

# DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING  
IN AUSTRALIA

Amphetamine

**Cannabis**

opiates

*methadone*

**Heroin**

Cocaine

*benzodiazepines*

**Hallucinogenic**

**Q U A R T E R L Y   R E P O R T**

**A P R I L - J U N E   2 0 0 5**



OFFICE OF  
CRIME STATISTICS  
AND RESEARCH



Government  
of South Australia





# **DUMA**

## in South Australia

### Quarterly Report April - June, 2005

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# Key Findings:

## April - June, 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 April - June, 2005 quarter. This, the first section, summarises the key findings of DUMA in this quarter, including the drug driving 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 April - June, 2003), while the third section provides a detailed analysis of the drug driving 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 13)

- In the April - June, 2005 quarter 144 detainees were interviewed at Adelaide and 133 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 27 years, while for Elizabeth there was a sharp decline in the median age, down to 26 years from 30 years during the previous quarter.
- Nearly two out of three detainees at both sites had past contact with the criminal justice system, with 57% of Adelaide and 62% of Elizabeth detainees being arrested within the last 12 months. Additionally, 19% of Adelaide detainees and 17% of Elizabeth detainees had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- At Adelaide, nearly one in three detainees interviewed were charged with a violent offence or a property offence (28% for both offence categories), while nearly one in three Elizabeth detainees had a violence offence (28%) and around one in five had a property offence listed as their major charge (21%).

For both sites, less than one in ten detainees had been charged with a drug offence<sup>1</sup>.

- When asked about their source of income during the past 30 days 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.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had gambled at least weekly in the past 30 days, continued a steady increase, up to 22%, while the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they gambled decreased to its lowest levels in the past two years (12.2%).

## Urinalysis results

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

- Over four in ten detainees tested positive to at least one type of drug (83.2% of Adelaide and 82.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while nearly one half of Adelaide (47.8%) and over just four in ten Elizabeth detainees (42.7%) tested positive to multiple types of drugs.
- At both sites, the most frequent drug to which detainees tested positive was cannabis (69.0% of Adelaide and 68.5% of Elizabeth), followed by amphetamines (34.5% and 40.4%).
- Figure 1 shows the trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive by drug type over the past nine quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to amphetamines decreased in the current quarter to its lowest levels in two years, while in Elizabeth this percentage increased slightly, continuing the fluctuating trend observed over the past two years.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines increased steadily since the fourth quarter of 2004, while over the same period, the percentage for Elizabeth decreased. The percentage of both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees testing positive to the drug is around the average levels of the past 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.

- After a steady four quarter decrease, the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to cannabis rose sharply to reach its highest levels so far, whereas the equivalent percentage for Elizabeth increased to be slightly higher than that of Adelaide, while remaining similar to its average levels of the past two years.
- The percentage of positive methadone tests amongst Adelaide detainees increased, but was still below the peak recorded in the second quarter of 2004. Similarly, the percentage of positive methadone tests in Elizabeth increased slightly, while remaining around the average level of the past two years.
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to opiates decreased sharply to its lowest levels so far, from 18.0% down to 6.7%. A decrease in this percentage was also recorded for Adelaide, however, this percentage remained similar to the average level of the past two years.

Figure 1: Positive drug tests by type of drug, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005

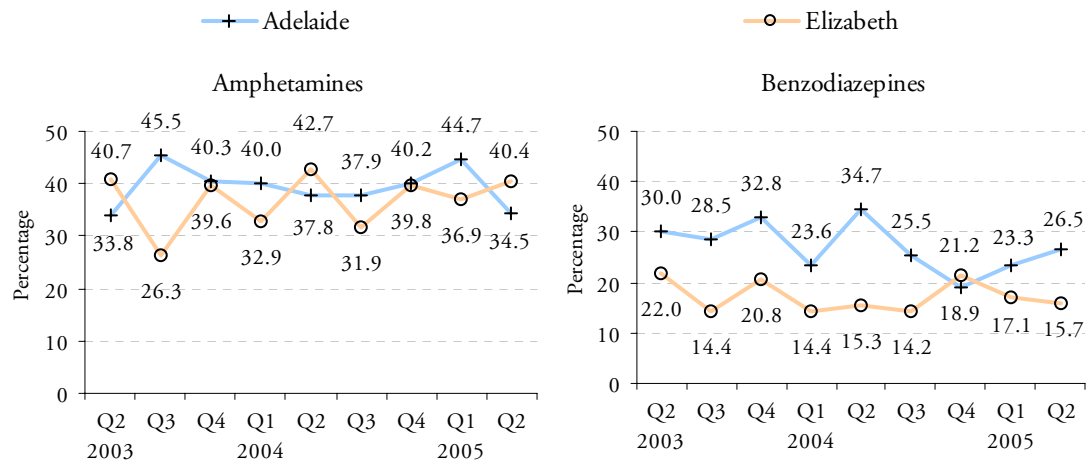
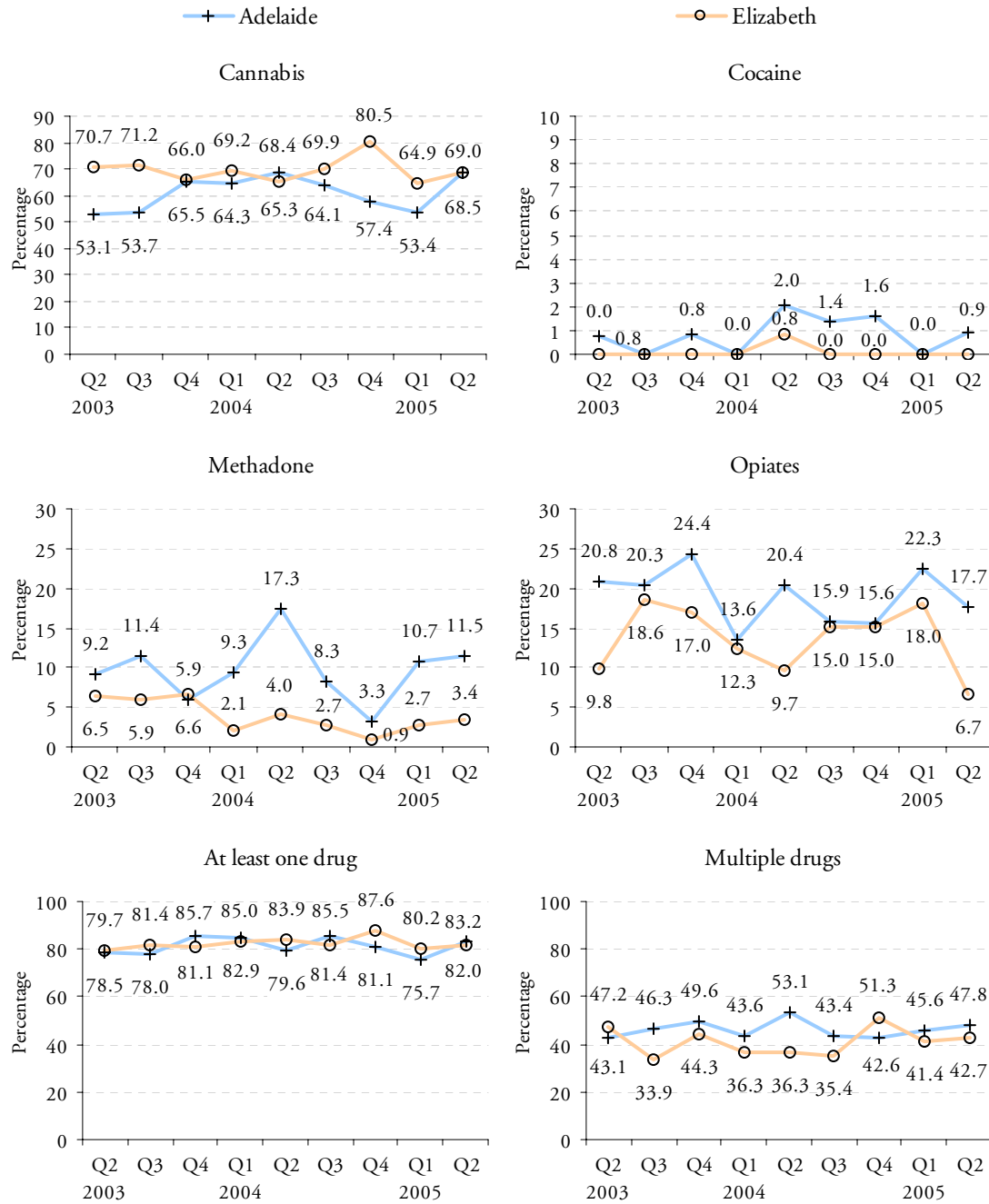




Figure 1 (cont): Positive drug tests by type of drug, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

### *Drug combinations*

- The most common urinalysis result for detainees from both sites was testing positive to cannabis only (28.3% of Adelaide and 30.3% of Elizabeth detainees) followed by the combination of amphetamines and cannabis (12.4% of Adelaide and 22.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to amphetamines only and the combination of cannabis and amphetamines decreased substantially this quarter, while the percentage of Adelaide detainees who tested positive to cannabis only increased markedly.

## **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 31 Adelaide detainees who had a major charge relating to a property offence, 26 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 13 out of 20 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, followed by amphetamines.
- More than half of Adelaide and nearly half of Elizabeth detainees reported using hallucinogens 'ever', while a vastly smaller proportion reported using the drug in both the last 12 months and last 30 days.
- Over the past four quarters there has been a steady increase in the percentage of detainees who reported using ecstasy in the past 30 days (up to 10.5% of Adelaide and 9.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over recent quarters, a steadily decreasing trend has been apparent in the percentage of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees reporting use of benzodiazepines within the past 30 days.

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

Drug	Ever	Past 12 months	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	75.7	53.5	38.7
• Benzodiazepines	36.1	17.4	9.0
• Cannabis	93.1	76.4	71.3
• Cocaine	42.4	13.9	2.8
• Ecstasy	49.3	22.4	10.5
• Hallucinogens	57.6	6.9	2.1
• Heroin	47.2	16.7	9.0
• Inhalants	36.8	2.8	0.7
• Morphine & other opiates	25.7	14.6	8.4
• Street Methadone	20.8	6.3	4.2
• At least one drug	93.1	86.1	79.2
• Multiple drugs	82.6	59.0	47.9
<b>Number interviewed = 144</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

Drug	Ever	Past 12 months	Past 30 days
• Amphetamines	74.4	54.1	43.6
• Benzodiazepines	21.8	6.8	5.3
• Cannabis	91.7	74.4	69.9
• Cocaine	30.8	6.8	2.3
• Ecstasy	41.4	21.8	9.0
• Hallucinogens	51.9	12.8	5.3
• Heroin	32.3	9.0	6.8
• Inhalants	19.5	0.8	0.8
• Morphine & other opiates	15.0	8.3	6.0
• Street Methadone	12.8	3.8	2.3
• At least one drug	93.2	84.2	77.4
• Multiple drugs	78.9	51.9	45.9
<b>Number interviewed = 133</b>			

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

### *Self-reported drug dependence*

- Over one in four detainees reported that they felt dependent on at least one drug in the previous 12 months (41.4% of Adelaide and 42.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt dependent on heroin in the past 12 months (6.3% of Adelaide compared to 3.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Using a six-item questionnaire, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were deemed to be at risk of drug dependence (63.0% compared to 53.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of detainees from both sites were deemed to be at risk of drug dependence compared to the previous quarter.
- Over half of detainees reported that they had wanted to cut down on their use of illegal drugs (30.3% of Adelaide and 51.5% of Elizabeth detainees), while around one quarter of detainees reported that they wanted to cut down on their alcohol use (28.8% of Adelaide and 24.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

### *Self-reported injected drug use*

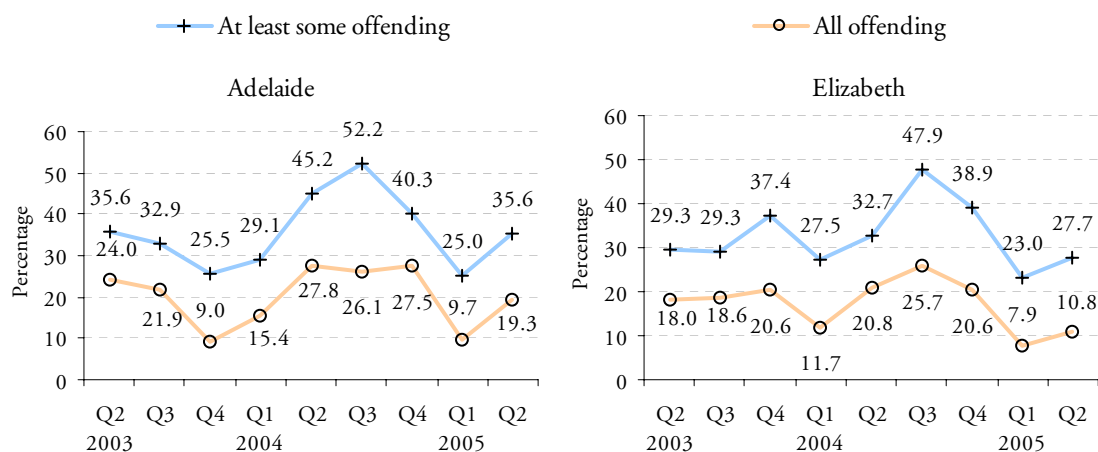
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they injected amphetamines in the past 30 days (31.1% compared to 27.3% of Adelaide detainees).
- Over one in 20 detainees reportedly injected heroin (6.9% of Adelaide and 6.0% of Elizabeth detainees) and morphine (7.6% and 6.0%, respectively).
- Over the past quarter, there was an increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reportedly injected heroin (from 2.8% to 6.0%) and amphetamines (from 22.2% to 31.1%).
- 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)

- Over one third of Adelaide and one in five Elizabeth detainees reported that they had committed some drug related offending in the past 12 months, including 19.3% of Adelaide and 10.8% of Elizabeth detainees reported that all of their offending with the past 12 months was drug related.
- After two consecutive decreases, the percentage of detainees from both sites reporting that they had committed at least some drug related offences increased slightly.
- In the current quarter there was an also an increase in the percentage of detainees who reported that all of their offending was drug related.

