

# DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



## Annual Report

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OFFICE OF  
CRIME STATISTICS  
AND RESEARCH

Volume Three of Four:

Comparisons of South  
Australian DUMA sites



Government  
of South Australia



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# **DUMA** in South Australia

Annual Report  
2002/03

Volume 3:  
Comparisons of South Australian  
DUMA sites

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

Volume 1: Adelaide City Watchhouse  
Volume 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells  
Volume 4: DUMA addenda - 2002/03

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# Executive Summary

This publication is the third of a four volume annual report on the South Australian operation of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Project which measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. This volume focuses entirely on the comparisons between Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells for the financial year 2002/03. Interstate comparisons of urinalysis results are also included<sup>1</sup>.

This report is split into three main sections. The first section examines the urinalysis results of detainees, while the second section focuses on self reported drug use. The third section includes an analysis of additional data collected through the DUMA project, including involvement in the drug market, use of licit drugs, gambling and involvement with treatment programs.

## Profile of detainees

- A similar number of detainees were interviewed at both sites in 2002/03 (615 at Adelaide and 619 at Elizabeth).
- The median age of Adelaide detainees was 30 years, slightly higher than that of Elizabeth (28 years).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were Indigenous (14.5% compared to 10.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their highest level of education completed was Year 10 or less (54.9% compared to 41.0% of Adelaide detainees).
- Over three quarters of detainees at both sites reported that they had received welfare/government benefits in the past 30 days (76.1% of Adelaide and 78.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around four in ten detainees at both sites were detained on warrant only (38.5% compared to 40.5%).

<sup>1</sup> Volumes 1 and 2 provide analyses for the Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells, respectively. Volume 4 provides an analysis of the DUMA addenda run during 2002/03.



## Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to each type of drug, excluding cannabis, compared to Elizabeth detainees. Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (29.4% compared to 15.8% of Elizabeth detainees), methadone (8.5% compared to 4.4%) and opiates (18.4% compared to 12.4%).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to cannabis (66.0% compared to 58.2% of Adelaide detainees).
- Adelaide detainees tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than Elizabeth detainees.
- Over half of the Elizabeth detainees (50.6%) tested positive to either cannabis only or amphetamines and cannabis compared to under one third of Adelaide detainees (31.7%).
- A longitudinal analysis of trends in drug use over the five quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia (ie from the April-June quarter of 2002 to the April-June quarter of 2003) revealed:
  - A decrease in the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to amphetamines over the last two quarters. In contrast, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to this drug increased slightly over all five quarters.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines have fluctuated from one year to the next, ranging from 22.0% to 37.8%, while the percentage for Elizabeth stayed relatively stable at around one in eight, before increasing markedly to over one in five in the second quarter of 2003.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to cannabis was higher than that of Elizabeth for the second quarter of 2002 only, before decreasing each quarter to be well below that of Elizabeth.
  - The number of detainees at both sites testing positive to cocaine was very low for all five quarters and hence, no trend is evident.
  - The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to methadone was higher than that of Elizabeth in every quarter except the first quarter of 2003, where the levels were equal.

- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to opiates increased slightly over the five quarter period, while for Elizabeth, the percentage dropped each quarter from the third quarter of 2002 to the second quarter of 2003.
- When comparing the percentage of detainees at DUMA sites in South Australia with those from New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia who tested positive to each drug type, some differences are evident.
  - Along with detainees in Western Australia, a higher percentage of South Australian detainees tested positive to amphetamines and cannabis compared to detainees in New South Wales and Queensland.
  - Although the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines fluctuated over recent quarters, there do not appear to be any differences between the states.
  - The percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine was consistently low for all sites, with New South Wales recording the highest figures.
  - The percentage of detainees in the South Australian sites who tested positive to methadone was similar to Queensland, but lower than New South Wales.
  - The percentage of detainees in South Australia who tested positive to opiates was similar to detainees in Western Australia, but slightly lower than both Queensland and New South Wales.

## Extent of drug use: Self reports

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had used each of the drug categories 'ever', in the past 12 months and in the past 30 days compared to Elizabeth detainees, with the exception of cannabis use in the past 30 days.
- At both sites, the most common drugs that detainees reported using across all time periods was cannabis, followed by amphetamines.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had injected at least one drug and multiple drugs in the past 12 months (48.6% and 21.1% compared to 43.3 and 13.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

- The two most common drugs to be injected in the past 12 months were amphetamines (43.3% of Adelaide and 39.9% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (20.7 and 13.1%, respectively).

## Key Issues

### *Drug related criminal history*

- At both sites, half of the detainees reported that they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of illegal drugs (51.2% of Adelaide and 49.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Around one third of Adelaide and one quarter of Elizabeth detainees reported that at least some of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related.

### *Drug market*

- Around four in ten detainees (36.8% of Adelaide and 42.2% of Elizabeth) reported that they had bought cannabis in the past 30 days, while around three in ten (28.7% of Adelaide and 30.6% of Elizabeth) reported that they had bought amphetamines in that period.
- Just under one half of detainees at both sites reported that they had obtained cannabis in the past 30 days by means other than purchasing the drug with cash (46.4% of Adelaide and 47.4% of Elizabeth). Less than one in four Adelaide (23.4%) and one in five Elizabeth (18.3%) reported that they had obtained amphetamines without purchasing it with cash.
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to both buy and sell drugs in the area where they lived compared to Adelaide detainees.
- A lower percentage of detainees at both sites reported that cannabis was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to both buy and sell in the area where they lived compared to other drugs.



### ***Licit drug use***

- Around one quarter of Adelaide (25.7%) and one fifth of Elizabeth detainees (20.6%) reported taking only one type of prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight.
- The most common types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight were anti-depressants (8.8% of Adelaide and 9.4% of Elizabeth detainees), diazepam (9.4% and 4.7% respectively) and methadone (8.1% and 4.5% respectively).
- Under one half of detainees reported having five or more drinks (three or more for females) on at least one day in the past 30 days (48.1% of Adelaide and 44.7% of Elizabeth detainees).

### ***Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations***

- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program (41.4% and 10.8% compared to 32.0% and 7.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Just under one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.9% of Adelaide and 16.5% of Elizabeth detainees).

### ***Gambling behaviour***

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (51.8% of Adelaide and 57.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (81.1% of Adelaide and 84.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

# 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 Division 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. Volumes 1 and 2 detail the findings for each of the two South Australian sites, while Volume 4 provides a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter. This report, Volume 3, focuses on a comparison of the two South Australian DUMA sites.

### *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 in each of the corresponding quarterly reports. These reports can be downloaded from [www.ocsar.sa.gov.au](http://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 third volume of the 2002/03 Annual Report focuses on comparisons of the two South Australian sites, Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells. The report is split into three main sections. The first section examines the urinalysis results of detainees, while the second section focuses on self reported drug use. The third section of this report includes analysis of addition data that are collected through the DUMA program.

The first section compares the urinalysis results of both South Australian sites, in terms of the type, the number and the most frequent combinations of drugs to which detainees tested positive. Longitudinal trends in the percentage of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees testing positive to each drug type are also compared. To provide some interstate comparisons, the percentages of detainees testing positive to each drug type in other states around Australia where DUMA is operating are presented.

The second section focuses on the comparisons of self-reported drug use by detainees at each of the South Australian sites. Drug use over the periods 'ever', 'in the past 12 months' and 'in the past 30 days' are included. Also, self reported injecting drug use over the past 12 months is also presented.

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. The third part in this section focuses on licit drug use, including prescription medications and alcohol use. The fourth part includes an analysis of detainees' involvement with drug and alcohol treatment programs, while the fifth and final part focuses on the self-reported gambling behaviour of detainees.

For further analysis of DUMA data for either the Adelaide City Watchhouse or Elizabeth Police Station Cells, please refer to Volume 1 and 2 respectively of this annual report series.



## Profile of detainees

Table 1 presents a summary of the demographic characteristics of detainees at each site.

- There were a similar number of detainees interviewed at both sites (615 at Adelaide and 619 at Elizabeth), with over three quarters providing a urine sample (78.5% of Adelaide and 77.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The median age of Adelaide detainees was 30 years, slightly higher than that of Elizabeth (28 years).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were Indigenous (14.5% compared to 10.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that their highest level of education completed was Year 10 or less (54.9% compared to 41.0% of Adelaide detainees).
- Detainees at both sites reported receiving income in the past 30 days from fairly similar sources, with the most common being welfare/government benefits (76.1% of Adelaide and 78.5% of Elizabeth detainees). A higher percentage of Adelaide than Elizabeth detainees however, reported receiving income from shoplifting (19.2% compared to 9.3%).
- Around four in ten detainees at both sites were detained on warrant only (38.5% compared to 40.5%).
- A slightly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees were currently charged with a violent offence (26.0% compared to 22.6% of Adelaide detainees), while a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees were currently charged with a property offence (41.0% compared to 31.0%).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had been arrested in the past 12 months (60.3% compared to 57.2%) and imprisoned in the past 12 months (23.4% compared to 19.8% of Elizabeth detainees).
- One in five Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.9%), slightly higher than that of Elizabeth detainees (16.5%).
- Nearly one quarter of Adelaide detainees reported gambling at least once per week (24.0%), slightly higher than that of Elizabeth detainees (19.9%).

