



Chapter 5

Studies of drug users in prison

Methods and definitions

National routine information on drug use and patterns of use among prisoners is rare. Most of the data available in the EU come from ad hoc studies carried out at local level among samples of prisoners that vary considerably in terms of size. This makes extrapolation within a country very difficult, and the prisons examined are often not representative of the whole prison system. The lack of repeated surveys impedes trend analysis in most of the EU countries.

The data presented here come from a range of sources, which are often not comparable in terms of the methods used. Variations across countries and across surveys make comparisons between and within countries difficult and are related to issues such as: sampling strategy; sample size; geographical coverage; population selection (convicted/remanded, male/female, etc.); measure of drug use (self-report, medical assessment, etc.); drug use and prevalence definitions (lifetime or last year or month prevalence; frequency measures, etc.).

Overview of the data

Listed below are the tables and the supplementary downloadable tables in the bulletin dealing with drug users in prisons, along with a brief overview. Please note that the supplementary tables are available only on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

Data tables

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This section reports on various studies of prison inmates in different EU Member States and Norway over the past decade. Results shown in the studies cover a range of drugs including opiates, cocaine, cannabis and poly-drug use, and prevalence is estimated for a range of inmate sub-populations: injectors, males, females, youth. A further, more complete table is available in the supplementary tables to the bulletin, indexed below.

The first table of the section ([Table DUP-0](#)) gives the source bibliographic references for the studies reported in Tables DUP-1 to DUP-5.

Summary points

- Lifetime prevalence of drug use among prisoners is reported in most EU studies to be over 50 %. It varies widely, however, from 22 % to 86 % between prison populations, types of detention centres and countries. Cannabis is the most frequently reported illicit drug.
- The prevalence of regular drug use or dependence prior to imprisonment ranges from 8 % to 73 %. Lifetime prevalence of injecting drug use among prisoners is generally reported to be within a 15 to 50 % range.
- Studies available show that between 8 % and 60 % of inmates report having used drugs while in prison, and 10 to 42 % report regular drug use in prison. In addition, between 0.2 % and 34 % of inmates report having injected drugs while in prison.

Table DUP-0. Prevalence of drug use among prisoners: sources and bibliographic references