Figure 2: The percentage of detainees who reported that at least some or all of their offending within the past 12 months was drug related, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005.



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

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs increased sharply this quarter to be at its highest level (51.9%) in two years. Conversely, this figure for Elizabeth detainees continued its significant decrease ( $R^2 = 0.70$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), down to its lowest level so far (43.5%) in the DUMA program.



## Drug market

(For further information, please refer to Table 9 and Figure 21 to Figure 25, starting on page 35)

- In the current quarter, just under three quarters of Adelaide detainees (74.3%) and two thirds of Elizabeth detainees (67.7%) 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 (69.9%) reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days, including 42.4% who had bought cannabis with cash and 51.5% who had obtained the drug through other means.
- In the last quarter, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that they bought each type of drug (amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine and heroin) increased after recording decreases in the previous quarter.
- Around one quarter of Adelaide and one in five Elizabeth detainees who bought either amphetamines or cannabis in the past 30 days, reported that their was an occasion when they tried to buy that drug, but were unable. The most common reason for not buying was that the dealer did not have any or did not have the right quantity of the drug.
- Over recent quarters, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that on the last occasion that they had bought amphetamines (57.1%) or cannabis (70.9%), it was in their own suburb.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they had received cannabis without paying cash in the past 30 days increased to its highest levels so far (57.4%).

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

- Over recent quarters, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of Adelaide detainees reporting that it is very risky to both buy and sell amphetamines, cocaine and heroin in the area where they live.
- In the current quarter, a decrease was recorded in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported that it was very risky to sell cocaine or heroin in their local area after remaining relatively stable during the previous quarter.

<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

- Over recent quarters, there has been a decrease recorded in the percentage of Elizabeth detainees reporting that it was very risky to sell amphetamines or cannabis.

## 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 day<sup>3</sup>) in the past 30 days (53.1% of Adelaide and 56.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they have used alcohol in the past 30 days has steadily increased since the second quarter of 2004, while the equivalent percentage for Adelaide has remained relatively stable since the fourth quarter of 2004.
- The most common form of prescription or over-the-counter medications taken by detainees were opiates (18.1% of Adelaide and 12.8% of Elizabeth detainees), benzodiazepines (14.6% and 6.0%) and anti-depressants (6.3% and 4.5%).

## 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 (16.4% of Adelaide and 15.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program decreased slightly, down to its lowest level in two years (12.1%). The equivalent percentage for Elizabeth detainees decreased sharply (down to 4.5%), but still remains higher than the figure recorded in the fourth quarter of 2004.

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



## Addendum: drug driving

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

- An addendum on drug driving was repeated during this quarter after running in the both the second quarters of 2003 and 2004.
- Over nine in ten detainees who reported driving, just before being arrested tested positive to at least one drug (94.7% of Adelaide and 91.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of detainees who reported driving after using amphetamines remained relatively stable when comparing the results from the previous year (39.8% of Adelaide and 39.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- After recording a decrease in the previous year, the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using cannabis increased to its highest level (56.6% of Adelaide and 59.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in combination with other drugs remained relatively stable (18.1% of Adelaide 21.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of detainees who reported driving after using alcohol only has decreased over the past two years (down to 26.5% of Adelaide and 28.1% of Elizabeth detainees in the current quarter).
- The vast majority of detainees believed that their driving ability was never affected or affected only 'some of the time' after they had taken drugs.
- However, seven of the 33 Adelaide and three of the 38 Elizabeth detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected most or all of the time after using amphetamines.
- Also, four of the 15 Adelaide and five of the 21 Elizabeth detainees who reported using alcohol in combination with an illegal drug before driving reported that their driving was affected most or all of the time.
- The majority of the individuals who reported that their driving was affected perceived their driving to be worse while under the influence of the drug.
- Also, two of 11 Adelaide and five of 17 Elizabeth detainees reported that their driving was much worse while under the influence of alcohol and illicit drugs.
- However, two of the 13 Adelaide and three of the ten Elizabeth detainees who indicated that their driving was affected by their amphetamines use, reported that their driving was better while under the influence of the drug.



- Over one in ten detainees believed that it was not an offence to drive while under the influences of illegal drugs (15.7% of Adelaide and 12.5% of Elizabeth detainees). A further 5.2% of Adelaide and 17.2% of Elizabeth detainees were not sure whether it was an offence.
- Around one quarter of detainees reported that, at least once in the past, they had failed to stop for the police when requested (26.5% of Adelaide and 25.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in ten detainees reported that they would drive off it was possible to get away if the police requested them to stop
- A slightly higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (10.4% compared to 7.2% of Adelaide detainees).
- The majority of detainees (12 of 15) reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in at least one police pursuit.
- The most common drugs detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (four of the eight Elizabeth detainees and two of four Adelaide detainees) and cannabis (three detainees from each site).

# Detailed Graphs and Tables

## Profile of detainees

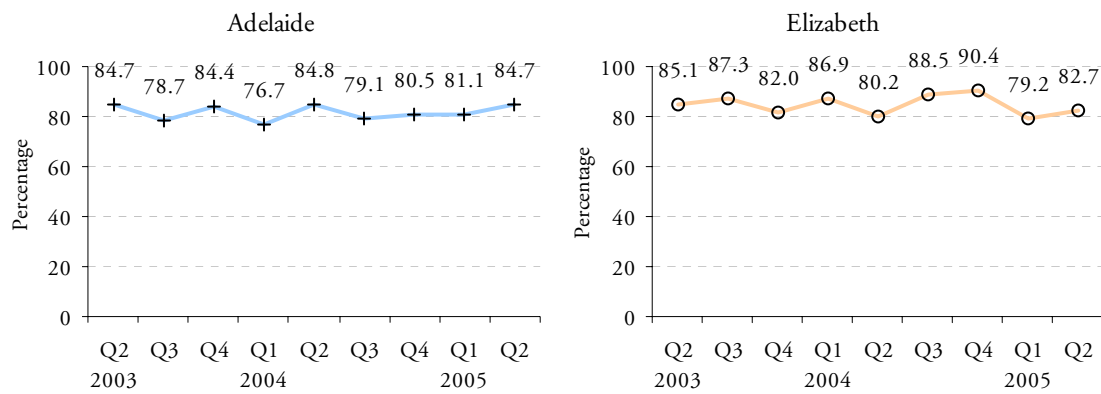
Table 2: Demographic profile of detainees interviewed, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	144	133
• Provided urine sample	79%	67%
• Males	85%	83%
• Median age	27 years	26 years
• Indigenous	18%	18%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	38%	55%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	26%	24%
• working part time	24%	23%
• welfare/government	70%	73%
• shoplifting	7%	3%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	15%	10%
• other illegal activities	9%	10%
• Unemployed, looking for work	38%	38%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	28%	30%
• property offence	28%	21%
• drug offence	7%	4%
• Detained on warrant only	44%	46%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	57%	62%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	19%	17%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	17%	16%
• Gambling once or more per week in the past 30 days	22%	12%
• Currently in drug or alcohol treatment program	12%	5%
• Ever in drug or alcohol treatment program	44%	34%

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

## Sex

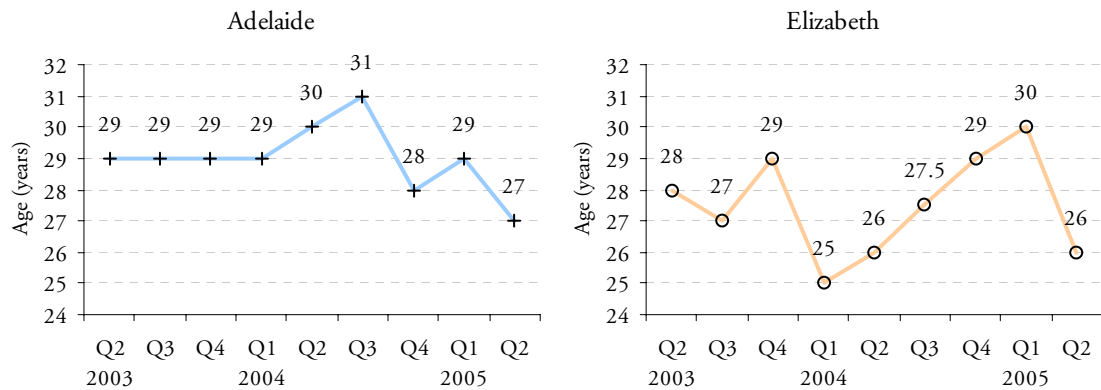
Figure 3: The percentage of detainees who were male, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

## Age

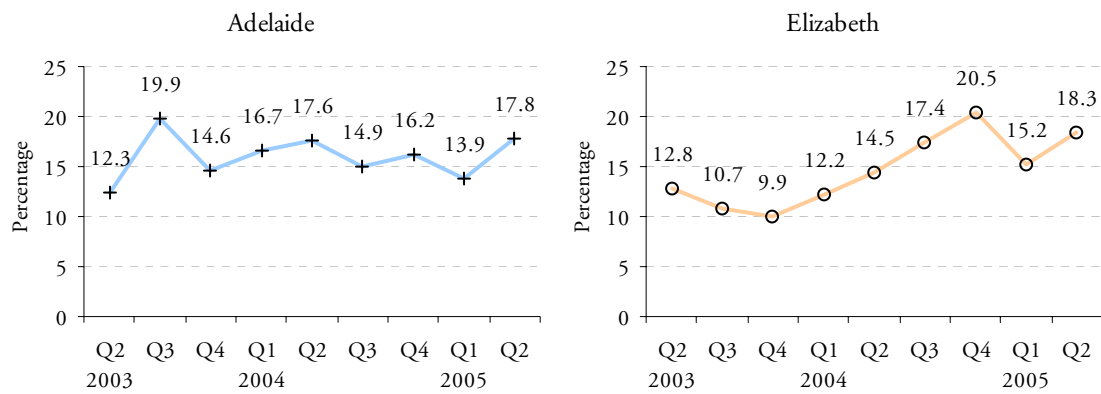
Figure 4 The median age of detainees, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

### Indigenous status

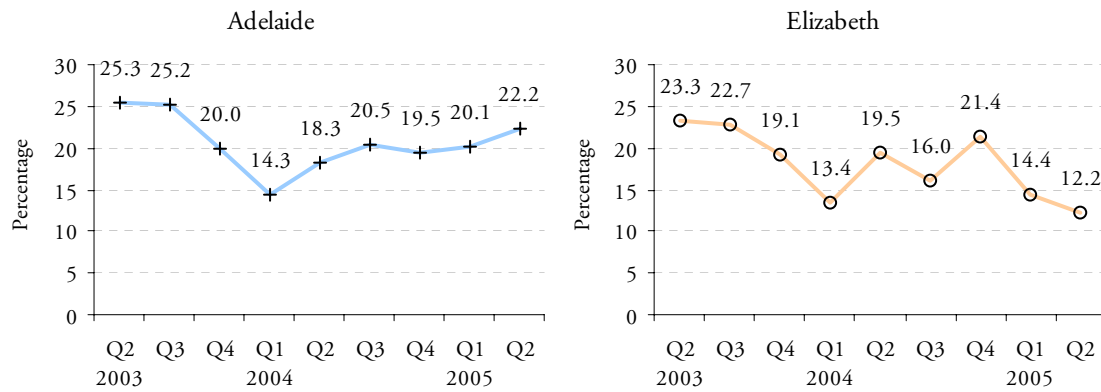
Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who were Indigenous, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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 April - June, 2005, 113 of the 144 detainees interviewed provided a urine sample (79%), while in Elizabeth 113 of the 133 interviewees (67%) supplied a urine sample.

