

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2002 - 2003



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH

Volume Two of Four:
Elizabeth Police
Station Cells



Government
of South Australia



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Office of Crime Statistics and Research
GPO Box 464, Adelaide SA 5001
Telephone (08) 8207 1731 – Facsimile (08) 8204 9575
Website: www.ocsar.sa.gov.au

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DUMA in South Australia

Annual Report
2002/03

Volume 2:
Elizabeth Police Station Cells

Nick Turner
Senior Research and Statistical Officer,
Office of Crime Statistics and Research

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

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse
Volume 3: Comparisons of South Australian DUMA sites
Volume 4: DUMA addenda - 2002/03

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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 is the second volume focuses entirely on the results from the Elizabeth police station cells.¹

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

Profile of detainees – summary

- There were 619 Elizabeth detainees interviewed during the 2002/03 financial year.
- There was an over-representation of both male (83.5%) and Indigenous detainees (10.7%).
- The median age for male detainees was 27, while the median age for females was 30 years.
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.1%) were working full time compared to only 4.9% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (18.4% compared to 6.9% of female detainees).
- Three quarters of male and nearly all female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- A higher percentage of female detainees reportedly derived income from shoplifting (15.7% compared with 8.0% of males), while a lower percentage

¹ Volume 1 provides similar analyses for the Adelaide City Watchhouse, 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

received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (7.8% compared to 17.8% of male detainees).

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months (60.6% compared to 40.2% of female detainees) and imprisoned in the past 12 months (21.9% compared to 9.8% of female detainees).
- Around one in six detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay.
- Around one third of detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (32.0%).
- Nearly one fifth of detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

Extent of drug use – urinalysis

Overview

- Overall, 482 detainees provided a urine sample (77.9% of those interviewed).
- The drug that detainees most frequently tested positive to was cannabis (66.0%), followed by amphetamines (34.8%) and benzodiazepines (15.8%).
- Over three quarters of detainees (78.4%) tested positive to at least one drug, while four in ten (39.8%) tested positive to multiple drugs.
- The most frequent combination of drugs to which detainees tested positive was cannabis only (30.3% of all detainees), followed by amphetamines and cannabis (20.3%) and amphetamines only (5.0%).
- 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 increased from 61.5% to 70.7% with much of that increase occurring in the fifth quarter;
 - the percentage testing positive to opiates decreased from a high of 14.0% in the second quarter to 9.8% in the fifth quarter;

- the percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased from 27.9% to 40.7% over the five quarters;
- the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines remained relatively stable over the first four quarters, but increased from 11.1% to 22.0% in the fifth quarter;
- the percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone decreased over the first three quarters before experiencing an increase to 6.5% in the fifth quarter;
- the percentage of positive cocaine tests remained very low, ranging from 0.0% to 0.9%.

Drug use (urinalysis) and offending

- Around one third of detainees had a property offence listed as the major charge, while around one quarter had a violent offence listed. Detainees who had a property offence as their most serious charge were significantly more likely to test positive to methadone and opiates compared with those detainees whose major charge related to a violent offence.
- Just under 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 who had not been arrested in that period.
- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as a juvenile tested positive to amphetamines, cannabis and methadone compared to detainees who reported that their first arrest occurred as an adult.
- Around one in five detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months. These detainees were significantly more likely to test positive to cannabis than were those who had not been imprisoned over that period. They also tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than did the non-imprisoned group.
- Around one quarter (26.6%) 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

- A significantly higher percentage of female than male detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines, methadone and opiates.
- Around eight in ten detainees aged 18-34 years tested positive to at least one drug compared to seven in ten detainees aged 35 years and older.
- Although a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to cannabis, benzodiazepines and methadone than did non-Indigenous detainees, the differences were not statistically significant.
- In relation to other socio-demographic groups, the number of drugs to which detainees tested positive were not significantly different among those detainees who:
 - had only completed education to Year 10 or less;
 - were living in a Housing Trust home; or
 - were married/defacto or single.
- However, there significant differences for those detainees who:
 - were currently taking care of dependant children
 - were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit; or
 - were not currently working.

Extent of drug use - self reported

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

- According to the self-reported data, the drug used by the largest percentage of 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 least used in each of the time periods.
- Of the detainees who reported using cannabis in the past 30 days, over half (54.0%) reported using the drug every day. By comparison, 29.4% of the 51 detainees who reported using heroin in the past 30 days indicated they used it daily.

Demographic variations in self reported drug use

- The percentage of males and females reporting drug use 'ever' was similar for both groups, with the exception of self reported use of hallucinogens, which was much higher for male detainees.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used benzodiazepines and street methadone, while a lower percentage reported 'ever' using cocaine and ecstasy compared to Indigenous detainees.
- When looking at self reported drug use in the past 12 months, a higher percentage of males reported using cannabis, while a higher percentage of females reported using heroin and street methadone. Also, a higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using benzodiazepines, while a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using ecstasy.
- In relation to reported use in the past 30 days, a higher percentage of male detainees reported using amphetamines and cannabis, while a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin. A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using amphetamines, benzodiazepines cannabis and cocaine.
- Self reported use of at least one drug was highest amongst the younger detainees (76.7% of 18-24 year olds) compared to older detainees (59.0% of detainees aged 35 years and older).

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 14.6 years) followed by hallucinogens (on average, at 17.5 years).
- Male detainees reported first use of each drug type at an earlier age than female detainees.
- Of those 445 detainees who reported that they had 'ever' used a drug 'regularly' (ie three or more days per week), six in ten 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 16.3 years) followed by benzodiazepines (on average, at 18.5 years) and hallucinogens (on average, at 18.8 years).

- Male detainees reported earlier first 'regular' use of most drug types than female detainees.
- Under half of the detainees reported that they had injected drugs in the past 12 months (43.3%), while 35.1% 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.
- A 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 were also much higher for Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees.
- Of those detainees who reported injecting at least one drug in the past 30 days, around three in ten reported doing so one to five times in that period, while around one third reported doing so more than 50 times.

Key Issues

Drug Related Criminal History


- Just under half of the detainees reported that they had ever sold 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.
- Around one quarter of detainees reported that they had committed at least one offence in the past 12 months that was drug related. Of those who reported that at least half of their offending in the past 12 months was drug related, a significantly higher percentage tested positive to each type of drug (except cocaine) than did those detainees who reported lower levels of drug-related offending.

Drug Market

- Over four in ten of detainees reported that they had bought cannabis with cash in the past 30 days, while three in ten detainees reported buying amphetamines with cash.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought drugs, over four in ten used a phone as their method of contact when purchasing amphetamines, while four in ten visited a house or flat to contact someone to buy cannabis.
- The majority of detainees reportedly collected their drugs from a house or flat, followed by a street, alley or other outdoor area.
- Of those detainees who bought amphetamines in the past 30 days, one half purchased them in their own suburb.
- Nearly one half of detainees reported obtaining cannabis and nearly one in five reported obtaining amphetamines without paying cash. Most of these 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 in their local area 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 under 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.
- Under one in ten detainees reported that they felt they needed or were dependent upon alcohol in the past 12 months. The percentage reporting dependency was similar for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees.

Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

- Around one third of detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program. 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 six detainees reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for at least one over night stay. This group was significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines and 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 just under one in five who reported gambling at least once per week.
- Detainees who reported gambling once or twice a week were significantly more likely to test positive to amphetamines than were those who either did not gamble or gambled less than once a week.
- Over four in five detainees who reported gambling one or more times per week 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. The fourth volume includes a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. The inclusion of four quarters of data in the annual report 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 second volume of the 2002/03 Annual Report focuses exclusively on Elizabeth Police Station Cells data. It is split into three main sections. The first two sections look at the extent of drug use among detainees, with the first section focusing on urinalysis and the second section examining self-reported drug use. The third section of this report includes analysis of additional data that are collected through the DUMA program and the links with urinalysis where appropriate.

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



Site Description

The Elizabeth Police Station Cells service three separate patrol bases located at Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler. The Elizabeth Cells processed 4,586 prisoners in 2002/03, averaging approximately 13 prisoners per day.



Profile of detainees - summary

Table 1 presents a summary profile of the detainees interviewed².

- There were 619 detainees interviewed during the 2002/03 financial year, including 517 males and 102 females.
- There was an over-representation of both male (83.5%) and Indigenous detainees (10.7%).
- The median age for male detainees was 27, while the median age for females was 30 years.
- Over half of the detainees reported that the highest level of education that they had completed was Year Ten or less (54.9%).
- Just over one in five male detainees (21.1%) were working full time compared to only 4.9% of female detainees. Also, a higher proportion of male detainees were working part time (18.4% compared to 6.9% of female detainees).
- Three quarters of male and nearly all female detainees were receiving some form of welfare or government benefit.
- A higher percentage of female detainees reportedly derived income from shoplifting (15.7% compared with 8.0% of males), while a lower percentage received income from drug dealing or other drug crime (7.8% compared to 17.8% of male detainees).
- Nearly three in ten male detainees (28.2%) were charged with a violent offence compared to 14.7% of female detainees.

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


- 
- A higher proportion of female detainees were charged with a property offence (46.1% compared to 28.0% of male detainees).
 - Just under four in ten male detainees (38.9%) and nearly half of the female detainees (49.0%) were detained on warrant only.
 - A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months (60.6% compared to 40.2% of female detainees) and imprisoned in the past 12 months (21.9% compared to 9.8% of female detainees).
 - Around one in six detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric facility for an overnight stay.
 - Around one third of detainees indicated they had been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (32.0%).
 - Nearly one fifth of detainees reported that they had gambled at least once per week in the past 30 days.

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

2002/2003	Male	Female	Total
• Number interviewed	517	102	619
• Provided urine sample	78.9%	74.5%	77.9%
• Median age	27	30	28
• Indigenous	10.6%	10.8%	10.7%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	55.9%	50.0%	54.9%
• Income in past 30 days from:			
• working full time	21.1%	4.9%	18.4%
• working part time	18.4%	6.9%	16.4%
• welfare/government	75.0%	96.1%	78.5%
• shoplifting	8.0%	15.7%	9.3%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	17.8%	7.8%	16.2%
• other illegal activities	12.7%	14.7%	13.1%
• Currently charged with			
• violent offence	28.2%	14.7%	26.0%
• property offence	28.0%	46.1%	31.0%
• drug offence	4.4%	8.8%	5.2%
• Detained on warrant only	38.9%	49.0%	40.5%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	60.6%	40.2%	57.2%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	21.9%	9.8%	19.8%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	16.6%	15.7%	16.5%
• Gambling at least once per week	20.0%	19.6%	19.9%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	32.4%	30.4%	32.0%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	5.6%	13.9%	7.0%

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 Elizabeth Police Station Cells. Overall, there were 482 detainees who provided a urine sample (77.9% of those interviewed).

All urine samples undergo a screening test for six types of drugs; namely, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, methadone and opiates. If the drug or its metabolites are detected at the cut-off levels prescribed in the Australian Standard 4308, a positive test is recorded. As shown in Table 2, different drugs have different periods of time in which the drug can be detected. Cocaine and opiates on average can only be detected up to three days after use, while amphetamines and methadone can be detected up to four days after use. Benzodiazepines and cannabis have the longest average detection time, with benzodiazepines being detected up to two weeks and cannabis being detected up to 30 days after heavy use.

Table 2: Cut off levels and drug detection times by drug type

Drug Type	Cut-off (AS 4308) (ug/L)	Average detection time
• Amphetamines	300	2-4 days
• Benzodiazepines	100	2-14 days
• Cannabis	50	Up to 30 days for heavy use; 2-10 days for casual use
• Cocaine	300	2-3 days
• Methadone	300	2-4 days
• Opiates	300	2-3 days

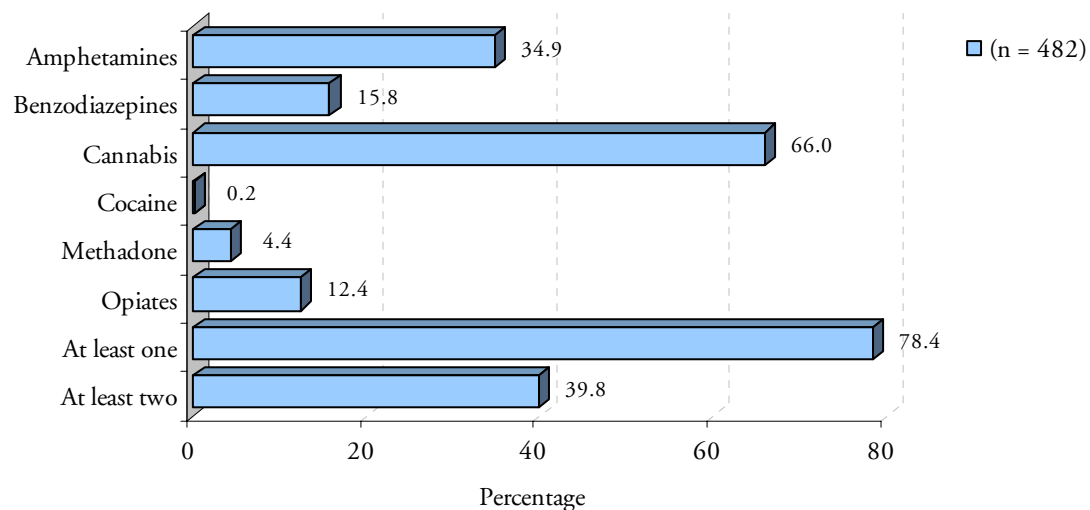
Overview

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

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

- The most common drug that detainees tested positive to was cannabis (66.0%), followed by amphetamines (34.9%) and benzodiazepines (15.8%).
- Over three quarters of detainees (78.4%) tested positive to at least one drug, while around four in ten (39.8%) tested positive to multiple drugs.

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



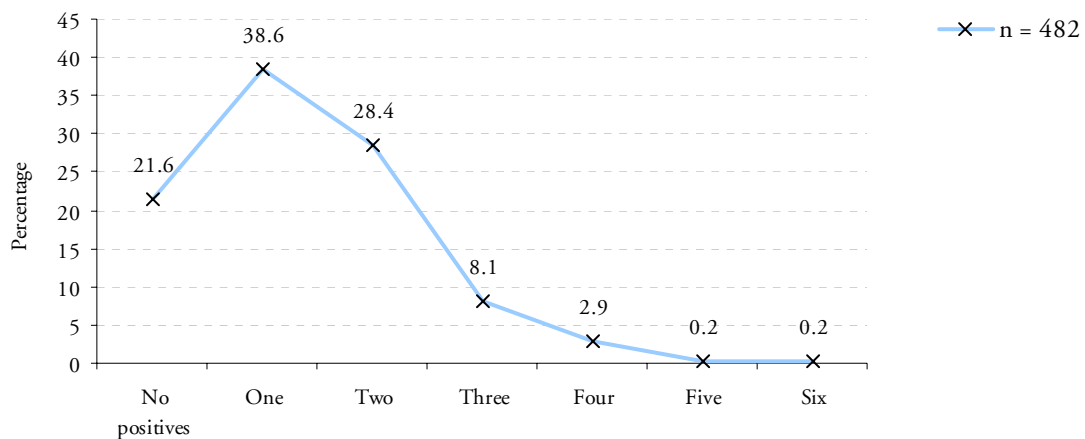
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Number of drugs

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

- Around one in five detainees (21.6%) recorded no positives, while over one third of detainees recorded only one positive (38.6%). A small percentage of detainees tested positive to either five or six drugs.

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 types of drugs to which detainees tested positive by the number of drugs that they tested positive to.

- Nearly four in five detainees who tested positive to only one drug tested positive to cannabis (78.5%), while just over one in ten tested positive to amphetamines (12.9%).
- Nine in ten (90.5%) of the 137 detainees who tested positive to two drugs tested positive to cannabis.
- Most of the 39 detainees who tested positive to three drugs tested positive to cannabis (82.1%), amphetamines (71.8%) and benzodiazepines (69.2%).
- Irrespective of the number of drugs detainees tested positive to, the main drug used was cannabis.
- Of those detainees who tested positive to one or two drugs only, few tested positive for opiates, but for those testing positive to three or more drugs, over half were detected for opiates use.

Table 3: The percentage of each type of drug to which detainees tested positive by the number of drugs tested positive

Drug category	One only	Two only	Three only	Four only	Five only	Six only
• Amphetamines	12.9	74.5	71.8	85.7	1*	1*
• Benzodiazepines	5.4	17.5	69.2	92.9	1*	1*
• Cannabis	78.5	90.5	82.1	100.0	1*	1*
• Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0*	1*
• Methadone	0.5	2.9	23.1	35.7	1*	1*
• Opiates	2.7	14.6	53.8	85.7	1*	1*
Number	186	137	39	14	1	1

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.

- Detainees who tested positive to cannabis were more likely to tested positive to one drug only than were detainees who tested positive to other types of drugs. Nearly half of the detainees who tested positive to cannabis tested positive to only that drug (45.9%), while just under four in ten (39.0%) tested positive to one other drug only.
- The majority of detainees who tested positive to amphetamines (60.7% of 168) tested positive to two types of drugs.

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

Number of drugs	Amphetamines %	Benzo-diazepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Methadone %	Opiates %
• One only	14.3	13.2	45.9	0*	4.8	8.3
• Two only	60.7	31.6	39.0	0*	19.0	33.3
• Three only	16.7	35.5	10.1	0*	42.9	35.0
• Four only	7.1	17.1	4.4	0*	23.8	20.0
• Five only	0.6	1.3	0.3	0*	4.8	1.7
• Six only	0.6	1.3	0.3	1*	4.8	1.7
Number	168	76	318	1	21	60

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.

- Of the 168 detainees who tested positive to amphetamines, over four in five (81.0%) tested positive to cannabis also, while of the 318 persons who tested positive to cannabis, less than half (42.8%) tested positive to amphetamines.
- Generally, detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines, cocaine 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	Amphetamines %	Benzodiazepines %	Cannabis %	Cocaine %	Methadone %	Opiates %
• Amphetamines	100.0	40.8	42.8	1*	38.1	45.0
• Benzodiazepines	18.5	100.0	15.7	1*	66.7	50.0
• Cannabis	81.0	65.8	100.0	1*	61.9	65.0
• Cocaine	0.6	1.3	0.3	1*	4.8	1.7
• Methadone	4.8	18.4	4.1	1*	100.0	16.7
• Opiates	16.1	39.5	12.3	1*	47.6	100.0
Number	168	76	318	1	21	60

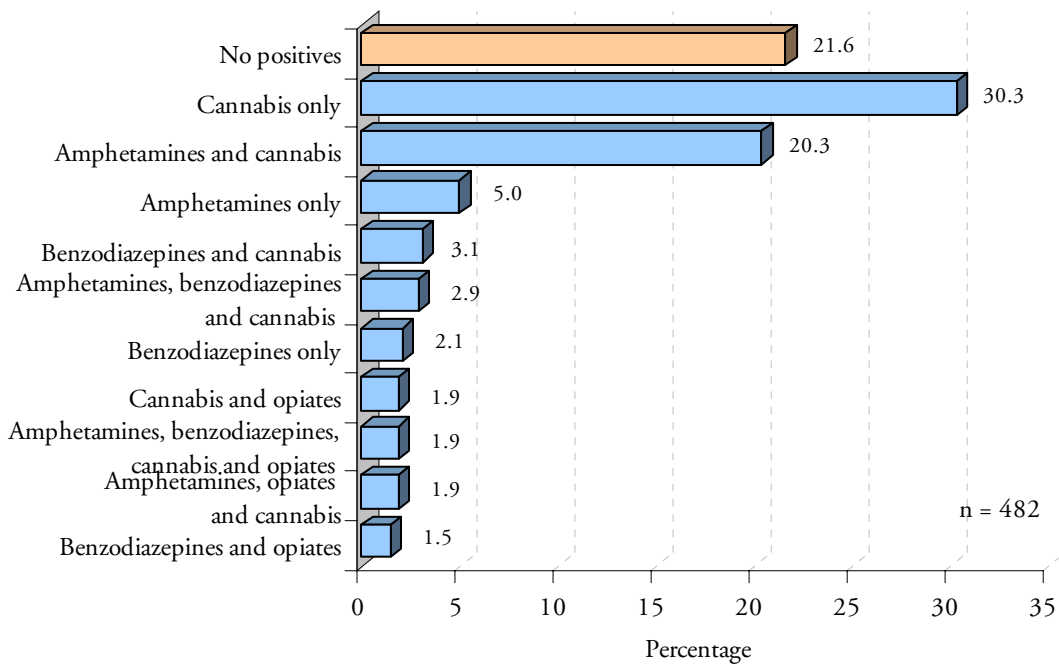
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Percentages are not calculated from low base numbers

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

- Just over one in five detainees recorded no positives (21.6%), while nearly one in three tested positive to cannabis only (30.3%).
- Around one in four detainees tested positive to both amphetamines and cannabis (20.3%), while a further 5.0% tested positive to amphetamines only.

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.

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to each drug type were higher in the most recent quarter (April to June, 2003) than the previous quarter for amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and methadone. As a result, the percentage of detainees testing positive to multiple drugs were also the highest so far recorded (47.2%).
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased over the five quarters, from 27.9% in the second quarter of 2002 to 40.7% in the second quarter of 2003.
- The percentage of positive benzodiazepines tests remained relatively stable between the second quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 before recording a large increase in the second quarter of 2003.
- The percentage of positive cannabis tests decreased gradually from the third quarter, 2002 to the first quarter, 2003 before recording a large increase to 70.7% in the second quarter of 2003.
- There was no trend in the percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine, with actual numbers remaining very low.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone decreased from the second quarter, 2002 to the fourth quarter, 2002, before increasing to 6.5% in the second quarter, 2003. Overall though, percentages remained fairly low.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates decreased in each of the last four quarters from 14.0% in the third quarter, 2002 to 9.8% in the second quarter, 2003.

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

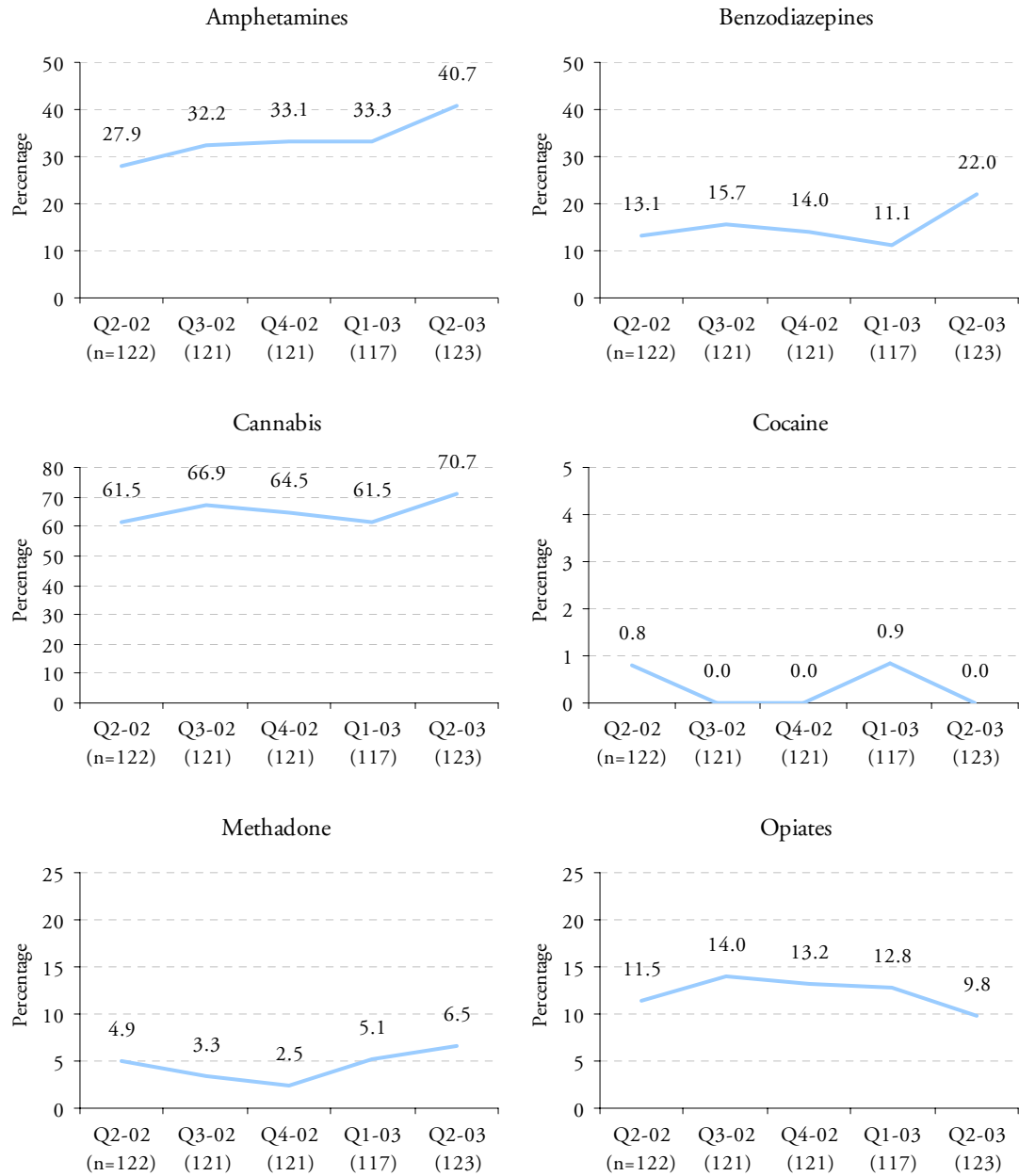
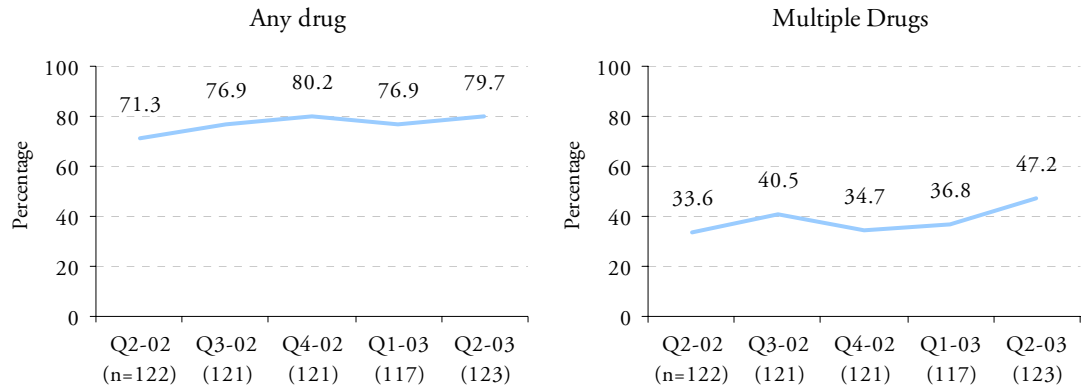


Figure 4 (cont.): Positive drug tests by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003



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 their urinalysis results. Data on whether detainees had been previously arrested and previously imprisoned are also included.

■ Current offence profile

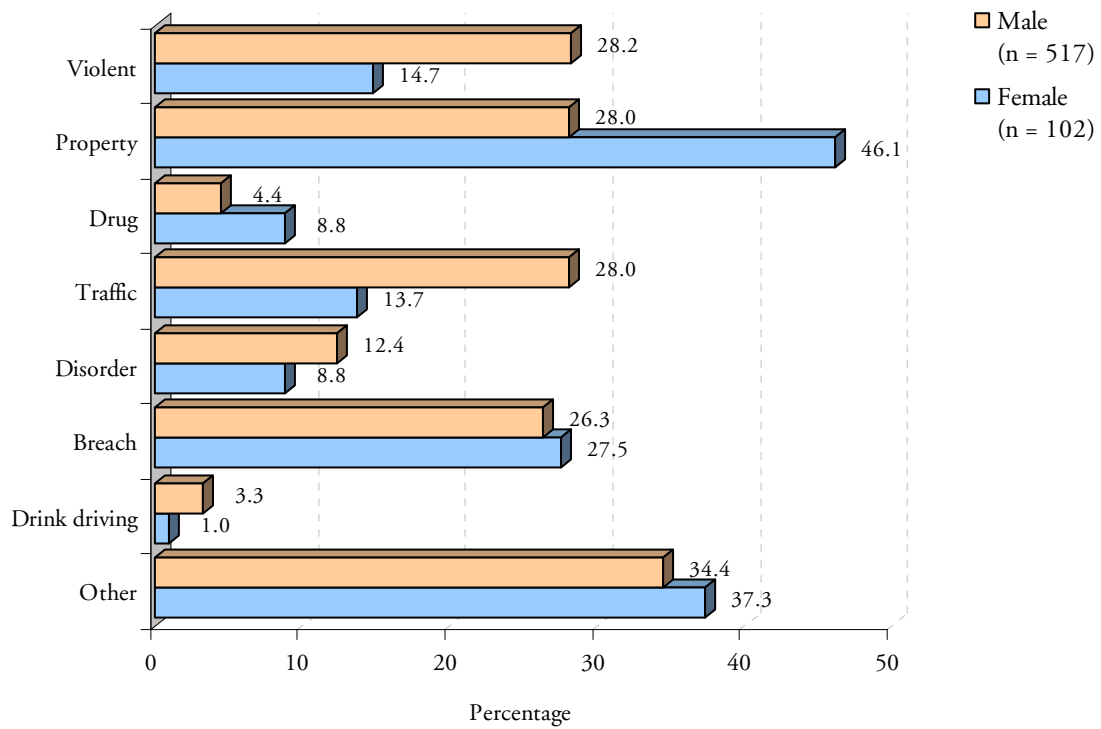
Figure 5 shows the types of charges laid against male and female detainees³.