| Country | Ref. | Source |
|----------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Austria | 1 | Country report Austria 1999 for the European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis in prisons, European centre for social welfare policy and research, Vienna. |
| | 2 | Pont J., Auswertung des Fragebogens zu GZ 52201/2-V.4/1996. Bundesministerium für Justiz, 1996 [taken from: European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison, Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998]. |
| | 3 | Drogenfreie Zone im Strafvollzug. Unofficial Report on one year experience with the drug free zone in the Hirtenberg prison. |
| Belgium | 1 | Hariga F, Todts S., Doulou M., Muys M. (2004) Toxicomanie en prison: monitoring des risques sanitaires: une enquête dans 10 prisons belges, SPF Justice Bruxelles. |
| | 2 | De Maere W. (Free Clinic), Hariga F. (Modus Vivendi), Bartholeyns F. (Université Libre Bruxelles), Vandeverken M. (Université Catholique Louvain). Druggebruik in de gevangenisomgeving. Ontwikkeling van een epidemiologisch onderzoeksinstrument. Onderzoek uitgevoerd in opdracht van DWTC/SSTC. |
| | 3 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| | 4 | Todts S., Fonck K., Colebunders R., Vercauteren G., Driesen K., Uydebreouck M., Vranckx R., Van Mol F., Tuberculosis, HIV, Hepatitis B and risk behaviour in a Belgian prison, Arch Public Health, 55, 1997, pp 87-98. |
| Czech Republic | 1 | Generální ředitelství Vězeňské služby ČR (2003) Přehled údajů o užívání drog ve věznicích (Summary of data prepared for the purposes of the Annual Report), Prague: Generální ředitelství vězeňské služby ČR. Zábanský, T., Radimecký, J., Mravčík, V., Gajdošíková, H., Petroš, O., Korčíšová, B., Miovský, M., Vo-pravil, J., Csémy, L. and Kuda, A.a.N. (2002) Výroční zpráva o stavu ve věcech drog v ČR v r. 2001 (http://www.drogy-info.cz/filemanager/download/9/ar_2001_Cz_cesky.pdf), Prague: Úřad vlády ČR. |
| | 2 | Generální ředitelství Vězeňské služby ČR (2003) Ročenka Vězeňské služby ČR 2002 (Annual Report of the Prison Service of the CR), Prague. |
| Denmark | 1 | Kramp P. et Al (2003) Rusmiddelundersogelsen, Misbrug blandt Kriminalforsorgens. |
| Finland | 1 | Directorate of the Prison and Probation Service, 2002. |
| | 2 | STAKES and Ministry of Justice (Department of Prison Administration). |
| France | 1 | Ministry of Justice. |
| | 2 | National Public Health Institute. |
| | 3 | Mouquet M-C., Dumont M., Bonnevie M-C., La santé à l'entrée en prison: un cumul des facteurs de risque, Études et résultats n°4, Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et de la statistique; ministère de l'emploi et de la solidarité, janvier 1999. |
| Germany | 1 | Rotily M. and Delorme C., L'usage de drogues en milieu carcéral, Drogues et toxicomanies: indicateurs et tendances, OFDT, 1999. |
| | 2 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| | 3 | Tielking, K., Becker, S., Stöver, H. (2003). Entwicklung gesundheitsfördernder Angebote im Justizvollzug. (2003). Oldenburg: Bibliotheks- und Informationssystem der Universität Oldenburg. |
| Greece | 1 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| | 2 | Kern, Johannes (1997): Zum Ausmaß des Drogenmißbrauchs in den Justizvollzugsanstalten und den Möglichkeiten seiner Eindämmung. Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug und Straffälligenhilfe, 1997 (2), 90-92. |
| | 3 | Giatroi Choris Sunora. 2001. Katagrafi apotelesmaton diereunisis kai protasi programmatos sti Dikastiki Fulaki Koridallou. Athina: Médecins Sans Frontières. |
| | 4 | Fotiadou, M., Livaditis, M., Manou, I., Kaniotou, E., Samakouri, M., Tzavaras, N., Xenitidis, K. (2004). Self-reported Substance Misuse in Greek Male Prisoners. European Addiction Research, 10, 56-60. |
| | 5 | Aristoteleio Panepistimio Thessalonikis 2000. Diereunisi anagon kai methodon epaggelmatikis katartisis anilikon paravaton kai anilikon se kindino "Orestis" - Leonardo Da Vinci. Thessaloniki (in Greek). |
| | 6 | Koulirakis G., Gnardelis C., Agrafiotis D. and Power K. (2000) HIV risk behaviour correlates among injecting drug users in Greek prisons. Addictions, 1995, (8), 1207-1216. |
| Hungary | 1 | Malliori M., Sypsa V. Psichogiou M., Touloumi G., Skoutelis A., Tassopoulos N., Hanzakis A. and Stefanis C. A survey of bloodborne viruses and associate risk behaviours in Greek prisons. Addiction (1998), 93(2), 243-245. |
| | 2 | Malliori M., Greece, in European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998, pp 114-118. |
| Ireland | 1 | Elekes Zs. And Paksi B., Exploration of risk groups of drug users in imprisoned population, IM.Bv.Op., Research Library for Penalty Authorities 1997/4 (112). |
| | 2 | Hannon F., Kelleher C., Friel S. (2000) General Healthcare Study of the Irish Prisoner Population, Dublin: Stationery Office. |
| | 3 | Long J., Allwright S., Barry J., Reaper-Reynolds S., Thornton L., Bradley F. (2000) Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV in Irish Prisoners, Part II: Prevalence and risk in committal prisoners 1999. Government Publications: Dublin. |
| | 4 | Allwright, S., Barry, J., Bradley, F., Long, J. and Thornton, L., Hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV in Irish prisoners: Prevalence and risk, Dublin: The Stationery Office, 1999. |
| | | Montjoy Prison Visiting Committee, 1997. |

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Table DUP-0 – continued from previous page