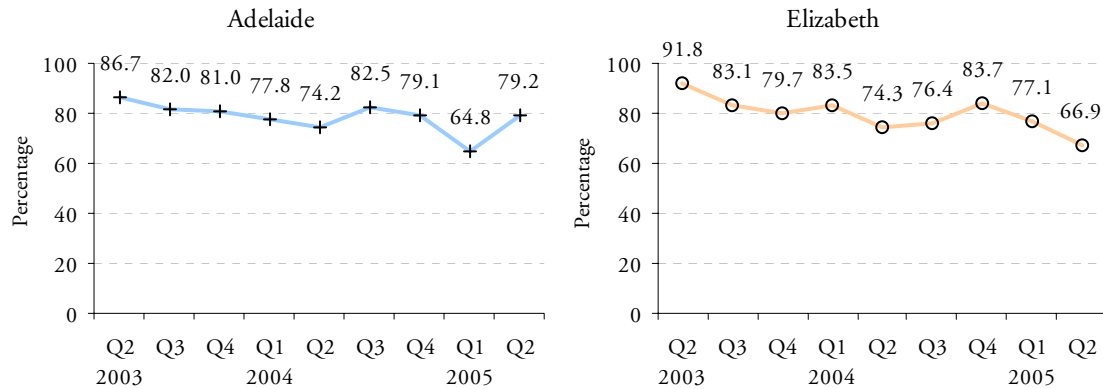
All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. If the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in the Australian Standard 4308, a positive test is recorded. As shown in Table 3, different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

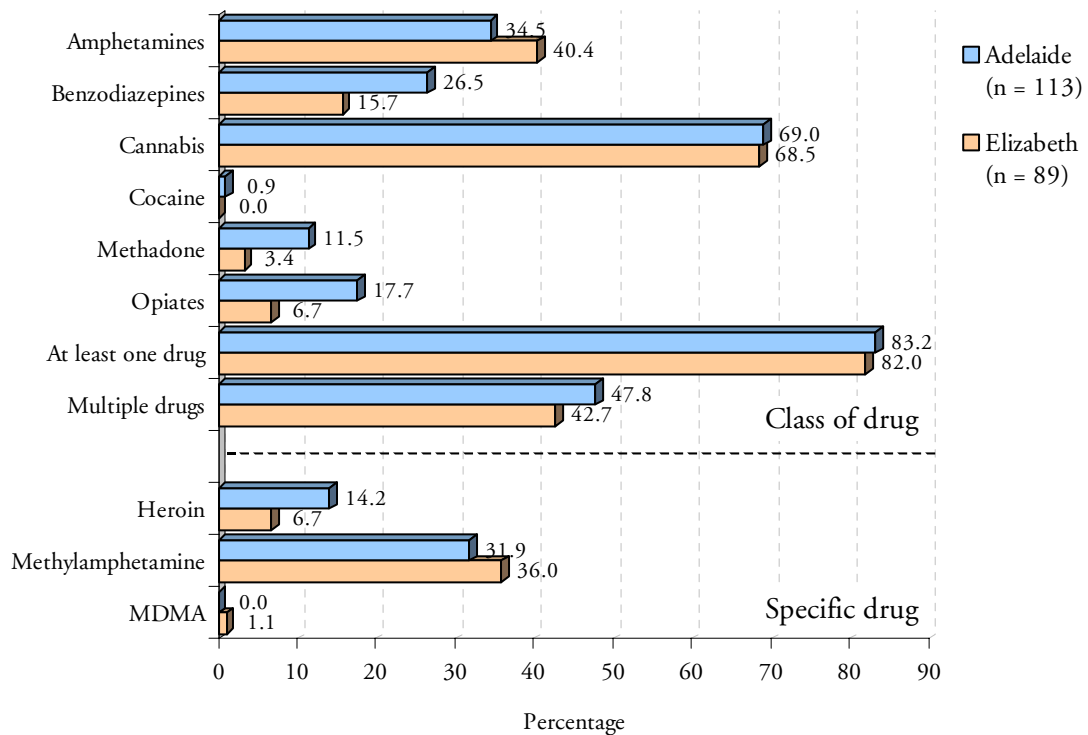
If positive results are obtained for the drug classes of amphetamines, benzodiazepines or opiates further tests are performed (confirmatory tests) to ascertain which specific drug is in the urine.

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



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

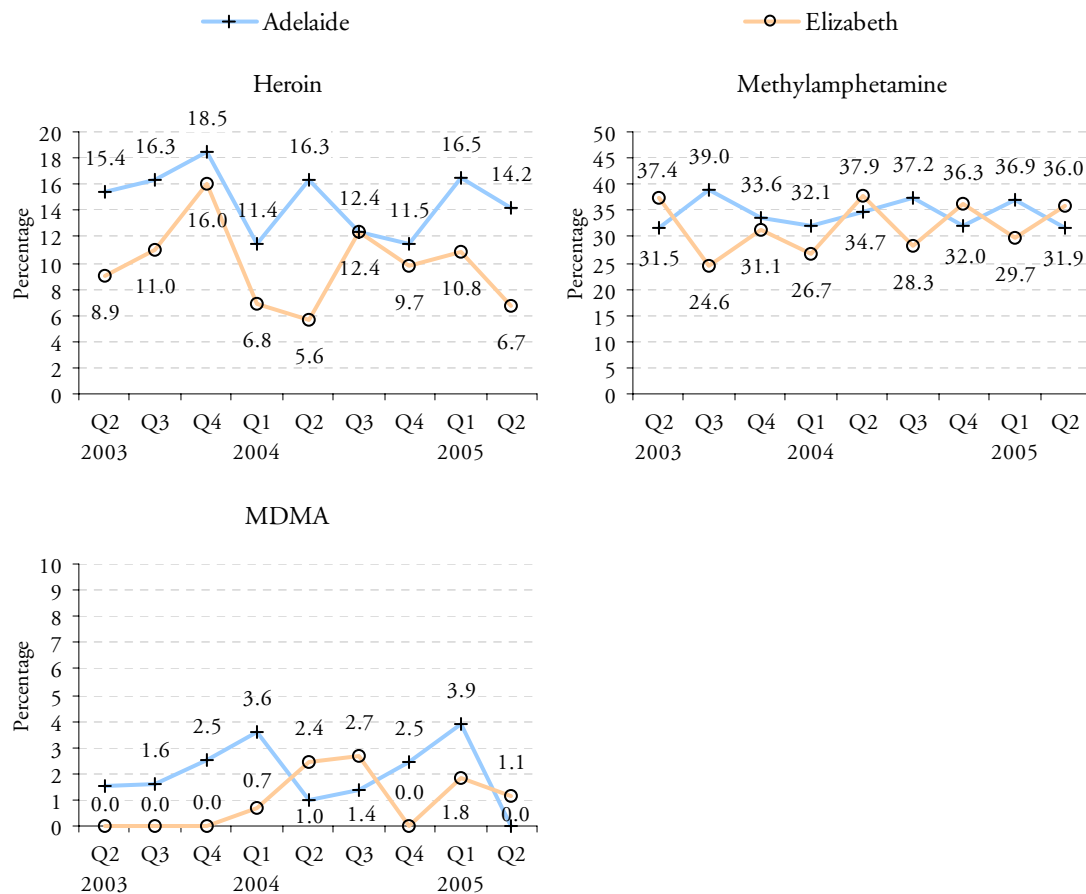
Figure 8: Positive drug tests by type of drug and site, April - June, 2005



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

## Specific drug trends

Figure 9: The percentage of detainees who tested positive by specific drug category, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

### *Drug combinations*

Table 4: Number of drug types tested positive by site, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Not positive to any drug	19	16.8	16	18.0
• One	40	35.4	35	39.3
• Two	28	24.8	30	33.7
• Three	19	16.8	7	7.9
• Four	7	6.2	1	1.1
• Five	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Six	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>113</b>		<b>89</b>	

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

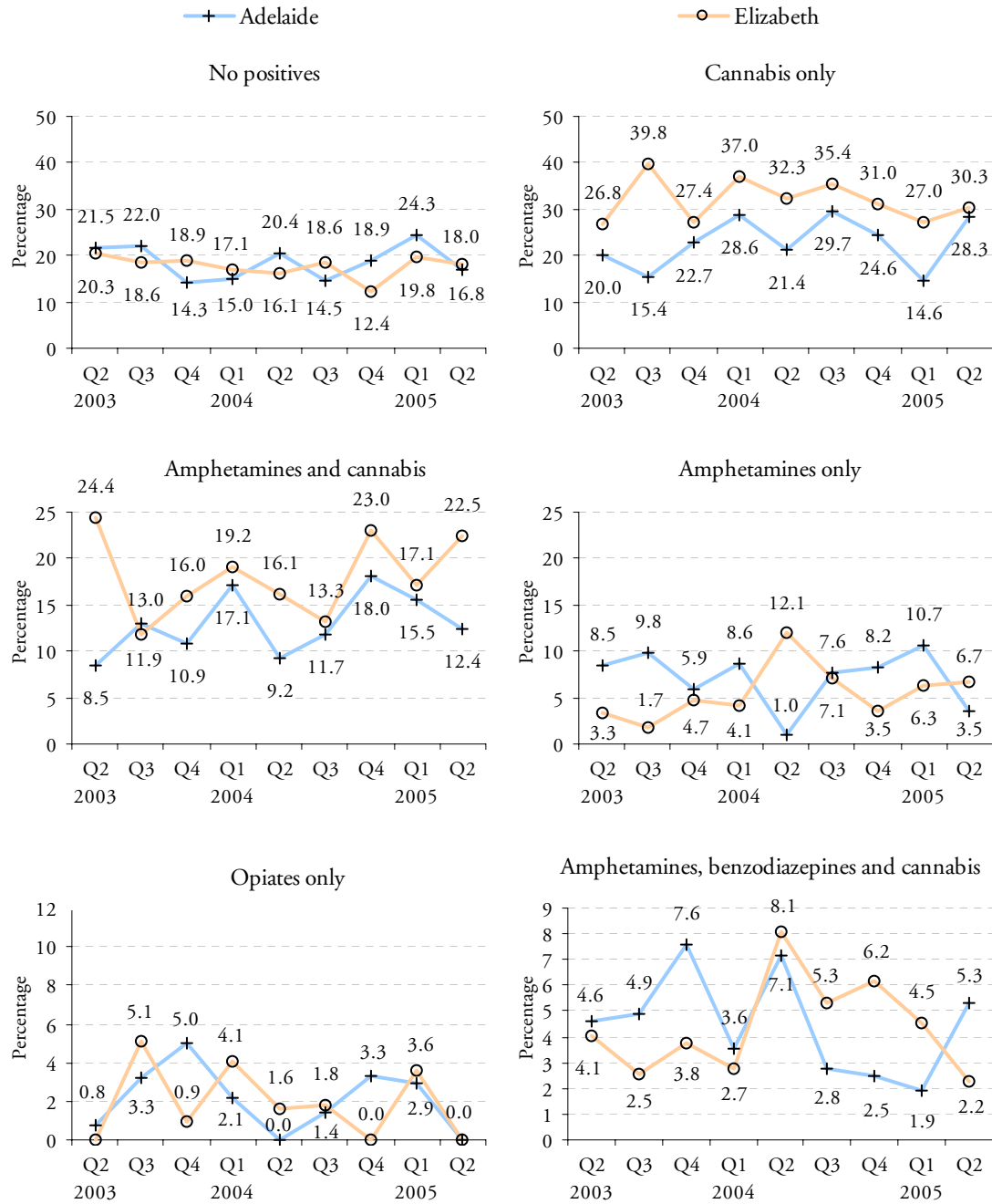
Table 5: Most frequent positive urinalysis combinations by site, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	32	28.3	27	30.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	14	12.4	20	22.5
• Amphetamines only	4	3.5	6	6.7
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	3.5	4	4.5
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	5.3	2	2.2
• Benzodiazepines only	4	3.5	2	2.2
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	1	0.9	4	4.5
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	6	5.3	0	0.0
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.8	3	3.4
• Cannabis and opiates	1	0.9	2	2.2
<b>No Postives</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>		<b>89</b>	

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

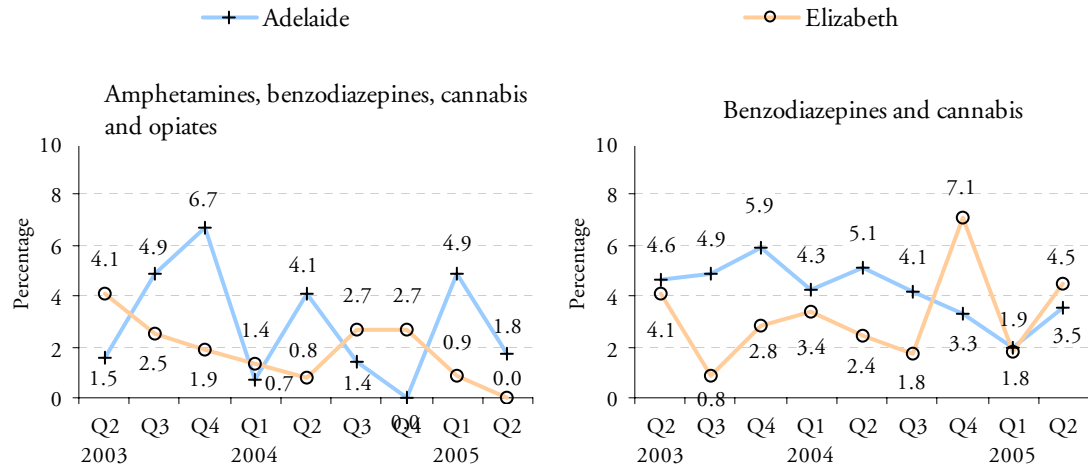


Figure 10: Trends in selected urinalysis combinations, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