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program (41.4% compared to 32.0%) and were currently in such a program (10.8% compared to 7.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 1: Summary demographic profile of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees interviewed

2002/2003	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Number interviewed	615	619
• Male	82.3%	83.5%
• Provided urine sample	78.5%	77.9%
• Median age (in years)	30	28
• Indigenous	14.5%	10.7%
• Highest level of education completed - Year 10 or less	41.0%	54.9%
• Income in past 30 days from:		
• working full time	18.5%	18.4%
• working part time	17.5%	16.4%
• welfare/government	76.1%	78.5%
• shoplifting	19.2%	9.3%
• drug dealing/other drug crime	17.2%	16.2%
• other illegal activities	13.0%	13.1%
• Currently charged with		
• violent offence	22.6%	26.0%
• property offence	41.0%	31.0%
• drug offence	4.9%	5.2%
• Detained on warrant only	38.5%	40.5%
• Previously arrested in past 12 months	60.3%	57.2%
• Imprisoned in past 12 months	23.4%	19.8%
• Ever been admitted to psychiatric facility for overnight stay	19.9%	16.5%
• Gambling at least once per week	24.0%	19.9%
• Ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program	41.4%	32.0%
• Currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program	10.8%	7.0%

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

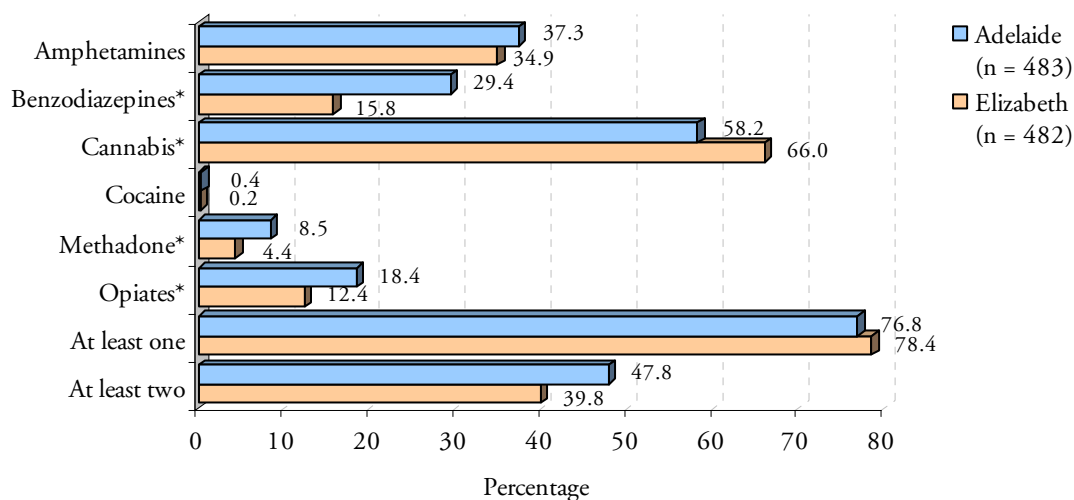
# Extent of drug use: Urinalysis

## Types of drugs tested positive

Figure 1 shows the percentage of detainees who tested positive to each type of drug by site.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to each type of drug, excluding cannabis, compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a significantly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (29.4% compared to 15.8% of Elizabeth detainees,  $t(963)=5.05$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), methadone (8.5% compared to 4.4%,  $t(963)=2.59$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and opiates (18.4% compared to 12.4%,  $t(963)=2.58$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).
- Conversely, a significantly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to cannabis (66.0% compared to 58.2% of Adelaide detainees,  $t(963)=2.50$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).

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



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

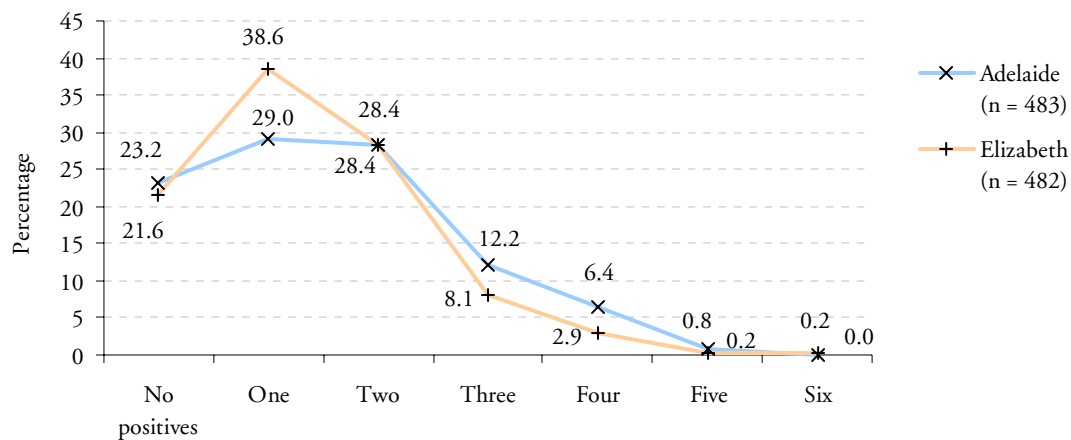


## Number of drugs

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

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to one drug only (38.6% compared to 29.0% of Adelaide detainees), while Adelaide detainees were more likely to test positive to three (12.2% compared to 8.1%), and four drugs (6.4% compared to 2.9%).
- Adelaide detainees tested positive to a significantly higher number of drugs than Elizabeth detainees ( $U=107,359$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).

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



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



## Drug combinations

Table 2 presents the most frequent drug combinations that detainees tested positive to by site.

- The two most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees tested positive to at both sites were cannabis only (19.0% of Adelaide and 30.3% of Elizabeth detainees) and amphetamines and cannabis (12.6% of Adelaide and 20.3% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over half of the Elizabeth detainees (50.6%) tested positive to either cannabis only or amphetamines and cannabis compared to under one third of Adelaide detainees (31.7%).
- Just over one in five detainees at both sites recorded no positives (23.2% of Adelaide and 21.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

Table 2: Most frequent drug combinations that detainees tested positive to by site

2002/2003	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	92	19.0	146	30.3
• Amphetamines and cannabis	61	12.6	98	20.3
• Amphetamines only	26	5.4	24	5.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	31	6.4	14	2.9
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	25	5.2	15	3.1
• Cannabis and opiates	16	3.3	9	1.9
• Benzodiazepines only	12	2.5	10	2.1
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and opiates	13	2.7	9	1.9
• Amphetamines, cannabis and opiates	6	1.2	9	1.9
• Benzodiazepines and opiates	7	1.4	7	1.5
• Benzodiazepines, opiates and cannabis	9	1.9	5	1.0
• Opiates only	7	1.4	5	1.0
• Benzodiazepines and opiates	11	2.3	0	0.0
• Amphetamines and opiates	6	1.2	4	0.8
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis and methadone	8	1.7	2	0.4
<b>No positives</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Number tested</b>	<b>483</b>		<b>482</b>	

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



## Trends in positive drug tests

Figure 3 presents trends in the percentage of detainees testing positive to each drug type by site since DUMA began in South Australia in the April-June quarter of 2002.

- Trends have varied between the types of drugs for both sites.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of 2002, before decreasing again in the last two quarters. In contrast, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to amphetamines increased from 27.9% to 40.7% over the five quarters depicted. As a result, in the last quarter, the Elizabeth figure was above that of Adelaide for the first time since DUMA commenced.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines was much higher for Adelaide detainees for each quarter depicted. The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to the drug fluctuated from one quarter to the next, ranging from 22.0% to 37.8%. The percentage of Elizabeth detainees who tested positive to benzodiazepines remained relatively stable over the first four quarters at around one in eight, before increasing markedly to over one in five in the second quarter of 2003.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to cannabis generally decreased over the five quarters. In contrast, the percentage of Elizabeth detainees testing positive to cannabis remained relatively stable over the first four quarters, before recording a large increase in the second quarter of 2003.
- The number of detainees at both sites testing positive to cocaine was very low for all five quarters and hence, no trend is evident.
- The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to methadone was higher than that of Elizabeth in every quarter except the first quarter of 2003, where the levels were equal.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to opiates was much higher for Adelaide detainees in each quarter. The percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to the drug increased slightly over the five quarter period, from 15.9% to 20.8% while, for Elizabeth, the percentage dropped each quarter from the third quarter of 2002 to the second quarter of 2003.

