

DUMA

DRUG USE MONITORING IN AUSTRALIA



Annual Report

2002 - 2003



OFFICE OF
CRIME STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH

Volume Four of Four:
Addenda
2002/03



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 4:
Addenda

Third Quarter 2002:	Drug dealing
Fourth Quarter 2002:	Weapons
First Quarter 2003:	Violence in the home
Second Quarter 2003:	Drug driving

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 2: Elizabeth Police Station Cells
Volume 3: Comparisons of South Australian DUMA sites

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Executive Summary

This publication is the last of a four volume annual report on the South Australian operation of the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Project which measures drug use among those people who have been recently apprehended by police. This volume focuses entirely on the results from the addenda run during each of the four quarters in 2002/03 for both Adelaide City Watchhouse and Elizabeth Police Station Cells¹. The four addenda focussed on topics relating to

- Drug dealing;
- Weapons;
- Violence in the home; and
- Drug driving

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

Drug Dealing

Frequency of drug dealing

- Around one in five detainees at both sites indicated that they had sold drugs in the past 12 months.
- Of the 34 Adelaide detainees who admitted selling drugs during the past 12 months, almost three out of five reported that they had sold cannabis (20) and just over a third reported that they had sold amphetamines (13).

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

- Of the 38 Elizabeth detainees who admitted selling drugs during the past 12 months, almost nine out of ten sold cannabis (33) and almost half reported selling amphetamines (18).
- Seven Adelaide detainees and two Elizabeth detainees reported selling heroin while one Adelaide detainee confessed to selling cocaine.
- Approximately one in five (7 out of 34) of the self confessed drug dealers from the Adelaide Watchhouse reported selling more than one type of drug during the last twelve months compared to almost four in ten (15 out of 38) from Elizabeth.
- Detainees from Elizabeth reported more frequent selling of drugs than their Adelaide counterparts. More than half of the detainees (19 out of 33) at Elizabeth who had sold cannabis in the past 12 months had done so more than once a week, as had nearly all of the amphetamine dealers (15 out of 18).
- All of the 34 detainees at Adelaide and 34 of the 38 Elizabeth detainees who claimed to have sold at least one drug also reported using drugs in the past 12 months.

Who detainees sold drugs to

- Detainees at both sites reported that they primarily sold drugs to friends and acquaintances, followed by regular buyers (who were not friends or acquaintances).
- Approximately one third of self reported dealers indicated that they had sold drugs to 30 or more people during the last 12 months.
- Within the Adelaide sample, the most preferred method used by clients to contact the detainee to buy drugs was by visiting the seller's house or flat. In contrast, Elizabeth detainees indicated the vast majority of deals were arranged via a mobile phone call.
- Two thirds of the 30 amphetamine dealers, just under one half of the 53 cannabis sellers and seven of the nine heroin and/or cocaine sellers reported earning more than \$10,000 from their drug deals during the past twelve months.



Weapons

- Over one half (56.8%) of Adelaide detainees and four in nine (44.5%) Elizabeth detainees reported that they had ever owned or possessed at least one weapon, while around one third at both sites indicated that they had ever owned or possessed multiple weapons.
- The types of weapons that were owned or possessed were similar at both sites. However, a higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported ever owning or possessing a knife or a martial arts weapon than Elizabeth detainees.
- Nearly one quarter of Adelaide detainees (23.0%) reported that they had used or threatened to use a weapon to commit a crime compared with just under one in seven (14.6%) Elizabeth detainees.
- Of the 148 Adelaide detainees who completed the weapons addendum, 22 reported that they had owned or possessed a knife in the past 12 months and ten reported that they had owned or possessed a firearm. Similarly, of the 164 Elizabeth detainees, 28 reported that they owned or possessed a knife and 18 reported that they owned or possessed a firearm in the past 12 months.
- Of the 50 detainees at both sites who reported owning or possessing a knife in the past 12 months, just over half indicated that had only one knife. However, of those 28 detainees across the two sites who reported owning or possessing a gun in the past 12 months, 20 reported that they had more than one gun during this period.
- At both sites, the main reason given for owning or possessing knives or firearms was for protection/self defence, although eight detainees indicated they used it in the drug trade or for other criminal activity. The majority of detainees indicated that they had bought the weapon.
- Over one half of those who owned a knife indicated they carried it most days or everyday. In contrast, of those 27 detainees who owned a gun, only three reported carrying it most or every day.
- The most common types of firearms that detainees reported owning were single or double barrel shotguns, air or rimfire rifles and semi automatic handguns.
- The majority of detainees at both sites who owned a firearm in the past 12 months indicated that they were not licensed to own it (25 out of 27) and that the firearm was not registered (23 out of 27).



Violence in the home

- This addendum involved reading a list of specific events to detainees relating to violence in the home and asking if they had experienced such events. These events related to violence in the home while they were growing up and violence in the home between themselves and a partner, both in the past 12 months and ever.
- At both sites, over half of the detainees reported that at least one of the specified events had happened to them while they were growing up.
- At both sites, the most common situation that detainees reported that they had experienced while growing up was ‘I was made to feel very sad, bad, or frightened’ (42.7% of Adelaide and 38.5% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported experiencing each of the situations relating to violence in the home while they were growing up than did Elizabeth detainees.
- Detainees were also asked a series of questions relating to violence in the home between themselves and a partner. At both sites, around one half of detainees reported that they had ever had a physical fight with a spouse or partner (52.7% for Adelaide and 47.6% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Around three quarters of detainees reported that they had a partner in the past 12 months. These detainees were asked further questions relating to violence in the home in the past 12 months.
- Around three in ten Adelaide detainees and around four in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been subject to at least one of the events of violence in the home by their partner in the past 12 months, while around one quarter of Adelaide detainees and one in three Elizabeth detainees indicated that they had experienced at least two of these specific events.
- The most common event that detainees reported that their partner had done in the past 12 months were ‘Pushed or grabbed you or twisted your arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt’ (21.8% for Adelaide and 25.2% for Elizabeth detainees), ‘Slapped, kicked, bit or hit you with a fist’ and ‘Thrown something or hit you with something that could hurt’ (19.5% each for Adelaide and 28.7% each for Elizabeth detainees).
- Detainees who had a partner in the past 12 months were also asked about certain situations regarding their own behaviour.

- At both sites, the events to which detainees most frequently responded affirmatively were ‘Have you pushed or shoved your partner?’ (20.7% of Adelaide and 33.9% of Elizabeth detainees answered yes) and ‘Have you grabbed your partner?’ (20.7% of Adelaide and 28.7% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in at least one of the specific events listed (43.5% compared to 28.4% for Adelaide detainees) and at least two of these events (30.4% compared to 22.7% for Adelaide detainees).
- For eleven of the twelve specific events asked of detainees, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees responded affirmatively compared to Adelaide detainees.

Drug driving

Drug driving

- Over three quarters of Elizabeth and two thirds of Adelaide detainees who reported they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested tested positive to at least one drug.
- Cannabis was the most frequent drug that detainees who reported driving just before being arrested tested positive to (43.2% at Adelaide and 68.0% at Elizabeth), followed by amphetamines (37.8% at Adelaide and 38.0% at Elizabeth).
- Over half of the detainees at both sites reported that they had used cannabis before driving in the past 12 months (52.7% of Adelaide and 58.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- Over four in ten detainees reported that they had used alcohol only before driving a vehicle (41.9% of Adelaide and 44.6% of Elizabeth detainees), while 21.5% of Adelaide and 25.0% of Elizabeth detainees reported that had used both alcohol and drugs before driving in the past 12 months.
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees believed that it was not an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs (18.5% compared with 12.3% of Adelaide detainees).

Police pursuits

- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested (30.6% compared with 21.5% of Adelaide detainees).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (20.9% compared to 16.1% of Adelaide detainees).
- Eight of the eleven Adelaide and 14 of the 19 Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications while driving in a police pursuit.
- At both sites, the most common drug detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (four of the eight Adelaide and ten of the 14 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 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. Volume 1 and 2 detail the findings for each of the two South Australian sites, while Volume 3 focuses on the comparisons between these two sites and interstate sites. This report constitutes the fourth volume and includes a detailed analysis of the various DUMA addenda that are run each quarter.

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.

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.

