

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2003 - 2004



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH

Volume Four of Four:
Addenda
2003/04



Government
of South Australia



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DUMA

in South Australia

Annual Report
2003/04

Volume 4:
Addenda

Third Quarter 2003:	Amphetamines
Fourth Quarter 2003:	Gambling
First Quarter 2004:	Weapons
Second Quarter 2004:	Drug driving

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

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse
Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells
Volume 3: Comparisons of South Australian DUMA sites

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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.

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Executive Summary

This publication is the last of a four volume annual 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 volume focuses entirely on the results from the addenda run during each of the four quarters in 2003/04 for both Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells¹. The four addenda focussed on topics relating to

- Amphetamines;
- Gambling;
- Weapons; and
- Drug driving.

Due to the relative small sample size of some groups within these addenda, caution should be exercised when interpreting the figures.

Amphetamines

- There were 79 Adelaide detainees (54.1% of all those who completed the interview) and 61 Elizabeth detainees (43.6%) who reported that they had used amphetamines illegally in the past 12 months and were therefore asked to participate in the addendum.
- Around one in ten detainees who participated in the addendum reported using amphetamines every day. The figure was higher amongst Elizabeth (11.9%) than Adelaide detainees (7.8%).
- Nearly six in ten Elizabeth (57.6%) and nearly one half of Adelaide (48.1%) detainees reported using amphetamines at least once a week, but not everyday.

¹ Volume 1 and 2 provides analyses for the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells, respectively. Volume 3 compares results from the Adelaide and Elizabeth sites and also includes some interstate comparisons.

- Nearly two thirds of detainees at both sites reported that crystal was the form that they normally used in the past 12 months (62.3% of Adelaide and 66.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nearly one in five Adelaide detainees and around one in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that there had been a decrease in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines (18.5% compared to 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over six in ten detainees at both sites reportedly injected the drug every time that they used amphetamines (63.6% of Adelaide and 61.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nearly two thirds of Adelaide (63.6%) and nearly one half of Elizabeth (47.5%) detainees reported that they had used amphetamines/speed in combination with other drugs, including medications, in the past 12 months.
- Three quarters of Elizabeth (75.0%) and nearly two thirds of Adelaide detainees (63.3%) who reported using amphetamines/speed with other drugs indicated using the drug in combination with cannabis.
- The majority of detainees reported that the amphetamines that they usually bought were made in Australia (55.8% of Adelaide and 50.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A large percentage of detainees at both sites indicated that they did not know if the amphetamines that they usually bought were imported or not (37.7% of Adelaide and 47.8% of Elizabeth).
- Around one in five Elizabeth (20.3%) and just under one in five Adelaide detainees (17.1%) reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use.
- Over one third of detainees reported that their current preferred drug of choice was amphetamines (39.2% of Adelaide and 35.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

Gambling

- Around four in ten detainees at both sites reported that they participated in some form of gambling in the past 12 months (40.3% of Adelaide and 38.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The most common form of gambling reported by detainees who reported gambling was pokies at a hotel/club (34.7% of Adelaide and 30.8% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by scratchie or lottery (8.3% compared to 12.3%) and X-Lotto/Powerball (8.3% compared to 9.2%).

- Only detainees who reported that they had gambled in the past 12 months were asked further questions in the addendum.
- About one half of the detainees who used pokies at a hotel/club reported that they only do so once or twice in an average month (23 out of 50 Adelaide detainees and 21 out of 40 Elizabeth detainees), while around one quarter reported doing so six or more times in an average month (14 out of 50 Adelaide detainees and 9 out of 40 Elizabeth detainees).
- Nearly three in ten detainees reported that they spend \$21 to \$50 dollars in a typical gambling session (29.3% of Adelaide and 28.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Generally, Adelaide detainees tended to spend more on gambling than Elizabeth detainees. A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending \$201 or more (5.2% compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees), \$101 to \$200 (13.8% compared to 8.0%) and \$51 to \$100 (24.1% compared to 18.0%).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending half or more of their legitimate income on gambling (17.0% compared to 12.6% of Elizabeth detainees), including 5.7% of detainees who reported spending all of their legitimate income on gambling (compared to 6.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Only a small proportion of detainees reported that they spent more than five hours at a typical gambling session (6.9% of Adelaide compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- One in five detainees who gambled 'regularly' reported doing so before the age of 18 years (19.4% of Adelaide and 19.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There were four Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee who reported that most or all of their offending in the past 12 months were gambling related.
- Only one Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees reported that they have ever been offered or sought any counselling or treatment to try and reduce/stop gambling.
- Nine detainees at both sites reported that they felt that they currently had a problem with gambling (15.5% of Adelaide and 18.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Detainees were also asked to rate the seriousness of their gambling problem at the current time. A ranking of 'one' indicates that detainees perceived that their gambling is not a problem, while 'ten' indicates that they considered it is a serious problem.

- Over one in ten detainees rated their gambling problem as ‘ seven’ or higher (10.3% of Adelaide and 14.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around half of the Adelaide detainees (28 out of 58) reported that they had used amphetamines while gambling, including 15 detainees who reported that they always used amphetamines while gambling.
- Around half of the Elizabeth detainees (24 out of 50) reported using cannabis while gambling in the past 12 months, including 10 detainees who reported that they always used cannabis while gambling.

Weapons

- There were 76 detainees at Adelaide (43.7%) and 84 at Elizabeth (49.1%) who reported that they had ever owned or possessed at least one weapon. Just over one quarter of detainees also indicated that they had ever owned or possessed multiple weapons (28.2% of Adelaide and 26.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The types of weapons that were owned or possessed were generally similar at both sites. However, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported owning a handgun (16.4% compared with 10.9% for Adelaide).
- Around one in seven detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon in a crime (13.8% of Adelaide detainees compared with 14.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, the type of weapon that was most likely to be used or threatened to be used was a knife (9.4% of Elizabeth and 7.5% of Adelaide detainees).
- Elizabeth detainees were more likely than Adelaide detainees to have owned or possessed at least one knife or firearm in the past 12 months (18.1% compared to 14.4%).
- For both Adelaide and Elizabeth, a lower percentage of detainees reported that they owned or possessed a weapon in the past 12 months compared to the previous occasion that this addendum was run (Quarter 4, 2002). This was true for all weapon types.
- Most of the detainees who owned or possessed firearms in the past 12 months reported owning only one or two guns (five of seven Adelaide and 10 of 11 Elizabeth detainees).

- More of the Elizabeth detainees who owned or possessed knives in the past 12 months reported owning only one knife (16 out of 27, compared to 7 out of 20 Adelaide detainees).
- Generally, the most frequently cited reason for having knives was protection/self defence, while the most common reason for having guns was hunting/target shooting.
- The majority of detainees reported that they obtained their knives either from relatives/friends (five of 19 Adelaide and 12 of 27 Elizabeth detainees) or 'other retail shops' (eight and seven detainees, respectively).
- The majority of detainees reported that they had received guns from relatives/friends (four out of six Adelaide and nine out of 11 Elizabeth detainees).
- Of the 47 detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife, 15 reported carrying the weapon most days or every day.
- Of the 18 detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the last 12 months, only two reported carrying it 'most days' or everyday and 15 reported rarely or never carrying it.
- Detainees at both sites indicated that they commonly stored both knives and guns at home. At the two sites, 36 of the 46 detainees reported storing a knife at home and 14 of the 17 detainees reported storing a gun at home.
- The majority of detainees at both sites were currently unlicensed to own the firearm that they possessed.
- Four of the seven Adelaide detainees and 10 of the 11 Elizabeth detainees reported that the firearm that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months was not registered.

Drug driving

- Nearly nine out of ten detainees at both sites who reported they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested tested positive to at least one drug.
- Cannabis was the most frequent drug that detainees who reported driving just before being arrested tested positive to, followed by amphetamines.

