

# DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING  
IN AUSTRALIA

Amphetamine

**Cannabis**

opiates

*methadone*

**Heroin**

Cocaine

*benzodiazepines*

**Hallucinogenic**

**Q U A R T E R L Y   R E P O R T**

J A N U A R Y - M A R C H   2 0 0 5



OFFICE OF  
CRIME STATISTICS  
AND RESEARCH



Government  
of South Australia





# DUMA

in South Australia

Quarterly Report

January - March, 2005

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# Contents

Key Findings: January-March 2004 .....	1
Profile of detainees .....	1
Urinalysis results .....	2
Drug combinations.....	4
Drug use (urinalysis) and offending.....	5
Self reported drug use.....	5
Self reported drug dependence.....	7
Self-reported injected drug use.....	7
Drug related criminal history .....	7
Drug market .....	8
Buying drugs with cash.....	9
Receiving drugs without paying cash .....	9
Perceived risk of drug dealing .....	9
Licit drug use .....	10
Treatment programs.....	10
Addendum: Diversion programs.....	10
Further Graphs and Tables .....	12
Profile of detainees .....	12
Sex .....	13
Age.....	13
Indigenous status.....	14
Gambling.....	14
Urinalysis results .....	15
Overview .....	15
Specific drug trends .....	17
Drug combinations.....	18
Drug use (urinalysis) and offending.....	21
Current offence profile .....	21
Self reported drug use.....	25
Self reported use in the past 30 days .....	25
Self reported drug dependence.....	27
Self-reported injected drug use.....	31
Drug related criminal history .....	32

Drug related offending .....	32
Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs .....	33
Drug market .....	34
Buying drugs with cash.....	35
Receiving drugs without paying cash .....	39
Perceived risk of drug dealing .....	40
Licit drug use .....	42
Self-reported alcohol use.....	42
Prescription medication.....	43
Treatment programs.....	45
Addendum: Diversions .....	46
Program awareness and participation.....	46
Experiences of specific diversion programs.....	49
Drug aid assessment panel .....	49
Drug court .....	49
Police drug diversion initiative.....	50
Violence intervention program .....	51
Drug diversion programs.....	51
Explanatory notes .....	53
Operation of DUMA.....	53
DUMA in South Australia .....	53
Site Description.....	54
Quarterly Reports.....	54
Annual Reports.....	54

# Key Findings:

## January - March, 2005

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. Each quarter, interviews are conducted with detainees at two sites within South Australia – at the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells. Detainees are also requested to provide a urine sample for drug testing. The data from DUMA are used to examine issues such as the relationship between drugs and violent and property crime, monitor patterns of drug use across time and help assess the need for drug treatment amongst the offender population.

This report details the results of the South Australian operation of DUMA for the January - March, 2005 quarter. This, the first section, summarises the key findings of DUMA in this quarter, including the diversions 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 January - March, 2003), while the third section provides a detailed analysis of the diversions addendum that operated this quarter. The final section contains explanatory notes.

### Profile of detainees

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

- In the January - March, 2005 quarter 159 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 144 at Elizabeth. At both sites, the two samples displayed an over-representation of both males and Indigenous offenders.
- Over the past 12 months, the age profile of Elizabeth detainees has steadily increased from a median of 25 years in January March 2004 to the current median age of 30 years.
- Over half of the detainees at both sites had had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 53% of Adelaide and 64% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 20% of Adelaide detainees and 7% 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 Adelaide detainees and one in four Elizabeth detainees had a property offence listed as their major charge. For



both sites, around one in twenty detainees had been charged with a drug offence<sup>1</sup>.

- 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 detainees admitted receiving income during the last 30 days from drug dealing or other drug related crime.
- At Adelaide, 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 15)

- At both sites, the most frequent drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis. This was higher, however, for Elizabeth detainees (64.9% compared to 53.4% of Adelaide detainees).
- The second most frequent drug to be detected was amphetamines (44.7% of Adelaide and 36.9% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by benzodiazepines (23.3% and 17.1%) and opiates (22.3% and 18.0%, respectively).
- Figure 1 shows the trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type over the past nine quarters.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to amphetamines increased this quarter to be near its highest levels so far, while Elizabeth decreased slightly to be around average levels of previous quarters.
  - Despite a small increase this quarter, there has been a significant decreasing trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines over the past nine quarters ( $R^2 = 0.51$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis decreased for the third consecutive quarter, while for Elizabeth this percentage decreased sharply, down to its lowest level in two years.

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

- The percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to methadone increased markedly this quarter returning to average levels after decreases in the previous quarter.
- After remaining stable for the past two quarters, the percentage who tested positive to opiates increased this quarter for both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees.
- The percentage who tested positive to at least one drug decreased this quarter, down to around four in five of Adelaide and three quarters of Elizabeth detainees.

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

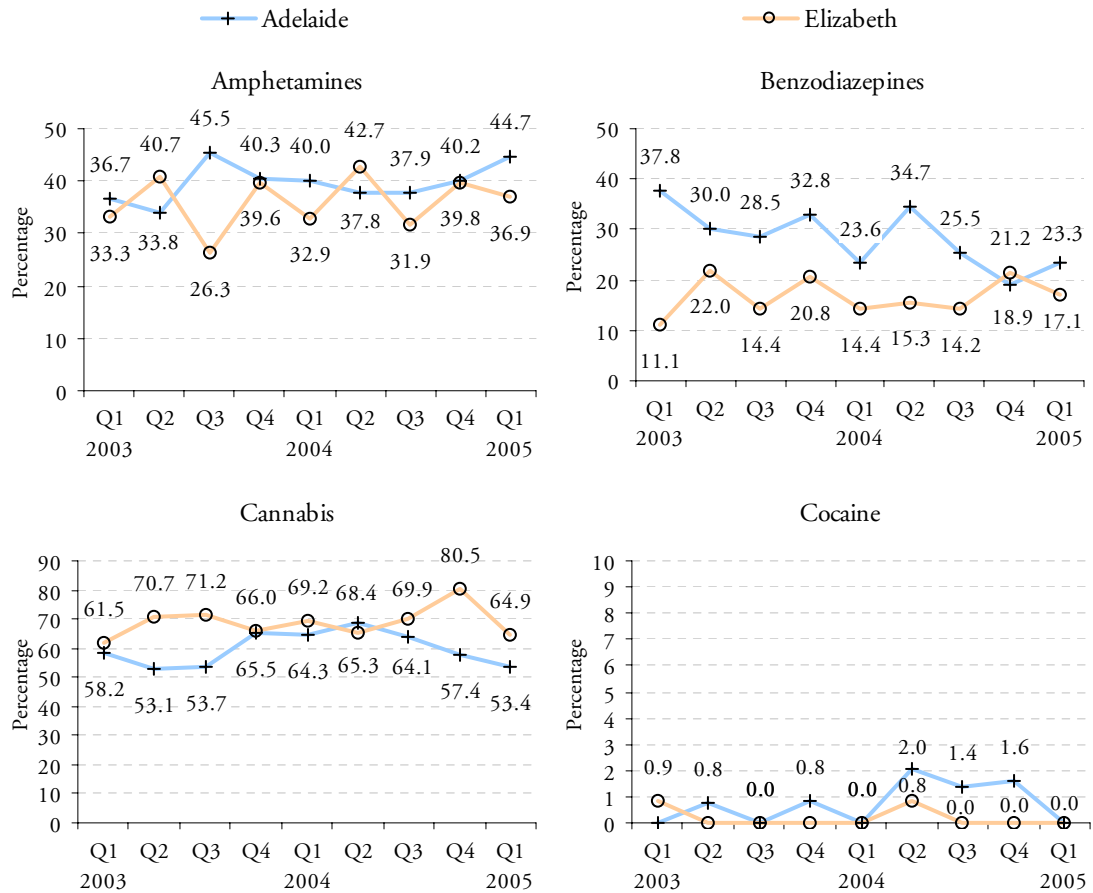
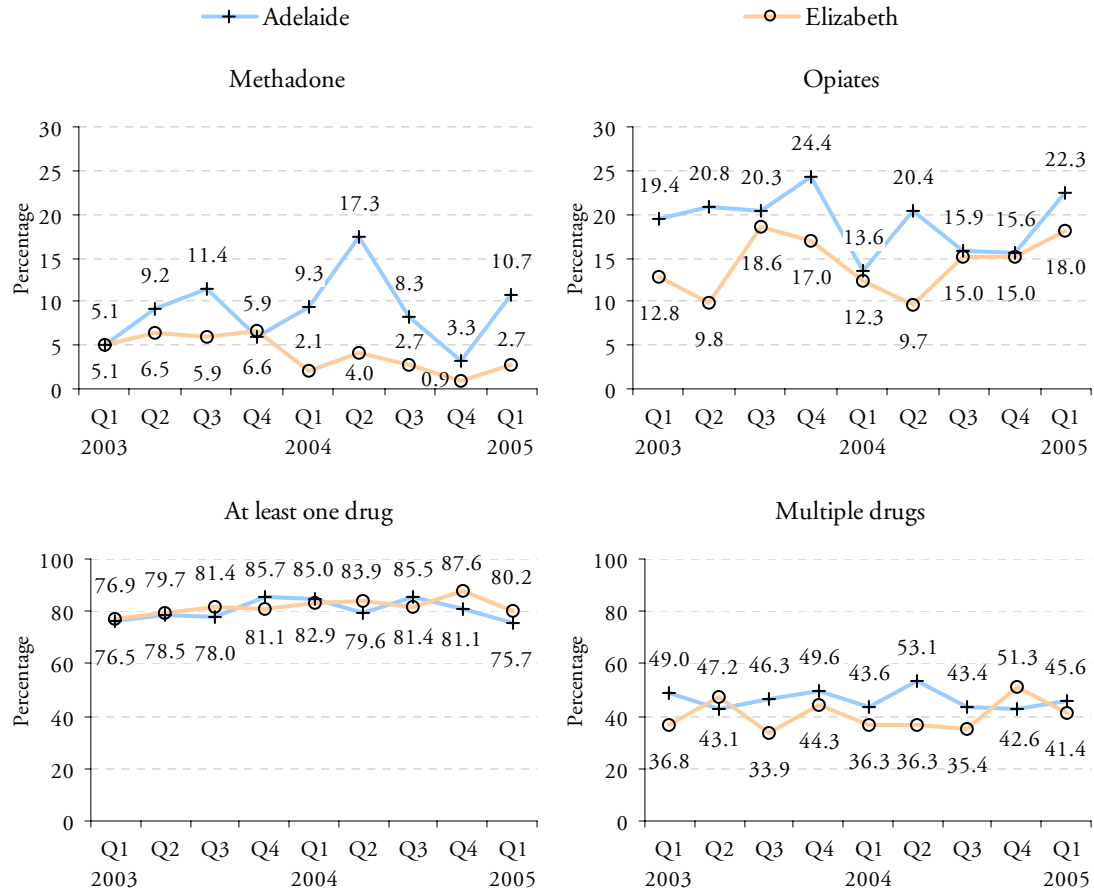




Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

### Drug combinations

- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to cannabis only continued to decrease from the previous quarter, down to 27.0% of Elizabeth and 14.6% of Adelaide detainees. The percentage who tested positive to the combination of amphetamines and cannabis also decreased, down to 17.1% of Elizabeth and 15.5% of Adelaide detainees.
- Conversely, the percentage of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines only increased, up to 10.7% of Adelaide and 6.3% of Elizabeth detainees.



## 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 46 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 27 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 17 out of 28 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 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.
- Nearly half of detainees reported using hallucinogens 'ever' (47.2% of detainees at both sites), while a vastly smaller proportion reported using the drug in both the past 12 months and past 30 days (4.4% and 3.2% respectively of Adelaide and 4.9% and 0.7% 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 (10.1% of Adelaide and 8.3% of Elizabeth detainees, up from 8.4% and 7.4% respectively).
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting use of cannabis in the past 30 days decreased from 72.6% to 63.2% in the previous quarter.
- There was an increase in the percentage of detainees reporting use of morphine or other opiates, up to 9.4% of Adelaide and 4.2% of Elizabeth detainees.