- A higher percentage of female detainees had a property charge laid against them (46.1% compared to 28.0% of male detainees). Conversely, males were more likely to be charged with a violent offence (28.2% compared to 14.7%).
- A relatively small proportion of detainees had a drug charge laid against them (4.4% of male detainees and 8.8% 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

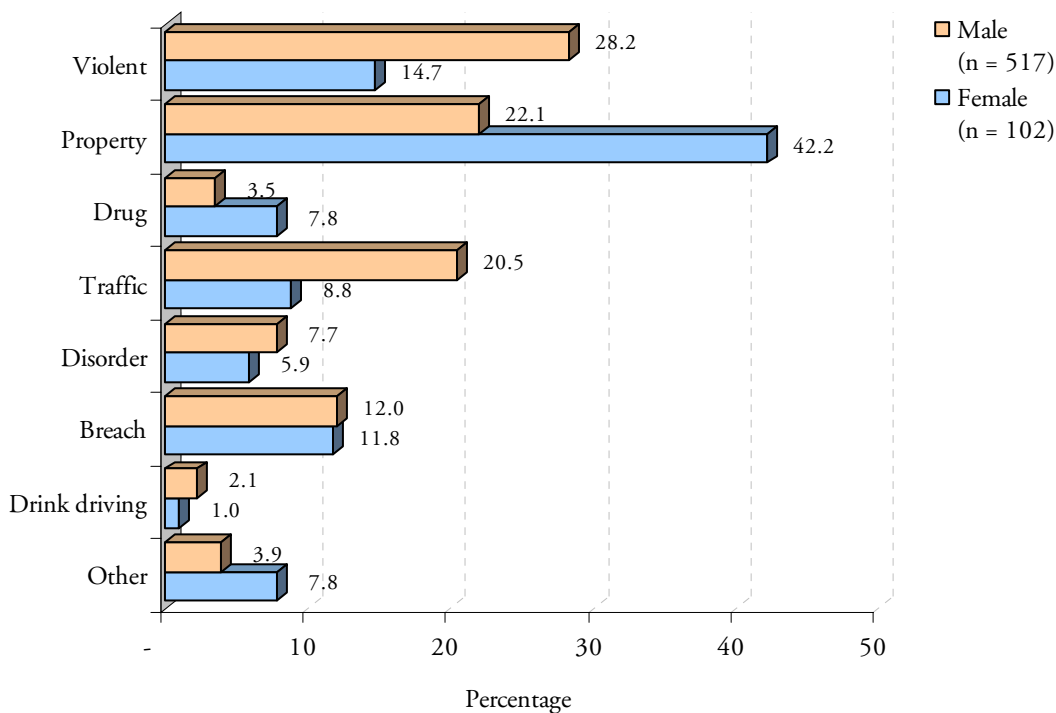


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- Over one quarter of male detainees had a violent offence as their most serious offence (28.2% compared to 14.7% 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 (42.2% compared to 22.1% of male detainees).
- Male detainees were more likely to have a major charge relating to a traffic offence (20.5% compared to 8.8% of male detainees).

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

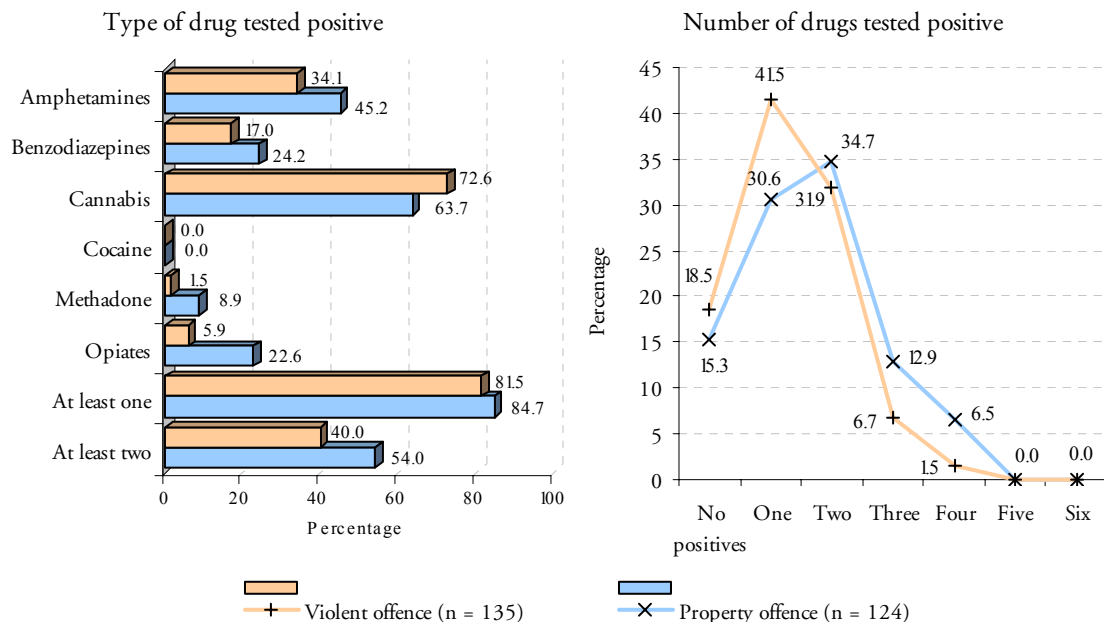


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 detainees tested positive to is presented on the right.

- Detainees whose major charge was a property offence were more likely to test positive to each of the drug types, except cannabis 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 methadone (8.9% compared to 1.5% of those that a violent offence as a major charge, $t(257)=2.72$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (22.6% compared to 5.9%, $t(257)=3.88$, $p<0.001$).
- 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 ($U=6,953.0$, $p<0.05$).

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].

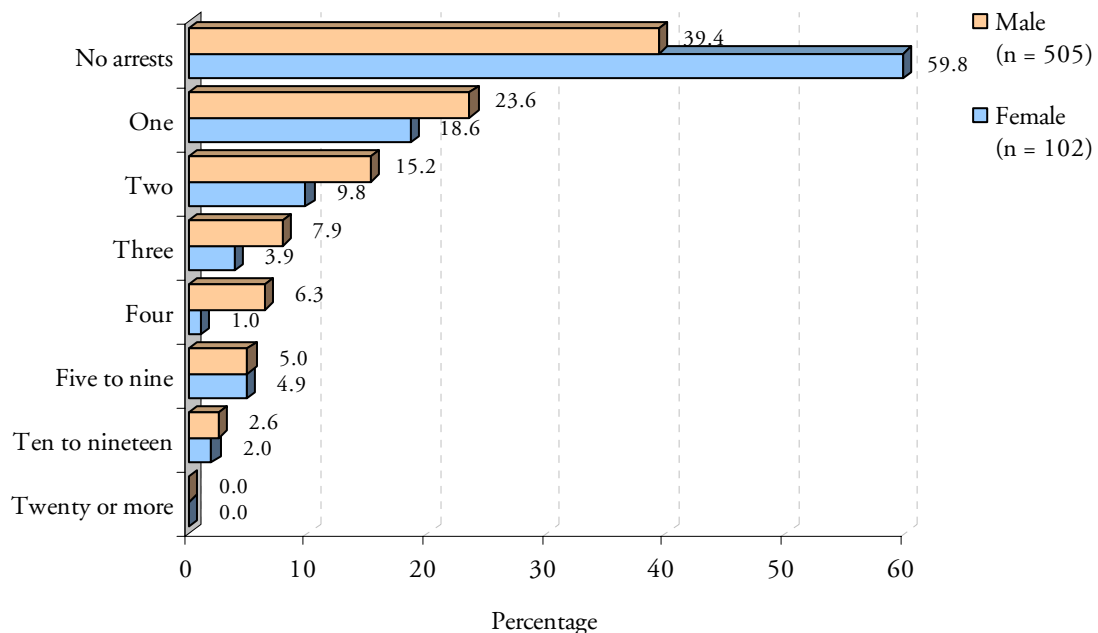


Prior arrests

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

- A much higher proportion of female detainees reported that they had not been arrested in the past 12 months (59.8% compared to 39.4% of male detainees).
- Conversely, a higher proportion of male detainees reported that they had been arrested at least once in the past 12 months (60.6% compared to 40.2% of female detainees).

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

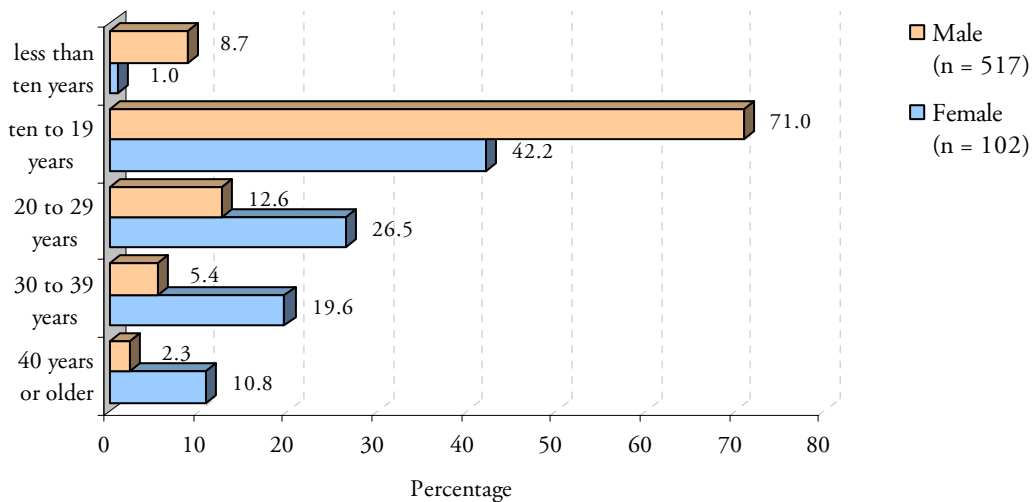


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- Male detainees were generally younger than females at the time of their first arrest, with 8.7% of males first arrested before the age of 10 (compared to 1.0% of females) and 71.0% first arrested between the ages of ten and 19 years (compared to 42.2% of females).
- Conversely, female detainees were more likely to report that the first time they were arrested they were aged 20-29 years (26.5% compared to 12.6% of males), 30-39 years (19.6% compared to 5.4% of males) or 40 years and older (10.8% compared to 2.3% of males).

Figure 9: Self report age of detainees at the time of their first arrest by sex

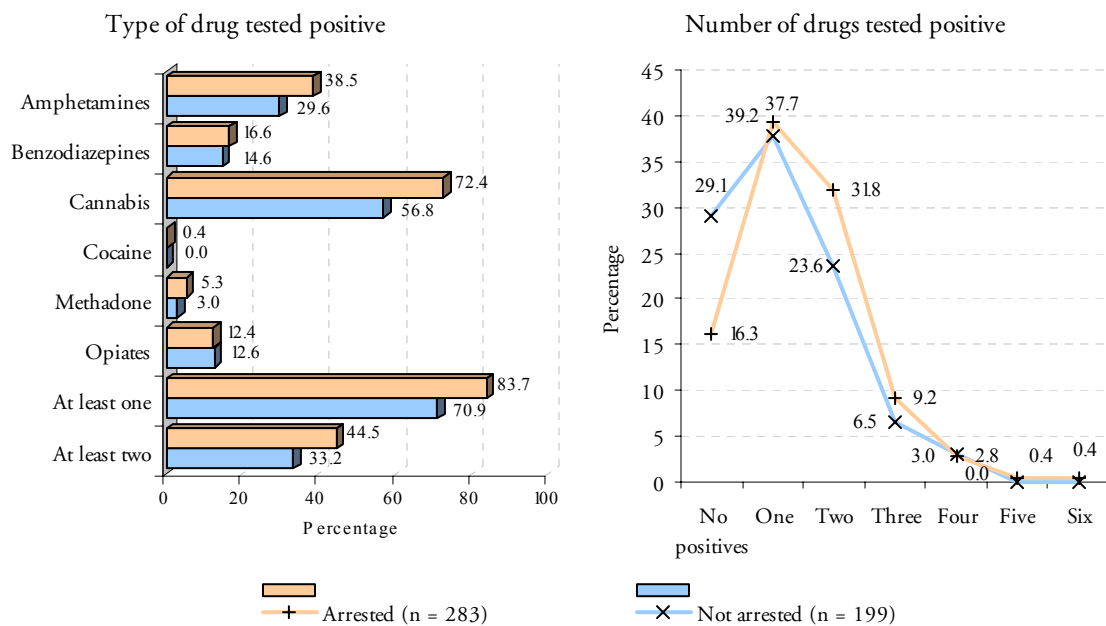


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 10 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they had been arrested in the past 12 months.

- A significantly higher percentage of the detainees who reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months tested positive to amphetamines (38.5% compared to 29.6% of those detainees who had not been arrested, $t(480)=2.02$, $p<0.05$) and cannabis (72.4% compared to 56.8%, $t(480)=3.56$, $p<0.001$).
- 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 ($U=23,482.5$, $p<0.001$).

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

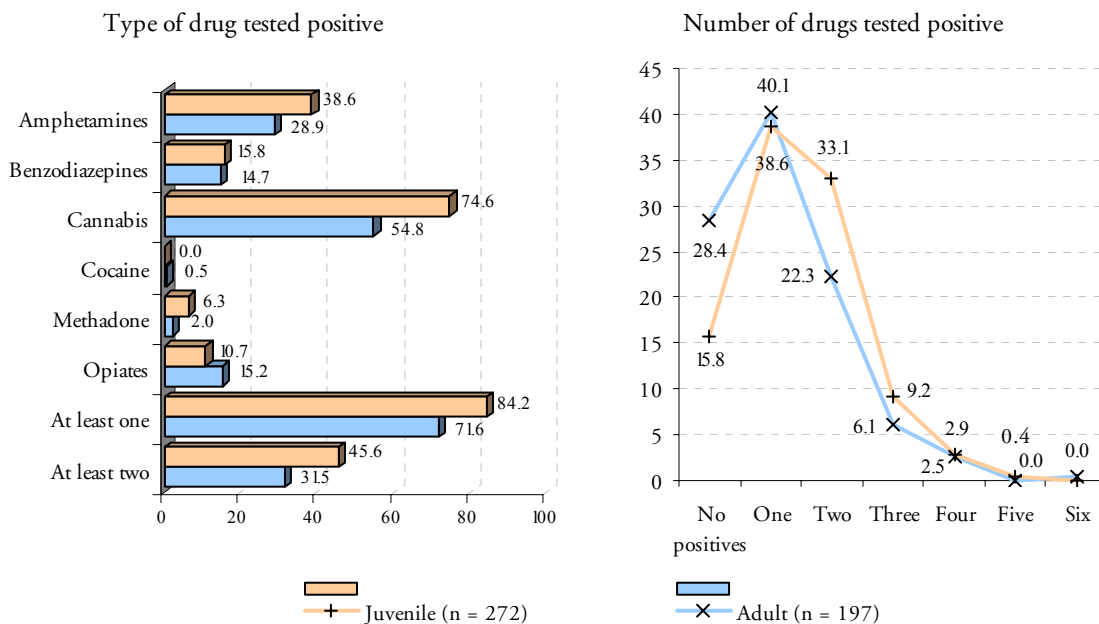


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who were first arrested as juveniles tested positive to amphetamines (38.6% compared to 28.9% of those detainees who were first arrested as adults, $t(467)=2.18$, $p<0.05$), cannabis (74.6% compared to 54.8%, $t(467)=4.48$, $p<0.001$) and methadone (6.3% compared to 2.0%, $t(467)=2.22$, $p<0.05$).
- A higher percentage of detainees who were first arrested as adults tested positive to opiates (15.2% compared to 10.7% of those first arrested as juveniles). This difference, however, was not significant.
- Also, detainees who reported being first arrested as a juvenile tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than detainees who had been first arrested as an adult ($U=21,853.5$, $p<0.001$).

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



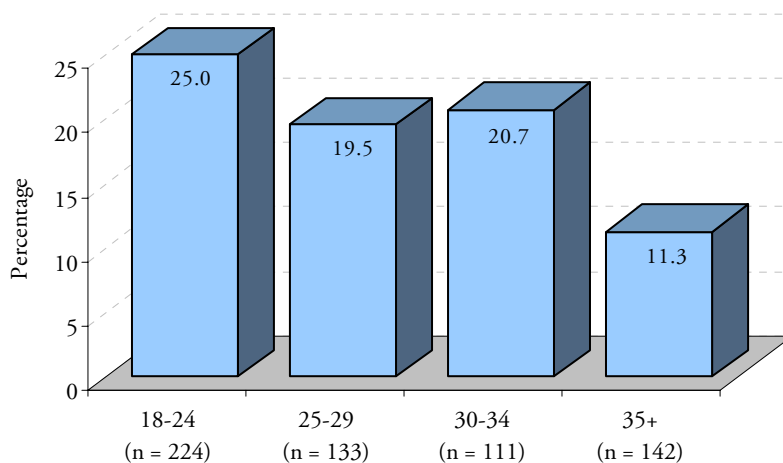
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- The percentage reportedly imprisoned in the past 12 months seemed to decrease with age, with 25.0% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years compared to 11.3% of detainees aged 35 years and over reporting that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months.
- A higher proportion of male detainees reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months (21.9% compared to 9.8% of female detainees).

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

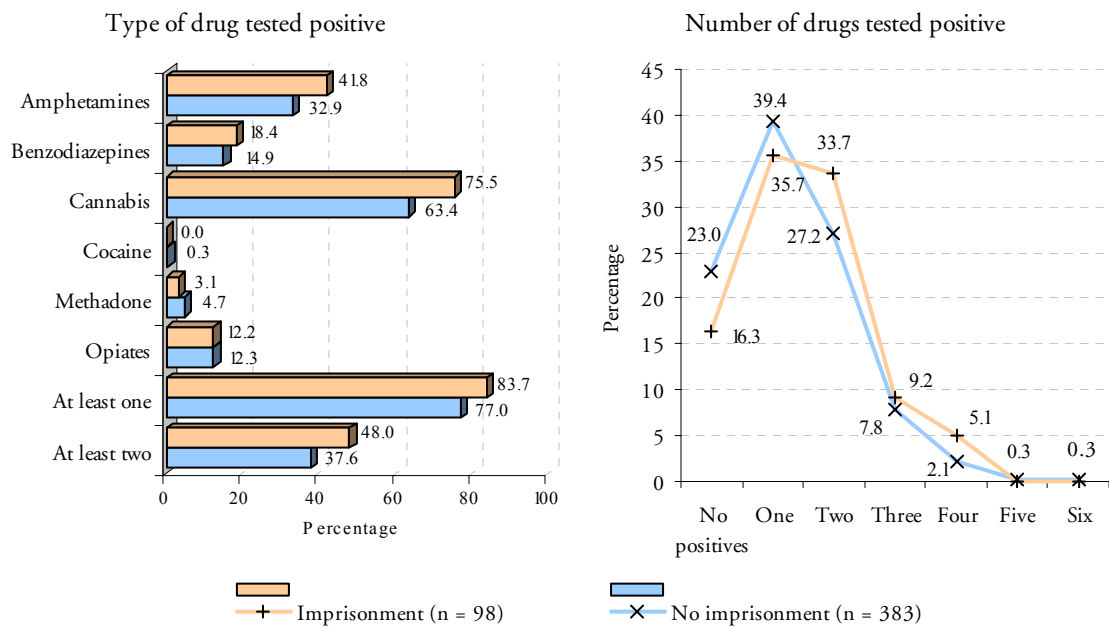


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 13 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they had reportedly been imprisoned in the past 12 months.

- A significantly higher percentage of the detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned tested positive to cannabis (75.5% compared to 63.4% of those detainees who had not been imprisoned, $t(479)=2.254$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been imprisoned in the past 12 months tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=16,397.5$, $p<0.05$).

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].



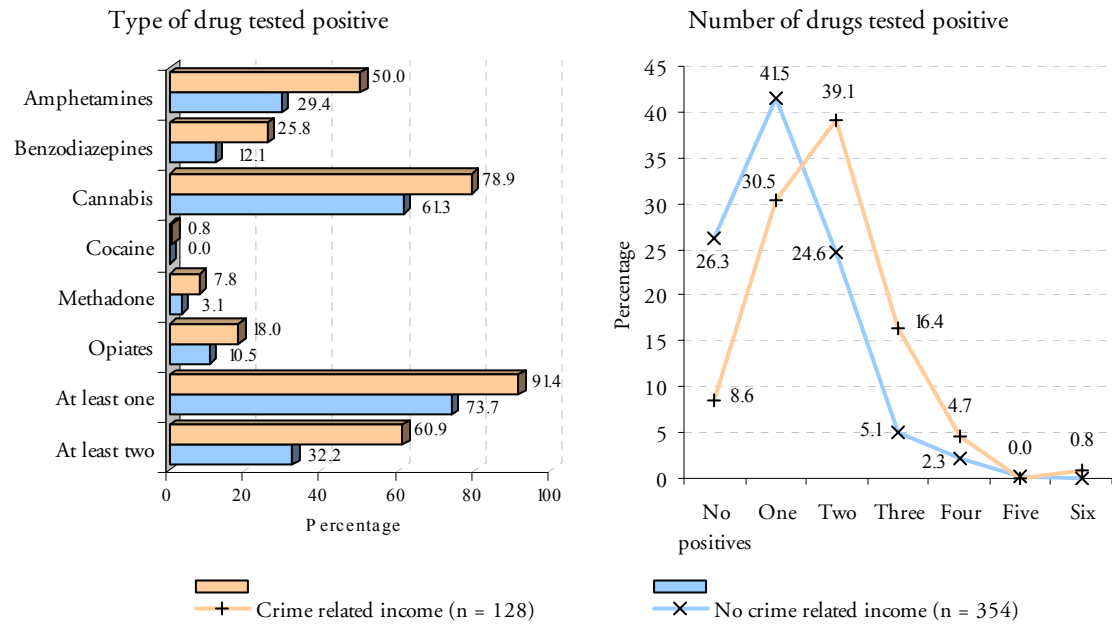
Crime related income

Detainees were asked to list all their sources of income during the past 30 days. Around one quarter (25.2%) of all detainees 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.

- A significantly higher percentage of the detainees who reported that they had received income from crime related activity tested positive to amphetamines (50.0% compared to 29.4% of those detainees who had not received income from criminal activity, $t(480)=4.19$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (25.8% compared to 12.1%, $t(480)=3.65$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (78.9% compared to 61.3%, $t(480)=3.60$, $p<0.001$), methadone (7.8% compared to 3.1%, $t(480)=2.24$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (18.0% compared to 10.5%, $t(480)=2.20$, $p<0.05$).
- A higher proportion of detainees who had received crime related income in the past 30 days tested positive to two drugs (39.1% compared to 24.6% of detainees who reported that they had not received crime related income), three drugs (16.4% compared to 5.1%) and four drugs (4.7% compared to 2.3%).
- Detainees who reported that they had received crime related income in the past 30 days tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=14,628.0$, $p<0.001$).

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

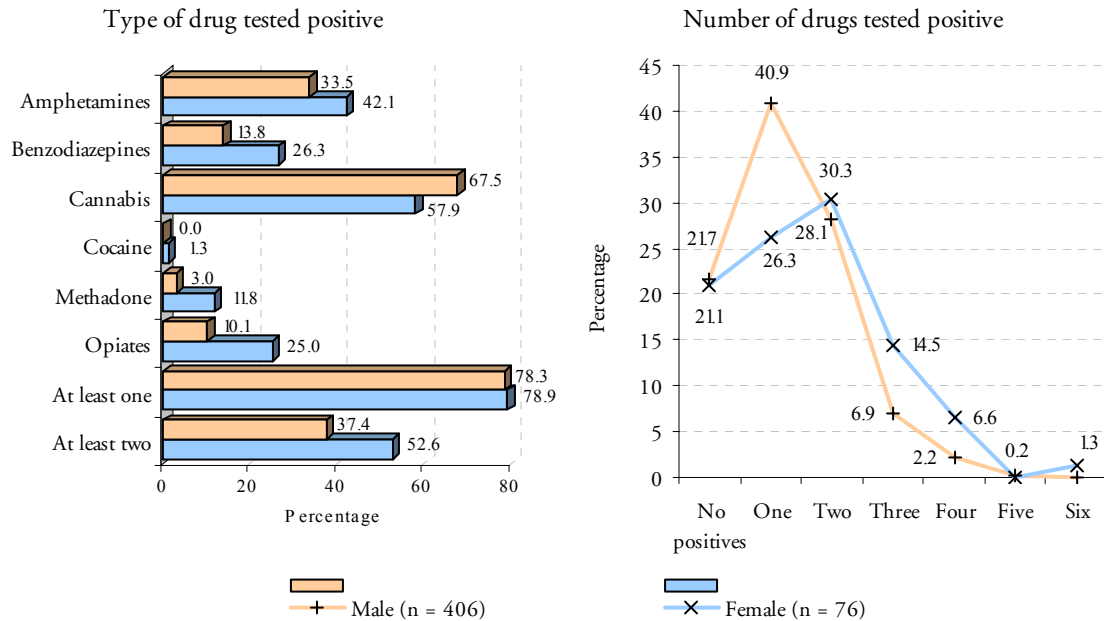
This section crosstabulates the urinalysis results by certain social and demographic characteristics, including sex, age and Indigenous status, level of education, family and housing status and employment status (refer to Appendix 1 for a more detailed demographic profile).

Sex

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 406 were male (84.2%). Figure 15 shows the urinalysis results of detainees broken down by sex.

- Generally, positive drug tests tended to be more common for female rather than male detainees.
- In particular, a significantly higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (26.3% compared to 13.8% of male detainees, $t(480)=2.74$, $p<0.01$), methadone (11.8% compared to 3.0%, $t(480)=2.31$, $p<0.05$) and opiates (25.0% compared to 10.1%, $t(480)=2.84$, $p=0.01$).
- A similar percentage of male and female detainees tested positive to at least one drug (78.3% and 78.9% respectively), while a higher percentage of female detainees tested positive to multiple drugs (52.6% compared to 37.4% of female detainees).
- Females tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than males ($U=12,968.5$, $p<0.05$)

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.

- Overall, testing positive to cannabis only was the most common positive urinalysis result (30.3% of detainees). However, this was much higher for males, with 32.8% testing positive to cannabis only compared to 17.1% of female detainees.
- The most common combination of drugs to which male detainees tested positive were cannabis only (32.8%), amphetamines and cannabis (20.4%) and amphetamines only (5.2%).
- The most common combination of drugs to which female detainees tested positive were amphetamines and cannabis (19.7%), and cannabis only (17.1%).
- Around one fifth of both male and female detainees recorded no positives (21.7% of male and 21.1% of female detainees).

Table 6: Most frequent positive urinalysis by sex*

Drug category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	133	32.8	13	17.1	146	30.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	83	20.4	15	19.7	98	20.3
• Amphetamines only	21	5.2	3	3.9	24	5.0
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	13	3.2	2	2.6	15	3.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	13	3.2	1	1.3	14	2.9
• Benzodiazepines only	7	1.7	3	3.9	10	2.1
• Cannabis and opiates	9	2.2	0	0.0	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	6	1.5	3	3.9	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, opiates and cannabis	6	1.5	3	3.9	9	1.9
• Benzodiazepines and opiates	5	1.2	2	2.6	7	1.5
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	0.7	2	2.6	5	1.0
No positives	88	21.7	16	21.1	104	21.6
Number tested	406		76		482	

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 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 36.5% were aged 18-24 years, 22.2% were aged 25-29 years, 16.8% were aged 30-34 years, while 24.5% were aged 35 years and over. Figure 16 shows the percentage of detainees testing positive to each type of drug by age group.

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased from 31.8% of those aged 18-24 years to 43.2% of detainees aged 30-34 years, before decreasing to 33.1% of detainees aged 35 years or older.

- Relatively few detainees aged 18-24 years tested positive to benzodiazepines (6.8%), while detainees aged 25-29 years were the most likely to test positive to this drug (27.1%).
- There was no clear relationship between positive cannabis tests and age, with a higher percentage of the 18-24 and 30-34 year age groups recording positive results (73.3% and 72.8% respectively) than detainees aged 25-29 years and 35 years or older (58.9% and 56.8% respectively).
- There were no positive cocaine tests for detainees aged less than 35 years, while only one detainee aged 35 years or older tested positive to the drug.
- Positive methadone and opiates tests tended to increase with age, with 1.1% and 9.1% of detainees aged 18-24 year-old testing positive to each drug respectively, compared to 6.8% and 16.9% of detainees aged at least 35 years of age.