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to any drug remained relatively stable over the five quarters for both sites.
- The second quarter of 2003 was the first time since DUMA commenced in South Australia that a higher percentage of Elizabeth than Adelaide detainees tested positive to multiple drugs. This was due to both a decrease in the percentage of Adelaide detainees testing positive to multiple drugs and an increase in that of Elizabeth detainees.

Figure 3: Positive drug test by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003 by site

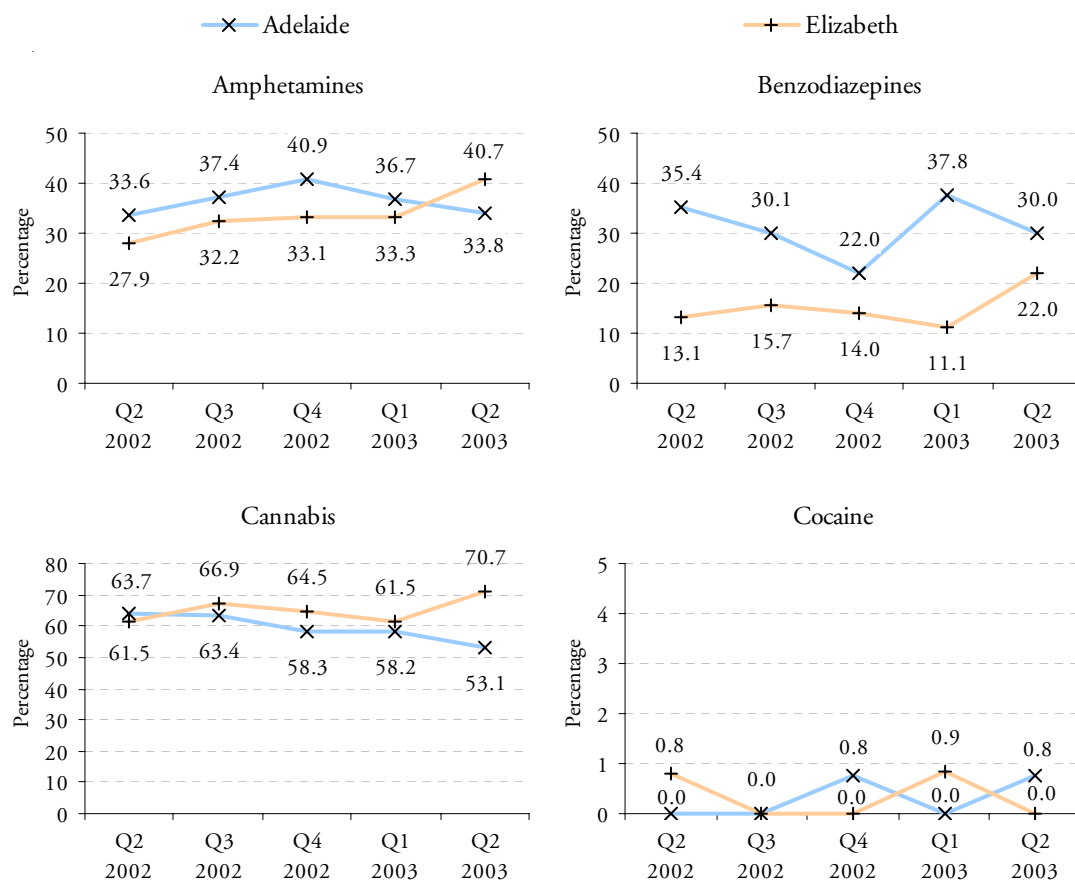
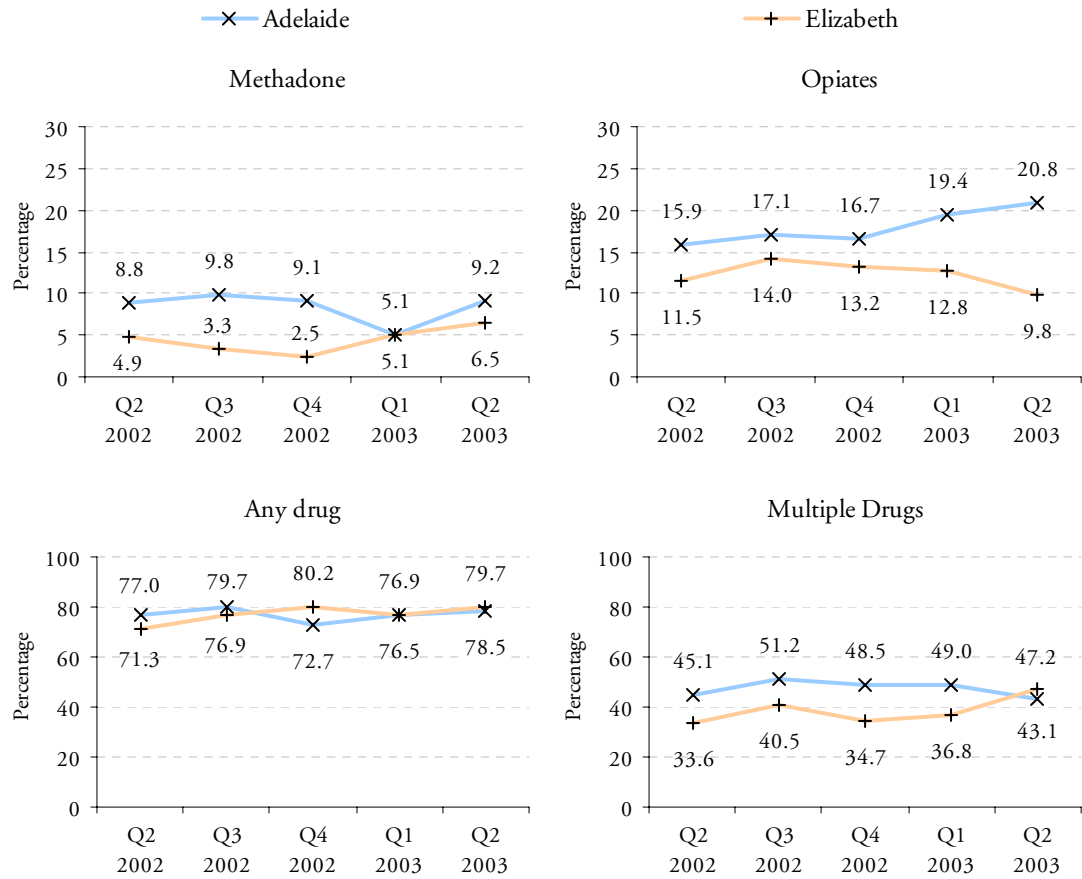


Figure 3(cont): Positive drug test by type of drug, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003 by site



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

## *Comparisons across Australia*

This section compares the urinalysis results for South Australia and other states around Australia where DUMA is operating<sup>2</sup>. Figure 4 shows the urinalysis results for each state for the five quarters that DUMA has been operating in South Australia. The data for each site has been aggregated from the individual sites to the state level to allow a general comparison between states<sup>3</sup>.

As shown in Figure 4, the trends in the urinalysis results of the South Australian sites are different from sites in other states around Australia.

- The percentage of detainees testing positive to amphetamines in South Australia was consistently higher than that of both New South Wales and Queensland over the five quarters, but slightly lower than Western Australia.
- Although the percentage of detainees testing positive to benzodiazepines fluctuated over recent quarters, there do not appear to be any major differences between the states.
- While the percentage testing positive to cannabis in South Australia was similar to that of Western Australia over the five quarters, South Australia was consistently higher than that of both New South Wales and Queensland for that period.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to cocaine was consistently very low for all sites. The percentage of detainees at the New South Wales sites testing positive to cocaine fluctuated from 0.7% to 6.7% over the five quarter period.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to methadone in the South Australian sites was consistently below that for New South Wales, but was similar to Queensland and slightly higher than Western Australia.
- While the percentage testing positive to opiates in South Australia was similar to that of Western Australia over the five quarters depicted, the South

<sup>2</sup> The DUMA project began in East Perth in Western Australia and Southport in Queensland in the first quarter of 1999. Six months later two more sites joined the project, Bankstown and Parramatta in New South Wales. In the first quarter of 2002, another Queensland site was started in Brisbane, while the two South Australian sites were established in the second quarter of 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Although DUMA in the two New South Wales sites allow for testing and interviewing of juveniles, for this analysis, juveniles are excluded to facilitate comparability between states.

Australian figure was consistently lower than that of both New South Wales and Queensland for that period.

- The percentage of detainees who recorded at least one positive remained reasonably stable across each state. A fairly similar percentage of detainees in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia tested positive to at least one drug, slightly higher than detainees in New South Wales.
- The percentage of detainees testing positive to multiple drugs was also relatively similar for each state over the past five quarters. In recent quarters, in Western Australia and South Australia a slightly higher proportion of detainees tested positive to multiple drugs compared to New South Wales and Queensland.

