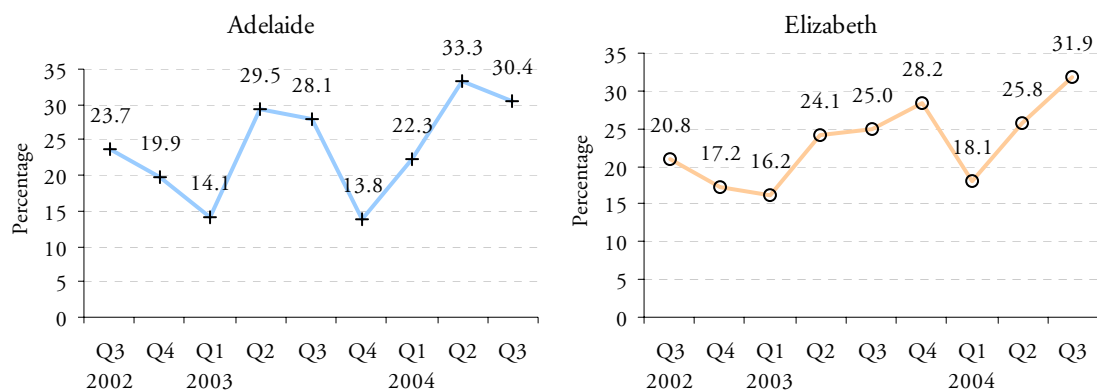
- Conversely, there was an increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported injecting heroin, from the previous record low of 3.0% in the last quarter to 7.4% in this quarter.
- Very few detainees at either site reported injecting benzodiazepines, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens or street methadone in the past 30 days.

Drug related criminal history

(For further information, please refer to Figure 19 and Figure 20, starting on page 32)

- Around one half of detainees from both sites reported that they had committed drug related offences in the past 12 months (52.2% of Adelaide and 47.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Also just over one quarter of detainees reported that all of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related (26.1% of Adelaide and 25.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Since DUMA began in SA, there has been a significant upward trend in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related ($R^2 = 0.53$, $p < 0.05$).

Figure 2: The percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004.



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 9 and Figure 21 to Figure 25, starting on page 34)

- In the current quarter, around three quarters of detainees at both sites (78.0% of Adelaide and 75.0% of Elizabeth detainees) reported obtaining either amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days.
- Over two thirds of Elizabeth detainees (68.2%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 40.7% who had bought cannabis with cash and 50.3% who had obtained the drug through other means.

Buying drugs with cash

- There was a large increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had bought heroin in the past 30 days, up to 9.0% from 2.5% in the previous quarter.
- 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 (18.0% of Adelaide and 20.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Similarly, around one in five 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 (23.4% of Adelaide and 18.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The most common reasons mentioned by detainees for not purchasing either amphetamines or cannabis were that no dealers were available and the dealers didn't have any or didn't have the right quantity.

Perceived risk of drug dealing²

- Over the ten 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 ($R^2 = 0.44$, $p < 0.05$), cocaine ($R^2 = 0.48$, $p < 0.05$) and heroin ($R^2 = 0.48$, $p < 0.05$) in their local area.

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



Licit drug use

(For further information, please refer to Table 11 and Table 12 and Figure 26 and Figure 27, starting on page 42)

- Half of the detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day³) in the past 30 days (50.0% of Adelaide and 50.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over the ten quarters that DUMA has been operating, there has been a significantly upward trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees reporting that they had used 'over the counter' or prescription medications in the past fortnight ($R^2 = 0.50$, $p < 0.05$).
- The most common form of prescription or over-the-counter medications taken by Adelaide detainees were opiates (15.3% compared to 12.8% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (13.0% compared to 11.5%) and anti-depressants (6.8% compared to 4.7%).



Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 13 and Figure 28, starting on page 45)

- Just over one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (22.5% of Adelaide and 21.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There was a decrease in the percentage of detainees at both sites who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program.




Addendum: Mental Health

(For further information, please refer Figure 29 to Figure 36 and Table 14a to Table 14j, starting on page 46)

- An addendum on mental health was conducted during this quarter, using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the past 30 days. Based on each respondents accumulated K10 score, they were grouped into four categories of psychological distress (low, moderate, high and very high), using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), National Health Survey, 2001 (NHS) classifications.
- A much higher percentage of detainees were classified as having a high level and a very high level of psychological distress compared to adults surveyed

³ Three or more for female detainees



through the NHS. This was true for both male and female detainees and across all age groups.

- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to most drug classes increased with the level of psychological distress of the detainees.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one drug increased with the level of psychological distress, ranging from 72.9% of detainees with low psychological distress to 93.7% of detainees with very high psychological distress.
- Levels of psychological distress were generally higher for female detainees compared to male detainees and for detainees in the age group 25-34 years compared to other age groups.
- Detainees who had been arrested or imprisoned in the past 12 months generally had a higher level of psychological distress than those who had not.
- As may be expected detainees who had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital generally had a higher level of psychological distress than those who had not.
- Also, detainees who were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program generally had a higher level of psychological distress than those who had not.

Detailed Graphs and Tables

Profile of detainees

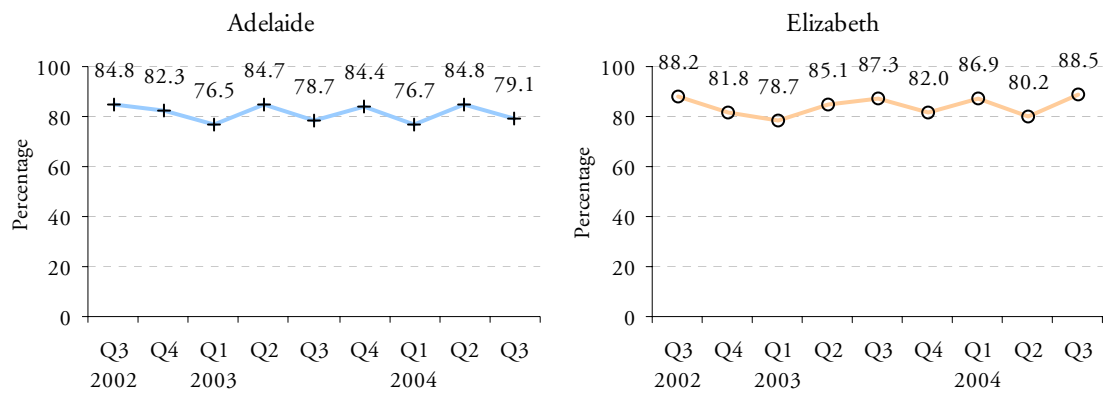
Table 2: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	177	148
• Provided urine sample	82%	76%
• Males	79%	89%
• Median age	31 years	27.5 years
• Indigenous	15%	17%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	37%	51%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	19%	19%
• working part time	27%	27%
• welfare/government	76%	78%
• shoplifting	18%	4%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	10%	15%
• other illegal activities	13%	15%
• Unemployed, looking for work	23%	32%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	25%	25%
• property offence	37%	29%
• drug offence	3%	3%
• Detained on warrant only	33%	41%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	62%	69%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	12%	21%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	23%	21%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	20%	16%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	12%	9%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	40%	35%

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

Sex

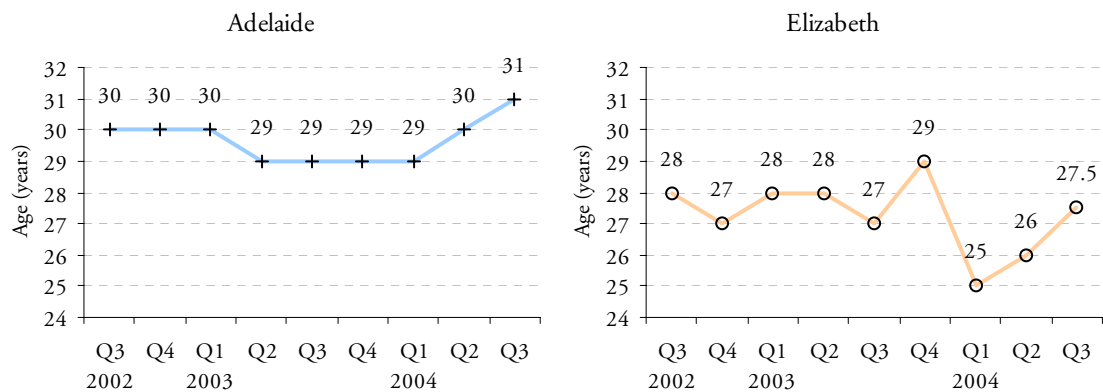
Figure 3: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Age

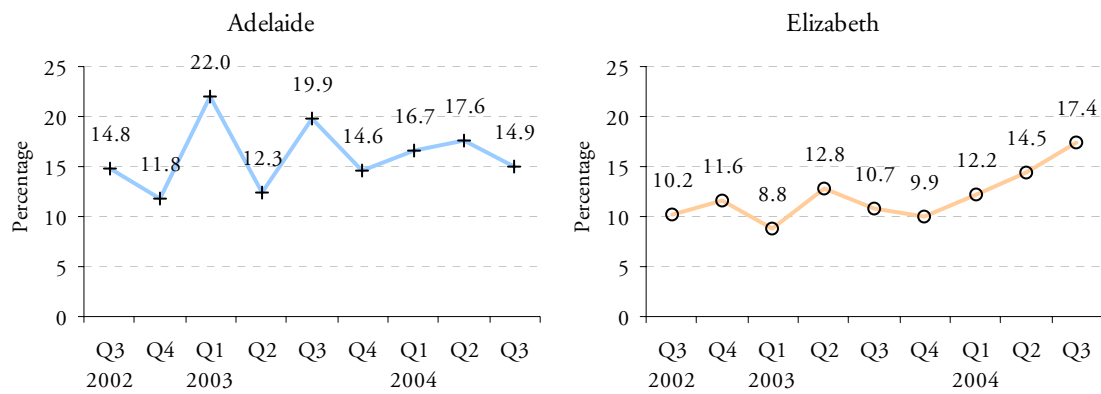
Figure 4 The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Indigenous status

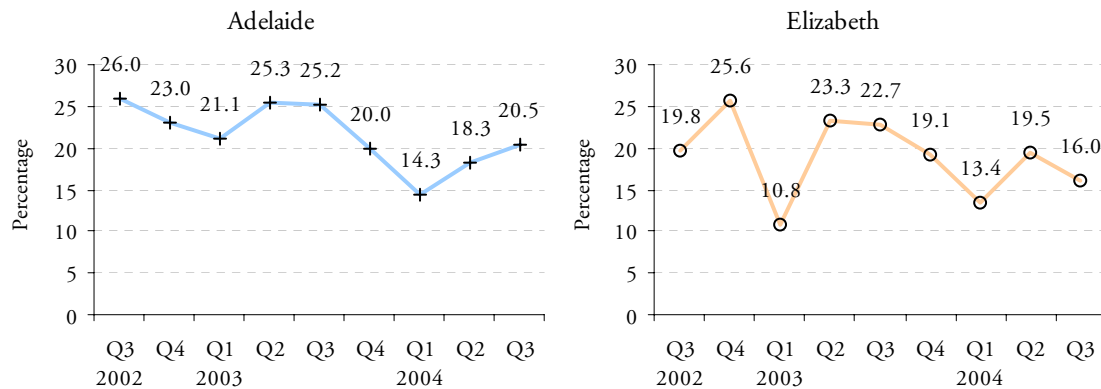
Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Gambling

Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had gambled once or more per week in the past 30 days, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 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 July - September, 2004, 145 of the 177 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (82%), while in Elizabeth 113 of the 148 interviewees (76%) supplied a urine sample.

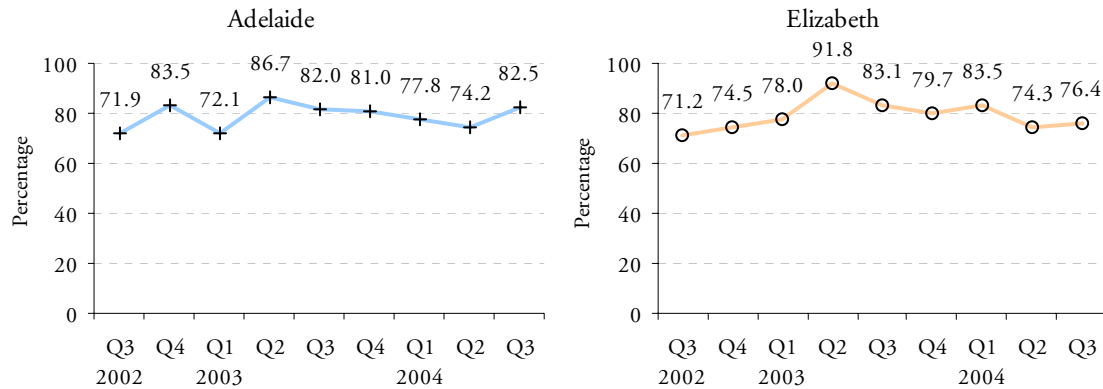
All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. If the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in the Australian Standard 4308, a positive test is recorded. As shown in Table 3, different drugs have different periods of time in which the drug can be detected. Cocaine and opiates, on average, can only be detected up to three days after use, while amphetamines and methadone can be detected up to four days after use. Benzodiazepines and cannabis have the longest average detection time, with benzodiazepines being detected up to two weeks and cannabis being detected up to 30 days after heavy use.