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

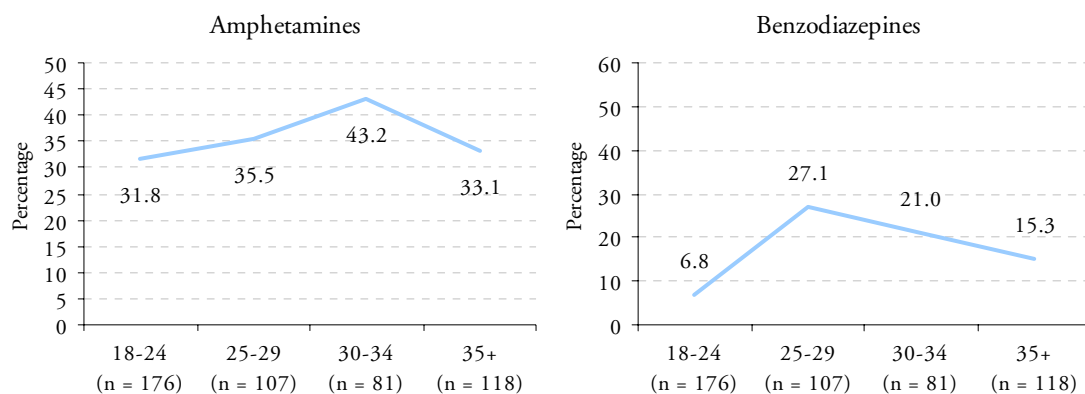
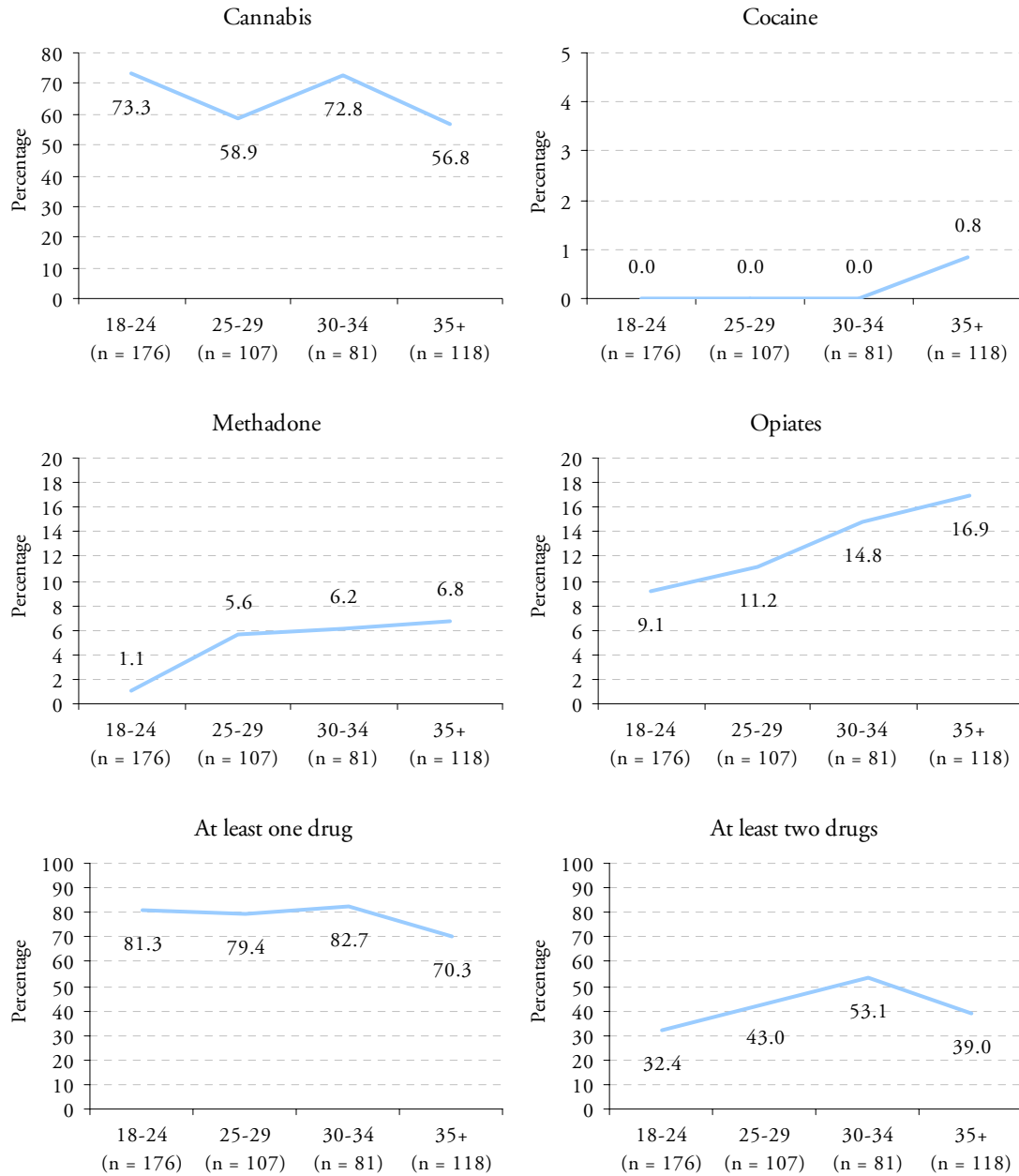


Figure 16 (cont): The percentage of detainees testing positive by age group and drug type



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 (42.0% compared to 23.9% of 25 to 34 year old detainees and 22.9% of detainees aged 35 years and older) and a combination of amphetamines and cannabis (22.2% compared to 21.3% and 16.1% respectively).
- A lower percentage of detainees aged 18 to 24 tested positive to no drugs (18.8%) compared to detainees aged 35 years and older (29.7%).

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	74	42.0	45	23.9	27	22.9
• Amphetamines and cannabis	39	22.2	40	21.3	19	16.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	6	3.4	10	5.3	8	6.8
• Amphetamines only	4	2.3	8	4.3	3	2.5
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	1	0.6	12	6.4	1	0.8
• Cannabis and opiates	1	0.6	7	3.7	2	1.7
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	0.6	4	2.1	4	3.4
• Benzodiazepines only	4	2.3	3	1.6	2	1.7
• Benzodiazepines and opiates	0	0.0	4	2.1	3	2.5
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	1	0.6	3	1.6	1	0.8
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.8
No positives	33	18.8	36	19.1	35	29.7
Total	176		188		118	

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

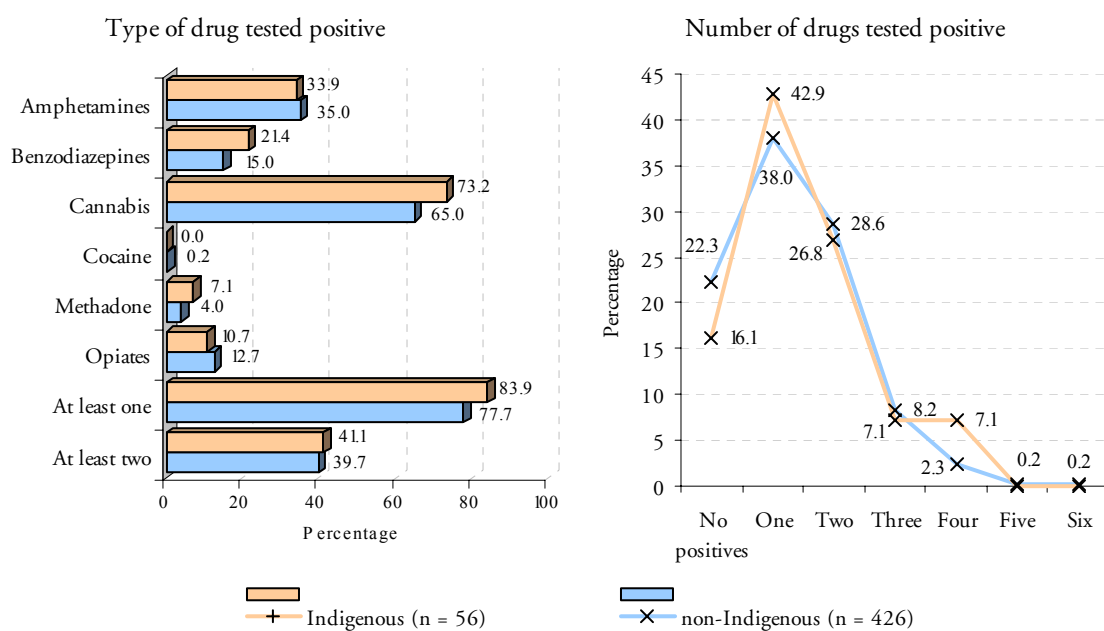
* This table only presents the top eleven combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.

Indigenous status

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 11.6% 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 higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (21.4% compared to 15.0% of non-Indigenous) and cannabis (73.2% compared to 65.0%). However, these results were not significant due to the relatively small number of Indigenous detainees who provided a urine sample.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees tested positive to at least one drug (83.9% compared to 77.7% of non-Indigenous) and multiple drugs (41.1% compared to 39.7%). Again though, these differences were not statistically significant.
- One in five non-Indigenous detainees (22.3%) recorded no positives, compared with 16.1% of Indigenous detainees.

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 drug combinations that detainees tested positive to broken down by Indigenous status.

- The most common drugs tested positive for Indigenous detainees tested positive were cannabis only (33.9%), amphetamines and cannabis (16.1%) and benzodiazepines and cannabis (8.9%).
- The most common drugs to which non-Indigenous detainees tested positive were cannabis only (29.8%) and amphetamines and cannabis (20.9%).
- As mentioned earlier, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees recorded no positives (22.3% compared to 16.1% of Indigenous detainees).

Table 8: drug combinations detainees tested positive to by Indigenous status*

Drug category	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	19	33.9	127	29.8	146	30.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	9	16.1	89	20.9	98	20.3
• Amphetamines only	4	7.1	20	4.7	24	5.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	0	0.0	14	3.3	14	2.9
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	5	8.9	10	2.3	15	3.1
• Cannabis and opiates	0	0.0	9	2.1	9	1.9
• Benzodiazepines only	1	1.8	9	2.1	10	2.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	3	5.4	6	1.4	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.8	8	1.9	9	1.9
• Benzodiazepines and opiates	0	0.0	7	1.6	7	1.5
• Benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	1	1.8	4	0.9	5	1.0
No positives	9	16.1	95	22.3	104	21.6
Number tested	56		426		482	

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

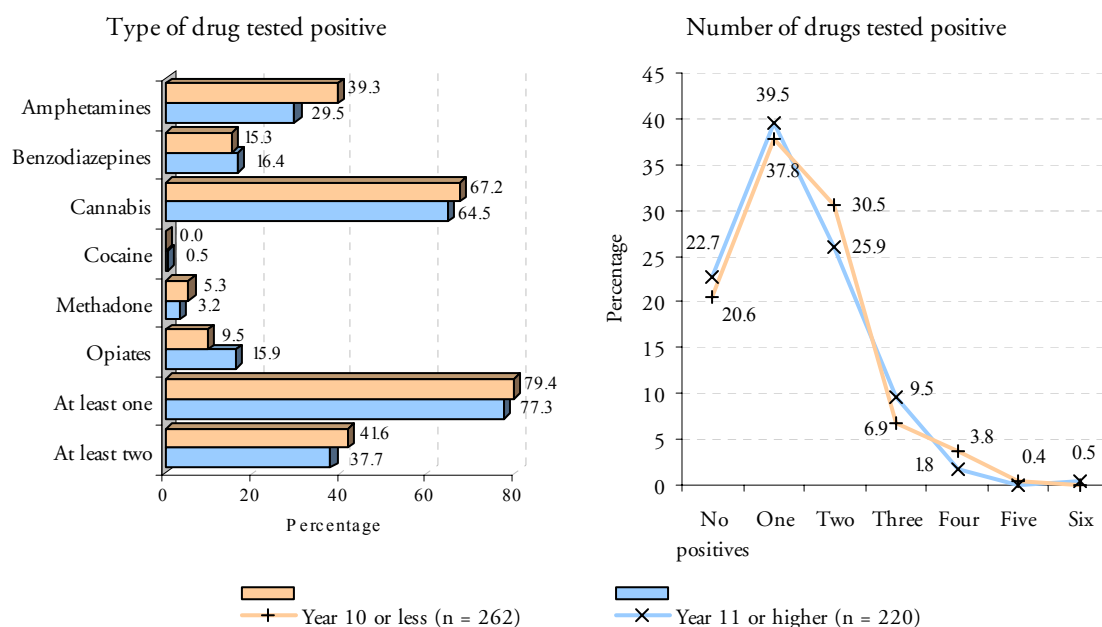
* This table only presents the top eleven combinations of drugs. Therefore percentage will not sum to 100.

Highest level of education

For the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 54.4% reported that their highest level of education was Year 10 or less. Figure 18 shows the urinalysis results of detainees by their highest level of education (Year 10 or less against Year 11 or higher).

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees whose highest level of education was Year 10 or below tested positive to amphetamines (39.3% compared to 29.5% of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher, $t(480)=2.25$, $p<0.05$).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who completed Year 11 or higher tested positive to opiates (15.9% compared to 9.5%, $t(480)=2.122$, $p=.0344$).
- Overall though, there were no differences between the two groups in terms of the number of drugs to which they tested positive.

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



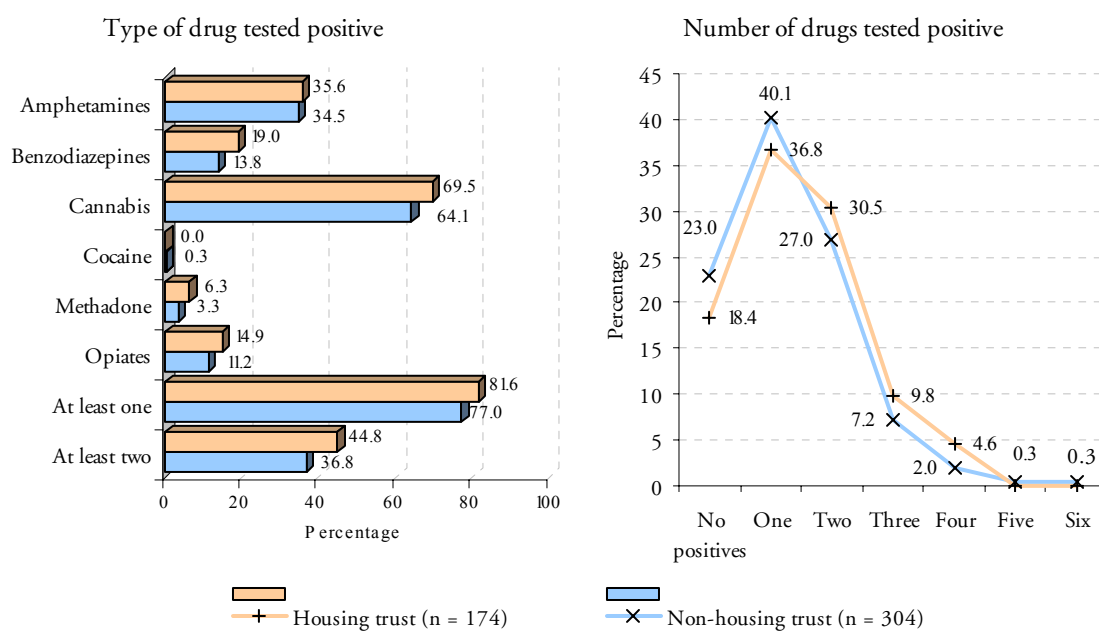
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Housing status

Of the 478 detainees who provided a urine sample, 36.4% reported that they were living in a South Australian Housing Trust home. Figure 19 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were living in a South Australian Housing Trust.

- While, a higher percentage of those detainees who reported living in a Housing Trust tested positive to benzodiazepines (19.0% compared to 13.8% of detainees not living in a Housing Trust) and cannabis (69.5% compared to 64.1%), these differences were not statistically significant.
- A higher percentage of detainees who did not live in a Housing Trust tested positive for no or one drug only (18.4% and 40.1% respectively compared to 23.0% and 40.1% for those detainees who lived in a Housing Trust). Again though, these differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 19: The percentage of detainees testing positive by whether detainee was living in a SA housing trust

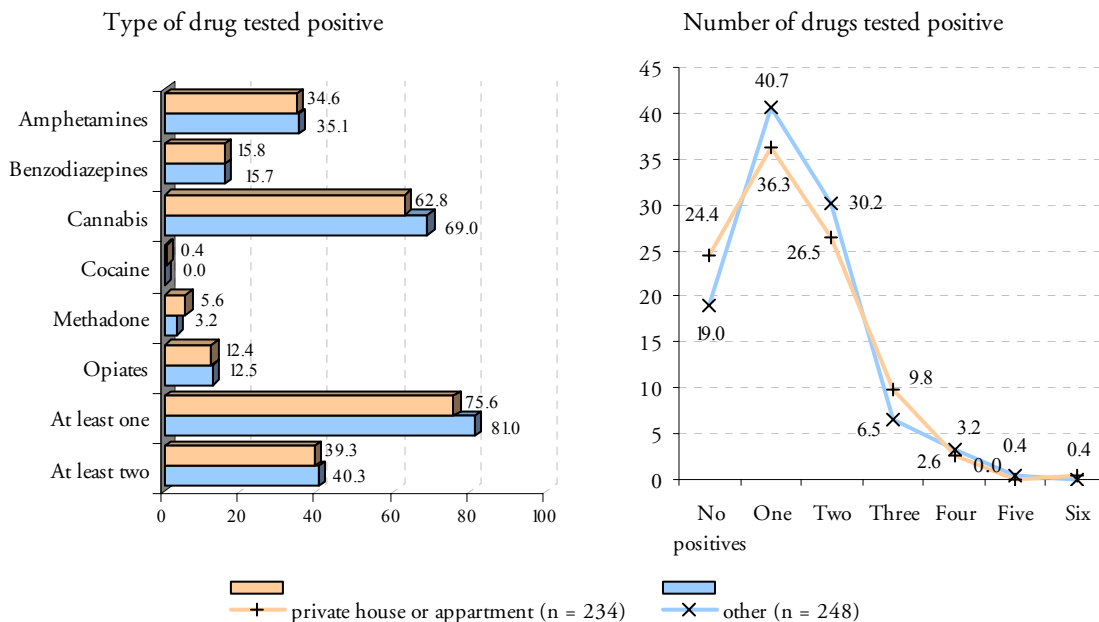


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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).

- There were no significant differences in terms of the types of drugs that detainees who were living in a private house or apartment tested positive to compared to those detainees who were in different accommodation.
- The number of drugs that detainees tested positive to was not significantly different for those who were living in a private house or apartment compared with those detainees who were not.

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



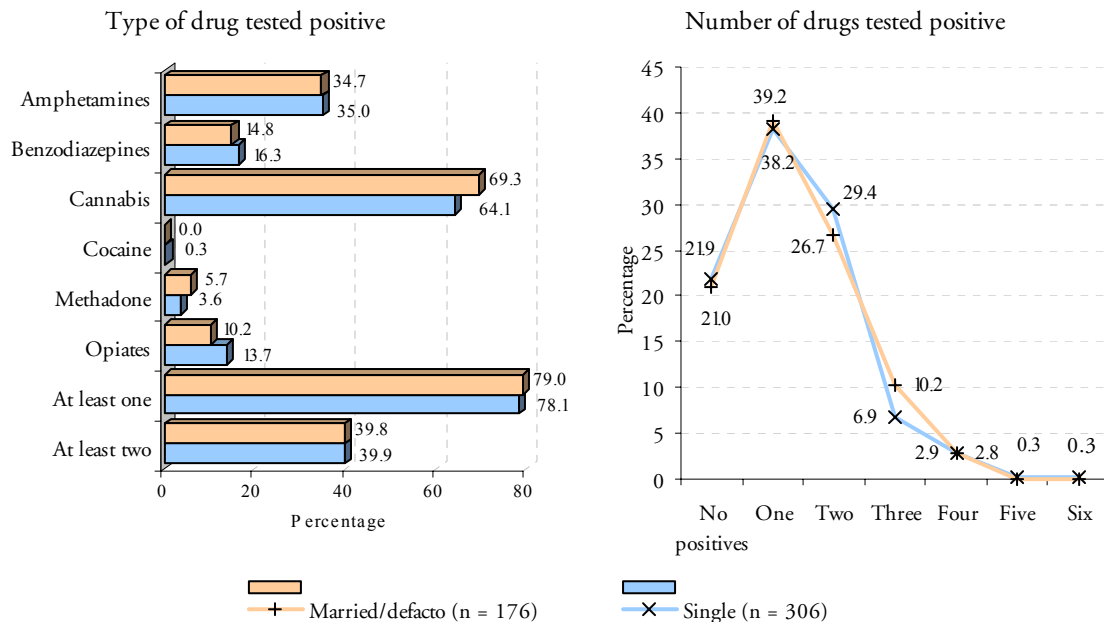
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Family structure

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 36.5% reported that they were currently married or in a defacto relationship. Figure 21 compares the urinalysis results of married/defacto detainees with single detainees. Single includes detainees who had never married or who were separated, divorced or widowed.

- While, a higher percentage of married/defacto detainees tested positive to cannabis (69.3% compared to 64.1% of single detainees) and methadone (5.7% compared to 3.6%), these differences were not statistically significant.
- Similarly, 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

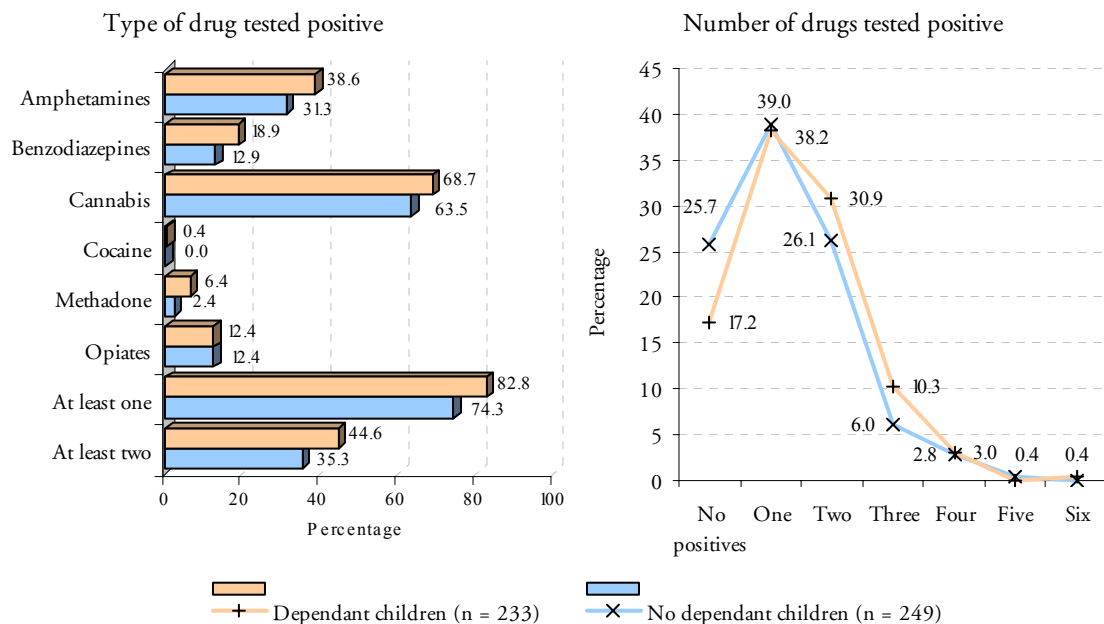


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 48.3% 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).

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported that they were currently taking care of dependent children tested positive to each of the drug types, except opiates, compared to those detainees who reported not taking care of any dependant children. However, none of these differences were statistically significant, with the exception of methadone.
- Detainees with dependant children were significantly more likely to test positive to methadone (6.4% compared to 2.4% of detainees without dependant children, $t(480)=2.16$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported that they were looking after at least one dependent child tested positive to a greater number of drugs ($U=25,228.0$, $p<0.01$).

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



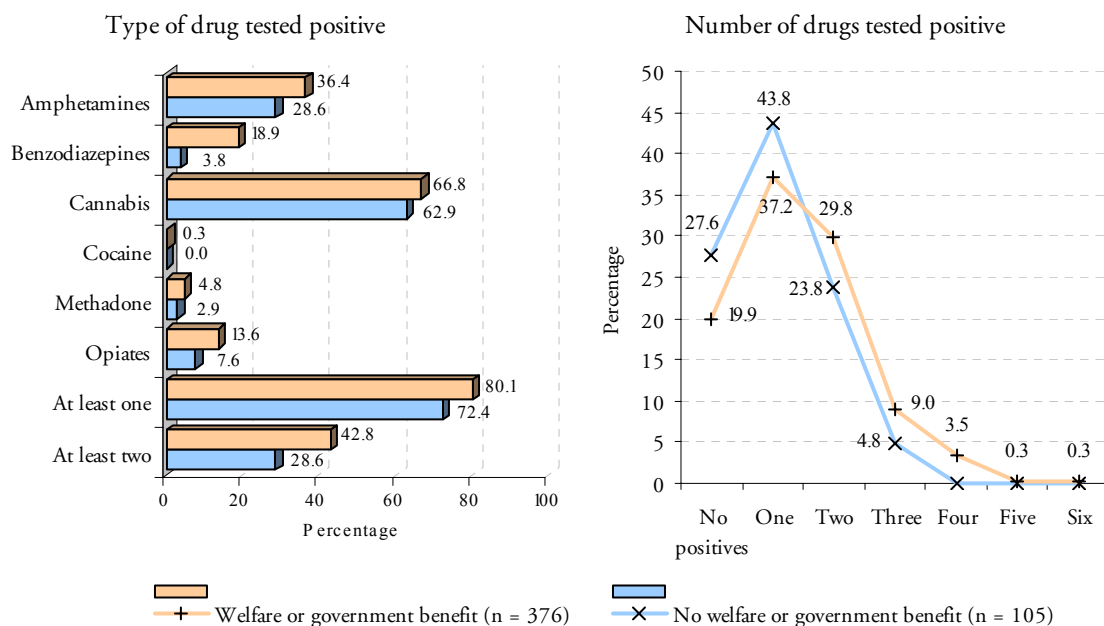
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment

Of the 481 detainees who provided a urine sample and provided details on income, 78.2% reported that they received some form of welfare or government benefit. Figure 23 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they received some form of welfare or government benefit in the past 30 days.

- While, a higher percentage of those detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to each type of drug compared with those detainees who did not receive welfare or government benefits, in most instances these differences were not statistically significant.
- There was one exception: a significantly higher percentage of detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to benzodiazepines (18.9% compared to 9.0% of detainees who did not receive welfare or government benefits, $t(479)=3.77$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who received welfare or government benefits tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs, ($U=16,252.5$, $p<0.01$)

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



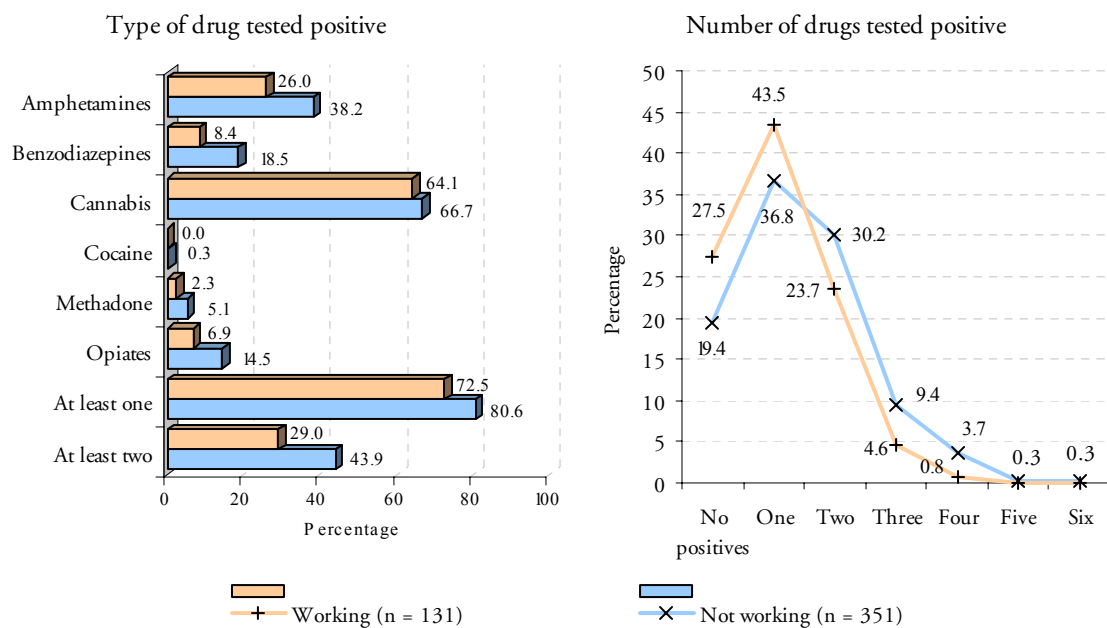
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Of the 482 detainees who provided a urine sample, 27.2% reported that they were currently working (either full time and part time).

Figure 24 shows the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were currently working.

- A higher percentage of those detainees who were not currently working tested positive to each type of drug compared with those detainees who were working.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of detainees who were not working tested positive to amphetamines (38.2% compared to 26.0% of detainees who were working, $t(480)=2.50$, $p<0.05$), benzodiazepines (18.5% compared to 8.4%, $t(480)=2.71$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (14.5% compared to 6.9%, $t(480)=2.25$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who were not working tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who were working ($U=18,786.0$, $p<0.005$).

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 relating to 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 report.⁵ In fact, given the information 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, with actual usage being 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

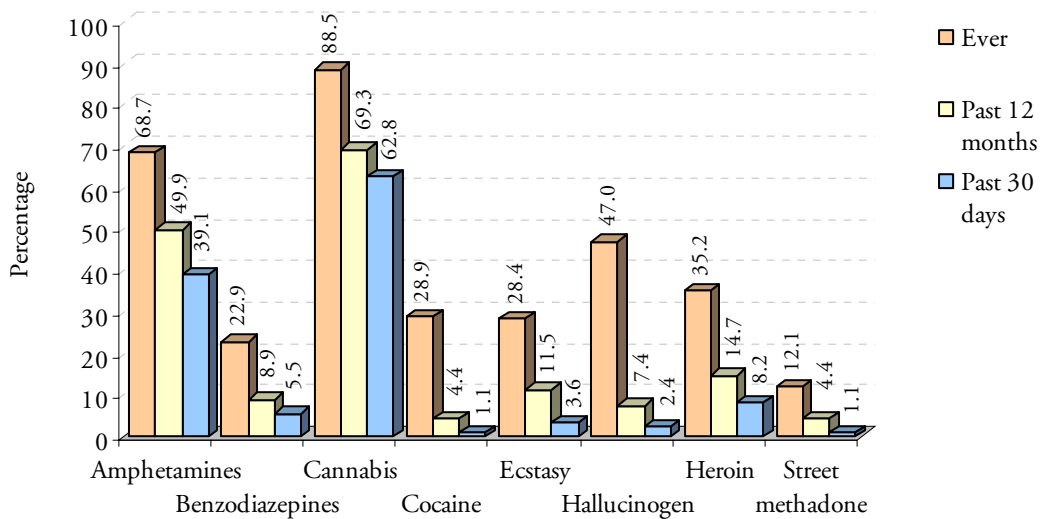
Figure 25 shows the percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever', over the past 12 months, and past 30 days.

- Cannabis was the drug used by the highest percentage of detainees 'ever' (88.5%), in the past 12 months (69.3%) or past 30 days (62.8%), followed by amphetamines (68.7%, 49.9% and 39.1% respectively).

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

- Street methadone was the drug reportedly least used by detainees ‘ever’ (12.1%), while street methadone and cocaine were least likely to be used in past 12 months (4.4% for each drug) and past 30 days (1.1% for each drug).
- Hallucinogens were reportedly used by nearly half of the detainees ‘ever’ (47.0%), but only 7.4% and 2.4% reported use in the past 12 months and past 30 days respectively.