- Around half of the detainees at both sites reported that they had used cannabis before driving in the past 12 months (50.0% of Adelaide and 46.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of detainees reported that they had used alcohol only before driving a vehicle (36.0% of Adelaide and 31.7% of Elizabeth detainees), while 20.9% of Adelaide and 18.3% of Elizabeth detainees reported that had used both alcohol and drugs before driving in the past 12 months.
- When comparing with the previous quarter that this addendum was run (Q2 2003), a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported driving after using benzodiazepines (12.8% compared to 6.5% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003) and cocaine (4.7% compared to 1.1%).
- Conversely, a lower percentage of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2004 reported driving after using alcohol only (36.0% compared to 41.9% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003), cannabis (50.0% compared to 52.7%) and speed (38.4% compared to 40.9%).
- For each drug type, a much lower percentage of Elizabeth detainees in Quarter 2, 2004 reported driving after use compared to Quarter 2, 2003.
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees believed that it was not an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs (13.8% compared with 5.6% of Adelaide detainees).
- Around one quarter of detainees at both sites reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested (24.4% of Adelaide detainees and 25.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in one or more police pursuits in the past 12 months (16.7% compared to 11.6% of Adelaide detainees).
- Of these, four Adelaide detainees and 13 Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been the driver of a car or other vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit.
- All of the four Adelaide and nine of the 13 Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in a police pursuit in the past 12 months.
- Methamphetamine was reported as being the most common drug used before detainees engaged in pursuit with police (seven out of the nine Elizabeth detainees and one out of four Adelaide detainees) while two Adelaide and four Elizabeth detainees reported using cannabis before driving in a police pursuit.

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

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. It is anticipated that the structure and content of quarterly reports will evolve as the needs of relevant users are identified.

Annual Reports

This is the second South Australian annual report, which consists of four volumes. Volume 1 and 2 detail the findings for each of the two South Australian sites, while Volume 3 focuses on the comparisons between these two sites and interstate sites. This report constitutes the fourth volume and includes a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. 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.

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.

Addendum 1:

Amphetamines

An addendum on the use of amphetamines was conducted during the third quarter of 2003 in all DUMA sites across Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of amphetamines use amongst detainees. Only detainees who reported that they had used amphetamines illegally in the past 12 months participated in the addendum. There were 79 Adelaide detainees (54.1% of all those who completed the interview) and 61 Elizabeth detainees (43.6%) who had used amphetamines in that period and who were asked to participate in the addendum. There were, however, two Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees who did not complete the interview and are therefore omitted from this analysis.

Frequency of Amphetamines use

Detainees who reported using amphetamines in the past 12 months were asked how frequently they used the drug. As shown in Table 1:

- Nearly six in ten Elizabeth (57.6%) and nearly one half of Adelaide (48.1%) detainees reported using amphetamines at least once a week.
- Around one in ten detainees reported using amphetamines every day. The figure was higher amongst Elizabeth (11.9%) than Adelaide detainees (7.8%).

Table 1: How often detainees reported using amphetamines/speed

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Once or twice a year	9	11.7	9	15.3
• Every few months	12	15.6	7	11.9
• About once a month	19	24.7	9	15.3
• At least once per week, less than everyday	31	40.3	27	45.8
• Everyday	6	7.8	7	11.9
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
There were two detainees at each site who did not report how frequently they use amphetamines.

Form of amphetamines

Table 2 shows the usual form of amphetamines that detainees reported using during the past 12 months.

- Nearly two thirds of detainees at both sites reported that crystal was the form that they normally used in the past 12 months (62.3% of Adelaide and 66.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Liquid was reported to be the usual form of amphetamines used by 22.1% of Adelaide and 15.3% of Elizabeth detainees.

Table 2: The forms of amphetamines/speed that detainees reported using in the past 12 months

Forms of amphetamines	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Powder	10	13.0	10	16.9
• Liquid	17	22.1	9	15.3
• Crystal	48	62.3	39	66.1
• Block	0	-	1	1.7
• Rock	1	1.3	0	-
• Paste	1	1.3	0	-
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 3 shows detainees' preferred form of amphetamines.

- Over half of the detainees at both sites reported that their preferred form of amphetamines was crystal (58.4% of Adelaide and 55.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one in five Adelaide (22.1%) and one in ten Elizabeth (11.9%) detainees reported that their preferred form was powder.

Table 3: The preferred form of amphetamines/speed that detainees reported using in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Powder	17	22.1	7	11.9
• Liquid	7	9.1	6	10.2
• Crystal	45	58.4	33	55.9
• Prescription amphetamines	0	-	1	1.7
• Block	0	-	1	1.7
• Rock	1	1.3	0	-
• Paste	1	1.3	0	-
• No Preference	6	7.8	11	18.6
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 4 shows detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months.

- Around four in ten detainees at Adelaide and one in three detainees at Elizabeth reported that their preferred form of amphetamines was easier to obtain than 12 months ago.
- A higher percentage of detainees at both sites reported that their preferred form of amphetamines had become easier to obtain over the past 12 months than harder.

Table 4: Detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines/speed over the past 12 months

Change in availability	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Easier	31	43.7	16	33.3
• About the same	21	39.6	19	39.6
• Harder	13	18.3	10	20.8
• Don't know/unsure	6	8.5	3	6.3
Number	71		48	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 5 shows detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines.

- Of the 78 detainees whose preferred form of amphetamines was crystal, 33 reported that it was easier to obtain now than it was 12 months ago.

Table 5: Detainees' reports of the changes in the availability of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months— Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in availability	Powder	Liquid	Crystal	Total*
• Easier	8	3	33	47
• About the same	6	8	25	40
• Harder	7	1	15	23
• Don't know/not sure	3	1	5	9
Number	24	13	78	119

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Total includes all preferred forms of amphetamines including powder, liquid, crystal, block, rock and paste

Table 6 shows detainees' reports of the changes in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months. As shown:

- The overwhelming majority of detainees at both sites considered that the price had stayed the same.
- Over one in ten detainees at both sites reported that their preferred form of amphetamines had increased in price during the past 12 months (14.1% of Adelaide and 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nearly one in five Adelaide detainees and around one in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that there had been a decrease in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines (18.5% compared to 10.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 6: Detainees' reports of the changes in price of their preferred form of amphetamines/speed over the past 12 months

Change in price	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Decrease	13	18.5	5	10.4
• About the same	43	60.6	33	68.8
• Increase	10	14.1	5	10.4
• Don't know/unsure	5	7.0	5	10.4
Number	71		48	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 7 shows detainees' reports of the change in price of their preferred form of amphetamines.

- The majority of detainees reported that the price of their preferred form of amphetamines has stayed about the same over the previous 12 months.
- Of the 24 detainees whose preferred form of amphetamines was powder, seven detainees reported that there had been a decrease in price over the past 12 months.

Table 7: Detainees' reports of the changes in the price of their preferred form of amphetamines over the past 12 months – Adelaide and Elizabeth combined

Change in price	Powder	Liquid	Crystal	Total*
• Decrease	7	1	9	18
• About the same	12	8	54	76
• Increase	2	3	9	15
• Don't know/not sure	3	1	6	10
Number	24	13	78	119

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

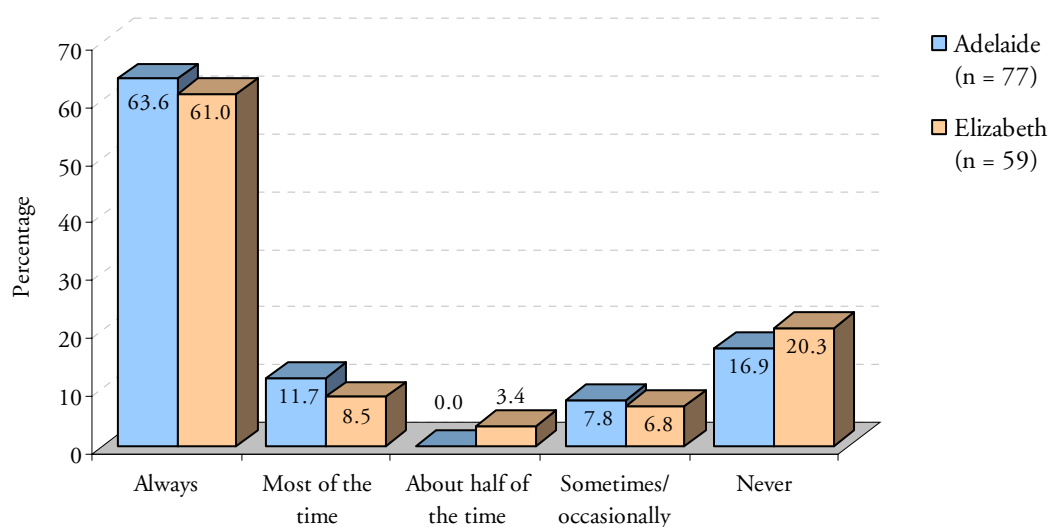
* Total includes all preferred forms of amphetamines including powder, liquid, crystal, block, rock and paste

Injecting amphetamines

Figure 1 shows the frequency with which detainees who used amphetamines in the past 12 months reported injecting the drug.