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

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Past 12 months</b>	<b>Past 30 days</b>
• Amphetamines	73.6	49.7	38.0
• Benzodiazepines	33.3	14.5	9.4
• Cannabis	91.2	66.7	61.6
• Cocaine	37.7	7.5	4.4
• Ecstasy	43.4	19.5	10.1
• Hallucinogens	47.2	4.4	3.2
• Heroin	40.3	17.6	11.9
• Inhalants	27.7	1.3	0.6
• Morphine & other opiates	16.4	12.6	9.4
• Street Methadone	18.2	8.2	3.8
• At least one drug	91.8	79.2	74.8
• Multiple drugs	79.9	54.1	41.5
<b>Number interviewed = 159</b>			

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Ever</b>	<b>Past 12 months</b>	<b>Past 30 days</b>
• Amphetamines	70.1	45.1	37.5
• Benzodiazepines	20.1	9.7	5.6
• Cannabis	93.1	68.1	63.2
• Cocaine	23.6	6.3	1.4
• Ecstasy	38.2	18.8	8.3
• Hallucinogens	47.2	4.9	0.7
• Heroin	27.1	11.1	4.9
• Inhalants	18.8	2.1	2.1
• Morphine & other opiates	12.5	6.9	4.2
• Street Methadone	10.4	2.8	0.0
• At least one drug	93.8	78.5	72.9
• Multiple drugs	77.8	50.0	35.4
<b>Number interviewed = 144</b>			

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

### *Self-reported drug dependence*

- Just under half of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the previous 12 months (43.7%) compared to just over one third of Elizabeth detainees (36.1%).
- There was a large decrease in the percentage of detainees from both sites who reported that they felt dependent on amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis.
- Around one half of detainees reported that they had wanted to cut down on their use of illegal drugs (52.0% of Adelaide and 44.4% of Elizabeth detainees), while 47.1% of Adelaide and 37.3% of Elizabeth detainees have spent more time using that they intended.
- Around one half of detainees at both sites were deemed to be at risk of dependence of illegal drugs (53.0% of Adelaide and 47.2% of Elizabeth detainees), while 25.0% of Adelaide and 20% of Elizabeth detainees were considered at risk of alcohol dependence.

### *Self-reported injected drug use*

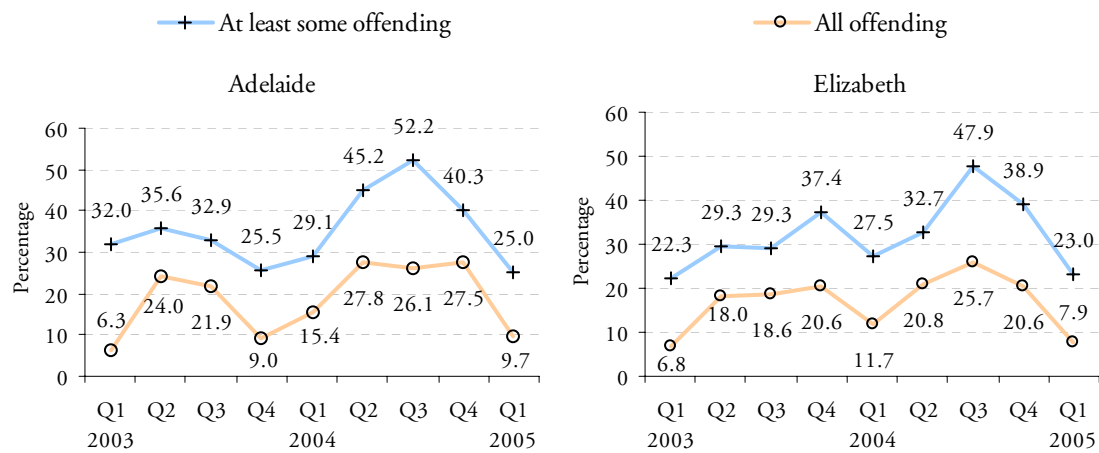
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported injecting amphetamines, (32.3% of Adelaide compared to 22.2% of Elizabeth detainees), heroin (11.3% compared to 2.8% of Elizabeth detainees) and morphine or other opiates (8.8% compared to 4.2%).
- Very few detainees at either site reported injecting 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 32)

- Around three quarters of detainees at both sites reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (75.0% of Adelaide and 77.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In contrast, 9.7% of Adelaide and 7.9% of Elizabeth detainees reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related.
- At both sites, there was a large decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported that all or at least some of their offending was drug related.

Figure 2: The percentage of detainees who reported that at least half of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005.



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].  
 Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether their offending was drug related.

- There has been a significant decreasing trend in the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs ( $R^2 = 0.60$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), while the percentage has remained relatively stable for Elizabeth.

## 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 two thirds of detainees at both sites (66.7% of Adelaide and 70.8% of Elizabeth detainees) reported obtaining amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days by either buying the drug with cash or obtaining it through other means.
- Six in ten Elizabeth detainees (62.5%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 37.9% who had bought cannabis with cash and 45.7% 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 cannabis, cocaine or heroin with cash increased, while the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported buying these drugs decreased.
- Around one in four 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 (13 of the 56 Adelaide and 12 of the 53 Elizabeth detainees). Most of the reasons that detainees gave for not being able to buy cannabis related to the dealers not having any or not having the right quantity.
- There was an decrease in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who had bought either amphetamines or cannabis who reported that they had bought the drug from a regular source (62.1% and 49.1%, respectively).

### ***Receiving drugs without paying cash***

- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that had obtained amphetamines through means other than buying increased to its highest level so far (28.1%), while for Adelaide, the percentage continued a steady decrease.
- The percentage of detainees who reported getting cannabis or heroin without buying it decreased for both sites.

### ***Perceived risk of drug dealing<sup>2</sup>***

- In Adelaide, the percentage of detainees who reported that it was very risky either buy or sell cocaine or heroin increased from the previous quarter. However, the percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that it was very risky to either buy or sell cannabis decreased.
- In Elizabeth, the percentage of detainees reporting that it is very risky to either buy or sell amphetamines decreased.

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





## Licit drug use

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

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had used alcohol (had five or more drinks on the same day<sup>3</sup>) in the past 30 days (53.5% of Adelaide and 55.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- In the current quarter, 50.3% of Adelaide and 45.8% of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had used a prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight.
- The most common forms of prescription or over-the-counter medications were opiates (18.2% of Adelaide and 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (13.8% and 5.8%, respectively) and anti-depressants (5.0% and 10.4%, respectively).



## Treatment programs

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

- Around one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (20.8% of Adelaide and 14.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of detainees reported that had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program, including 14.3% of Adelaide and 10.6% of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they were currently in such a program.



## Addendum: Diversion programs

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

- An addendum focusing on diversions programs was included in the DUMA program this quarter. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of detainee's knowledge of and involvement in diversion programs.
- Detainees were asked if they had ever heard of a series of diversion programs and if they had ever been offered or referred to them. Around one half of the Adelaide detainees were aware of the drug court, while around over one in twenty reported that they had been referred to the program.

<sup>3</sup> Three or more for female detainees

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were aware of the violence intervention program/ family violence court (42.3% compared to 30.1%) and had been referred to the program (8.8% compared to 2.1%).
- Around one in six Adelaide detainees reported that they had heard of the police drug diversion initiative (15.4%), while around one half of these detainees (7.0%) had been referred to the program.
- There were 30 Adelaide and 22 Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had ever been referred to a diversionary program. The most common programs that Adelaide detainees reported they had ever been enrolled in were the police drug diversion initiative (ten detainees or 7.0%) and the drug court (nine detainees or 6.3%).
- The most common programs that Elizabeth individuals reported they had ever been enrolled in were the violence intervention program (eleven detainees or 8.0%) and the drug court (three detainees or 2.2%).
- The majority of detainees from both sites reported that they would be 'highly likely' or 'likely' to attend a program to address their drug use (70.0% of Adelaide detainees and 74.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

# Detailed Graphs and Tables

## Profile of detainees

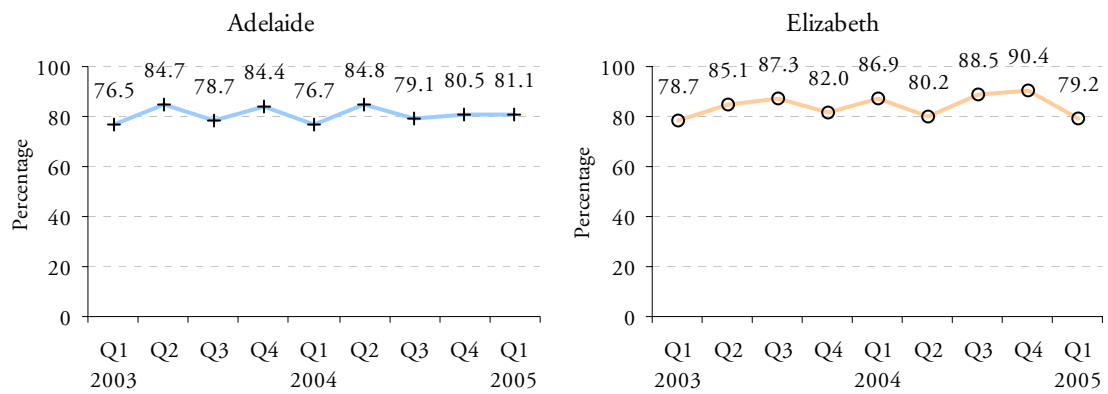
Table 2: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	159	144
• Provided urine sample	65%	77%
• Males	81%	79%
• Median age	29 years	30 years
• Indigenous	14%	15%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	42%	48%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	24%	24%
• working part time	24%	22%
• welfare/government	71%	71%
• shoplifting	4%	6%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	8%	12%
• other illegal activities	6%	7%
• Unemployed, looking for work	22%	35%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	21%	22%
• property offence	33%	23%
• drug offence	5%	7%
• Detained on warrant only	41%	40%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	53%	64%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	20%	7%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	21%	15%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	20%	14%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	14%	11%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	37%	28%

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Sex

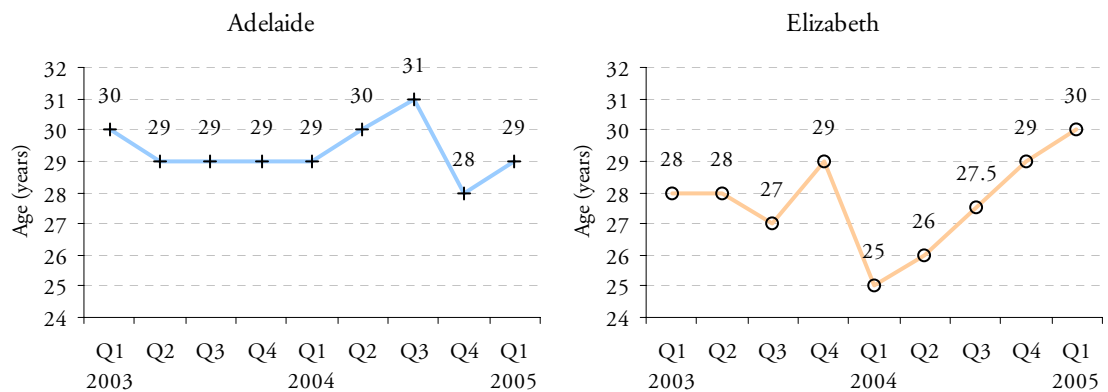
Figure 3: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Age

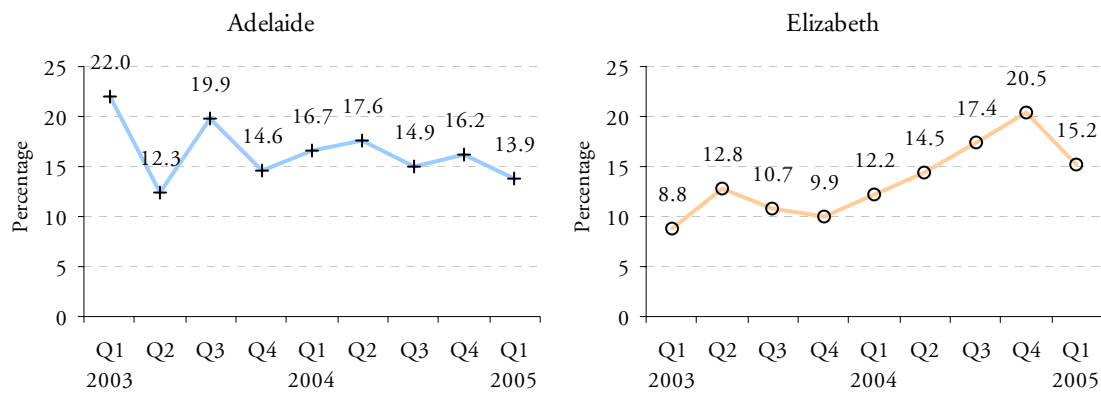
Figure 4 The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

### Indigenous status

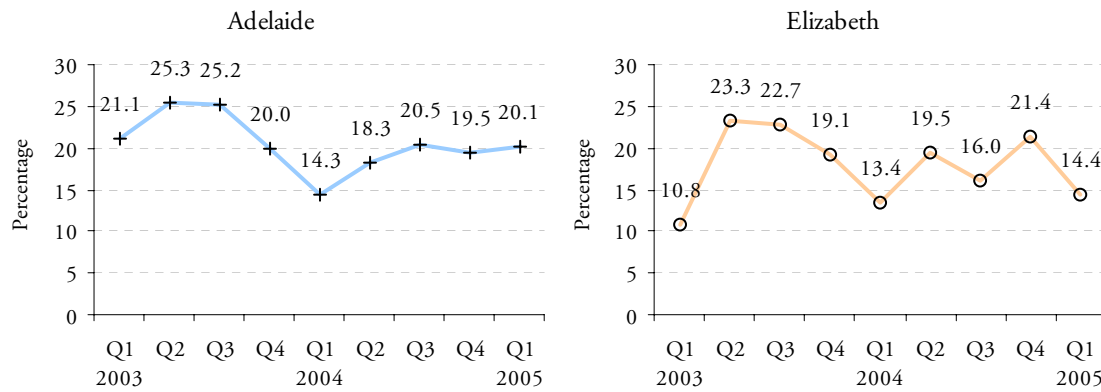
Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

## Urinalysis results

### *Overview*

At the conclusion of the questionnaire, detainees are asked to provide a urine sample. Interviewers reinforce that participation is voluntary, but remind detainees that no names will appear on specimens and the results will not be given to police or affect the outcome of their case. In Adelaide during January - March, 2005, 103 of the 159 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (64.8%), while in Elizabeth 111 of the 144 interviewees (77.1%) 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.