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



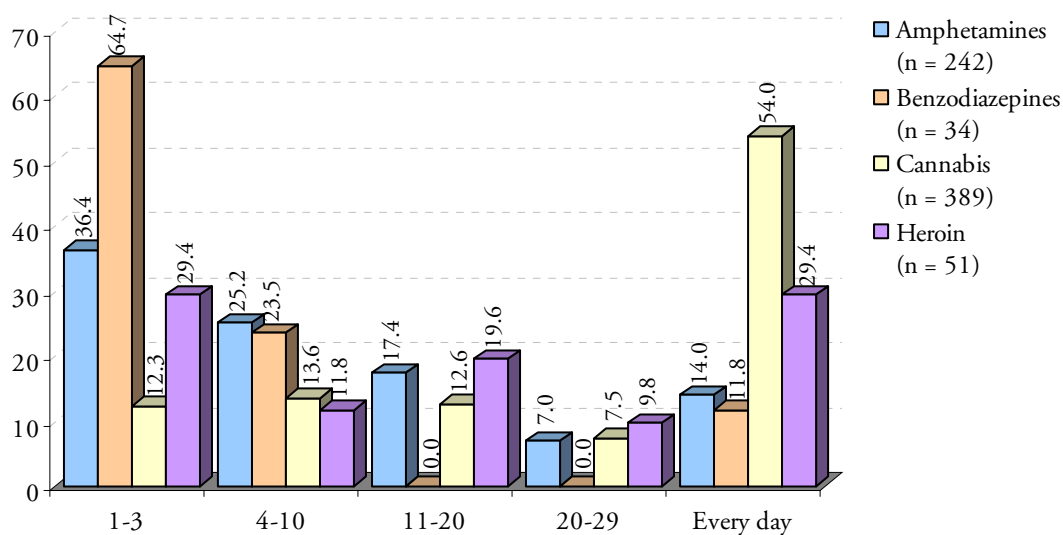
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 selected drug categories are included.

- Of the drugs that detainees reported using in the past 30 days, cannabis was the most frequently used, with over half (54.0%) of the detainees reporting use every day.
- Benzodiazepines use was less frequent, with nearly two thirds (64.7%) 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.
- The number of days that heroin was used varied: 29.4% of detainees reported use on one to three days while 29.4% reported use every day in the past 30.

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. For drug use in the past 30 days a breakdown by age group is also included

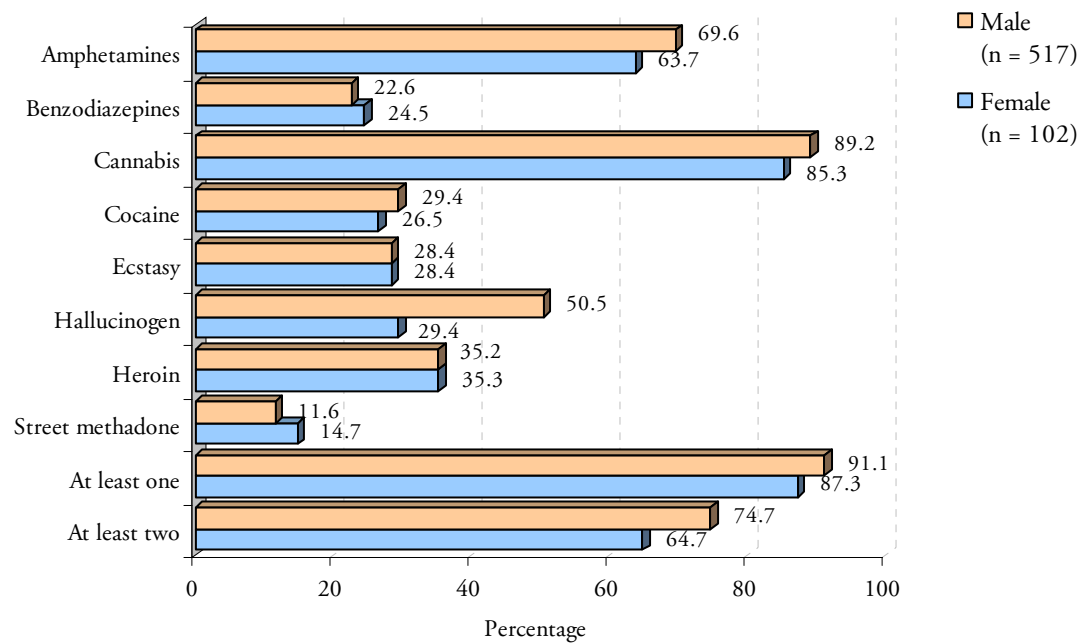
Drug use 'ever'

Sex

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

- Nearly nine in ten detainees reported that they had 'ever' used cannabis (89.2% of males and 85.3% of females), while nearly three quarters reported that they had used amphetamines (69.6% of males and 63.7% of females).
- A much higher percentage of male detainees reported having 'ever' used hallucinogens (50.5% compared to 29.4% of female detainees).

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



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

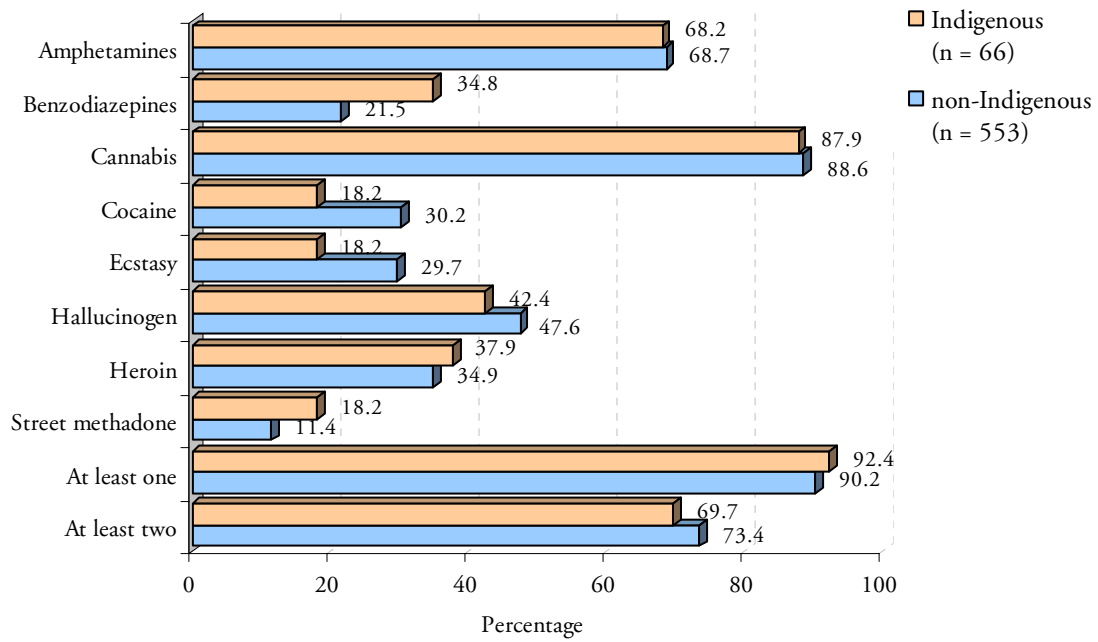
Indigenous status

As shown in Figure 28, the percentage of detainees reporting drug use 'ever' varied according to Indigenous status.

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had 'ever' used benzodiazepines (34.8% compared to 21.5% of non-Indigenous detainees) and street methadone (18.2% compared to 11.4%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had tried cocaine (30.2% compared to 18.2% of Indigenous detainees), ecstasy (29.7% compared to 18.2%) and ecstasy (29.7% compared to 18.2%).

- A slightly higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug 'ever' (92.4% compared to 90.2% of non-Indigenous detainees), while a lower proportion reported use of at least two drugs 'ever' (69.7% compared to 73.4%).

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



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

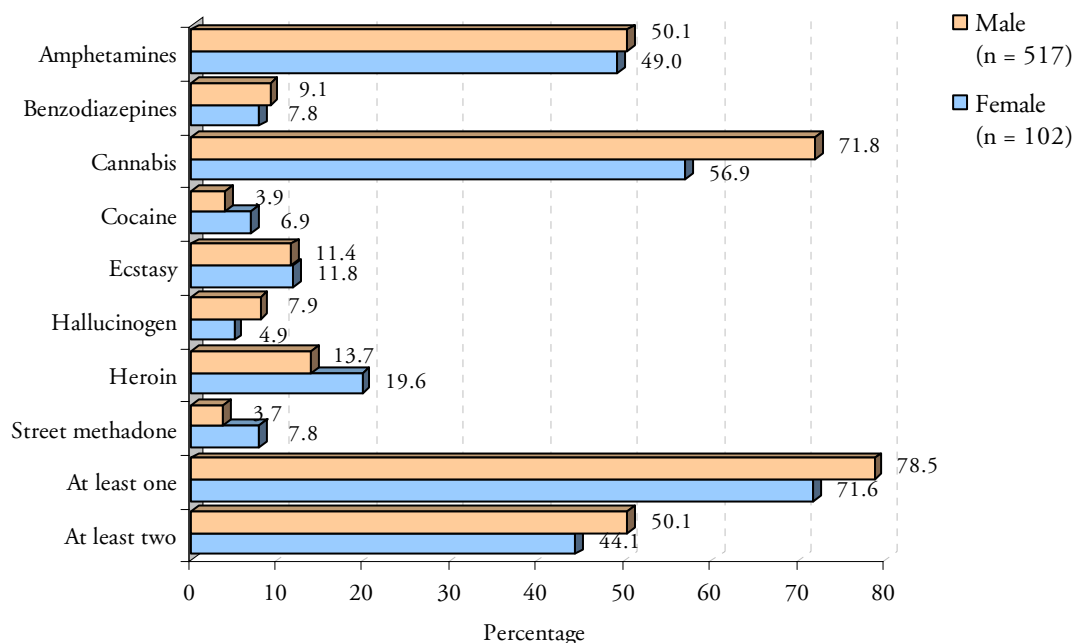
Self reported use in past 12 months

Sex

Figure 29 presents the percentages of detainees who reported use in the past 12 months for each drug category by sex.

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis (71.8% compared to 56.9% of female detainees) and hallucinogens (7.9% compared to 4.9%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin (19.6% compared to 13.7%) and street methadone (7.8% compared to 3.7%).
- A higher percentage of male than female detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 12 months (78.5% compared to 71.6% respectively).

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



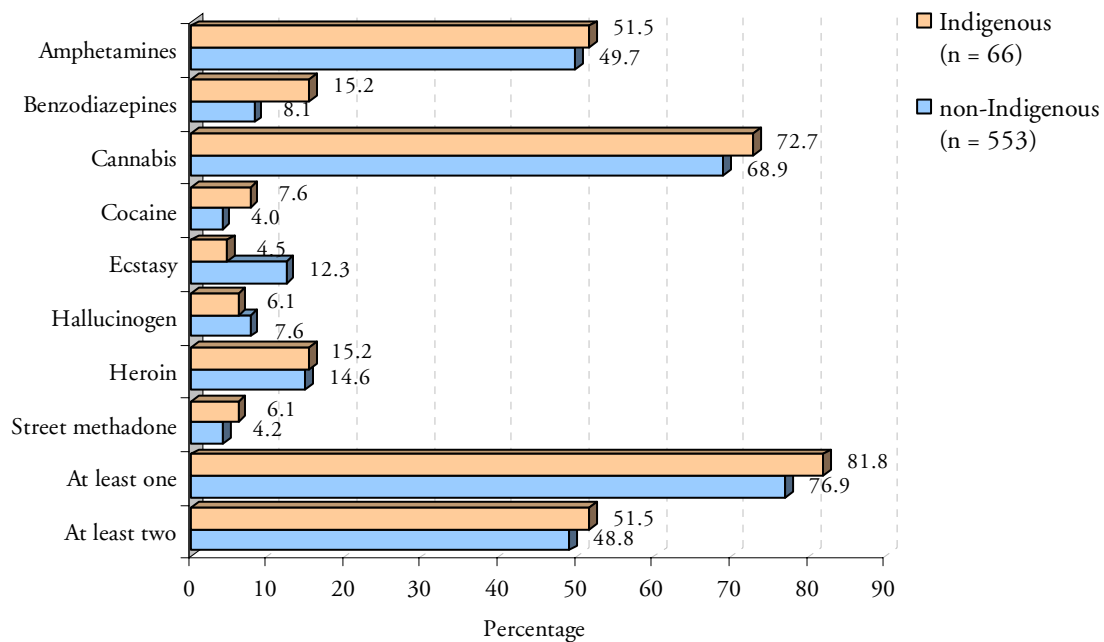
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 30 shows the percentage of detainees reportedly using for each drug type in the past 12 months by Indigenous status.

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that, in the past 12 months, they had used benzodiazepines (15.2% compared to 8.1% of non-Indigenous detainees), cannabis (72.7% compared to 68.9%) and cocaine (7.6% compared to 4.0%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had used ecstasy in the past 12 months (12.3% compared to 4.5% of Indigenous detainees).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months (81.8% compared to 76.9% of non-Indigenous detainees) and at least two types of drugs (51.5% compared to 48.8%).

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].

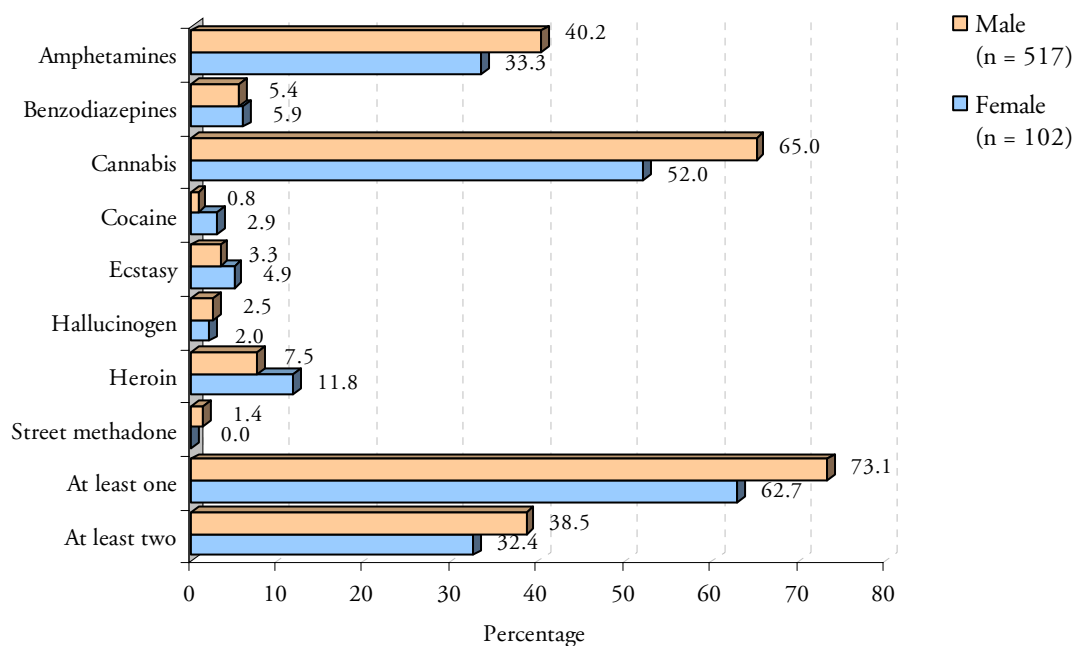
Self reported use in past 30 days

Sex

Figure 31 presents the percentages of detainees who reported use in the past 30 days for each of the drug types by sex.

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported using cannabis (65.0% compared to 52.0% of female detainees) and amphetamines (40.2% compared to 33.3%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported use of heroin (11.8% compared to 7.5%).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported that they had used at least one drug in the past 30 days (73.1% compared to 62.7%) and at least two types of drugs (38.5% compared to 32.4%).

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



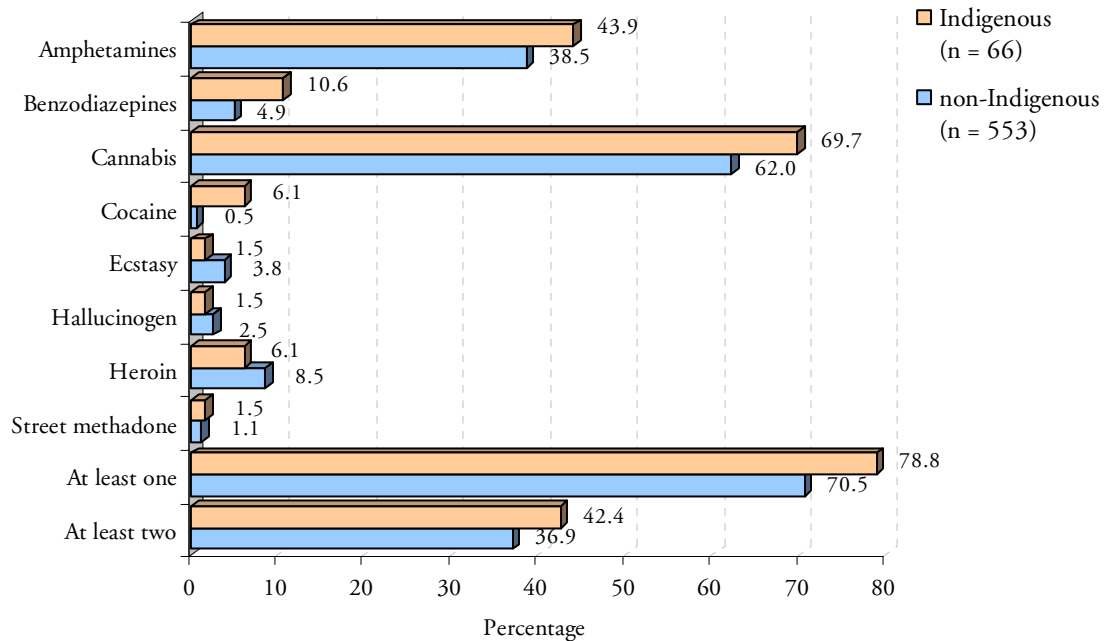
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Indigenous status

Figure 32 shows the percentage of detainees reportedly using each drug type in the past 30 days by Indigenous status.

- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had used amphetamines (43.9% compared to 38.5% cannabis of non-Indigenous detainees), benzodiazepines (10.6% compared to 4.9%), cannabis (69.7% compared to 62.0%) and cocaine (6.1% compared to 0.5%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported using ecstasy (3.8% compared to 1.5% of Indigenous detainees) and heroin (8.5% compared to 6.1%).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported using at least one drug in the past 30 days (78.8% compared to 70.5% of non-Indigenous detainees), and at least two types of drugs (42.4% compared to 36.9%).

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.

- Generally, self reporting drug use decreased with age, with over three quarters of detainees aged 18-24 and 25-29 years reporting that they had used at least one drug in the past 30 days compared to detainees aged 30 years and over. However, age profiles varied according to they type of drug used.
- A higher percentage of detainees aged in the middle age groups reported using amphetamines in the past 30 days (43.7% of detainees aged 24-29 years and 41.6% of detainees aged 30-34 years), than was the case for 18-24 year olds (38.3%) and those aged 35 years or older (34.0%).
- A similar pattern was evident for benzodiazepines use, with 9.6% and 7.1% of detainees aged 24-29 years and 30-34 years respectively reportedly using this drug in the past 30 days. This was slightly higher than those detainees aged 18-24 years (4.4%) and detainees aged 35 years and older (2.1%).
- Self reported cannabis use was high across all age categories with over six in ten of detainees aged 18-24, 25-29 and 30-24 years using this drug.
- In contrast, self reported cocaine use was very low for all age groups ranging from 0.4% of detainees aged 18-24 year to 2.7% of detainees aged 30-34 years.
- Self reported use of ecstasy was highest for detainees aged 18-24 years (6.6%), and lowest for those detainees aged 25-29 years (0.7%).
- Self-reported hallucinogen use in the past 30 days was also very low across all age groups ranging from 1.4% of detainees aged 35 years or older to 3.5% of detainees aged 30-34 years.
- Self-reported use of heroin in the past 30 days ranged from 6.6% of detainees aged 18-24 years to 10.4% of detainees aged 25-29 years.
- Self reported street methadone use was low for all age groups, reaching its highest level (2.8%) amongst detainees aged 35 years or older.

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

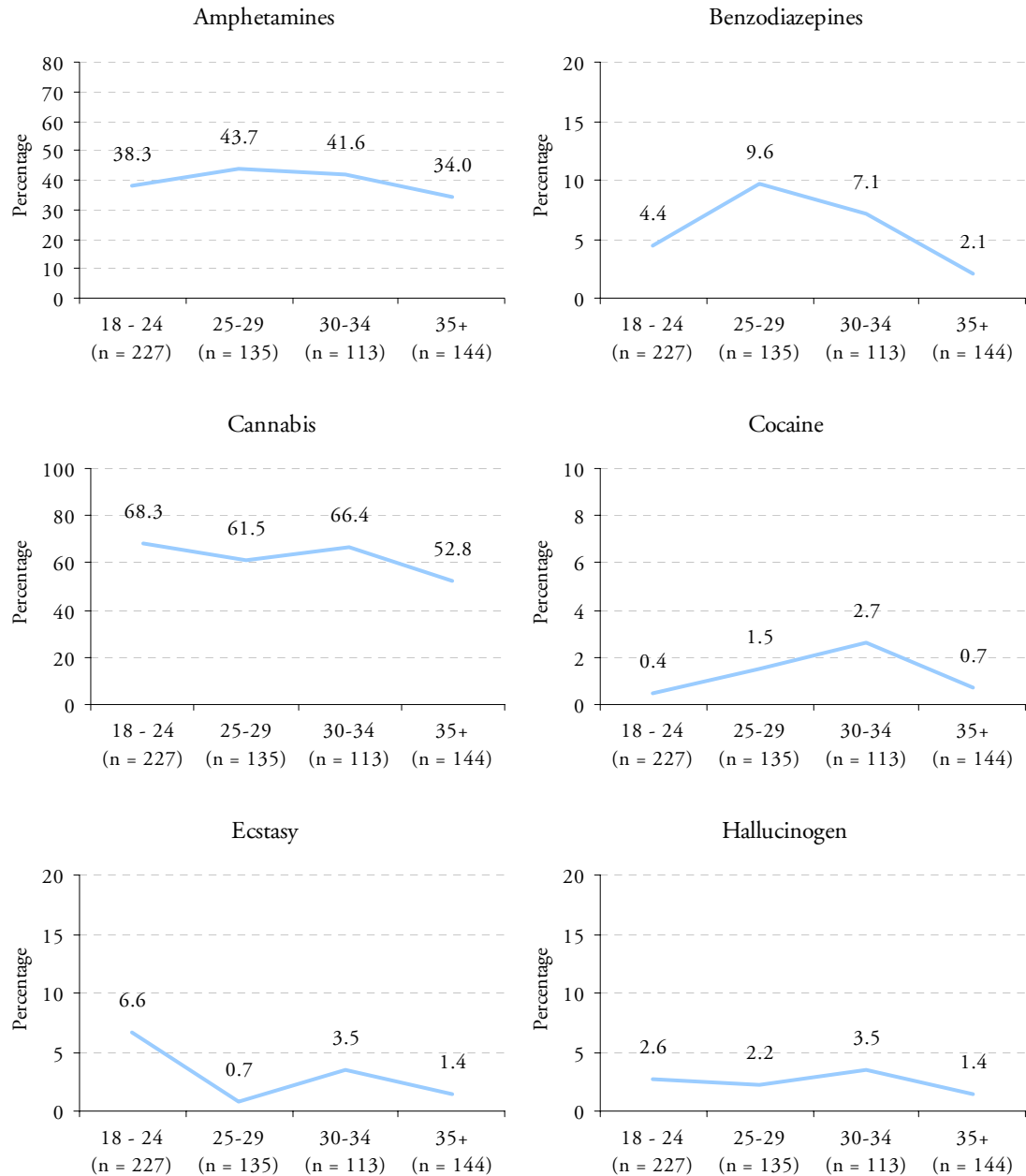
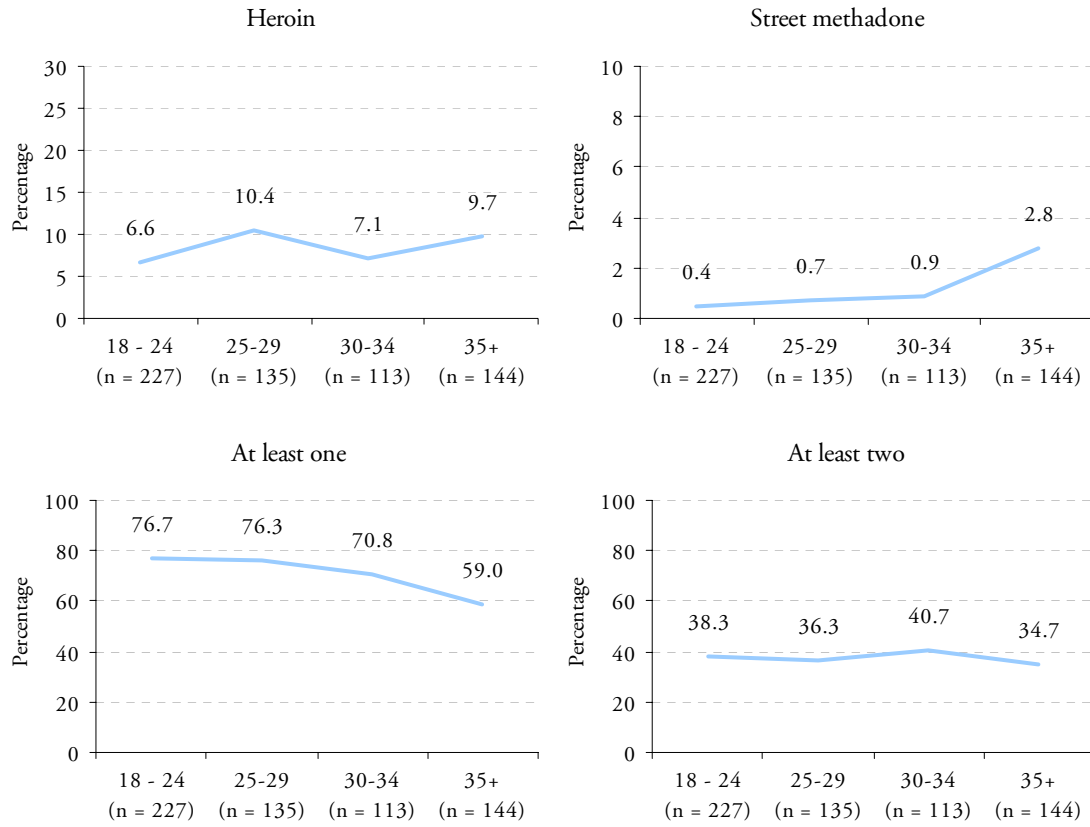


Figure 33 (cont.): The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by age group



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 and age at first regular use together with details on injecting drug use.

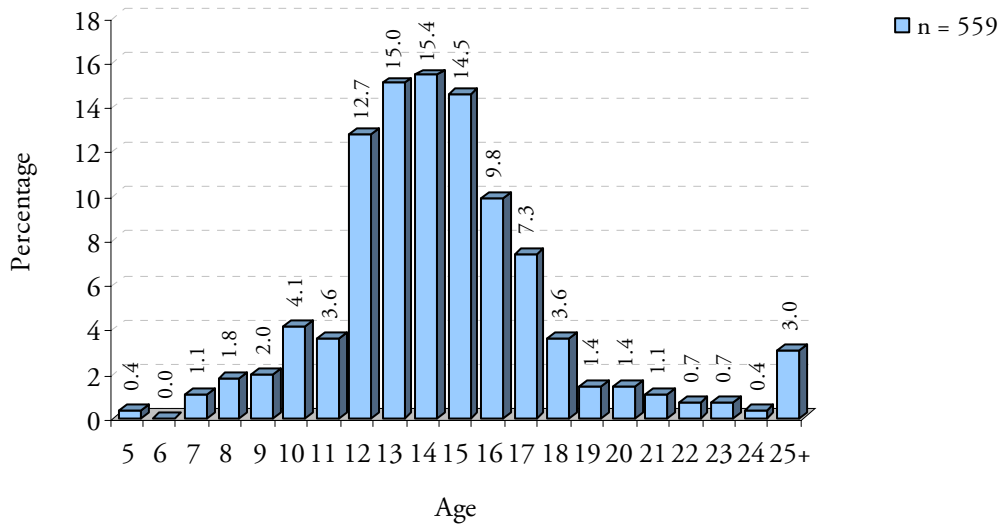
Age at first use

Detainees who reported that they had ever used a drug were asked how old they were when they first used each type of drugs. Figure 34 shows the age at which detainees reported using any drug for the first time⁶.

- The peak age of first use for any drug was 14 years (15.4%), followed by 13 years (15.0%) and 15 years (14.5%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 80.3% reporting first use before the age of 17 years.
- Only a very small percentage of detainees (3.0%) reported that they did not use any type of drug until the age of 25 years or above.