- Over six in ten detainees at both sites reportedly injected the drug every time that they used amphetamines (63.6% of Adelaide and 61.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 1: Frequency with which detainees reported injecting amphetamines in the past 12 months – Adelaide and Elizabeth



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Amphetamines and other drugs

Detainees were asked if they had used amphetamines/speed in combination with other drugs, including medications, in the past 12 months. Nearly two thirds of Adelaide (63.6%) and nearly one half of Elizabeth (47.5%) detainees reported that they had done so. These detainees were asked to specify all drugs they had used in combination with amphetamines/speed. As shown in Table 8:

- Three quarters of Elizabeth (75.0%) and nearly two thirds of Adelaide detainees (63.3%) who reported using amphetamines/speed with other drugs indicated using the drug in combination with cannabis.
- One quarter of detainees who reported using amphetamines/speed with other drugs, indicated that they used it with alcohol (24.5% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees), while a further quarter reported that they used it with some form of benzodiazepines (24.5% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 8: The types of drugs detainees reported using in combination with amphetamines

Drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	12	24.5	7	25.0
• Cannabis	31	63.3	21	75.0
• Cocaine	2	4.1	0	0.0
• Opiates	13	26.5	4	14.3
• Heroin	2	4.1	1	3.6
• Methadone	4	8.2	2	7.1
• Morphine	3	6.1	1	3.6
• Other opiates	4	8.2	0	0.0
• Benzodiazepines	12	24.5	7	25.0
• Alprazolam	1	2.0	2	7.1
• Diazepam	7	14.3	3	10.7
• Oxazepam	2	4.1	0	0.0
• Temazepam	0	0.0	1	3.6
• Other benzodiazepines	2	4.1	1	3.6
• Ecstasy/MDMA	5	10.2	1	3.6
• Hallucinogens	1	2.0	1	3.6
• Anti-psychotics	1	2.0	0	0.0
• Antidepressants	1	2.0	0	0.0
• Other	6	12.2	0	0.0
Total	49		28	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Detainees were permitted to list multiple types of drugs

Origin of amphetamines

Table 9 shows detainees' reports of whether the amphetamines that they usually bought in the past 12 months had been imported or made domestically. As shown:

- The majority of detainees reported that the amphetamines that they usually bought were made in Australia (55.8% of Adelaide and 50.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A large percentage of detainees at both sites indicated that they did not know if the amphetamines that they usually bought were imported or not (37.7% of Adelaide and 47.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 9: Detainees' reports of whether the amphetamines that they usually bought in the past 12 months had been imported or made domestically

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Imported	5	6.5	1	1.7
• Made in Australia	43	55.8	30	50.8
• Don't know/not sure	29	37.7	28	47.8
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Amphetamines-related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use. As shown in Table 10:

- The majority of detainees at both sites reported that none of the offences that they had committed over the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use (69.7% of Adelaide and 64.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in five Elizabeth (20.3%) and just under one in five Adelaide detainees (17.1%) reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines use.

Table 10: Detainees' reports of how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were related to their amphetamines/speed use

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• All	13	17.1	12	20.3
• Most	4	5.3	2	3.4
• About half	3	3.9	4	6.8
• Some	3	3.9	3	5.1
• None	53	69.7	38	64.4
Number	76*		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not respond to this question.

The detainees who reported that at least some of their offending in the past 12 months was related to amphetamines use were asked what type of offences they had committed. As shown in Table 11:

- Most of the detainees reported that the property offences they had committed were related to their amphetamines use (13 of 23 Adelaide and 12 of 20 Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one third of Elizabeth detainees reported committing a violent offence that was related to their amphetamine use.

Table 11: Types of offences that were related to detainees' amphetamines/speed use in past 12 months

Offence category	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Violent	0	7
• Property	13	12
• Drug offences	5	3
• Drink driving	0	0
• Traffic offences	4	4
• Disorder	7	2
• Breaches	3	2
• Other	0	3
Number	23	20*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not report what offences they had committed

Note: Detainees were permitted to list multiple offence types

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in certain activities in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 12:

- Over one in ten Adelaide (11.7%) and one in five Elizabeth detainees (20.3%) reported that they had been involved in at least one of the activities.
- The most common activities that Adelaide detainees reported that they had been involved in were 'cooking' amphetamines (6.5%) followed by chemist 'runs' (5.2%) and street level distribution (5.2%).
- The most common activities that Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in were chemist 'runs' (10.2%), followed by middle market distribution (8.5%) and street level distribution (8.5%).

Table 12: Detainees involvement in specific activities in the past 12 months

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Doctor shopping	0	0	4	6.8
• Chemist 'runs'	4	5.2	6	10.2
• 'Cooking' amphetamines	5	6.5	3	5.1
• Middle market distribution	3	3.9	5	8.5
• Street level distribution	4	5.2	5	8.5
• At least one of the above	9	11.7	12	20.3
• At least two of the above	4	5.2	7	11.9
Number	77		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug of choice

Detainees were asked what their main drug of choice was at the time of interview and also 12 months previous. As shown in Table 13a and Table 13b:

- Around four in ten Adelaide detainees reported that their preferred drug was amphetamines both now and 12 months ago (39.2% and 41.1% respectively). This was closely followed by cannabis.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that cannabis was their current drug of choice (36.5%) compared to 12 months previous (32.9%). Conversely, a lower percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that heroin was their current drug of choice (8.1%) compared to 12 months previous (12.3%).
- The most common current drug of choice reported by Elizabeth detainees was cannabis (44.1%).
- A much lower percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their current drug of choice was amphetamines compared to 12 months ago (35.6% compared to 44.1%, respectively). Conversely, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their current drug of choice was cannabis (44.1% compared to 40.7% 12 months previous).

Table 13a: Detainees' current preferred drug and preferred drug 12 months ago - Adelaide

Drug category	Currently		12 months ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	3	4.1	3	4.1
• Amphetamine	29	39.2	30	41.1
• Cannabis	27	36.5	24	32.9
• Ecstasy	2	2.7	2	2.7
• Heroin	6	8.1	9	12.3
• Morphine	4	5.4	4	5.5
• Other drug	2	2.7	1	1.4
• No Preference	1	1.4	0	-
Number*	74		73	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There were three detainees who did report their current drug of choice, while four detainees did not report what their drug of choice was 12 months ago

Table 13b: Detainees' current preferred drug and preferred drug 12 months ago - Elizabeth

Drug category	Currently		12 months ago	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol	2	3.4	2	3.4
• Amphetamine	21	35.6	26	44.1
• Cannabis	26	44.1	24	40.7
• Ecstasy	0	-	0	-
• Heroin	4	6.8	3	5.1
• Morphine	0	-	0	-
• Other drug	3	5.1	2	3.4
• No Preference	3	5.1	2	3.4
Number	59		59	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].



Addendum 2: Gambling

An addendum on gambling was conducted during the fourth quarter of 2003 in both Adelaide and Elizabeth. This addendum was not conducted across any other DUMA site in Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of gambling behaviour amongst detainees. All detainees were asked to participate in the addendum.

Detainees were asked if they had participated in a series of gambling types over the past 12 months. As shown in Table 14:

- The most common form of gambling reported by detainees was pokies at a hotel/club (34.7 of Adelaide and 30.8% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by scratchie or lottery (8.3% compared to 12.3%) and X-Lotto/Powerball (8.3% compared to 9.2%).
- There were 58 (40.3%) Adelaide and 50 (38.5%) Elizabeth detainees who reported that they participated in some form of gambling in the past 12 months.

Only the 58 Adelaide and 50 Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had gambled over the past 12 months were asked to complete the remainder of the addendum.