Table 3: 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

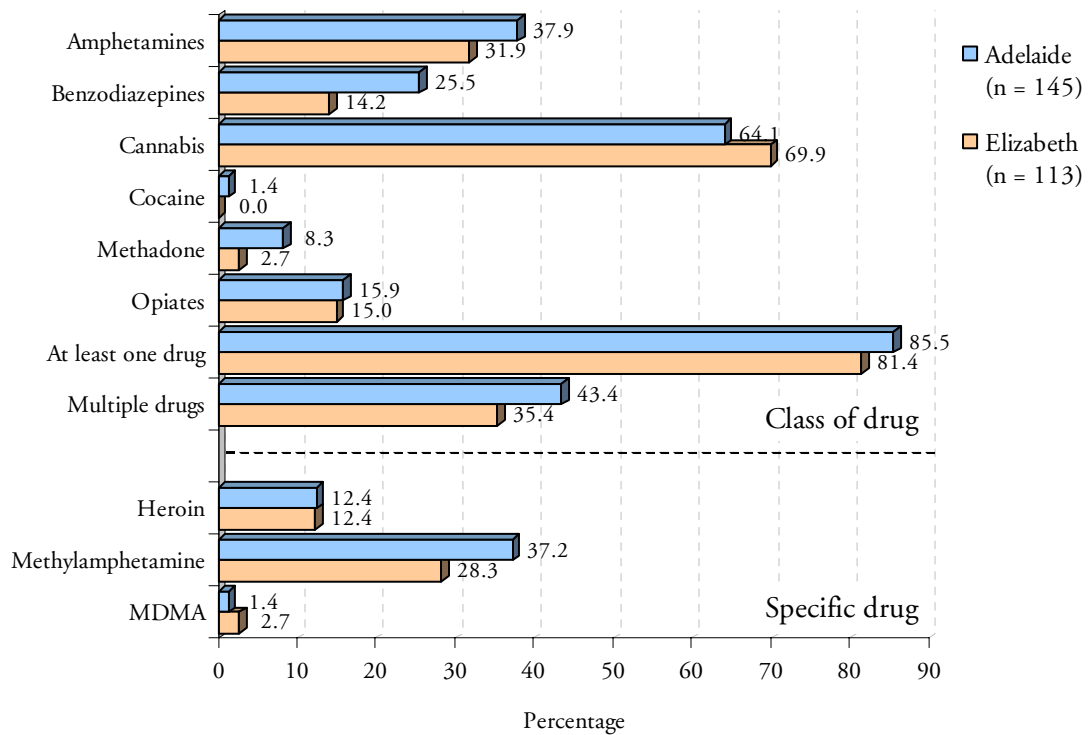
If positive results are obtained for the drug classes of amphetamines, benzodiazepines or opiates further tests are performed (confirmatory tests) to ascertain which specific drug is in the urine.

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

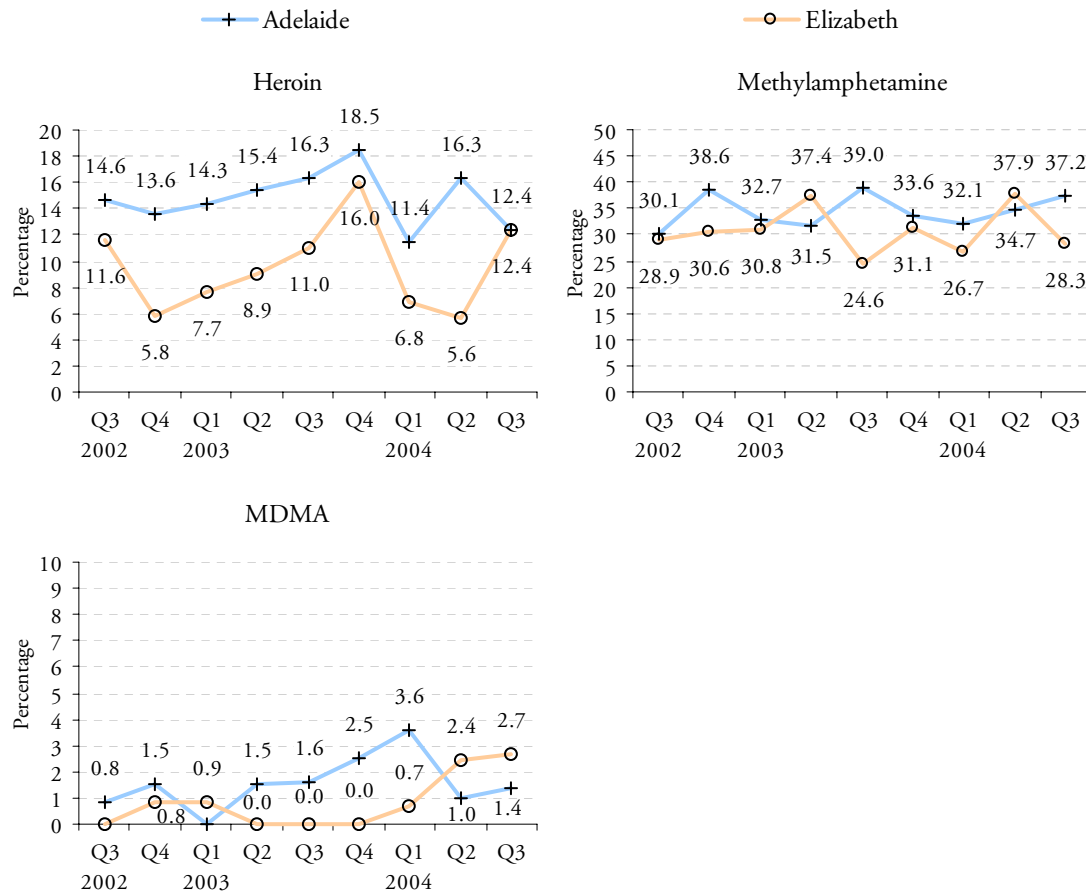
Figure 8: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, July - September, 2004



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

Specific drug trends

Figure 9: The percentage of detainees who tested positive by specific drug category, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Drug combinations

Table 4: Number of drug types tested positive by site, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	21	14.5	21	18.6
• One	61	42.1	52	46.0
• Two	37	25.5	25	22.1
• Three	19	13.1	11	9.7
• Four	5	3.4	4	3.5
• Five	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number tested	145		113	

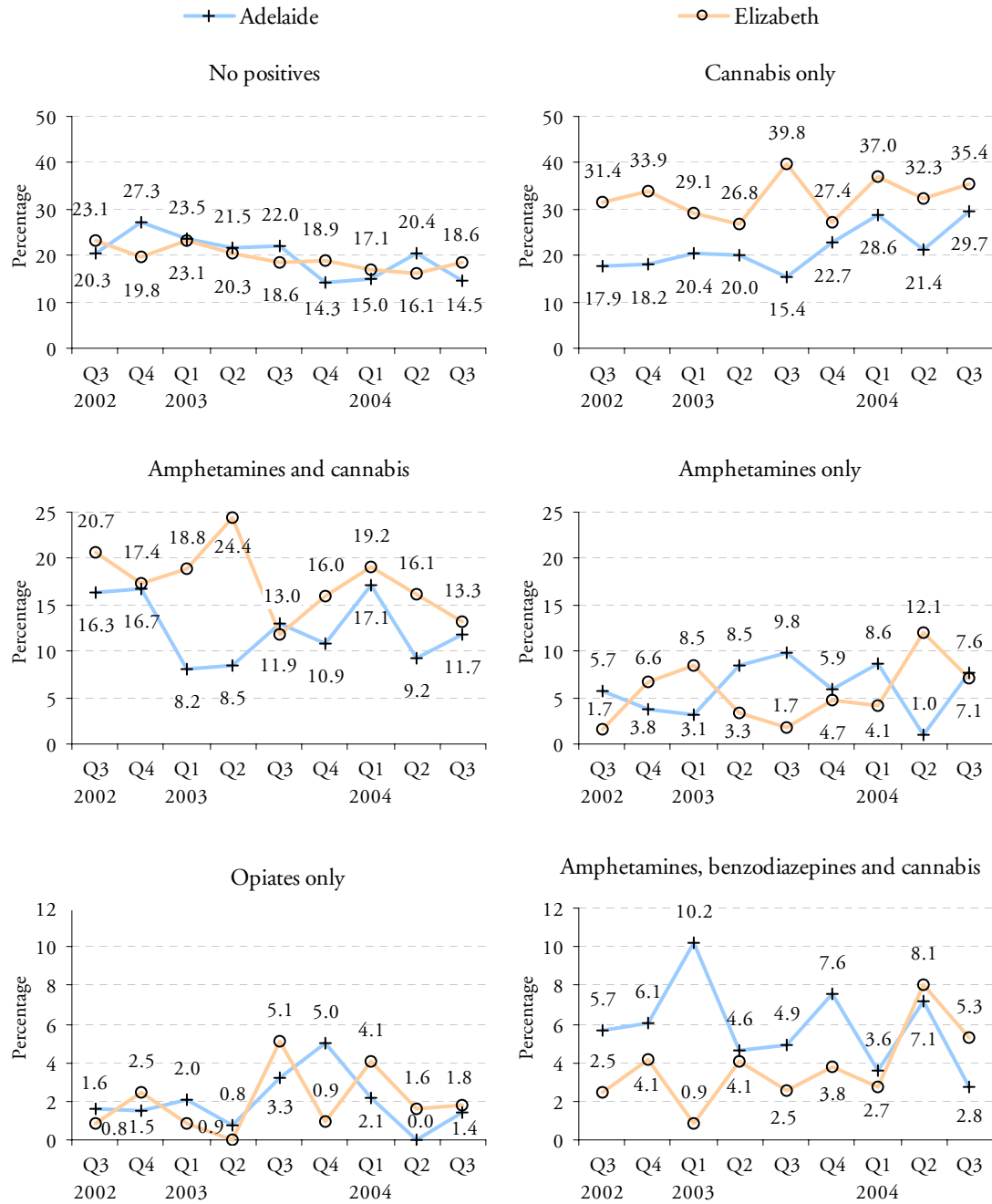
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Table 5: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	43	29.7	40	35.4
• Amphetamines and cannabis	17	11.7	15	13.3
• Amphetamines only	11	7.6	8	7.1
• Cannabis and opiates	5	3.4	7	6.2
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	2.8	6	5.3
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	4.1	2	1.8
• Benzodiazepines only	5	3.4	2	1.8
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	3	2.1	3	2.7
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	5	3.4	1	0.9
• Cocaine and methadone	2	1.4	3	2.7
No Postives	21	14.5	21	18.6
Total	145		113	

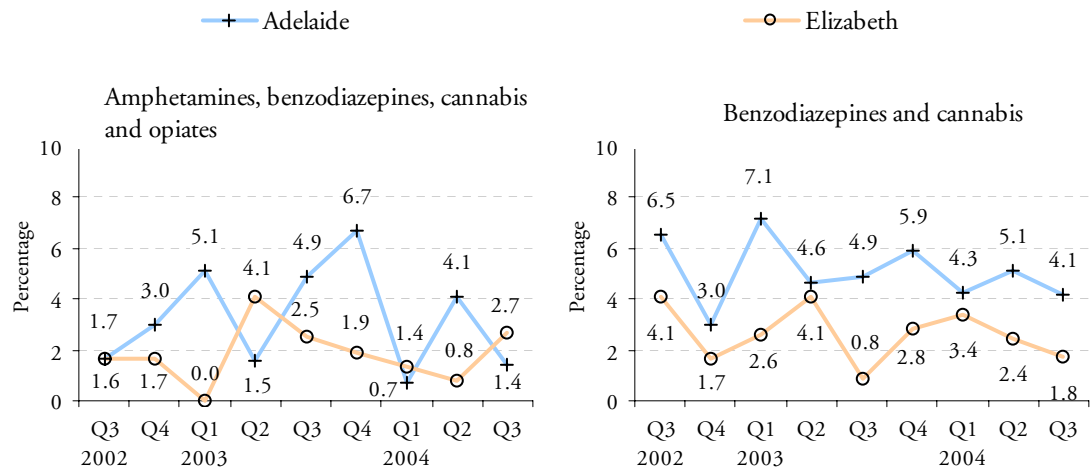
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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



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

Figure 10 (cont.): Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

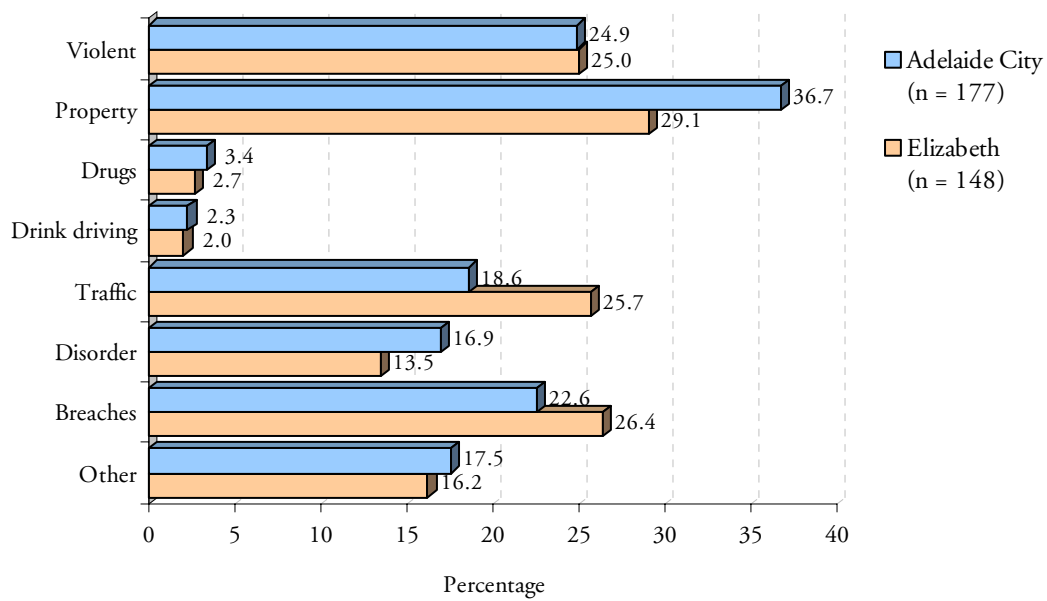


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

Current offence profile

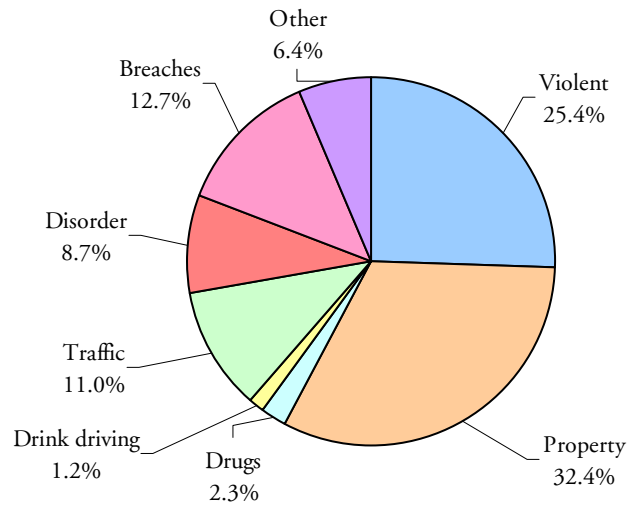
Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, July - September, 2004