Figure 4: Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003

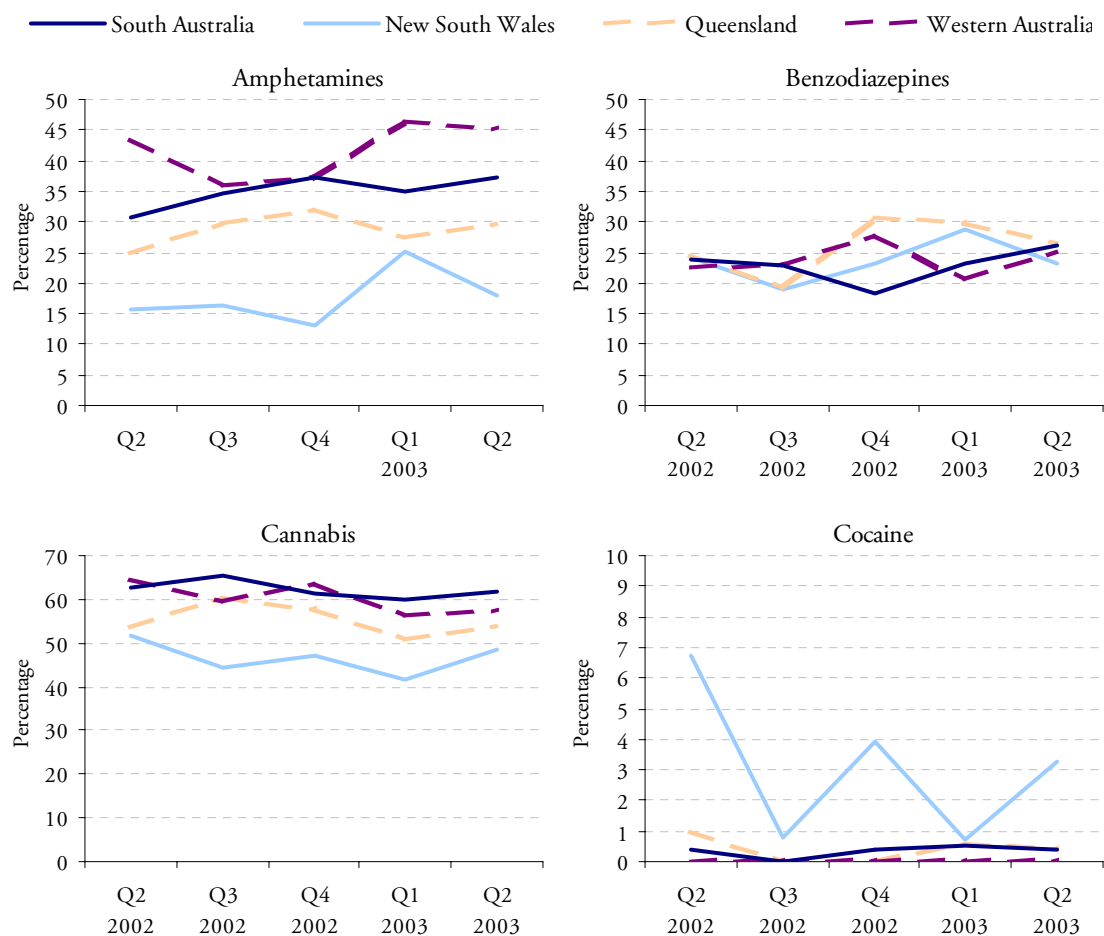
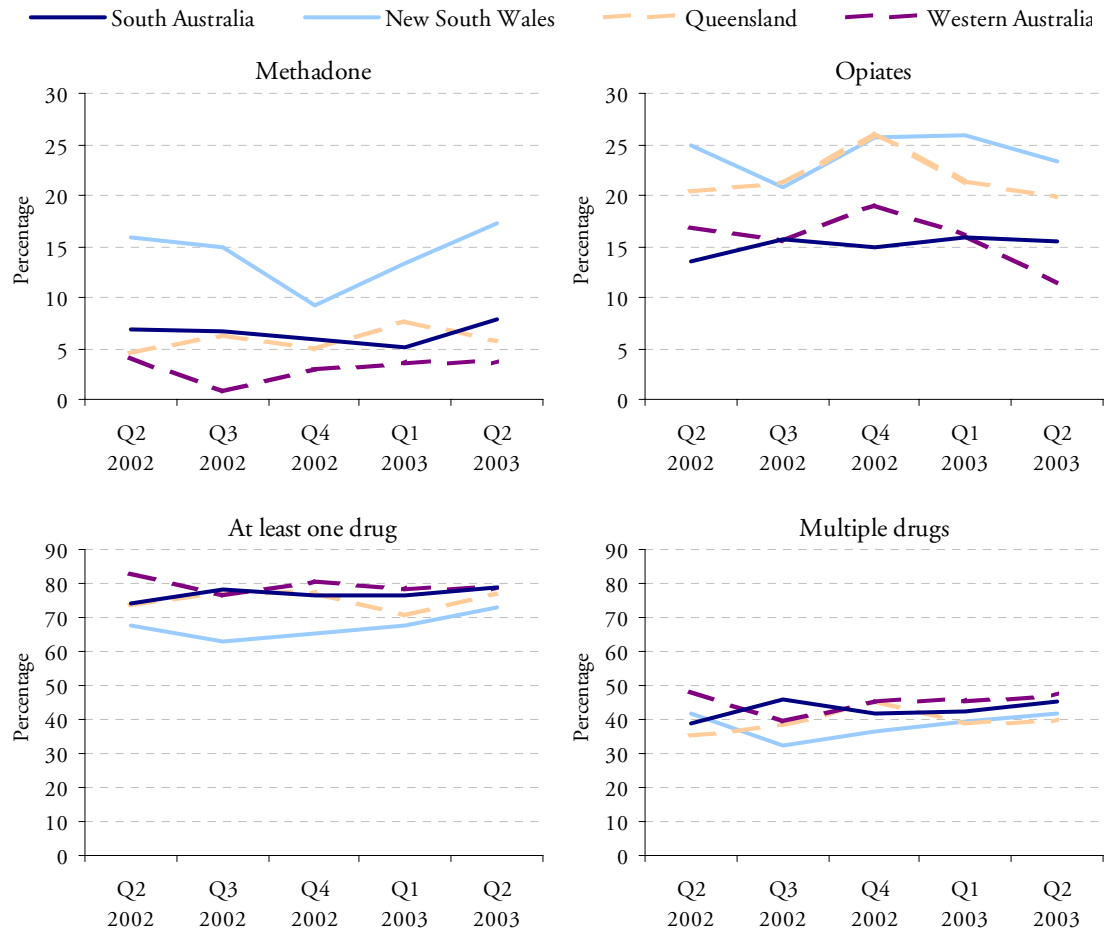


Figure 4 (cont): Urinalysis results by state and drug type, April-June 2002 to April-June 2003



# Extent of drug use:

## Self reports

This section analyses the data on self reported drug use. Detainees were asked whether they had used each of eight types of drugs in the past 48 hours, 30 days, 12 months or ever. Research suggests that self-reported drug use in the past 48 hours is unreliable and hence is not included in any analysis in this part.<sup>4</sup> In fact, given the results detailed in the urinalysis section, it is reasonable to assume that the data on self reported drug use presented here represents a minimum level of usage and that actual usage will be much higher. Detainees were also asked questions related to injecting drug use.

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.

### Self reported use 'ever'

Figure 5 shows the percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever' by drug type.

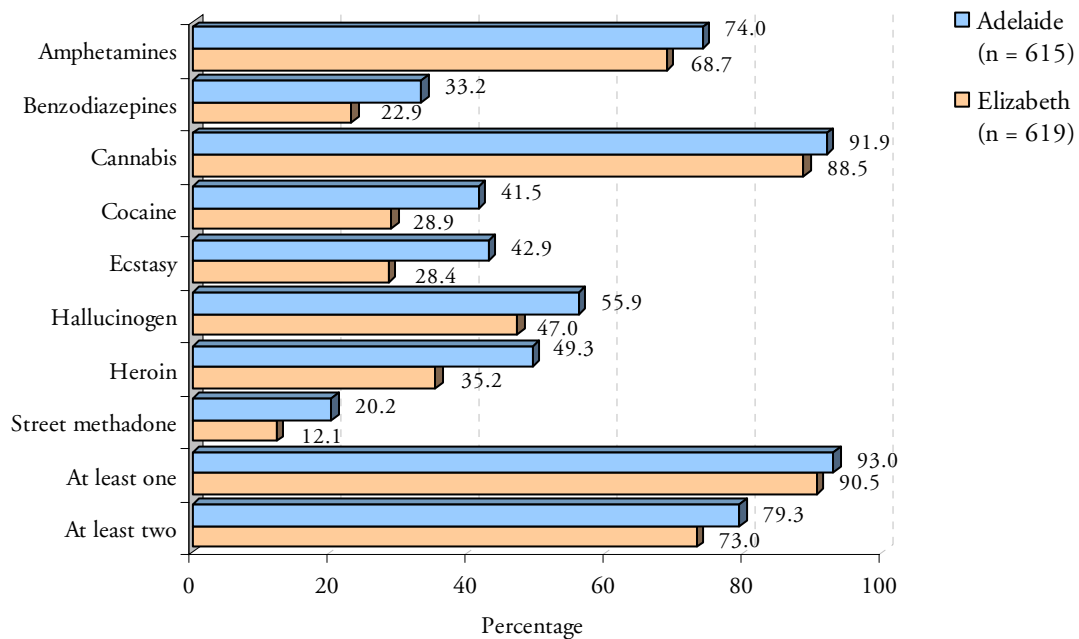
- At both sites, the most common drug that detainees reported using was cannabis (91.9% of Adelaide and 88.5% of Elizabeth detainees), followed by amphetamines (74.0% and 68.7% respectively) and hallucinogens (55.9% and 47.0% respectively).
- Over nine in ten detainees at both sites reported using at least one drug 'ever' (93.0% of Adelaide and 90.5% of Elizabeth detainees), while nearly four in five Adelaide (79.3%) and almost three quarters of Elizabeth detainees (73.0%) reported using multiple types of drugs.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



