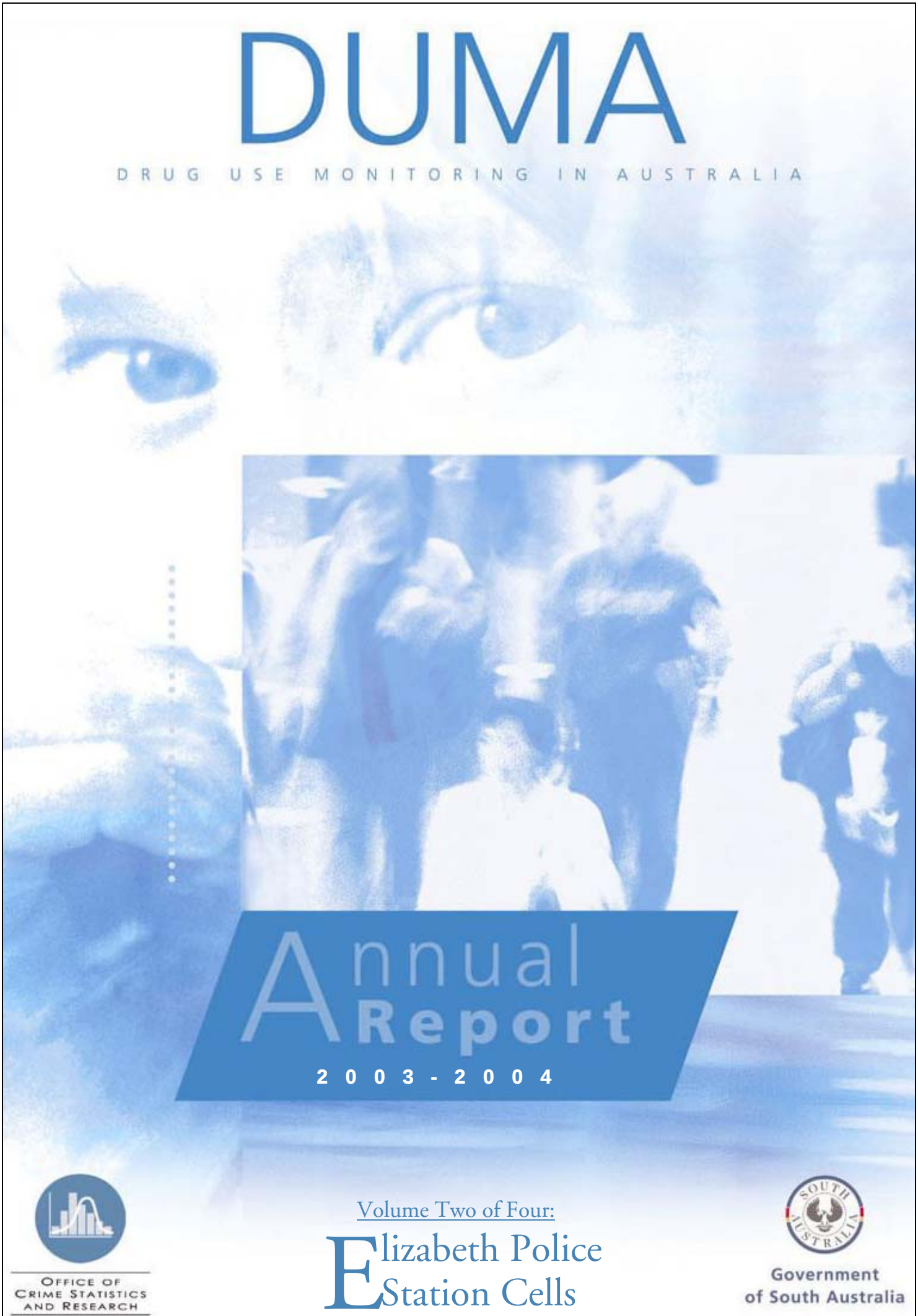
DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2003-2004

Volume Two of Four:

Elizabeth Police Station Cells

Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Government of South Australia

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DUMA
in South Australia

Annual Report 2003/04

Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells

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

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse
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 second volume focuses entirely on the results from the Elizabeth Police Station Cells[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 618 Elizabeth detainees interviewed during the 2003/04 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (84.1%) and Indigenous detainees (12.0%).
- The median age of male detainees was 26 years, while the median age of female detainees was 29.5 years. Overall the median age was 27 years.
- Just over one quarter of male detainees (27.2%) were working full time compared to only 8.3% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (22.3% compared to 15.6% of female detainees).

[1] Volume 1 provides similar analyses for the Adelaide City Watchouse, 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

- Over two thirds of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- Around one in ten detainee reported received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (11.7% of male and 9.4% of female detainees).
- Over one quarter of male detainees (28.1%) were charged with a violent offence compared to less than one in five female detainees (17.3%).
- In contrast, a higher proportion of female detainees were charged with a property offence (49.0% compared to 29.2% of male detainees).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees were currently charged with a drug offence (7.1% compared to 4.6%).
- Around four in ten detainees were detained on a warrant only (38.7% of male and 39.8% of female detainees).
- Six in ten detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while around one in five reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- Around one in seven detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (13.5% of male and 14.3% of female detainees).
- Around one third of detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (31.0% of male and 35.7% of female detainees). Additionally 16.3% of female and 7.6% of male detainees reported that they were currently in such a program.
- Under one in five detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days (19.5% of male and 12.5% of female detainees).

Extent of drug use – urinalysis

Overview

- Overall, there were 494 detainees who provided a urine sample (79.9% of those interviewed).
- The drug that detainees most frequently tested positive to was cannabis (68.0%), followed by amphetamines (35.2%) and benzodiazepines (16.0%).

- Over four in five detainees (82.4%) tested positive to at least one drug, while nearly one half (37.4%) tested positive to multiple types of drugs.
- The most frequent drug combination that detainees tested positive to was cannabis only (34.4%), followed by amphetamines and cannabis (16.0%).
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines fluctuated over recent quarters, ranging from 26.3% in the third quarter of 2003 to 42.7% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has remained relatively stable (around 15%) during 2003/04, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 2003 (20.8%).
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis during 2003/04 has decreased slightly, ranging from 71.2% in the third quarter of 2003 to 65.3% in the second quarter of 2004.
- Over each quarter that DUMA has been operating in South Australia, there have been less than 1% of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cocaine.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone decreased to be below 5% in both quarters of 2004, after being slightly above 5% throughout 2003.
- After increasing substantially in the third quarter of 2003 to its highest levels so far, the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates has decreased over each of the four quarters in 2003/04 to be at its lowest levels.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to any drug has increased steadily over the nine quarters of DUMA in South Australia, while the percentage who tested positive to multiple drugs remained stable at 36.3% in both quarters of 2004 after fluctuating in previous quarters.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who currently had a property offence listed as the major charge tested positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines and methadone compared to detainees who had a violent offence listed as the major charge
- 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 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 cannabis compared to detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as an adult.
- One in five 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.
- Nearly 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 amphetamines, benzodiazepines, methadone and opiates.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines and benzodiazepines tended to increase with age, while the percentage testing positive to cannabis tended to decrease with age.
- Nearly one in ten detainees aged 35 years or older tested positive to methadone compared to less than in twenty detainees aged less than 35 years, while positive opiates tests were higher for those detainees aged 30-34 years.
- There were no significant differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees in terms of the type or number of drugs tested positive.
- 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 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, four in ten 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 and street methadone compared to male detainees. Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had 'ever' used hallucinogens.
- When looking at self-reported drug use 'in the past 12 months', a higher percentage of males reported using benzodiazepines, cannabis and morphine or other opiates, while a higher percentage of females reported using heroin and street methadone.
- In relation to reported use 'in the past 30 days', a higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis, while a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used benzodiazepines and morphine or other opiates, while a slightly lower percentage reported 'ever' using amphetamines, cocaine or ecstasy compared to non-Indigenous detainees.
- Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported use of cannabis 'in the past 12 months', while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines or ecstasy 'in the past 12 months'.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using cannabis 'in the past 30 days', while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported use of amphetamines and ecstasy.
- Self reported use of cannabis, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin and inhalants 'in the past 30 days' tended to decrease with age, while self reported use of

amphetamines, benzodiazepines 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 14.4 years for cannabis and 14.5 years for inhalants).
- Of those 467 detainees who reported that they had 'ever' used a drug 'regularly' (i.e. three or more days per week) nearly three quarters indicated that this first regular use occurred before the age of 18 years.
- Over one third of detainees (36.7%) reported that they had injected drugs in the past 12 months, while under three in ten (28.8%) reported that they had injected 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. With the exception of amphetamines, 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, just under 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

- Around 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 and cannabis compared to those detainees who had not.

- Around one third of detainees reported that they had committed at least one offence in the past 12 months that was drug related. Of those 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

- Four in ten detainees reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 12 months, while nearly one quarter of detainees reported buying amphetamines with cash.
- For detainees who reported buying amphetamines or cannabis with cash in the past 30 days, the most common method of contacting the dealer was via phone, while for cannabis the most common method of contact was visiting the dealer's house or flat.
- One half of detainees reported obtaining cannabis and one in five 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.
- Cannabis was the drug that was least identified as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to both buy and sell in their local area, while cocaine and heroin were most identified as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to both buy and sell.

Licit drug use

- Over four in ten detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight. The most common types 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 certain drug types, including benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates.
- Six out of ten 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

nine out of ten 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 under one in ten (8.4%) detainees reported that they needed or were dependent upon alcohol in the past 12 months.

Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

- One third of detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program, including one in ten 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 amphetamines, benzodiazepines, methadone or opiates than those who were not involved in such programs.
- Around one in seven 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 over 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 detailed analyses 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 second volume of the 2003/04 Annual Report focuses exclusively on Elizabeth Police Station Cells 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 Elizabeth Police Station Cells service three separate patrol bases located at Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler.

Profile of detainees - summary

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

- There were 618 Elizabeth detainees interviewed during the 2003/04 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (84.1%) and Indigenous detainees (12.0%).
- The median age of male detainees was 26 years, while the median age of female detainees was 29.5 years. Overall the median age was 27 years.
- Just over one quarter of male detainees (27.2%) were working full time compared to only 8.3% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (22.3% compared to 15.6% of female detainees).
- Over two thirds of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- Around one in ten detainee reported received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (11.7% of male and 9.4% of female detainees).

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

- Over one quarter of male detainees (28.1%) were charged with a violent offence compared to less than one in five female detainees (17.3%).
- In contrast, a higher proportion of female detainees were charged with a property offence (49.0% compared to 29.2% of male detainees).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees were currently charged with a drug offence (7.1% compared to 4.6%).
- Around four in ten detainees were detained on a warrant only (38.7% of male and 39.8% of female detainees).
- Six in ten detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while around one in five reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- Around one in seven detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (13.5% of male and 14.3% of female detainees).
- Around one third of detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (31.0% of male and 35.7% of female detainees), including 16.3% of female and 7.6% of male detainees who reported that they were currently in such a program.
- Under one in five detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days (19.5% of male and 12.5% of female detainees).

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

2003/04	Male	Female	Total
• Number interviewed	520	98	618
• Provided urine sample	81.3%	72.4%	79.9%
• Median age	26 years	29.5 years	27 years
• Indigenous	11.9%	12.5%	12.0%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	47.1%	41.8%	46.3
• Income in past 30 days from:			
• working full time	27.2%	8.3%	24.0%
• working part time	22.3%	15.6%	21.2%
• welfare/government	71.0%	90.6%	74.1%
• shoplifting	7.9%	9.4%	8.1%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	11.7%	9.4%	11.3%
• other illegal activities	10.1%	9.4%	10.0%
• Currently charged with			
• violent offence	28.1%	17.3%	26.4%
• property offence	29.2%	49.0%	32.4%
• drug offence	4.6%	7.1%	5.0%
• Detained on warrant only	38.7%	39.8%	38.8%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	64.0%	43.6%	60.8%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	20.4	12.5	19.1
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	13.5%	14.3%	13.6%
• Gambling at least once per week	19.5%	12.5%	18.4%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	31.0%	35.7%	31.8%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	7.6%	16.3%	9.0%

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 Elizabeth Police Station Cells. Overall, there were 494 detainees who provided a urine sample (79.9% 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

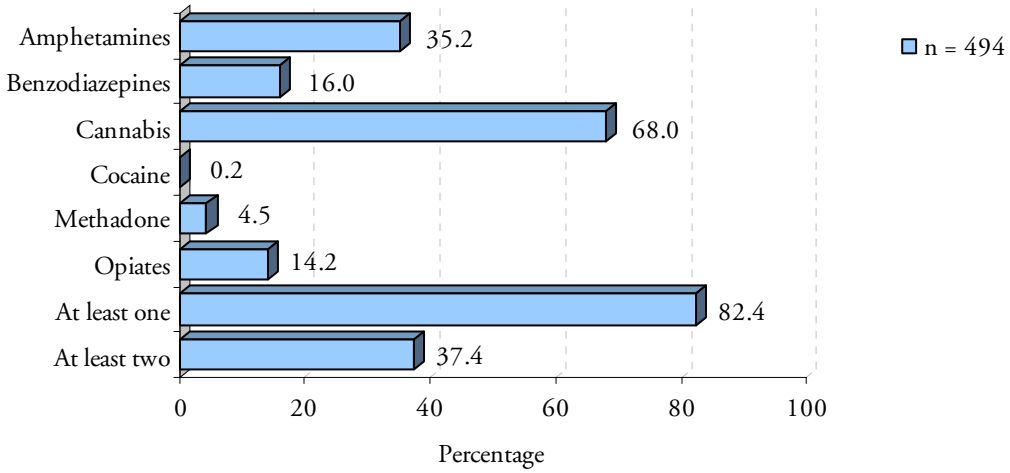
Overview

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 (82.4%) tested positive to at least one drug, while over one third (37.4%) tested positive to multiple drugs.
- The most common drug that detainees tested positive to was cannabis (68.0%), followed by amphetamines (35.2%).

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



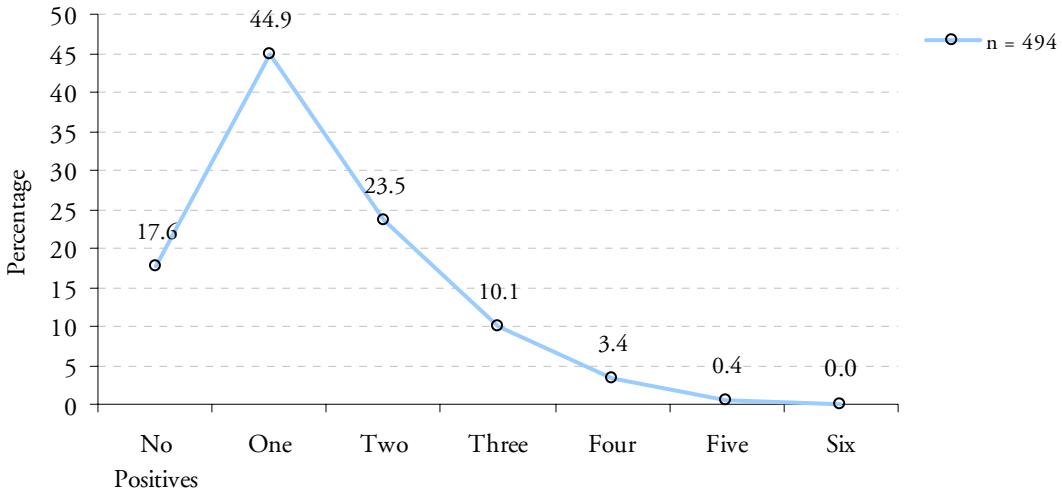
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Number of drugs

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

- Under one in five detainees (17.6%) recorded no positives, while nearly one half of detainees recorded one positive (44.9%) and one quarter of detainees recorded two positives (23.5%).

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:

- Over three quarters of detainees who tested positive to only one drug tested positive to cannabis (76.6%), while just over one in ten tested positive to amphetamines (12.6%).
- 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 opiates, but for those testing positive to three drugs, nearly half were detected for opiates 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	12.6	75.9	88.0	70.6	2*	-
• Benzodiazepines	3.6	20.7	56.0	100.0	2*	-
• Cannabis	76.6	87.1	92.0	100.0	2*	-
• Cocaine	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0*	-
• Methadone	0.0	2.6	16.0	52.9	2*	-
• Opiates	6.8	13.8	48.0	76.5	2*	-
Number	**222**	**116**	**50**	**17**	**2***	**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 half of the detainees who tested positive to cannabis tested positive to cannabis only (50.6%), while around one in ten detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines tested positive to benzodiazepines only (10.1%).
- Although caution should be used when interpreting low numbers, nearly half of the detainees who tested positive to methadone tested positive to four or more drugs (11 out of 22 detainees).

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	16.1	10.1	50.6	1*	0*	21.4
• Two only	50.6	30.4	30.1	0*	3*	22.9
• Three only	25.3	35.4	13.7	0*	8*	34.3
• Four only	6.9	21.5	5.1	0*	9*	18.6
• Five only	1.1	2.5	0.6	0*	2*	2.9
• Six only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0*	0*	0.0
Number	**174**	**79**	**336**	**1***	**22***	**70**

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 174 detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, over three quarters (76.4%) tested positive to cannabis also, while of the 336 persons who tested positive to cannabis, around four in ten (39.6%) 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

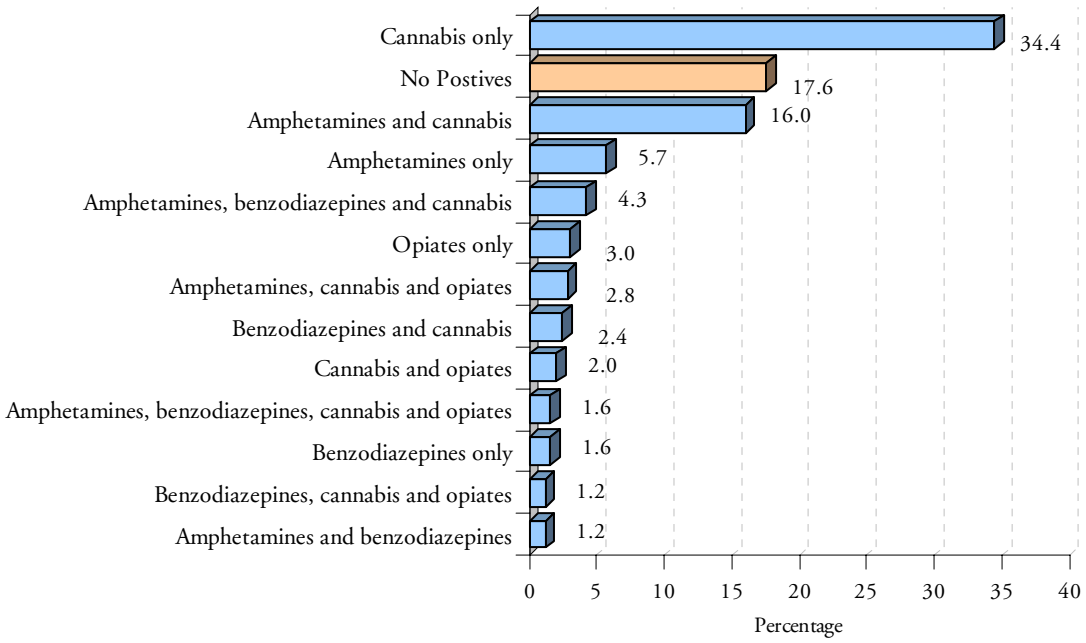
Drug category	Amphet-amines %	Benzodia-zepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Metha-done %	Opiates %
• Amphetamines	100.0	53.2	39.6	0*	15*	42.9
• Benzodiazepines	24.1	100.0	17.3	0*	13*	37.1
• Cannabis	76.4	73.4	100.0	0*	16*	64.3
• Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1*	0*	0.0
• Methadone	8.6	16.5	4.8	0*	22*	14.3
• Opiates	17.2	32.9	13.4	0*	10*	100.0
Number	**174**	**79**	**336**	**1***	**22***	**70**

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:

- One third of detainees tested positive to cannabis only (34.4%), while just under one in five recorded no positives (17.6%) and a smaller proportion tested positive to both amphetamines and cannabis (16.0%).

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:

- After steadily increasing over the first five quarters of DUMA in South Australia, the percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines fluctuated over recent quarters, ranging from 26.3% in the third quarter of 2003 to 42.7% in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has remained relatively stable (around 15%) during 2003/04, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 2003 (20.8%).
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis during 2003/04 has decreased slightly, ranging from 71.2% in the third quarter of 2003 to 65.3% in the second quarter of 2004.
- Over each quarter that DUMA has been operating in South Australia, there have been less than 1% of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to cocaine.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone decreased to be below 5% in both quarters of 2004, after being slightly above 5% throughout 2003.
- After increasing substantially in the third quarter of 2003 to its highest levels so far (18.6%), the percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates has decreased over each of the four quarters in 2003/04 to be at its lowest levels (9.7% in the second quarter of 2004).
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to any drug has increased steadily over the nine quarters of DUMA in South Australia to peak at its highest levels in the second quarter of 2004.
- The percentage of detainees who tested positive to multiple drugs remained stable at 36.3% in the first two quarters of 2004 after fluctuating in previous quarters.

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

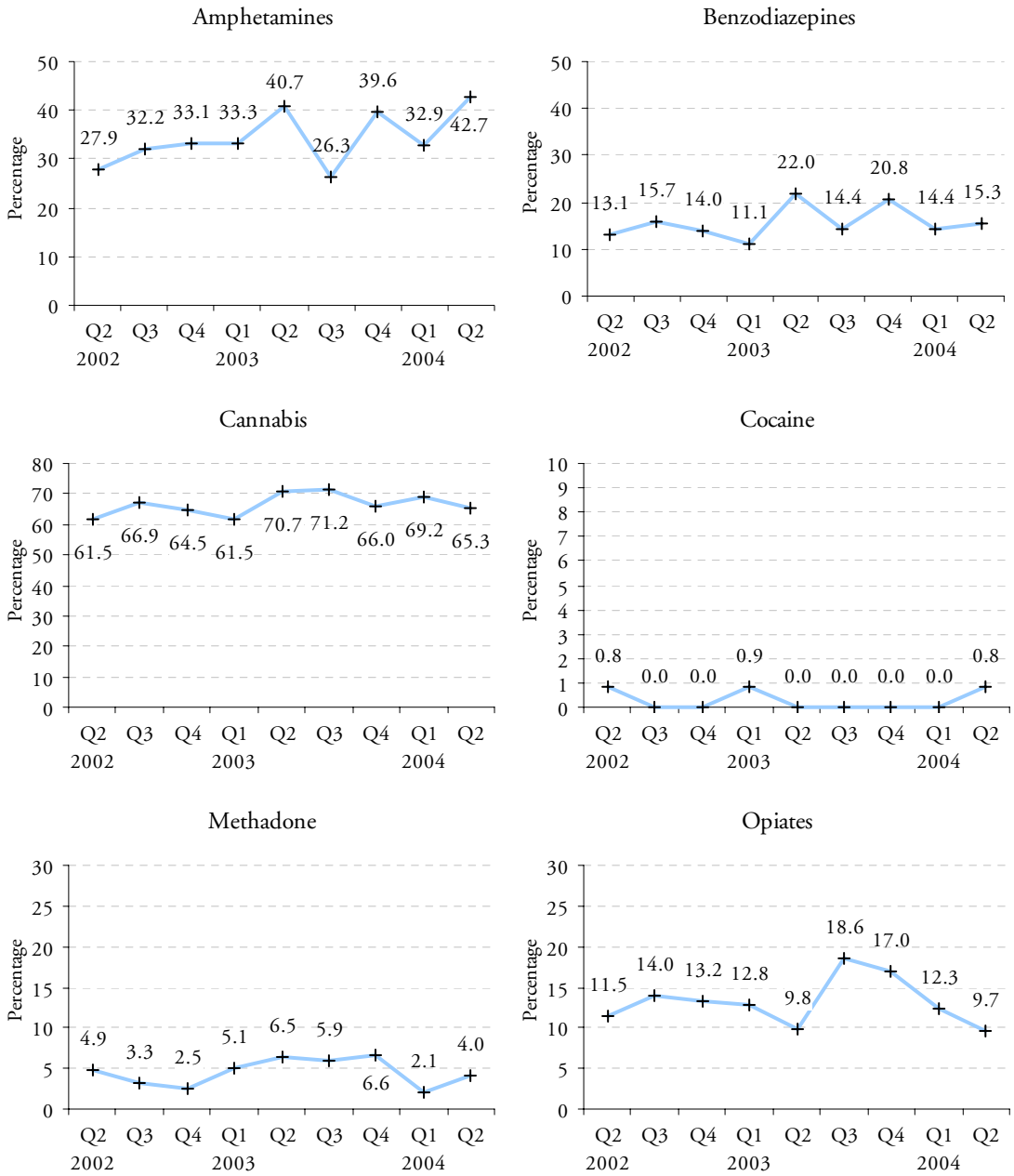
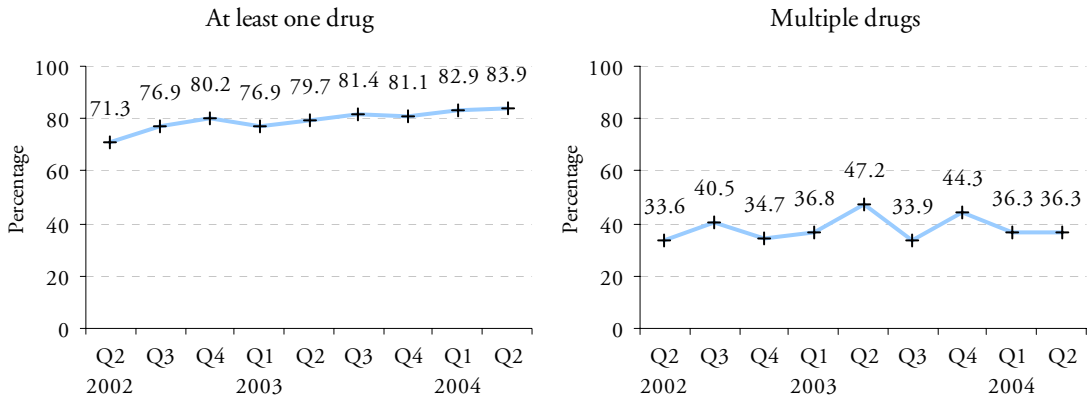


Figure 4 (cont.): Positive drug tests by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2004



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.