Addendum 1:

Drug Dealing

An addendum on drug dealing was conducted during the third quarter of 2002 to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported the prevalence and magnitude of drug dealing, types of drugs sold, and supply and demand source.

Only respondents who reported that they had sold drugs in the past 12 months were asked to participate in the addendum. As shown in Table 1, there were 34 detainees at Adelaide and 38 at Elizabeth who reported that they had sold drugs in the past 12 months.

Due to the relative small numbers, caution should be exercised when interpreting the figures in this section.

Table 1: Percentage reporting that they had sold drugs in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Had sold drugs	34	20.1	38	22.9
• Had not sold drugs	135	79.9	128	77.1
Number within group	169		166	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

As shown in Table 2:

- The detainees who self reported drug dealing were generally younger than other detainees. The median age was 27 for Adelaide (compared with 30 for all Adelaide detainees) and 25 for Elizabeth (compared with 28 for all Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, there was a slightly higher percentage of males who reported drug dealing (89% at Adelaide and 98% at Elizabeth) compared with the percentage of males within the total detainee population (85% at Adelaide and 88% at Elizabeth).

- Of the 34 Adelaide detainees, 11 reported that they had sold a drug on a daily basis and eight reported that they had sold a drug more than once a week in the past 12 months.
- In Elizabeth, detainees reported selling drugs more frequently than Adelaide, with 13 of the 38 self reported drug sellers indicating that they had sold a drug on a daily basis and ten detainees reporting selling a drug more than once a week over the past 12 months.
- In Adelaide, seven of the 34 detainees reported selling multiple drugs, as did 15 of the 38 Elizabeth detainees. Of these seven Adelaide detainees, three reported selling at least one drug on a daily basis and two reported selling a drug more than once a week over the past 12 months. Of the 15 Elizabeth detainees, nine reported selling at least one drug on a daily basis and six detainees reporting selling a drug more than once a week over the past 12 months.

Table 2: Selected characteristics of those detainees who reported selling drugs in the past 12 months

	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Provided urine sample	89%	82%
• Male	89%	98%
• Median age	27	25
• Sold any drug in the past 12 months	34	38
• Less than once a week	11	12
• Once a week	4	3
• More than once a week (less than daily)	8	10
• Daily	11	13
• Sold multiple drugs in past 12 months	7	15
• Less than once a week	1	0
• Once a week	1	0
• More than once a week (less than daily)	2	6
• Daily	3	9
Number within group	34	38

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].



Frequency of drug dealing

Detainees were asked how often, on average, during the last 12 months they had sold drugs. They were asked this question in relation to cannabis, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines and other drugs. The responses are presented in Table 3a and Table 3b.

- Detainees at both sites sold cannabis and amphetamines more frequently than any other class of drug.
- In Adelaide, 20 of the 34 detainees had sold cannabis and five of these had sold it on a daily basis. Also, 13 detainees reported selling amphetamines and seven reported selling heroin.
- A greater proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported selling cannabis (33 of 38) in the past 12 months, while 18 reported selling amphetamines.
- Of the 34 self reported drug sellers interviewed at the Adelaide Watchhouse, 27 reported selling only one type of drug during the past 12 months, four reported selling two types of drugs and three reported selling three or more different types of drugs. At Elizabeth the profile was slightly different, with 23 individuals indicating they sold only one type of drug, 12 reporting selling two type of drugs and three selling three or more different types of drugs during the past 12 months.
- Frequency of drug selling varied between the two sites, with Elizabeth detainees admitting to more frequent selling of both cannabis and amphetamines than their counterparts from the Adelaide watch house. Specifically, 19 of the 33 Elizabeth cannabis sellers reported selling more than once a week compared to eight of the 20 Adelaide cannabis sellers. Similarly 15 of the 18 self confessed amphetamine sellers at Elizabeth reported selling more than once a week compared to seven of the 13 amphetamine sellers in the Adelaide sample.

Table 3a: How often detainees reported selling drugs by type of drug sold – Adelaide

Frequency	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Not in the past 12 months	14	33	27	21	31
• Sold in the past 12 months	20	1	7	13	3
• Less than once a week	10	0	1	2	2
• Once a week	2	0	2	4	0
• More than once a week	3	0	1	3	1
• Daily	5	1	3	4	0
N = 34					

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 3b: How often detainees reported selling drugs by type of drug sold– Elizabeth

Frequency	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Not in the past 12 months	5	38	36	20	35
• Sold in the past 12 months	33	0	2	18	3
• Less than once a week	12	0	1	2	2
• Once a week	2	0	0	1	0
• More than once a week	8	0	0	7	1
• Daily	11	0	1	8	0
N = 38					

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 4a and Table 4b present information relating to the types of drugs used by those detainees who reported selling drugs in the past 12 months.

- All of the 34 detainees in Adelaide who claimed to have sold at least one drug reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months, while 31 of the 34 reported using multiple drugs.
- In Adelaide, all of the 20 detainees who reported selling cannabis in the past 12 months reported using cannabis, while 17 also reported using amphetamines.
- Of the 13 Adelaide detainees who reported selling amphetamines, all reported using that drug, while 12 reported using cannabis.

- In Elizabeth, 34 of the 38 detainees who sold at least one drug reported using at least one drug in the past 12 months, while 28 of the 34 reported using multiple drugs.
- Of the 18 detainees in Elizabeth who reported selling amphetamines, 17 reporting using multiple drugs.

Table 4a: Self reported drug use in the past 12 months among detainees who had reported selling drugs in past 12 months by drug sold – Adelaide

Drug used	Drug Sold						At least one drug	Multiple drugs
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other			
• Amphetamines	17	1	5	13	3	29	7	
• Benzodiazepines	5	1	2	2	0	9	1	
• Cannabis	20	1	7	12	3	33	7	
• Cocaine	4	0	2	4	1	9	1	
• Ecstasy	9	1	3	4	0	15	2	
• Hallucinogen	5	1	1	0	0	6	1	
• Heroin	9	0	6	6	2	18	3	
• Street methadone *	3	0	1	1	0	4	1	
• At least one drug	20	1	7	13	3	34	7	
• Multiple drugs	17	1	7	13	3	31	7	
Total	20	1	7	13	3	34	7	

Table 4b: Self reported drug use in the past 12 months among detainees who had reported selling drugs in past 12 months by type of drug sold – Elizabeth

Drug used	Drug Sold						
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other	At least one drug	Multiple drugs
• Amphetamines	24	0	2	17	2	29	14
• Benzodiazepines	7	0	1	5	0	7	6
• Cannabis	28	0	2	16	2	32	14
• Cocaine	3	0	0	3	0	4	2
• Ecstasy	7	0	1	3	0	7	4
• Hallucinogen	8	0	1	5	0	8	6
• Heroin	7	0	2	5	0	10	4
• Street methadone *	3	0	1	2	0	3	3
• At least one drug	29	0	2	17	2	34	14
• Multiple drugs	23	0	2	17	2	28	14
Total	33	0	2	18	3	38	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Street methadone refers to methadone obtained illegally

Table 5a and Table 5b present the urinalysis results for those detainees who reported selling drugs in the past 12 months.

- As shown, the majority of detainees who reportedly sold at least one drug tested positive to at least one drug (29 of the 30 who were tested at Adelaide and 28 of the 31 tested at Elizabeth).
- At both sites, positive cannabis tests were common among all detainees regardless of what type of drug they reported to have sold. In Adelaide, 24 of the 30 detainees tested positive for cannabis, while 26 of the 31 Elizabeth detainees tested positive to the drug.
- Positive benzodiazepine tests were more common in Adelaide (13 out of 30 detainees who had sold at least one drug) compared to Elizabeth (4 out of 31).