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

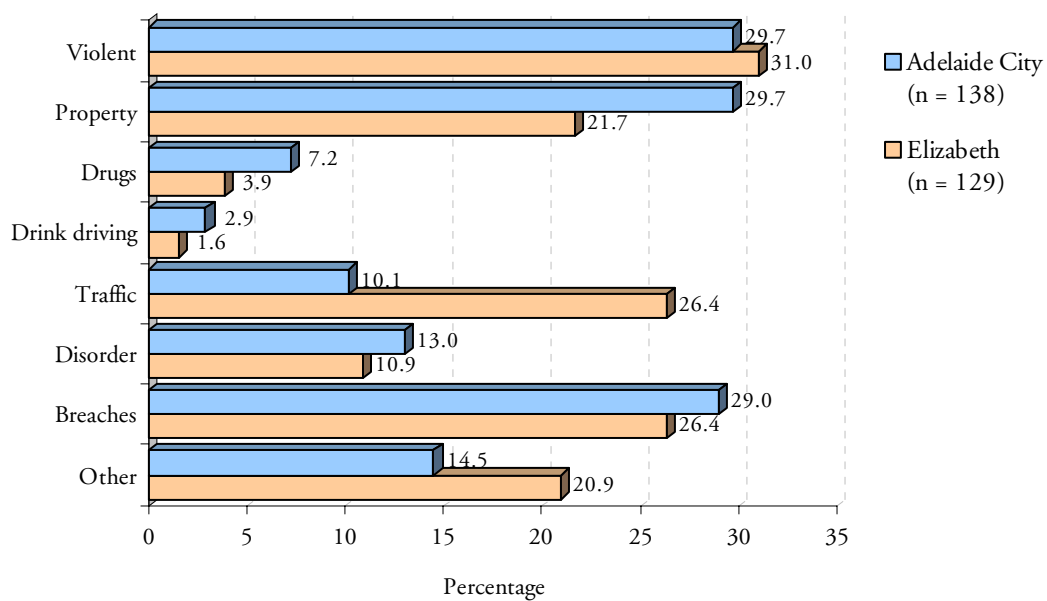


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

### *Current offence profile*

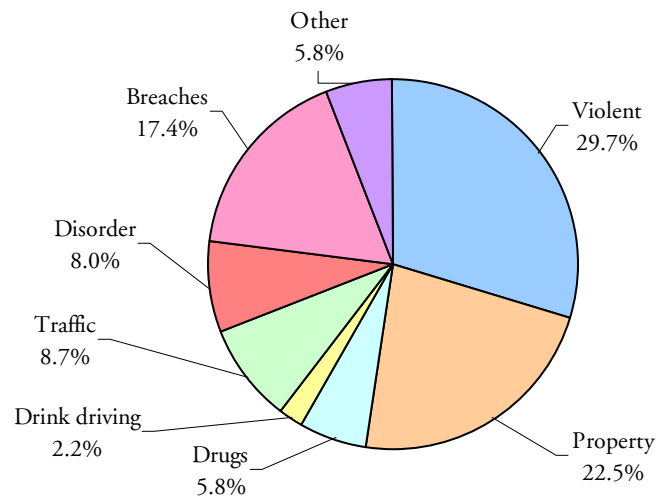
Figure 11: All charges currently laid against detainees by offence type and site, April - June, 2005



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

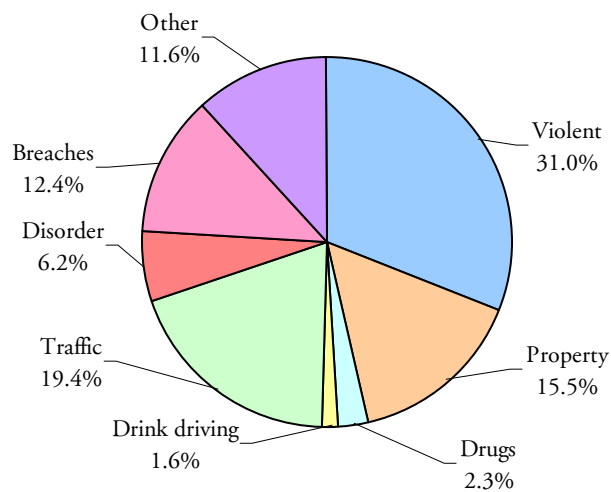
Note: Percentages will not sum to 100 as many detainees had charges that related to different type of offence categories.

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



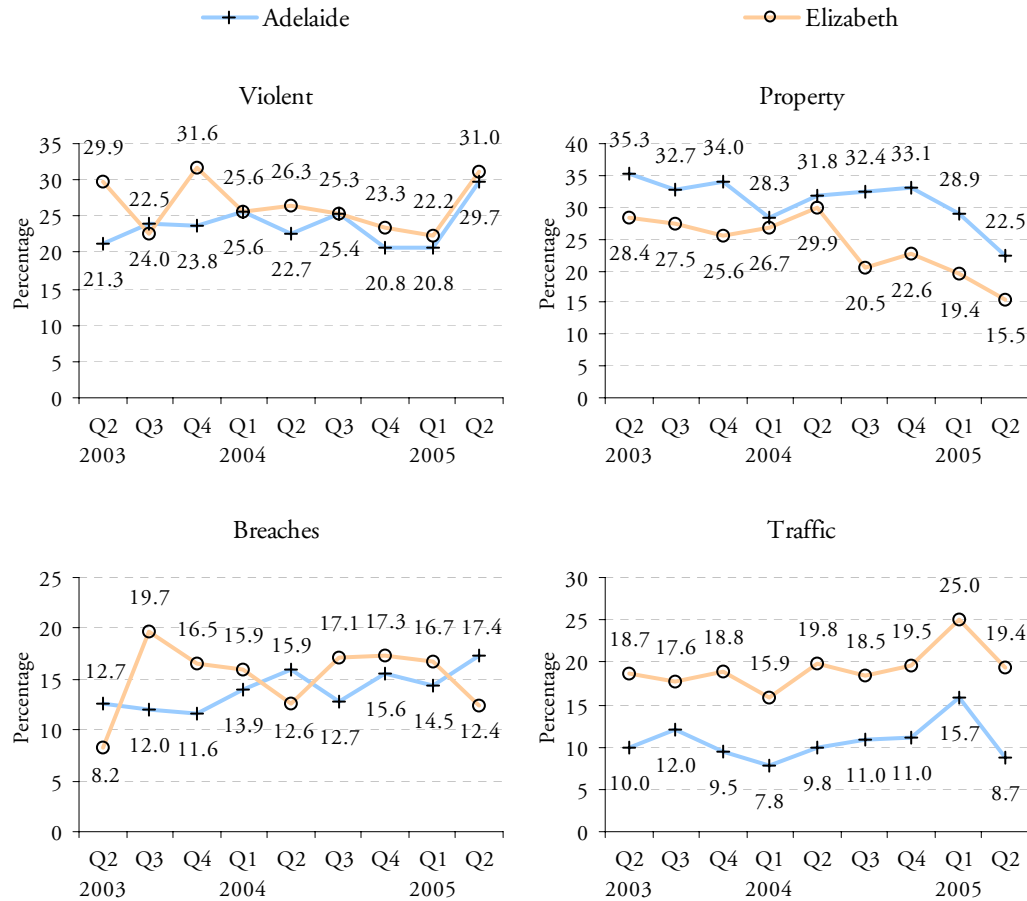
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

Figure 12b: A profile of the most serious offence currently charged against Elizabeth detainees, April - June, 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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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, April - June, 2005

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	14	13	4	1	3	4	11	2
• Benzodiazepines	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	2
• Cannabis	27	26	4	2	8	5	18	7
• Cocaine	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
• Ecstasy	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1
• Hallucinogen	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
• Heroin	3	6	1	0	0	0	2	0
• Inhalents	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	0
• Street methadone	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
• At least one drug	30	28	7	2	8	5	21	8
• Multiple drugs	16	19	4	1	5	4	14	3
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</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, April - June, 2005

Drug type**	Violent	Property	Drugs	Drink driving	Traffic	Disorder	Breaches	Other
• Amphetamines	23	11	3	0	9	1	6	3
• Benzodiazepines	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
• Cannabis	29	13	3	2	18	6	10	10
• Cocaine	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Ecstasy	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
• Hallucinogen	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
• Heroin	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
• Inhalents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Morphine and other opiates	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
• Street methadone	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
• At least one drug	32	16	3	2	20	6	11	10
• Multiple drugs	23	12	3	0	7	1	9	4
<b>Number per offence group</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005

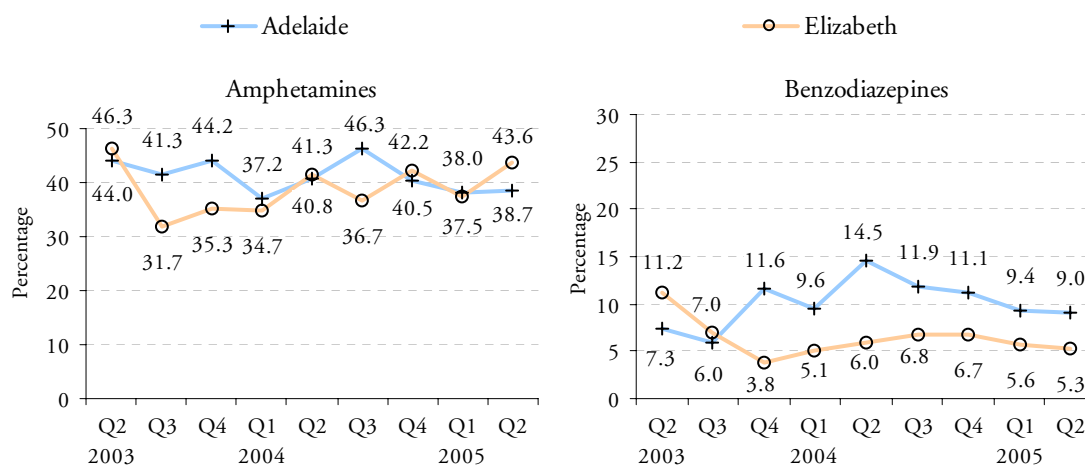
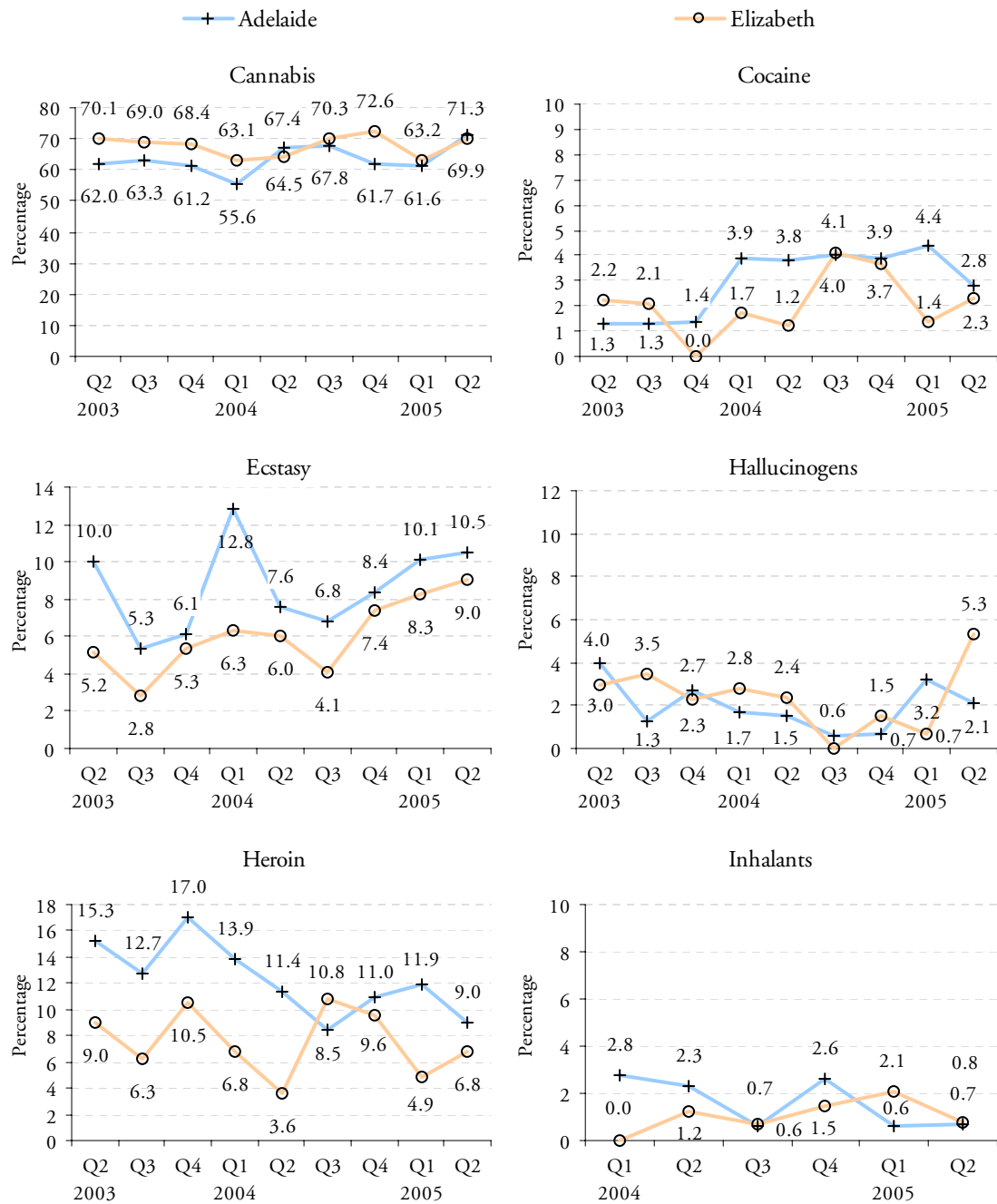
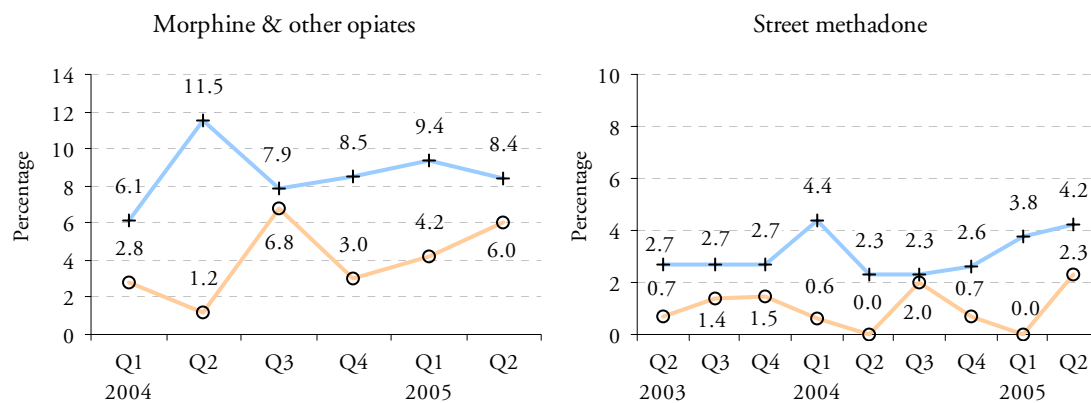