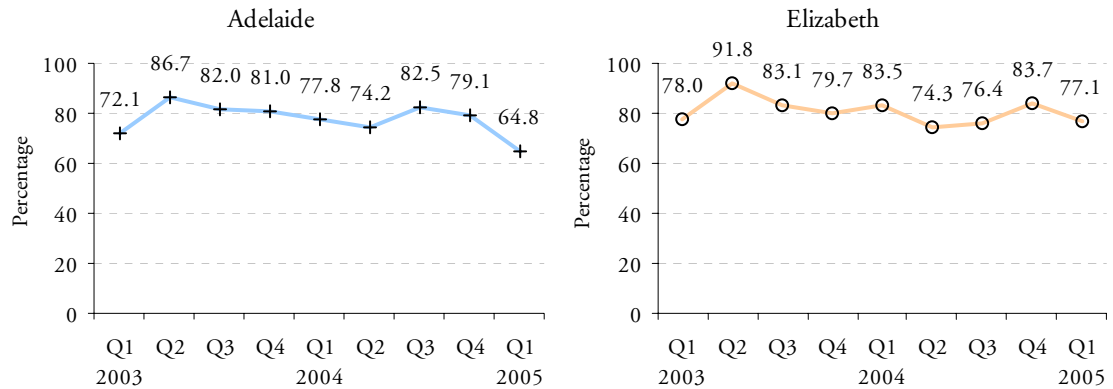
Table 3: Cut of levels and drug detection times by drug type

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.

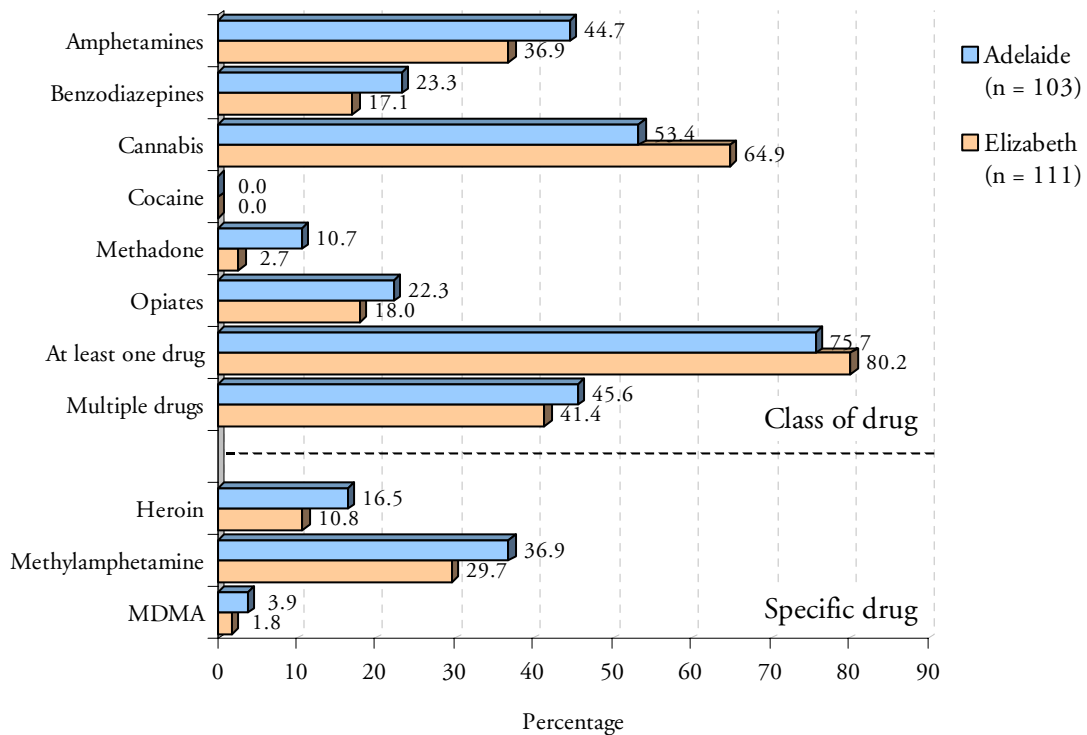


Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who provided a urine sample, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 8: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].



## *Drug combinations*

Table 4: Number of drug types tested positive by site, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	25	24.3	22	19.8
• One	31	30.1	43	38.7
• Two	26	25.2	30	27.0
• Three	11	10.7	12	10.8
• Four	7	6.8	4	3.6
• Five	3	2.9	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>111</b>	

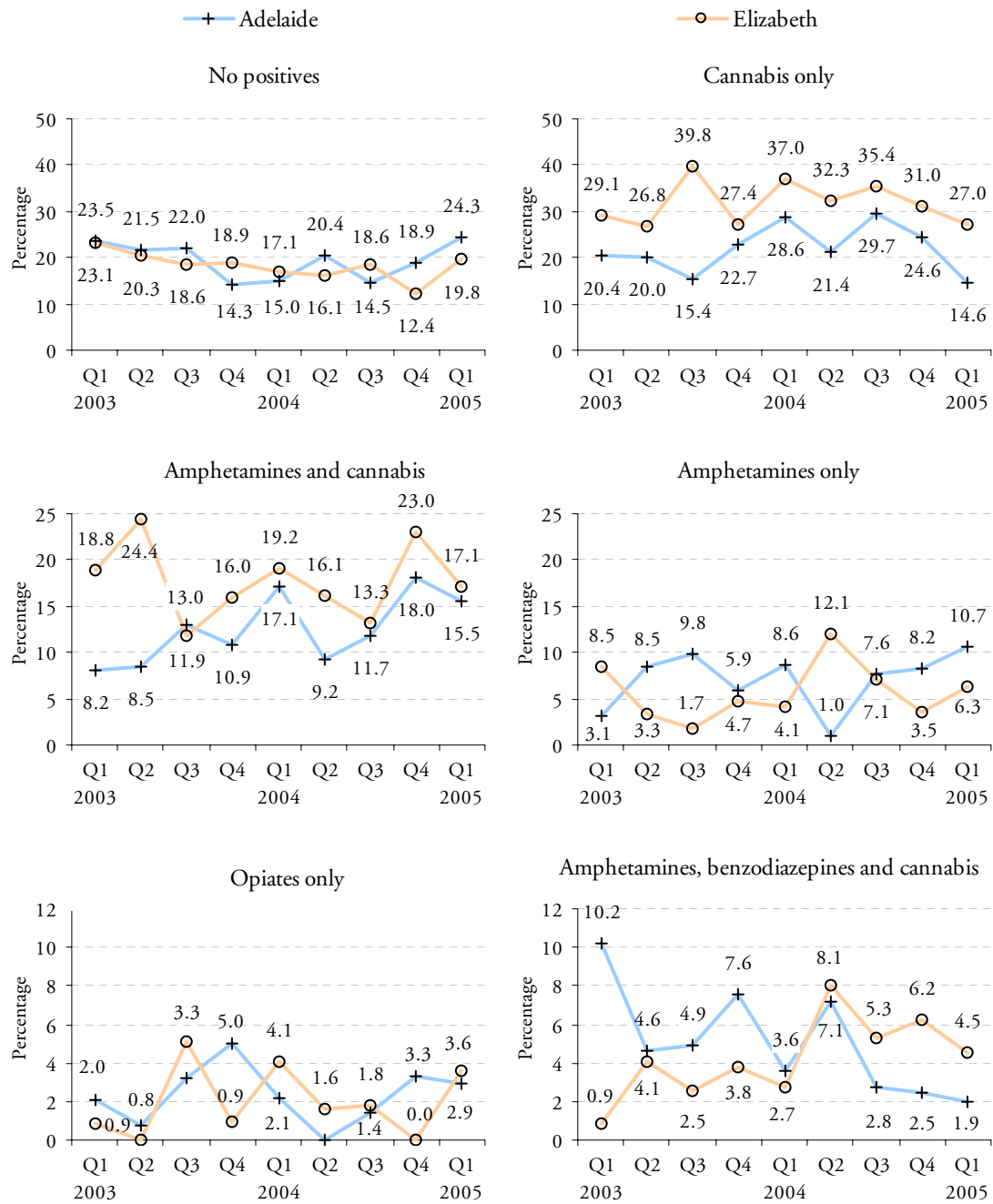
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Table 5: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	15	14.6	30	27.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	16	15.5	19	17.1
• Amphetamines only	11	10.7	7	6.3
• Opiates only	3	2.9	4	3.6
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	2	1.9	5	4.5
• Cocaine and methadone	5	4.9	1	0.9
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	3	2.9	3	2.7
• Cannabis and opiates	1	1.0	5	4.5
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	2	1.9	3	2.7
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.0	4	3.6
<b>No Postives</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>111</b>	

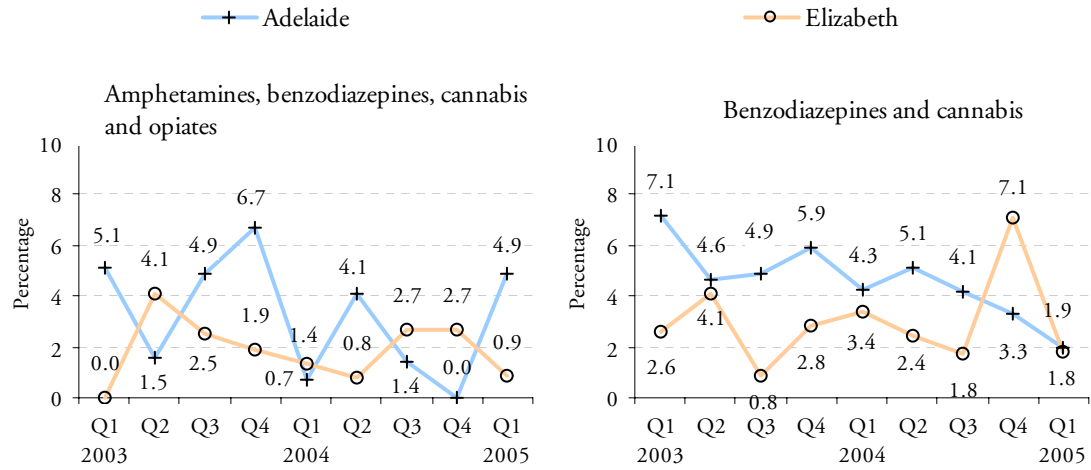
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 10: Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 10 (cont.): Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