| Country | Ref. | Source |
|----------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 5 | O'Mahony P. (1997) Mountjoy Prisoners: A sociological and criminological profile, Department of Justice, Government Publications: Dublin, June 1997. |
| Italy | 1 | Relazione Annual al Parlamento sullo Stato delle Tossicodipendenze in Italia 2003. Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali. Rome 2004. |
| | 2 | National survey on drug use and HIV infection amongst prison admissions in 2002, Ministry of Justice, Department for Prison Administration. |
| | 3 | National survey on drug use and HIV infection amongst prison admissions in 2001, Ministry of Justice, Department for Prison Administration. |
| | 4 | National survey on drug users and HIV+ among prisoners at 31.12.02, Ministry of Justice. |
| | 5 | National survey on drug users and HIV+ among prisoners at 31.12.01, Ministry of Justice. |
| | 6 | National survey on drug users and HIV+ among prisoners at 31.12.00, Ministry of Justice. |
| | 7 | National survey on drug users and HIV+ among prisoners at 31.12.99, Ministry of Justice. |
| | 8 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| Latvia | 1 | Snikere S., Trapencieris M., Vanaga S. (2003) 'Survey of Prison Inmates', in Drug abuse Prevalence in Latvia: Population Survey Report, Riga, 71-102. |
| Lithuania | 1 | Vladas Kasperunas, Prisons Department under the Ministry of Justice (data not published). |
| Luxembourg | 1 | Dr Schlink J., Etude épidémiologique des infections par le VIH et l'hépatite virale C dans les prisons luxembourgeoises, CPL, Luxembourg, 2000. |
| Netherlands | 1 | Vogelvang B.O., Van Burik A., Van der Knaap L.M., Wartna B.S.J. (2003) Prevalentie van criminogene factoren bij mannelijke gedetineerden in Nederland, Den Haag: Adviesbureau Van Montfoort/WODC. |
| | 2 | Van Emmerik, J.L., Brouwers, M. De Terbeschikkingstelling in Maat en Getal; Een beschrijving van de tbs-populatie in de periode 1995-2000, Den Haag: Ministerie van Justitie, 2001. |
| | 3 | Schoemaker C & Zessen G van. Psychische stoornissen bij gedetineerden; Een verkennend onderzoek in Penitentiair Complex Scheveningen. Utrecht, The Netherlands: Trimbos Institute, 1997. |
| | 4 | Koeter M.W.J. & Luhrman G.C. Verslavingsproblematiek bij justitiabele drugverslaafden, Amsterdam: The Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), 1998. |
| | 5 | Bulten, B.H. Gevangen tussen straf en zorg [Caught between punishment and care]. (Doctoral thesis.), Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit, 1998. |
| Portugal | 1 | Torres A. (coord.) et al., Trajectorias e consumos de drogas nas prisoes: um diagnostico, Lisbon, CIES/ISCTE. |
| | 2 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| Slovenia | 1 | Prison Administration annual report. |
| Spain | 1 | Evolución terapeutica de previa del drogodependiente que ingresa en 1994. Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas en colaboración con la Dirección General de Instituciones Penitenciarias. Estudio transversal de junio de 1998 sobre sanidad penitenciaria. Dirección General de Instituciones Penitenciarias. |
| | 2 | Estudio transversal sobre sanidad penitenciaria. |
| | 3 | Informe de la Comparecencia del Director, General de Instituciones Penitenciarias en el Parlamento, 1999. |
| | 4 | Miranda M.J., Barberet R., Canteras A., Romero E., Analisis de la eficacia y adecuacion de la politica penitenciaria a las necesidades y demandas de las mujeres presas, 1998. |
| | 5 | Rios J.C., Cabrera P, Mil voces Presas, Universidad Pontificia de Comillas, 1998. |
| | 6 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| | 7 | Delegacion del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas/Direccion General de Instituciones Penitenciarias, Evolucion Terapeutica previa del drogodependiente que ingresa en prison, 1994. |
| Sweden | 1 | Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen (2004). Kriminalvårdens redovisning om drogsituationen. Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen, Norrköping (to be published). |
| | 2 | Weilandt C. and Rotily M., European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison: Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998. |
| United Kingdom | 1 | The differential substance misuse treatment needs of women, ethnic minorities and young offenders in prison: Survey of women (2001). |
| | 2 | The Criminality Survey, Home Office. |
| | 3 | Weild A.R., Gill O.N., Bennett D., Livingstone S.J.M., Parry J.V. and Curran L., Prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C antibodies in prisoners in England and Wales: a national survey, Communicable Disease and Public Health, vol 3, NO 2, June 2000. |
| | 4 | Singleton N., Meltzer H., Gatward R. Psychiatric morbidity among prisoners, ONS, Department of Health, London, 1997. |
| | 5 | Singleton N., Farrel, M. & Meltzer H., Substance misuse among prisoners in England and Wales, London: ONS, 1999. |
| | 6 | Bellis MA, Weild AR, Beeching NJ, Mutton KJ and Syed Q. Prevalence of HIV and injecting drug use in men entering Liverpool prison. BMJ 1997; 315: 30-31 [taken from: European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison, Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998]. |

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| Country | Ref. | Source |
|---------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 7 | Prevalence of HIV in England and Wales in 1995, Annual report of the Unlinked Anonymous Seroprevalence Monitoring Programme in England and Wales, Department of Health, Public Health Laboratory Service, Institute of Child Health, London, 1996 [taken from: European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison, Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998]. |
| | 8 | Bridgwood A. and Malbon G. Survey of the physical health of prisoners [taken from: European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prison, Annual report to the EC, Marseille/Bonn: ORS/WIAD, 1998]. |
| | 9 | Scottish Prison Service Research Bulletin (2004) Seventh Prison Survey. |
| | 10 | SPS Research Bulletin 2003 and other forthcoming publications. |
| | 11 | Bird S.M. and Rotily M. Inside methodologies: for counting blood-borne viruses and injector-inmates' behavioural risks - results from European prisons, <i>The Howard Journal</i> , Vol 41, No. 2, May 2002. |
| Norway | 1 | Odegard E., Men and women behind the right walls? Drug, alcohol and mental problems among Norwegian inmates (manuscript). |
| | 2 | Stortingsmelding no. 16 (1996-1997) Narkotikapolitikken. |