Table 5a: Positive drug tests among detainees who had reported selling drugs in past 12 months by type of drug sold – Adelaide

Drug tested positive	Drug sold						
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other	At least one drug	Multiple drugs
• Amphetamines	5	0	2	9	1	14	2
• Benzodiazepines	8	1	3	4	1	13	3
• Cannabis	16	1	3	8	1	24	4
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Methadone	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
• Opiates	5	0	4	0	0	8	1
• At least one drug	17	1	5	11	2	29	5
• Multiple drugs	11	1	4	8	1	20	4
• No positive	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number tested	18	1	5	11	2	30	5
Total	20	1	7	13	3	34	7

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 5b: Positive drug tests among detainees who had reported selling drugs in past 12 months by type of drug sold – Elizabeth

Drug tested positive	Drug sold						
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other	At least one drug	Multiple drugs
• Amphetamines	15	0	1	10	2	18	8
• Benzodiazepines	3	0	1	2	0	4	2
• Cannabis	25	0	1	13	3	26	13
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Methadone	2	0	1	0	0	2	1
• Opiates	3	0	2	2	0	6	1
• At least one drug	25	0	2	14	3	28	13
• Multiple drugs	17	0	2	10	2	20	9
• No positive	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Number tested	28	0	2	14	3	31	13
Total	33	0	2	18	3	38	15

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Who detainees sold drugs to

- As shown in Table 6a and Table 6b, detainees at both sites primarily reported selling drugs to friends and acquaintances followed by regular buyers (who were not friends or acquaintances).
- Over one third of cannabis sellers at both sites, along with one third of amphetamine sellers at Elizabeth and half of the amphetamine sellers at Adelaide also reported selling to new buyers whom they did not know during the past 12 months.

Table 6a: Who detainees sold drug to in the past 12 months by type of drug sold - Adelaide

Relationship	Drug Sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Friends/acquaintances	14	1	4	11	2
• Relatives	2	0	0	0	0
• Regular buyers (not friends or relatives)	9	1	3	8	1
• New buyers	7	1	1	6	1
• Other	2	0	0	3	0
Number sold drug*	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

*Note: detainees can report selling drugs to multiple people

Table 6b: Who detainees sold drug to in the past 12 months by type of drug sold – Elizabeth

Offence category	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Friends/acquaintances	27	0	2	17	2
• Relatives	10	0	0	2	1
• Regular buyers (not friends or relatives)	17	0	1	11	2
• New buyers	13	0	0	6	1
• Other	0	0	0	1	1
Number sold drug*	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

*Note: detainees can report selling drugs to multiple people

Detainees were asked how many people that they had sold drugs to in the past 12 months. The results are shown in Table 7a and Table 7b.

- For both sites there was a wide variety of responses for all drug types sold.
- Around one third of the detainees at both sites who had sold cannabis or amphetamines also reported that they had sold these drugs to 30 or more people.

Table 7a: How many people detainees sold drug to in the past 12 months by type of drug sold - Adelaide

Number of people	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• 1 to 4	5	0	1	3	1
• 5 to 9	6	0	2	1	0
• 10 to 19	0	0	0	3	0
• 20 to 29	3	0	1	1	0
• 30 or more	6	1	2	4	1
Number sold drug	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 7b: How many people detainees sold drug to in the past 12 months by type of drug sold- Elizabeth

Number of people	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• 1 to 4	10	0	1	3	3
• 5 to 9	5	0	0	1	0
• 10 to 19	5	0	0	4	0
• 20 to 29	0	0	1	2	0
• 30 or more	13	0	0	8	0
Number sold drug	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 8a and Table 8b detail the most common method used by people to contact the detainees to arrange deals. While the sample sizes are relatively small and therefore should be treated with some caution, there are some apparent differences between the two sites.

- Within the sample of detainees from the Adelaide Watchhouse the most common method of contact to arrange a drug deal was for the client to visit the detainees at their house or flat.
- By contrast, for detainees from Elizabeth, the preferred method of contact was via mobile phone.

Table 8a: How people usually contacted detainees to arrange deals by type of drug sold - Adelaide

Method of contact	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Mobile phone (voice)	3	0	1	2	0
• Mobile phone (text)	0	0	1	1	0
• Visit me at my house/flat	10	1	1	3	1
• Page me on a beeper	0	0	0	0	0
• Approach me in public	2	0	2	2	1
• Through a third party	0	0	0	0	0
• Were with me already	3	0	0	3	0
• I approach them	2	0	1	1	0
Number sold drug	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 8b: How people usually contacted detainees to arrange deals by type of drug sold - Elizabeth

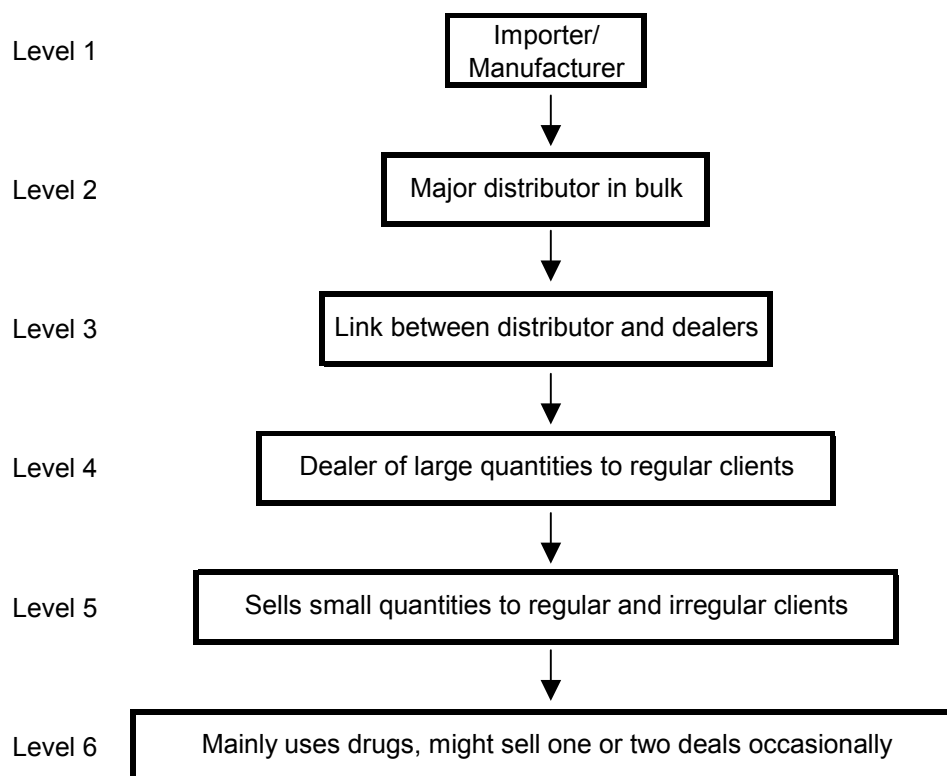
Method of contact	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Mobile phone (voice)	17	0	2	8	2
• Mobile phone (text)	2	0	0	2	0
• Visit me at my house/flat	7	0	0	5	0
• Page me on a beeper	0	0	0	0	0
• Approach me in public	1	0	0	1	0
• Through a third party	3	0	0	1	1
• Were with me already	2	0	0	1	0
• I approach them	1	0	0	0	0
Number sold drug	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Drug Market

As part of the interview process detainees who reported selling drugs within the last 12 months were shown a diagram that represents a model of how the drug market operates (see Figure 1). They were then asked if that is the way the drug market operates for each of the drugs they sell.

Figure 1: Proposed model of the drug market that was presented to detainees



As shown in Table 9a and Table 9b, most detainees at both sites reported that it was an accurate representation.

Table 9a: Is this how drug markets operate by type of drug sold- Adelaide

	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Yes	15	1	6	8	0
• No	5	0	0	4	2
Number sold drug	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 9b: Is this how drug markets operate by type of drug sold- Elizabeth

	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphet- amines	Other
• Yes	29	0	2	17	3
• No	4	0	0	1	0
Number sold drug	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Those detainees who reported that this was an accurate representation of the structure of the drug market were then asked to state at what level they were in on the diagram.

- As shown in Table 10a and Table 10b, most of the detainees indicated that they were at the lower levels of the hierarchy, either level 5 (sells small quantity to regular and irregular clients) or level 6 (mainly uses drugs, might sell one or two deals occasionally).
- Detainees from Elizabeth tended to rate their involvement at a slighter higher level than those from Adelaide. For example, 12 of the 29 detainees from Elizabeth who reportedly sold cannabis and agreed with the proposed model rated themselves as level 4 (seller of large quantities to regular clients) or higher, including three who reported being an importer/manufacturer and four who reported being a major distributor in bulk. By comparison, only four of the 14 cannabis sellers from Adelaide rated themselves as being at level 4 or above.

