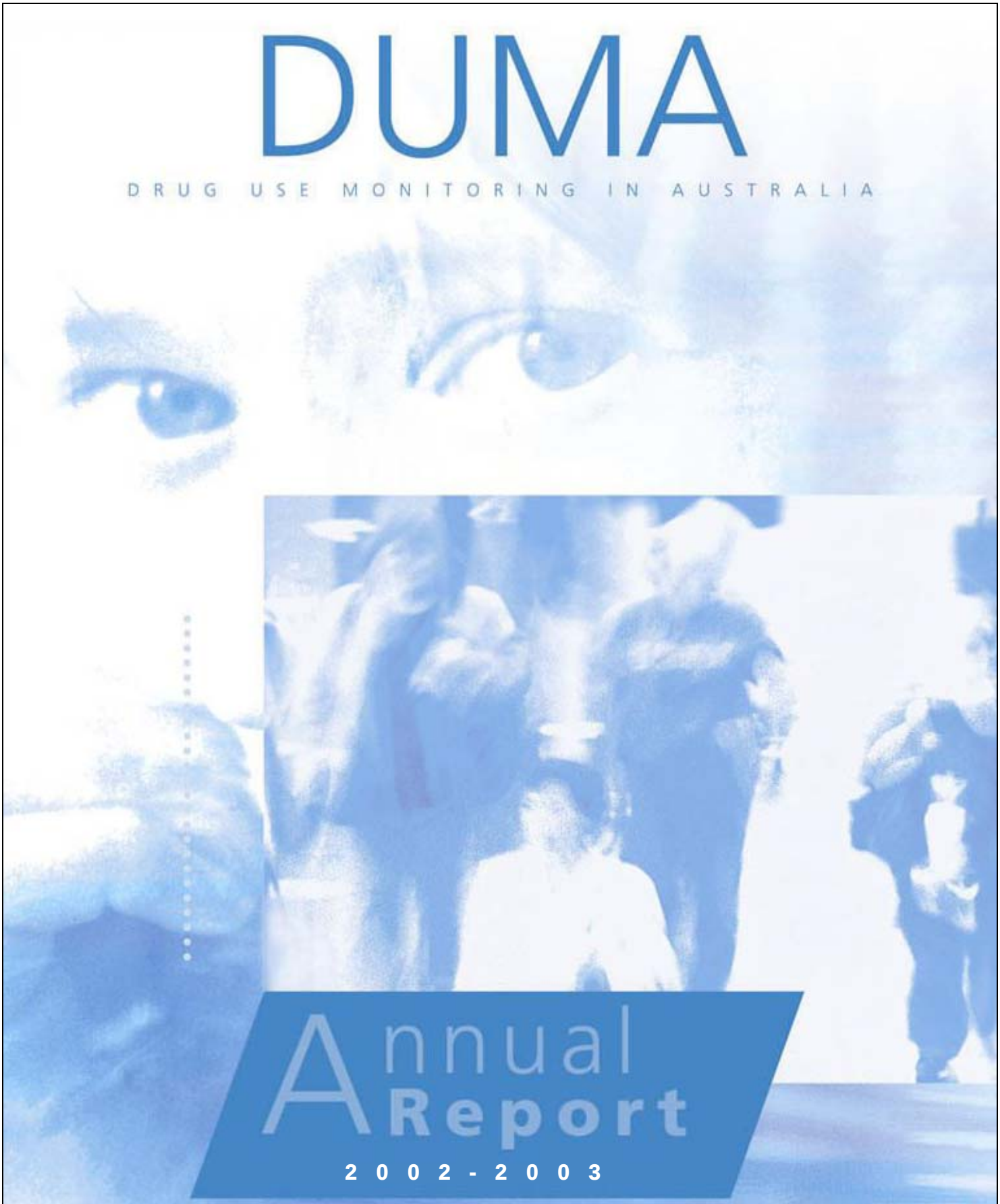
DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2002-2003

Volume One of Four:

Adelaide City Watchhouse

Office of Crime Statistics and Research

Government of South Australia

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DUMA
in South Australia

Annual Report 2002/03

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse

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Also available as part of the 2002/03 Annual Report:

Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells
Volume 3: Comparisons of South Australian DUMA sites
Volume 4: DUMA addenda - 2002/03

Contents

Executive Summary

This publication is the first 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 first volume focuses entirely on the results from the Adelaide City Watchhouse.[1]

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

Profile of detainees – summary

- There were 615 Adelaide detainees interviewed during the 2002/03 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (82.3%) and Indigenous detainees (14.5%).
- The median age for both males and female detainees was 30 years.
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.9%) were working full time compared to only 2.0% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (18.4% compared to 12.9% of female detainees).
- Nearly three quarters of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- A higher percentage of female than male detainees reportedly derived income from shoplifting (35.6% compared with 15.8% of males), while a lower

[1] Volume 2 provides similar analyses for the Elizabeth Police Station, which is the other DUMA site in South Australia. Volume 3 compares results from the Adelaide and Elizabeth sites and also includes some interstate comparisons, while volume 4 provides an analysis of the DUMA addenda run during 2002/03

percentage received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (12.9% compared to 18.1% of male detainees).

- A slightly higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while a lower proportion reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- A slightly higher proportion of female than male detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (24.8% compared to 18.6% of male detainees).
- Similarly, a higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (49.5% compared with 39.6%, respectively).
- Nearly one quarter of male detainees and one in five female detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

Extent of drug use – urinalysis

Overview

- Overall, there were 483 detainees who provided a urine sample (78.5% of those interviewed).
- The drug that detainees most frequently tested positive to was cannabis (58.2%), followed by amphetamines (37.3%) and benzodiazepines (29.4%).
- Over three quarters of detainees (76.8%) tested positive to at least one drug, while nearly one half (47.8%) tested positive to multiple types of drugs.
- The most frequent combination of drugs tested positive to by detainees was cannabis only (19.0%), followed by amphetamines and cannabis (12.6%) and amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (6.4%).
- Generally, over the five quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia (ie April-June 2002 - April-June 2003):
  - the percentage of detainees testing positive to cannabis has decreased from about 64% to 53%;

- over the same period the percentage testing positive to opiates has increased from 15.9% to 20.8%;
- the percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased over the first three quarters to 40.9%, before decreasing in the next two quarters to 33.8%;
- the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated from quarter to quarter, ranging from 22.0% to 37.8%;
- the percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone has remained relatively stable at around 9%; while
- the percentage of positive cocaine tests has remained very low at 0.0% to 0.8%.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

- Over one third of detainees who were currently under arrest had a property offence listed as the major charge, while around one in five had a violent offence listed. Detainees who had a property offence as their most serious charge were significantly more likely to test positive to each type of drug (except benzodiazepines and cocaine) compared with those detainees whose major charge related to a violent offence.
- Around six in ten detainees reported that they had been arrested previously in the past 12 months. These detainees tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees 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 benzodiazepines and cannabis compared to detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as an adult.
- Nearly one quarter of detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months. These detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to cannabis than were those who had not been imprisoned over that period. The also tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than did the non-imprisoned group.
- Around one third 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 each type of drug (with the exception of cocaine).

Drug use (urinalysis) and socio-demographic characteristics

- With the exception of cannabis and cocaine, a significantly higher percentage of female than male detainees tested positive to each type of drug.
- The 30-34 year old age group was the most likely to tests positive to atleast one drug, followed by the 25-29 year age group.
- Indigenous detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to cannabis and benzodiazepines compared to non-Indigenous detainees. Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to opiates.
- 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 not living in a privately owned or rented house or apartment;
  - were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit; and
  - were not currently working.
- Factors which were not significantly associated with a positive drug test included:
  - marital status; and
  - the number of dependent children for whom the detainees was responsible.

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 time periods ('ever', in the past 12 months or the past 30 days) was cannabis, followed by amphetamines.
- Street methadone was the drug reportedly used least in each of the time periods.

- Of the detainees who reported using cannabis in the past 30 days, just under half reported using the drug every day.

Demographic variations in self reported drug use

- The percentage of males and females reporting drug use 'ever' was generally similar for both groups.
- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used cannabis, heroin, and benzodiazepines, while a slightly lower percentage reported 'ever' using amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy and hallucinogens compared to Indigenous detainees.
- When looking at self reported drug use in the past 12 months, a higher percentage of males reported using cannabis, hallucinogens and street methadone, while a higher percentage of females reported using amphetamines and heroin. Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using cannabis, while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines and ecstasy.
- In relation to reported use in the past 30 days, a higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis, ecstasy and hallucinogens, while a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines and heroin. A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using each type of drug except for amphetamines (where the same percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reported use) and ecstasy.
- Generally, self reported drug use in the past 30 days was higher for those aged between 25 and 34 years. Detainees aged 35 years and older were less likely to report drug use in the past 30 days.

Patterns of self reported drug use

- Of those detainees who reported ever using any drug, over 80% indicated that their first use occurred before the age of 17 years.
- First use of cannabis occurred at the earliest age (on average, at 14.7 years) followed by hallucinogens (on average, at 17.2 years).
- Male detainees reported first use of each drug type at an earlier age than female detainees, with the exception of cannabis where the ages were equal.

- Of those 450 detainees who reported that they had 'ever' used a drug 'regularly' (ie three or more days per week) almost two thirds indicated that this first regular use occurred before the age of 17 years.
- First 'regular' use of cannabis occurred at the earliest age (on average, at 16 years) followed by first regular use of hallucinogens (on average, at 17 years).
- Male detainees reported earlier first 'regular' use of each drug type than female detainees, with the exception of ecstasy and hallucinogens.
- Almost half of the detainees reported that they had injected drugs in the past 12 months, while four in ten reported injecting in the past 30 days.
- Amphetamines was the drug most likely to be injected by detainees in both the past 12 months and past 30 days, followed by heroin.
- Generally, a much higher percentage of female than male detainees reported injecting at least one drug in the past 12 months. The levels of self-reported injecting drug use by Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees was relatively similar (about 49% of both groups).
- Of those detainees who reported injected at least one drug in the past 30 days, just under three in ten reported doing so one to five times in that period, while almost four in ten reported doing so more than 50 times.
- Generally, of the detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days, Indigenous detainees reported doing so more frequently in that period than did non-Indigenous detainees.

Key Issues

Drug Related Criminal History

- Just over 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 all types of drugs compared to those detainees who had not.
- Just over three in ten detainees reported that they had committed at least one offence in the past 12 months that was drug related. Of these who reported that at least half of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related, a significantly higher percentage tested positive to each type of drug than did those detainees who reported lower levels of drug-related offending.

Drug Market

- Over one third of detainees reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 12 months, while just under three in ten detainees reported buying amphetamines with cash.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought drugs, nearly one half used a phone as their method of contact when purchasing amphetamines, while two thirds used a phone to buy heroin.
- The majority of detainees reportedly collected their drugs from a house or flat, followed by a street, alley or other outdoor area.
- Nearly one half of detainees reported obtaining cannabis and nearly one quarter reported obtaining amphetamines without paying cash. Most of these detainees reported that the drug had been shared with them or that they had received it as a gift.
- Detainees believed that it was more risky (from police activities) to sell drugs than to buy drugs in the area where they lived.
- Generally, detainees who reported that they had sold or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs believed that it was less risky to sell drugs than those who had not been involved in these types of behaviour. Those detainees who had been arrested in the past 12 months also thought it was less risky to sell cannabis and amphetamines in their local area than those who had not been arrested.

Licit drug use

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

- Detainees who reported not using alcohol in the past 30 days were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines, benzodiazepines, methadone and opiates than detainees who reported using alcohol.
- Just over one in ten detainees reported that they needed or were dependent upon alcohol in the past 12 months. The percentage reporting dependency was twice as high amongst Indigenous detainees (over 20%).

Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

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

Gambling Behaviour

- Just under half of the detainees reported that they had gambled in the past 30 days, including around one quarter 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

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

The Annual Report consists of four volumes, one for each of the two South Australian sites and one which focuses on the comparisons between these two sites and interstate sites. An additional volume will include a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. The inclusion of four quarters of data increases the sample size, thereby enabling more detailed analyses than is currently possible in the quarterly reports. These financial year based annual reports also complement the calendar year reports released by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

DUMA addenda

In each quarter of interviews a new addendum is included in the DUMA program to explore a different topic of interest. The first addendum to be including in the South Australian sites was drug dealing in the second quarter of 2002, followed by weapons in the following quarter. Violence in the home was included in the first quarter of 2003, while drug dealing was included in the second quarter of that year. 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 Commonwealth Attorney General's Department and the South Australian Attorney General's Department. In-kind support is also provided by SA Police.

Structure of report

The first volume of the 2002/03 Annual Report focuses exclusively on Adelaide City Watchhouse data. It is split into three main sections. The first two sections look at the extent of drug use among detainees, with the first section focusing on urinalysis and the second section examining self-reported drug use. The third section of this report includes analysis of additional data that are collected through the DUMA program and the links with urinalysis where appropriate.

The first section is split into three parts. The first part gives an overview of the urinalysis results, including data relating to the types of drugs, the number of drugs and the most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to. An analysis of the trends in positive drug tests for the five 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.

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

The third section covers a range of issues canvassed during the interview process. The first part in this final section looks at drug related criminal history, while the second part focuses on questions concerning the drug market. These questions relate to the method in which detainees purchase drugs, other methods of obtaining drugs and their perceptions of the risk of buying and selling drugs. The third part in this section focuses on licit drug use, including prescription medications and alcohol use, together with the links with illicit drug use. The fourth part includes detainees' involvement with drug and alcohol treatment programs and its links with urinalysis, while the fifth and final part focuses on the self-reported gambling behaviour of detainees.

Appendix 1 includes a detailed demographic summary of detainees.

Site Description

The Adelaide City Watchhouse is the central repository for prisoners across the Adelaide metropolitan area and the state. It deals with a high volume of street offences in the Central Business District as well as a high proportion of people under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. The City Watchhouse processed 5,734 prisoners in the 2002/03 financial year, averaging approximately 16 prisoners per day.

Profile of detainees - summary

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

- There were 615 detainees interviewed during the 2002/03 financial year, including 506 males and 109 females.
- There was an over-representation of both male (82.3%) and Indigenous detainees (14.5%).
- The median age for both males and female detainees was 30 years.
- A higher percentage of male than female detainees reported that the highest level of education they had completed was Year Ten or less (43.3% compared with 30.3% respectively).
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.9%) were working full time compared to only 2.0% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (18.4% compared to 12.9% of female detainees).
- Nearly three quarters of male and nine out of ten female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- A higher percentage of female detainees reportedly derived income from shoplifting (35.6% compared with 15.8% of males), while a lower percentage received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (12.9% compared to 18.1% of male detainees).

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

- Nearly one quarter of male detainees (23.7%) were charged with a violent offence compared to under one in five female detainees (17.4%).
- In contrast, a higher proportion of female detainees were charged with a property offence (56.0% compared to 37.7% of male detainees).
- Less than one in twenty male and female detainees were charged with a drug offence.
- Just under four in ten male and female detainees were detained on a warrant only.
- A slightly higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been arrested in the past 12 months, while a lower proportion reported that they had been imprisoned during that time.
- A slightly higher proportion of female detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay (24.8% compared to 18.6% of male detainees).
- Similarly, a higher proportion of female than male detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (49.5% compared with 39.6%, respectively).
- Nearly one quarter of male detainees and one in five female detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

Table 1: Summary profile of Adelaide detainees interviewed, 2002/2003

2002/2003	Male	Female	Total
• Number interviewed	506	109	615
• Provided urine sample	79.1%	76.1%	78.5%
• Median age	30	30	30
• Indigenous	14.2%	15.6%	14.5%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	43.3%	30.3%	41.0%
• Income in past 30 days from:			
• working full time	21.9%	2.0%	18.5%
• working part time	18.4%	12.9%	17.5%
• welfare/government	73.3%	90.1%	76.1%
• shoplifting	15.8%	35.6%	19.2%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	18.1%	12.9%	17.2%
• other illegal activities	12.8%	13.9%	13.0%
• Currently charged with			
• violent offence	23.7%	17.4%	22.6%
• property offence	37.7%	56.0%	41.0%
• drug offence	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%
• Detained on warrant only	38.3%	39.4%	38.5%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	59.5%	63.7%	60.3%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	24.4%	18.6%	23.4%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	18.9%	24.8%	19.9%
• Gambling at least once per week	24.5%	21.6%	24.0%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	39.6%	49.5%	41.4%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	9.6%	16.8%	10.8%

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

Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

This section focuses on the urinalysis results of detainees at the Adelaide City Watchhouse. Overall, there were 483 detainees who provided a urine sample (78.5% 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

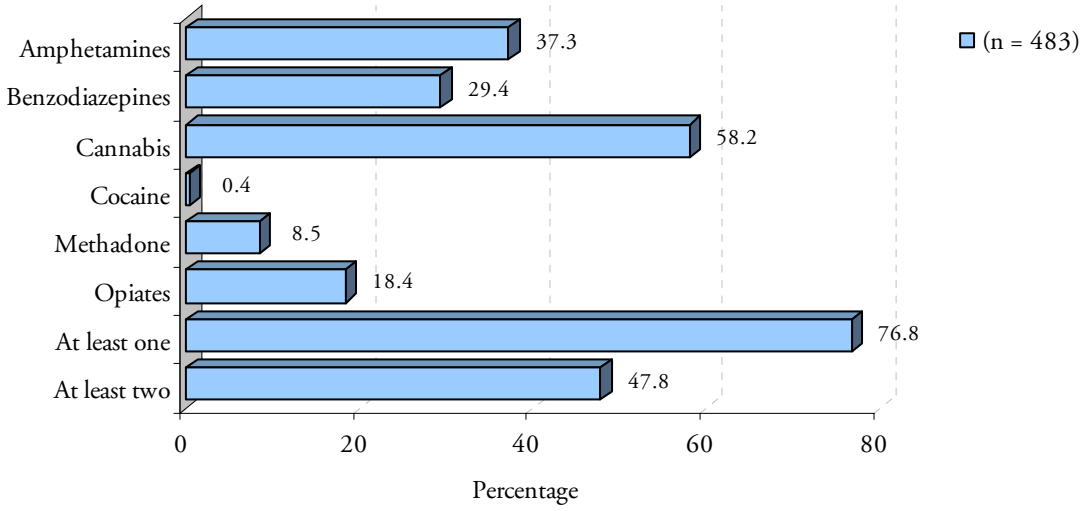
Overview

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:

- The most common drug that detainees tested positive to was cannabis (58.2%), followed by amphetamines (37.3%) and benzodiazepines (29.4%).
- Over three quarters of detainees (76.8%) tested positive to at least one drug, while nearly one half (47.8%) tested positive to multiple drugs.

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



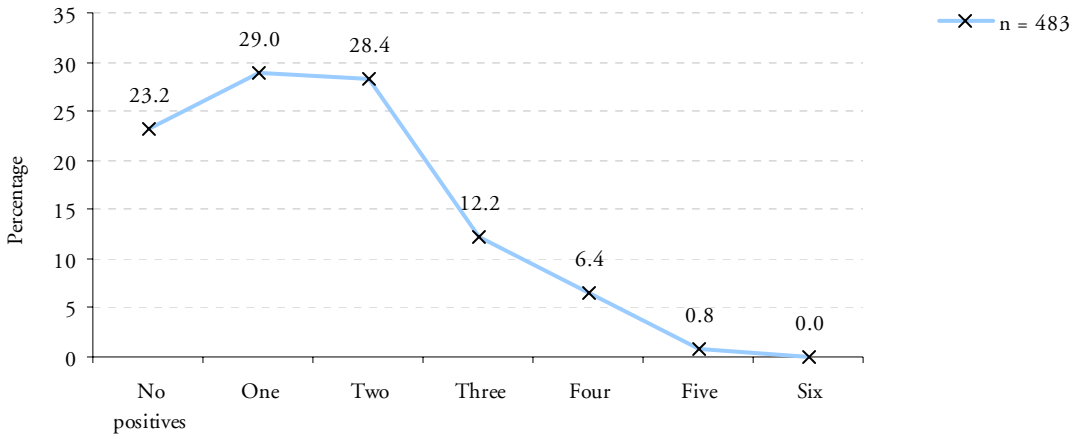
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Number of drugs

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

- Under one quarter of detainees (23.2%) recorded no positives, while nearly three in ten detainees recorded one positive (29.0%) or two positives (28.4%).

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



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

Drug combinations

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

- Nearly two thirds of detainees who tested positive to only one drug tested positive to cannabis (65.7%), while one in five tested positive to amphetamines (18.6%).
- Most of the 59 detainees who tested positive to three drugs tested positive to cannabis (88.1%), benzodiazepines (86.4%) and amphetamines (72.9%).
- Irrespective of the number of drugs detainees tested positive to, the main drug used was cannabis.
- Of those testing positive to one to three drugs, few tested positive to methadone, but for those testing positive to four drugs, over half were detected for methadone use.
- Cocaine was almost never identified, irrespective of how many drugs the person tested positive to.

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

Drug category	One only	Two only	Three only	Four only	Five only	Six only
• Amphetamines	18.6	59.9	72.9	80.6	4*	-
• Benzodiazepines	8.6	32.1	86.4	100.0	4*	-
• Cannabis	65.7	77.4	88.1	87.1	4*	-
• Cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0*	-
• Methadone	1.4	7.3	11.9	58.1	4*	-
• Opiates	5.0	22.6	40.7	74.2	4*	-
Number	**140**	**137**	**59**	**31**	**4**	**0**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

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

- Detainees who tested positive to cannabis were more likely to test positive to one drug only than were detainees who tested positive to other types of drugs. Over two third of detainees who tested positive to cannabis tested positive to cannabis only or cannabis and one other drug (32.7% and 37.7% respectively).
- Over half of the detainees who tested positive to methadone tested positive to four or more drugs, with 43.9% testing positive to methadone, plus three other drugs and 9.8% testing positive to methadone plus four other drugs).

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

Number of drugs	Amphet-amines %	Benzodia-zepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Metha-done %	Opiates %
• One only	14.4	8.5	32.7	1*	4.9	7.9
• Two only	45.6	31.0	37.7	1*	24.4	34.8
• Three only	23.9	35.9	18.5	0*	17.1	27.0
• Four only	13.9	21.8	9.6	0*	43.9	25.8
• Five only	2.2	2.8	1.4	0*	9.8	4.5
• Six only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0*	0.0	0.0
Number	**180**	**142**	**281**	**2**	**41**	**89**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [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 180 detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, over two thirds (68.3%) tested positive to cannabis also, while of the 281 persons who tested positive to cannabis, less than half (43.8%) 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

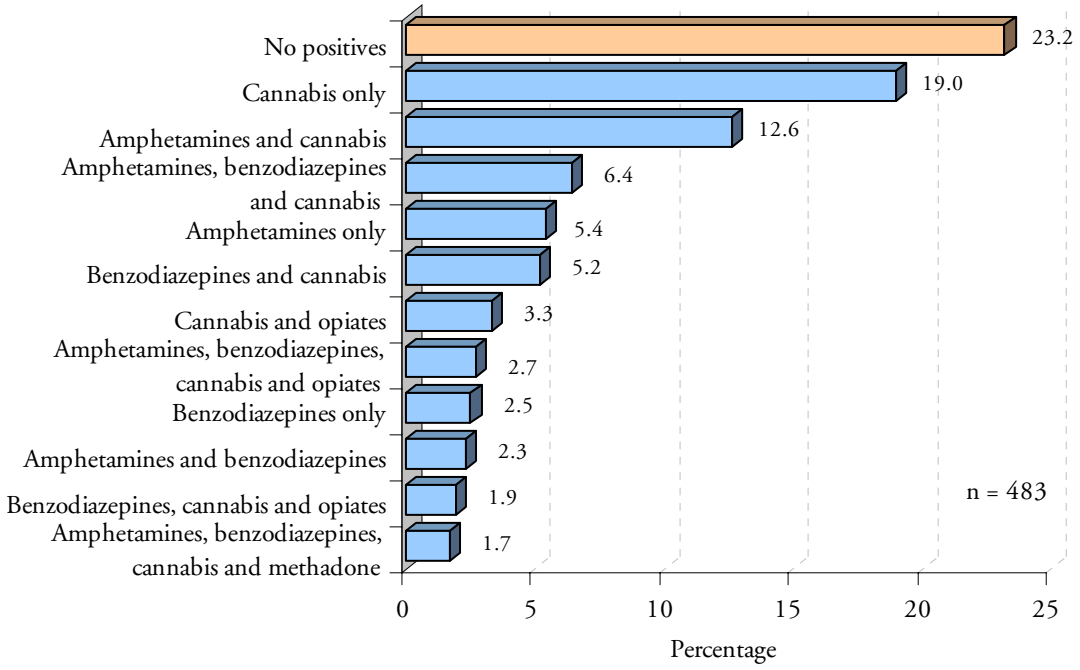
Number of drugs	Amphet-amines %	Benzodia-zepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Metha-done %	Opiates %
• Amphetamines	100.0	54.2	43.8	1*	46.3	43.8
• Benzodiazepines	42.8	100.0	35.6	0*	68.3	56.2
• Cannabis	68.3	70.4	100.0	0*	68.3	62.9
• Cocaine	0.6	0.0	0.0	2*	0.0	0.0
• Methadone	10.6	19.7	10.0	0*	100.0	21.3
• Opiates	21.7	35.2	19.9	0*	46.3	100.0
Number	**180**	**142**	**281**	**2***	**41**	**89**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Percentages are not calculated from low base numbers*

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

- Just one quarter of detainees recorded no positives (23.2%), while just under one in five tested positive to cannabis only (19.0%).
- Around one in eight detainees tested positive to both amphetamines and cannabis (12.6%), while a further 6.4% tested positive to the combination of amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis.

Figure 3: Most frequent combinations of drugs



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

Trends in positive drug tests

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

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines has decreased over the last two quarters, returning to the level recorded in the second quarter of 2002.
- The percentage testing positive to benzodiazepines has fluctuated over the five quarter period shown, ranging from 22.0% in the fourth quarter of 2002 to 37.8% in the first quarter of 2003.
- The percentage testing positive to cannabis has decreased steadily over the five quarters shown, from 63.7% in the second quarter 2002 to 53.1% in the same quarter of 2003.
- There has been no apparent shift over time in the percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine, with no positive tests recorded in the second and third quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2003.
- With the exception of a lower percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone in the first quarter of 2003, the level has remained relatively stable at around 9%.
- There has been a steady increase in the percentage testing positive to opiates, from 15.9% in the second quarter of 2002 to 20.8% in the second quarter of 2003.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to any drug has remained relatively stable over the five quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia.
- In the second quarter of 2003, the proportion of detainees testing positive to multiple types of drugs decreased to its lowest level recorded so far (43.1%).

Figure 4: Percentage of detainees testing positive by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003

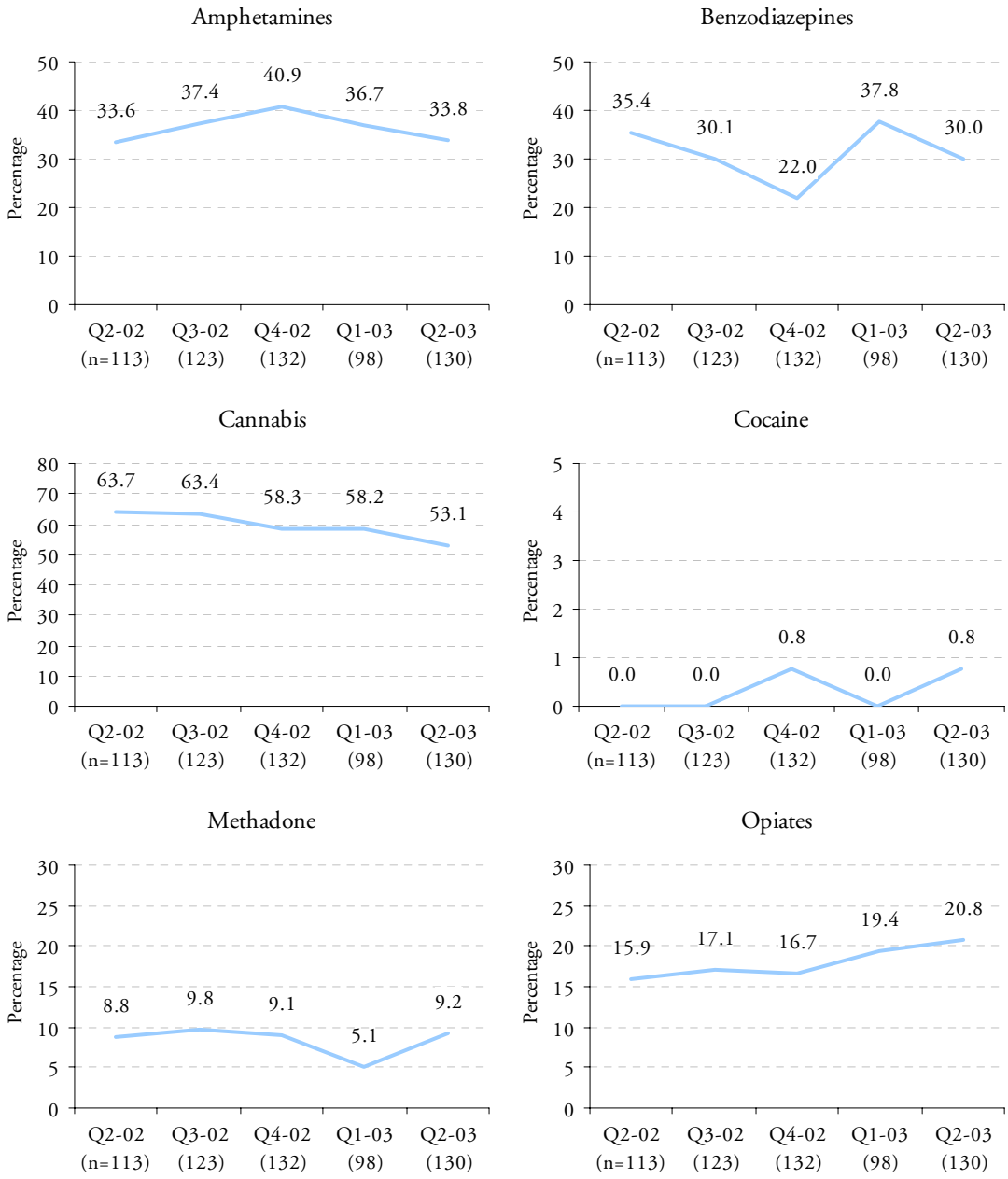
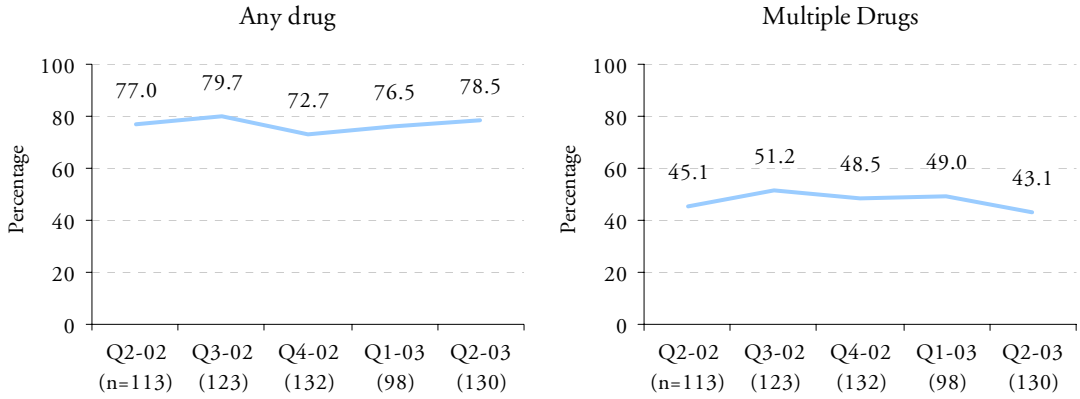


Figure 4 (cont.): Positive drug tests by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003



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

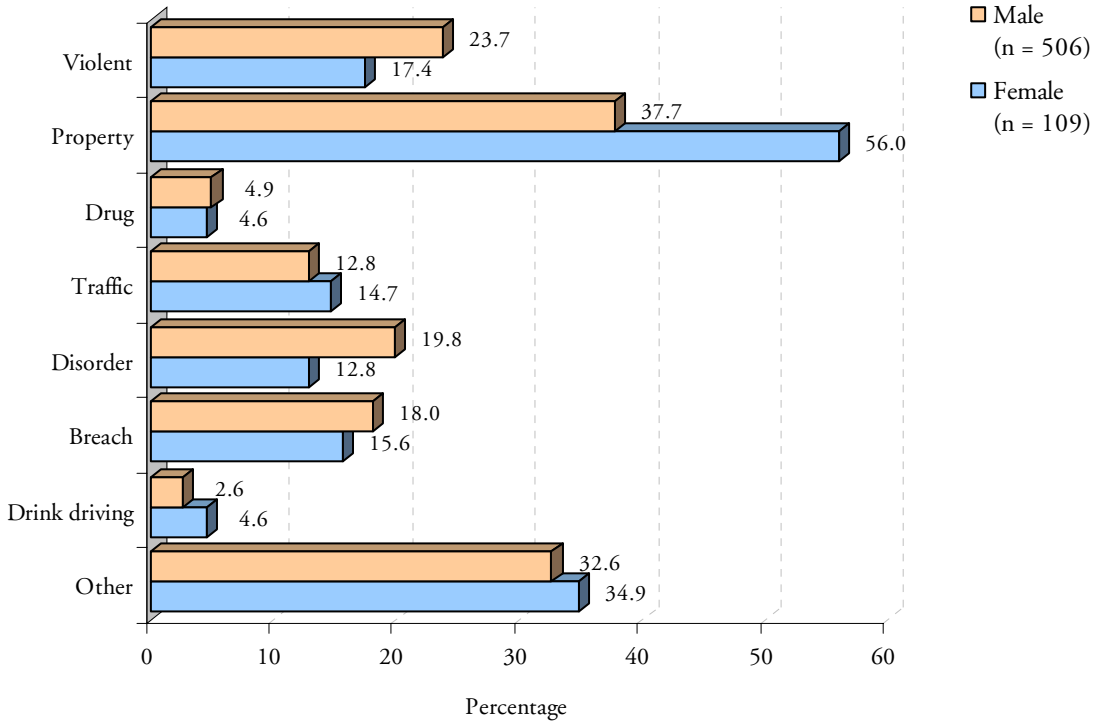
Current offence profile

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 (56.0% compared to 37.7% of male detainees). Conversely, males were more likely to be charged with a violent offence (23.7% compared to 17.4%).
- Less than one in twenty detainees had a drug charge laid against them (4.9% of male detainees and 4.6% of female detainees)[4].