- Despite these broad similarities, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the eight types of drugs compared to the Elizabeth detainees. The biggest differences were for heroin (49.3% compared to 35.2% of Elizabeth detainees), ecstasy (42.9% compared to 28.4%) and cocaine (41.5% compared to 28.9%).

Figure 5: The percentage of detainees who reported using drugs 'ever' by type of drug and site



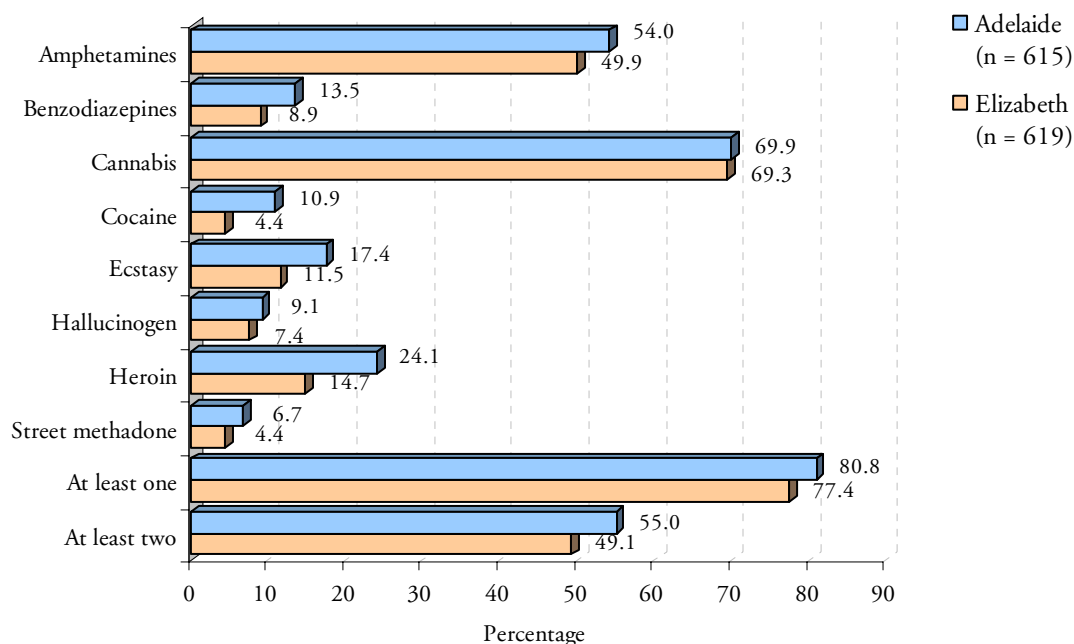
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

## Self reported use in past 12 months

Figure 6 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by type of drug and site. As shown:

- Nearly seven in ten detainees reported using cannabis in the past 12 months (69.9% of Adelaide and 69.3% of Elizabeth detainees), while around half reported using amphetamines (54.0% of Adelaide and 49.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the drug types, except cannabis, in the past 12 months compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using amphetamines (54.0% compared to 49.9% at Elizabeth), benzodiazepines (13.5% compared to 8.9%), cocaine (10.9% compared to 4.4%), ecstasy (17.4% compared to 11.5%) and heroin (24.1% compared to 14.7%).

Figure 6: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 12 months by type of drug and site



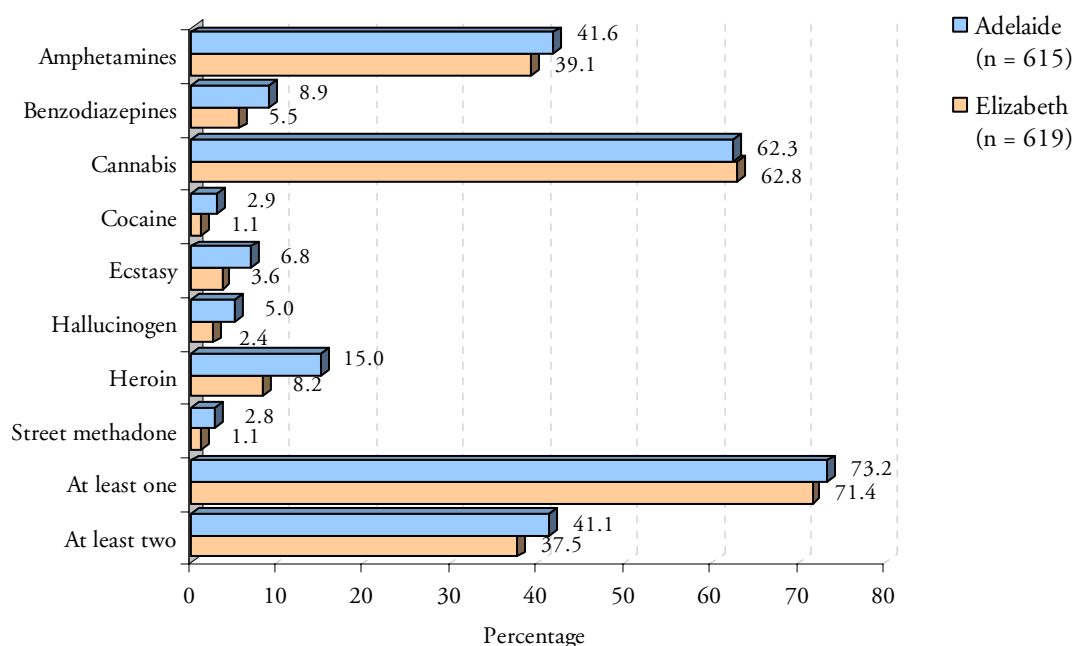
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

## Self reported use in past 30 days

Figure 7 shows the percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by type of drug and site.

- Over six in ten detainees at both sites reported using cannabis in the past 30 days (62.3% of Adelaide and 62.8% of Elizabeth detainees), while around four in ten reported using amphetamines (41.6% of Adelaide and 39.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using each of the drug types, except cannabis, in the past 30 days compared to Elizabeth detainees.
- Most notably, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported using benzodiazepines (8.9% compared to 5.5%), ecstasy (6.8% compared to 3.6%), hallucinogens (5.0% compared to 2.4%) and heroin (15.0% compared to 8.2%).

Figure 7: The percentage of detainees who reported drug use in the past 30 days by type of drug and site



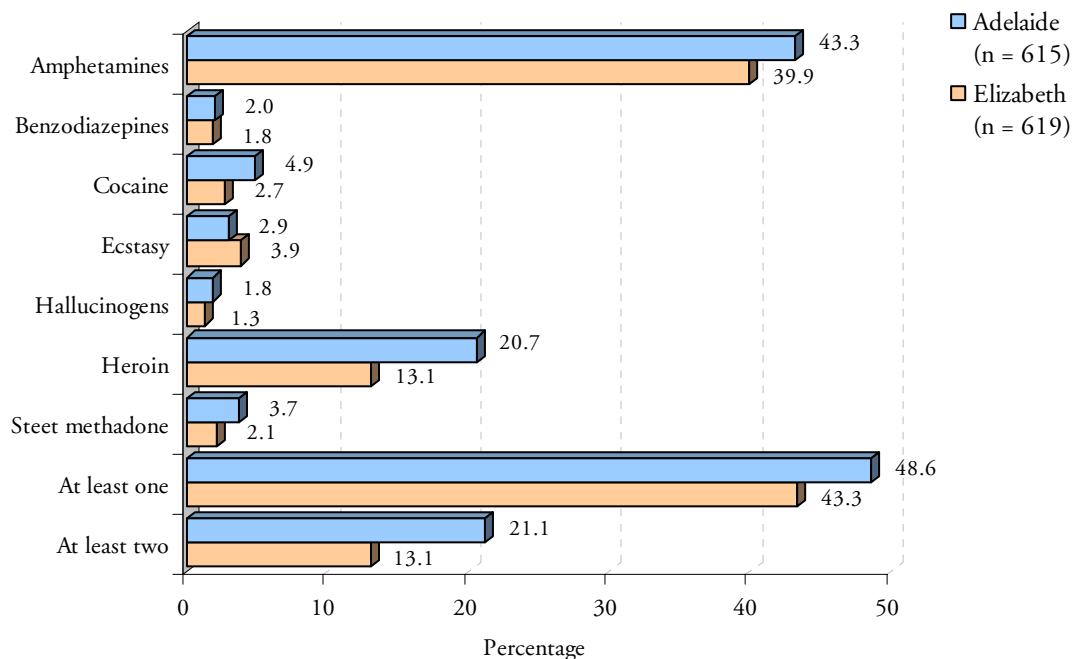
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

## Self reported injecting drug use

Figure 8 shows the percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by site.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had injected at least one drug and multiple drugs in the past 12 months (48.6% and 21.1% compared to 43.3% and 13.1% of Elizabeth detainees).
- The two most common drugs to be injected in the past 12 months were amphetamines (43.3% of Adelaide and 39.9% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (20.7% and 13.1%, respectively).