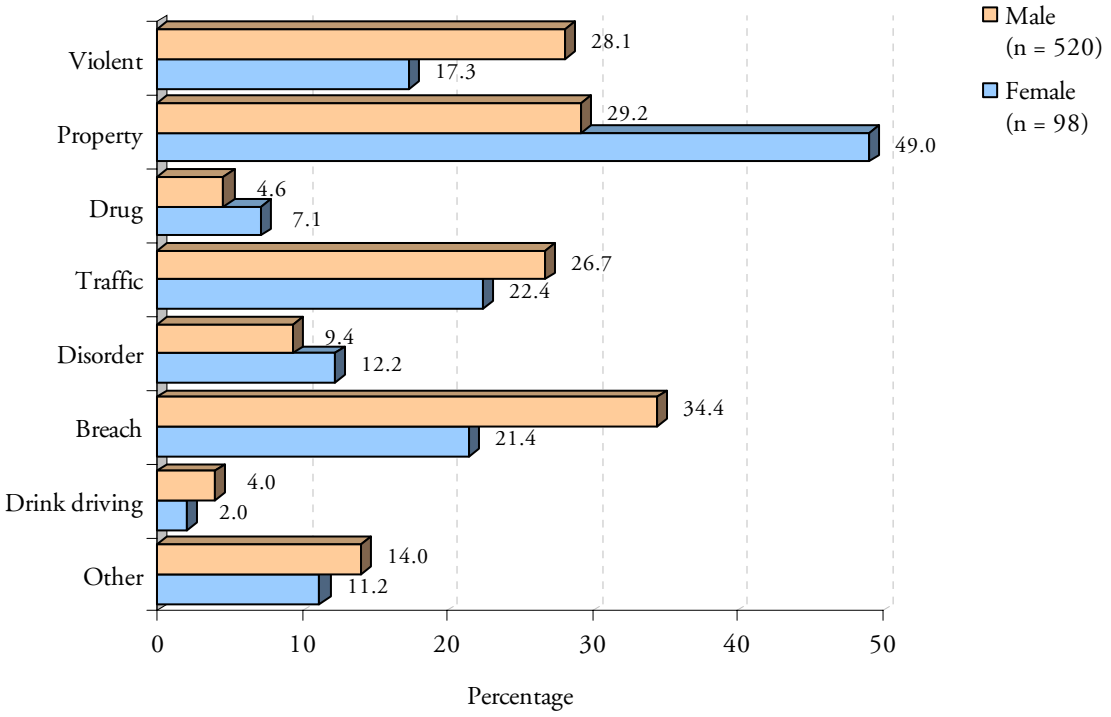
Current offence profile

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 (49.0% compared to 29.2% of male detainees). Conversely, males were more likely to be charged with a violent offence (28.1% compared to 17.3%)
- Male detainees were also more likely to be charged with breach offences (34.4% compared to 21.4% of female detainees) and traffic offences (26.7% compared to 22.4%), while a higher percentage of female detainees were charged with drug offences (7.1% compared to 4.6% 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

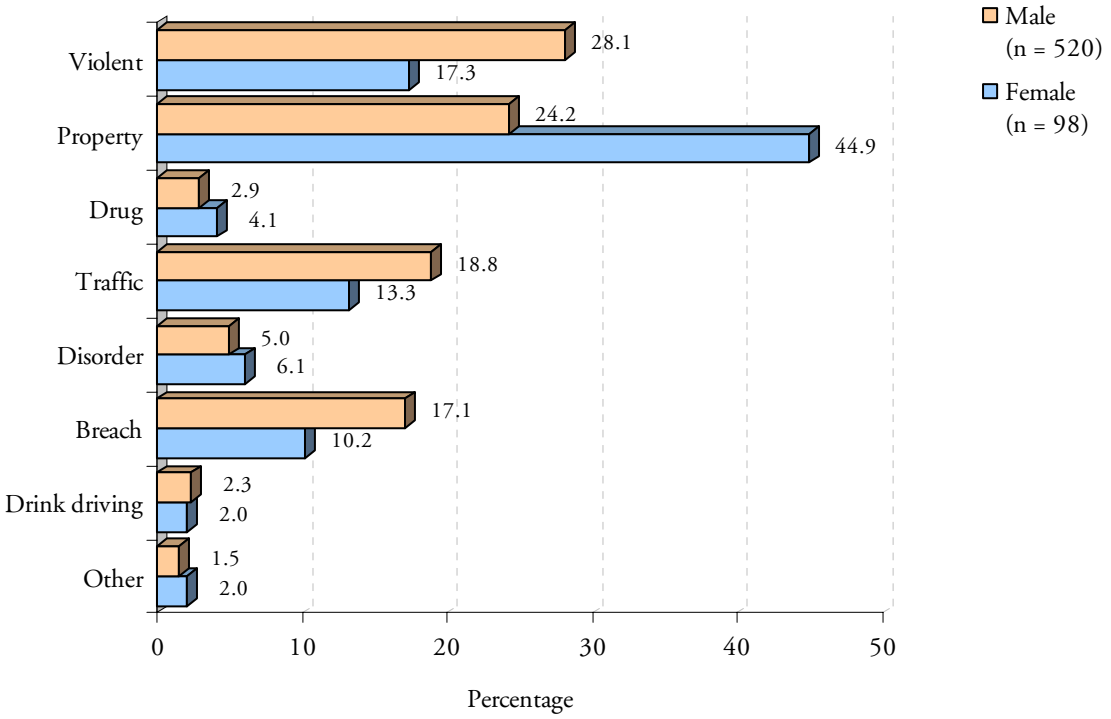


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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

- Over one quarter of male detainees had a violent offence as the most serious charge (28.1% compared to 17.3% of female detainees).
- A higher percentage of female detainees had a property offence listed as their major charge (44.9% compared to 24.2% of male detainees).
- Male detainees were more likely to have a major charge relating to traffic offences (18.8% compared to 13.3% of female detainees) and breach offences (17.1% compared to 10.2%).

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

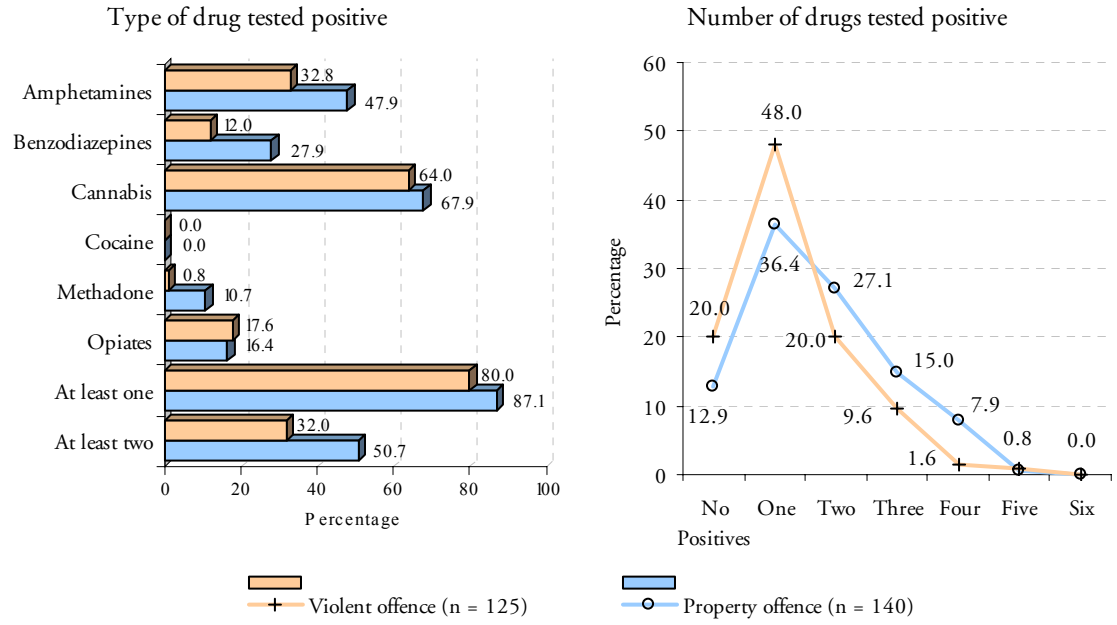


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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.

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who had a property offence listed as the major charge tested positive to amphetamines (47.9% compared to 32.8% of detainees who had a violent offence listed as the most serious charge, $t(262)=2.52$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (27.9% compared to 12.0%, $t(253)=3.31$, $p<0.005$) and methadone (10.7% compared to 0.8%, $t(164)$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who currently had a property offence listed as the major charge tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than detainees who had a violent offence listed as the major charge ($U=6,851.5$, $p<0.001$).

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



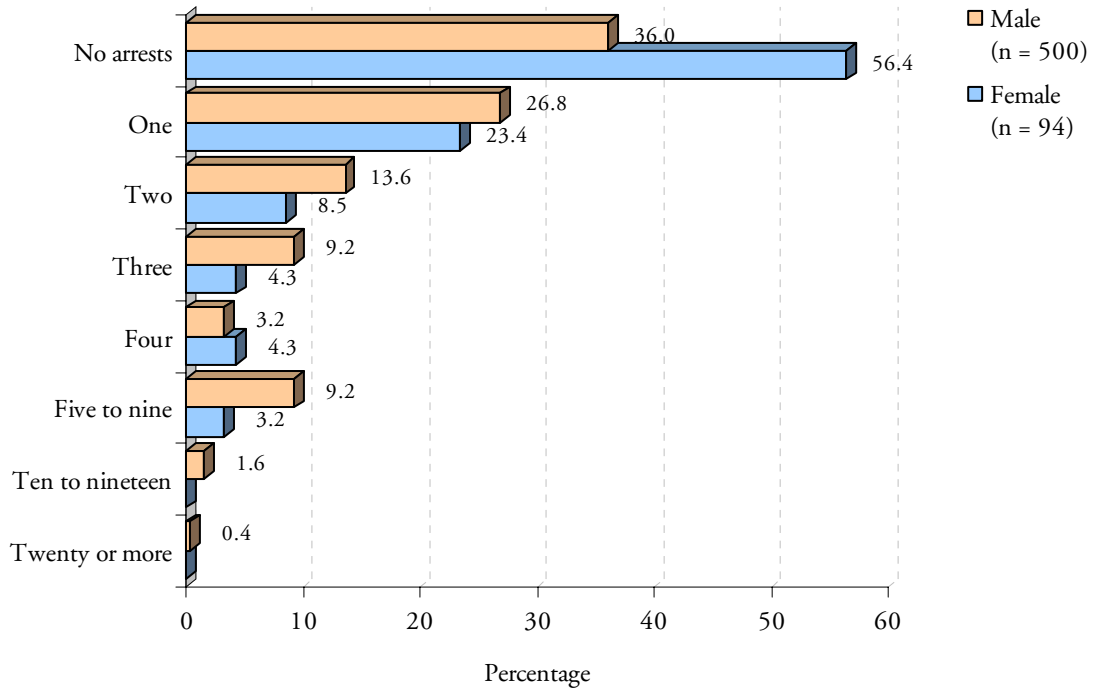
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 higher proportion of female detainees reported that they had not been arrested in the past 12 months (56.4% compared to 36.0% of male detainees).
- Around one quarter of both male and female detainees reported that they been arrested only once in the past 12 months (26.8% of male and 23.4% of female detainees).

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

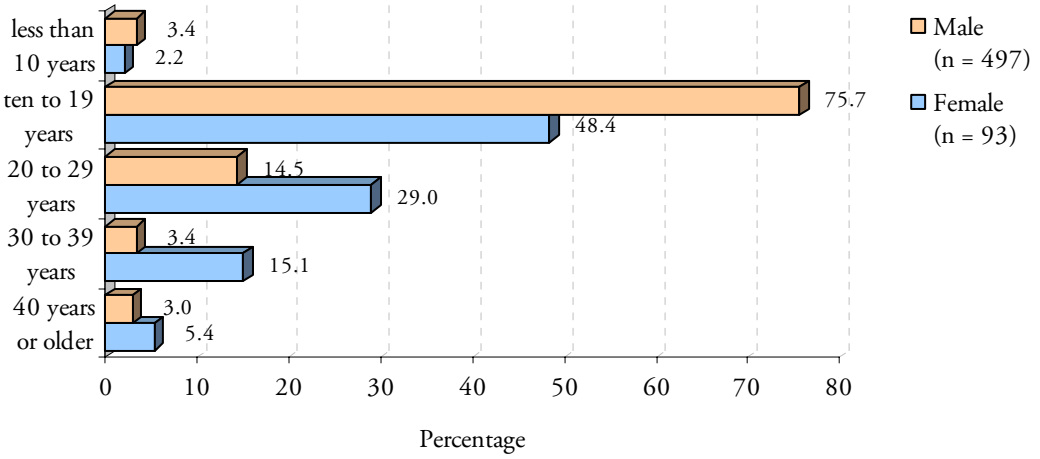


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: There were 24 detainees who did not report how many times that they had been arrested.

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:

- Three quarters (75.7%) of male detainees and over one half of female detainees (48.4%) 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]



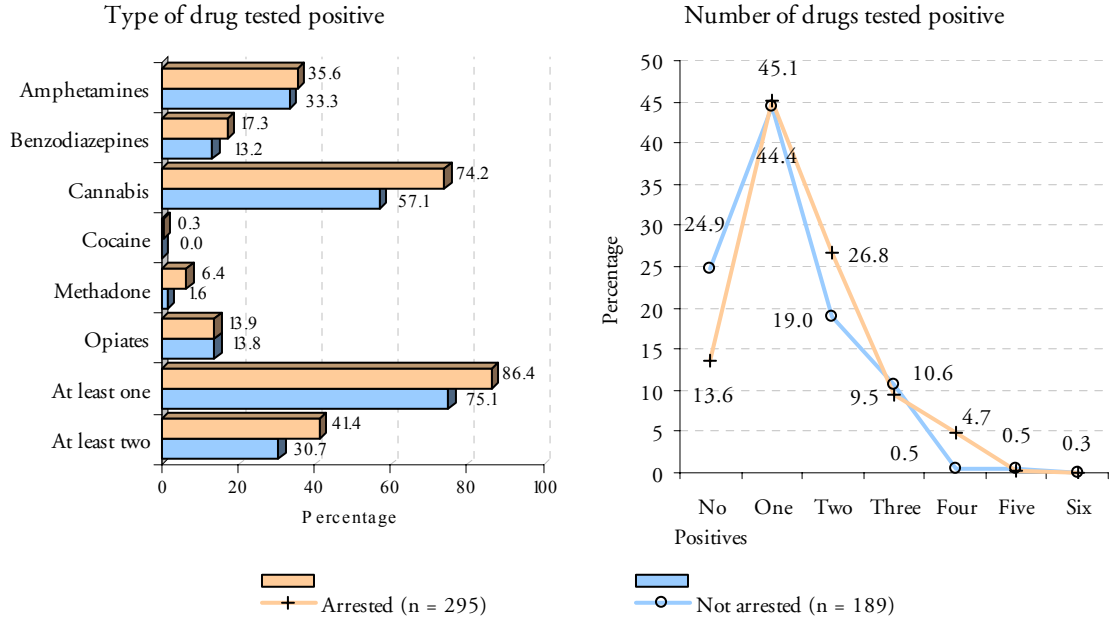
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: There were 28 detainees who did not report how old they were when they were first arrested.

[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 cannabis (74.2% compared to 57.1% of those detainees who had not been arrested, $t(365)=3.87$, $p<0.001$) and methadone (6.4% compared to 1.6%, $t(462)=2.86$, $p<0.005$).
- 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 ($U=23{,}437.5$, $p<0.005$).

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

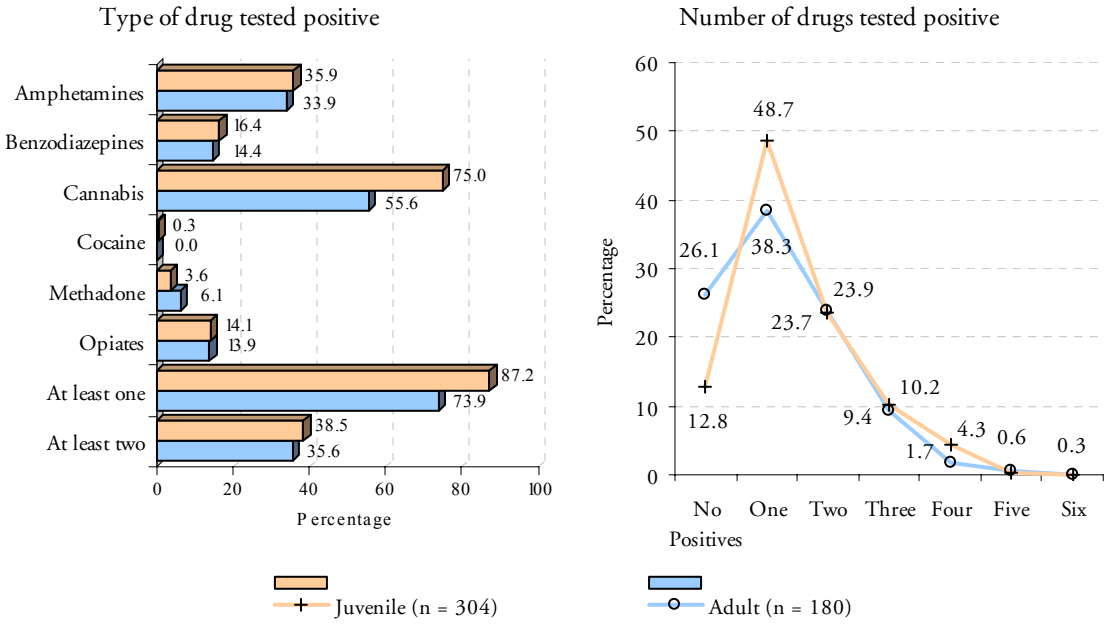


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 cannabis (75.0% compared to 55.6% of those detainees who were first arrested as adults, $t(336)=4.35$, $p<0.001$).
- 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 ($U=24{,}162.0$, $p<0.05$).

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



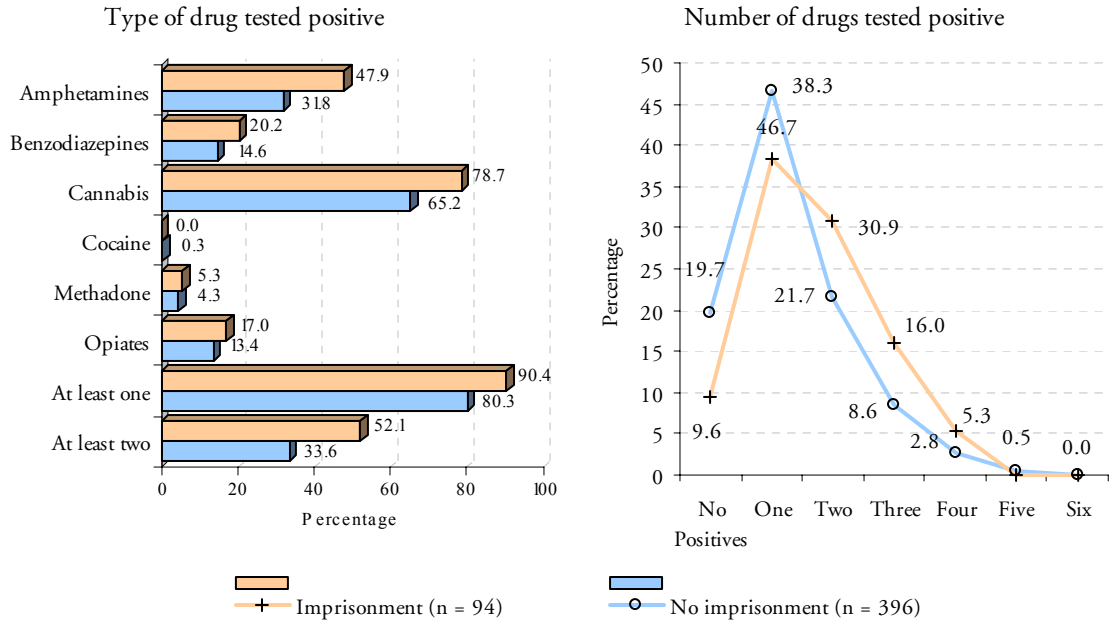
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Prior imprisonment

One in five 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 (47.9% compared to 31.8% of those detainees who had not been imprisoned t(134)=2.82, p<0.01) and cannabis (78.7% compared to 65.2%, t(158)=2.78, p<0.01)
- Detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs (U=14,428.5, p<0.001).

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].

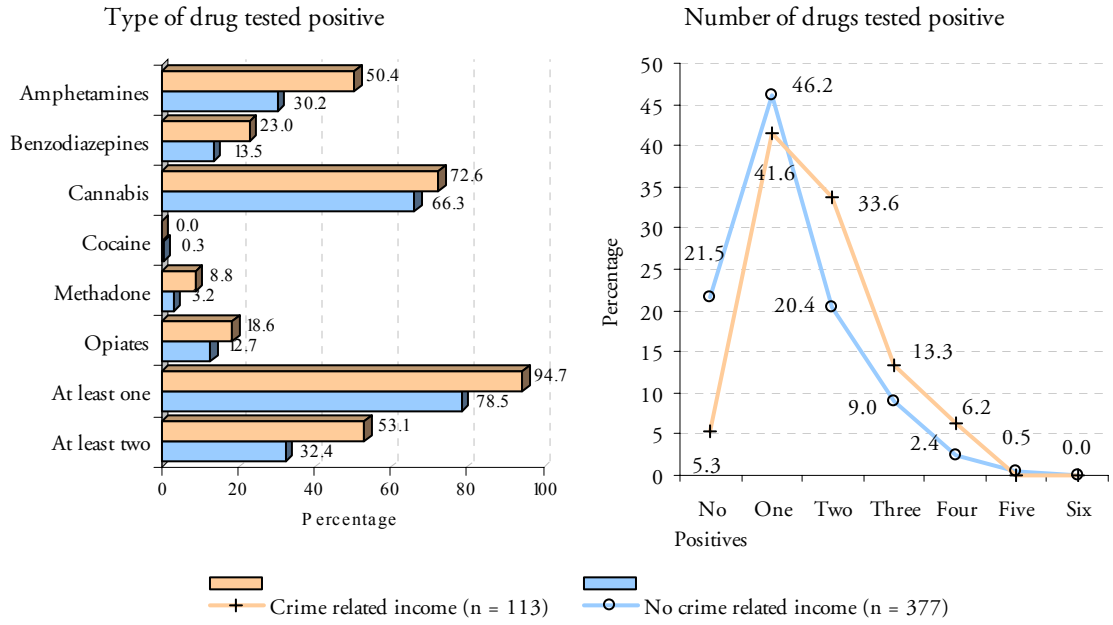
Crime related income

Of the detainees who provided a urine sample, nearly one quarter (23.1%) 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 (50.4% compared to 30.2% of those detainees who had not received income from criminal activity, $t(172)=3.82$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (23.0% compared to 13.5%, $t(159)=2.18$, $p<0.05$) and methadone (8.8% compared to 3.2%, $t(138)=2.00$, $p<0.05$).
- 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 ($U=15{,}480.5$, $p<0.001$).

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

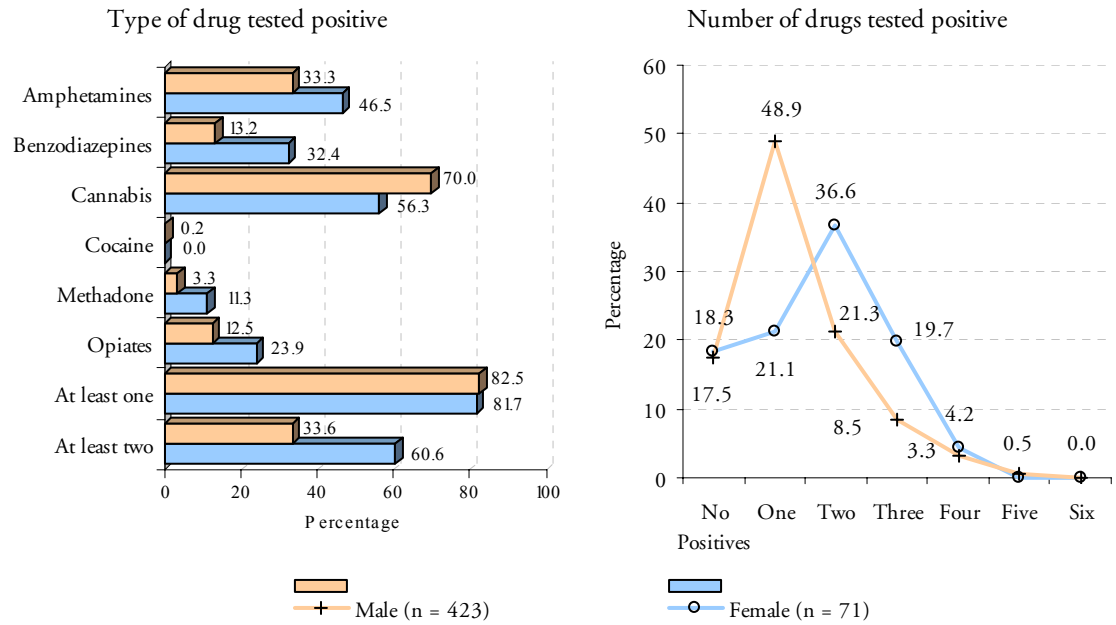
This section provides the urinalysis results by certain social and demographic characteristics, including sex, age and Indigenous status, level of education, family and housing status and employment status (refer to Appendix 1 for a detailed demographic profile).

Sex

Of the 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 423 (85.6%) were male. Figure 14 shows the urinalysis results of detainees broken down by sex.

- A significantly higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to amphetamines (46.5% compared to 33.3% of male detainees, $t(92)=2.06$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (32.4% compared to 13.2%, $t(83)=3.29$, $p<0.005$), methadone (11.3% compared to 3.3%, $t(78)=2.05$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (23.9% compared to 12.5%, $t(85)=2.13$, $p<0.05$)..
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of male detainees tested positive to cannabis (70.0% compared to 56.3% of female detainees, $t(91)=2.15$, $p<0.05$).
- Female detainees tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than male detainees ($U=11,725.5$, $p<0.005$).

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 much higher percentage of male detainees tested positive to cannabis only (38.8% compared to 8.5% of female detainees).
- In contrast, a higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to amphetamines and cannabis (19.7% compared to 15.4% of male detainees) and amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (9.9% compared to 3.3%).