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

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

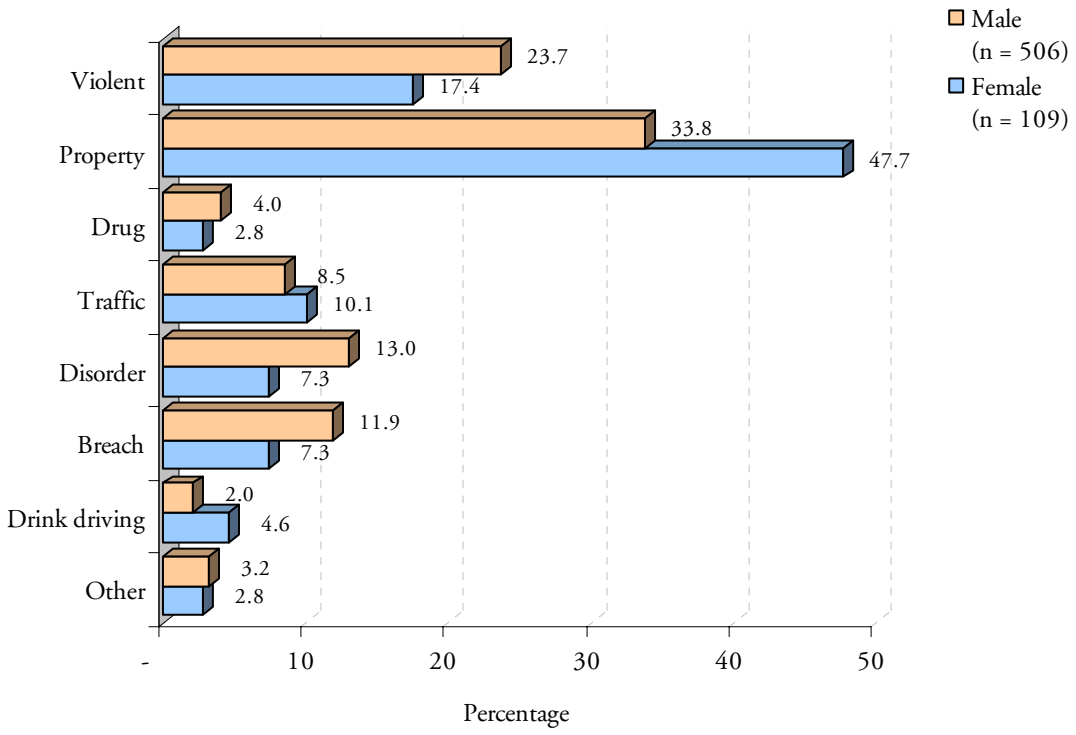


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- Nearly one quarter of male detainees had a violent offence as the most serious charge (23.7% compared to 17.4% of female detainees).
- The most common type of major charge laid against both male and female detainees was a property offence, although this was much higher for female detainees (47.7% compared to 33.8% of male detainees).
- Male detainees were more likely to have a major charge relating to a disorder or breach offence (13.0% and 11.9% respectively compared to 7.3% and 7.3% of female detainees).

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

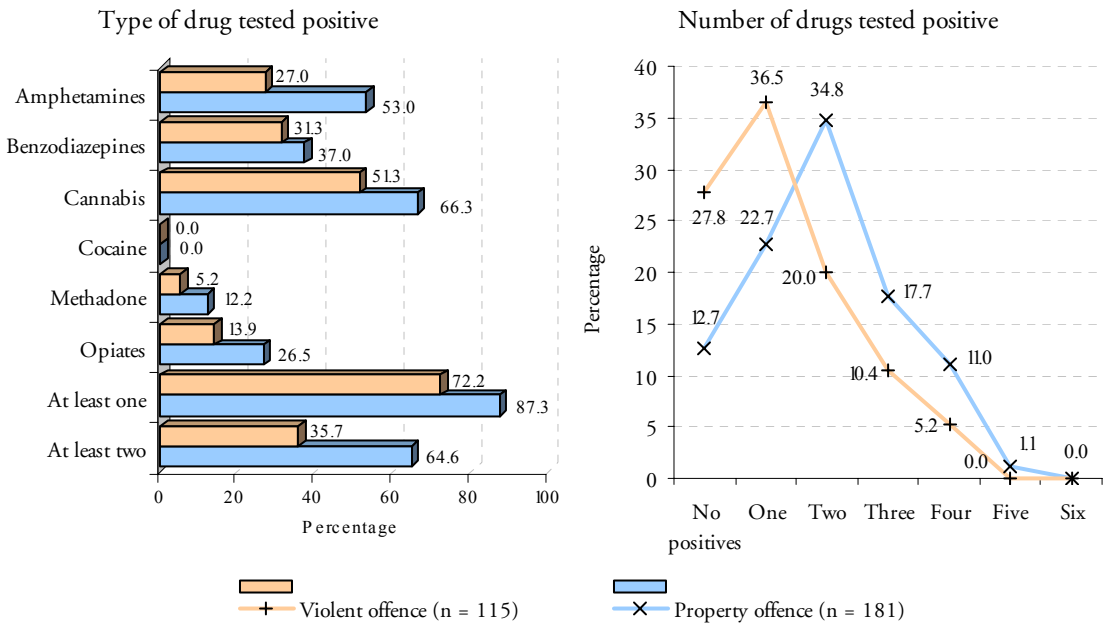


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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. As shown:

- Detainees whose major charge was a property offence were significantly more likely to test positive to each drug type, except benzodiazepines and cocaine, compared to detainees who had a violent offence as the major charge.
- A significantly higher percentage of those detainees whose major charge involved a property offence tested positive to amphetamines (53.0% compared to 27.0% of those with a violent offence as their major charge, $t(294)=4.40$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (66.3% compared to 51.3%, $t(294)=2.57$, $p<0.05$), methadone (12.2% compared to 5.2%, $t(294)= 2.00$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (26.5% compared to 13.9%, $t(294)=2.57$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who had a property offence as their major charge tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than detainees who had a violent offence as their most serious charge ($U=7,121.5$, $p<0.001$).

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



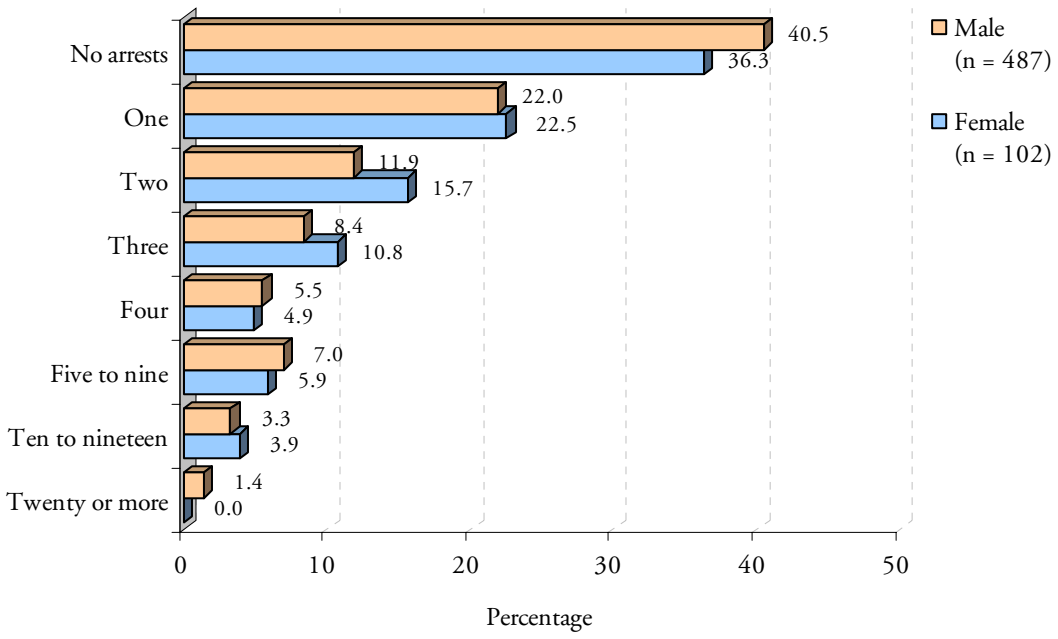
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Prior arrests

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

- A slightly higher proportion of male detainees reported that they had not been arrested in the past 12 months (40.5% compared to 36.3% of female detainees).
- Nearly one quarter of both male and female detainees reported that they been arrested only once in the past 12 months (22.0% of male and 22.5% of female detainees).
- A higher proportion of female detainees reported that they had been arrested on two or three occasions (26.5% compared to 20.3% of male detainees).

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

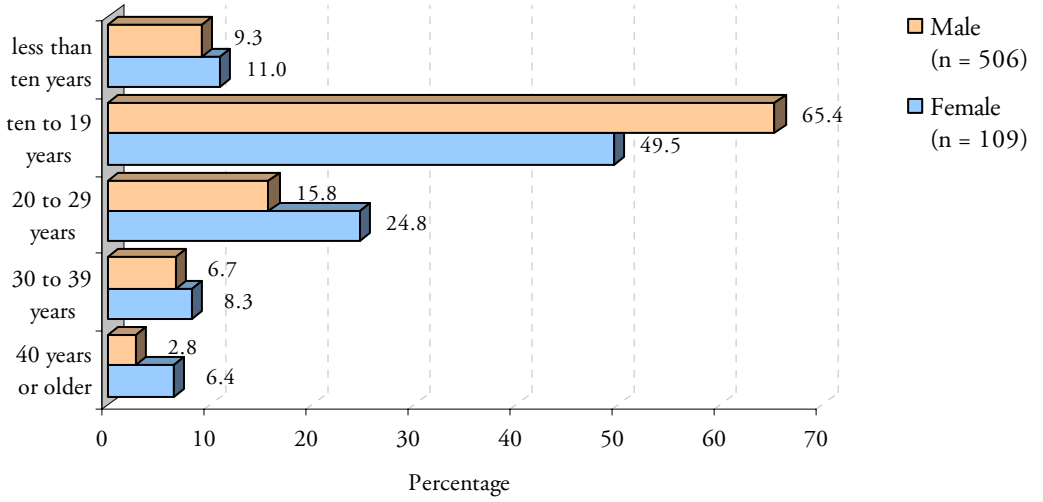


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- Nearly two thirds (65.4%) of male detainees and one half of female detainees (49.5%) 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[5]



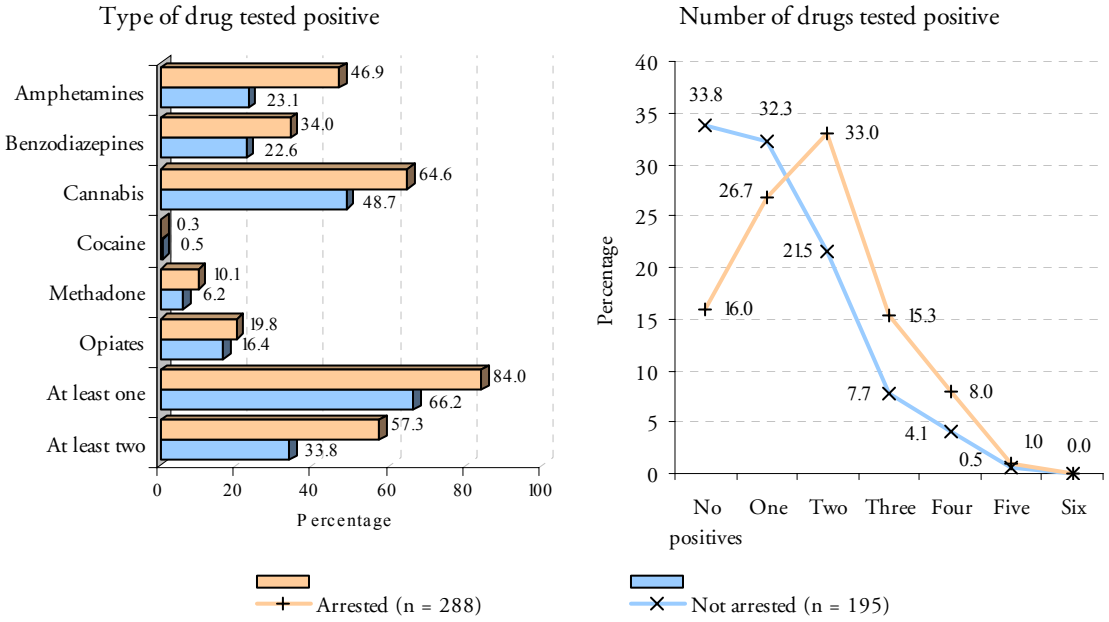
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

[5] 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 their self-reports of whether they had been arrested in the past 12 months. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months tested positive to amphetamines (46.9% compared to 23.1% of those detainees who had not been arrested, $t(481)=5.31$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (34.0% compared to 22.6%, $t(481)=2.70$, $p<0.01$) and cannabis (64.6% compared to 48.7%, $t(481)=3.48$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than detainees who had not been arrested in that period ($U=20,077.0$, $p<0.001$).

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

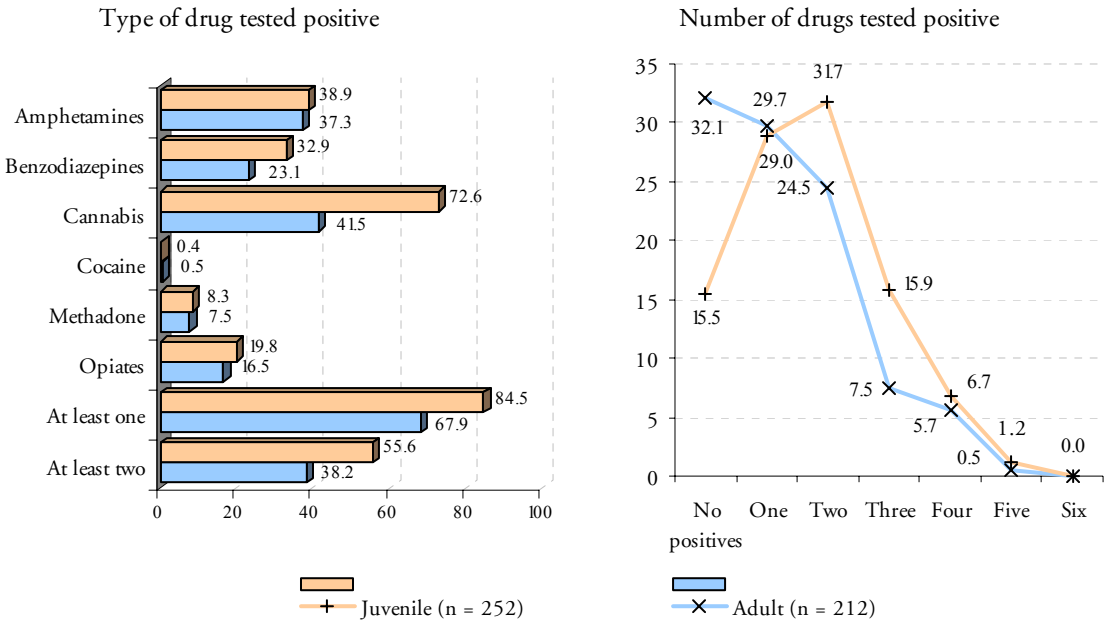


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 benzodiazepines (32.9% compared to 23.1% of those detainees who were first arrested as adults, $t(462)=2.33$, $p<0.05$) and cannabis (72.6% compared to 41.5%, $t(462)=6.77$, $p<0.001$).
- 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 ($U=20,515.0$, $p<0.001$).

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



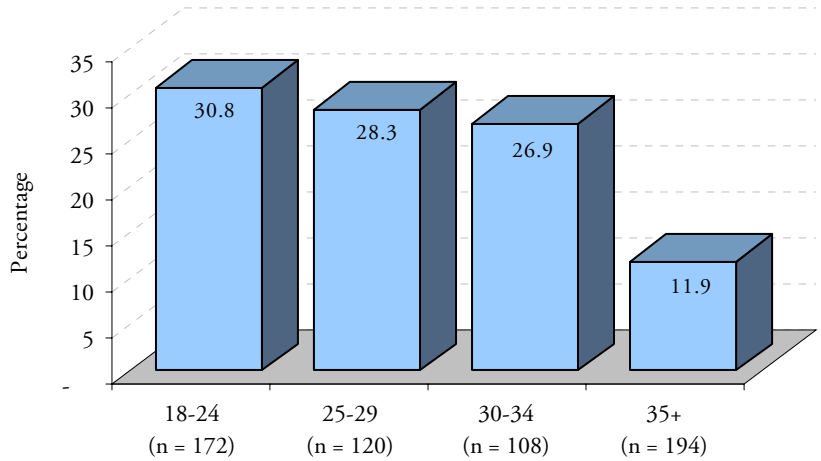
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Prior imprisonment

Figure 12 shows the percentage of detainees who reported that they had served time in prison in the past 12 months by age group. As shown:

- The percentage reportedly imprisoned in the past 12 months seemed to decrease with age, with 30.8% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years compared to 11.9% of detainees over the age of 35 years reporting that they been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- A slightly higher proportion of male than female detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months (24.4% compared to 18.6%, respectively).

Figure 12: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had served time in prison in the past 12 months by age

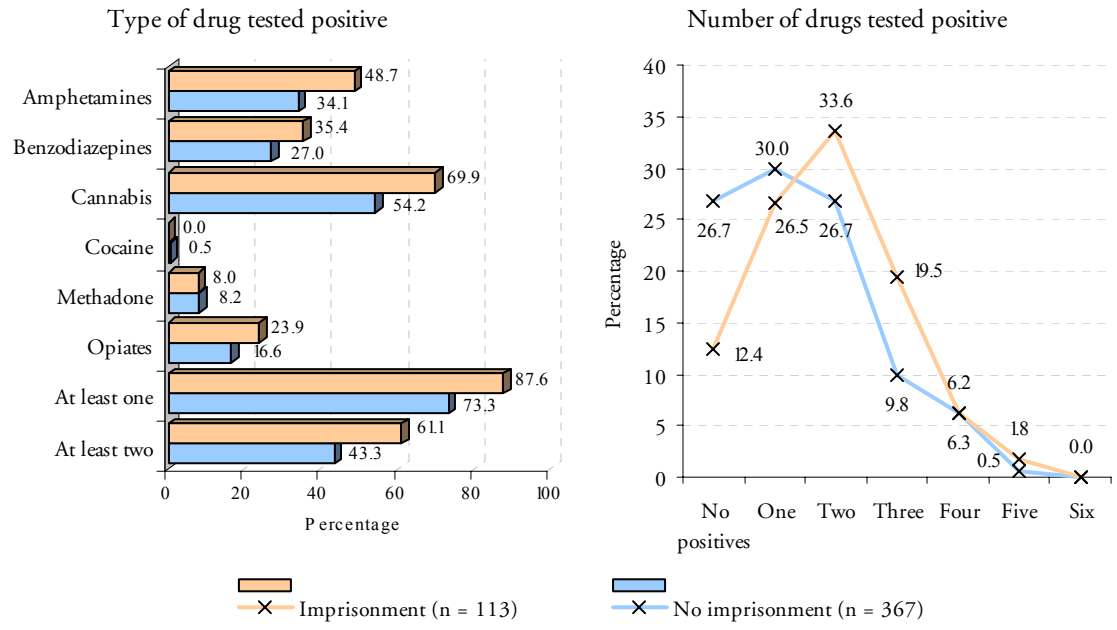


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 13 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by their self-reported imprisonment record over the past 12 months. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned tested positive to cannabis (69.9% compared to 54.2% of those detainees who had not been imprisoned $t(478)=2.96$, $p<0.01$).
- A higher percentage (although not statistically significant) of detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned tested positive to amphetamines (48.7% compared to 34.1% of those detainees who had not been imprisoned) and benzodiazepines (35.4% compared to 27.0%).
- A higher proportion of detainees who had reportedly been imprisoned in the past 12 months tested positive to two drugs (33.6% compared to 26.7% of detainees who reported that they had not been imprisoned) and three drugs (19.5% compared to 9.8%).
- Detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=16{,}094.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 13: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

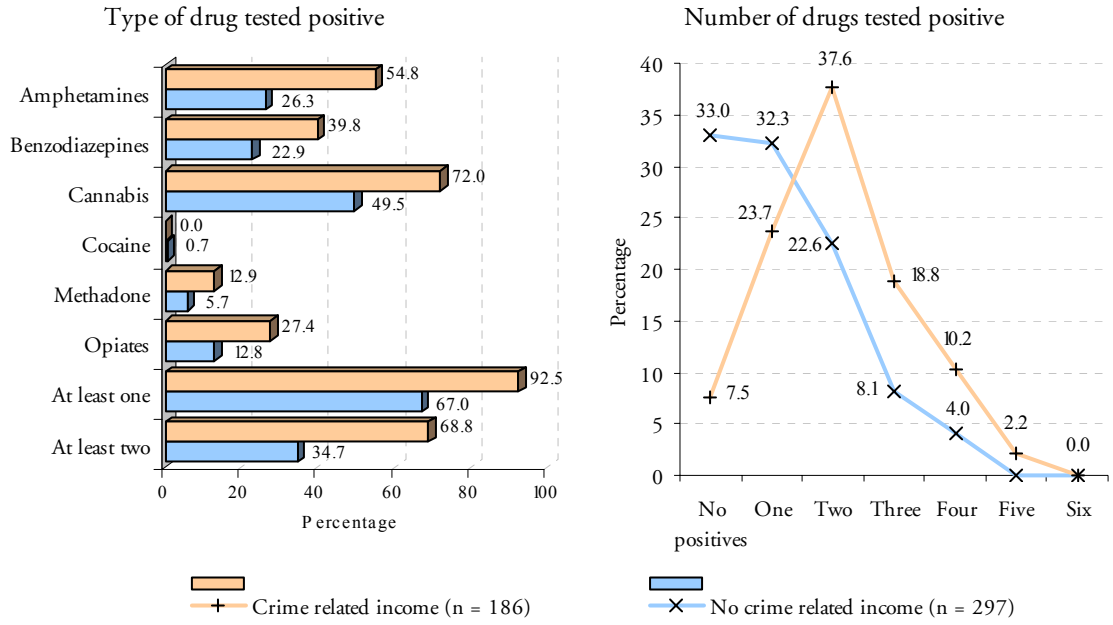
Crime related income

Detainees were asked to list all their sources of income during the past 30 days. Around one third (34.6%) reported that they had received crime related income (including sex work, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery etc.)

Figure 14 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 (54.8% compared to 26.3% of those detainees who had not received income from criminal activity, $t(481)=6.30$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (39.8% compared to 22.9%, $t(481)=3.97$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (72.0% compared to 49.5%, $t(481)=4.88$, $p<0.001$), methadone (12.9% compared to 5.7%, $t(481)=2.76$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (27.4% compared to 12.8%, $t(481)=4.03$, $p<0.001$).
- A higher proportion of detainees who had received crime related income in the past 30 days tested positive to two drugs (37.6% compared to 22.6% of detainees who reported that they had not received crime related income), three drugs (18.8% compared to 8.1%) and four drugs (10.2% compared to 4.0%).
- Detainees who reported that they had received crime related income in the past 30 days tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=15{,}935.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 14: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug Use (Urinalysis)
and Socio-Demographic Characteristics

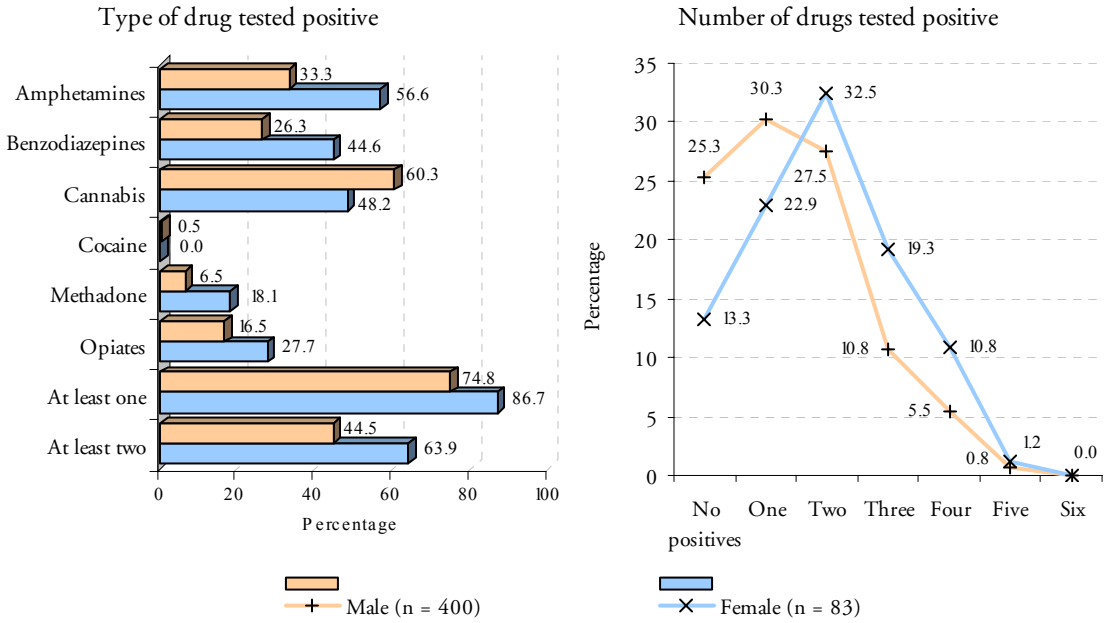
This section provides the urinalysis results by certain social and demographic characteristics, including sex, age and Indigenous status, level of education, family and housing status and employment status (refer to Appendix 1 for a more detailed demographic profile).

Sex

Of the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 400 (82.8%) were male. Figure 15 shows the urinalysis results of detainees broken down by sex.

- Generally, positive drug tests tended to be more common for female than male detainees.
- A significantly higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to amphetamines (56.6% compared to 33.3% of male detainees, $t(481)=3.94$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (44.6% compared to 26.3%, $t(481)=3.33$, $p<0.001$), methadone (18.1% compared to 6.5%, $t(481)=3.45$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (27.7% compared to 16.5%, $t(481)=2.40$, $p<0.05$).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of males tested positive to cannabis (60.3% compared to 48.2% of female detainees, $t(481)=2.03$, $p<0.05$).
- A higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to at least one drug (86.7% compared to 74.8% of male detainees) and multiple drugs (63.9% compared to 44.5%).
- Similarly, females tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than males ($U=12,568.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 15: The percentage of detainees testing positive by sex



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

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

- The most common combinations of drugs to which male detainees tested positive were cannabis only (21.3%), amphetamines and cannabis (13.3%), amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (5.8%) and benzodiazepines and cannabis (5.8%).
- In contrast, the most common drug combinations to which female detainees tested positive were amphetamines and cannabis (9.6%), amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (9.6%), amphetamines and benzodiazepines (9.6%), cannabis only (8.4%) and amphetamines only (8.4%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees recorded no positives (25.3% compared to 13.3% of female detainees).

Table 6: Most frequent positive urinalysis by sex*

Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	85	21.3	7	8.4	92	19.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	53	13.3	8	9.6	61	12.6
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	23	5.8	8	9.6	31	6.4
• Amphetamines only	19	4.8	7	8.4	26	5.4
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	23	5.8	2	2.4	25	5.2
• Cannabis and opiates	15	3.8	1	1.2	16	3.3
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	10	2.5	3	3.6	13	2.7
• Benzodiazepines only	11	2.8	1	1.2	12	2.5
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	3	0.8	8	9.6	11	2.3
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	8	2.0	1	1.2	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and methadone	6	1.5	2	2.4	8	1.7
No positives	**101**	**25.3**	**11**	**13.3**	**112**	**23.2**
Number tested	**400**		**83**		**483**	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top eleven combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Age

Of the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 29.0% were aged 18-24 years, 20.7% were aged 25-29 years, 15.9% were aged 30-34 years, while 34.4% were aged 35 years and over. Figure 16 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive to each type of drug by age group. As shown:

- Generally, the peak age group for detainees testing positive was 30-34 years followed by 25-29 years.
- Detainees 35 years and older were generally less likely to test positive to drugs than their younger counterparts.

- The age profile of detainees testing positive to amphetamines or benzodiazepines was similar, with the percentage of detainees testing positive increasing from the age group of 18-24 years to 30-34 years before decreasing in the 35+ years age group.
- Around two thirds of detainees in each of the three age categories from 18 to 34 years tested positive to cannabis, compared with less than half of those aged 35 years or older (45.8%).
- There were no positive cocaine tests for detainees aged less than 30 years, while only 1.3% of detainees aged 30-34 years and 0.6% of detainees aged 35 years or older tested positive to this drug.
- Positive methadone tests tended to increase with age, with 1.4% of detainees aged 18-24 year-old testing positive compared with 13.9% of detainees at least 35 years of age testing positive.
- A higher percentage of detainees in the middle age groups of 25-29 years and 30-34 years tested positive to opiates (26.0% and 24.7% respectively) compared to those aged 18-24 years (14.3%) and detainees aged 35 years or older (14.5%).

