DRUG USE AMONGST OFFENDERS:
A Literature Review

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SUMMARY

This literature review was requested by Don Maxwell, (Coordinator Drug & Alcohol Programmes). The funding was provided by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse. The review was completed in August, 1990.

It aims to provide a reference list of material from the early 1980's concerning the use of drugs amongst offenders, problems created by the use of drugs in the personal lives of offenders and problems the use of drugs creates for the management of corrective institutions. Information was collated from a variety of source documents including current research studies, departmental reports, files and other documents.

The review covers several distinct topic areas:

. the legal and illegal use of drugs amongst the Australian population;
. the extent of drug use amongst offenders;
. the relationship between drug use and crime;
. the problems drug use creates for the offender;
. the problems drug use creates for management in prison; and
. regulations regarding drug use.

By categorising material in this way, the review seeks to make the material more accessible to workers in the field.
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1.0 Introduction

The aim of this literature review is to provide a list of current research studies, departmental reports, files and other documents that provide some background information on the extent of drug use amongst offenders prior to coming to gaol, the personal problems the use of drugs creates for the lives of offenders and problems that the use of prohibited drugs creates for the management of corrective institutions.

The specific areas that are covered in this review include the following:

(i) research studies and reports that have investigated the use of both legal and illegal drugs amongst the Australian population, in order to provide some background information into the use of drugs generally;

(ii) research studies, reports and other documentation which have investigated the extent of drug use amongst offenders in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and America; information from departmental files which provide estimates of drug use amongst N.S.W. prisoners whilst they are incarcerated;

(iii) Australian and American studies which have examined the relationship between the use of drugs and crime;

(iv) research studies and other documentation on the problems the use of drugs creates for the offender's life;

(v) departmental files which provide information on the methods used in N.S.W. gaols to control prohibited drug use and the problems associated with the use of some of these methods. It was felt important to review this area as it can provide relevant information into some of the problems created for the management of a prison, due to prisoners' use of prohibited drugs;

(vi) the regulations regarding the use of prohibited drugs in N.S.W. prisons, in order to provide further insight and information into the use of drugs in gaol.

The sources of information utilized in this review include research studies conducted in Australia and overseas, and N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services reports. The research studies were found by searching through relevant drug and/or alcohol journals and books contained in the N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services library and by examining both published and unpublished reports produced by the Research and Statistics Division of the Department. Other sources of information were gained by reviewing submissions, letters and reports contained in
the N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services files and circulars, and issues of the Department's Information Bulletin. In addition, a review of newspaper articles, and magazines that covered drug and alcohol issues further yielded articles that were relevant to the research questions. In order that the information be comparatively recent, only the research studies, departmental reports, files and other documents written between 1980 and 1990 were consulted.

It should be stated that the information provided in this review is not meant to be comprehensive. This is especially the case in sections where a large number of departmental files were consulted, such as the sections dealing with methods of drug detection in N.S.W. gaols and the estimates of drug use in N.S.W. goals. Although all of the relevant departmental files in the areas were consulted, it was found that chronological gaps in this information existed.

In summary, the aim of this review is to provide a general reference list for future research studies conducted into the use of drugs amongst offenders, the problems arising from inmates' use of drugs, and possible problems created for management of corrective institutions due to inmates' use of prohibited drugs.

2.0. Extent of Drug Use Amongst the Australian Population

This section lists a series of contemporary studies and reports that have investigated the pattern of drug use (both legal and illegal drugs) amongst the Australian population.

**Australian Royal Commission of Inquiry into Drugs (1980)** The report cites a series of studies conducted across Australia that have examined the level of usage of legal drugs (nicotine, alcohol, over-the-counter analgesics, hypnotics and tranquilisers) and illegal drugs (cannabis, heroin, L.S.D., cocaine, amphetamines and barbiturates) amongst the adult and adolescent population. The studies cited in this report were conducted between 1970 and 1979.

Some of the findings from the main studies that had examined the use of legal drugs in Australia up to that time are summarised. Studies have shown that: 35.4% of Australian adults smoked cigarettes, while 49.2% of Year 10 students smoked cigarettes in 1977 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1977); 4.2% of males and 0.2% of females were classified as heavy drinkers, that is they consumed more than 80 grams of alcohol per day (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1977); 85.3% of adolescents stated that they were currently drinkers of alcohol (N.S.W. Health Commission, Survey 7, 1977); in the financial year ending 1978-79, 4.3 million prescriptions for tranquillisers, 2.9 million prescriptions for sedatives and hypnotics, 3.4 million prescriptions for
anti-depressant drugs and over 300,000 prescriptions for narcotics were dispensed under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (P.B.S.) (Commonwealth Department of Health, 1979).

This report does not provide statistics for the use of illegal drugs amongst the general Australian population. However conclusions from studies which have examined the use of illegal drugs in the late 1970's have suggested the following: cannabis was the most commonly used illegal drug; heroin use was increasing; legal narcotic drugs had become a popular alternative to heroin; the use of L.S.D. popular in the 1960's and early 1970's was not as popular in the late 1970's; the use of cocaine was minimal; the use of methaqualone, particularly Mandrax had increased; amphetamines and barbiturates both abused in the late 1960's and early 70's were not as popular in the late 1970's.

Chaiken (1986) This report cites American and Australian studies conducted between 1982 and 1985 which examined drug use amongst Australian and American adolescents. Based on information from these studies, the report compares drug use amongst Australian and American youth. The major findings were: adolescents most frequently used alcohol followed by tobacco; 60% of American youth and 40% of Australian youth had used marijuana; cocaine was more readily available in the United States than Australia; Australian youths showed a preference for solvents and daily drinking over their American counterparts; the rate of illicit use of narcotics and hallucinogens for both groups was extremely small.

Connexions, The Journal of Drug and Alcohol Issues, (1989) The article outlines the latest Federal police report on the use of illicit drugs amongst the Australian population. The report is based on two surveys conducted by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse in 1985 and 1988 on illicit drug use. The findings of this report pertain to both the 1985 and the 1988 surveys. The major findings were: 28% of the general population over 14 years of age had used cannabis; 25% had used tranquillisers (it is not known to what extent this use was illicit); 8% had used amphetamines; 6% had used barbiturates; 6% had used hallucinogens; 2% had used volatile substances; 2% had used cocaine and 1% had used heroin.

An increase in the use of certain drugs was found to be correlated with sex and age group. Males aged 20-39 were more likely to have used hallucinogens (16%), amphetamines (15%), cocaine and heroin (5% in both cases). Males in the 14-19 year age group were more likely to have used volatile substances.

