

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING
IN AUSTRALIA

Amphetamine

Cannabis

opiates

methadone

Heroin

Cocaine

benzodiazepines

Hallucinogenic

Q U A R T E R L Y R E P O R T

O C T O B E R - D E C E M B E R 2 0 0 4



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH



Government
of South Australia





DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report

October - December 2004

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Key Findings:

October - December 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 October - December 2004 quarter. This, the first section, summarises the key findings of DUMA in this quarter, including the amphetamines addendum. The second section provides detailed graphs and tables including longitudinal trends of various statistics for the current quarter and the previous two years (starting October - December 2002), while the third section provides a detailed analysis of the amphetamines 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 relating to alcohol and drug dependency (see Table 8a and Table 8b);
- 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 26); and
- Extension of the drug market questions (see Table 10a and Table 10b).

Profile of detainees

(For further information, please refer to Table 2 and Figure 3 to Figure 6, starting on page 13)

- In the October - December 2004 quarter, 154 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 135 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 28 years, the youngest age in two years, while in Elizabeth the median age continued to rise, up to 29 years.
- Over half of the detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 54% of Adelaide and 61% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 19% of Adelaide detainees and 20% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At both sites, just over one in five detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence, while around one in three detainees had a property offence listed as their major charge. For both sites, less than one in twenty detainees had been charged with a drug offence¹.
- When asked about their source of income during the past 30 days nearly three quarters of respondents indicated that they had received some form of welfare or government benefit. In addition, one in ten Adelaide and one in six Elizabeth detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.
- At both sites, around one in five detainees reporting that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

Urinalysis results

(For further information, please refer to Table 3 to Table 5 and Figure 7 to Figure 10, starting on page 16)

- At both sites, the most frequent drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis. This was much higher, however, for Elizabeth detainees (80.5% compared to 57.4% of Adelaide detainees).
- Around two in five detainees tested positive to amphetamines (40.2% of Adelaide and 39.8% of Elizabeth detainees), while around one in five tested positive to benzodiazepines (18.9% of Adelaide and 21.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Figure 1 shows the trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type over the past nine quarters.

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.

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to amphetamines increased this quarter to be at similar levels to that of Adelaide detainees, which has remained relatively stable over the past five quarters.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines continued to decrease this quarter, down to its lowest levels since DUMA began in South Australia to be below that of Elizabeth detainees for the first time.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cannabis increased this quarter to its highest levels so far, while that of Adelaide continued the decrease of the previous quarter.
- The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees decreased sharply for the second consecutive quarter to be at its lowest levels so far, while that for Elizabeth also decreased to be at its lowest levels.
- The percentage of detainees at both sites who tested positive to opiates remained stable at around 15%.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees testing positive to at least one drug over the eleven quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia ($R^2 = 0.42$, $p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.78$, $p < 0.001$, respectively). In 2002, 76.4% of Adelaide and 76.1% of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to at least one drug compared to 83.2% and 83.9% respectively in 2004.

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004

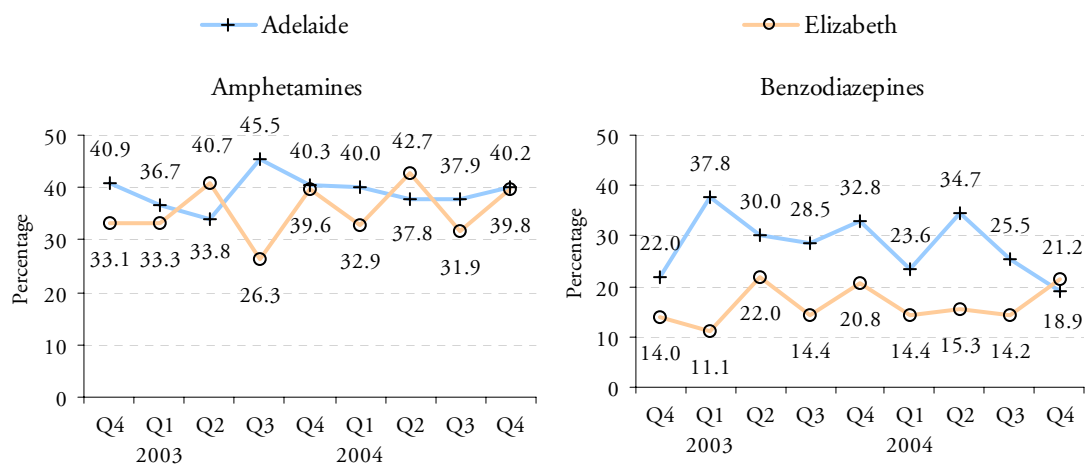
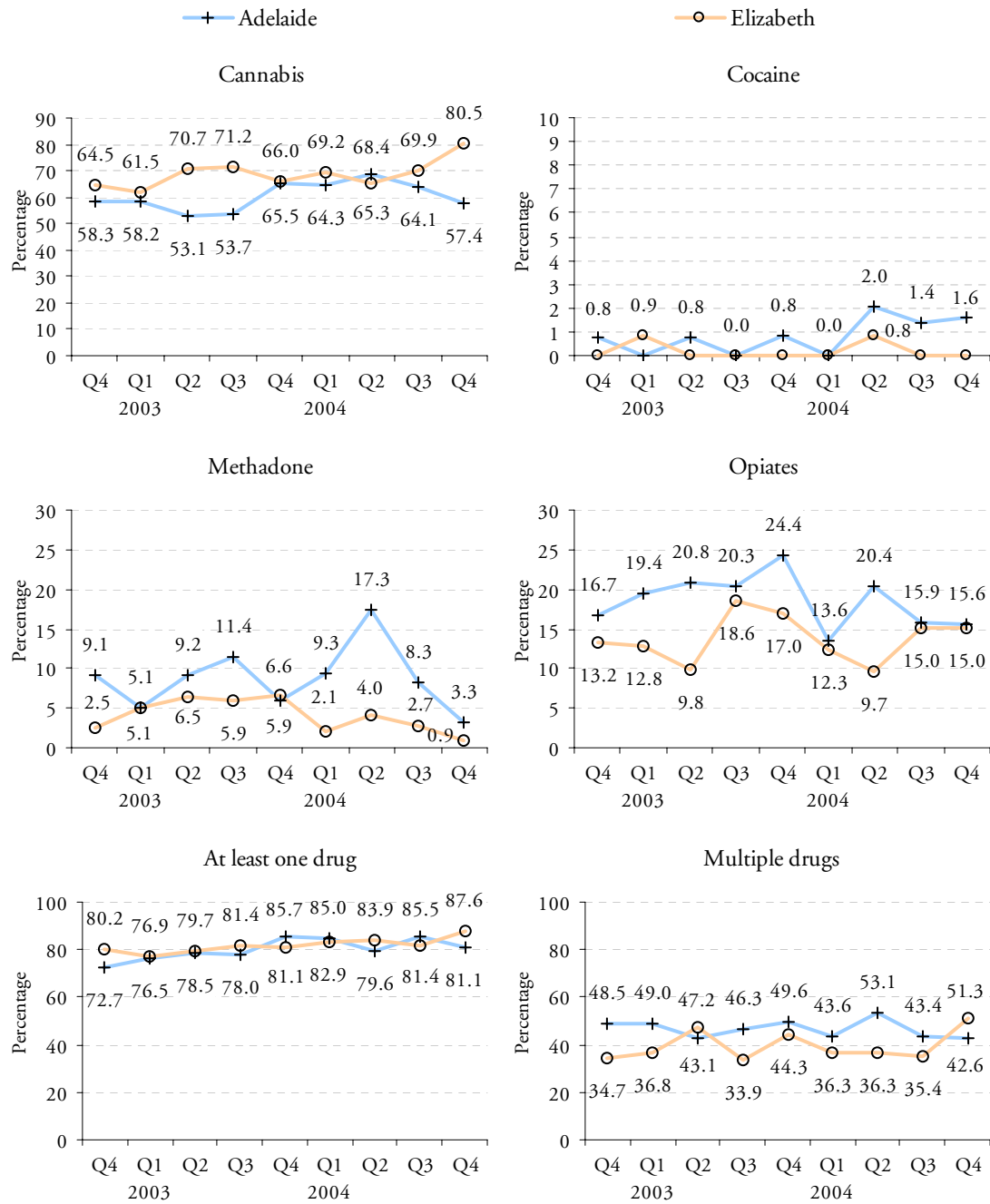


Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Drug combinations

- The percentage of detainees from both sites who tested positive to cannabis only decreased around 5% for each site, while the percentage who tested positive to the combination of amphetamines and cannabis increased markedly (from 13.3% to 23.0% of Elizabeth and 11.7% to 18.0% of Adelaide detainees).
- The percentage of detainees at Elizabeth who tested positive to the combination of benzodiazepines and cannabis increased to its highest levels so far (up to 7.1% from 1.8% during the previous quarter).

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

(For further information, please refer to Figure 11 to Figure 13 and Table 6, starting on page 22)

- It is difficult to compare drug use among detainees by the offence type listed as their major charge due to the low numbers of detainees in most offence categories. However, of the 51 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 33 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 22 out of 30 detainees reported 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 26)

- The most common drug that detainees at both sites reported using 'ever', in the past 12 months or past 30 days was cannabis (94%), followed by amphetamines (72%).
- More than half of detainees reported using hallucinogens 'ever' (53.9% of Adelaide and 50.4% of Elizabeth detainees), while a vastly smaller proportion reported using the drug in both the past 12 months and last 30 days (5.2% and 0.7% respectively of Adelaide and 6.7% and 1.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There was an increase in the percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees who reported use of ecstasy in the past 30 days (8.4% of Adelaide and 7.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting use of cannabis in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far (72.6% compared to 61.7% of Adelaide detainees).
- Elizabeth detainees were less likely than their Adelaide counterparts to have reported using morphine and other opiates (3.0% compared with 8.5%) and benzodiazepines (6.7% compared to 11.1%)

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	72.7	54.9	40.5
• Benzodiazepines	35.7	17.0	11.1
• Cannabis	94.2	71.4	61.7
• Cocaine	35.7	8.4	3.9
• Ecstasy	53.2	24.8	8.4
• Hallucinogens	53.9	5.2	0.7
• Heroin	44.2	15.6	11.0
• Inhalants	27.9	3.2	2.6
• Morphine & other opiates	11.0	13.7	8.5
• Street Methadone	16.2	3.9	2.6
• At least one drug	96.1	79.2	72.1
• Multiple drugs	81.2	61.0	41.6
Number interviewed = 154			

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	72.6	54.8	42.2
• Benzodiazepines	29.6	11.1	6.7
• Cannabis	94.1	77.8	72.6
• Cocaine	28.1	6.7	3.7
• Ecstasy	41.5	17.8	7.4
• Hallucinogens	50.4	6.7	1.5
• Heroin	35.6	14.1	9.6
• Inhalants	23.0	1.5	1.5
• Morphine & other opiates	14.8	5.9	3.0
• Street Methadone	9.6	2.2	0.7
• At least one drug	94.8	85.2	79.3
• Multiple drugs	79.3	57.8	45.9
Number interviewed = 135			

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

Self reported drug dependence

- Just under half of detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the previous 12 months (45.8% of Adelaide and 48.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over the last year, there has been an increasing trend in the percentage of detainees at both sites who reported that they felt dependent on amphetamines and cannabis. Conversely, the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they felt dependent on heroin has been decreasing.
- Over one half of detainees reported that they had wanted to cut down on their use of illegal drugs (52.6% of Adelaide and 54.6% of Elizabeth detainees), while have spent more time using that they intended (48.0% of Adelaide and 46.2% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over half of detainees at both sites were deemed to be at risk of dependence for illegal drugs (53.9% of Adelaide and 56.6% of Elizabeth detainees), while 35.1% of Adelaide and 28.2% of Elizabeth detainees were considered at risk of alcohol dependence.

- At both sites, there has been a steady increase during the four quarter of 2004 in the percentage of detainees who are considered at risk of alcohol dependence, while at Elizabeth their has also been an increase during the past 12 months in the percentage at risk for drug dependence.