Figure 16: The percentage of detainees testing positive per drug type by age group

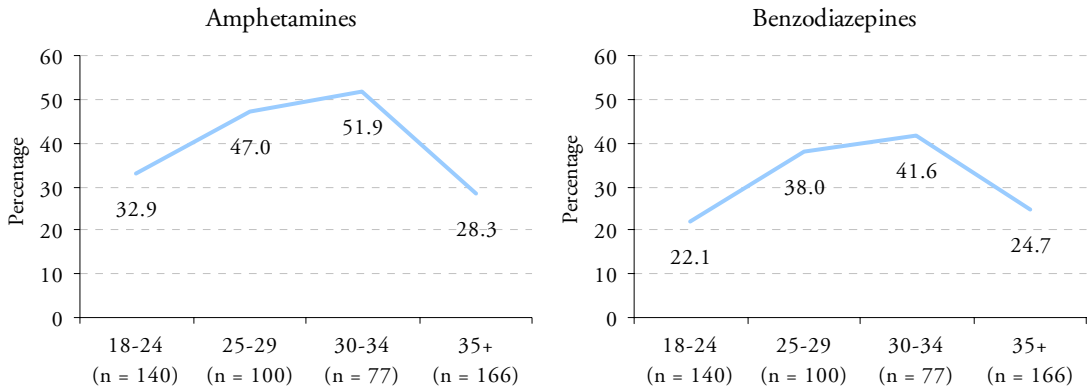
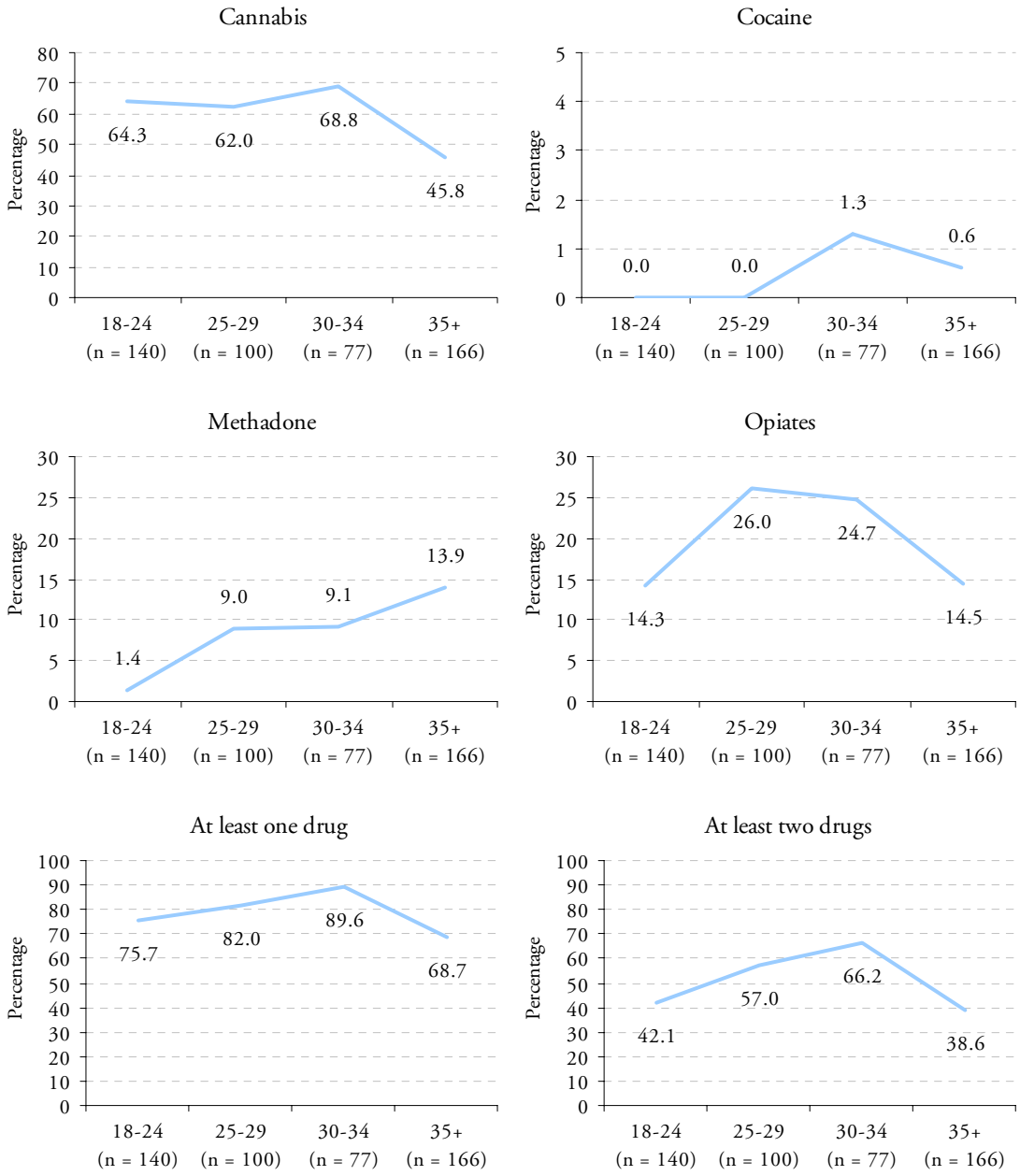


Figure 16 (cont): The percentage of detainees testing positive by age group and drug type



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

Table 7 shows the eleven 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 (25.7% compared to 15.8% of 25 to 34 year old detainees and 16.9% of detainees aged 35 years and older) and a combination of amphetamines and cannabis (15.0% compared to 13.0% and 10.2% respectively).
- A lower percentage of detainees aged 25 to 34 tested positive to no drugs (14.7% compared to 24.3% of detainees aged 18-24% and 31.3% of detainees aged 35 years and older).

Table 7: Most frequent positive urinalysis by age group*

Drug category	18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	36	25.7	28	15.8	28	16.9
• Amphetamines and cannabis	21	15.0	23	13.0	17	10.2
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	9	6.4	19	10.7	3	1.8
• Amphetamines only	7	5.0	10	5.6	9	5.4
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	8	5.7	9	5.1	8	4.8
• Cannabis and opiates	6	4.3	7	4.0	3	1.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	2.1	9	5.1	1	0.6
• Benzodiazepines only	3	2.1	2	1.1	7	4.2
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	2	1.4	5	2.8	4	2.4
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	2	1.4	4	2.3	3	1.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and methadone	0	0.0	5	2.8	3	1.8
No positives	**34**	**24.3**	**26**	**14.7**	**52**	**31.3**
Number tested	**140**		**177**		**166**	

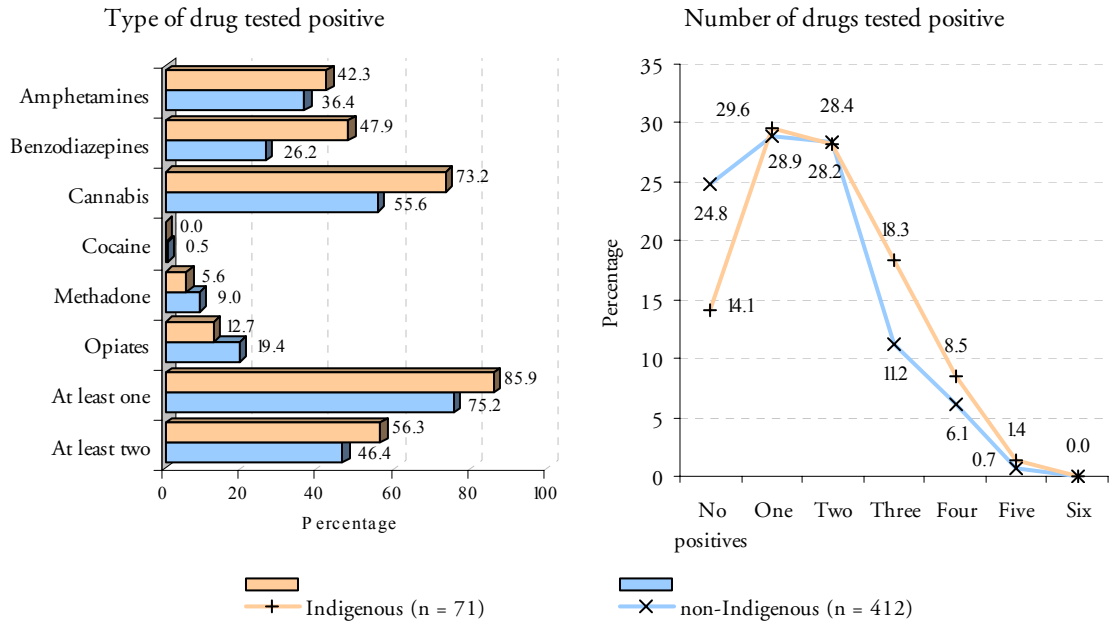
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top eleven combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Indigenous status

Of the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 14.7% were Indigenous. Figure 17 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive by Indigenous status. Both the type of drug and the number of drugs to which they tested positive are shown.

- A significantly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (47.9% compared to 26.2% of non-Indigenous, t(481)=3.71, p<0.001) and cannabis (73.2% compared to 55.6%, t(481)=3.78, p<0.01).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive to opiates (19.4% compared to 12.7%, t(481)=2.00, p<0.05).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to at least one drug (85.9% compared to 75.2% of non-Indigenous) and multiple drugs (56.3% compared to 46.4%).
- Nearly one quarter of non-Indigenous detainees (24.8%) recorded no positives, compared with 14.1% of Indigenous detainees.
- Indigenous detainees tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than non-Indigenous detainees (U=12,278.0, p<0.05).

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees testing positive by Indigenous status



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

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

- The most common drugs to which Indigenous detainees tested positive were cannabis only (19.7%), followed by benzodiazepines and cannabis (15.5%) and amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis (14.1%).
- The most common drugs which returned a positive test for non-Indigenous detainees were cannabis only (18.9%) and amphetamines and cannabis (13.1%).

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

Drug category	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	14	19.7	78	18.9	92	19.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	7	9.9	54	13.1	61	12.6
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	10	14.1	21	5.1	31	6.4
• Amphetamines only	3	4.2	23	5.6	26	5.4
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	11	15.5	14	3.4	25	5.2
• Cannabis and opiates	0	0	16	3.9	16	3.3
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	4.2	10	2.4	13	2.7
• Benzodiazepines only	3	4.2	9	2.2	12	2.5
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	1	1.4	10	2.4	11	2.3
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.4	8	1.9	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and methadone	3	4.2	5	1.2	8	1.7
No positives	**10**	**14.1**	**102**	**24.8**	**112**	**23.2**
Number tested	**71**		**412**		**483**	

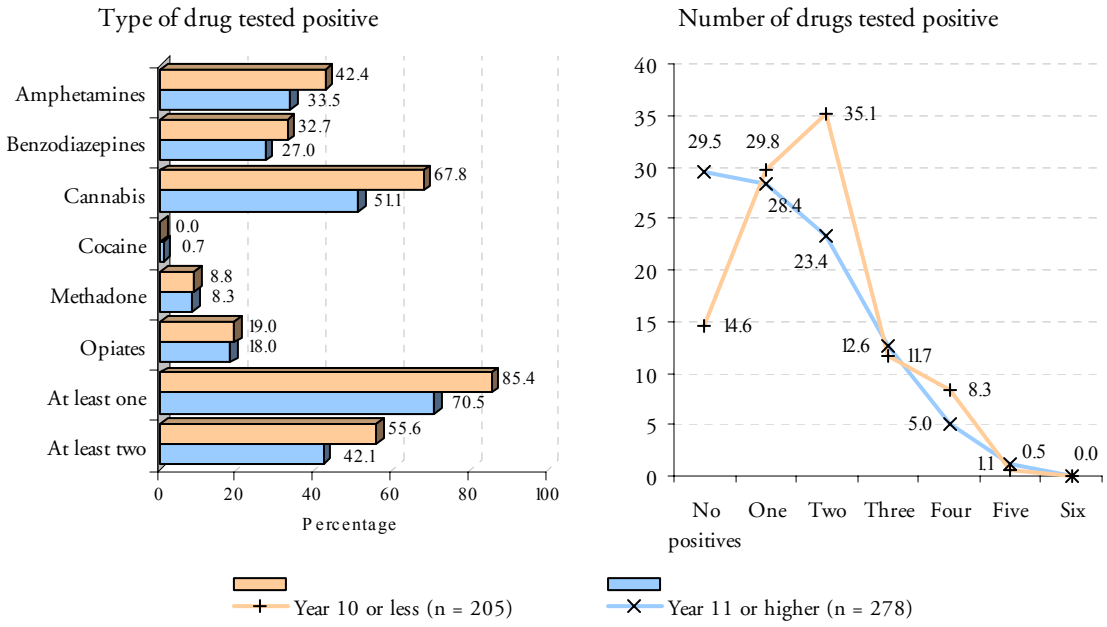
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** This table only presents the top eleven combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.*

Highest level of education

For the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 42.4% reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less. Figure 18 shows the urinalysis results by detainees' highest level of education (Year 10 or less against Year 11 or higher). As shown:

- For each of the six drug types except cocaine, a higher percentage of detainees who had completed only to Year 10 or less tested positive.
- A significantly higher percentage of detainees whose highest level of education was Year 10 or below tested positive to amphetamines (42.4% compared to 33.5% of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher, $t(481)=2.00$, $p<0.05$), and cannabis (67.8% compared to 51.1%, $t(481)=3.68$, $p<0.001$).
- A higher percentage of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher recorded no positives (14.6% compared to 29.5% of those whose highest level of education was to Year 10 or below).
- Detainees who reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less tested positive to a higher number of drugs ($U=23{,}740.0$, $p<0.01$).

Figure 18: The percentage of detainees testing positive by highest level of education



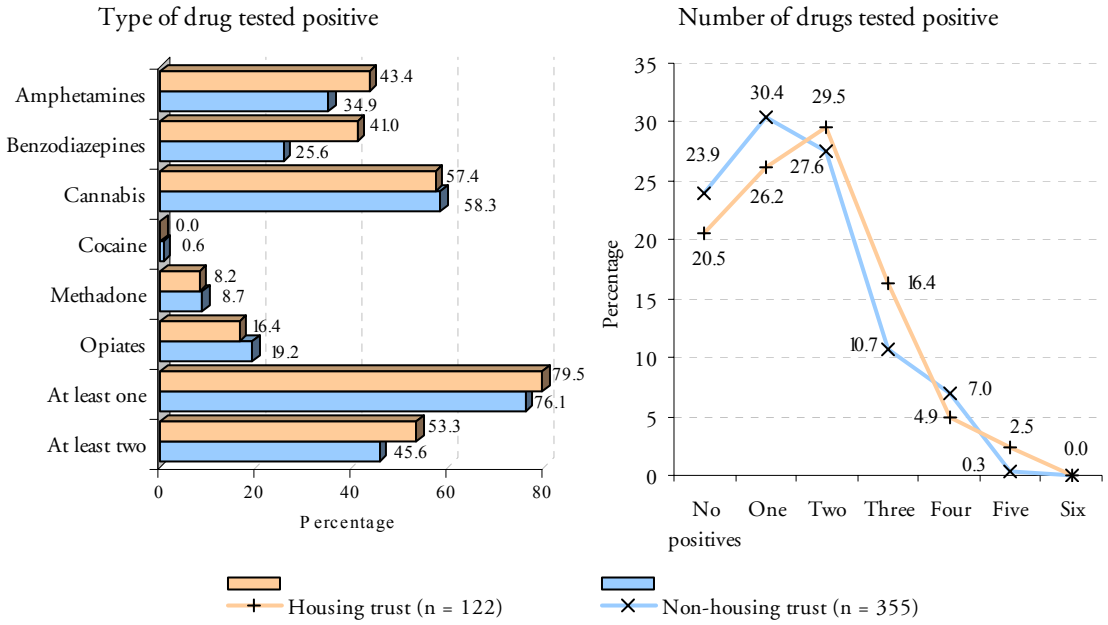
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Housing status

Of the 477 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported whether they live in South Australian Housing Trust, 21.0% reported that they were living in a Housing Trust. Figure 19 shows the urinalysis results for detainees broken down by whether they were living in a Housing Trust or not. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust tested positive to benzodiazepines (41.0% compared to 25.6% of detainees not living in a Housing Trust, $t(475)=3.22$, $p<0.01$.
- Relatively similar percentages of detainees not living in a Housing Trust tested positive to cannabis (58.3% compared to 57.4% of detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust), cocaine (0.6% compared to 0.0%) and methadone (8.7% compared to 8.2%).
- A higher percentage of detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust tested positive to amphetamines (43.4% compared to 34.9% of detainees not living in a Housing Trust). This difference was not statistically significant though.
- A higher percentage of detainees who did not live in a Housing Trust tested positive for no drug or one drug only (23.9% and 30.4% respectively compared to 20.5% and 26.2% for those detainees who lived in Housing Trust accommodation).

Figure 19: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was living in SA Housing Trust accommodation



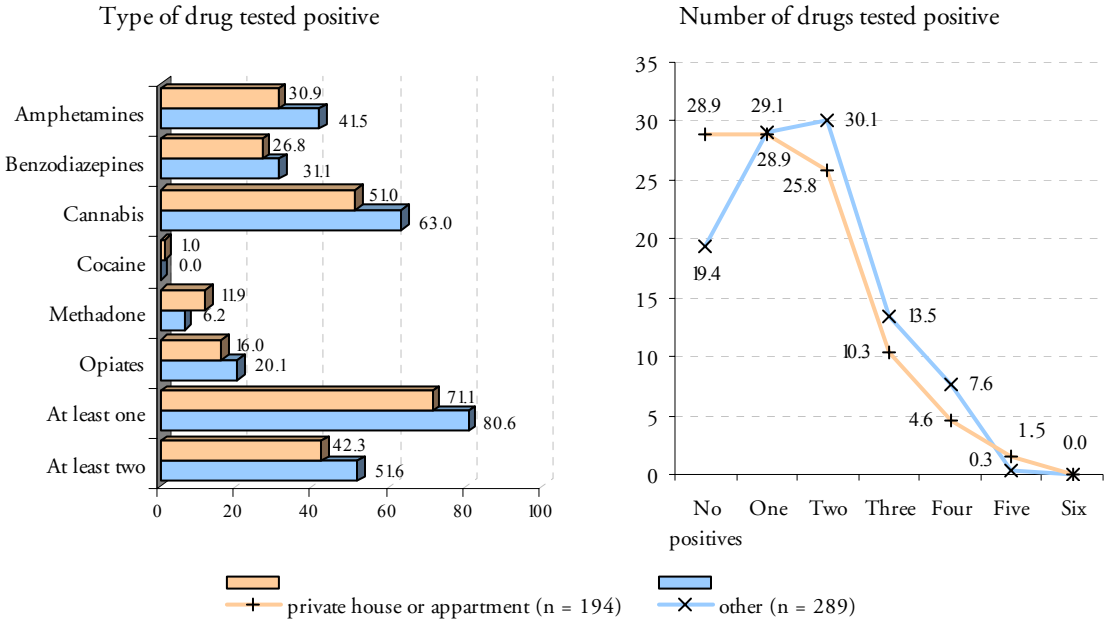
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 20 shows the urinalysis results for detainees broken down by whether they were living in a private house or apartment that they owned or rented compared with detainees who were in 'other' accommodation (including somebody else's house, a shelter or having no fixed address). As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of those detainees who reported living in a private house or apartment that they owned or rented tested positive to methadone (11.9% compared to 6.2% of detainees not living in a private house or apartment, $t(481)=2.20$, $p<0.05$).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of those detainees who reported not living in a private house or apartment that they owned or rented tested positive to amphetamines (41.5% compared to 30.9% of detainees living in a private house or apartment, $t(481)=2.36$, $p<0.05$) and cannabis (63.0% compared to 51.0%, $t(481)=2.62$, $p<0.01$).

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported not living in a private house or apartment tested positive to a larger number of drugs than detainees who reported living in a private house or apartment (U=24,519.5, p<0.05).

Figure 20: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was living in private house or appartment



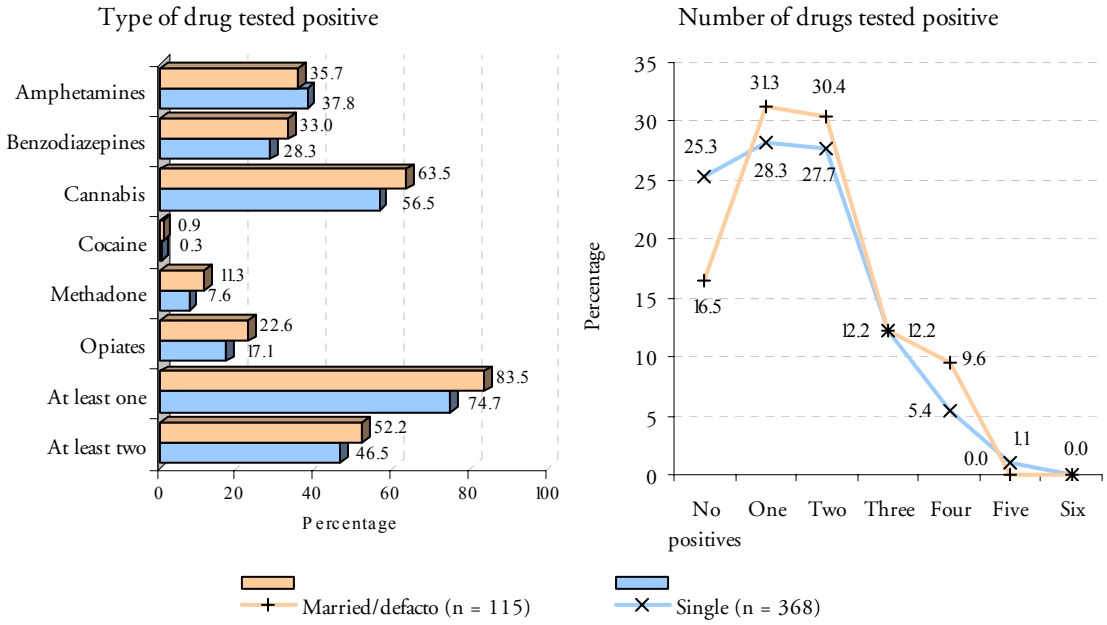
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Family structure

Of the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 31.3% reported that they were currently married or in a defacto relationship. Figure 21 presents the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were married/defacto or single. Single includes detainees who had never married and those who were separated, divorced or widowed. As shown:

- A higher percentage of married/defacto detainees tested positive to all drug types except amphetamines (35.7% compared to 37.8% of single detainees).
- A higher percentage of married/defacto detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (33.0% compared to 28.3 of single detainees), cannabis (63.5% compared to 56.5%) and opiates (22.6% compared to 17.1%).
- A higher percentage of single detainees recorded no positives (25.3% compared to 16.5% of married/defacto detainees).
- Overall, there were no significant differences between the two groups in the number of drugs that they tested positive to.

Figure 21: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was married/defacto or single

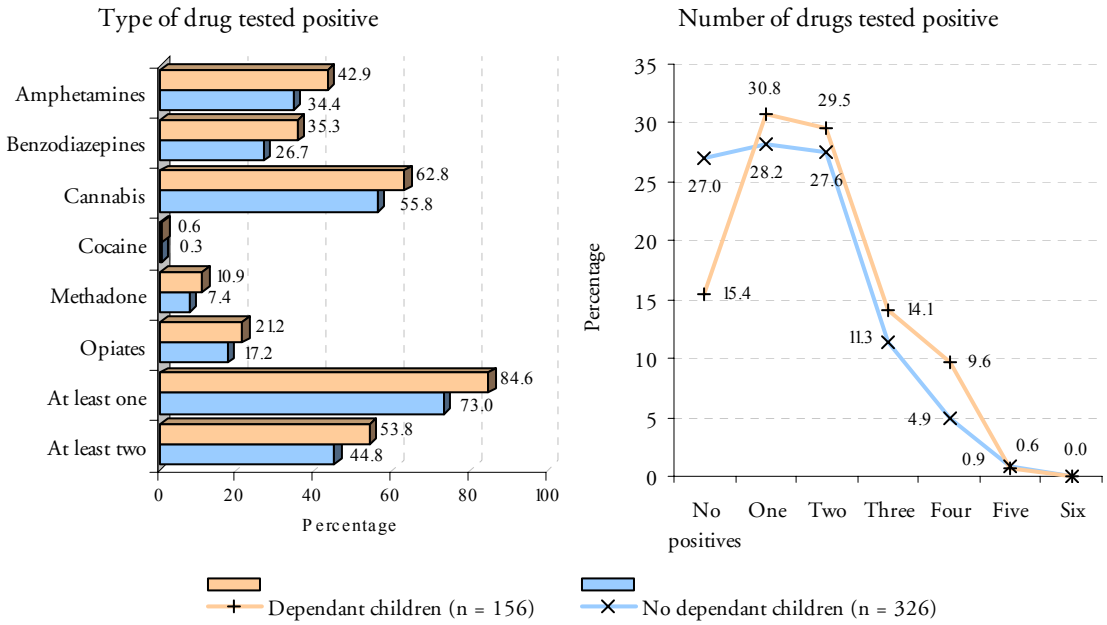


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample and reported whether or not they were currently looking after any dependant children, just under one third (32.4%) reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child. Figure 22 presents the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were taking care of dependant children (including children under 5 years of age and children at school). As shown:

- A higher percentage of those detainees who reported that they were currently taking care of dependent children tested positive to each of the drug types compared to those detainees who reportedly were not taking care of any dependant children.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of detainees with dependant children tested positive to amphetamines (42.9% compared to 34.4% of detainees without dependant children), benzodiazepines (35.3% compared to 26.7%), cannabis (62.8% compared to 55.8%) and opiates (21.2% compared to 17.2%).
- Again, however, none of these differences were statistically significant.
- In contrast, detainees who reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child tested positive to a greater number of drugs than did those with no dependent children and these differences were statistical significant (U=21,621.5, p<0.01).

Figure 22: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was taking care of dependant children



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

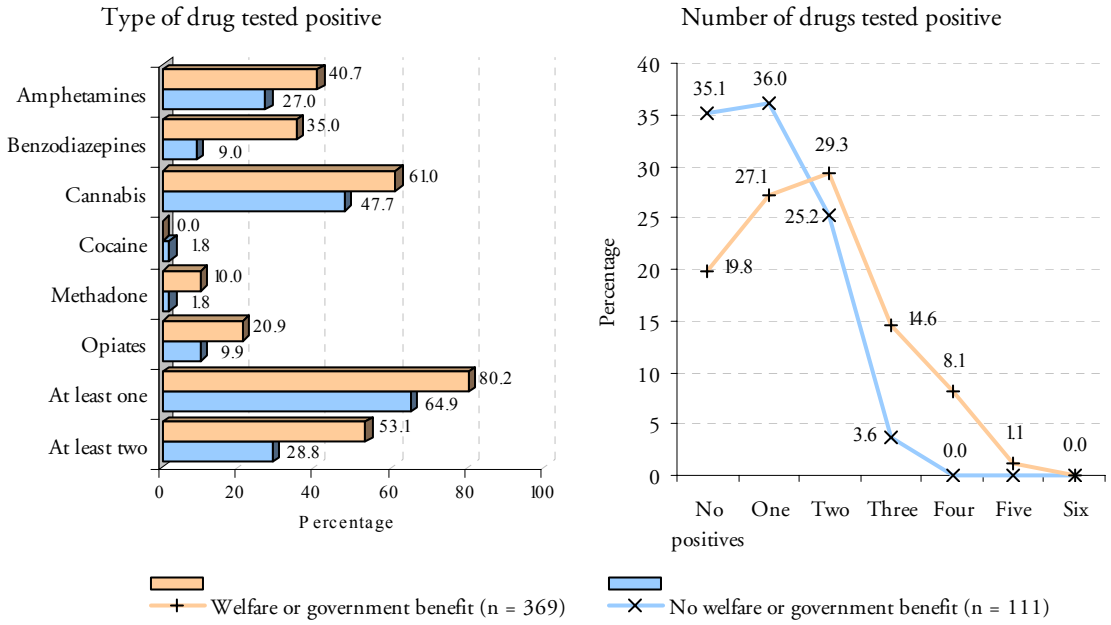
Sources of income and employment status

Of the 480 detainees, who provided a urine sample and reported whether or not they received welfare or government benefits, 76.9% reported that they did receive some form of welfare or government benefit.

Figure 24 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 higher percentage of those detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to each type of drug, except cocaine, compared with those detainees who did not receive welfare or government benefits.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to amphetamines (40.7% compared to 27.0% of detainees who did not received welfare or government benefits, $t(478)=2.61$, $p<0.01$), benzodiazepines (35.0% compared to 9.0%, $t(478)=5.29$, $p<0.001$) cannabis (61.0% compared to 47.7%, $t(478)=2.49$, $p<0.05$), methadone (10.0% compared to 1.8%, $t(478)=2.78$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (20.9% compared to 9.9%, $t(478)=2.27$, $p<0.01$).
- Detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=13,931.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 23: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit

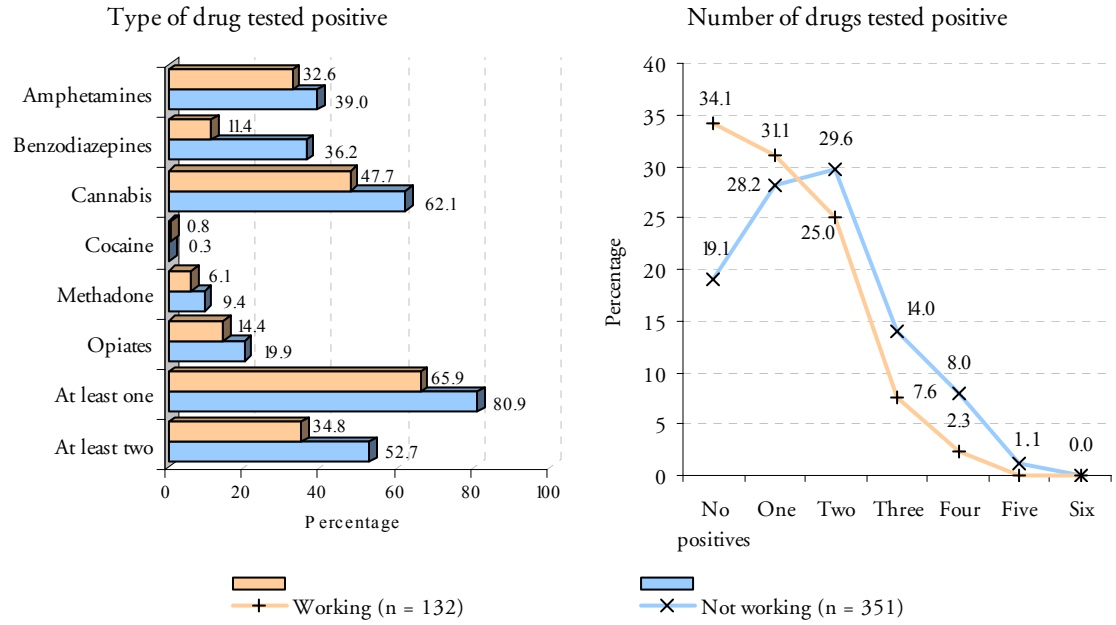


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Of the 483 detainees who provided a urine sample, 27.3% reported that they currently working (either full time and part time). Figure 24 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were currently working. As shown:

- A higher percentage of those detainees who were not currently working tested positive to each type of drug, except cocaine, compared with those detainees who were working.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of detainees who were not working tested positive to benzodiazepines (36.2% compared to 11.4% of detainees who were working, $t(481)=5.33$, $p<0.001$) and cannabis (62.1% compared to 47.7%, $t(481)=2.86$, $p<0.005$).
- Detainees who were not working tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who were working ($U=17,422.0$, $p<0.005$).