Figure 14 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005







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

### Self reported drug dependence

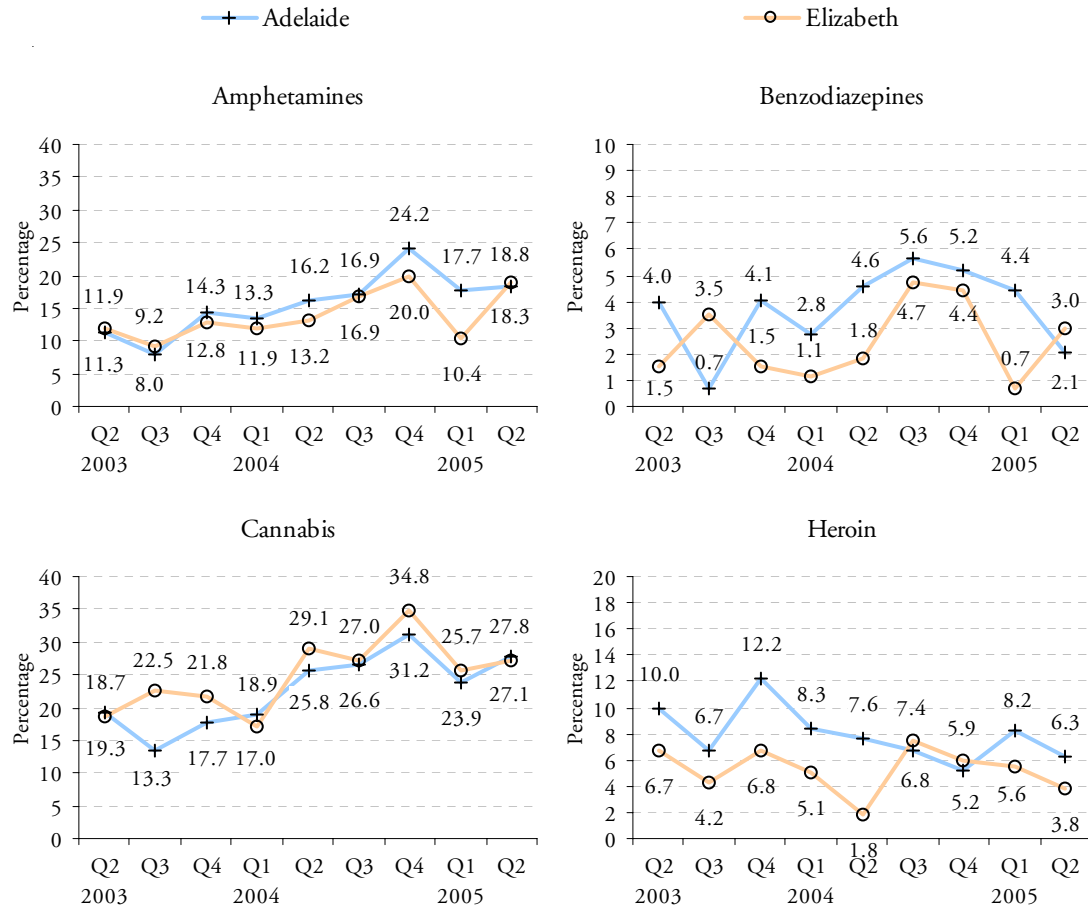
Table 7 The number of detainees who felt dependent on drugs in the past 12 months by drug type and site, April - June, 2005

Drug Category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	26	18.3	25	18.8
• Benzodiazepines	3	2.1	4	3.0
• Cannabis	40	27.8	36	27.1
• Cocaine	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Ecstasy	2	1.4	0	0.0
• Hallucinogen	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Heroin	9	6.3	5	3.8
• Inhalants	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Morphine & other opiates	10	6.9	4	3.0
• Street methadone	1	0.7	1	0.8
• At least one drug	58	41.4	57	42.9
• Multiple drugs	22	15.7	15	11.3
<b>Number interviewed</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>133</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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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, April - June, 2005

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	32	23.4	76	55.9
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	33	24.3	60	44.4
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	33	24.1	82	60.3
• Has anyone objected to your use?	38	27.7	60	44.1
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	31	22.6	67	49.3
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	48	35.0	80	58.8
<b>Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>63.0</b>
<b>Number responded = 137</b>				

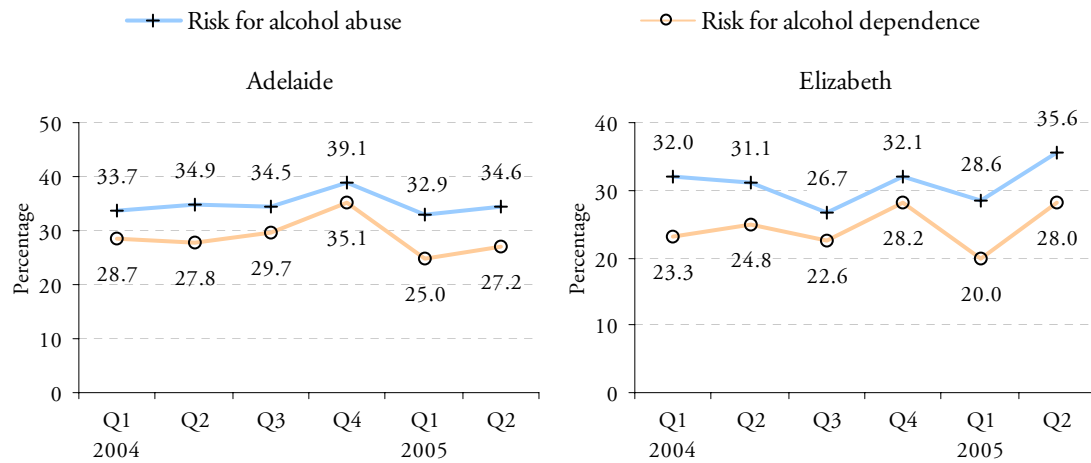
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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

In the past 12 months...	Alcohol		Illegal drugs	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you spent more time using than intended?	25	18.9	61	46.2
• Have you neglected responsibilities because of use?	25	18.9	51	38.6
• Have you wanted to cut down on use?	38	28.8	68	51.5
• Has anyone objected to your use?	30	22.7	54	40.9
• Have you frequently found yourself thinking about using?	24	18.2	57	43.2
• Have you used to relieve feelings of unhappiness/ anger or boredom?	50	37.9	72	54.5
<b>Risk of abuse (Yes to two or more)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57.6</b>
<b>Risk of dependence (Yes to three or more)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53.0</b>
<b>Number responded = 132</b>				

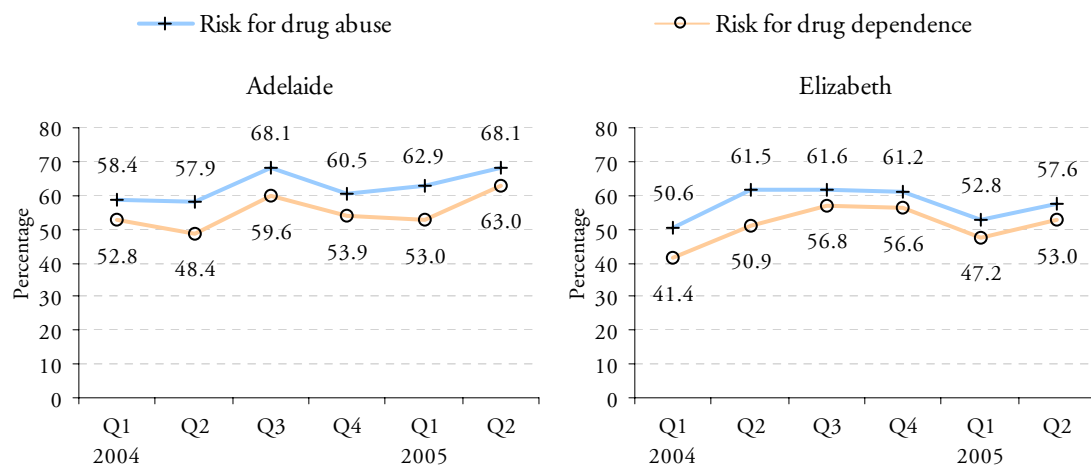
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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 April - June, 2005



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 April - June, 2005

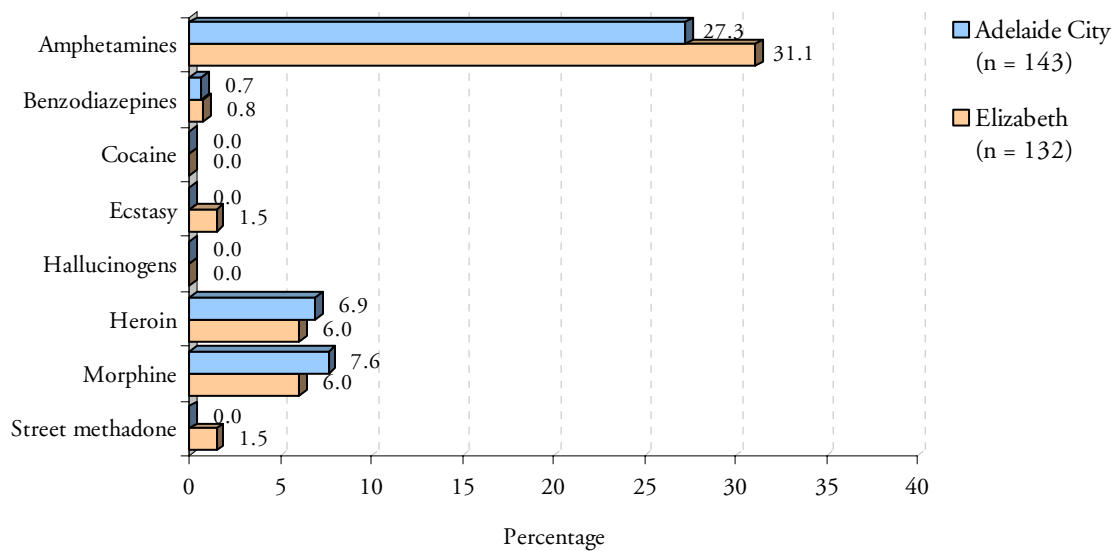


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

<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.

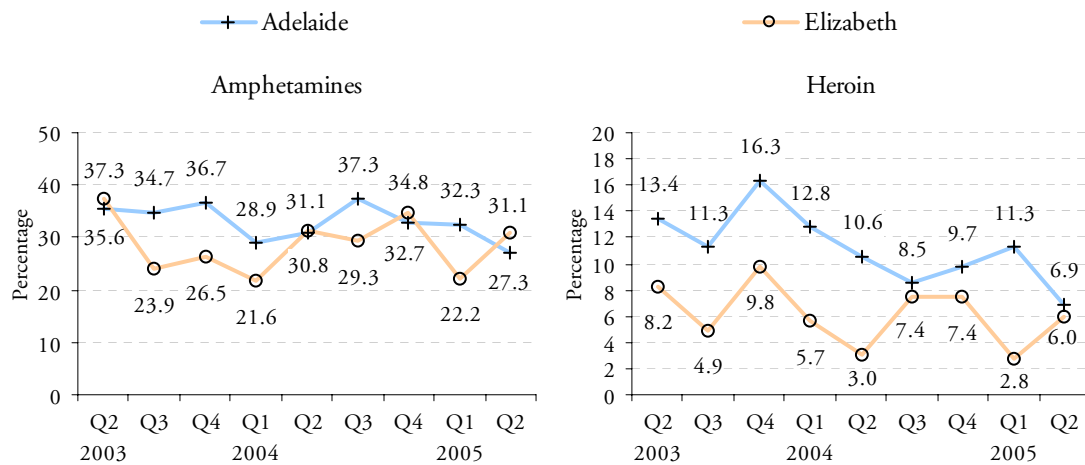
### Self-reported injected drug use

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005

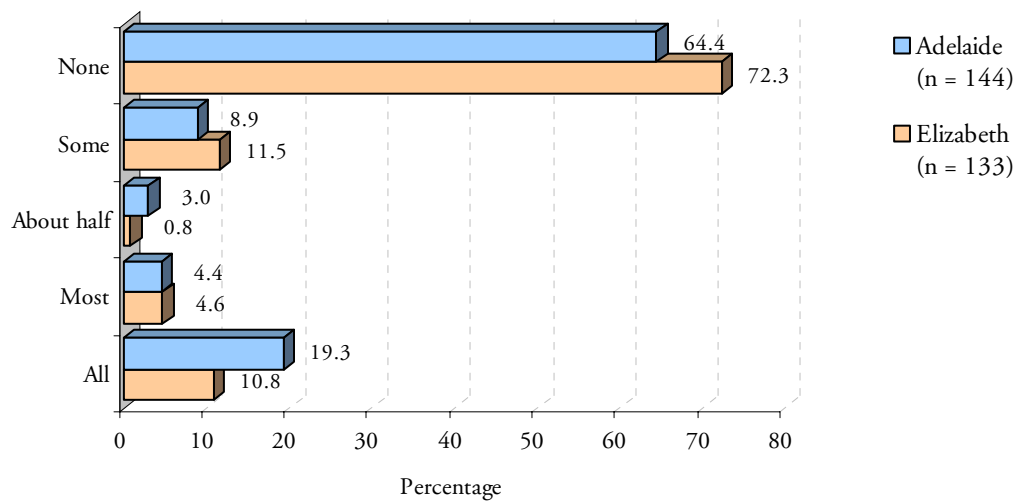


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

## Drug related criminal history

### *Drug related offending*

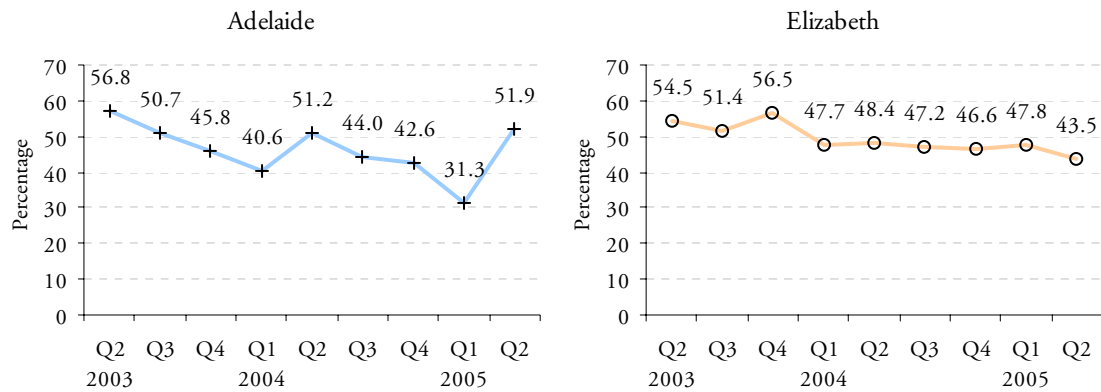
Figure 19: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2005