Table 6: Most frequent positive urinalysis by sex*

Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	164	38.8	6	8.5	170	34.4
• Amphetamines and cannabis	65	15.4	14	19.7	79	16.0
• Amphetamines only	24	5.7	4	5.6	28	5.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	14	3.3	7	9.9	21	4.3
• Opiates only	12	2.8	3	4.2	15	3.0
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	12	2.8	2	2.8	14	2.8
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	9	2.1	3	4.2	12	2.4
• Cannabis and opiates	8	1.9	2	2.8	10	2.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	7	1.7	1	1.4	8	1.6
• Benzodiazepines only	6	1.4	2	2.8	8	1.6
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	5	1.2	1	1.4	6	1.2
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	4	0.9	2	2.8	6	1.2
No Postives	**74**	**17.5**	**13**	**18.3**	**87**	**17.6**
Number tested	**423**		**71**		**494**	

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 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 42.5% were aged 18-24 years, 18.0% were aged 25-29 years, 14.2% were aged 30-34 years, while 25.3% 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 and methadone, a lower percentage of detainees aged 18-24 years tested positive to each drug type compared to other age groups.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased with age, ranging from 27.6% of 18-24 year-olds to 44.0% of detainees aged 35 years and over.
- Benzodiazepines use was twice as frequent among detainees aged 25 years or older compared to detainees aged 18-24 years.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis decreased with age, ranging from 74.3% of 18-24 year-olds to 59.2% of detainees aged 35 years and over.
- Methadone use was relatively low for detainees aged 18-34 years (ranging from 1.4% to 3.4%), while nearly one in ten (9.6%) detainees aged 35 years and over tested positive to the drug.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates was highest for those aged 30-34 years (21.4%)

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

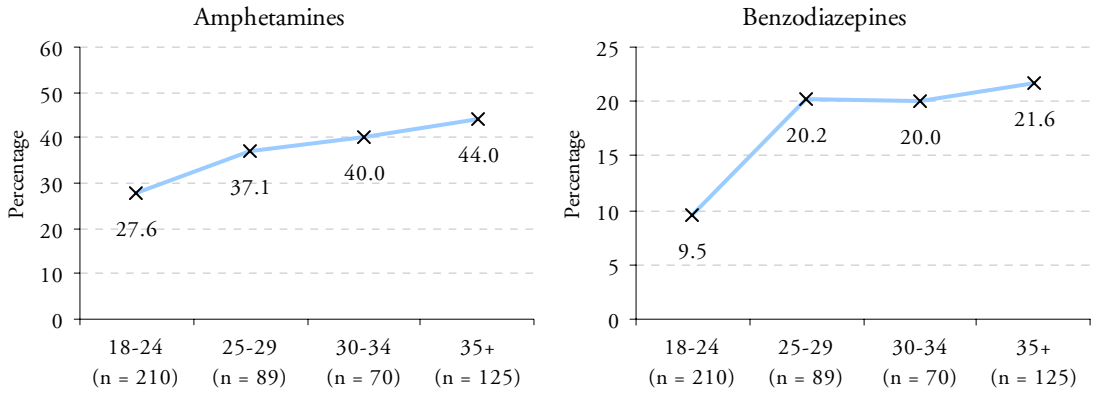
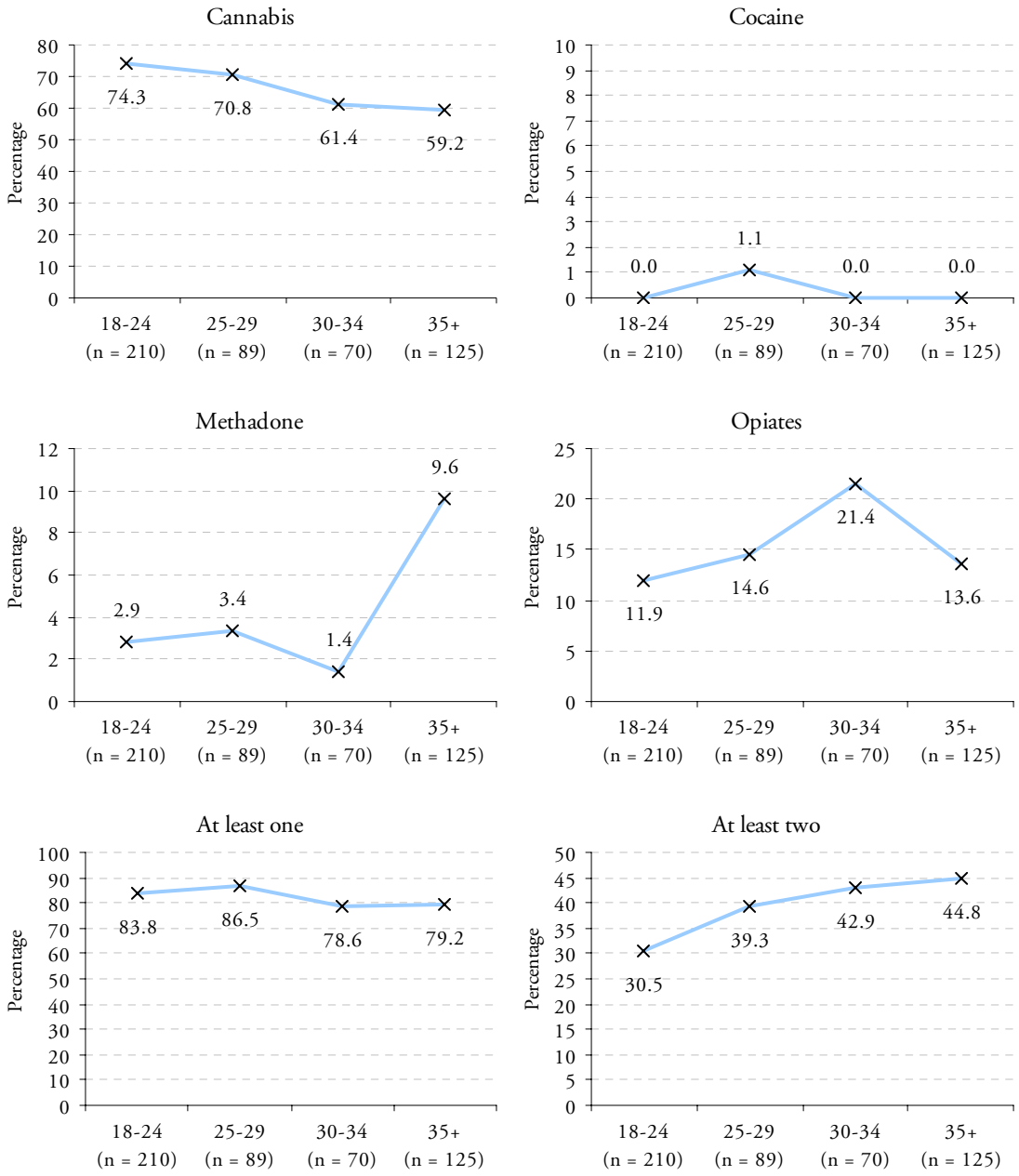


Figure 15 (cont): The percentage of detainees testing positive by age group and drug type



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 (45.2% compared to 17.0% of 25 to 34 year old detainees and 38.4% of detainees aged 35 years and older).
- A higher percentage of detainees aged 35 years and older recorded no positives (21.6% compared to 16.2% of detainees aged 18-24 years and 16.4% of detainees aged 25 to 34).

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	95	45.2	27	17.0	48	38.4
• Amphetamines and cannabis	33	15.7	24	15.1	22	17.6
• Amphetamines only	9	4.3	6	3.8	13	10.4
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	1.9	9	5.7	8	6.4
• Opiates only	7	3.3	5	3.1	3	2.4
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.0	2	1.3	10	8.0
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	4	1.9	0	0.0	8	6.4
• Cannabis and opiates	8	3.8	1	0.6	1	0.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	1.4	1	0.6	4	3.2
• Benzodiazepines only	1	0.5	5	3.1	2	1.6
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	1	0.5	4	2.5	1	0.8
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	0.5	2	1.3	3	2.4
No Postives	**34**	**16.2**	**26**	**16.4**	**27**	**21.6**
Number tested	**210**		**159**		**125**	

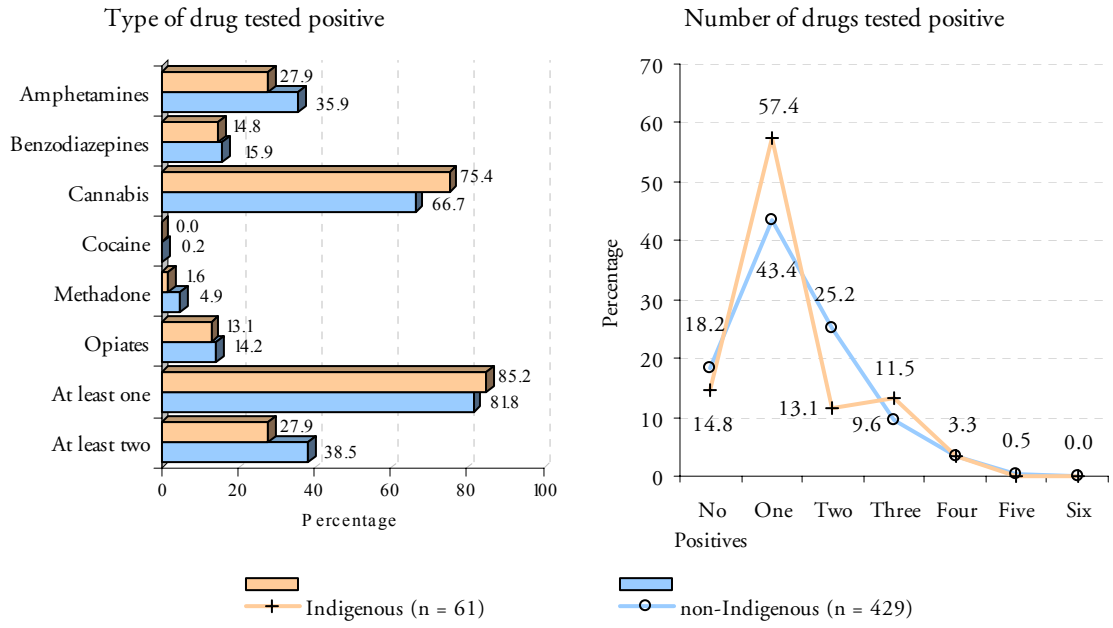
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top twelve combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Indigenous status

Of the 490 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported their ethnicity, 12.4% 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.

- There was no significant difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees in terms of the type or 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.

- A much higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to cannabis only (49.2% compared to 32.4% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to the combination of amphetamines and cannabis (17.0% compared to 8.2%).

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

Drug category	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	30	49.2	139	32.4	169	34.5
• Amphetamines and cannabis	5	8.2	73	17.0	78	15.9
• Amphetamines only	3	4.9	25	5.8	28	5.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	3	4.9	17	4.0	20	4.1
• Opiates only	1	1.6	14	3.3	15	3.1
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	2	3.3	12	2.8	14	2.9
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	1	1.6	11	2.6	12	2.4
• Cannabis and opiates	0	0.0	10	2.3	10	2.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	3.3	5	1.2	7	1.4
• Benzodiazepines only	1	1.6	7	1.6	8	1.6
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	0	0.0	6	1.4	6	1.2
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	3.3	4	0.9	6	1.2
No Postives	**9**	**14.8**	**78**	**18.2**	**87**	**17.8**
Number tested	**61**		**429**		**490**	

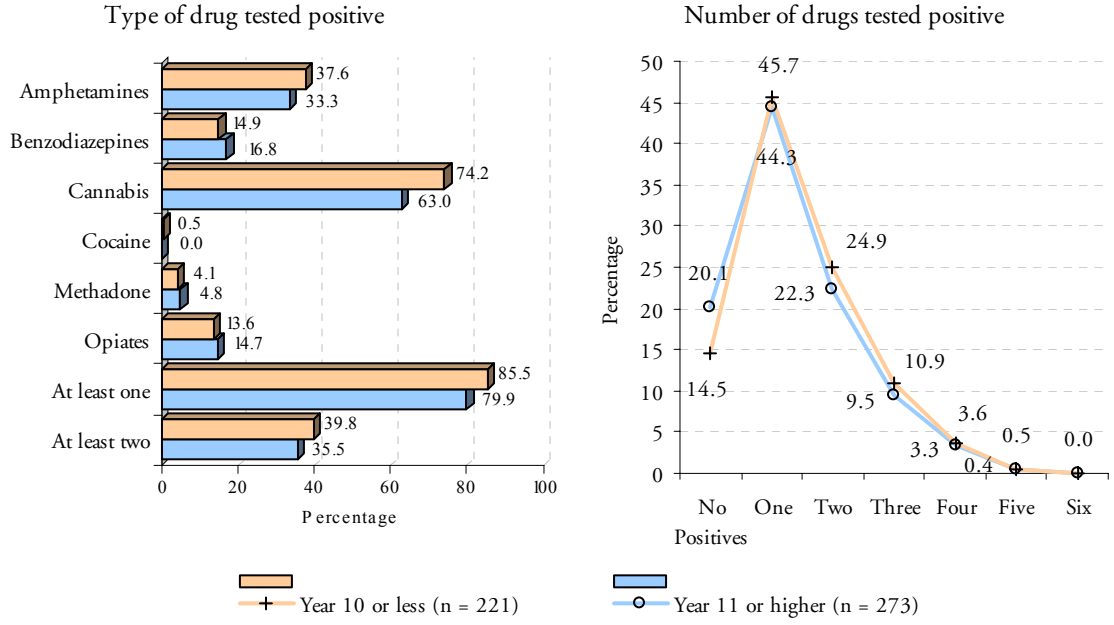
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top twelve combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Highest level of education

For the 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 44.7% 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 (74.2% compared to 63.0% of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher, $t(486)=2.70$, $p<0.01$).
- There was no significant differences in terms of the number of drugs tested positive between detainees who reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less and those who had completed Year 11 or higher.

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



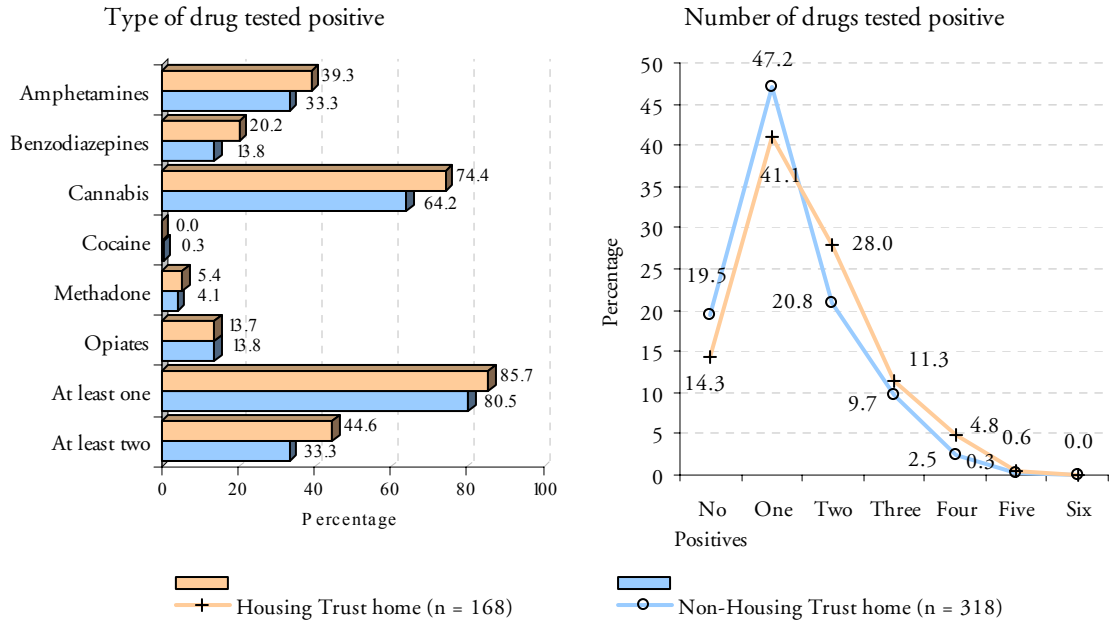
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Housing status

Of the 486 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported whether they lived in South Australian Housing Trust accommodation, 34.6% were living in this form of accommodation. Figure 18 shows the urinalysis results for detainees broken down by whether they were living in Housing Trust premises or not. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust accommodation tested positive to cannabis (74.4% compared to 64.2% of detainees not living in a Housing Trust, $t(369)=2.37$ $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust home tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who did not ($U=23,314.0$, $p<0.05$).

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



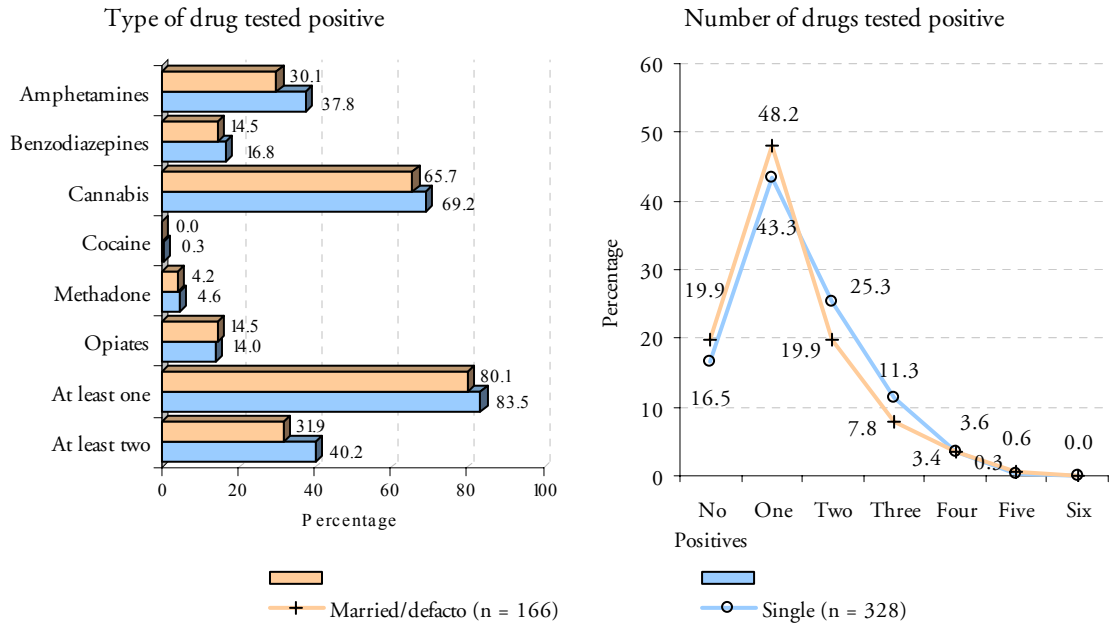
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Family structure

Of the 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 33.6% 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:

- Overall, there were no significant differences between the two groups in the type or 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

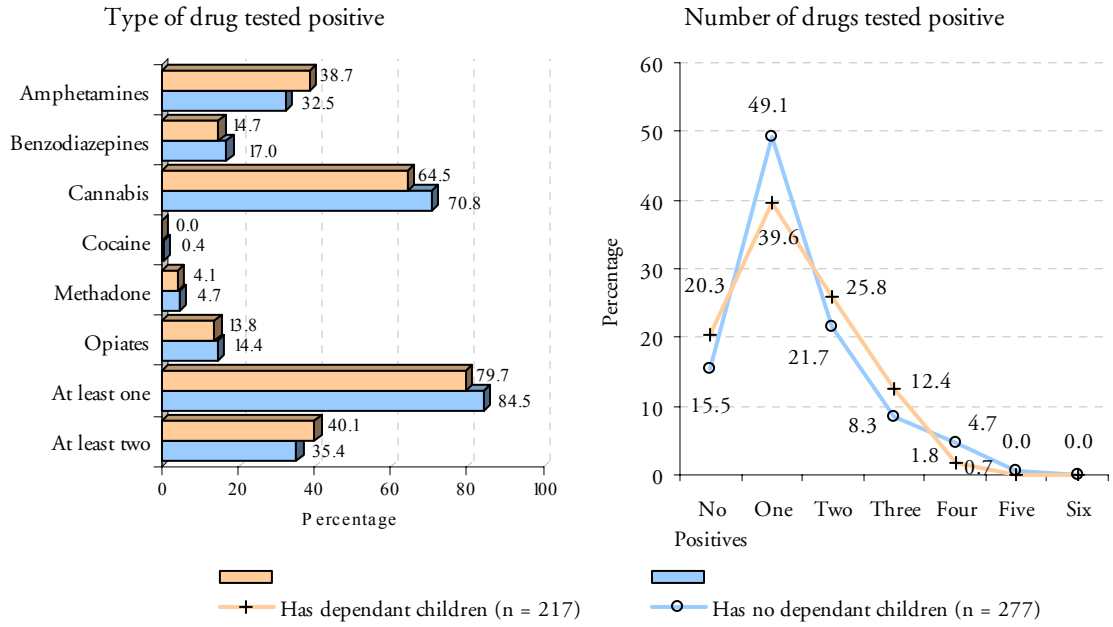


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Of the 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 43.9% 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:

- There was no significant difference in terms of the type or number of drugs that detainees tested positive to for those who reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child compared to those with no dependent children.

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



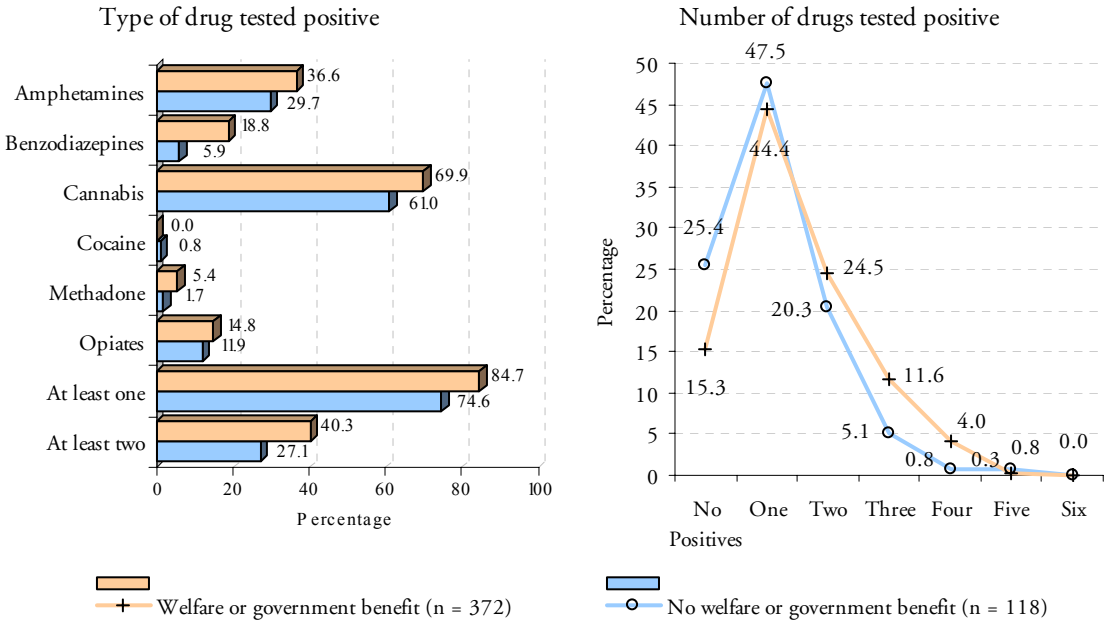
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

Of the 490 detainees, who provided a urine sample and reported whether or not they received welfare or government benefits, 75.9% 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 benzodiazepines (18.8% compared to 5.9% of detainees who did not received welfare or government benefits, $t(329)=4.32$, $p<0.001$) and methadone (5.4% compared to 1.7%, $t(349)=2.20$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=17{,}829.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit

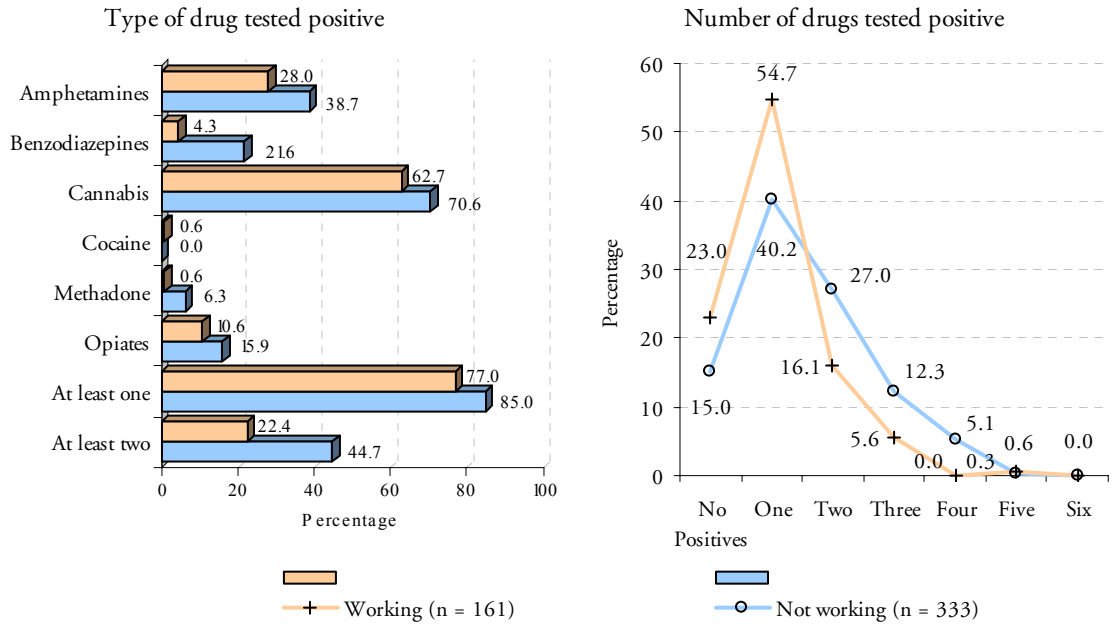


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Of the 494 detainees who provided a urine sample, 32.6% 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 amphetamines (38.7% compared to 28.0% of detainees who were working, $t(340)=2.43$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (21.6% compared to 4.3%, $t(492)=6.22$, $p<0.001$) and methadone (6.3% compared to 0.3%, $t(448)=3.86$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who were not working tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who were working ($U=20{,}158.0$, $p<0.001$).