Figure 24: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were currently working or not



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [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.[6] 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 methadone taken legally), ecstasy and hallucinogenic drugs.

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

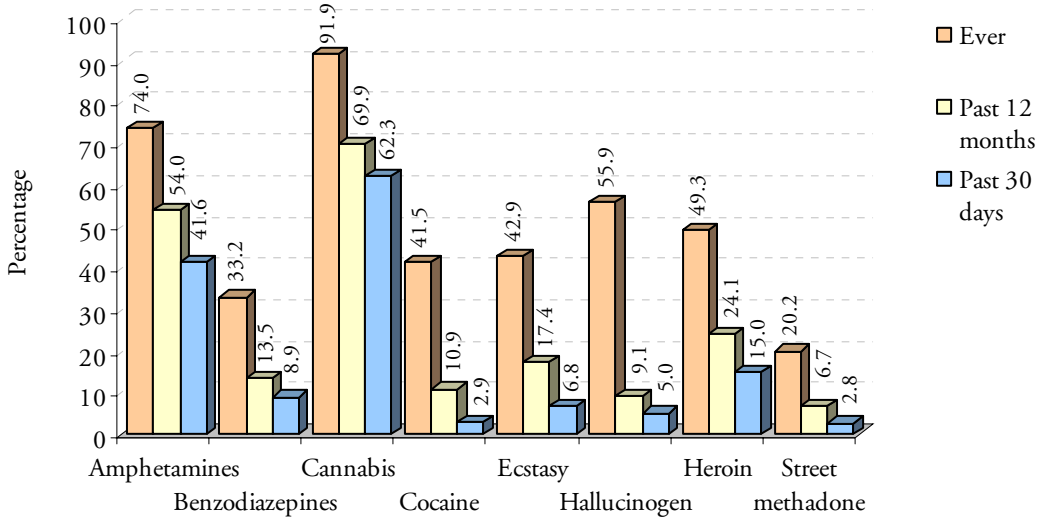
This part of the report provides an overview of self reported drug use across the three time periods of 'ever', past 12 months and past 30 days.

[6] 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 25 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' (91.9%), in the past 12 months (69.9%) or past 30 days (62.3%), followed by amphetamines (74.0%, 54.0% and 41.6% respectively).
- Street methadone was the drug reportedly least used by detainees in each of the time periods (20.2% 'ever', 6.7% in past 12 months and 2.8% in past 30 days).
- Hallucinogens were reportedly used by over half of the detainees 'ever' (55.9%), but only 9.1% and 5.0% reported using it in the past 12 months and past 30 days respectively.

Figure 25: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use by drug type by time period of use



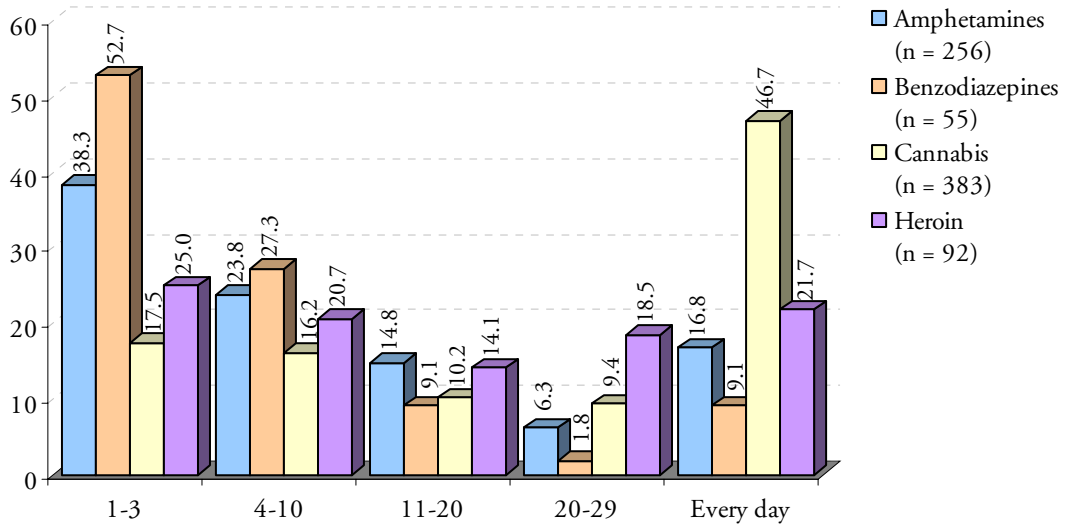
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Frequency of drug use in past 30 days

Figure 26 shows the number of days on which detainees who indicated that they had used drugs in the past 30 days reported using drugs in that period. Only drugs that were reported to be used by more than 50 of the 615 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 just under half (46.7%) of the detainees reporting use daily.
- Benzodiazepine use was less frequent, with over half of the detainees who reported use in the past 30 days indicating that they used the drugs on only one to three of those days (52.7%).
- One quarter of detainees reported using heroin on one to three days only, while 21.7% reporting use every day in the past 30 days.

Figure 26: The number of days in the past 30 that detainees reported using drugs by drug type



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

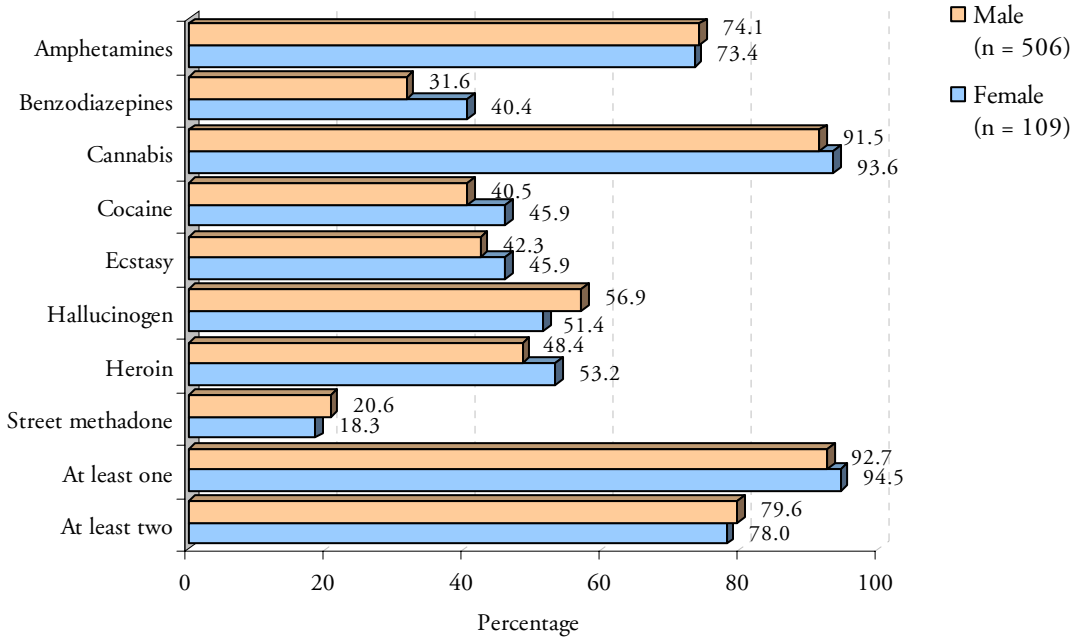
Drug use 'ever'

Sex

As shown in Figure 27, the percentage of detainees reporting drug use 'ever' was generally similar for both sexes:

- Over nine in ten detainees reported that they had 'ever' used cannabis (91.5% of males and 93.6% of females), while nearly three quarters reported that they had used amphetamines (74.1% of males and 73.4% of females).
- Nearly four in five detainees reported that they had 'ever' used at least two types of drugs (79.6% of males and 78.0% of females).

Figure 27: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever' by sex



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

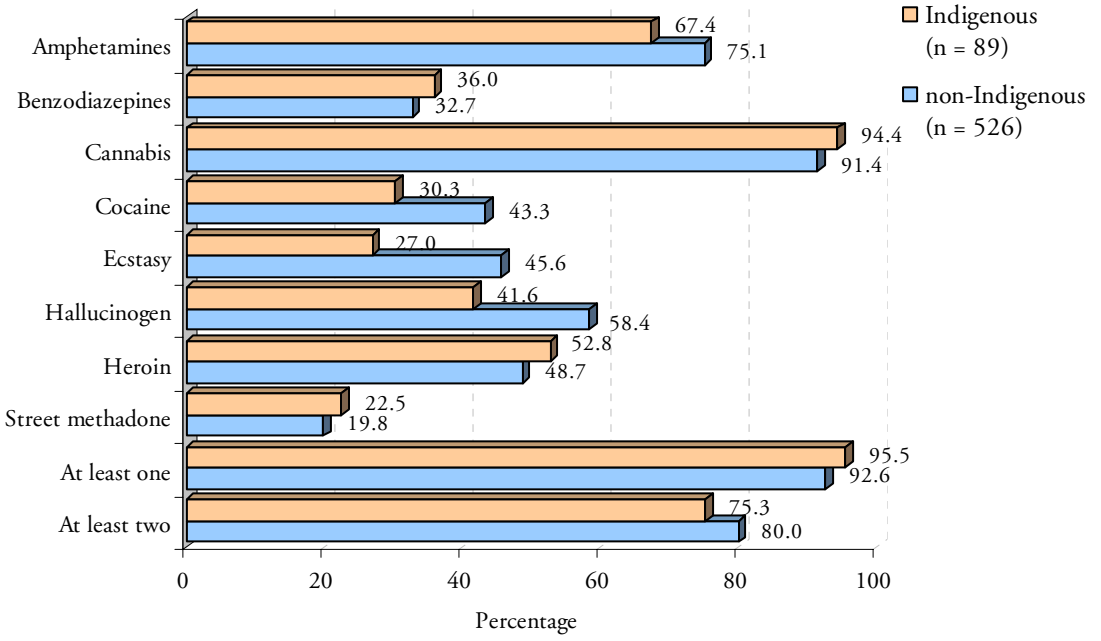
Indigenous status

As indicated in Figure 28, the percentage of detainees reporting drug use 'ever' showed some variation according to Indigenous status:

- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used cannabis (94.4% compared to 91.4% of non-Indigenous detainees), heroin (52.8% compared to 48.7%) and benzodiazepines (36.0% compared to 32.7%).
- Conversely, a slightly higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had tried amphetamines (75.1% compared to 67.4% of Indigenous detainees), cocaine (43.3% compared to 30.3%), ecstasy (45.6% compared to 27.0%) and hallucinogens (58.4% compared to 41.6%).
- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug 'ever' (95.5% compared to 92.6% of non-Indigenous detainees),

while proportionately more non-Indigenous detainees reported use of at least two drugs 'ever' than Indigenous detainees (80.0% compared to 75.3%).

Figure 28: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use 'ever' by Indigenous status



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

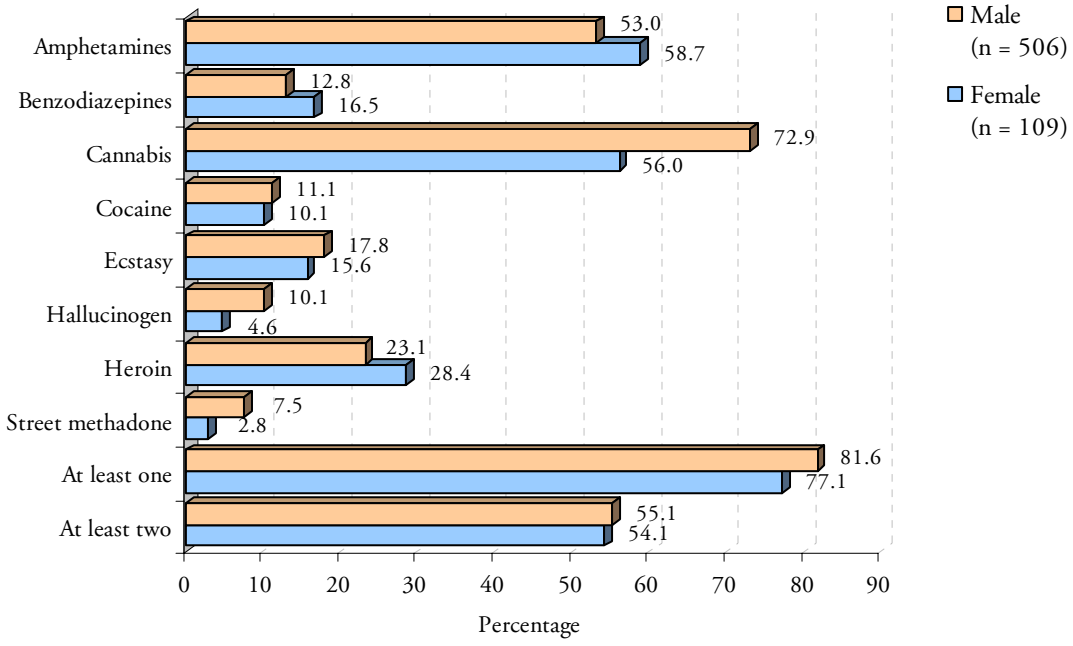
Self reported use in past 12 months

Sex

Figure 29 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 (72.9% compared to 56.0% of female detainees), hallucinogens (10.1% compared to 4.6%) and street methadone (7.5% compared to 2.8%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines (58.7% compared to 53.0%) and heroin (28.4% compared to 23.1%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 12 months (81.6% compared to 77.1%).

Figure 29: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by sex



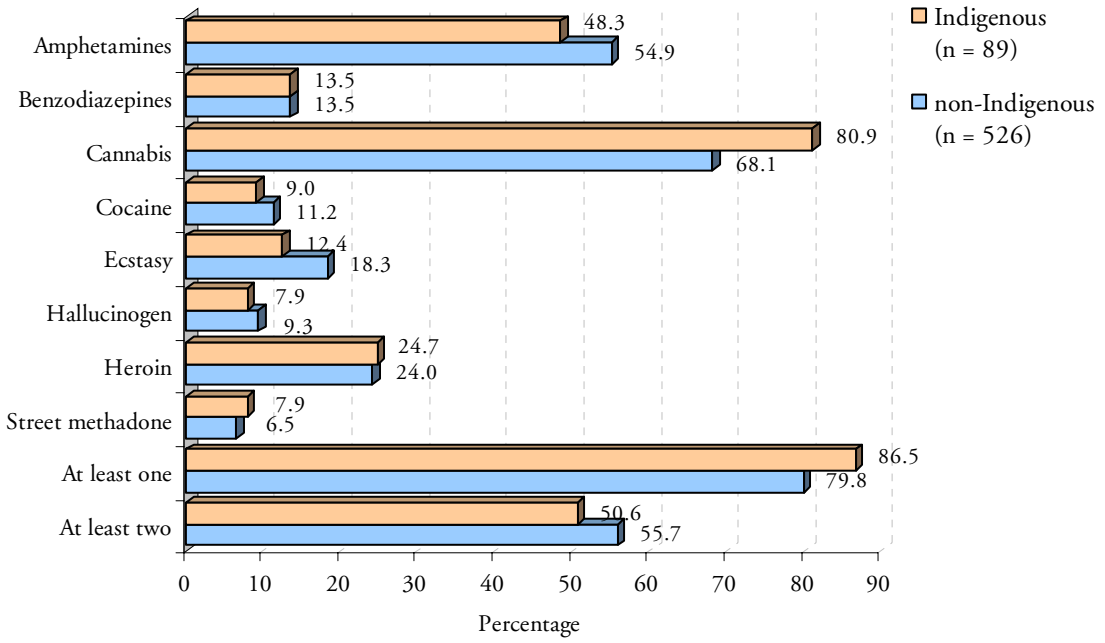
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 30 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 Indigenous detainees reported that they had used cannabis in the past 12 months (80.9% compared to 68.1% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had in the past 12 months used amphetamines (54.9% compared to 48.3% of Indigenous detainees) and ecstasy (18.3% compared to 12.4%).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months (86.5% compared to 79.8% of non-Indigenous detainees), while proportionately more non-Indigenous detainees reported use of at least two types of drugs (55.7% compared to 50.6%).

Figure 30: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by Indigenous status



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

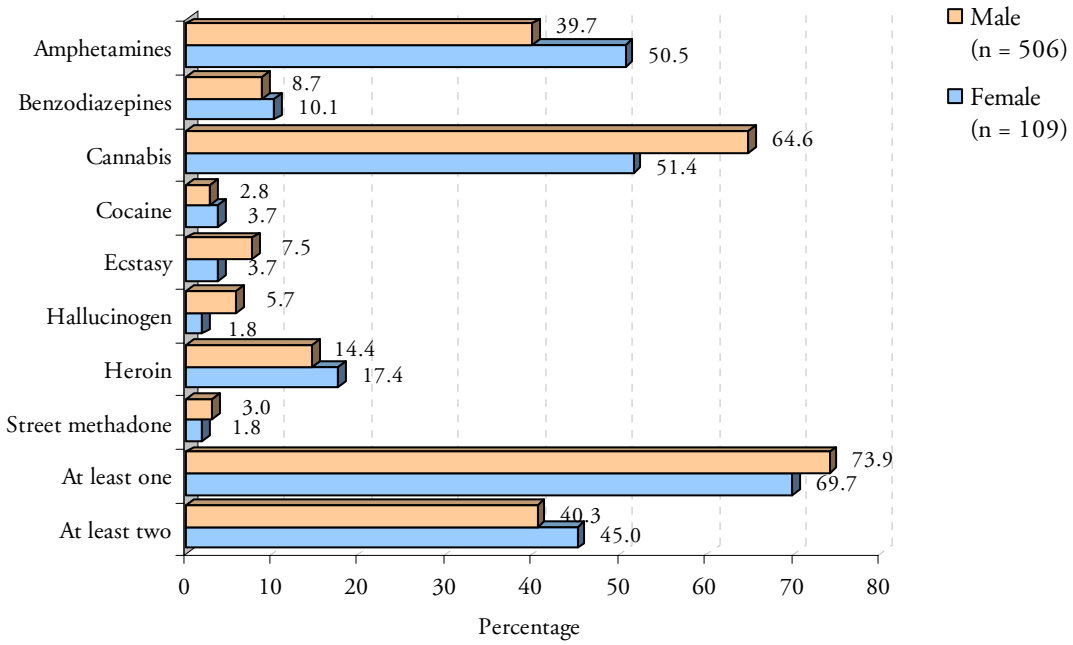
Self reported use in past 30 days

Sex

Figure 31 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 (64.6% compared to 51.4% of female detainees), ecstasy (7.5% compared to 3.7%) and hallucinogens (5.7% compared to 1.8%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of amphetamines (50.5% compared to 39.7%) and heroin (17.4% compared to 14.4%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 30 days (73.9% compared to 69.7%), while a higher percentage of females reported using at least two types of drugs in the past 30 days (45.0% compared to 40.3%).

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



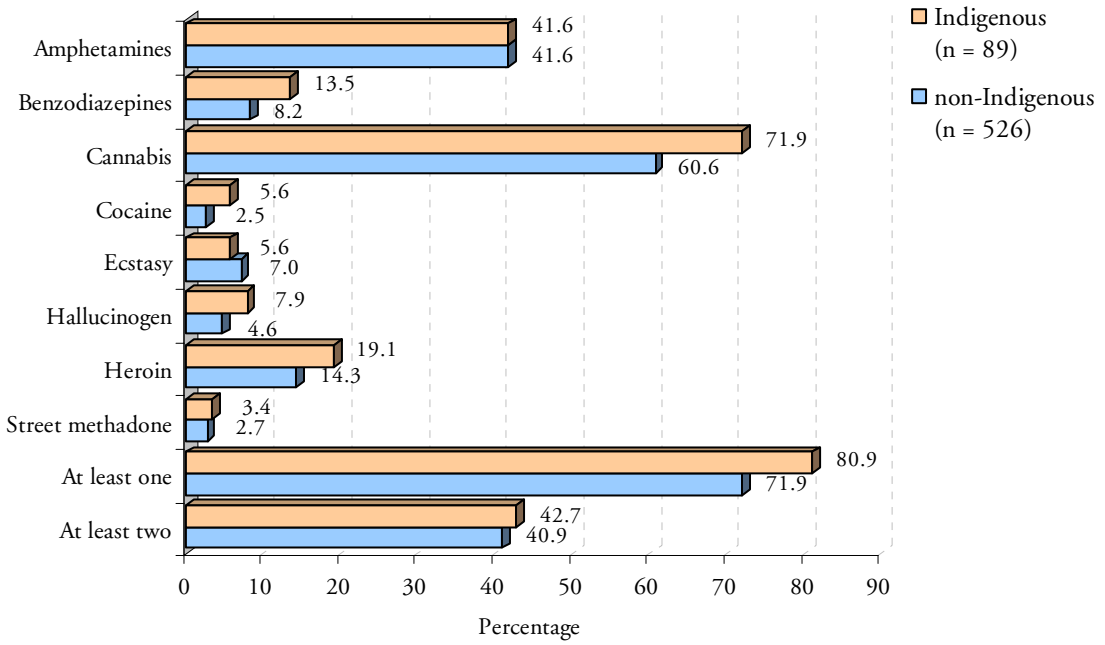
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 32 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 than non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had used all categories of drugs except amphetamines (where the percentages for both groups were the same) and ecstasy. In particular, proportionately more Indigenous detainees reported use of cannabis (71.9% compared to 60.6% of non-Indigenous detainees), benzodiazepines (13.5% compared to 8.2%) and heroin (19.1% compared to 14.3%).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 30 days (80.9% compared to 71.9% of non-Indigenous detainees), and at least two types of drugs (42.7% compared to 40.9%).

Figure 32: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by Indigenous status



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

Age

Figure 33 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group. As shown:

- Generally, self reported drug use was more common among the young and middle age ranges of 18-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years. Around four in five detainees in each of these age categories reported that they had used at least one drug (77.4%, 82.3% and 79.1% respectively compared to 60.3% of detainees aged over 35 years). However, age profiles varied according to the type of drug used.
- Over half of the detainees aged 25-34 years reported using amphetamines in the past 30 days (52.4% of detainees aged 24-29 years and 53.9% of detainees aged 30-34 years), which was higher than 18-24 year olds (40.7%) and much higher than detainees aged 35 years or older (28.6%).
- A similar pattern was evident for reported benzodiazepines use, although the proportions for all age categories were much lower overall, with 12.9% and 12.2% of detainees aged 25-29 years and 30-34 years respectively reporting use of benzodiazepines in the past 30 days. This was slightly higher than those detainees aged 18-24 years (9.6%) and much higher than detainees aged 35 years and older (4.0%).
- Self reported cannabis use in the past 30 days was highest amongst those aged 25-29 years (71.0%), followed by those in the 18-24 years age group (68.4%).
- There was no clear age-based pattern for self-reported use of cocaine in the past 30 days, with very few in each age category reporting use of the drug.
- Self reported use of ecstasy and hallucinogens in the past 30 days was highest among the youngest age group and decreased with age, with 10.7% and 9.6% of detainees aged 18-24 years reporting use of ecstasy and hallucinogens respectively, compared to 3.0% and 2.5% of detainees aged 35 years and older.
- The percentage of detainees who reported using heroin in the past 30 days was also highest in the youngest age group, decreasing slightly from 18.6% of 18-24 year-olds to 16.9% and 16.5% of detainees aged 25-29 years and 30-34 years respectively before a larger decrease to 9.5% of detainees aged 35 years and older.
- The peak age group for detainees reporting use of street methadone in the past 30 days was 25-29 years (5.6%), compared to 2.6% of detainees aged 30-34

years and 1.5% of detainees aged 35 years or older. The numbers reporting use of this drug, however, were very low across all age categories.

Figure 33: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group

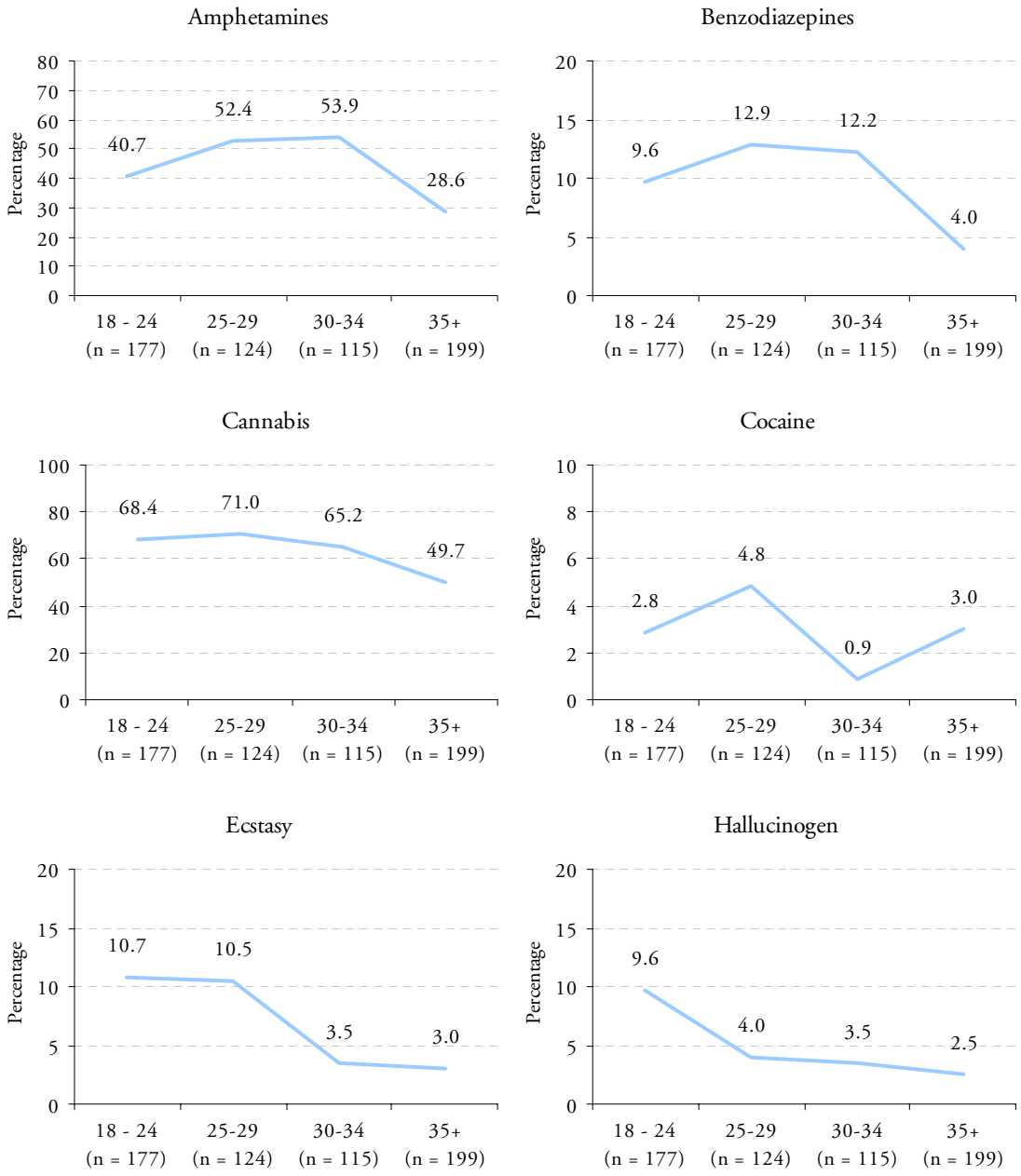
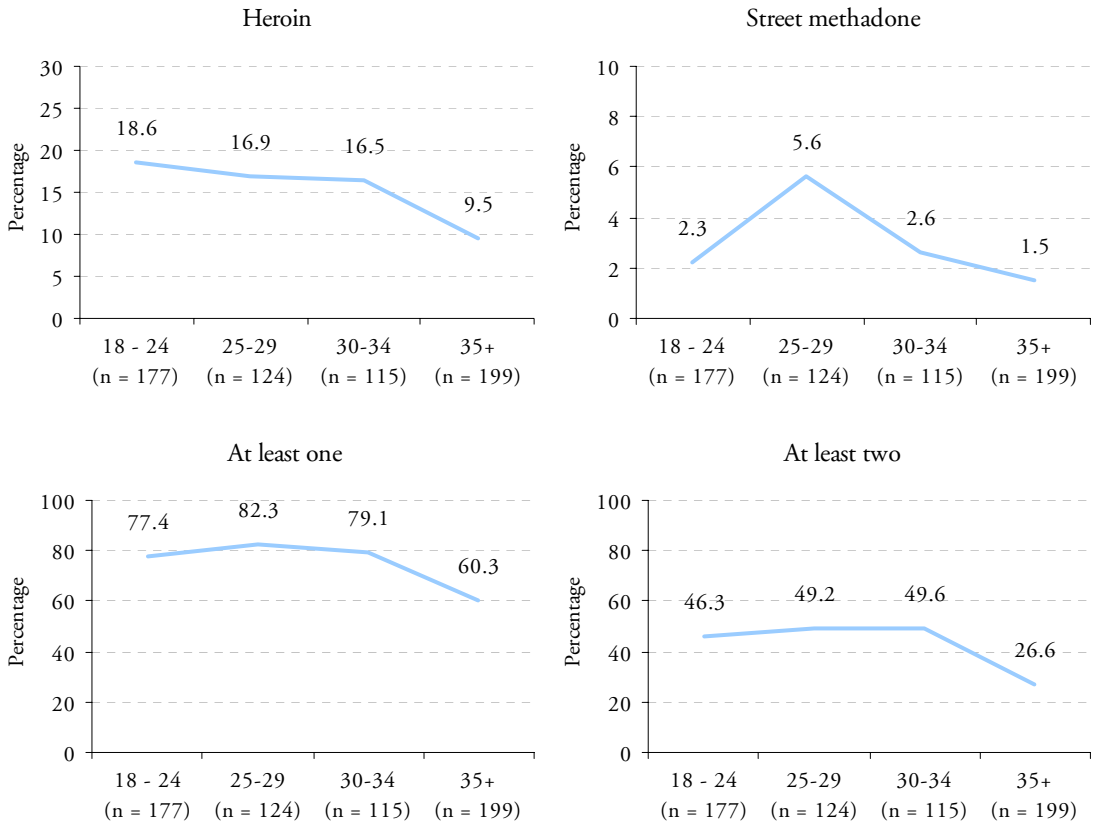


Figure 33 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group



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

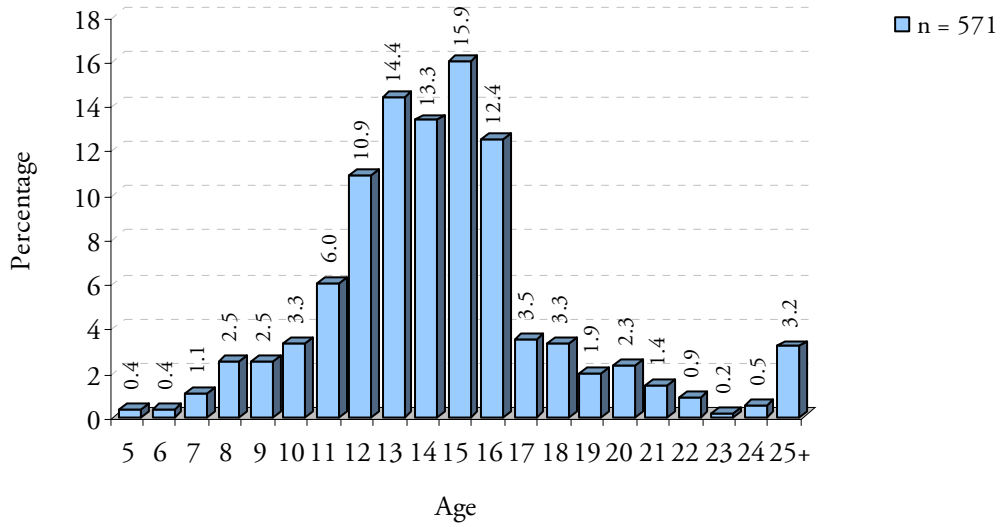
Age at first use

Detainees who reported that they had ever used a drug were asked how old they were when they first used each type of drug. Figure 34 shows the age at which detainees reported using any drug for the first time. As shown:

- The peak age of first use for any drug was 15 years (15.9%), followed by 13 years (14.4%) and 14 years (13.3%).[7]
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 82.8% reporting first use before the age of 17 years.
- Only a small percentage of detainees reportedly did not use any type of drug until the age of 25 years or above (3.2%).