Self-reported injected drug use

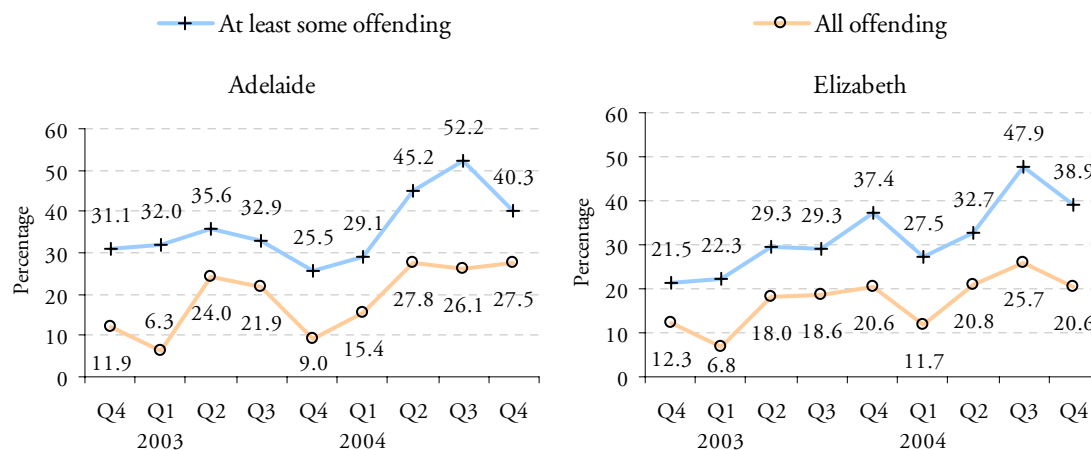
- Around one third of detainees reported that they injected amphetamines, (32.7% of Adelaide and 34.8% of Elizabeth detainees), while a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported injecting heroin (9.7% compared to 7.4% of Elizabeth detainees) and morphine or other opiates (7.2% compared to 3.0%).
- 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 19 and Figure 20, starting on page 33)

- Around six in ten detainees at both sites reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (59.7% of Adelaide and 61.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In contrast, 27.5% of Adelaide and 20.6% of Elizabeth detainees reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related.
- At both sites, there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported that at least some of their offending was drug related. However, the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that all of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related remained stable at just over one in four.
- Since DUMA began in South Australia, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees reporting that at least some of their offending was drug related ($R^2 = 0.40$, $p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.59$, $p < 0.001$, respectively).

Figure 2: The percentage of detainees who reported that all or at least some of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related, October - December 2002 to October - December 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 35)

- In the current quarter, nearly three quarters of detainees at both sites (70.1% of Adelaide and 74.8% 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.
- Seven in ten Elizabeth detainees (69.6%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 43.5% who had bought cannabis with cash and 50.4% who had obtained the drug through other means.

Buying drugs with cash

- In the last quarter the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had bought drugs with cash decreased, including those who reported buying amphetamines (27.3% compared to 31.1% in the previous quarter), cannabis (32.0% compared to 39.3%) and heroin (6.0% compared to 9.0%).
- 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 heroin ($R^2 = 0.64$, $p < 0.005$).

- 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 (18.8% of Adelaide and 22.8% of Elizabeth detainees). Two thirds of these detainees reported that this was because the dealers didn't have any or didn't have the right quantity.
- There was an increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who had bought either amphetamines or cannabis who reported that they had put the drug from a regular source (71.1% and 70.2%, respectively).

Receiving drugs without paying cash

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had received cocaine without paying cash in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far. However, percentages still remained very low (3.8%).

Perceived risk of drug dealing²

- Over the eleven 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 ($R^2 = 0.39$, $p < 0.05$), cannabis ($R^2 = 0.43$, $p < 0.43$), cocaine ($R^2 = 0.37$, $p < 0.05$) and heroin ($R^2 = 0.39$, $p < 0.05$) in their local area.
- There has been a significant increasing trend in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell cannabis in their local area ($R^2 = 0.40$, $p < 0.05$).
- In Elizabeth, the percentage of detainees reporting that it is very risky to sell cannabis is lower than the percentage reporting that it is very risky to buy cocaine or heroin.
- Although the perceived risk of buying all types of drugs is lower than the perceived risk for selling the same type of drug, the general trends for buying mirror those for selling each drug type.

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 43)

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day³) in the past 30 days (54.5% of Adelaide and 51.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In the current quarter 50.6% of Adelaide and 48.1% of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had used a prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight compared to 38.0% and 29.7% respectively in the same quarter two years ago. This increasing trend is significant for both Adelaide and Elizabeth ($R^2 = 0.50$, $p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.47$, $p < 0.05$, respectively).
- The most common forms of prescription or over-the-counter medications were opiates (16.9% of Adelaide and 12.6% of Elizabeth detainees) and benzodiazepines (7.1% and 8.1%, respectively).



Treatment programs

(For further information, please refer Table 13 and Figure 28, starting on page 46)

- Around one in six detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (15.4% of Adelaide and 15.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around four in ten detainees reported that had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program, including 14.8% of Adelaide and 3.8% of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they were currently in such a program.



Aphetamines addendum

(For further information, please refer Table 14 to Table 25, starting on page 47)

- Just over half of the detainees (53.5% of Adelaide and 53.8% of Elizabeth detainees) reported that they had used amphetamines illegally in the past 12 months, including over one third who reported using at least once per week (34.0% of Adelaide and 33.1% of Elizabeth detainees) and one in ten detainees who reported using the drug everyday (10.4% of Adelaide and 13.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

³ Three or more for female detainees

- Crystal is the most common form to be both used (72.7% of Adelaide and 59.4% of Elizabeth detainees) and preferred (58.4% and 53.6%, respectively) by detainees at each site.
- One in five Elizabeth detainees reported that powder is the form that they both most commonly use and prefer (21.7% and 20.3%, respectively).
- Just under half of the detainees who preferred crystal or powder amphetamines reported that this drug was harder to obtain, while around one third reported that the availability was about the same as 12 months ago.
- Around two thirds of detainees reported that they when they use amphetamines, they always inject (72.4% of Adelaide and 60.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over four in five Elizabeth (83.0%) and nearly three in five Adelaide amphetamines users (58.5%) reported that they had used cannabis in combination with amphetamines over the past 12 months.
- Just under one quarter (23.4% of Adelaide and 24.6% of Elizabeth amphetamine users) reported that all of the offences that they had committed were related to the use of the drug, while just under half of detainees at both sites indicated that at least some of their offences were related to their amphetamines use.
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth amphetamines users were involved in street level distribution (26.1% compared to 14.3% of Adelaide amphetamine users) and 'cooking' the amphetamines (13.0% compared to 5.2%).
- Around one in ten (10.4% of Adelaide and 10.1% of Elizabeth amphetamine users) reported that they were involved in 'middle market distribution'.

Detailed Graphs and Tables

Profile of detainees

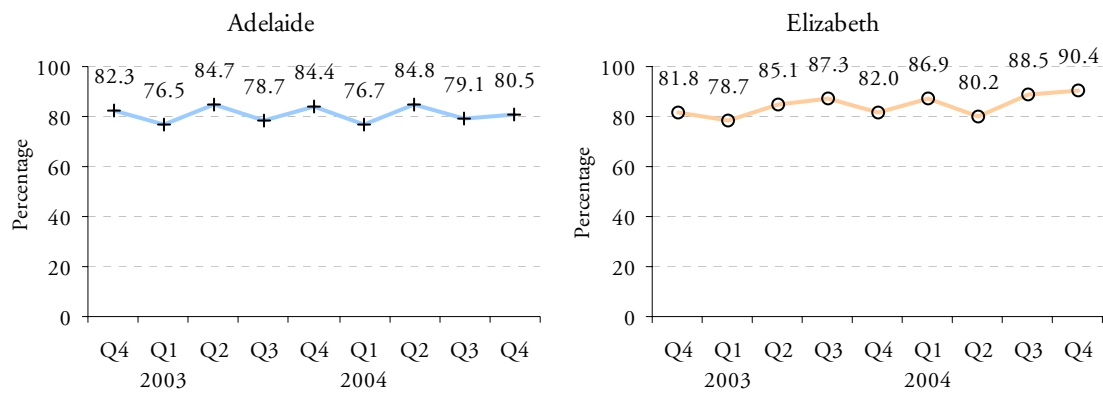
Table 2: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, October - December 2004

	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	154	135
• Provided urine sample	79%	84%
• Males	81%	90%
• Median age	28 years	29 years
• Indigenous	16%	20%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	39%	43%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	23%	20%
• working part time	21%	24%
• welfare/government	74%	71%
• shoplifting	11%	4%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	9%	16%
• other illegal activities	14%	12%
• Unemployed, looking for work	29%	22%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	21%	23%
• property offence	38%	28%
• drug offence	3%	4%
• Detained on warrant only	34%	38%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	54%	61%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	19%	20%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	15%	16%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	19%	21%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	15%	4%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	40%	39%

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

Sex

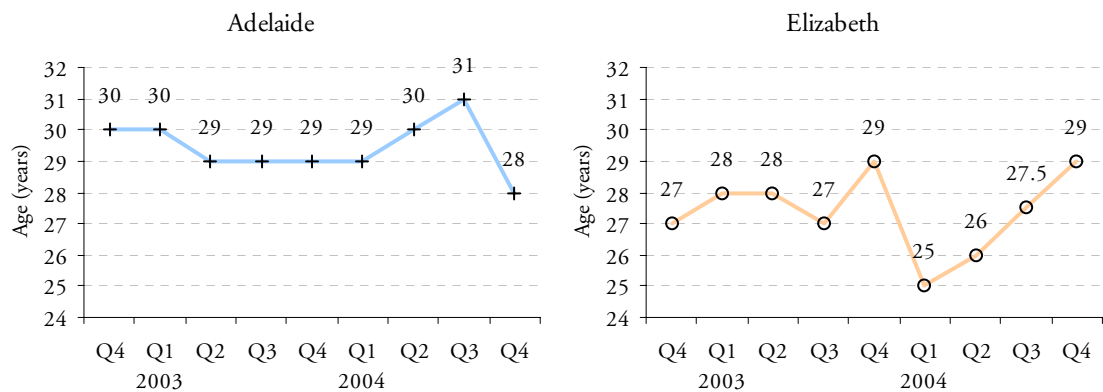
Figure 3: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Age

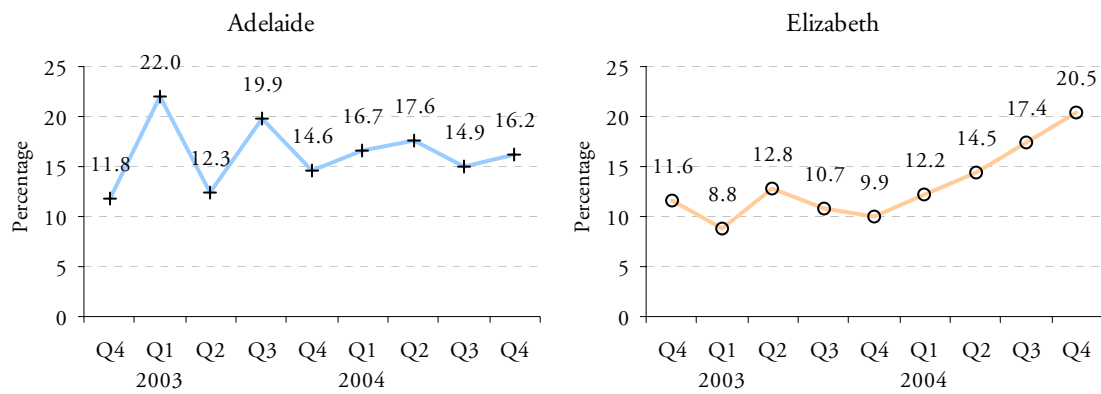
Figure 4 The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Indigenous status

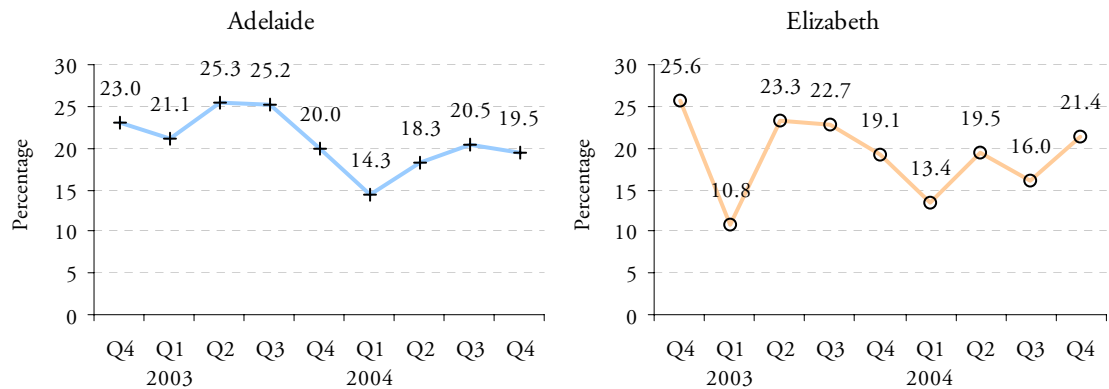
Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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, October - December 2002 to October - December 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 October - December 2004, 122 of the 154 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (79%), while in Elizabeth 113 of the 135 interviewees (84%) supplied a urine sample.