Figure 8: The percentage of detainees who reported injecting drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug and site



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

# Key Issues:

This section includes key topics covered in DUMA interviews, including drug related criminal history, the drug market, drug and alcohol treatment programs, licit drug use and gambling behaviour of detainees.

## Drug related criminal history

### Involvement in manufacture, transportation or selling of illegal drugs

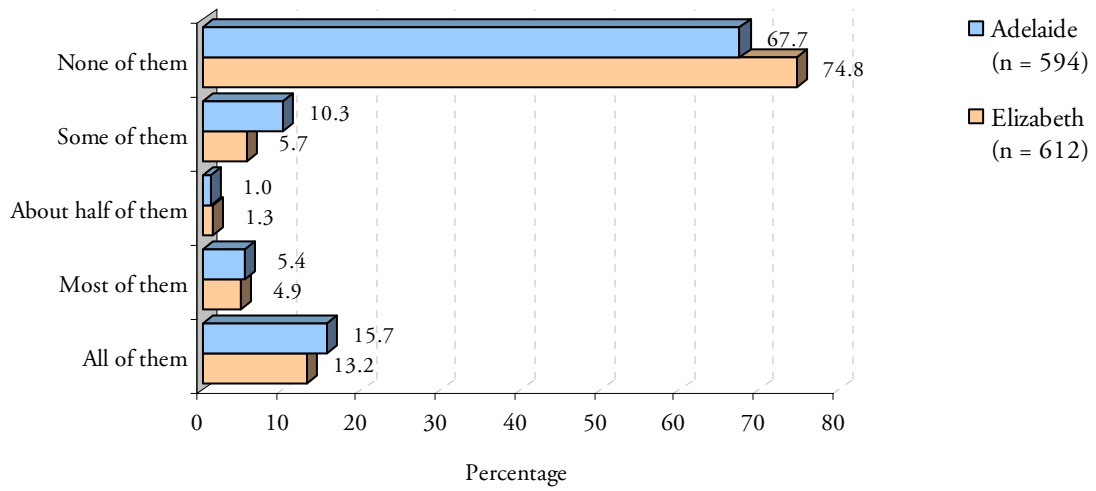
Detainees were asked if they had ever sold illegal drugs or been involved in the manufacture or transportation of drugs. The results were similar at both sites, with around half of the detainees reporting that they had (51.2% of Adelaide and 49.3% of Elizabeth detainees).

### Drug related offending

Detainees were asked how many of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related. Figure 9 shows the responses broken down by site.

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had not committed any drug related offences in the past 12 months (74.8% compared to 67.7% of Adelaide detainees).
- Around one in seven detainees at both sites reported that all of the offences that they had committed in the past 12 months were drug related (15.7% of Adelaide and 13.2% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 9: The number of offences committed by detainees in the past 12 months that were drug related



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

## Drug Market

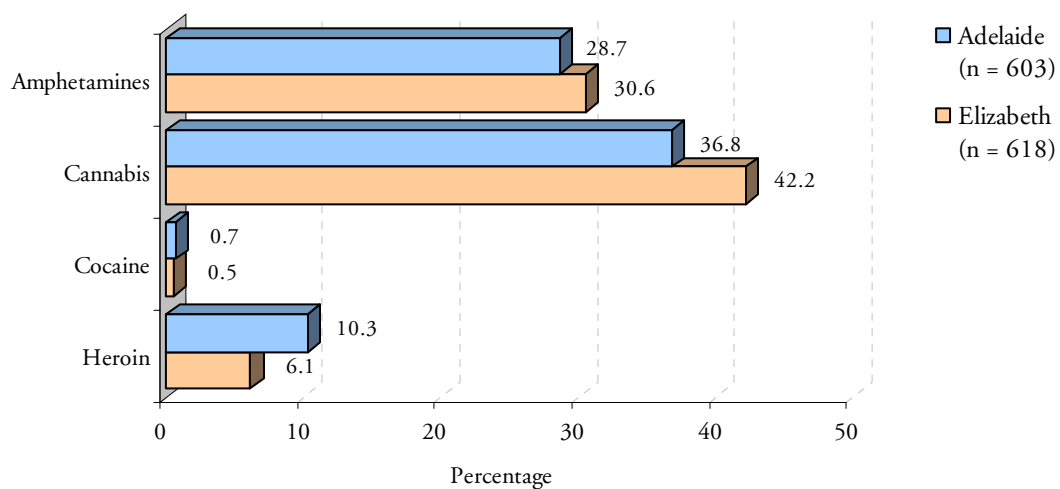
This section looks at detainees' reports of various aspects of the drug market and their perceptions of the risks involved from police activities when buying and selling drugs.

### 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. As shown in Figure 10:

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had bought cannabis (42.2% compared to 36.8% of Adelaide detainees) and amphetamines (30.6% compared to 28.7%).
- Conversely, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had bought heroin (10.3% compared to 6.1% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 10: The percentage of detainees who reported buying drugs with cash in the past 30 days by drug type



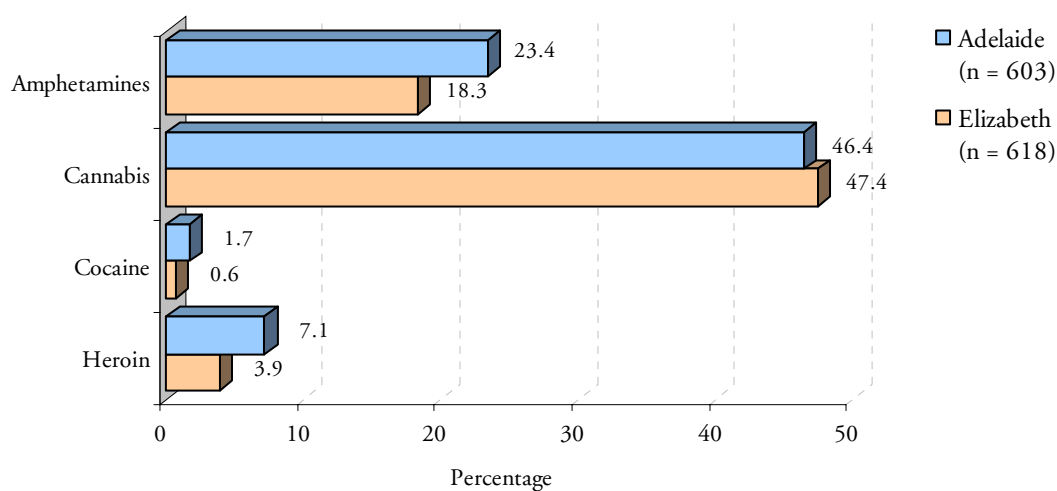
Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

## 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. As shown in Figure 11:

- The most common drug that detainees reported they had received without paying cash was cannabis (46.4% of Adelaide and 47.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had received amphetamines without paying cash (23.4% compared to 18.3% of Elizabeth detainees) and heroin (7.1% compared to 3.9%).

Figure 11: 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].