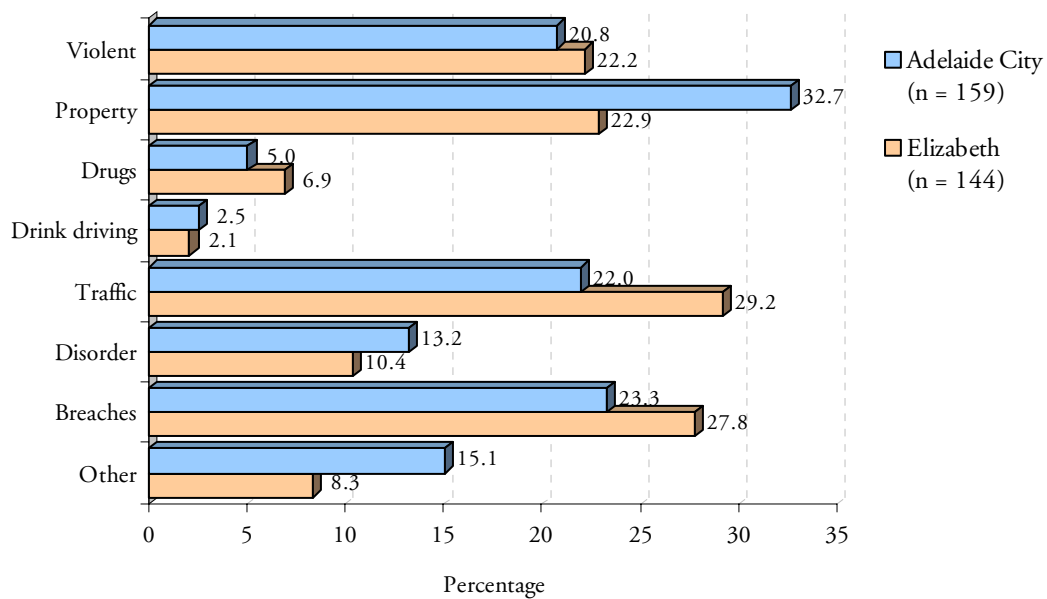


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

### *Current offence profile*

Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, January - March, 2005

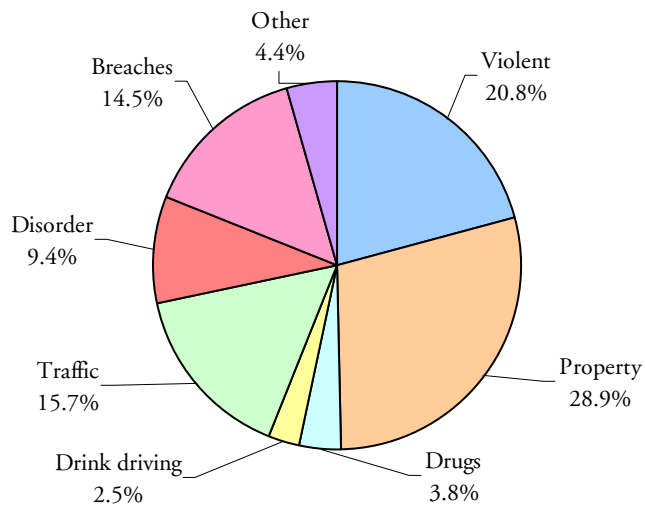


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

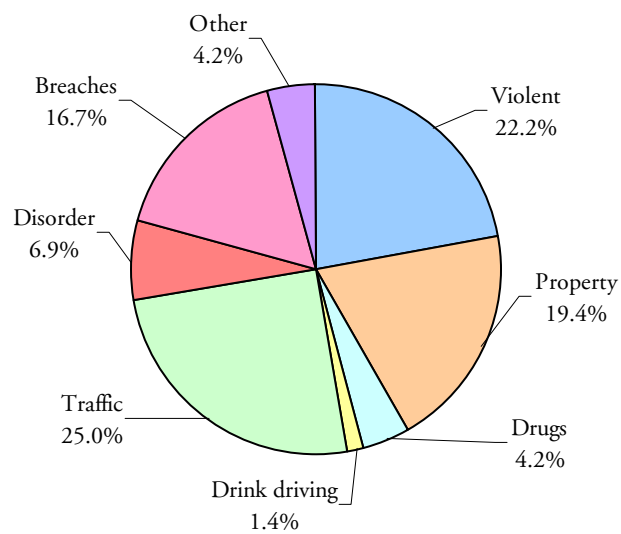


Figure 12a: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Adelaide detainees, January - March, 2005



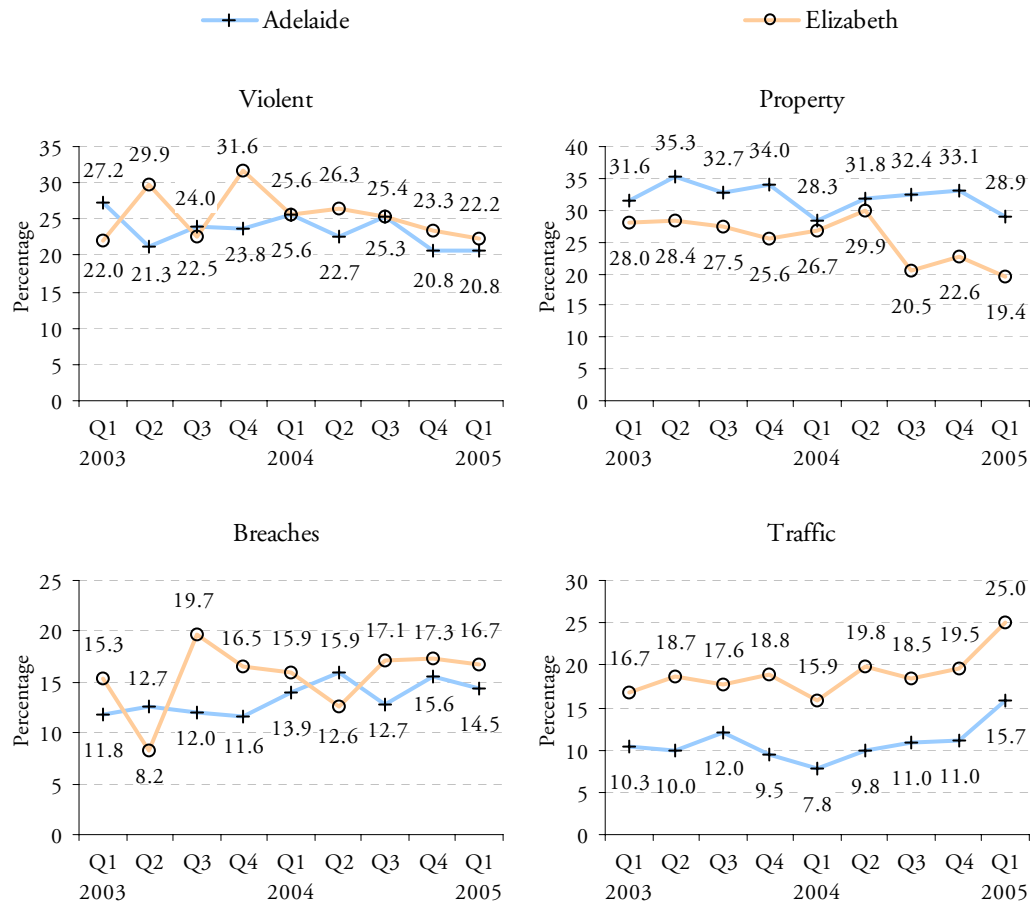
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 12b: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Elizabeth detainees, January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Table 6a: Most serious offence category by number\* of detainees reporting use in past 30 days, Adelaide, January - March, 2005

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	13	17	4	1	13	3	6	3
• Benzodiazepines	2	5	1	0	2	2	2	1
• Cannabis	17	27	5	3	18	11	14	3
• Cocaine	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
• Ecstasy	4	4	2	0	4	1	1	0
• Hallucinogen	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
• Heroin	2	5	0	1	4	1	6	0
• Inhalents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	3	6	0	0	2	2	2	0
• Street methadone	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
• At least one drug	22	32	6	3	22	13	16	5
• Multiple drugs	13	19	4	2	13	4	9	2
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2005

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	11	10	4	2	13	6	5	3
• Benzodiazepines	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
• Cannabis	20	17	5	2	23	9	13	2
• Cocaine	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
• Ecstasy	3	1	0	0	1	2	5	0
• Hallucinogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
• Heroin	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
• Inhalents	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
• Street methadone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• At least one drug	23	20	6	2	26	10	15	3
• Multiple drugs	11	9	3	2	12	6	6	2
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

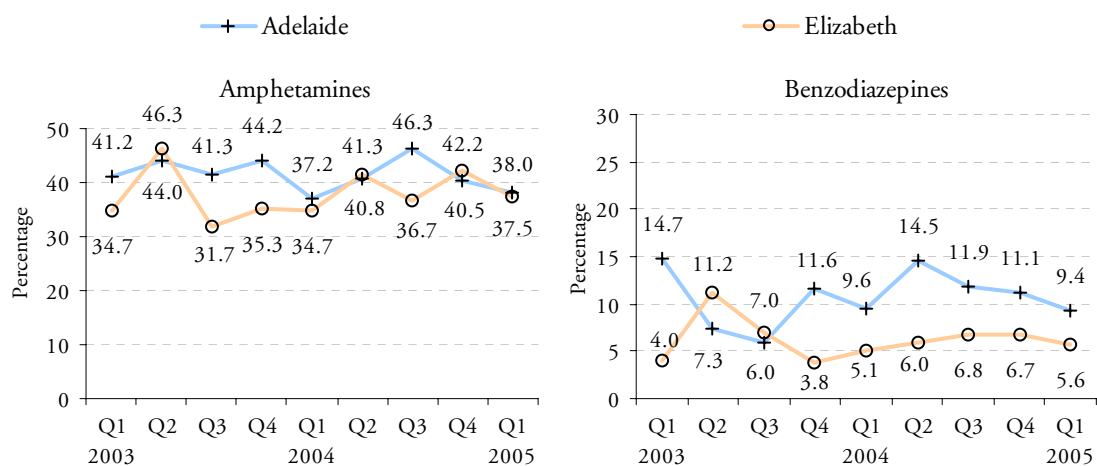
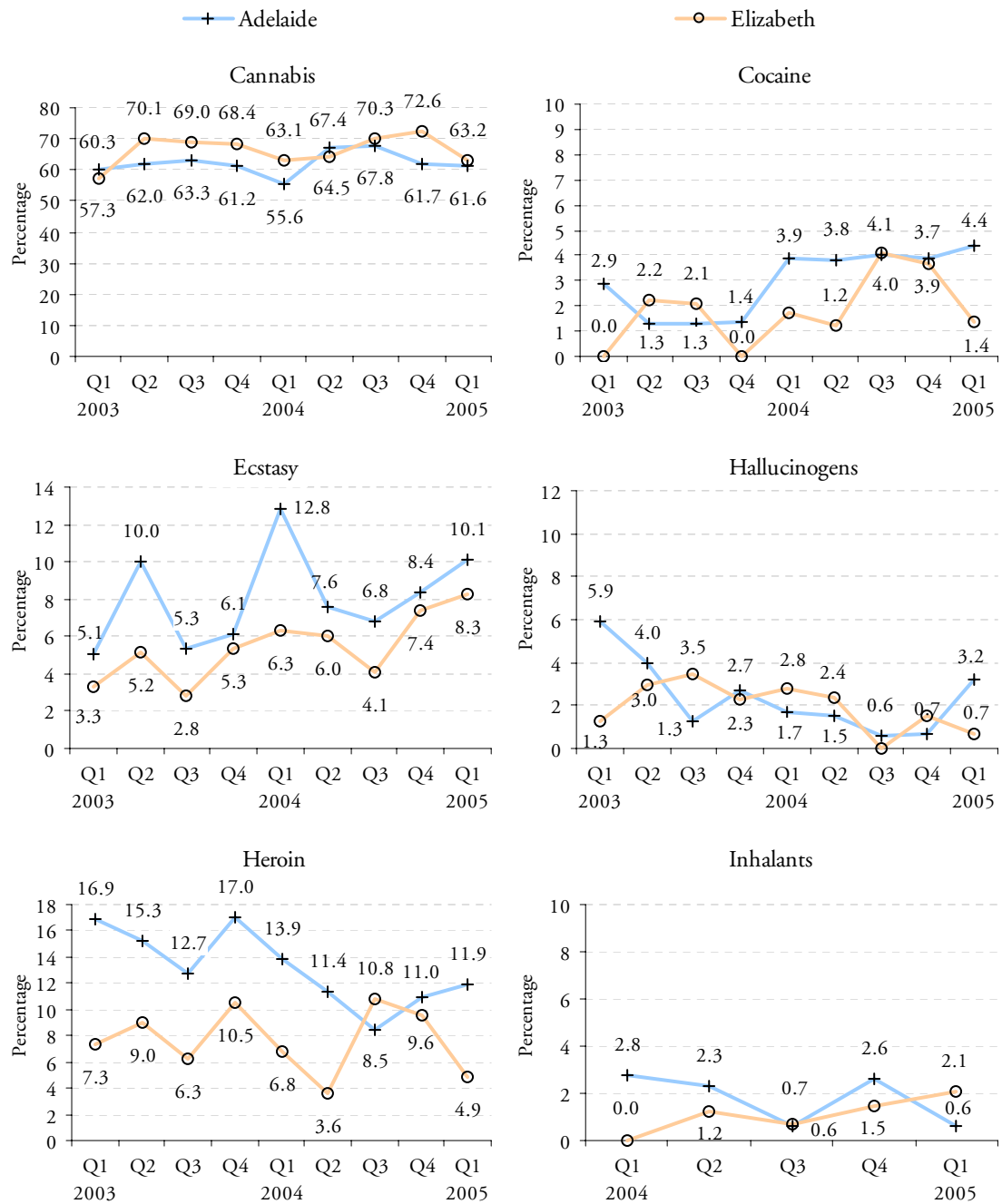
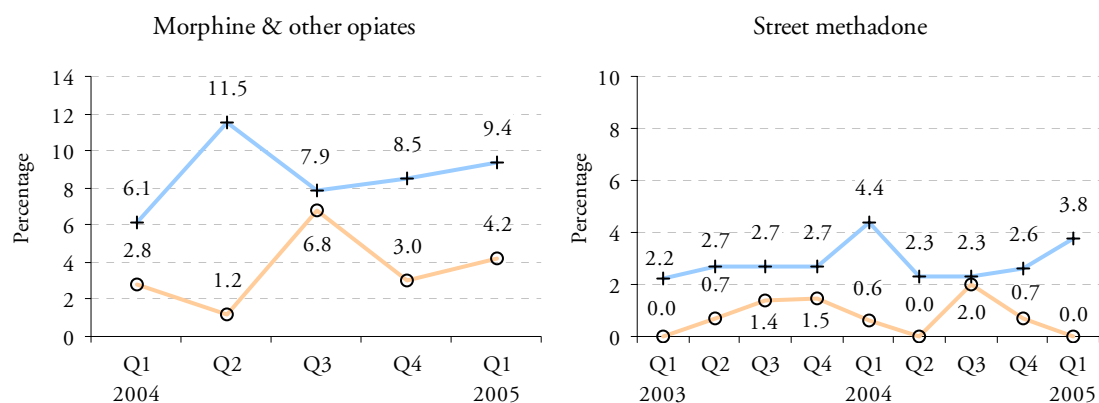