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

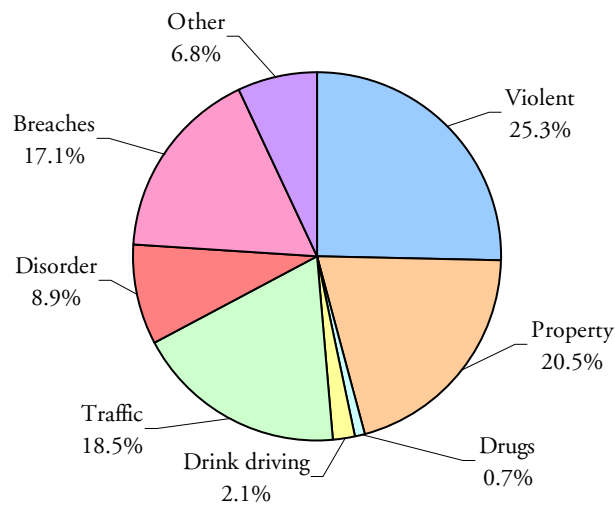
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different offence categories.

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



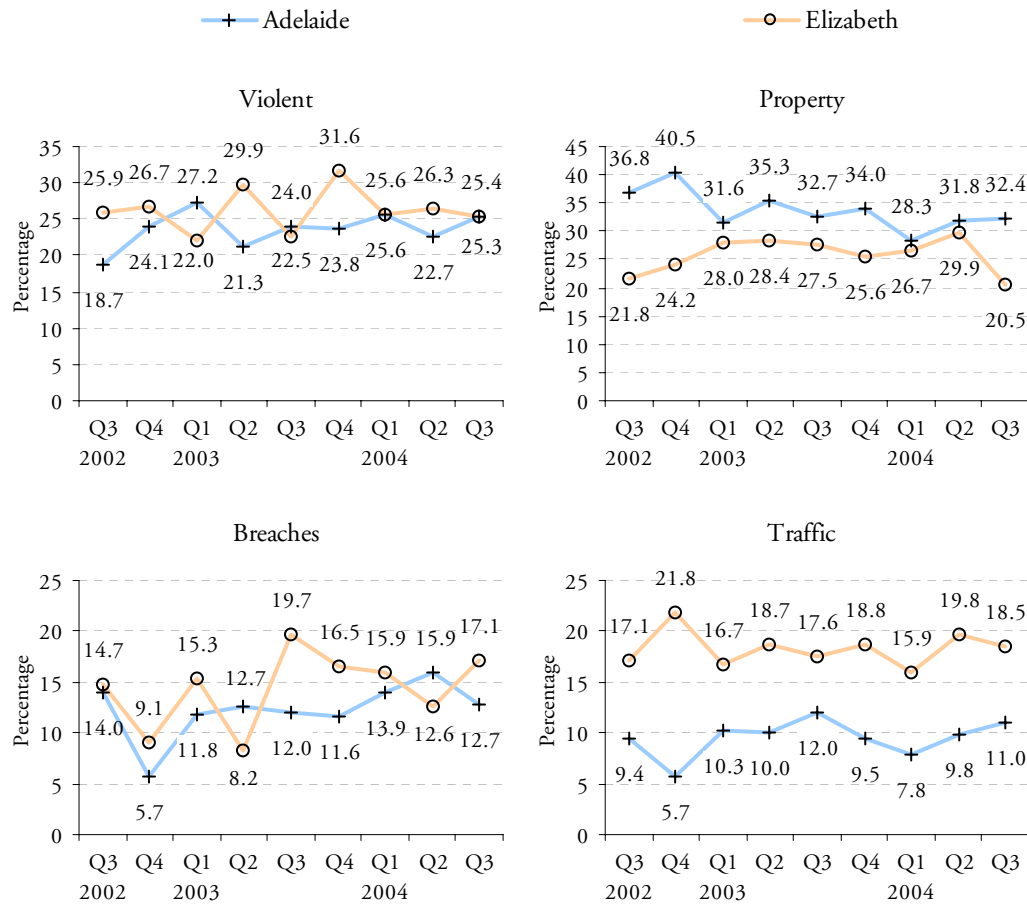
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 12b: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Elizabeth detainees, July - September, 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Table 6a: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, July - September, 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	19	28	3	1	7	8	9	6
• Benzodiazepines	8	9	0	1	1	2	0	0
• Cannabis	30	34	2	1	15	11	14	9
• Cocaine	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
• Ecstasy	4	0	1	1	3	2	0	1
• Hallucinogen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Heroin	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Inhalents	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	5	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
• Street methadone	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
• At least one drug	35	46	3	2	16	13	19	10
• Multiple drugs	21	27	2	1	8	6	4	5
Number per offence group	44	56	4	2	19	15	22	11

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 6b: Most serious offence category by number* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Elizabeth, July - September, 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	14	16	1	2	5	2	8	4
• Benzodiazepines	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
• Cannabis	27	21	1	2	16	10	17	8
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1
• Ecstasy	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
• Hallucinogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	2	4	0	0	1	2	5	1
• Inhalents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	0
• Street methadone	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
• At least one drug	27	26	1	2	19	11	19	8
• Multiple drugs	17	13	1	2	10	3	10	4
Number per offence group	37	30	1	3	27	13	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

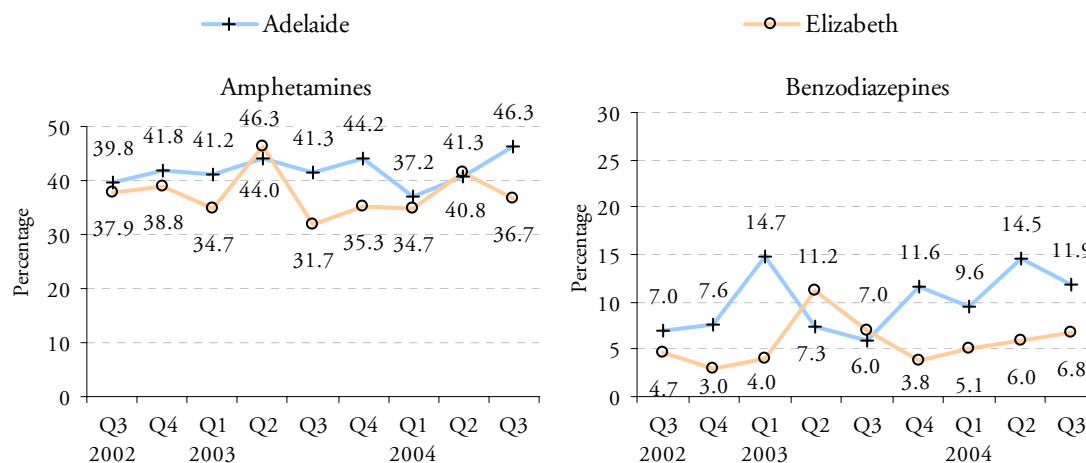
Self reported drug use

This section analyses the data based on self reported drug use. Detainees were asked whether they had used each of ten types of drugs in the past 48 hours, 30 days, 12 months or ever. Research suggests that self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours is unreliable and hence is not included in any analysis in this part.⁴ It is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented here 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 inhalants⁵.

Self reported use in the past 30 days

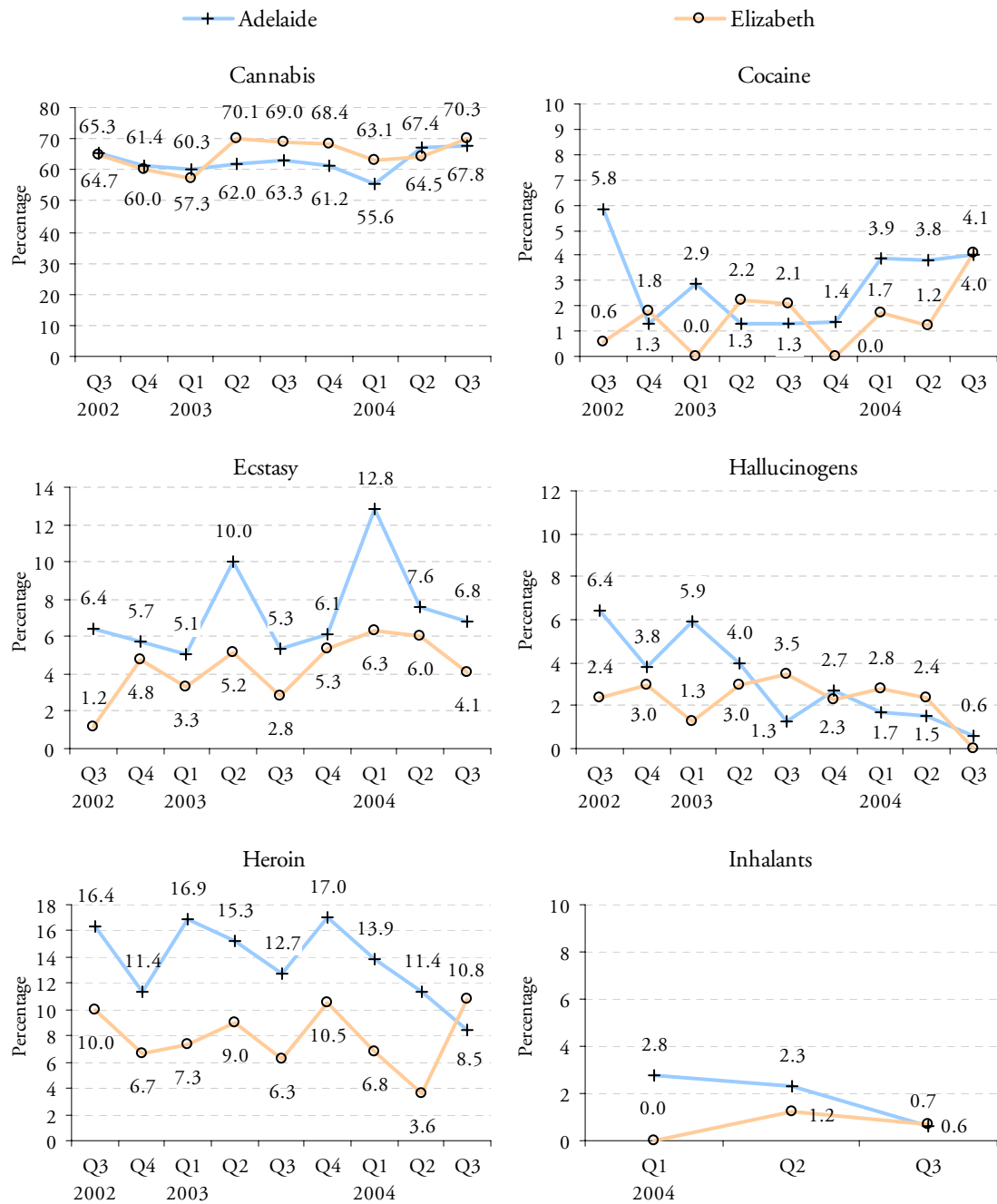
Figure 14: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



⁴ McGregor, K, & Makkai, T, 2003, "Self-reported drug use: How prevalent is Under-reporting?", Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, no. 260, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

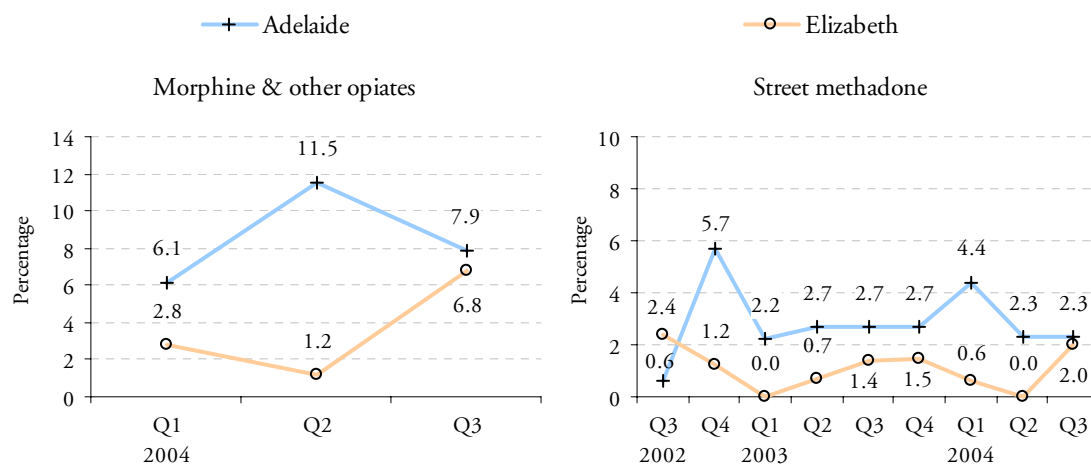
⁵ Question relating to use of morphine and other opiates and inhalants were introduced in the first quarter of 2004.