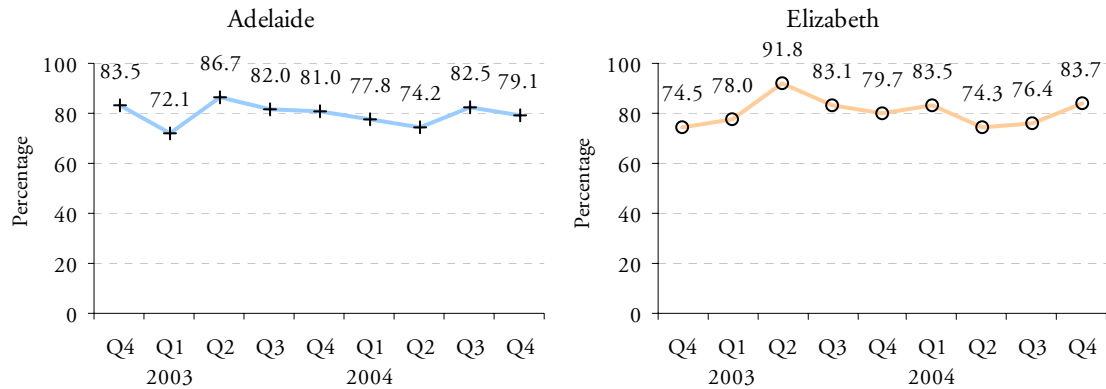
All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. If the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in the Australian Standard 4308, a positive test is recorded. As shown in Table 3, different 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

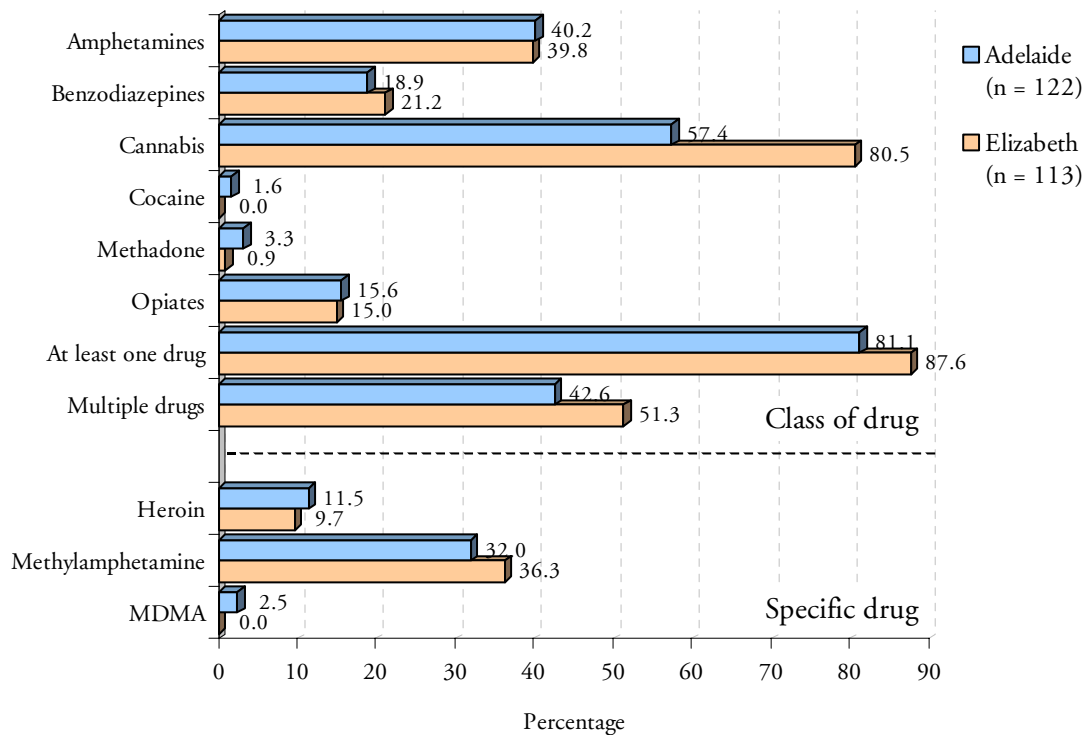
If positive results are obtained for the drug classes of amphetamines, benzodiazepines or opiates further tests are performed (confirmatory tests) to ascertain which specific drug is in the urine.

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



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

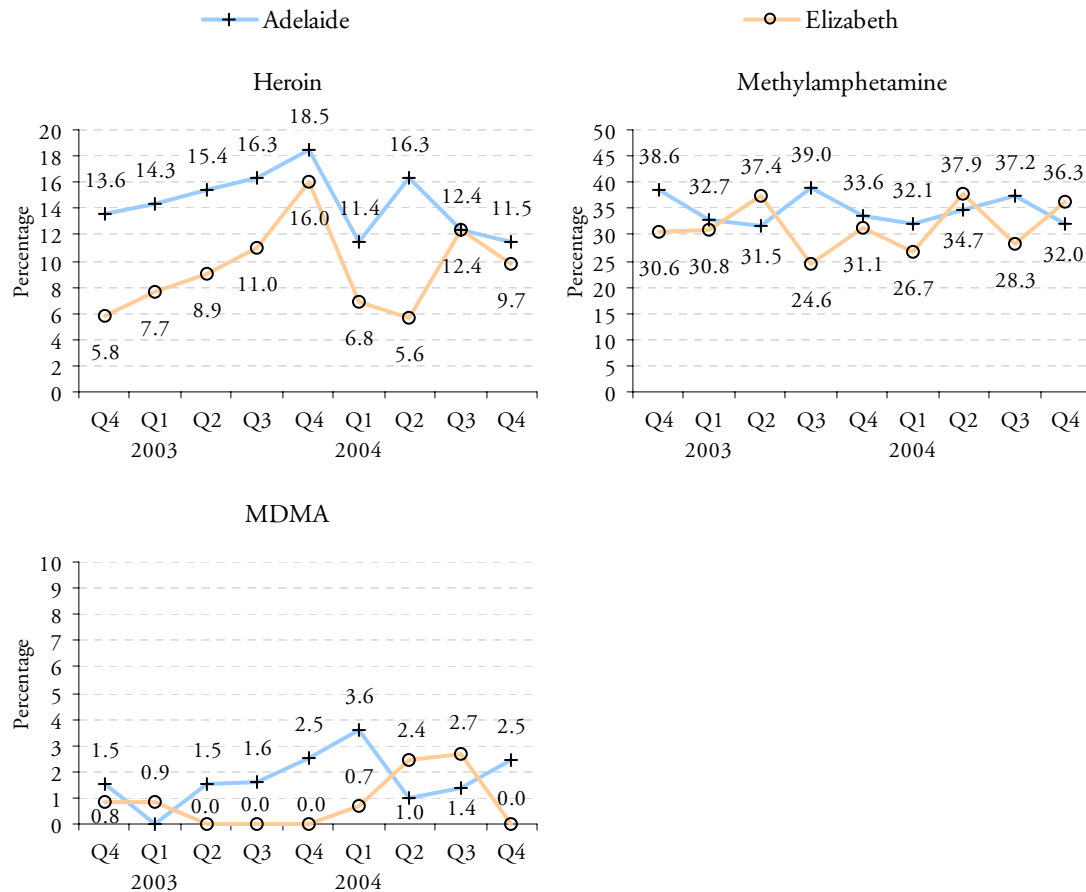
Figure 8: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, October - December 2004



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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Drug combinations

Table 4: Number of drug types tested positive by site, October - December 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	23	18.9	14	12.4
• One	47	38.5	41	36.3
• Two	39	32.0	41	36.3
• Three	11	9.0	13	11.5
• Four	1	0.8	4	3.5
• Five	1	0.8	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number tested	122		113	

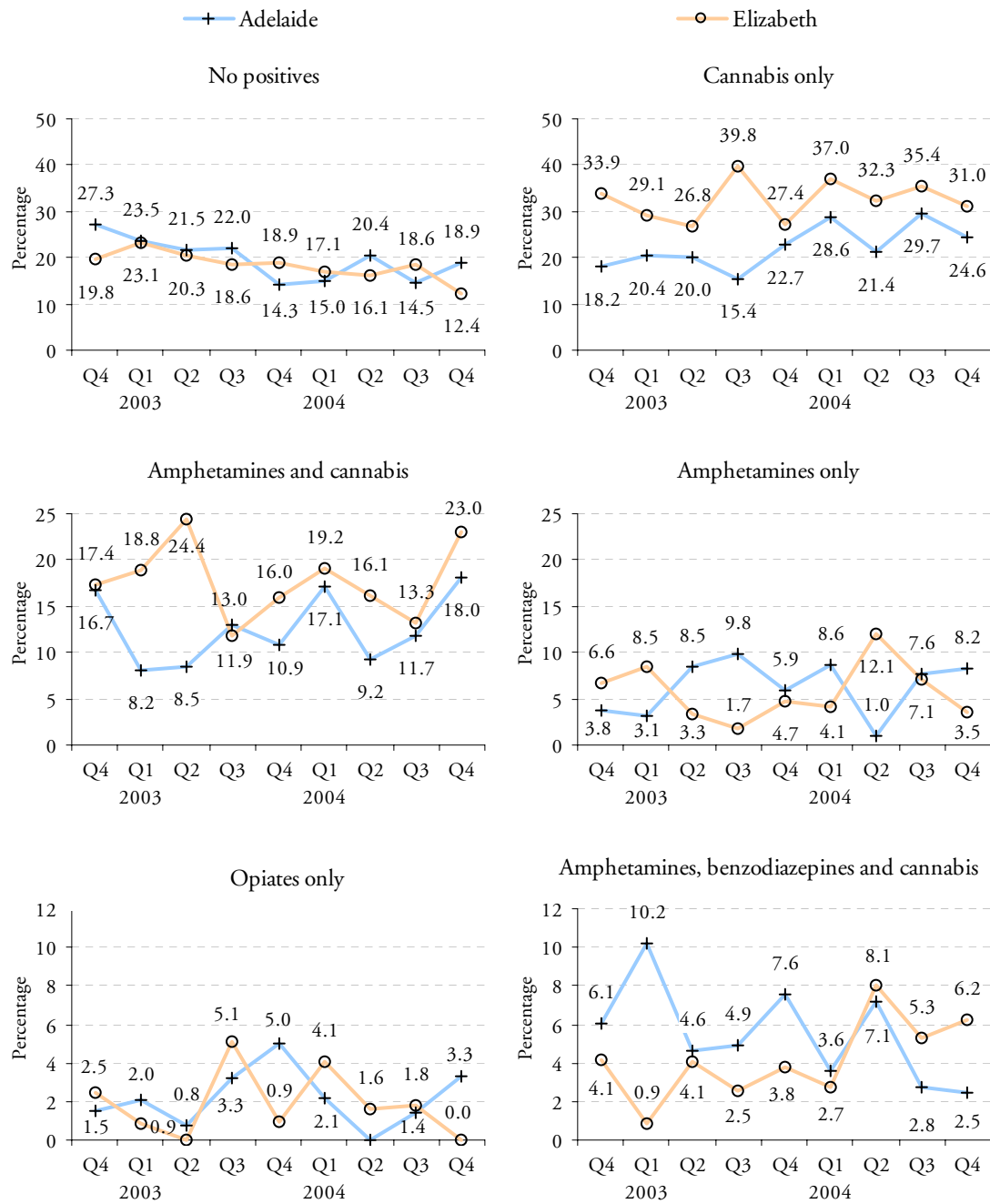
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Table 5: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, October - December 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	30	24.6	35	31.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	22	18.0	26	23.0
• Amphetamines only	10	8.2	4	3.5
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	3.3	8	7.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	3	2.5	7	6.2
• Cannabis and opiates	4	3.3	6	5.3
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.6	3	2.7
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.6	3	2.7
• Benzodiazepines only	3	2.5	2	1.8
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	5	4.1	0	0.0
No Postives	23	18.9	14	12.4
Total	122		113	

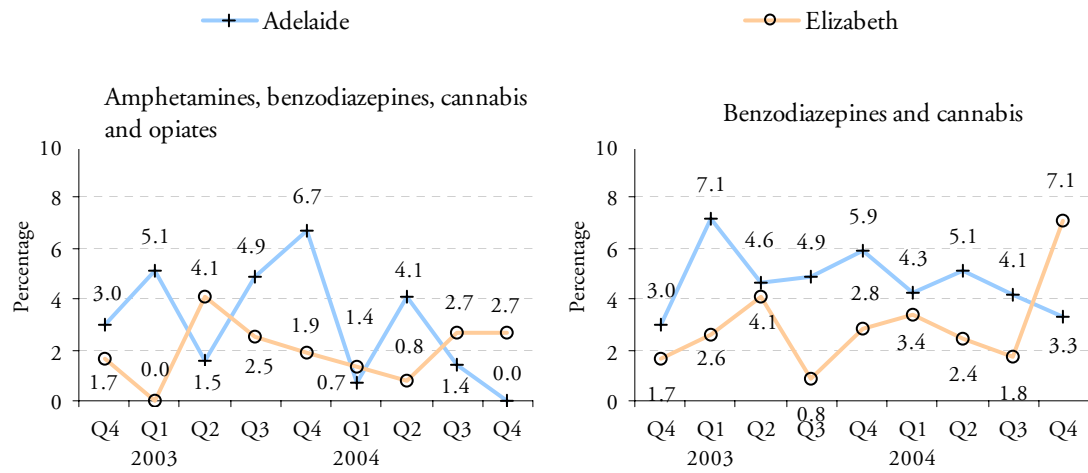
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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