[7] 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 34: Age at first use of detainees who reported ever using any drug

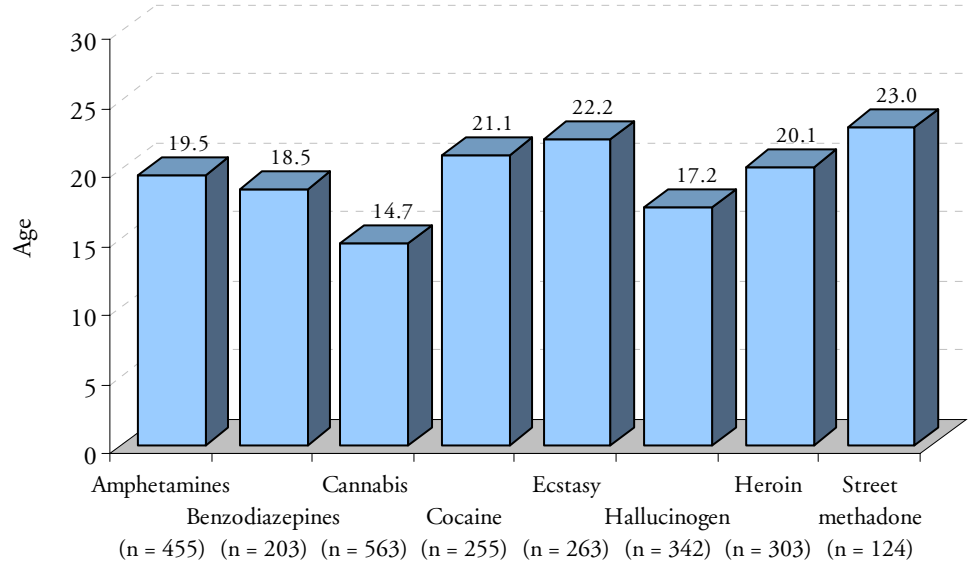


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 35 shows the mean age of reported first use for each of the eight drug categories. Figure 36 provides this analysis by sex. As shown:

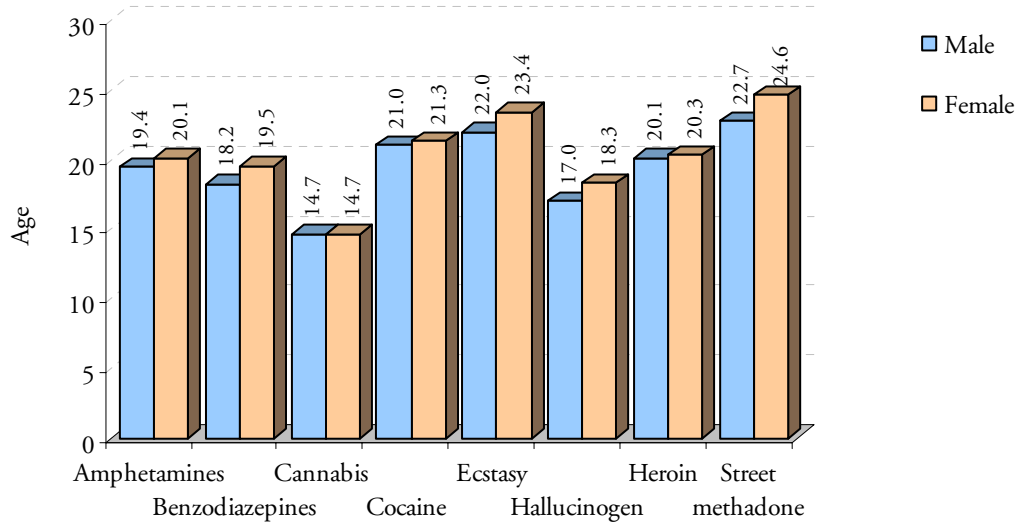
- First use of cannabis occurred at the youngest age (an average of 14.7 years for both males and female detainees) followed by hallucinogens (17.2 years overall and 17.0 years for males and 18.3 years for females) and benzodiazepines (18.5 years overall and 18.2 years for males and 19.5 years for females).
- For all drug categories males reported first use at a slightly younger age than female detainees, with the exception of cannabis, where age of first use was equal for both males and females.

Figure 35: Mean age at first use by type of drug



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

Figure 36: Mean age at first use by type of drug and sex



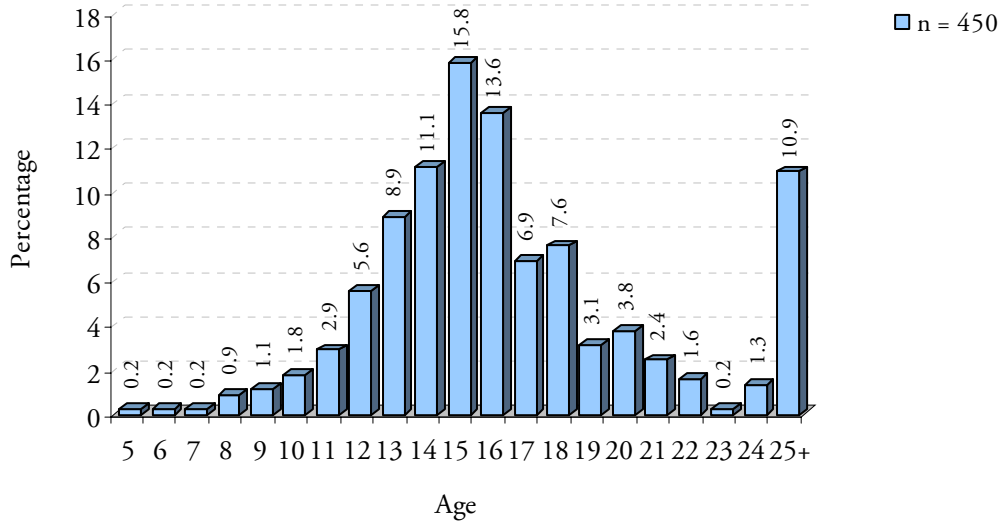
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Age at first 'regular' use

Of all detainees, just under three quarters (73.2%) reported using any drug on a 'regular' basis (three or more days per week). Figure 37 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 15 years (15.8%), followed by 16 years (13.6%) and 14 years (11.1%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 62.2% reporting regular use before the age of 17 years.
- Just over one in ten detainees (10.9%) reported first using drugs on a regular basis at the age of 25 years or older.

Figure 37: Age at first 'regular' use of detainees who reported ever using any drug 'regularly'[8]



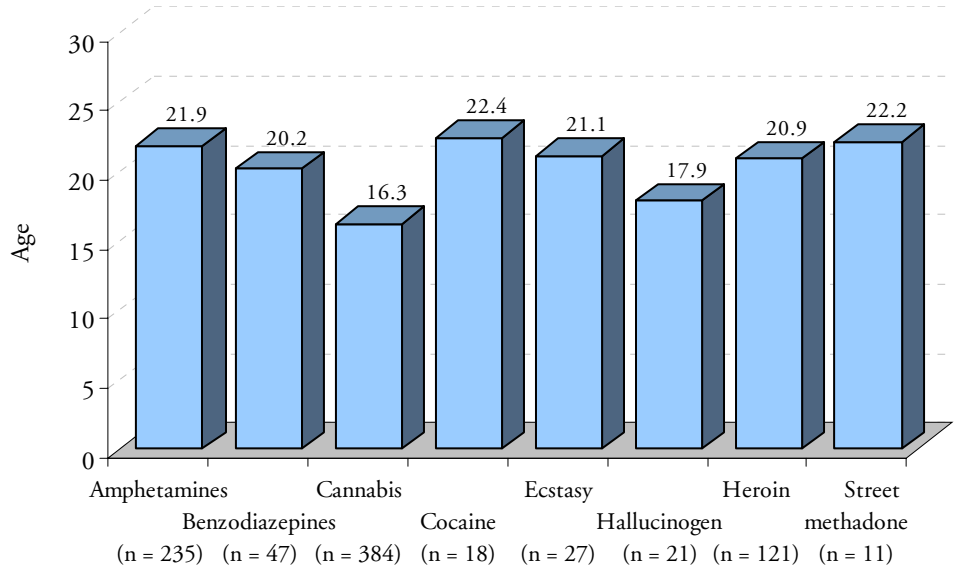
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

[8] 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 38 shows the mean age of first 'regular' use for each of the eight drug categories. Figure 39 provides this analysis by sex. As shown:

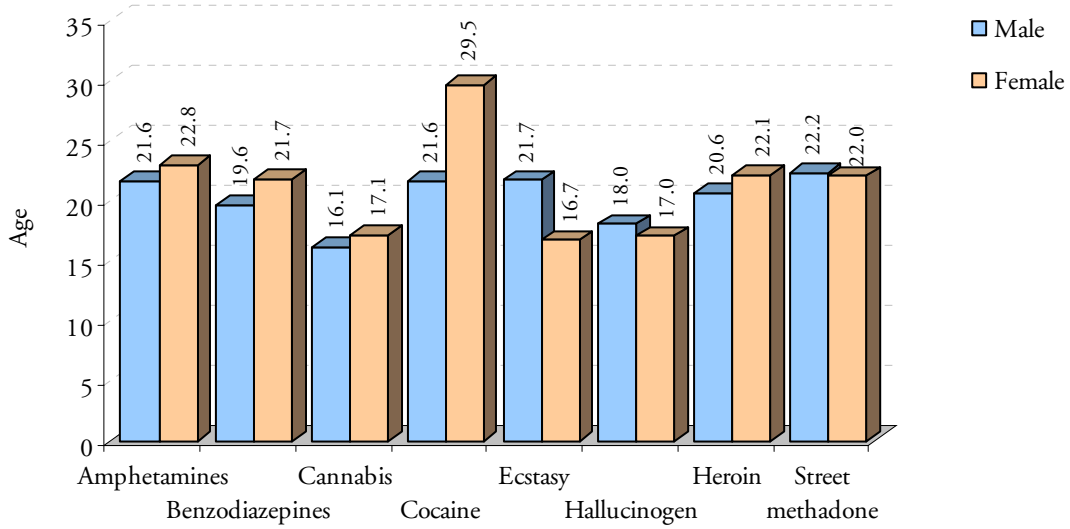
- First 'regular' use of cannabis was reported at the youngest age for both groups (16.3 years overall and 16.1 years for male and 17.1 years for female detainees), followed by hallucinogens (17.9 years overall and 18.0 years for males and 17.0 years for females).
- For six of the eight drug categories, males reportedly started using regularly at an earlier age than females. For example, males reported earlier 'regular' use of cocaine (21.6 years compared to 29.5 years for females) and benzodiazepines 19.6 years compared to 21.7 years for females).
- In contrast, female detainees reported earlier 'regular' use of ecstasy (16.7 years compared to 21.7 years for males) and hallucinogens (17.0 years compared with 18.0 years for males).

Figure 38: Mean age at first 'regular' use by type of drug



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

Figure 39: Mean age at first 'regular' use by type of drug and sex



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

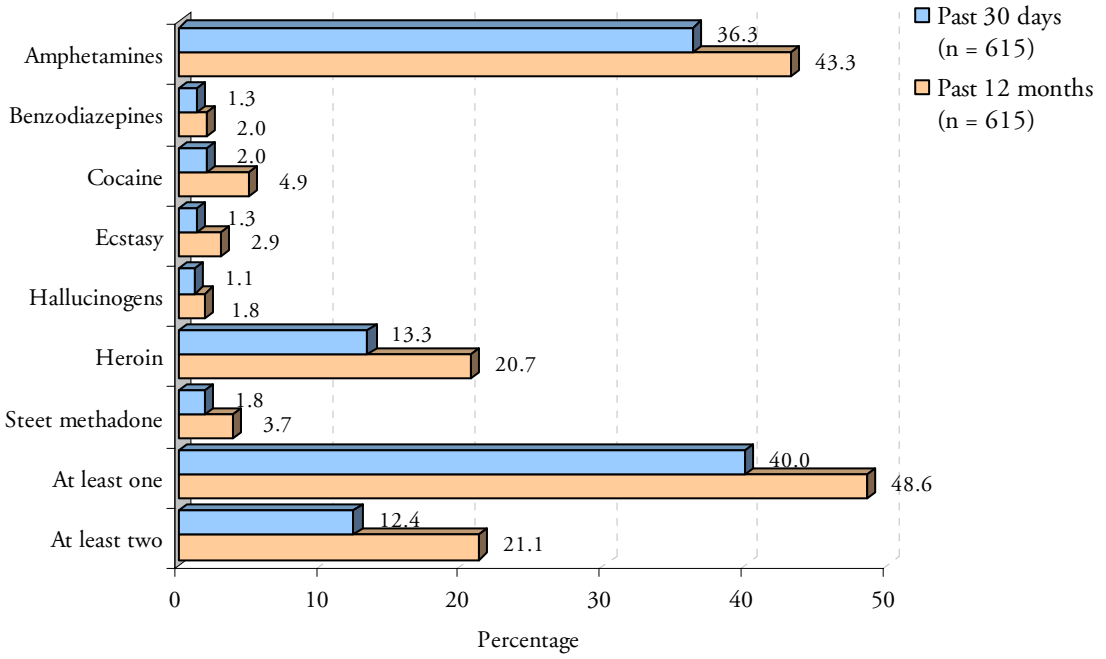
Injecting drug use

Overview

Detainees were asked if they had injected drugs in the past 12 months and past 30 days. Figure 40 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months and past 30 days by type of drug injected. As shown:

- Almost half had injected at least one drug in the past 12 months, while four in ten 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 (36.3%) and past 12 months (43.3%).
- Heroin was injected by around one in five detainees in the past 12 months (20.7%), while 13.3% did so in the past 30 days.
- The percentage of detainees injecting other types of drugs was quite low, with less than one in twenty detainees reporting that they had injected benzodiazepines, cocaine, ecstasy, hallucinogens or street methadone.

Figure 40: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days and past 12 months by type of drug



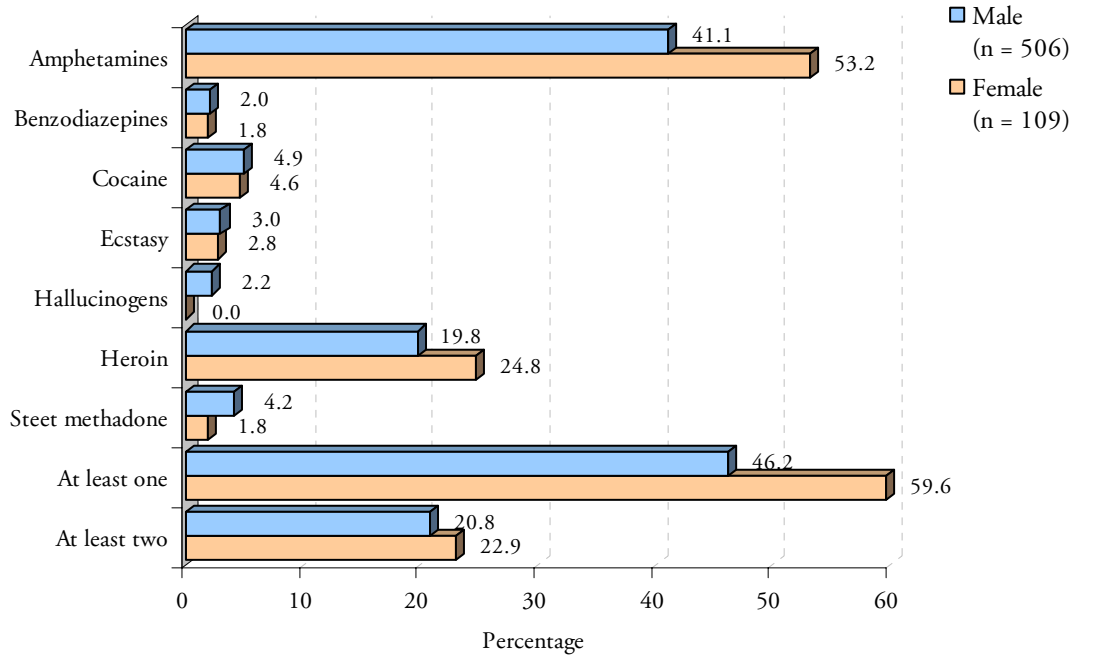
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Injecting drug use in past 12 months

Figure 41 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and sex. As shown:

- A much higher percentage of female detainees reported injecting at least one drug (59.6% compared to 46.2% of male detainees).
- Female detainees were more likely to report injecting amphetamines (53.2% compared to 41.1% of males) and heroin (24.8% compared to 19.8%) in the past 12 months.

Figure 41: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and sex

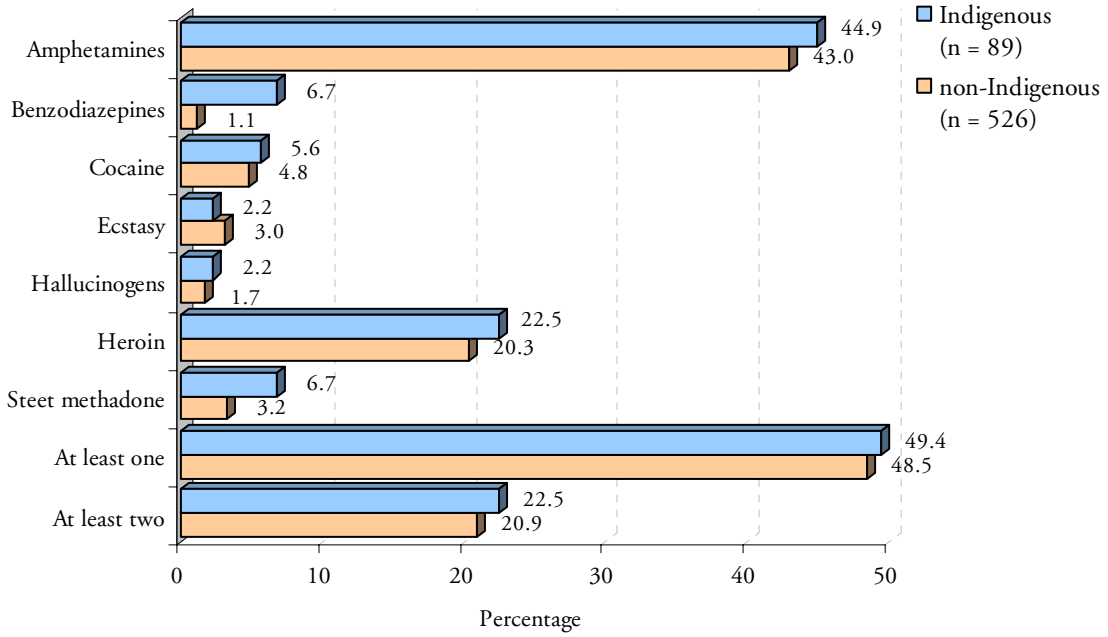


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 42 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and Indigenous status. As shown:

- The percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reportedly injecting at least one drug in the past 12 months was relatively similar (49.4% and 48.5%, respectively).
- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported injection benzodiazepines (6.7% compared to 1.1% of non-Indigenous detainees) and street methadone (6.7% compared to 3.2%).
- Indigenous detainees were slightly more likely to report injecting amphetamines (44.9% compared to 43.0% of non-Indigenous detainees) and heroin (22.5% compared to 20.3%) in the past 12 months.

Figure 42: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and Indigenous status



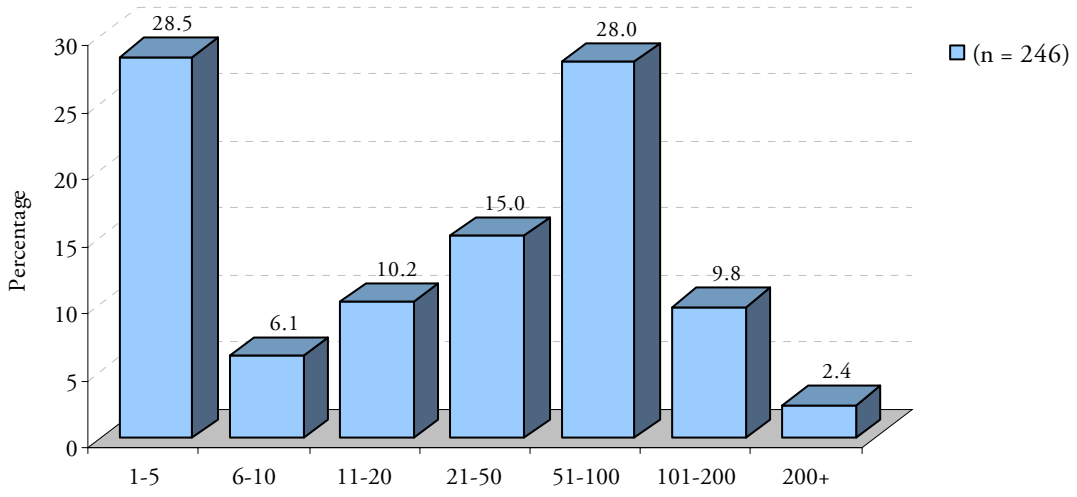
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Frequency of injecting drug use in past 30 days

As shown earlier in Figure 40, 40.0% of detainees indicated that they had injected at least one drug in the past 30 days. Figure 43 presents the number of times that these detainees reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days. As shown:

- Just under three 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 (28.5%).
- However, a similar percentage (28.0%) reported that they had injected drugs 51 to 100 times in the past 30 days, while over one in ten reported that they had injected drugs over 100 times in the past 30 days (12.2%).

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

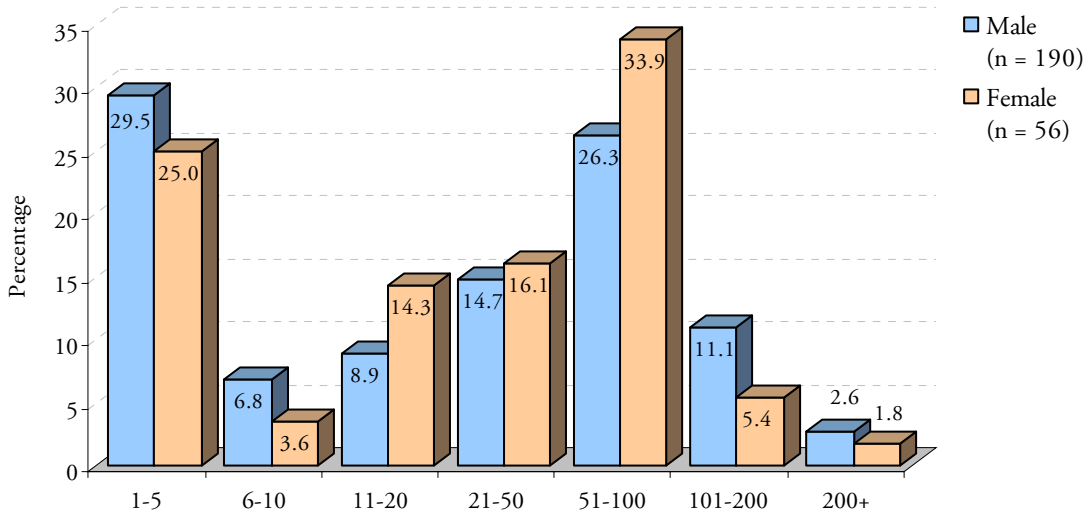


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

For those detainees who reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days, Figure 44 presents the number of times they injected by sex. As shown:

- One quarter of female detainees reported injecting a drug one to five times in the past 30 days, which was slightly lower than the figure for male detainees (29.5%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported injecting a drug 101 or more times in the past 30 days (13.7% compared to 7.2% of female detainees).
- Female detainees were more likely to report that they had injected a drug eleven to 100 times in the past 30 days (64.3% compared to 49.9% of male detainees).

Figure 44: 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

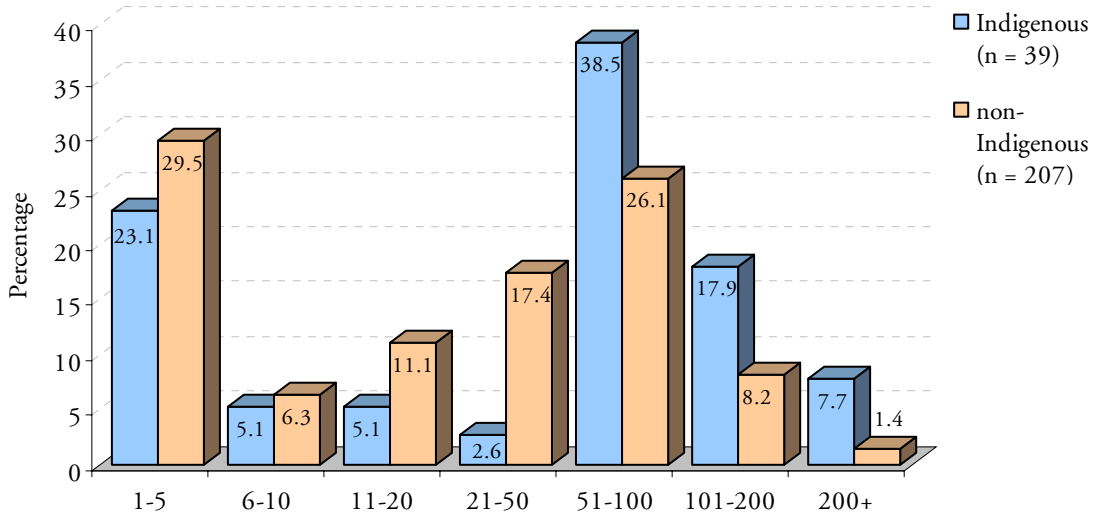


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

For those detainees who reported injecting any drug in the past 30 days, Figure 45 presents the number of times they injected by Indigenous status. As shown:

- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported injecting a drug 50 or fewer times in the past 30 days (64.3% compared to 35.9% of Indigenous detainees).
- Conversely, Indigenous detainees were more likely to report that they had injected a drug more than 50 times in the past 30 days (64.1% compared to 23.7% of male detainees).

Figure 45: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

Key Issues:

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

Drug related criminal history

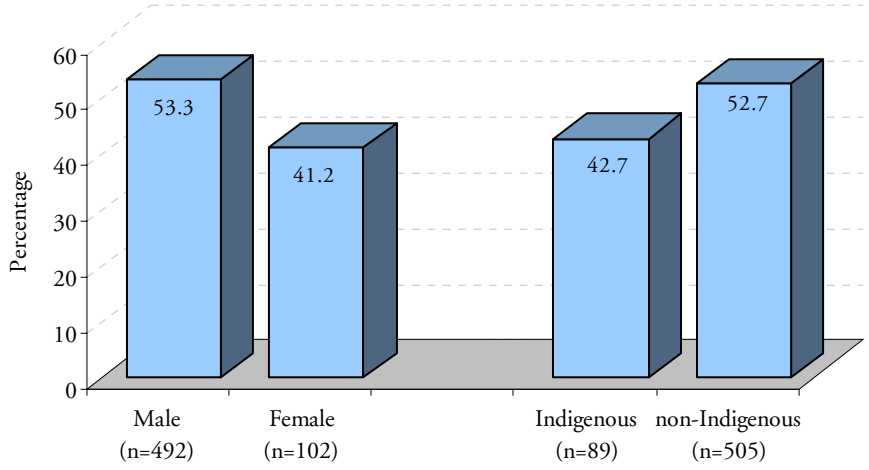
This part includes information relating to detainees' self reported involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. It also presents data on the detainees' drug related offending. As noted above, where appropriate, cross-tabulations of the urinalysis results have also been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

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

Detainees were asked if they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. Just over half (51.2%) of the detainees reported that they had. As shown in Figure 46:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had ever been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs (53.3% compared to 41.2% of females).
- Additionally, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had been involved in this 'drug dealing' behaviour (52.7% of non-Indigenous compared to 42.7% of Indigenous detainees).

Figure 46: 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

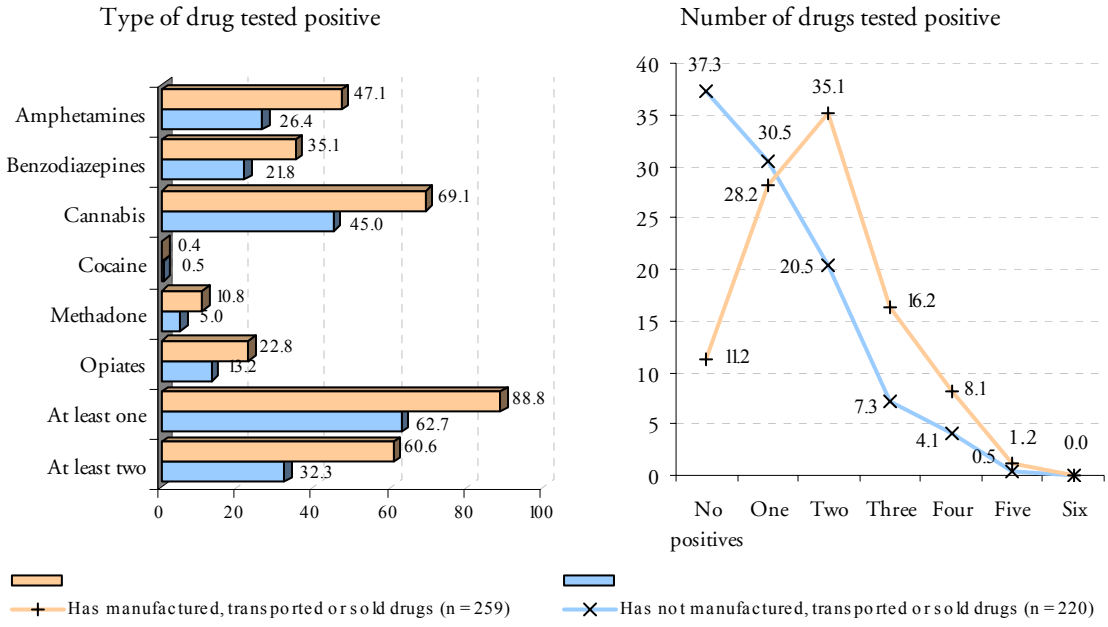


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 47 shows the urinalysis results by whether detainees reported that they had ever been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. As shown:

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had ever sold or been involved in the manufacture of illegal drugs tested positive to all types of drugs compared to those detainees who had not.
- Significantly, a higher percentage of these detainees tested positive to amphetamines (47.1% compared to 26.4% of those detainees who had reported no involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs, $t(477)=4.66$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (35.1% compared to 21.8%, $t(477)=3.20$, $p<0.005$), cannabis (69.1% compared to 45.0%, $t(477)=5.33$, $p<0.001$), methadone (10.8% compared to 5.0%, $t(477)=2.31$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (22.8% compared to 13.2%, $t(477)=2.70$, $p<0.01$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs that detainees those detainees who did not ($U=18,106.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 47: 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



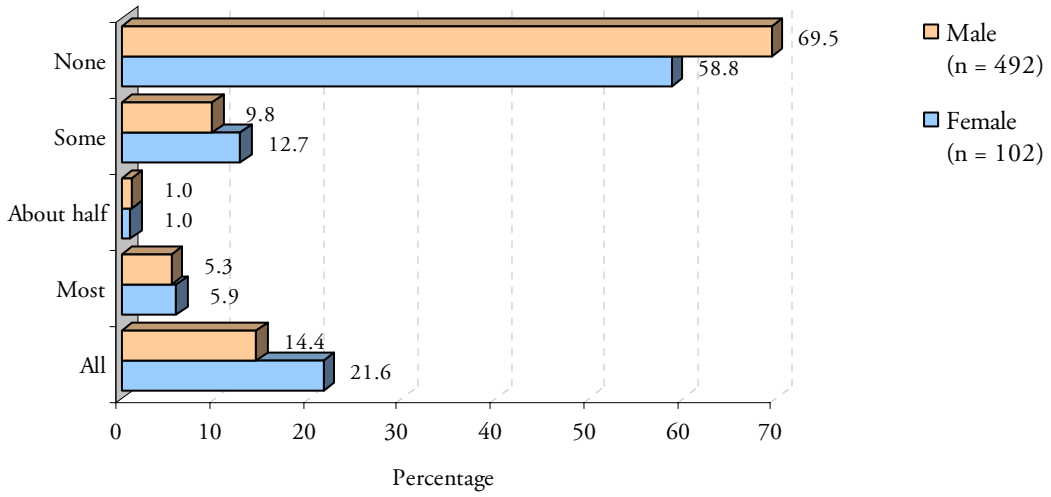
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related. Figure 48 shows the responses broken down by sex.