Table 10a: The level that detainees indicated that they were on by type of drug sold- Adelaide

Level	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Level 1	0	0	0	0	0
• Level 2	1	0	0	0	0
• Level 3	2	0	0	1	0
• Level 4	1	1	0	2	0
• Level 5	4	0	3	2	0
• Level 6	6	0	3	2	0
Number sold drug	14	1	6	7	0

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 10b: The level that detainees indicated that they were on by type of drug sold - Elizabeth

Level	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Level 1	3	0	0	0	0
• Level 2	4	0	0	1	0
• Level 3	2	0	0	2	1
• Level 4	3	0	0	2	0
• Level 5	11	0	1	10	2
• Level 6	6	0	1	2	0
Number sold drug	29	0	2	17	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 11a and Table 11b reveal the size of the usual deal that each detainee would sell to their clients. While numbers are extremely small there is some suggestion that Elizabeth detainees sell marginally larger quantities of drugs per transaction than their Adelaide counterparts. This suggestion is supported by Table 10a and Table 10b, which show that Elizabeth detainees were more likely to place themselves on a higher level of the drug market.

Table 11a: Size of the usual deal that detainees sell by type of drug sold - Adelaide

Drug sold	Amount	Grams	Ounces	Caps	Points*	Tabs
• Cannabis N = 20	1	1	1	-	-	-
	2	9	0	-	-	-
	3+	8	1	-	-	-
• Cocaine N = 1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3+	1	0	0	0	0
• Heroin N = 6	1	0	0	3	0	0
	2	0	0	0	1	1
	3+	0	0	0	0	1
• Amphetamines N = 11	1	3	0	0	5	0
	2	0	0	0	1	0
	3+	0	0	0	2	0
• Other N = 1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3+	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11b: Size of the usual deal that detainees sell by type of drug sold - Elizabeth

Drug sold	Amount	Grams	Ounces	Caps	Points*	Tabs
• Cannabis N = 33	1	1	7	-	-	-
	2	4	0	-	-	-
	3+	16	5	-	-	-
• Cocaine N = 0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3+	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin N = 2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	1	0	0
	3+	0	0	0	0	0
• Amphetamines N = 18	1	4	0	0	5	0
	2	0	0	0	5	0
	3+	2	0	0	2	0
• Other N = 2	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3+	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* A point is approximately 0.1 grams

Table 12a and Table 12b show how much money detainees reported that they had earned from selling drugs in the past 12 months. It appears that a large number of detainees from both sites generated a considerable amount of money from their drug dealing activities.

- Two thirds of those who admitted selling amphetamines during the past 12 months reported earning more than \$10,000 from such deals.
- Almost half of the cannabis sellers reported earning more than \$10,000.
- Six of the eight individuals who reported selling heroin indicated they had earned more than \$10,000 from such activities, as did the sole self confessed cocaine seller.

Table 12a: How much money detainees made from selling drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug sold - Adelaide

How much money	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Up to \$500	6	0	1	1	0
• \$500 to \$999	1	0	0	0	0
• \$1,000 to \$4,999	2	0	0	1	2
• \$5,000 to \$9,999	3	0	0	2	0
• more than \$10,000	8	1	5	8	0
Number sold drug	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 12b: How much money detainees made from selling drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug sold- Elizabeth

How much money	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Up to \$500	4	0	0	2	1
• \$500 to \$999	1	0	1	1	0
• \$1,000 to \$4,999	11	0	0	0	2
• \$5,000 to \$9,999	1	0	0	3	0
• more than \$10,000	16	0	1	12	0
Number sold drug	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 13a and Table 13b show who the detainees reported getting the drugs from that they sold in the past 12 months.

- Adelaide detainees reported getting most drug types from regular dealers. Two thirds of detainees who sold heroin or amphetamines got those drugs from regular dealers, while half of the detainees who sold cannabis obtained it from regular dealers.
- Elizabeth detainees reported getting their drugs from friends/acquaintances the most frequently. Two thirds of detainees who reported selling cannabis or amphetamines obtained the drugs from friends/acquaintances.

Table 13a: From whom detainees obtained the drugs that they sold in the past 12 months by type of drug- Adelaide

Relationship	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Friends/acquaintances	9	0	2	5	1
• Relatives	1	1	0	0	0
• Regular dealers (not friends or relatives)	10	0	4	8	0
• New dealers	4	0	0	1	0
• Other	1	0	0	3	1
Number sold drug	20	1	6	12	2

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 13b: From whom detainees obtained the drugs that they sold in the past 12 months by type of drug- Elizabeth

Relationship	Drug sold				
	Cannabis	Cocaine	Heroin	Amphetamines	Other
• Friends/acquaintances	22	0	2	12	0
• Relatives	3	0	0	2	0
• Regular dealers (not friends or relatives)	7	0	1	6	2
• New dealers	7	0	1	1	1
• Other	3	0	0	1	0
Number sold drug	33	0	2	18	3

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Addendum 2: Weapons

An addendum on weapons was conducted during the fourth quarter of 2002 to determine the extent to which police detainees self-reported owning weapons, their reasons for owning them, whether they used weapons to commit a crime, their supply source, links to criminal history and drug links.

Table 14 shows the types of weapons that detainees reported ever owning or possessing.

- There were 84 detainees at Adelaide (56.8%) and 73 at Elizabeth (44.5%) who reported that they have ever owned or possessed at least one weapon. A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees also indicated that they owned or possessed multiple weapons compared with Elizabeth (35.1% and 30.5%, respectively).
- The types of weapons that were owned or possessed were generally similar at both sites. However, a higher percentage of owned a knife (44.6% compared with 33.5% for Elizabeth) and a martial arts weapon (20.3% compared with 14.6% for Elizabeth).

Table 14: Types of weapons that were ever owned or possessed by detainees

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	66	44.6	55	33.5
• Firearm	38	25.7	46	28.0
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	17	11.5	24	14.6
• Handgun	21	14.2	20	12.2
• Other firearm	27	18.2	30	18.3
• Martial arts weapon	30	20.3	24	14.6
• Baseball bat	17	11.5	14	8.5
• Crossbow	1	0.7	6	3.7
• Sword	1	0.7	4	2.4
• Other weapon	23	15.5	20	12.2
• Any weapon	84	56.8	73	44.5
• Multiple weapons	52	35.1	50	30.5
• No weapon ever owned or possessed	64	43.2	91	55.5
Number within group	148		164	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].
Multiple answers possible (percentages will not sum to 100)

Table 15 shows the types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime.

- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported using or threatening to use a weapon in a crime (23.0% compared with 14.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- At both sites, the type of weapon that was most likely to be used or threatened to be used was a knife, although this percentage was much higher for Adelaide detainees (16.9% compared with 7.9% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported using or threatening to use all types of weapons to commit a crime, including a handgun (4.7% compared with 2.4% of Elizabeth detainees) and martial arts weapon (4.1% compared with 1.8%).

Table 15: Types of weapons that were ever used or threatened to be used to commit a crime

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	25	16.9	13	7.9
• Firearm	10	6.8	8	4.9
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	6	4.1	6	3.7
• Handgun	7	4.7	4	2.4
• Martial arts weapon	6	4.1	3	1.8
• Syringe	2	1.4	2	1.2
• Baseball bat	8	5.4	5	3.0
• Other weapon	11	7.4	8	4.9
• Any weapon	34	23.0	24	14.6
• Multiple weapons	15	10.1	10	6.1
• No weapon ever used or threatened in a crime	114	77.0	140	85.4
Number within group	148		164	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

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

Table 16 shows the number and percentage of detainees at both sites who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months.

- Elizabeth detainees were more likely than Adelaide detainees to have owned or possessed at least one knife or firearm in the past 12 months (20.1% compared to 15.5%).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that in the last 12 months they had owned or possessed a knife (17.1% compared with 14.9% of Adelaide detainees) and a firearm (11.0% compared with 6.8%).

Table 16: Detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the past 12 months

Type of weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Knife	22	14.9	28	17.1
• Firearm	10	6.8	18	11.0
• Sawn-off shotgun or rifle	6	4.1	12	7.3
• Handgun	7	4.7	8	4.9
• Other firearm	6	4.1	14	8.5
• At least one knife or a firearm	23	15.5	33	20.1
• At least two of a knife or a firearm	9	6.1	14	8.5
• No knife or firearm owned or possessed	125	84.5	131	79.9
Number within group	148		164	

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

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

Table 17a and Table 17b show how many weapons detainees reported owning in the past 12 months by their urinalysis result. Both Adelaide and Elizabeth detainees have been grouped together for this analysis because of the relatively low base numbers.