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

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

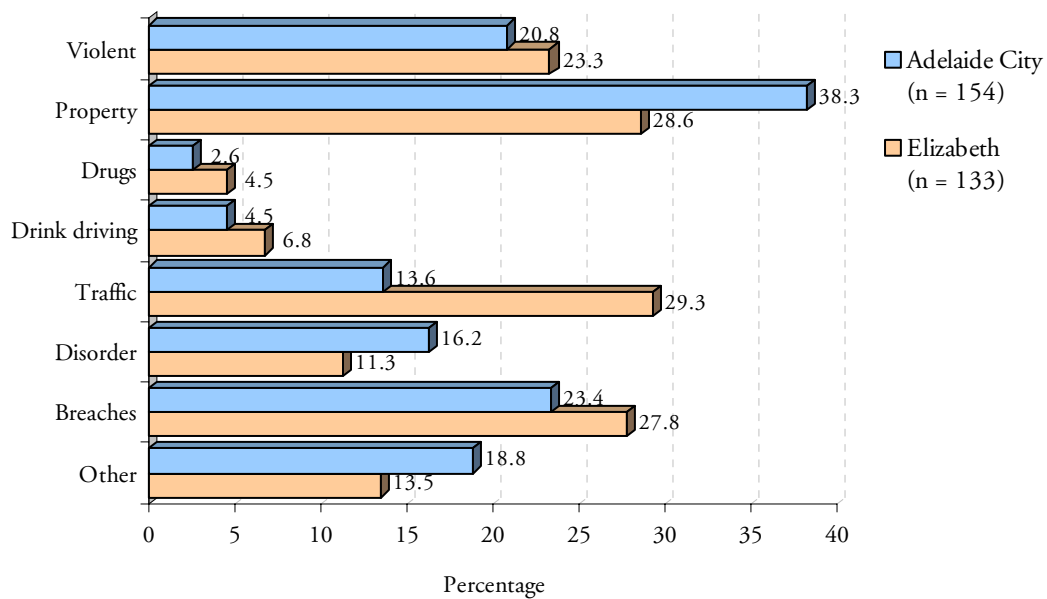


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

Current offence profile

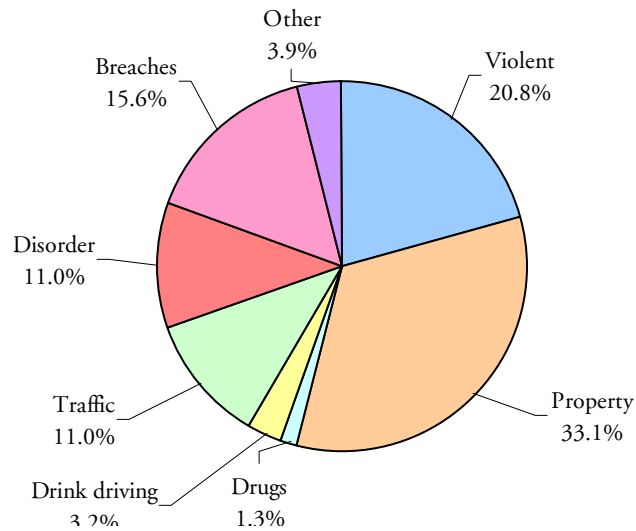
Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, October - December 2004



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

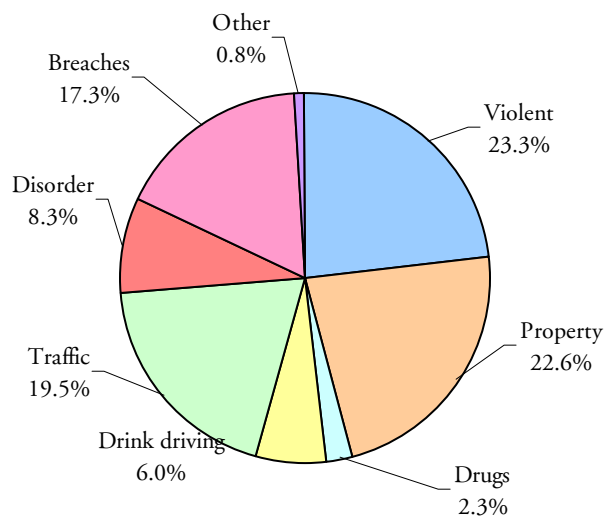
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different type of offence categories.

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



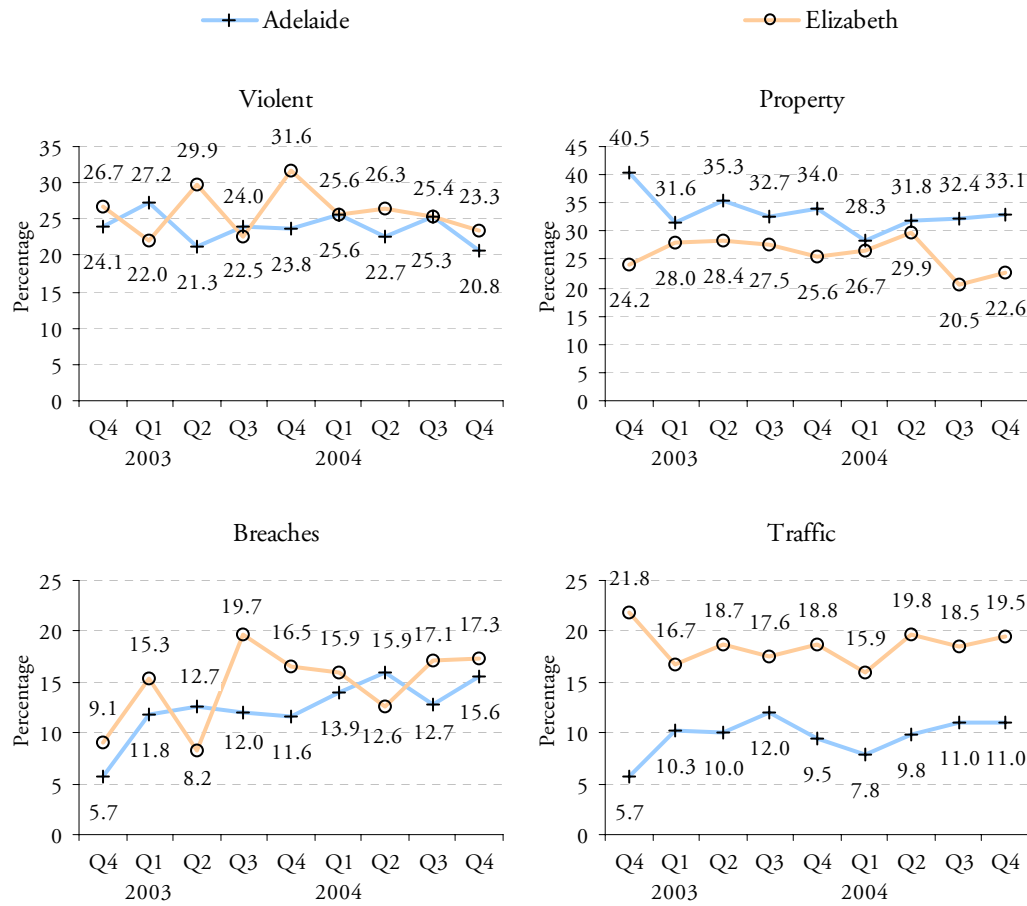
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	14	19	1	3	4	8	12	1
• Benzodiazepines	4	5	0	0	0	2	5	1
• Cannabis	16	33	1	3	13	11	16	2
• Cocaine	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0
• Ecstasy	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
• Hallucinogen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	4	6	0	0	1	2	3	1
• Inhalents	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
• Morphine and other opiates	4	6	0	0	1	0	2	0
• Street methadone	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
• At least one drug	23	37	1	3	14	11	20	2
• Multiple drugs	14	23	1	3	4	8	10	1
Number per offence group	32	51	2	5	17	17	24	6

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, October - December 2004

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	13	19	2	2	12	3	5	1
• Benzodiazepines	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Cannabis	25	22	2	8	19	4	15	1
• Cocaine	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
• Ecstasy	4	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
• Hallucinogen	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	6	3	0	0	3	0	1	0
• Inhalents	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
• Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
• At least one drug	26	24	3	8	21	5	17	1
• Multiple drugs	17	19	1	2	13	2	6	1
Number per offence group	31	30	3	8	26	11	23	1

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004

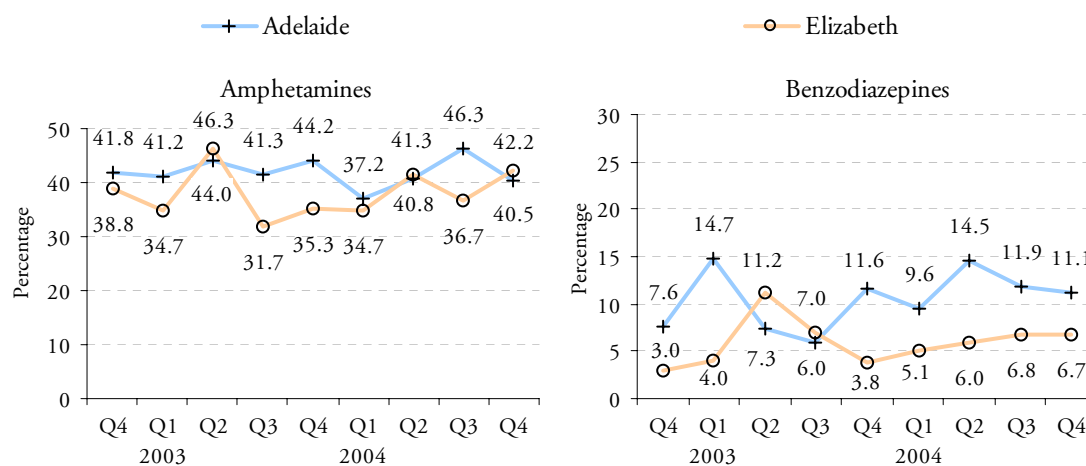
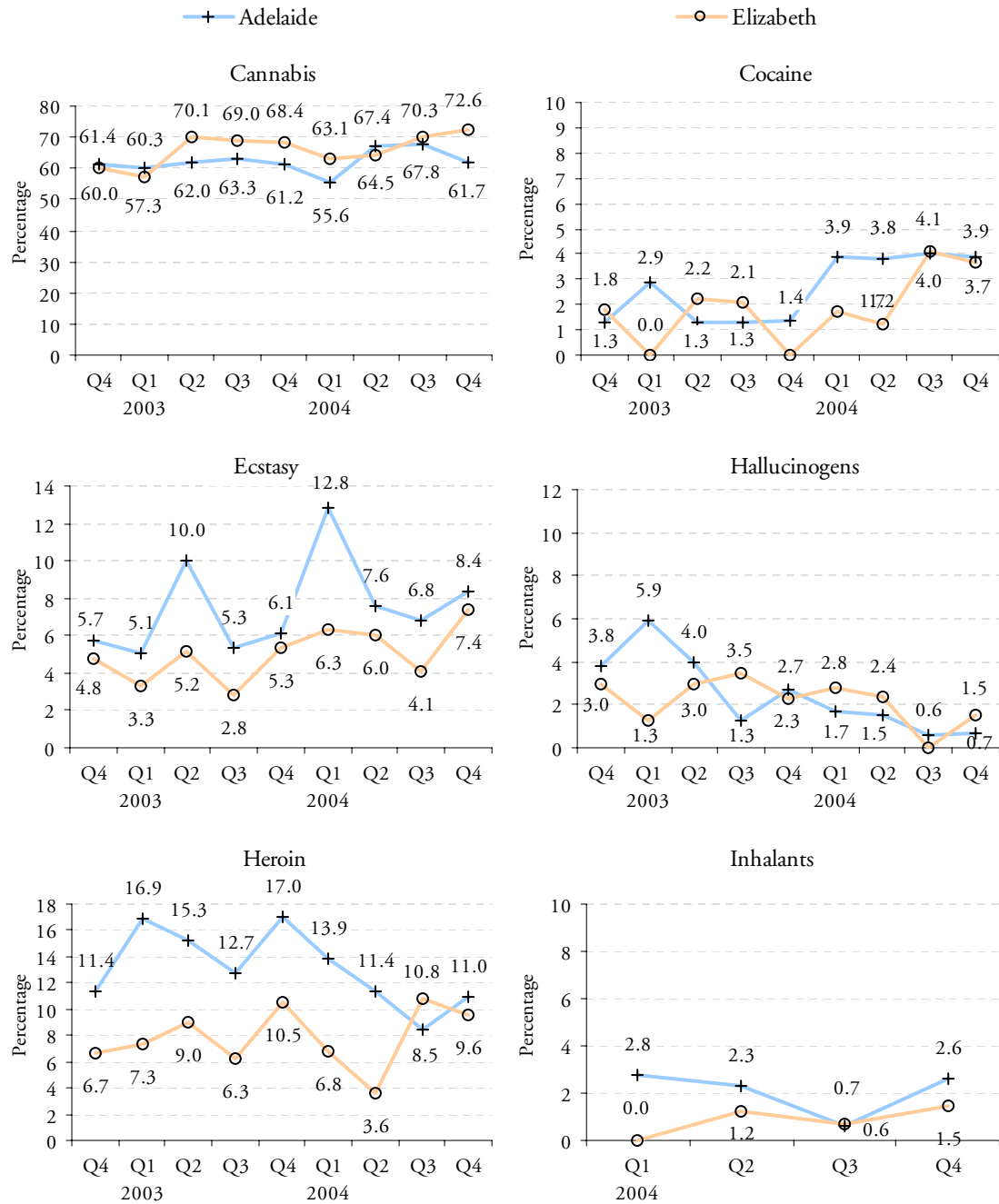
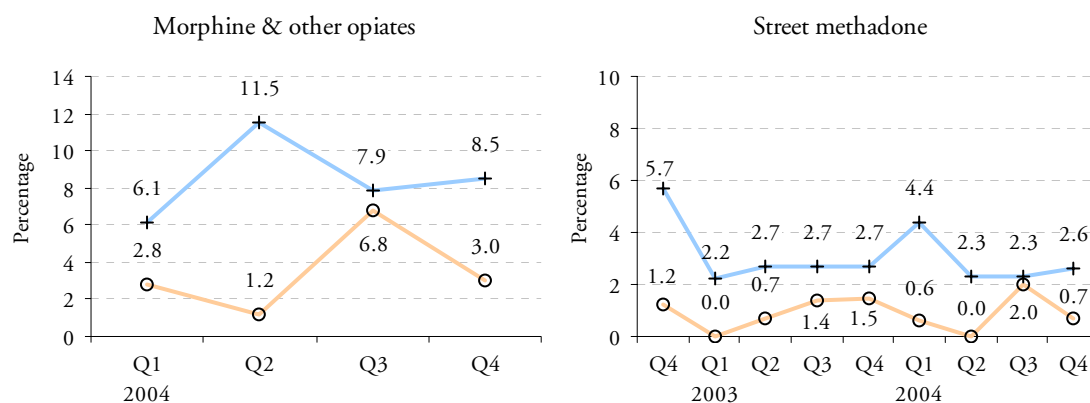