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

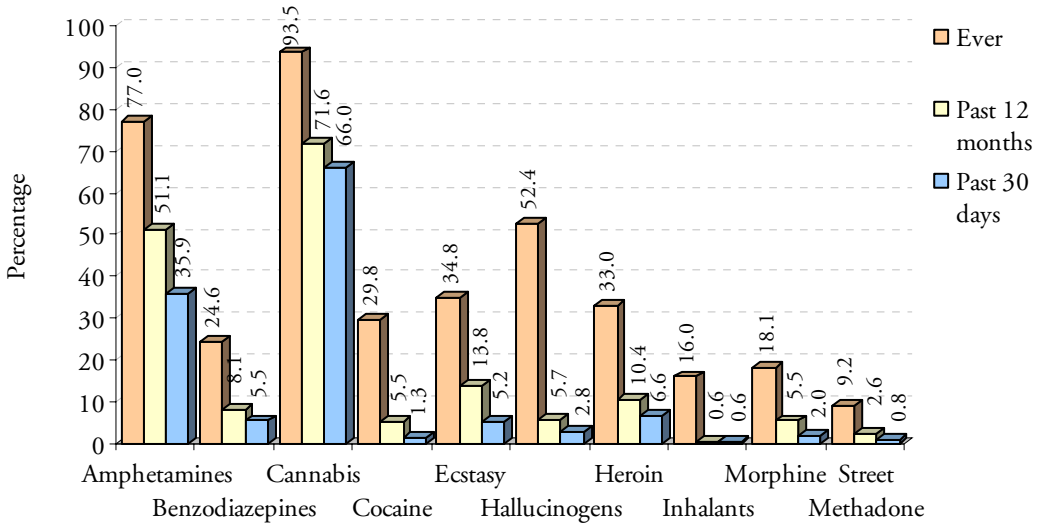
This part of the report provides an overview of self reported drug use across the three time periods of 'ever', past 12 months and past 30 days.

[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' (93.5%), in the past 12 months (71.6%) or past 30 days (66.0%), followed by amphetamines (77.0%, 51.1% and 35.9% respectively).
- Hallucinogens were reportedly used by over half of the detainees 'ever' (52.4%), but only 5.7% and 2.8% reported using them 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



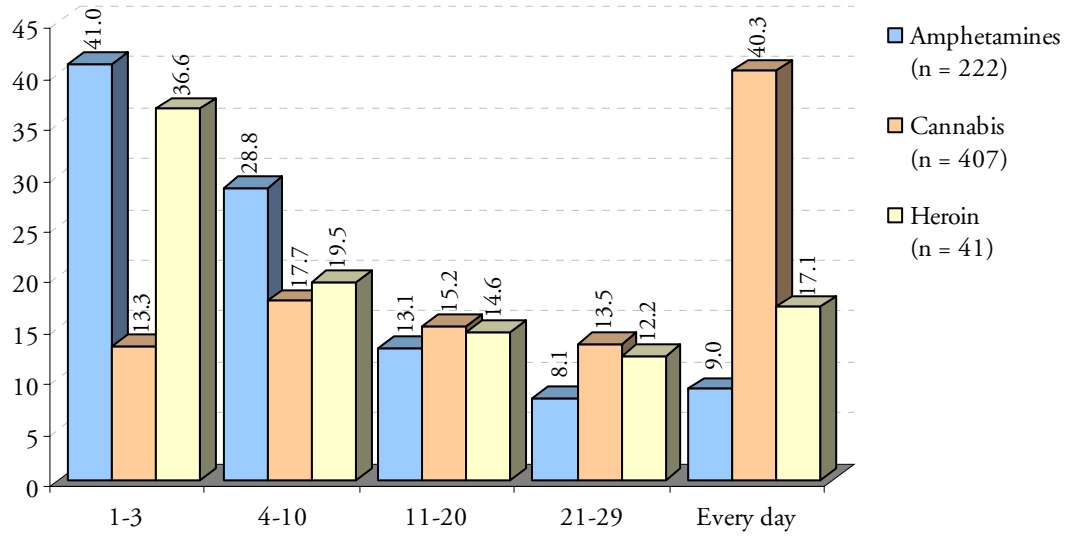
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 40 of the 618 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 four in ten (40.3%) detainees reporting use daily.
- Although reported use of amphetamines in the past 30 days was higher than that of heroin, the detainees that used heroin reported doing so more frequently than those detainees who used amphetamines.

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.

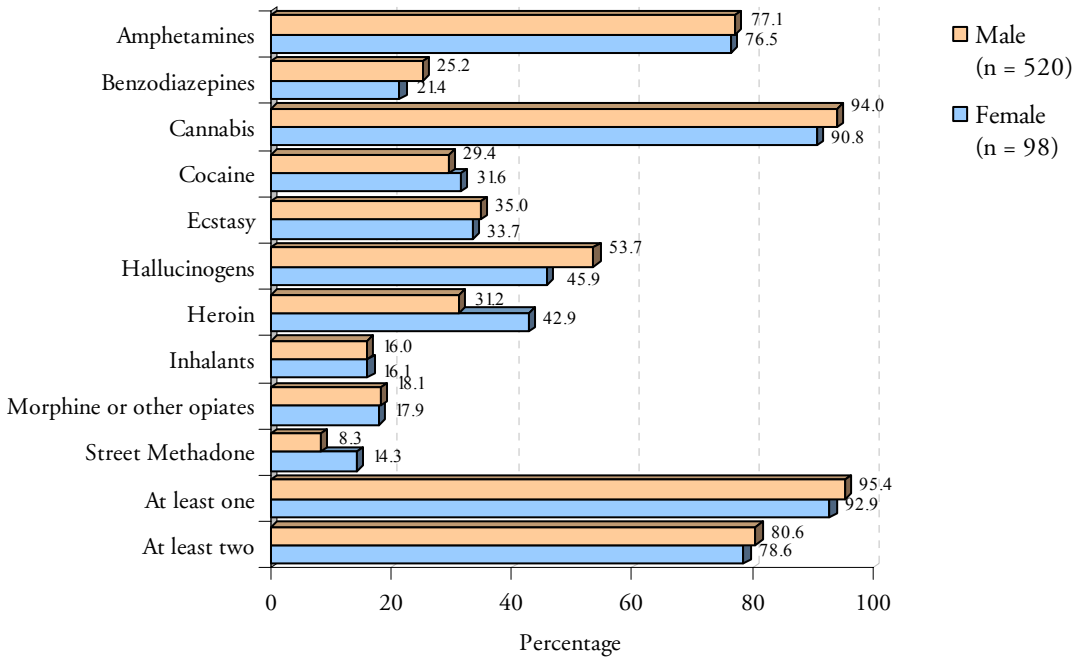
Drug use 'ever'

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 (94.0% of males and 90.8% of females), while over three quarters reported that they had used amphetamines (77.1% of males and 76.5% of females).
- A higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had 'ever' used heroin (42.9% compared to 31.2% of male detainees) and street methadone (14.3% compared to 8.3%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had 'ever' used hallucinogens (53.7% compared to 45.9% of female detainees).
- Around four in five detainees reported that they had 'ever' used at least two types of drugs (80.6% of males and 78.6% of females).

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



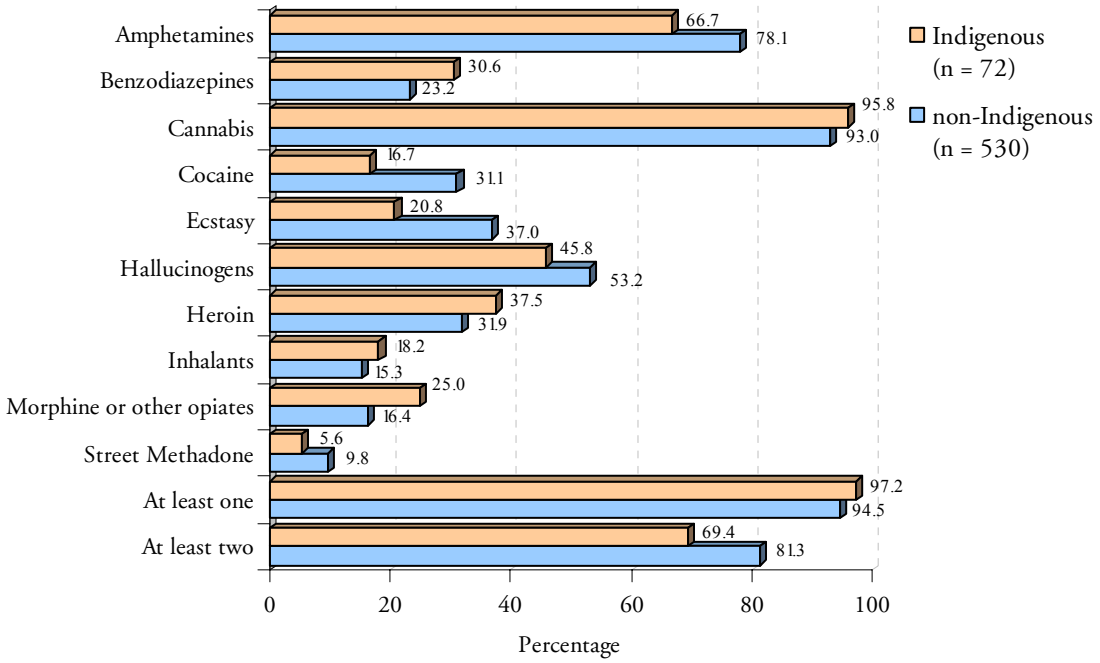
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 benzodiazepines (30.6% compared to 23.2% of non-Indigenous detainees) and morphine or other opiates (25.0% compared to 16.4%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had tried amphetamines (78.1% compared to 66.7% of Indigenous detainees), cocaine (31.1% compared to 16.7%) and ecstasy (37.0% compared to 20.8%).

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

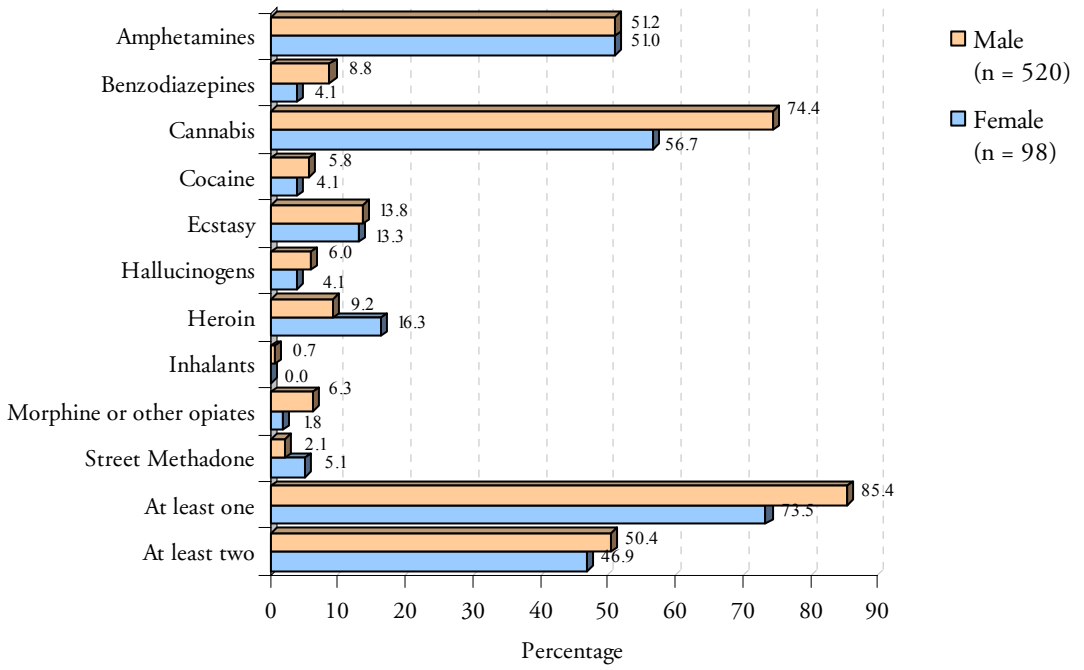
Self reported use in past 12 months

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 (74.4% compared to 56.7% of female detainees), benzodiazepines (8.8% compared to 4.1%) and morphine or other opiates (6.3% compared to 1.8%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin (16.3% compared to 9.2%) and street methadone (5.1% compared to 2.1%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 12 months (85.4% compared to 73.5% of female detainees) and at least two drugs (50.4% compared to 46.9%).

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



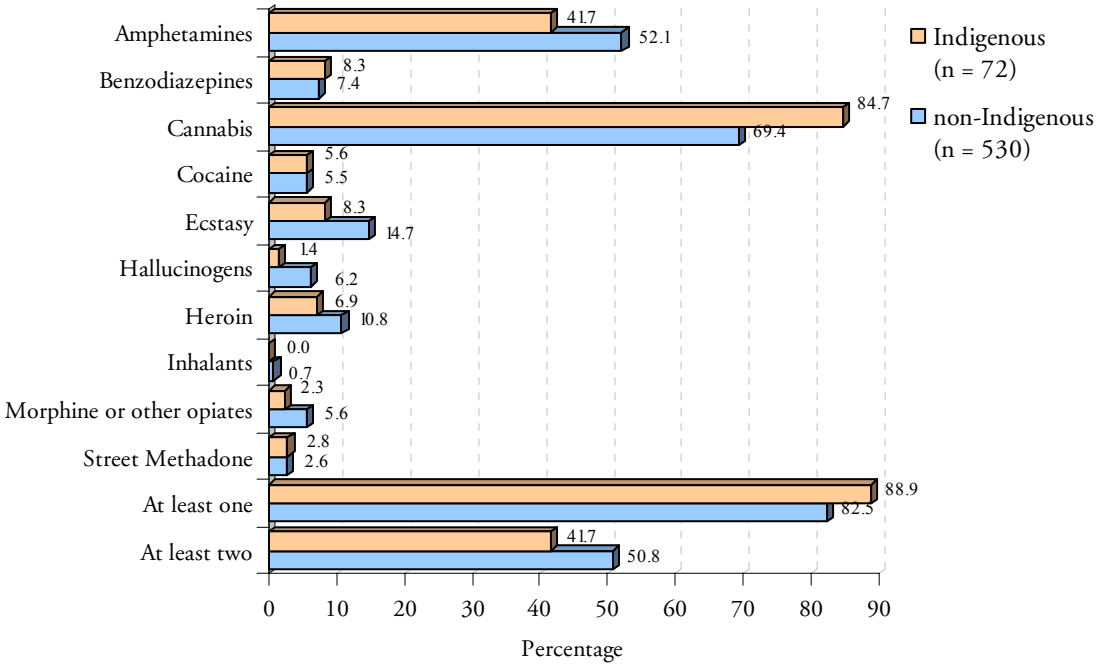
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (52.1% compared to 41.7% of Indigenous detainees) and ecstasy (14.7% compared to 8.3%).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported use of cannabis in the past 12 months (84.7% compared to 69.4% of non-Indigenous detainees)
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months (88.9% compared to 82.5% of Indigenous detainees), while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported use of at least two types of drugs (50.8% compared to 41.7%).

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].
Note: Only includes those who reported ethnicity

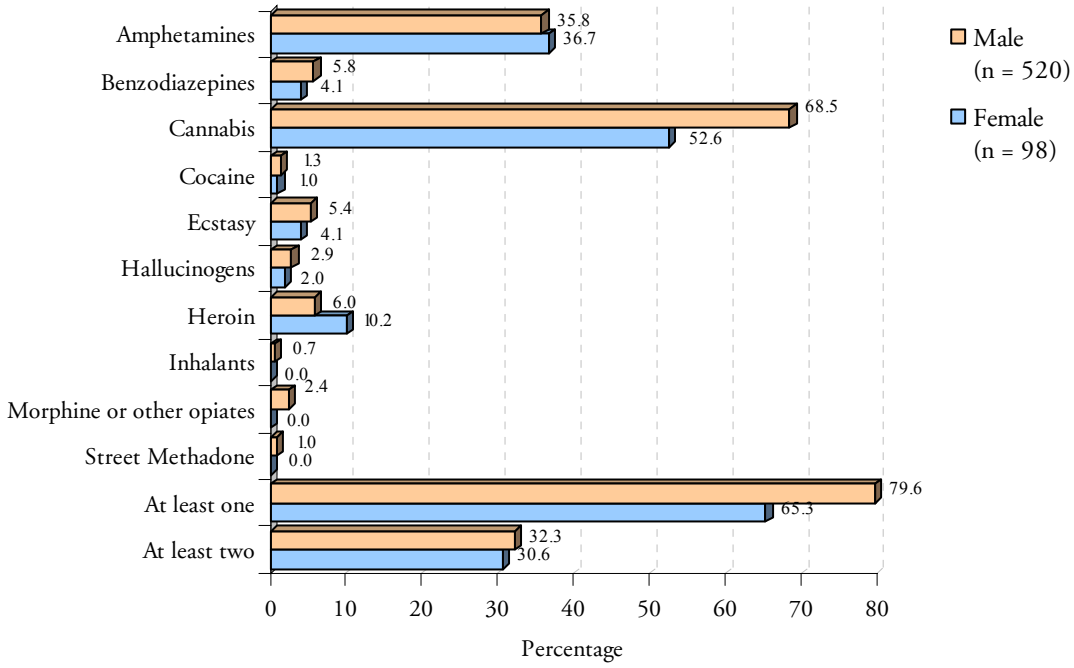
Self reported use in past 30 days

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 (68.5% compared to 52.6% of female detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin (10.2% compared to 6.0%).
- Around four in five (79.6%) male detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 30 days, higher than that of female detainees (65.3%).

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



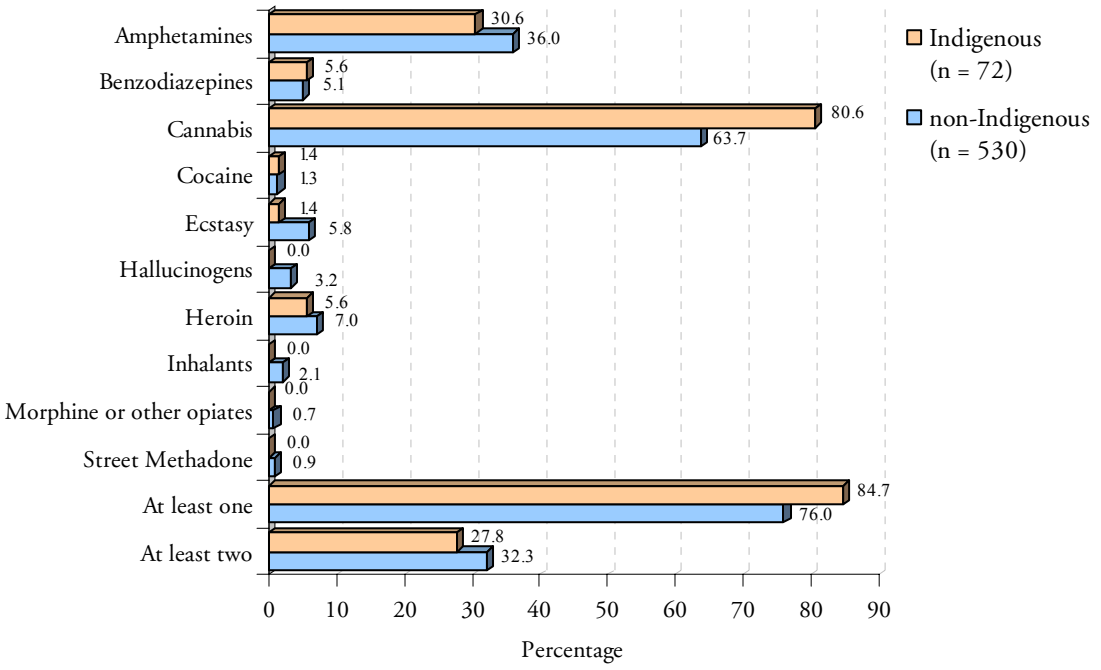
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

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

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported use of cannabis (80.6% compared to 63.7% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines 36.0% compared to 30.6% of Indigenous detainees) and ecstasy (5.8% compared to 1.4%).

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, with use of cannabis, ecstasy, hallucinogens, heroin and inhalants generally highest among detainees aged 18-29 years and lower for detainees aged 30 years or older.
- Amphetamines use was highest among those aged 25 to 34 years, while benzodiazepines use was almost twice as high among those aged 25 to 29 years compared to other age groups.

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

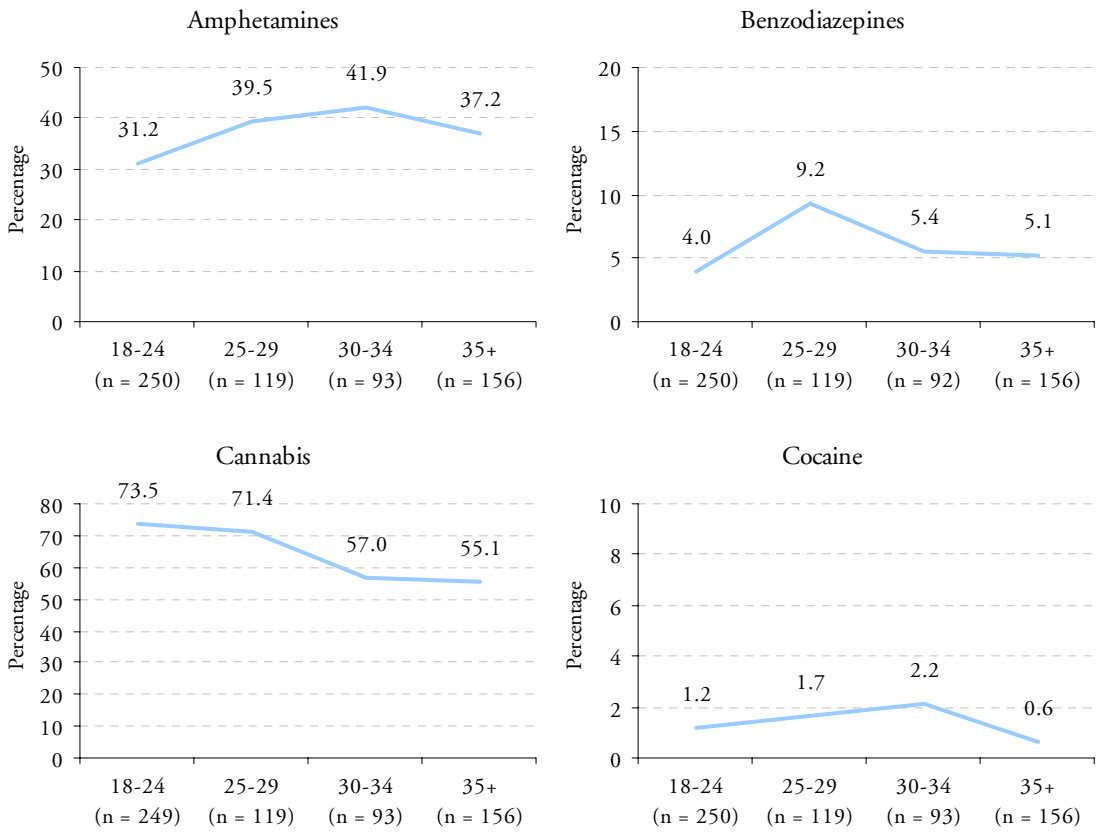


Figure 31 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group

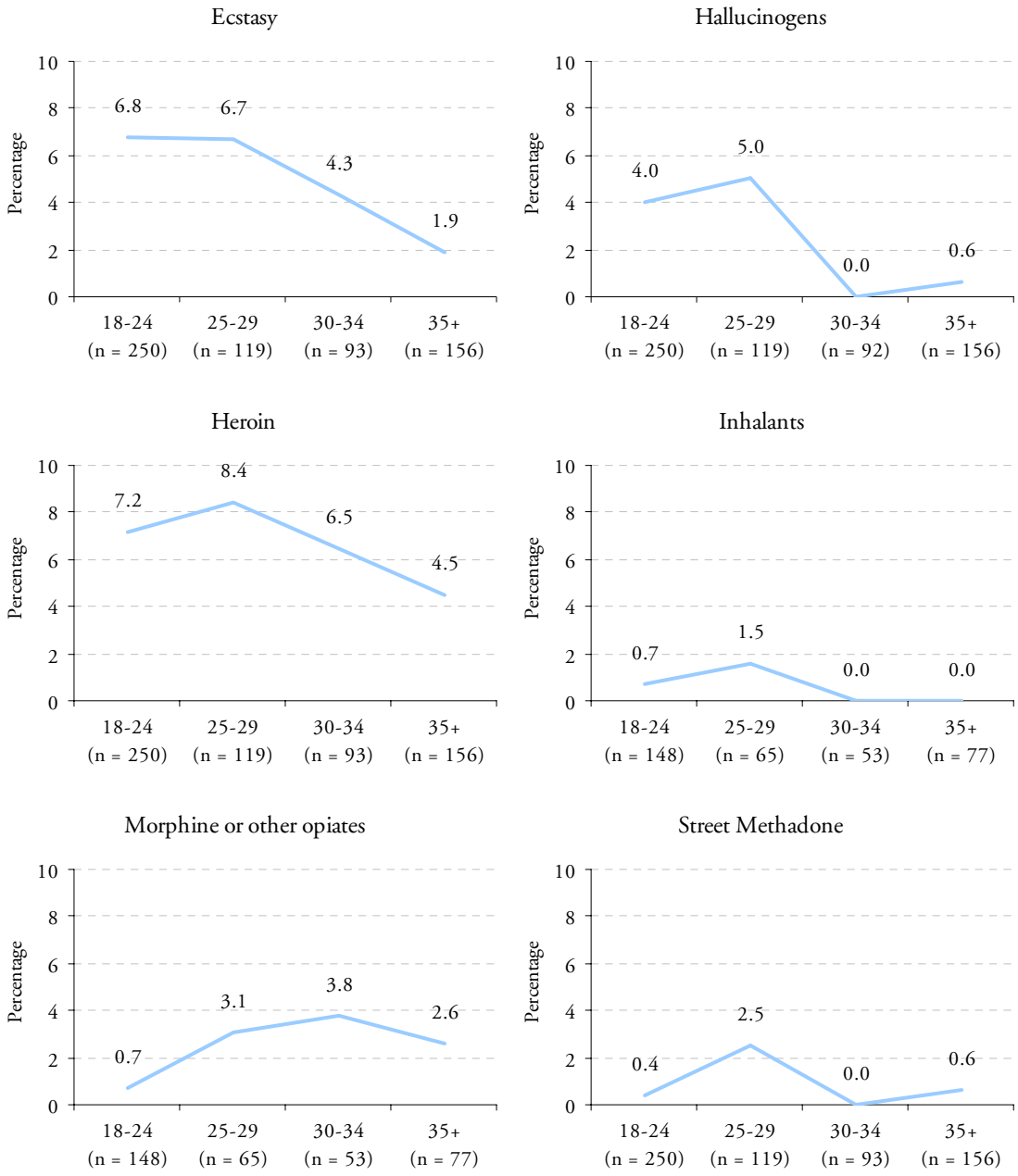
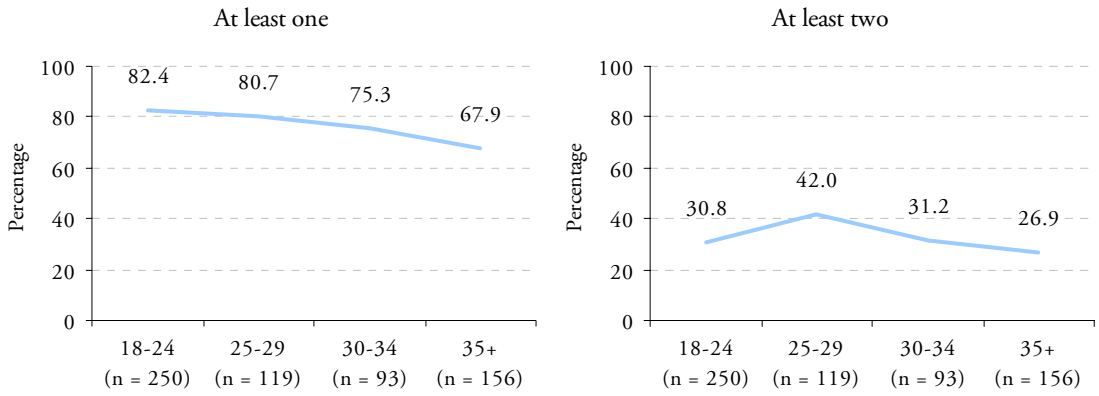


Figure 31 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group



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.