⁶ Although first use before the age of ten 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

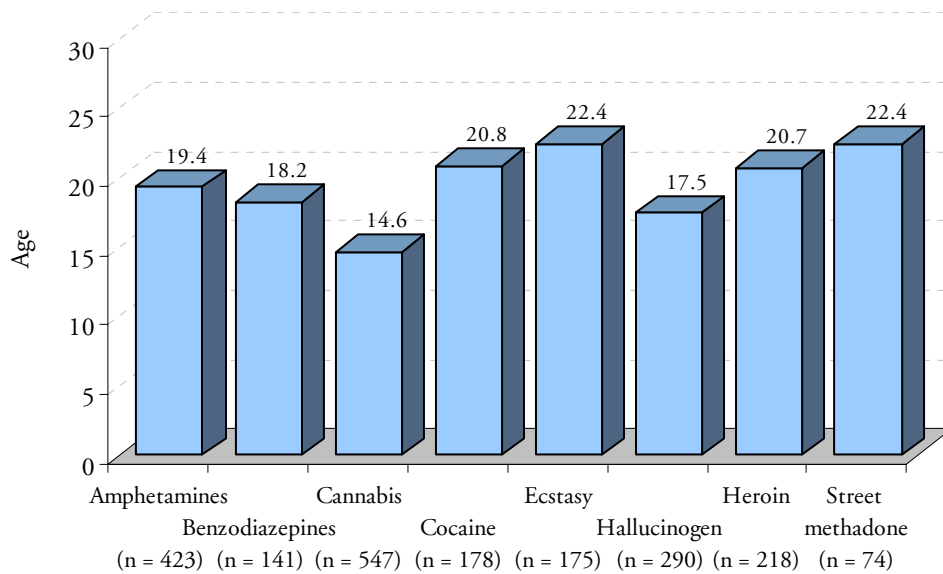


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

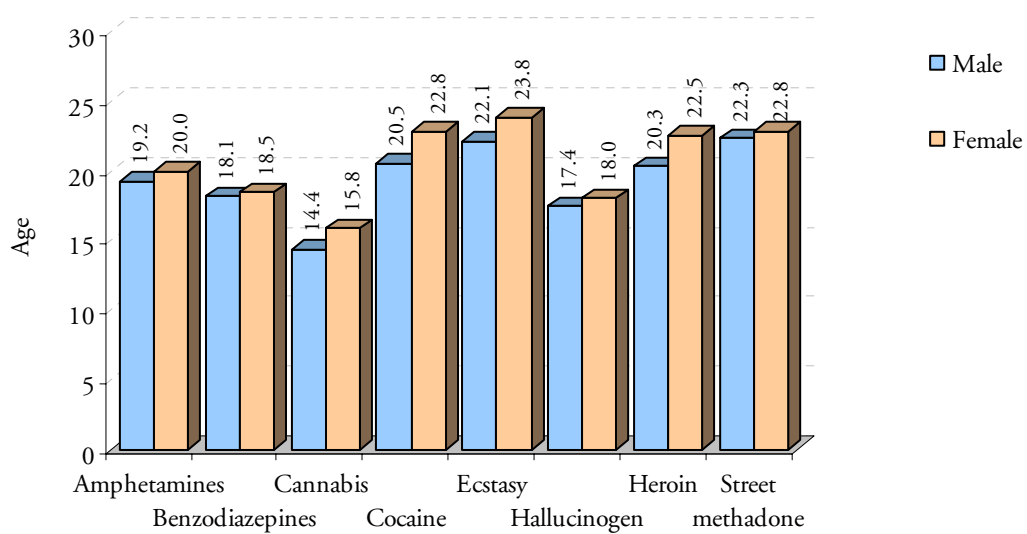
- First use of cannabis occurred at the youngest age than other drugs (an average of 14.6 years overall, 14.4 years for males and 15.8 years for female detainees), followed by hallucinogens (17.5 years overall, 17.4 years for males and 18.0 years for females) and benzodiazepines (18.2 years overall, 18.1 years for males and 18.5 years for females).
- For all drug categories males reported first use at a slightly younger age than female detainees.

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



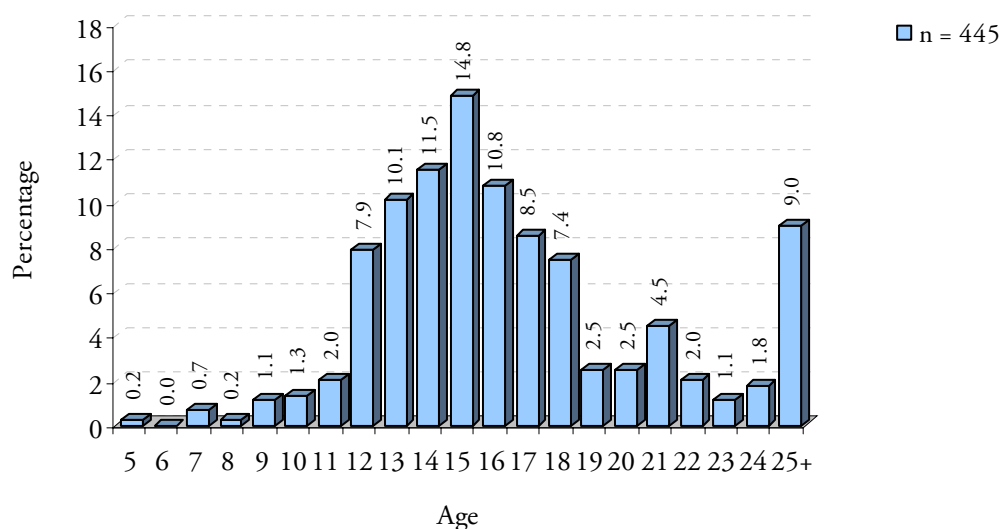
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Age at first 'regular' use

Of all detainees, just under three quarters (71.9%) reported using any drug on a 'regular' basis (three or more days per week). Figure 37 shows the age at which detainees first reported using any drug 'regularly'.

- The peak age at which detainees first regularly used any drug was 15 years (14.8%) followed by 14 years (11.5%) and 16 years (10.8%).
- The majority of detainees reported first using drugs at a young age, with 60.7% reporting regular use before the age of 17 years.
- Less than one in ten detainees reported first using drugs on a regular basis at the age of 25 years or older (9.0%).

Figure 37: Age at first 'regular' use of detainees who reported ever using any drug 'regularly'⁷.



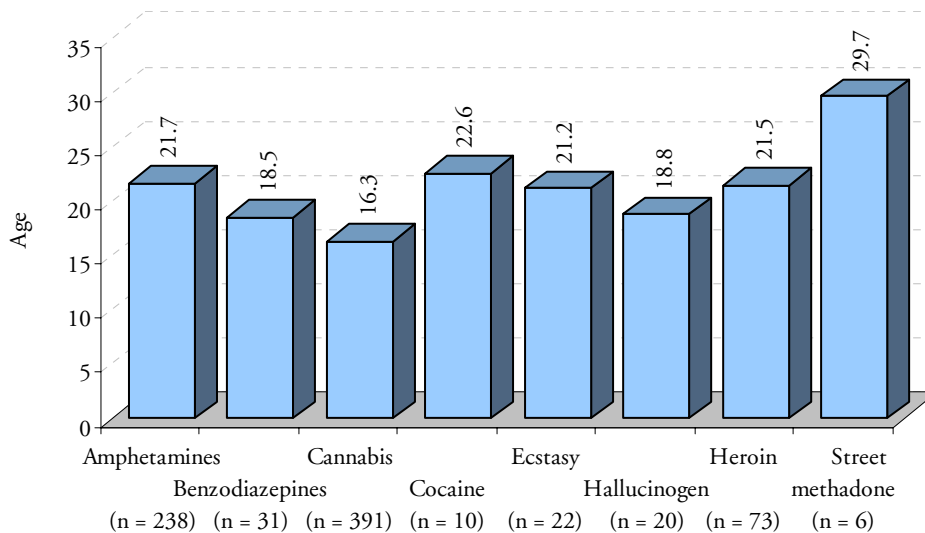
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 regular 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.

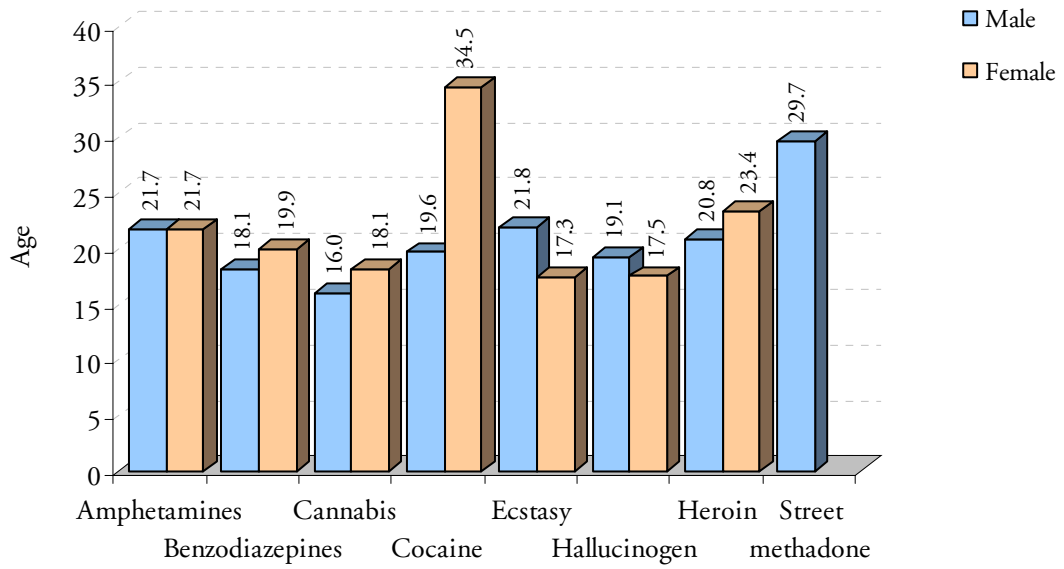
- For male detainees first 'regular' use of cannabis occurred, on average at the youngest age (16.0 years), followed by benzodiazepines (18.1 years) and hallucinogens (19.1 years).
- Female detainees reported first regular use of ecstasy at the earliest mean age (17.3 years) followed by hallucinogens (17.5 years) and cannabis (18.1 years).
- No female detainees reported regular use of street methadone.

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].



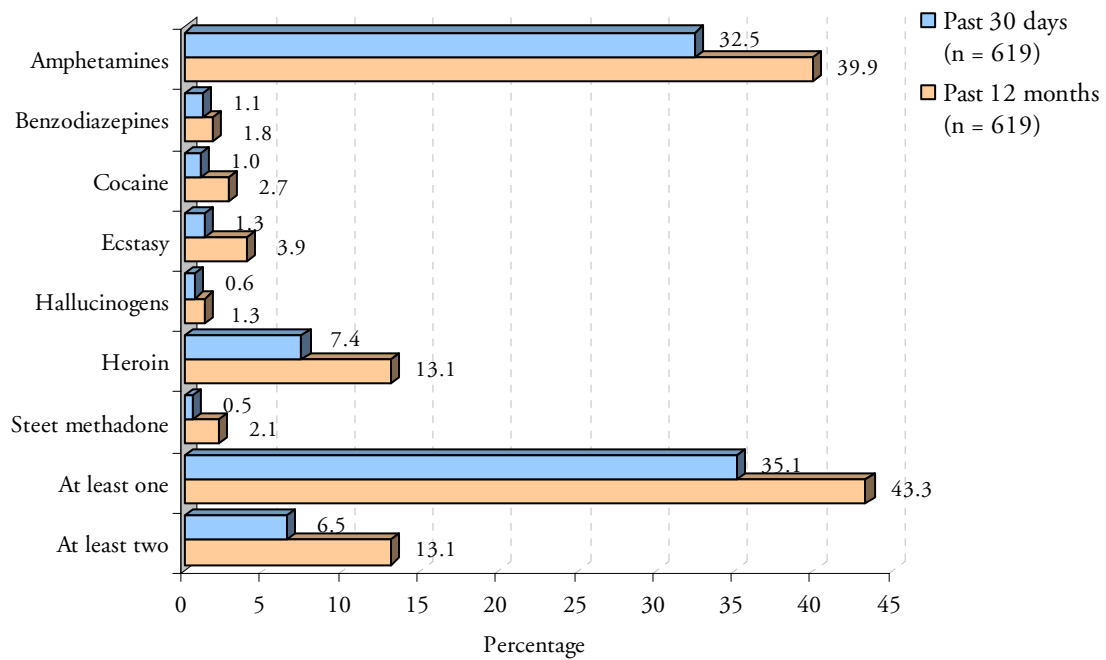
Injecting drug use

Overview

Detainees were asked if they had injected drugs in the past 12 months and 30 days, and how many times they had injected in the 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.

- Amphetamines was the drug most likely to be injected by detainees in both the past 30 days (32.5%) and past 12 months (39.9%).
- Heroin was injected by 13.1% of detainees in the past 12 months, while 7.4% 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 in the past 12 months.

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



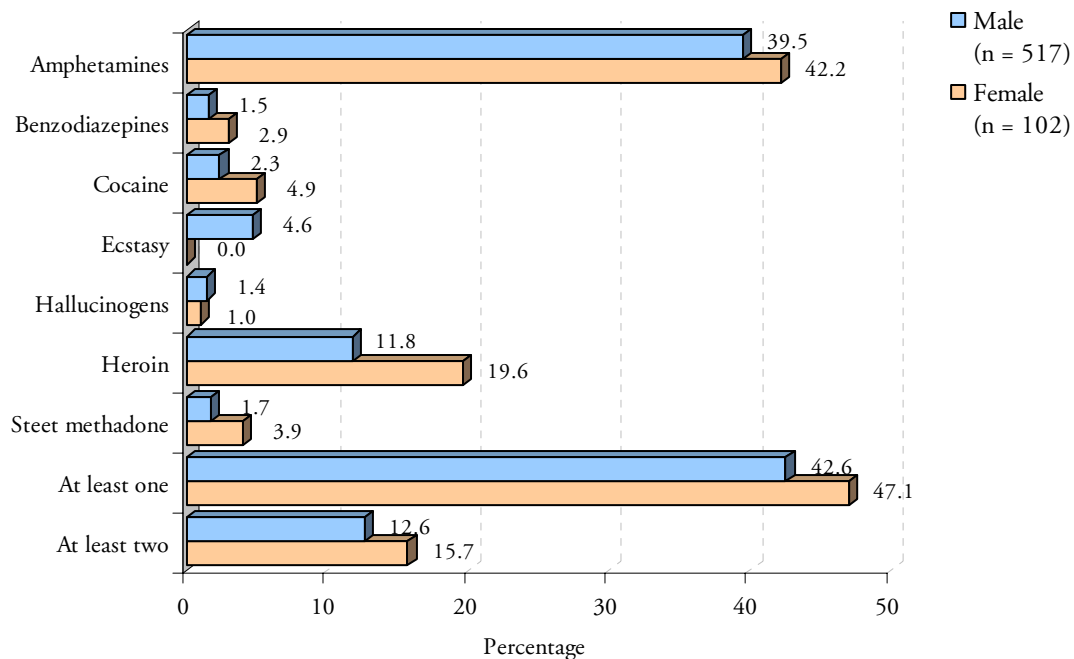
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Injecting drugs 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.

- A higher percentage of female than male detainees reported injecting at least one drug (47.1% compared to 42.6%, respectively).
- Female detainees were more likely to report injecting amphetamines (42.2% compared to 39.5% of males) and heroin (19.6% compared to 11.8%) 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

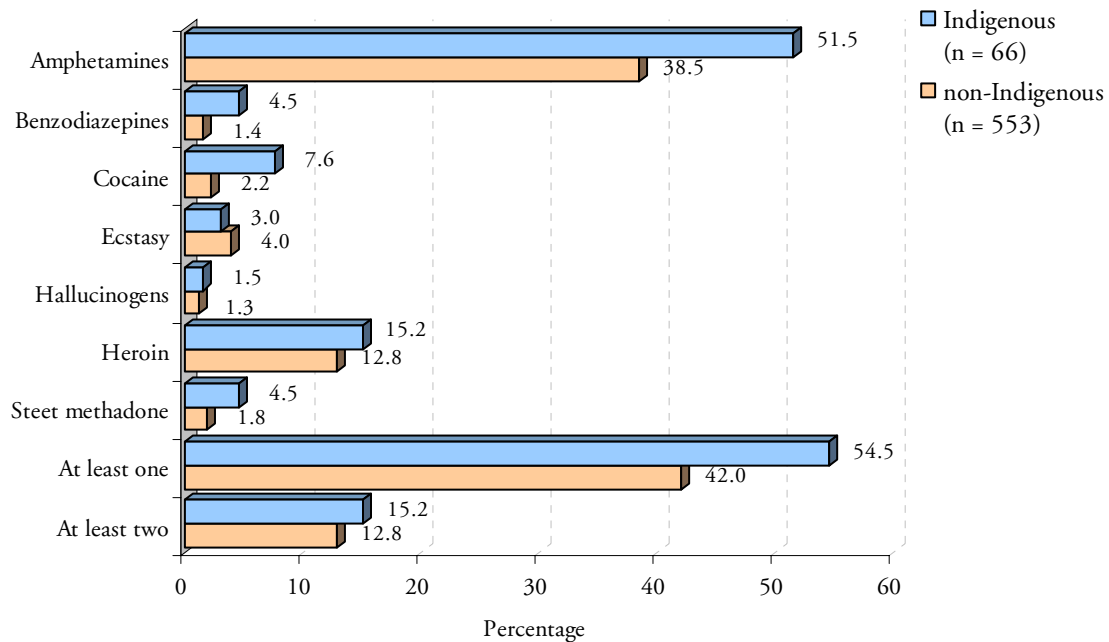


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- A higher percentage of Indigenous than non-Indigenous detainees reported injecting each type of drug, except ecstasy.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported injecting at least one drug (54.5% compared to 42.0% of non-Indigenous detainees) and multiple drugs (15.2% compared to 12.8%) in the past 12 months.
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported injecting amphetamines (51.5% compared to 38.5% of non-Indigenous detainees), benzodiazepines (4.5% compared to 1.4%), cocaine (7.6% compared to 2.2%), heroin (15.2% compared to 12.8%) and street methadone (4.5% compared to 1.8%).

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



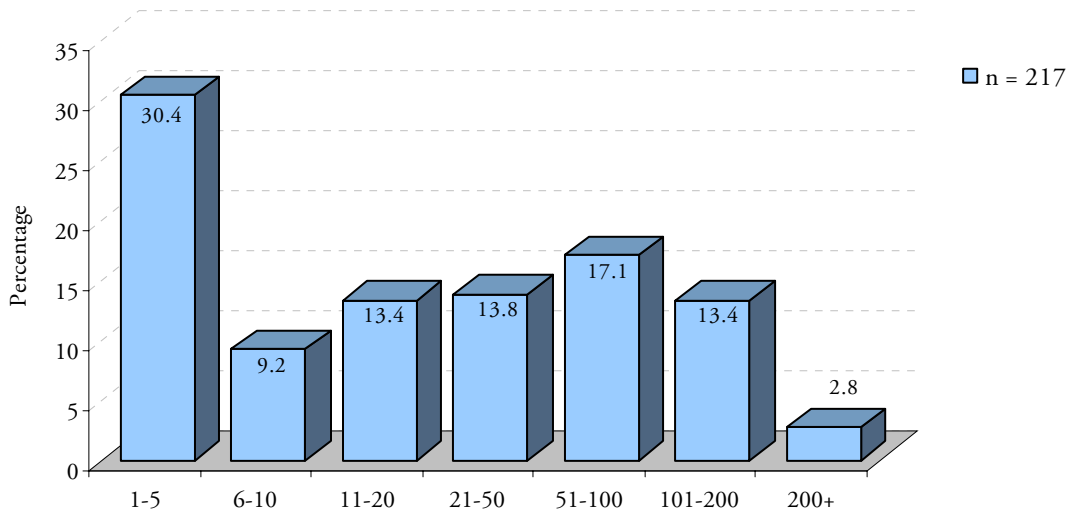
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Frequency of injecting drug use in past 30 days

As shown earlier in Figure 40, 35.1% 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.

- Three in ten detainees (30.4%) who reported injecting drugs in the past 30 days reported that they had only injected one to five times in that period.
- One third (33.3%) of detainees reported that they had injected drugs more than 50 times in the past 30 days, including 16.2% who reported injecting more than 100 times and 2.8% who reported injecting more than 200 times in the past 30 days.

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

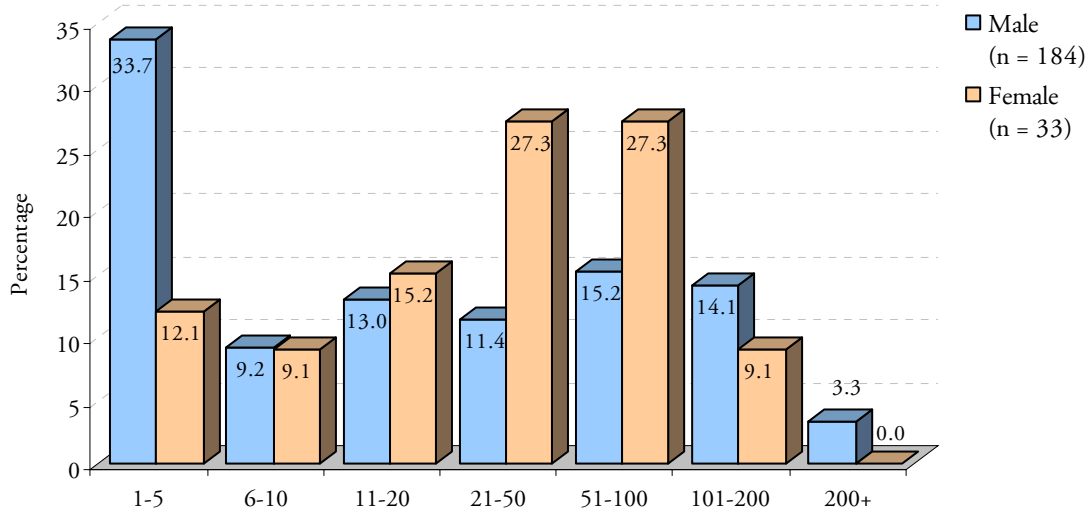


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

For those detainees who indicated that they had injected at least one drug in the past 30 days, Figure 44 presents the number of times that they injected by sex.

- A much higher percentage of male detainees reported injecting a drug one to five times in the past 30 days (33.7% compared to 12.1%).
- In contrast, female detainees were more likely to report that they had injected a drug eleven to 100 times in the past 30 days (69.8% compared to 39.6% of male detainees).
- A higher percentage of male detainees reported injecting a drug more than 100 times in the past 30 days (17.4% compared to 9.1% of female 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

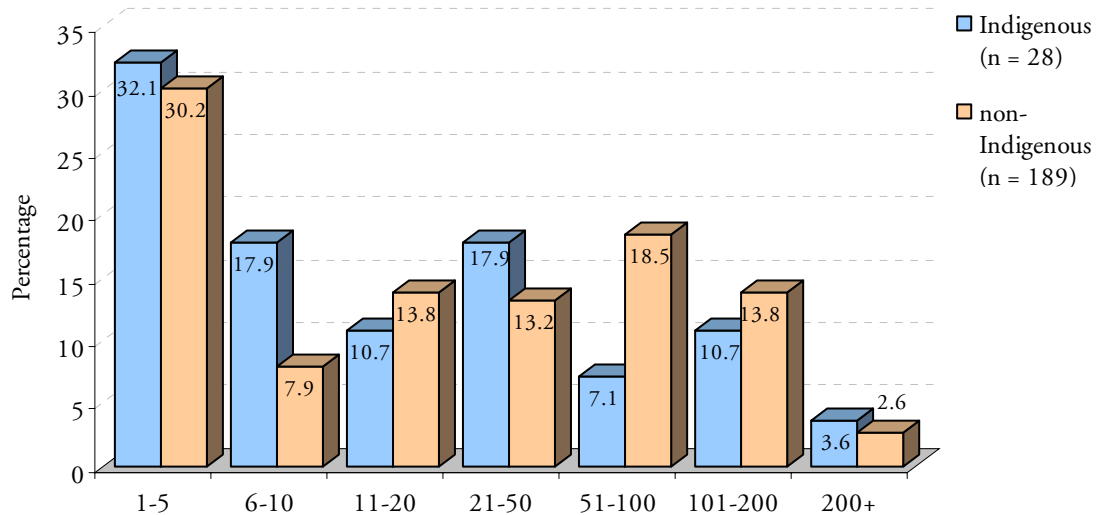


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- Nearly one third of detainees reported injecting a drug one to five times in the past 30 days (32.1% of Indigenous and 30.2% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported injecting a drug 51 to 100 times in the past 30 days (18.5% compared to 7.1% of Indigenous detainees).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported injecting a drug six to ten times in the past 30 days (17.9% compared to 7.9% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- However, it should be noted that the small number of Indigenous detainees who reportedly injected drugs in the past 30 days was very small and so the results should be treated with caution.

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].

* Percentages should be treated with caution as a small number of Indigenous detainees reportedly injected drugs in the past 30 days.

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

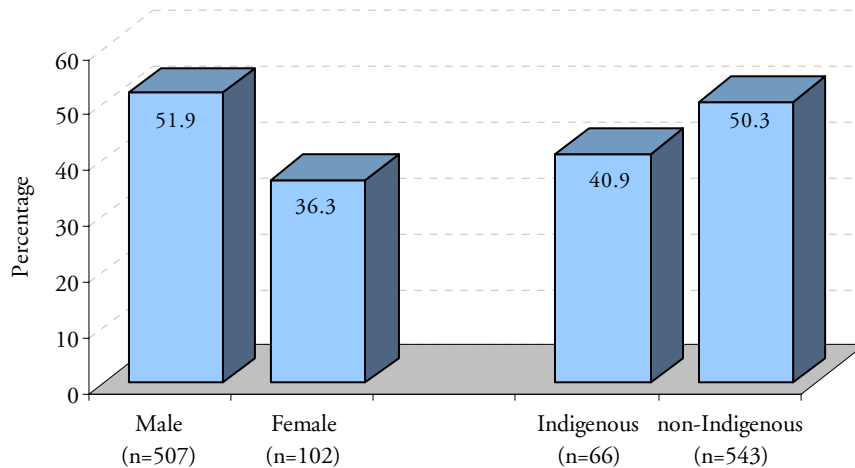
This part includes information relating to detainees' self reported involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs. It also presents data on the detainees' drug related offending. As noted above, where appropriate, cross-tabulations of the urinalysis results have also been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

Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

Detainees were asked if they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. Just under half (49.3%) 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 (51.9% compared to 36.3% of females).
- A higher percentage of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had been involved in these types of 'drug dealing' behaviour (50.3% compared to 40.9% 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

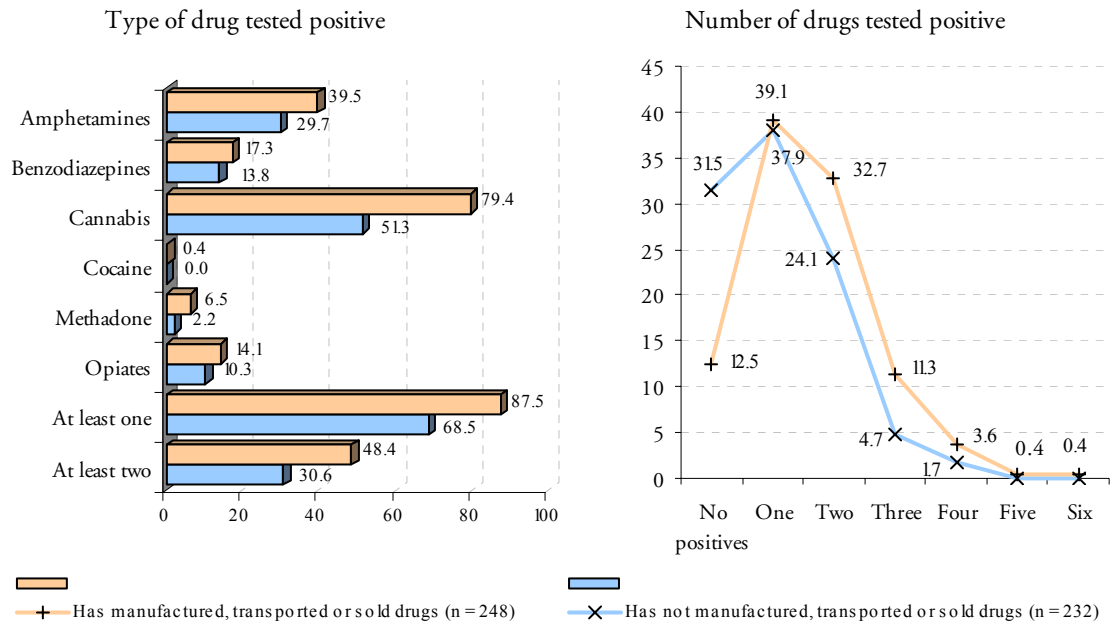


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- 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.
- A significantly higher percentage of these detainees tested positive to amphetamines (39.5% compared to 29.7% of those detainees who had reported no involvement in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs, $t(478)=4.66$, $p<0.05$), cannabis (79.4% compared to 51.3%, $t(478)=6.49$, $p<0.001$) and methadone (6.5% compared to 2.2%, $t(478)=2.31$, $p<0.05$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been involved in the manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than those detainees who did not ($U=20,982.0$, $p<0.001$).

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



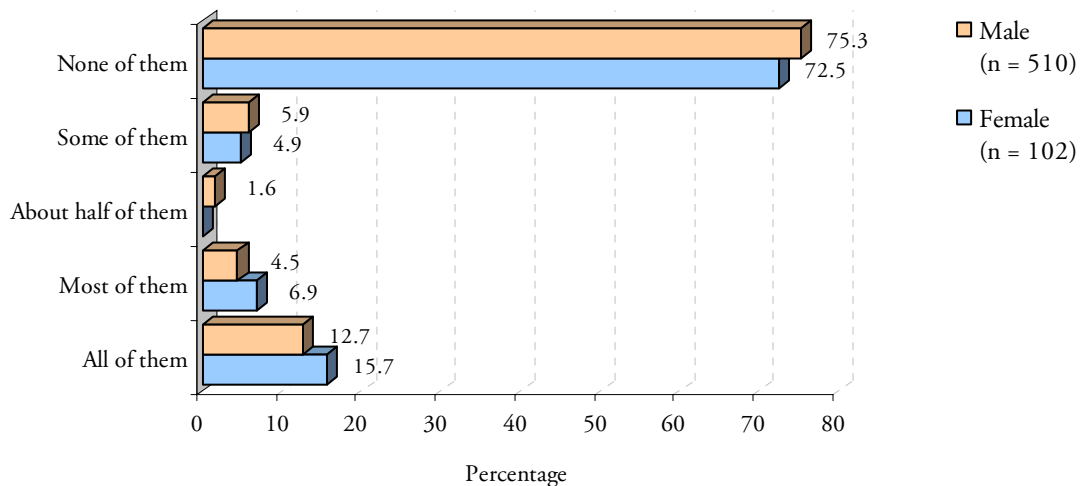
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 only slightly more likely to report that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (75.3% compared to 72.5% of female detainees).
- Around one in six female detainees reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related (15.7% compared to 12.7% of males).