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



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

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



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

Self reported drug dependence

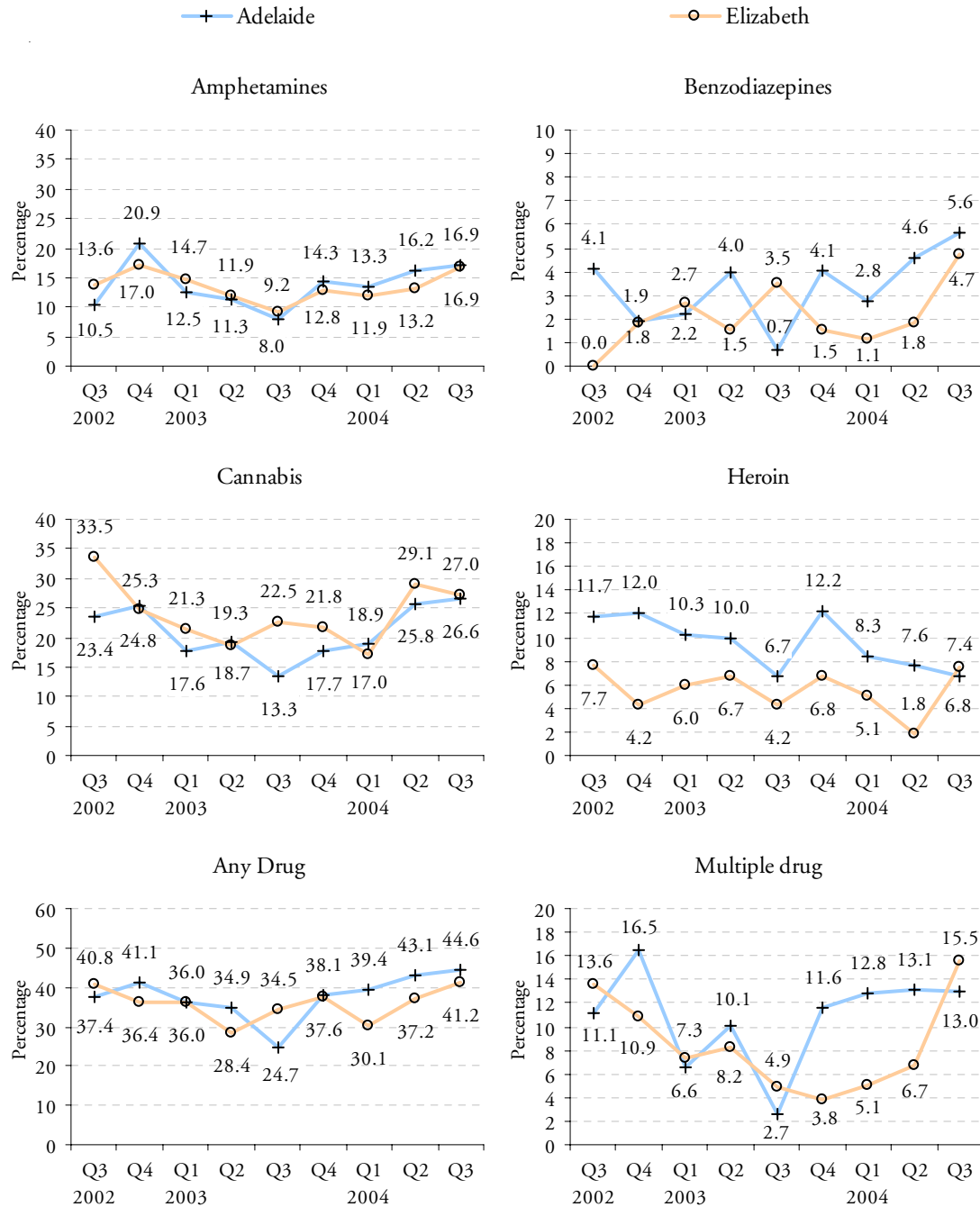
Table 7 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type and site, July - September, 2004

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	30	16.9	25	16.9
• Benzodiazepines	10	5.6	7	4.7
• Cannabis	47	26.6	40	27.0
• Cocaine	0	0.0	1	0.7
• Ecstasy	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	12	6.8	11	7.4
• Inhalants	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	9	5.1	6	4.1
• Street methadone	4	2.3	0	0.0
• At least one drug	79	44.6	61	41.2
• Multiple drugs	23	13.0	23	15.5
Number interviewed	177		148	

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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Table 8a and b provide a list of six questions that detainees were asked in relation to both alcohol and illegal drugs. Detainees who answered 'yes' to none or one of the questions were considered to be at no risk of alcohol or drug abuse or dependence. Detainees who responded positively to two or more questions were regarded as being at risk for abuse of alcohol or drugs, while detainees who affirmatively answered three or more questions were classed as being at risk of alcohol or drug dependence.

Table 8a: The level of alcohol and drug dependence amongst Adelaide detainees, July - September, 2004

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	43	25.9	84	50.6
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	41	24.6	82	49.4
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	46	27.9	102	61.4
• Has anyone objected to your use?	30	18.2	83	50.0
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	33	20.0	85	51.2
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	60	36.4	103	62.0
Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)	57	34.5	113	68.1
Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)	49	29.7	99	59.6
Number responded = 165				

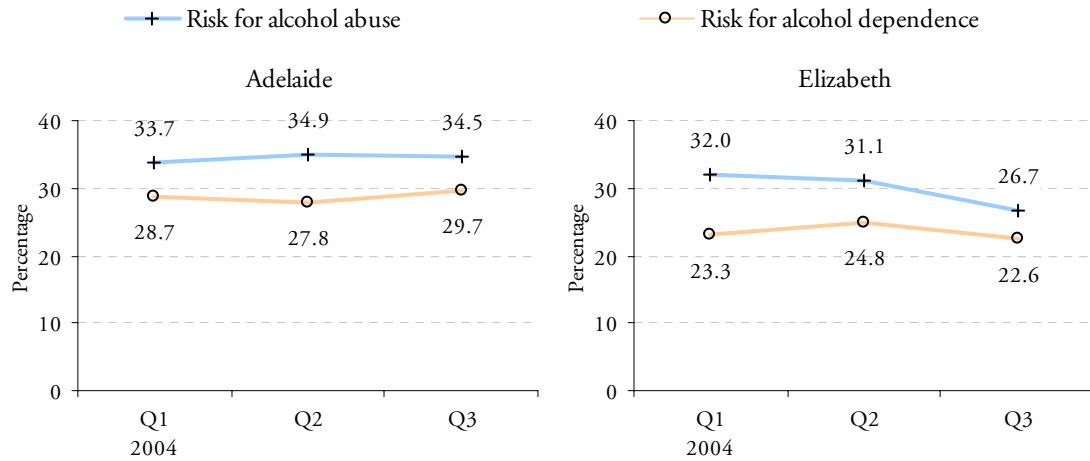
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Table 8b: The level of alcohol and drug dependence amongst Elizabeth detainees, July - September, 2004

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	27	18.5	76	52.1
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	27	18.5	61	41.8
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	33	22.6	80	54.8
• Has anyone objected to your use?	32	21.9	71	48.6
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	28	19.2	69	47.3
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	48	32.9	81	55.5
Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)	39	26.7	90	61.6
Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)	33	22.6	83	56.8
Number responded = 146				

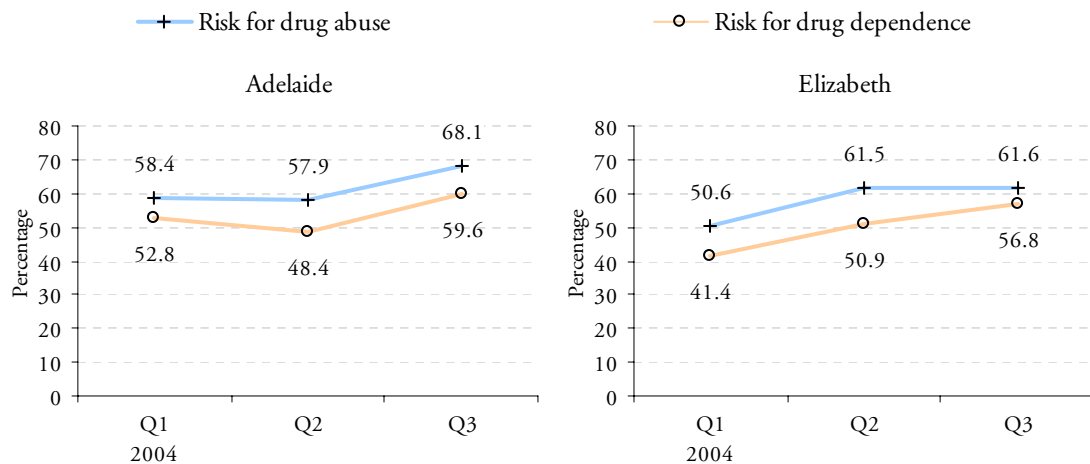
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 16a: The percentage of detainees who were classified as a risk for alcohol abuse or dependence⁶ in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March 2004 to July - September, 2004



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

Figure 16b: The percentage of detainees who were classified as a risk for drug abuse or dependence⁶ in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March 2004 to July - September, 2004

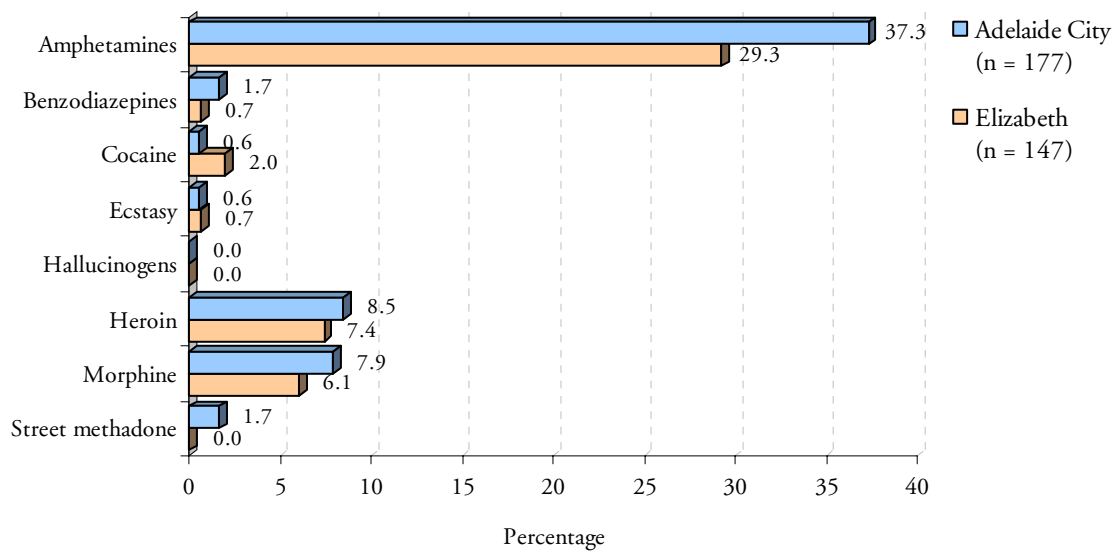


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

⁶ Detainees were classified as a risk for alcohol or drug abuse if they responded affirmatively to two or more questions listed in Table 8 relating to alcohol or drugs respectively. They were classified as a risk for dependence if they answered positively to three or more of these questions.

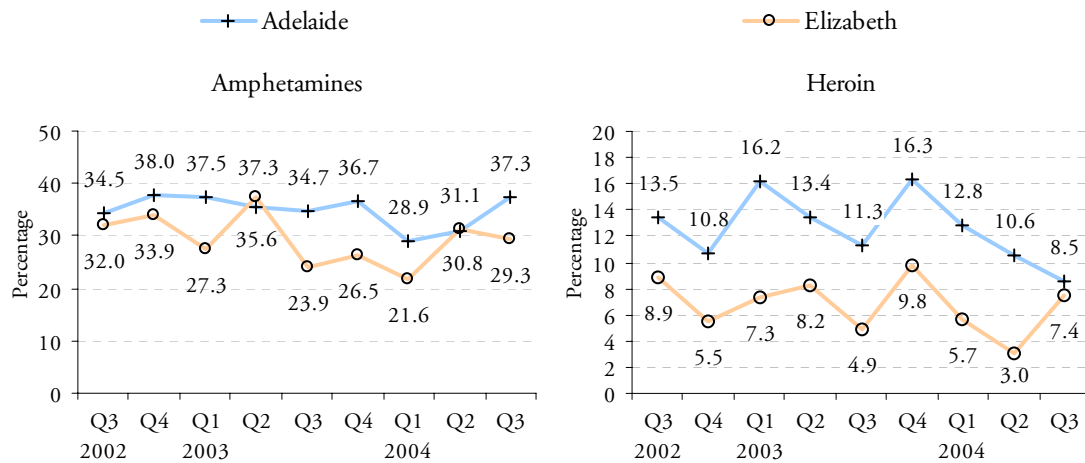
Self-reported injected drug use

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2004



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

Figure 18: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by selected drug types, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