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005





Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

### Self reported drug dependence

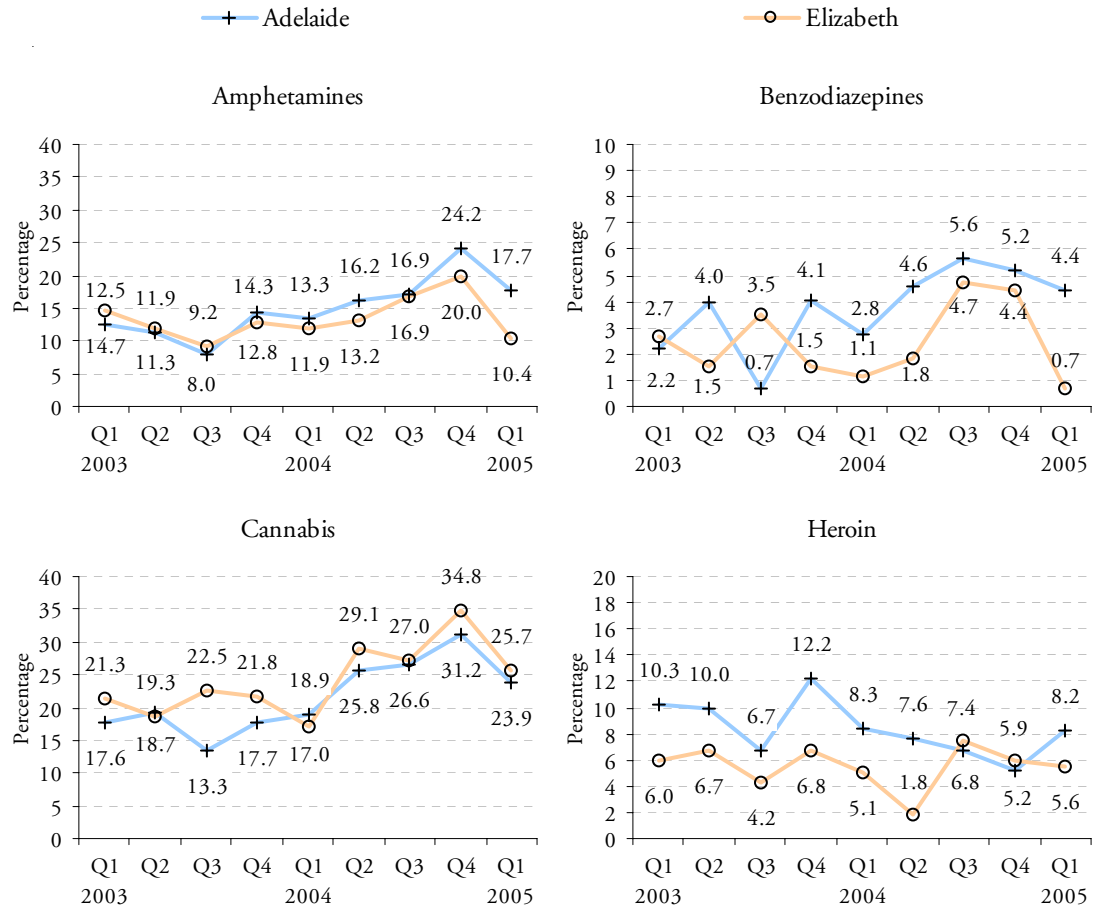
Table 7 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type and site, January - March, 2005

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	28	17.7	15	10.4
• Benzodiazepines	7	4.4	1	0.7
• Cannabis	38	23.9	37	25.7
• Cocaine	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	13	8.2	8	5.6
• Inhalants	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	7	4.4	4	2.8
• Street methadone	1	0.6	0	0.0
• At least one drug	69	43.7	52	36.1
• Multiple drugs	18	11.4	10	6.9
<b>Number interviewed</b>	<b>158</b>		<b>144</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2005

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	37	24.2	72	47.1
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	34	22.2	63	41.4
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	33	21.7	79	52.0
• Has anyone objected to your use?	33	21.6	67	44.1
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	28	18.3	74	48.7
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	47	30.7	80	53.0
<b>Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>62.9</b>
<b>Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>53.0</b>
<b>Number responded = 153</b>				

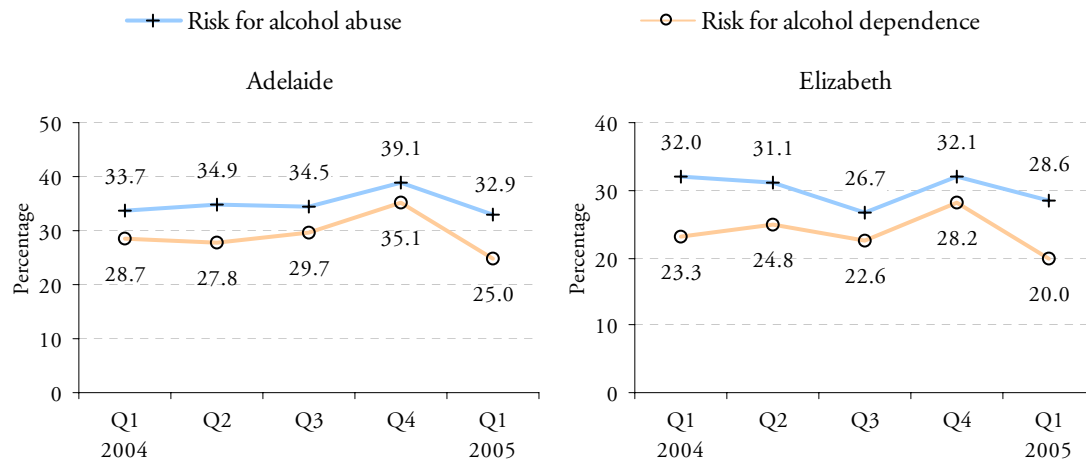
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Table 8b: The level of alcohol and drug dependence amongst Elizabeth detainees, January - March, 2005

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	28	19.7	53	37.3
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	26	18.3	43	30.3
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	29	20.4	63	44.4
• Has anyone objected to your use?	26	18.3	52	36.6
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	25	17.7	54	38.0
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	50	35.5	73	51.4
<b>Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>47.2</b>
<b>Number responded = 141</b>				

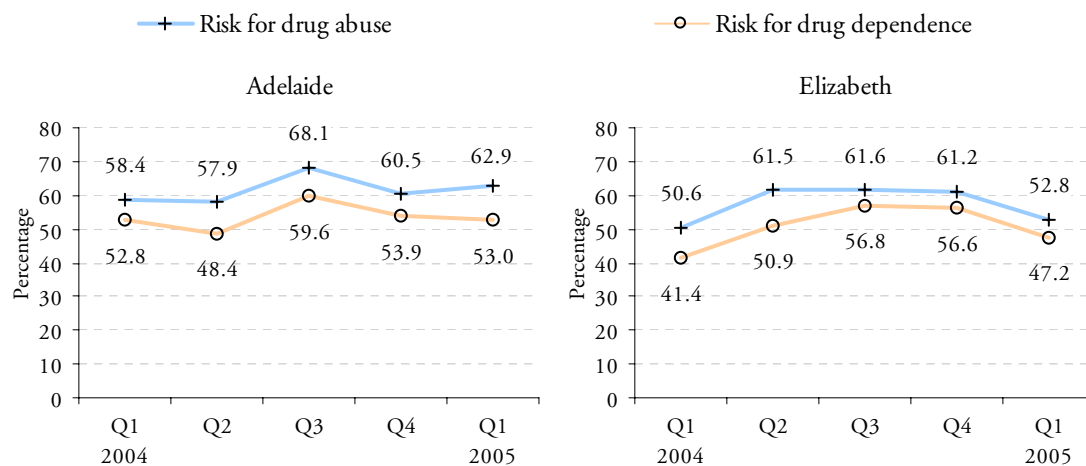
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 16a: The percentage of detainees who were classified as a risk for alcohol abuse or dependence<sup>4</sup> in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March 2004 to July - September, 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 16b: The percentage of detainees who were classified as a risk for drug abuse or dependence<sup>4</sup> in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March 2004 to July - September, 2004

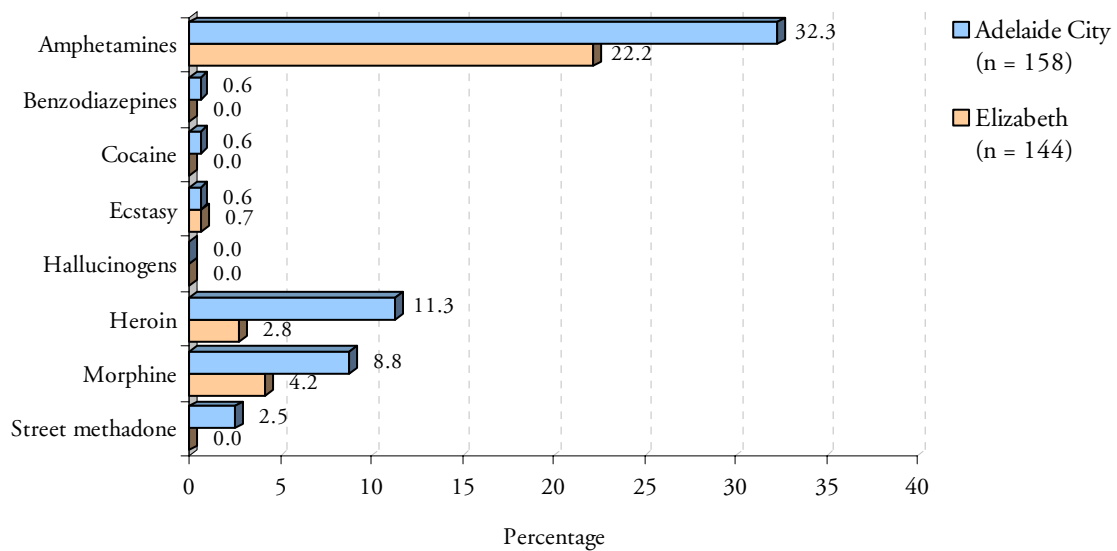


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

<sup>4</sup> 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.