Figure 48: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related by sex

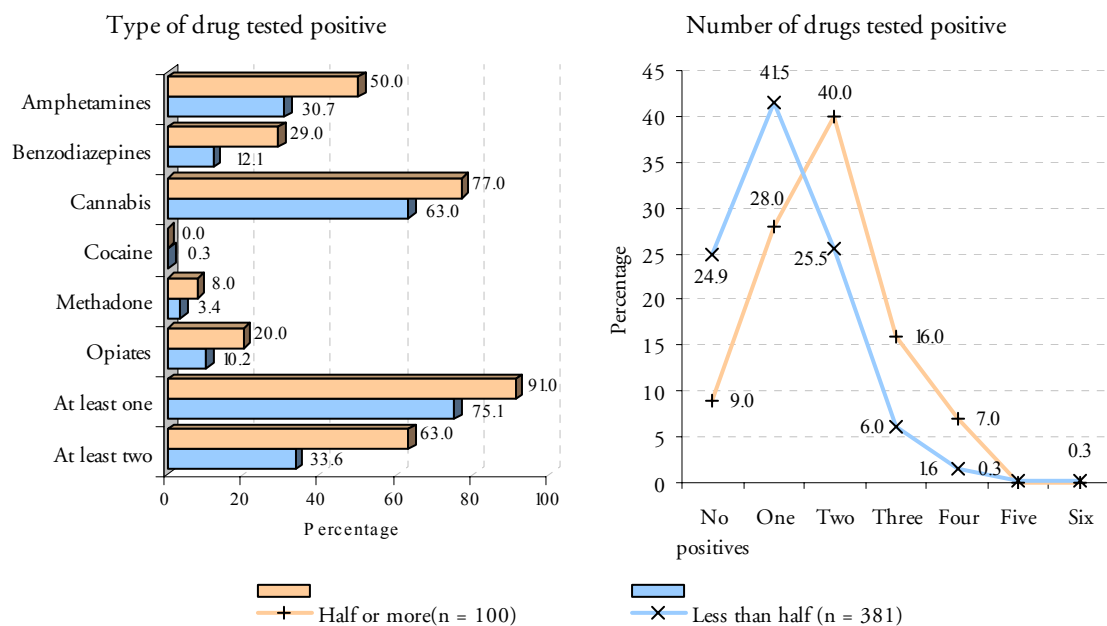


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 49 shows the urinalysis results for detainees according to how much of the crime that they had committed in the past 12 months was drug related.

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported that half or more of their offending was drug related tested positive to each type of drug, except cocaine, compared to those detainees who reported that less than half of their offending was drug related.
- In particular, a significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that more than half of their offending was drug related tested positive to amphetamines (50.0% compared to 30.7%, $t(479)=3.57$, $p<0.001$), benzodiazepines (29.0% compared to 12.1%, $t(479)=4.11$, $p<0.001$), cannabis (77.0% compared to 63.0%, $t(479)=2.60$, $p<0.01$), methadone (8.0% compared to 3.4%, $t(479)=1.99$, $p=.0472$) and opiates (20.0% compared to 10.2%, $t(479)=2.64$, $p<0.01$).
- 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

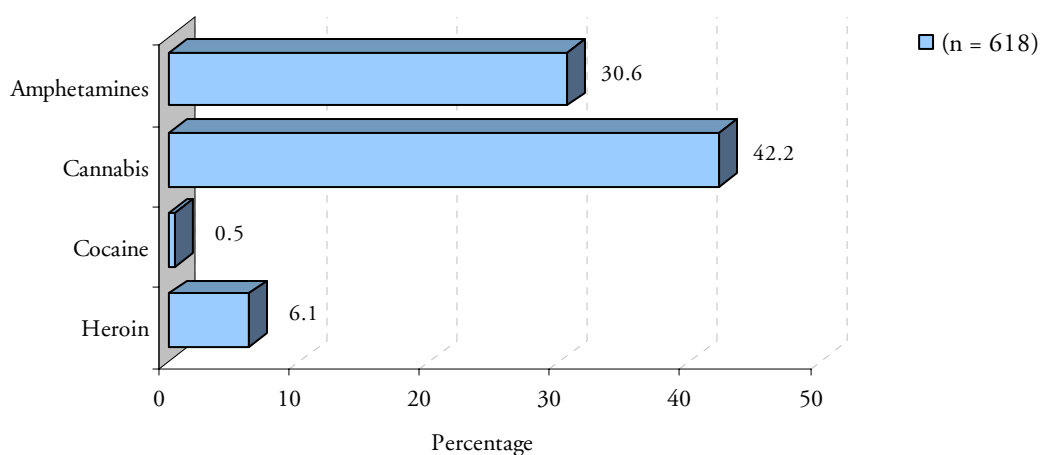
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities when buying and selling drugs.

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 (42.2% of all detainees) followed by amphetamines (30.6%) and heroin (6.1%).

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.

- Using a phone to buy drugs was a very common method of contact for all drug categories, with 43.8% using a phone the last time they bought amphetamines, including 32.4% who used a mobile phone.
- Around four in ten detainees visited a house or flat the last time they contacted someone to buy cannabis (40.8%), as did 34.6% of those who bought amphetamines.

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	43.8	30.0	1*	50.0
• Called on a mobile phone	32.4	16.9	1*	39.5
• Called on a telephone	11.4	13.1	0*	10.5
• Visited house or flat	34.6	40.8	2*	31.6
• Approach in public	11.4	12.3	0*	13.2
• Through a third party	7.0	8.5	0*	5.3
• With them already	2.7	7.3	0*	0.0
• Other	0.5	1.2	0*	0.0
Total Number	185	260	3	38

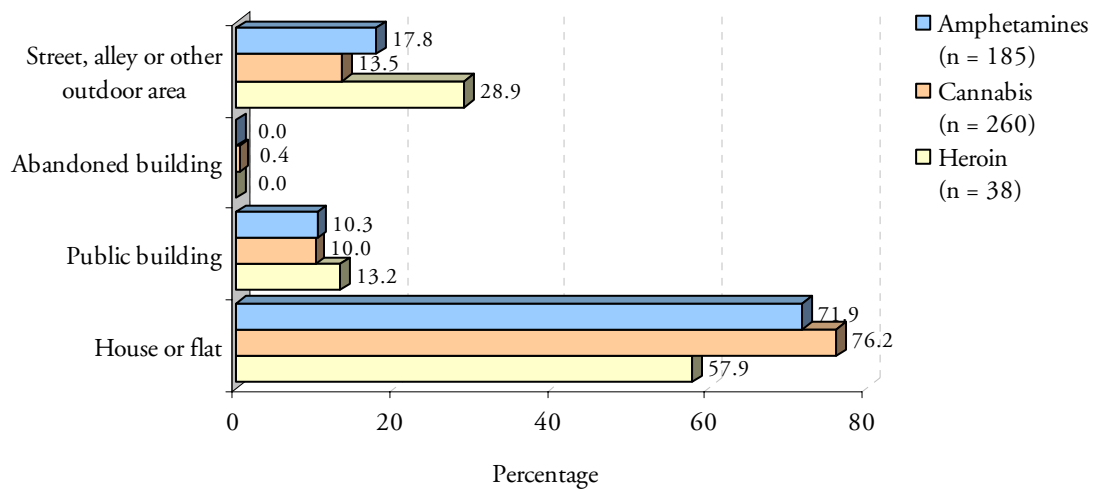
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* Numbers are shown instead of percentages, due to low overall numbers.

Figure 51 shows the types of places where detainees reported getting the drug from on the last occasion that they bought drugs with cash.

- The majority of detainees reportedly collected their drugs from a house or flat, followed by street, alley or other outdoor area. Around one in ten detainees reported buying drugs from a public building.
- A higher percentage of detainees who bought cannabis reported buying the drug in a house or flat (76.2%) compared to those detainees who bought heroin (57.9%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who bought heroin in the past 30 days reported buying the drugs in a street, alley or other outdoor area (28.9%) compared to detainees who bought cannabis (13.5%).

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

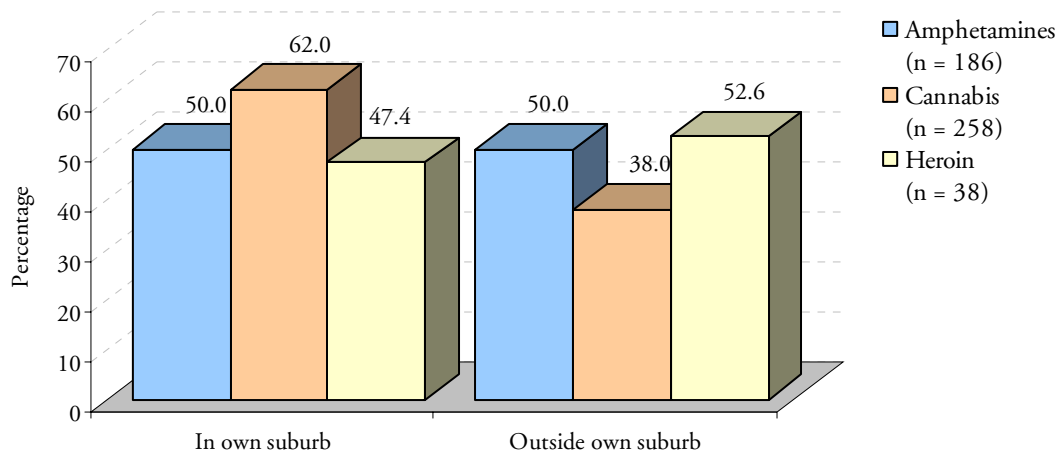


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- Of the 168 detainees who bought amphetamines in the past 30 days, exactly half reported buying the drug in their own suburb on the last occasion.
- On the last occasion that detainees bought cannabis, over six in ten reported buying the drug in their own suburb (62.0%).

Figure 52: Whether detainees bought drugs in their own suburb the last time that they bought drugs with cash in the past 30 days by type of drug



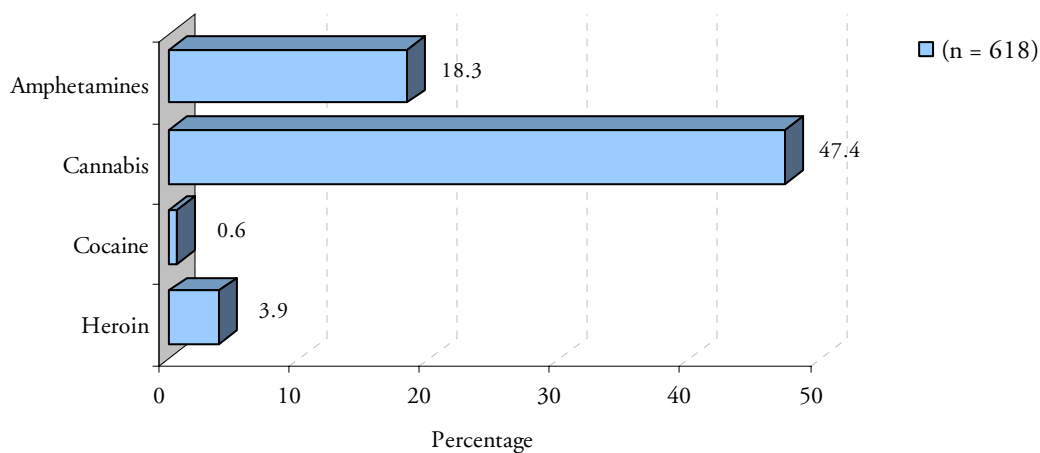
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 (47.4% of all detainees), followed by amphetamines (18.3%) and heroin (3.9%).

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.

- The most common method by which detainees obtained amphetamines in the past 30 days without paying cash was by sharing (42.9%), receiving it as a gift (20.5%) and trading property/merchandise for it (13.4%).
- Similar methods were reported for cannabis, with over half of the detainees reporting that it was shared with them (55.3%), received as a gift (15.7%) or produced it themselves (14.3%).

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	0.0	14.3	0*	0.0
• Got it on credit	8.9	3.4	0*	8.3
• Trade other drugs	4.5	2.4	0*	4.2
• Trade property/merchandise	13.4	3.4	0*	33.3
• Transported drugs	0.9	0.3	0*	0.0
• Stole drug	0.9	1.4	0*	0.0
• Was shared	42.9	55.3	2*	25.0
• Traded sex	0.0	0.0	2*	0.0
• Received as a gift	20.5	15.7	0*	16.7
• Other	8.0	3.8	0*	12.5
Total	112	293	4	24

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

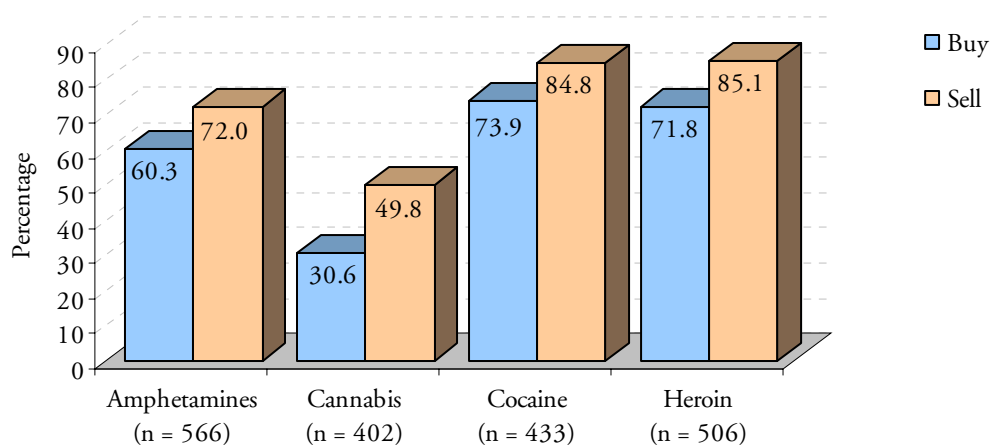
* Numbers are shown instead of percentages, due to low overall numbers.

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 lived.

- For all four drug categories, detainees believed that it was more risky to sell drugs than to buy drugs in the area where they lived.
- Over four out of five detainees believed that cocaine and heroin were 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell in the area where they lived (84.8% for cocaine and 85.1% for heroin).
- Around two thirds of detainees believed that cocaine and heroin was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy in their local area (73.9% of detainees for cocaine and 84.8% 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

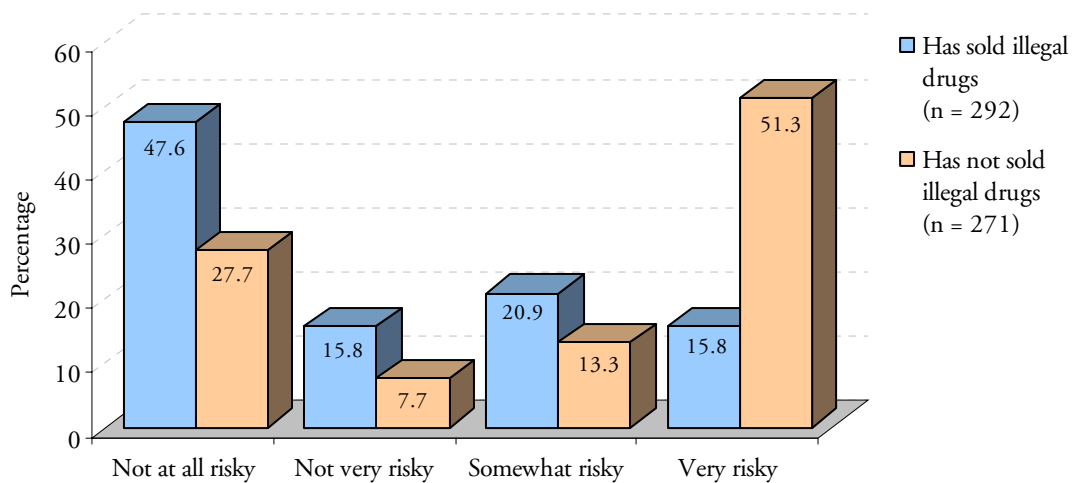


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

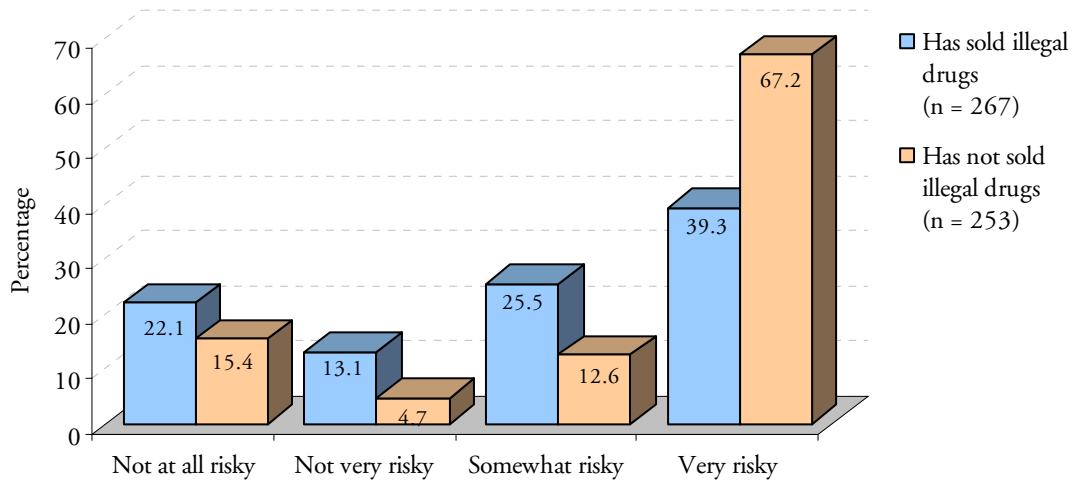
- Detainees who have been involved with this type of drug dealing behaviour generally perceived the risk of selling cannabis and amphetamines in their local area to be much lower than those detainees who had not.
- Both groups of detainees perceived selling amphetamines to be much more risky than selling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

Figure 55: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling cannabis in their local area by whether they 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 56: Detainees' perception of the risk of selling amphetamines in their local area by whether they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs

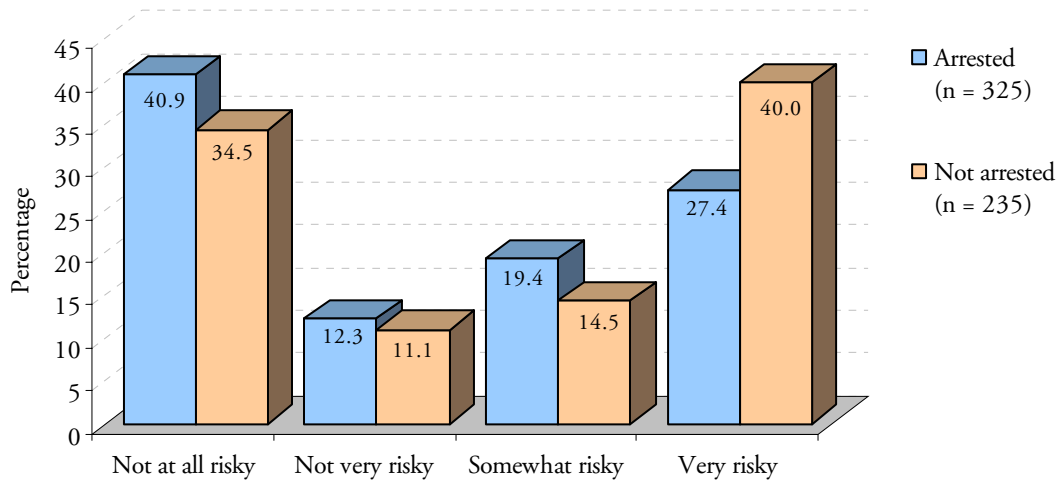


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File]

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

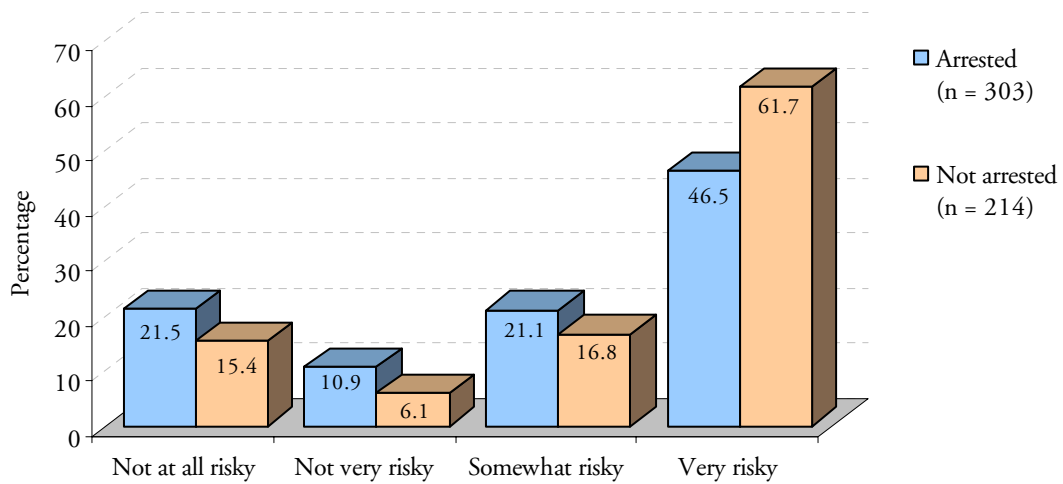
- Detainees who had been arrested in the past 12 months generally perceived the risk of selling cannabis and amphetamines/methamphetamines in their local area to be much lower than those detainees who had not been arrested.
- Both detainees who had and had not been arrested in the past 12 months perceived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



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

Licit drug use

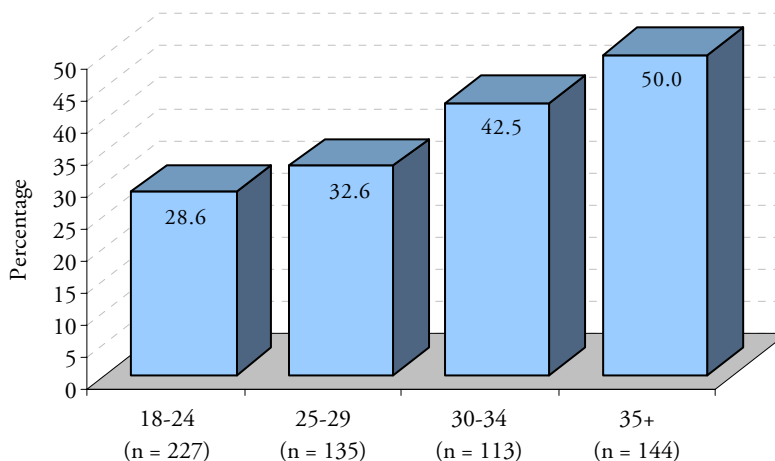
This part is divided into two components - prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking and cross-tabulates these with detainees' urinalysis results. The alcohol use part includes 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, 37.0% of detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight. Figure 59 shows this the break down by age group.

- The percentage of detainees who reported taking these medications increased with age, from 28.6% of detainees aged 18 to 24 years to 50.0% of detainees aged over the age of 35 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

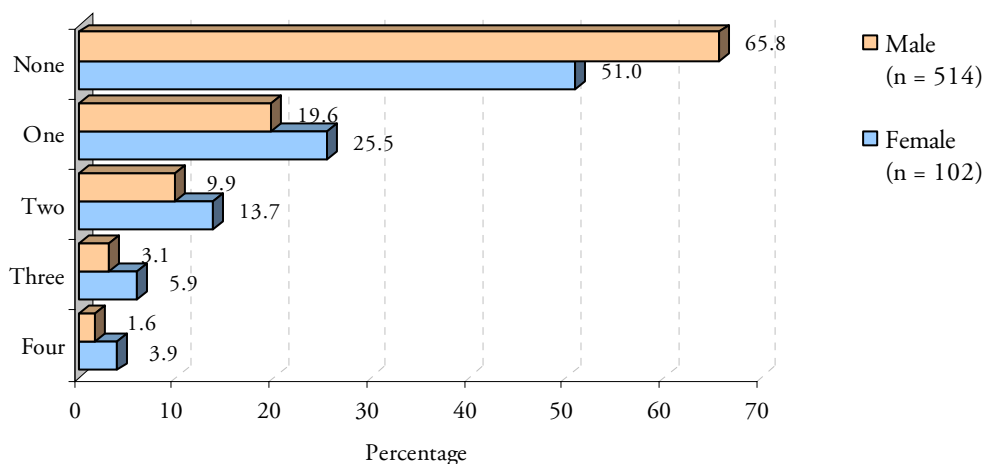


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 60 shows the number of prescription and over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported using in the past fortnight by sex.

- A higher proportion of female detainees reported taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight (49.0% compared to 34.2% of males).
- The mean number of medications taken by female detainees was 0.86, slightly higher than that for males (0.55).

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

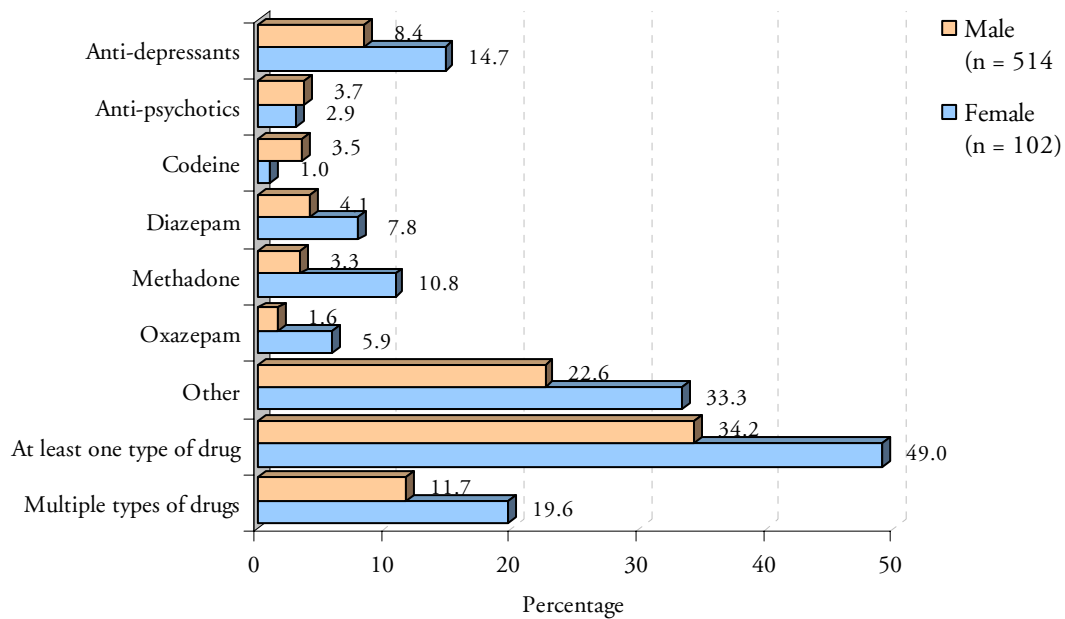


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 and multiple types of drugs are also shown.

- Nearly half of the female detainees used at least one type of drug in the past fortnight (49.0% compared to 34.2% of male detainees).
- A higher percentage of female detainees used multiple types of drugs (19.6% compared to 11.7% of male detainees).

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

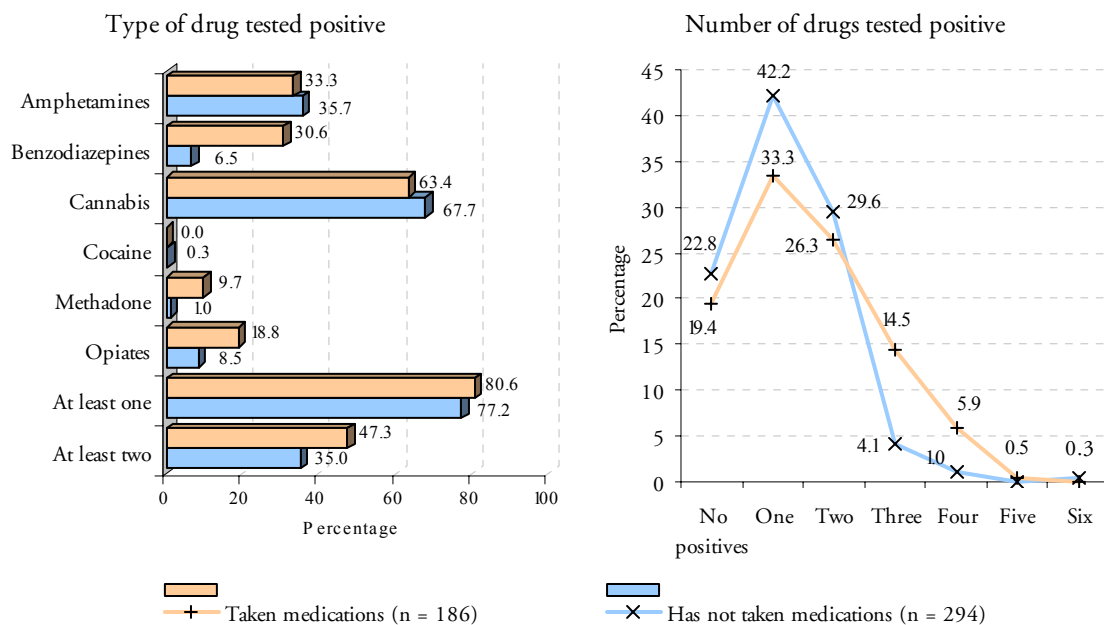


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 62 shows the urinalysis results of detainees by whether they reported taking prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight.

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported taking medications tested positive to benzodiazepines (30.6% compared to 6.5% of detainees who reported not taking medications, $t(478)=7.05$, $p<0.001$), methadone (9.7% compared to 1.0%, $t(478)=4.54$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (18.8% compared to 8.5%, $t(478)=3.33$, $p<0.005$).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of detainees who did not report taking medications tested positive to amphetamines (35.7% compared to 33.3% of those detainees who reported taking medications) and cannabis (67.7% compared to 63.4%). 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 ($U=22,822.0$, $p<0.001$).

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].



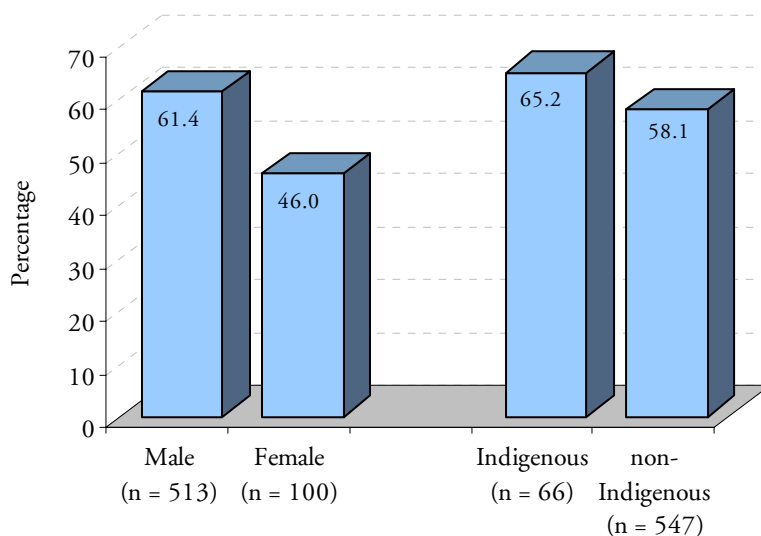
Alcohol use

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 (58.9%). Figure 63 provides a breakdown by sex and by Indigenous status.