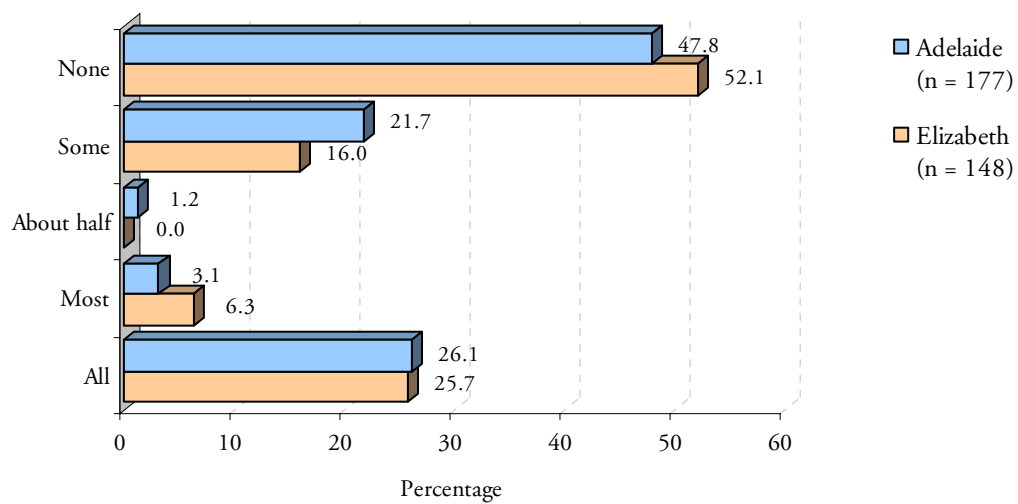


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug related criminal history

Drug related offending

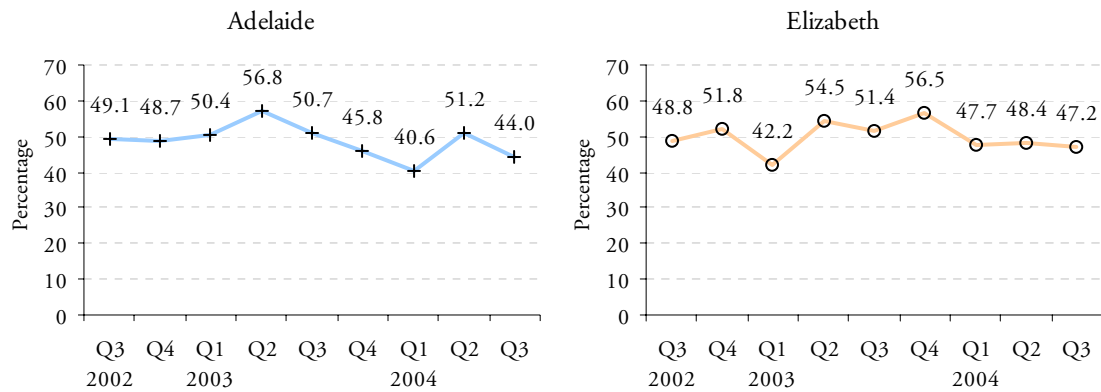
Figure 19: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2004



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

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

Figure 20: 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 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 either amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin 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 had obtained them. Table 9a and Table 9b show the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means.

Table 9a: 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, July - September, 2004

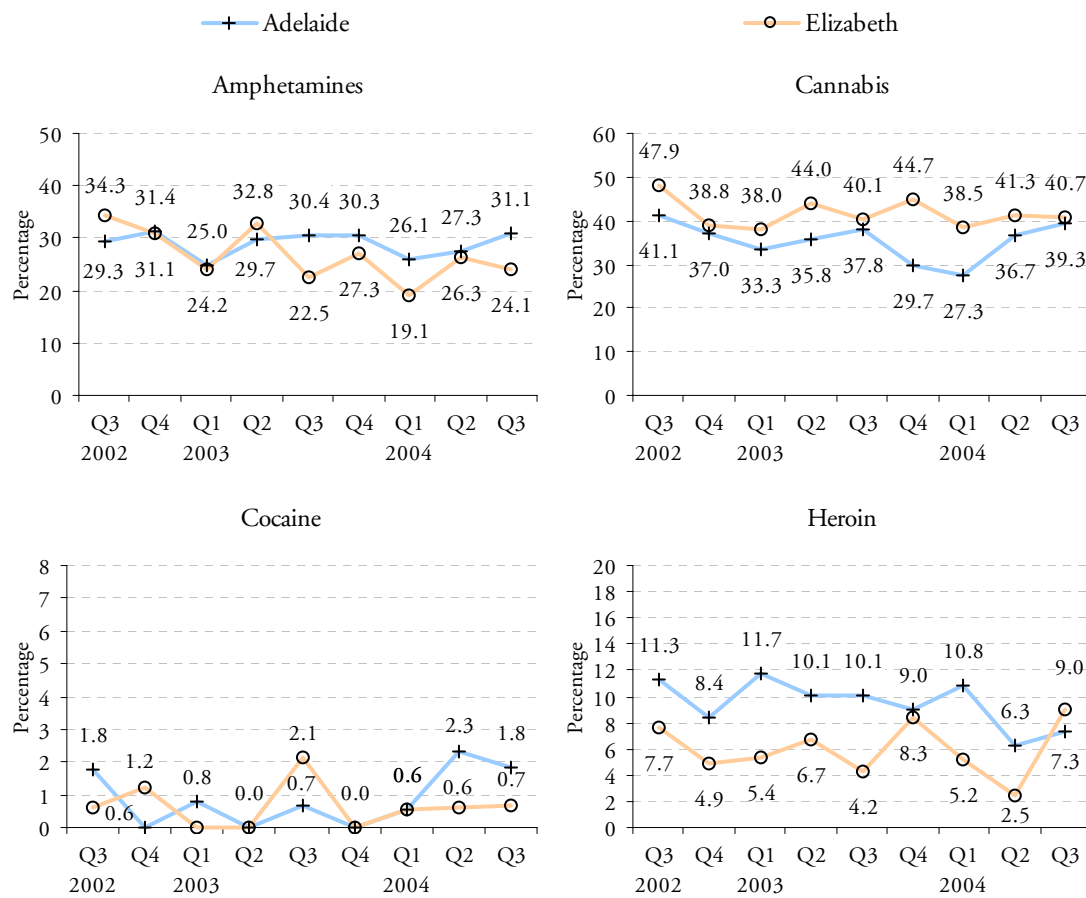
	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	100	56.5	85	57.4
• Amphetamines	51	31.1	35	24.1
• Cannabis	64	39.3	59	40.7
• Cocaine	3	1.8	1	0.7
• Heroin	12	7.3	13	9.0
• Obtained drug through other means	99	55.9	83	56.1
• Amphetamines	44	27.2	31	21.4
• Cannabis	79	48.8	73	50.3
• Cocaine	2	1.2	5	3.4
• Heroin	8	4.9	7	4.8
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	138	78.0	111	75.0
• Amphetamines	76	42.9	52	35.1
• Cannabis	112	63.3	101	68.2
• Cocaine	5	2.8	6	4.1
• Heroin	13	7.3	16	10.8
Total	177		148	

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

Note: Multiple responses allowed

Buying drugs with cash

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Table 10a: 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, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Unable to buy amphetamines	9	18.0	7	20.0
• No dealers were available	3	6.0	2	5.7
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	4	8.0	2	5.7
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	1	2.9
• Poor quality	2	4.0	2	5.7
• Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days	50		35	

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

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

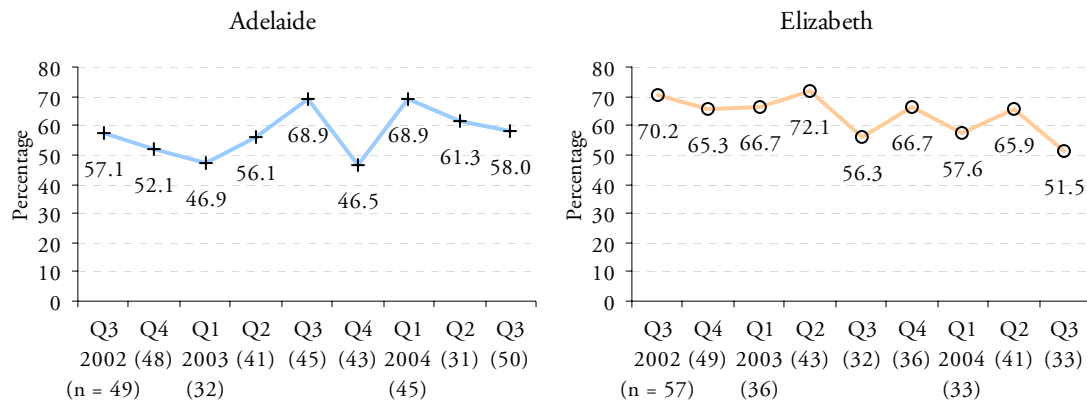
Table 10b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Unable to buy cannabis	15	23.4	11	18.6
• No dealers were available	5	7.8	0	0.0
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	10	15.6	8	13.6
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Poor quality	0	0.0	1	1.7
• Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days	64		59	

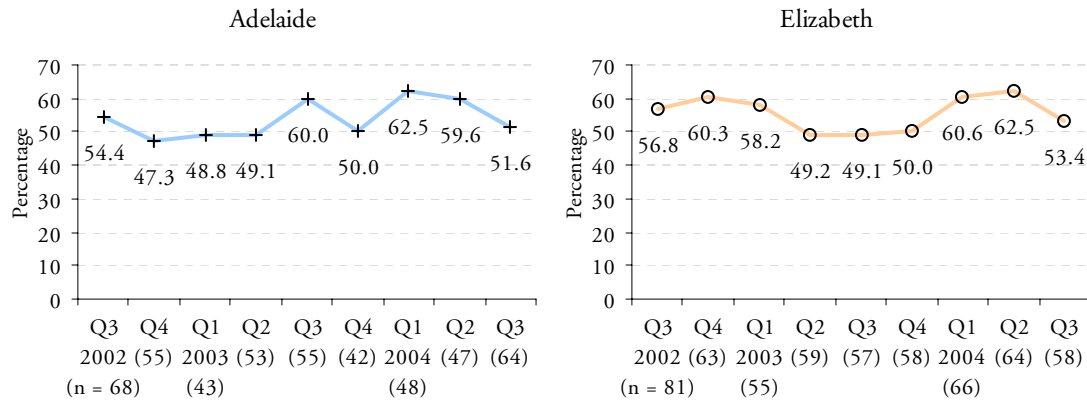
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 22: 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

Amphetamines



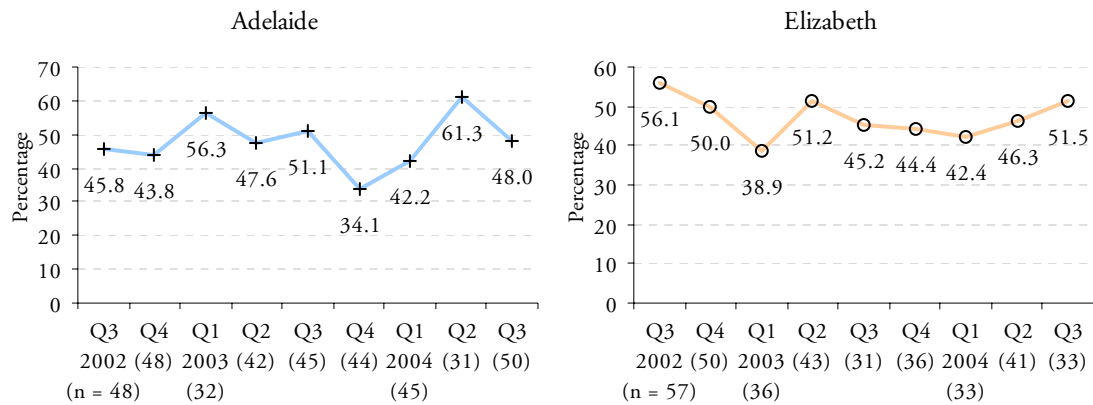
Cannabis



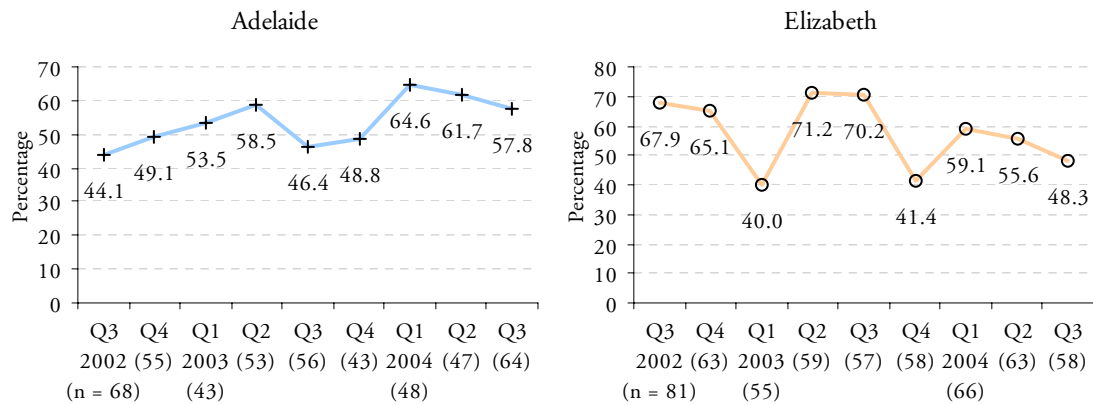
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