Table DUP-1. Prevalence of lifetime use of various drugs among prisoners

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % |
|-------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Belgium | 2003 | 1 | People reporting having used illicit drugs (prior/within prison). <i>Comment:</i> survey in a random sample of 10 prisons (over a total of 38) among on remand, convicted and social defence (psychiatric cases) prisoners (n = 886). | any illicit drug | 51 |
| | | | | cannabis | 47 |
| Belgium | 1993 | 4 | People reporting having used illicit drugs. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison amongst voluntary prisoners entering prison (n = 1627). | cocaine | 36 |
| | | | | heroin | 26 |
| Greece | 2000 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 1 prison amongst on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 136) | amphetamines | 33 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 31 |
| Greece | 1998 | 3 | Adolescents reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 prisons for adolescents, both on remand and convicted, enrolled in vocational training (n = 100). | any illicit drug | 48 |
| | | | | cannabis (adolescents) | 46 |
| Greece | 1995 | 5 | Lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment (based on self-reports and serum tests). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 prisons amongst convicted voluntary prisoners (n = 544). | cocaine (adolescents) | 18 |
| | | | | heroin (adolescents) | 19 |
| Spain | 1998 | 3 | Women reporting lifetime drug use (alcohol included). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 18 prisons (n = 356). | amphetamines (adolescents) | 4 |
| | | | | ecstasy (adolescents) | 7 |
| Ireland | 1996 | 5 | Men reporting lifetime drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one male prison (one-fifth systematic sample) (n = 108). | other drugs (adolescents) | 11 |
| | | | | cannabis | 22 |
| Latvia | 2003 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867). | cocaine | 6 |
| | | | | heroin | 66 |
| Hungary | 1997 | 1 | Lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment (based on self-reports and serum tests). <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a sample of all prisons amongst adult male prisoners of Hungarian citizenship (n = 951). | cannabis | 70 |
| | | | | any illicit drug - alcohol included (females) | 70 |
| Netherlands | 2003 | 1 | Men reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 8 prisons among male detainees (n = 355). | any illicit drug (males) | 86 |
| | | | | cannabis (males) | 86 |
| Netherlands | 1989-1990 | 5 | Young male offenders reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment (DSM-III). <i>Comment:</i> survey among young male convicted detainees in one youth detention centre, aged 18-24 years (n = 200). | cocaine (males) | 56 |
| | | | | heroin (males) | 66 |
| Austria | 1994 | 3 | People reporting having used illicit drugs. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison amongst Narcotic Drug Act convicted people (n = 307). | amphetamines (males) | 61 |
| | | | | ecstasy (males) | 60 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | cannabis | 51 |
| | | | | cocaine | 15 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | heroin | 24 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 22 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | any illicit drug (adult males) | 22 |
| | | | | cannabis (adult males) | 11 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | cocaine (adult males) | 5 |
| | | | | heroin (adult males) | 3 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | amphetamines (adult males) | 7 |
| | | | | other drugs (adult males) | 1 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | any illicit drug (males) | 79 |
| | | | | any illicit drug (young males) | 58 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | heroin | 72 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 18 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | ecstasy | 16 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 16 |

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Table DUP-1 – continued from previous page

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % |
|----------------------------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Finland | 2001 | 1 | People reporting having used illicit drugs. <i>Comment:</i> national survey among a sample of voluntary HIV tested convicted prisoners (n = 825). | any illicit drug | 58 |
| | | | | opiates | 5 |
| Finland | 1995 | 3 | People reporting having used illicit drugs <i>Comment:</i> survey in 4 prisons | amphetamines | 29 |
| United Kingdom (England & Wales) | 2001 | 1 | Women reporting lifetime drug use. <i>Comment:</i> national survey of female prisoners on remand and convicted in 10 prisons (n = 301). | any illicit drug (females) | 84 |
| | | | | cannabis (females) | 78 |
| | | | | cocaine/crack (females) | 57 |
| | | | | heroin/opiates (females) | 60 |
| | | | | amphetamines (females) | 58 |
| | | | | ecstasy (females) | 47 |
| United Kingdom (England & Wales)(3) | 1997 | 4 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey in all 131 prisons (n = 3142). | other tranquilizers (females) | 57 |
| | | | | any illicit drugs | 69-85 |
| | | | | cannabis | 65-82 |
| | | | | cocaine | 30-42 |
| | | | | heroin | 34-52 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 40-53 |
| Norway | 2002 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in all 52 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 1074). | crack | 28-44 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 70 |
| | | | | cannabis | 65 |
| | | | | cocaine | 51 |
| | | | | heroin | 37 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 59 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 45 |

