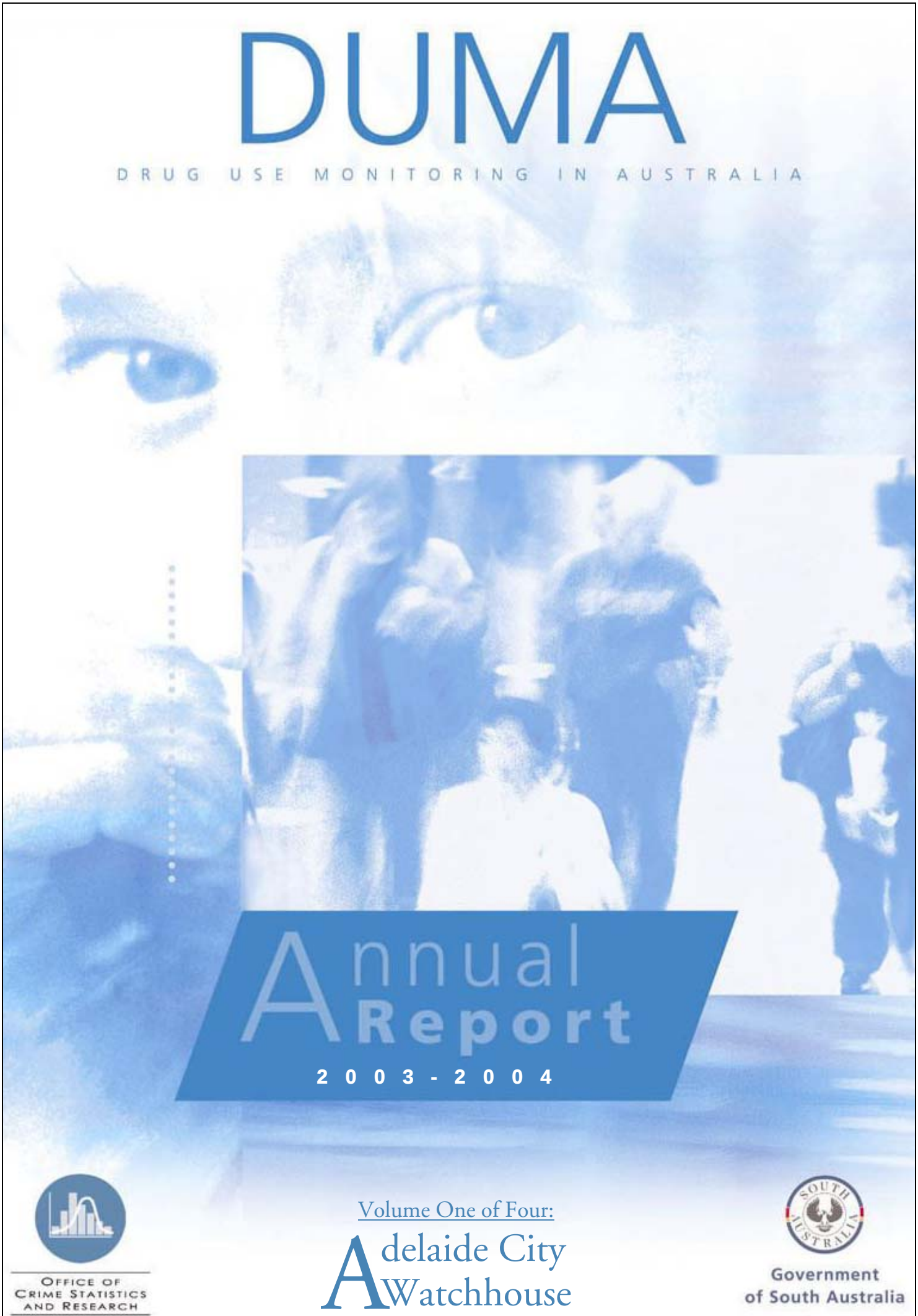
DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2003-2004

Volume One of Four:

Adelaide City Watchhouse

Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Government of South Australia

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DUMA
in South Australia

Annual Report 2003/04

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse

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Also available as part of the 2003/04 Annual Report:

Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells
Volume 3: Comparisons of South Australian DUMA sites
Volume 4: DUMA addenda – 2003/04

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DUMA in South Australia is monitored and advised by a steering committee consisting of representatives of the Australian Institute of Criminology, South Australian Police, Justice Strategy Unit, Drug and Alcohol Services, Walsh and Associates Pty Ltd and the Office of Crime Statistics and Research.

This report would not have been possible without Joy Wundersitz, Director and Paul Thomas, Deputy Director, Office of Crime Statistics and Research, who edited earlier drafts of this document and provided valuable advice concerning the structure and content of this report.

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Contents

Executive Summary

This publication is the first of a four volume annual statistical report on the South Australian operation of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Project which measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. This first volume focuses entirely on the results from the Adelaide City Watchhouse.[1]

This report is split into three sections. The first two sections look at the extent of drug use among detainees, with the first section focusing on urinalysis and the second section examining self-reported drug use. The third section includes analysis of additional data collected through the DUMA program (such as involvement in the drug market, use of licit drugs, gambling and involvement with treatment programs) and links these with urinalysis results were appropriate.

Profile of detainees – summary

- There were 609 Adelaide detainees interviewed during the 2003/04 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (80.8%) and Indigenous detainees (17.1%).
- The median age of male detainees was 29 years, while the median age of female detainees was 27 years. Overall the median age was 29 years.
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.0%) were working full time compared to only 6.3% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (24.3% compared to 17.0% of female detainees).
- Three quarters of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.

[1] Volume 2 provides similar analyses for the Elizabeth Police Station, which is the other DUMA site in South Australia. Volume 3 compares results from the Adelaide and Elizabeth sites and also includes some interstate comparisons, while volume 4 provides an analysis of the DUMA addenda run during 2003/04

- Around one in ten detainees reported received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (10.0% of male and 9.8% of female detainees).
- Six in ten detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while around one quarter reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- A higher proportion of female than male detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (28.1% compared to 21.0% of male detainees).
- Similarly, a higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (47.0% compared with 40.9%, respectively). Additionally 27.3% of female and 13.3% of male detainees reported that they were currently in such a program.
- Just under one in five detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days (19.8% of male and 17.0% of female detainees).

Extent of drug use – urinalysis

Overview

- Overall, there were 480 detainees who provided a urine sample (78.8% of those interviewed).
- The drug that detainees most frequently tested positive to was cannabis (62.7%), followed by amphetamines (41.0%) and benzodiazepines (29.4%).
- Over four in five detainees (82.3%) tested positive to at least one drug, while nearly one half (47.7%) tested positive to multiple types of drugs.
- The most frequent drug combination that detainees tested positive to was cannabis only (22.3%), followed by amphetamines and cannabis (12.9%) and amphetamines only (6.7%).
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines decreased each quarter during 2003/04 to 37.8%, down from a peak of 45.5% in the last quarter of the previous financial year.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated from quarter to quarter during 2003/04, ranging from 23.6% to 34.7%

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis decreased over the first half of the nine quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia, before increasing to its highest level so far in second quarter of 2004;
- After decreasing throughout 2002/03, the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis increased over 2003/04 to peak at 68.4% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine has remained very low throughout 2003/04, despite peaking at 2.0% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone has increased markedly during the second half of 2003/04, rising from 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2003 to 17.3% in the second quarter of 2004.
- There was a steady increase in the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates over the first seven quarters of DUMA in Adelaide, with the fourth quarter 2003 figure being the highest recorded. In contrast, the first quarter of 2004 recorded the lowest rate (13.6%) since DUMA was established at the Adelaide Watchhouse in the second quarter of 2002.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

- Over one third of detainees currently had a property offence listed as the major charge, while around one in four had a violent offence listed. There were no significant differences between these two groups in terms of the number or types of drugs tested positive.
- Around six in ten detainees reported that they had been arrested previously in the past 12 months. A significantly higher percentage of these detainees tested positive to amphetamines, cannabis and methadone compared to those who had not been arrested in that period.
- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as a juvenile tested positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis compared to detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as an adult.
- One quarter of detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months. These detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines and cannabis than were those who had not been imprisoned over that period.

- Around one quarter of detainees reported that they had received crime-related income in the past 30 days. This group were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines and opiates.

Drug use (urinalysis) and socio-demographic characteristics

- A significantly higher percentage of female than male detainees tested positive to methadone (21.5% compared to 8.0% respectively).
- Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and opiates use was lowest amongst detainees aged 18-24 years and highest for those detainees aged 25-34 years.
- Over three quarters of detainees aged less than 35 years tested positive to cannabis compared to less than half of detainees aged 35 years and older.
- Positive methadone tests tended to increase with age, with less than one in twenty detainees aged 18-24 years testing positive compared to nearly one in five detainees aged 30 year and over.
- Indigenous detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to cannabis compared to non-Indigenous detainees (72.5% compared to 60.0% respectively). Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to amphetamines (43.1% compared to 28.8% respectively).
- In relation to other socio-demographic groups, positive drug tests were generally more frequent among those detainees who:
  - had only completed education to Year 10 or less;
  - were living in a Housing Trust home;
  - were looking after dependant children
  - were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit; and
  - were not currently working.

Extent of drug use – self reported

Extent of drug use 'ever', in past 12 months and in past 30 days

- According to the self-reported data, the drug most frequently used by detainees across each of the periods ('ever', in the past 12 months or in the past 30 days) was cannabis, followed by amphetamines.
- Of the detainees who reported using cannabis in the past 30 days, just under one third reported using the drug every day.

Demographic variations in self reported drug use

- A higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had 'ever' used heroin, morphine or other opiates and street methadone compared to male detainees. Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had 'ever' used hallucinogen and inhalants.
- When looking at self-reported drug use 'in the past 12 months', a higher percentage of males reported using cannabis and hallucinogens, while a higher percentage of females reported using amphetamines, benzodiazepines and heroin.
- In relation to reported use 'in the past 30 days', a higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis and street methadone, while a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used inhalants, while a slightly lower percentage reported 'ever' using amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy and hallucinogens compared to non-Indigenous detainees.
- Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported use of inhalants 'in the past 12 months', while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines, cocaine and ecstasy 'in the past 12 months'.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using cannabis and morphine or other opiates 'in the past 30 days', while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported use of amphetamines.
- Self reported use of cannabis, ecstasy, hallucinogens and inhalants 'in the past 30 days' tended to decrease with age, while self reported use of amphetamines,

benzodiazepines, heroin and morphine or other opiates was higher for detainees in the middle age groups of 25-34 years.

Patterns of self reported drug use

- Of those detainees who reported ever using any drug, nearly nine out of ten indicated that their first use occurred before the age of 18 years.
- First use of cannabis and inhalants occurred at the earliest age (on average, at 14.8 years for each drug).
- Of those 450 detainees who reported that they had 'ever' used a drug 'regularly' (i.e. three or more days per week) over two thirds indicated that this first regular use occurred before the age of 18 years.
- Almost half of the detainees reported that they had injected drugs in the past 12 months, while four in ten reported injecting in the past 30 days.
- Amphetamines was the drug most likely to be injected by detainees in both the past 12 months and past 30 days, followed by heroin and morphine or other opiates.
- Generally, a much higher percentage of female than male detainees reported injecting at least one drug in the past 12 months. The level of self-reported injecting drug use was also higher for non-Indigenous detainees compared to Indigenous detainees.
- Of those detainees who reported injecting at least one drug in the past 30 days, four in ten reported doing so one to five times in that period, while almost one quarter reported doing so more than 50 times.

Key Issues

Drug Related Criminal History

- Just under half of the detainees reported that they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs. These detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines, cannabis and opiates compared to those detainees who had not.
- Just over three in ten detainees reported that they had committed at least one offence in the past 12 months that was drug related. Of these who reported

that at least half of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related, a significantly higher percentage tested positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates compared to those detainees who reported lower levels of drug-related offending.

Drug Market

- One third of detainees reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 12 months, while just under three in ten detainees reported buying amphetamines with cash.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought drugs, nearly one half used a phone as their method of contact when purchasing amphetamines or heroin.
- Nearly one half of detainees reported obtaining cannabis and nearly one quarter reported obtaining amphetamines without paying cash. Most of these detainees reported that the drug had been shared with them or that they had received it as a gift.
- Detainees believed that it was more risky (from police activities) to sell drugs than to buy drugs in the area where they lived.
- Over two thirds of detainees perceived heroin to be 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy, while over four in five perceived heroin to be 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell.

Licit drug use

- One half of detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight. The most common type of prescription drugs reportedly used by detainees were opioids, benzodiazepines or anti-depressants.
- As may be expected, detainees who reported taking prescription or over-the-counter medications were significantly more likely to test positive to benzodiazepines, methadone and opiates.
- Over half of detainees reported using alcohol in the past 12 months (five or more drinks for males and three or more for females on the same day). Nearly four out of five of these detainees reported having first used alcohol before the age of 18 years.

- Detainees who reported not using alcohol in the past 30 days were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines, methadone and opiates than detainees who reported using alcohol.
- Just over one in ten (11.7%) detainees reported that they needed or were dependent upon alcohol in the past 12 months. The percentage reporting dependency was twice as high amongst Indigenous detainees (27.7%).

Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

- Just over four in ten detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program, including around 15.9% who reported that they were current attendees. Detainees who were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program were significantly more likely to test positive to benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates than those who were not involved in such programs.
- Around one in five detainees reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for at least one over night stay. This group was significantly more likely to test positive to benzodiazepines than were those who had not been admitted to hospital.

Gambling Behaviour

- Just under four in ten detainees reported that they had gambled in the past 30 days, including around one in five who reported gambling at least once per week.
- Detainees who reported gambling once or twice a week were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines than were those who either did not gamble or gambled less than once a week.
- Over four in five detainees who reported gambling indicated that this gambling occurred in a pub/hotel/club.

Introduction

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. At most sites around Australia, including Adelaide and Elizabeth, 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 is funded by the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department and the South Australian Attorney-General's Department. From 2004 funding has been provided from the Australian Government's National Illicit Drug Strategy. In-kind support is also provided by SA Police.

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.

Quarterly Reports

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research, in collaboration with SA Police, the Justice Strategy Unit within the Attorney General's Department, 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. As the needs of relevant users are identified the structure and content of these reports has evolved and it is anticipated that they will continue to do so.

Annual Reports

This is the second South Australian annual report, which 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. The fourth 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. These financial year based annual reports also complement the calendar year reports released by the Australian Institute of Criminology. Analyses presented in this report exclude the small percentage of missing or invalid responses made by some detainees.

DUMA addenda

In each quarter of interviews a new addendum is included in the DUMA program to explore a different topic of interest. The Addendum topics for 2003/04 included:

July - September 2003:	Amphetamines use
October – December 2003:	Gambling
January – March 2004:	Weapon use
April – June 2004:	Drug driving

Analyses of these addenda for the South Australian sites are included in the fourth volume of the annual report as well as each of the corresponding quarterly reports. These reports can be downloaded from www.ocsar.sa.gov.au.

Structure of report

This first volume of the 2003/04 Annual Report focuses exclusively on Adelaide City Watchhouse data. It is split into three main sections. The first two sections look at the extent of drug use among detainees, with the first section focusing on urinalysis and the second section examining self-reported drug use. The third section of this report includes analysis of additional data that are collected through the DUMA program and the links with urinalysis where appropriate.

The first section is split into three parts. The first part gives an overview of the urinalysis results, including data relating to the types of drugs, the number of drugs and the most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to. An analysis of the trends in positive drug tests for the nine quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia is also included. The second part looks at the offending behaviour of detainees, including their current offence profile, whether they had been previously arrested or imprisoned and whether they had received any crime related income. The links to urinalysis results are also investigated. The third part looks at the link between various demographic factors and the urinalysis results of detainees. Sex, age and Indigenous profile are investigated, as well as other characteristics including highest level of education, family and housing status and employment status.

Various statistical tests are used in this section to determine if certain groups are significantly more or less likely to test positive to each type of drugs or test positive to a significantly higher or lower number of drugs. To determine if a significantly higher percentage of a particular group of detainees tested positive to a given drug compared to another group, an independent samples t-test was used. A Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine if one group tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs compared to another group of detainees.

The second section looks at detainees' self reported drug use over the periods of 'ever', in the past 12 months and in the past 30 days. The first part in this section gives an overview, while the second part looks at the relationship between demographic characteristics and detainees' self-reported drug use. The third part investigates patterns of drug use, including detainees' self reported age at first use and first 'regular' use. Injecting drug use is also examined.

The third section covers a range of issues canvassed during the interview process. The first part in this final section looks at drug related criminal history, while the second part focuses on questions concerning the drug market. These questions relate to the method in which detainees purchase drugs, other methods of obtaining drugs and their perceptions of the risk of buying and selling drugs. The third part in this section

focuses on licit drug use, including prescription medications and alcohol use, together with the links with illicit drug use. The fourth part includes detainees' involvement with drug and alcohol treatment programs and its links with urinalysis, while the fifth and final part focuses on the self-reported gambling behaviour of detainees.

Appendix 1 includes a detailed demographic summary of detainees.

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.

Profile of detainees - summary

Table 1 presents a summary profile of the detainees interviewed[2]. As shown:

- There were 609 Adelaide detainees interviewed during the 2003/04 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (80.8%) and Indigenous detainees (17.1%).
- The median age of male detainees was 29 years, while the median age of female detainees was 27 years. Overall the median age was 29 years.
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.0%) were working full time compared to only 6.3% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (24.3% compared to 17.0% of female detainees).

[2] A detailed demographic analysis is provided in Appendix 1.

- Three quarters of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- Around one in ten detainees reported received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (10.0% of male and 9.8% of female detainees).
- One quarter of male detainees (25.0%) were charged with a violent offence compared to one in five female detainees (20.5%).
- In contrast, a higher proportion of female detainees were charged with a property offence (50.4% compared to 33.7% of male detainees).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees were currently charged with a drug offence (11.1% compared to 6.9%).
- Around one third of detainees were detained on a warrant only.
- Six in ten detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while around one quarter reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- A higher proportion of female than male detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (28.1% compared to 21.0% of male detainees).
- Similarly, a higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (47.0% compared with 40.9%, respectively) and were currently in such a program (27.3% of female and 13.3% of male detainees).
- Just under one in five detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days (19.8% of male and 17.0% of female detainees).

Table 1: Summary profile of Adelaide detainees interviewed, 2003/04

2003/04	Male	Female	Total
• Number interviewed	492	117	609
• Provided urine sample	78.7%	79.5%	78.8%
• Median age	29 years	27 years	29 years
• Indigenous	15.3%	25.2%	17.1%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	42.3%	37.1%	41.3%
• Income in past 30 days from:			
• working full time	21.0%	6.3%	18.2%
• working part time	24.3%	17.0%	22.9%
• welfare/government	75.5%	91.1%	78.4%
• shoplifting	9.4%	14.3%	10.3%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	10.0%	9.8%	9.9%
• other illegal activities	11.2%	8.0%	10.6%
• Currently charged with			
• violent offence	25.0%	20.5%	24.1%
• property offence	33.7%	50.4%	36.9%
• drug offence	6.9%	11.1%	7.7%
• Detained on warrant only	36.4%	33.3%	35.8%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	62.2%	59.1%	61.6%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	25.9%	21.6%	25.1%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	21.0%	28.1%	22.3%
• Gambling at least once per week	19.8%	17.0%	19.2%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	40.9%	47.0%	42.0%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	13.3%	27.3%	15.9%

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

Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

This section focuses on the urinalysis results of detainees at the Adelaide City Watchhouse. Overall, there were 480 detainees who provided a urine sample (78.8% of those interviewed).

All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; namely, 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 2, 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 2: Cut off 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

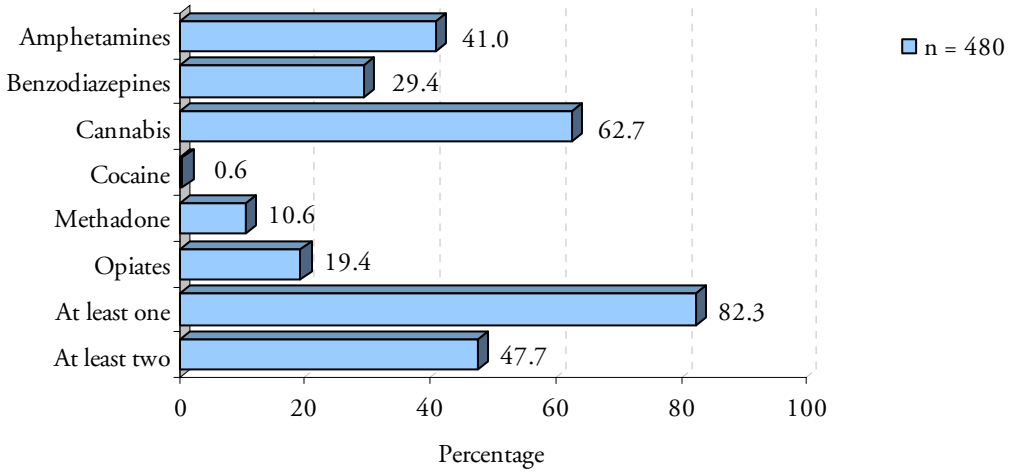
Overview

This part provides an overview of the urinalysis results of detainees, including the types of drugs and the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to. An analysis of the combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to is also included. At the end of this part, the trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive is also provided.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive to each of the drug types tested. As shown:

- Over four in five detainees (82.3%) tested positive to at least one drug, while nearly one half (47.7%) tested positive to multiple drugs.
- The most common drug that detainees tested positive to was cannabis (62.7%), followed by amphetamines (41.0%) and benzodiazepines (29.4%).

Figure 1: The percentage of detainees testing positive by type of drug



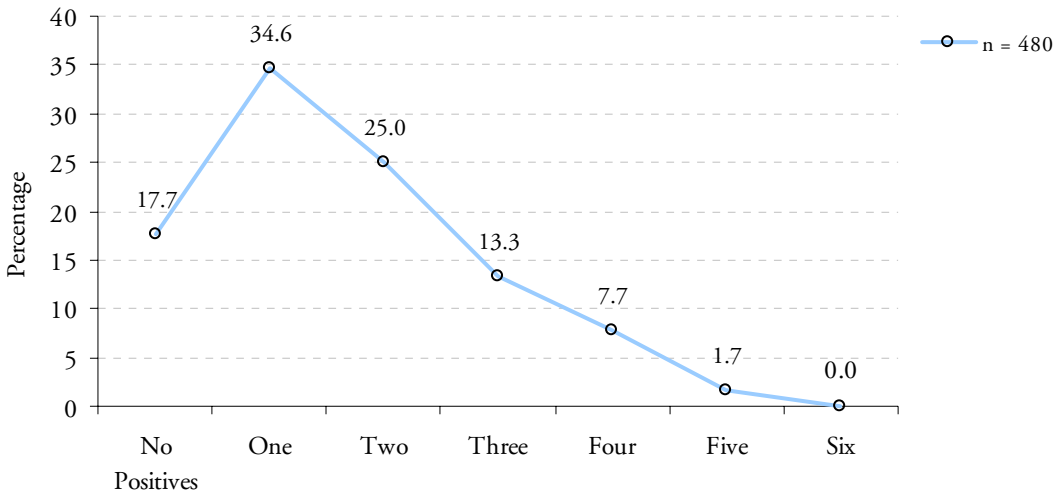
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Number of drugs

Figure 2 shows the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to. As shown:

- Under one in five detainees (17.7%) recorded no positives, while one third of detainees recorded one positive (34.6%) and one quarter of detainees recorded two positives (25.0%).

Figure 2: The number of drugs to which detainees tested positive



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

Drug combinations

Table 3 shows the type of drugs that detainees tested positive to by the number of drugs that they tested positive to. As shown:

- Nearly two thirds of detainees who tested positive to only one drug tested positive to cannabis (64.5%), while one in five tested positive to amphetamines (19.3%).
- Irrespective of the number of drugs detainees tested positive to, the main drug used was cannabis.
- Of those testing positive to one or two drugs, few tested positive to methadone, but for those testing positive to three drugs, three in ten were detected for methadone use.
- Cocaine was almost never identified, irrespective of how many drugs the person tested positive to.

Table 3: Type of drug detainees tested positive to by the number of drugs tested positive

Drug category	One only	Two only	Three only	Four only	Five only	Six only
• Amphetamines	19.3	65.8	73.4	83.8	8*	-
• Benzodiazepines	7.8	30.0	76.6	94.6	8*	-
• Cannabis	64.5	80.0	87.5	91.9	8*	-
• Cocaine	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.4	0*	-
• Methadone	0.6	6.7	28.1	43.2	8*	-
• Opiates	7.8	16.7	34.4	81.1	8*	-
Number	**166**	**120**	**64**	**37**	**8**	**0**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

Table 4 presents the same data, but in a different way. It shows the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to by the type of drugs to which they tested positive. As shown:

- Detainees who tested positive to cannabis were more likely to test positive to one drug only than were detainees who tested positive to other types of drugs. Over two third of detainees who tested positive to cannabis tested positive to cannabis only or cannabis and one other drug (35.5% and 31.9% respectively).
- Nearly half of the detainees who tested positive to methadone tested positive to four or more drugs, with 31.4% testing positive to methadone, plus three other drugs and 15.7% testing positive to methadone plus four other drugs).

Table 4: The number of drugs detainees tested positive to by the type of drug tested positive

Number of drugs	Amphet-amines %	Benzodia-zepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Metha-done %	Opiates %
• One only	16.2	9.2	35.5	0*	2.0	14.0
• Two only	40.1	25.5	31.9	1*	15.7	21.5
• Three only	23.9	34.8	18.6	0*	35.3	23.7
• Four only	15.7	24.8	11.3	2*	31.4	32.3
• Five only	4.1	5.7	2.7	0*	15.7	8.6
• Six only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0*	0.0	0.0
Number	**197**	**141**	**301**	**3***	**51**	**93**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Percentages are not calculated from low base numbers*

Table 5 shows the cross-tabulation between the types of drugs that detainees tested positive. As shown:

- Of the 197 detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, over two thirds (69.5%) tested positive to cannabis also, while of the 301 persons who tested positive to cannabis, less than half (45.5%) tested positive to amphetamines.
- Generally, detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines or methadone were also more likely to test positive to other types of drugs than were detainees who tested positive to cannabis.

Table 5: Cross-tabulation between the types of drugs that detainees tested positive

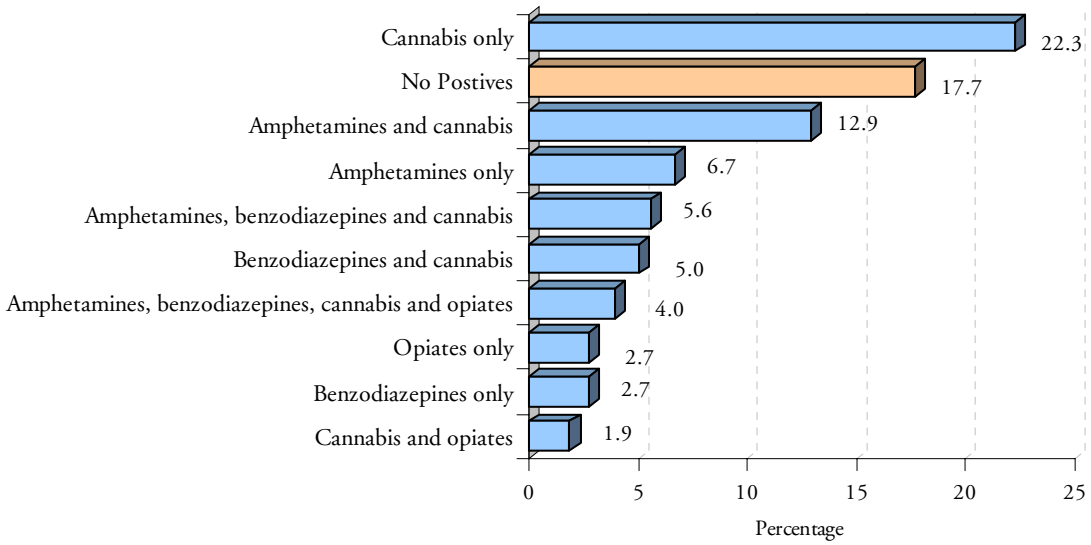
Drug category	Amphet-amines %	Benzodia-zepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Metha-done %	Opiates %
• Amphetamines	100.0	56.0	45.5	3*	58.8	52.7
• Benzodiazepines	40.1	100.0	35.2	2*	64.7	54.8
• Cannabis	69.5	75.2	100.0	2*	70.6	65.6
• Cocaine	1.5	1.4	0.7	3*	0.0	0.0
• Methadone	15.2	23.4	12.0	0*	100.0	26.9
• Opiates	24.9	36.2	20.3	0*	49.0	100.0
Number	**197**	**141**	**301**	**3**	**51**	**93**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Percentages are not calculated from low base numbers*

Figure 3 shows the most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to. As shown:

- Just one quarter of detainees tested positive to cannabis only (22.3%), while just under one in five recorded no positives (17.7%).
- Around one in eight detainees tested positive to both amphetamines and cannabis (12.9%), while a further 6.7% tested positive to amphetamines only.

Figure 3: Most frequent combinations of drugs



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

Trends in positive drug tests

Figure 4 shows the trends in positive drug tests since DUMA began in South Australia in the April-June quarter of 2002 for each of the drug types. As shown:

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines decreased each quarter during 2003/04 to 37.8%, down from a peak of 45.5% in the last quarter of the previous financial year.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated from quarter to quarter over 2003/04, ranging from 23.6% to 34.7%.
- After decreasing throughout 2002/03, the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis increased over 2003/04 to peak at 68.4% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine has remained very low throughout 2003/04, despite peaking at 2.0% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone has increased markedly over the past two quarters from 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2003 to 17.3% in the second quarter of 2004.
- There was a steady increase in the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates over the first seven quarters of DUMA in South Australia, before recording a sharp dip to its lowest level (13.6% in the first quarter of 2004) and then returning to a level similar with the same quarter in the previous year.
- After steadily increasing since the fourth quarter of 2002, the percentage of detainees testing positive to any drug recorded its highest level in the fourth quarter of 2003, before recording a decrease in the second quarter of 2004.
- While fluctuating over the nine quarter period, the percentage of detainees testing positive to multiple drugs increased to its highest levels recorded so far (53.1%) in the second quarter of 2004.