Table 14: The types of gambling that detainees reported doing in the past 12 months

Type of gambling	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Pokies at a hotel/club	50	34.7	40	30.8
• Pokies at a casino	6	4.2	3	2.3
• Card dice or other games at casino	3	2.1	2	1.5
• X-lotto/Powerball	12	8.3	12	9.2
• Scratchie or lottery tickets	12	8.3	16	12.3
• Internet based gambling	0	0.0	0	0.0
• Horse and/or dog racing	9	6.3	9	6.9
• Sports bets (excluding horse/dog racing)	1	0.7	1	0.8
• Bingo	0	0.0	2	1.5
• Private cards/gambling session	1	0.7	2	1.5
• Unlicensed betting	0	0.0	1	0.8
• At least one of the above	58	40.3	50	38.5
• At least two of the above	23	16.0	21	16.2
Number*	144		130	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There were three detainees at each site who did not respond to this question.

Table 15a and Table 15b shows the number of times that detainees reported gambling in an average month for selected types of gambling. As shown:

- About one half of the detainees who gambled using pokies at a hotel/club reported that they only did so once or twice in an average month (23 out of 50 Adelaide detainees and 21 out of 40 Elizabeth detainees).
- However, 14 of the 50 Adelaide detainees reported that they gambled using pokies at a hotel/club six or more times in an average month, including nine detainees who reported doing it ten or more times per month.
- Of the nine Adelaide detainees who gambled at horse and/or dog racing, four reported that they did so six or more times in an average month, including two detainees who reported doing it more than ten times.

Table 15a: The number of times detainees reported gambling in an average month by selected gambling types - Adelaide

Frequency	Pokies at a hotel/club	X-lotto/ Powerball	Scratchie or lottery tickets	Horse and/or dog racing
• Once or twice	23	5	6	3
• Three to five	13	5	4	2
• Six to nine	5	1	0	2
• 10 or more	9	1	2	2
Total	50	12	12	9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 15b: The number of times detainees reported gambling in an average month by selected gambling types - Elizabeth

Frequency	Pokies at a hotel/club	X-lotto/ Powerball	Scratchie or lottery tickets	Horse and/or dog racing
• Once or twice	21	8	8	5
• Three to five	10	4	7	4
• Six to nine	3	0	1	0
• 10 or more	6	0	0	0
Total	40	12	16	9

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 16 shows the amount of money that detainees reported spending during a typical gambling session. As shown:

- Nearly three in ten detainees reported that they spend \$21 to \$50 dollars in a typical gambling session (29.3% of Adelaide and 28.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Generally, Adelaide detainees tended to spend more on gambling than Elizabeth detainees. A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending \$201 or more (5.2% compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees), \$101 to \$200 (13.8% compared to 8.0%) and \$51 to \$100 (24.1% compared to 18.0%).
- The highest amount spend by detainees on a typical gambling session was \$600 by an Adelaide detainee, while there was one Elizabeth detainee who reported spending \$400 during a typical session.

Table 16: The amount of money detainees reported spending at a typical gambling session

Money typically spent	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• \$1 to \$10	7	12.1	13	26.0
• \$11 to \$20	9	15.5	9	18.0
• \$21 to \$50	17	29.3	14	28.0
• \$51 to \$100	14	24.1	9	18.0
• \$101 to \$200	8	13.8	4	8.0
• \$201 or more	3	5.2	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 17 shows the proportion of their legitimate income that detainees reported spending on gambling. As shown:

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported spending half or more of their legitimate income on gambling (17.0% compared to 12.6% of Elizabeth detainees), including 5.7% of detainees who reported spending all of their legitimate income on crime (compared to 6.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one in five detainees reported that they spent less than five percent of their legitimate income on gambling (18.9% of Adelaide and 22.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around three in ten detainees reported spending ten to 24 percent of their legitimate income on gambling (26.4% of Adelaide and 29.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 17: The proportion of detainees' legitimate income that they reported spending on gambling

Percentage of income	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Less than five percent	10	18.9	11	22.9
• Five to nine percent	9	17.0	9	18.8
• Ten to 24 percent	14	26.4	14	29.2
• 25 to 49 per cent	11	20.8	8	16.7
• 50 percent to 99 percent	6	11.3	3	6.3
• 100 percent	3	5.7	3	6.3
Number	53		48	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* There were five Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees at each site who did not respond to this question.

Table 18 shows the time that detainees reportedly spent at a typical gambling session. As shown:

- More than half of the detainees reported that they spent one hour or less at a typical gambling session (56.9% of Adelaide and 62.0% of Elizabeth detainees), including 25.9% of Adelaide and 42.0% of Elizabeth detainees who reported spending half an hour or less.
- Only a small proportion of detainees reported that they spent more than five hours at a typical gambling session (6.9% of Adelaide compared to 2.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 18: The time spent by detainees at a typical gambling session

Time typically spent	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• 30 minutes or less	15	25.9	21	42.0
• 31 minute to one hour	18	31.0	10	20.0
• More than one hour, up to two hours	11	19.0	10	20.0
• More than two, up to three hours	3	5.2	5	10.0
• More than three, up to five hours	7	12.1	3	6.0
• More than five hours	4	6.9	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Detainees were asked if they had ever gambled 'regularly' (at least once per week). A much higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had gambled 'regularly' (92.0% or 46 out of 50 Elizabeth detainees compared to 53.4% or 31 out of 58 Adelaide detainees). These self-reported regular gamblers were then asked at what age they first commenced 'regular' gambling. As shown in Table 19:

- One in five detainees who gambled 'regularly' reported doing so before the age of 18 years (19.4% of Adelaide and 19.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around three in ten Adelaide (29.0%) and over one third of Elizabeth (34.6%) detainees who gambled 'regularly' reported first doing so between the ages of 18 and 20 years.

Table 19: Reported age at which regular gambling (at least once per week) commenced

Age	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Under 18 years	6	19.4	9	19.6
• 18 to 20 years	9	29.0	16	34.8
• 21 to 24 years	5	16.1	1	2.2
• 25 to 30 years	4	12.9	11	23.9
• 31 years or older	7	22.6	9	19.6
Number	31		46	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: Caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages calculated from low base numbers.

Three Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee reported that the offence that they had currently been apprehended for was related to gambling. Detainees were also asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months was gambling related. As shown in Table 20:

- Nine in ten detainees reported that none of the offences that they had committed were gambling related (89.7% of Adelaide and 90.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- There were four Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee who reported that most or all of their offending in the past 12 months were gambling related.

Table 20: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were gambling related

How many offences were gambling related	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• All	1	1.7	0	0.0
• Most	3	5.2	1	2.0
• About half	1	1.7	1	2.0
• Some	1	1.7	3	6.0
• None	52	89.7	45	90.0
Number	58		50	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

The six Adelaide and five Elizabeth detainees who reported that they had committed at least some gambling related offences in the past 12 months were asked to list all of these offences. As shown in Table 21:

- The most common type of offence that detainees indicated was related to their gambling was drug offences (three Adelaide detainees and one Elizabeth detainee).
- Two Adelaide detainees reported that they had committed shop theft offences that were related to their gambling.

Table 21: The number of offences that detainees reportedly committed in the past 12 months that were gambling related

Type of offence	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Shop theft	2	0
• Other theft	2	1
• Drug offences	3	1
• Fraud offences	1	1
• Violence against the person	1	0
• Aggravated robbery	1	0
• Illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	1
• Theft from a person (excluding by force)	0	1
• Receiving or handing proceeds of crime	0	1
Number	6	5

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Note: The sum of each column will not equal the total as detainees were permitted to list multiple types of offences.

Only one Adelaide and two Elizabeth detainees reported that they have ever been offered or sought any counselling or treatment to try and reduce/stop gambling.