Harrison, R. (1988) This article claims that the use of amphetamines in Australia has risen. In 1978, there were 22 amphetamine arrests, while in 1987 this had risen to 1010 amphetamine arrests. The article claims that the use of
amphetamines was particularly high in the Newcastle area of N.S.W. Statistics are provided on charges for possession of amphetamines in the period January-June, 1988, for different areas of N.S.W., with Newcastle and Maitland combined having the greatest number of arrests.

National Drug Abuse Data System (Nov, 1989) This report provides a statistical update on the estimated consumption of alcohol and tobacco amongst the Australian population, as supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The major conclusions of the report were: in 1987-1988 Australians drank 111 litres of beer, 21 litres of wine, and three litres of spirits per capita, which is a decrease of 7% in alcohol use since 1978-1979; from 1945-1986 the proportion of adult male smokers decreased from 72% to 32%; from 1945-1986 the proportion of female smokers rose from 26% to 29%; in 1987-88 the estimated consumption of tobacco was 2189 grams per person aged 15 years and over, a decrease of 23% in tobacco use since 1978-1979.

3.0. Extent of Drug Use Amongst the Prison Population and Other Offenders

The following papers include Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and American studies which have examined the extent of drug use amongst inmates, arrestees and other offenders, and the number of offences that relate to the use of drugs (Australian studies).

3.1. Extent of Drug Use Amongst Inmates, Arrestees and Other Offenders

Duckworth, Foley-Jones, Lowe & Maller (1982) This report provides some insight into the extent of alcohol use amongst Aboriginals prior to coming to gaol. The research population consisted of ninety-six Aboriginals (91 men, 5 women) imprisoned at Roebourne, Broome and Wyndham prisons in North-Western Australia. The major findings of this report that relate to drug and alcohol use were: 74% of the Aboriginals interviewed classified themselves as being "really drunk" at the time of their offence; 18% said that they had been drinking but were not drunk; 8% claimed that they were sober at the time of their offence. It should be noted that the study does not give any details on how they measured "really drunk" or "not drunk" at the time of the offence.

White and Boyer (1985) This survey investigated the social background and extent of alcohol misuse amongst 462 inmates (440 males; 22 females) at Risdon Prison in Tasmania, Australia. The study was conducted in the 12 month period from the 1st of October 1982 to the 30th September, 1983. Individuals on remand were not included in the sample. The test for alcohol misuse was the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST). The major findings of this report were: 43.5% of the prisoners interviewed
indicated alcoholism on the SMAST while 15.2% indicated possible alcoholism; there was a difference between males and females concerning their alcohol use, 45% of males and 23% of females having definite alcoholic scores while 15% of males and 27% of females indicated possible alcoholism.

Miner & Gorta (1986) One of the objectives of this study was to examine the drug use patterns of women prisoners prior to coming to gaol. Ninety women who were serving sentences in N.S.W. institutions were interviewed in August, 1984. The major findings of this report that relate to drug and alcohol use were: 79% of the women interviewed reported having used drugs prior to coming to gaol; 66% of these women claimed to have used heroin alone or in conjunction with other drugs; 10% of women reported using alcohol regularly; 87% of the 66% of women who had used heroin were using heroin daily and 40% were using heroin in conjunction with other drugs daily, the month around the time of their offence.

Drugs commonly reported being used in addition to heroine were: cannabis (24 women); serepax (11 women); cocaine (8 women); alcohol (5 women); "pills" unspecified (5 women); speed (4 women); barbiturates (3 women); mandrax (3 women). There was no mention of nicotine.

Delphine & Ogilvie (1986) This study was conducted at the Community Based Corrections Division of the Office of Corrections, which manages all non-custodial adult correctional programmes in Victoria, Australia. A questionnaire was administered to 205 offenders (171 males, 34 females) between November, 1985 and January, 1986. The offenders interviewed were selected randomly from nine Community Based Correctional Divisions in the western region of Melbourne. The aim of this study was to address the issue of substance abuse in the context of both the levels of abuse and the type of abuse by offenders.

The major findings of this report were: over 50% of offenders in the three major offender groups (probation, attendance centre order and parole) admitted to current drug usage; the largest percentage of past drug users occurred within the parolee group (15.6%); the highest percentage of non-users was observed within offenders serving attendance centre orders (34.6%); the type of drug use amongst offenders included alcohol (55%); cannabis (25.4%); opiates (16.7%); amphetamines (11.5%). There was no mention of nicotine.

The major findings of this study were: 30% of men and 36% of women consumed "hazardous" amounts of alcohol (as defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council); 15% of females and 27% of males were classified as "heavy" drinkers while 17% of women and 12.5% of men were classified as "medium" drinkers (as defined by The Australian Bureau of Statistics); 48.5% of the sample were classified as alcohol dependent using the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST).

The study also provides statistics on the level of use of other drugs for the one year period prior to imprisonment. The study reported that: 61.5% had used cannabis; 20% had used tranquillisers; 15% had used amphetamines; 11% had used heroin; 10% had used L.S.D.; 5% had used cocaine; 3% had used anti-depressants and 2% had used volatile substances.

McLean (1988) The Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) was administered to 129 male and 102 female prison inmates in New Zealand. The males in this study were interviewed over an eight month period, while the females were interviewed on three separate occasions, each several months apart (the study does not give the specific time period in which the data were collected). The results of this study identified alcohol as a problem for 71.5% of male offenders and 65% of female offenders. The author concedes that the high incidence of alcoholism may reflect the high sensitivity of the MAST to a New Zealand sample. Accordingly, a higher cut-off score was used but it was still found that 50-60% of inmates were classified as alcoholics.

Lightfoot & Hodgins (1988) Two hundred and seventy-five inmates selected from nine Canadian institutions participated in a three hour assessment consisting of a structured interview and a battery of self-report tests in order to examine the extent of their alcohol and drug use prior to imprisonment. The interviews were conducted between September, 1984 and February, 1987. The major findings of this report were: 75-80% of inmates had used alcohol; 50-60% of inmates showed low to moderate levels of alcohol or drug dependence; 79% used drugs or alcohol on the day of their offence.

The use of other drugs six months prior to imprisonment was also examined. With the exception of caffeine and nicotine, the most frequently used drugs were: cannabis (71%); other hallucinogens (42%); amphetamines (39%); benzodiazepines (36%); cocaine (35%); narcotic analgesics (32%) and barbiturates (28.7%).