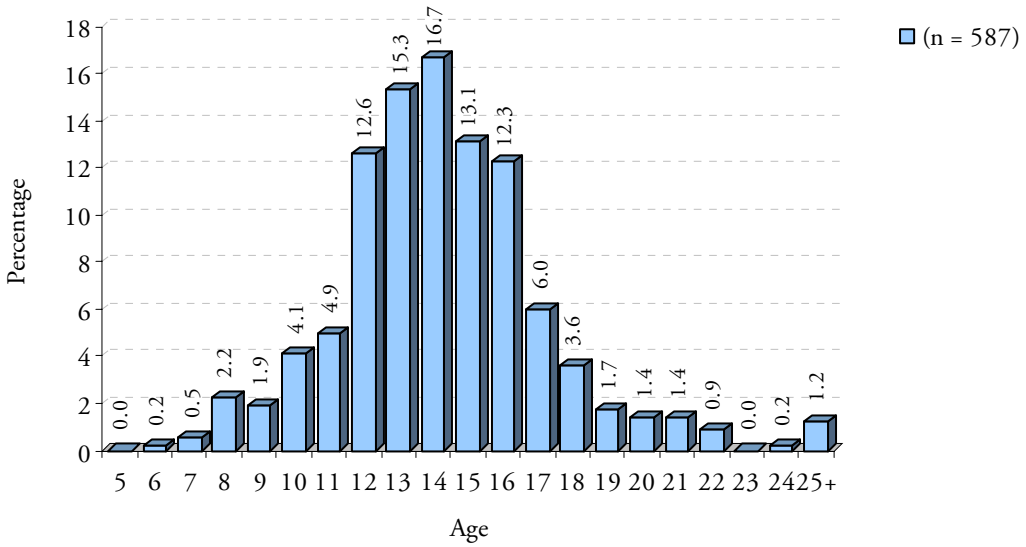
Age at first use

Nineteen out of twenty detainees reported that they had ever used any drug (95.0%). These detainees were asked how old they were when they first used each drug type. 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 14 years (16.7%), followed by 13 years (15.3%) and 15 years (13.1%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 89.8% 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 (1.2%).

[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

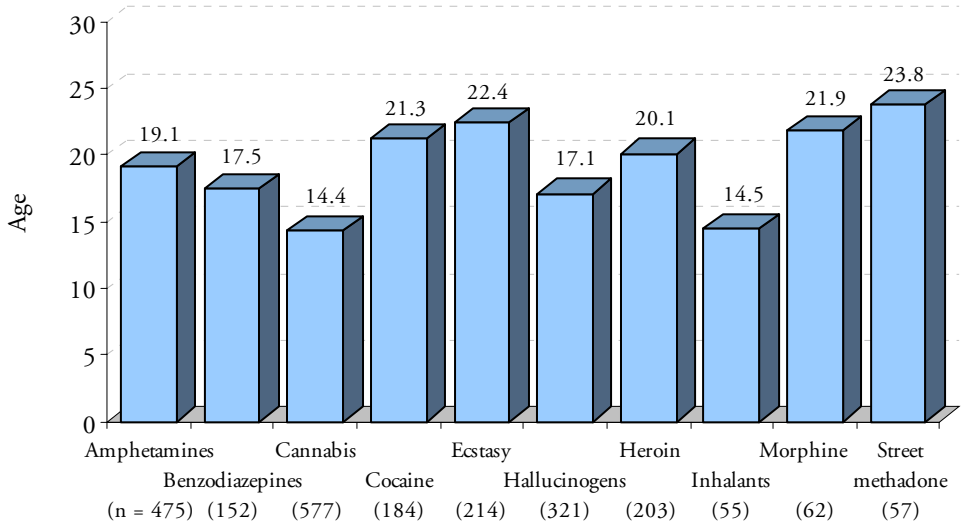


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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:

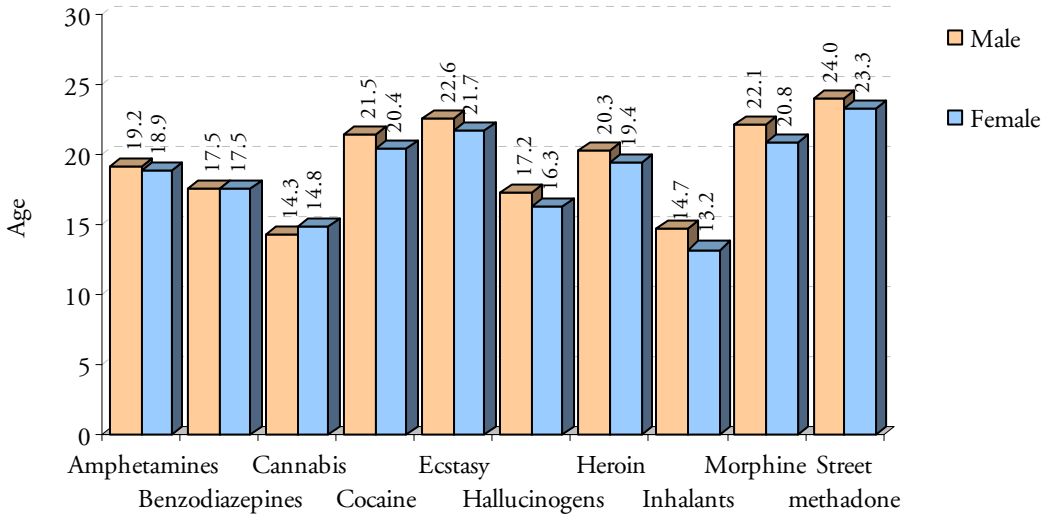
- First use of cannabis and inhalants occurred at the youngest age (an average of 14.4 years and 14.5 years respectively) followed by hallucinogens (17.1 years).
- First use of street methadone occurred at the oldest age (an average of 23.8 years) followed by ecstasy (22.4 years).
- For most drug categories, female detainees reported first use at a slightly earlier mean age than male detainees.

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



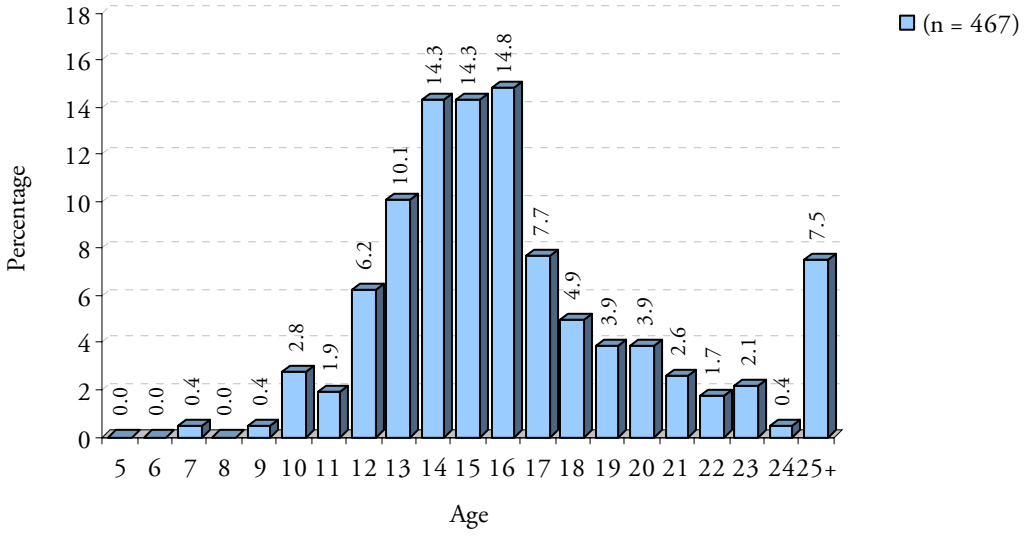
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Age at first 'regular' use

Of all detainees, seven in ten (75.6%) 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 (14.8%), closely followed by 14 years and 15 years (both14.3%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 73.0% reporting regular use before the age of 18 years.
- Under one in ten detainees (7.5%) 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]



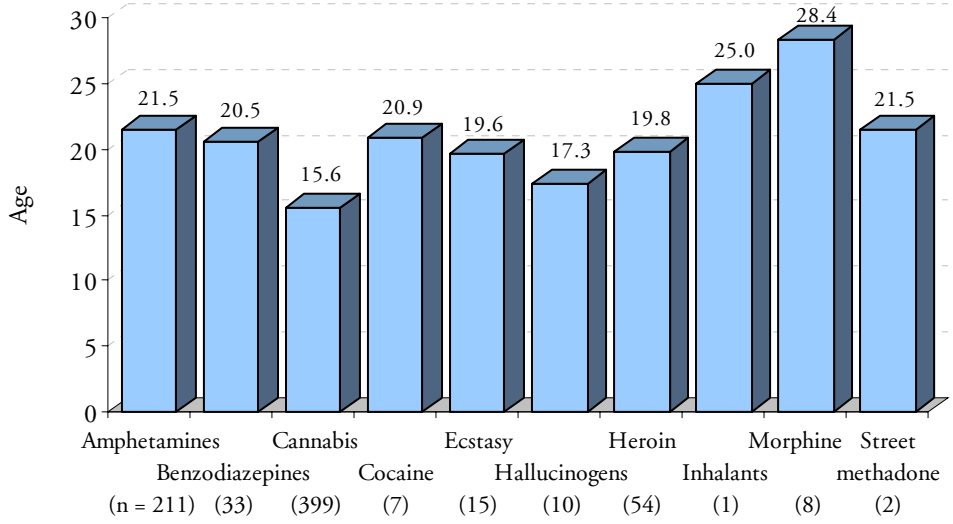
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

[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:

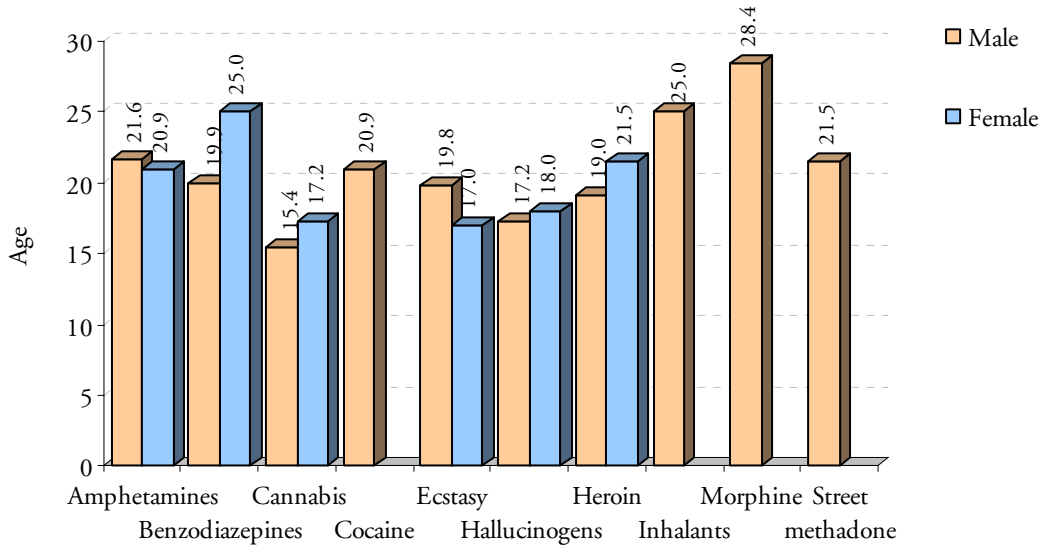
- Overall, first 'regular' use of cannabis was reported at the youngest age (15.6 years), followed by hallucinogens (17.3 years).
- Regular use of morphine or other opiates occurred at the oldest age (28.4 years) followed by inhalants (25.0 years). However, it should be noted that the number of detainees who reported 'regular' use of these drugs was very low and all were male (8 detainees reported using morphine or other opiates, while 1 detainee reported using inhalants).

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].

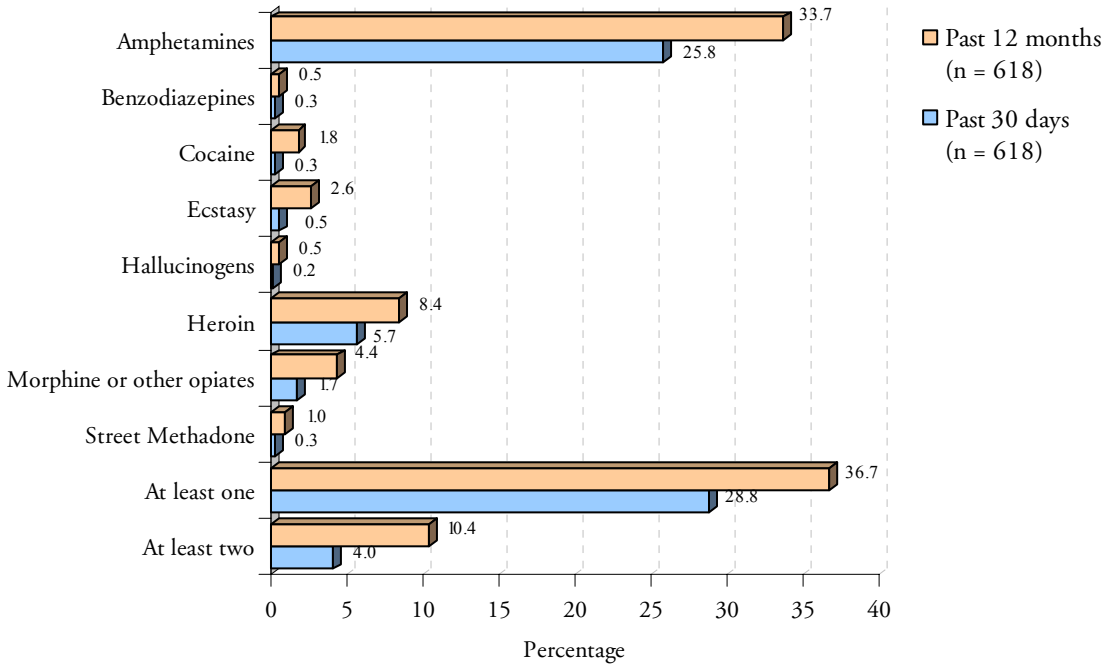
Injecting drug use

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:

- Over one third of detainees (36.7%) had injected at least one drug in the past 12 months, while over one quarter (28.8%) 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 (25.8%) and past 12 months (33.7%) followed by heroin (5.7% and 8.4% respectively) and morphine or other opiates (1.7% and 4.4% respectively).
- The percentage of detainees injecting other types of drugs was quite low.

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



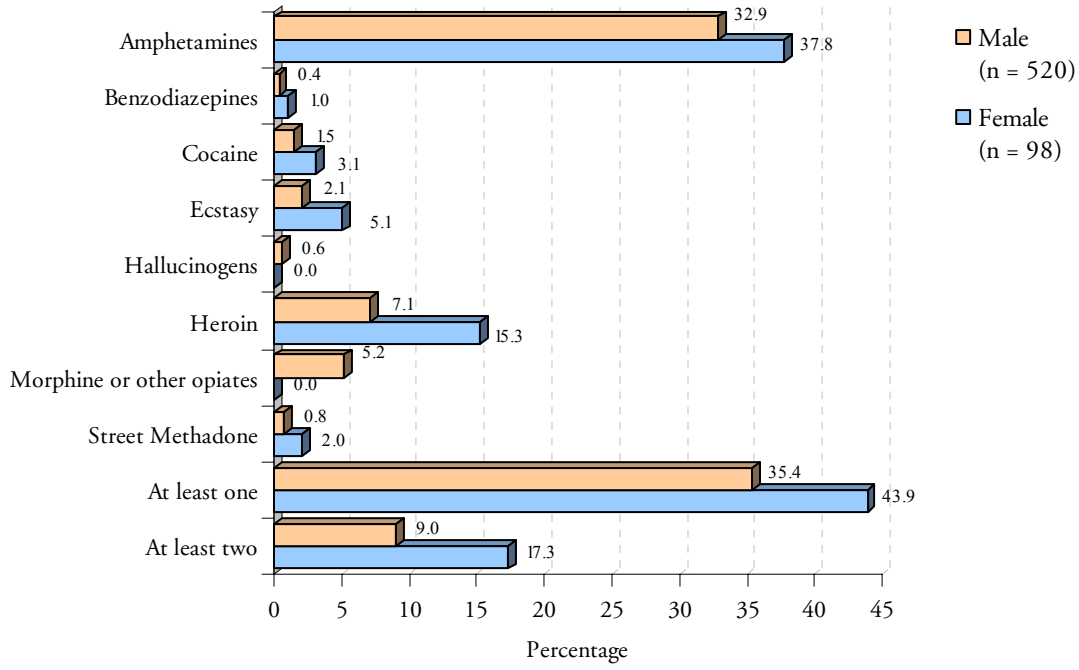
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (43.9% compared to 35.4% of male detainees).
- Female detainees were more likely to report injecting amphetamines (37.8% compared to 32.9% of males) and heroin (15.3% compared to 7.1%) in the past 12 months.
- Conversely, a higher percentage of male detainees reported injecting morphine or other opiates in the past 12 months (5.2% compared to 0.0% of female detainees).

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

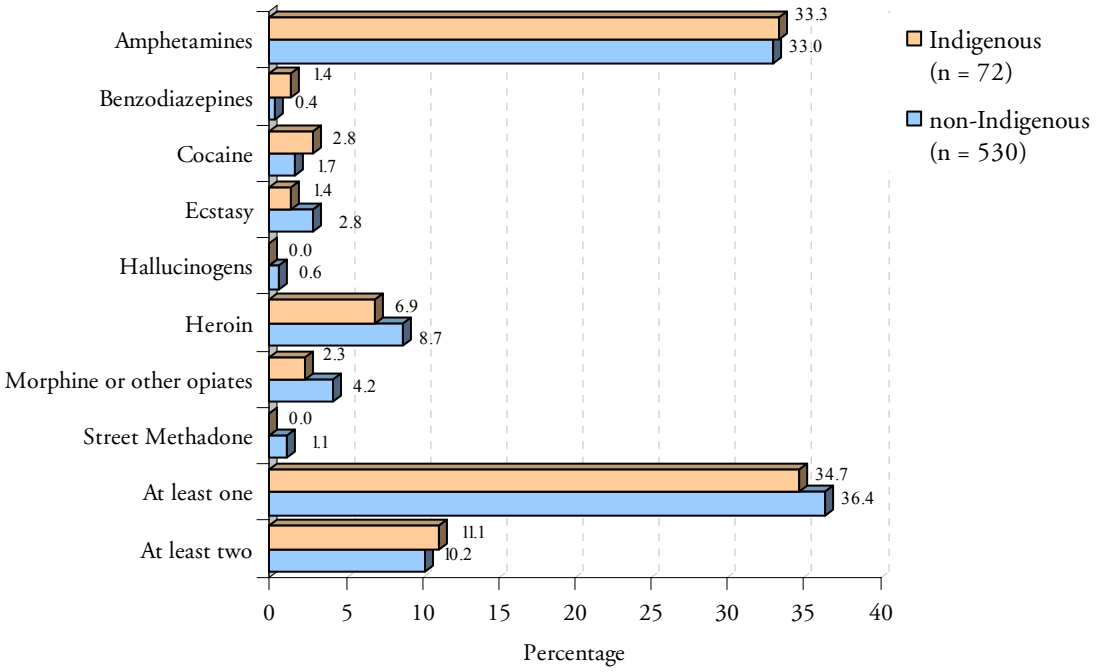


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 were similar percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reportedly injecting at least one drug in the past 12 months for each drug type.
- One third of detainees reported injecting amphetamines (33.3% of Indigenous and 33.0% of non-Indigenous detainees), while under one in ten reported injecting heroin (6.9% and 8.7% respectively).

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



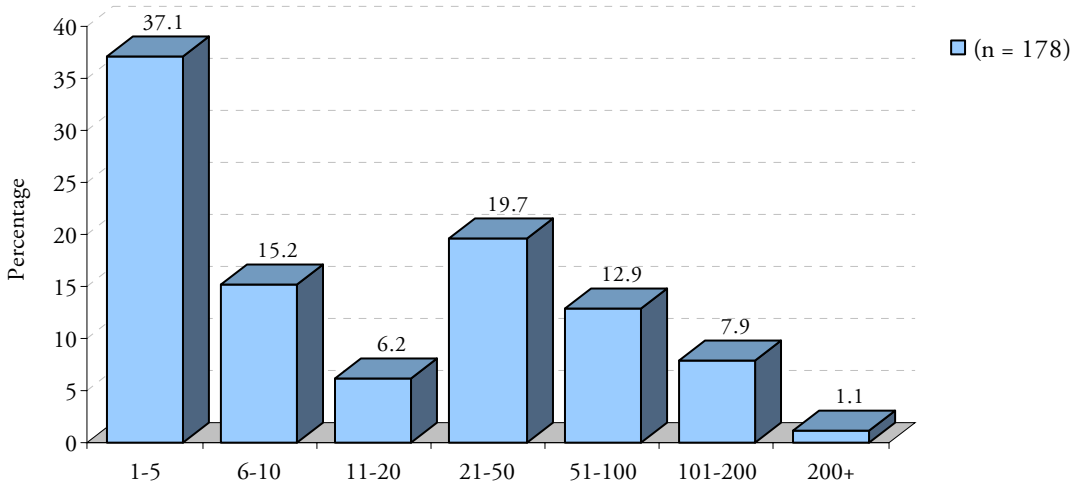
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Frequency of injecting drug use in past 30 days

As shown earlier in Figure 38, 28.8% 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:

- Nearly 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 (37.1%).
- However, over one in five (21.9%) detainees reported that they had injected drugs more than 50 times in the past 30 days, including one in ten who reported that they had injected drugs over 100 times in the past 30 days (9.0%).