Detainees were also asked if they felt that they had a problem with gambling. As shown in Table 22:

- Around three quarters of detainees reported that they didn't have a problem with gambling (74.1% of Adelaide compared to 76.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Nine detainees at both sites reported that they felt that they currently had a problem with gambling (15.5% of Adelaide and 18.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 22: The number of detainees who feel that they have a problem with their gambling

Problem with gambling	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, I feel this way now	9	15.5	9	18.0
• Yes, in the past but not now	4	6.9	3	6.0
• No	43	74.1	38	76.0
• Don't know/not sure	2	3.4	0	-
Number	58		50	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Detainees were also asked to rate the seriousness of their gambling problem at the current time. A ranking of 'one' indicates that detainees perceived that their gambling is not a problem, while 'ten' indicates that they considered it to be a serious problem. As shown in Table 23:

- Most detainees reported that their gambling was not a problem with over half of the detainees at both sites rating the seriousness of their gambling as a 'one' or 'two' (55.2% of Adelaide and 64.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over one in ten detainees rated their gambling problem as 'seven' or higher (10.3% of Adelaide and 14.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 23: Detainees' assessment of the seriousness of their current gambling problem on a scale of one (not a problem) to ten (serious problem)

Rating	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No	%	No	%
• One	19	32.8	21	42.0
• Two	13	22.4	11	22.0
• Three	8	13.8	5	10.0
• Four	2	3.4	1	2.0
• Five	8	13.8	5	10.0
• Six	2	3.4	0	0.0
• Seven	2	3.4	3	6.0
• Eight	3	5.2	1	2.0
• Nine	0	0.0	2	4.0
• Ten	1	1.7	1	2.0
Number	58		50	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Detainees were asked how frequently they had used different types of drugs while gambling in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 24a and Table 24b:

- Around half of the Adelaide detainees (28 out of 58) reported that they had used amphetamines while gambling, including 15 detainees who reported that they always use amphetamines while gambling.
- Around half of the Elizabeth detainees (24 out of 50) reported using cannabis while gambling in the past 12 months, including 10 detainees who reported that they always use cannabis while gambling.
- Around half of the detainees reported using alcohol while gambling (30 of the 58 Adelaide and 22 of the 50 Elizabeth detainees), including 16 Adelaide detainees and 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported always using alcohol when they gambled.
- Reported use of benzodiazepines, ecstasy, LSD and opiates while gambling were relatively low for detainees at both sites. There were no detainees who reported using cocaine while gambling in the past 12 months

Table 24a: How frequently detainees reported using drugs while gambling in the past 12 months – Adelaide

Drug type	Always	Mostly	About half the time	Sometimes	Never
• Alcohol	16	2	2	10	28
• Amphetamines	15	4	4	5	30
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	1	57
• Cannabis	3	4	2	8	41
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	58
• Ecstasy	2	0	1	0	55
• LSD	1	0	0	0	57
• Opiates	1	1	0	2	54
• Prescribed drugs	6	1	0	1	50
• Tobacco	27	4	0	3	24
Number = 58					

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Table 24b: How frequently detainees reported using drugs while gambling in the past 12 months - Elizabeth

Drug type	Always	Mostly	About half the time	Sometimes	Never
• Alcohol	11	2	2	7	28
• Amphetamines	10	4	3	3	30
• Benzodiazepines	1	0	0	1	48
• Cannabis	10	3	1	10	26
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	50
• Ecstasy	0	0	0	0	50
• LSD	0	0	1	0	49
• Opiates	2	0	1	0	47
• Prescribed drugs	8	1	0	1	40
• Tobacco	23	2	2	0	23
Number = 50					

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Addendum 3: Weapons

An addendum on weapons was conducted during the first quarter of 2004 to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported owning weapons, their reasons for owning them, whether they used weapons to commit a crime, their supply source, links to criminal history and drug links. This addendum was also run in the fourth quarter of 2002 and, where appropriate, comparisons to those results are included.

Table 25 shows the types of weapons that detainees reported ever owning or possessing.

- There were 76 detainees at Adelaide (43.7%) and 84 at Elizabeth (49.1%) who reported that they have ever owned or possessed at least one weapon. Just over one quarter of detainees also indicated that they had ever owned or possessed multiple weapons (28.2% of Adelaide and 26.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The types of weapons that were owned or possessed were generally similar at both sites. However, a higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported owning a handgun (16.4% compared with 10.9% for Adelaide).

Table 25: Types of weapons that were ever owned or possessed by detainees

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	59	33.9	61	35.7
• Firearm	36	20.7	40	23.4
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	28	16.1	27	15.8
• Handgun	19	10.9	28	16.4
• Other firearm	21	12.1	24	14.0
• Martial arts weapon	28	16.1	31	18.1
• Baseball bat	20	11.5	17	9.9
• Sword/axe/bladed weapon	9	5.2	2	1.2
• Crossbow	5	2.9	3	1.8
• Other weapon	14	8.0	12	7.0
• Any weapon	76	43.7	84	49.1
• Multiple weapons	49	28.2	45	26.3
• No weapon ever owned or possessed	98	56.3	87	50.9
Number within group	174		171	

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

Note: Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 26 shows the types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime.

- Around one in seven detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon in a crime (13.8% of Adelaide detainees compared with 14.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, the type of weapon that was most likely to be used or threatened to be used was a knife (9.4% of Elizabeth and 7.5% of Adelaide detainees).
- For most types of weapons, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon to commit a crime, including a handgun (5.3% compared with 1.7%) and baseball bat (4.7% compared with 1.1%).

Table 26: Types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	13	7.5	16	9.4
• Firearm	6	3.4	12	7.0
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	6	3.4	7	4.1
• Handgun	3	1.7	9	5.3
• Martial arts weapon	4	2.3	6	3.5
• Syringe	1	0.6	0	0.0
• Baseball bat	2	1.1	8	4.7
• Other weapon	11	6.3	8	4.7
• Any weapon	24	13.8	25	14.6
• Multiple weapons	11	6.3	14	8.2
• No weapon ever used or threatened in a crime	150	86.2	146	85.4
Number within group	174		171	

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

* Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 27 shows the number and percentage of detainees at both sites who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months.

- Elizabeth detainees were more likely than Adelaide detainees to have owned or possessed at least one knife or firearm in the past 12 months (18.1% compared to 14.4%).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that in the last 12 months they had owned or possessed a knife (15.8% compared with 11.5% of Adelaide detainees) and a firearm (6.4% compared with 4.0%).

Table 27: Detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	20	11.5	27	15.8
• Firearm	7	4.0	11	6.4
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	4	2.3	5	2.9
• Handgun	2	1.1	6	3.5
• Other firearm	3	1.7	4	2.3
• At least one knife or a firearm	25	14.4	31	18.1
• At least two of a knife or a firearm	3	1.7	8	4.7
• No knife or firearm owned or possessed	149	85.6	140	81.9
Number within group	174		171	

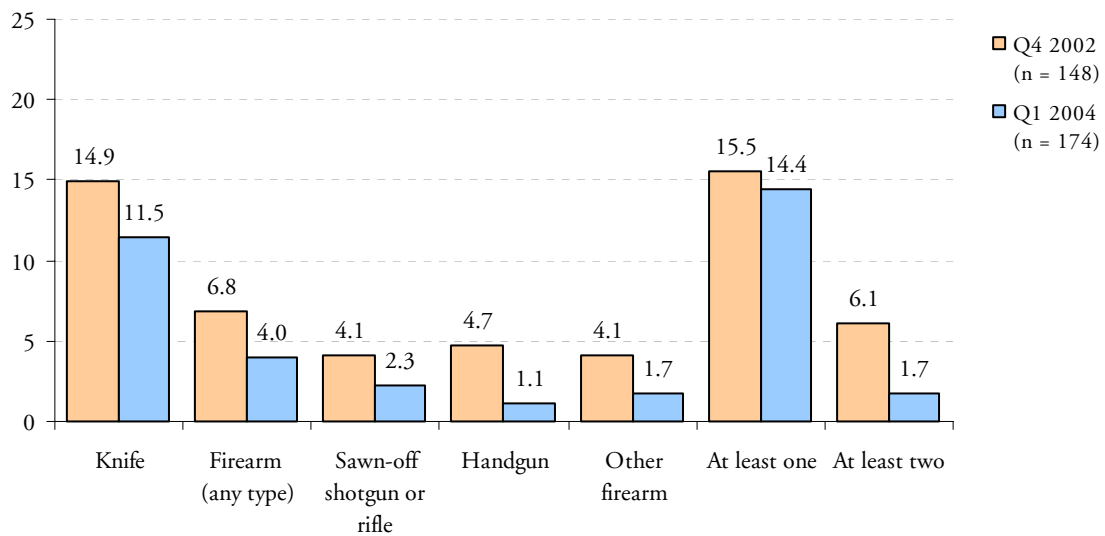
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Figure 2a and Figure 2b show the percentage of detainees in this quarter and the fourth quarter of 2002 who reported owning or possessing a knife or firearm in the past 12 months.