Wish & O'Neil (1989) In 1987 the National Institute of Justice began the Drug Use Forecasting Programme in New York city in the United States. By 1988, 20 cities had entered the programme. Drug Use Forecasting is designed to provide each city with estimates of drug use among arrestees and information for detecting changes in drug use trends. The data are collected in central booking
facilities throughout the United States. Each quarter of the year, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. In each site approximately 225 males are sampled, with 100 females also interviewed in some of the cities.

This report provides the results of this programme for the period January-March, 1989. The report includes results from 13 cities in the United States. The major findings for this period were: between 50% to 85% of male arrestees and 44% to 87% of female arrestees tested positive for use of one or more drugs; regional differences in drug use were detected, it being reported that more than 70% of male and female arrestees in San Diego, New York, Philadelphia and Washington D.C. tested positive for one or more drugs, and that San Antonio and Indianapolis had the lowest rates of drug use.

O'Neil, Wish, Visher & Crawford (1990) This report provides the results of the Drug Use Forecasting Programme for the year 1988. For that year, twenty cities collected data on male arrestees. In 14 of these cities, female arrestees were also interviewed. The major findings for the year 1988 were: the percentage of males testing positive for any drug at the time of arrest ranged from 54% (Indianapolis and Kansas city) to 83% (New York); in nine of the twenty cities, 70% or more of the males tested positive for at least one drug; the range for female arrestees was from 44% (St Louis) to 81% (Detroit); in eight of the fourteen cities that tested female arrestees, more than 70% were positive.

3.2. Number of Offences that Relate to Drug Use

N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (1987) The report examines the rate of recorded heroin offences in N.S.W., Australia. The major findings of the report were: the number of recorded heroin offences has grown from 8.7 per 100,000 of the population in 1974 to 78.1 per 100,000 of the population in 1985; the size of heroin seizures has increased from 11.7 k.g. in 1977 to 101 k.g. in 1984. The report makes the point that this may reflect greater law enforcement as much as an increase in drug related crime.

The report suggests that more accurate data may be derived from the use of arrest-re-arrest figures and changes in the rate of opiate related deaths. The report cites studies that have been conducted in these areas. The major conclusions of these studies were: arrest-re-arrest figures for drug related crime suggest that heroin usage may have doubled since 1979; opiate related deaths may have tripled since 1979.
Gorta (1988) This report provides the numbers of inmates in N.S.W. prisons as at 26th June, 1988. On this date there were 4283 prisoners in full time custody. The report provides offence characteristics of the N.S.W. prison population. In regard to offences relating to drugs it is reported that 11.6% of inmates were charged with drug trafficking, 2.5% were charged with possession of drugs and 1.9% were charged with manufacturing drugs.

Gorta (1989) This report provides information in regard to unsentenced prisoners (including those on remand, committed for trial, appellants and deportees) in N.S.W. prisons. As at 30 July, 1989, there were 1015 unsentenced prisoners in N.S.W. gaols. The report provides information on the percentage of these inmates whose most serious charges involved drugs. It is reported that 19.2% of unsentenced inmates were facing drug charges.

4.0. Estimates of Drug Use in N.S.W. Prisons from Departmental Reports

A review of the N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services files, issues of the Department's Information Bulletin and newspaper articles has yielded some information on the extent of drug use in the prison system. This information is gained from three specific areas: departmental reports and newspaper articles which outline the results of prison raids in the search for drugs; departmental reports on the number of prisoners charged with drug-related offences; and departmental reports which outline the results of urinalysis testing and alcohol breath testing of inmates conducted in gaol.

4.1. Results of Prison Raids

Woodham, (6.12.82), Departmental file 83/0165 This is a departmental submission which outlines the results of the search conducted on the 5th of December, 1982 at Silverwater Work Release Centre. It is reported that the search resulted in a large number of needles, syringes, implements used in smoking marijuana and empty alcohol bottles being found. The submission does not outline the actual numbers of all of the findings. In analysing the results of the search, the author of this submission claimed that: drugs which are administered intravenously were being abused at Silverwater; over half of the population smoked cannabis; the majority of prisoners were frequently under the influence of alcohol.

Media Release, (21.12.82), Departmental file 83/0165 The article gives information about prison raids conducted by the emergency units and the drug sniffer dogs in the period 27 November, 1982 to 19 December, 1982. The prisons involved in the raids included the Assessment Prison in the Long Bay Prison Complex, Cessnock.
Corrective Centre, Silverwater Work Release Centre, Parramatta Gaol, Goulburn Training Centre, and Maitland and Bathurst Gaols. The statement outlines the results of the search which included drugs such as heroin, hashish, drug smoking implements, needles and syringes (the quantities of these findings are not specified). In addition, 57 gallons of gaol brew were seized from Goulburn Training Centre, Silverwater Work Release Centre, Parramatta, Maitland and Bathurst Gaols.

Zanelli, Information Bulletin (22.8.88) The article describes the search for drugs at the Assessment Prison in the Long Bay Prison Complex, carried out by 36 officers of the Special Response Unit on the 10th of August, 1988. It provides details of the results of the search of 282 prisoners, which included large quantities of sugar, four syringes, two needles, eight smoking implements, two cigarette lighters, turpentine, thinners, glues (quantities not specified) and other contraband.

Zanelli, Information Bulletin (19.9.88) The article outlines the separate searches carried out by prison officers at the Long Bay Prison Complex and Oberon Afforestation Camp on the 27th-28th of August, 1988. It is reported that: at the Remand Centre in the Long Bay Complex of Prisons a visitor was caught introducing cannabis; at the Assessment Prison in the Long Bay Complex a prisoner was found with caps of heroin; at the Oberon Afforestation Camp, a parolee was caught with alcohol on prison grounds.

Zanelli, Information Bulletin (25.1.89) The article claims that gaol brews have been dramatically reduced. It is reported that in the last half of 1987, 525 litres of gaol brews were confiscated while in the last half of 1988, only 55 litres had been confiscated.

Zanelli, Information Bulletin (22.3.89) The article describes joint operations carried out by the police and the Internal Investigation Unit. It is reported that these operations conducted on the 22nd February, 1989 resulted in two prison officers from the Long Bay Prison Complex being arrested and charged with a variety of drug charges relating to marijuana as well as a stealing charge. In a separate operation conducted a few days before this, three prisoners at Parramatta Gaol were removed from the institution because it was believed they were engaging in a drug trade within that gaol.