Notes:

(1) For sources and bibliographic references, the numbering refers to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

(2) Caution should be applied when considering that a survey is said to be 'national' as this refers to its intended geographical coverage, but does not mean it is necessarily representative of the national situation, which would depend on any sampling procedures adopted. Note that the size of the prison population surveyed is not available for most of the studies displayed in this table, and sample sizes reflect different proportions of the population in different countries.

(3) Results are provided for 4 different sub-groups of population: male remanded, male sentenced, female remanded, female sentenced. Women and men on remand represent a small proportion of the prison population, and thus these groups were over-sampled. Ranges reported here represent the minimum and maximum values obtained across the 4 sub-groups.

Sources:

For access to sources and bibliographic references, refer to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

Table DUP-2. Prevalence of lifetime injecting drug use among prisoners

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % |
|---------|------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Belgium | 2003 | | People reporting injecting drug use (prior/within prison). <i>Comment:</i> survey in a random sample of 10 prisons (over a total of 38) amongst on remand, convicted and social defence (psychiatric cases) prisoners (n = 886). | any illicit drug | 15 |
| | 1997 | 3 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison amongst on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 115). | | 22 |
| | 1993 | 4 | People reporting having ever injected drugs. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison amongst voluntary prisoners entering prison (n = 1627). | | 15 |
| Germany | 1997 | 2 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 437). | | 33 |
| Greece | 1996 | 4 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 10 prisons (n = 861). | | 34 |
| | 1995 | 5 | Injecting drug use prior to imprisonment (based on self-reports and serum tests). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 prisons amongst convicted voluntary prisoners (n = 544). | | 69 |
| Spain | 1997 | 6 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 101). | | 47 |
| | 1995 | 6 | Injecting drug users. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison (n = 1183). | | 31 |
| France | 1998 | 2 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 4 prisons (n = 1212). | | 12 |
| | 1996 | 2 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison (n = 574). | | 23 |
| | 1997 | 3 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 3 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 960). | | 14 |
| Ireland | 1999 | 2 | People reporting injecting drug use (injector status known). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 5 of the 7 Irish committal prisons (n = 593). | any illicit drug | 29 |
| | 1998 | 3 | People reporting injecting drug use (injector status known). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 9 prisons: all the 5 high risk prisons and a random sample of the medium risk prisons (n = 1205). | any illicit drug | 43 |
| | 1996 | 5 | Men reporting ever engaged in injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one male prison (one-fifth systematic sample) (n = 108). | males | 56 |
| Italy | 1997 | 8 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 3 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 678). | | 30 |
| Latvia | 2003 | 1 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867). | | 20 |

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Table DUP-2 – continued from previous page

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|
| Hungary | 1997 | 1 | People reporting injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a sample of all prisons amongst adult male prisoners of Hungarian citizenship (n = 951). | any illicit drug (adult males) | 1 | | | | | |
| Austria | 1999 | 1 | Injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a selection of representative prisons: 4 for male adults (n = 143), 2 for female adults (n = 69) and 5 for male youth (n = 51); convicted and on remand. | (male adults) | 26 | | | | | |
| | | | | (female adults) | 32 | | | | | |
| | 1996 | 2 | Intravenous drug users. <i>Comment:</i> estimated by experts. | (male youth) | 9 | | | | | |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | any illicit drug | 27 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1997 | 2 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 3 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 535). | | 52 |
| Finland | 2000 | 2 | People reporting injecting drug use (ever used). <i>Comment:</i> national survey among a sample of voluntary HIV tested convicted prisoners (n = 1612). | poly-drug users | 39 | | | | | |
| Sweden | 1997 | 2 | People reporting injecting drug use (lifetime) prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 9 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 305). | heroin/opiates | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | amphetamines | 56 | | | | | |
| United Kingdom (England & Wales) | 2001 | 1 | Women reporting having ever injected drugs prior to imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey of female prisoners on remand and convicted in 10 prisons (n = 301). | any illicit drug (females) | 38 | | | | | |
| | | | | cocaine/crack (females) | 5 | | | | | |
| | | | | heroin/opiates (females) | 35 | | | | | |
| | | | | amphetamines (females) | 7 | | | | | |
| | | | | other tranquilizers (females) | 1 | | | | | |
| 1997-1998 | 3 | People reporting having ever injected drugs (inside or outside prison). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 8 prisons: 6 adult male prisons (n = 2769), 1 female prison (n = 407) and 1 male young (under 21 years) offenders prison (n = 714). | (adult male) | 24 | | | | | | |
| | | | (female) | 29 | | | | | | |
| | | | (young male) | 4 | | | | | | |
| 1997(3) | 5 | People reporting having ever injected drugs. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey in all 131 prisons (n = 3142). | | 23-40 | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 6 | Men entering prison reporting a history of injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison. | (males) | 29 | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 7 | Men entering prison reporting a history of injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 3 prisons. | (males) | 15 | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom (Scotland) | 2003 | 10 | People reporting having ever injected drugs during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 16 prisons among all prisoners available at the time of the survey (n = 4741). | any illicit drug | 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1991-1996 | 11 | Men reporting a history of injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 6 male prisons (n = 2286). | (males) | 32 |
| | | | | | | 1991-1996 | 11 | Women reporting a history of injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one female prison (n = 132). | (females) | 46 |
| | | | | | | 1991-1996 | 11 | Young offenders reporting a history of injecting drug use. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 young offenders institutions (n = 562). | (young offenders) | 18 |