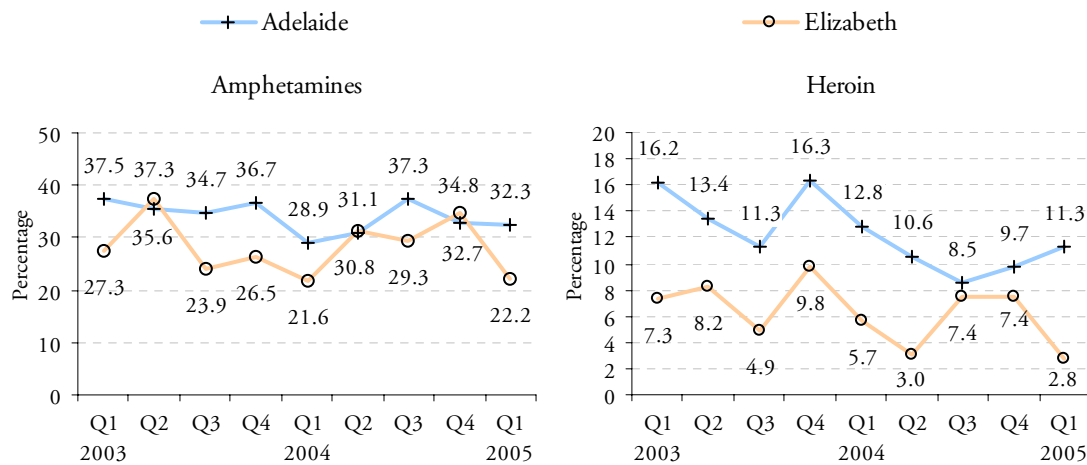
### Self-reported injected drug use

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 18: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by selected drug types, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

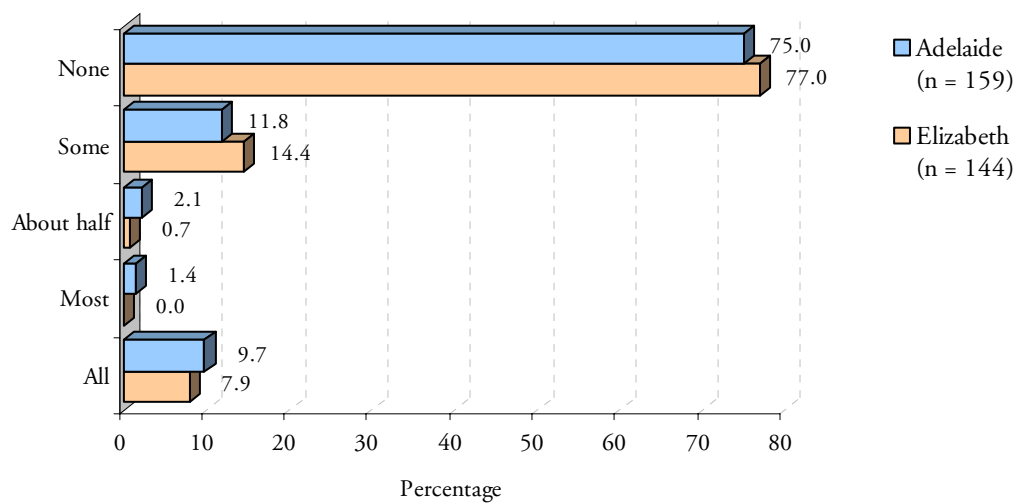


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Drug related criminal history

### *Drug related offending*

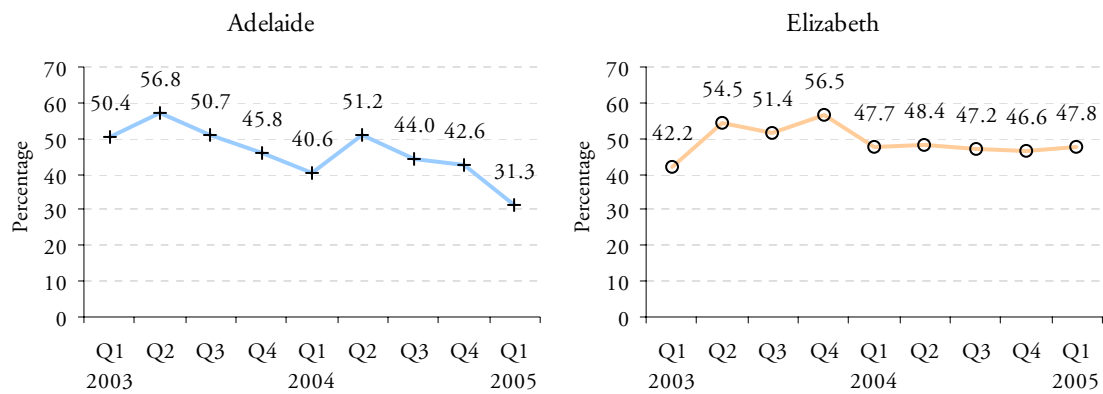
Figure 19: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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 9 shows the percentage of detainees who reported that they had obtained drugs, both by paying cash and receiving them by other means.

Table 9: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had bought drugs by paying cash or obtained drugs by other means in the past 30 days, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	83	52.2	71	49.3
• Amphetamines	37	25.5	29	20.7
• Cannabis	56	37.8	53	37.9
• Cocaine	4	2.7	0	0.0
• Heroin	15	10.3	5	3.6
• Obtained drug through other means	83	52.2	77	53.5
• Amphetamines	33	23.4	39	28.1
• Cannabis	63	44.4	64	45.7
• Cocaine	4	2.8	2	1.4
• Heroin	3	2.1	3	2.1
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	106	66.7	102	70.8
• Amphetamines	54	34.0	52	36.1
• Cannabis	87	54.7	90	62.5
• Cocaine	7	4.4	2	1.4
• Heroin	16	10.1	7	4.9
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>144</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2005

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Unable to buy amphetamines	11	5
• No dealers were available	3	2
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	5	1
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0
• Other	2	2
<b>Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

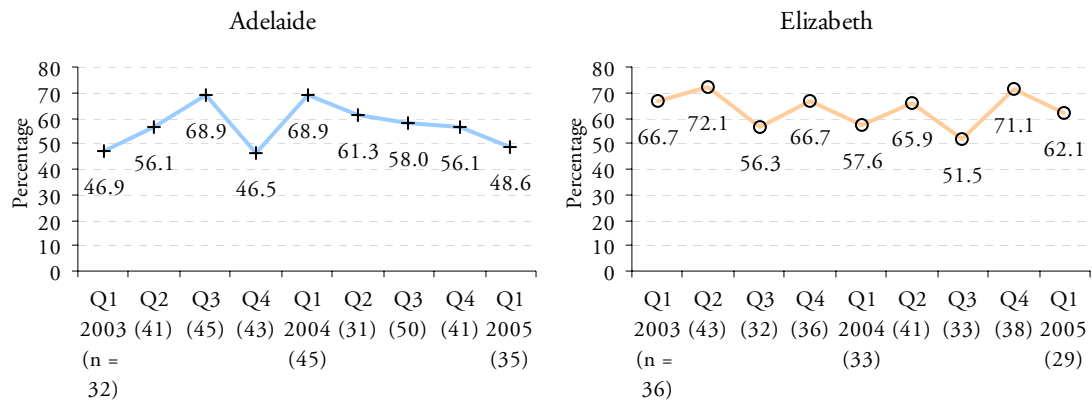
Table 10b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period, January - March, 2005

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Unable to buy cannabis	13	12
• No dealers were available	3	2
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	7	7
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0
• Other	2	0
<b>Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>

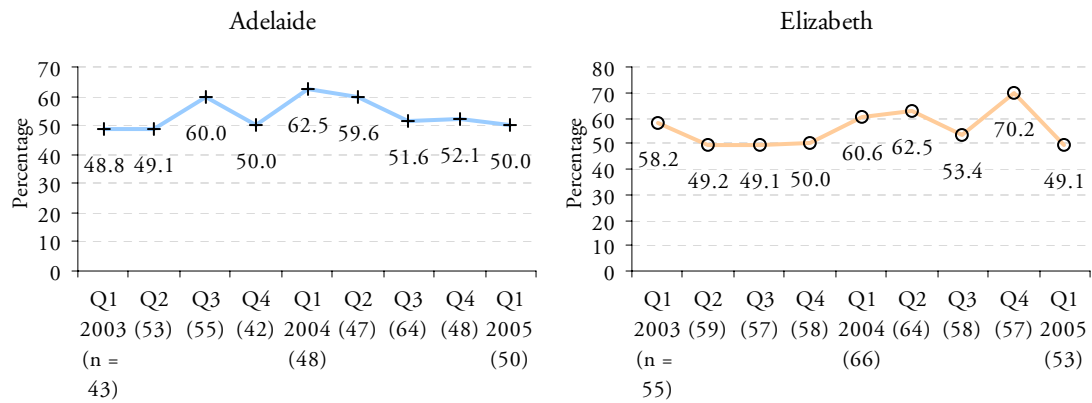
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

### Amphetamines



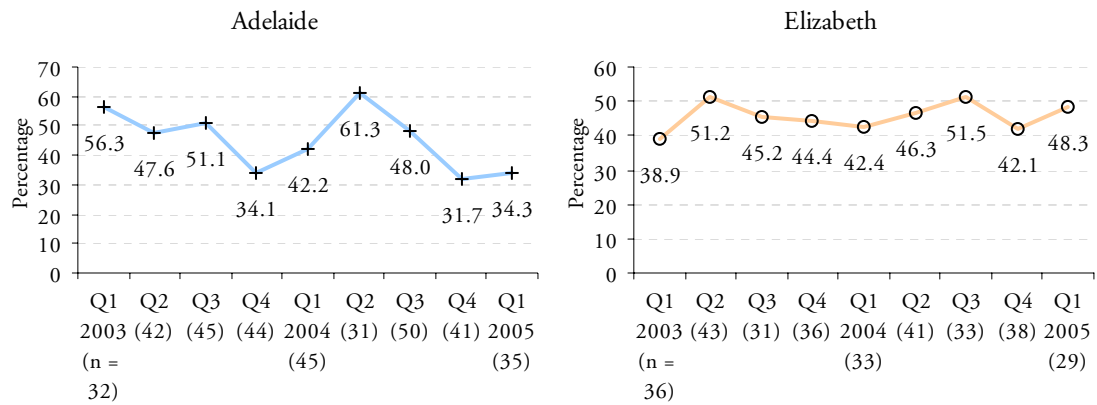
### Cannabis



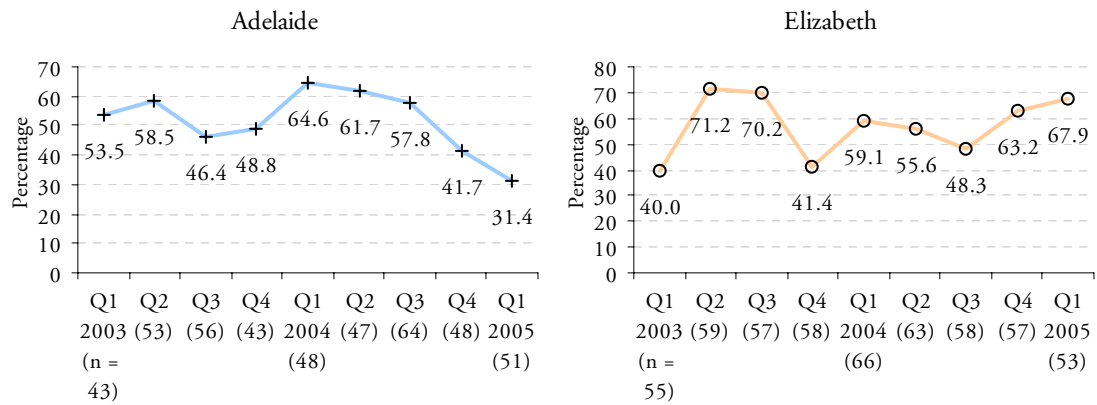
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].  
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005