Zanelli, Information Bulletin (19.4.89) The article describes the raids on gaols over a two day period at the Long Bay Prison Complex, Glen Innes Afforestation Camp, Goulburn Training Centre, Berrima Training Centre and Maitland Gaol during the Easter break, 1989. The article gives lengthy details of the findings which included a variety of drugs and drug-taking implements.
The Courier Mail, (Brisbane) 19.12.89 The article states that police launched a series of raids over the first two weeks in December, 1989, on eight N.S.W. prisons (these prisons are not specified). The article outlines the results of the findings which included homemade weapons, fly spray, a flame thrower, sly grog, drugs (the article does not specify the type of drugs) and escape equipment. The article states that the biggest raid took place at the Long Bay Prison Complex by members of the Corrective Services Immediate Action Team aided by 40 prison officers and drug sniffer dogs.

The Sun (Melbourne), 2.4.90 The article claims that warders at the Long Bay Periodic Detention Centre seized drugs, hip-flasks of whisky, bottles of beer and a syringe during a raid on the 1st of April, 1990. The contraband was reported to have been discovered when all of the 93 periodic detainees were strip searched.

4.2. Numbers of Drug-Related Charges

Horton, Information Bulletin (22.2.88) The article provides the number of drugs detected, and the type of drugs and criminal charges laid at Bathurst Gaol and Parklea Prison for the month of January, 1988. It is reported that: 8 grams of amphetamines were discovered at Bathurst Gaol; six bags of Indian hemp, one empty bottle, methadone, amphetamines and heroin (quantities not specified) were discovered at Parklea Prison.


Zanelli, Information Bulletin (21.2.90) The article claims that there has been a 22% decline in the number of assaults by prisoners against Prison Officers. The article provides results of drug-related offences between October 1989 and December, 1989. In this period there were a total of 39 alcohol-related offences in comparison to 157 offences in the same period in 1987. The article further claims that there has been an almost total removal of gaol brew and other contraband from gaol.

Thompson (1990) This report provides percentages of charges laid against prisoners dealt with by Superintendents between the 2nd January, 1989 and the 31st December, 1989 for all gaols in N.S.W. In regard to charges involving drugs, it is reported that: the number of charges relating to alcohol use decreased from 164 charges in 1988 to 75 in 1989; the number of charges involving breaches of drug regulations (including possession of a drug implement, inhaling of glue or petrol, using drugs, and having a dirty urine sample) has been steadily increasing. It should be noted that this increase may be due to the introduction of prison
regulation 178(1) in September, 1989, which allows a prisoner to be charged for the use of drugs on the basis of a positive random urinalysis result.

4.3. Results of Urinalysis Testing and Alcohol Breath Tests

Parratt, (8.12.82). Departmental file 83/0165  This is a departmental submission which outlines the results of urine samples taken at Malabar Periodic Detention Centre, on the 3rd of December, 1982. It is reported that: of the 94 inmates tested, 44 inmates tested positive for drugs; the types of drugs found included cannabis (32), methaqualone (11), oxazepam (2), morphine (4), phendthiazines (3), quinine (1); of the 64 inmates who were breath tested for alcohol 31 tests were positive.

Woodham, (9.12.82) Departmental file 83/0165 This is a departmental submission which outlines the results of the urine samples and alcohol breath tests obtained from detainees at Malabar Periodic Detention Centre and Silverwater Periodic Detention Centre, on the 3rd of December, 1982. It is reported that: at Malabar P.D.C., of the 64 detainees who were urine tested, 22 showed traces of a drug in their system (the types of drugs found are not reported); of the 64 detainees who were breath tested for alcohol, 31 tested positive for alcohol; at Silverwater P.D.C., out of the 39 detainees who gave urine samples, 16 positive results for drugs were found (the types of drugs found are not reported); of the 39 detainees who were breath tested, 10 gave positive readings for alcohol.

Malcolm, (11.12.82). Departmental file 83/0260 This is a departmental submission which outlines the alcohol breath testing of detainees at Malabar and Silverwater Periodic Detention Centres, on the 10th of December, 1982. It is reported that: at Malabar P.D.C., of the 19 detainees who were breath tested, 15 gave positive results; at Silverwater P.D.C., of the 9 detainees who were breath tested, four displayed positive results for alcohol.

Gorta (1987) This report presents results of urinalyses from inmates who were participating in the Pilot Pre-release Methadone Programme in N.S.W. gaols during January to June, 1987. During this period, 390 tests were performed on specimens from 63 prisoners on the programme. In this study, a clear urinalysis result was defined as one in which only methadone was present, while a dirty urine meant that other non-prescribed drugs were detected. The major findings of this study were: for the majority of specimens (90%) no non-prescribed drugs were detected; almost 63% of prisoners had no specimens in which non-prescribed drugs were detected, 21% had one dirty urine, 11% had two dirty urines, and 5% had more than 2 dirty urines.
**Hume & Gorta (1988b)** This report outlines the results of the community urinalyses for clients on the N.S.W Prison Methadone Programme. Records of the urine analysis of one hundred and seventy-five clients were examined: 93 were Corrective Services clients (C.S.) and 82 were from the Health Department (H.D.). These two groups were matched on a number of variables, including sex and time spent in treatment. The total number of tests examined for the period November, 1987 to February, 1988 was 2128. The major findings of this report were: 85% of clients (88% of C.S. clients and 81% of H.D. clients) had methadone present in their urine samples; 10% of all clients had no non-prescribed drugs in their urine sample (15% C.S. clients, 5% H.D. clients); 50.4% of clients had non-prescribed drugs in their urine sample (49.7% C.S. clients, 51.2% H.D. clients); the most commonly detected drug for both groups was heroin (31%) followed by benzodiazepines (11%) and amphetamines (5%); the C.S. clients were more likely to be poly-drug users than the H.D. clients.

**Hackett, (25.7.88), Departmental file 83/0166** This is a departmental report which outlines the results of urinalysis testing for the period 1 May 1988 - 30 June, 1988. The report states that of the 945 urine samples that were taken, 165 inmates showed positive results for drugs, and 469 inmates failed to supply a urine sample or refused to supply a urine sample. The types of drugs traced in these urine samples were not reported.

**5.0. The Relationship Between Drug Use and Criminal Behaviour**

The following studies listed include Australian studies that examine the extent to which drug use is a factor in the rate of crime committed, and discussion papers written in America which attempt to examine more fully the drug-crime link and offer further explanations and/or insight into this phenomenon.

**5.1. Drug Use and Crime**

**Dobinson & Ward (1984)** This study reports on the results of interviews with 225 prisoners (210 men and 15 women) imprisoned in N.S.W. gaols for property offences. The interviews were conducted between May and August, 1983. The primary aim of this study was to determine the extent to which the commission of property crime was associated with the regular use of addictive drugs.