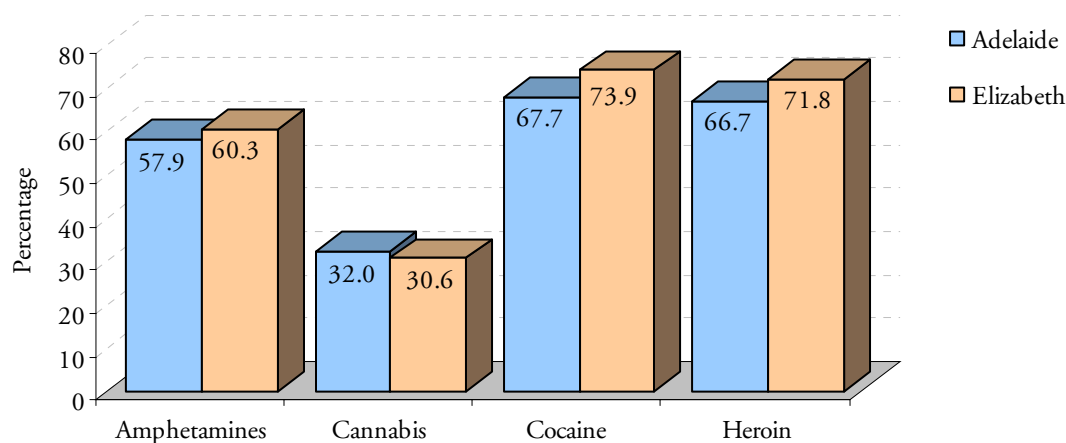
## Perceived risk of buying and selling drugs

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.

As shown in Figure 12:

- A slightly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy cocaine (73.9% compared to 67.7% of Adelaide detainees), heroin (71.8% compared to 66.7%) and amphetamines (60.3% compared to 57.9%).
- Cannabis was the drug that was least likely to be recognised as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy (32.0% of Adelaide and 30.6% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 12: The percentage of detainees who reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to buy drugs in the area where they lived by drug type

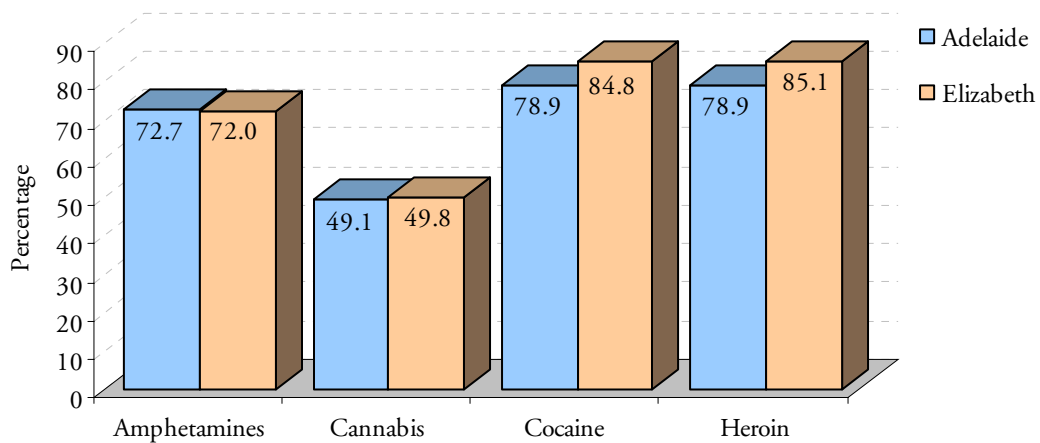


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 13 shows the percentage of detainees who reported that it was either 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell drugs in the area where they lived.

- A slightly higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell cocaine (84.8% compared to 78.9% of Adelaide detainees) and heroin (85.1% compared to 78.9%).
- Cannabis was the drug that was least likely to be recognised as 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell (49.1% of Adelaide and 49.8% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 13: The percentage of detainees who reported that it was 'very risky' or 'somewhat risky' to sell drugs in the area where they lived by drug type



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

## Licit drug use

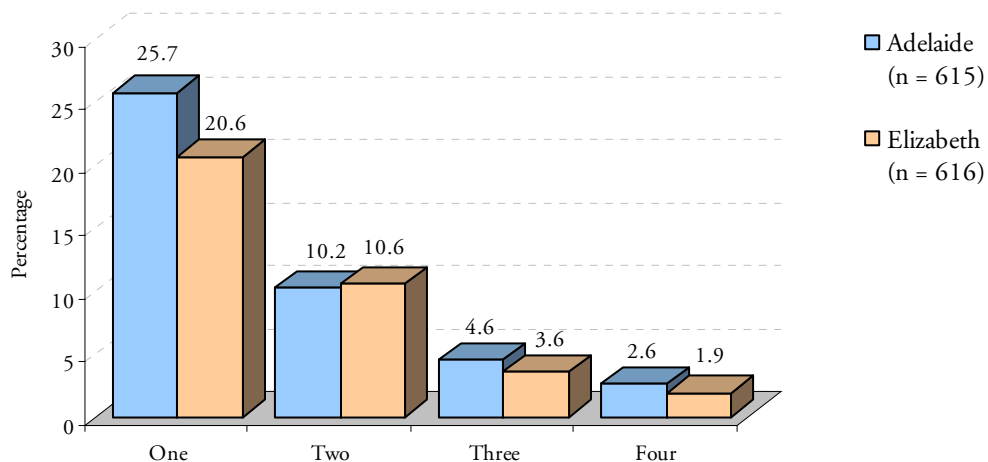
This part is divided into two components - prescription medications and alcohol use. The prescription medications component includes data relating to the number and type of medications detainees reported taking, while the section on alcohol use includes data relating to alcohol use in the past 12 months and the past 30 days, and alcohol dependency.

### Prescription medications

A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had taken prescription or over-the-counter medication in the past fortnight (43.1% compared to 37.0% of Elizabeth detainees). Figure 14 shows the number of prescription and over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported using in the past fortnight by site.

- Around one quarter of Adelaide (25.7%) and on fifth of Elizabeth detainees (20.6%) reported taking only one type of prescription or over-the-counter medications in the past fortnight.
- The mean number of medications taken by Adelaide detainees was 0.70, slightly higher than that for Elizabeth detainees (0.60).

Figure 14: The number of prescription or over-the-counter medications that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight

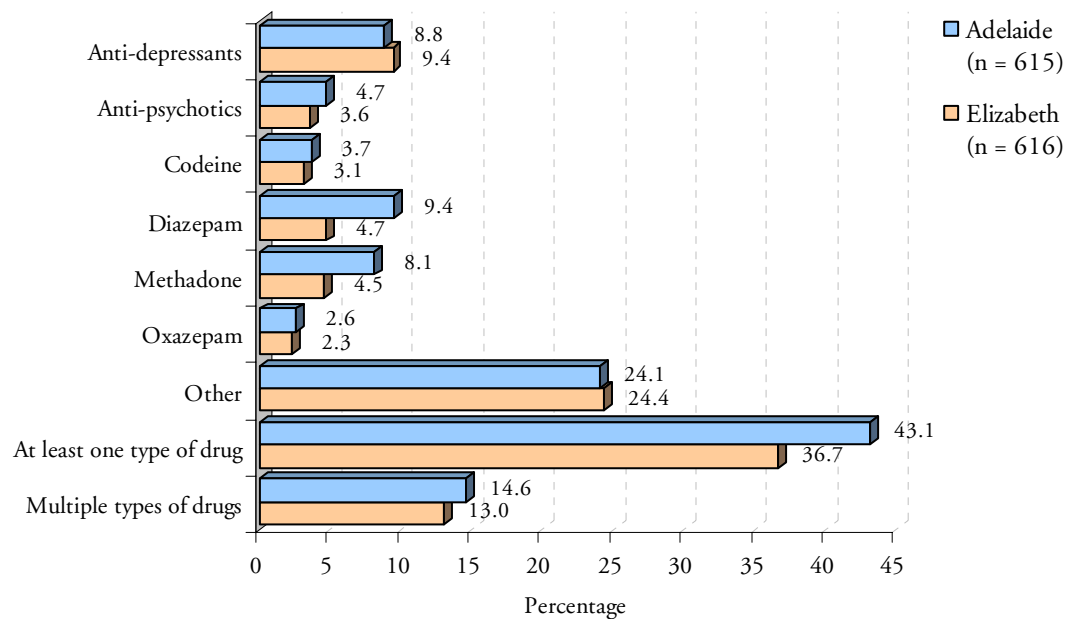


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

Figure 15 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.