Figure 4: Percentage of detainees testing positive by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004

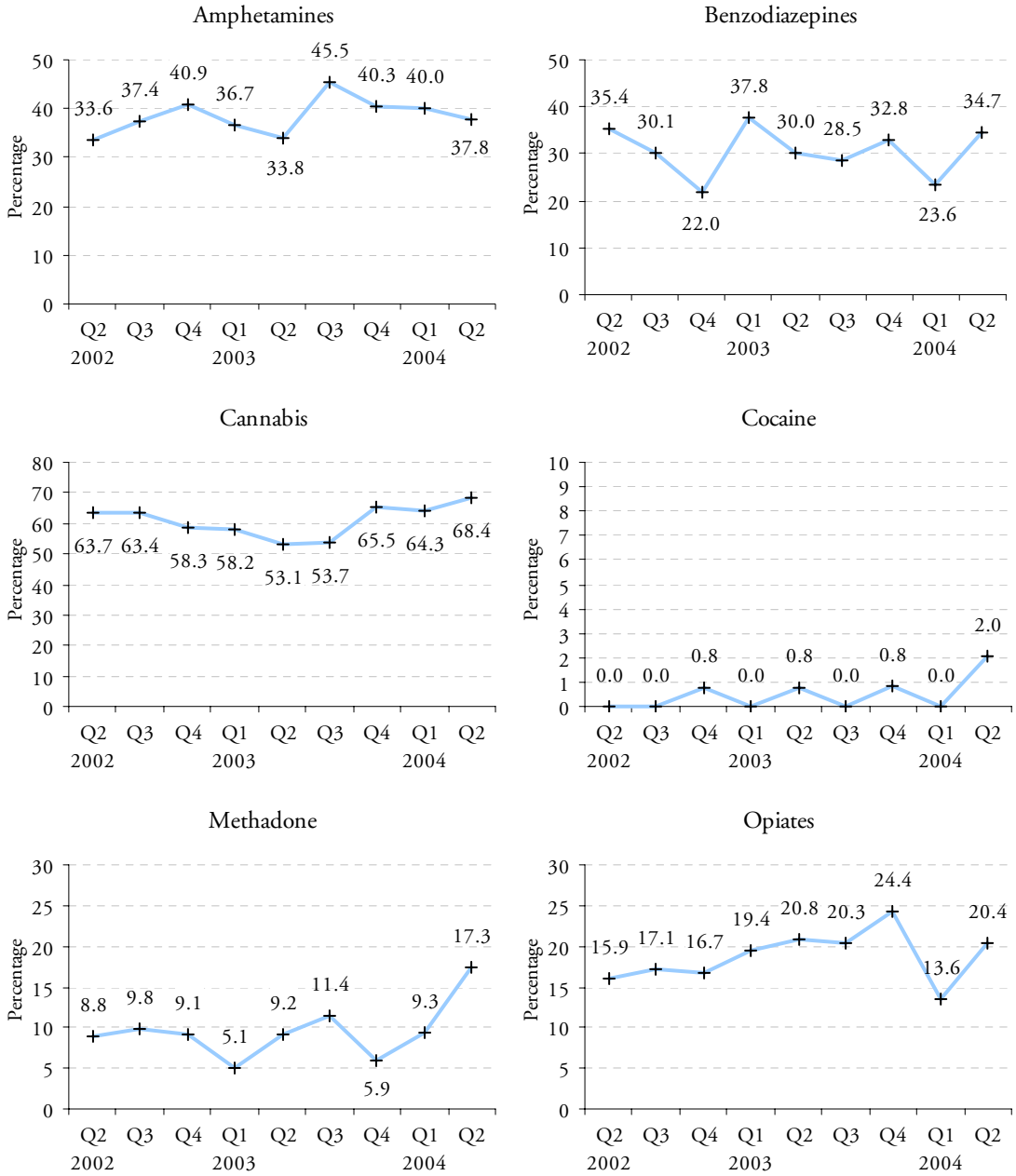
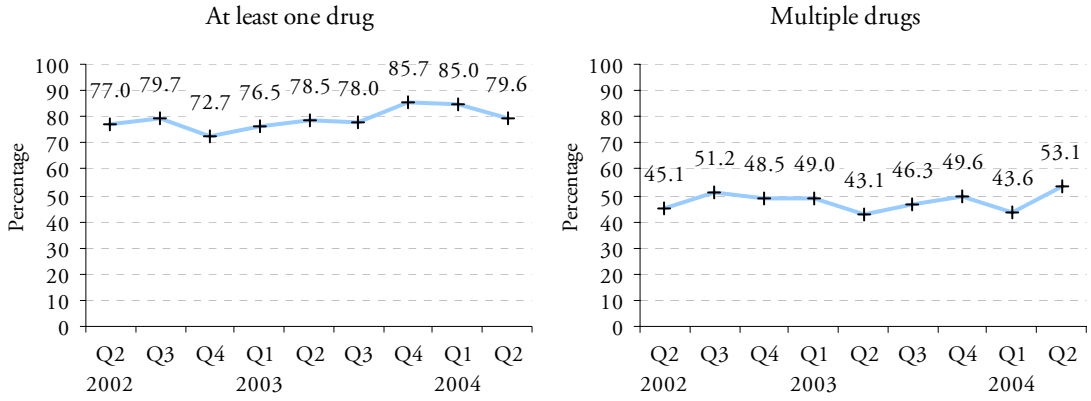


Figure 4 (cont.): Positive drug tests by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



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

Drug use (Urinalysis) and offending

This part looks at the current offence profile of detainees and cross-tabulates this with the urinalysis results of detainees. Data on whether detainees had been previously arrested and previously imprisoned are also included.

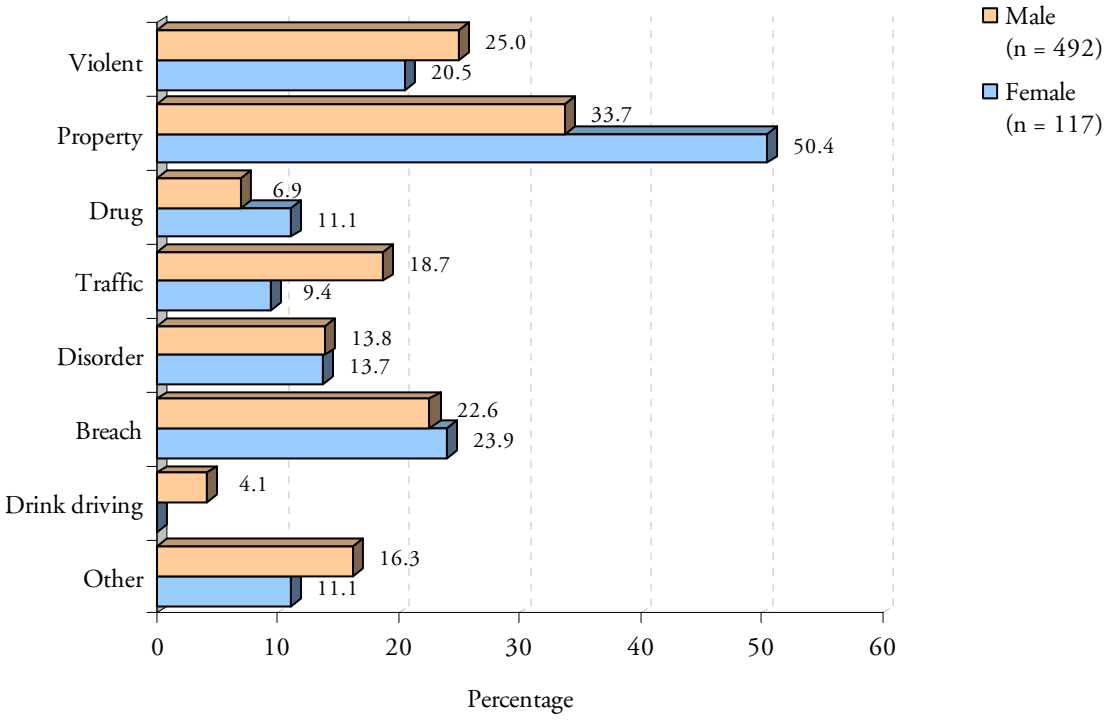
Current offence profile

Figure 5 shows the types of charges laid against male and female detainees[3]. As shown:

- A higher percentage of female detainees had a property charge laid against them (50.4% compared to 33.7% of male detainees). Conversely, males were more likely to be charged with a violent offence (25.0% compared to 20.5%)
- Male detainees were also more likely to be charged with traffic offences (18.7% compared to 9.4% of female detainees), drink driving (4.1% compared to 0.0%) and other offences (16.3% compared to 11.1%), while a higher percentage of female detainees were charged with drug offences (11.1% compared to 6.9% of male detainees).

[3] Percentages will not sum to 100, as each detainee could have multiple charges laid against them. If the detainees had multiple offences in the same category, this was counted once only.

Figure 5: All charges laid against detainees by offence type and sex

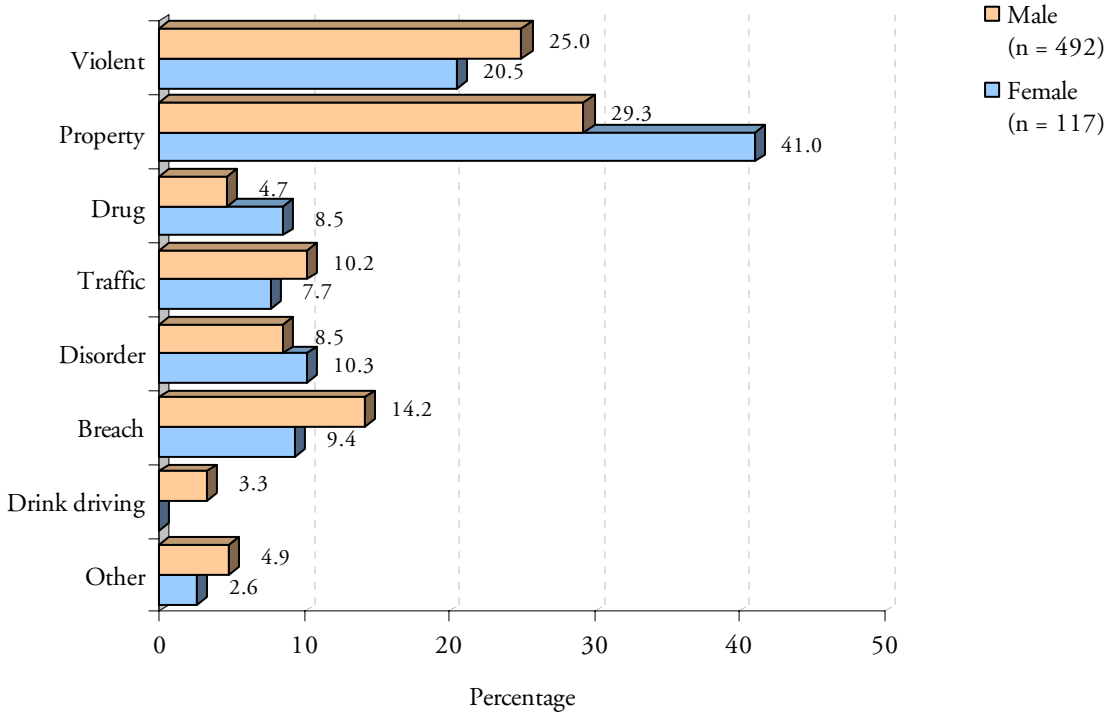


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Whereas Figure 5 included all charges, Figure 6 shows the single most serious charge laid against detainees.

- One quarter of male detainees had a violent offence as the most serious charge (25.0% compared to 20.5% of female detainees).
- The most common type of major charge laid against both male and female detainees was a property offence, although this was much higher for female detainees (41.0% compared to 29.3% of male detainees).
- Male detainees were more likely to have a major charge relating to traffic offences (10.2% compared to 7.7% of female detainees), breach offences (14.2% compared to 9.4%) and drink driving offences (3.3% compared to 0.0%).

Figure 6: Major charge laid against detainees by offence type and sex

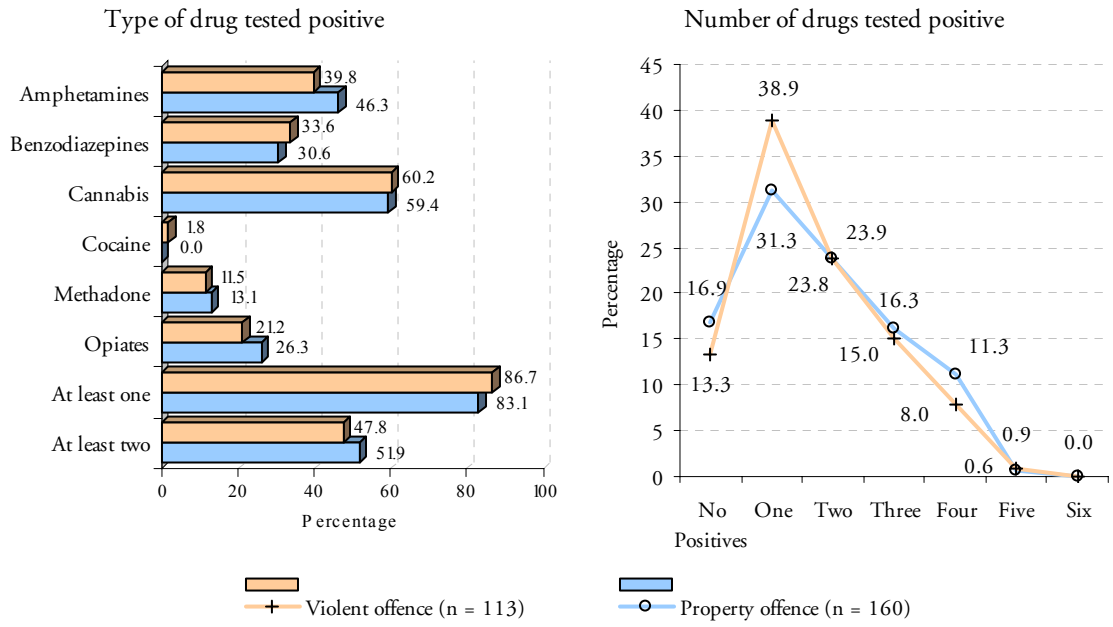


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 7 shows the urinalysis results for detainees whose major charge was a violent offence compared to those detainees whose major charge was a property offence. The types of drugs detainees tested positive to is presented on the left, while the number of drugs to which each detainee tested positive is presented on the right.

- In terms of the number or type of drugs that detainees tested positive to, there was no significant difference between detainees who had a violent offence or a property offence as a major charge.

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees testing positive by major charge (violent or property offence).



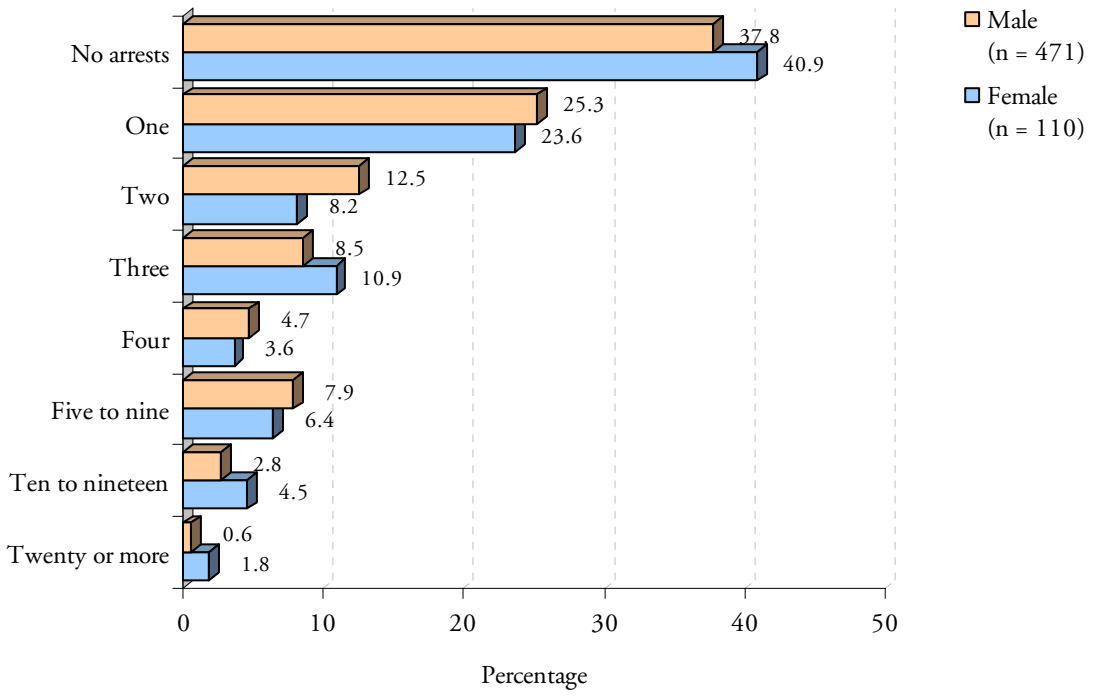
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Prior arrests

Figure 8 shows the number of times that detainees reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months. As shown:

- A slightly higher proportion of female detainees reported that they had not been arrested in the past 12 months (40.9% compared to 37.8% of female detainees).
- Nearly one quarter of both male and female detainees reported that they been arrested only once in the past 12 months (25.3% of male and 23.6% of female detainees).

Figure 8: The number of times that detainees reported that they had been arrested during the past 12 months by sex

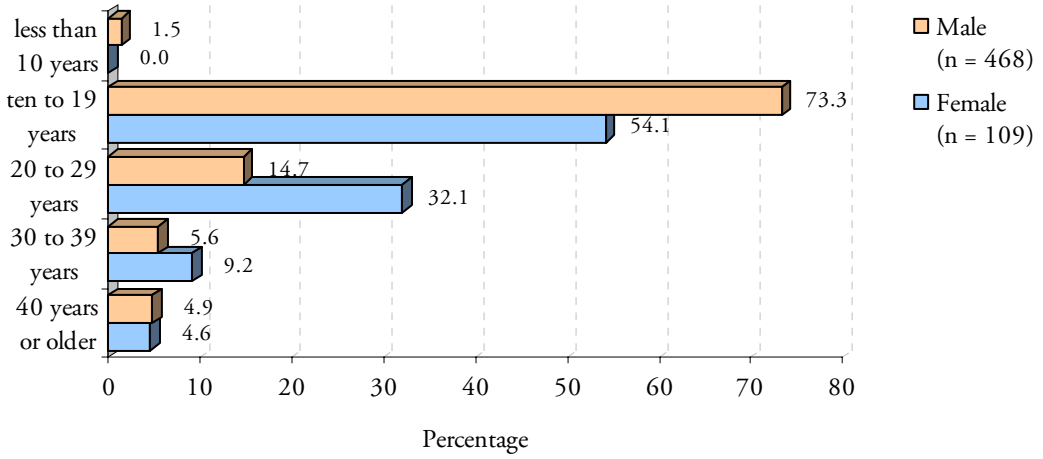


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: There were 28 detainees who did not report how many times they had been arrested.

Detainees were asked how old they were at the time of their first ever arrest, regardless of whether they were charged on that occasion. As shown in Figure 9:

- Nearly three quarters (73.3%) of male detainees and over one half of female detainees (54.1%) reported that they were aged 10 to 19 the first time that they were arrested.
- Female detainees generally reported that they were arrested for the first time at an older age than male detainees.

Figure 9: How old detainees reported that they were on the first occasion that they were ever arrested by sex[4]



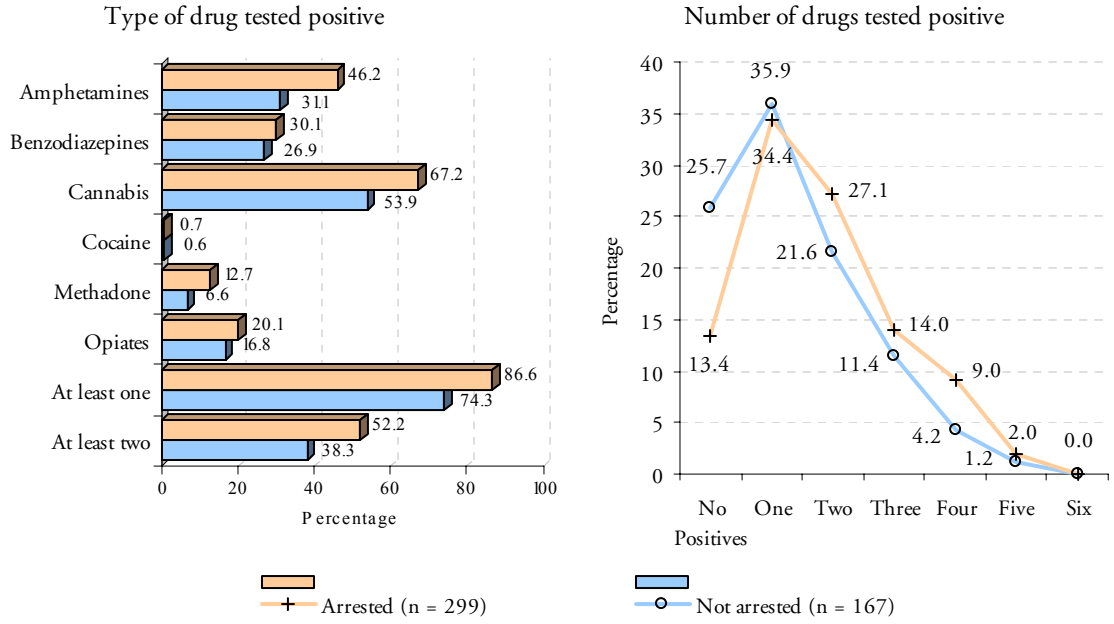
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: There were 32 detainees who did not report how old they were when they were first arrested.

[4] Although detainees cannot be arrested in South Australia if they are under the age of 10 years, detainees were permitted to report any age when their first arrest occurred.

Figure 10 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months tested positive to amphetamines (46.2% compared to 31.1% of those detainees who had not been arrested, t(365)=3.26, p<0.005), cannabis (67.2% compared to 53.9%, t(326)=2.82, p<0.01) and methadone (12.7% compared to 6.6%, t(427)=2.25, p<0.05).
- Detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than detainees who had not been arrested in that period (U=20,159.5, p<0.001).

Figure 10: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee had been arrested in the past 12 months

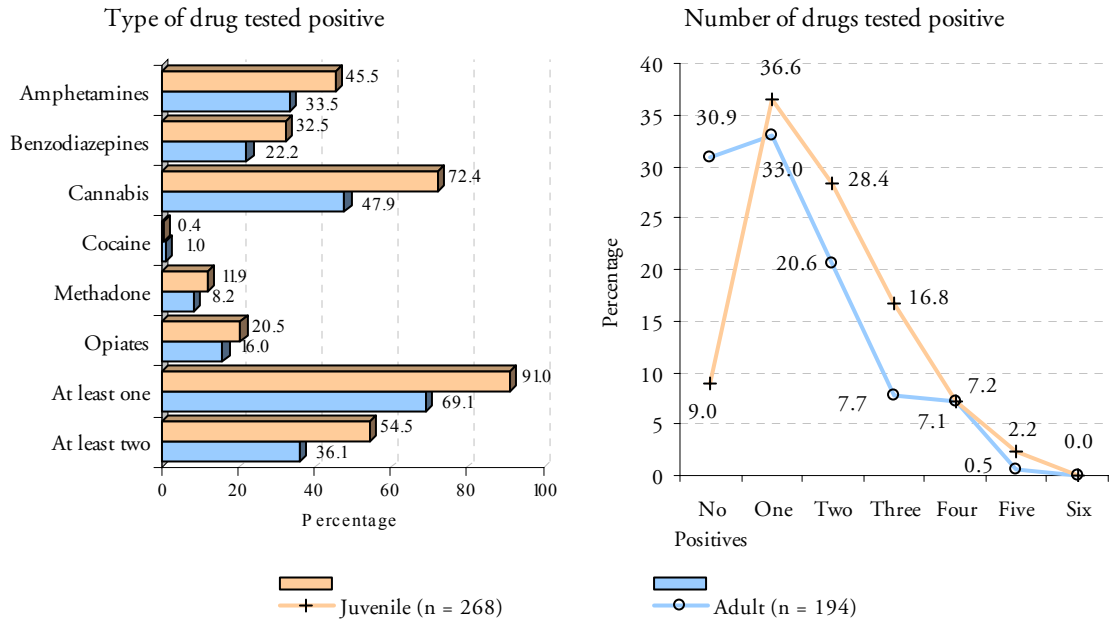


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 11 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive by whether the detainee was a juvenile or adult at the time of their first arrest. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who were first arrested as juveniles tested positive to amphetamines (45.5% compared to 33.5% of those detainees who were first arrested as adults, $t(428)=2.63$, $p<0.01$), benzodiazepines (32.5% compared to 22.2%, $t(441)=2.49$, $p<0.05$) and cannabis (72.4% compared to 47.9%, $t(387)=5.4$, $p<0.001$).
- Also, detainees who reported first being arrested as a juvenile tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs that detainees who had been first arrested as an adult ($U=18,899.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 11: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was a juvenile or adult when first arrested.



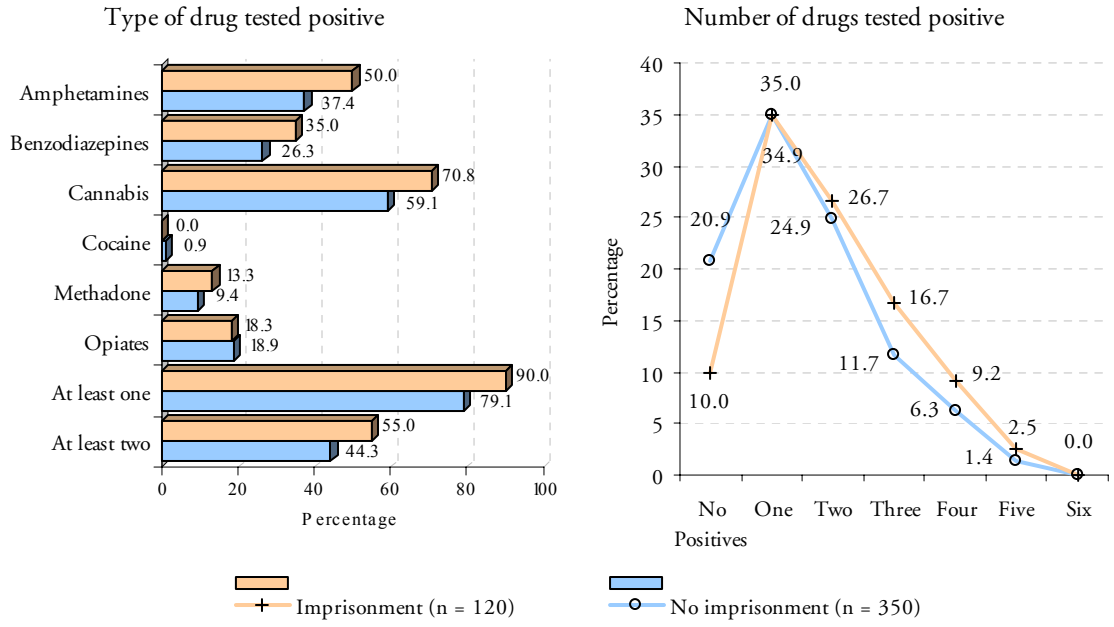
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Prior imprisonment

One quarter of detainees who provided a urine sample reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months. Figure 12 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they had been imprisoned over the past 12 months. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned tested positive to amphetamines (50.0% compared to 37.4% of those detainees who had not been imprisoned t(200)=2.39, p<0.01) and cannabis (70.8% compared to 59.1%, t(221)=2.37, p<0.05)
- Detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs (U=17,535.5, p<0.01).

Figure 12: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee had served time in prison in the past 12 months.



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

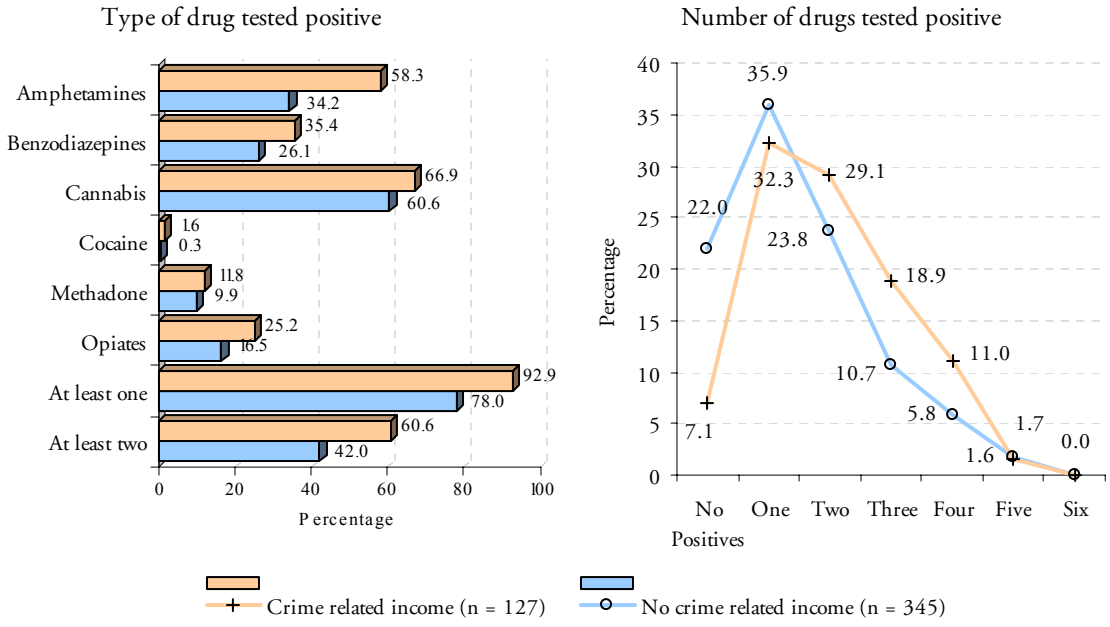
Crime related income

Of the detainees who provided a urine sample, one quarter (26.9%) reported that they had received crime related income (including sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery etc.) during the past 30 days.