Individuals were classified as users of drugs (if they had consumed either barbiturates, cocaine, heroin/other opiates at least once a week, during a specified period prior to arrest) or non-users (people who did not use drugs on a regular basis). The final sample consisted of 89 users and 136 non-users.
The major findings of this study were: heroin was the most popular drug consumed by users, 87.6% of users specified that this was their main drug of choice; the main source of income for the heroin users was illicit, 78.2% had committed property crime, while 9.0% had been involved in drug sales; there was a greater likelihood that users would progress from the initial commission of a crime to regular commission of that crime than non-users (however most heroin users (71.8%) did report committing property crime before their first use of heroin); users of heroin were more likely to be under the influence of heroin (53.8%) or "hanging out" (28.2%) when they committed their major offence; 96.1% of the prisoners who reported that they were heroin users also saw themselves as drug dependent.

Dobinson & Ward (1987) The report is a follow up to the previous 1984 study. This report investigates the drug and crime habits of 134 individuals attending drug treatment centres, mainly in the Sydney Metropolitan area. The interviews were conducted between June and August, 1985.

The major findings of this report were: heroin was the drug most commonly used (94.8% of sample); respondents claimed that their usual sources of income to buy drugs included drug selling (33.1%), social security (28.3%), employment (27.6%) and property crime (25.2%); of the respondents who had been regularly involved in crime (52% of the sample) the onset of crime occurred most often after their regular use of heroin; 46.4% of the sample perceived that their crime was related to their heroin use.

Travis & Porritt (1987) A total of 120 personal description forms from 120 prisoner interviews between late June 1987 and 31st July, 1987 were processed. Sixty inmates from the Assessment Prison and 60 inmates from the Remand Centre at the Long Bay Prison Complex were interviewed. The report states that the prisoners interviewed were not randomly sampled and therefore may not be representative of all prisoners received in this period or throughout the year.

The results of this study provide some background into these prisoners' drug and alcohol history. One of the questions prisoners were asked was whether their current charge was drug and/or alcohol related. The study reported that: 25% of inmates stated that their current charges were related to the use of alcohol; 42% of interviewees said that their current charges were related to their use of other drugs (the report does not specify the type of drugs used); 5% stated that their current charges were related to their use of both alcohol and other drugs.
The study also investigated the reasons prisoners gave to explain how their current charges were related to their drug use. It is reported that: 20.3% were using drugs at the time; 21.2% needed money to pay for drugs; 5.9% were involved in dealing drugs; 2.5% were involved in stealing drugs.

Johnson-Fitzpatrick, Owen, Palin, Travis & Porritt (1988) This study presents the results of research conducted with 104 prisoners (101 males, 3 females) who were going before the Programme Review Committee. The research took place between May and September, 1986 and was conducted at 16 gaols throughout N.S.W. These prisons were selected to represent varying security ratings and geographical locations.

One of the questions prisoners were asked in the interviews included whether the prisoner's current sentence was drug and/or alcohol related. The major findings were: 53% of the 104 prisoners interviewed reported that they were currently serving sentences for drug and/or alcohol related offences; 35% of interviewees reported that their offence was drug-related (the type of drugs were not specified); 21% said it was alcohol related; three persons stated it was both.

5.2. Reasons for the Drug-Crime Link

Cordilia (1985) This is an American study which aims to review the relationship between alcohol and crime. The sources of data used in this study included: detailed criminal and drinking histories of 32 inmates who were imprisoned in maximum and minimum security institutions in North East America; interviews with 67 men imprisoned for robbery in Massachusetts; biographies of ten criminals in America; case materials found in scholarly works on "casual" (unplanned, low profit crime) and "professional" property crime. The report does not give details on the time period in which this study was conducted.

The results of this analysis revealed three models of the alcohol crime link: drinking at the time of the offence and alcoholism are deterrents to professional property crime because they lead to the perception of unreliability by crime partners and thus serve as barriers to admission to crime partnerships; certain aspects of the criminal lifestyle are conducive to heavy drinking (being unmarried, being geographically unstable, having frequent periods of inactivity, having a lot of money to spend); there is a complex relationship between alcohol use and casual property crime committed in groups, that is, social isolation often leads some individuals to drink in order to become part of a group. Intoxication therefore facilitates participation in unplanned low profit high risk behaviour.
Nurco, Ball, Shaffer & Hanlon (1985) This is a discussion paper written in America, which aims to examine the link between drugs and crime. The authors state that the strongest relationship for this link comes from longitudinal studies of addicts which have shown that the amount of crime committed during periods of heavy addiction is greater than during periods of non-addiction. The use of these types of studies has allowed different types of addicts to be identified. The major conclusion drawn by these authors is that although addicts as a group do commit a lot of crime, they are not a homogeneous class. That is, some addicts commit many crimes while others commit very little crime regardless of the status of their addiction.

Faupel & Klockars (1987) This American study examines two key theories of heroin and criminal behaviour: 1. heroin addiction promotes criminal behaviour due to the need for money to pay for the addiction and 2. connections in the criminal subculture facilitate and encourage criminal behaviour due to financial pressure to buy drugs.

The study utilised life history interviews with 32 heroin addicts (18 men, 14 women) in the Wilmington, Delaware area of the United States. At the time of the interviews, 24 of the 32 addicts were incarcerated or under some form of correctional authority supervision (work release, parole, probation). The report does not give details on the time period in which this study was conducted.

The results of the interviews suggest that both theories are true to some extent. However, the study found that the relationship between heroin use and crime is not constant throughout the career of an addict. This is because many addicts experience periods where they lead conventional lives (i.e. they are employed, they carry out housework, are involved in childcare). The study further found that in addition to providing income for the purchase of heroin, criminal activity serves to structure the addict's life. In other words, the study postulates that crime is often not committed to pay for drugs, but simply because criminal behaviour becomes a way of life.

6.0. The Problems Created by the Use of Drugs

This section lists research studies conducted in Australia, America and Canada which provide some information into the personal problems the use of drugs creates for the lives of offenders. Departmental reports and articles from departmental files and issues of the Information Bulletin are also listed that provide some information in this area. This section also lists articles from newspapers and an extract from a book written by a former inmate, which have reported on problems drug use creates within the prison population itself in N.S.W.
6.1. Personal Problems Created by Drug Use

Gorta, Cooney, George & West (1982) This study researched the parole files of 250 parolees from a total of 1283 parolees released in N.S.W. in 1974. The report gives a description of the problems experienced while on parole. No information was available on 10% of the files. In relation to drug and alcohol problems faced by parolees, the study reported the following: 22% of parolees mentioned problems with alcohol; 5% mentioned problems with other drugs (the type of drugs are not specified); of those who mentioned problems with alcohol, 40% had breached their parole while 34% had their parole revoked; of those who mentioned problems with other drugs, 42% had breached their parole while 50% had their parole revoked.