Figure 23: 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004

Amphetamines



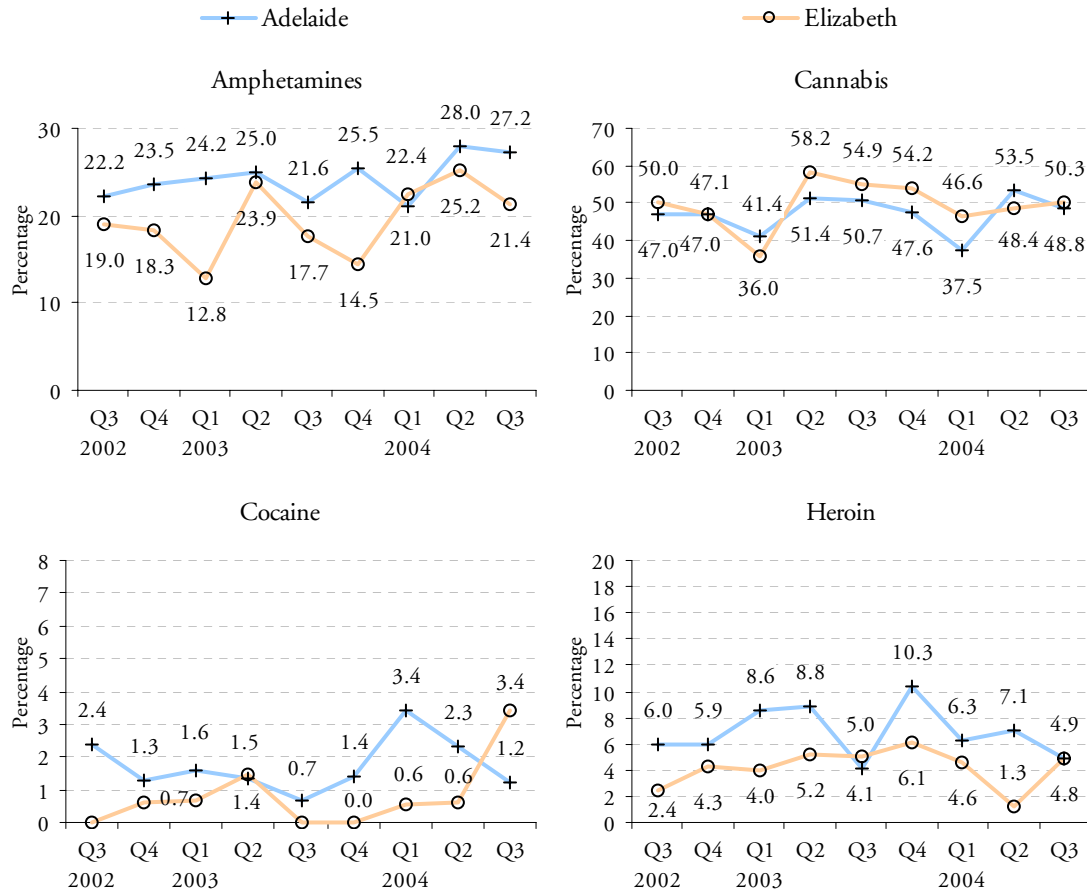
Cannabis



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

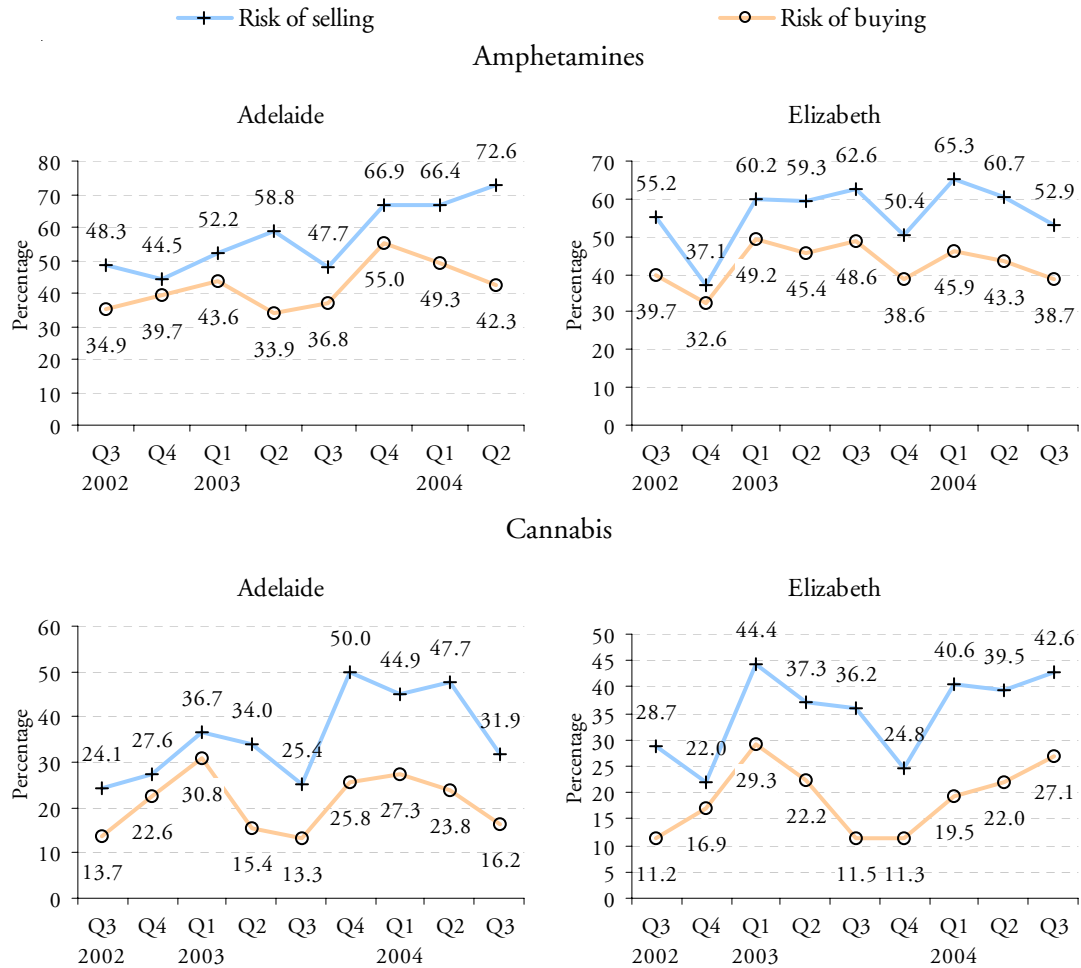
Figure 24: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

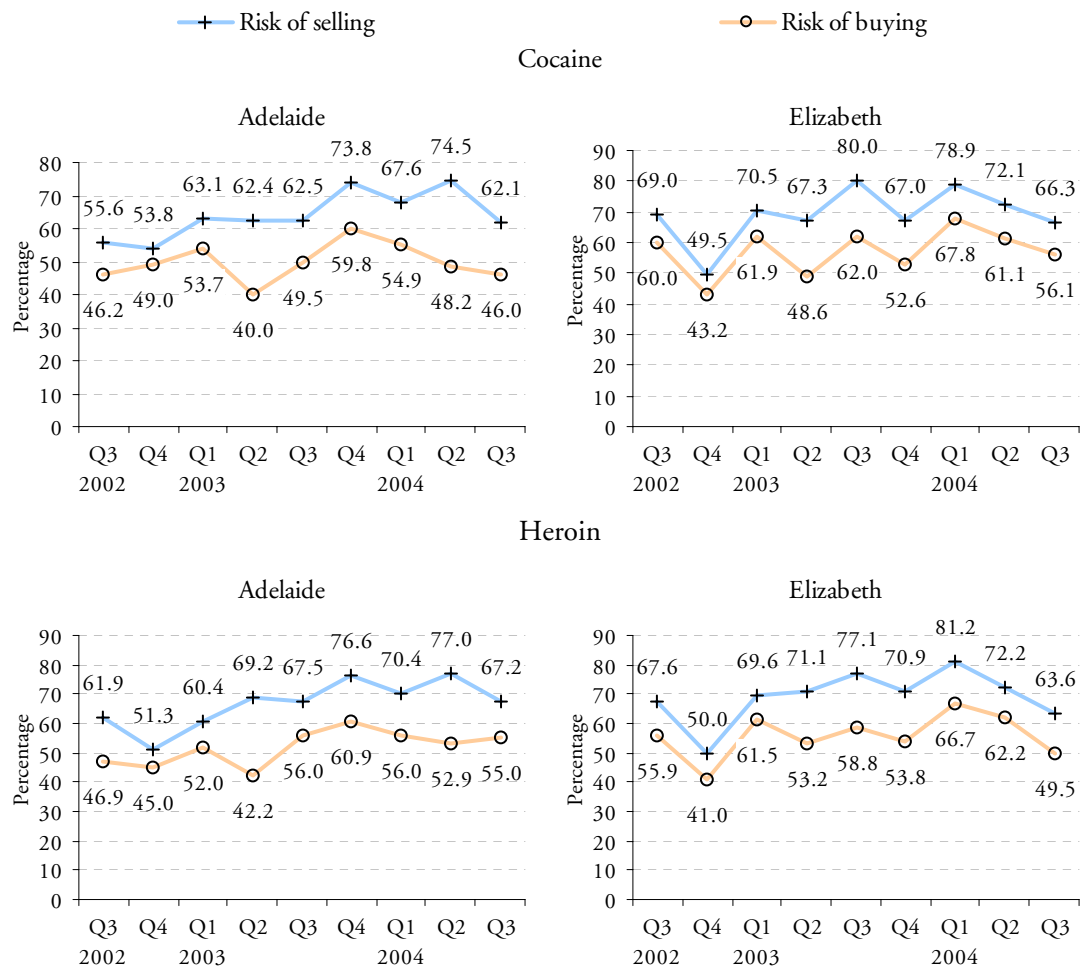
Perceived risk of drug dealing

Figure 25: 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Figure 25 (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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Licit drug use

Self-reported alcohol use

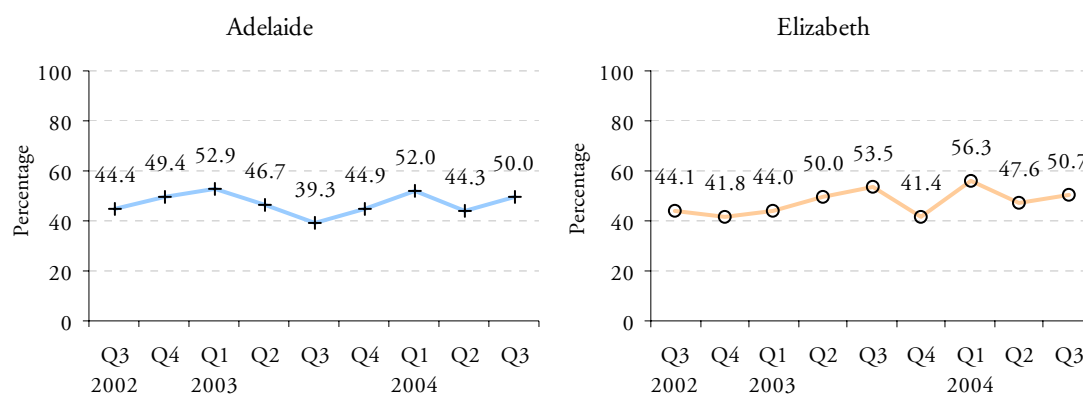
Table 11: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	88	50.0	75	50.7
• Past 12 months	96	54.5	98	66.2
Total	176		148	

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 26: 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, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

* Three or more for females

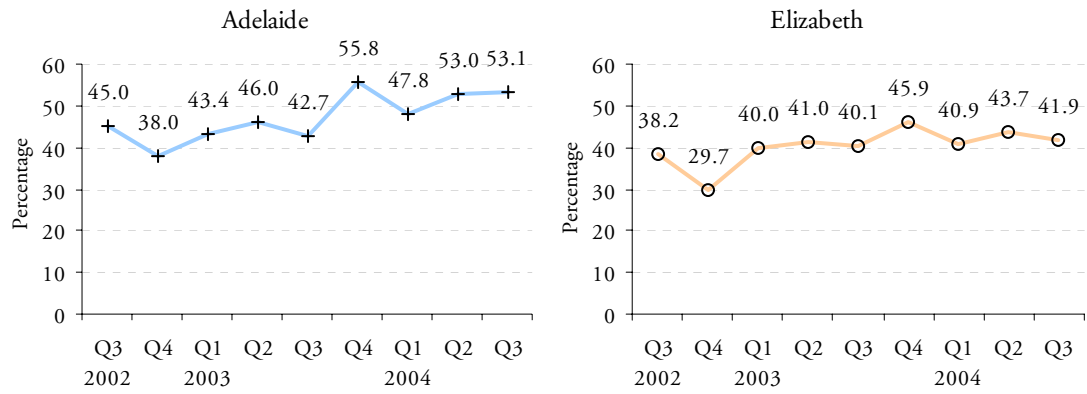
Prescription medication

Table 12: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	27	15.3	19	12.8
• Methadone	11	6.2	4	2.7
• Morphine	2	1.1	2	1.4
• Codeine	6	3.4	8	5.4
• Buprenorphine	8	4.5	7	4.7
• Other opiates	2	1.1	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	23	13.0	17	11.5
• Alprazolam	5	2.8	2	1.4
• Diazepam	14	7.9	11	7.4
• Nitrazepam	1	0.6	2	1.4
• Oxazepam	6	3.4	2	1.4
• Temazepam	3	1.7	2	1.4
• Other benzodiazepines	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Anti-psychotics	12	6.8	7	4.7
• Anti-depressants	10	5.6	12	8.1
• Other	58	32.8	32	21.6
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	94	53.1	62	41.9
Total	177		148	

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

Figure 27: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had taken 'over the counter' or prescription medication in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 2004



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

Treatment programs

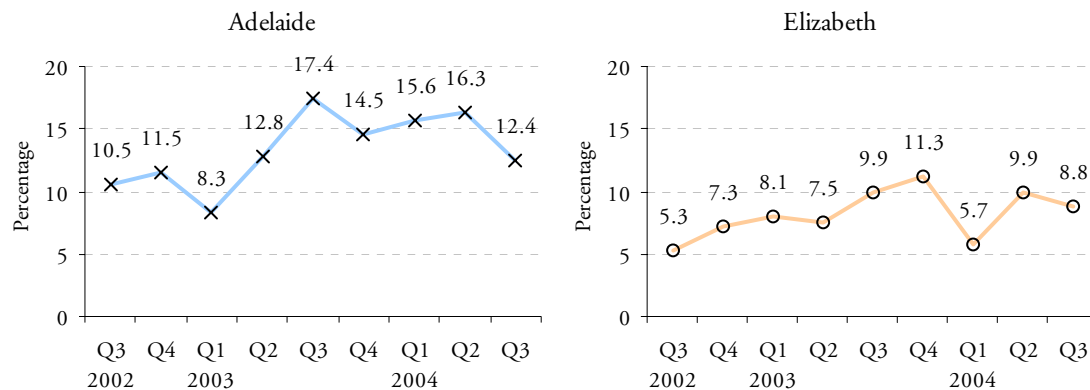
Table 13: The percentage of detainees who reported they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program or who had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for at least an overnight stay by site, July - September, 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	38	22.5	31	21.1
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	68	40.2	51	34.7
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	21	12.4	13	8.8
Total	169		147	

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

Figure 28: The percentage of detainees who reported they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth, July - September, 2002 to July - September, 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

Addendum:

Mental Health

An addendum on mental health was conducted during this quarter in all DUMA sites across Australia. All detainees were asked to participate in this addendum. The survey instrument used was the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the past 30 days. This questionnaire had previously been used as part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Survey of Mental Health, 1997 and the ABS National Health Survey, 2001.