Notes:

(1) For sources and bibliographic references, the numbering refers to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

(2) Caution should be applied when considering that a survey is said to be 'national' as this refers to its intended geographical coverage, but does not mean it is necessarily representative of the national situation, which would depend on any sampling procedures adopted. Note that the size of the prison population surveyed is not available for most of the studies displayed in this table, and sample sizes reflect different proportions of the population in different countries.

(3) Results are provided for 4 different sub-groups of population: male remanded, male sentenced, female remanded, female sentenced. Women and men on remand represent a small proportion of the prison population, and thus these groups were over-sampled. Ranges reported here represent the minimum and maximum values obtained across the 4 sub-groups.

Sources:

For access to sources and bibliographic references, refer to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

Table DUP-3. Prevalence of drug use within prison among prisoners

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % | |
|-----------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|
| Belgium | 2003 | 1 | People reporting having used illicit drugs during the last incarceration. <i>Comment:</i> survey in a random sample of 10 prisons (over a total of 38) among on remand, convicted and social defence (psychiatric cases) prisoners (n = 886). | any illicit drug | 33 | |
| | 1999 | 2 | People reporting regular drug use during previous and current imprisonments. <i>Comment:</i> survey in two prisons (1 male prison + 1 woman section in another prison) amongst voluntary prisoners (n = 246). | any illicit drug | 42 | |
| | | | | cannabis | 37 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 9 | |
| | | | | heroin | 13 | |
| | | | | amphetamines | 8 | |
| | | | | ecstasy | 5 | |
| | | | | LSD | 2 | |
| | 1997 | 3 | People reporting lifetime drug use in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison amongst on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 115). | cannabis | 38 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 15 | |
| | | | | amphetamines | 4 | |
| | | | | ecstasy | 8 | |
| Germany | 1996 | 3 | Drug users in prison (based on information given by key persons). <i>Comment:</i> survey in one prison based on reports of pre-selected key prisoners (n = 16), doctor, pastor(s). | | 60 | |
| Greece | 2000 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use while in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 1 prison amongst on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 136). | any illicit drug | 46 | |
| | 1995 | 5 | Lifetime drug use in prison (based on self-reports and serum tests). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 prisons amongst convicted voluntary prisoners (n = 544). | any illicit drugs | 54 | |
| | | | | cannabis | 5 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 0.4 | |
| | | | | heroin | 39 | |
| France | 1997 | 3 | People reporting drug use within the last year while in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 3 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 960). | cannabis | 24 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 7 | |
| | | | | amphetamines | 2 | |
| Ireland | 1996 | 5 | Men reporting heroin use while in prison (current sentence). <i>Comment:</i> survey in one male prison (one-fifth systematic sample) (n = 108). | ecstasy | 3 | |
| | | | | heroin (males) | 42 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 1996 | 5 | Men reporting regular (once a week) heroin use while in prison (current sentence). <i>Comment:</i> survey in one male prison (one-fifth systematic sample) (n = 108). | heroin (males) | 36 | |
| Latvia | 2003 | 1 | People reporting lifetime drug use in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867). | cannabis | 28 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 4 | |
| | | | | heroin | 12 | |
| | | | | | amphetamines | 12 |
| | | | | | ecstasy | 7 |
| | 2003 | 1 | People reporting drug use within the last year in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867). | cannabis | 15 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 2 | |
| | | | | heroin | 5 | |
| | | | | | amphetamines | 8 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 4 | |
| 2003 | 1 | People reporting drug use within the last month in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867). | cannabis | 6 | | |
| | | | cocaine | 1 | | |
| | | | heroin | 2 | | |
| | | | | amphetamines | 2 | |
| | | | | ecstasy | 1 | |
| Lithuania | 2003 | 1 | People reporting drug use within the last year in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in all 14 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners at 31.12.2003 (n = 8063). | any illicit drug | 13 | |
| | | | | cannabis | 0.1 | |
| | | | | heroin | 9.5 | |
| | | | | cocaine | 0.03 | |
| | | | | stimulants | 1 | |
| | | | | several drugs | 3 | |