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (61.4% compared to 46.0% of female detainees who reported that they had had three or more drinks on the same day in the past 12 months).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported having had five or more drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (65.2% compared to 58.1% 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

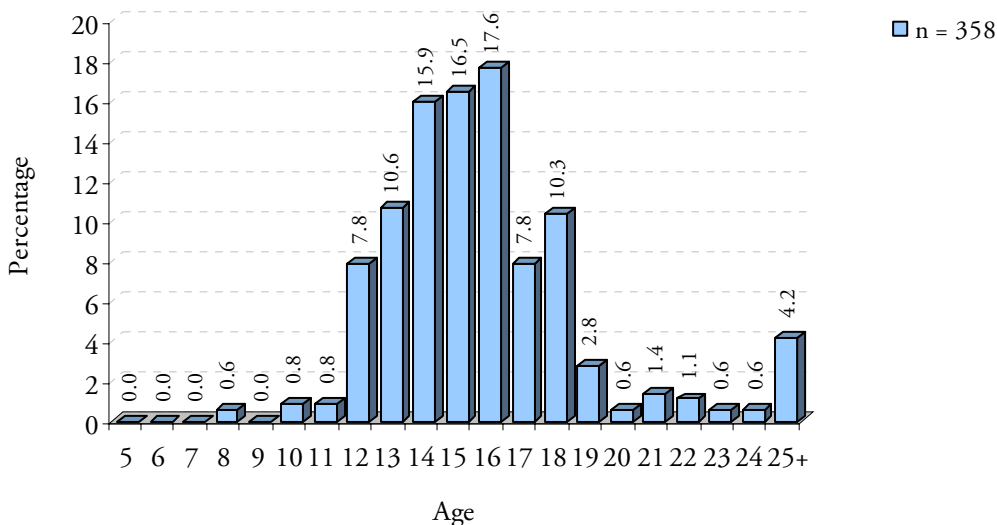


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
* Three or more drinks for females

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.

- The most common age at which detainees reported that they had first had five or more drinks* on the same day was 16 years (17.6% of detainees), followed by 15 years (16.5%).
- Nearly eight out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more drinks* on the same day before the age of 18 years (78.5%).

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



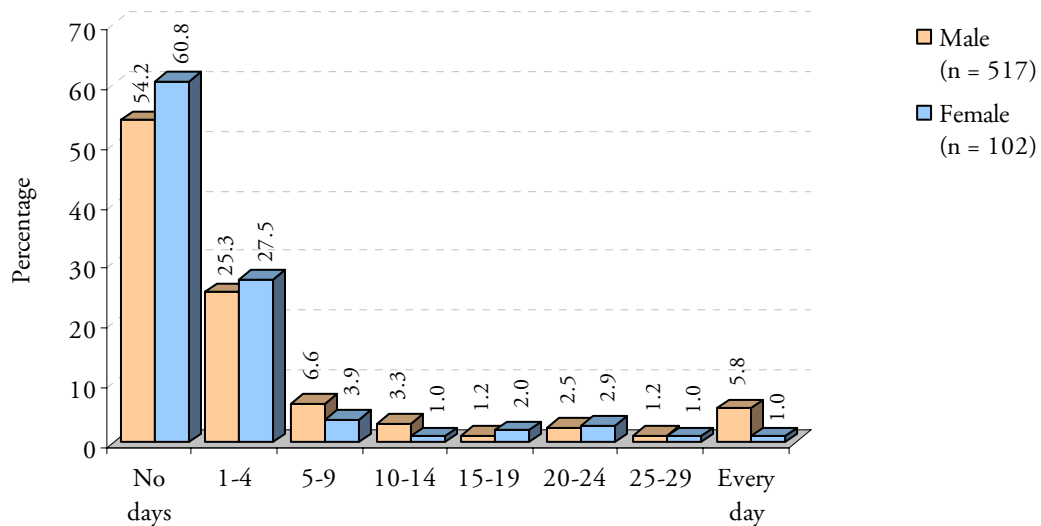
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
 * Three or more drinks for females

Last 30 days

Under one half of male detainees reported having five or more drinks on at least one day in the past 30 days (45.8%). This was higher than female detainees, 39.2% of whom reported having three or more drinks on the same day in the past 30 days. Figure 65 shows 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.

- A higher percentage of male detainees reported having five or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (5.8% compared to 1.0% 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



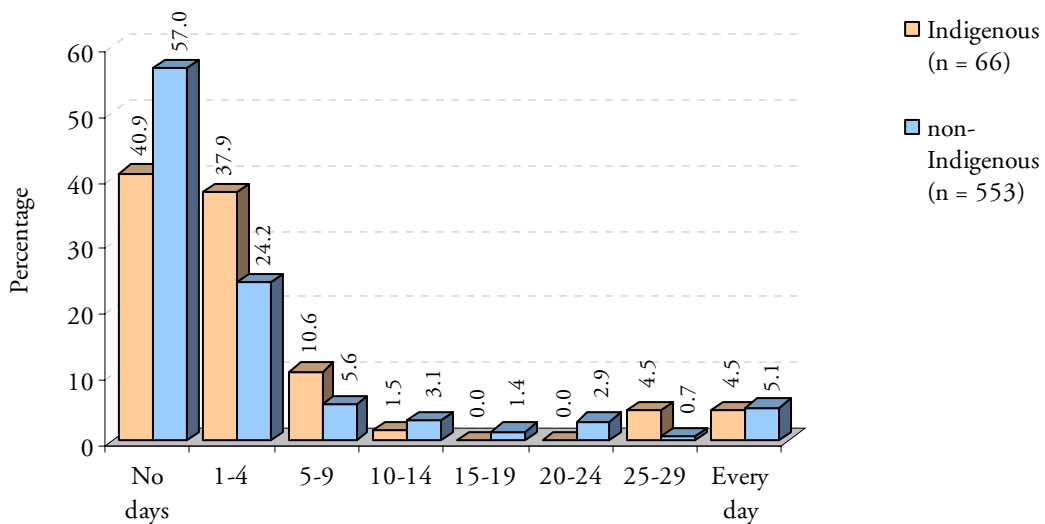
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* 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.

- Over half of the non-Indigenous detainees reported that they had not drunk five or more drinks* on any day in the past 30 days (57.0% compared to 40.9% of non-Indigenous detainees).
- A higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported drinking five or more drinks* on one to ten days in the past 30 days (48.5% compared to 29.8%).
- Around one in twenty detainees reported drinking every day (4.5% of Indigenous and 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

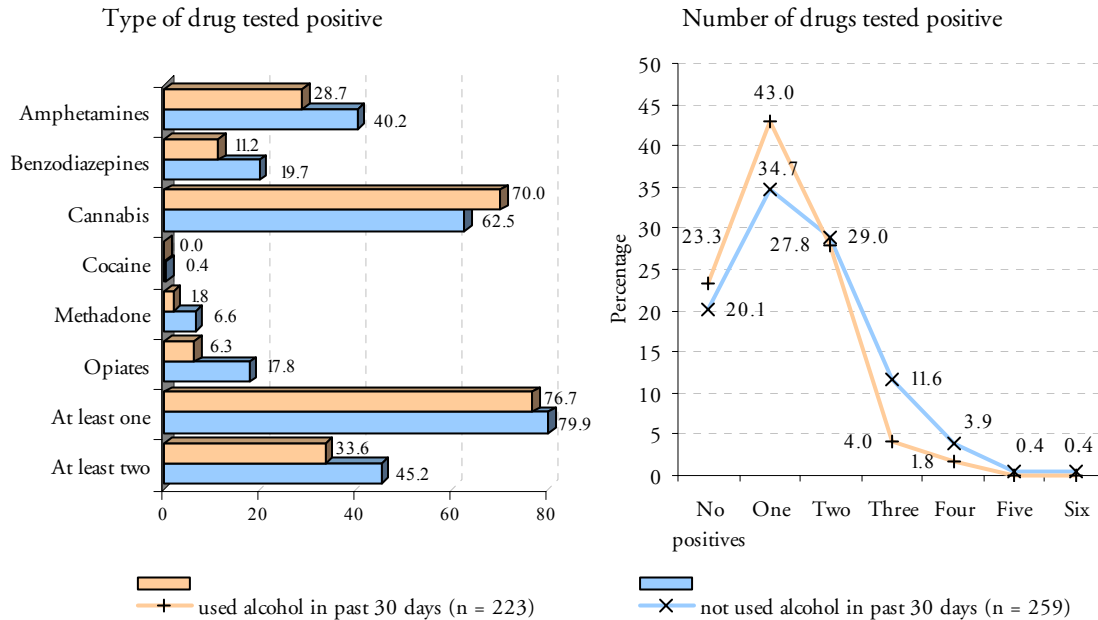


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
* Three or more drinks for females

Figure 67 details 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.

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had not used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to amphetamines (40.2% compared to 28.7% of those detainees who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days, $t(480)=2.66$, $p<0.01$), benzodiazepines (19.7% compared to 11.2%, $t(480)=2.596$, $p<0.01$), methadone (6.6% compared to 1.8%, $t(480)=2.68$, $p<0.01$) and opiates (17.8% compared to 6.3%, $t(480)=3.93$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported that they not had had used alcohol in the past 30 days tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=24,889.0$, $p<0.01$).

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



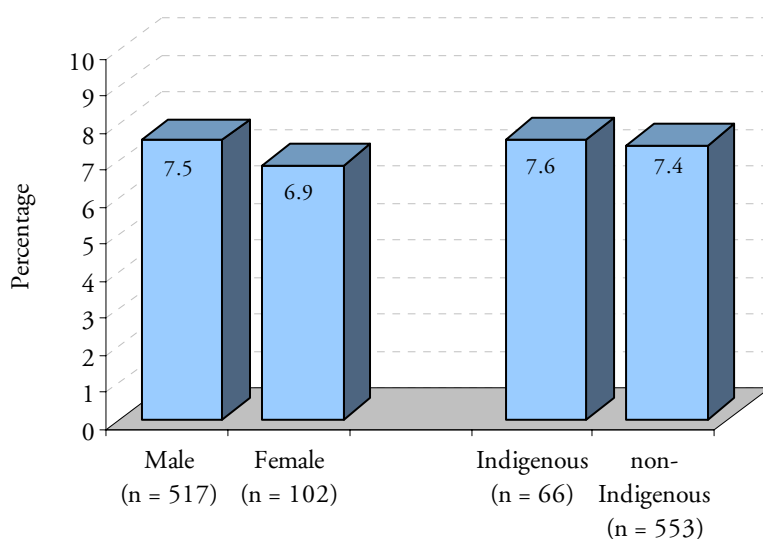
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Alcohol dependency

Under one in ten detainees (7.4%) reported that they felt that they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months. The sex and Indigenous breakdown is shown in Figure 68.

- A slightly higher percentage of male detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (7.5% compared to 6.9% of females).
- A similar percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees reported feeling that they needed or were dependant on alcohol in the past 12 months (7.6% of Indigenous and 7.4% 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

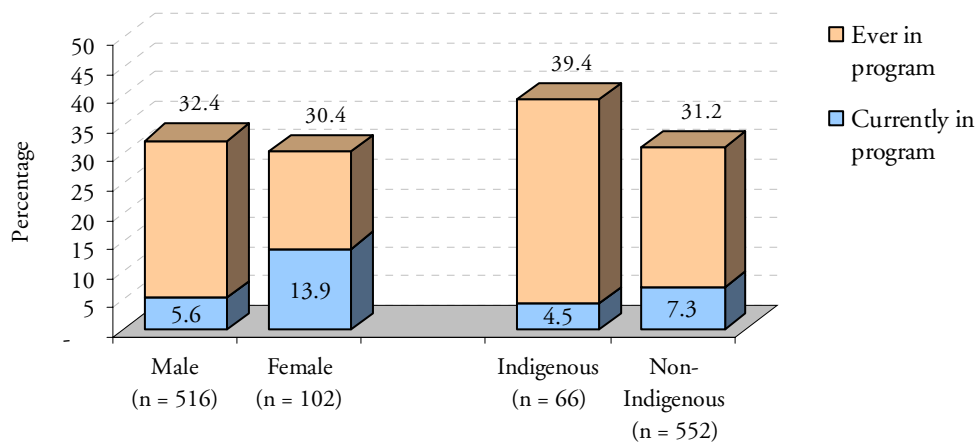
This part looks at detainees' participation in drug or alcohol treatment programs and whether they had ever been to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Where appropriate, comparisons with urinalysis results are included.

■ 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.

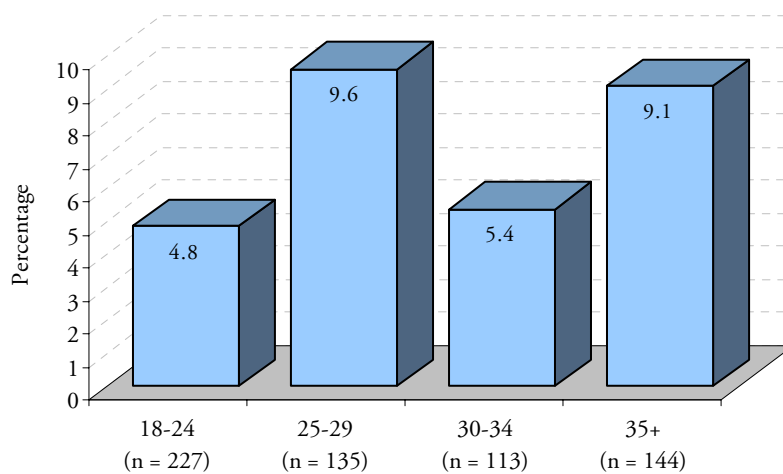
- Around one third of detainees (32.0%) reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program.
- A higher proportion of females reported that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (13.9% compared to 5.6% of male detainees).
- A slightly higher proportion of Indigenous detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol program (39.4% compared to 31.2% of non-Indigenous detainees). However, a higher proportion of non-Indigenous detainees reported that they were currently in such a program (7.3% compared to 4.5% of Indigenous detainees).
- Detainees in the age groups of 25-29 and 35 years and older were more likely to report that they were currently in a drug or alcohol program (9.6% and 9.1% respectively compared to 4.8% of 18-24 year old and 5.4% of 30-34 year old detainees).

Figure 69: The percentage of detainees who reported that they were 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 were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program by age group

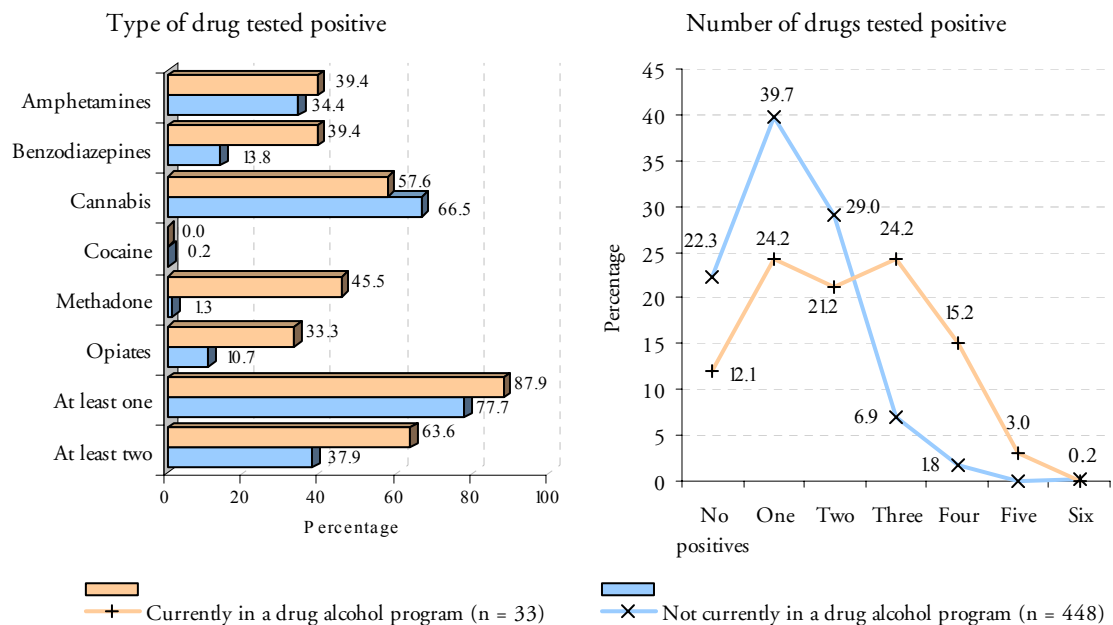


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 71 details the urinalysis results for detainees by whether they were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program.

- 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 cannabis and cocaine.
- Most notably, detainees who were in such a program recorded a significantly higher percentage of positive tests to benzodiazepines (39.4% compared to 13.8% of detainees who were not currently in a drug/alcohol program, $t(479)=3.92$, $p<0.001$), methadone (45.5% compared to 1.3%, $t(479)=12.04$, $p<0.001$) and opiates (33.3% compared to 10.7%, $t(479)=3.82$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who were currently in a treatment program tested positive to significantly more types of drugs ($U=4,621.0$, $p<0.001$).

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



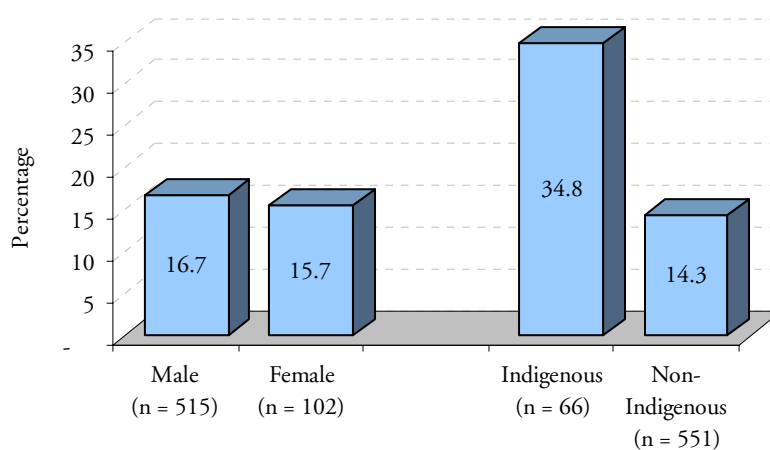
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Pyschiatric 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 six detainees (16.5%) reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay.
- A much higher percentage of Indigenous detainees reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (34.8% compared to 14.3% of non-Indigenous detainees).

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

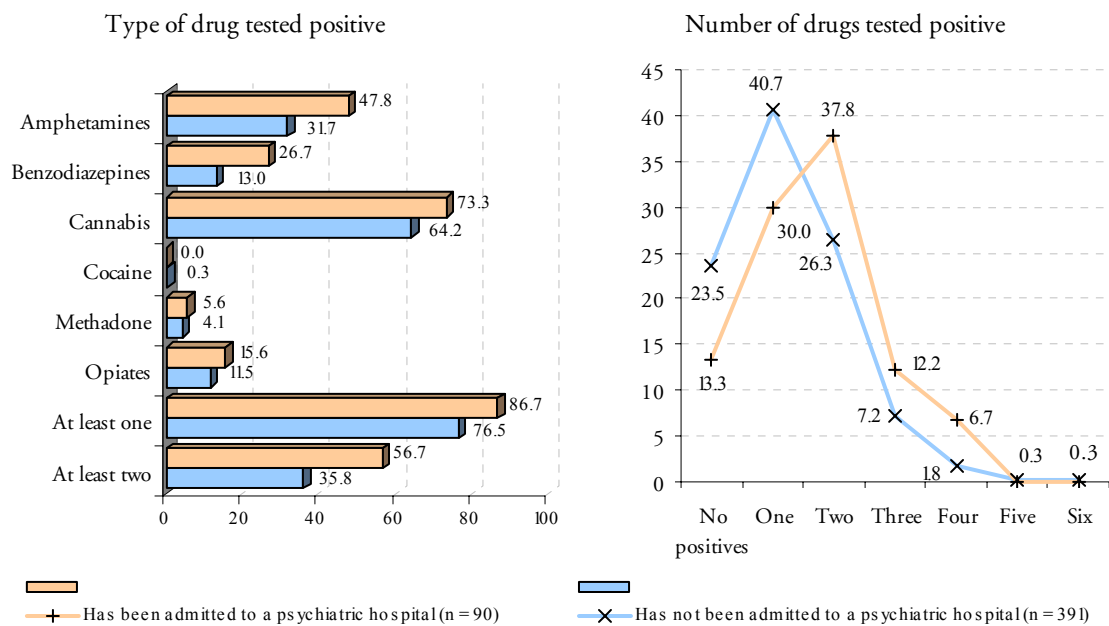


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- A higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay tested positive to all types of drugs, except cocaine, compared to those detainees who reported that they had not been admitted to a psychiatric hospital.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital tested positive to amphetamines (47.8% compared to 31.7% of those who had not, $t(479)=2.90$, $p<0.005$) and benzodiazepines (26.7% compared to 13.0%, $t(479)=3.23$, $p<0.005$).
- Detainees who reported that they had been admitted to a psychiatric hospital tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs ($U=13,361.5$, $p<0.001$).

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



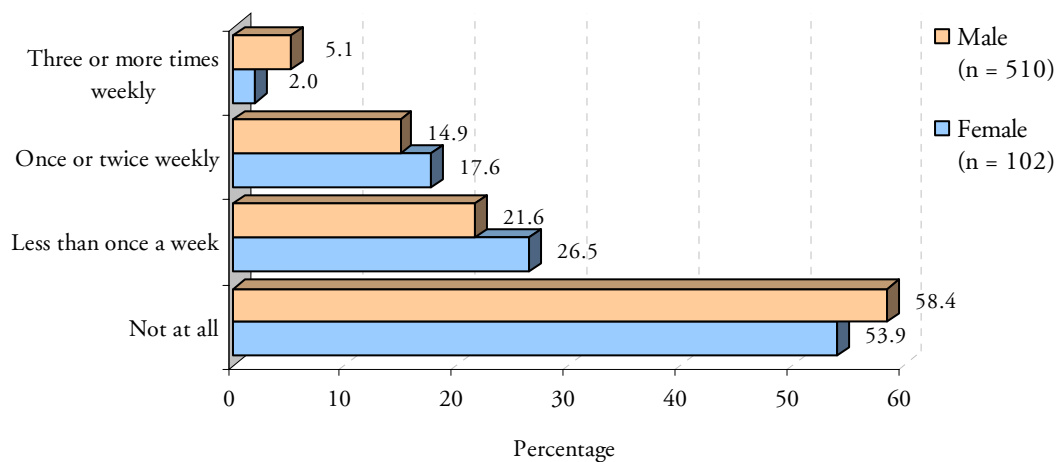
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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:

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (58.4% for male and 53.9% for female detainees).
- Although a higher percentage of female detainees reported gambling at least once in the past 30 days compared to male detainees, males were more likely to gamble more frequently, with 5.1% of male detainees reporting that they had gambled three or more times per week compared to 2.0% of females.

Figure 74: The number of times detainees reported that they had gambled during the past 30 days by sex

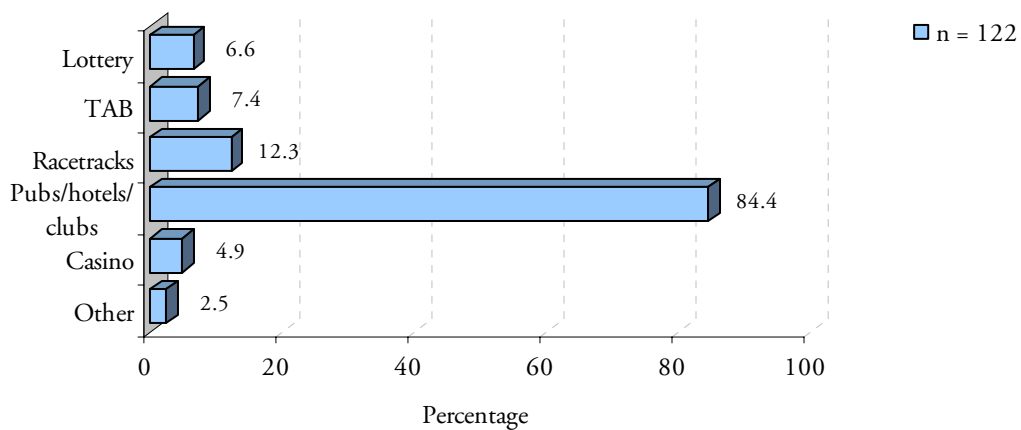


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

The detainees who reported that they gambled one or more times per week in the past 30 days were asked what types of gambling in which they were mainly involved. Detainees were able to list multiple types of gambling. As shown in Figure 75:

- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (84.4%). Racetrack was reported by 12.3% of regular gamblers, while 7.4% mentioned the TAB.

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



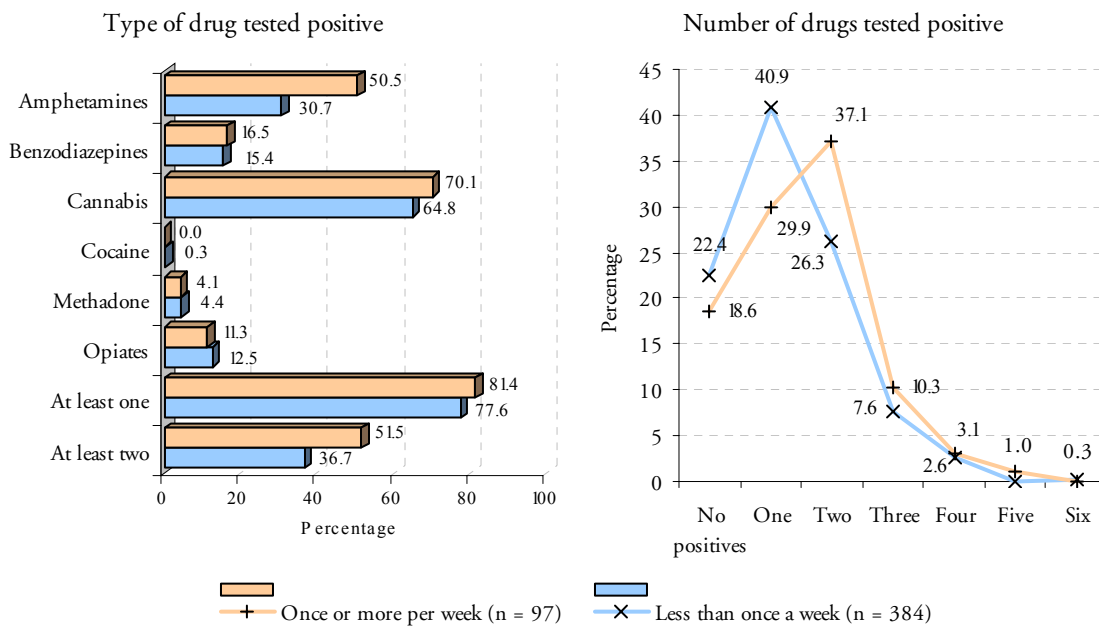
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

*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.

- A significantly higher percentage of detainees who reported gambling once or more per week tested positive to amphetamines (50.5% compared to 30.7% of detainees who reported gambling less than once a week, $t(479)=3.66$, $p<0.001$).
- Detainees who reported gambling once or more per week tested positive to significantly more drugs ($U=16,035.5$, $p<0.05$).

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:

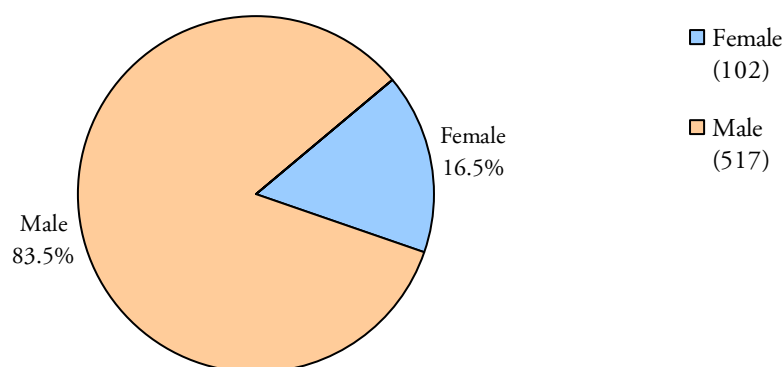
Profile of Detainees

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

Sex, age and Indigenous profile

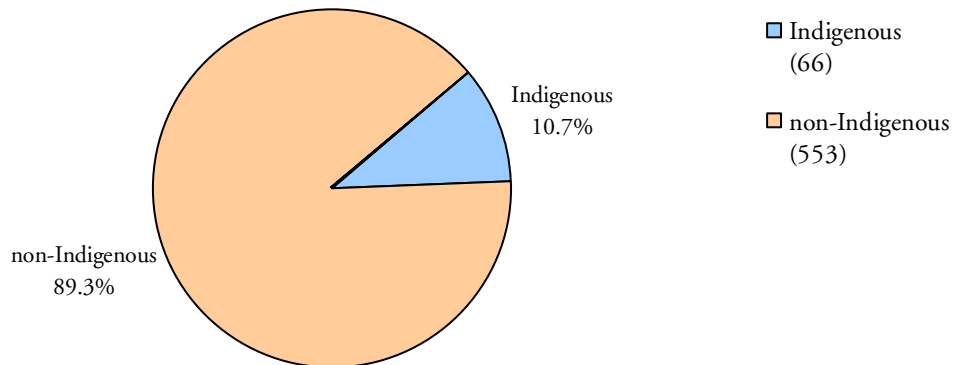
As shown in Figure 77 and Figure 78, the majority of detainees interviewed were males (517 or 83.5% of detainees compared to 102 or 16.5% females) and non-Indigenous (553 or 89.3% of detainees compared to 66 or 10.7% Indigenous).