Figure 13 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they reported receiving income from crime related activity in the past 30 days. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of the detainees who reported that they had received income from crime related activity tested positive to amphetamines (58.3% compared to 34.2% of those detainees who had not received income from criminal activity, $t(216)=4.73$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (25.2% compared to 16.5%, $t(197)=1.99$, $p<0.05$).
- Also, detainees who reported that they had received crime related income in the past 30 days tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=16,396.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 13: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee had reportedly received income from crime related activity in the past 30 days.



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

Drug Use (Urinalysis)
and Socio-Demographic Characteristics

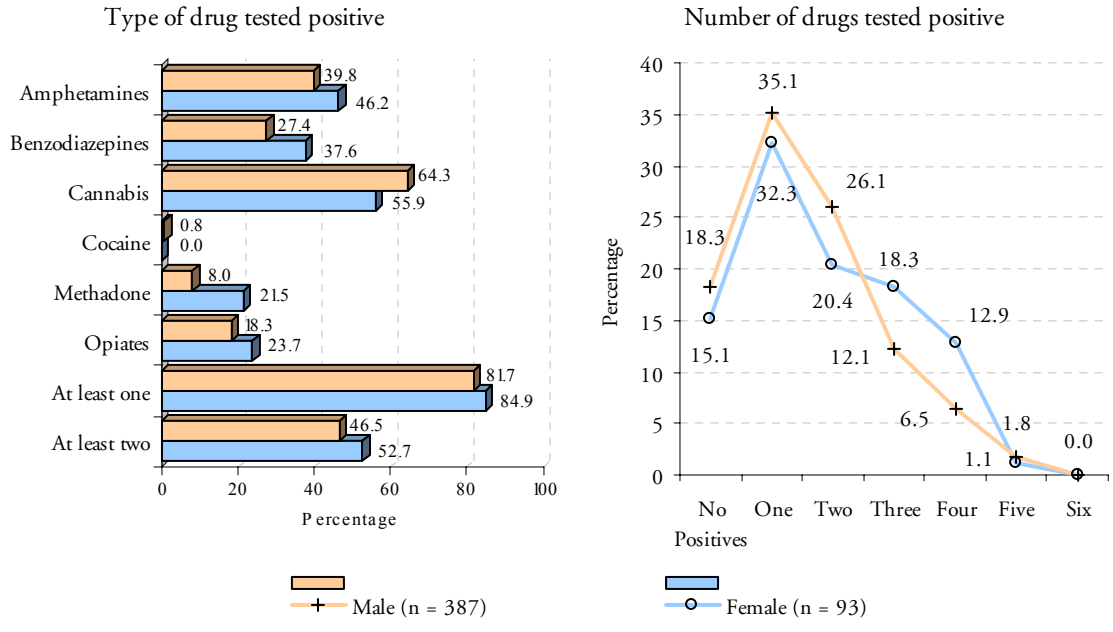
This section provides the urinalysis results by certain social and demographic characteristics, including sex, age and Indigenous status, level of education, family and housing status and employment status (refer to Appendix 1 for a more detailed demographic profile).

Sex

Of the 480 detainees who provided a urine sample, 387 (80.6%) were male. Figure 14 shows the urinalysis results of detainees broken down by sex.

- A significantly higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to methadone (21.5% compared to 8.0% of male detainees, $t(112)=3.00$, $p<0.005$).
- However, in terms of the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to, there was no significant difference between the sexes.

Figure 14: The percentage of detainees testing positive by sex



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

Table 6 shows the twelve most common drug combinations that detainees tested positive to broken down by sex.

- A higher percentage of male detainees tested positive to cannabis only (23.8% compared to 16.1% of female detainees) and the combination of amphetamines and cannabis (14.5% compared to 6.5%).
- In contrast, a higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to amphetamines only (9.7% compared to 5.9% of male detainees) and benzodiazepines only (4.3% compared to 2.3%).

Table 6: Most frequent positive urinalysis by sex*

Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	92	23.8	15	16.1	107	22.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	56	14.5	6	6.5	62	12.9
• Amphetamines only	23	5.9	9	9.7	32	6.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	22	5.7	5	5.4	27	5.6
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	21	5.4	3	3.2	24	5.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	14	3.6	5	5.4	19	4.0
• Opiates only	12	3.1	1	1.1	13	2.7
• Benzodiazepines only	9	2.3	4	4.3	13	2.7
• Cannabis and opiates	6	1.6	3	3.2	9	1.9
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	5	1.3	3	3.2	8	1.7
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	8	2.1	0	0.0	8	1.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates	7	1.8	1	1.1	8	1.7
No positives	**71**	**18.3**	**14**	**15.1**	**85**	**17.7**
Number tested	**387**		**93**		**480**	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top twelve combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Age

Of the 480 detainees who provided a urine sample, 31.9% were aged 18-24 years, 19.2% were aged 25-29 years, 15.6% were aged 30-34 years, while 33.3% were aged 35 years and over. Figure 15 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive to each type of drug by age group. As shown:

- With the exception of cannabis, a lower percentage of detainees aged 18-24 years tested positive to each drug type compared to other age groups.
- Also, a lower percentage of older detainees (aged 35 years or older) tested positive to each drug type (except methadone) compared to detainees in the middle age ranges (25-34 years).
- The age profiles of detainees testing positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines or opiates were relatively similar with the highest level of positive tests occurring amongst the middle age groups of 25-29 years and 30-34 years.
- Over two thirds of detainees in each of the three age categories from 18 to 34 years tested positive to cannabis, compared with half of those aged 35 years or older (49.4%).
- Positive methadone tests tended to increase with age, with 3.9% of detainees aged 18-24 year-old testing positive compared with 16.0% of detainees aged 30-34 years and 15.6% of detainees at least 35 years of age.

Figure 15: The percentage of detainees testing positive per drug type by age group

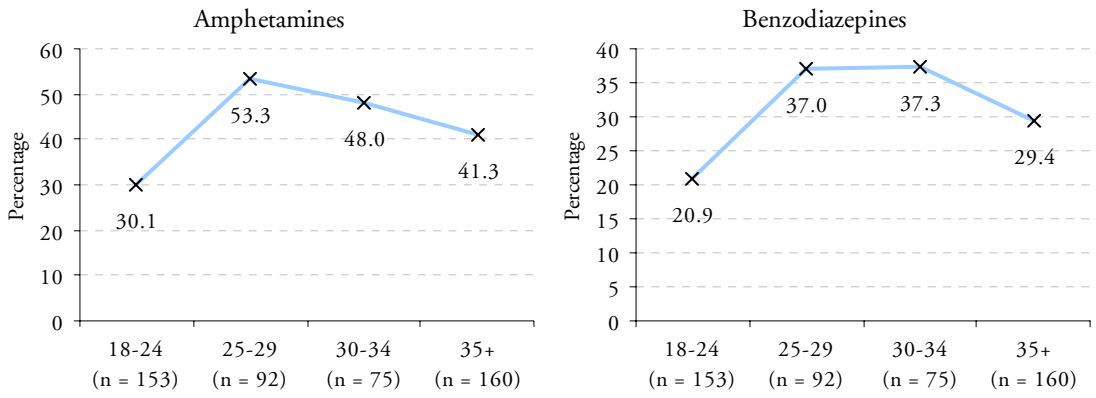
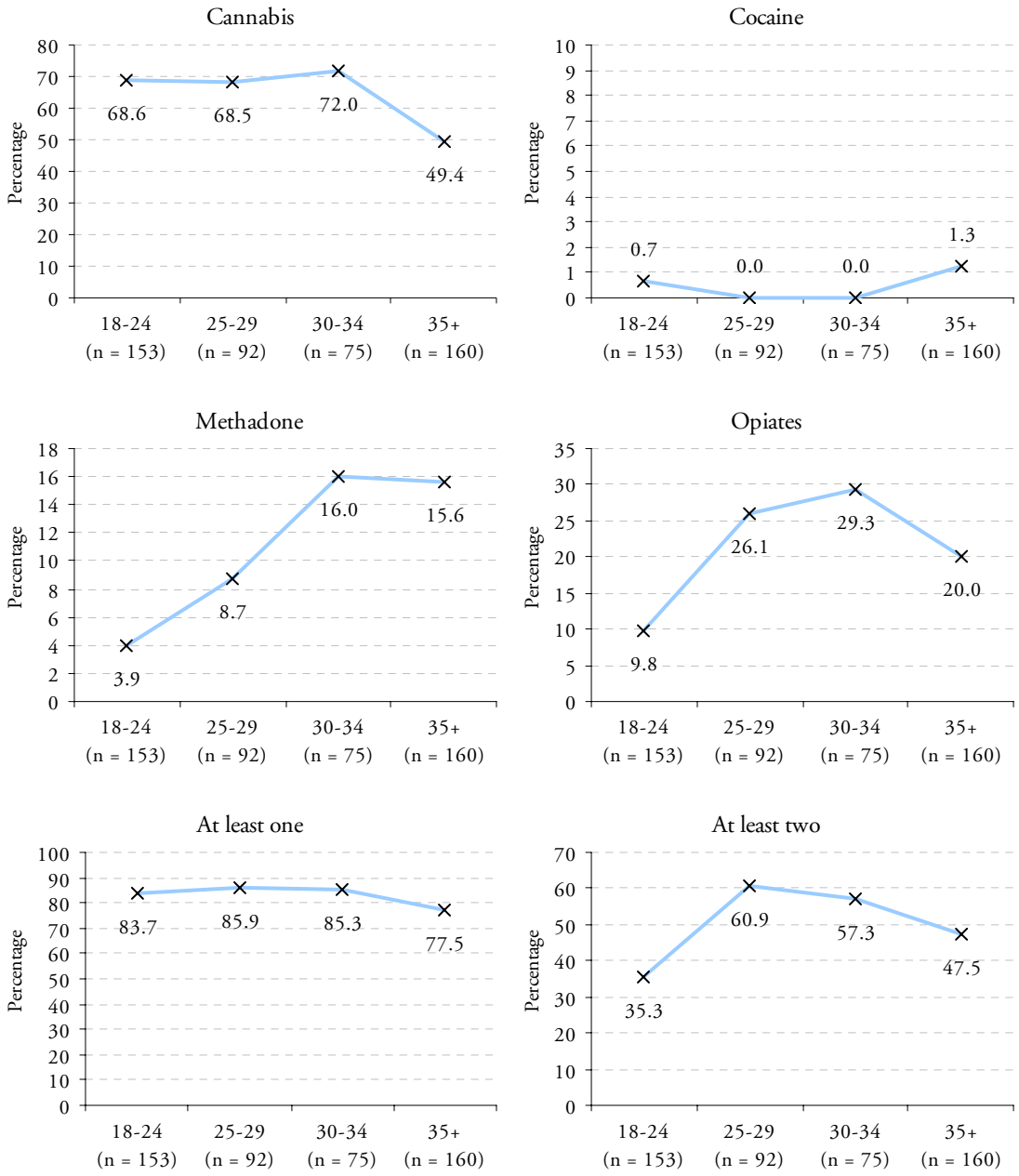


Figure 15 (cont): The percentage of detainees testing positive by age group and drug type



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

Table 7 shows the twelve most common drug combinations that detainees tested positive to broken down by age group.

- A higher percentage of detainees aged 18 to 24 years tested positive to cannabis only (35.9% compared to 13.8% of 25 to 34 year old detainees and 18.1% of detainees aged 35 years and older).
- A higher percentage of detainees aged 25 to 34 recorded no positives (21.6% compared to 16.3% of detainees aged 18-24 years and 15.0% of detainees aged 35 years and older).

Table 7: Most frequent positive urinalysis by age group*

Drug category	18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	55	35.9	23	13.8	29	18.1
• Amphetamines and cannabis	19	12.4	18	10.8	25	15.6
• Amphetamines only	10	6.5	11	6.6	11	6.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	3.9	3	1.8	18	11.3
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	11	7.2	8	4.8	5	3.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	2.0	7	4.2	9	5.6
• Opiates only	4	2.6	5	3.0	4	2.5
• Benzodiazepines only	4	2.6	9	5.4	0	0.0
• Cannabis and opiates	3	2.0	1	0.6	5	3.1
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	3	2.0	3	1.8	2	1.3
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	0.7	1	0.6	6	3.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates	0	0.0	2	1.2	6	3.8
No positives	**25**	**16.3**	**36**	**21.6**	**24**	**15.0**
Number tested	**153**		**167**		**160**	

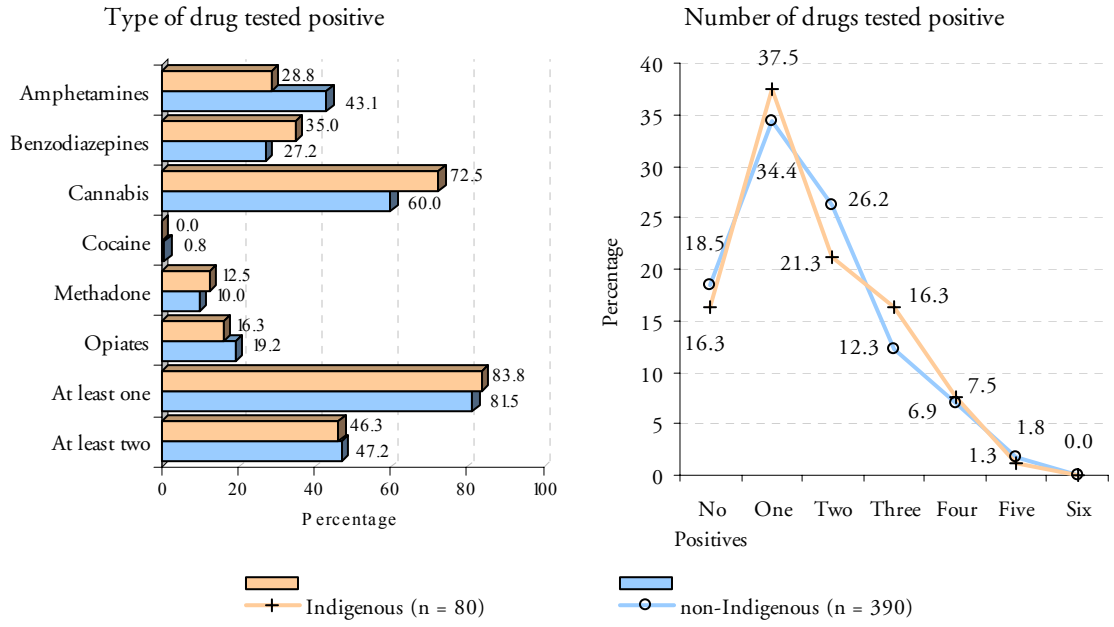
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top twelve combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Indigenous status

Of the 470 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported their ethnicity, 17.0% were Indigenous. Figure 16 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive by Indigenous status. Both the type of drug and the number of drugs to which they tested positive are shown.

- A significantly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to cannabis (72.5% compared to 60.0% of non-Indigenous, $t(121)=2.23$, $p<0.05$).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to amphetamines (43.1% compared to 28.8%, $t(121)=2.52$, $p<0.05$).
- There was no significant difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees in terms of the number of drugs tested positive.

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees testing positive by Indigenous status



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

Table 8 shows the twelve most common combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to broken down by Indigenous status.

- The most common drugs to which Indigenous detainees tested positive were cannabis only (30.0%), followed by amphetamines and cannabis (10.0%) and amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (7.5%).
- Similarly, the most common drugs which returned a positive test for non-Indigenous detainees were cannabis only (20.8%) and amphetamines and cannabis (13.8%).

Table 8: Drug combinations tested positive to by Indigenous status*

Drug category	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	24	30.0	81	20.8	105	22.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	8	10.0	54	13.8	62	13.2
• Amphetamines only	1	1.3	31	7.9	32	6.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	7.5	21	5.4	27	5.7
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	5.0	19	4.9	23	4.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	3.8	13	3.3	16	3.4
• Opiates only	1	1.3	12	3.1	13	2.8
• Benzodiazepines only	3	3.8	10	2.6	13	2.8
• Cannabis and opiates	3	3.8	6	1.5	9	1.9
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	1	1.3	7	1.8	8	1.7
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.3	6	1.5	7	1.5
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates	1	1.3	7	1.8	8	1.7
No positives	**13**	**16.3**	**72**	**18.5**	**85**	**18.1**
Number tested	**80**		**390**		**470**	

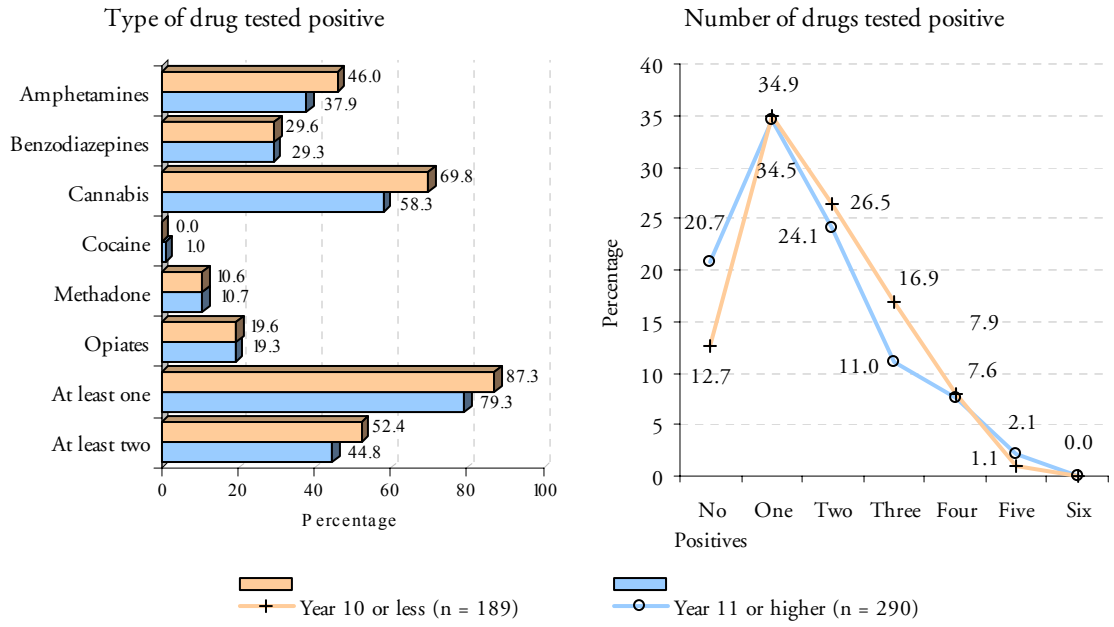
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top twelve combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Highest level of education

For the 479 detainees who provided a urine sample and indicated their level of education, 39.5% reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less. Figure 17 shows the urinalysis results by detainees' highest level of education (Year 10 or less against Year 11 or higher). As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees whose highest level of education was Year 10 or below tested positive to cannabis (69.8% compared to 58.3% of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher, $t(422)=2.61$, $p<0.01$).
- Detainees who reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less tested positive to a higher number of drugs ($U=24,539.0$, $p<0.05$).

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees testing positive by highest level of education



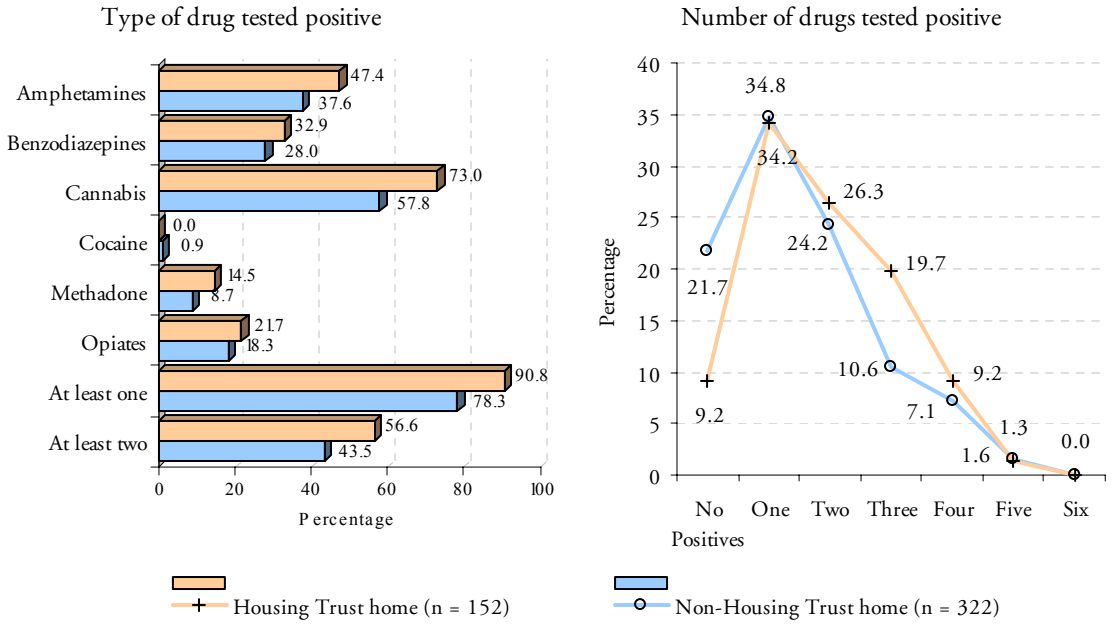
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Housing status

Of the 474 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported housing status, 31.9% were living in a Housing Trust. Figure 18 shows the urinalysis results for detainees broken down by whether they were living in a Housing Trust or not. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust tested positive to amphetamines (47.4% compared to 37.6% of detainees not living in a Housing Trust, $t(288)=2.01$ $p<0.05$) and cannabis (73.0% compared to 57.8%, $t(326)$, $p<0.005$).
- Detainees who reported living in a housing trust home tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who did not ($U=19{,}836$, $p<0.005$).

Figure 18: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was living in SA Housing Trust accommodation



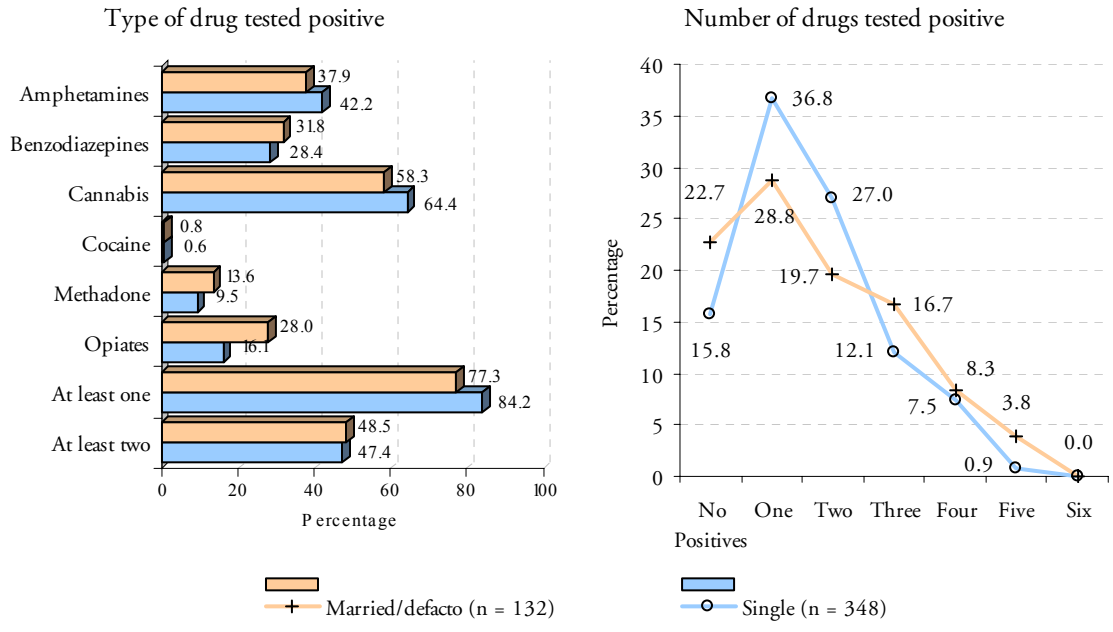
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Family structure

Of the 480 detainees who provided a urine sample, 27.5% reported that they were currently married or in a de facto relationship. Figure 19 presents the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were married/de facto or single. Single includes detainees who had never married and those who were separated, divorced or widowed. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of married/de facto detainees tested positive to opiates (28.0% compared to 16.1% of single detainees).
- Overall, there were no significant differences between the two groups in the number of drugs that they tested positive to.

Figure 19: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was married/de facto or single

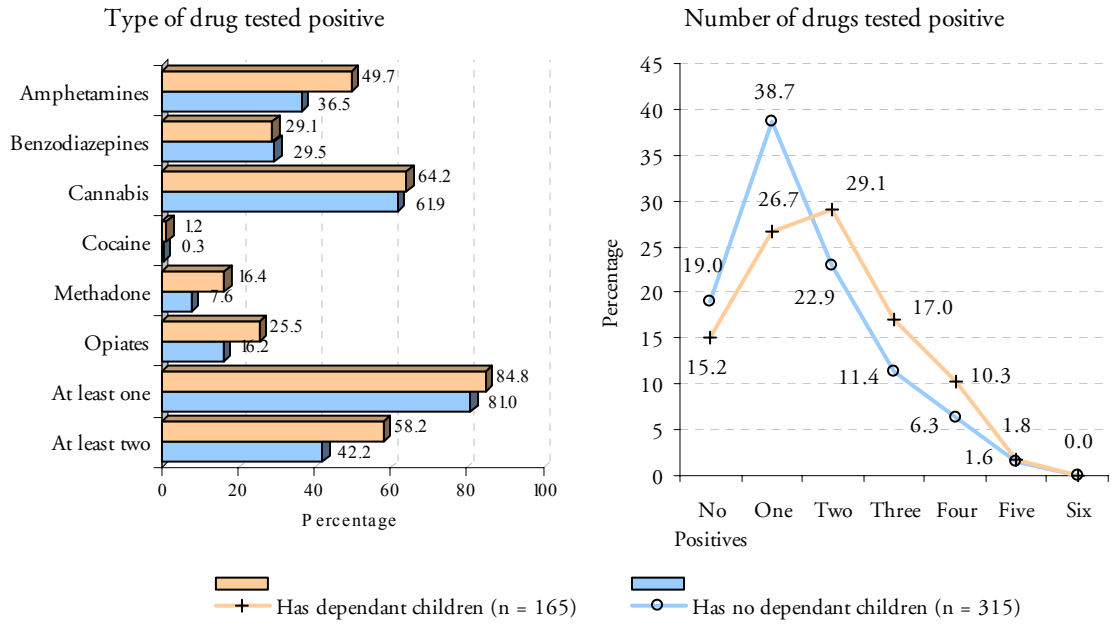


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Of the 480 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported their family structure, just under one third (34.4%) reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child. Figure 20 presents the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were taking care of dependant children (including children under 5 years of age and children at school). As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees with dependant children tested positive to amphetamines (49.7% compared to 36.5% of detainees without dependant children, $t(322)=2.77$, $p<0.01$), methadone (16.4% compared to 7.6%, $t(254)=2.69$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (25.5% compared to 16.2%, $t(288)=2.32$, $p<0.05$).
- Also, detainees who reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child tested positive to a significantly greater number of drugs than did those with no dependent children ($U=21{,}783.5$, $p<0.05$).

Figure 20: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was taking care of dependant children



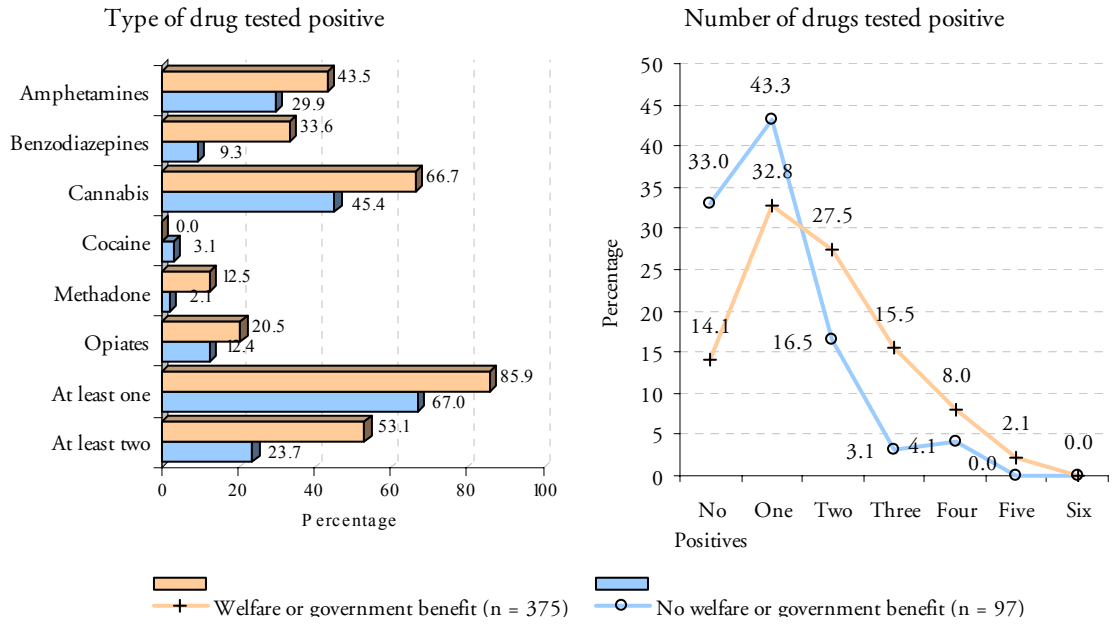
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

Of the 472 detainees, who provided a urine sample and reported their source of income in the past 30 days, 79.4% reported that they did receive some form of welfare or government benefit. Figure 22 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they received some form of welfare or government benefit in the past 30 days. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to amphetamines (43.5% compared to 29.9% of detainees who did not receive welfare or government benefits, $t(159)=2.55$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (33.6% compared to 9.3%, $t(242)=6.34$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (66.7% compared to 45.4%, $t(143)=3.78$, $p<0.001$), methadone (12.5% compared to 2.1%, $t(367)=4.66$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (20.5% compared to 12.4%, $t(178)=2.06$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=11{,}629.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit in the past 30 days.