### Amphetamines



### Cannabis

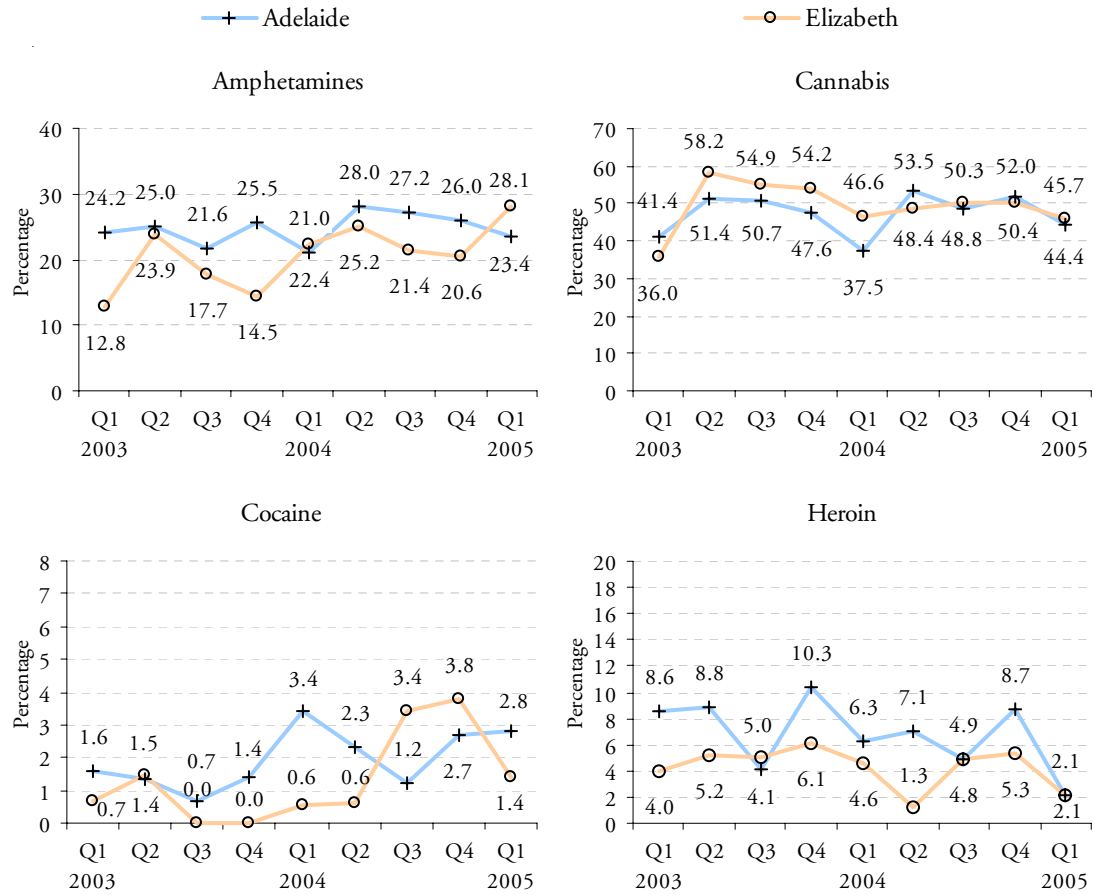


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

### Receiving drugs without paying cash

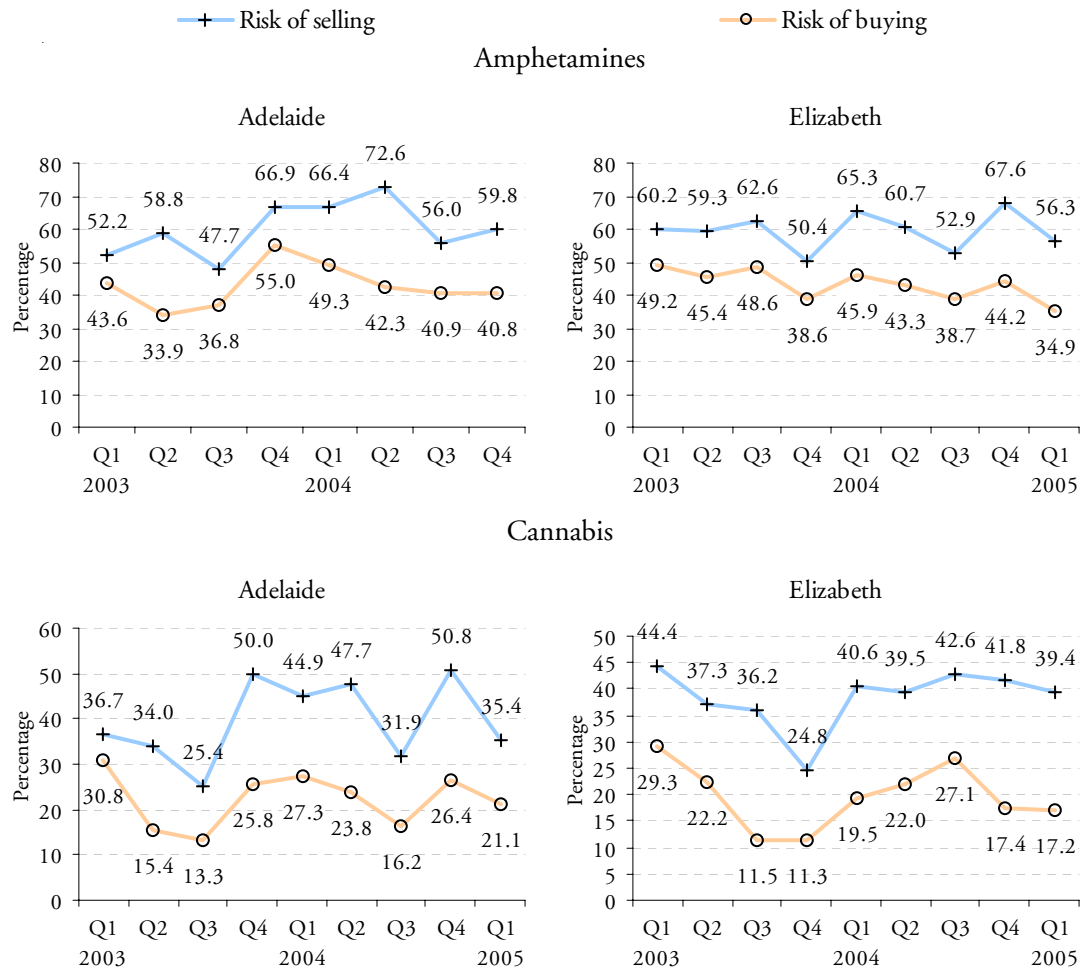
Figure 24: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

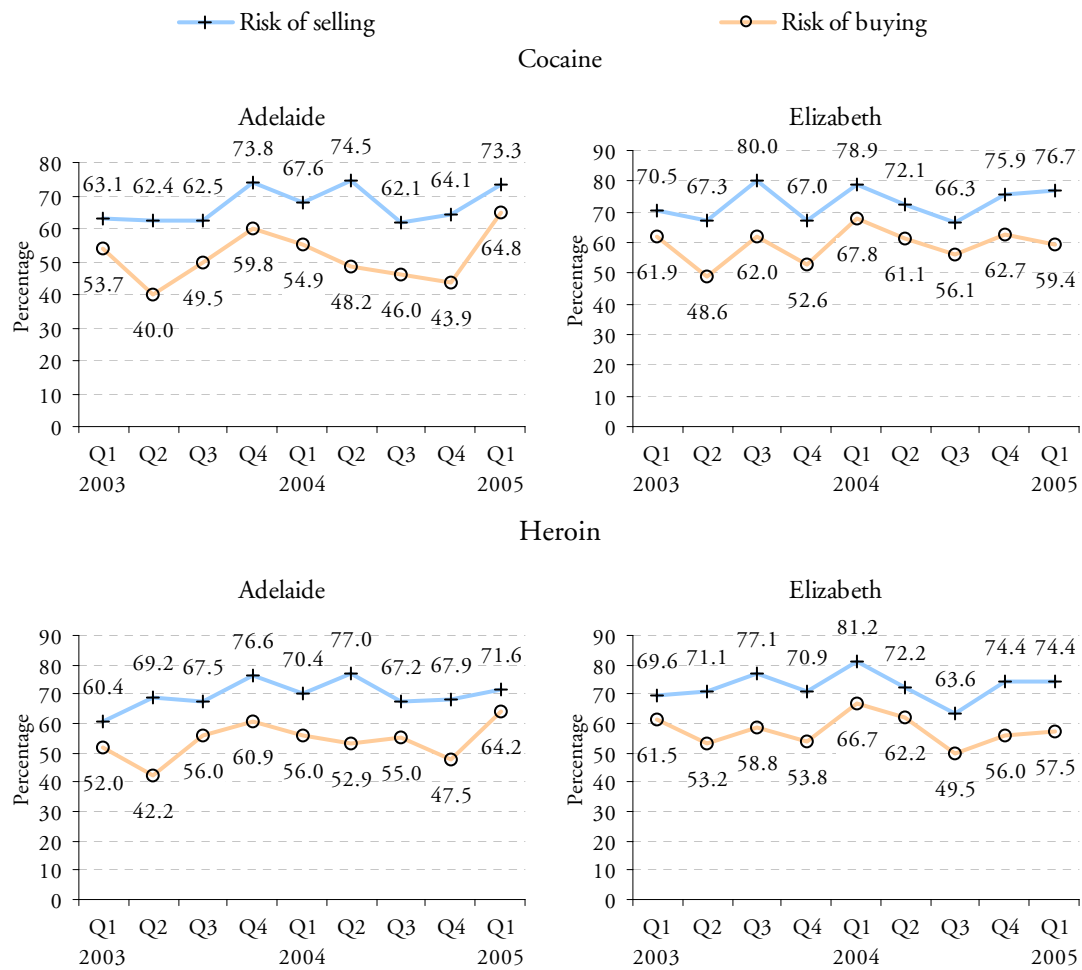
## *Perceived risk of drug dealing*

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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Licit drug use

### *Self-reported alcohol use*

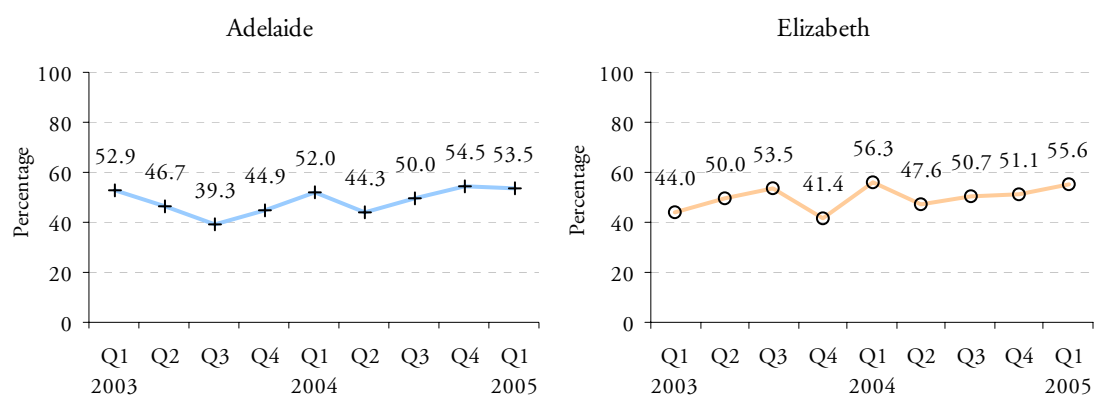
Table 11: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	85	53.5	80	55.6
• Past 12 months	86	54.1	91	63.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>144</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

\* Three or more for females



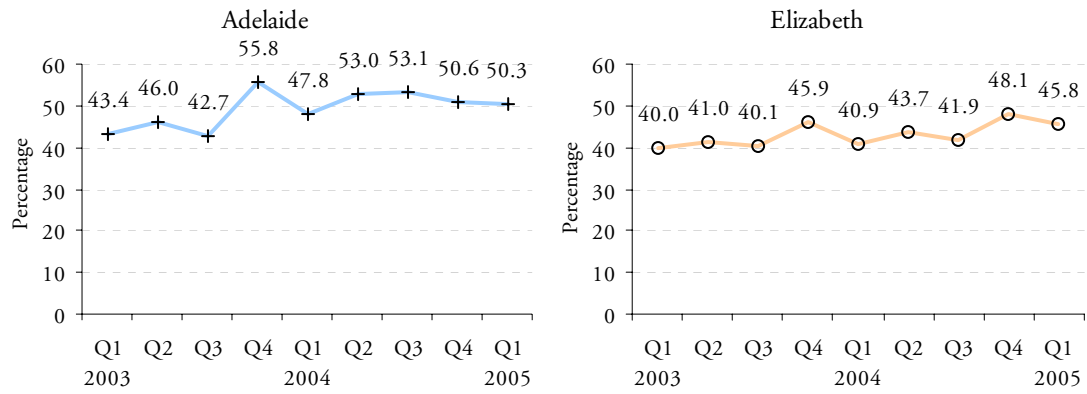
### *Prescription medication*

Table 12: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	29	18.2	15	10.4
• Methadone	13	8.2	6	4.2
• Morphine	1	0.6	2	1.4
• Codeine	6	3.8	5	3.5
• Buprenorphine	9	5.7	3	2.1
• Other opiates	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	22	13.8	8	5.6
• Alprazolam	4	2.5	0	0.0
• Diazepam	13	8.2	6	4.2
• Nitrazepam	2	1.3	0	0.0
• Oxazepam	6	3.8	1	0.7
• Temazepam	3	1.9	2	1.4
• Other benzodiazepines	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Anti-psychotics	9	5.7	4	2.8
• Anti-depressants	8	5.0	15	10.4
• Other	45	28.3	46	31.9
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	80	50.3	66	45.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>144</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [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, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