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

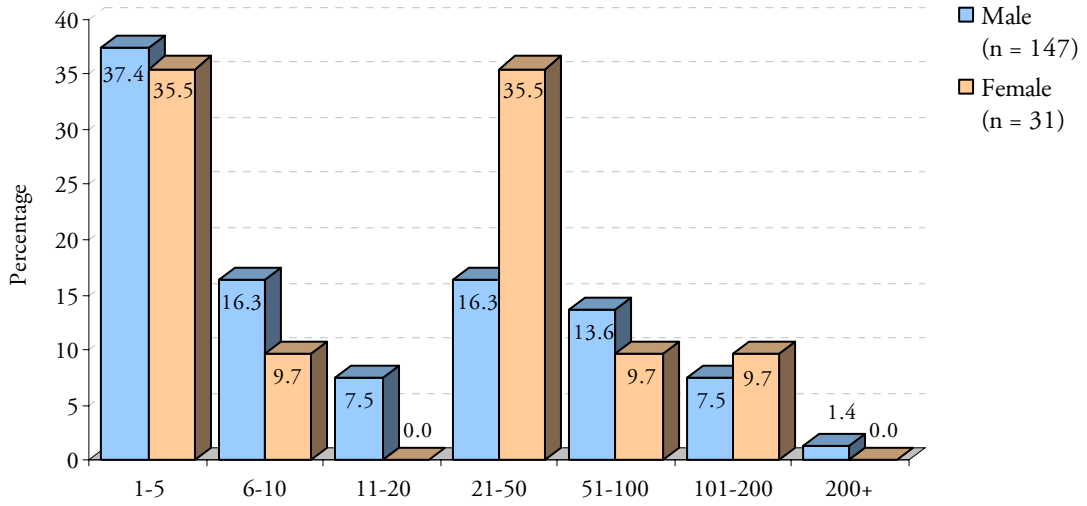


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 female detainees reported injecting a drug between 21 and 50 times in the past 30 days (35.5% compared to 16.3% of female detainees).
- Conversely, there was a higher percentage of male detainees who reported that they had injected a drug six to 20 times in the past 30 days (23.8% compared to 9.7% of female 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

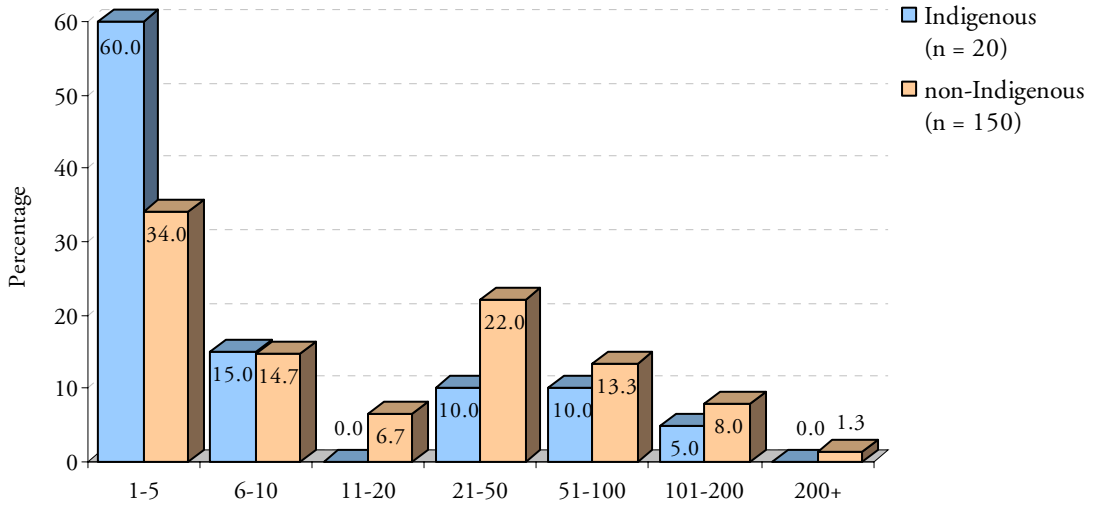


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 10 times in the past 30 days (51.3% compared to 25.0% 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 (75.0% compared to 48.7% 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

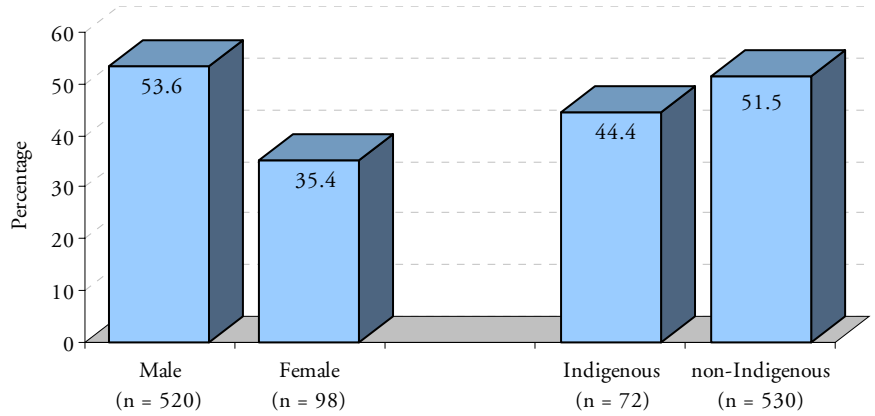
This part includes information relating to detainees' self reported involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. It also presents data on the detainees' drug related offending. As noted above, where appropriate, cross-tabulations of the urinalysis results have also been 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. Around half (50.7%) 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 (53.6% compared to 35.4% of females).
- Additionally, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had been involved in this 'drug dealing' behaviour (51.5% compared to 44.4% 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

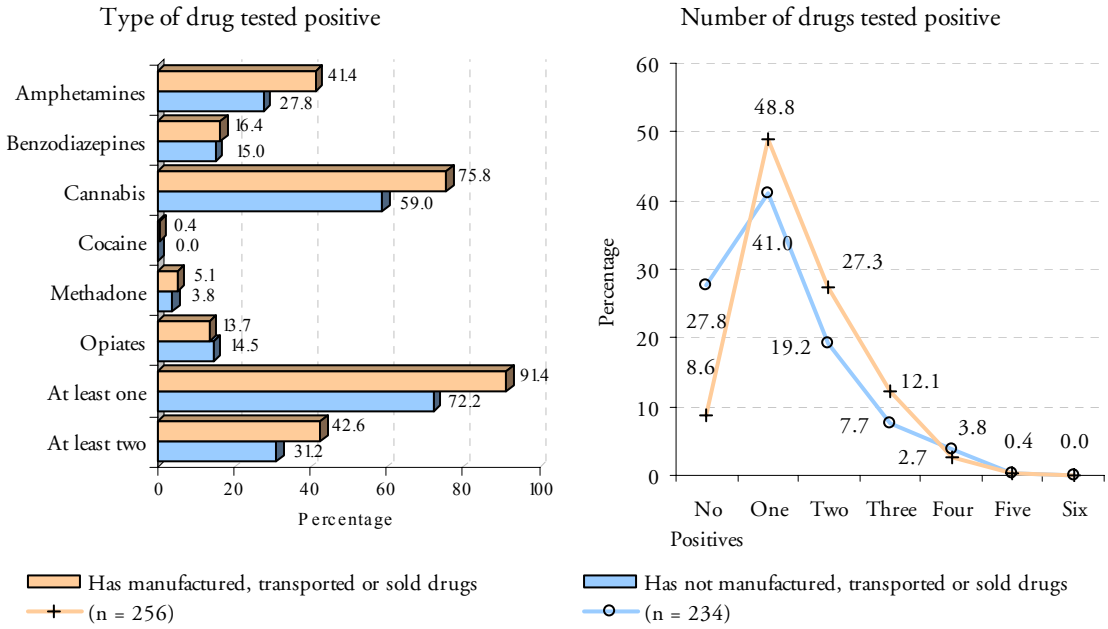


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 45 show 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 significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs tested positive to amphetamines (41.4% compared to 27.8% of those detainees not involved in such activities, $t(488)=3.20$, $p<0.005$) and cannabis (75.8% compared to 59.0%, $t(464)=4.01$, $p<0.001$).
- 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 than those detainees who did not ($U=23,721.0$, $p<0.001$).

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



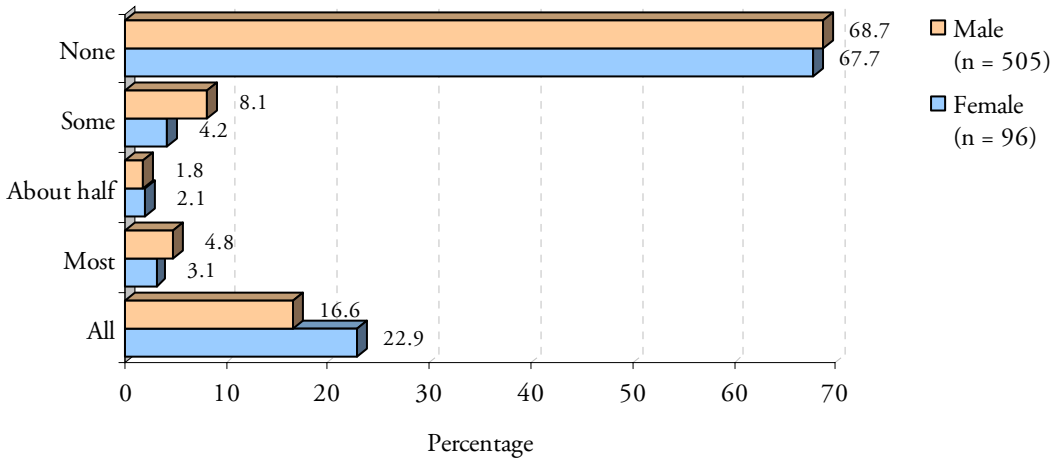
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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.

- Around two thirds of detainees reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (68.7% of male and 67.7% 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 (22.9% compared to 16.6% of males).

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

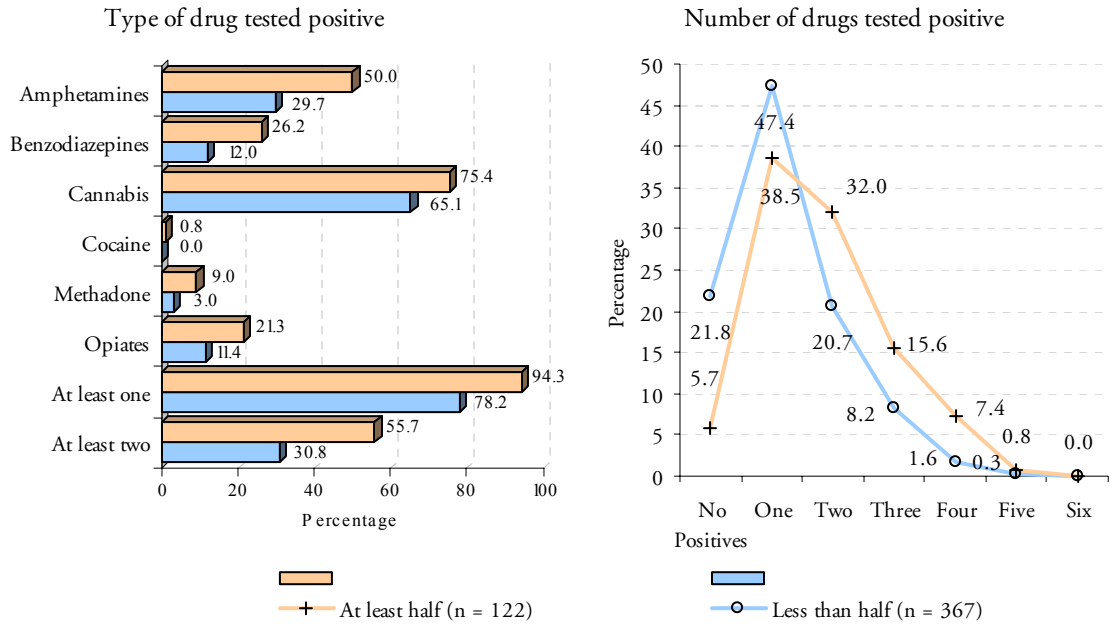


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (50.0% compared to 29.7%, $t(192)=3.95$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (26.2% compared to 12.0%, $t(167)=3.28$, $p<0.005$), cannabis (75.4% compared to 65.1%, $t(227)=2.22$, $p<0.05$), methadone (9.0% compared to 3.0%, $t(150)=2.19$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (21.3% compared to 11.4%, $t(172)=2.42$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=15{,}068.5$, $p<0.001$).

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

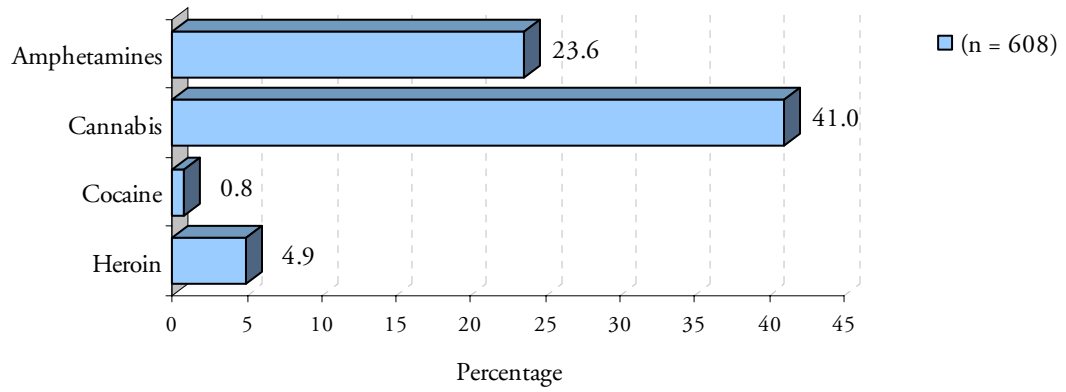
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities in buying and selling drugs.

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 (41.0% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (23.6%) and heroin (4.9%).

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].

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:

- The method of contact that detainees reported using when purchasing drugs differed according to the drug type involved.
- Over half of the detainees (51.6%) who bought cannabis reported visiting a house or flat the last time they contacted someone to buy the drug.
- Using a phone was a common method of contact reported by detainees who bought amphetamines (49.7%) or heroin (19 out of 29 detainees).

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

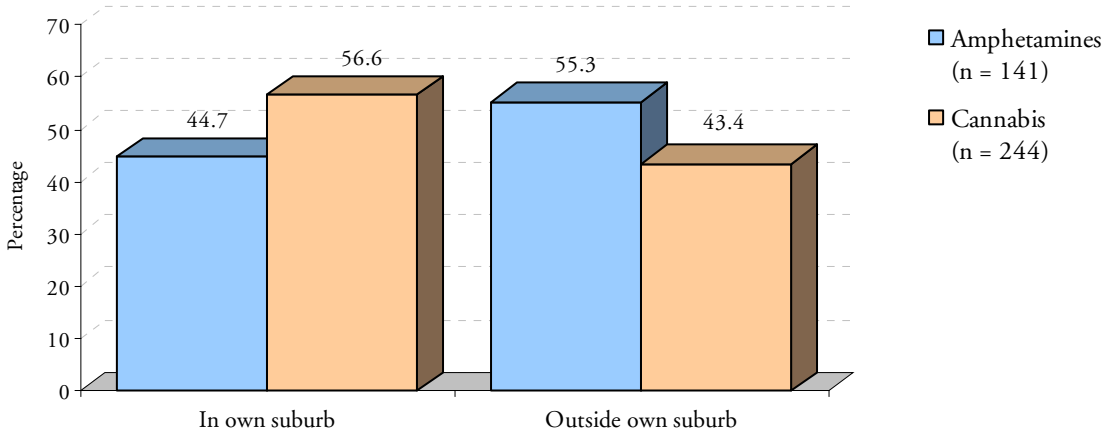
Method of contact	Ampheta-mines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Heroin %
• Called on any type of phone	49.7	25.6	2*	19*
• Called on a mobile phone	35.0	14.6	2*	15*
• Called on a telephone	14.7	11.0	0*	4*
• Visited house or flat	27.3	51.6	2*	7*
• Approach in public	7.7	10.2	0*	0*
• Through a third party	10.5	7.7	1*	1*
• With them already	4.2	4.1	0*	1*
• Other	0.7	0.8	0*	1*
Total Number	**143**	**246**	**5***	**29***

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 244 detainees who bought cannabis in the past 30 days, over half (56.6%) reported that, on the last occasion, they bought the drug in their own suburb.
- Conversely, a lower percentage of detainees who bought amphetamines reported doing so in their own suburb (44.7%).

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



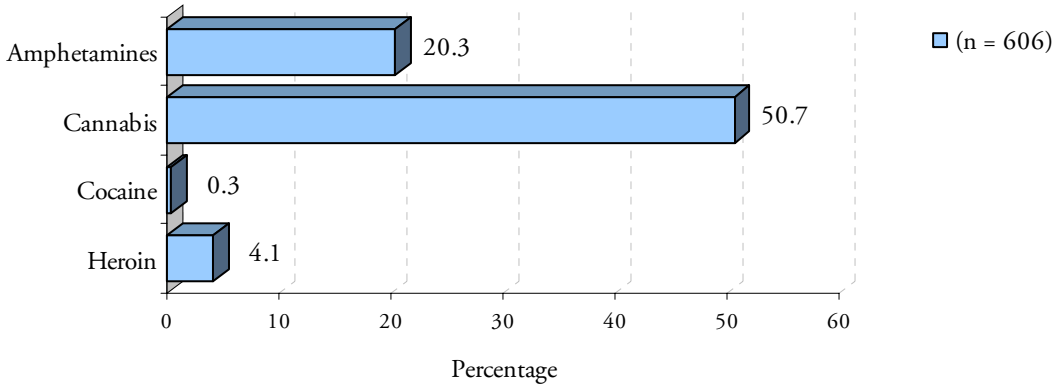
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (50.7% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (20.3%) and heroin (4.1%).

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].

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 it was received 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***

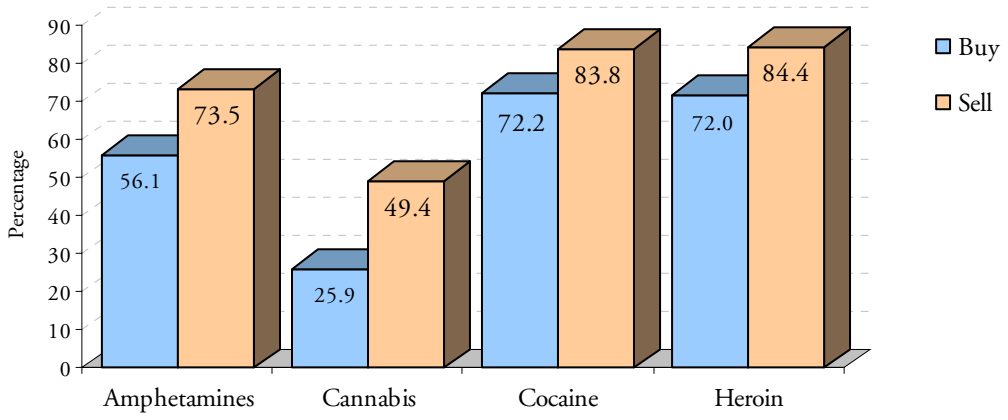
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

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.
- Over four out of five detainees believed that cocaine and heroin were 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell in the area where they lived (83.8% for cocaine and 84.4% for heroin).
- Nearly three quarters of detainees believed that cocaine and heroin were 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy in their local area (72.2% of detainees for cocaine and 72.0% 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

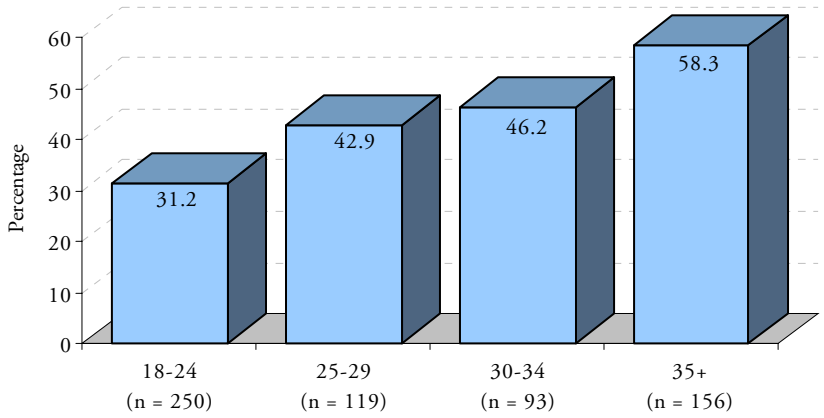
This part is divided into two components, prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking and cross-tabulates these with detainees' urinalysis results. The alcohol use part includes 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 42.6%. Figure 52 shows this figure broken down by age group. As shown:

- The percentage seemed to increase with age, with 31.2% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years compared with 58.3% 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

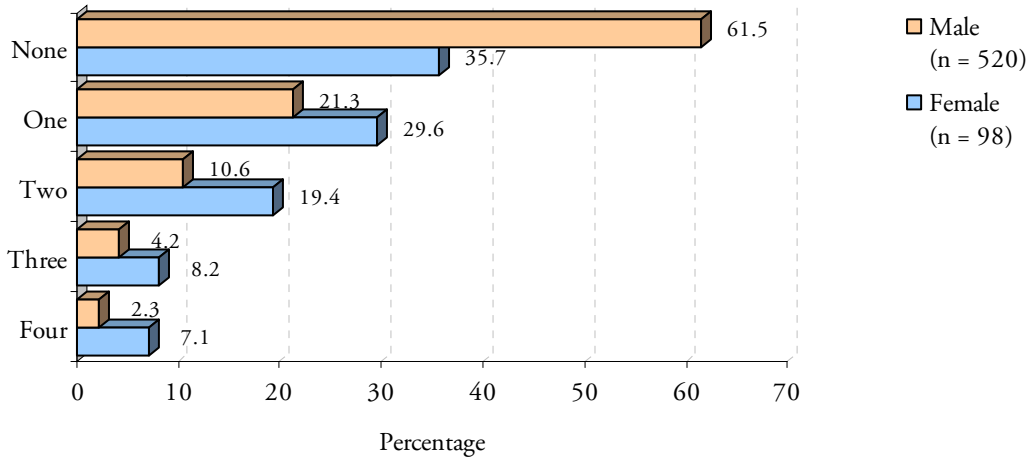


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (64.3% compared to 48.5%).
- The mean number of medications taken by female detainees was 1.21, which was much higher than reported by males (0.64).

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].

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 (22.4% compared to 9.2% of male detainees), including methadone (10.2% compared to 2.5%) and codeine (7.1% compared to 4.0%).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking benzodiazepines (13.3% compared to 6.3%), including diazepam (10.2% compared to 4.6%) and alprazolam (5.1% compared to 1.0%).
- Also, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking anti-depressants (20.4% compared to 8.1% of male detainees).
- Nearly two thirds of female detainees used at least one licit drug (64.3% compared to 38.5% of male detainees).

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

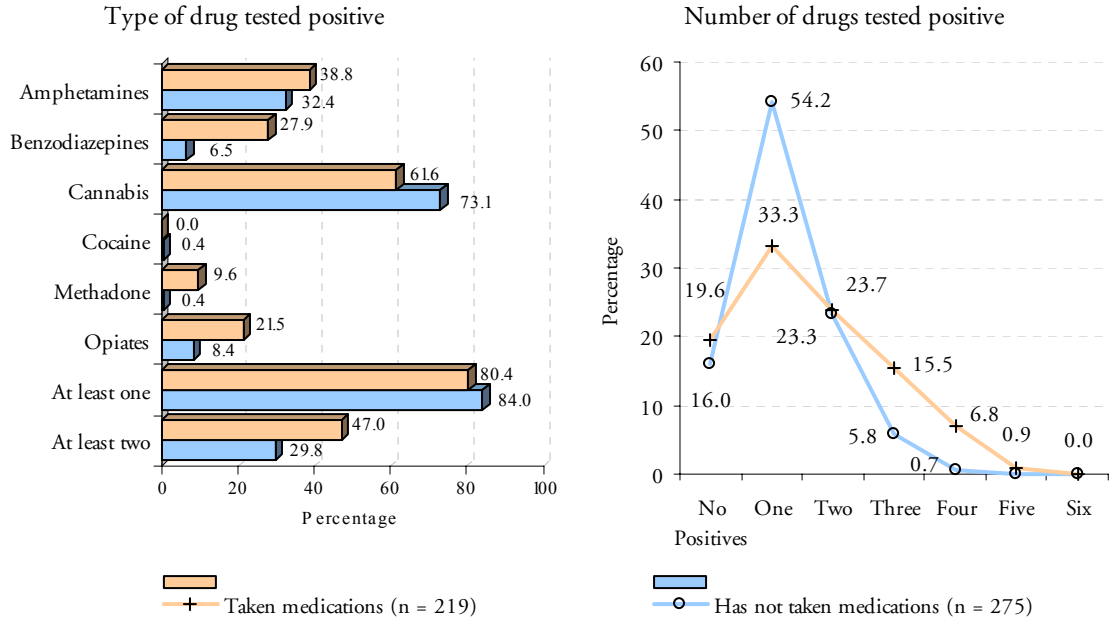
Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Opioids	48	9.2	22	22.4	70	11.3
• Methadone	13	2.5	10	10.2	23	3.7
• Morphine	3	0.6	3	3.1	6	1.0
• Codeine	21	4.0	7	7.1	28	4.5
• Buprenorphine	12	2.3	3	3.1	15	2.4
• Other opiates	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
• Benzodiazepines	33	6.3	13	13.3	46	7.4
• Alprazolam	5	1.0	5	5.1	10	1.6
• Diazepam	24	4.6	10	10.2	34	5.5
• Nitrazepam	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
• Oxazepam	4	0.8	3	3.1	7	1.1
• Temazepam	6	1.2	2	2.0	8	1.3
• Other benzodiazepines	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
• Anti-psychotics	18	3.5	3	3.1	21	3.4
• Anti-depressants	42	8.1	20	20.4	62	10.0
• Other	127	24.4	38	38.8	165	26.7
• Any prescription or over-the-counter medication	200	38.5	63	64.3	263	42.6
Number	**520**		**98**		**618**	

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

Figure 54 shows the urinalysis results of detainees 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 (27.9% compared to 6.5% of detainees who reported not taking medications, $t(321)=6.30$, $p<0.001$), methadone (9.6% compared to 0.4%, $t(233)=4.55$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (21.5% compared to 8.4%, $t(366)=4.04$, $p<0.001$).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who reported not taking medications tested positive to cannabis (73.1% compared to 61.6% of detainees who reported taking medications, $t(446)=2.70$, $p<0.01$)
- Detainees who reported taking medications tested positive to a significantly greater number of drugs than those detainees who did not report taking any medications ($U=25{,}258.5$, $p<0.001$).

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].

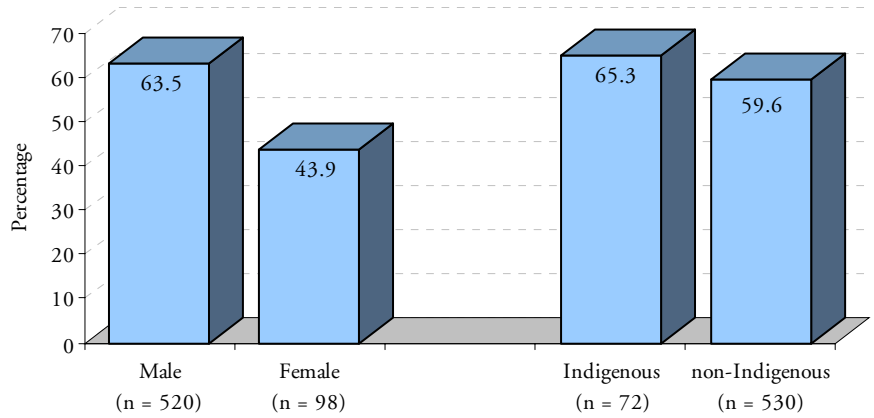
Alcohol use

Last 12 months

The overwhelming majority of detainees reported that they had tried alcohol at some stage in their lives (99.5%). 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 (60.4%). 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 (63.5% compared to 43.9% of female detainees who reported that they had had three or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months).
- Also, a slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (65.3% compared to 59.6% 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

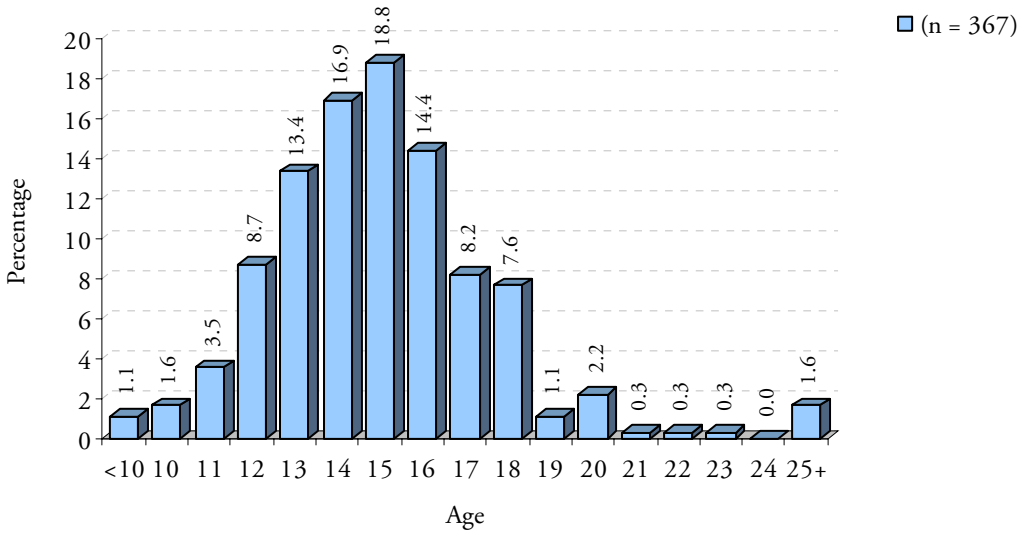


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

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 was 15 years (18.8%) and 14 years (16.9%).
- Nearly eight out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more drinks* on the same day before the age of 18 years (86.6%).