Swett (1985) The history of regular street drug use before admission to a prison hospital was recorded for 214 male patients. The hospital was within a maximum security institution for criminally insane males in Massachusetts, U. S. A. The data were collected between August, 1980 and May, 1981. The major findings of this report were: a total of 61.7% had taken one or more drugs, with marijuana reported as the most frequently used; five patients had a probable drug psychosis; schizophrenics were less likely than other patients to have abused drugs, and patients under age 25 were more likely to have done so; patients charged with violent crimes were not more likely to have histories of drug use; type of drug and number of drugs used before admission were not associated with the occurrence of violent acts in the hospital.

White & Boyer (1985) This survey investigated the drug use patterns of 462 inmates at Risdon Prison in Tasmania. The data were collected between the 1st October, 1982 to the 30th September, 1983. The report provides some information on the effects of drug use on the personal lives of these inmates. It was found that a significant number of inmates indicated that their drinking patterns had caused them obvious personal and social problems. These included: 54.1% of the inmates interviewed perceived that it caused them to act violently; 22.4% of the inmates who were married or living in a de-facto relationship (35.5% of the inmates interviewed) admitted to being perpetrators of spouse and/or child abuse (85.4% of those who agreed that they were perpetrators of violence indicated alcoholism on the Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test that was used in this study); 23.2% had suffered health problems; 11.7% had lost their job due to their alcohol use.

Lightfoot & Hodgins (1988) This study examined the alcohol and drug use patterns of 275 Canadian inmates prior to imprisonment. The data were collected between September, 1984 and February, 1987. The report provides some information on the psycho-social effects of these inmates' drug use. The study found that 78.5%
of the inmates interviewed reported experiencing at least one problem as a consequence of their use of alcohol. The most frequently reported problems amongst inmates were: legal problems (67%); problems with family and friends (57%); problems in employment and education (37%); problems with health due to drug use (25%).

6.2. Problems Created by Drug Use Within the Prison Population

Anderson (1989) This book gives a description of gaol life through the eyes of a former inmate. One chapter deals with drugs in prisons and provides an insight into problems caused by drugs in gaol. An extract from this book clearly illustrates some of the problems created by drug use:

"the drug managed system has been a major factor in destroying prisoner solidarity ....because money is very hard to come by in gaol users ask for credit for hits of heroin, when a debt is built up the supplier sends around debt collectors, this can end in the bashing of the person if there is not enough money"

Thomas (1990) This newspaper article reports that two Prison Officers were injured on the 14th April, 1990 during a riot at Emu Plains Training Centre. The article mentions other recent riots that were drug related. It is reported that in March, 1990, fifty prisoners at Parramatta Gaol staged a riot that was alcohol induced, a few weeks earlier 100 prisoners at Parramatta Gaol were involved in major disturbances after an alleged fight over drugs.

The Daily Advertiser (Wagga Wagga), 16.4.90 The newspaper article claims that a dispute over drugs may have caused a riot at the Emu Plains Training Centre on the 14th of April, 1990. The fight broke out between two inmates and quickly involved twenty prisoners. It is reported that two prison officers and seven prisoners were injured in the riot.

7.0. Methods Used in N.S.W. Gaols to Control Drug Use and the Problems Associated With Some of These Methods

The Corrective Services departmental files and issues of the Information Bulletin yield some information on the various methods used by the Department to control and attempt to eliminate drug use in N.S.W. gaols. The departmental reports also outline the problems associated with the effectiveness of some of these methods in controlling drug use. This information is provided because it is proposed that the problems associated with some of these drug detection methods may contribute to management problems within a correctional institution. A summary of this information is provided below.
7.1.1. The Drug Dog Detector Unit

The Drug Dog Detector Unit began operation in April, 1981 (Media release, 8.9.83, Departmental file 82/1330). The Unit is based at the Tactical Training Unit at Windsor (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 14.12.88). The dog squad is under the control of the Immediate Action Team (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 27.12.89). The dogs are used during random drug searches of prison cells and gaols around N.S.W. The dogs can also be called on to assist in prison riots (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 14.12.88).

The strength of the dog squad has been increasing throughout its period of operation. In the latter part of 1983, the squad was increased to three animals (Media release, 8.9.83, Departmental file, 82/1330). In March 1986, the dog squad was increased to four animals (Nixon, 20.3.86 Departmental file 82/1330). In July 1988, the squad consisted of ten dogs (Zanelli, Information Bulletin, 25.7.88). By early 1989, the dog squad was increased to 16 dogs with plans for an additional six dogs to be secured to the Unit (Zanelli, Information Bulletin, 22.3.89).

7.1.2. Problems with the Drug Dog Detector Unit

In reviewing departmental reports, it was found that there were some problems with the dog squad in combating drug use in prison. These include the following:

a. A submission was written in 1986 which stated that the size of the Dog Squad is not large enough and there is a need to permanently station dogs at all prisons throughout N.S.W. (Nixon, 20.3.86, Departmental file 82/1330).

b. A report was written in 1986 which is a reply to the submission by Mr P. Nixon, (20.3.86). The report gives some justification for the small number of drug dogs used by the Department. It is argued that the use of dogs in drug detection work in prison is limited. It is claimed that officers working in the field of drug detection in the Department, are able to identify, cultivate, interview and protect informer networks. These officers are able to collate and cross check drug related information, and carry out surveillance operations on staff suspected of illegal involvement in drug trafficking. It is stated that drug dogs are not useful in these areas and never will be. (Owens, 22.5.86, Departmental file 82/1330).

7.2.1. Mass Urine Testing of Inmates

Mass testing of prisoners' urine for traces of illegal drugs began in N.S.W. prisons on May 1, 1988. The urine samples were collected by members of the Corrective Services Emergency Units.
located at the Long Bay Prison Complex, Goulburn Training Centre, Maitland, Parramatta and Bathurst Gaols (Zanelli, 17.4.88, Departmental file 83/0165).