- The most common types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs that detainees reported taking in the past fortnight were anti-depressants (8.8% of Adelaide and 9.4% of Elizabeth detainees), diazepam (9.4% and 4.7% respectively) and methadone (8.1% and 4.5% respectively).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported taking multiple types of prescription or over-the-counter drugs in the past fortnight (14.6% compared to 13.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 15: The types of prescription or over-the-counter medications used by detainees in the past fortnight



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

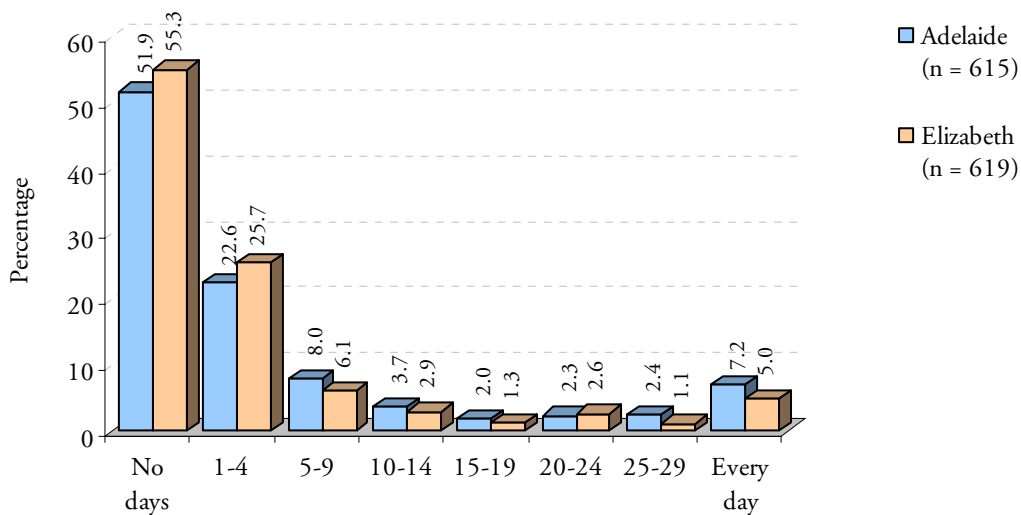


## Alcohol use

The overwhelming majority of detainees reported that they had tried alcohol at some stage in their lives (99.0% of detainees at both sites). Six out of ten detainees reported that they had five or more (three or more for females) drinks on the same day during the past 12 months (59.3% of Adelaide and 58.9% of Elizabeth detainees). Figure 16 shows the number of days in the past 30, in which detainees reported having five or more drinks (three or more for females) on the same day.

- Under one half of detainees reported having five or more drinks (three or more for females) on at least one day in the past 30 days (48.1% of Adelaide and 44.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported having five or more drinks every day during the past 30 days (7.2% compared to 5.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 16: The number of days that detainees reported having five or more\* drinks on the same day in the past 30 days



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

A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they felt they needed or were dependent on alcohol in the past 12 months (12.2% compared to 7.4% of Elizabeth detainees).

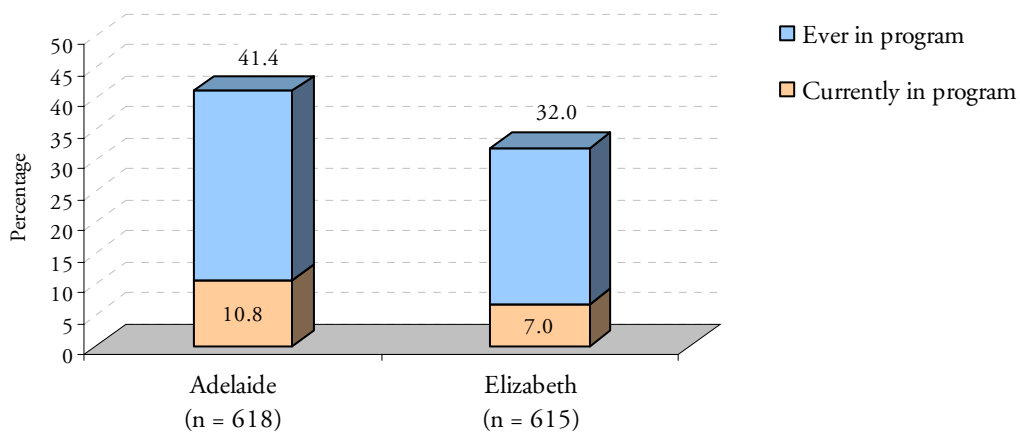
## Treatment programs and psychiatric hospitalisations

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.

Detainees were asked if they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program. The results are presented in Figure 17.

- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had ever been or were currently in a drug or alcohol treatment program (41.4% and 10.8% compared to 32.0% and 7.0% of Elizabeth detainees).

Figure 17: The percentage of detainees who reported that they were currently or had ever been in a drug or alcohol treatment program



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

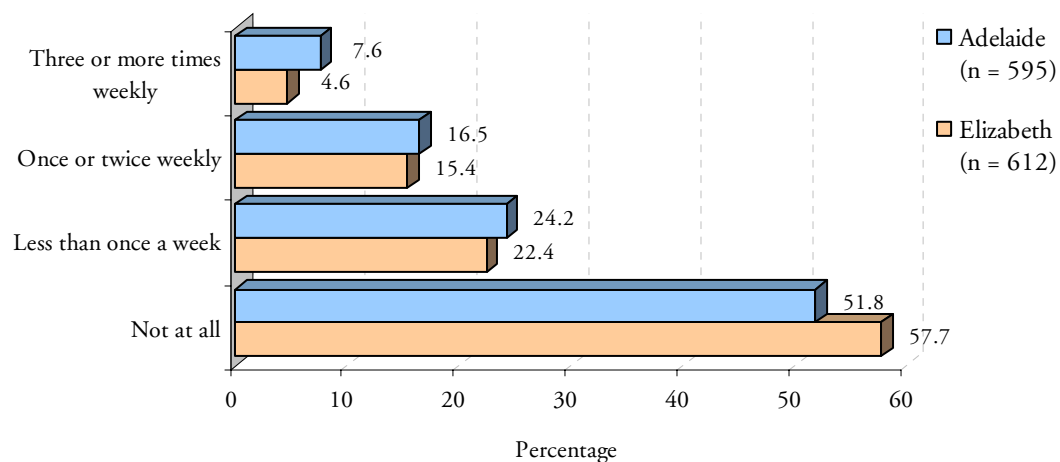
Detainees were asked if they had ever been admitted as a patient to a psychiatric hospital for at least one overnight stay. Just under one in five detainees reported that they had ever been admitted to a psychiatric hospital for an overnight stay (19.9% of Adelaide and 16.5% of Elizabeth detainees).

## 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 18:

- Over half of the detainees reported that they had not gambled in the past 30 days (51.8% of Adelaide and 57.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A slightly higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported gambling three or more times per week (7.6% compared to 4.6% of Elizabeth detainees) and once or twice per week (16.5% compared to 15.4%).

Figure 18: The number of times detainees reported that they had gambled during the past 30 days by sex

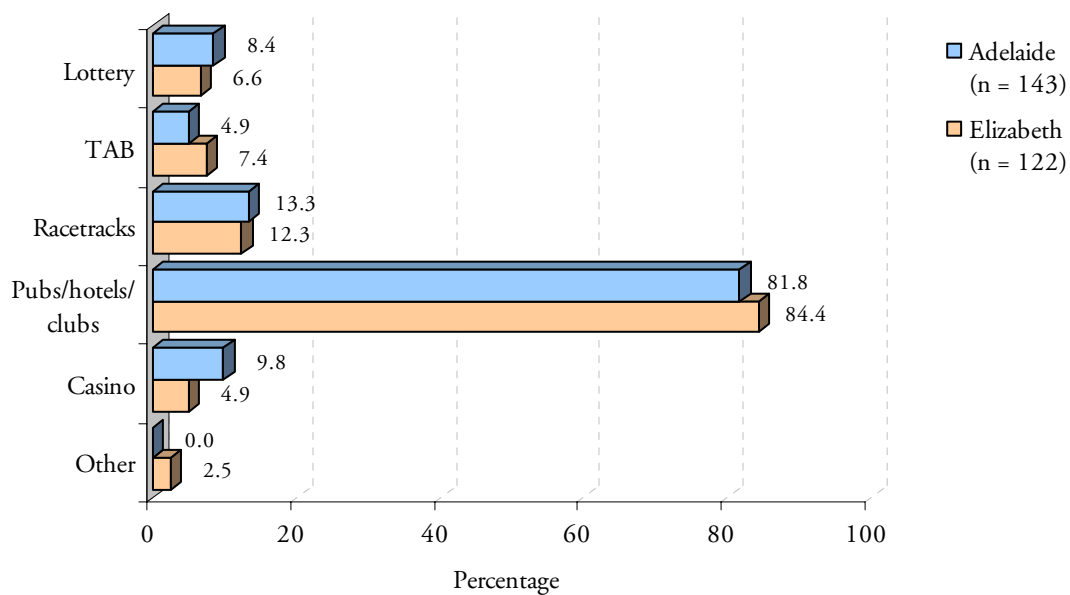


Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2003 [Computer File].

The detainees who reported that they gambled one or more times per week in the past 30 days were asked what types of gambling they were mainly involved in. Detainees were able to list multiple types of gambling. As shown in Figure 19:

- The most common type of gambling mentioned by regular gamblers was pubs/hotels/clubs (81.1% of Adelaide and 84.4% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Racetrack was reported by a further 13.3% and 12.3% of Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees respectively, while 8.4% and 6.6% respectively mentioned lottery and 4.9% and 6.6% respectively mentioned TAB and 9.8% and 4.9% reported the casino.

Figure 19: The types of gambling undertaken during the past 30 days by detainees who reported gambling regularly\*



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





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](http://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](http://www.aic.gov.au)