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



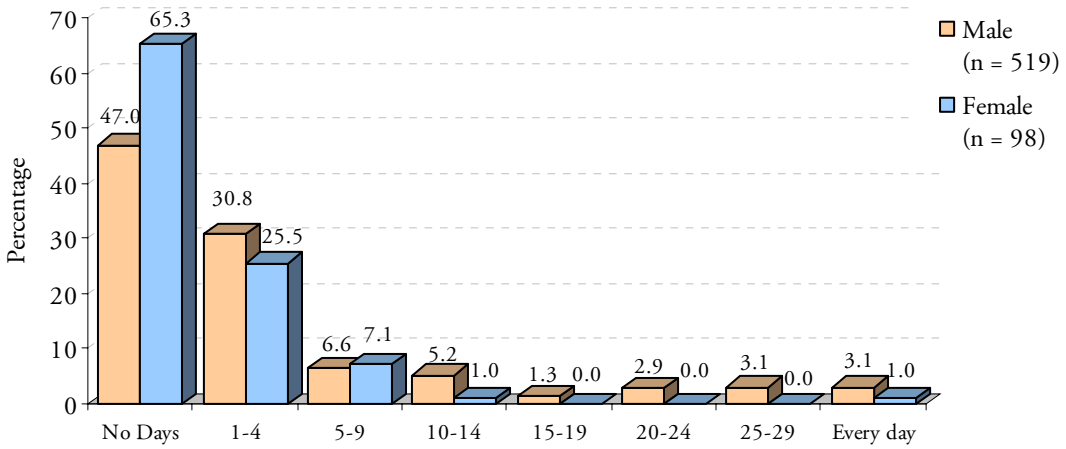
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Last 30 days

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:

- Over one half (53.0%) 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, 34.7% of whom reported having three or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days.
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported having five or more drinks on ten or more days during the past 30 days (15.6% compared to 2.0% of female detainees*).
- A very low percentage of detainees reported having five or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (3.1% of male and 1.0% of female detainees*).

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

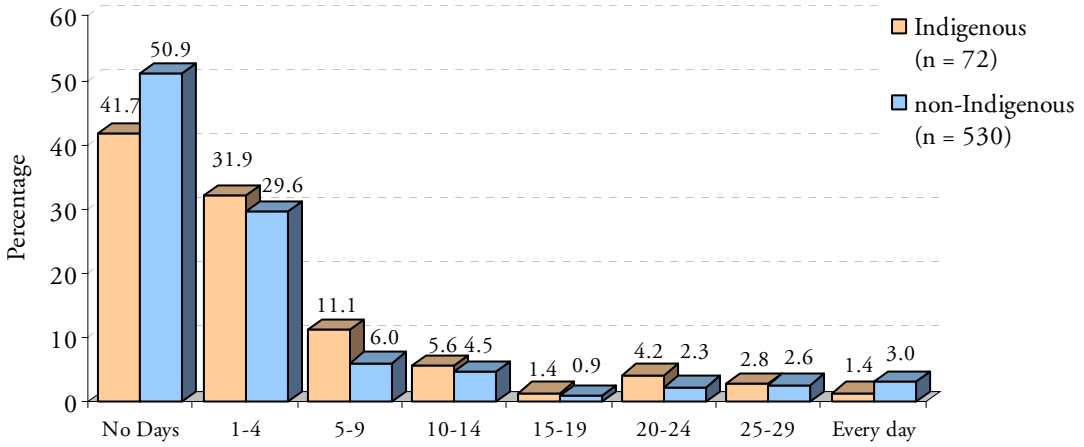


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

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 (58.3% compared to 49.1% 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

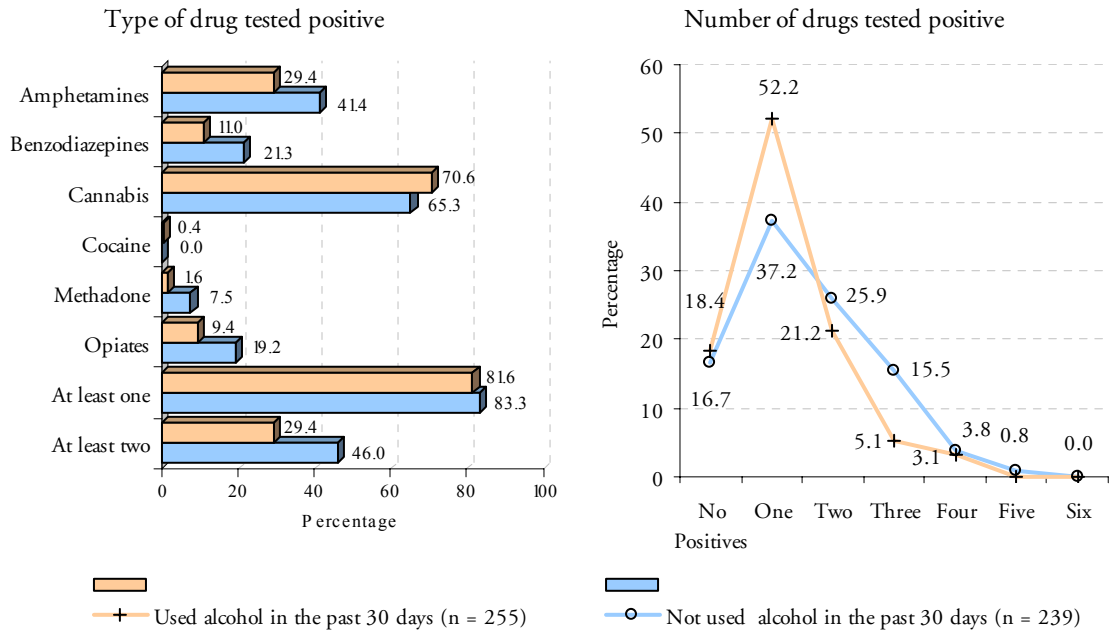


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

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 (41.4% compared to 29.4% of those detainees who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, $t(482)=2.80$, $p<0.01$), benzodiazepines (21.3% compared to 11.0%, $t(445)=3.14$, $p<0.005$), methadone (7.5% compared to 1.6%, $t(334)=3.17$, $p<0.005$) and opiates (19.2% compared to 9.4%, $t(437)=3.13$, $p<0.005$).
- Detainees who reported that they had not used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=25{,}402.0$, $p<0.001$).

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



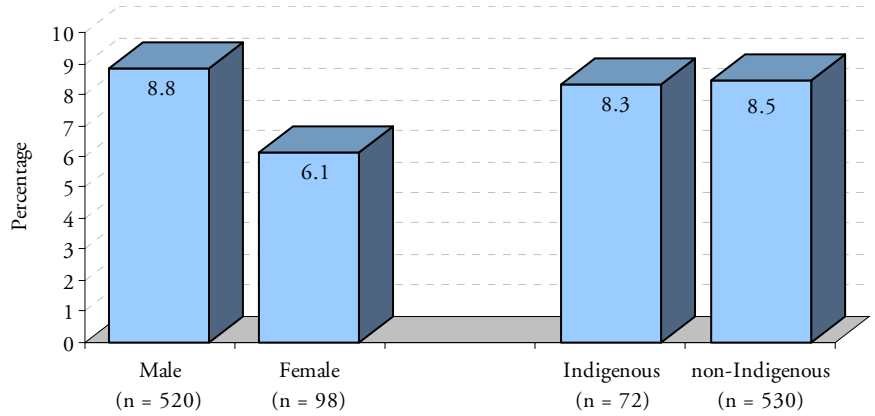
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Alcohol dependency

Nearly one in ten detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months (8.4%). The sex and Indigenous breakdown is shown in Figure 60:

- There was no major difference in the percentage of detainees according to Indigenous status (8.3% of Indigenous detainees and 8.5% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of male detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (8.8% compared to 6.1% of female 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

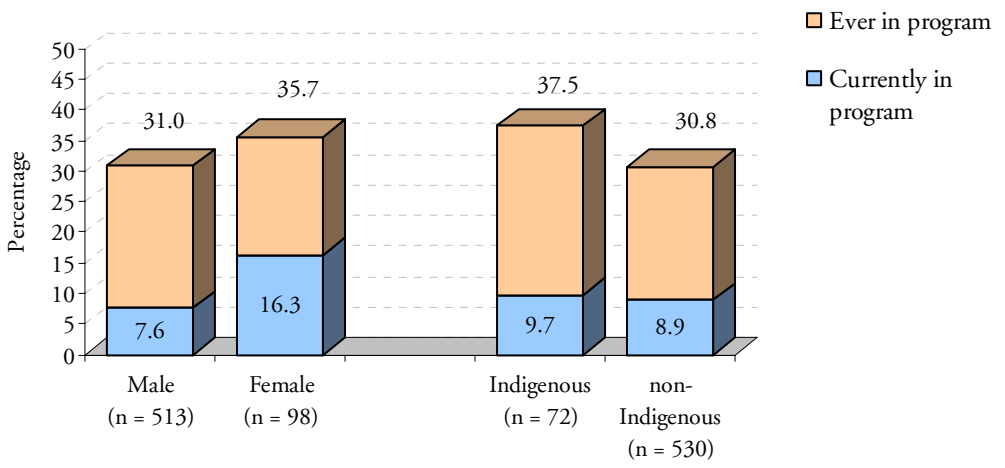
This part looks at detainees' participation in drug or alcohol treatment programs and whether they had ever been to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Where appropriate, urinalysis results are included.

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.

- Nearly one third of detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (31.8%) including 9.0% who reported that they were current attendees.
- A higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (35.7% compared to 31.0% of male detainees).
- A higher proportion of females also reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (16.3% compared to 7.6%).
- While a similar percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had ever been in such a program (37.5% compared to 30.8% of non-Indigenous detainees).

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

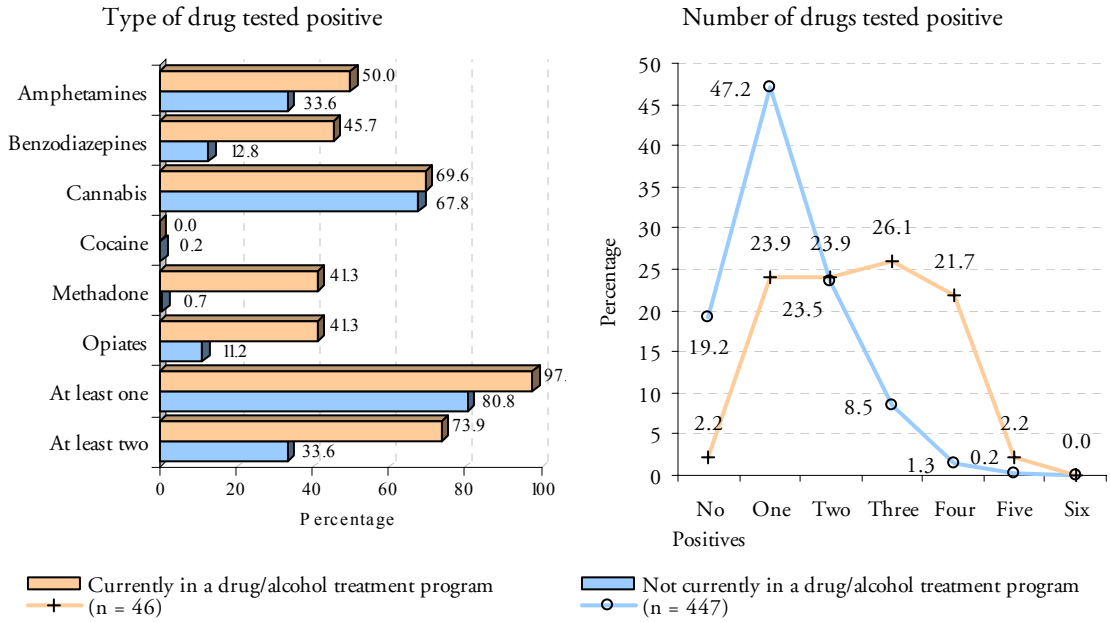


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 amphetamines (50.0% compared to 33.6% of detainees who were not currently in a such a program, $t(53)=2.11$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (45.7% compared to 12.8%, $t(49)=4.33$, $p<0.001$), methadone (41.3% compared to 0.7%, $t(45)=5.53$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (41.3% compared to 11.2%, $t(49)=4.02$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who were currently in a treatment program tested positive to significantly more types of drugs than those detainees not currently in a program ($U=4,639.5$, $p<0.001$).

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



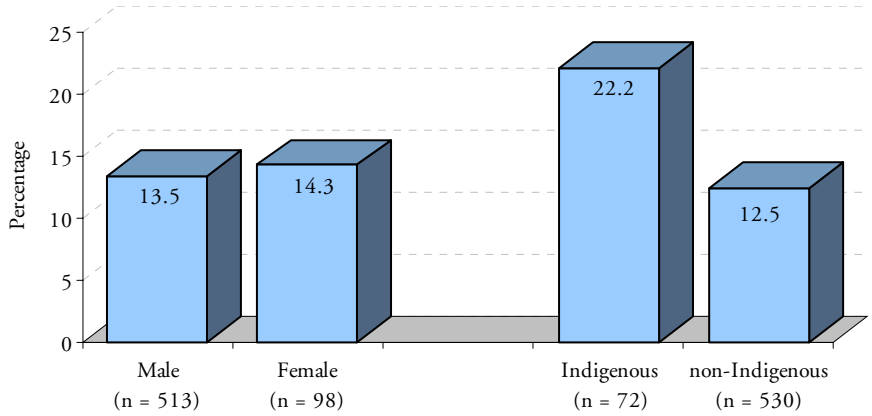
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Psychiatric hospitalisations

Detainees were asked if they had ever been admitted as a patient to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. The results are presented in Figure 63.

- Around one in seven detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (13.6%).
- A higher proportion of Indigenous detainees had reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (22.2% compared to 12.5% 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

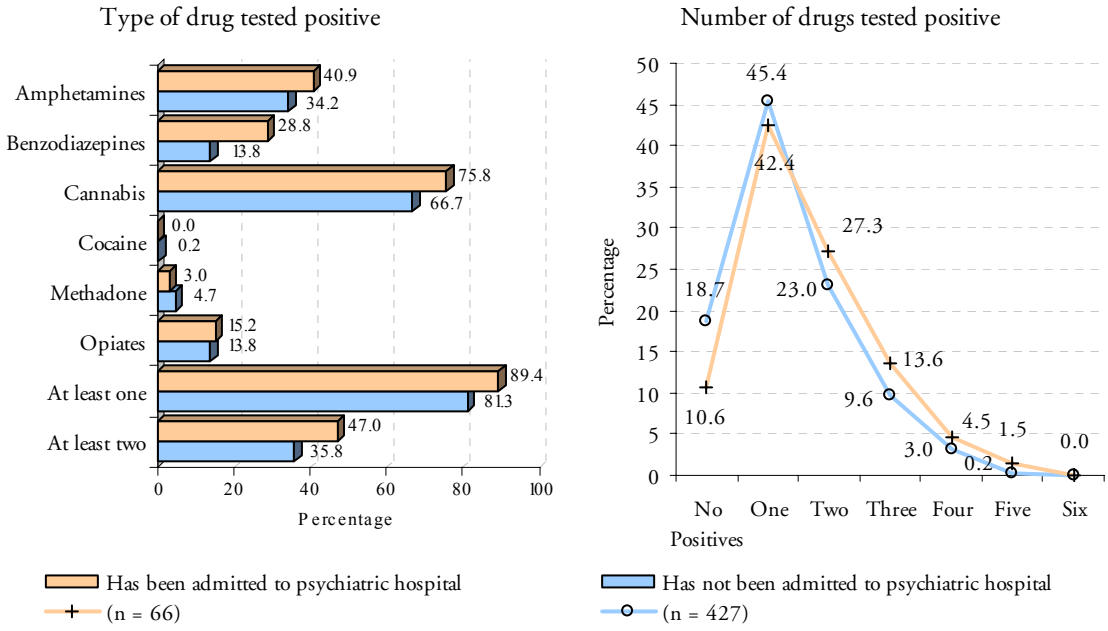


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (28.8% compared to 13.8% of those detainees who had not been in such a hospital, $t(77)=2.56$, $p<0.05$).
- Those detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs that those detainees who had not ($U=11,914.5$, $p<0.05$).

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



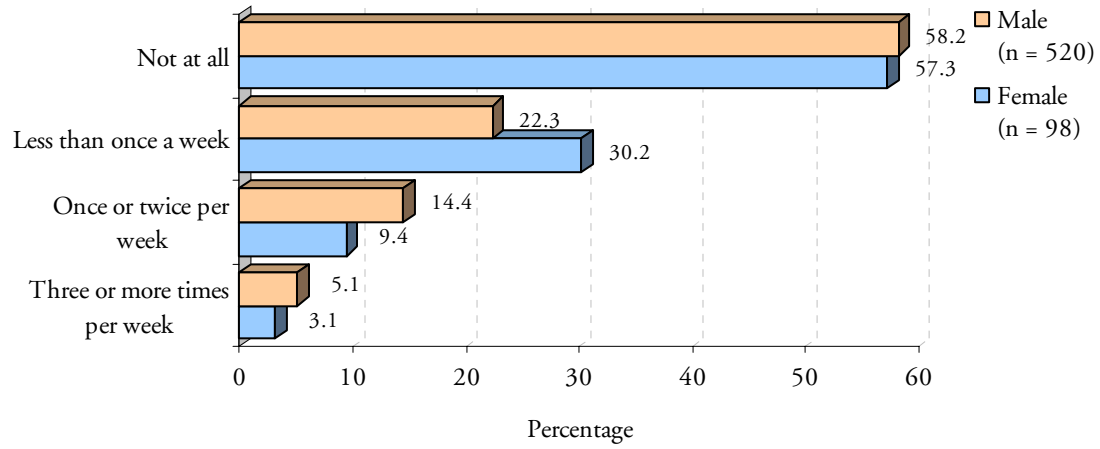
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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:

- Nearly six in ten detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (58.2% of male and 57.3% of female detainees).
- Male detainees were much more likely to gamble three or more times per week (5.1% compared to 3.1% of female detainees).

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

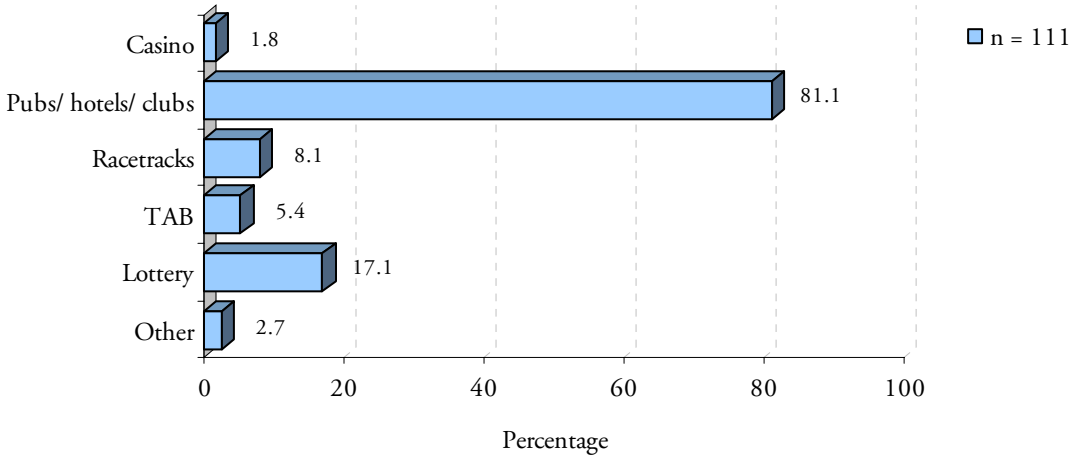


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (81.1%). Lottery was reported by 17.1% of regular gamblers, while 8.1% mentioned the racetrack.

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

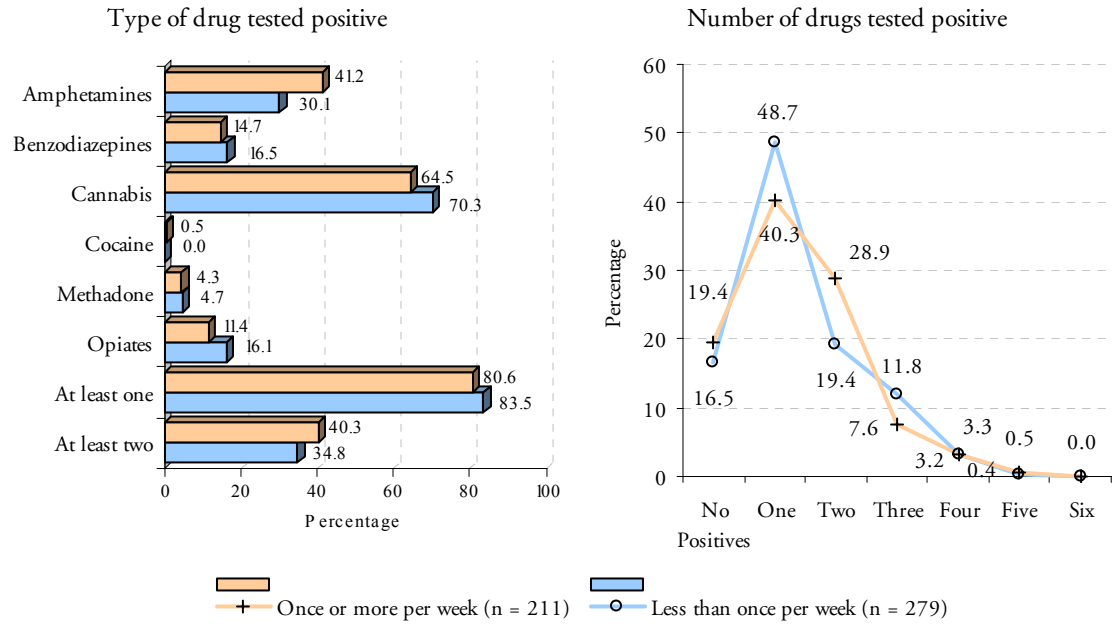


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
**This question was asked of detainees who reported gambling more than once a week in the past 30 days*

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 (41.2% compared to 30.1% of detainees who reported gambling less than once a week $t(435)=2.54$, $p<0.05$.
- 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].

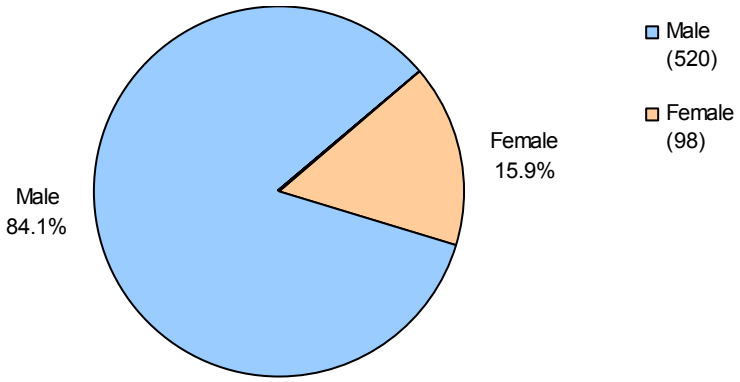
Appendix 1:
Profile of Detainees

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

Sex, age and Indigenous status

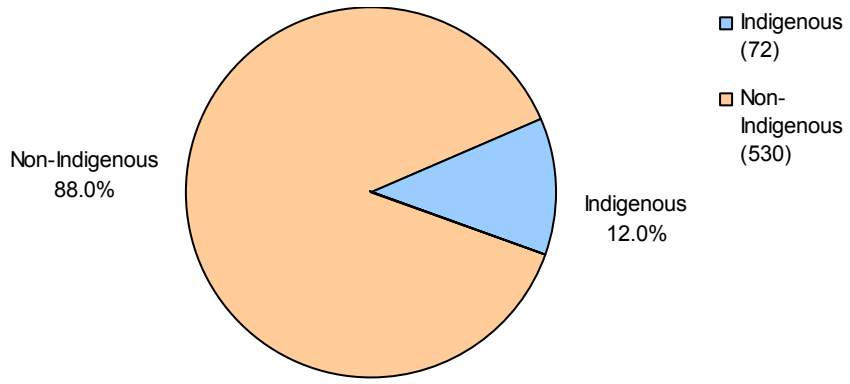
As shown in Figure 68 and Figure 69, the majority of detainees interviewed were males (520 or 84.1% of detainees compared to 98 or 15.9% females) and non-Indigenous (530 or 88.0% of detainees who reported their ethnicity compared to 72 or 12.0% Indigenous).