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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Bought drug with cash	74	51.4	79	59.4
• Amphetamines	35	25.7	44	33.3
• Cannabis	61	44.2	56	42.4
• Cocaine	0	0.0	2	1.5
• Heroin	9	6.6	9	6.8
• Obtained drug through other means	88	61.1	79	59.4
• Amphetamines	35	25.9	33	25.2
• Cannabis	78	57.4	68	51.5
• Cocaine	4	2.9	3	2.3
• Heroin	5	3.7	2	1.5
• Either bought drug or obtained through other means	107	74.3	102	76.7
• Amphetamines	50	34.7	58	43.6
• Cannabis	98	68.1	93	69.9
• Cocaine	4	2.8	3	2.3
• Heroin	10	6.9	9	6.8
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>144</b>		<b>133</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, April - June, 2005

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Unable to buy amphetamines	7	8
• No dealers were available	1	3
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	4	4
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	0	0
• Other	2	1
<b>Number who bought amphetamines with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>

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

Please note: there were four Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee who did not report if they were unable to buy amphetamines.

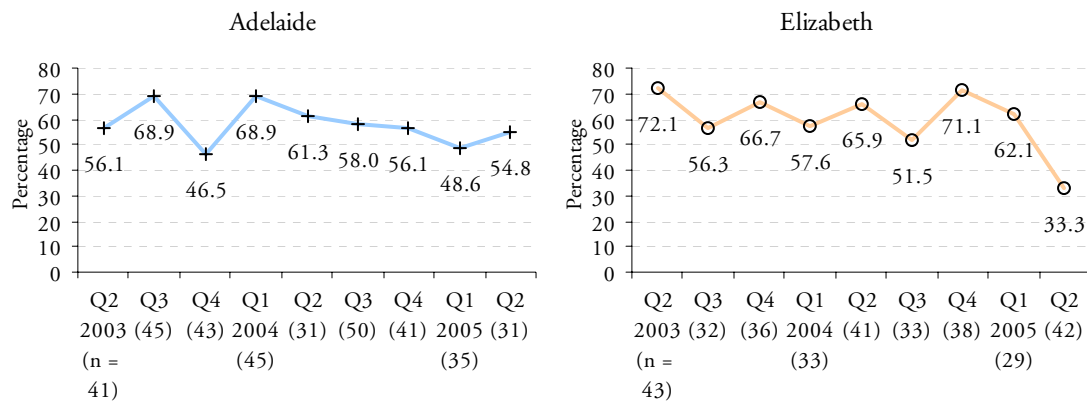
Table 10b: The number of and reason why detainees who had bought cannabis in the past 30 days were unable to buy cannabis on a given occasion during that period, April - June, 2005

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Unable to buy cannabis	15	10
• No dealers were available	2	2
• Dealers did not have any or didn't have right quantity	8	5
• Police activity kept you away from dealers	1	1
• Other	4	2
<b>Number who bought cannabis with cash in past 30 days</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>

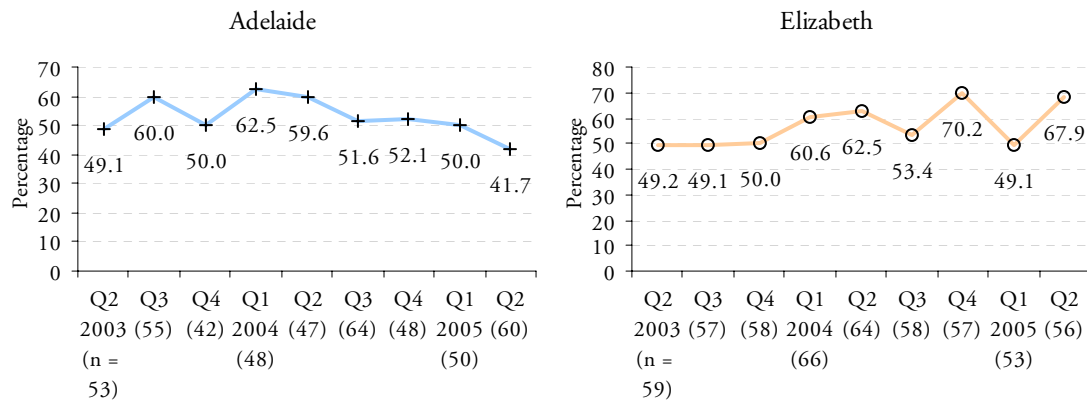
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].

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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005

### Amphetamines



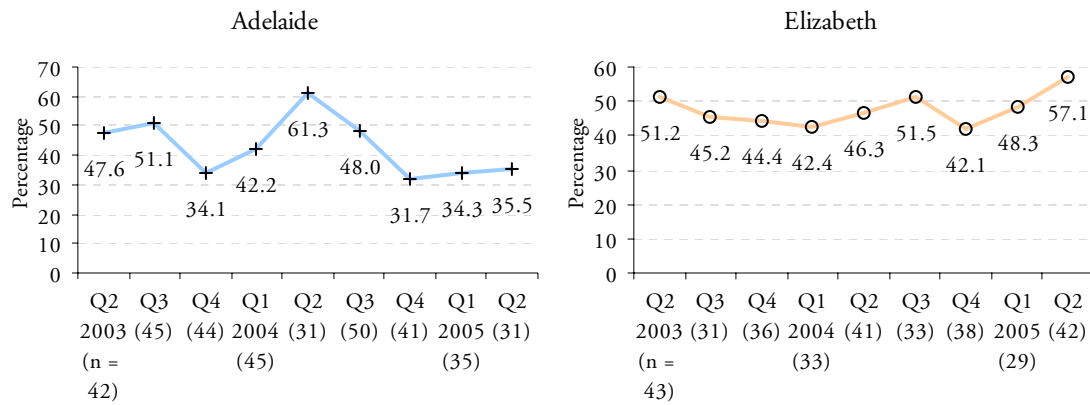
### Cannabis



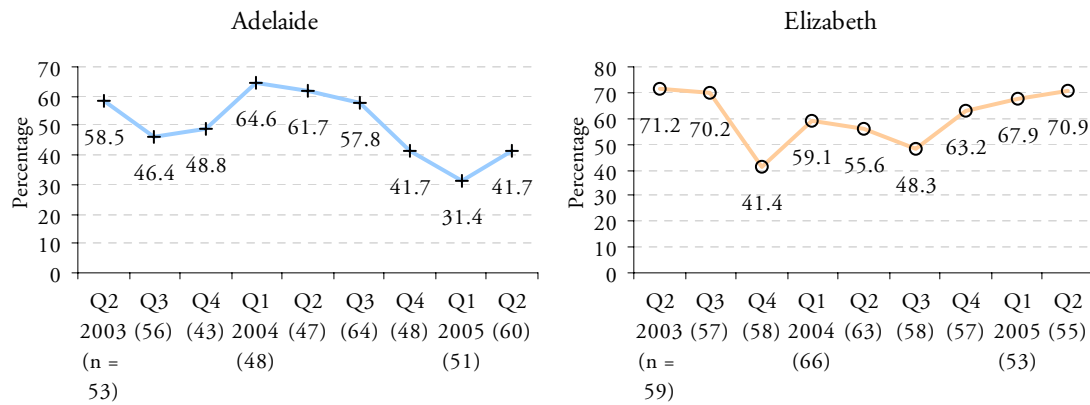
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2005 [Computer File].  
 Note: Only includes detainees who reported buying drugs in the past 30 days.

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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005