Figure 77: Sex of Elizabeth detainees interviewed



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

Figure 78: Indigenous status of Elizabeth detainees interviewed

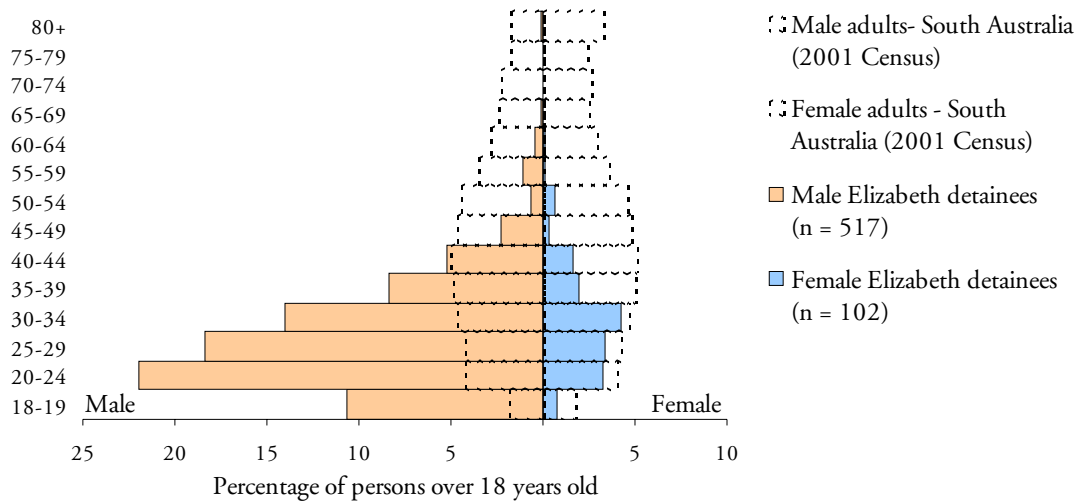


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- There is a large over-representation of males in the age groups from 18 years to 45 years. For example, males aged 18 to 19 years made up 10.7% of all detainees interviewed, while comprising only 1.8% of the adult population of South Australia.
- Females were under-represented in all age groups compared to the adult population of South Australia. For example, females aged 20 to 24 years made up 3.2% of all detainees interviewed, while comprising 4.0% of the adult population of South Australia.
- The median age of male detainees was 30, higher than that of female detainees (27), while the maximum age was 86 for male and 63 for female detainees.

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



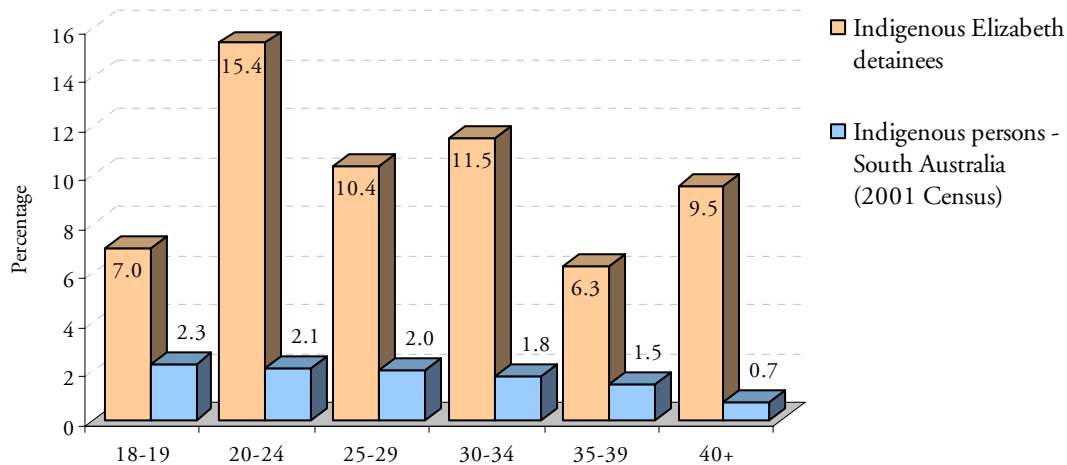
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001, Census of Population and Housing

As shown in Figure 80, Indigenous persons were grossly over-represented in the sample for all age groups. For example 15.4% of Elizabeth detainees aged 20-24 years interviewed were Indigenous, while 2.1% of South Australians aged 20-24 years were Indigenous according to the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing.

Overall, Indigenous persons made up 10.7% of Elizabeth detainees interviewed while in South Australia, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over represented 1.2% of the adult population.

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

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



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

Place of residence

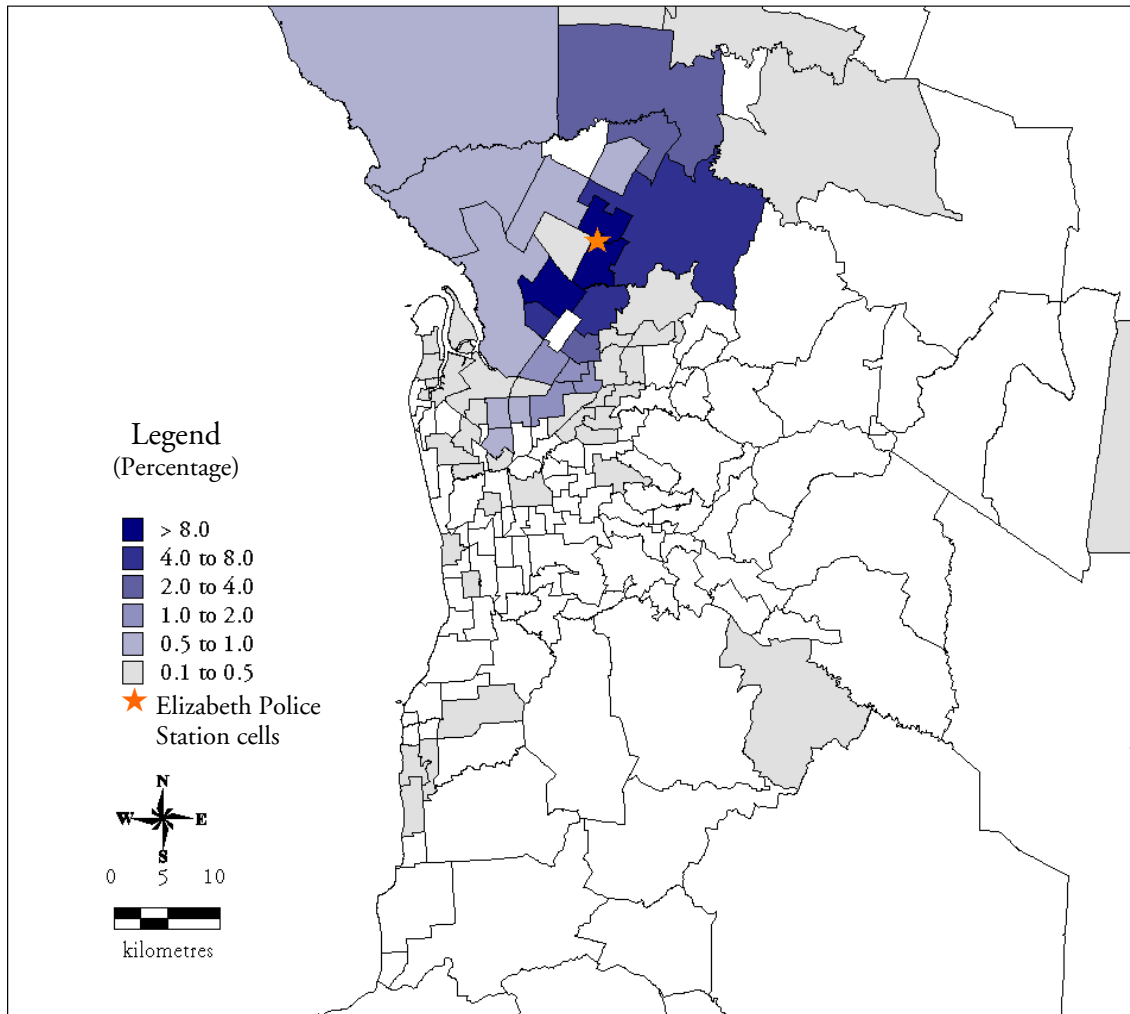
Figure 81 shows a map of the postcodes of Elizabeth detainees' usually place of residence. For 3.6% of Elizabeth detainees there was no postcode recorded.

- Around one in three Elizabeth detainees lived within five kilometres of the Elizabeth Police Station cells (32.1%), while nearly two thirds reported living within ten kilometres (66.6%).⁸
- Over four in five detainees lived in the Elizabeth Local Service Area (81.3%).⁹
- There were a small percentage of detainees who usually lived interstate (0.3%).

⁸ These measurements were derived from calculating the distance from the Police cells to the centroids of each of the postcodes. Spherical calculations were used for distances, which attempt to keep the measurement on the curved surface of the earth.

⁹ This figure was calculated using a conversion table of postcode to Local Service Area. This number may be a slight over-representation due to the inexact alignment of postcode to Local Service Area.

Figure 81: The postcodes of where Elizabeth detainees usually lived



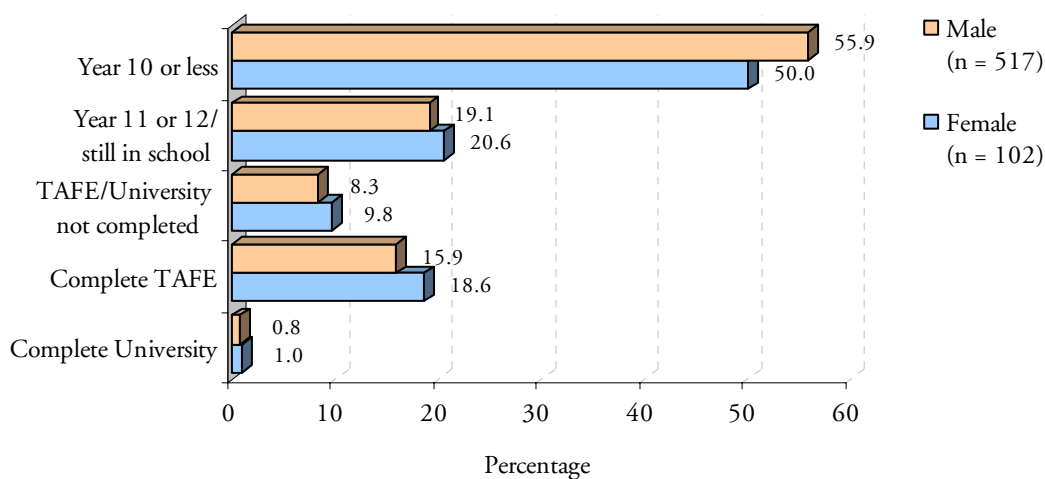
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Highest level of education

Figure 82 shows the breakdown of the highest level of education of detainees.

- Around one fifth of detainees reported that they had completed Year 11 or 12 or were still in school (19.1% of male and 20.6% of female detainees).
- A higher proportion of females reported that they had completed TAFE (18.6% compared to 15.9%).
- Conversely, a higher proportion of male detainees reported that their highest level of education was only to Year 10 or less (55.9% compared with 50.0% of females).

Figure 82: Highest level of education of detainees by sex



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

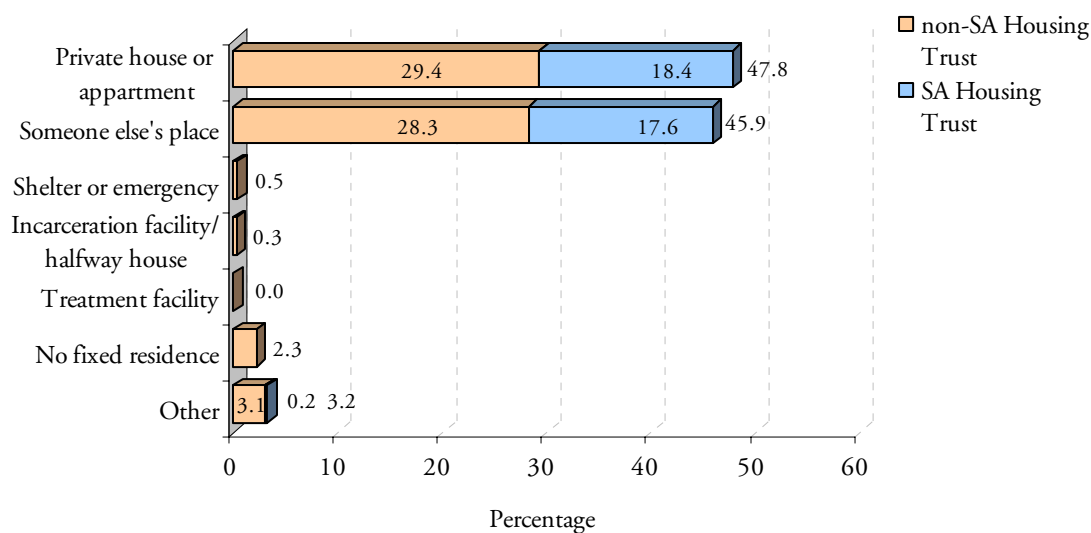
Note: 'TAFE/University not completed' includes detainees who reported that have done some TAFE or university but did not complete them or that they are still in a TAFE or university program and are yet to complete it.

Family and housing status

Figure 83 shows the type of accommodation where detainees reportedly lived for most of the past 30 days.

- The majority of detainees (47.8%) reported that they lived in private house or apartment that they either rented or owned, including 18.4% who lived in a South Australia Housing Trust home.
- Also, a high percentage of detainees (45.9%) reported that they lived in someone else's rented/owned house or apartment including 17.6% who reported that it was a South Australia Housing Trust home.
- There were 2.3% of detainees 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

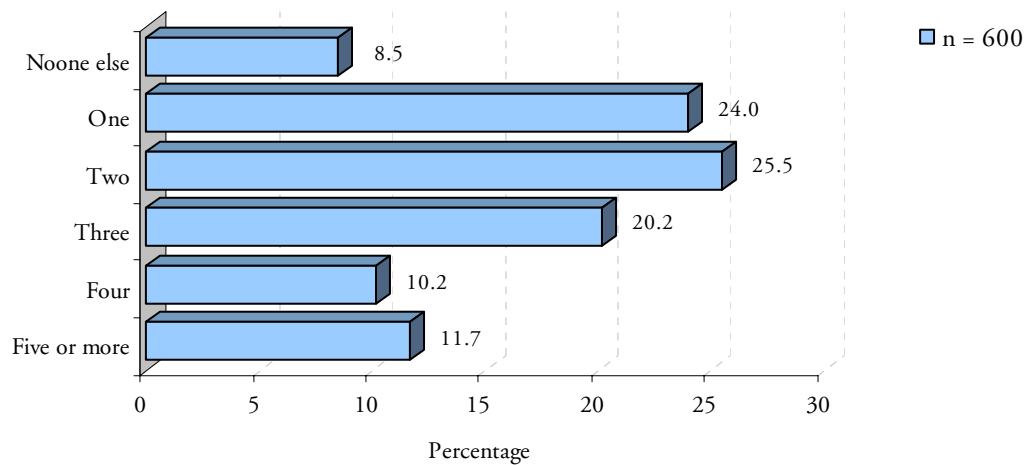


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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 reported that they lived in their own or someone else's house or apartment or in an 'other' household location (600 or 96.9% of detainees).

- Just under one quarter of detainees (24.0%) reported that they lived with one other person, while just over one quarter (25.5%) reported living with two other people.
- Nearly one in ten detainees (8.5%) reported that they did not live with anyone on a regular basis.
- Over one in ten detainees (11.7%) reported that they lived with five or more people.

Figure 84: How many people detainees lived with on a regular basis (excluding themselves) in the past 30 days

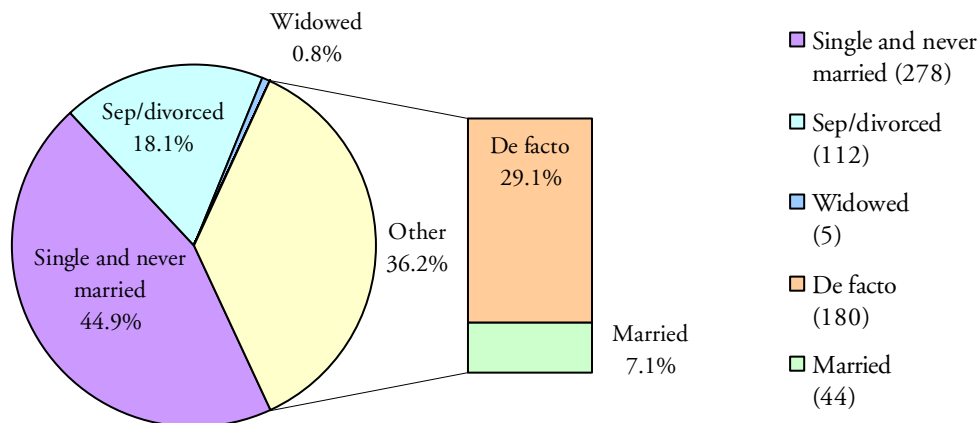


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 85 shows the marital status of detainees.

- The majority of detainees (44.9%) 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).
- Approximately one quarter (18.1%) 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 7.1% 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 three in ten (29.1%) of the detainees reported that they were in a de facto relationship.

Figure 85: Marital status of detainees

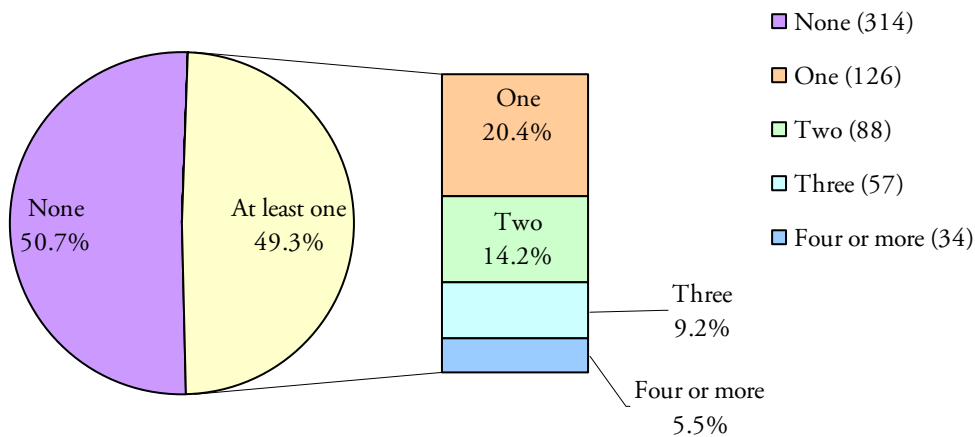


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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.

- Just over one half of the detainees (50.7%) reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children.
- Just under one half of the detainees (49.3%) reported that they were taking care of at least one dependent child, including 20.4% of detainees who reported taking care of one child and 14.2% who reported taking care of two children.

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

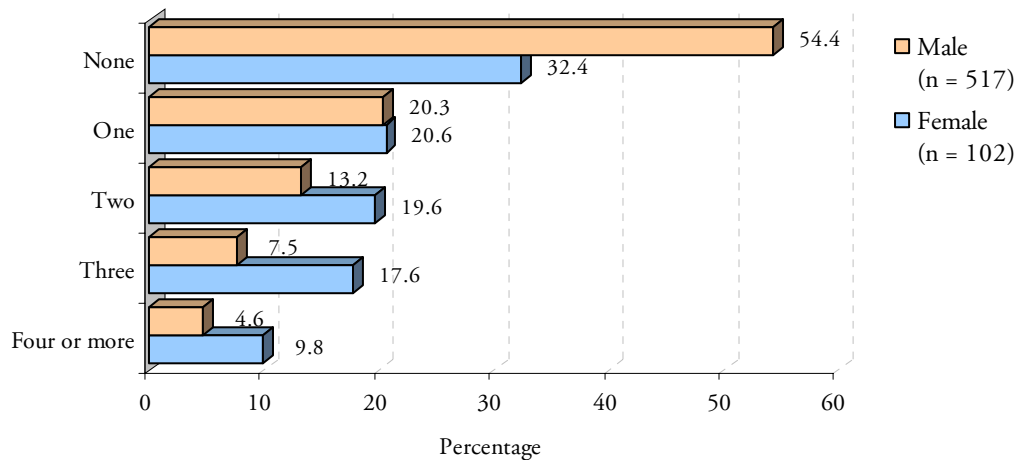


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 87:

- A higher percentage of males reported that they were not taking care of any dependent children (54.4% compared to 32.4%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of female detainees reported taking care of two dependent children (19.6% compared to 13.2% of males), three dependant children (17.6% compared to 7.5%) and four or more dependant children (9.8% compared to 4.6%).
- The mean number of children that females reported taking care of was 1.52 compared to 0.91 for male detainees.

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

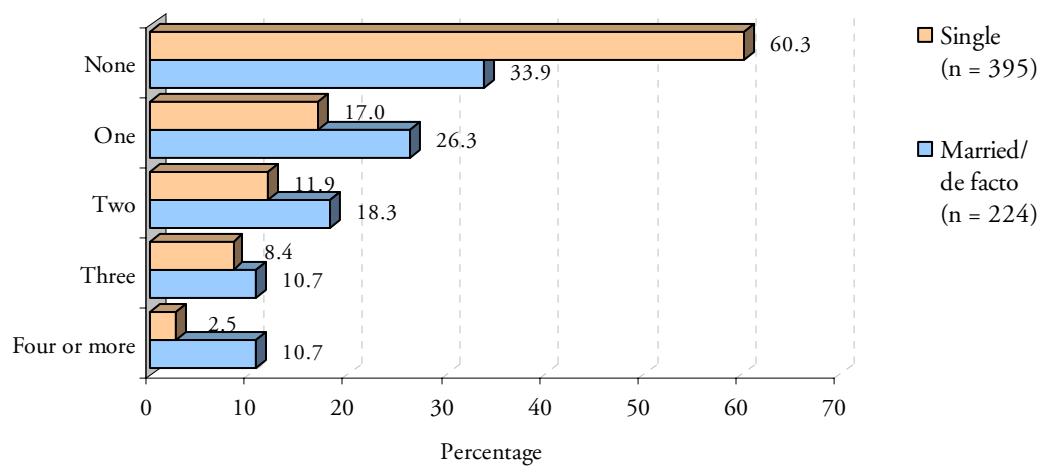


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

As shown in Figure 88:

- A higher percentage of detainees who were single (includes separated/divorced or widowed) reported that they were not taking care of any dependent child (60.3% compared to 33.9% for married or de facto detainees).
- The mean number of children that married or de facto detainees reported taking care of was 1.42 compared to 0.78 for single detainees.

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



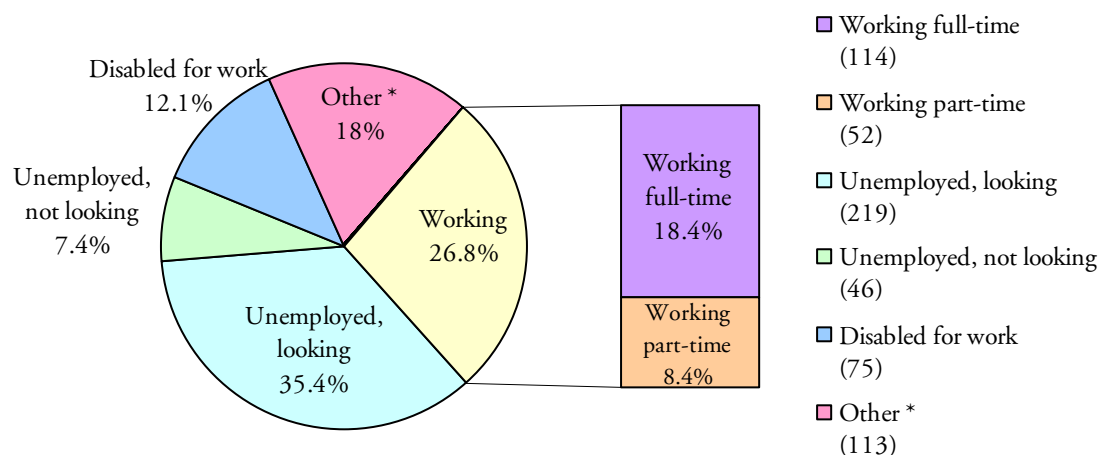
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Sources of income and employment status

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

- Just over one quarter (26.8%) of detainees reported that they were working, with most of those reporting that they were working full time (18.4% of all detainees).
- Over one third (35.4%) 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



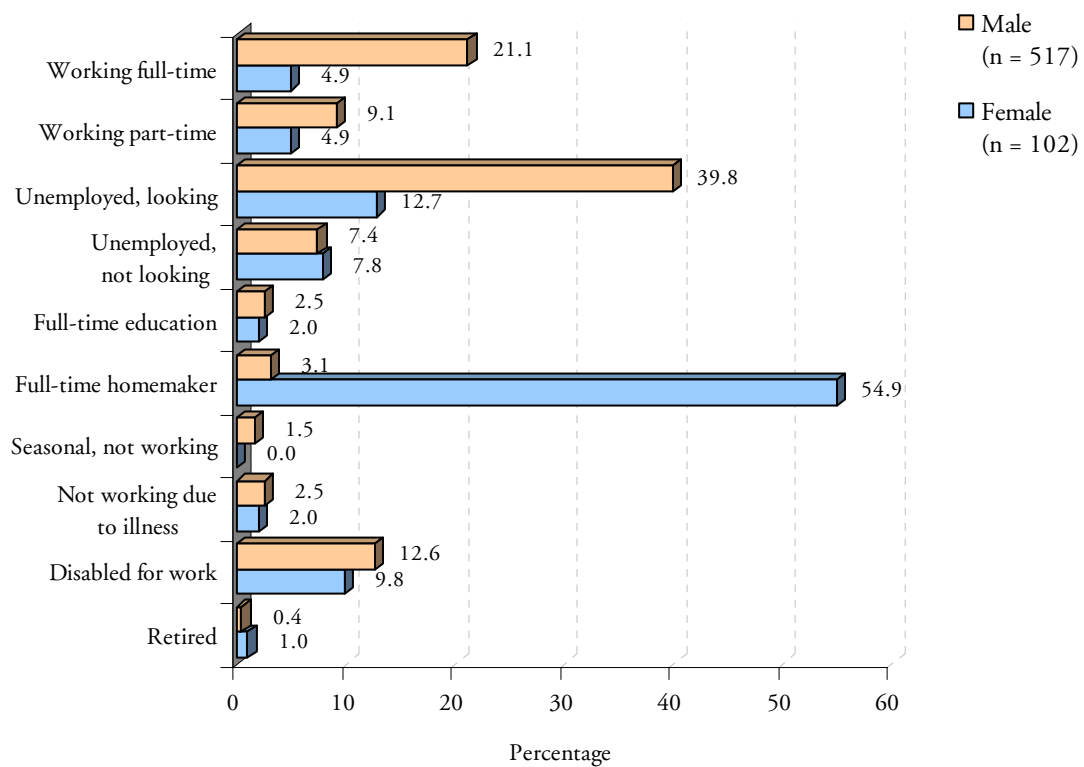
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

* 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 (21.1% compared to 4.9%), working part time (9.1% compared to 4.9%) or looking for work (39.8% compared to 12.7% of female detainees).
- Conversely, females were more likely to be a full time homemaker (54.9% compared to 3.1%).

Figure 90: Detainees' current work status by sex

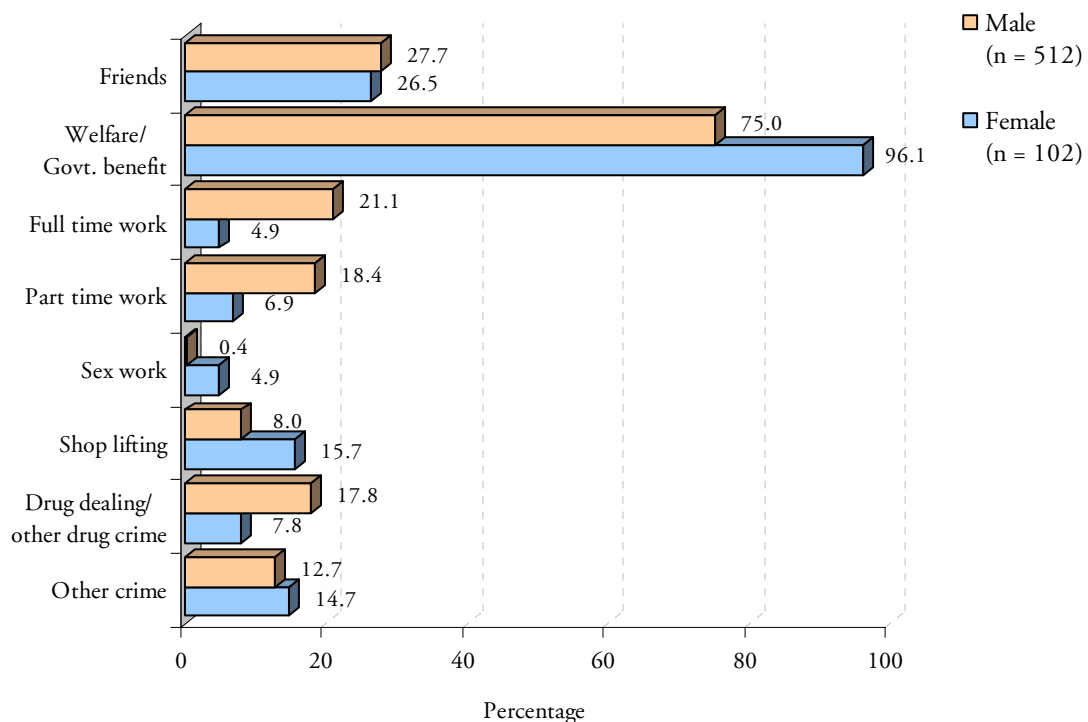


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

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

- The majority of detainees reported that had received income from welfare or government benefits in the past 30 days (75.0% of male and 96.1% of female detainees).
- Males were more likely to receive money from both full time work (21.1% compared to 4.9%) and part time work (18.4% compared to 6.9% for female detainees).
- A higher percentage of females reported that they had received income from shoplifting (15.7% compared to 8.0% of males), while a higher percentage of males reported receiving income from drug dealing and other drug crime (17.8% compared to 7.8 of female 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