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004





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

Self reported drug dependence

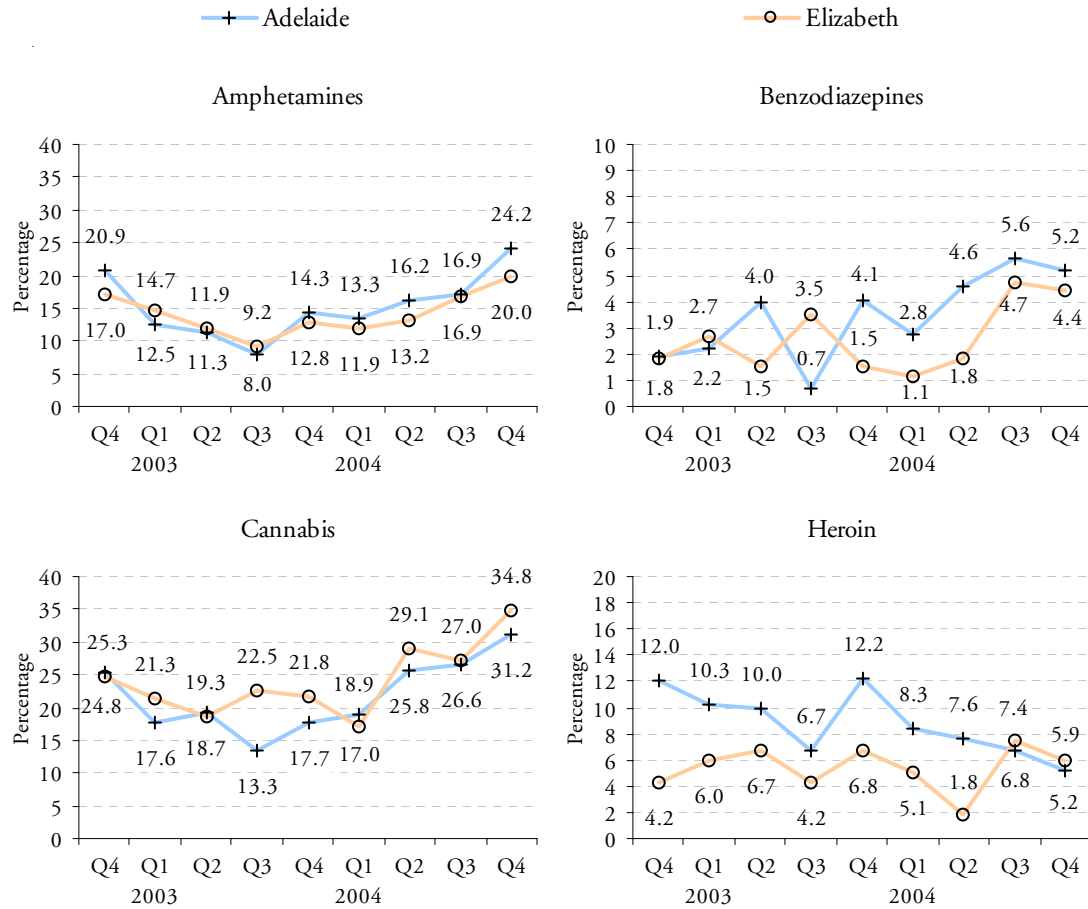
Table 7 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type and site, October - December 2004

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	37	24.2	27	20.0
• Benzodiazepines	8	5.2	6	4.4
• Cannabis	48	31.2	47	34.8
• Cocaine	0	0.0	1	0.7
• Ecstasy	2	1.3	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	8	5.2	8	5.9
• Inhalants	3	1.9	1	0.7
• Morphine & other opiates	5	3.3	3	2.2
• Street methadone	1	0.7	0	0.0
• At least one drug	70	45.8	65	48.5
• Multiple drugs	28	18.3	19	14.2
Number interviewed	153		134	

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Table 8 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, October - December 2004

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	49	32.5	73	48.0
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	37	24.5	73	48.0
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	49	32.5	80	52.6
• Has anyone objected to your use?	47	31.1	72	47.4
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	36	23.8	73	48.0
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	58	38.4	86	56.6
Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)	59	39.1	92	60.5
Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)	53	35.1	82	53.9
Number responded = 151				

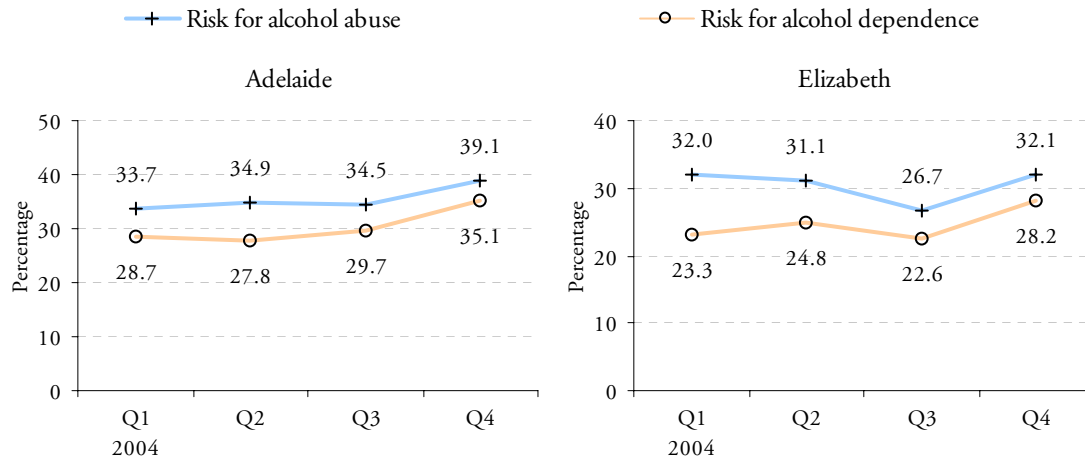
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	35	26.7	60	46.2
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	26	19.8	51	39.2
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	35	26.7	71	54.6
• Has anyone objected to your use?	32	24.4	65	50.0
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	30	22.9	63	48.5
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	44	33.6	75	58.1
Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)	42	32.1	79	61.2
Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)	37	28.2	73	56.6
Number responded = 131				

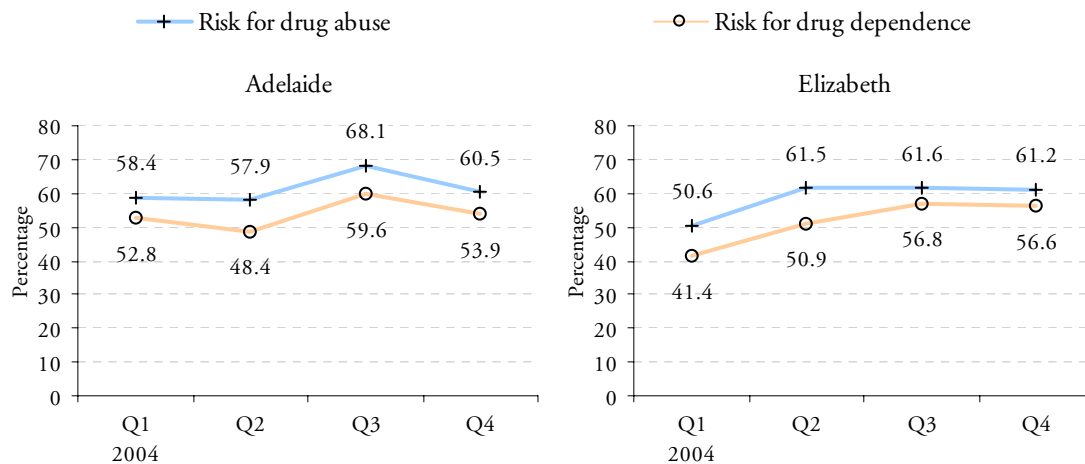
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 16a: The percentage of detainees who were classified as a risk for alcohol abuse or dependence⁴ 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 dependence⁴ in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March 2004 to July - September, 2004

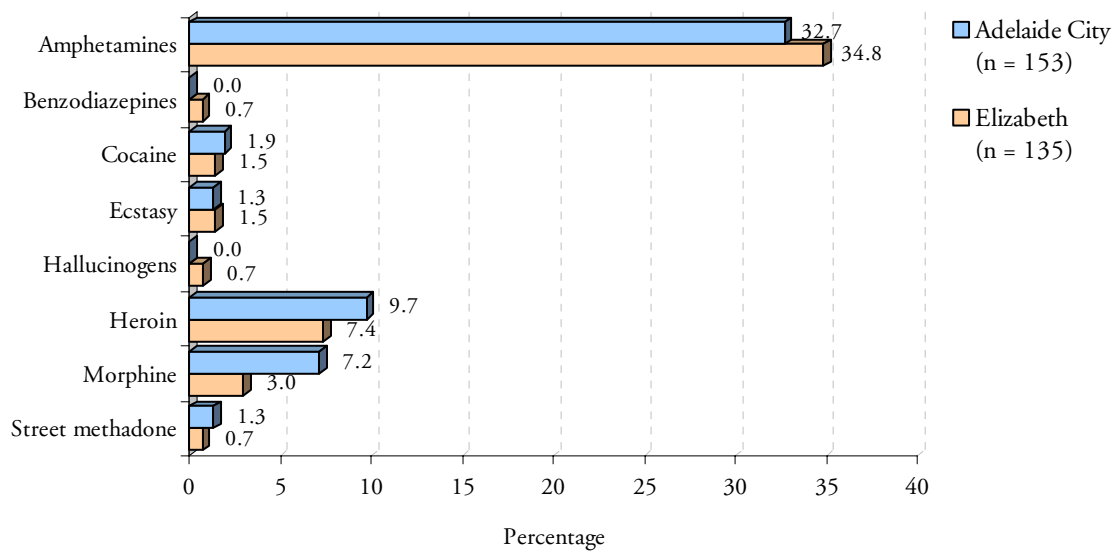


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

⁴ 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.