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Table DUP-3 – continued from previous page

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Hungary | 1997 | 1 | People reporting drug use at any time during imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a sample of all prisons amongst adult male prisoners of Hungarian citizenship (n = 951). | any illicit drug (adult males) | 8 |
| | | | | cannabis (adult males) | 2 |
| Portugal | 2001 | 1 | People reporting drug use within the last year in prison. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | heroin (adult males) | 0.5 |
| | | | | ecstasy (adult males) | 2 |
| | | | | amphetamines (adult males) | 2 |
| | | | | other drugs (adult males) | 3 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 52 |
| | 2001 | 1 | People reporting drug use within the last month in prison. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | cannabis | 44 |
| | | | | cocaine | 26 |
| | | | | heroin | 33 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 10 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 10 |
| 2001 | 1 | People reporting regular (everyday) drug use within the last month in prison. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | any illicit drug | 30 | |
| | | | cannabis | 24 | |
| | | | cocaine | 7 | |
| | | | heroin | 15.5 | |
| | | | amphetamines | 1.5 | |
| Finland | 2001 | 1 | People reporting illicit drug use while in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey among a sample of voluntary HIV tested convicted prisoners (n = 825). | ecstasy | 1 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 10 |
| United Kingdom (England & Wales) | 2001 | 1 | Women reporting drug use in the current period in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey among all prisoners (n = 301). | cannabis | 5.5 |
| | | | | cocaine | 2 |
| | | | | heroin | 5 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 10 |
| | | | | ecstasy | 1 |
| | 2001 | 1 | Women reporting regular drug use (weekly or more frequent) in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey of female prisoners on remand and convicted in 10 prisons (n = 301). | any illicit drug (females) | 27 |
| | | | | cannabis (females) | 4 |
| | | | | cocaine/crack (females) | 3 |
| | | | | heroin/opiates (females) | 19 |
| | | | | other tranquilizers (females) | 9 |
| 1997 (3) | 4 | People reporting drug use during the last time in prison. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey in all 131 prisons (n = 3142). | cannabis | 19-46 | |
| | | | cocaine | 1-4 | |
| | | | heroin | 12-20 | |
| | | | amphetamines | 0-4 | |
| | | | crack | 2-8 | |
| United Kingdom (Scotland) | 2004 | 9 | People reporting drug use during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey among all prisoners (n = 4792). | any illicit drug | 35 |
| | | | | cannabis | 27 |
| | | | | cocaine | 5 |
| | | | | heroin | 24 |
| | | | | amphetamines | 2 |
| | 2003 | 10 | People reporting drug use during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 16 prisons among all prisoners available at the time of the survey (n = 4741). | ecstasy | 4 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 32 |
| | | | | cannabis | 24 |
| | | | | cocaine/crack | 6 |
| | | | | heroin/methadone/other opiates | 21 |
| Norway | 2002 | 1 | People reporting drug use during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in all 52 prisons among on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 1074). | amphetamines | 5 |
| | | | | any illicit drug | 26-38 |

continued on next page

Table DUP-3 – continued from previous page

| Country | Year | Source/ ref. (1) | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % |
|---------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| | 1997- 1996 | 2 | Inmates who used drugs once or several times while serving their sentence. <i>Comment:</i> estimated by prison authorities on the basis of previous studies in prison and reports submitted by prison and visitation officials. | | 40-60 |

Notes:

(1) For sources and bibliographic references, the numbering refers to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

(2) Caution should be applied when considering that a survey is said to be 'national' as this refers to its intended geographical coverage, but does not mean it is necessarily representative of the national situation, which would depend on any sampling procedures adopted. Note that the size of the prison population surveyed is not available for most of the studies displayed in this table, and sample sizes reflect different proportions of the population in different countries.

(3) Results are provided for 4 different sub-groups of population: male remanded, male sentenced, female remanded, female sentenced. Women and men on remand represent a small proportion of the prison population, and thus these groups were over-sampled. Ranges reported here represent the minimum and maximum values obtained across the 4 sub-groups.