The Minister for Corrective Services in 1988, Mr Yabsley, stated that the goal of urinalysis was to: "curtail and to eventually eradicate the illegal use of drugs by prisoners". New regulations, introduced in the latter part of 1989, aimed to strengthen the urine sampling procedure by having a positive result from a urine sample incurring a prison offence (Zanelli, Information Bulletin 27.12.89).

7.2.2. Problems with the Mass Urine Testing of Inmates

In reviewing departmental reports, it was found that there have been several problems with the mass urinalysis testing of inmates, during the period of its operation. These include the following:

a. The results of the mass urinalysis testing of inmates has shown that a very small minority of inmates use illegal drugs in gaol. The results of 4659 tests conducted between October 1988 and February 1989, indicated that only three per-cent of prisoners were using drugs (Moore, Sydney Morning Herald, 27.7.88).

b. There is a lack of communication between the Prison Medical Service and custodial staff in regard to which prisoners are receiving prescribed medication. This makes it difficult to estimate accurately the level of drug use amongst prisoners and makes it impossible to know which prisoners should have charges laid against them (Yabsley, undated, Departmental file 83/0165).

c. Prior to 1989, the effect of urinalysis in curtailing drug use was hampered by the lack of penalties imposed on prisoners who displayed a positive urinalysis result the first time they were tested (Forsey 9.8.88, Departmental file 83/0165). In September, 1989, a new prison regulation 178(1) was introduced which allowed a prisoner to be charged for use of drugs on results of random urinalysis (Prisons (General) Regulation, 1989).

d. There are problems with prisoners refusing to produce a urine sample when requested (Storrier, 16.8.88, Departmental file 83/0165).

e. There have been complaints that prisoners often face harassment by prison officers during the sampling procedure (Horton, 16.6.88, Departmental file 83/0165).
7.3. Drug and Alcohol Services

The N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services Drug and Alcohol Unit was established in July 1985 with funds from the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse. The unit was initially the responsibility of the Programmes Division, Education, but in 1986 moved to the joint control of Gaol Superintendents and the Programmes Division, Drug and Alcohol Services (Reidy, 1990).

The Drug and Alcohol Program has been defined as one which utilises a whole person approach (physical, psychological, social and spiritual), and is formulated on the basis of needs analysis determined by assessment, and implemented through a case management strategy (Dalton, Information Bulletin, 3.11.86). On 10th April 1990 there were 15 full-time and one part-time Drug and Alcohol Workers located at 13 gaols. The range of interventions used incorporate activities in the areas of screening and assessment, information, counselling, self-help groups, specific D & A therapy and education groups, inmate support groups, and lifestyle groups (Reidy, 1990). Maxwell (1989) outlines the principles on which the Drug and Alcohol programmes are based.

The Unicomb House Drug and Alcohol Unit at Silverwater Work Release Centre commenced in April 1989, providing both a general programme open to the whole gaol population at Silverwater, and a live-in programme for up to 20 inmates (Reidy, 1990). The average length of stay is approximately 3 months (Maxwell, 1990).

An evaluation of the Drug and Alcohol Programme in NSW prisons in early 1989 (MacAlister, 1989) reported that a number of respondents had observed changes in the behaviour and attitude of some of the inmates attending or who had attended programme activities. However the report also noted a need to clarify the aims of the Programme. It also recommended measures to increase attention to security, and to improve relationships and interaction with custodial, psychological, and other staff.

A Drug Unit was operational in Parklea Prison between December 1985 and May 1989. Eighty-eight prisoners went through the Unit. Both staff and prisoners perceived benefits to inmates on a personal level and in general. However the Unit was closed down apparently because of a deterioration in the number of programmes offered to prisoners over the period July 1988 to May 1989, discipline problems from prisoners, and disillusionment with the programme from some staff and prisoners in the latter stages of the Unit (Stathis and Conolly, 1990).
7.4.1. The Prison Methadone Programme

In April 1986 a Pilot Pre-release Methadone Programme was established in N.S.W. prisons for inmates nearing release with a history of opiate addiction. The programme was a joint project controlled by the Department of Health and the Department of Corrective Services. The programme is funded by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse.

The gaols involved in the Pilot Pre-release Methadone Programme included Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women, the Norma Parker Centre, Parramatta Gaol and Bathurst X Wing. In December, 1986 129 inmates had been assessed for their suitability for admission to the programme (Gorta, 1987).

The Pre-release Programme was expanded in late 1987 to become the N.S.W. Prison Methadone Programme. The programme was expanded to include prisoners on methadone at the time of their incarceration, long-term prisoners, prisoners who were H.I.V. or Hepatitis B positive as well as pre-release prisoners. As well, the new programme meant that positions became available for up to 500 inmates in a number of gaols to participate in the programme.

One of the salient objectives of the prison methadone programme was to break: "the cycle of criminal activity associated with drug use (Baldwin 1987, cited in Bertram & Gorta, 1990). The objectives of the methadone programme changed again in August, 1989. The objectives became: "to reduce the harmful effects of the use of illicit opioids in N.S.W. prisons and minimize the likelihood of relapse into illicit drug dependency following release". In addition, there is increasing emphasis placed on the role of the prison methadone programme in preventing the spread of H.I.V. within the prison system (Bertram & Gorta, 1990).

7.4.2. Problems with the Prison Methadone Programme

There have been nine research studies conducted by the Research and Statistics division which have evaluated different aspects of the methadone programme. One study conducted by Hume and Gorta (1988a) which outlined some of the problems with the N.S.W. prison methadone programme is reviewed below. Another study (Gorta, 1987) which examined the urinalysis results of inmates on the methadone programme is also reviewed below. In addition another departmental report by Russell (1989) which further outlines some of the problems of this programme is reviewed.

a. Lack of Communication One report has found that there is a lack of communication between the Prison Medical Service and the Superintendent of each gaol. The Superintendent and other custodial staff often have no access to the urinalysis results of prisoners on the methadone programme. This denies
custodial staff information on prisoners taking illegal drugs or prisoners on the methadone programme who are not taking their methadone. (Russell, 1989, Departmental file, 89/1840).

b. *Intimidation of prisoners on methadone by other prisoners*
One report has claimed that prisoners who are on the methadone programme are often forced to give up their methadone by other prisoners who use the drug or are involved in the trading of this drug within the gaol. (Russell, 1989, Departmental file, 89/1480). However, one research study which examined 390 urinalysis specimens from 63 prisoners on the prison methadone programme between January and June, 1987, has suggested that this is not the case. This study found that only a small proportion (3.3%) of urine specimens examined, revealed no traces of methadone (Gorta, 1987).

c. *Lack of education* A research study has shown that inmates and gaol staff are not adequately prepared and educated about methadone and its effects. The staff interviewed in this study included Superintendents, custodial officers, nursing staff, drug and alcohol staff, prescribing doctors, methadone assessors and the methadone co-ordinator (Hume & Gorta, 1988a).

d. *Inadequate facilities to operate the programme effectively* A research study has shown that many gaols which conduct a methadone programme suffered from a lack of dispensing facilities, a lack of proper facilities for urine testing and a lack of room at dispensing units (Hume & Gorta, 1988a).

e. *Some prisoners are not serious about treatment* There was a problem with prisoners who participate in the programme purely to improve their chances for parole (Hume & Gorta, 1988a; Russell, 1989, Departmental file, 89/1480).