- Male detainees were more likely to report that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (69.5% compared to 58.8% of female detainees).
- Over one in five female detainees reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related (21.6% compared to 14.4% of males).

Figure 48: How many of the offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months were drug related by sex

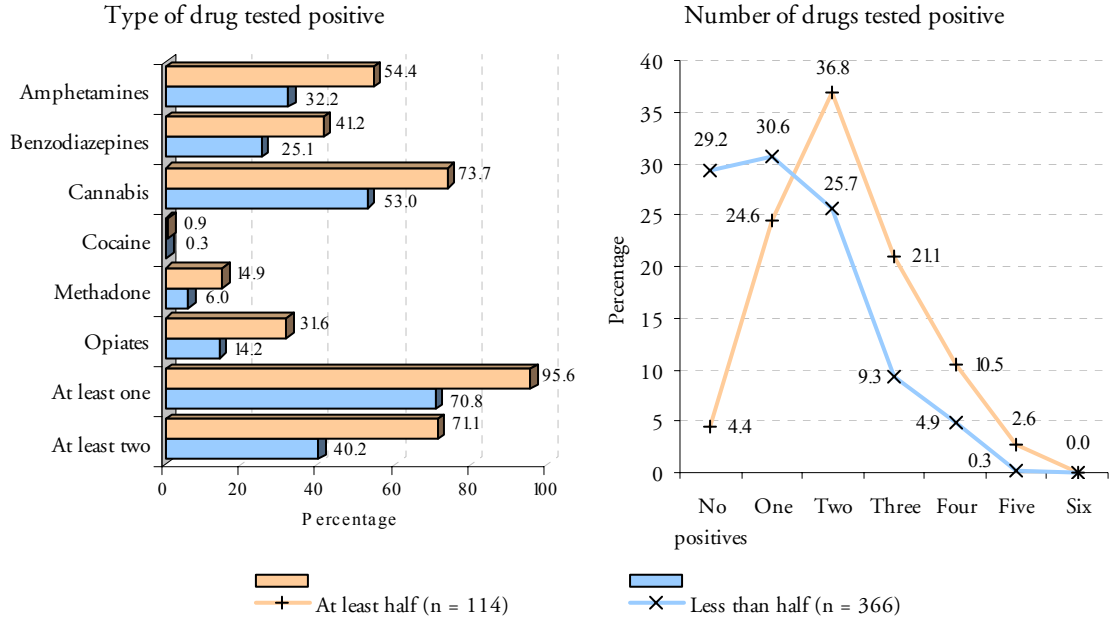


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 49 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 more than half of their offending was drug related tested positive to amphetamines (54.4% compared to 32.2%, t(478)=4.28, p<0.001), benzodiazepines (41.2% compared to 25.1%, t(478)=3.31, p<0.01), cannabis (73.7% compared to 53.0%, t(478)=3.91, p<0.001), methadone (14.9% compared to 6.0%, t(478)= 3.04, p<0.01) and opiates (31.6% compared to 14.2%, t(478)=4.19, p<0.001).
- Detainees who reported that at least half of their offending was drug related tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs (U=12,432.0, p<0.001).

Figure 49: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

Drug market

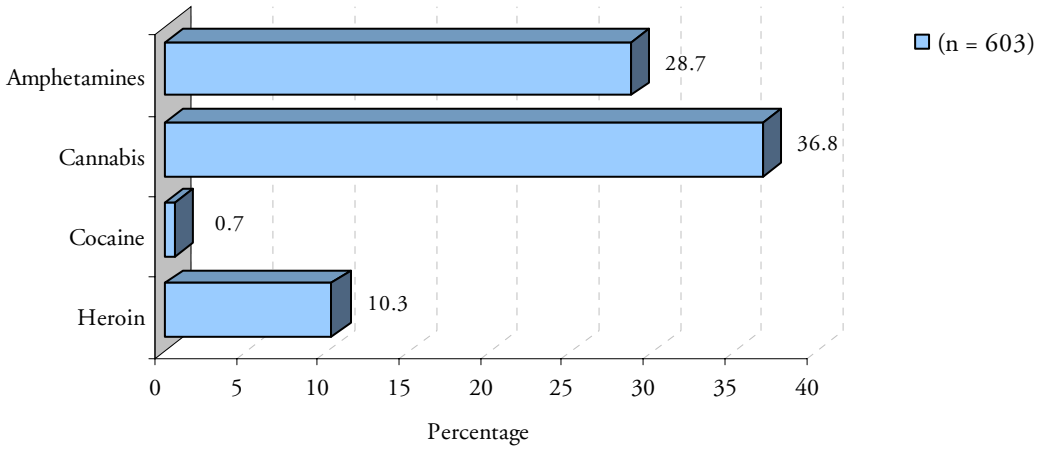
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities in buying and selling drugs.

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 50 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 (36.8% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (28.7%) and heroin (10.3%).

Figure 50: 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, 2003 [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:

- Using a phone was the most common method of contact to buy drugs, with nearly one half of detainees (47.6%) using a phone the last time they bought amphetamines and two thirds (65.6%) using a phone to purchase heroin.
- Nearly one third of detainees visited a house or flat the last time they contacted someone to buy cannabis (30.4%).

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

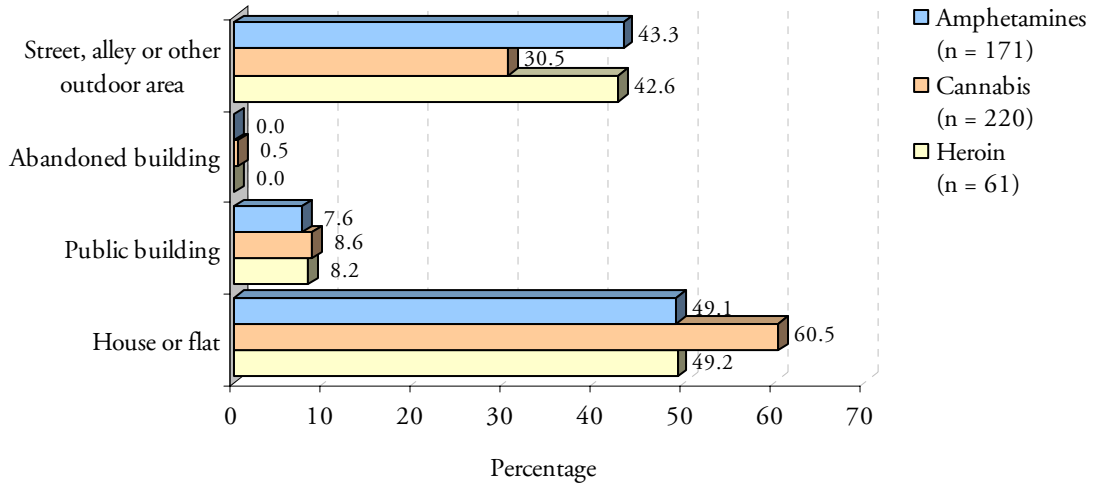
Method of contact	Ampheta-mines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Heroin %
• Called on any type of phone	47.6	34.6	3*	65.6
• Called on a mobile phone	32.9	20.7	3*	42.6
• Called on a telephone	14.7	13.8	0*	23.0
• Visited house or flat	18.2	30.4	0*	14.8
• Approach in public	13.5	21.2	0*	9.8
• Through a third party	8.8	5.5	1*	3.3
• With them already	10.0	7.4	0*	4.9
• Other	1.8	0.9	0*	1.6
Total Number	**170**	**217**	**4***	**61**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

Figure 51 shows the types of places where detainees reported collecting the drug from on the last occasion that they bought drugs for cash. As shown:

- The majority of detainees reported collecting their drugs from a house or flat, followed by a street, alley or other outdoor area. Less than one in ten detainees reported collecting their drugs from a public or abandoned building.
- A higher percentage of detainees who bought cannabis reported buying the drug in a house or flat (60.5%) compared to those detainees who bought amphetamines (49.1%) and heroin (49.2%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who bought amphetamines or heroin in the past 30 days for cash reported buying the drugs in a street, alley or other outdoor area (43.3% and 42.6%, respectively) compared to detainees who bought cannabis (30.5%).

Figure 51: The type of collection place used the last time detainees bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by type of drug

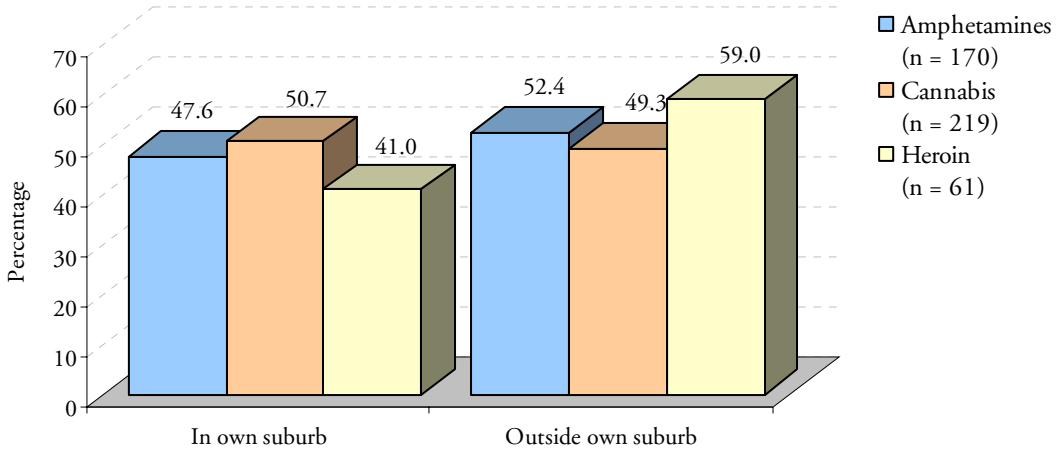


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 52 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 219 detainees who bought cannabis in the past 30 days, just over half reported that, on the last occasion, they bought the drug in their own suburb.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought heroin, around four in ten reported buying the drug in their own suburb (41.0%).

Figure 52: 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



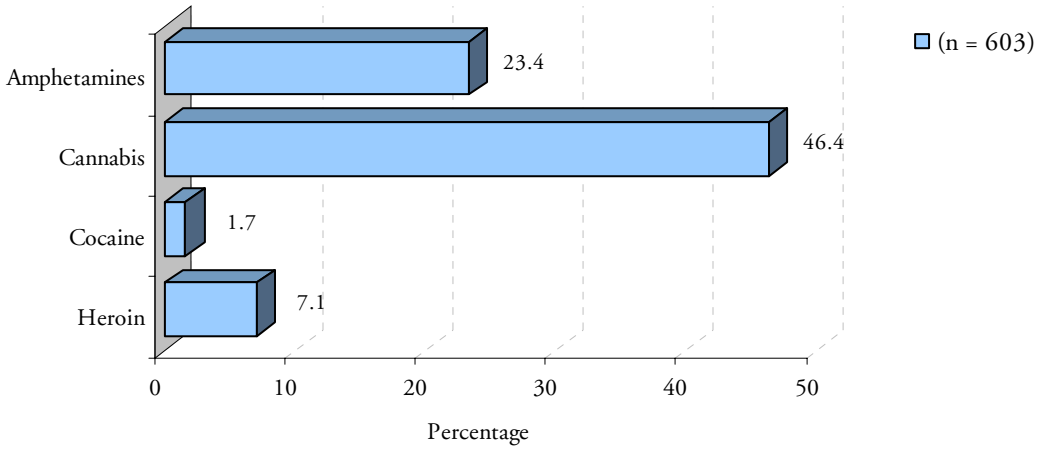
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 53 shows the percentage (of all detainees) who reported that they obtained drugs by means other than buying with cash in the past 30 days by drug type.

- The most common drug that detainees reported that they had received without paying cash over the past 30 days was cannabis (46.4% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (23.4%) and heroin (7.1%).

Figure 53: 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, 2003 [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 (34.8%), receiving it as a gift (24.1%) and trading property/merchandise for it (14.2%).
- Similar methods were reported for cannabis, with over half of the detainees reporting that it was shared with them (53.4%), received as a gift (23.7%) or they produced it themselves (9.0%).
- Just over one quarter of detainees who had received heroin reported that it was shared with them (25.6%), while just under quarter (23.3%) reported that they had traded property or merchandise for it. A further one in five detainees reported that they had traded other drugs for it (18.6%).

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	2.8	9.0	0*	0.0
• Got it on credit	3.5	2.9	0*	7.0
• Trade other drugs	6.4	2.2	0*	18.6
• Trade property/merchandise	14.2	4.7	1*	23.3
• Transported drugs	2.8	0.7	0*	4.7
• Stole drug	1.4	0.4	1*	7.0
• Was shared	34.8	53.4	4*	25.6
• Traded sex	0.7	0.0	0*	2.3
• Received as a gift	24.1	23.7	4*	7.0
• Other	9.2	3.2	0*	4.7
Total	**141**	**279**	**10***	**43**

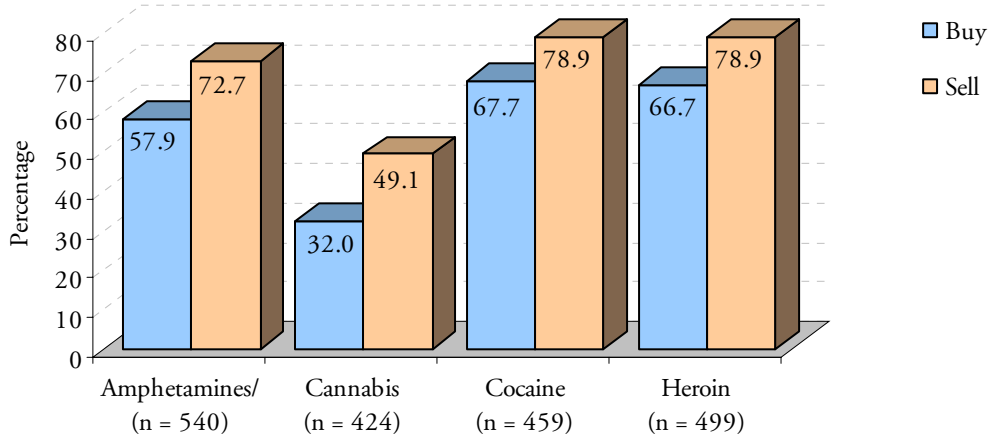
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Due to the low total, the actual numbers are used instead of percentages.*

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 54 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.
- Nearly four out of five detainees believed that cocaine and heroin was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell in the area where they lived (78.9% of detainees for both drug categories).
- Around two thirds of detainees believed that cocaine and heroin was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy in their local area (67.7% of detainees for cocaine and 66.7% 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 54: 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

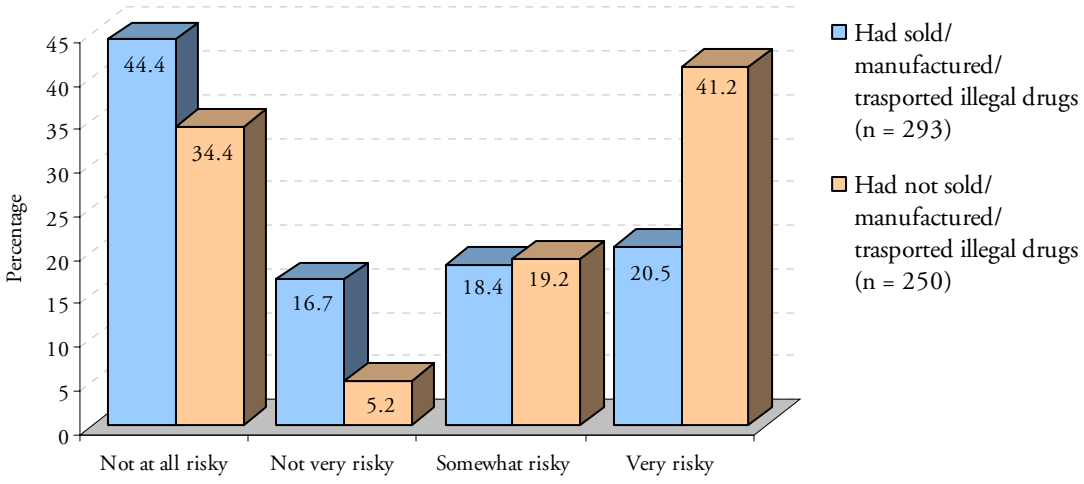


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File]

Figure 55 shows detainees' perception of the risk of selling cannabis in the area where they lived by whether they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. Figure 56 shows detainees' perception of the risk of selling amphetamines. As shown:

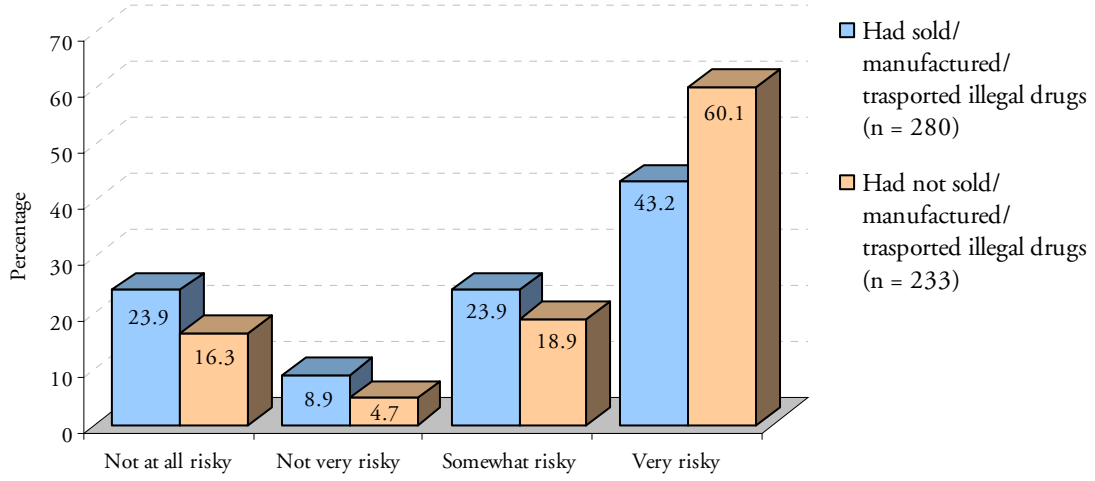
- Detainees who had been involved in these types of drug dealing behaviour generally perceived the risk of selling cannabis and amphetamines in the local area to be much lower than those detainees who had not been involved in such behaviour.
- Both groups of detainees perceived selling amphetamines to be much more risky than selling cannabis.

Figure 55: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling cannabis in their local area by whether they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs.



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

Figure 56: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling amphetamines in their local area by whether they have ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs.

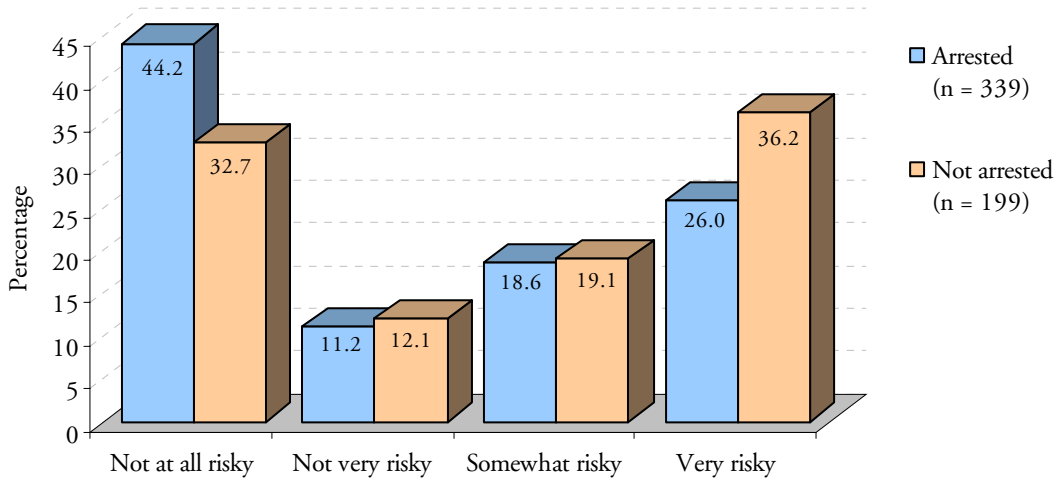


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File]

Figure 57 shows detainees' perception of the risk of selling cannabis in the area where they lived by whether they have ever been previously arrested. Figure 58 shows the perceived risks of selling amphetamines by the arrest profile of detainees. As shown:

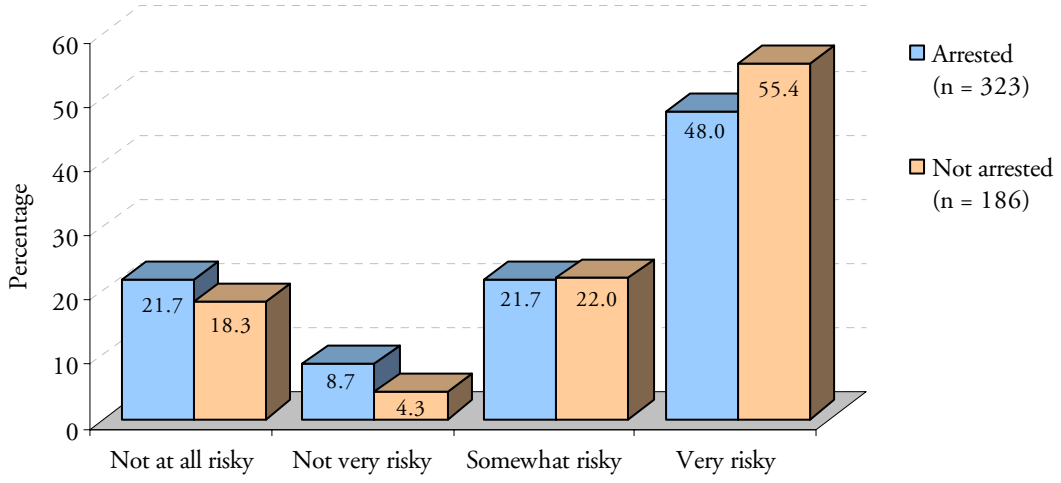
- Detainees who had been arrested in the past 12 months generally perceived the risk of selling cannabis and amphetamines in the local area to be much lower than those detainees who had not been arrested.
- Both detainees who had and had not been arrested in the past 12 months perceived selling amphetamines to be much more risky than selling cannabis.

Figure 57: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling cannabis in their local area by whether they have been arrested in the past 12 months.



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

Figure 58: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling amphetamines in their local area by whether they have been arrested in the past 12 months.



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

Licit drug use

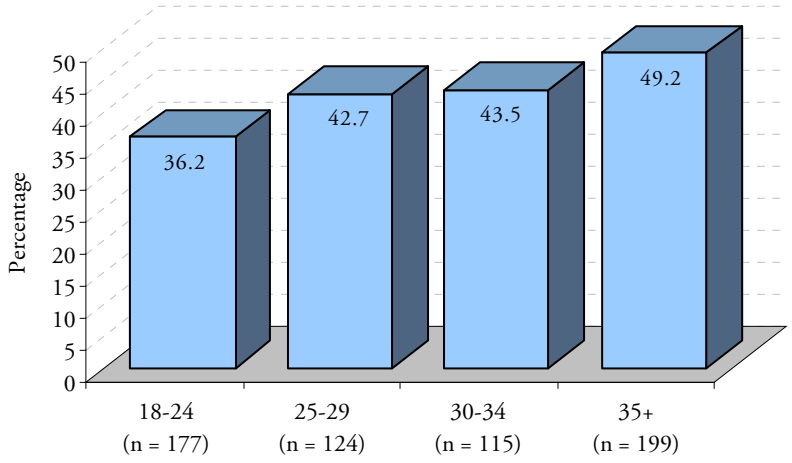
This part is divided into two components, prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking and cross-tabulates these with detainees' urinalysis results. The alcohol use part includes 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 43.1%. Figure 59 shows this figure broken down by age group. As shown:

- The percentage seemed to increase with age, with 36.2% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years compared with 49.2% of detainees aged 35 years and older reporting that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight.

Figure 59: The percentage of detainees who reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight by age

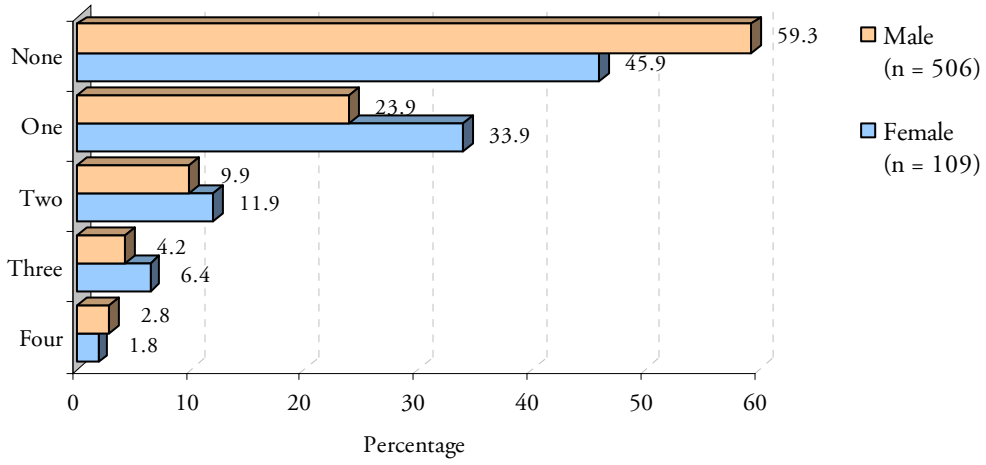


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 60 shows the number of prescription and over-the-counter drugs 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 (54.1% compared to 40.7%).
- The mean number of medications taken by female detainees was 0.84, which was higher than that for males (0.67).

Figure 60: The number of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight by sex

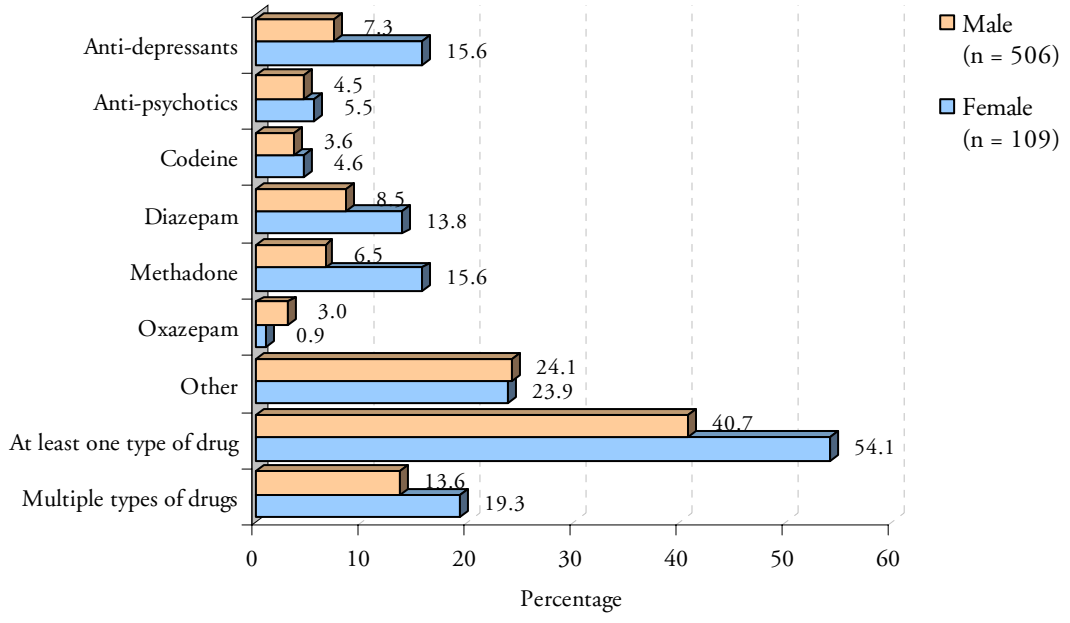


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 61 shows the types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs used by detainees in the past fortnight. The percentage of detainees who used at least one type of drug or multiple types of drugs are also shown.

- Over half of the female detainees used at least one licit drug (54.1% compared to 40.7% of male detainees).
- Female detainees used a wider range of drugs, with one in five female detainees using multiple types of drugs (19.3% compared to 13.6% of male detainees).
- A higher percentage of female than male detainees reported licit use of methadone (15.6% compared to 6.5%).

Figure 61: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications used by detainees in the past fortnight by sex

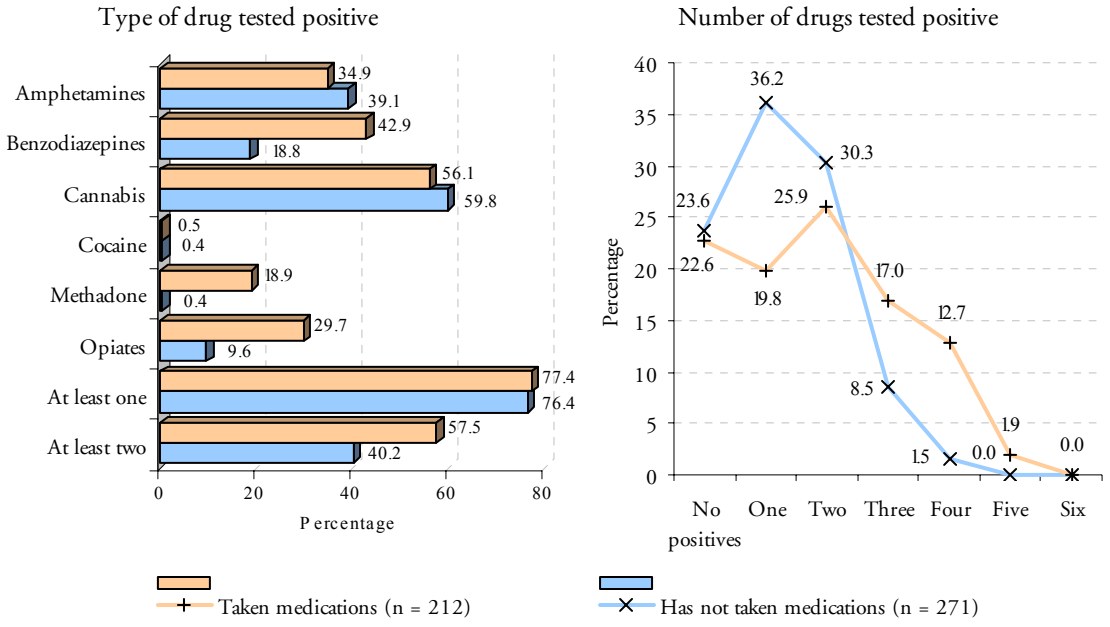


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 62 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 (42.9% compared to 18.8% of detainees who reported not taking medications, t(481)=5.77, p<0.001), methadone (18.9% compared to 0.4%, t(481)=7.23, p<0.001) and opiates (29.7% compared to 9.6%, t(481)=5.66, p<0.001).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who did not report taking medications tested positive to amphetamines (39.1% compared to 34.9% of those detainees who reported taking medications) and cannabis (59.8% compared to 56.1%). These differences, however, were not statistically significant.
- 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=22,460.0, p<0.001.