Sources:

For access to sources and bibliographic references, refer to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

Table DUP-4. Prevalence of injecting drug use within prison among prisoners

| Country | Source/ ref. (1) | Year | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % IDU |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Belgium | 1 | 2003 | People reporting injecting drug use during the last incarceration. <i>Comment:</i> survey in a random sample of 10 prisons (over a total of 38) among on remand, convicted and social defence (psychiatric cases) prisoners (n = 886). | any illicit drug | 2 |
| | 2 | 1999 | People reporting injecting drug use in prison from a daily basis to a few times per week or per month. <i>Comment:</i> survey in two prisons (1 male prison + 1 woman section in another prison) amongst voluntary prisoners (n = 246). | | 2 |
| Greece | 4 | 1996 | People reporting injecting drug use while in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 10 prisons (n = 861). | | 20 |
| | 5 | 1995 | Injecting drug use in prison (based on self-reports and serum tests). <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 prisons amongst convicted voluntary prisoners (n = 544). | | 28 |
| Ireland | 5 | 1996 | Men reporting injecting heroin use while in prison (current sentence). <i>Comment:</i> survey in one male prison (one-fifth systematic sample) (n = 108). | heroin (males) | 34 |
| Latvia | 1 | 2003 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use in prison <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 11 (out of 15) prisons with at least 100 convicted persons (n = 2867) | | 10 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 1998 | Regular intravenous drug use in prison (based on self-reports and cross-checking in personal files). <i>Comment:</i> nationwide cross-sectional survey in 2 state prisons amongst the total population of prisoners (n = 362). | | 28 |
| | 1 | 1998 | First intravenous drug use in prison (based on self-reports and cross-checking in personal files). <i>Comment:</i> nationwide cross-sectional survey in 2 state prisons amongst the total population of prisoners (n = 362). | | 9 |
| Hungary | 1 | 1997 | People reporting injecting drug use while in prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a sample of all prisons amongst adult male prisoners of Hungarian citizenship (n = 951). | any illicit drug (adult males) | 0.2 |
| Austria | 1 | 1999 | Injecting drug use within prison. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in a selection of representative prisons: 4 for male adults (n = 143), 2 for female adults (n = 69) and 5 for male youth (n = 51); convicted and on remand. | (male adults) (female adults) (male youth) | 15 6 8 |
| | 1 | 2001 | People reporting lifetime injecting drug use in prison. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey (47 prisons) in a random sample of on remand and convicted prisoners (n = 2057). | any illicit drug | 11 |
| | 1 | 2001 | Women reporting having ever injected drugs during this term of imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey of female prisoners on remand and convicted in 10 prisons (n = 301). | (females) | 3 |
| United Kingdom (England & Wales) | 3 | 1997-1998 | People reporting having ever injected drugs inside prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 8 prisons: 6 adult male prisons (n = 2745), 1 female prison (n = 400) and 1 male young (under 21 years) offenders prison (n = 714). | (adult males) (females) (young males) | 7 7 1 |
| | 9 | 2004 | People reporting drug use during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> nationwide survey among all prisoners (n = 4792). | any illicit drug | 5 |

continued on next page

Table DUP-4 – continued from previous page

| Country | Source/ ref. (1) | Year | Definition and methodological comments (2) | Drug used (and if any: restriction on base population) | % IDU |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| | 10 | 2003 | People reporting having ever injected drugs during the current imprisonment. <i>Comment:</i> national survey in 16 prisons among all prisoners available at the time of the survey (n = 4741). | any illicit drug | 11 |
| | 11 | 1991-1996 | Men reporting having ever injected in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 6 male prisons (n = 2286). | (males) | 18 |
| | 11 | 1991-1996 | Women reporting having ever injected in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in one female prison (n = 132). | (females) | 26 |
| | 11 | 1991-1996 | Young offenders reporting having ever injected in prison. <i>Comment:</i> survey in 2 young offenders institutions (n = 562). | (young offenders) | 5 |

Notes:

(1) For sources and bibliographic references, the numbering refers to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

(2) Caution should be applied when considering that a survey is said to be 'national' as this refers to its intended geographical coverage, but does not mean it is necessarily representative of the national situation, which would depend on any sampling procedures adopted. Note that the size of the prison population surveyed is not available for most of the studies displayed in this table, and sample sizes reflect different proportions of the population in different countries.

Sources:

For access to sources and bibliographic references, refer to Table DUP-0 (page 5.2).

List of supplementary material

Tables

The supplementary table listed here is available on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

Table DUP-5. Overall table showing the prevalence of drug use among prisoners in EU countries and Norway (%)