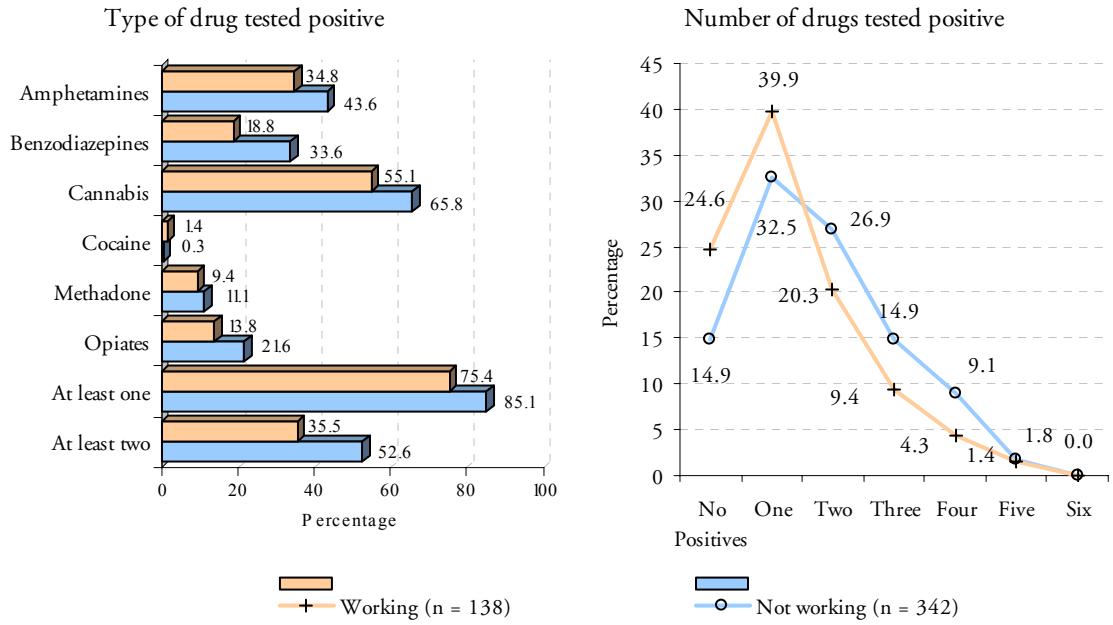


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Of the 480 detainees who provided a urine sample, 28.8% reported that they were currently working (either full time and part time). Figure 22 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were currently working. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who were not working tested positive to benzodiazepines (33.6% compared to 18.8% of detainees who were working, $t(303)=3.51$, $p<0.005$), cannabis (65.8% compared to 55.1%, $t(242)=2.16$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (21.6% compared to 13.8%, $t(300)=2.13$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who were not working tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who were working ($U=18,783.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 22: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were currently working or not



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

Extent of Drug Use: Self-reports

This section analyses the data based on self reported drug use. Detainees were asked whether they had used each of eight types of drugs in the past 48 hours, 30 days, 12 months or ever. Research suggests that self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours is unreliable and hence is not included in any analysis in this part.[5] In fact, given the results detailed in the urinalysis section, it is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented here represents a minimum level of usage and that actual usage will be much higher.

Detainees were also asked questions relating to injecting drug use and their age at first and regular use of different categories of drugs. These results are detailed in the last part of this section.

It should also be noted that the drug types shown for self reported use differ slightly from those covered by the urinalysis tests in that they include heroin (as opposed to the more general 'opiates'), street methadone (as opposed to any methadone (taken legally or illegally), ecstasy and hallucinogenic drugs.

Also, questions relating to inhalants and morphine/other opiates were added to the DUMA questionnaire in the first quarter of 2004. This section includes analysis of these two new drug categories, however, it should be noted that there were less detainees that were asked these questions compared to other drug categories.

Extent of drug use
'ever', in past 12 months and in past 30 days

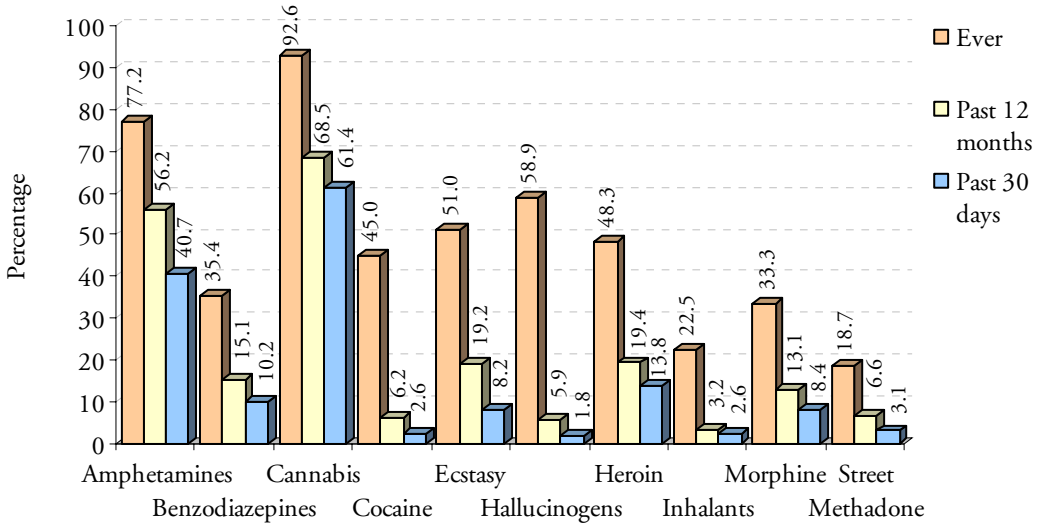
This part of the report provides an overview of self reported drug use across the three time periods of 'ever', past 12 months and past 30 days.

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

Figure 23 shows the percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever', over the past 12 months and past 30 days. As shown:

- Cannabis was the drug most frequently identified by detainees as having been used 'ever' (92.6%), in the past 12 months (68.5%) or past 30 days (61.4%), followed by amphetamines (77.2%, 56.2% and 40.7% respectively).
- Hallucinogens were reportedly used by over half of the detainees 'ever' (58.9%), but only 5.9% and 1.8% reported using it in the past 12 months and past 30 days respectively.

Figure 23: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use by drug type by time period of use



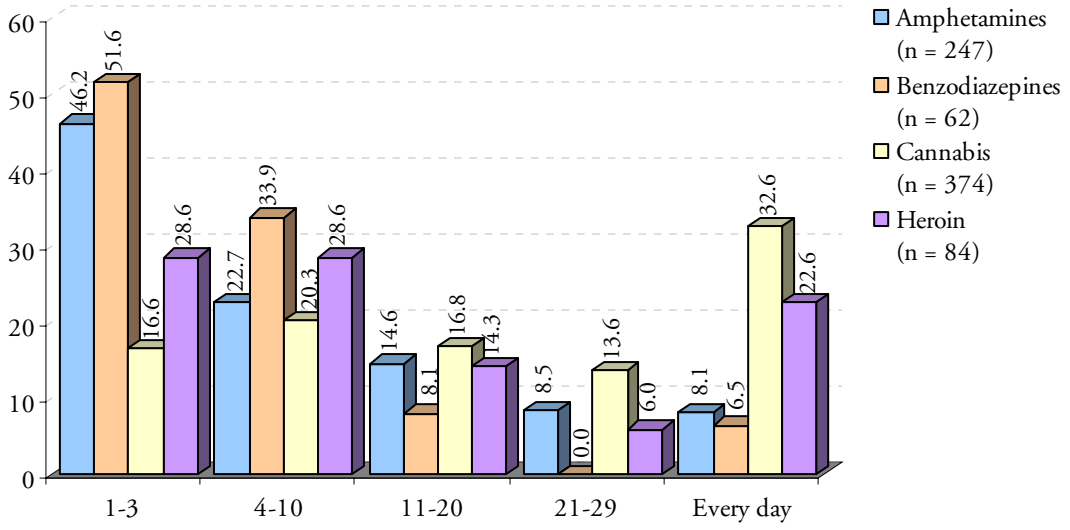
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Frequency of drug use in past 30 days

Figure 24 shows the number of days on which detainees who indicated that they had used drugs in the past 30 days reported using drugs in that period. Only drugs that were reported to be used by more than 50 of the 609 detainees in the past 30 days are included in this analysis. As shown:

- Of the drugs that detainees reported using in the past 30 days, cannabis was the most frequently used, with around one third (32.6%) of the detainees reporting use daily.
- Heroin was the second most common drug reportedly used daily by detainees (22.6%)
- Benzodiazepine use was less frequent, with over half of the detainees who reported use in the past 30 days indicating that they used the drugs on only one to three of those days (51.6%).

Figure 24: The number of days in the past 30 that detainees reported using drugs by drug type



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

Demographic variations
in self reported drug use

This part of the report is split into three components: drug use 'ever', drug use in past 12 months and drug use in past 30 days. Each part shows the breakdown of drug use by sex and Indigenous status. Drug use in the past 30 days also shows drug use by age group.

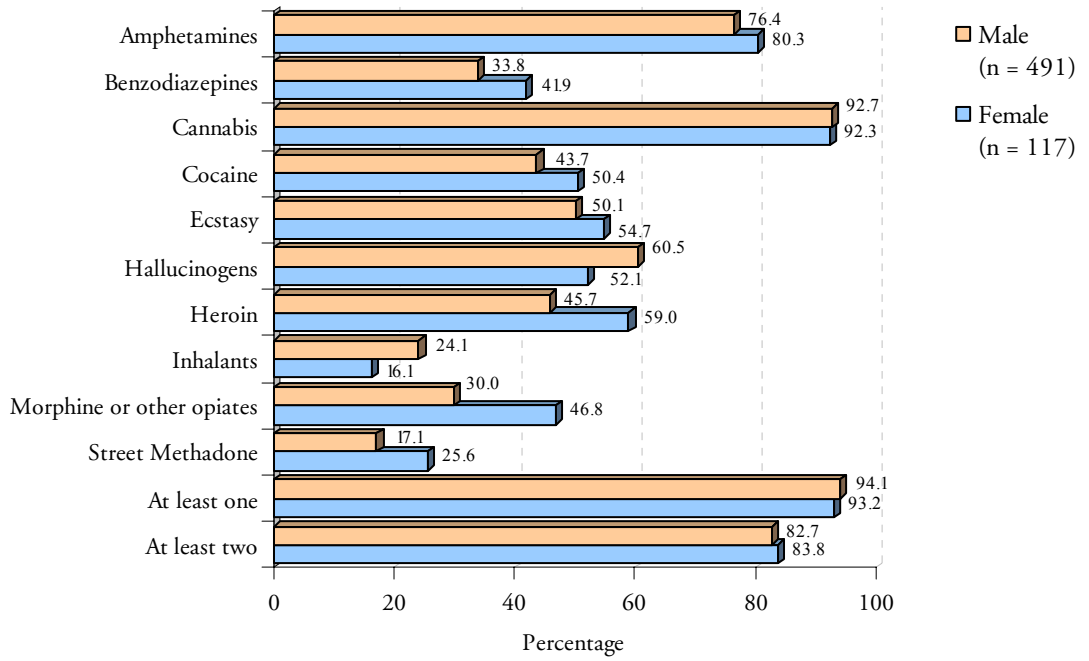
Drug use 'ever'

Sex

Figure 25 presents the percentage of detainees reporting drug use 'ever' by sex. As shown:

- Over nine in ten detainees reported that they had 'ever' used cannabis (92.7% of males and 92.3% of females), while over three quarters reported that they had used amphetamines (76.4% of males and 80.3% of females).
- A higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had 'ever' used heroin (59.0% compared to 45.7% of male detainees), morphine or other opiates (46.8% compared to 30.0%) and street methadone (25.6% compared to 17.1%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had 'ever' used hallucinogens (60.5% compared to 52.1% of female detainees) or inhalants (24.1% compared to 16.1%).
- Over four in five detainees reported that they had 'ever' used at least two types of drugs (82.7% of males and 83.8% of females).

Figure 25: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever' by sex



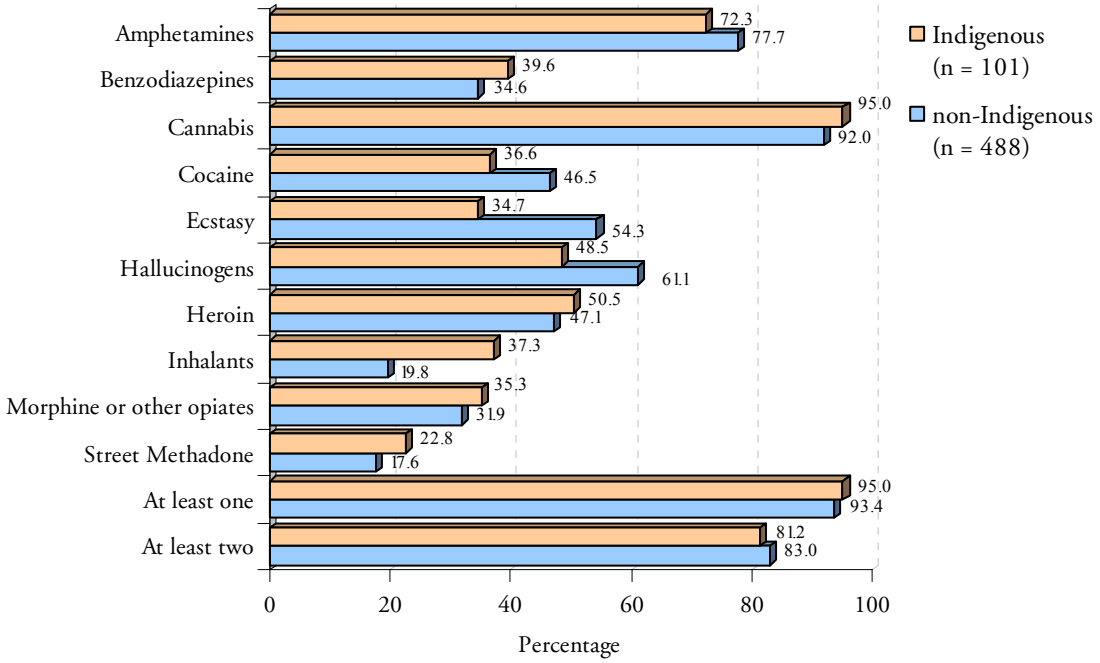
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: There was one male detainee who did not respond to this question.

Indigenous status

As indicated in Figure 26, the percentage of detainees reporting drug use 'ever' showed some variation according to Indigenous status:

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used inhalants (37.3% compared to 19.8% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, a slightly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had tried cocaine (46.5% compared to 36.6% of Indigenous detainees), ecstasy (54.3% compared to 34.7%) and hallucinogens (61.1% compared to 48.5%).

Figure 26: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever' by Indigenous status



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: only includes those who reported ethnicity.

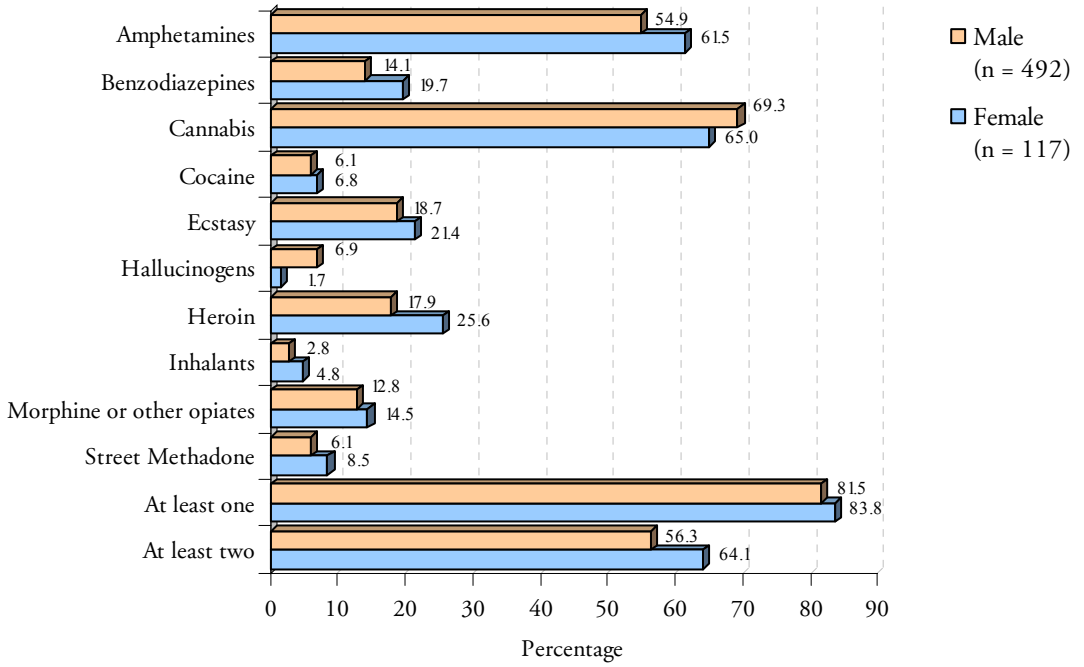
Self reported use in past 12 months

Sex

Figure 27 presents the percentages of detainees reporting use in the past 12 months for each of the drug categories by sex. As shown:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis (69.3% compared to 65.0% of female detainees) and hallucinogens (6.9% compared to 1.7%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines (61.5% compared to 54.9%), benzodiazepines (19.7% compared to 14.1%) and heroin (25.6% compared to 17.9%).
- A higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had used at least two drugs in the past 12 months (64.1% compared to 56.3%).

Figure 27: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by sex



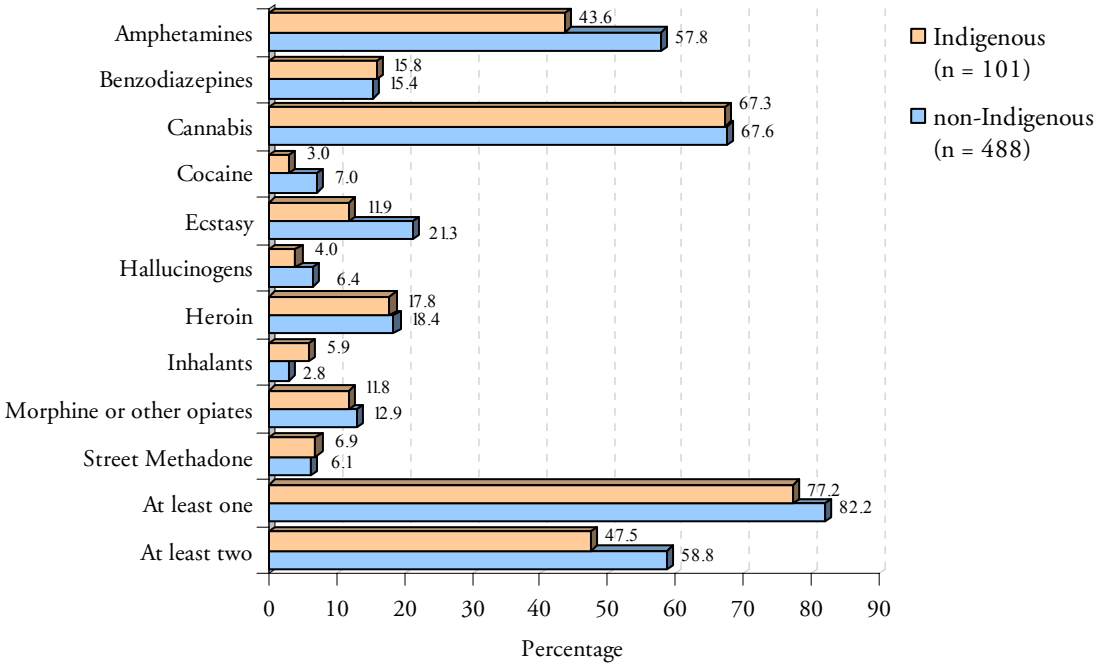
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 28 shows the percentage of detainees reporting use for each drug type in the past 12 months by Indigenous status: As shown:

- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that in the past 12 months they had used amphetamines (57.8% compared to 43.6% of Indigenous detainees) and ecstasy (21.3% compared to 11.9%).
- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months (82.2% compared to 77.2% of Indigenous detainees) and at least two types of drugs (58.8% compared to 47.5%).

Figure 28: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by Indigenous status



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

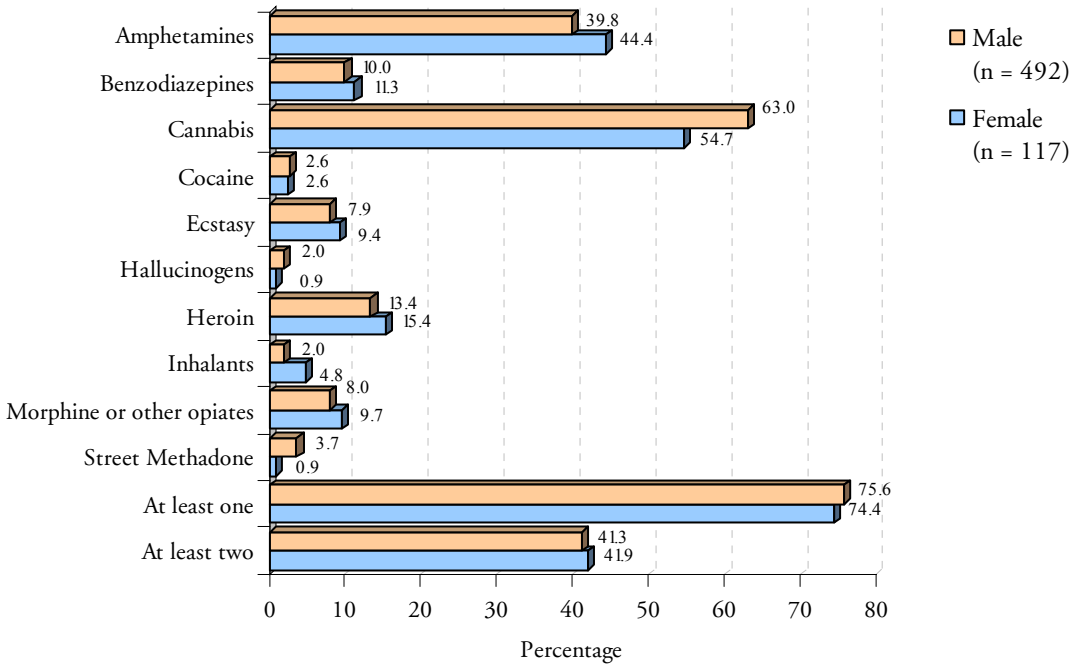
Self reported use in past 30 days

Sex

Figure 29 presents the percentages of detainees who reported use in the past 30 days for each of the drug types by sex. As shown:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis (63.0% compared to 54.7% of female detainees) and street methadone (3.7% compared to 0.9%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines (44.4% compared to 39.8%) and inhalants (4.8% compared to 2.0%).

Figure 29: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by sex



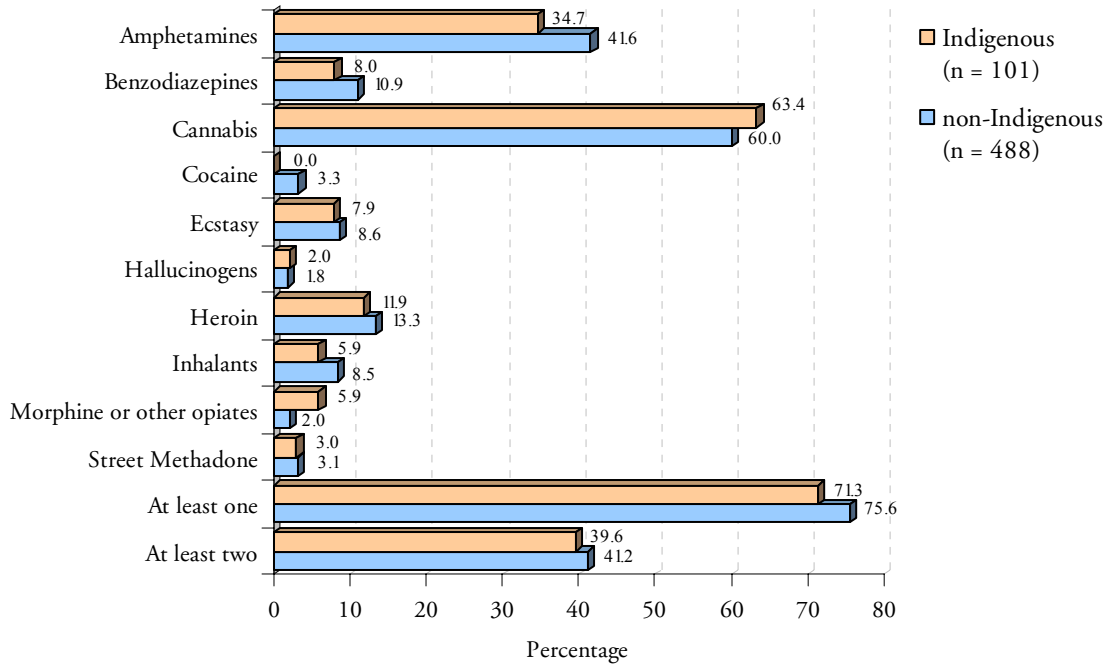
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 30 shows the percentage of detainees reportedly using each drug type in the past 30 days by Indigenous status. As shown:

- Self-reported drug use in the past 30 days was generally similar for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees. However, a slightly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines 41.6% compared to 34.7% of Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported use of cannabis (63.4% compared to 60.0% of non-Indigenous detainees) and morphine and other opiates (5.9% compared to 2.0%).

Figure 30: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by Indigenous status



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

Age

Figure 31 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group. As shown:

- Self reported drug use differs according to age group and drug type, with use of cannabis, ecstasy, hallucinogens and inhalants generally decreasing with age after peaking among detainees aged 18-24 years.
- Amphetamines and benzodiazepines use was highest amongst those aged 25-29 years and decreased steadily with age.
- Heroin and morphine or other opiates use seemed to increase with age until reaching its highest levels amongst detainees aged 30-34 years and decreased sharply for those detainees aged 35 years and older.
- Self reported use of cocaine and street methadone was relatively low for all age groups and did not appear to vary according to age.

Figure 31: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group

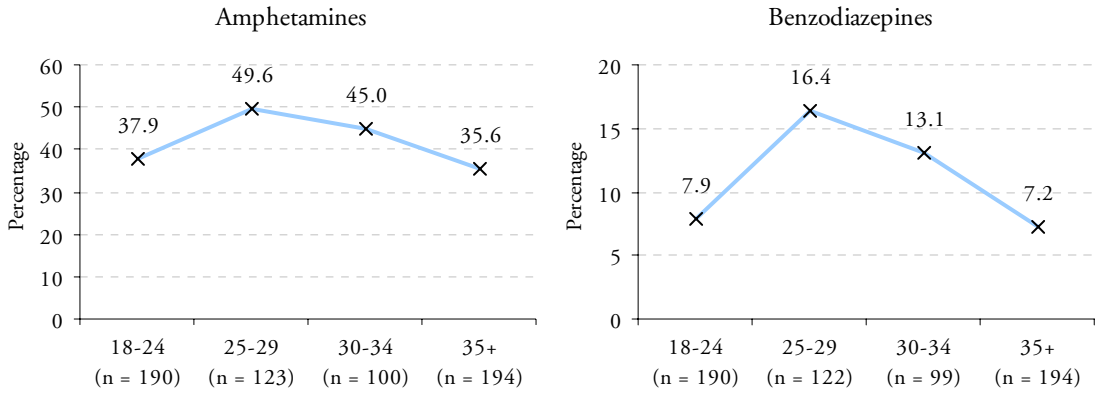


Figure 31 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group

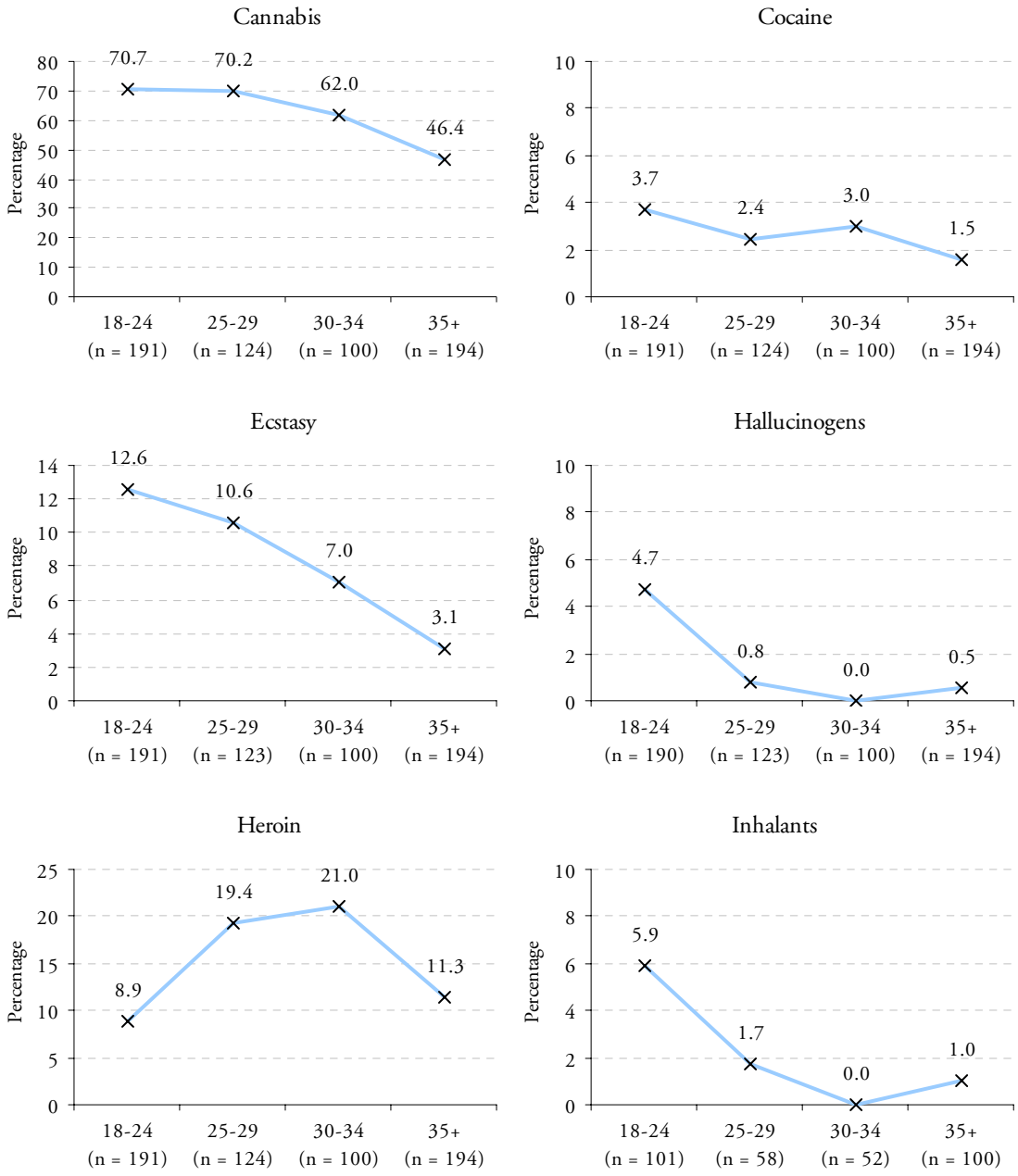
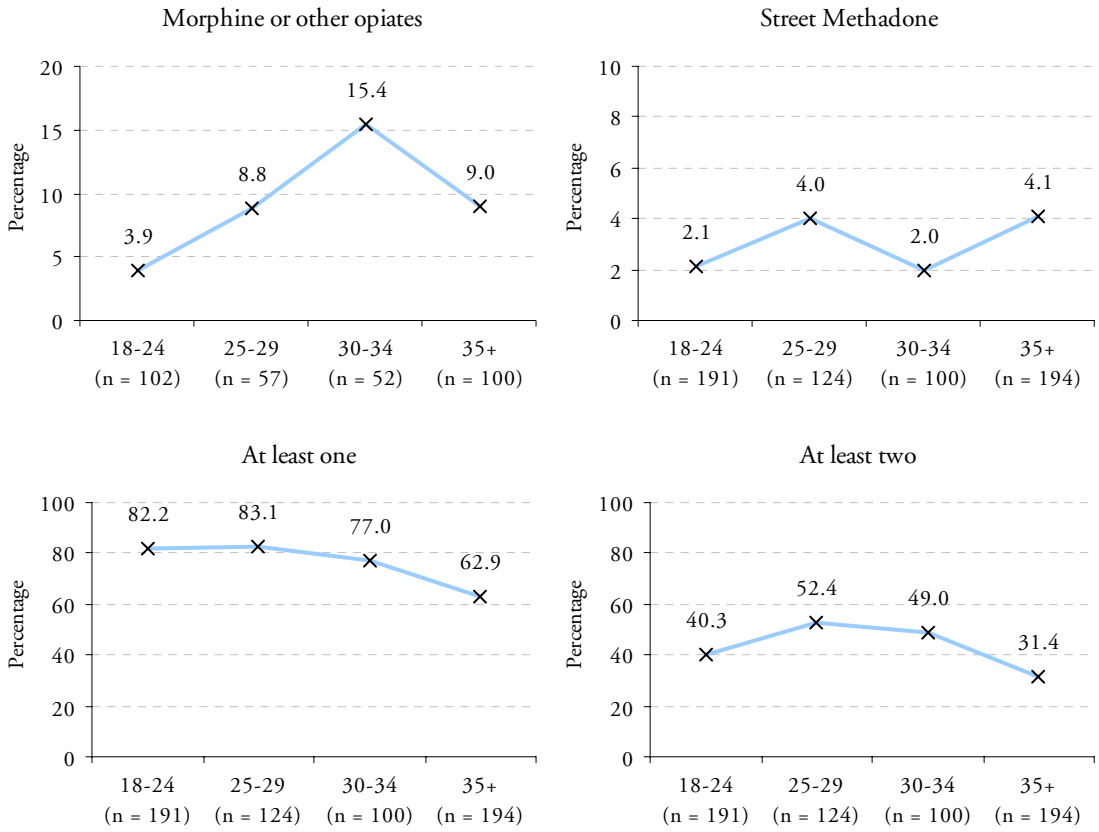


Figure 31 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group



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

Patterns of
Self-reported drug use

This part includes an analysis of age at first use, age at first regular use and injecting drug use.