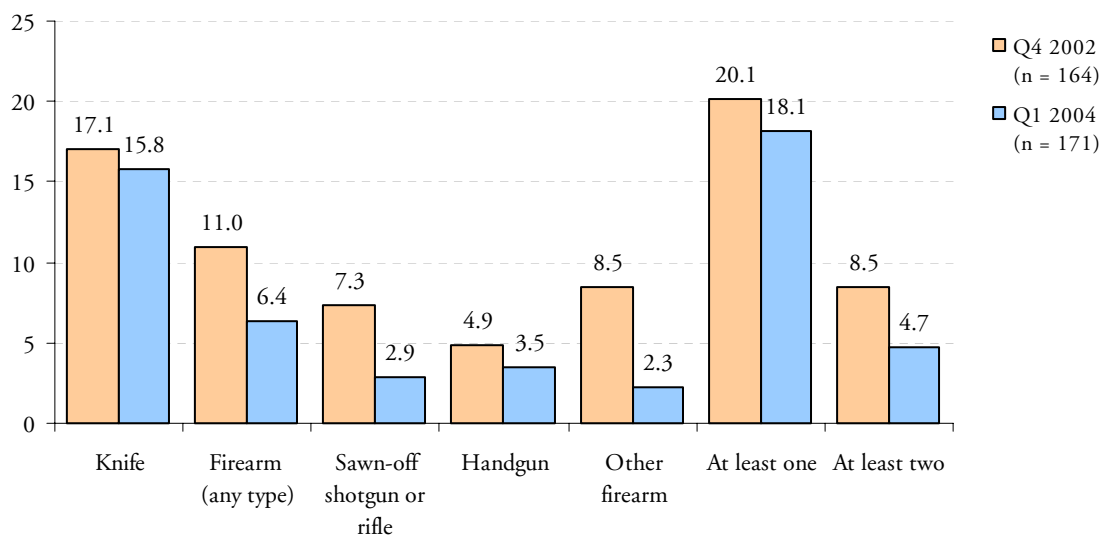
- For both Adelaide and Elizabeth, a lower percentage of detainees reported that they owned or possessed a weapon in the past 12 months in the current quarter compared to the fourth quarter of 2002. This was true for all weapon types.
- A lower percentage of detainees in the current quarter reported that they had owned or possessed at least two knives or firearms in the past 12 months (1.7% of Adelaide and 4.7% of Elizabeth detainees compared to 6.1% of Adelaide and 8.5% of Elizabeth detainees who were interviewed in the fourth quarter of 2002).

Figure 2a: Adelaide detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months, fourth quarter 2002 and first quarter 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Figure 2b: Elizabeth detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months, fourth quarter 2002 and first quarter 2004



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 28 to Table 34 refer to only those detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the previous 12 months. There were 20 Adelaide detainees and 27 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife and seven Adelaide detainees and 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the past 12 months.

In Table 31 and Table 33 to Table 35, multiple responses to the questions were permitted. For this reason, the numbers in these tables will not necessarily sum to the totals presented.

Table 28 shows the number of weapons that were owned or possessed by detainees who admitted owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months.

- Of this group, there were more Elizabeth detainees who reported owning only one knife (16 of 27, compared to 7 of 20 Adelaide detainees).
- Most of the detainees who owned or possessed firearms in the past 12 months reported owning only one or two guns (five of seven Adelaide and 10 of 11 Elizabeth detainees).

Table 28: Number of knives or guns detainees owned or possessed in the past 12 months

Number of knives/guns	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• One	7	3	16	7
• Two	3	2	3	3
• Three	4	0	1	1
• Four	0	1	3	0
• Five to nine	3	1	2	0
• Ten to 20	1	0	0	0
• More than 20	2	0	2	0
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 29 shows the main reasons given by detainees for owning or possessing a knife or a gun in the past 12 months. Generally, the most frequently cited reason for having knives was protection/ self defence, while the most common reason for having guns was hunting/target shooting.

Table 29: Main reasons for detainees owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months

Reasons for owning or possessing	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Hunting/target shooting	2	5	1	4
• Job requirement	3	0	6	0
• Protection/ self defence	7	1	8	3
• Use in drug trade	1	0	2	2
• Use in other criminal activity	1	0	0	1
• Other	6	1	10	1
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

As shown in Table 30, the majority of detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported that they had bought that weapon.

Table 30: How detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon

How obtained weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Made it	0	0	1	0
• Stole it	1	0	1	1
• Borrowed it	1	1	0	0
• Traded for it	1	0	1	0
• Bought it	15	4	16	7
• Other	2	2	8	3
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 31 shows where detainees reported obtaining the knife or gun that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months.

- The majority of detainees reported that they got their knives either from relatives/friends (five of 19 Adelaide and 12 of 27 Elizabeth detainees), or 'other retail shops' (eight and seven detainees, respectively). A further six Adelaide and three Elizabeth detainees reported that they obtained knives from an army disposal store.
- The majority of detainees reported that they had received guns from relatives/friends (four out of six Adelaide and nine out of 11 Elizabeth detainees).

Table 31: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon (or parts to make the weapon)

Where obtained weapon from*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• On the street	1	0	2	1
• Drug dealer	0	0	0	1
• Relative/friend	5	4	12	9
• Knife/gun shop	1	2	1	0
• Army disposal store	6	0	3	0
• Pawn shop	1	0	1	0
• Other retail shop	8	0	7	0
• Private sale	0	0	1	0
Number within group	19**	6**	27	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they obtained the weapon

Table 32 shows how frequently detainees who owned or possessed a knife in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- Of the 47 detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife, 15 reported carrying the weapon most days or every day.
- Of the 18 detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the last 12 months, only two reported carrying it 'most days' or everyday and 15 reported rarely or never carrying it.

Table 32: How often detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying a weapon

How often weapon carried	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Everyday	3	0	6	1
• Most days	4	0	2	1
• Some days	1	0	3	1
• Rarely	8	4	4	6
• Never	4	3	12	2
Number within group	20	7	27	11

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

Table 33 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or a gun in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- At both sites, detainees commonly reported carrying knives in their pocket (10 of the 47 detainees at the two sites) followed by tucked into boots/pants/bra (eight detainees) and in a holster/sheath (eight detainees).
- Just over half of the Elizabeth detainees reported carrying their gun by 'tucking it into their boots/pants/bra' (six of the 11 detainees), while three of the seven Adelaide detainees reported carrying their gun in the car.

Table 33: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon

Location for carrying weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Handbag/backpack	3	0	1	0
• Holster/sheath	2	1	6	4
• Tucked into boots/pants/bra	6	0	2	6
• Pocket	6	0	4	0
• In the car	0	3	2	0
• Not carried	4	3	12	2
• Other	0	0	1	0
Number within group*	20	7	27	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

Table 34 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon.

- Detainees at both sites indicated that they commonly stored both knives and guns at home. At the two sites, 36 of the 46 detainees reported storing a knife at home and 14 of the 17 detainees reported storing a gun at home. In the vast majority of cases detainees were reluctant to specify any more precisely as to where in the home the weapon was usually stored.
- Four detainees at both sites also reported storing a knife in a car and one indicated they stored a gun in a car.

Table 34: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon

location for storing weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• At home	16	5	20	9
• Bedroom at home	7	0	4	4
• Kitchen at home	1	0	5	0
• Locked area at home	0	3	1	1
• At home – unspecified	8	2	10	4
• Friends home	1	2	0	0
• At work	1	0	3	0
• In car	2	0	2	1
• Always carried	0	0	0	0
• Other	0	0	1	0
Number within group	20	7	26**	10***

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

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they stored the weapon

Table 35 shows the types of firearms that detainees reported owning in the past 12 months.

- Of the seven Adelaide detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months, three possessed a single or double barrel shotgun and three owned a self-loading rimfire rifle (greater than 10 rounds).

- Of the 11 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months, six owned a double barrel shotgun and four owned a semi-automatic handgun.