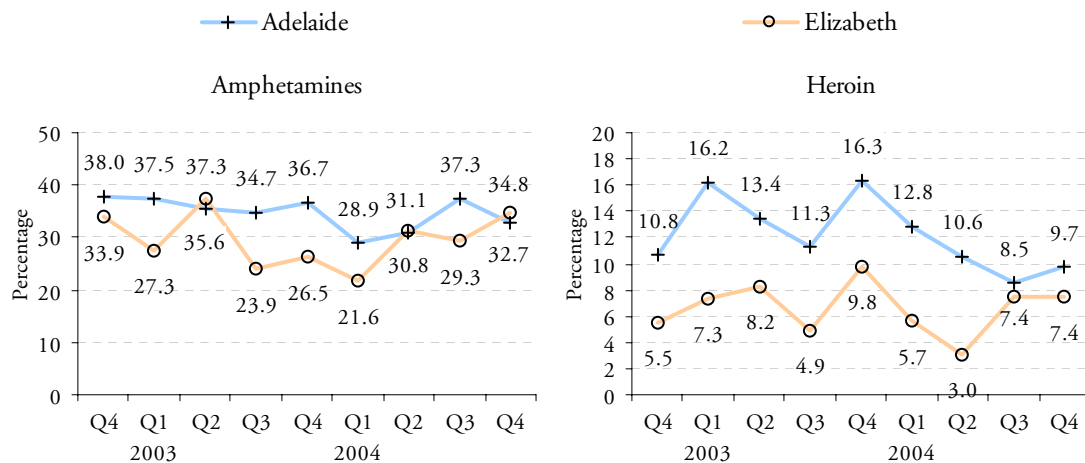
Self-reported injected drug use

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004

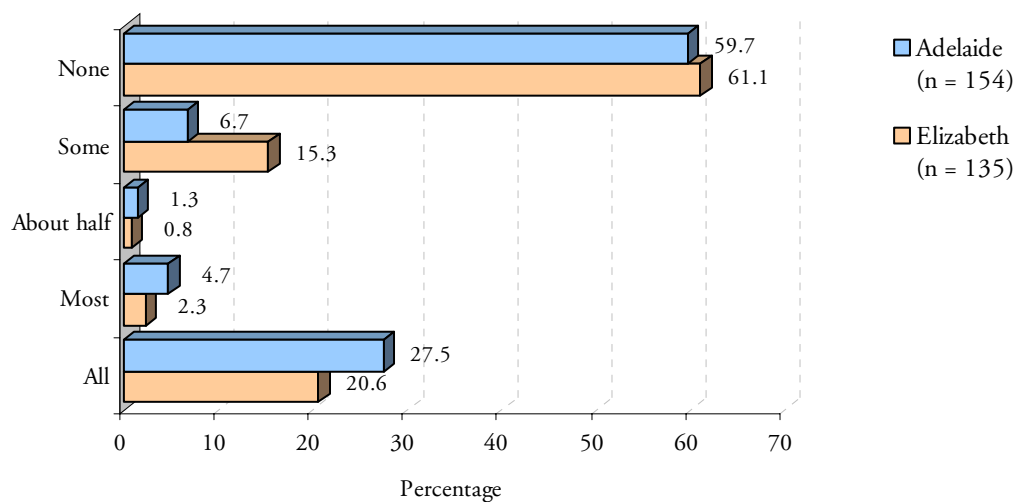


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug related criminal history

Drug related offending

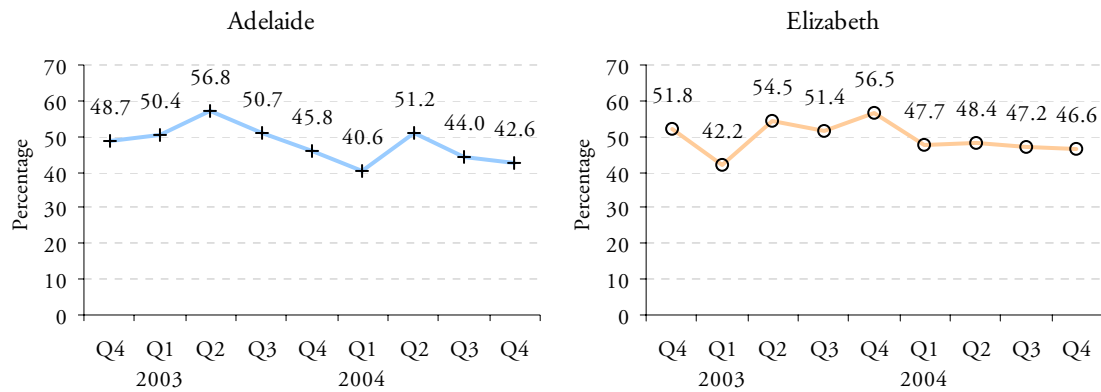
Figure 19: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2004



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 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, October - December 2002 to October - December 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 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, October - December 2004

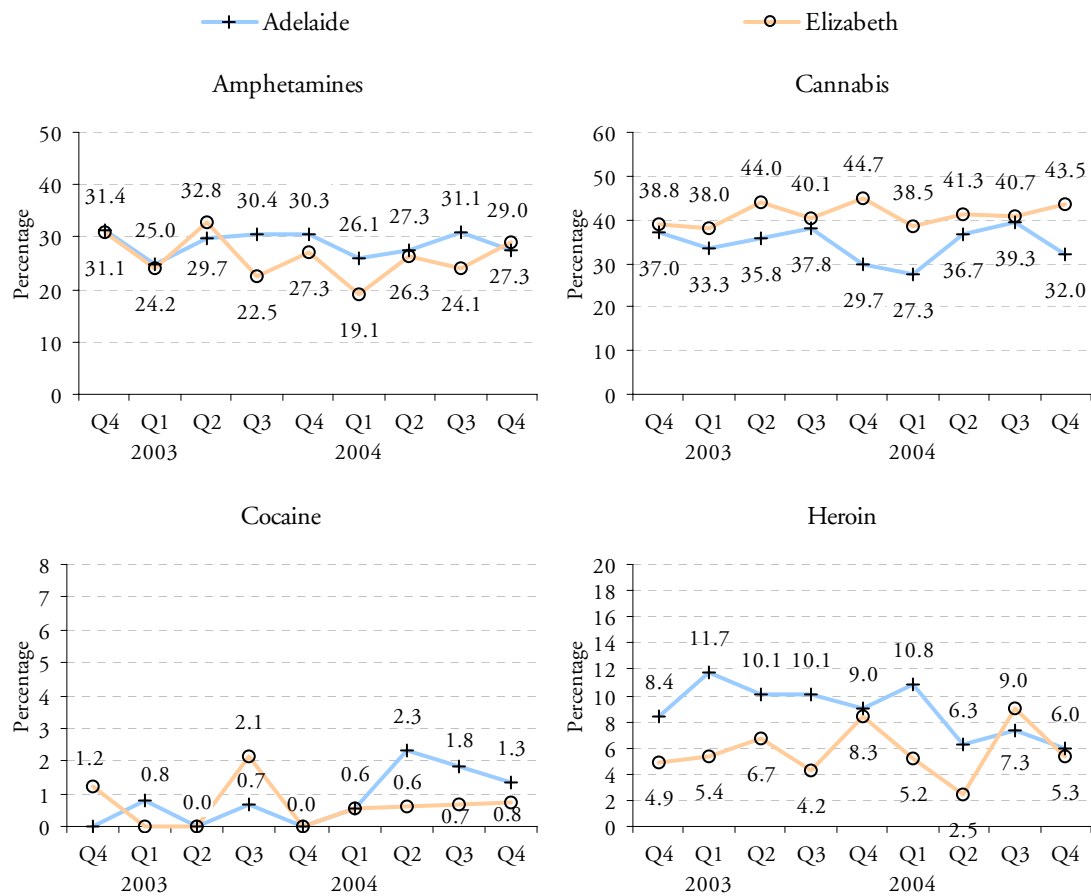
	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	69	44.8	72	53.3
• Amphetamines	41	27.3	38	29.0
• Cannabis	48	32.0	57	43.5
• Cocaine	2	1.3	1	0.8
• Heroin	9	6.0	7	5.3
• Obtained drug through other means	90	58.4	72	53.3
• Amphetamines	39	26.0	27	20.6
• Cannabis	78	52.0	66	50.4
• Cocaine	4	2.7	5	3.8
• Heroin	13	8.7	7	5.3
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	108	70.1	101	74.8
• Amphetamines	62	40.3	56	41.5
• Cannabis	92	59.7	94	69.6
• Cocaine	6	3.9	5	3.7
• Heroin	18	11.7	11	8.1
Total number of respondents	154		135	

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

Note: respondents could select more than one answer to this question

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 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, October - December 2004

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Unable to buy amphetamines	6	5
• No dealers were available	2	1
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	3	2
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	1	0
• Poor quality	0	2
• Other	0	0
Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days	41	38

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

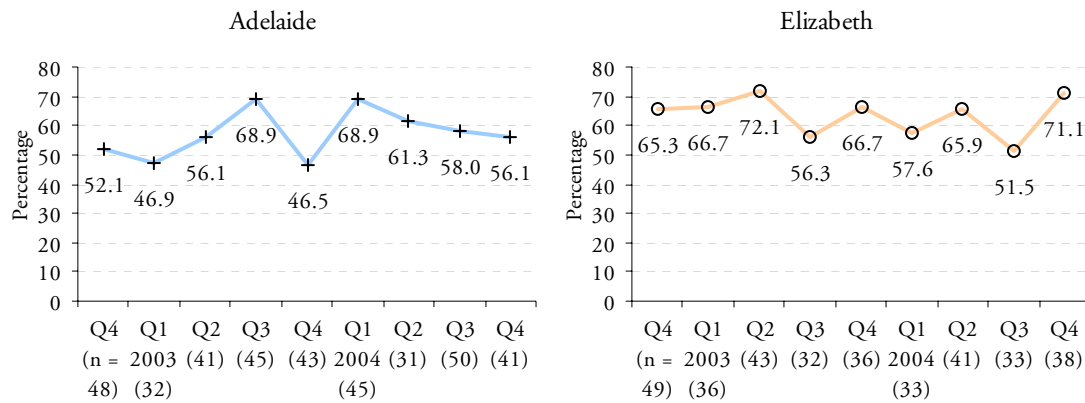
Table 10b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period, October - December 2004

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Unable to buy cannabis	9	13
• No dealers were available	0	2
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	6	9
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0
• Poor quality	3	1
• Dealers didn't answer phone	0	1
Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days	48	57

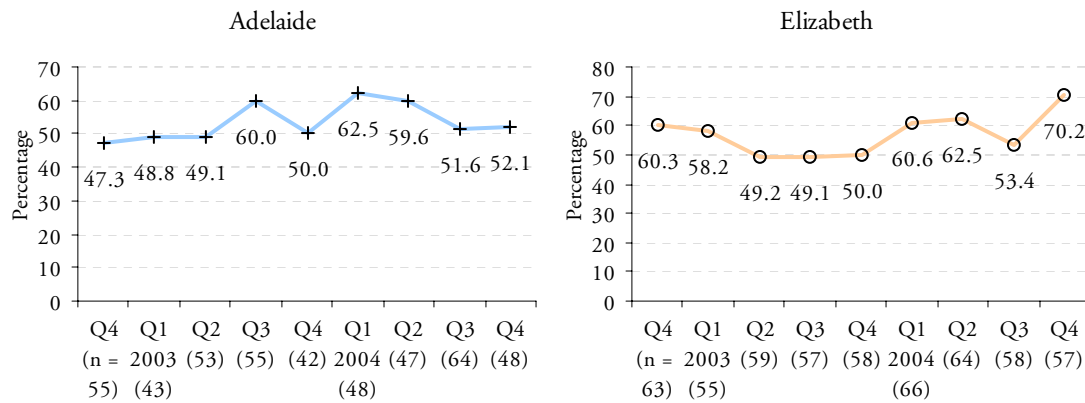
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004

Amphetamines



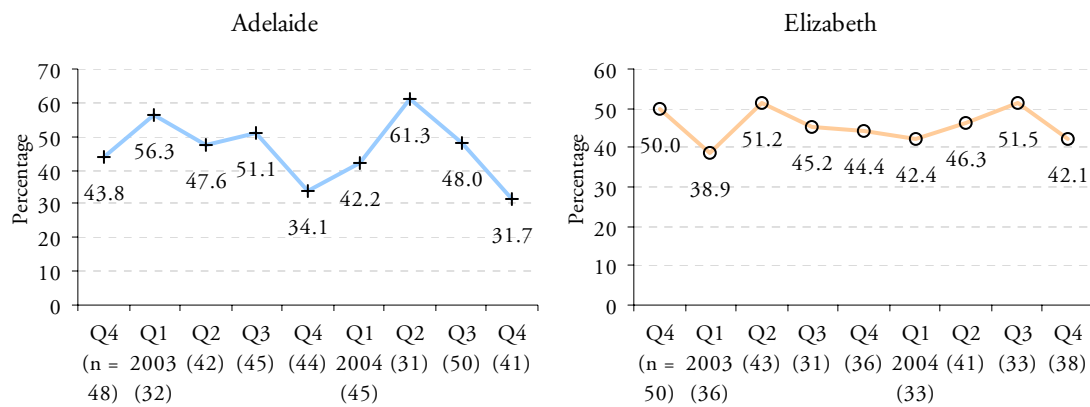
Cannabis



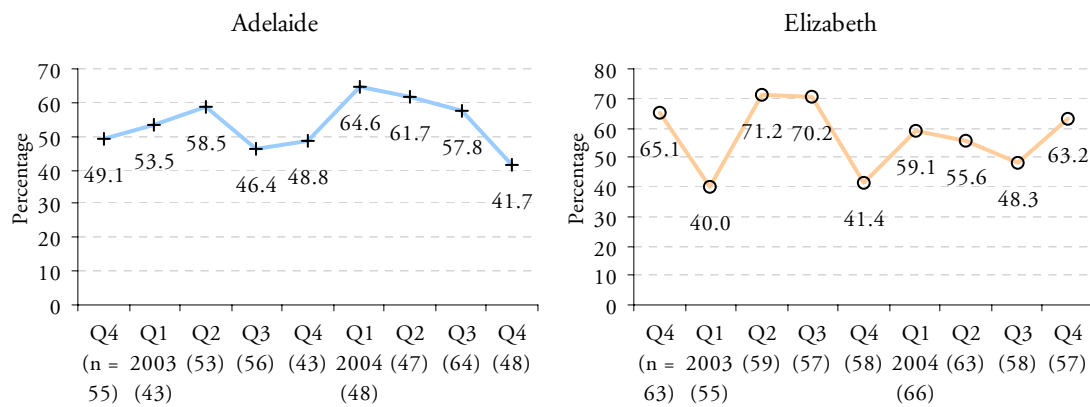
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004