Kessler Psychological Distress Scale – 10 items (K10)

For each of the ten questions in the K10 there is a five level response scale. Each item is scored from 1 for 'none of the time' to 5 for 'all of the time'. Scores for each of the ten figures are summed giving a range of 10 to 50.

The K10 consists of the following questions:

- In the past 30 days, how often did you feel:
 - tired out for no good reason?
 - nervous?
 - so nervous that nothing could calm you down?
 - hopeless?
 - restless or fidgety?
 - so restless that you could not sit still?
 - depressed?
 - that everything was an effort?
 - so sad that nothing could cheer you up?
 - worthless?

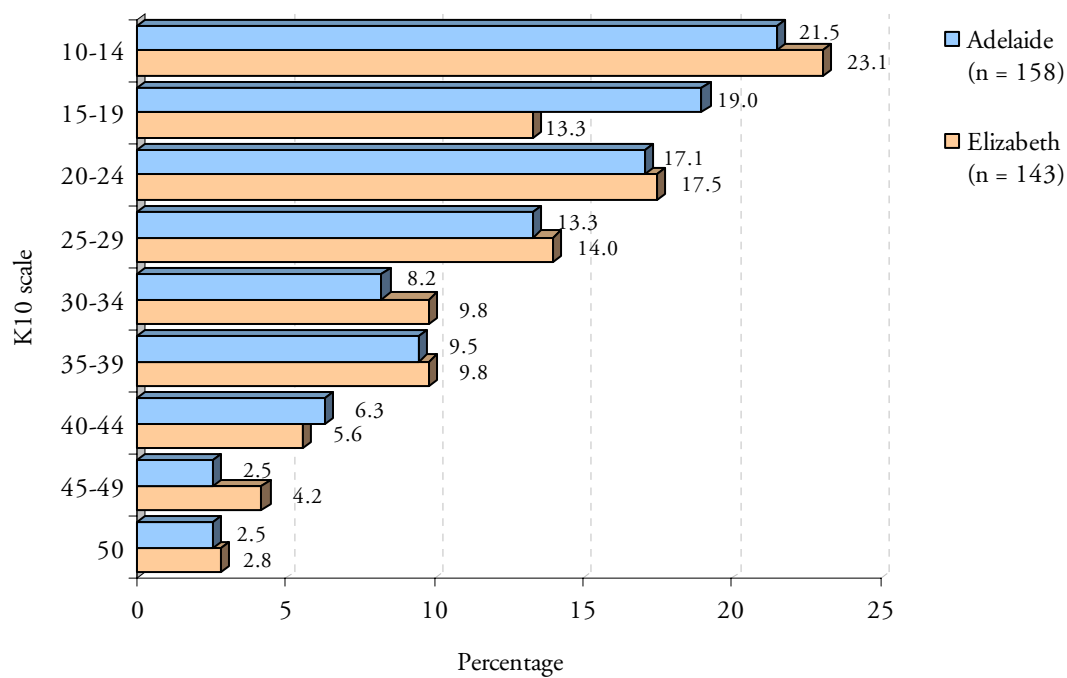


Overview

Figure 29 shows the total K10 score for detainees from each site. As shown:

- Just over one in five detainees scored between 10 and 14 (21.5% of Adelaide and 23.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees scored between 15 and 19 (19.0% compared to 13.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees scored between 45 and 50, Adelaide (7.0% compared to 5.0% of Adelaide detainees).

Figure 29: K10 score, Adelaide and Elizabeth



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

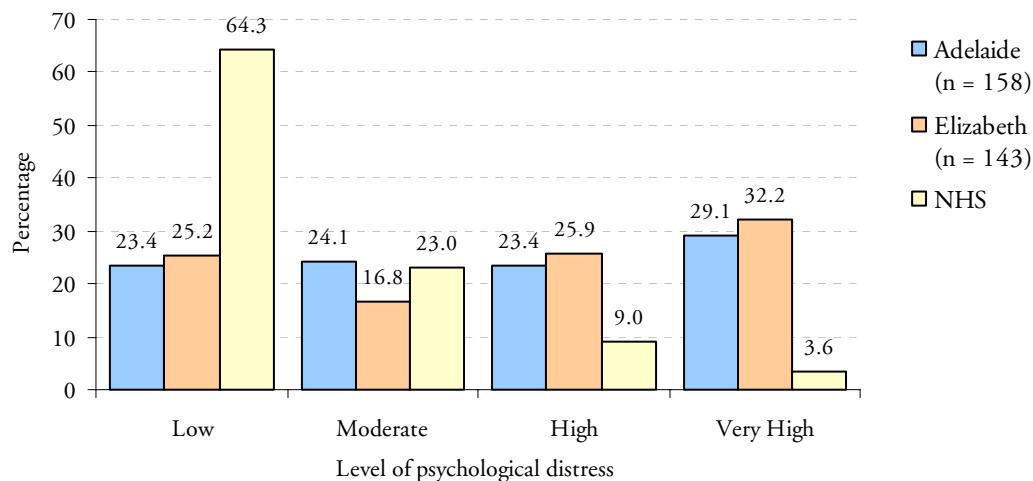
As mentioned earlier the K10 was used as part of the 2001 ABS National Health Survey. This survey was conducted from February to November 2001. Approximately 26,900 people from all states and territories and across all age groups were included and results were weighted to be reflective of the estimated population at 30 June 2001. The survey was designed to obtain national benchmarks on a wide range of health issues and the K10 was used as an instrument to measure mental wellbeing. The totals from the K10 were grouped into four categories, according to the following scores:

- low (little or no psychological distress) 10-15;
- moderate 16-21;
- high 22-29; and
- very high levels of psychological distress. 30-50.

Figure 30 compares the results from the National Health Survey (NHS) to results obtained from both the Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees. As shown:

- A much higher percentage of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees were classified as having a high level of psychological distress (23.4% and 25.9% compared to 9.0% of adults surveyed through the NHS) and a very high level of psychological distress (29.1% and 32.2% compared to 3.6%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of adults interviewed through the NHS were classified as having a low level of psychological distress (64.3% compared to 23.4% of Adelaide and 25.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 30: Level of psychological distress, Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees compared with the 2001 National Health Survey



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

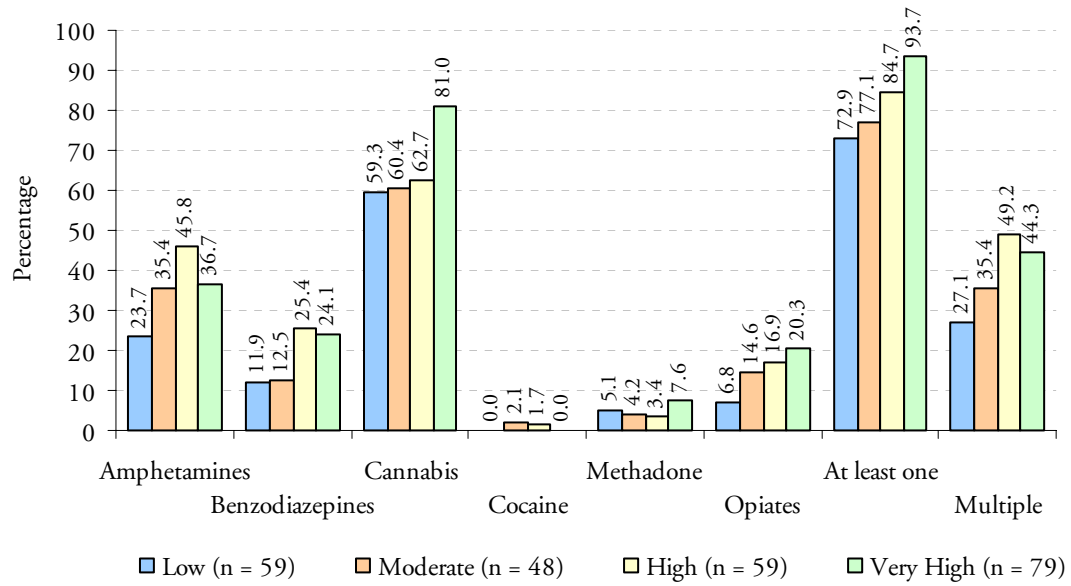


Urinalysis

Figure 31 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive to each class of drug by the level of psychological distress as defined in the previous section. Due to the relatively low number of detainees in each category of psychological distress, the two sites have been combined for this analysis. As shown:

- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines tended to increase with the level of psychological distress from 23.7% of detainees with low psychological distress to 45.8% of detainees with high psychological distress. However, the percentage of detainees with very high levels of psychological distress that tested positive to amphetamines (36.7%) was lower than that of detainees with high psychological distress.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines was highest amongst those detainees who had high and very high levels of psychological distress (25.4% and 24.1% compared to 11.9% and 12.5% of detainees with low and moderate psychological distress respectively).
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to cannabis was much higher amongst detainees with a very high level of psychological distress (81.0% compared to around 60% of other detainees).
- Positive cocaine tests were infrequent among all detainees.
- No clear pattern between the level of psychological distress and testing positive to methadone was evident, however, a higher percentage of those with very high levels of psychological distress tested positive to methadone.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to opiates increased with the level of psychological distress, ranging from 6.8% of detainees with low psychological distress to 20.3% of detainees with very high psychological distress.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one drug increased with the level of psychological distress from 72.9% of detainees with low psychological distress to 93.7% of detainees with very high psychological distress.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to multiple types of drugs was highest for those detainees with high and very high levels of psychological distress (49.2% and 44.3% respectively) compared to detainees with low and moderate levels of psychological distress (27.1% and 35.4% respectively).

Figure 31: Urinalysis by level of psychological distress, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined



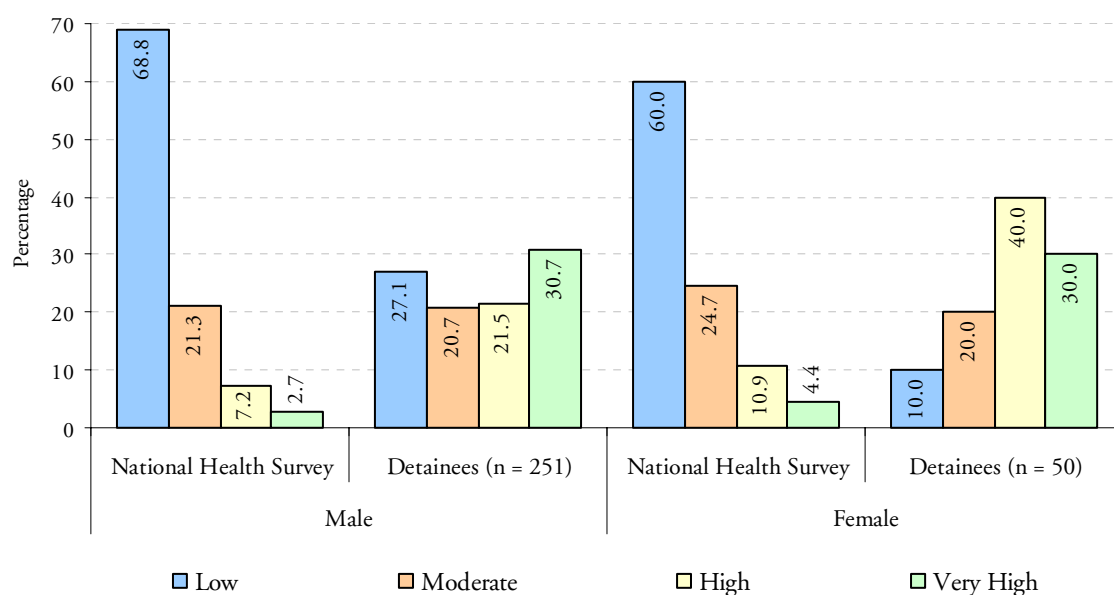
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Psychological distress and demographics

Figure 32 shows the level of psychological distress of detainees compared with the National Health Survey by sex. As shown:

- A substantially higher percentage of male detainees were classified as having a high or very high level of psychological distress (21.5% and 30.7%) compared to Australian adult males as measured by the NHS (7.2% and 2.7% respectively).
- A similar pattern is evident for females with a much higher percentage of female detainees being classified as having a high or very high level of psychological distress (40.0% and 30.0%) compared to Australian adult females as found by the National Health Survey (10.9% and 4.4% respectively).
- When looking at the psychological distress of detainees, a higher percentage of female detainees were classified as having a high level of psychological distress (40.0% compared to 21.5% of male detainees), while a higher percentage of male detainees were classified as having a low level of psychological distress (27.1% compared to 10.0% of female detainees).