Figure 68: Sex of Elizabeth detainees interviewed



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

Figure 69: Indigenous status of Elizabeth detainees interviewed

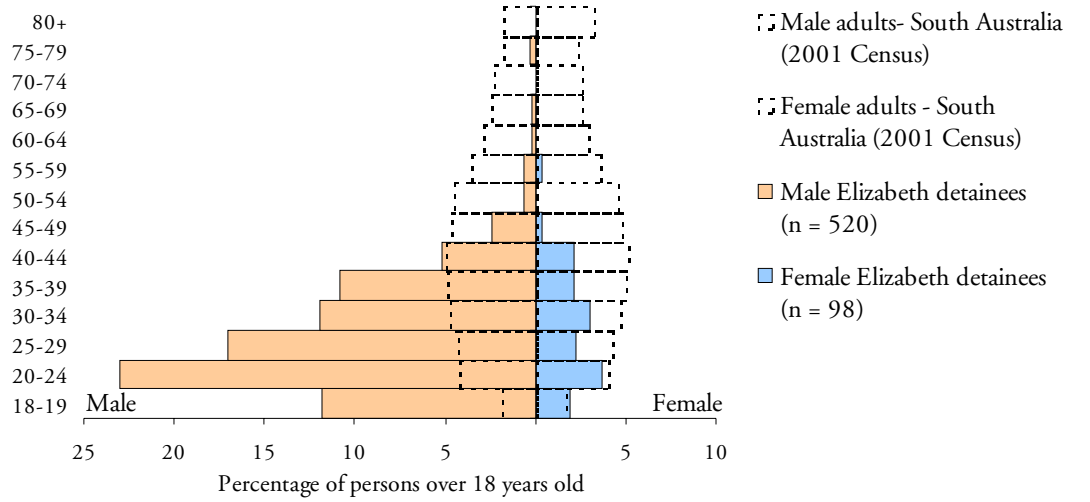


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 70 presents the age and sex breakdown of Elizabeth 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 40 years. Males aged 18 to 19 years made up 11.8% 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 18 to 19 years (1.9% of detainees compared to 1.7% of adults in South Australia) and 20 to 24 years (3.7% compared to 4.0%).
- The median age of male detainees was 26 years, lower than that of female detainees (29.5 years), while the maximum age was 76 years for male and 58 years for female detainees.

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



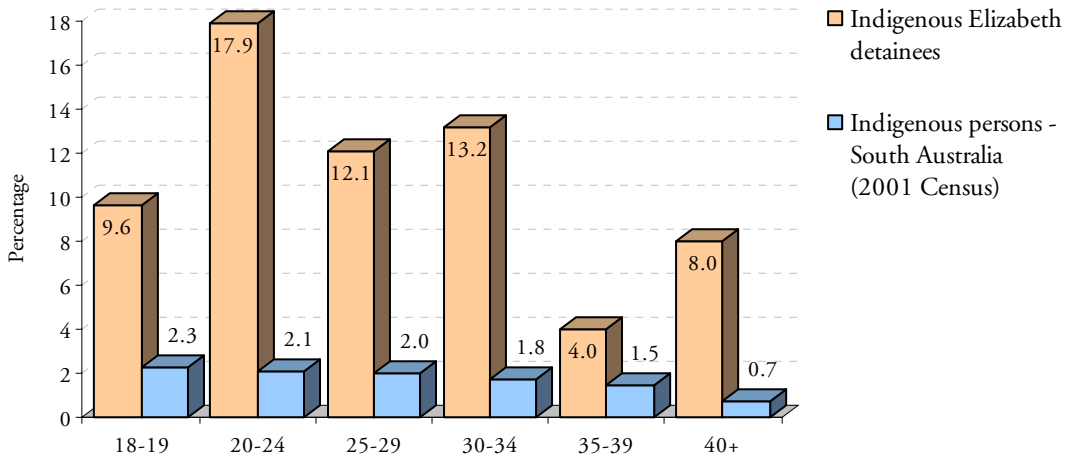
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

As shown in Figure 71, Indigenous persons were grossly over-represented in the sample for all age groups. For example, 9.6% of Elizabeth 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 12.0% of Elizabeth 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 lower than that of non-Indigenous detainees (24 compared to 28 years).

Figure 71: The percentage of Elizabeth 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

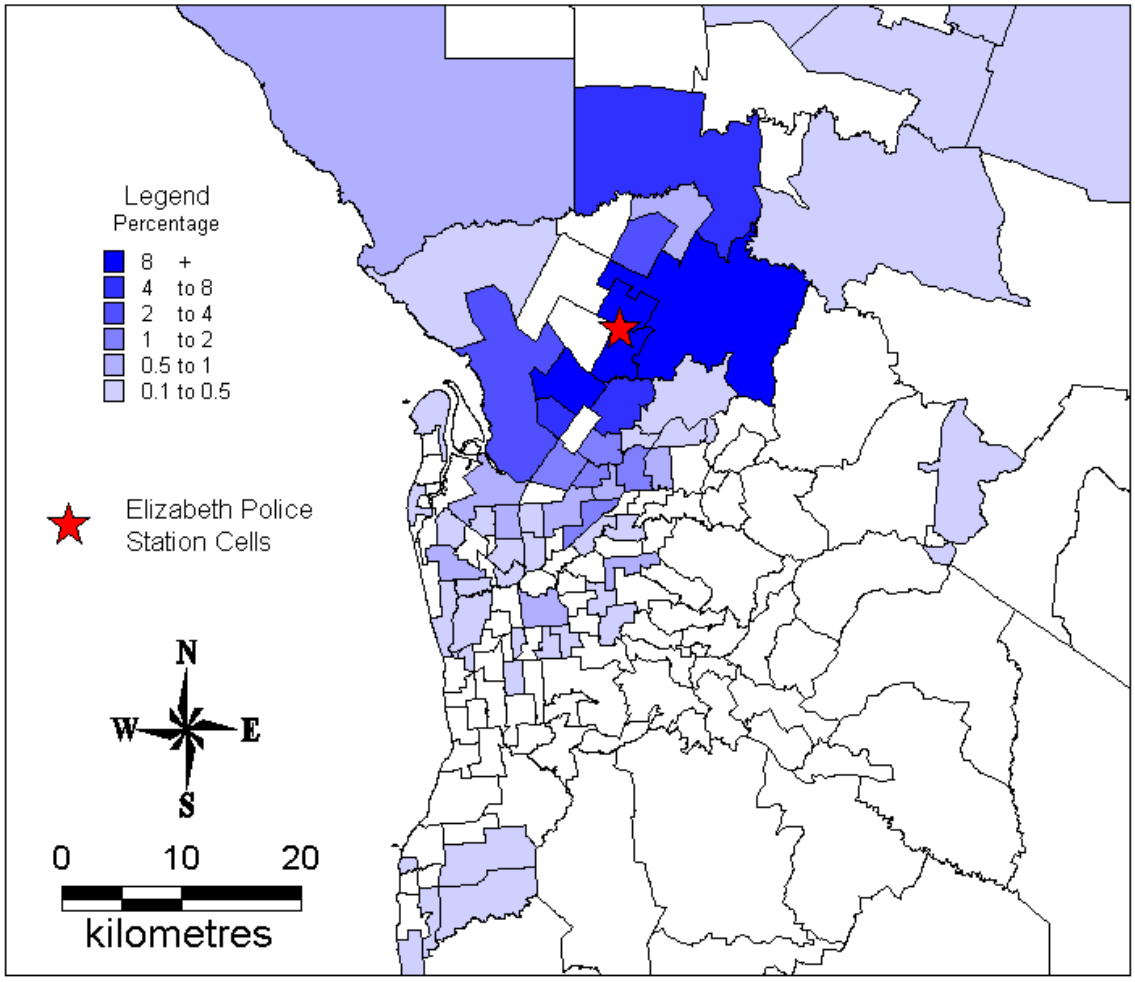
Place of residence

Figure 72 shows a map of the postcodes of Elizabeth detainees' usual place of residence. For 4.0% of Elizabeth detainees, there was no postcode recorded.

- Around one third of Elizabeth detainees lived within five kilometres of the Elizabeth City Police Station Cells (32.8%), while two thirds reported living within ten kilometres (66.3%).[8]
- Over four in five detainees lived in the Elizabeth Local Service Area (82.8%)[9].
- There was a small percentage of detainees who usually lived interstate (0.5%).

[8] These measurements were derived from calculating the distance from Elizabeth Police Cells 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 Elizabeth detainees usually lived



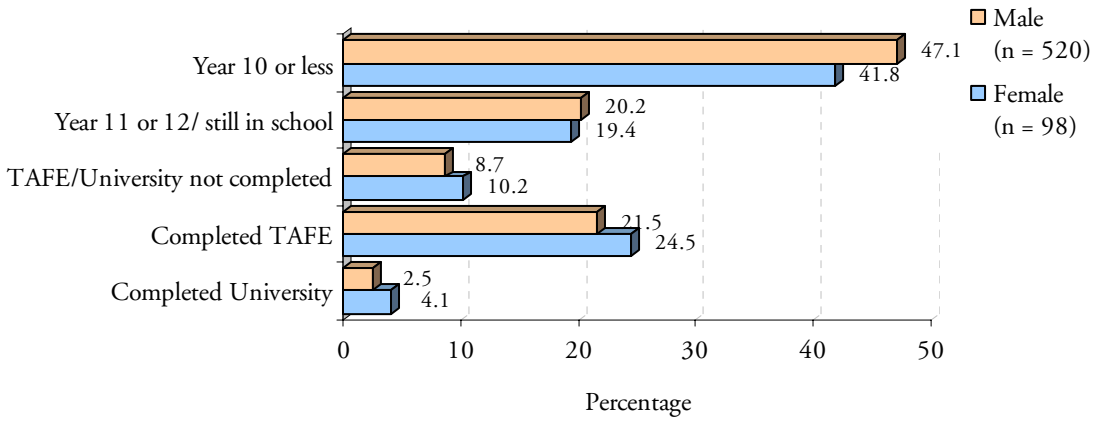
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (47.1% compared with 41.8% of females).
- In contrast, a higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had completed TAFE or university (24.5% and 4.1% respectively, compared to 21.5% and 2.5% of males)

Figure 73: Highest level of education of detainees by sex



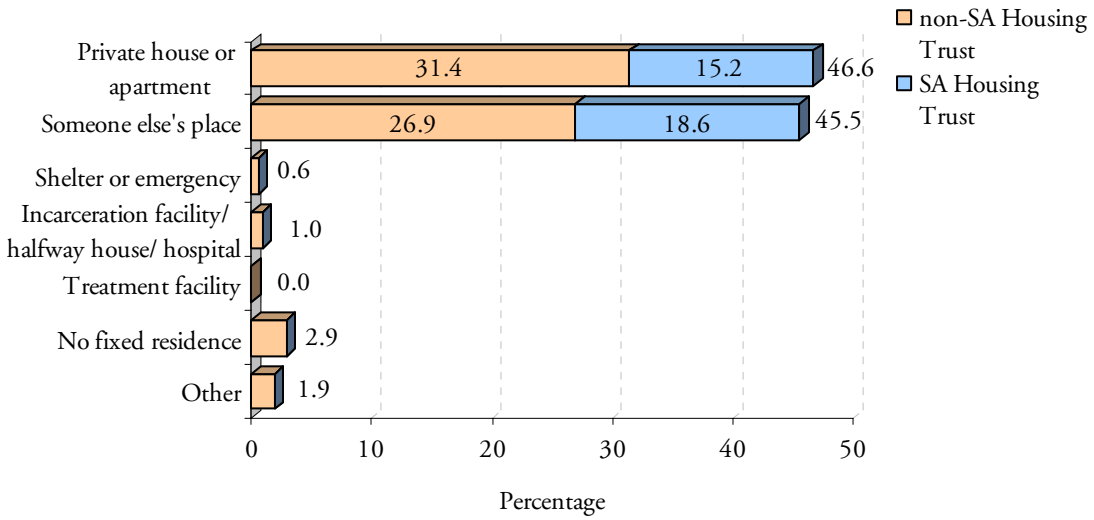
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
Note: 'TAFE/University not completed' includes detainees who reported that have done some TAFE or university but did not complete them or that they are still in a TAFE or university program and are yet to complete it.

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:

- Nearly half of the detainees (46.6%) 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 (15.2% of all detainees).
- An additional 45.5% reported that they were living in somebody else's house or apartment, with nearly two in five of these involving Housing Trust accommodation (18.6% of all detainees).
- There were 2.9% 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

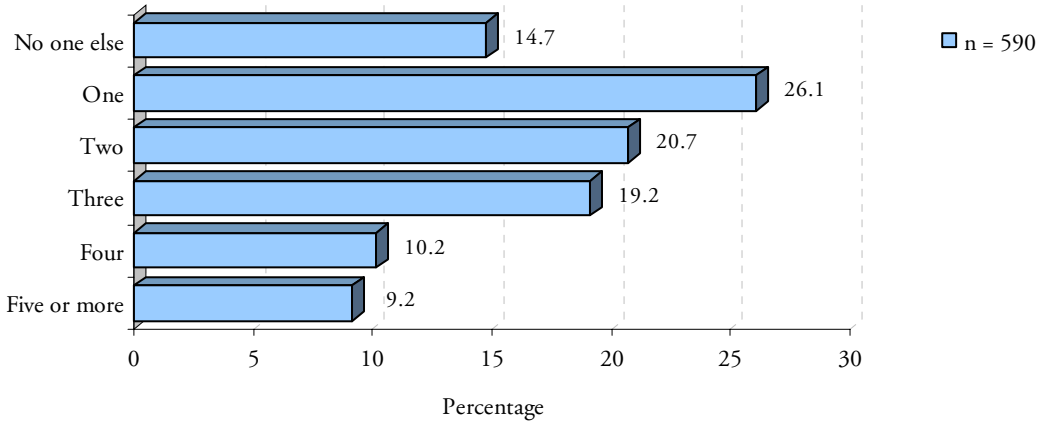


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (590 or 95.5% of detainees). As shown:

- Just over one quarter of detainees (26.1%) reported that they lived with only one other person, while just under one in five (20.7%) reported living with two other people.
- Around one in seven detainees (14.7%) 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

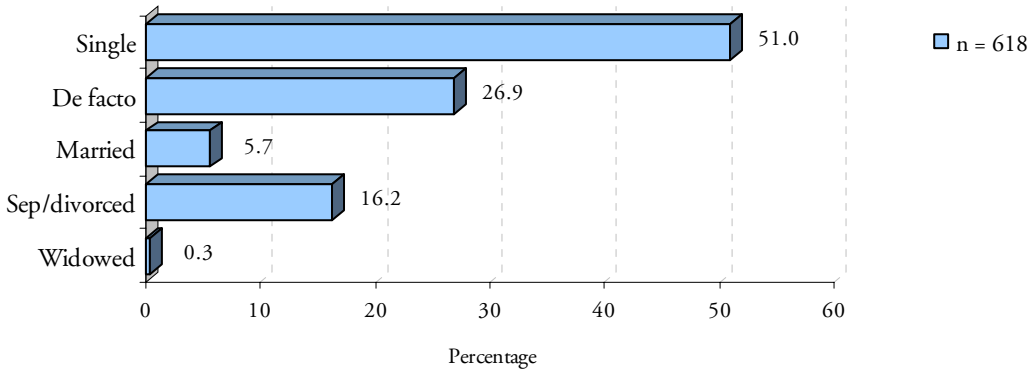


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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

- Over half (51.0%) 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).
- There was an under-representation of married persons, with 5.7% of detainees reporting that they were married compared to 51.3% of people aged over 15 in South Australia according to the 2001 Census.
- Just over one quarter (26.9%) detainees reported that they were in a de facto relationship.
- Around one in six (16.2%) 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.

Figure 76: Marital status of detainees

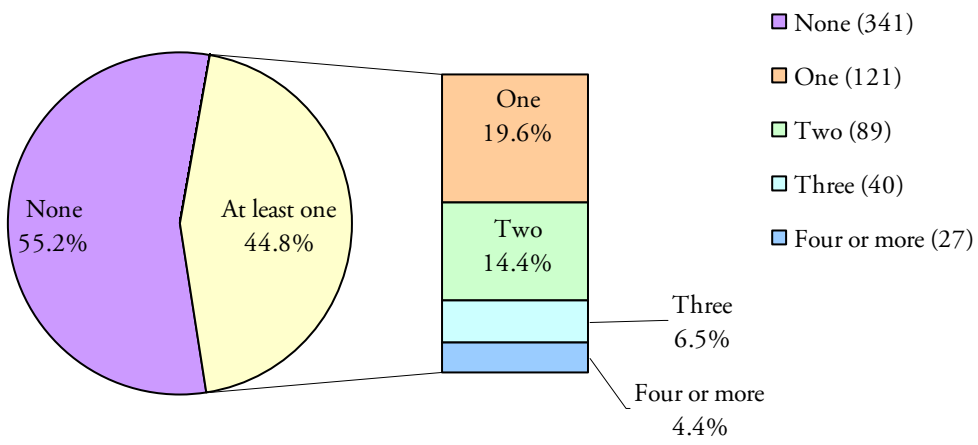


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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:

- Under one half (44.8%) of detainees reported that they were taking care of at least one dependent child, including 19.6% of detainees who were taking care of only one child and 14.4% who were taking care of two children.

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

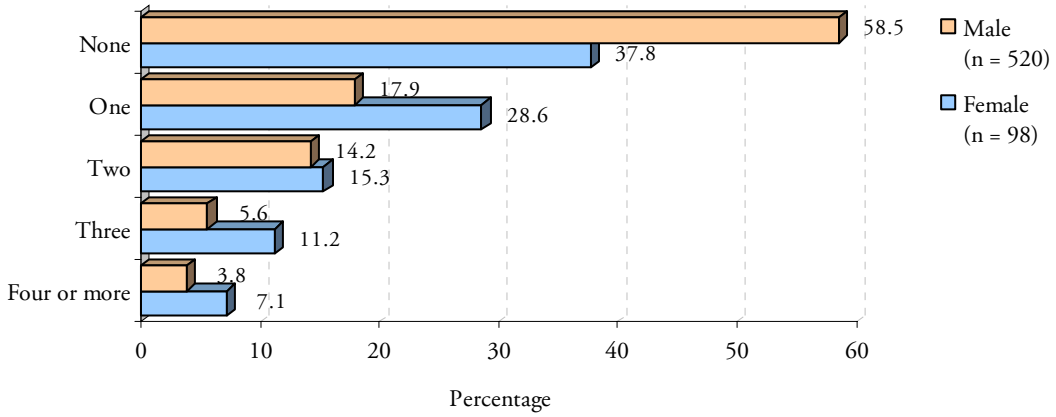


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 78:

- A higher percentage of males reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (58.5% compared to 37.8%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking care of three children (11.2% compared to 5.6%) and four or more children (7.1% compared to 3.8%).
- The mean number of children that females reported taking care of was 1.22 compared to 0.81 for male detainees.

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

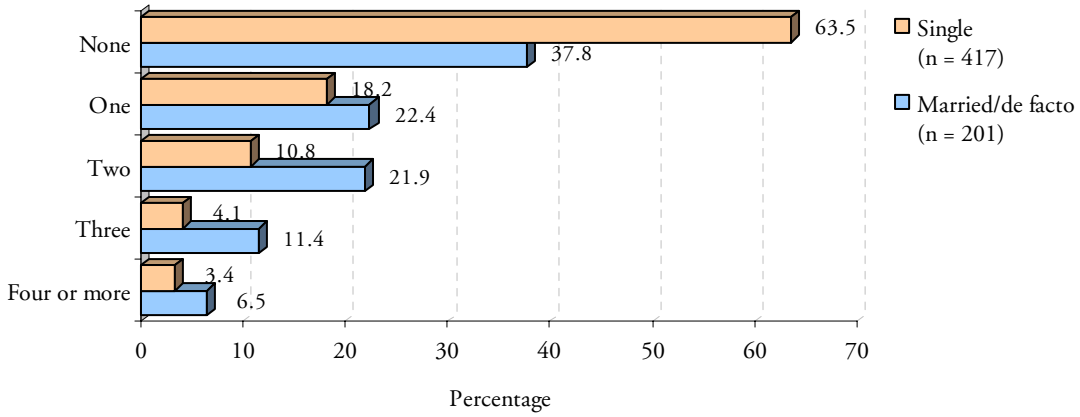


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 (63.5% compared to 37.8% for married or de facto detainees).
- The mean number of children that married or de facto detainees reported taking care of was 1.32 compared to 0.66 for single detainees.

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



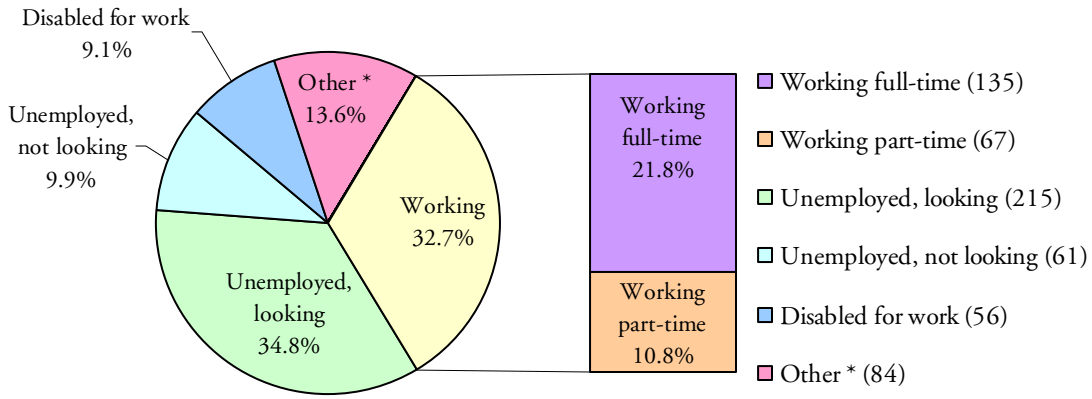
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

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

- Nearly one third (32.7%) of detainees reported that they were working, with most of these detainees working full time (21.8%).
- Over one third (34.8%) 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

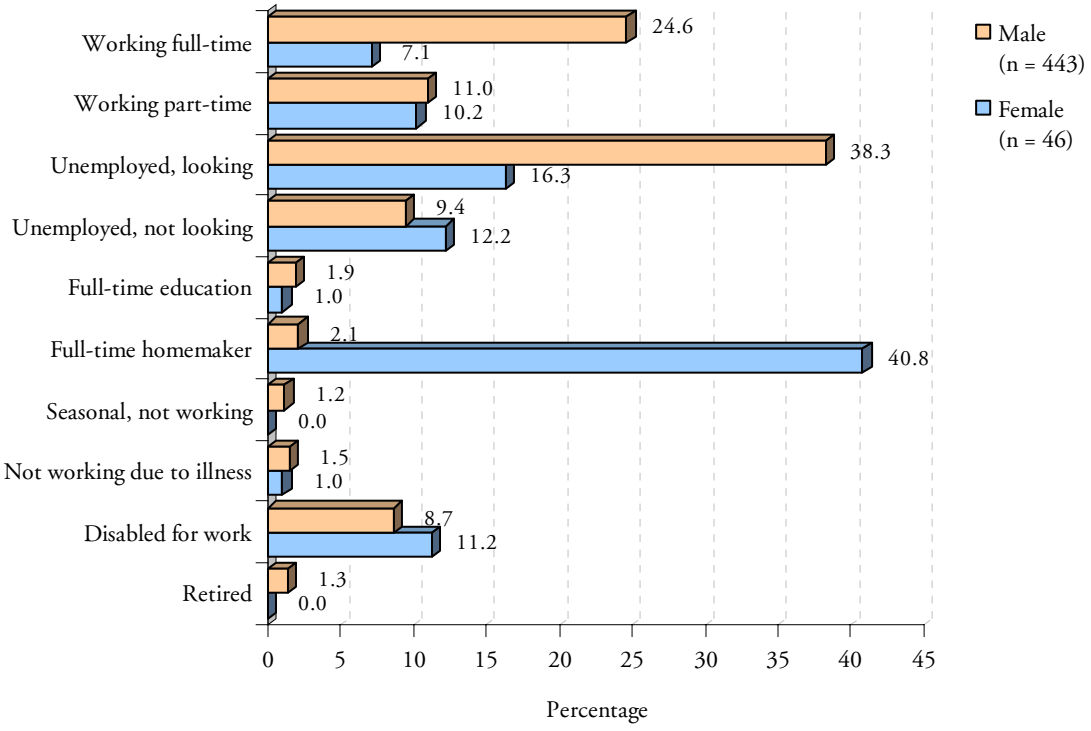


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
** Other includes detainees who have a job but were out do to illness, leave or strike, detainees who have seasonal work but are currently not working, detainees who were full time homemakers or in full time education 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 (24.6% compared to 7.1%) or unemployed, looking for work (38.3% compared to 16.3% of female detainees).
- Conversely, females were more likely to be full time homemakers (40.8% compared to 1.2% of males).

Figure 81: Detainees' current work status by sex

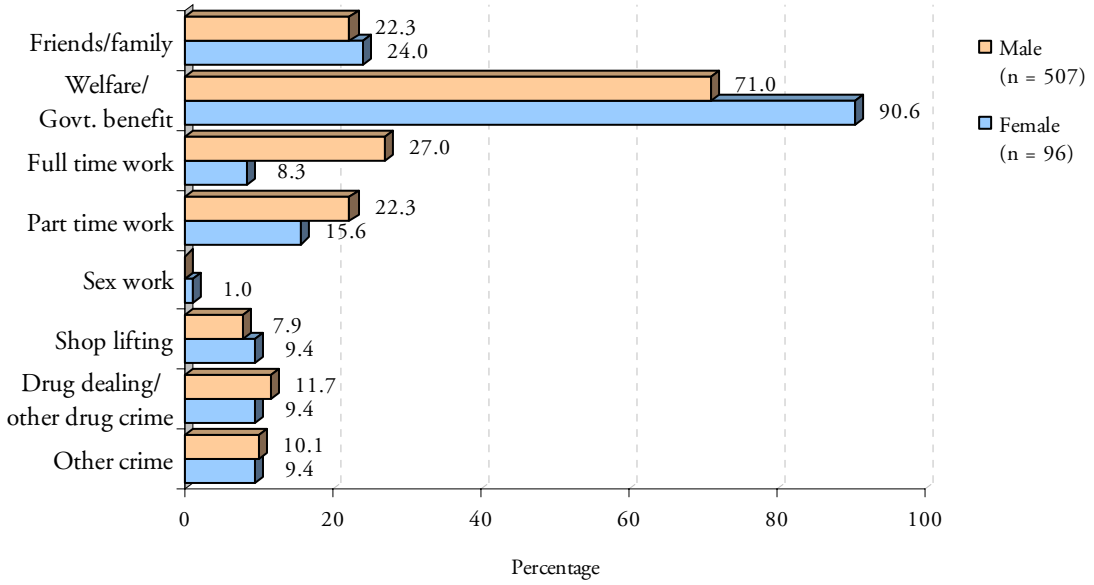


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

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 seven in ten male (71.0%) and nine out of ten female (90.6%) 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 (27.0% compared to 8.3% of female detainees) and part time work (22.3% compared to 15.6%)

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].

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