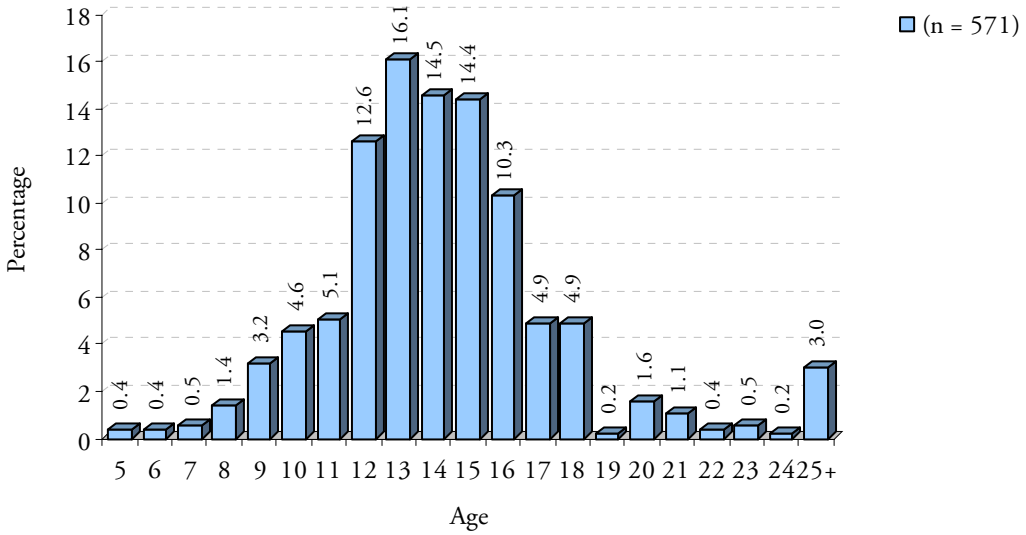
Age at first use

Nearly 19 in 20 detainees reported ever taking any drug (93.9%). These detainees were asked how old they were when they first used each type of drug. Figure 32 shows the age at which detainees reported using any drug for the first time[6]. As shown:

- The peak age of first use for any drug was 13 years (16.1%), followed by 14 years (14.5%) and 15 years (14.4%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 88.3% reporting first use before the age of 18 years.
- Only a small percentage of detainees reportedly did not use any type of drug until the age of 25 years or above (3.0%).

[6] Although first use before the age of 10 years seems unlikely, there were no restrictions on the age at which detainees could report first use of drugs.

Figure 32: Age at first use of detainees who reported ever using any drug

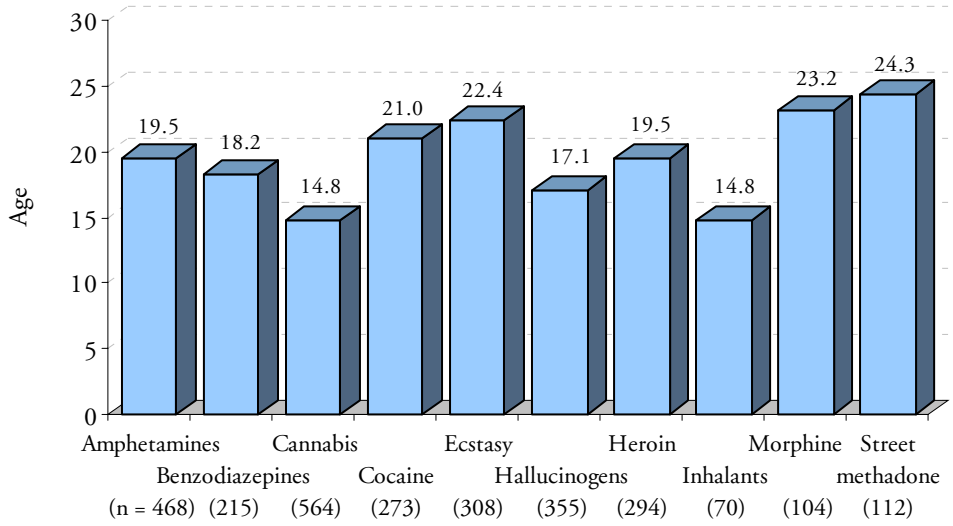


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 33 shows the mean age of reported first use for each of the eight drug categories. Figure 34 provides this analysis by sex. As shown:

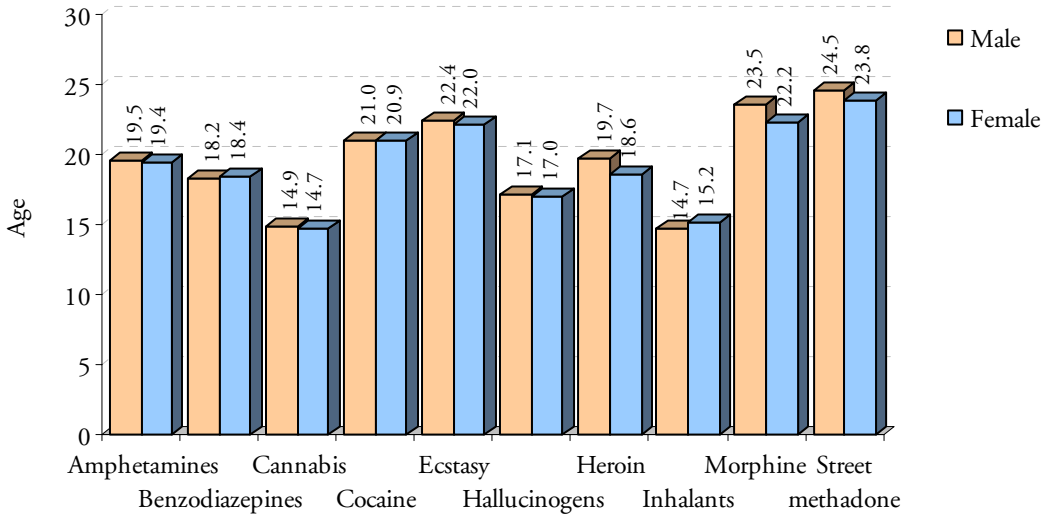
- First use of cannabis and inhalants occurred at the youngest age (an average of 14.8 years for each drug) followed by hallucinogens (17.1 years).
- First use of street methadone occurred at the oldest age (an average of 24.3 years) followed by morphine (23.2 years) and ecstasy (22.4 years).
- Reported age of first use was very similar for both male and female detainees for all drug types.

Figure 33: Mean age at first use by type of drug



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

Figure 34: Mean age at first use by type of drug and sex



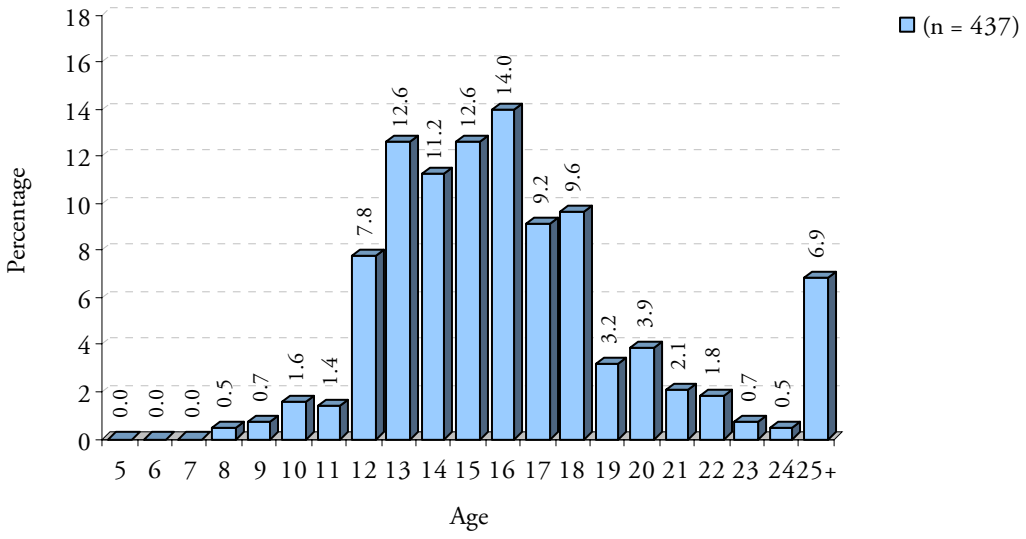
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Age at first 'regular' use

Of all detainees, seven in ten (71.8%) reported using any drug on a 'regular' basis (three or more days per week). Figure 35 shows the percentage breakdown of the age at which detainees first reported using any drug 'regularly'. As shown:

- The peak age when detainees reported first regular use of any drug was 16 years (14.0%), followed by 13 years (12.6%) and 15 years (12.6%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 71.4% reporting regular use before the age of 18 years.
- Under one in ten detainees (6.9%) reported first using drugs on a regular basis at the age of 25 years or older.

Figure 35: Age at first 'regular' use of detainees who reported ever using any drug 'regularly'[7]



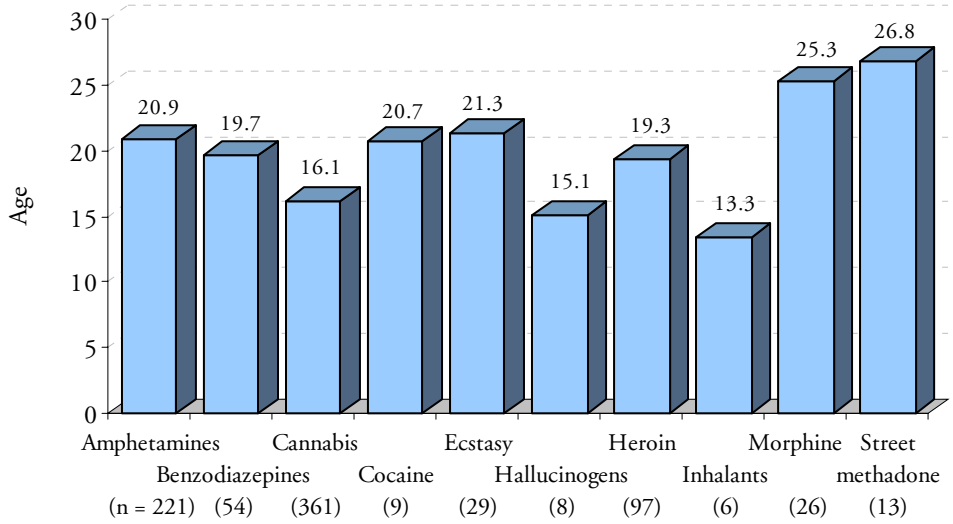
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

[7] Although first use at the age of under 10 years seems unlikely, there were no restrictions on the age at which detainees could report first use of drugs.

Figure 36 shows the mean age of first 'regular' use for each of the eight drug categories. Figure 37 provides this analysis by sex. As shown:

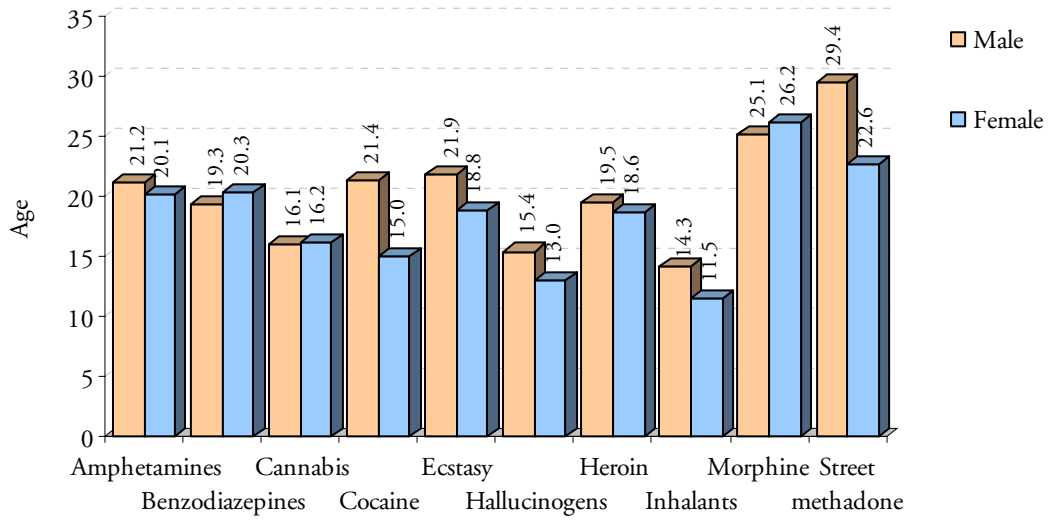
- First 'regular' use of inhalants was reported at the youngest age for both groups (13.3 years overall and 14.3 years for male and 11.5 years for female detainees), followed by hallucinogens (15.1 years overall and 15.4 years for males and 13.0 years for females). However, it should be noted that the number of detainees who reported 'regular' use of these drug was very low (6 detainees reported using inhalants, while 8 detainees reported using hallucinogens).
- Regular use of street methadone occurred at the oldest age (26.8 years overall and 29.4 years for male and 22.6 years for female detainees) followed by morphine (25.3 years overall and 25.1 years for male and 26.2 years for female detainees)

Figure 36: Mean age at first 'regular' use by type of drug



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

Figure 37: Mean age at first 'regular' use by type of drug and sex



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

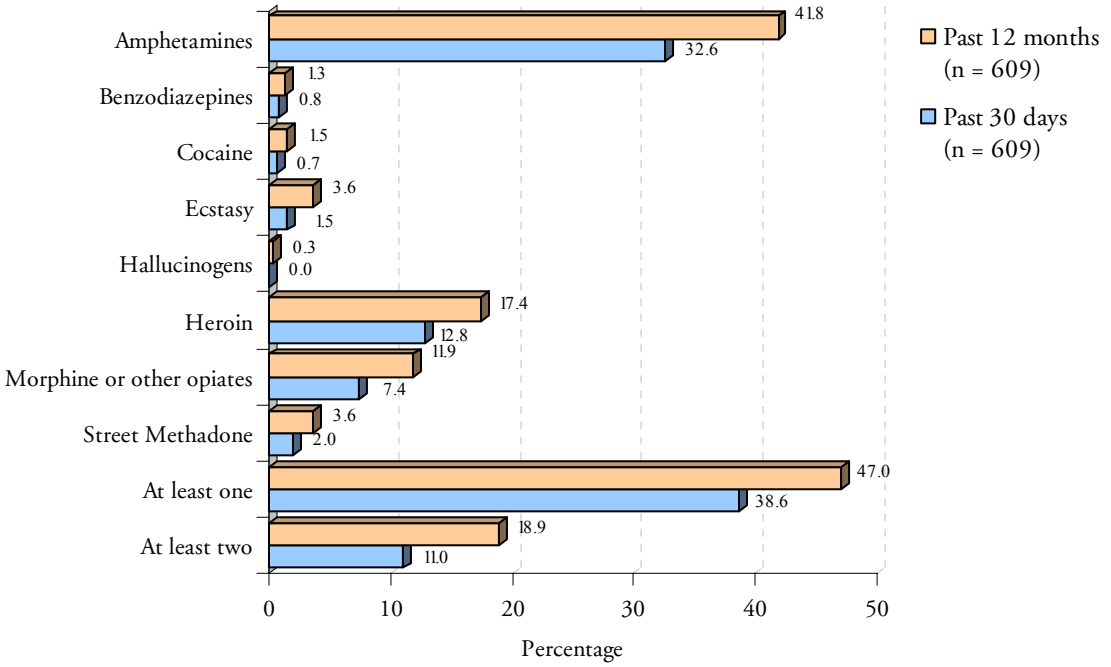
Injecting drug use

Overview

Detainees were asked if they had injected drugs in the past 12 months and past 30 days. Figure 38 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months and past 30 days by type of drug injected. As shown:

- Almost half (47.0%) had injected at least one drug in the past 12 months, while four in ten (38.6%) had injected a drug in the last 30 days.
- Amphetamines was the type of drug most likely to be injected by detainees in both the past 30 days (32.6%) and past 12 months (41.8%) followed by heroin (12.8% and 17.4% respectively) and morphine or other opiates (7.4% and 11.9% respectively).
- The percentage of detainees injecting other types of drugs was quite low, with less than one in twenty detainees reporting that they had injected benzodiazepines, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens or street methadone.

Figure 38: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days and past 12 months by type of drug



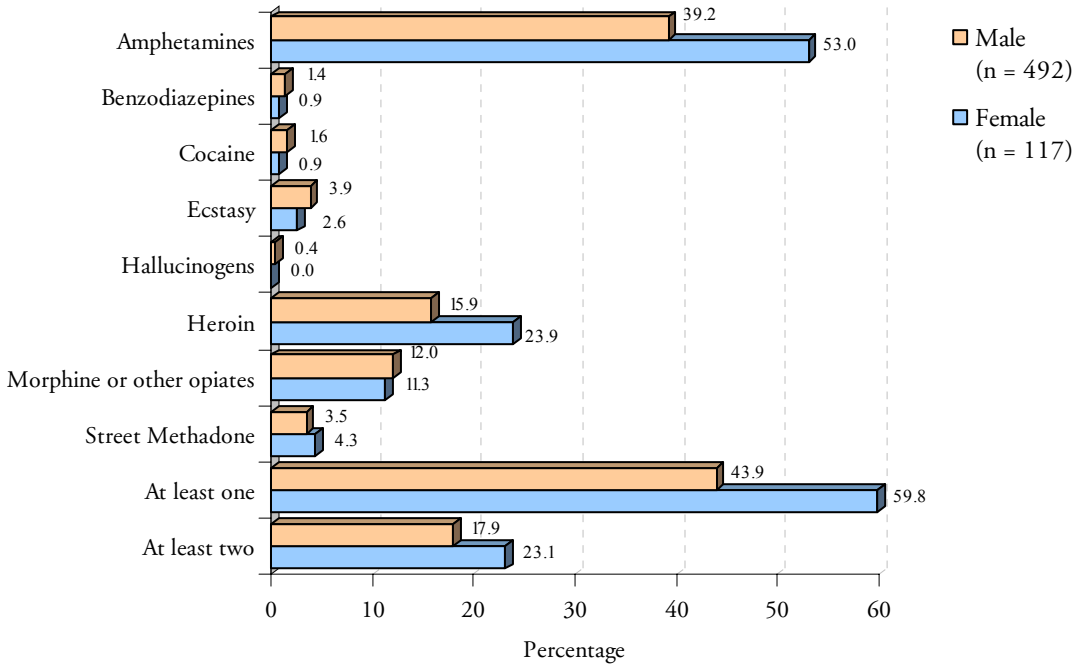
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Injecting drug use in past 12 months

Figure 39 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and sex. As shown:

- A much higher percentage of female detainees reported injecting at least one drug (59.8% compared to 43.9% of male detainees).
- Female detainees were more likely to report injecting amphetamines (53.0% compared to 39.2% of males) and heroin (23.9% compared to 15.9%) in the past 12 months.

Figure 39: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and sex

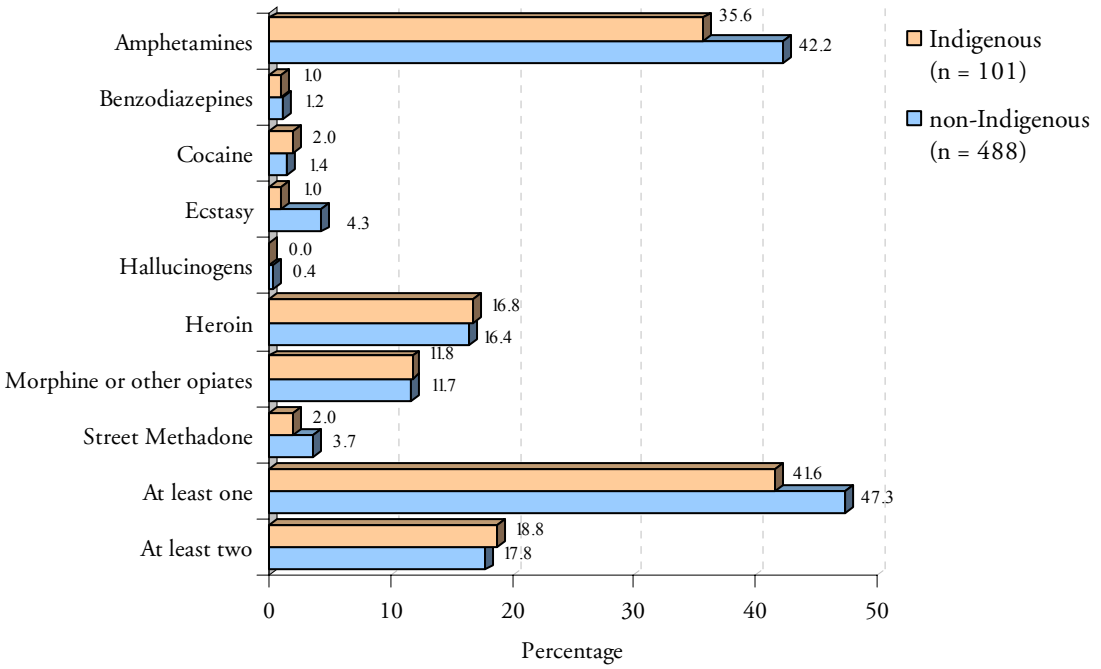


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 40 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and Indigenous status. As shown:

- There was a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reportedly injecting at least one drug in the past 12 months (47.3% compared to 41.6% of Indigenous detainees).
- While a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported injecting amphetamines (42.2% compared to 35.6% of Indigenous detainees), the percentage of detainees who reportedly injected heroin or morphine or other opiates did not differ according to Indigenous status.

Figure 40: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and Indigenous status



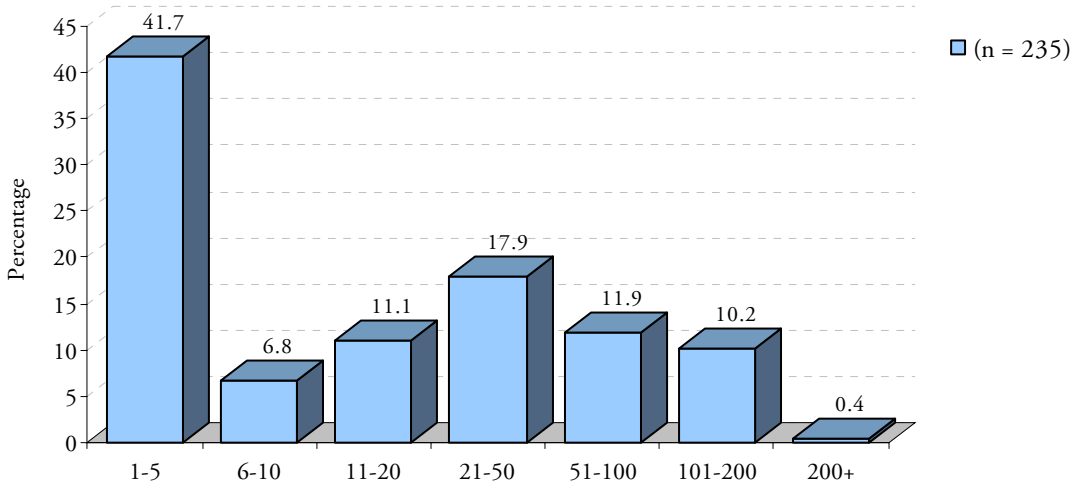
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Frequency of injecting drug use in past 30 days

As shown earlier in Figure 38, 38.6% of detainees indicated that they had injected at least one drug in the past 30 days. Figure 41 presents the number of times that these detainees reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days. As shown:

- Around four in ten detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days reported that they only injected one to five times in the time period (41.7%).
- However, over one in five (22.5%) detainees reported that they had injected drugs more than 50 times in the past 30 days, including over one in ten who reported that they had injected drugs over 100 times in the past 30 days (10.6%).

Figure 41: The number of times that detainees who injected drugs in the past 30 days reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days

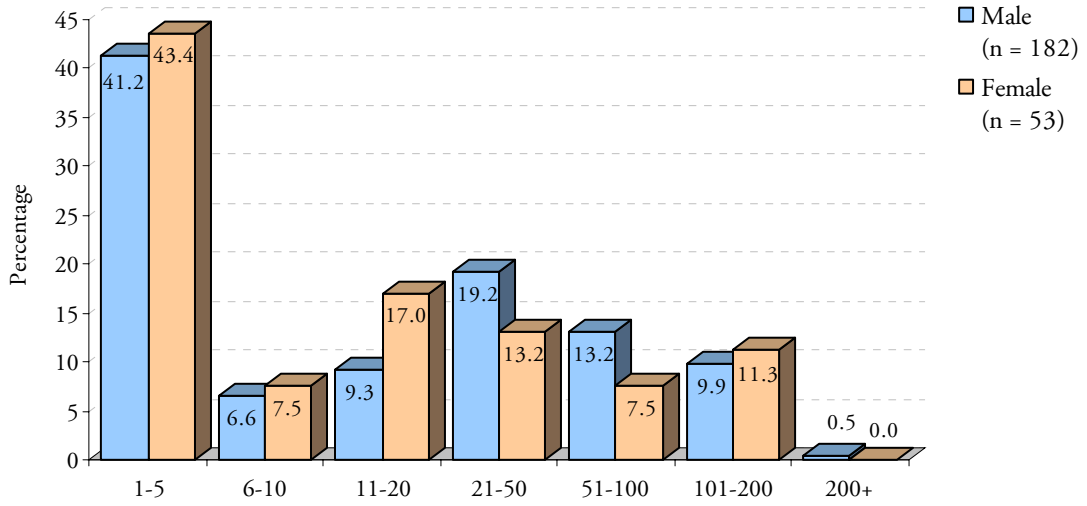


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

For those detainees who reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days, Figure 42 presents the number of times they injected by sex. As shown:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported injecting a drug between 21 and 100 times in the past 30 days (32.4% compared to 20.7% of female detainees).
- Conversely, there was a higher percentage of female detainees who reported that they had injected a drug eleven to 20 times in the past 30 days (17.0% compared to 9.3% of male detainees).