### Amphetamines



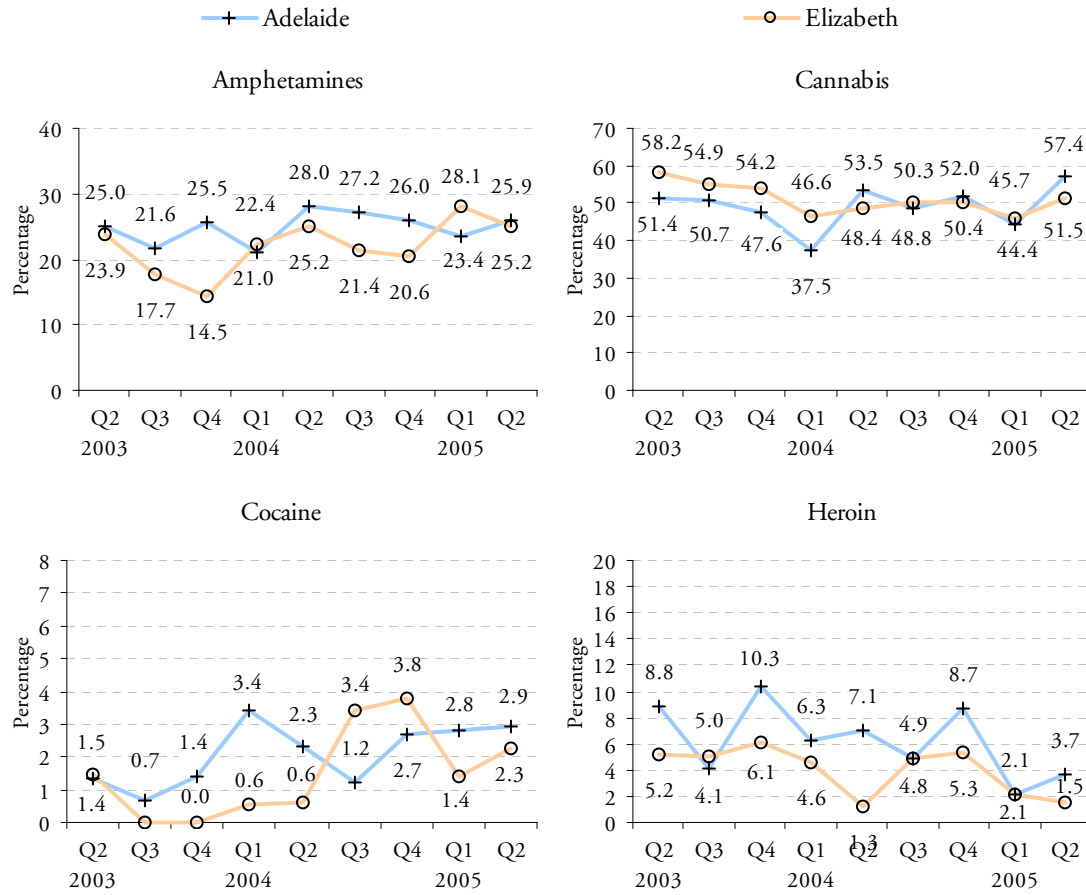
### Cannabis



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

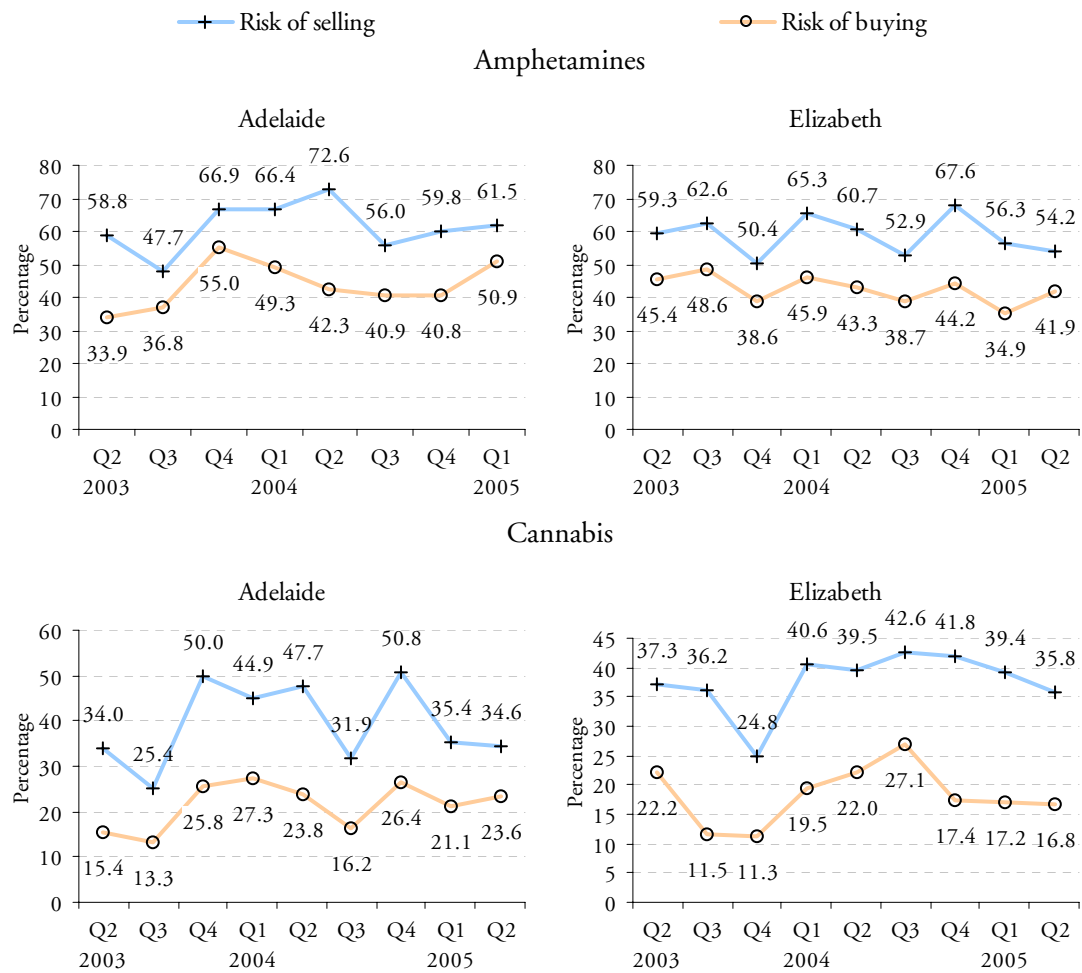
Figure 24: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had received drugs in the past 30 days without paying cash by drug type, Adelaide and Elizabeth, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

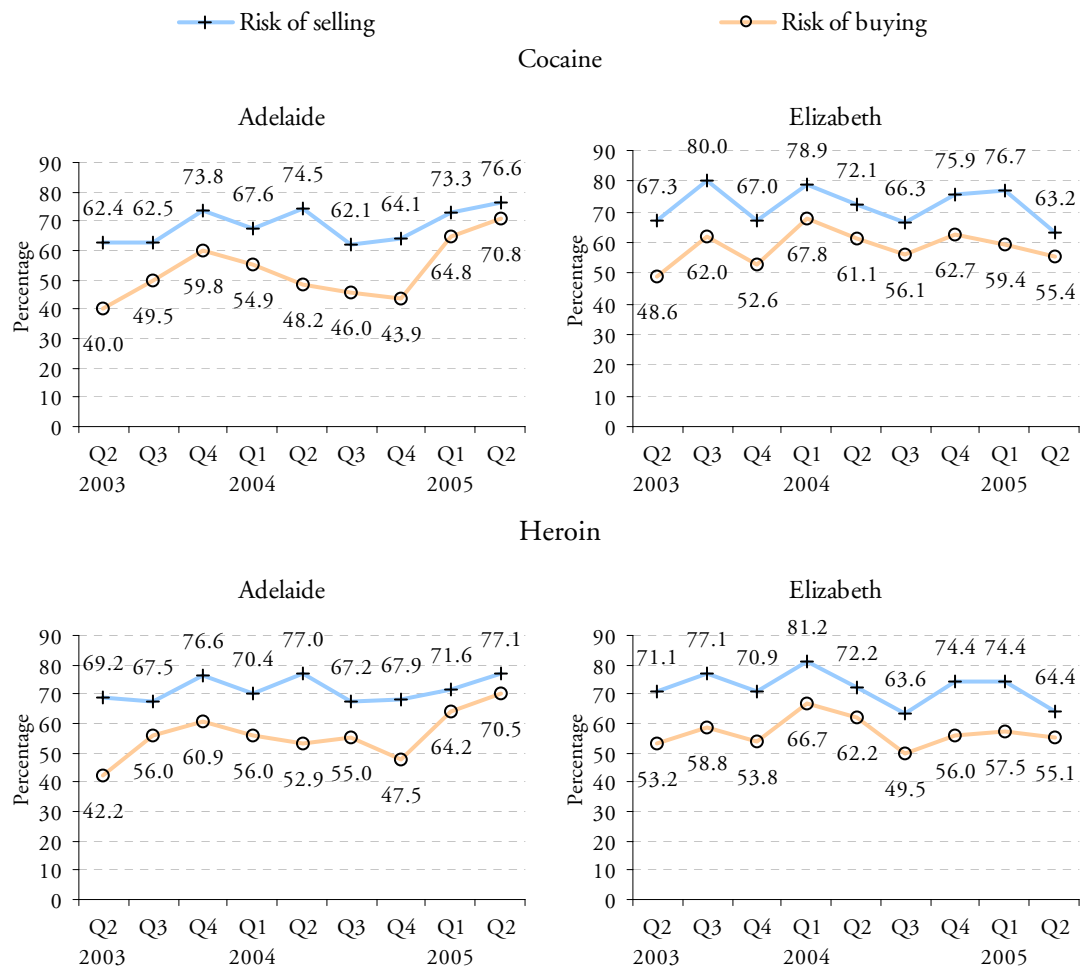
## Perceived risk of drug dealing

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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

## Licit drug use

### *Self-reported alcohol use*

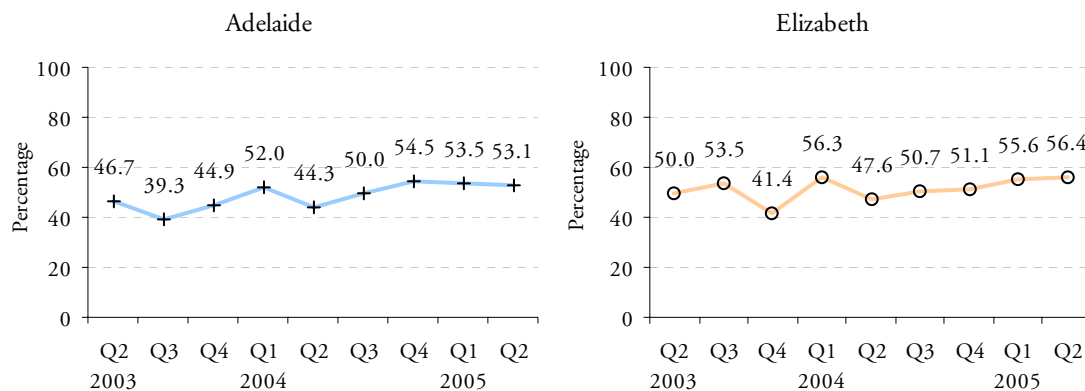
Table 11: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in the past 12 months or past 30 days by site, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Past 30 days	76	53.1	75	56.4
• Past 12 months	91	63.6	97	72.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>133</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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

\* Three or more for females



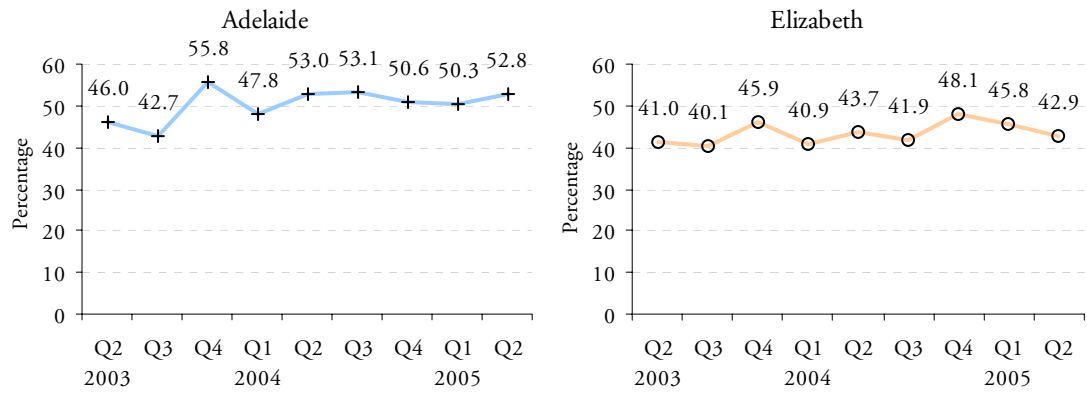
### *Prescription medication*

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

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Opiates	26	18.1	17	12.8
• Methadone	13	9.0	3	2.3
• Morphine	3	2.1	4	3.0
• Codeine	7	4.9	8	6.0
• Buprenorphine	2	1.4	1	0.8
• Other opiates	2	1.4	2	1.5
• Benzodiazepines	21	14.6	8	6.0
• Alprazolam	4	2.8	0	0.0
• Diazepam	12	8.3	5	3.8
• Nitrazepam	1	0.7	0	0.0
• Oxazepam	7	4.9	3	2.3
• Temazepam	3	2.1	0	0.0
• Other benzodiazepines	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Anti-psychotics	4	2.8	4	3.0
• Anti-depressants	9	6.3	6	4.5
• Other	40	27.8	37	27.8
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	76	52.8	57	42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>		<b>133</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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 2005



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

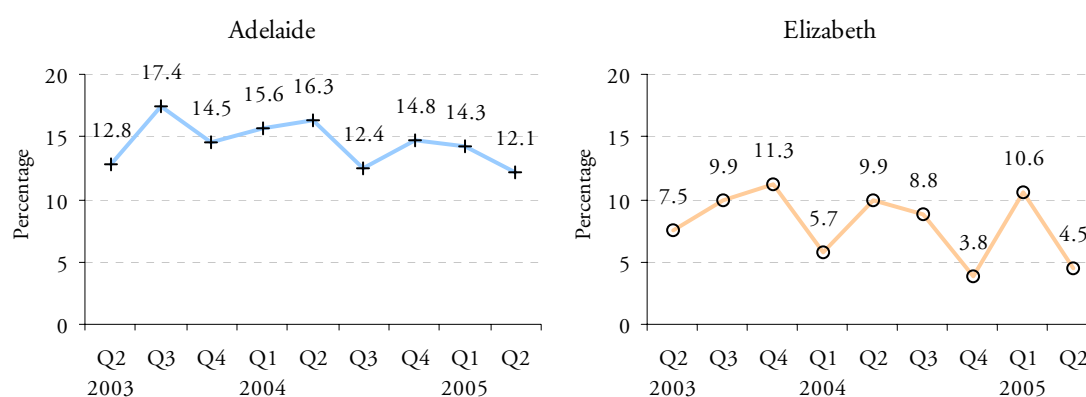
## Treatment programs

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, April - June, 2005

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital	23	16.4	21	15.9
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	61	43.6	44	33.3
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	17	12.1	6	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>132</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, April - June, 2003 to April - June, 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:

## Drug Driving

An addendum on drug driving was repeated during this quarter after running in the both the second quarters of 2003 and 2004. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the extent and nature of drug driving amongst detainees. All respondents were asked to participate in the addendum.

As part of this addendum, detainees were first asked how often they have driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 14, a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported that they had never driven a car or other vehicle (38.5% compared to 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees). Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported driving three or more times per week (53.9% compared to 43.7% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 14: How often detainees drove a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Never	52	38.5	32	25.0
• Less than once a week	10	7.4	16	12.5
• Once or twice a week	14	10.4	11	8.6
• Three or more times a week	59	43.7	69	53.9
<b>Number</b>	<b>135</b>		<b>128</b>	

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

Just over four in ten Adelaide and three in ten Elizabeth detainees indicated that they had their full drivers license (43.4% and 31.3%, respectively), while under one in ten detainees reported that they had a probationary licence (8.4% of Adelaide and 5.2% of Elizabeth). Around one in five Elizabeth detainees (19.8%) and one in six Adelaide detainees (14.5%) reported that their licence was currently suspended.

Table 15: Do you have a driver's licence?

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, full licence	36	43.4	30	31.3
• Yes, probationary licence	7	8.4	5	5.2
• Yes, learners permit	3	3.6	2	2.1
• Yes, but currently expired	4	4.8	12	12.5
• No, licence currently suspended	12	14.5	19	19.8
• No, never had a licence	21	25.3	28	29.2
<b>Number</b>	<b>83</b>		<b>96</b>	

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

A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been driving just before they were arrested (37.9% compared with 26.8% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 16: Just before detainees had been arrested were they driving a car or other vehicle?

Been driving before arrest*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes	22	26.8	36	37.9
• No	60	73.2	59	62.1
<b>Number*</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>95</b>	

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

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

## Drug driving

Table 17 and Table 18 show the drug test results of those detainees who reported that they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested. It should be noted that the number of people who reported driving just prior to arrest and who also provided urine samples was relatively low for both Adelaide (19) and Elizabeth (24). Therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages.