Figure 32: Level of psychological distress by sex, Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees combined compared with the National Health Survey

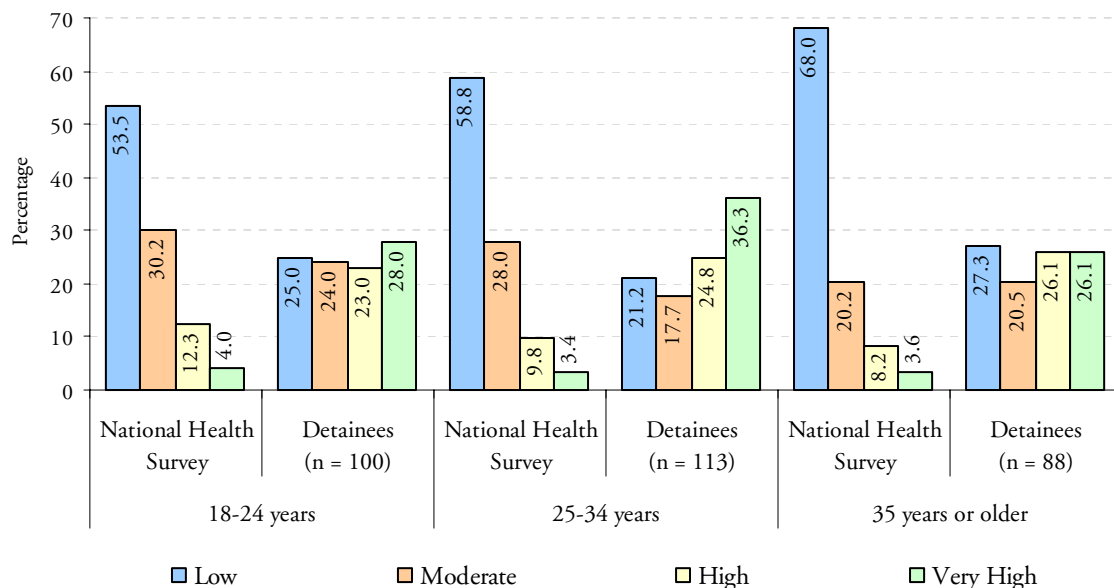


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 33 shows the level of psychological distress of detainees compared with the National Health Survey by age group. As shown:

- Across all age groups, detainees had higher levels of psychological distress compared to the adult population of Australia.
- The age group that showed the greatest difference in the level of psychological distress was 25-34 years. A much higher percentage of detainees in this age group were classified as having a high or very high level of psychological distress (24.8% and 36.3%) compared to Australians in this age group (9.8% and 3.4% respectively).
- Also, a higher percentage of detainees in the age group 25-34 years were classified as having a very high level of psychological distress compared to other age groups (28.0% of detainees aged 18-24 years and 26.1% of detainees aged 35 years and older).

Figure 33: Level of psychological distress by age group, Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees combined compared with the National Health Survey

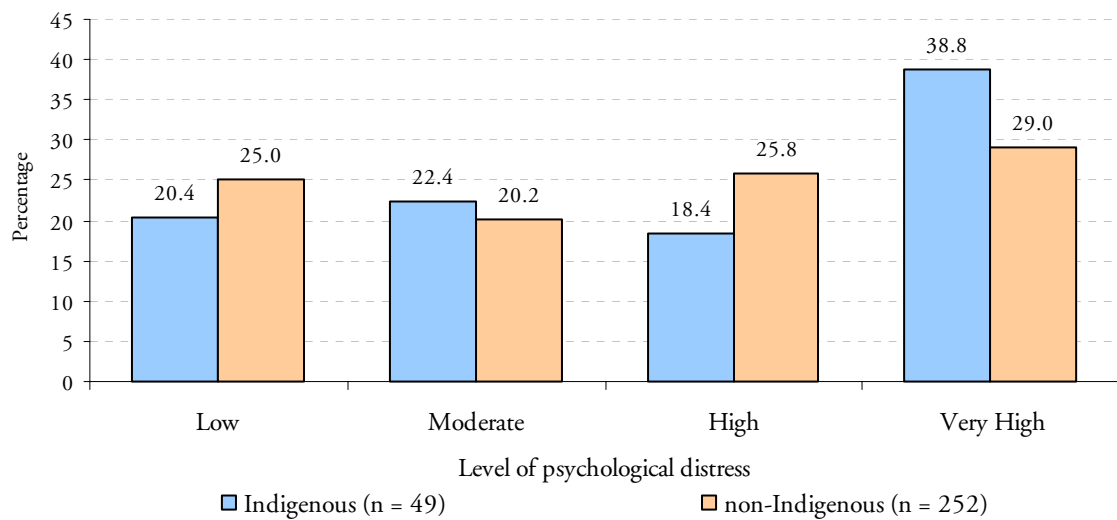


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 34 shows the level of psychological distress of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees combined by Indigenous status. As shown

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees were classified as having a very high level of psychological distress (38.8% compared to 29.0% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees were classified as having a high level of psychological distress (25.8% compared to 18.4% of Indigenous detainees).

Figure 34: Level of psychological distress by Indigenous status, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined



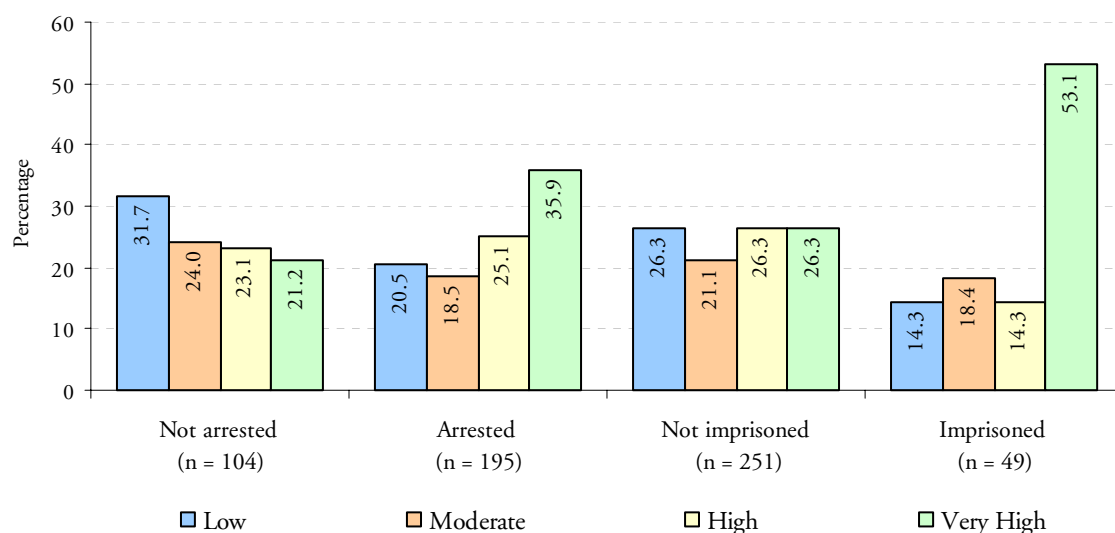
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Psychological distress and criminal history

Figure 35 shows the level of psychological distress of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees combined by whether they had been arrested or had been imprisoned in the past 12 months. As shown:

- Detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months showed a much higher level of psychological distress, with 35.9% classified as having a very high level of psychological distress compared to 21.2% of detainees who had not been arrested.
- Similarly, detainees who had been imprisoned in the past 12 months showed a much higher level of psychological distress, with 53.1% classified as having a very high level of psychological distress compared to 26.3% of detainees who had not been imprisoned.

Figure 35: Level of psychological distress by whether detainees had been arrested in the past 12 months or had been imprisoned in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined



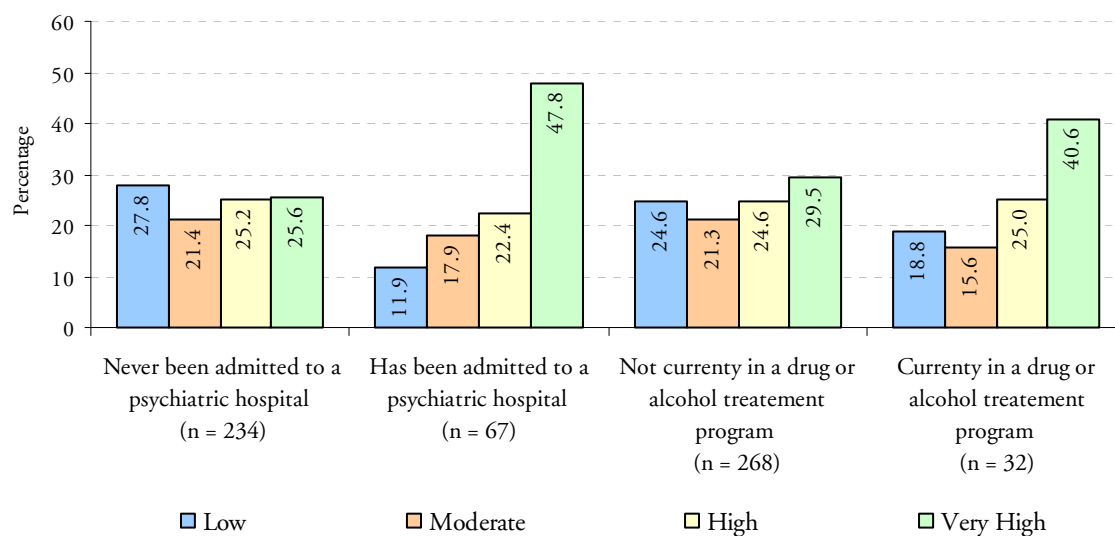
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Psychological distress and treatment programs

Figure 36 shows the level of psychological distress of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees combined by whether they had ever been admitted to a psychological hospital or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program. As shown:

- Detainees who reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital showed a much higher level of psychological distress, with 47.8% classified as having a very high level of psychological distress compared to 25.6% of detainees who had never been admitted to a psychiatric hospital.
- Similarly, detainees who were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program showed a much higher level of psychological distress, with 40.6% classified as having a very high level of psychological distress compared to 29.5% of detainees who were not currently in such a program.

Figure 36: Level of psychological distress by whether detainees had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined



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

Results from each item of the Kessler 10 Scale

Table 14a to Table 14j detail the responses from both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees for each of the ten questions that make up the K10.

Table 14a: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel tired out for no good reason?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	53	33.3	48	33.6
• A little of the time	19	11.9	17	11.9
• Some of the time	32	20.1	27	18.9
• Most of the time	26	16.4	33	23.1
• All of the time	29	18.2	18	12.6
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14b: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel nervous?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	53	33.3	43	30.1
• A little of the time	38	23.9	36	25.2
• Some of the time	33	20.8	22	15.4
• Most of the time	16	10.1	19	13.3
• All of the time	19	11.9	23	16.1
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14c: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	100	62.9	89	62.2
• A little of the time	21	13.2	18	12.6
• Some of the time	19	11.9	12	8.4
• Most of the time	8	5.0	13	9.1
• All of the time	11	6.9	11	7.7
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14d: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel hopeless?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	56	35.2	59	41.3
• A little of the time	36	22.6	27	18.9
• Some of the time	30	18.9	20	14.0
• Most of the time	19	11.9	19	13.3
• All of the time	18	11.3	18	12.6
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14e: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel restless or fidgety?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	41	25.8	36	25.2
• A little of the time	30	18.9	19	13.3
• Some of the time	39	24.5	26	18.2
• Most of the time	15	9.4	32	22.4
• All of the time	34	21.4	30	21.0
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14f: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel so restless that you could not sit still?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	80	50.3	60	42.0
• A little of the time	21	13.2	23	16.1
• Some of the time	22	13.8	21	14.7
• Most of the time	14	8.8	24	16.8
• All of the time	22	13.8	15	10.5
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14g: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel depressed?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	41	25.9	33	23.1
• A little of the time	25	15.8	20	14.0
• Some of the time	43	27.2	28	19.6
• Most of the time	16	10.1	31	21.7
• All of the time	33	20.9	31	21.7
Number	158		143	

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

Table 14h: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel that everything was an effort?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	53	33.3	49	34.3
• A little of the time	33	20.8	24	16.8
• Some of the time	32	20.1	21	14.7
• Most of the time	16	10.1	27	18.9
• All of the time	25	15.7	22	15.4
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14i: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel so sad that nothing could cheer you up?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	68	42.8	65	45.5
• A little of the time	28	17.6	24	16.8
• Some of the time	26	16.4	23	16.1
• Most of the time	17	10.7	19	13.3
• All of the time	20	12.6	12	8.4
Number	159		143	

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

Table 14j: In the past 30 days, how often did you feel worthless?, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• None of the time	72	45.3	71	49.7
• A little of the time	23	14.5	13	9.1
• Some of the time	25	15.7	14	9.8
• Most of the time	14	8.8	29	20.3
• All of the time	25	15.7	16	11.2
Number	159		143	

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

Implications

The occupational health safety and welfare of staff who work in the Adelaide City Watch House and Elizabeth police station cells, particularly when dealing with detainees who are exhibiting psychological distress, is a significant issue of concern for police. The high-risk nature of these detainees requires that they are appropriately managed while in police custody. This not only includes ongoing monitoring but also timely assessment and referral to appropriate services. It is recognised that this type of assessment and referral is best undertaken by qualified nurses working in conjunction with police staff. An example of this type of working relationship is the Arrest Referral Project being conducted at the Adelaide City Watch House by South Australia Police and the Drug and Alcohol Services Council. This project involves the placement of nurses at the Watch House to undertake a range of health assessments including alcohol and drugs and mental health assessments and referrals. As part of this project a set of protocols is being developed to assist police in any police station throughout the state to better manage people in their custody.

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 tenth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the July - September, 2004 quarter. 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 2003/04 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