- A slightly higher percentage of detainees who tested positive to at least one or multiple drugs reported owning or possessing knives than those detainees who recorded no positive drug test. For example, 19.0% of the 58 detainees who tested positive to multiple drugs purportedly owned multiple knives, whereas of the 27 who did not test positive to any drug, only 3.7% owned multiple knives.
- Those who tested positive to at least one drug were also more likely to own multiple guns than those who recorded no positive drug tests.

- Detainees who tested positive to at least one drug reportedly owned or possessed a mean of 1.1 knives per detainee compared to 0.4 knives for those who did not test positive to any drug. Similarly, detainees who recorded at least one positive drug test recorded a mean of 0.8 guns per detainee compared to 0.1 for detainees who recorded no positive tests.
- Detainees who were not tested for drug use recorded a higher mean number of both knives and guns per detainee than those who were tested.

Table 17a: Number of **knives** detainees owned or possessed in the past 12 months by urinalysis results.

Number of knives	At least one positive	Multiple positives	No Positive	Not tested
• None	65	39	20	22
• At least one	35	19	7	8
• Multiple	17	11	1	6
Mean	1.1	1.3	0.4	2.1
Number within group	100	58	27	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 17b: Number of **guns** detainees owned or possessed in the past 12 months by urinalysis results.

Number of guns	At least one positive	Multiple positives	No Positive	Not tested
• None	81	50	26	22
• At least one	19	8	1	8
• Multiple	13	5	1	6
Mean	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.2
Number within group	100	58	27	30

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 18 to Table 24 refer to only those detainees who had owned or possessed a knife or firearm in the previous 12 months. There were 22 Adelaide detainees and 28 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife and ten Adelaide detainees and 18 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the past 12 months.

In Table 21 and Table 23 to Table 25, multiple responses to the questions were permitted. For this reason, the numbers in these tables will not necessarily sum to the totals presented.

Table 18 shows the number of weapons that were owned or possessed by detainees who admitted owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months.

- Around half (11 of 22 Adelaide detainees and 15 of 28 Elizabeth detainees) reported owning or possessing only one knife, while around a fifth of Adelaide detainees and a third of detainees reported owning or possessing only one gun in the past 12 months.

Table 18: Number of knives or guns detainees owned or possessed in the past 12 months.

Number of knives/guns	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• One	11	2	15	6
• Two	1	2	0	2
• Three	3	2	3	4
• Four	2	2	2	1
• Five to nine	4	0	2	4
• Ten to 20	1	1	6	1
• More than 20	0	1	0	0
Number within group	22	10	28	18

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

Table 19 shows the main reasons given by detainees for owning or possessing a knife or a gun in the past 12 months. Generally, the most frequently cited reason was for protection/ self defence.

Table 19: Main reasons for detainees owning or possessing knives or guns in the past 12 months.

Reasons for owning or possessing	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Hunting/target shooting	1	2	3	5
• Job requirement	3	4	2	0
• Protection/ self defence	10	3	10	6
• Use in drug trade	4	0	2	2
• Use in other criminal activity	0	0	2	2
• Other	4	1	9	3
Number within group	22	10	28	18

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

As shown in Table 20, the majority of detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported that they had bought that weapon. With respect to guns it was reported that in three of the 27 cases the firearm was stolen and in one case it was made by the detainee.

Table 20: How detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon.

How obtained weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Made it	0	0	0	1
• Stole it	2	1	0	2
• Borrowed it	0	0	1	1
• Traded for it	1	1	5	0
• Bought it	15	7	16	12
• Other	4	1	6	1
Number within group	22	10	28	17*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not report how they obtained the gun

Table 21 shows where detainees reported getting the knife or gun from that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months.

- Knives were most frequently obtained from relatives/friends, with this being the case for 23 of the 50 detainees who possessed knives during the past 12 months
- The next most frequent source was 'other retail shop' (13 cases) and army disposal stores (nine cases).
- Relatives/friends were the source for guns, in 14 of the 27 cases, followed by 'on the street' (six cases) and 'private sale' (four cases).

Table 21: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported obtaining the weapon (or parts to make the weapon).

Where obtained weapon from*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• On the street	2	4	0	2
• Drug dealer	0	0	0	0
• Relative/friend	5	5	18	9
• Knife/gun shop	5	1	0	2
• Army disposal	6	0	3	0
• Pawn shop	0	0	0	0
• Other retail shop	4	0	9	1
• Private sale	0	0	1	4
Number within group	22	10	28	17**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible

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

Table 22 shows how frequently detainees who owned or possessed a knife in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- Of the 50 detainees who reported owning or possessing a knife, 26 reported carrying the weapon most days or every day.
- Of the 27 detainees who reported owning or possessing a gun in the last 12 months, only three reported carrying it 'most days' and 12 reported never carrying it.

Table 22: How often detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying a weapon.

How often weapon carried	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Every day	10	0	8	0
• Most days	3	0	5	3
• Some days	4	2	2	1
• Rarely	2	3	5	6
• Never	3	5	8	7
Number within group	22	10	28	17*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not report how often they carry a gun

Table 23 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or a gun in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

- At both sites, detainees commonly reported carrying knives in their pocket (15 of the 50 detainees at the two sites) followed by tucked into boots/pants/bra (nine detainees).
- Guns were frequently carried by being tucked in boots/pants/bra (seven of the 28 detainees) and 'in the car' (five detainees).

Table 23: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported carrying the weapon.

Location for carrying weapon	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• Handbag/backpack	2	0	2	0
• Holster/sheath	4	0	2	2
• Tucked into boots/pants/bra	2	2	7	5
• Pocket	8	2	7	1
• In the car	3	1	1	4
• Not carried	3	5	9	7
Number within group*	22	10	28	17*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they carry the gun

Table 24 shows where detainees who owned or possessed a knife or gun in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon.

- Detainees at both sites indicated that they commonly stored both knives and guns at home. At the two sites, 37 of the 50 detainees reported storing a knife at home and 23 of the 27 detainees reported storing a gun at home. In the vast majority of cases detainees were reluctant to specify any more precisely as to where in the home the weapon was usually stored.
- Seven detainees at both sites also reported storing a knife in a car and two indicated they stored a gun in a car.

Table 24: Where detainees who owned or possessed knives or guns in the past 12 months reported storing the weapon.

location for storing weapon*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Knives	Guns	Knives	Guns
• At home	16	8	21	15
• Bedroom at home	4	0	2	2
• Kitchen at home	0	0	0	0
• Locked area at home	0	0	4	2
• At home – unspecified	12	8	15	11
• Friends home	0	0	1	1
• At work	0	0	2	0
• In car	4	1	3	1
• Always carried	0	0	0	0
• Other	2	1	1	0
Number within group	22	10	28	17**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible

** There was one detainee who did not report where they store the gun

Table 25 shows the types of firearms that detainees reported owning in the past 12 months.

- Of the ten Adelaide detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months, eight possessed a single or double barrel shotgun and seven owned a semi automatic handgun.
- Of the 16 Elizabeth detainees who reported owning a firearm in the past 12 months and who responded to this question, nine owned an air or rim fire rifle and six possessed a single or double barrel shotgun.

Table 25: Type of firearms owned by detainees in the past 12 months

Type of firearm*	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Air or rimfire rifle	3	9
• Single or double barrel shotgun	8	6
• Self loading rimfire rifle < 10 rounds	0	0
• Self loading shotgun <5 rounds	0	1
• Pump action shotgun <5 rounds	3	2
• Self loading centre fire rifle	0	1
• Self loading rimfire rifle >10 rounds	0	1
• Self loading pump action shotgun	0	0
• Revolver	2	1
• Semi automatic handgun	7	2
• Fully automatic handgun	1	2
• Handgun unspecified	0	3
• Shotgun unspecified	0	2
Number within group	10	16**

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Multiple answers possible

** There were two detainees who did not report what type of weapon they owned in the past 12 months

As shown in Table 26, only one detainee at both sites was currently licensed to own the firearm that they possessed in the past 12 months.