Table 35: Type of firearms owned by detainees in the past 12 months

Type of firearm*	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Air or rimfire rifle	1	0
• Single or double barrel shotgun	3	6
• Self loading shotgun <5 rounds	1	0
• Self loading centre fire rifle	1	0
• Self loading rimfire rifle < 10 rounds	0	1
• Self loading rimfire rifle >10 rounds	3	0
• Self loading shotgun > 10 rounds	1	1
• Revolver	1	2
• Semi automatic handgun	0	4
• Fully automatic handgun	1	1
• Handgun unspecified	1	1
Number within group	7	11

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

* Multiple answers possible

As shown in Table 36, the majority of detainees at both sites were currently unlicensed to own the firearm that they possessed.

Table 36: Whether detainee reported that they were currently licensed to own the firearm(s)

Licensed	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Currently licensed	2	1
• Not currently licensed	5	10
Number within group	7	11

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

As shown in Table 37, four of the seven Adelaide detainees and 10 of the 11 Elizabeth detainees reported that the firearm that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months was not registered.

Table 37: Whether detainee reported that the firearm was registered

Registered	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Registered	3	1
• Not registered	4	10
Number within group	7	11

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

Detainees were asked how they had disposed of a particular firearm when they no longer had a use for it. As shown in Table 38, all of the three Adelaide and five of the six Elizabeth detainees reported that they sold their firearm when they no longer needed it.

Table 38: How detainees disposed of firearms that they no longer had a use for

Method of disposal	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Sold it	3	5
• Sold it to friends	1	1
• Sold it to criminals	0	1
• Sold to other hunters	1	0
• Breakdown it and sold parts	0	1
• No further information	1	2
• Throw parts in river	0	1
Number within group	3	6

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].
 Note: Only detainees who reported that they had disposed of a firearm are included

Addendum 4: Drug Driving

An addendum on drug driving was repeated in the second quarter of 2004 after initially running in the second quarter of 2003. The addendum was conducted in both South Australian sites and East Perth in Western Australia. The purpose of this addendum was to gain a better understanding of the extent and nature of drug driving amongst detainees. All respondents were asked to participate in the addendum.

As part of this addendum, detainees were first asked how often they have driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 39, a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported that they had never driven a car or other vehicle (30.6% compared to 20.8% of Elizabeth detainees). Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported driving three or more times per week (55.3% compared to 45.2% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 39: How often detainees drove a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Never	38	30.6	33	20.8
• Less than once a week	19	15.3	27	17.0
• Once or twice a week	11	8.9	11	6.9
• Three or more times a week	56	45.2	88	55.3
Number	124		159	

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

Just under one half of Adelaide and just over one third of Elizabeth detainees who indicated that they had driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months reported that they had their full driver's licence. Additionally, just over one in five detainees at both sites reported that their licence was currently suspended. A further one in five detainees reported that they had never had a licence.

Table 40: Do you have a driver's licence?

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, full licence	40	46.5	46	36.5
• Yes, probationary licence	4	4.7	11	8.7
• Yes, learners permit	1	1.2	3	2.4
• Yes, but currently expired	4	4.7	8	6.3
• No, licence currently suspended	19	22.1	28	22.2
• No, never had a licence	18	20.9	30	23.8
Number	86		126	

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

A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been driving just before they were arrested (47.2% compared with 34.9% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 41: Just before detainees had been arrested were they driving a car or other vehicle?

Been driving before arrest*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes	30	34.9	59	47.2
• No	56	65.1	66	52.8
Number*	86		125*	

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

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

Drug driving

Table 42 and Table 43 show the drug test results of those detainees who reported that they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested. It should be noted that the number of people who reported driving just prior to arrest and who also provided urine samples was relatively low for both Adelaide (25) and Elizabeth (44). Therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages.

Table 42: Drug test results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested by drug type

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	12	48.0*	20	45.5*
• Benzodiazepines	7	28.0*	4	9.1*
• Cannabis	19	76.0*	31	70.5*
• Cocaine	0	0.0*	0	0.0*
• Methadone	5	20.0*	1	2.3*
• Opiates	8	32.0*	3	6.8*
• At least one drug	22	88.0*	38	86.4*
• Multiple drugs	17	68.0*	16	36.4*
Number tested**	25		44	

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

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

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

Table 43: Most frequent urinalysis results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	5	20.0*	17	38.6*
• Amphetamines and cannabis	4	16.0*	9	20.5*
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	3	12.0*	4	9.1*
• Amphetamines only	0	0.0*	5	11.4*
• Opiates and cannabis	1	4.0*	1	2.3*
• Amphetamines and opiates	1	4.0*	1	2.3*
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	8.0*	0	0.0*
• Methadone and opiates	1	4.0*	0	0.0*
No Positives	3	12.0*	6	13.6*
Number tested	25		44	

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

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

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

While the previous tables examined drug use just prior to arrest, as determined by urine samples, Table 44 shows what drugs detainees reported using before driving in the past 12 months. As shown:

- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported driving after using each drug type compared to Elizabeth detainees.

- The most common illicit drugs that detainees reported using before driving were cannabis (50.0% for Adelaide and 46.8% for Elizabeth detainees) and speed (38.4% for Adelaide and 38.1% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol only before driving at some time over the past 12 months (36.0% for Adelaide and 31.7% for Elizabeth).
- Around one in five detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol with other drugs before driving in the past 12 months (20.9% for Adelaide and 18.3% for Elizabeth).

Table 44: Detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug

Type of drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol only	31	36.0	40	31.7
• Benzodiazepines	11	12.8	2	1.6
• Cannabis	43	50.0	59	46.8
• Cocaine	4	4.7	2	1.6
• Heroin	11	12.8	6	4.8
• Speed	33	38.4	48	38.1
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	18	20.9	23	18.3
Number	86		126	

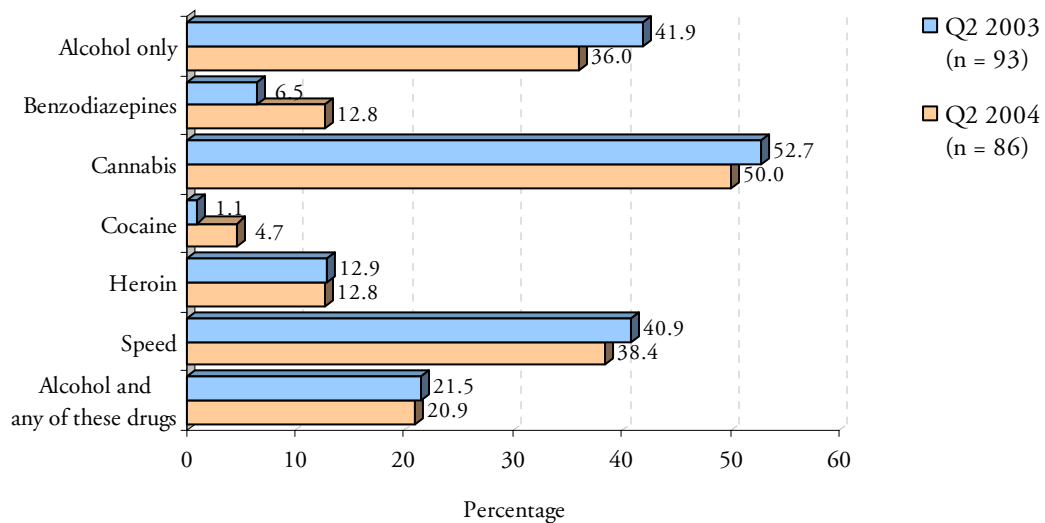
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2004 [Computer File].