Figure 62: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

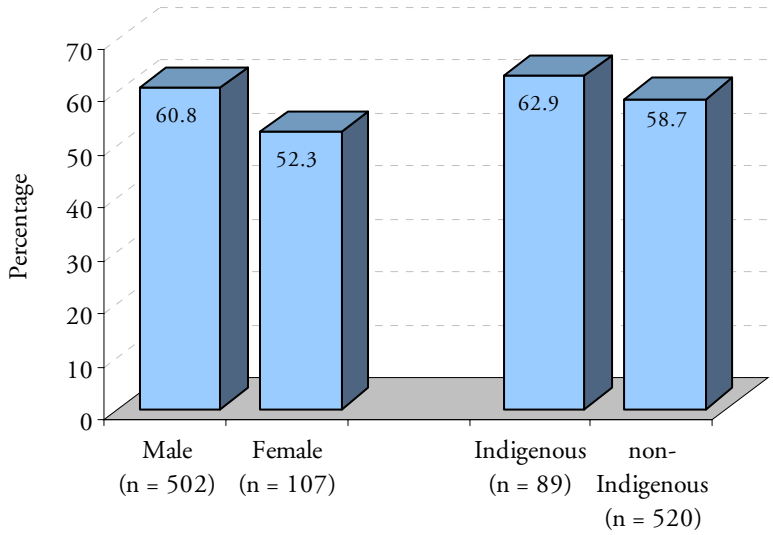
Alcohol use

Last 12 months

The overwhelming majority of detainees reported that they had tried alcohol at some stage in their lives (99.0%). Six out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more (three or more for females) drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (59.3%). Figure 63 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 (60.8% compared to 52.3% of female detainees reported that they had had three or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months).
- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (62.9% compared to 58.7% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 63: 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

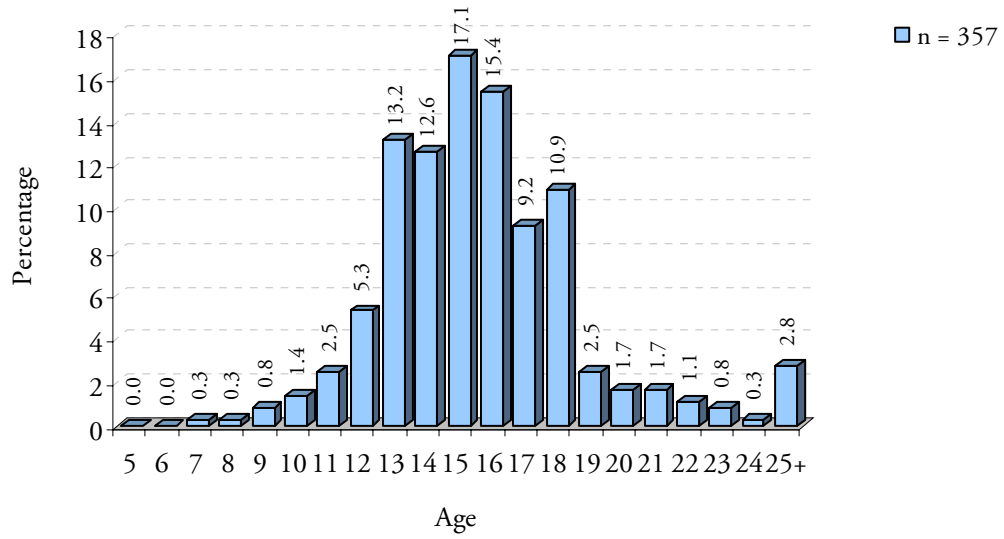


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Figure 64 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 age at which detainees reported that they had first had five or more drinks* on the same day was 15 years (17.1% of the sample), followed by 16 years (15.4%).
- Nearly eight out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more drinks* on the same day before the age of 18 years (78.2%).

Figure 64: The age at which detainees reported first having five or more drinks* on the same day



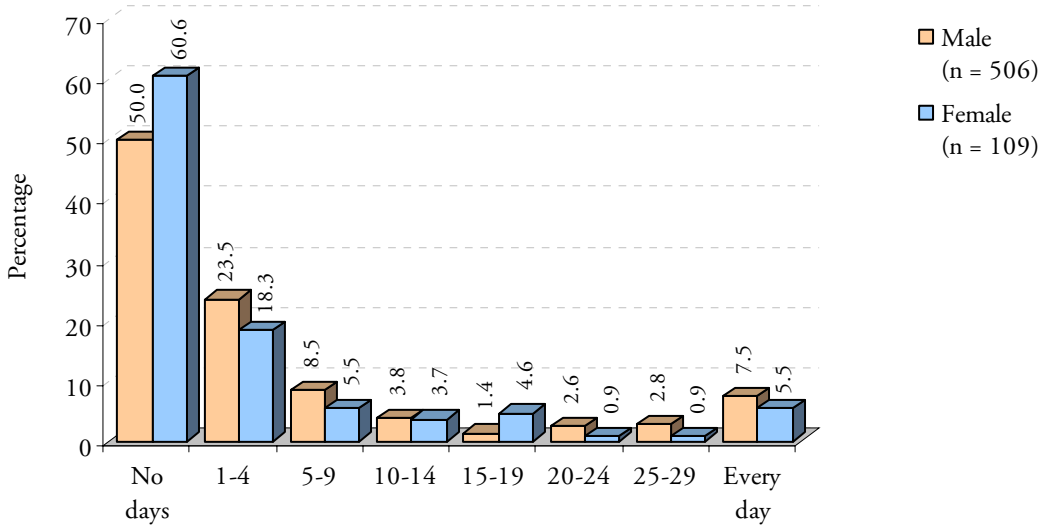
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Last 30 days

Exactly one half 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, 39.4% of whom reported having three or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days. Figure 65 and Figure 66 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 65:

- A slightly higher percentage of male detainees reported having five or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (7.5% compared to 5.5% of females who report drinking at least three drinks every day in the past 30 days).

Figure 65: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days by sex

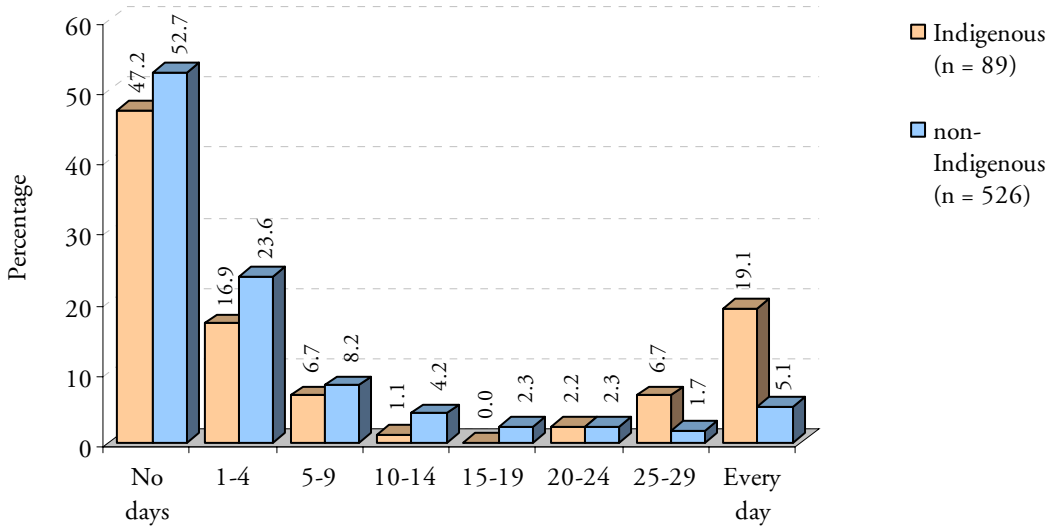


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Figure 66 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:

- Over half of the Indigenous detainees reported drinking five or more drinks* on the same day in the past 30 days (52.8% compared to 47.3% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- Nearly one in five Indigenous detainees reported drinking every day (19.1% compared to 5.1% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 66: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days by Indigenous status

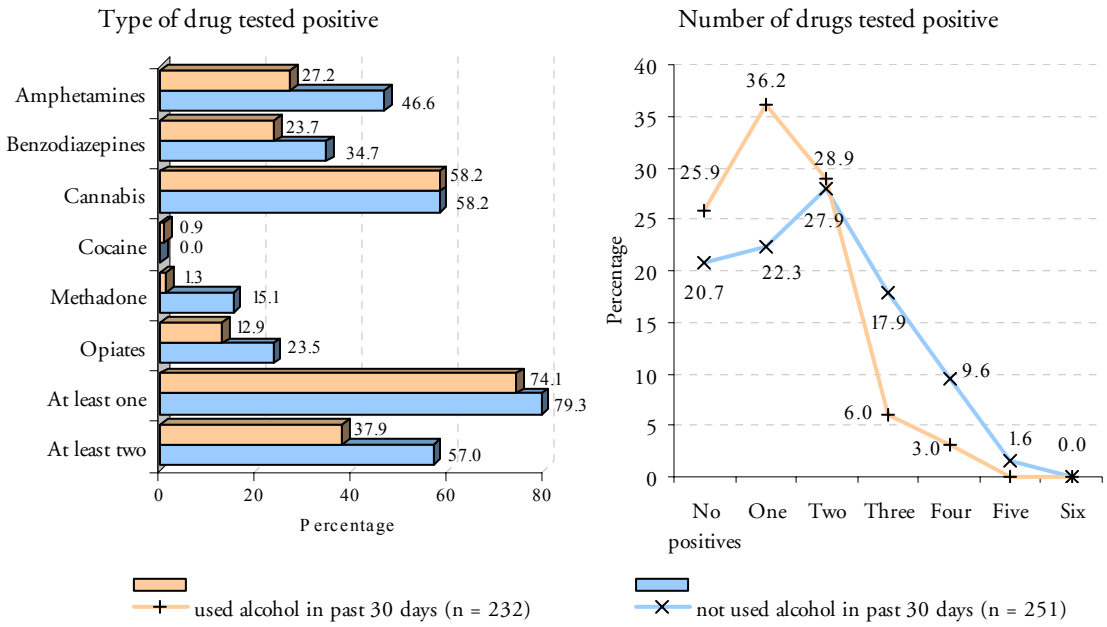


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Three or more drinks for females*

Figure 67 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 (46.6% compared to 27.2% of those detainees who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, $t(481)=4.42$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (34.7% compared to 23.7%, $t(481)=2.66$, $p<0.01$), methadone (15.1% compared to 1.3%, $t(481)=5.61$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (23.5% compared to 12.9%, $t(481)=3.03$, $p<0.01$).
- Detainees who reported that they had had not used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=22{,}313.0$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 67: 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



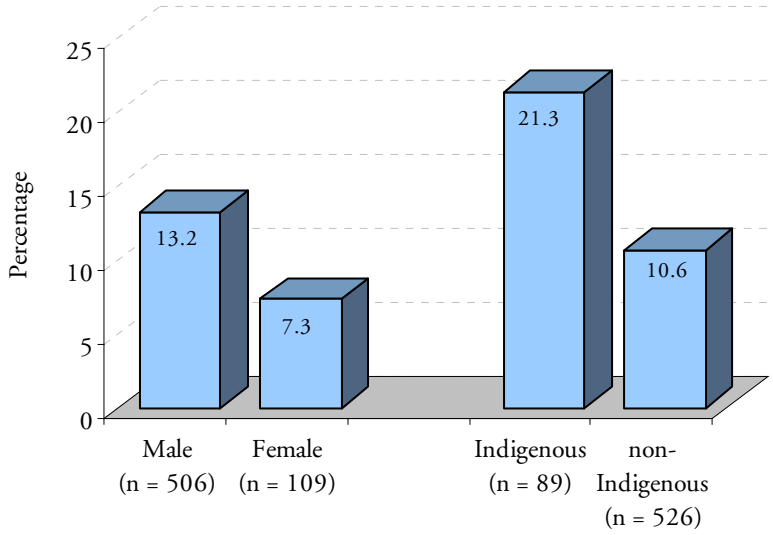
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Alcohol dependency

Over one in ten detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months (12.2%). The sex and Indigenous breakdown is shown in Figure 68:

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (13.2% compared to 7.3% of females).
- Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (21.3% compared to 10.6% of non-Indigenous detainees).

Figure 68: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

Treatment programs
and psychiatric hospitalisations

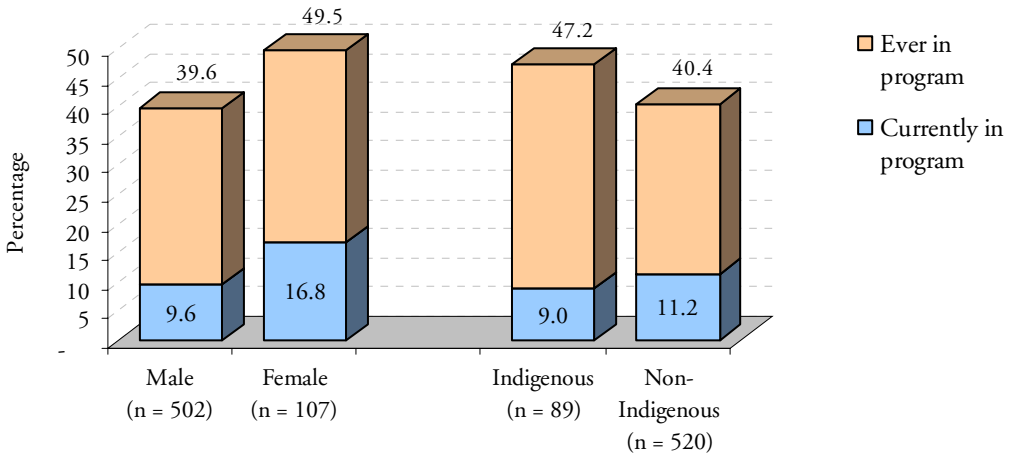
This part looks at detainees' participation in drug or alcohol treatment programs and whether they had ever been to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Where appropriate, urinalysis results are included.

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 69 and Figure 70.

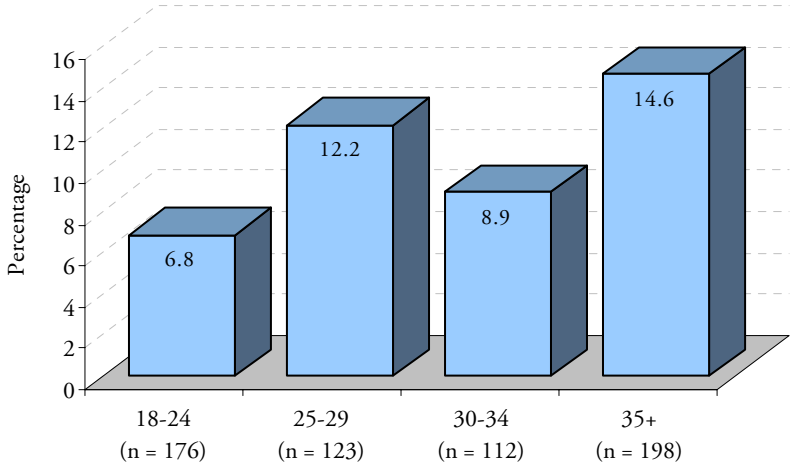
- Around four in ten detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (41.4%).
- Nearly one half of female detainees (49.5%) reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program – a higher proportion than male detainees (39.6%).
- A higher proportion of females also reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (16.8% compared to 9.6%).
- A slightly higher proportion of Indigenous detainees reported that they had been in a drug or alcohol program (47.2% compared to 40.4% of non-Indigenous detainees). However, a slightly higher proportion of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they were currently in such a program (11.2% compared to 9.0%).
- Older detainees were more likely to report that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (14.6% of detainees over 35 years compared to 6.8% of detainees aged between 18 and 24 years).

Figure 69: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 70: The percentage of detainees who reported that they are currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program by age group

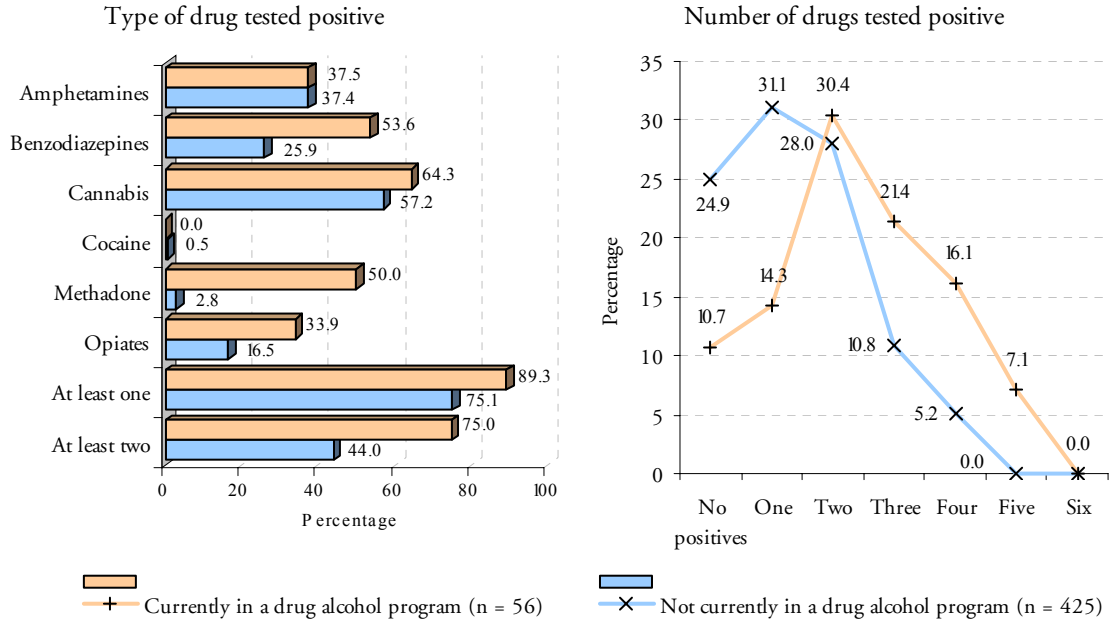


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 71 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 amphetamines.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of detainees who were in a program tested positive to benzodiazepines (53.6% compared to 25.9% of detainees who were not currently in a drug/alcohol program, $t(479)=4.29$, $p<0.001$), methadone (50.0% compared to 2.8%, $t(479)=12.04$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (33.9% compared to 16.5%, $t(479)=3.15$, $p<0.01$).
- Detainees who were currently in a treatment program tested positive to significantly more types of drugs than those detainees not currently in a program ($U=7,062.5$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 71: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program



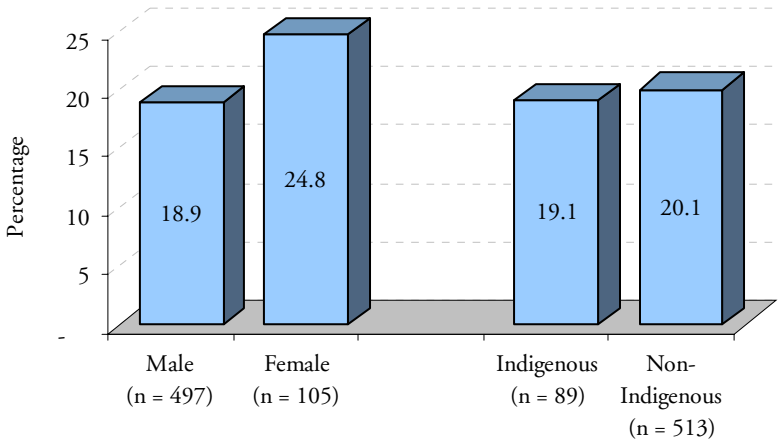
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 72.

- Around one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.9%).
- Nearly one quarter of female detainees (24.8%) reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay– a higher proportion than male detainees (18.9%).
- A similar proportion of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees had reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.1% and 20.1% respectively).

Figure 72: 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

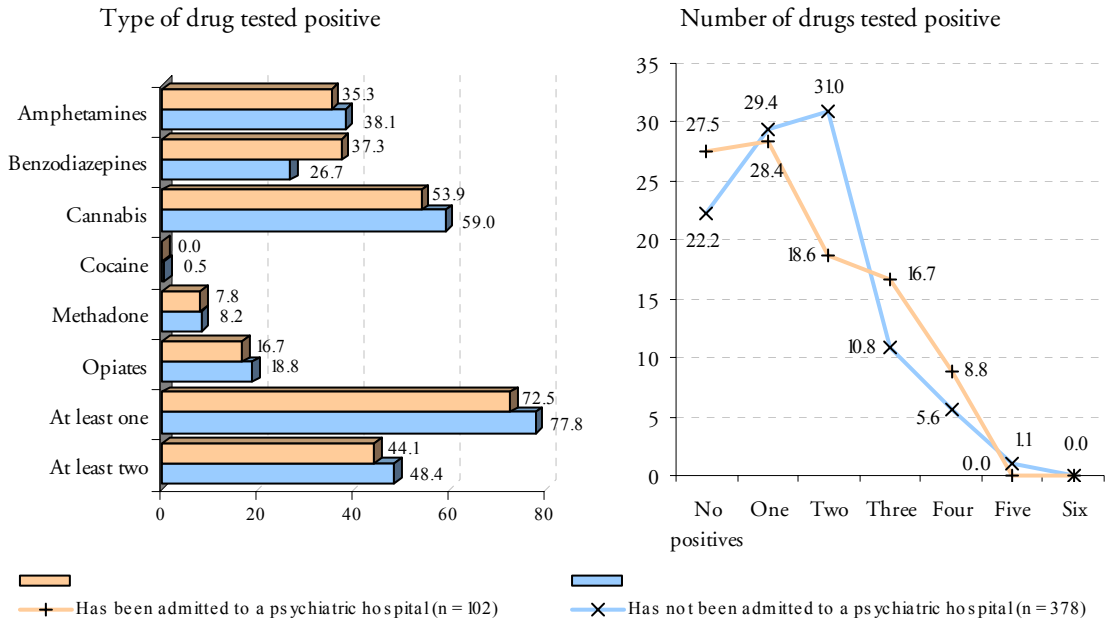


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 73 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they had been admitted to a psychiatric facility. As shown:

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay tested positive to benzodiazepines (37.3% compared to 26.7% of those detainees who had not been in such a hospital, t (478)=2.10, p<0.05).
- With the exception of benzodiazepines, a higher percentage of detainees who had never been admitted to a psychiatric hospital tested positive to all types of drugs compared to those detainees who had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital. However, none of these differences were statistically significant.

Figure 73: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether they had ever been in a psychiatric hospital for at least an overnight stay



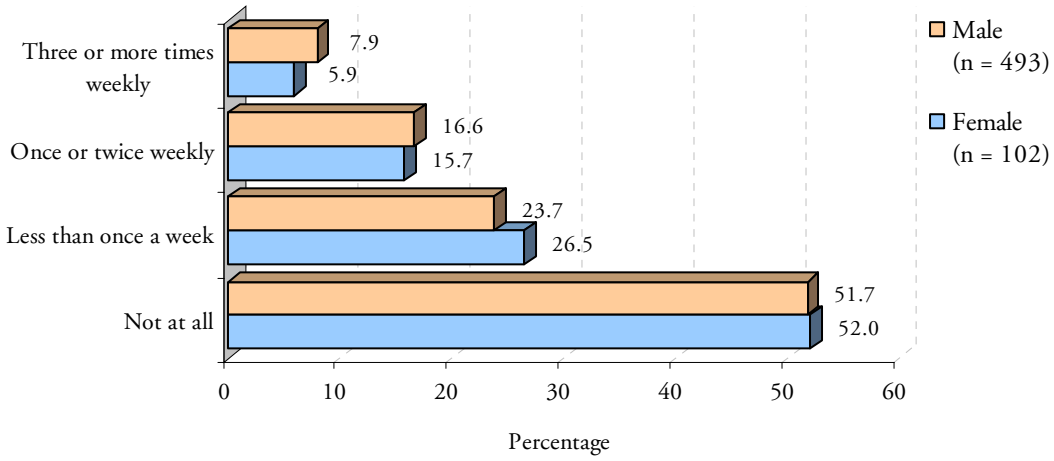
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 74:

- Just over half of the detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (51.7% of male and 52.0% of female detainees).
- Although the percentage of detainees who reported gambling at least once in the past 30 days was similar for male and female detainees, males were more likely to gamble more frequently, with 7.9% reporting that they had gambled three or more times per week compared to 5.9% of females.

Figure 74: How many times detainees reported that they gambled during the past 30 days by sex

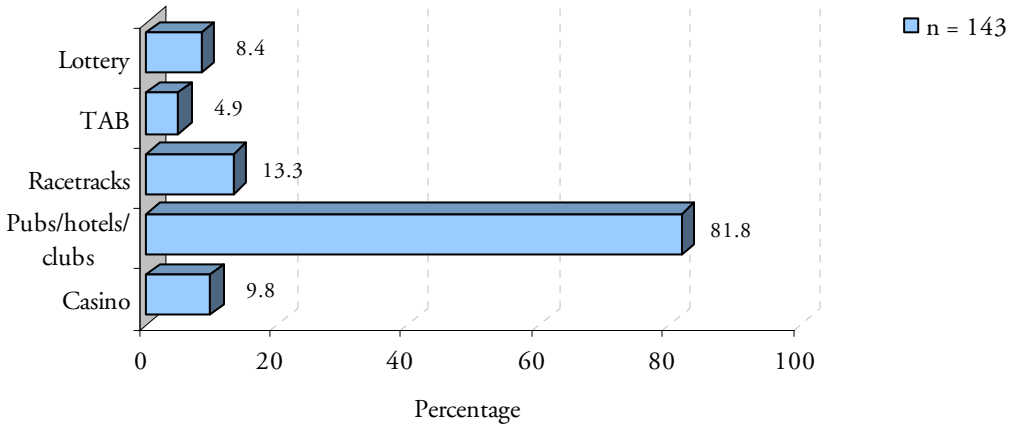


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 75:

- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (81.8%). Racetrack was reported by 13.3% of regular gamblers, while 9.8% mentioned the casino.

Figure 75: The types of gambling undertaken during the past 30 days by detainees who reported gambling regularly* by sex

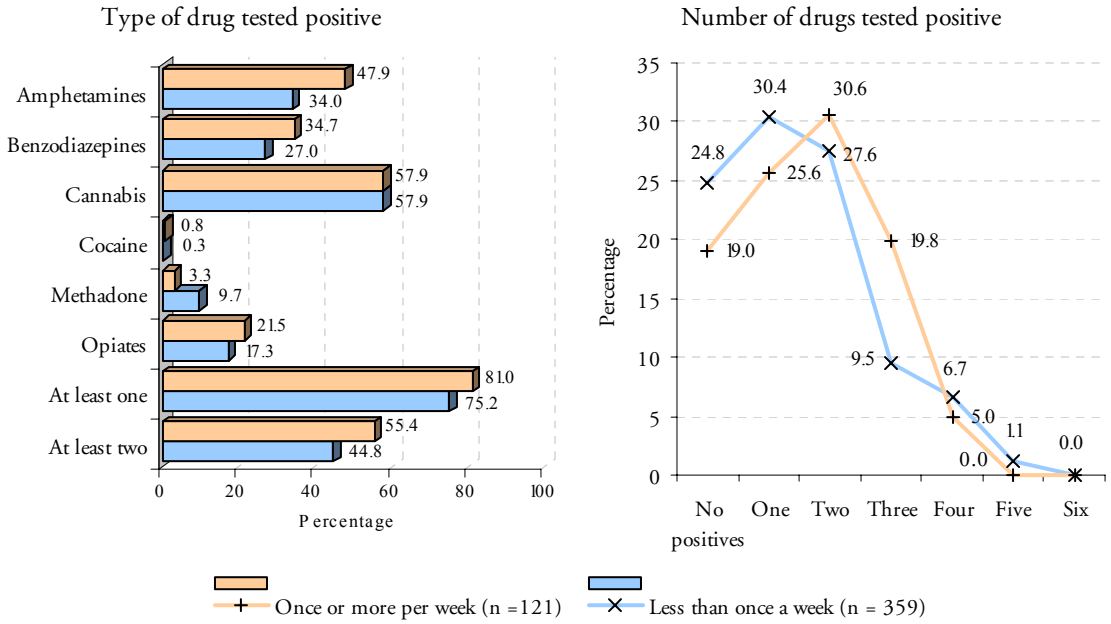


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
**This question was asked of detainees who reported gambling more than once a week in the past 30 days*

Figure 76 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 (47.9% compared to 34.0% of detainees who reported gambling less than once a week $t(478)=2.73$, $p>0.01$.
- Detainees who gambled once or more per week were also more likely to test positive to two drugs (30.6% compared to 27.6%) and three drugs (19.8% compared to 9.5%).
- Detainees who reported gambling once or more per week tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=19{,}215.5$, $p<0.05$).

Figure 76: 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, 2003 [Computer File].

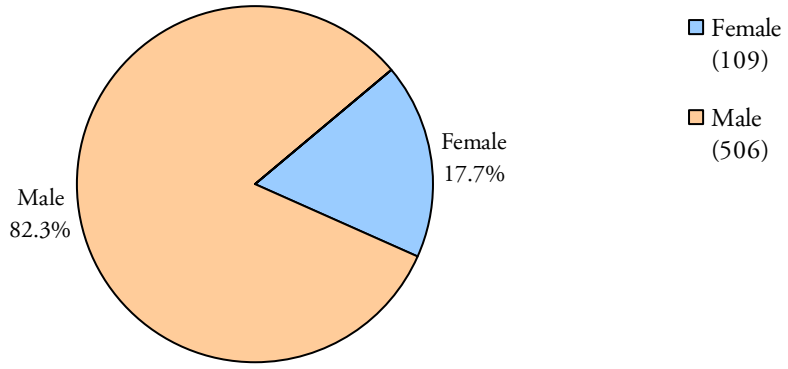
Appendix 1:
Profile of Detainees

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

Sex, age and Indigenous status

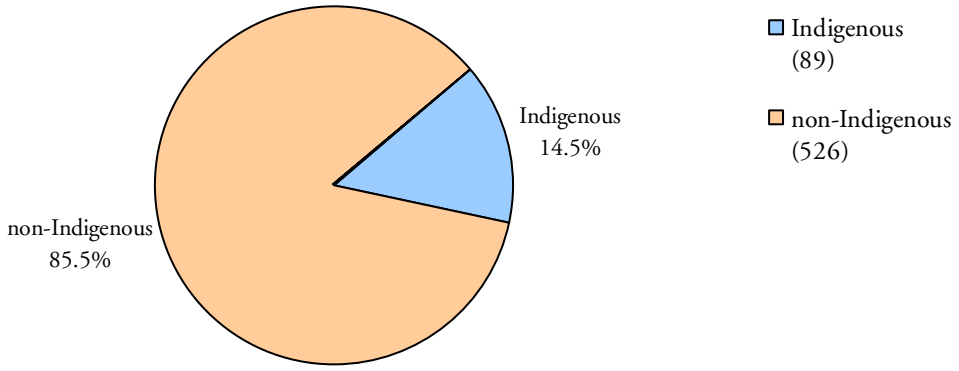
As shown in Figure 77 and Figure 78, the majority of detainees interviewed were males (506 or 82.3% of detainees compared to 109 or 17.7% females) and non-Indigenous (526 or 85.5% of detainees compared to 89 or 14.5% Indigenous).