Table 26: Whether detainee reported that they were currently licensed to own the firearm(s)

Licensed	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Currently licensed	1	1
• Not currently licensed	9	16
Number within group	10	17*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* There was one detainee who did not report whether the firearm was currently licensed.

As shown in Table 27, nine of the ten Adelaide detainees and 14 of the 17 Elizabeth detainees reported that the firearm that they owned or possessed in the past 12 months was not registered.

Table 27: Whether detainee reported that the firearm was registered

Registered	Adelaide	Elizabeth
• Registered	1	3
• Not registered	9	14
Number within group	10	17*

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, DUMA Collection, 2002 [Computer File].

* Three was one detainee who did not report whether the firearm was registered.

Addendum 3: Violence in the home

An addendum on violence in the home was conducted during the first quarter of 2003 to improve the knowledge base on the prevalence of partner violence among this 'at risk' population. The addendum was asked of all detainees who completed the core survey. However, because of the sensitive nature of these questions, some detainees did not respond to all of the questions in the addendum.

Detainees were read a series of statements relating to situations that they may have experienced in their home while they were growing up. Table 28 shows the number and percentage of detainees who indicated that these events had happened to them.

- At both sites, over half of the detainees reported that at least one of the specified events had happened to them while they were growing up.
- Nearly one half of Adelaide detainees (47.9%) and two in five Elizabeth detainees (39.9%) reported that at least two events had happened to them while they were growing up.
- At both sites, the most common situation that detainees reported that they had experienced was 'I was made to feel very sad, bad, or frightened'.
- A higher percentage of Adelaide detainees reported that they had experienced each of the situations compared with Elizabeth detainees.
- Four out of ten Adelaide detainees and one third of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had 'been beaten so badly that it left marks'.
- A much higher proportion of Adelaide detainees indicated that 'Sometimes my parents beat me so badly that I needed to see a doctor' (19.0% compared with 8.4% for Elizabeth detainees) and 'There were times when my parents beat my bothers or sisters so badly that it left marks on their body' (28.1% compared with 15.9%).

Table 28: Detainees' experience of violence in the home while they were growing up

Specific event	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• I was made to feel very sad, bad, or frightened	50	42.7	55	38.5
• I was left alone, didn't have enough to eat or had inadequate clothing	17	14.7	17	11.9
• I have been beaten so badly that it left marks	46	39.7	48	33.6
• My parents have beaten me so badly that I was ashamed to be seen by others	24	20.7	26	18.2
• Sometimes my parents beat me so badly that I needed to see a doctor	22	19.0	12	8.4
• There were times when my father beat my mother	36	31.9	43	30.5
• There were times when my mother beat my father	22	19.5	17	12.1
• There were times when my parents beat my brothers or sisters so badly that it left marks on their body	32	28.1	22	15.9
• Were you physically abused before age 18	32	27.6	38	26.6
• Were you sexually abused before age 18	20	17.2	19	13.3
• Have you been physically or sexually abused as an adult	11	9.5	9	6.3
• None of the above	54	46.2	68	47.6
• At least one of the above	63	53.8	75	52.4
• At least two of the above	56	47.9	57	39.9
Number*	117		143	

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

* The number of detainees who responded was slightly lower for some situations. Therefore some percentages for Adelaide and Elizabeth have not been calculated from a base of 117 and 143, respectively.

Table 29 shows a list of specific events which detainees were asked if they had ever occurred between themselves and a partner.

- At both sites, around one half of detainees reported that they had had a physical fight with a spouse or partner (52.7% for Adelaide and 47.6% for Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of detainees said yes to ‘Has a spouse/partner ever physically confronted (hit/pushed/ shoved/slapped) you?’ (56.3% for Adelaide and 58.7% for Elizabeth detainees) compared to the reverse question ‘Have you ever physically confronted a spouse/partner’ (37.5% for Adelaide and 45.1% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Only a small percentage of detainees indicated that the current offence for which they had been arrested related to an incident in which they had a physical fight with their partner (5.4% for Adelaide and 8.4% for Elizabeth detainees).

Table 29: Detainees’ experience of violence in the home between themselves and a partner

Specific event	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have you ever had a physical fight with a spouse or partner?	59	52.7	68	47.6
• Has a spouse/partner ever physically confronted (hit/pushed/shoved/slapped) you?	63	56.3	84	58.7
• Have you ever physically confronted (hit/pushed/shoved/slapped) a spouse/partner?	42	37.5	64	45.1
• Has a spouse/partner ever been arrested for an incident related to domestic violence?	19	17.0	20	14.0
• Have you ever been arrested for an incident related to domestic violence?	14	12.5	27	18.9
• Is the current offence for which you’ve been arrested related to an incident in which you have had a physical fight with your partner?	6	5.4	12	8.4
• Are you currently in a relationship in which you have had a physical fight with a spouse/partner?	16	14.4	28	19.6
Number*	112		143	

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

* The number of detainees who responded was slightly lower for some situations. Therefore some percentages for Adelaide and Elizabeth have not been calculated from a base of 112 and 143, respectively.

Table 14 shows the percentage of detainees who had had a partner in the past 12 months and who currently had a partner. As shown, nearly three quarters of Adelaide detainees had a partner in the past 12 months and just under half currently had a partner, while around four out of five Elizabeth detainees had a partner in the past 12 months and nearly three out of five currently had a partner.

Table 30: Whether detainees had a partner in the past 12 months.

Had a partner	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Have had a partner in the past 12 months	89	74.2	117	79.6
• Currently had a partner	56	46.7	86	58.5
• Have not had a partner in the past 12 months	31	25.8	30	20.4
Number	120		147	

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

Detainees who had a partner in the past 12 months were asked further questions relating to violence in the home during that period. Detainees were read a list of specific events relating to the actions of their partner and asked if they had experienced such situations. The results are presented in Table 31a. Detainees were also asked how many times they had experienced these events in the past 12 months and the results are presented in Table 31b and Table 31c.

As shown in Table 31a:

- Around three in ten Adelaide detainees and around four in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been subject to at least one of the events of violence in the home by their partner in the past 12 months.
- Around one quarter of Adelaide detainees and one in three Elizabeth detainees indicated that they had experienced at least two of the specific events.
- The most common events that detainees reported that their partner had done were 'Pushed or grabbed you or twisted your arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt' (21.8% for Adelaide and 25.2% for Elizabeth detainees) and 'Slapped, kicked, bit or hit you with a fist' (19.5% for Adelaide and 28.7% for Elizabeth detainees).

Table 31a: Detainees' experience of violence in the home with their partner in the past 12 months

Had your partner...	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	Number	%	Number	%
• Threatened to hurt you physically?	17	19.5	21	18.2
• Thrown something or hit you with something that could hurt?	17	19.5	33	28.7
• Pushed or grabbed you or twisted your arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt?	19	21.8	29	25.2
• Slapped, kicked, bit or hit you with a fist?	17	19.5	33	28.7
• Strangled or suffocated you, burned or scalded you on purpose?	5	5.7	6	5.2
• Used a knife or gun on you?	10	11.5	11	9.6
• None of the above	61	70.1	68	59.1
• At least one of the above	26	29.9	47	40.9
• At least two of the above	22	25.3	36	31.3
Number*	87		115	

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

*There were two detainees at each site who did not answer this question.

Table 31b and Table 31c show how many times detainees reported that they had been subject to these specific events of violence in the home by their partner in the past 12 months.

- For each of the events, the majority of detainees at both sites who had experienced such events reported that they occurred 1-5 times in the past 12 months.
- Nine of the 87 Adelaide detainees and 12 of the 115 Elizabeth detainees reported that their partner had 'threatened to hurt them physically' more than five times in the past 12 months.
- Seven Adelaide and 10 Elizabeth detainees reported that their partner had 'pushed or grabbed them or twisted their arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt' more than five times in the past 12 months.

- Six Adelaide detainees and twelve Elizabeth detainees reported that their partner had ‘slapped, kicked, bit or hit them with a fist’ more than five times in the past 12 months.
- One Adelaide detainee and two Elizabeth detainees reported that their partner had ‘thrown something or hit them with something that could hurt’ more than 50 times in the past 12 months.