Amphetamines



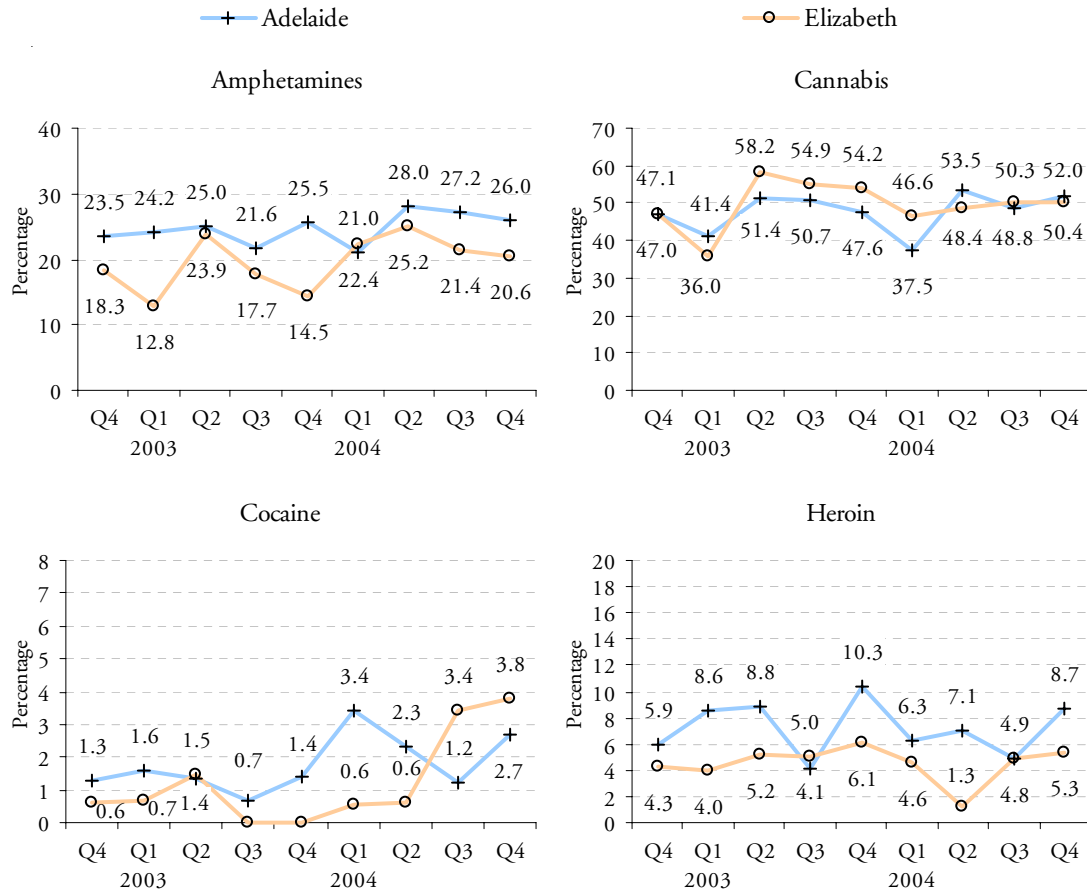
Cannabis



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

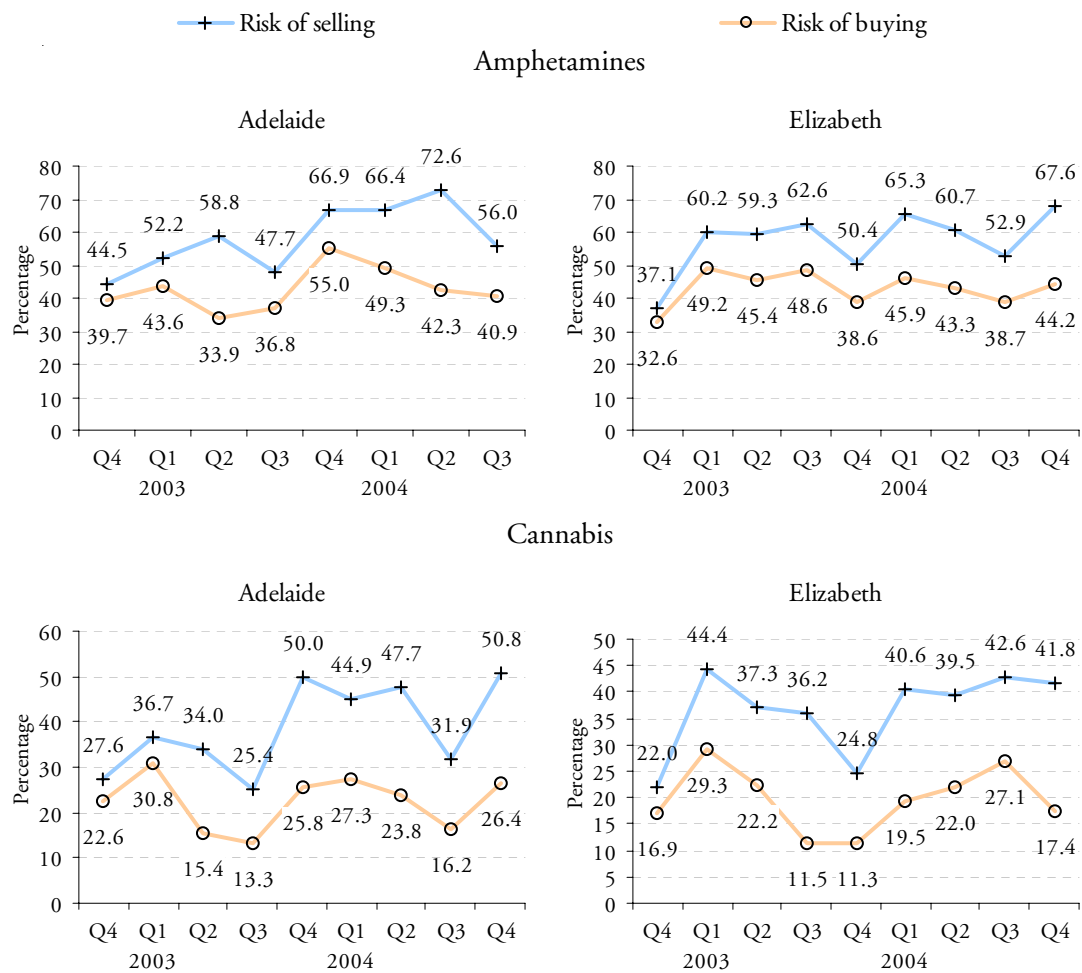
Figure 24: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

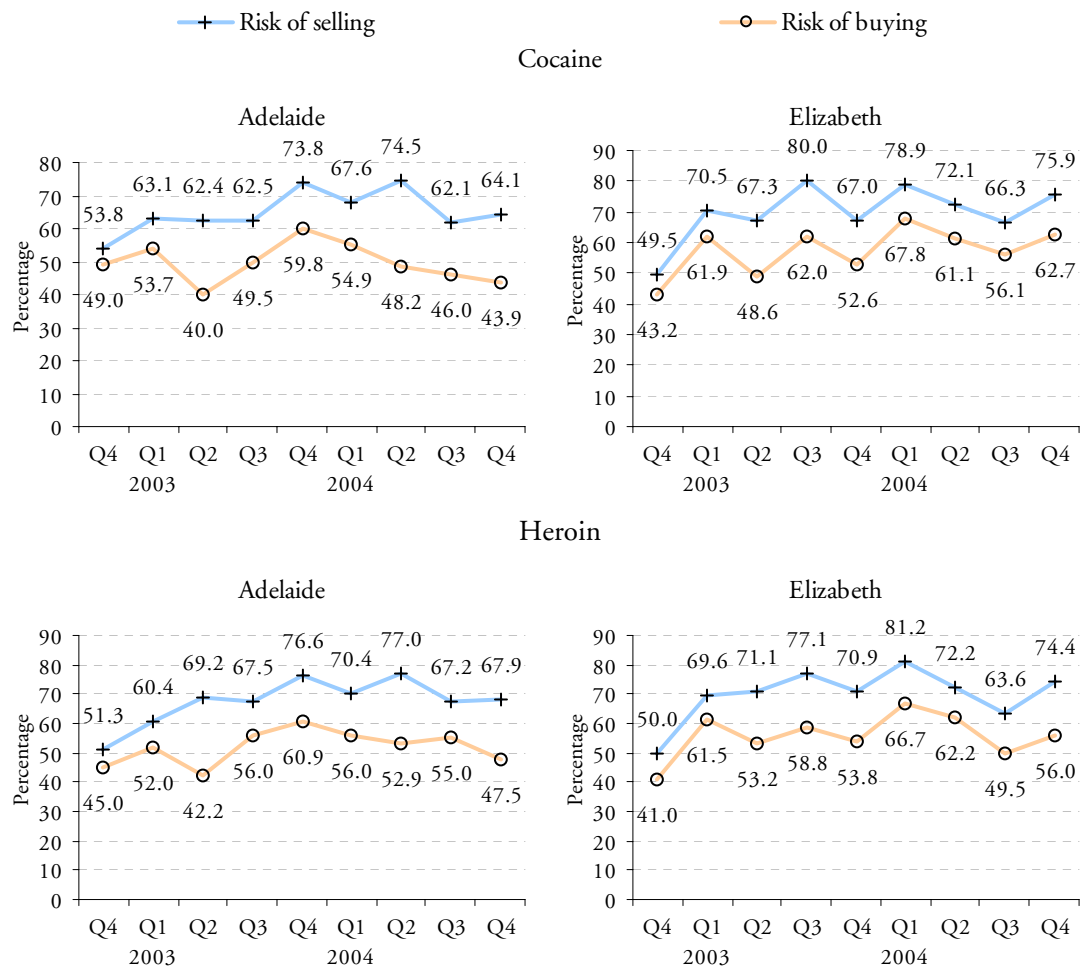
Perceived risk of drug dealing

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

Licit drug use

Self-reported alcohol use

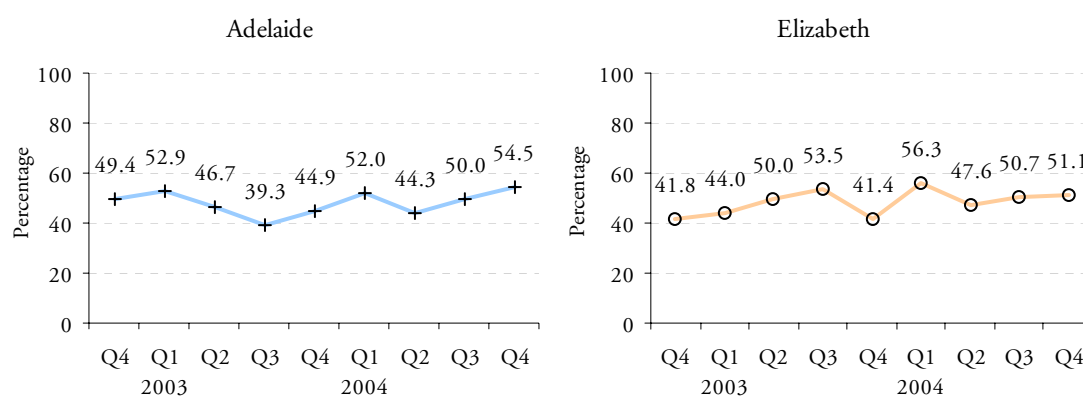
Table 11: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, October - December 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	84	54.5	69	51.1
• Past 12 months	94	61.0	97	71.9
Total	154		135	

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, October - December 2002 to October - December 2004