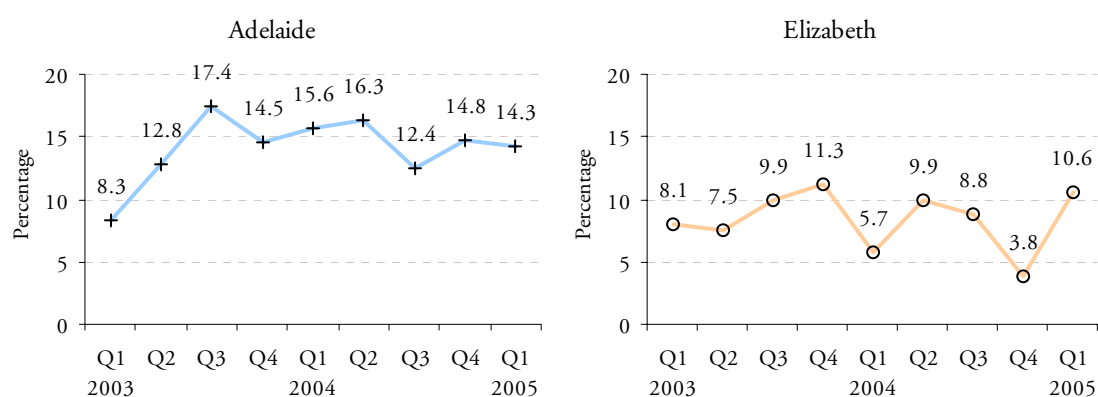
## Treatment programs

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, January - March, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	32	20.8	21	14.8
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	57	37.0	40	28.2
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	22	14.3	15	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>		<b>142</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 28: The percentage of detainees who reported they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, Adelaide and Elizabeth, January - March, 2003 to January - March, 2005



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Note: Excludes detainees who did not report whether or not they were in a drug or alcohol treatment program

# Addendum:

## Diversions

An addendum focusing on diversions programs was included in the DUMA program this quarter. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of detainee's knowledge of and involvement in diversion programs. All detainees were asked to participate in the addendum. There were, however, 15 Adelaide and six Elizabeth detainees who did not complete the interview and are therefore omitted from this analysis.

### Program awareness and participation

Detainees were asked if they had ever heard of a series of diversion programs and if they had ever been offered or referred to them. As shown in Table 14a and Table 14b;

- Over half of the Adelaide detainees were aware of the drug court (53.8% compared to 42.3% of Elizabeth detainees), while just over one in twenty reported that they had been referred to the program (6.3% compared to 2.2%).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were aware of the violence intervention program/ family violence court (42.3% compared to 30.1%) and had been referred to the program (8.8% compared to 2.1%).
- Around one in six Adelaide detainees reported that they had heard of the police drug diversion initiative (15.4%), while around one half of these detainees (7.0%) had been referred to the program.
- Around one in six detainees were aware of the drug aid assessment panel (16.8% of Adelaide and 14.6% of Elizabeth detainees), while only a few reported that they had ever been referred to the program (2.8% of Adelaide and 0.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 14a: The number of Adelaide detainees who were aware of or who had been referred to various diversions programs in South Australia

Type of program	Aware of program		Ever been referred to program	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Drug court	77	53.8	9	6.3
• Violence intervention program/ family violence court	43	30.1	3	2.1
• Drug aid assessment panel	24	16.8	4	2.8
• Police drug diversion initiative	22	15.4	10	7.0
• Magistrates diversion court/ mental impairment court	22	15.4	5	3.5
• Adult conferencing	16	11.2	1	0.7
• Court assessment and referral drugs scheme	15	10.5	1	0.7
• Other	6	4.2	2	1.4
<b>Total = 143</b>				

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

Figure 14b: The number of Elizabeth detainees who were aware of or who had been referred to various diversions programs in South Australia

Type of program	Aware of program		Ever been referred to program	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Drug court	58	42.3	3	2.2
• Violence intervention program/ family violence court	58	42.3	12	8.8
• Drug aid assessment panel	20	14.6	0	0.0
• Police drug diversion initiative	16	11.7	2	1.5
• Magistrates diversion court/ mental impairment court	11	8.0	2	1.5
• Adult conferencing	9	6.6	1	0.7
• Court assessment and referral drugs scheme	11	8.0	1	0.7
• Other	7	5.1	4	2.9
<b>Total = 137</b>				

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

There were 30 Adelaide and 22 Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had ever been referred to a program, including six Adelaide and three Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had been enrolled in two types of programs. Table 15 shows the types of programs that the detainees reported being involved in. As shown:

- The most common programs that Adelaide individuals reported they had ever been enrolled in were the police drug diversion initiative (ten detainees or 7.0%) and the drug court (nine detainees or 6.3%).
- The most common programs that Elizabeth individuals reported they had ever been enrolled in were the violence intervention program (eleven detainees or 8.0%) and the drug court (three detainees or 2.2%).

Table 15: The most recent programs that detainees had been referred, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Type of program	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Adult conferencing	1	0.7	1	0.7
• Anger management	0	0.0	2	1.5
• Court assessment and referral drugs scheme	1	0.7	1	0.7
• Domestic violence court	0	0.0	1	0.7
• Drug aid assessment panel	5	3.5	0	0.0
• Drug court	9	6.3	3	2.2
• Magistrates diversion court	3	2.1	2	1.5
• Mental health impairment court	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Police drug diversion initiative	10	7.0	2	1.5
• Violence intervention program	3	2.1	11	8.0
• Other	2	1.4	2	1.5
<b>Number</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>137</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Note: There was one Adelaide and one Elizabeth detainee who did not respond to this question. Detainees were asked to report the two most recent programs that they had been referred to.



## **Experiences of specific diversion programs**

This section looks at four of the diversion programs that detainees reported that they had been involved in. Detainees were asked if they had completed the programs and if they didn't, why they didn't and what may have helped them meet the requirements of the program. Also detainees were asked how useful they found the programs in terms of helping them stop or reduce their drug use and offending. The diversion programs that are investigated are drug aid assessment panel, drug court, police drug diversion initiative and the violence intervention program.

### ***Drug aid assessment panel***

The Drug Assessment and Aid Panel (DAAP) was established in 1985 and wound down following the commencement of the Police Drug Diversion Initiative in 2001. A DAAP panel, comprising of a lawyer and two other individuals with extensive knowledge of drug problems and treatment, assessed (adult) persons following report or arrest for an alleged simple possession offence relating to an illicit substance. The panel then decided whether such persons were prosecuted or diverted into counselling or rehabilitation. Client progress was monitored on a regular basis for up to six months. If satisfactory progress was made criminal proceedings were discontinued and no conviction was recorded.


Of the five detainees who reported that they had ever been referred to the drug aid assessment panel, two reported that they had completed the requirements of the program. The reasons that the three individuals gave for not completing the program included that they were too young at the time and that they would not receive any help from the program.

The two detainees who did complete the program found it to be very helpful at reducing or stopping their drug use. Also one of these detainees reported that it substantially reduced the number of offences that they commit.

### ***Drug court***

The Drug Court was introduced in 2000 and operates from the Adelaide Magistrates Court. It services adults in the Adelaide metropolitan area. The Drug Court targets drug dependent recidivist offenders that on the basis of current charges are likely to receive a term on imprisonment. That is, it targets the more complex and serious offenders. The drug court program involves 12 months treatment under the





supervision of the Magistrate. Supervision includes regular reporting to the Magistrate, case management and urinalysis testing.

Of the twelve detainees who reported that they had ever been referred to the drug court, four reported that they had completed the requirements of the program, while three detainees reported that they were still involved with the program. Five reported that they did not complete the program.

The reasons that the five individuals gave for not completing the program included being kicked off the program due to immaturity and lack of motivation and that the program was too long. One detainee suggested that the program be shortened from six months to three months.

Eight detainees reported the program was helping them to stop or cut down their drug use, including seven who reported that it was very helpful and one for whom it was moderately helpful. Also seven detainees reported that their offending was substantially reduced due to as a result of the program, while one detainee reported that their offending did not reduce.

### ***Police drug diversion initiative***

The PDDI commenced in September 2001 and operates statewide. It provides for mandatory referral by Police to a drug assessment conducted by an accredited health worker for a simple possession (illicit drug) offence committed by either an adult or youth. Where necessary individuals are referred for drug treatment. The initiative excludes cannabis offences for adults, which are dealt with under the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme. Provided that the individual complies by attending the assessment, no further action is taken and no conviction is recorded by police.

Of the twelve detainees who reported that they had ever been referred to the police drug diversion initiative, seven reported that they had completed the requirements of the program, one detainee was still involved with the program and four reported that they did not complete the program.

The reasons that the four individuals gave for not completing the program included being given unclear information about the program from the police and feeling as though they had been wrongly accused and hence refusing to participate in the program.

Of the seven detainees who reported whether the program was helping them to stop or cut down their drug use, six reported that it was not at all helpful, while one reported

that it was slightly helpful. Also four of the seven detainees reported that their offending was not reduced as a result of the program.

### ***Violence intervention program***

The Family Violence Court operates in conjunction with the Violence Intervention Program (VIP). While the Family Violence Court is established to deal with all family violence related matters before the Magistrates Court, the VIP responds specifically to male violence towards women in heterosexual relationships. The VIP is an interagency initiative aimed at reducing domestic violence through integrated interventions placing priority on safety of women and children. The VIP offers specialised services to men who are in contact with criminal justice agencies (Courts, Police or Corrections) for matters related to domestic violence in heterosexual relationships and also to their current or ex- women partners and any children that are part of the family.

Of the 14 individuals who reported that they had been involved in the violence intervention program, half reported that they had not completed the program. The reasons these detainees gave for not attending the program included a change of their living arrangements, cancellation of the course due to low numbers and being admitted into a mental health facility. Only two individuals reported that this program had any impact on their offending behaviour.

## **Drug diversion programs**

Detainees were asked if they were to be apprehended by police in possession of illegal drugs or for a crime that they did to get money for drugs, how likely they would be to participate in a program to address their drug use. As shown in Table 16:

- The majority of detainees from both sites reported that they would be ‘highly likely’ or ‘likely’ to attend a program to address their drug use (70.0% of Adelaide detainees and 74.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Conversely, less than one in five detainees reported that they would be ‘unlikely’ or ‘very unlikely’ to attend such a program (18.9% of Adelaide detainees and 19.5% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 16: Detainee's likelihood of attending a program to address their drug use, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Likelihood	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Highly likely	67	46.9	65	47.1
• Likely	33	23.1	38	27.5
• Unlikely	12	8.4	14	10.1
• Highly unlikely	15	10.5	13	9.4
• Don't know	16	11.2	8	5.8
<b>Number</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>138</b>	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

There were eleven Adelaide and four Elizabeth detainees who reported that they been detected by the police in possession of a small quantity of an illegal drug (excluding cannabis) in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 17, six of these Adelaide detainees were diverted to a drug treatment program, while three Adelaide and one Elizabeth detainee reported that nothing happened about the drug and were charged with other offences.

Table 17: Outcome of being detected by the police in possession of a small quantity of an illegal drug (excluding cannabis) in the past 12 months, Adelaide and Elizabeth

Outcome	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Nothing happened about drugs/ charged with another offence	3	1
• I went to court (about the drugs)	1	2
• At court, diverted to drug treatment program	6	0
• Police action still pending	1	1
<b>Number</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

# 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 twelfth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the January - March, 2005 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](http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au)

General information regarding DUMA in Australia and findings from sites in other jurisdictions  
can be obtained from the Australian Institute of Criminology website:  
[www.aic.gov.au](http://www.aic.gov.au)