Figure 42: The number of times that detainees who injected drugs in the past 30 days reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days by sex

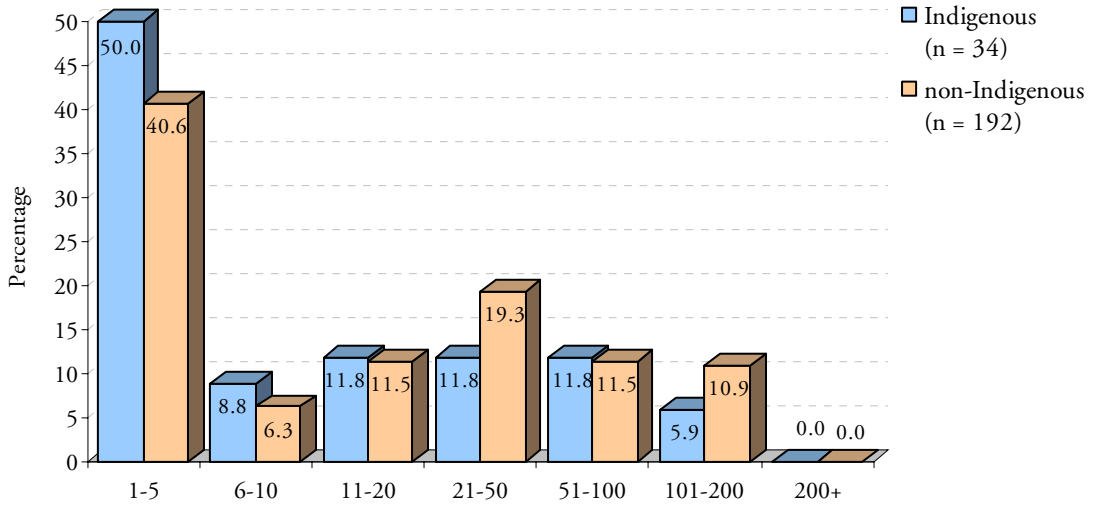


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

For those detainees who reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days, Figure 43 presents the number of times they injected by Indigenous status. As shown:

- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported injecting a drug more than 20 times in the past 30 days (41.7% compared to 29.5% of Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, Indigenous detainees were more likely to report that they had injected a drug ten or less times in the past 30 days (58.8% compared to 46.9% of male detainees).

Figure 43: The number of times that detainees who injected drugs in the past 30 days reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days by Indigenous status



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

Key Issues:

This section includes key topics covered in DUMA interviews, including drug related criminal history, the drug market, drug and alcohol treatment programs, licit drug use and gambling behaviour of detainees. The relationship between each of these issues and the detainees' urinalysis results are also examined.

Drug related criminal history

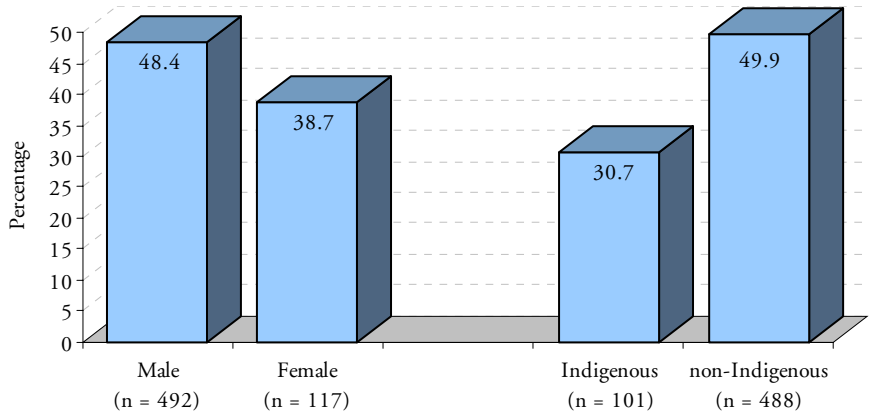
This part includes information relating to detainees' self reported involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. It also presents data on the detainees' drug related offending. As noted above, where appropriate, cross-tabulations of the urinalysis results have also been included for these groups of detainees.

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

Detainees were asked if they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. Just under half (46.6%) of the detainees reported that they had. As shown in Figure 44:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had ever been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs (48.4% compared to 38.7% of females).
- Additionally, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had been involved in this 'drug dealing' behaviour (49.9% of non-Indigenous compared to 30.7% of Indigenous detainees).

Figure 44: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs by sex and by Indigenous status

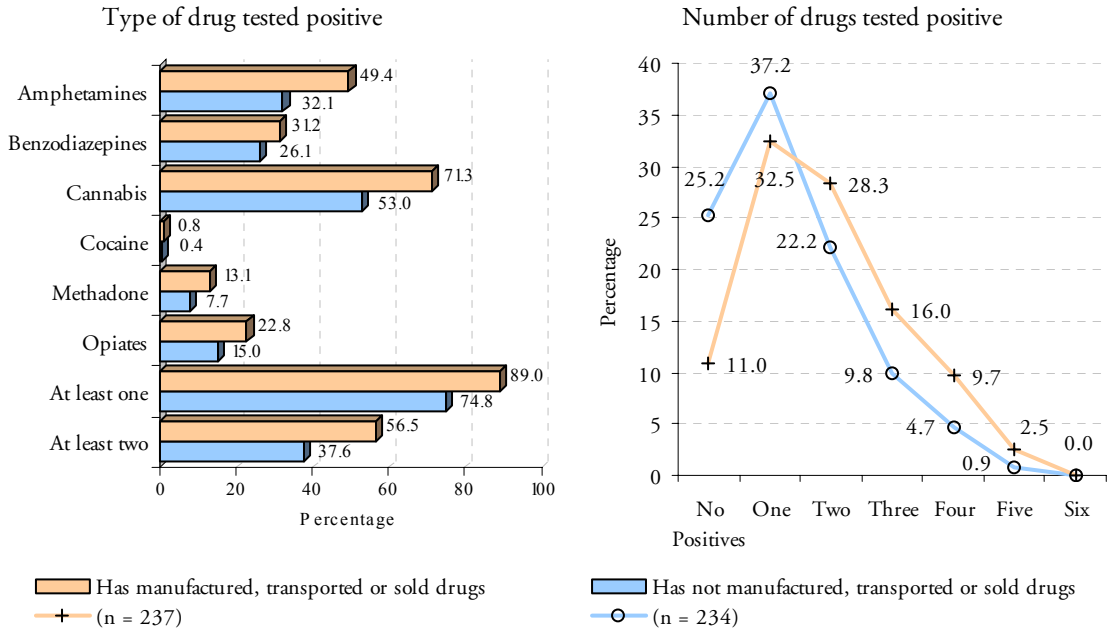


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 45 shows the urinalysis results by whether detainees reported that they had ever been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. As shown:

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture of illegal drugs tested positive to all types of drugs compared to those detainees who had not.
- Significantly, a higher percentage of these detainees tested positive to amphetamines (49.4% compared to 32.1% of those detainees who had reported no involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs, $t(468)=3.88$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (71.3% compared to 53.0%, $t(463)=4.16$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (22.8% compared to 15.0%, $t(459)=2.18$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs that detainees those detainees who did not ($U=20,706.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 45: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they reported that they had ever been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs or not



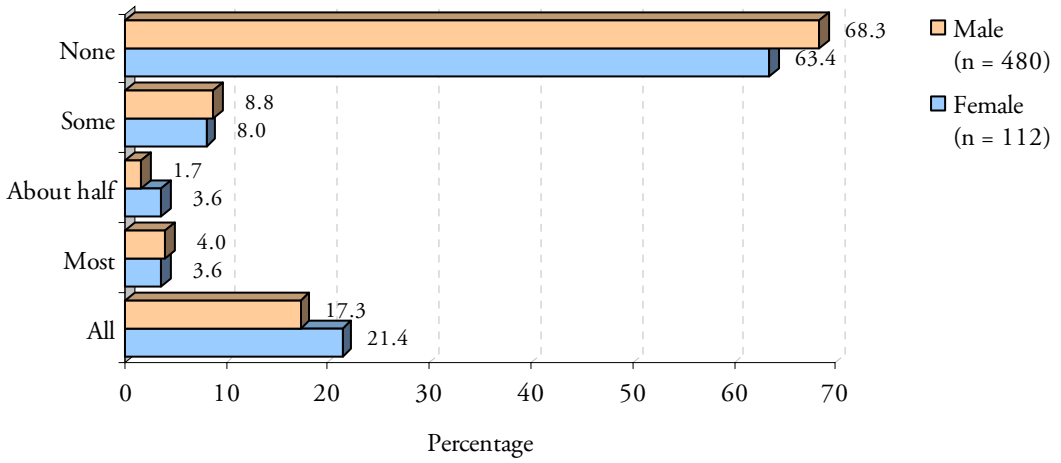
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Drug related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related. Figure 46 shows the responses broken down by sex.

- Male detainees were more likely to report that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (68.3% compared to 63.4% of female detainees).
- Over one in five female detainees reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related (21.4% compared to 17.3% of males).

Figure 46: How many of the offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months were drug related by sex

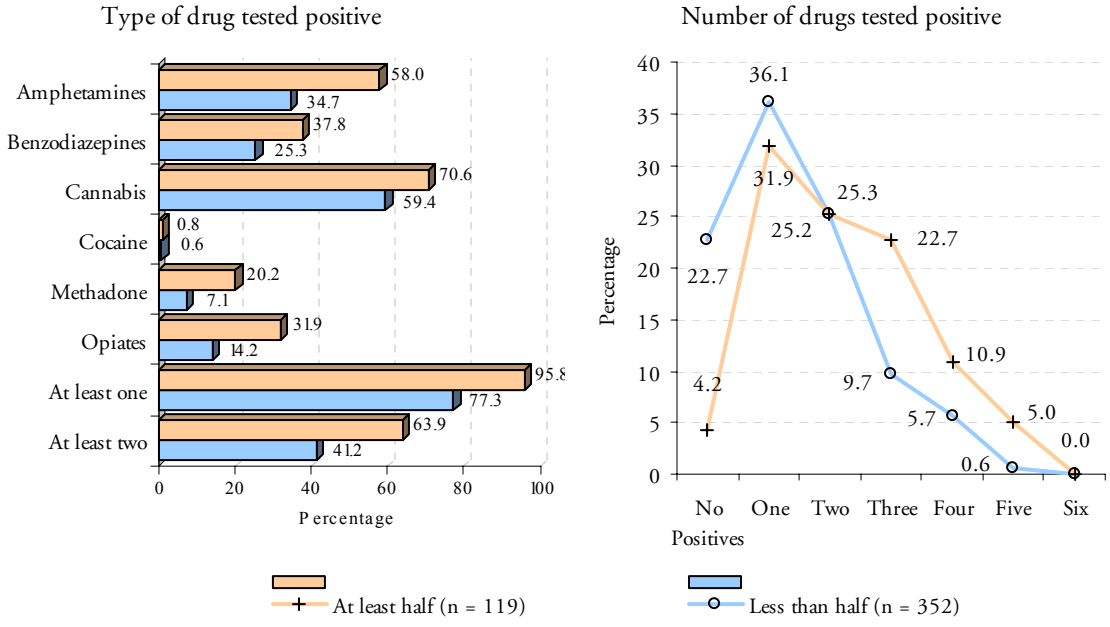


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Figure 47 shows the urinalysis results for detainees according to how much crime committed in the past 12 months was reportedly drug related. As shown:

- A higher percentage of the detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related tested positive to each type of drug compared to those detainees who reported that less than half of their offending was drug related.
- In particular, a significantly higher percentage of the detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related tested positive to amphetamines (58.0% compared to 34.7%, $t(197)=4.48$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (37.8% compared to 25.3%, $t(186)=2.49$, $p<0.05$), cannabis (70.6% compared to 59.4%, $t(217)=2.27$, $p<0.05$), methadone (20.2% compared to 7.1%, $t(152)=3.32$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (31.9% compared to 14.2%, $t(165)=3.79$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=13,713.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 47: The percentage of detainees testing positive by self reported details on how much crime committed in the past 12 months was drug related



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

Drug market

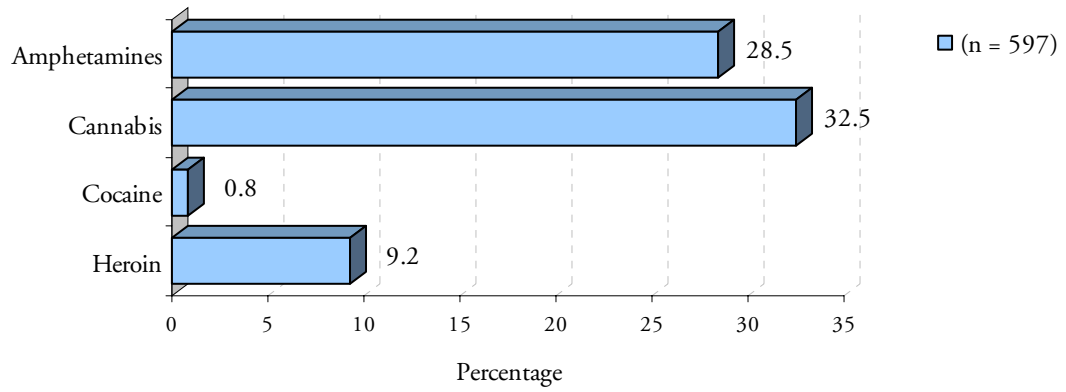
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities in buying and selling drugs.

Buying drugs with cash

Detainees were asked if they had bought amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine or heroin in the past 30 days by paying cash for it. Figure 48 shows the percentage (of all detainees) who reported buying drugs with cash in the past 30 days.

- The most common drug that detainees reported that they had bought with cash over the past 30 days was cannabis (32.5% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (28.5%) and heroin (9.2%).

Figure 48: The percentage of detainees who reported buying drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Detainees who reported that they had bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days were asked further questions relating to the last time they bought drugs.

Table 9 shows the method of contact that detainees reported using the last time they bought the drug using cash. As shown:

- Using a phone was a common method of contact to buy drugs, with nearly one half of detainees using a phone the last time they bought amphetamines (44.2%) or heroin (45.5%).
- Around four in ten detainees visited a house or flat the last time they contacted someone to buy cannabis (38.1%).

Table 9: The method of contact for the last time that detainees bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by type of drug

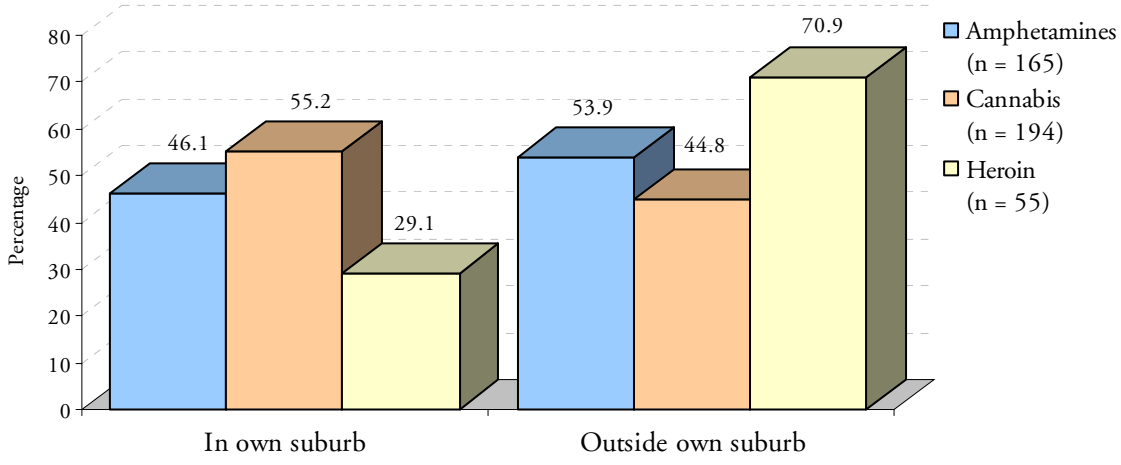
Method of contact	Ampheta-mines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Heroin %
• Called on any type of phone	44.2	34.0	3*	45.5
• Called on a mobile phone	33.3	24.7	2*	30.9
• Called on a telephone	10.9	9.3	1*	14.5
• Visited house or flat	24.8	38.1	0*	27.3
• Approach in public	14.5	13.4	1*	10.9
• Through a third party	7.9	7.7	1*	9.1
• With them already	5.5	5.7	0*	3.6
• Other	3.0	1.0	0*	3.6
Total Number	**165**	**194**	**5***	**55**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

Figure 49 shows the percentage of detainees who bought drugs in their own suburb on the last occasion that they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days. As shown:

- Of the 194 detainees who bought cannabis in the past 30 days, over half (55.2%) reported that, on the last occasion, they bought the drug in their own suburb.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought heroin, around seven in ten reported buying the drug outside their own suburb (70.9%).

Figure 49: Whether detainees bought drugs in their own suburb on the last time that they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by type of drug



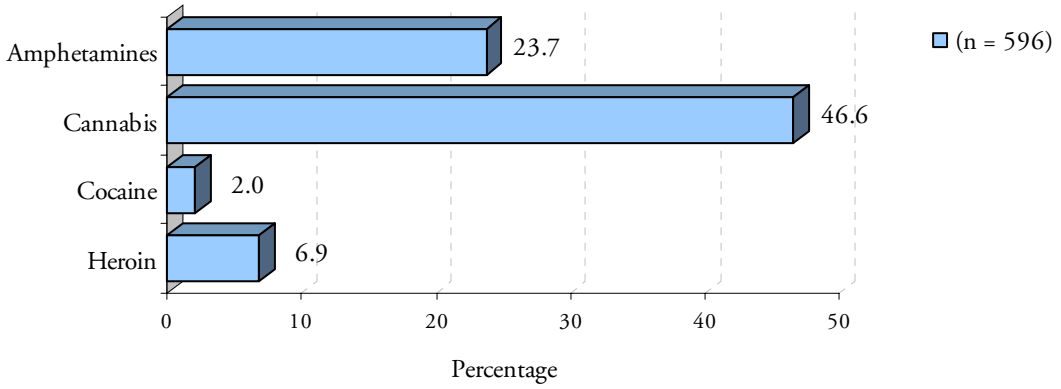
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Obtaining drugs without paying cash

Detainees were asked if they had received amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine, or heroin in the past 30 days without paying cash for it. Figure 50 shows the percentage (of all detainees) who reported that they obtained drugs by means other than buying with cash in the past 30 days by drug type.

- The most common drug that detainees reported that they had received without paying cash over the past 30 days was cannabis (46.6% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (23.7%) and heroin (6.9%).

Figure 50: The percentage of detainees who reported obtaining drugs by means other than buying with cash in the past 30 days by drug type



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Table 10 shows the method involved in getting the drug on the last occasion that detainees obtained drugs without paying cash. As shown:

- The most common method of obtaining amphetamines in the past 30 days without paying cash was by sharing (53.7%), receiving it as a gift (14.6%) and trading property/merchandise for it (9.8%).
- Similar methods were reported for cannabis, with six in ten detainees reporting that it was shared with them (61.2%), while around one in ten reported that they had received the drug as a gift (12.7%) or that they produced it themselves (8.5%).
- Ten out of the 25 detainees who had received heroin reported that it was shared with them, while eight reported that they had traded property or merchandise for it.

Table 10: The method of getting drugs the last time that detainees obtained drugs without paying cash in the past 30 days by type of drug

Method	Ampheta-mines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Heroin %
• Produced drug	1.6	8.5	0*	0*
• Got it on credit	4.9	4.9	0*	4*
• Trade other drugs	5.7	2.3	0*	1*
• Trade property/merchandise	9.8	2.0	0*	8*
• Transported drugs	0.0	0.0	0*	0*
• Stole drug	0.8	1.3	0*	0*
• Was shared	53.7	61.2	0*	10*
• Traded sex	0.0	0.0	0*	0*
• Received as a gift	14.6	12.7	1*	2*
• Other	8.9	7.2	1*	0*
Total	**123**	**307**	**2**	**25**

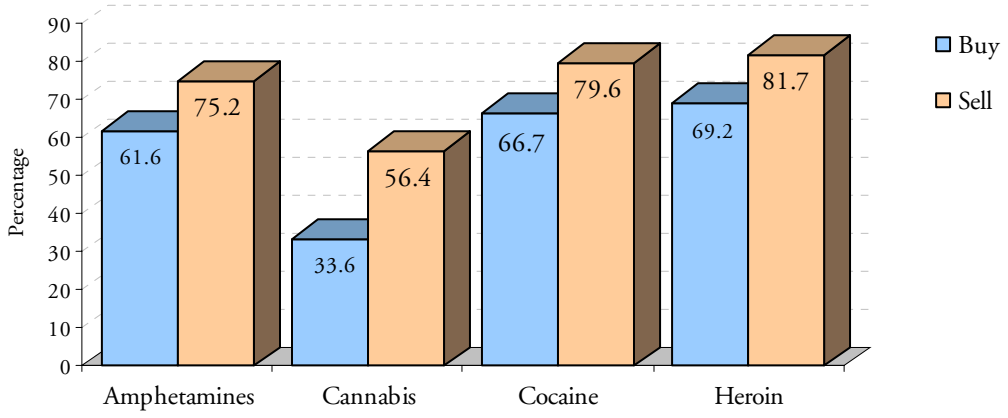
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

Perceived risk of buying and selling drugs

Detainees were asked how risky they perceived drug dealing to be in the area where they lived, regardless of whether they had personally used or sold drugs. Risk was defined to be risk from police activities. Detainees who did not report how risky they perceived this behaviour to be were excluded from the analysis for each drug type. Figure 51 shows the percentage of detainees who reported that it was either 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy or sell drugs in the area where they live. As shown:

- For all four drug categories considered, detainees believed that it was more risky to sell drugs than to buy drugs in the area where they lived.
- Around four out of five detainees believed that cocaine and heroin were 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell in the area where they lived (79.6% for cocaine and 81.7% for heroin).
- Around two thirds of detainees believed that cocaine and heroin was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy in their local area (66.7% of detainees for cocaine and 69.2% for heroin).
- Cannabis was less likely to be identified as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy or sell in detainees' local area compared to other drugs.

Figure 51: The percentage of detainees who reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy or sell drugs in the area where they lived by drug type



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

Licit drug use

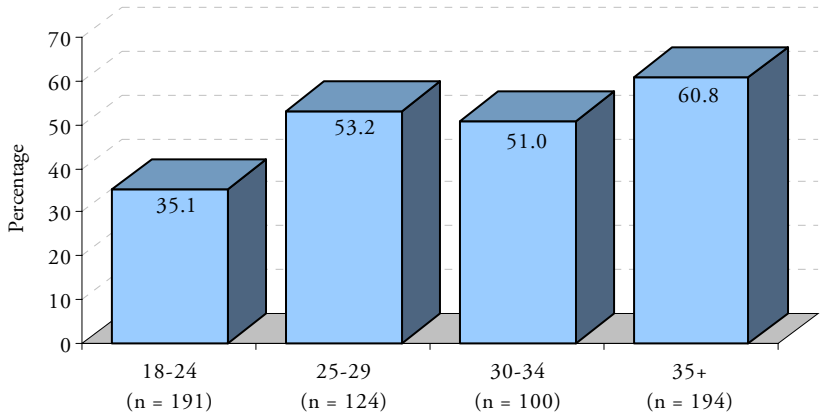
This part is divided into two components, prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking and cross-tabulates these with detainees' urinalysis results. The alcohol use part includes data relating to alcohol use in the past 12 months and the past 30 days as well as the relationship with urinalysis results. Alcohol dependency is also investigated.

Prescription medications

Overall, the percentage of detainees who reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight was 49.6%. Figure 52 shows this figure broken down by age group. As shown:

- The percentage seemed to increase with age, with 35.1% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years compared with 60.8% of detainees aged 35 years and older reporting that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight.

Figure 52: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight by age

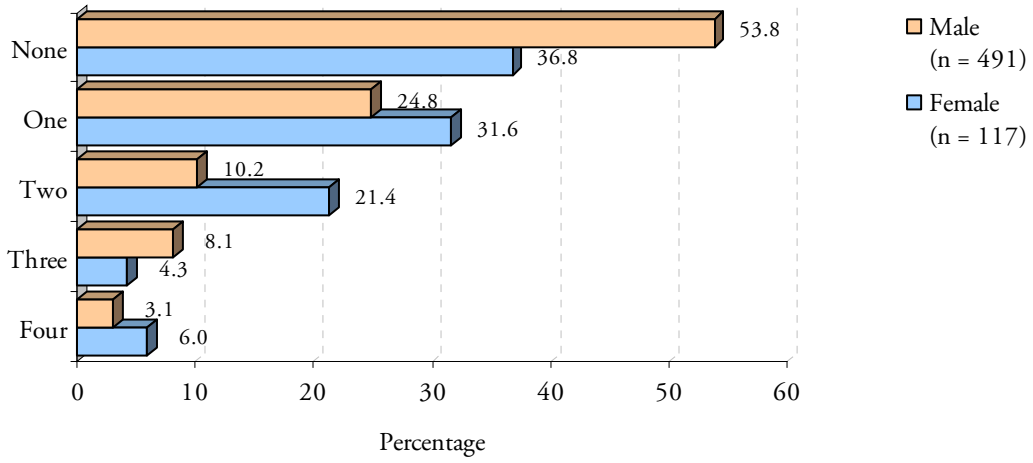


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 53 shows the number of prescription and over-the-counter medications that detainees reported using in the past fortnight by sex. As shown:

- A higher proportion of female than male detainees reported taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight (63.2% compared to 46.2%).
- The mean number of medications taken by female detainees was 1.11, which was higher than that for males (0.82).

Figure 53: The number of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight by sex



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Table 11 shows the types of prescription or over-the-counter medications used by detainees in the past fortnight.

- A much higher percentage of female detainees reported taking opioids (34.2% compared to 15.9% of male detainees), including methadone (20.5% compared to 7.3%) and codeine (8.5% compared to 4.1%).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking benzodiazepines (21.4% compared to 13.0%), including diazepam (13.7% compared to 9.1%) and oxazepam (5.1% compared to 2.2%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported taking anti-psychotics (4.5% compared to 1.7% of female detainees).

Table 11: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications used by detainees in the past fortnight by sex

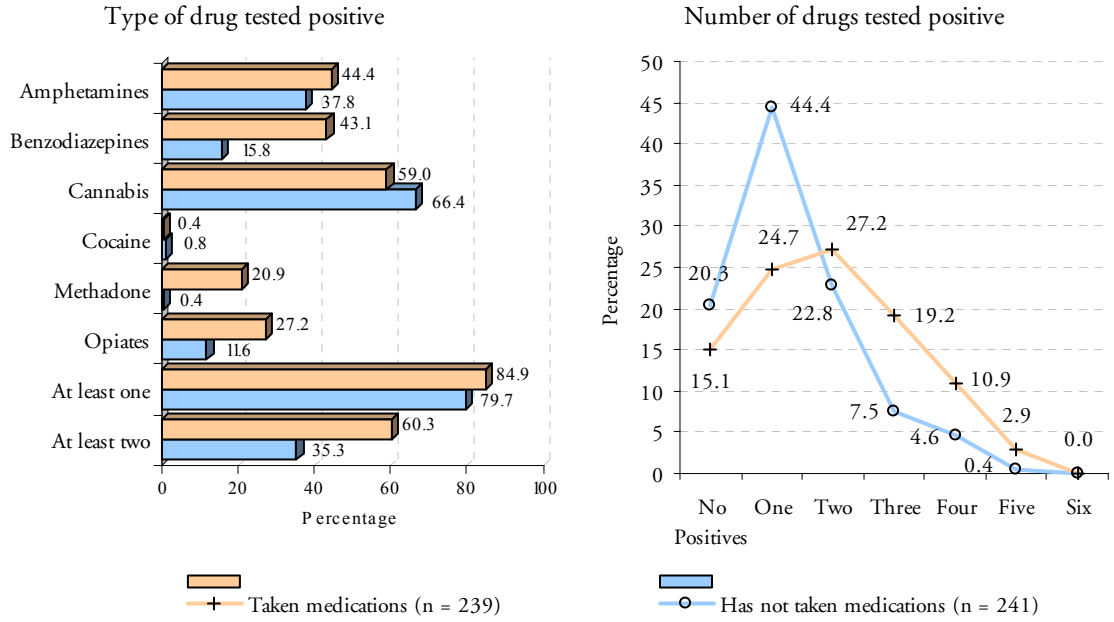
Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Opioids	78	15.9	40	34.2	118	19.4
• Methadone	36	7.3	24	20.5	60	9.9
• Morphine	7	1.4	1	0.9	8	1.3
• Codeine	20	4.1	10	8.5	30	4.9
• Buprenorphine	19	3.9	6	5.1	25	4.1
• Other opiates	3	0.6	1	0.9	4	0.7
• Benzodiazepines	64	13.0	25	21.4	89	14.6
• Alprazolam	11	2.2	4	3.4	15	2.5
• Diazepam	45	9.1	16	13.7	61	10.0
• Nitrazepam	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
• Oxazepam	11	2.2	6	5.1	17	2.8
• Temazepam	5	1.0	2	1.7	7	1.1
• Other benzodiazepines	8	1.6	3	2.6	11	1.8
• Anti-psychotics	22	4.5	2	1.7	24	3.9
• Anti-depressants	53	10.8	15	12.8	68	11.2
• Other	110	22.4	32	27.4	142	23.3
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	228	46.3	74	63.2	302	49.6
Number	**492**		**117**		**609**	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Figure 54 shows the urinalysis results of the 480 detainees tested by whether they reported taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight. As shown:

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported taking medications tested positive to benzodiazepines (43.1% compared to 15.8% of detainees who reported not taking medications, $t(437)=6.87$, $p<0.001$), methadone (20.9% compared to 0.4%, $t(250)=7.68$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (27.2% compared to 11.6%, $t(432)=4.39$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported taking medications tested positive to a significantly greater number of drugs than those detainees who did not report taking any medications ($U=20{,}841.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 54: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they reported using prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight



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

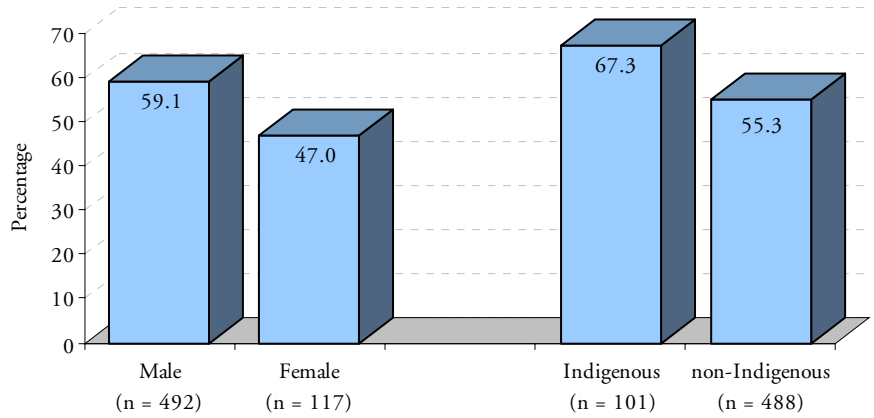
Alcohol use

Last 12 months

The overwhelming majority of detainees reported that they had tried alcohol at some stage in their lives (99.5%). Nearly six out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more drinks (three or more for females) on the same day during the past 12 months (56.8%). Figure 55 provides a breakdown by sex and by Indigenous status. As shown:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (59.1% compared to 47.0% of female detainees who reported that they had had three or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months).
- Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (67.3% compared to 55.3% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 55: Percentage of detainees reporting having had five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 12 months by sex and by Indigenous status

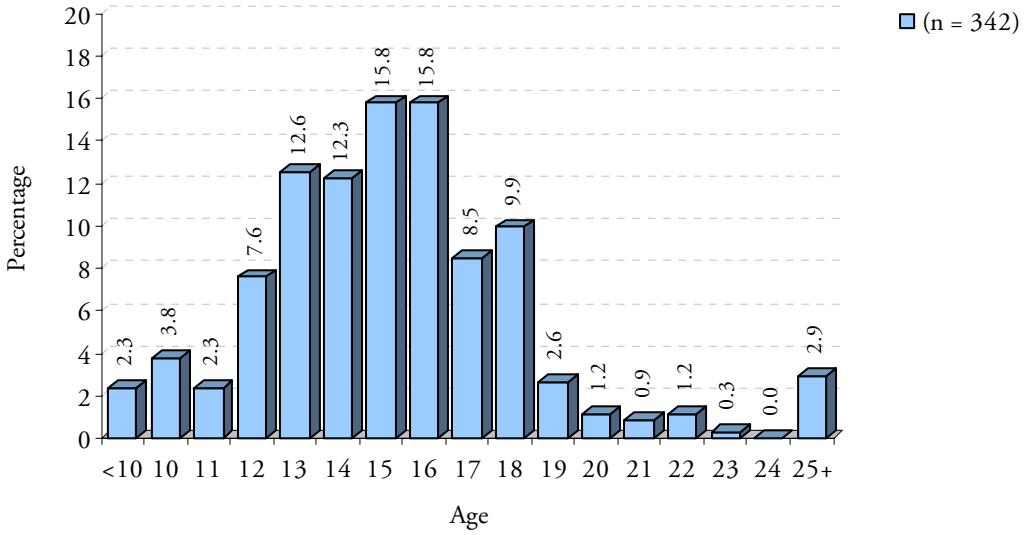


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Figure 56 shows the age at which detainees reported that they had first had five or more drinks* on the same day. Only detainees who indicated they had had five or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months were asked to report the age. As shown:

- The most common years of age at which detainees reported that they had first had five or more drinks* on the same day were 15 and 16 years (15.8% each).
- Nearly eight out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more drinks* on the same day before the age of 18 years (81.0%).
- More than a quarter of detainees reported that they had first had five or more drinks* on the same day by the age of 13 years.