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

* Three or more for females

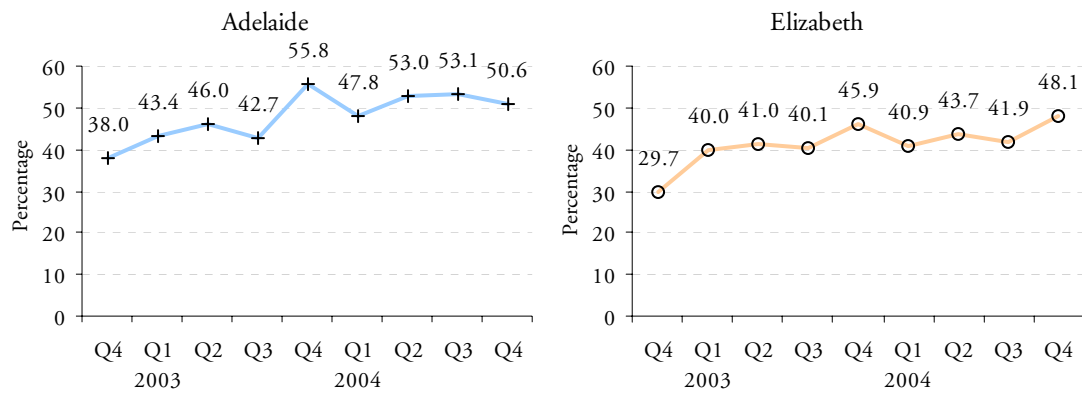
Prescription medication

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

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	26	16.9	17	12.6
• Methadone	5	3.2	2	1.5
• Morphine	1	0.6	1	0.7
• Codeine	13	8.4	15	11.1
• Buprenorphine	7	4.5	1	0.7
• Other opiates	2	1.3	1	0.7
• Benzodiazepines	11	7.1	11	8.1
• Alprazolam	3	1.9	0	0.0
• Diazepam	8	5.2	4	3.0
• Nitrazepam	2	1.3	0	0.0
• Oxazepam	2	1.3	3	2.2
• Temazepam	3	1.9	4	3.0
• Other benzodiazepines	0	0.0	1	0.7
• Anti-psychotics	9	5.8	11	8.1
• Anti-depressants	12	7.8	10	7.4
• Other	46	29.9	39	28.9
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	78	50.6	65	48.1
Total	154		135	

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

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



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

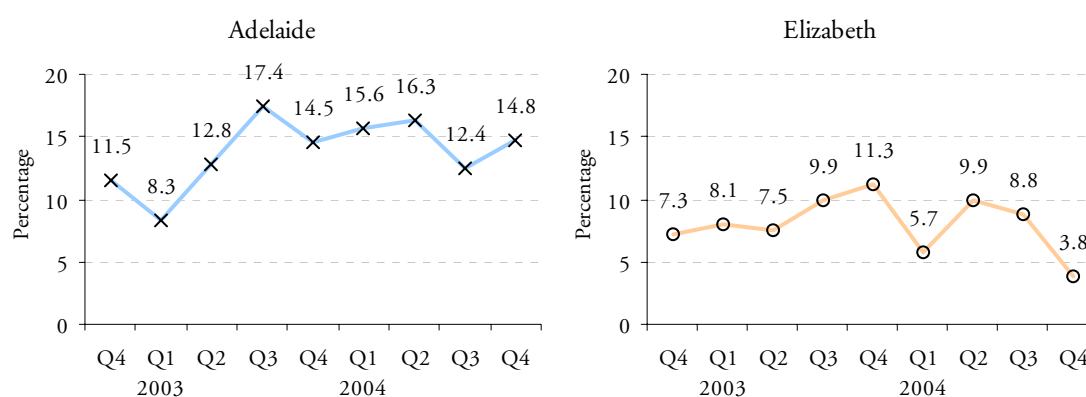
Treatment programs

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, October - December 2004

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	23	15.4	21	15.9
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	60	40.3	51	38.6
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	22	14.8	5	3.8
Total	149		132	

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

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

Amphetamines

An addendum on the use of amphetamines was conducted during this quarter in all DUMA sites across Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of amphetamines use amongst detainees. Only detainees who reported that they had used amphetamines illegally in the past 12 months participated in the addendum. There were 77 Adelaide detainees (53.5% of those who completed the interview) and 70 Elizabeth detainees (53.8%) who reported that they had used amphetamines/speed illegally in that period and who were asked to participate in the addendum.

Table 14 shows the reported frequency of use of amphetamines/speed by detainees who used the drug in the past 12 months. As shown, most of the detainees who reported using amphetamines reported that they used the drug at least weekly (34.0% of all Adelaide detainees and 33.0% of all Elizabeth detainees), including over one in ten detainees who reported using the drug everyday (10.4% of Adelaide and 13.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 14: Frequency of amphetamines/speed use, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Haven't used in the past 12 months	67	46.5	60	46.2
• Used in the past 12 months	77	53.5	70	53.8
• Everyday	15	10.4	18	13.8
• At least once a week, less than everyday	34	23.6	25	19.2
• About once a month	8	5.6	12	9.2
• Every few months	9	6.3	4	3.1
• Once or twice a year	11	7.6	11	8.5
Number	144		130	

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

Note: There were four Adelaide and one Elizabeth detainees who did not participate in the addendum

Table 15 shows the form of amphetamines that detainees reported that they usually use. As shown, crystal is the most common form used by detainees at both sites (72.7% of Adelaide and 59.4% of Elizabeth users). A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they most commonly use powder (21.7% compared to 10.4% of Adelaide detainees), while around one in ten reported that they use liquid (9.1% of Adelaide and 11.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 15: Usual forms of amphetamines/speed reportedly used by detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Form of amphetamines	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Crystal	56	72.7	41	59.4
• Powder	8	10.4	15	21.7
• Liquid	7	9.1	8	11.6
• Paste	0	0.0	3	4.3
• Liquidy crystal	2	2.6	0	0.0
• Other	4	5.2	2	2.9
Number	77		69	

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

Note: There was one Elizabeth detainees who did not respond to this question.

Table 16 shows detainees preferred form of amphetamines. As with the usually used form, the most common preferred form is crystal (58.4% of Adelaide and 53.6% of Elizabeth detainees). A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees listed powder (20.3%) and liquid (14.5%) as their preferred forms compared to Adelaide detainees (10.4% and 9.1%, respectively). Conversely, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had no preference (19.5% compared to 7.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 16: Preferred forms of amphetamines/speed, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Form of amphetamines	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Crystal	45	58.4	37	53.6
• Powder	8	10.4	14	20.3
• Liquid	7	9.1	10	14.5
• Other	2	2.6	3	4.3
No preference	15	19.5	5	7.2
Number	77		69	

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

Note: There was one Elizabeth detainees who did not respond to this question.

Detainees were asked if there had been any changes in the availability or the price of their preferred form of amphetamines in the past 12 months.

As shown in Table 17, just under half of the detainees who preferred crystal or powder amphetamines reported that this drug was harder to obtain, while around one third reported that the availability was about the same as 12 months ago. One in five detainees reported that crystal amphetamines were easier to obtain, while one in ten reported that powder was easier to obtain compared to 12 months ago.

Table 17: Changes in the availability of the detainees preferred forms of amphetamines/speed, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in availability	Crystal		Powder		Liquid	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Easier	18	22.0	2	9.1*	8	50.0*
• About the same	26	31.7	8	36.4*	2	12.5*
• Harder	35	42.7	10	45.5*	4	25.0*
• Don't know/not sure	3	3.7	2	9.1*	2	12.5*
Number	82		22		16	

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

Note: There was one detainee whose preferred form of amphetamines was powder who did not report the change in availability

* Caution should be used when interpreting percentages calculated from low base numbers.

Table 18 shows detainees reports of the changes in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months. As shown, over half of the detainees reported that the price had stayed the same. Over one in five detainees reported that there had been an increase in crystal amphetamines.

Table 18: Changes in the price of the detainees preferred forms of amphetamines/speed, Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in price	Crystal		Powder		Liquid	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Decrease	9	11.0	1	4.5*	2	11.8*
• About the same	51	62.2	13	59.1*	12	70.6*
• Increase	18	22.0	3	13.6*	0	0.0*
• Don't know/not sure	4	4.9	5	22.7*	3	17.6*
Number	82		22		17	

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

* Caution should be used when interpreting percentages calculated from low base numbers.

Detainees were asked if the amphetamines that they usually bought in the past 12 months were imported or made domestically. Three in five Elizabeth (59.4%) and nearly half of the Adelaide detainees (46.8%) reported that they were made in Australia. Only a very small percentage of detainees reported that they were imported (1.3% of Adelaide and 2.9% of Elizabeth detainees). Over half of Adelaide (52.0%) and over one third of Elizabeth detainees (37.7%) reported that they did not know where it originated.

Detainees were asked if they have injected amphetamines/speed in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 19, most detainees reported that they always inject amphetamines (72.4% of Adelaide and 60.9% of Elizabeth users). Conversely, around one in five detainees reported that they have never injected amphetamines in the past 12 months (19.7% of Adelaide and 23.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 19: Frequency of injecting amphetamines in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Always	55	72.4	42	60.9
• Most of the time	0	0.0	4	5.8
• About half of the time	1	1.3	1	1.4
• Sometimes	3	3.9	4	5.8
• Occasionally	2	2.6	2	2.9
• Never	15	19.7	16	23.2
Number	76		69	

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainees who did not respond to this question.

Detainees were asked if they have usually used amphetamines in combination with other drugs in the past 12 months. Around two thirds of detainees reported that they had (53 or 68.8% of Adelaide and 47 or 68.1% of Elizabeth amphetamines users). Table 20 shows the types of drugs that individuals reported using in combination with amphetamines. As shown, over four in five Elizabeth (83.0%) and nearly three in five Adelaide amphetamines users (58.5%) reported that they had used cannabis in combination with amphetamines over the past 12 months. Additionally, nearly one half of Adelaide (49.1%) and one third of Elizabeth amphetamine users (29.8%) reported using the drug with alcohol.

Table 20: Drugs used in combination with amphetamines, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	26	49.1	14	29.8
• Benzodiazepines	2	3.8	4	8.5
• Cannabis	31	58.5	39	83.0
• Ecstasy/MDMA	9	17.0	4	8.5
• Heroin	4	7.5	4	8.5
• Other opiates	4	7.5	1	2.1
Number	53		47	

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

Table 21 shows detainees self report of the proportion of offences that they had committed in the past 12 months that were related to their amphetamines use. As shown, just under one quarter (23.4% of Adelaide and 24.6% of Elizabeth detainees) reported that all of the offences that they had committed were related to their use of amphetamines. Conversely, over half (53.2% of Adelaide and 56.5% of Elizabeth detainees) reported that none of their offending was related to amphetamines use.

Table 21: The proportion of offences that were related to amphetamines use, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• All	18	23.4	17	24.6
• Most	5	6.5	3	4.3
• About half	3	3.9	1	1.4
• Some	10	13.0	9	13.0
• None	41	53.2	39	56.5
Number	77		69	

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainees who did not respond to this question.

The detainees who reported that they had committed at least some amphetamines related offence were asked about the type of offences. As shown in Table 22, the most common type of offence committed by detainees was property offences (62.9% of Adelaide detainees and 30.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 22: The type of amphetamines related offences committed by detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Violent offences	4	11.4	6	20.0
• Property offences	22	62.9	9	30.0
• Drug offences	5	14.3	6	20.0
• Drink driving	0	0.0	4	13.3
• Traffic offences	3	8.6	6	20.0
• Disorder offences	1	2.9	1	3.3
• Breaches offences	4	11.4	4	13.3
• Other offences	2	5.7	1	3.3
Number	35		30	

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainees who did not respond to this question. Detainees were permitted to list multiple types of offences.

Detainees were asked if they had ever been involved in certain activities that were related to amphetamines. As shown in Table 23, a higher percentage of Elizabeth amphetamines users were involved in street level distribution (26.1% compared to 14.3% of Adelaide amphetamine users) and 'cooking' the amphetamines (13.0% compared to 5.2%). Around one in ten (10.4% of Adelaide and 10.1% of Elizabeth amphetamine users) reported that they were involved in 'middle market distribution'.

Table 23: Detainees involvement in amphetamines related activities, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Doctor shopping	1	1.3	3	4.3
• Chemist 'runs'	5	6.5	5	7.2
• 'Cooking' the amphetamines	4	5.2	9	13.0
• Middle market distribution	8	10.4	7	10.1
• Street level distribution	11	14.3	18	26.1
• None of the above	60	77.9	48	69.6
Number	77		69	

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

Detainees were asked what their preferred drug or 'drug of choice' was both at the time of interview and 12 months ago. As shown in Table 24 and Table 25, around one third of amphetamines users reported that this was actually their preferred drug, both at the time of interview and 12 months previous (32.9% and 35.5% of Adelaide and 34.8% and 36.2% of Elizabeth amphetamine users, respectively). Nearly half of Elizabeth amphetamine users reported that their preferred drug, both at time of interview and 12 months previous was cannabis (46.4% and 49.3% respectively).

Table 24: Current drug of choice, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	6	7.9	5	7.2
• Benzodiazepines	3	3.9	0	0.0
• Cannabis	21	27.6	32	46.4
• Cocaine	0	0.0	1	1.4
• Ecstasy/MDMA	3	3.9	0	0.0
• Heroin	7	9.2	6	8.7
• Methadone	1	1.3	0	0.0
• Morphine	2	2.6	0	0.0
• Speed	25	32.9	24	34.8
No preference	8	10.5	1	1.4
Number	76		69	

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainees who did not respond to this question.

Table 25: Drug of choice 12 months ago, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Frequency	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	5	6.6	5	7.2
• Benzodiazepines	2	2.6	0	0.0
• Cannabis	23	30.3	34	49.3
• Cocaine	0	0.0	1	1.4
• Ecstasy/MDMA	4	5.3	1	1.4
• Heroin	8	10.5	3	4.3
• Speed	27	35.5	25	36.2
No preference	6	7.9	0	0.0
Number	76		69	

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainees who did not respond to this question.



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 eleventh in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the October - December 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