Table 31b: Adelaide detainees’ experience of violence in the home with their partner in the past 12 months

Has your partner...	How many times these events happened					
	Never	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51+
• Threatened to hurt you physically?	70	8	5	3	1	0
• Thrown something or hit you with something that could hurt?	70	14	2	0	0	1
• Pushed or grabbed you or twisted your arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt?	68	12	5	1	1	0
• Slapped, kicked, bit or hit you with a fist?	70	11	4	1	1	0
• Strangled or suffocated you, burned or scaled you on purpose?	82	5	0	0	0	0
• Used a knife or gun on you?	77	9	1	0	0	0
N = 87						

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

Table 31c: Elizabeth detainees' experience of violence in the home with their partner in the past 12 months

Has your partner...	How many times these events happened					
	Never	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-50	51+
• Threatened to hurt you physically?	94	9	6	4	2	0
• Thrown something or hit you with something that could hurt?	82	21	2	6	2	2
• Pushed or grabbed you or twisted your arm or pulled your hair in a way that really hurt?	86	19	3	4	3	0
• Slapped, kicked, bit or hit you with a fist?	82	21	3	4	3	2
• Strangled or suffocated you, burned or scaled you on purpose?	109	3	1	1	1	0
• Used a knife or gun on you?	104	10	1	0	0	0
N = 115						

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

Detainees who had a partner in the past 12 months were also asked about their own behaviour. They were read a list of specific events relating to violence in the home and asked if any of the events had happened in the past 12 months. The results are presented in Table 32.

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they were involved in at least one of these specific events (43.5% compared to 28.4% for Adelaide detainees) and at least two of the events (30.4% compared to 22.7% for Adelaide detainees).
- For eleven of the twelve specific events asked, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees responded affirmatively compared to Adelaide detainees
- At both sites, the events to which detainees most frequently responded in the affirmative were 'Have you pushed or shoved your partner?' (20.7% for Adelaide and 33.9% for Elizabeth detainees) and 'Have you grabbed your partner?' (20.7% for Adelaide and 28.7% for Elizabeth detainees).

Table 32: Detainees' involvement in specific events relating to violence in the home in the past 12 months.

Have you...	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Thrown something at your partner that could hurt	10	11.4	21	18.3
• Twisted your partners arm or hair	8	9.1	18	15.7
• Pushed or shoved your partner	18	20.7	39	33.9
• Grabbed your partner	18	20.7	33	28.7
• Slapped your partner	13	15.1	26	22.6
• Used a knife or gun on your partner	2	2.3	3	2.6
• Punched or hit your partner with something that could hurt	7	8.0	13	11.3
• Choked your partner	3	3.4	9	7.8
• Slammed your partner against a wall (or hard surface)	4	4.6	11	9.6
• Beat up your partner	4	4.6	8	7.0
• Burned or scalded your partner	3	3.4	1	0.9
• Kicked your partner	3	3.4	13	11.3
• None of the above	63	71.6	65	56.5
• At least one of the above	25	28.4	50	43.5
• At least two of the above	20	22.7	35	30.4
Number*	88		115	

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

* The number of detainees who responded varied from question to question. Therefore some percentages figures have not been calculated from the base number in the table

Addendum 4: Drug Driving

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

As shown in Table 33, a higher proportion of Adelaide detainees reported never driving a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months (36.3% compared to 15.8% of Elizabeth detainees). Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported driving for each of the periods mentioned, including three or more times per week (57.9% compared to 46.6% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 33: How often detainees drove a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months

How often	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Never	53	36.3	21	15.8
• Less than once a week	12	8.2	18	13.5
• Once or twice a week	13	8.9	17	12.8
• Three or more times a week	68	46.6	77	57.9
Number	146		133	

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

Around one half of Adelaide and one third of Elizabeth detainees who indicated that they had driven a car or other vehicle in the past 12 months reported that they had their full driver's licence. A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees reported that they did not have their licence because it was currently suspended (22.3% compared with 16.1% of Adelaide detainees) or had never had a licence (23.2% compared with 14.0%).

Just over one in ten detainees at both sites reported that their driver's licence was currently expired.

Table 34: Do you have a driver's licence?

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes, full licence	47	50.5	36	32.1
• Yes, probationary licence	6	6.5	5	4.5
• Yes, learners permit	1	1.1	7	6.3
• Yes, but currently expired	11	11.8	13	11.6
• No, licence currently suspended	15	16.1	25	22.3
• No, never had a licence	13	14.0	26	23.2
Number	93		112	

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

Drug driving

A slightly higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been driving just before they were arrested (49.1% compared with 44.6% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 35: Just before detainees had been arrested were they driving a car or other vehicle?

Been driving before arrest*	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Yes	41	44.6	55	49.1
• No	51	55.4	57	50.9
Number*	92		112	

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

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

Table 36 and Table 37 show the drug test results of those detainees who reported that they were driving a car or other vehicle just before they were arrested. It should be noted that the number of people who reported driving just prior to arrest and who also provided urine samples was relatively low for Adelaide (37). Therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting percentages.

- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees who reported driving just before being arrested tested positive to cannabis (68.0% compared with 43.2% of Adelaide detainees).

- A higher proportion of Adelaide detainees tested positive to methadone (13.5% compared to 8.0% of Elizabeth detainees) and opiates (18.9% compared to 6.0%).
- Similar levels of driving while under the influence of amphetamines or benzodiazepines were recorded at each of the sites.
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees tested positive to at least one drug (78.0% compared to 67.6% of Adelaide detainees) and multiple drugs (42.0% compared to 37.8%).

Table 36: Drug test results of detainees who reported driving just before being arrested by drug type

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Amphetamines	14	37.8*	19	38.0
• Benzodiazepines	7	18.9*	8	16.0
• Cannabis	16	43.2*	34	68.0
• Cocaine	1	2.7*	0	-
• Methadone	5	13.5*	4	8.0
• Opiates	7	18.9*	3	6.0
• At least one drug	25	67.6*	39	78.0
• Multiple drugs	14	37.8*	21	42.0
Number tested**	37		50	

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

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

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

As shown in Table 37:

- The drug combinations that detainees most frequently tested positive to at both sites were cannabis only (13.5% of Adelaide and 30.0% of Elizabeth detainees), amphetamines only (13.5% of Adelaide and 6.0% of Elizabeth detainees) and amphetamines and cannabis (10.8% of Adelaide and 22.0% of Elizabeth detainees).
- One detainee at both sites recorded positive results for amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates.

Table 37: Most frequent combinations of drugs that detainees who reported driving just before being arrested tested positive to

Drug category	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Cannabis only	5	13.5*	15	30.0
• Amphetamines only	5	13.5*	3	6.0
• Amphetamines and cannabis	4	10.8*	11	22.0
• Amphetamines and benzodiazepines	2	5.4*	0	-
• Benzodiazepines and cannabis	0	-*	2	4.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines and cannabis	1	2.7*	2	4.0
• Amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, methadone and opiates.	1	2.7*	1	2.0
No Positive	12	32.4*	11	22.0
Number tested	37		50	

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

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

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

While the previous tables examined drug use within 48 hours of arrest, as determined by urine testing, Table 38 shows what drugs detainees self reported using before driving in the past 12 months.

- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported driving after using each drug type, except heroin, compared to Adelaide detainees.
- The most common illicit drugs that detainees reported using before driving were cannabis (52.7% for Adelaide and 58.9% for Elizabeth detainees) and speed (40.9% for Adelaide and 47.3% for Elizabeth detainees).
- Over four in ten detainees at both sites reported that they had used alcohol only before driving at some time over the past 12 months (41.9% for Adelaide and 44.6% for Elizabeth).
- Around one in five Adelaide detainees and one quarter of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had used alcohol with other drugs before driving in the past 12 months.
- The majority of detainees at both sites who used cannabis prior to driving believed their driving ability was affected.

Table 38: Detainees who reported driving after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug

Type of drug	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Alcohol only	39	41.9	50	44.6
• Cannabis	49	52.7	66	58.9
• Cocaine	1	1.1	4	3.6
• Heroin	12	12.9	11	9.8
• Speed	38	40.9	53	47.3
• Benzodiazepines	6	6.5	9	8.0
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	20	21.5	28	25.0
Number	93		112	

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

Table 39a and Table 39b show the number of times detainees reported driving after taking drugs.

- Of the 49 Adelaide and 65 Elizabeth detainees who reported driving after using cannabis, over four in ten reported that they did this three or more times per week.
- In contrast, only about one in ten Adelaide detainees and one in seven Elizabeth detainees indicated that they had driven three or more times a week after consuming alcohol.