Figure 56: The age at which detainees reported first having five or more drinks* on the same day



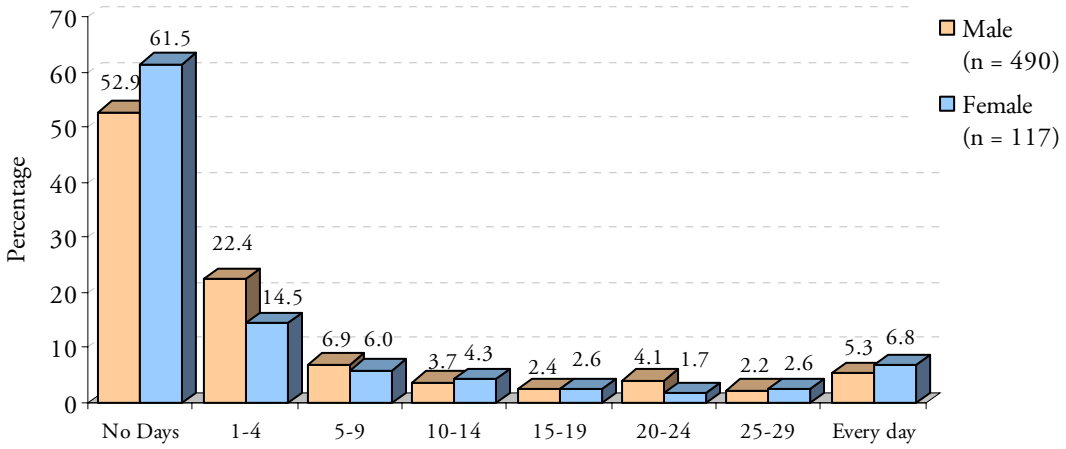
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Last 30 days

Nearly one half (47.1%) of male detainees reported having five or more drinks on at least one day in the past 30 days. This was higher than female detainees, 38.5% of whom reported having three or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days. Figure 57 and Figure 58 show the number of days in the past 30 in which male detainees reported having five or more and female detainees reported having three or more drinks on the same day. As shown in Figure 57:

- A slightly higher percentage of female detainees reported having three or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (6.8% compared to 5.3% of males who report drinking at least five drinks every day in the past 30 days).

Figure 57: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days by sex

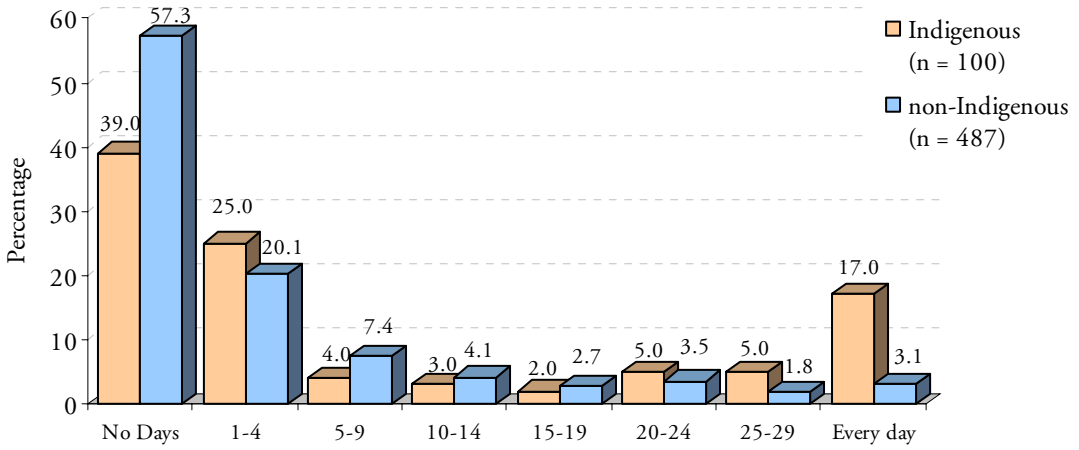


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Figure 58 shows how many days during the past 30 that detainees reported drinking five or more drinks (three or more for females) on the same day by Indigenous status. As shown:

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported drinking five or more drinks* on the same day in the past 30 days (61.0% compared to 42.7% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Nearly one in five Indigenous detainees reported drinking every day (17.0% compared to 3.1% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 58: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days by Indigenous status

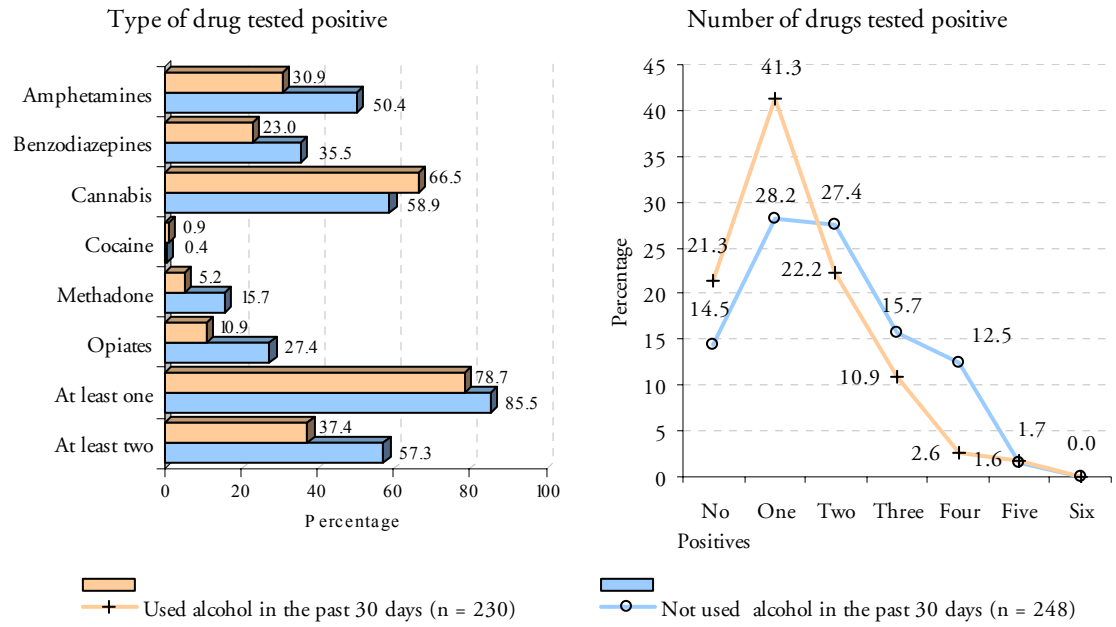


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Figure 59 shows the urinalysis results of detainees by whether they reported that they had had five or more drinks (three or more for female detainees) on the same day in the past 30 days. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had not used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to amphetamines (50.4% compared to 30.9% of those detainees who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, $t(476)=4.43$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (35.5% compared to 23.0%, $t(475)=3.02$, $p<0.01$), methadone (15.7% compared to 5.2%, $t(414)=3.83$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (27.4% compared to 10.9%, $t(443)=4.72$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported that they had not used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=21{,}959.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 59: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they reported that they had had five or more drinks (three or more for female detainees) on the same day in the past 30 days



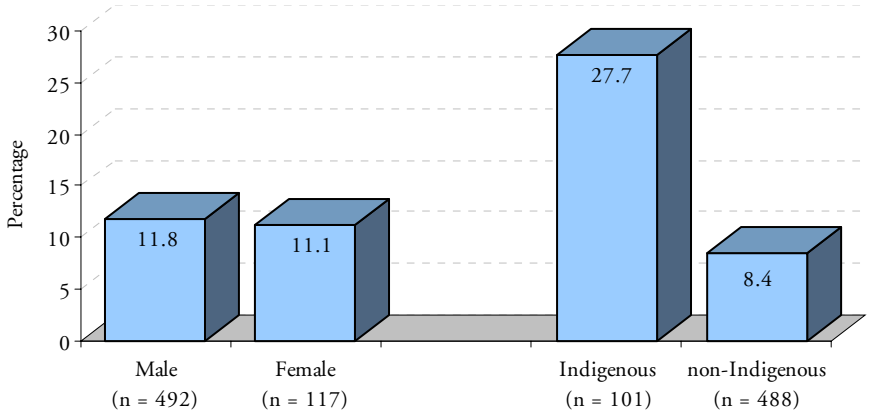
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Alcohol dependency

Over one in ten detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months (11.7%). The sex and Indigenous breakdown is shown in Figure 60:

- There was no major difference in the percentage of detainees according to sex (11.8% of male detainees and 11.1% of female detainees).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (27.7% compared to 8.4% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 60: The percentage of detainees who reported that they felt they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months by sex and by Indigenous status



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

Treatment programs
and psychiatric hospitalisations

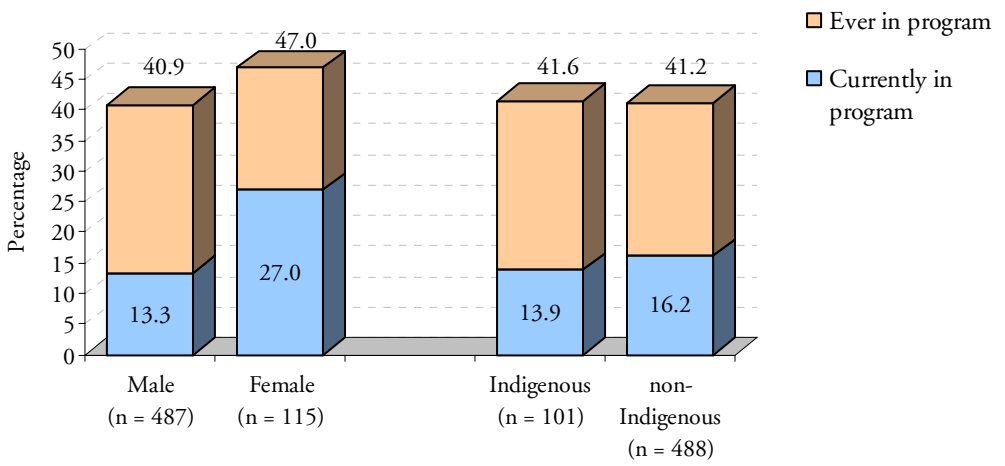
This part looks at detainees' participation in drug or alcohol treatment programs and whether they had ever been to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Where appropriate, urinalysis results are included.

Drug and alcohol treatment programs

Detainees were asked if they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program. The results are presented in Figure 61.

- Around four in ten detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (42.0%) including 15.9% who reported that they were current attendees.
- Nearly one half of female detainees (47.0%) reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program – a higher proportion than male detainees (40.9%).
- A higher proportion of females also reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (27.0% compared to 13.3%).
- A similar proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had been in a drug or alcohol program (41.6% and 41.2% respectively). However, a slightly higher proportion of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they were currently in such a program (16.2% compared to 13.9%).

Figure 61: The percentage of detainees who reported that they are currently or had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program by sex and by Indigenous status

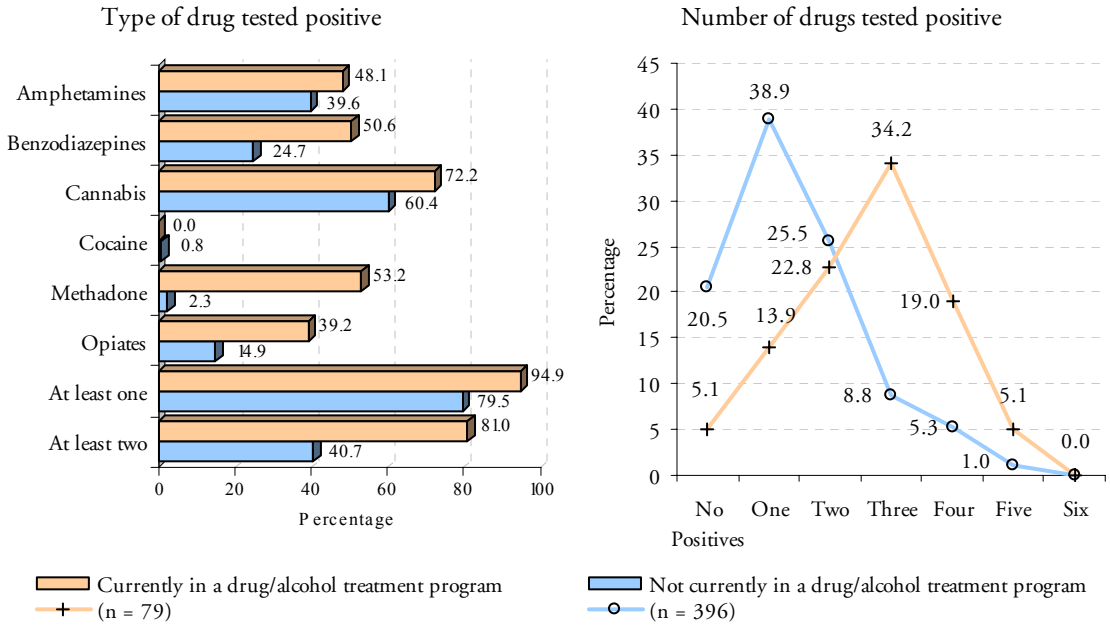


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 62 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program. As shown:

- Detainees who reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program were more likely to test positive for all types of drugs, except cocaine.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of detainees who were in a program tested positive to benzodiazepines (50.6% compared to 24.7% of detainees who were not currently in a drug/alcohol program, $t(102)=4.27$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (72.2% compared to 60.4%, $t(118)=2.09$, $p<0.05$), methadone (53.2% compared to 2.3%, $t(81)=8.93$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (39.2% compared to 14.9%, $t(95)=4.19$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who were currently in a treatment program tested positive to significantly more types of drugs than those detainees not currently in a program ($U=7,402.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 62: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program



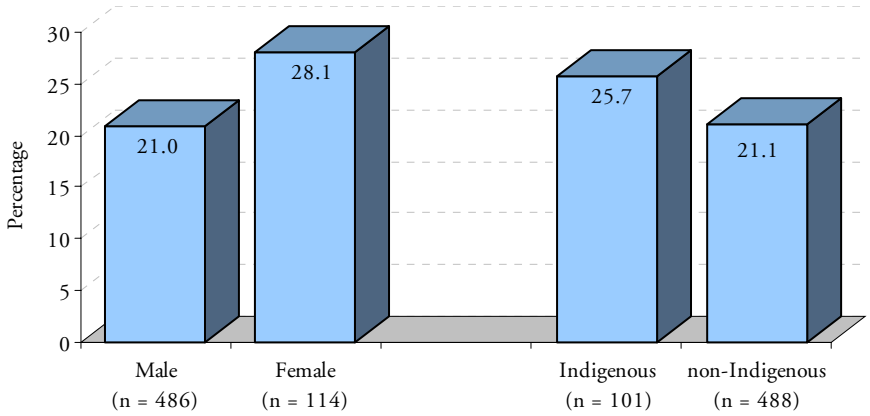
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Psychiatric hospitalisations

Detainees were asked if they had ever been admitted as a patient to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Around one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted (22.3%). Breakdowns by sex and Indigenous status are presented in Figure 63.

- Over one quarter of female detainees (28.1%) reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay– a higher proportion than male detainees (21.0%).
- A slightly higher proportion of Indigenous detainees had reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (25.7% compared to 21.1% of non-Indigenous).

Figure 63: The percentage of detainees who reported that they have ever been a patient in a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay by sex and by Indigenous status

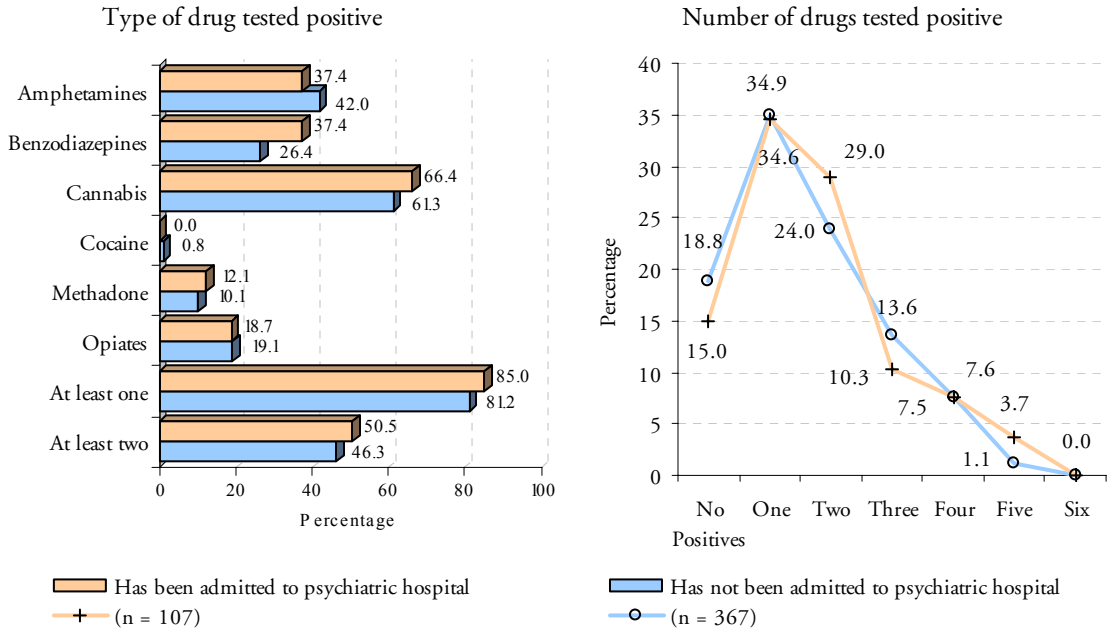


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 64 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they had been admitted to a psychiatric facility. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay tested positive to benzodiazepines (37.4% compared to 26.4% of those detainees who had not been in such a hospital, $t(160)=2.10$, $p<0.05$).
- There was no significant difference in the number of drugs tested positive between those detainees who had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital and those who had not.

Figure 64: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they had ever been in a psychiatric hospital for at least an overnight stay



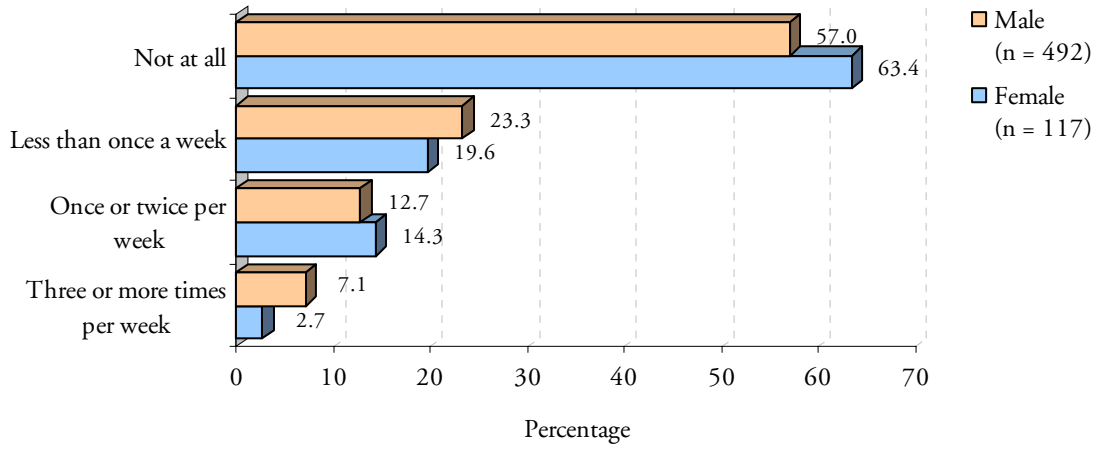
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Gambling Behaviour

Detainees were asked how frequently they had gambled (including lotteries, casinos, horse or dog racing, pokies, keno, etc.) in the past 30 days. As shown in Figure 65:

- Around six in ten detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (57.0% of male and 63.4% of female detainees).
- Male detainees were much more likely to gamble three or more times per week (7.1% compared to 2.7% of female detainees).

Figure 65: How many times detainees reported that they gambled during the past 30 days by sex

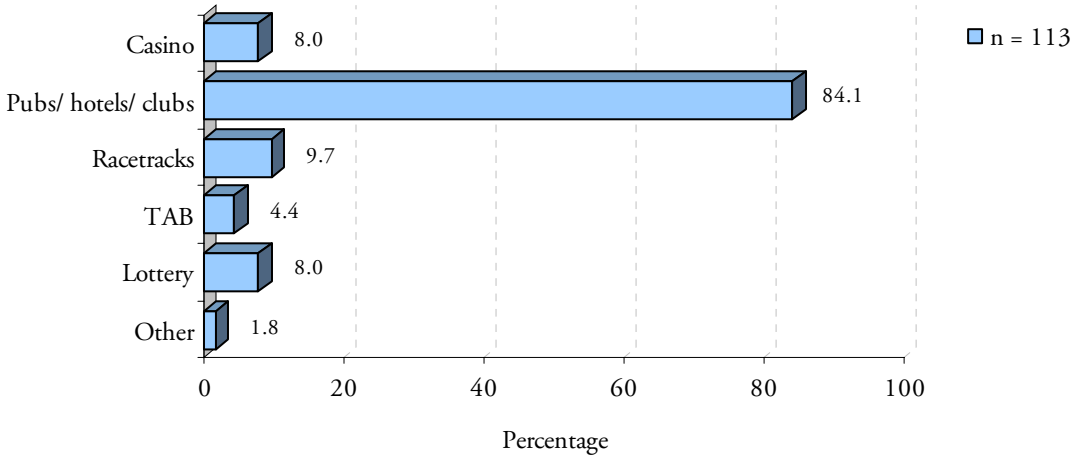


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

The detainees who reported that they gambled one or more times per week in the past 30 days were asked what types of gambling they were mainly engaged in. Detainees were able to list multiple types. As shown in Figure 66:

- The most frequent type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (84.1%). Racetrack was reported by 9.7% of regular gamblers, while 8.0% mentioned the casino and lottery.

Figure 66: The types of gambling undertaken during the past 30 days by detainees who reported gambling regularly*

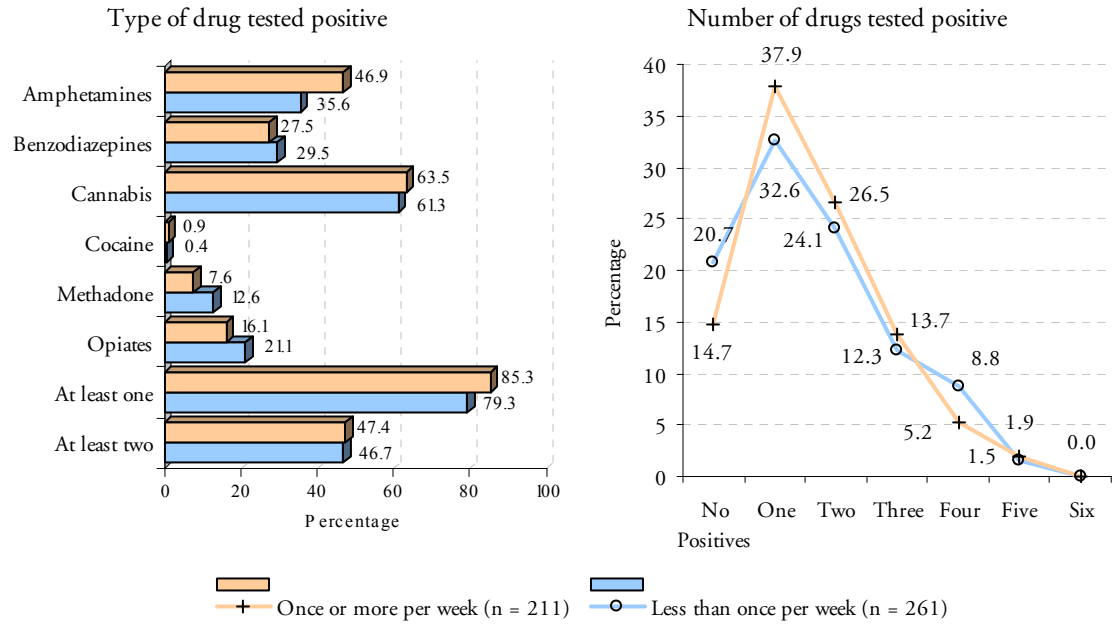


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
**This question was asked of detainees who reported gambling more than once a week in the past 30 days*

Figure 67 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by how frequently they reported gambling in the past 30 days. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported gambling once or more per week tested positive to amphetamines (46.9% compared to 35.6% of detainees who reported gambling less than once a week $t(441)=2.49$, $p<0.05$.
- There was no statistically significant difference in the number of drugs that detainees tested positive to by whether they had gambled once or more per week or not.

Figure 67: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee reported gambling once or more per week in the past month



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

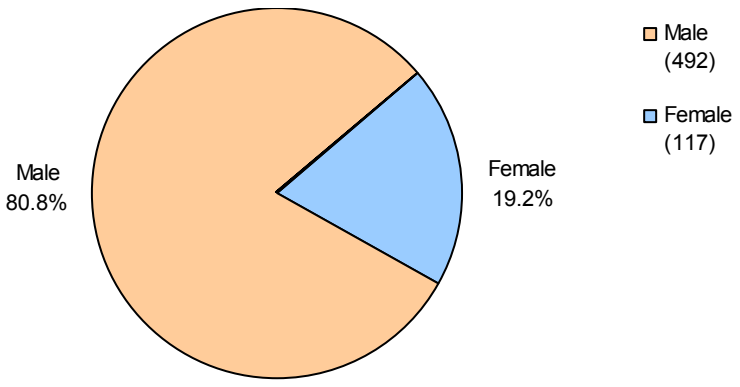
Appendix 1:
Profile of Detainees

This section provides a more detailed breakdown of the various demographic, social and economic characteristics of Adelaide detainees and where appropriate, draws comparisons with the broader community.

Sex, age and Indigenous status

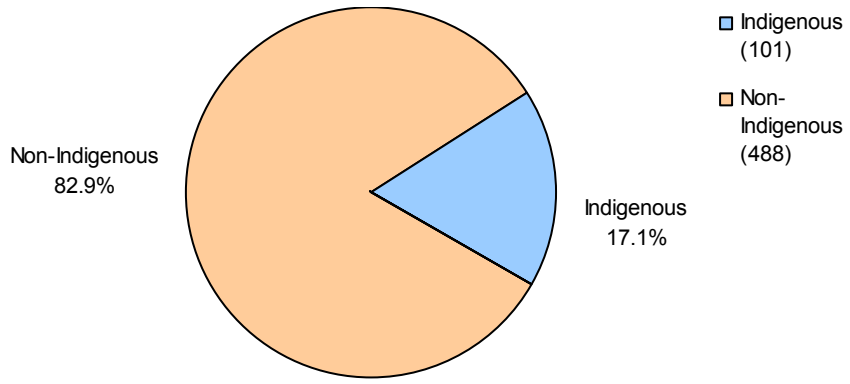
As shown in Figure 68 and Figure 69, the majority of detainees interviewed were males (492 or 80.8% of detainees compared to 117 or 19.2% females) and non-Indigenous (488 or 82.9% of detainees compared to 101 or 17.1% Indigenous).