7.5. **Special Organisations**

General information on Corrective Services' organisations that have been formed to help combat the drug problems in gaol is provided below.

a. **The Special Investigation Unit** The S.I.U. was set up in 1979. Most of the officers in the unit had had prior investigative experience within the Police Internal Affairs Unit. In 1988, the Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Yabsley, stated that the main aim of the S.I.U. was to stamp out any corrupt practices within the Department and help implement anti-corruption practices (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 19.10.88).
b. **The Internal Investigation Unit** The I.I.U. became operational on the 3rd May, 1985 and is based at the Long Bay Prison Complex. The aim of the unit is the surveillance and investigative duties associated with drug trafficking in the Department of Corrective Services (Crossley, undated, Departmental file 85/0568).

c. **Emergency Unit** The Unit was created to assist in combating the use of drugs in gaol and to investigate assaults and riots. The activities of the Unit include searching of prisoners, visitors and visitors' belongings (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 27.12.89).

d. **The Immediate Action Team** The I.A.T. was formed following the 1987 Parklea Prison riot, when more than 15 Prison Officers were injured. Emergency Units were already formed and stationed within the major gaols but they closed down after the end of the 4.30pm shift, leaving a security gap of around 10 hours. The I.A.T. was formed to cover this period, and works through the afternoon and night. They can be called upon within a short time of any major incident occurring. The I.A.T. is also in charge of the Emergency Units, dog squad and prisoner escorts. The I.A.T. is headed by a Commander and comprises six other members and two dog handlers (Holcroft, Information Bulletin, 27.12.89).

e. **Special Constables** In the middle of 1989, 21 Prison Officers were sworn in as special constables giving them additional powers to deal with drug offenders in gaol. The Minister for Corrective Services, Mr Yabsley, claimed that these officers will have the power to charge offenders directly at police stations rather than having to rely on police to come to prison locations and convey offenders to the nearest police station. The Minister, Mr Yabsley, claims that these officers will help in the fight against the introduction of drugs and other contraband into the prison system (Zanelli, Information Bulletin, 14.6.89).

7.6. Other Measures Used to Combat Drug Use

a. Ban on musical double-thickness cardboard greeting cards beginning in March 1988, to prevent drugs being slipped in between the covers of the cards (Horton, Information Bulletin, 21.3.88).

b. Removal of inmates' personal sugar issue to prevent inmates from making gaol brews. This came into effect on the 25th July, 1988 (Horton, Information Bulletin, 11.7.88).
c. Introduction of Pocketless Overalls, to be worn during visits to prevent the transfer of drugs (Zanelli, Information Bulletin, 22.3.89).

d. Attempts to segregate smoking prisoners from non-smoking prisoners (Ruckley, Information Bulletin, 18.5.87 & Sense, Information Bulletin, 5.4.89).

8.0. Regulations Regarding Drug Use in N.S.W. Prisons

The Corrective Services departmental files and issues of the Information Bulletin provide information on the regulations regarding drugs and drug use in N.S.W. prisons. This information is summarised below:

Sinclair, Information Bulletin, (28.7.86) This article provides details of amendments to the Prisons Regulation (1968). Amendments to regulations regarding drugs and drug use are made and include the following: consumption of alcohol; breath testing; urine samples; evidence as to the presence of alcohol; evidence as to the use of drugs. Some of these regulations were subsequently altered.

Prisons (General) Regulation, 1989 These regulations provide the most recent amendments to the 1952 Prisons Act Regulation which came into effect on 25th September, 1989. Amendments to regulations regarding drugs and drug use are made and include the following: consumption of alcohol; breath testing; urine sample where drug use suspected; evidence as to presence of alcohol; evidence as to use of drugs.

Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1988 Amendments, Information Bulletin, (11.1.88) This article summarises amendments to the Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act 1988. Amendments made to Part 8 of the regulations involving alcohol and drugs included the following topics: detainees to be sober; regulations regarding possession or consumption of alcohol; regulations regarding possession or use of drugs; breath testing; urine sample; evidence as to presence of alcohol; evidence as to use of drugs.

Carter, Information Bulletin, (1.6.87) This article provides the guidelines that should be adopted by Superintendents when they are dealing with drugs and drug trafficking in their gaol.

Woodham (15.12.88), Departmental file 83/0165 This is a departmental report which provides the procedures to be followed in conducting urine sampling.

Analyst Certificate, Information Bulletin, (5.10.87) This edition of the Information Bulletin provides a copy of the analyst certificate used for urine samples.
Hackett, Information Bulletin, (5.10.87) This article provides guidelines on the procedure to be followed on using the urine analysis certificate as prima facie evidence for the Visiting Justice.

Christopher, Information Bulletin, (16.5.88) This article describes the amendments to the Prisons Regulations 1968 in regards to the urine testing of prisoners.

Horton, Information Bulletin, (7.3.88) This article provides the procedure to be undertaken for prisoners suspected of alcohol consumption. These regulations were later amended.

Horton, Information Bulletin, (5.4.88) This article outlines the amendments to the procedure for prisoners suspected of alcohol consumption.

Lyon (16.1.85), Departmental file 84/1091 This article provides the regulations for the strip searching of prisoners.

Peters, Information Bulletin, (14.12.87) This article provides amended terms and conditions of parole orders. Some of these amendments are relevant to drugs and drug use.

Horton, Information Bulletin (8.8.88) This article provides the procedures to be followed where unauthorised items from prisoners are seized and retained as evidence.

Horton, Information Bulletin, (28.12.88) This article provides details on regulations regarding prisoners' contact visits. Some of the regulations are relevant to drug use.

Schubert, Information Bulletin, (4.10.89) This article provides new guidelines in regard to the work release programme. One section is relevant to drugs and drug use.

Hutchinson, Information Bulletin, (30.11.88) This article provides the guidelines for the Parole Board policy of the Methadone programme.
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