Table 39a: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Adelaide

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	7	16	11	5	39
• Cannabis	8	10	10	21	49
• Cocaine	1	0	0	0	1
• Heroin	6	1	2	3	12
• Speed	12	10	5	11	38
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	1	3	6
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	7	6	5	2	20

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

Table 39b: How many times detainees drove after using drugs in the past 12 months by type of drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	One or two times only	Less than once a week	Once or twice a week	Three or more times a week	Total number
• Alcohol only	16	15	11	7	49
• Cannabis	15	12	11	27	65
• Cocaine	2	0	1	1	4
• Heroin	1	4	3	3	11
• Speed	14	16	11	11	52
• Benzodiazepines	2	3	3	1	9
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	8	8	7	5	28

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

Table 40a and Table 40b show how many times detainees believed that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they had used. As shown:

- There were a wide variety of responses from detainees at both sites for all drug categories, indicating that their perception of their own driving abilities after using drugs differed greatly from person to person.
- Over half of the Adelaide detainees believed that using illicit drugs or alcohol just prior to driving had not affected their driving ability. However, over half of the Adelaide detainees (11 out of 20) believed that their driving ability was affected all of the time after they used both alcohol and illicit drugs.

Table 40a: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Adelaide

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	18	8	2	2	9	39
• Cannabis	33	7	1	1	7	49
• Cocaine	1	0	0	0	0	1
• Heroin	8	0	0	0	4	12
• Speed	25	3	1	0	9	38
• Benzodiazepines	5	0	0	0	1	6
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	6	22	1	0	11	20

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

Table 40b: How many times detainees reported that their ability to drive was affected by the drug that they reported using - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Never	Some of the time	About half the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Total number
• Alcohol only	21	11	4	2	11	49
• Cannabis	46	7	1	2	9	65
• Cocaine	1	0	0	1	2	4
• Heroin	3	1	0	0	7	11
• Speed	21	6	1	6	18	52
• Benzodiazepines	1	1	0	1	6	9
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	10	4	1	2	11	28

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

Detainees who believed that in the past 12 months their driving abilities had been affected by using drugs just before driving were asked how affected their driving ability was *on the last occasion* that they drove after using the drug. As shown in Table 41a and Table 41b:

- Thirteen of the 16 Adelaide detainees who used cannabis prior to driving believed their driving ability was affected, including five who thought it was 'moderately' or 'very' affected.

- Amongst Elizabeth detainees, 15 of the 19 detainees who used cannabis reported that their driving was affected, including seven who reported it was 'moderately' or 'very' affected.
- About four in ten detainees (nine of the 21 at Adelaide and 11 of the 28 at Elizabeth) believed that their driving ability was 'moderately affected' or 'very affected' by using alcohol only just before they drove.
- Around half of the detainees (seven of the 14 at Adelaide and eight of the 17 at Elizabeth) believed that their driving ability was 'very affected' by using both alcohol and another drug just before they drove.

Table 41a: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug- Adelaide

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	5	4	9	3	21
• Cannabis	3	2	8	3	16
• Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0
• Heroin	1	1	1	0	3*
• Speed	7	0	3	3	13
• Benzodiazepines	0	0	1	0	1
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	7	2	5	0	14

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

* One detainee did not report how affected they were

Table 41b: The degree to which detainee reported that their driving was affected *on the last occasion* that they drove just after using a drug - Elizabeth

Type of drug	Very affected	Moderately affected	Slightly affected	Not affected	Total number
• Alcohol only	7	4	16	1	28
• Cannabis	3	4	8	4	19
• Cocaine	2	1	0	0	3
• Heroin	6	0	2	0	8
• Speed	12	7	10	2	31
• Benzodiazepines	4	2	2	0	8
• Alcohol and any of these drugs	8	4	5	0	17*

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

* One detainee did not report how affected they were

As shown in Table 42:

- Almost three quarters of detainees at both sites believed that it was an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs (73.3% of Adelaide and 74.6% of Elizabeth detainees).
- A higher percentage of Elizabeth detainees believed that it was not an offence (18.5% compared with 12.3% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 42: Whether detainees thought it was an offence to drive while under the influence of illegal drugs

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	18	12.3	24	18.5
• Yes	107	73.3	97	74.6
• Not sure	21	14.4	9	6.9
Number	146		130	

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

Police Pursuits

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

As shown in Table 43:

- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that, at least once in the past, they had failed to stop for the police when requested to do so (30.6% compared with 21.5% of Adelaide detainees).

Table 43: Detainees who reported that they had ever failed to stop for the police when requested.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	72	77.4	73	65.8
• Yes	20	21.5	34	30.6
• Never requested	1	1.1	4	3.6
Number	93		111	

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

Note: There was one Elizabeth detainee who did not answer

Detainees were asked what they would do if the police requested them to stop. As shown in Table 44:

- Around nine in ten Adelaide and eight in ten Elizabeth detainees reported that they would 'stop as requested'.
- Conversely, a higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they would 'drive off' (6.3% compared to 2.2% of Adelaide detainees) and 'drive off if possible to get away' (13.5% compared to 6.5%).

Table 44: What detainees reported that they would do if the police requested them to stop.

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• Stop as requested	85	91.4	89	80.2
• Drive off	2	2.2	7	6.3
• Drive off if possible to get away	6	6.5	15	13.5
Number	93		111	

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

Note: There was one Elizabeth detainee who did not answer

Detainees were asked if they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with the police in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 45:

- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit in the past 12 months (20.9% compared to 16.1% of Adelaide detainees).
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit as a driver only (15.5% compared to 9.7% of Adelaide detainees).
- Two detainees at each site reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit as both a passenger and a driver in the past 12 months.

Table 45: Whether detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide		Elizabeth	
	No.	%	No.	%
• No	78	83.9	87	79.1
• Yes	15	16.1	23	20.9
• as a passenger only	4	4.3	4	3.6
• as a driver only	9	9.7	17	15.5
• both as a passenger and a driver	2	2.2	2	1.8
Number	93		110	

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

Note: There were two Elizabeth detainees who did not answer

The detainees who reported that they had been involved in a high speed police pursuit in the past 12 months were asked how many times this had occurred. As shown in Table 46:

- Seven of the 14 Adelaide and 14 of the 23 Elizabeth detainees reported that they had been involved in a police pursuit only once in the past 12 months.
- Three of the 14 Adelaide detainees reported that they been involved in a police pursuit on five or more occasions.

Table 46: How many times detainees reported that they had been involved in a high speed pursuit with a police vehicle in the past 12 months

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• One	7	14
• Two	0	3
• Three	2	5
• Four	2	1
• Five or more	3	0
Number	14	23

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

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

Note: There was one Adelaide detainee who did not answer

Detainees who reported that they had been a driver of a car or other vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit were asked if they were under the influence of drugs or medications at the time of the pursuit. As shown in Table 47:

- Eight of the eleven Adelaide and 14 of the 19 Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of a drug or medication while driving in a police pursuit.
- A higher proportion of Elizabeth detainees reported that they were under the influence of drugs or medications for all of the police pursuit (13 of 19 detainees compared to five of 11 Adelaide detainees).

Table 47: Whether detainees reported that they were under the influence of any drugs or medications, while they were a driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• No	3	5
• Yes, some pursuits	3	1
• Yes, all of the pursuits	5	13
Number	11	19

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

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

The detainees who reported that they were under the influence of a drug or other medication whilst driving in a police pursuit were asked about the type of drug that they had used. Detainees were able to list multiple drugs. As shown in Table 48:

- At both sites, the most common drug detainees reported that they had used before a police pursuit was methamphetamine (four of the eight Adelaide and 10 of the 14 Elizabeth detainees).
- Two Adelaide and six Elizabeth detainees reported using cannabis before driving in a police pursuit.

Table 48: Type of drug detainees reported that they were under the influence of, while they were the driver of a car or vehicle that was involved in a police pursuit

	Adelaide Number	Elizabeth Number
• Alcohol	2	2
• Amphetamines	1	0
• Anti-psychotic	0	1
• Benzodiazepines	0	1
• Cannabis	2	6
• Heroin	2	2
• Methadone	1	1
• Methamphetamine	4	10
Number	8	14

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

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



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