Figure 68: Sex of Adelaide detainees interviewed



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

Figure 69: Indigenous status of Adelaide detainees interviewed

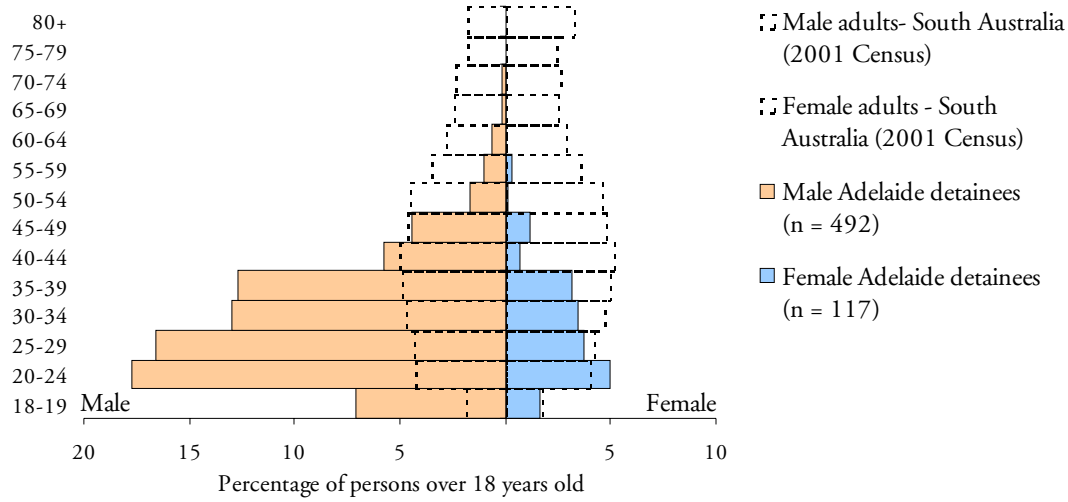


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Figure 70 presents the age and sex breakdown of Adelaide detainees compared with the adult population (aged 18 years and over) of South Australia. As shown:

- Amongst the detainee group, there is a large over-representation of males in the age groups from 18 years to 45 years. Males aged 18 to 19 years made up 7.1% of all detainees interviewed, while comprising only 1.8% of the adult population of South Australia.
- Females were under-represented in all age groups except 20 to 24 years (4.9% f detainees compared to 4.0% of adults in South Australia), while 18 to 19 years was comparable (1.6% o compared to 1.7%).
- The median age of male detainees was 29 years, slightly higher than that of female detainees (27 years), while the maximum age was 74 years for male and 57 years for female detainees.

Figure 70: The age and sex distribution of Adelaide detainees interviewed compared to the whole of South Australia



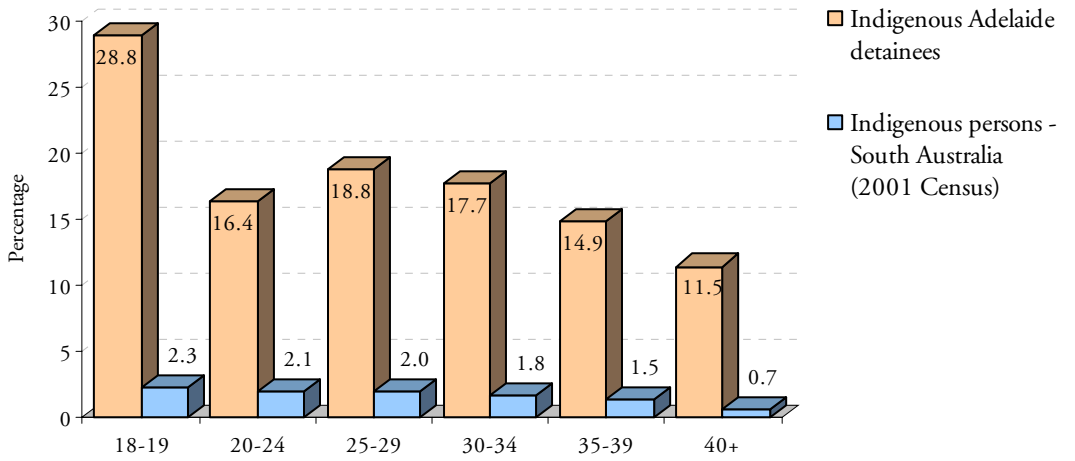
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

As shown in Figure 71, Indigenous persons were grossly over-represented in the sample for all age groups. For example, 28.8% of Adelaide detainees aged 18-19 years interviewed were Indigenous, yet only 2.3% of South Australians aged 18-19 years were Indigenous according to the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing.

Overall, Indigenous persons made up 17.1% of Adelaide detainees interviewed while in South Australia Indigenous persons aged 18 and over represented 1.2% of the adult population.

The median age of Indigenous detainees was slightly lower than that of non-Indigenous detainees (28 compared to 29.5 years).

Figure 71: The percentage of Adelaide detainees who were Indigenous compared with the whole of South Australia by age group



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

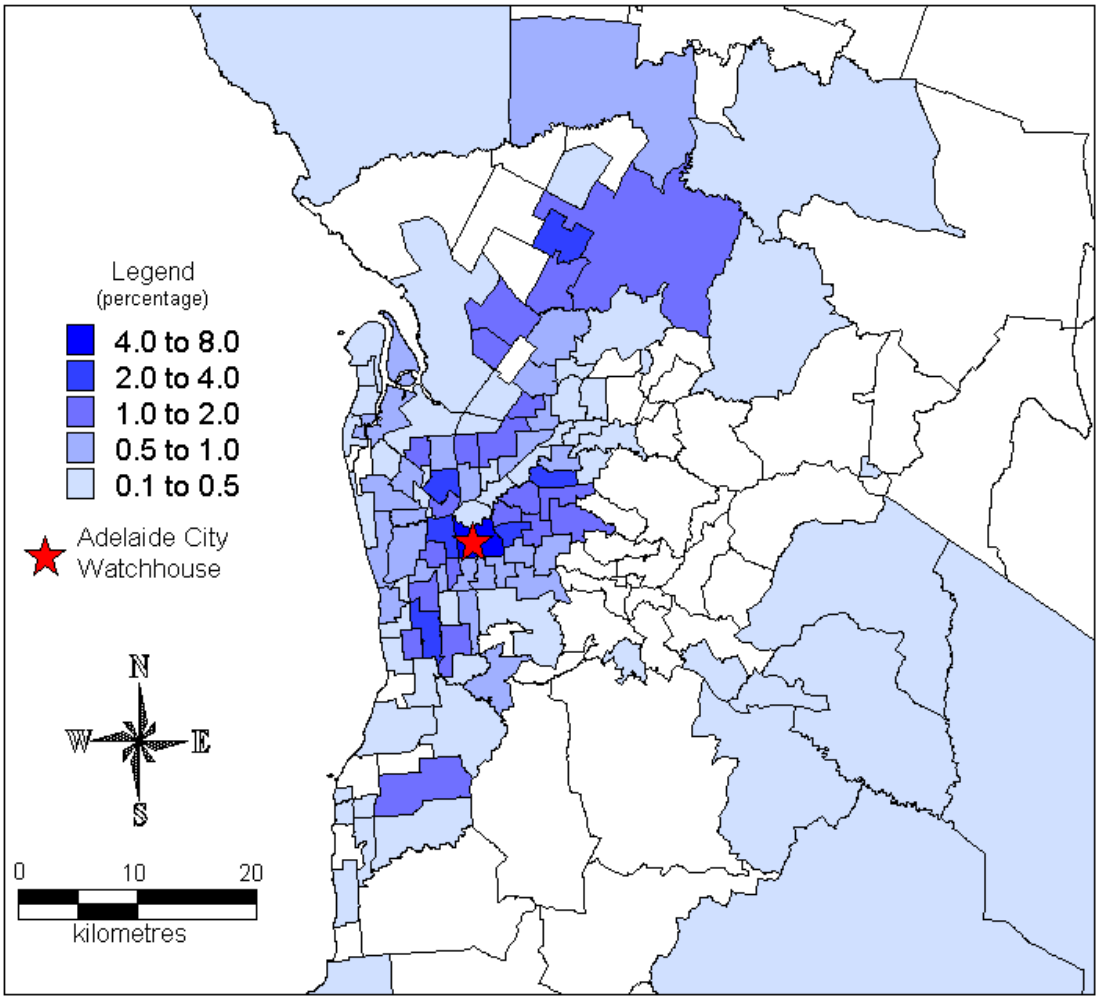
Place of residence

Figure 72 shows a map of the postcodes of Adelaide detainees' usual place of residence. For 9.2% of Adelaide detainees, there was no postcode recorded.

- Around one quarter of Adelaide detainees lived within five kilometres of the Adelaide City Watchhouse (24.1%), while over one half reported living within ten kilometres (56.8%).[8]
- Around one in five detainees lived in the Adelaide Local Service Area (24.0%)[9].
- There was a small percentage of detainees who usually lived interstate (1.5%).

[8] These measurements were derived from calculating the distance from the Watchhouse to the centroids of each of the postcodes. Spherical calculations were used for distances, which attempt to keep the measurement on the curved surface of the earth.
[9] This figure was calculated using a conversion table of postcode to Local Service Area. This number may be a slight over-representation due to the inexact alignment of postcode to Local Service Area.

Figure 72: The postcodes of where Adelaide detainees usually lived



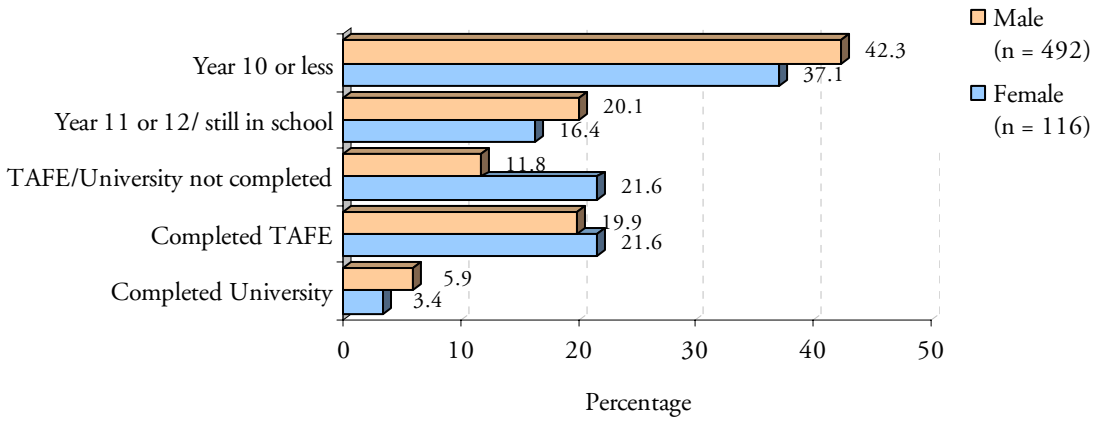
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Highest level of education

Figure 73 shows the breakdown of the highest level of education of detainees. As shown:

- A higher proportion of male detainees reported that their highest level of education was to Year 10 or less (42.3% compared with 37.1% of females) or Year 11 or 12 or that they were still in school (20.1% compared to 16.4%).
- In contrast, a higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had not completed TAFE or university (21.6% compared to 11.8% of males)

Figure 73: Highest level of education of detainees by sex



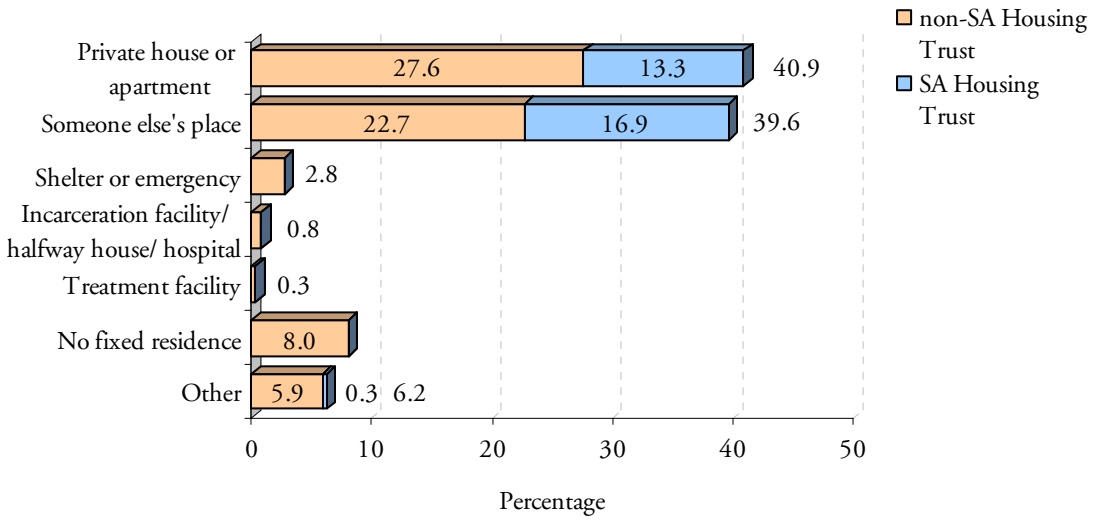
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: 'TAFE/University not completed' includes detainees who reported that have done some TAFE or university but did not complete them or that they are still in a TAFE or university program and are yet to complete it.

Family and housing status

Figure 74 shows the types of accommodation in which detainees reported that they had lived for most of the past 30 days. As shown:

- Four in ten detainees (40.9%) reported that they lived in a private house or an apartment that they either rented or owned. Approximately one third of these detainees reported that they were accommodated by the South Australia Housing Trust (13.3% of all detainees).
- A further four in ten detainees (39.6%) reported that they were living in somebody else's house or apartment, with over four in ten of these involving Housing Trust accommodation (16.9% of all detainees).
- There were 8.0% who reported that they had no fixed residence for most of the past 30 days.

Figure 74: Where detainees reported living for most of the past 30 days

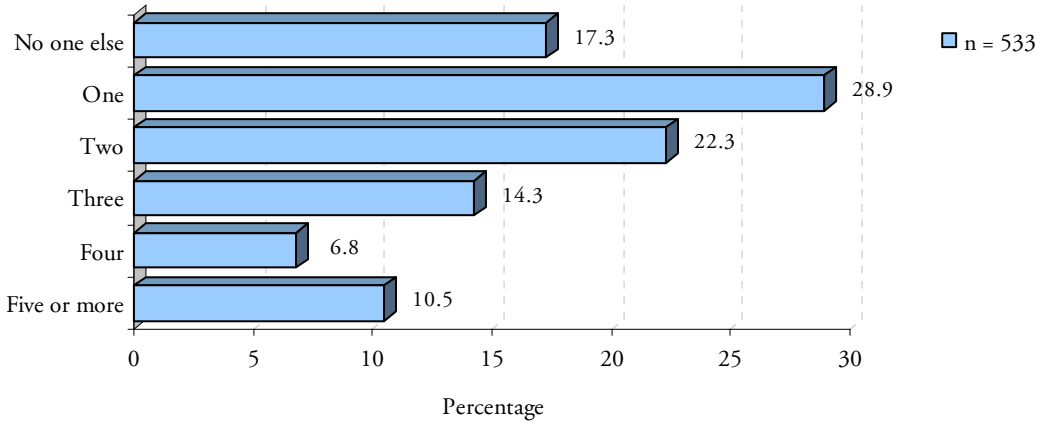


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Excludes detainees who didn't know if they were currently living in a Housing Trust home.

Figure 75 shows the number of people that detainees reported living with on a regular basis in the past 30 days. This question was only asked of detainees who indicated that they lived in their own or someone else's house or apartment or in an 'other' household location (533 or 87.5% of detainees). As shown:

- Three in ten detainees (28.9%) reported that they lived with only one other person, while just under one quarter (22.3%) reported living with two other people.
- Nearly one in five detainees (17.3%) reported that they did not live with anyone on a regular basis.

Figure 75: Number of people detainees lived with on a regular basis in the past 30 days

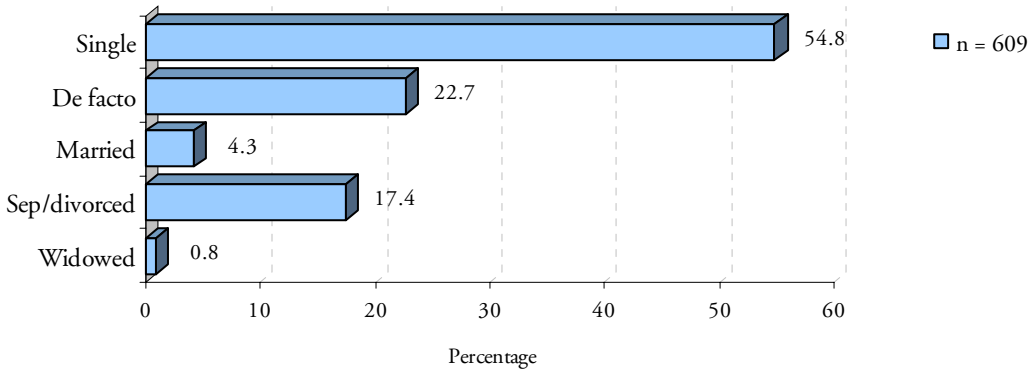


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Excludes detainees who did not report how many people that they had livid with.

Figure 76 depicts the marital status of detainees. As shown:

- Over half (54.8%) reported that they were single and had never married. This is much higher than the percentage of persons in South Australia over the age of 15 who are single and have never married (30.4%, 2001 Census).
- Almost one in five (17.4%) detainees were separated or divorced. This is higher than the 11.3% of persons in South Australia over the age of 15 who reported that they were separated or divorced in the 2001 Census.
- There was an under-representation of married persons, with 4.3% of detainees reporting that they were married compared to 51.3% of people aged over 15 in South Australia according to the 2001 Census.
- Around one in five (22.7%) detainees reported that they were in a de facto relationship.

Figure 76: Marital status of detainees

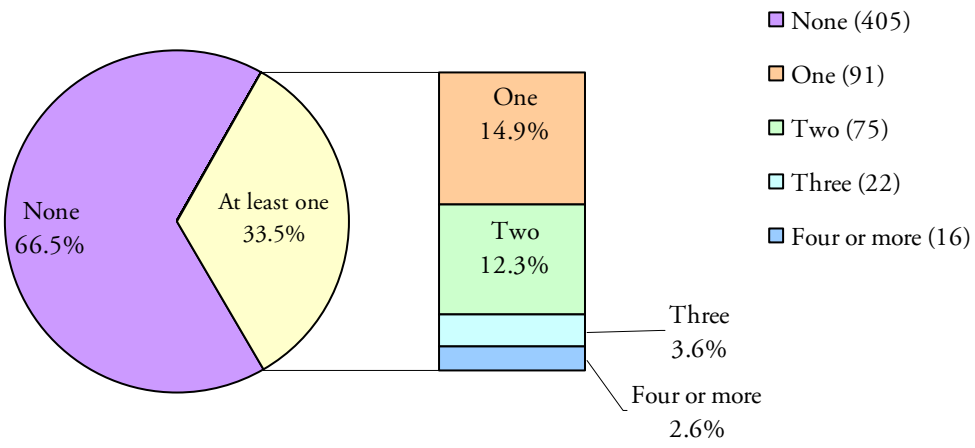


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 77 to Figure 79 show the number of dependent children (under five years of age or attending school) detainees reported that they were taking care of. As shown:

- Around one third (33.5%) of detainees reported that they were taking care of at least one dependent child, including 14.9% of detainees who were taking care of only one child and 12.3% who were taking care of two children.

Figure 77: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of

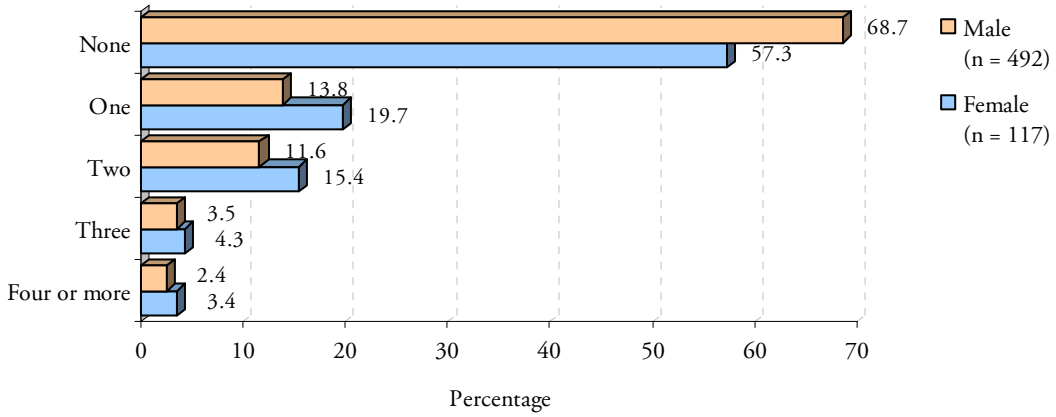


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 78:

- A higher percentage of males reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (68.7% compared to 57.3%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking care of one child (19.7% compared to 13.8%) and two children (15.4% compared to 11.6%).
- The mean number of children that females reported taking care of was 0.81 compared to 0.59 for male detainees.

Figure 78: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of by sex

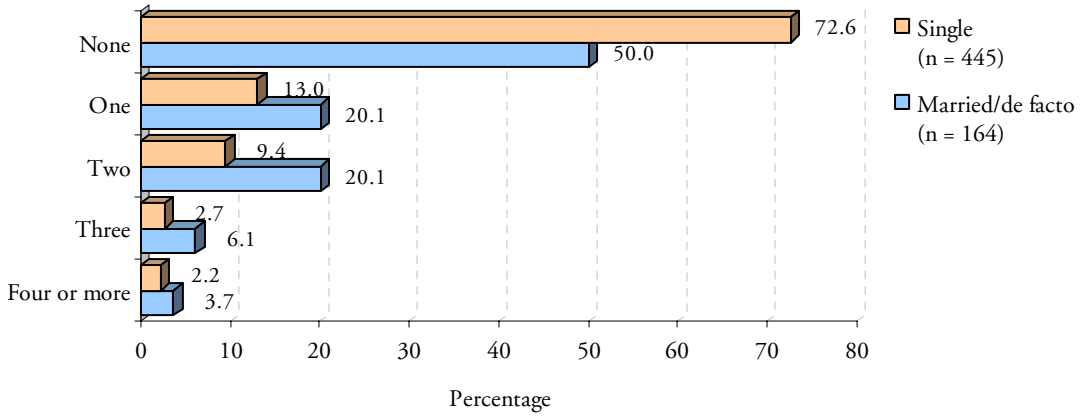


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 79:

- A higher percentage of detainees who were single (including separated/divorced or widowed) reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (72.6% compared to 50.0% for married or de facto detainees).
- The mean number of children that married or de facto detainees reported taking care of was 0.95 compared to 0.51 for single detainees.

Figure 79: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of by marital status



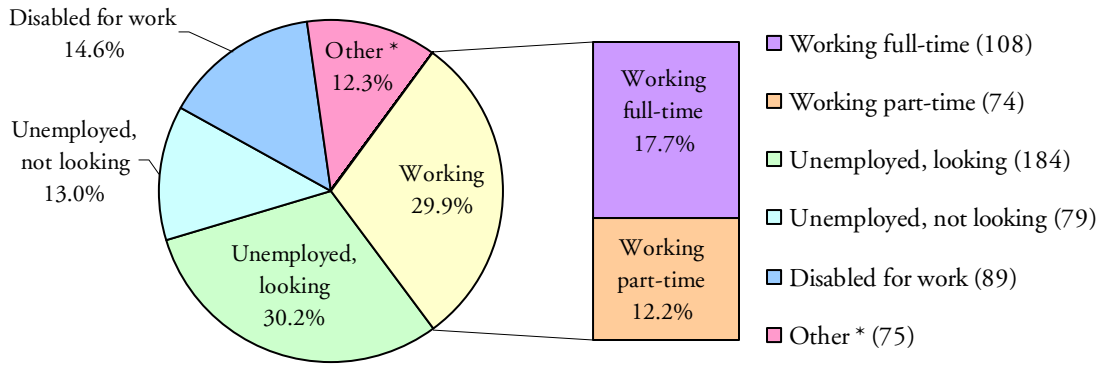
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

Figure 80 and Figure 81 present the breakdown of detainees' current work status. As shown:

- Three in ten (29.9%) detainees reported that they were working, with most of these detainees working full time (17.7%).
- Nearly one third (30.2%) of detainees reported that they were unemployed and looking for work. This is much higher than the unemployment rate for South Australia according to the 2001 census (7.6%).

Figure 80: Detainees' current work status

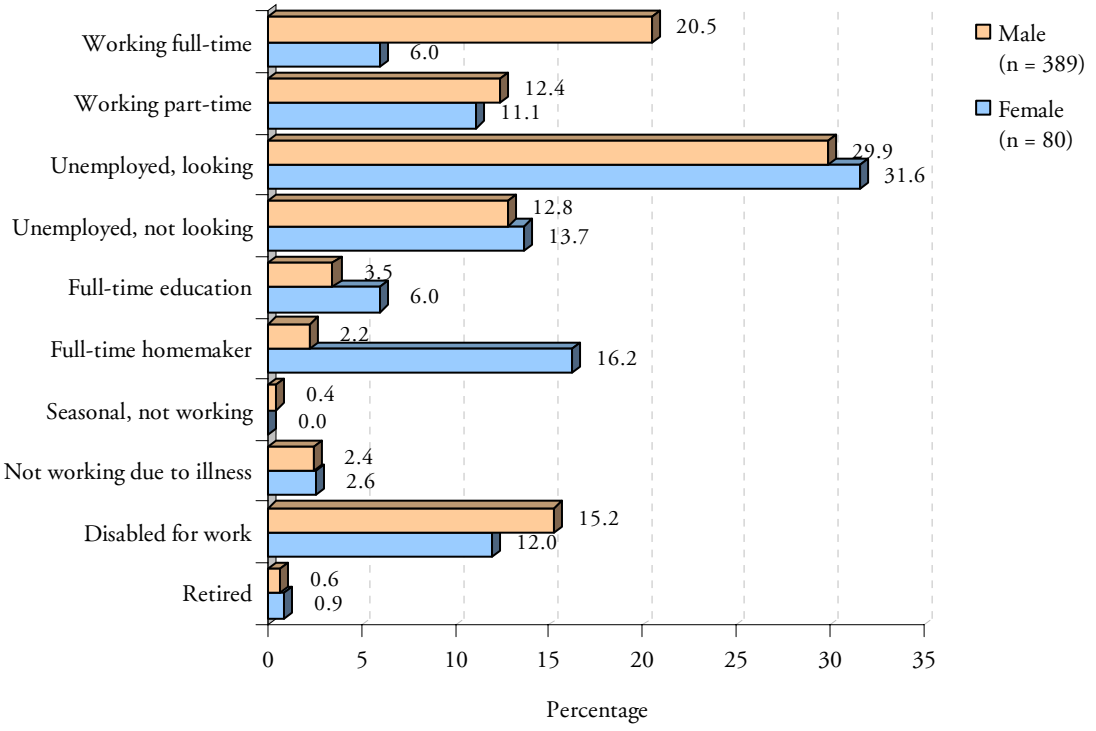


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Other includes detainees who have a job but were out do to illness, leave or strike, detainees who have seasonal work but are currently not working, detainees who were full time homemakers or in full time education or retired detainees.*

As shown in Figure 81, the work status of detainees differed according to sex.

- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be working full time (20.5% compared to 6.0%), working part time (12.4% compared to 11.1%) or disabled for work (15.2% compared to 12.0% of female detainees).
- Conversely, females were more likely to be full time homemakers (16.2% compared to 2.2%) or in full time education (6.0% compared to 3.5%).

Figure 81: Detainees' current work status by sex

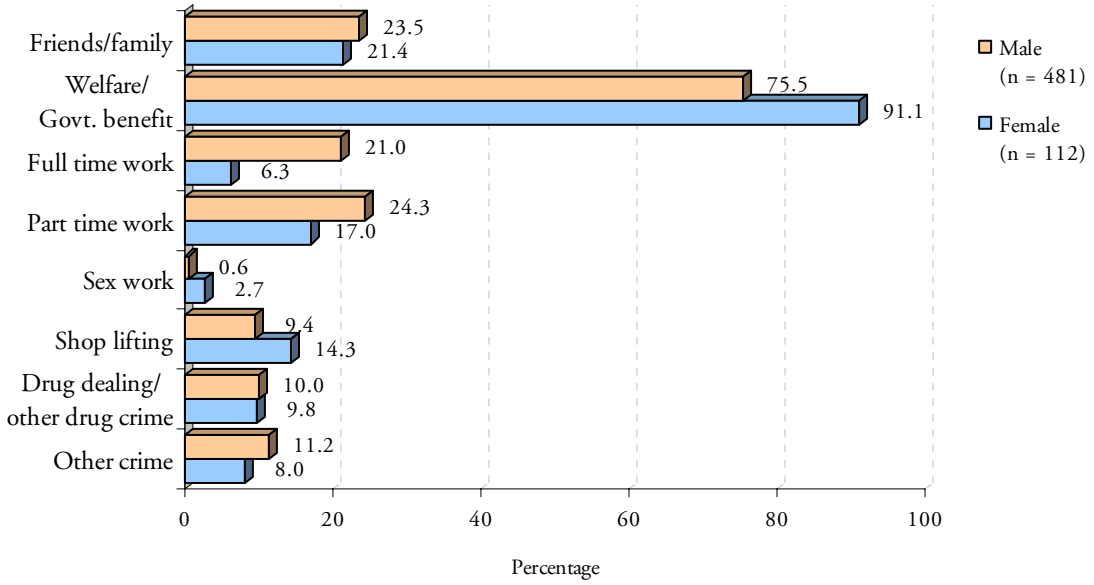


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Figure 82 presents the sources of income for detainees in the past 30 days. Detainees were read the list of sources, allowing them to respond to each one separately, thereby enabling multiple responses for each detainee. As shown:

- Around three quarters of male (75.5%) and nine out of ten female (91.1%) detainees reported that they had received income from welfare or government benefits in the past 30 days.
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had received income from full time work (21.0% compared to 6.3% of female detainees) and part time work (24.3% compared to 17.0%)

Figure 82: Sources of income from which detainees reported getting money in the past 30 days.



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: Detainees who did not respond to this question are excluded.

Further information regarding the South Australian DUMA findings
can be obtained from the Office of Crime Statistics and Research website:
www.ocsar.sa.gov.au

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