Table 17: Drug test results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested by drug type

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	8	42.1*	13	54.2*
• Benzodiazepines	5	26.3*	7	29.2*
• Cannabis	17	89.5*	17	70.8*
• Cocaine	1	5.3*	0	-*
• Methadone	2	10.5*	1	4.2*
• Opiates	2	10.5*	1	4.2*
• At least one drug	18	94.7*	22	91.7*
• Multiple drugs	12	63.2*	14	58.3*
<b>Number tested**</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>24</b>	

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

Table 18: Most frequent urinalysis results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	6	31.6*	6	25.0*
• Amphetamines and cannabis	4	21.1*	7	29.2*
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	3	15.8*	0	-*
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	0	-*	3	12.5*
• Methadone and cannabis	2	10.5*	0	-*
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	10.5*	0	-*
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	0	-*	2	8.3*
<b>No Positives</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.3*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.3*</b>
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>24</b>	

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

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

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

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

While the previous tables examined drug use just prior to arrest, as determined by urine samples, Table 19 shows what drugs detainees reported using before driving in the past 12 months. As shown:

- The percentage of detainees from each site who reported driving after using drugs was similar for each drug type.
- The most common illicit drugs that detainees reported using before driving were cannabis (56.6% for Adelaide and 59.4% for Elizabeth detainees) and amphetamines (39.8% for Adelaide and 39.6% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in ten Adelaide detainees (10.8%) reported using heroin before driving in the past 12 months, higher than that of Elizabeth detainees (5.2%).
- Just over one quarter of detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol only before driving at some time over the past 12 months (26.5% for Adelaide and 28.1% for Elizabeth).
- Around one in five detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol with other drugs before driving in the past 12 months (18.1% for Adelaide and 21.9% for Elizabeth).

Table 19: Detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug

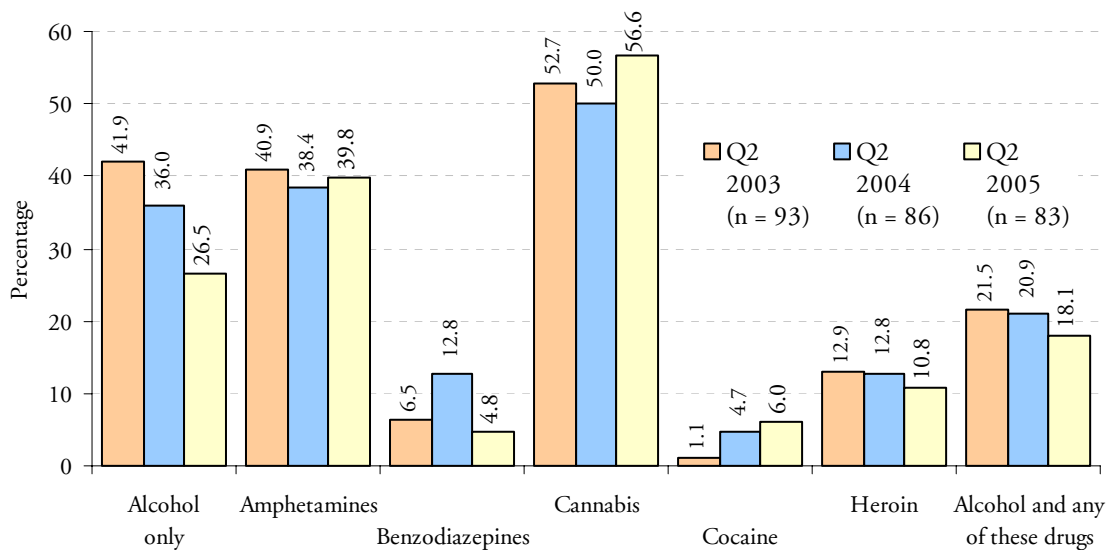
Type of drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol only	22	26.5	27	28.1
• Amphetamines	33	39.8	38	39.6
• Benzodiazepines	4	4.8	1	1.0
• Cannabis	47	56.6	57	59.4
• Cocaine	5	6.0	5	5.2
• Heroin	9	10.8	5	5.2
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	15	18.1	21	21.9
<b>Number</b>	<b>83</b>		<b>96</b>	

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

Figure 29a and Figure 29b show the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months for each quarters that the drug driving addendum has operated in South Australia (Quarter 2, 2003, Quarter 2, 2004 and Quarter 2, 2005). As shown:

- At both sites, there was a decrease in the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using alcohol only (down to 26.5% of Adelaide and 28.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of detainees who reported driving after using amphetamines remained relatively stable from the previous year (39.8% of Adelaide and 39.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- After recording a decrease in the previous year, the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using cannabis increased to its highest level (56.6% of Adelaide and 59.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The percentage of detainees who reported that they had used alcohol in combination with other drugs remained relatively stable (18.1% of Adelaide and 21.9% of Elizabeth detainees).

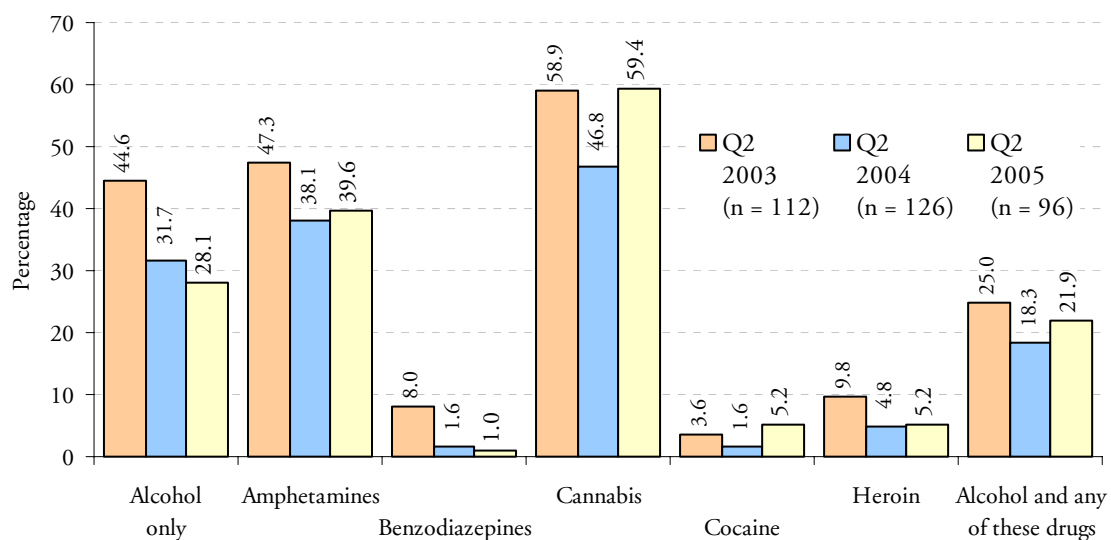
Figure 29a: The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type, Quarter 2, 2003, Quarter 2, 2004 and Quarter 2, 2005.



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



Figure 29b: The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type



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

Table 20a and Table 20b show the number of times detainees reported driving after using drugs. As shown:

- Of the 47 Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, 28 reported that they did this at least once a week, including 18 who reported that they did this three or more times per week. Similarly, of the 57 Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, 38 reported that they did so at least once a week, including 26 who reported that they did three or more times per week.
- Over half of detainees who reported driving after using amphetamines in the past 12 months, indicated that they did so on a weekly basis (18 of the 33 Adelaide and 21 of the 38 Elizabeth detainees).
- Of those detainees who reported using alcohol before driving, relatively few reported doing so on a weekly basis compared to detainees who reported use of illicit drugs before driving.

Table 20a: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Adelaide

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	14	2	0	6	22
• Amphetamines	11	4	6	12	33
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	1	1	4
• Cannabis	9	10	10	18	47
• Cocaine	3	1	1	0	5
• Heroin	3	2	1	3	9
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	7	4	1	3	15

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

Table 20b: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	13	8	3	3	27
• Amphetamines	5	12	9	12	38
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	1	0	1
• Cannabis	12	7	12	26	57
• Cocaine	2	1	0	2	5
• Heroin	2	0	1	2	5
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	8	4	5	3	20

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

Table 21a and Table 21b show how many times detainees believed that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they had used. As shown:

- The majority of detainees believed that their driving ability was never affected or affected only 'some of the time' after they had taken drugs.
- However, seven of the 33 Adelaide and three of the 38 Elizabeth detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected most or all of the time after using amphetamines.
- Also, four of the 15 Adelaide and five of the 21 Elizabeth detainees who reported using alcohol in combination with an illegal drug before driving reported that their driving was affected most or all of the time.

Table 21a: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Adelaide

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	10	9	0	0	3	22
• Amphetamines	20	4	2	1	6	33
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	1	0	1	4
• Cannabis	33	11	0	1	2	47
• Cocaine	4	0	0	0	1	5
• Heroin	4	2	0	1	2	9
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	4	7	0	1	3	15

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

Table 21b: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	14	9	0	1	3	27
• Amphetamines	28	7	0	1	2	38
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	1	1
• Cannabis	46	6	2	1	2	57
• Cocaine	3	1	0	0	1	5
• Heroin	2	1	0	0	2	5
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	4	12	0	0	5	21

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

Detainees who believed that in the past 12 months their driving abilities had been affected by using drugs just before driving were asked how affected their driving ability was *on the last occasion* that they drove after using the drug. As shown in Table 22a and Table 22b:

- Most of the individuals who reported that their driving was affected perceived their driving to be slightly worse under the influence of the drug.
- Also, two of 11 Adelaide and five of 17 Elizabeth detainees reported that their driving was much worse while under the influence of alcohol and illicit drugs.
- However, two of the 13 Adelaide and three of the 10 Elizabeth detainees who indicated that their driving was affected by their amphetamines use, reported that their driving was better while under the influence of the drug.

Table 22a: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug- Adelaide

Type of drug	Much Better	Slightly Better	Same As Normal	Slightly Worse	Much Worse	Total
• Alcohol only	0	0	3	9	0	12
• Amphetamines	0	2	1	9	1	13
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	3	0	3
• Cannabis	2	0	5	7	0	14
• Cocaine	0	1	0	0	0	1
• Heroin	0	1	0	3	1	5
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	0	0	2	7	2	11

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

Table 22b: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Much Better	Slightly Better	Same As Normal	Slightly Worse	Much Worse	Total
• Alcohol only	1	1	4	4	3	13
• Amphetamines	1	2	4	2	1	10
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	1	1
• Cannabis	0	0	5	5	1	11
• Cocaine	0	0	0	1	1	2
• Heroin	0	0	0	2	1	3
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	0	0	2	10	5	17

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

As shown in Table 23:

- Over one in ten detainees believed that it was not an offence to drive while under the influences of illegal drugs (15.7% of Adelaide and 12.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Conversely, around three quarters of detainees believed that it was an offence (79.1% of Adelaide and 70.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were unsure if it was an offence to drive while under the influence of drugs (17.2% compared with 5.2% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 23: Whether detainees thought it was an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	21	15.7	16	12.5
• Yes	106	79.1	90	70.3
• Not sure	7	5.2	22	17.2
<b>Number</b>	134	100	128	100

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



## Police pursuits

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

As shown in Table 24:

- Around one quarter of detainees reported that, at least once in the past, they had failed to stop for the police when requested (26.5% of Adelaide and 25.3% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 24: Detainees who reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	61	73.5	71	74.7
• Yes	22	26.5	24	25.3
<b>Number</b>	<b>83</b>		<b>95</b>	

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

Note: There was one Elizabeth detainee who did not respond

Detainees were asked what they would do if the police requested them to stop. As shown in Table 25:

- Just under nine in ten detainees reported that they would ‘stop as requested’ if the police asked them to do so (90.6% of Adelaide and 92.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Conversely around one in ten detainees reported that they would drive off it was possible to get away (9.6% of Adelaide and 11.5% of Elizabeth).

Table 25: What detainees reported that they would do if the police requested them to stop.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Stop as requested	73	88.0	85	88.5
• Drive off	2	2.4	0	0.0
• Drive off if possible to get away	8	9.6	11	11.5
<b>Number</b>	<b>83</b>		<b>96</b>	

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

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with the police in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 26:

- A slightly higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (10.4% compared to 7.2% of Adelaide detainees).
- One detainee at each site reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit as both a passenger and a driver in the past 12 months.

Table 26: Whether detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	77	92.8	86	89.6
• Yes	6	7.2	10	10.4
• as a driver only	4	4.8	9	9.4
• as a passenger only	1	1.2	0	0.0
• as a passenger and a driver	1	1.2	1	1.0
<b>Number</b>	<b>83</b>		<b>96</b>	

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

The detainees who reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit in the past 12 months were asked how many times this had occurred. As shown in Table 27:

- Three of the six Adelaide and six of the ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit only once in the past 12 months.
- There was one detainee at each site who reported that they been involved in a police pursuit on five or more occasions.

Table 27: How many times detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• One	3	6
• Two	0	1
• Three	2	1
• Four	0	1
• Five or more	1	1
<b>Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

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

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

Detainees who reported that they had been a driver of a car or other vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit were asked if they were under the influence of drugs or medications at the time of the pursuit. As shown in Table 28:

- Four of the five Adelaide and eight of the ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in at least some police pursuit.

Table 28: Whether detainees reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• No	1	2
• Yes, some pursuits	1	1
• Yes, all of the pursuits	3	7
<b>Number</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

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

The detainees who reported that they were under the influence of a drug or other medication whilst driving in a police pursuit were asked about the type of drug that they had used. Detainees were able to list multiple drugs. As shown in Table 29:

- The most common drugs detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (four of the eight Elizabeth detainees and two of four Adelaide detainees) and cannabis (three detainees from each site)..

Table 29: Detainees who reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	<b>Adelaide Number</b>	<b>Elizabeth Number</b>
• Alcohol	0	2
• Methamphetamine	2	4
• Cannabis	3	3
• Methadone	1	0
• Oxazepam	0	1
• Miscellaneous	0	2
<b>Number</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

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

Note: Multiple drug types were permitted.





# 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 thirteenth in the series, providing selected results from the collection period that spanned the April - June, 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)