Figure 3a and Figure 3b show the percentage of detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months for both quarters that the drug driving addendum has operated in South Australia (Quarter 2, 2003 and Quarter 2, 2004). As shown:

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees in the current quarter reported driving after using benzodiazepines (12.8% compared to 6.5% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003) and cocaine (4.7% compared to 1.1%).
- Conversely, a lower percentage of Adelaide detainees in the current quarter reported driving after using alcohol only (36.0% compared to 41.9% of Adelaide detainees in Quarter 2, 2003), cannabis (50.0% compared to 52.7%) and speed (38.4% compared to 40.9%).
- For each drug type, a lower percentage of Elizabeth detainees in the current quarter reported driving after use compared to Quarter 2, 2003, including alcohol only (31.7% compared to 44.6%), benzodiazepines (1.6% compared

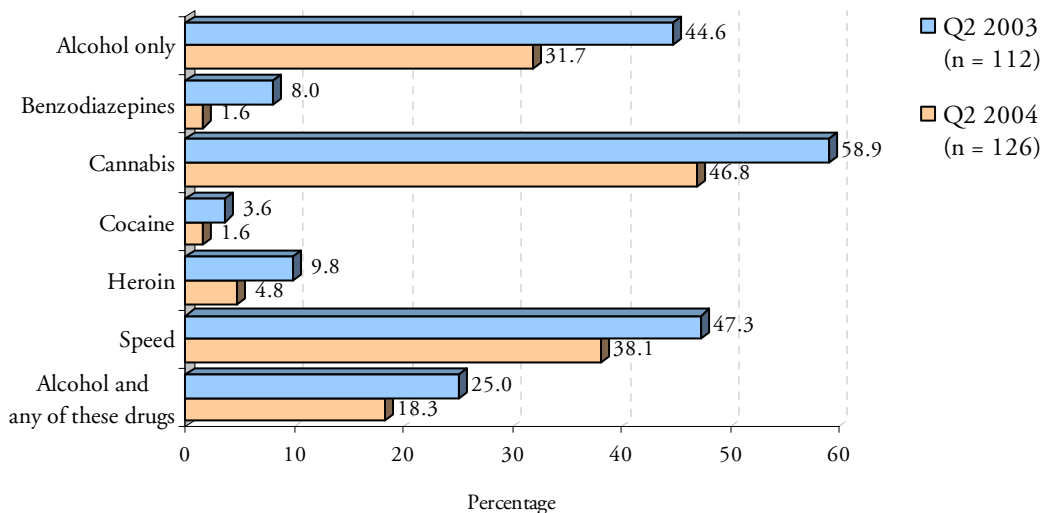
to 8.0%), cannabis (46.8% compared to 58.9%), heroin (4.8% compared to 9.8%), speed (38.1% compared to 47.3%) and alcohol with other drugs (18.3% compared to 25.0).

Figure 3a: The percentage of Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type, Quarter 2, 2003 and Quarter 2, 2004.



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

Figure 3b: The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using drugs by drug type



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

Table 45a and

Table 45b show the number of times detainees reported driving after taking drugs. As shown:

- Of the 43 Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, 32 reported that they did this once a week or more frequently, including 22 who reported that they did this three or more times per week.
- Just under half of the Adelaide detainees who reported driving after using speed in the past 12 months, reported doing so once per week or more often (15 out of 33).
- More than half of the Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, reported doing so three or more times per week (31 out of 58).

Table 45a: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Adelaide

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	9	12	8	2	31
• Benzodiazepines	5	1	4	1	11
• Cannabis	6	5	10	22	43
• Cocaine	2	1	0	1	4
• Heroin	3	3	2	3	11
• Speed	8	10	6	9	33
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	7	3	2	18

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

Table 45b: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	17	9	6	8	40
• Benzodiazepines	0	2	0	0	2
• Cannabis	13	7	7	31	58
• Cocaine	2	0	0	0	2
• Heroin	3	1	0	2	6
• Speed	13	11	7	15	46
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	4	5	7	22

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

Note: Only detainees who reported how many times they had driven after using drugs in the past 12 months are included.

Table 46a and Table 46b show how many times detainees believed that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they had used. As shown:

- There were a wide variety of responses from detainees at both sites for all drug categories, indicating that perceptions of their own driving abilities after using drugs differed greatly from person to person.
- More than half of the detainees at both sites reported that using cannabis prior to driving never affected their driving ability (29 of 43 Adelaide and 45 of 57 Elizabeth detainees).

Table 46a: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Adelaide

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	16	7	3	2	3	31
• Benzodiazepines	2	0	1	0	8	11
• Cannabis	29	3	1	2	8	43
• Cocaine	4	0	0	0	0	4
• Heroin	7	2	0	0	2	11
• Speed	19	4	3	3	4	33
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	4	5	0	4	5	18

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

Table 46b: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	20	12	2	1	5	40
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	0	0	0	2
• Cannabis	45	7	1	0	4	57
• Cocaine	1	1	0	0	0	2
• Heroin	2	2	1	0	1	6
• Speed	27	9	2	1	7	46
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	10	1	2	3	22

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

Note: Only detainees who reported how many times their ability to drive was affected after using drugs in the past 12 months are included.

Detainees who believed that in the past 12 months their driving abilities had been affected by using drugs just before driving were asked how affected their driving ability was *on the last occasion* that they drove after using the drug. As shown in Table 47a and Table 47b:

- All of the 14 Adelaide detainees who used cannabis prior to driving believed their driving ability was affected, including 8 who thought it was ‘moderately’ or ‘very’ affected.
- Amongst Elizabeth detainees, 11 of the 12 detainees who used cannabis reported that their driving was affected, including 5 who reported it was ‘moderately’ or ‘very’ affected.

Table 47a: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug- Adelaide

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	2	5	7	1	15
• Benzodiazepines	7	2	0	0	9
• Cannabis	6	2	6	0	14
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	2	1	1	0	4
• Speed	6	2	6	0	14
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	5	5	3	1	14

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

Table 47b: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	4	4	8	4	20
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	1	0	1
• Cannabis	4	1	6	1	12
• Cocaine	0	0	1	0	1
• Heroin	3	1	0	0	4
• Speed	8	4	6	1	19
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	3	7	6	0	16

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

As shown in Table 48:

- Over three quarters of detainees at both sites believed that it was an offence to drive while under the influence of drugs (84.7% of Adelaide and 77.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees believed that it was not an offence (13.8% compared with 5.6% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 48: Whether detainees thought it was an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	7	5.6	22	13.8
• Yes	105	84.7	123	77.4
• Not sure	12	9.7	14	8.8
Number	124		159	

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



Police Pursuits

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

As shown in Table 49:

- Around one quarter of detainees reported that, at least once in the past, they had failed to stop for the police when requested (24.4% of Adelaide and 25.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 49: Detainees who reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	65	75.6	94	74.6
• Yes	21	24.4	32	25.4
Number	86		126	

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

Detainees were asked what they would do if the police requested them to stop. As shown in Table 50:

- Around nine in ten detainees reported that they would 'stop as requested' if the police asked them to do so (90.6% of Adelaide and 92.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 50: What detainees reported that they would do if the police requested them to stop.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Stop as requested	77	90.6	115	92.0
• Drive off	5	5.9	3	2.4
• Drive off if possible to get away	3	3.5	7	5.6
Number	85		125	

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

Note: There was one detainee at each site who did not answer

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with the police in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 51:

- A slightly higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (16.7% compared to 11.6% of Adelaide detainees).
- One Adelaide detainees and five Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit as both a passenger and a driver in the past 12 months.

Table 51: Whether detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	76	88.4	105	83.3
• Yes	10	11.6	21	16.7
• as a passenger only	6	7.0	8	6.3
• as a driver only	3	3.5	8	6.3
• as a passenger and a driver	1	1.2	5	4.0
Number	86		126	

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

The detainees who reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit in the past 12 months were asked how many times this had occurred. As shown in Table 52:

- Six of the nine Adelaide and eleven of the 21 Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit only once in the past 12 months.
- Three of the 21 Elizabeth detainees reported that they been involved in a police pursuit on five or more occasions.

Table 52: How many times detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• One	6	11
• Two	1	3
• Three	1	1
• Four	0	3
• Five or more	1	3
Number	9	21

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

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainee who did not answer

Detainees who reported that they had been a driver of a car or other vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit were asked if they were under the influence of drugs or medications at the time of the pursuit. As shown in Table 53:

- All of the four Adelaide and nine of the 13 Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in at least some police pursuit.

Table 53: Whether detainees reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• No	0	4
• Yes, some pursuits	1	0
• Yes, all of the pursuits	3	9
Number	4	13

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

The detainees who reported that they were under the influence of a drug or other medication whilst driving in a police pursuit were asked about the type of drug that they had used. Detainees were able to list multiple drugs. As shown in Table 54:

- The most common drug detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (seven of the nine Elizabeth detainees and one out of four Adelaide detainees).
- Two Adelaide and four Elizabeth detainees reported using cannabis before driving in a police pursuit.

Table 54: Detainees who reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Alcohol	1	2
• Cannabis	2	4
• Heroin	1	0
• Morphine	1	0
• Methamphetamine	1	7
Number	4	9

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

Note: Multiple drug types were permitted.

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