Figure 77: Sex of Adelaide detainees interviewed



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

Figure 78: Indigenous status of Adelaide detainees interviewed

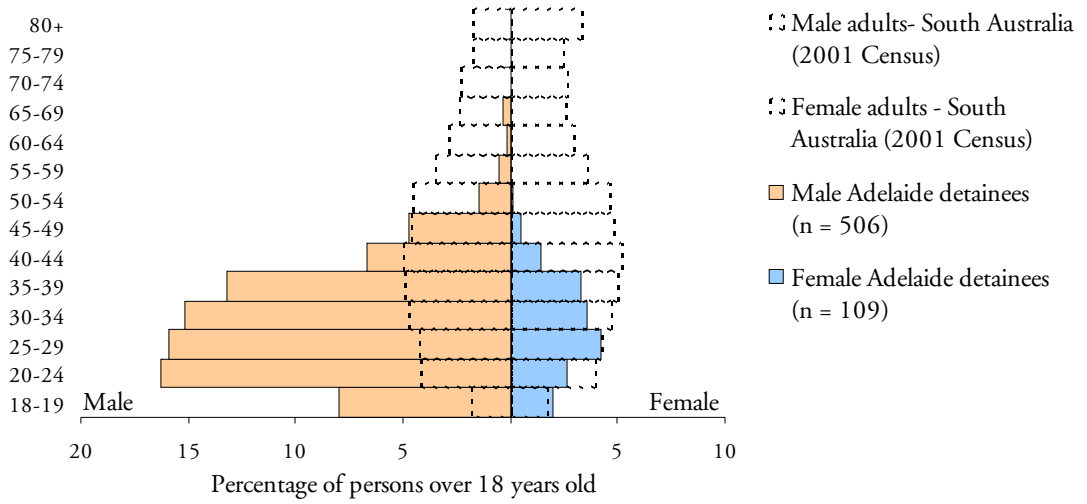


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 79 presents the age and sex breakdown of Adelaide detainees compared with the adult population (aged 18 years and over) of South Australia. As shown:

- Amongst the detainee group, there is a large over-representation of males in the age groups from 18 years to 45 years. Males aged 18 to 19 years made up 8.0% 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 (2.0% of detainees compared to 1.7% of adults in South Australia) and 25 to 29 years (4.2% of both detainees interviewed and the adult population in South Australia).
- The median age of both male and female detainees was 30 years, while the maximum age was 67 years for male and 50 years for female detainees.

Figure 79: The age and sex distribution of Adelaide detainees interviewed compared to the whole of South Australia



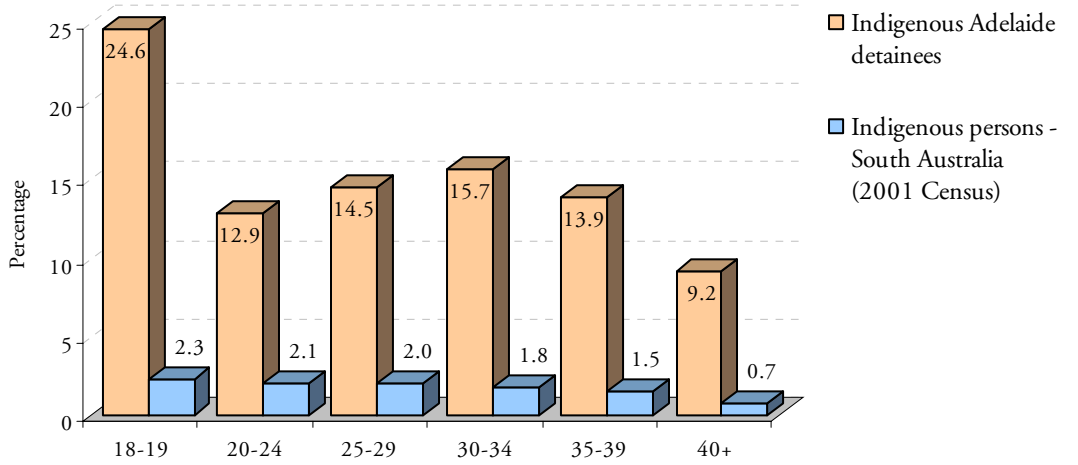
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

As shown in Figure 80, Indigenous persons were grossly over-represented in the sample for all age groups. For example, 24.6% of Adelaide detainees aged 18-19 years interviewed were Indigenous, yet only 2.3% of South Australians aged 18-19 years were Indigenous according to the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing.

Overall, Indigenous persons made up 14.5% of Adelaide detainees interviewed while in South Australia Indigenous persons aged 18 and over represented 1.2% of the adult population.

The median age of Indigenous detainees was slightly lower than that of non-Indigenous detainees (28 compared to 30 years).

Figure 80: The percentage of Adelaide detainees who were Indigenous compared with the whole of South Australia by age group



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

Place of residence

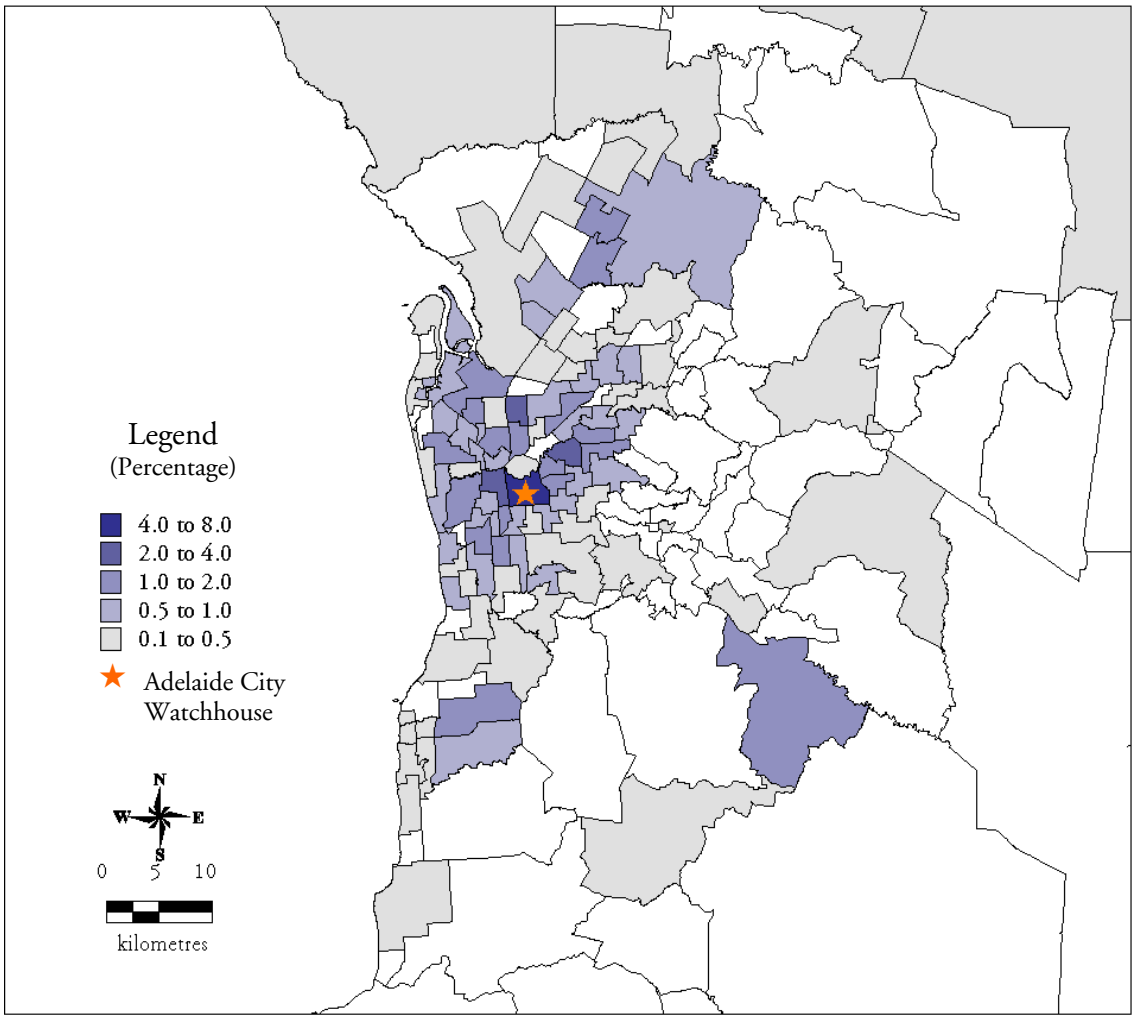
Figure 81 shows a map of the postcodes of Adelaide detainees' usual place of residence. For 13.3% of Adelaide detainees, there was no postcode recorded.

- Around one in five Adelaide detainees lived within five kilometres of the Adelaide City Watchhouse (20.2%), while just over one half reported living within ten kilometres (52.2%).[9]
- Around one in five detainees lived in the Adelaide Local Service Area (22.0%)[10].
- There was a small percentage of detainees who usually lived interstate (2.1%).

9 These measurements were derived from calculating the distance from the Watchhouse to the centroids of each of the postcodes. Spherical calculations were used for distances, which attempt to keep the measurement on the curved surface of the earth.

10 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 81: The postcodes of where Adelaide detainees usually lived



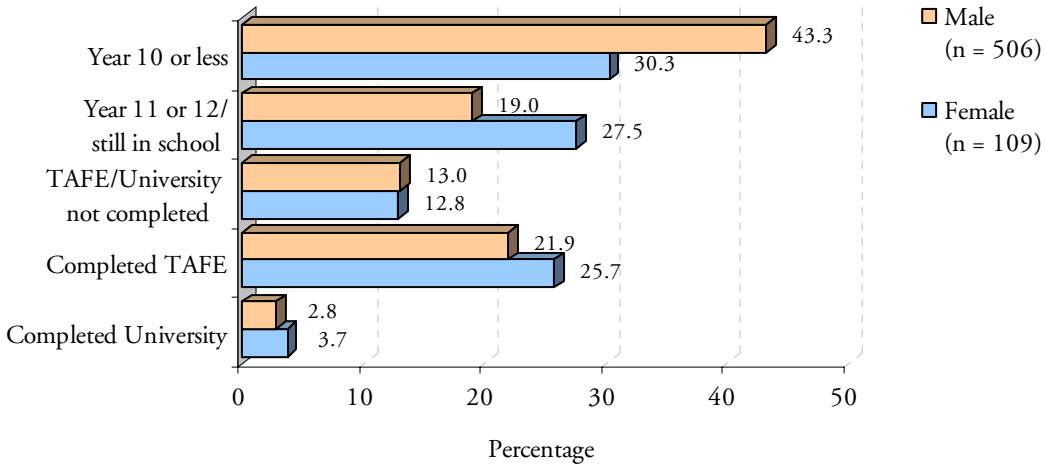
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Highest level of education

Figure 82 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 (43.3% compared with 30.3% of females).
- In contrast, a higher percentage of female detainees reported that they had completed Year 11 or 12 or were still in school (27.5% compared to 19.0% of males)
- A higher proportion of females also reported that they had completed TAFE (25.7% compared to 21.9%) and completed university (3.7% compared to 2.8%).

Figure 82: Highest level of education of detainees by sex



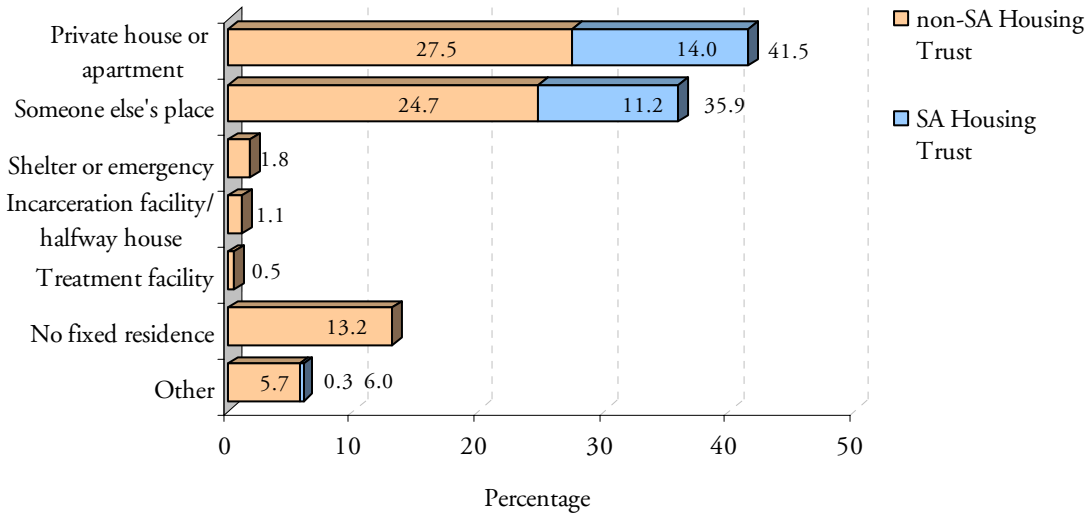
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
Note: 'TAFE/University not completed' includes detainees who reported that have done some TAFE or university but did not complete them or that they are still in a TAFE or university program and are yet to complete it.

Family and housing status

Figure 83 shows the types of accommodation in which detainees reported that they had lived for most of the past 30 days. As shown:

- Four in ten detainees (41.5%) 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 (14.0% of all detainees).
- Just over one third of detainees (35.9%) reported that they were living in somebody else's house or apartment, with some of these involving Housing Trust accommodation.
- There were 13.2% who reported that they had no fixed residence for most of the past 30 days.

Figure 83: Where detainees reported living for most of the past 30 days

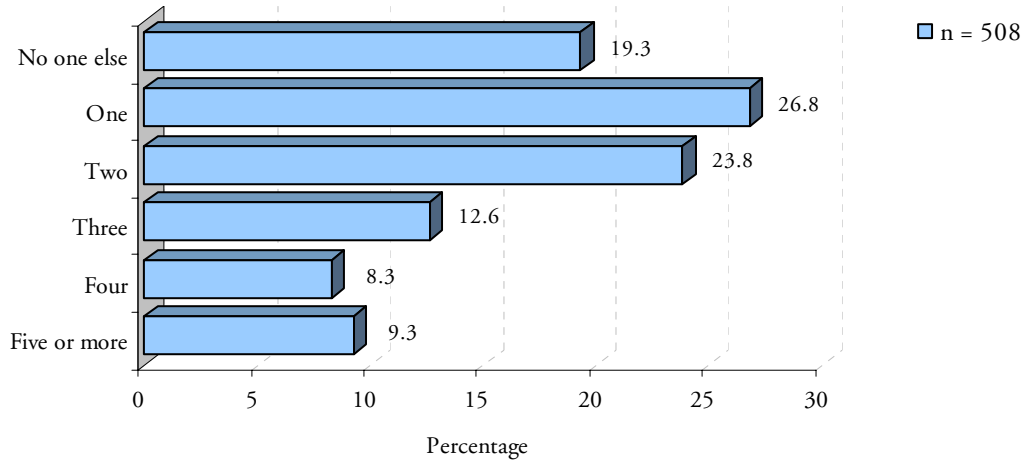


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 84 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 (508 or 82.6% of detainees). As shown:

- Just over one quarter of detainees (26.8%) reported that they lived with only one other person, while just under one quarter (23.8%) reported living with two other people.
- One in five detainees (19.3%) reported that they did not live with anyone on a regular basis.

Figure 84: Number of people detainees lived with on a regular basis in the past 30 days

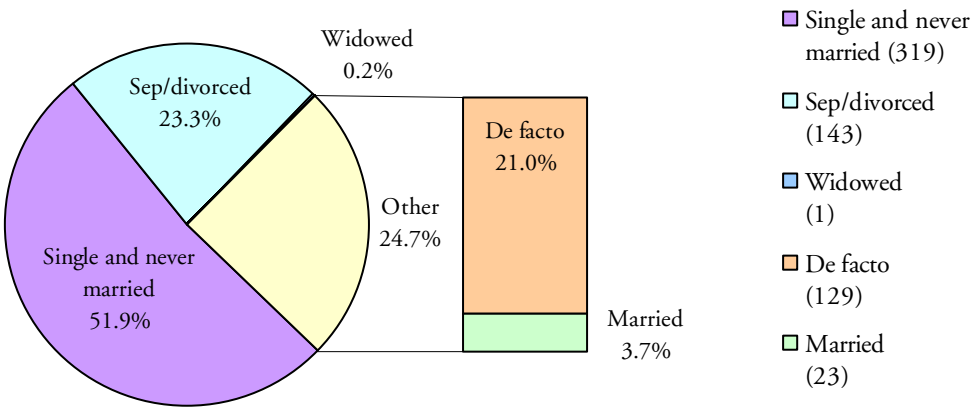


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 85 depicts the marital status of detainees. As shown:

- Just over half (51.9%) reported that they were single and had never married. This is much higher than the percentage of persons in South Australia over the age of 15 who are single and have never married (30.4%, 2001 Census).
- Almost one quarter (23.3%) of detainees were separated or divorced. This is higher than the 11.3% of persons in South Australia over the age of 15 who reported that they were separated or divorced in the 2001 Census.
- There was an under-representation of married persons, with 3.7% of detainees reporting that they were married compared to 51.3% of people aged over 15 in South Australia according to the 2001 Census.
- Around one in five (21.0%) detainees reported that they were in a de facto relationship.

Figure 85: Marital status of detainees

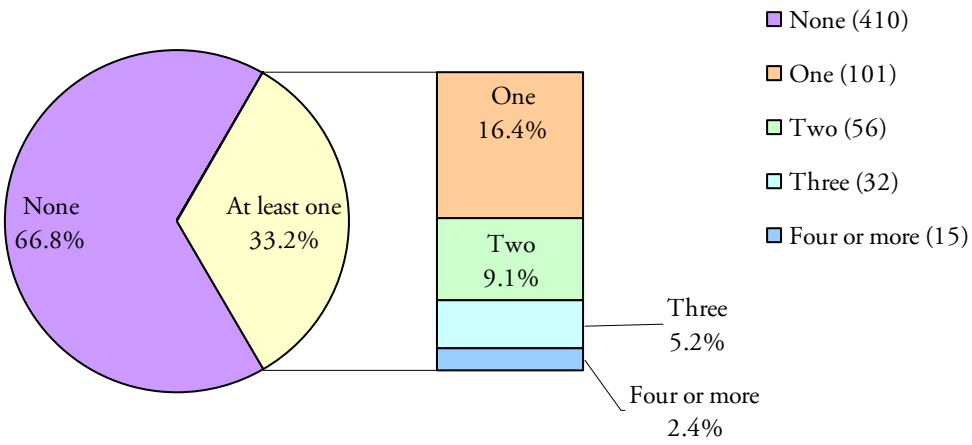


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 86 to Figure 88 show the number of dependent children (under five years of age or attending school) detainees reported that they were taking care of. As shown:

- Around one third of detainees reported that they were taking care of at least one dependent child.
- Approximately half of the detainees who were taking care of at least one child were taking care of only one child (16.4% of all detainees).

Figure 86: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of

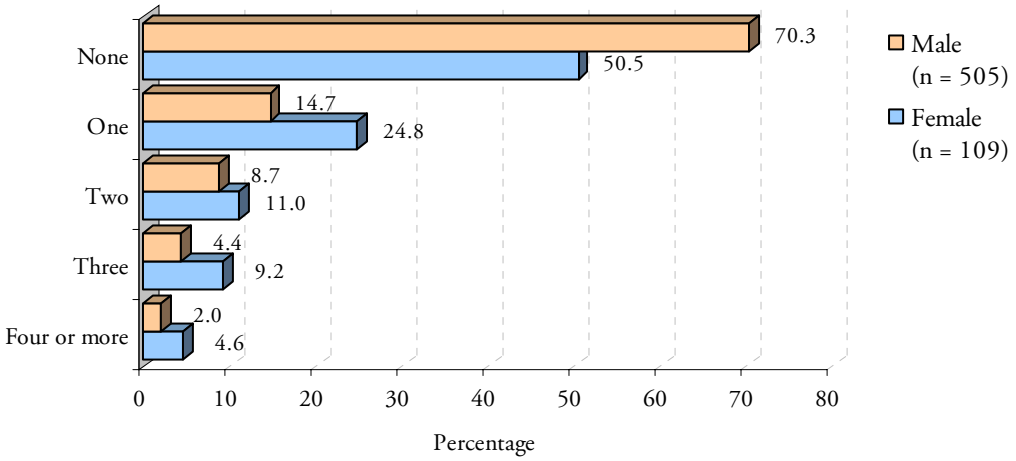


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 87:

- A higher percentage of males reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (70.3% compared to 50.5%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking care of one dependent child (24.8% compared to 14.7%).
- The mean number of children that females reported taking care of was 0.96 compared to 0.57 for male detainees.

Figure 87: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of by sex

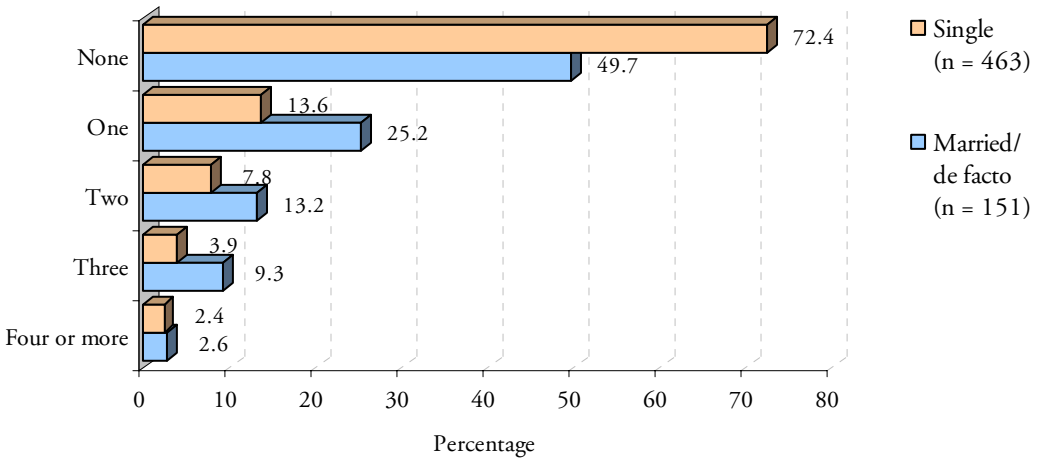


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 88:

- A higher percentage of detainees who were single (including separated/divorced or widowed) reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (72.4% compared to 49.7% for married or de facto detainees).
- The mean number of children that married or de facto detainees reported taking care of was 0.93 compared to 0.54 for single detainees.

Figure 88: The number of dependent children detainees reported that they were taking care of by marital status



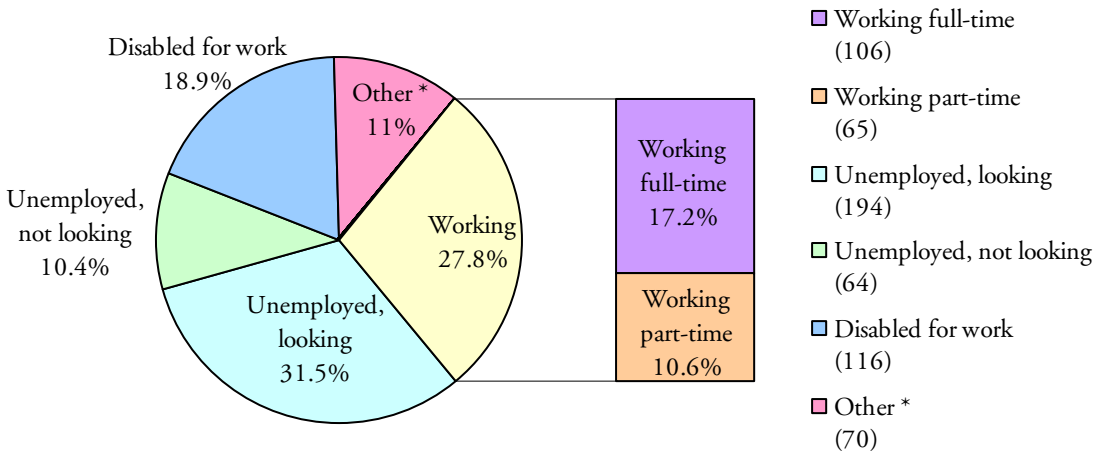
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

Figure 89 and Figure 90 present the breakdown of detainees' current work status. As shown:

- Just over one quarter (27.8%) of detainees reported that they were working, with most of these detainees working full time (17.2%).
- Nearly one third (31.5%) 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 89: Detainees' current work status

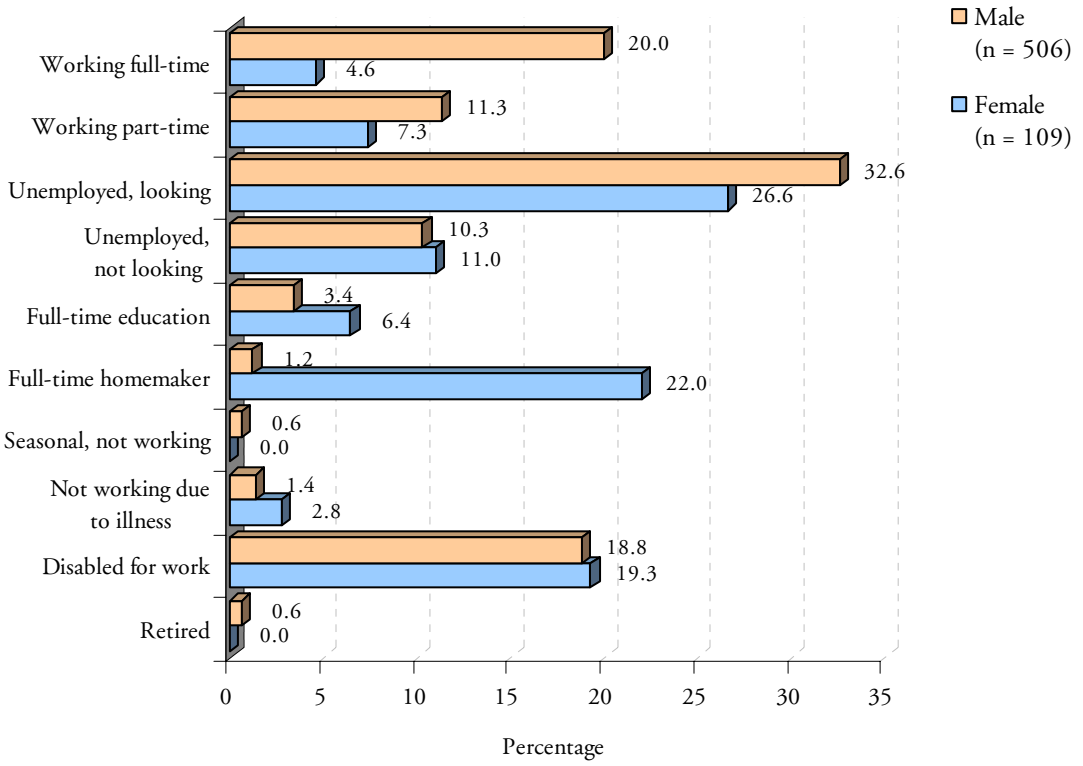


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
** Other includes detainees who have a job but were out do to illness, leave or strike, detainees who have seasonal work but are currently not working, detainees who were full time homemakers or in full time education or retired detainees.*

As shown in Figure 90, the work status of detainees differed according to sex.

- Male detainees were more likely than female detainees to be working full time (20.0% compared to 4.6%), working part time (11.3% compared to 7.3%) or looking for work (32.6% compared to 26.6% of female detainees).
- Conversely, females were more likely to be full time homemakers (22.0% compared to 1.2%) or in full time education (6.4% compared to 3.4%).

Figure 90: Detainees' current work status by sex

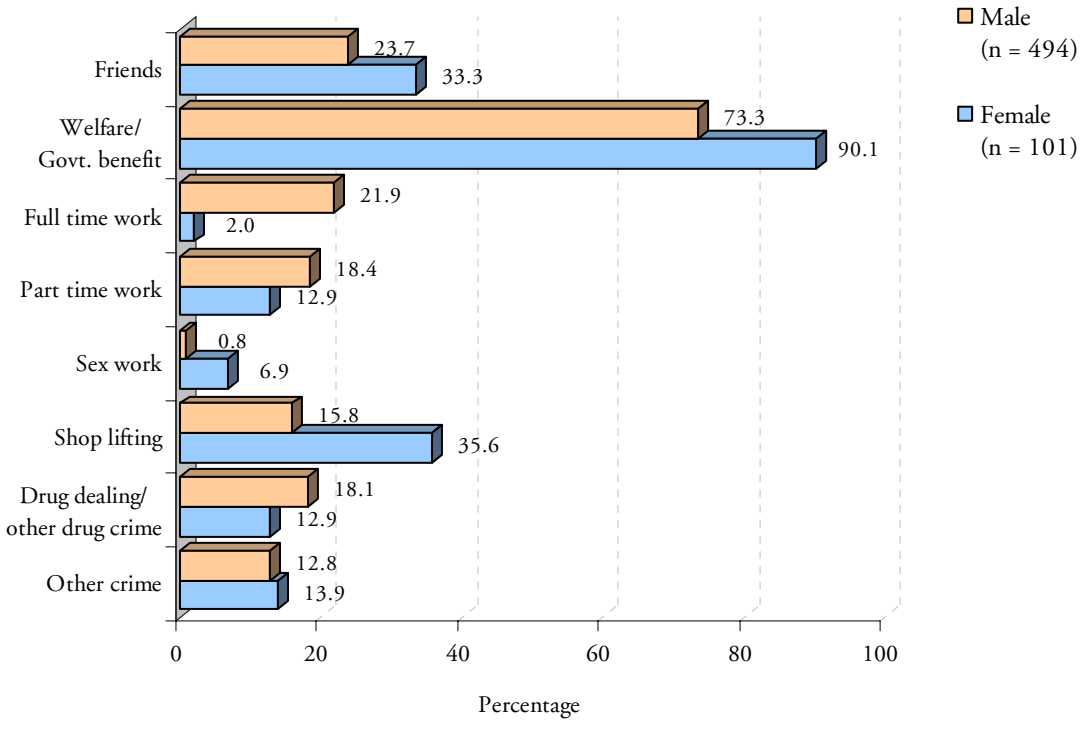


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 91 presents the sources of income for detainees in the past 30 days. Detainees were read the list of sources, allowing them to respond to each one separately, thereby enabling multiple responses for each detainee. As shown:

- Around three quarters of male (73.3%) and nine out of ten female (90.1%) detainees reported that they had received income from welfare or government benefits in the past 30 days.
- A higher percentage of females reported that they had received income from shoplifting (35.6% compared to 15.8%) and friends (33.3% compared to 23.7% of male detainees).

Figure 91: Sources of income from which detainees reported getting money in the past 30 days.



Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [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