



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EMCDDA SCIENTIFIC REPORT

**Drug seizures, drug offences, drug offenders,
drug use among criminal populations**

—

***Information systems based on law enforcement
agencies and the criminal justice system***

VOLUME II

Summary comparative tables by indicator

EMCDDA / 2002

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Introduction

The Comparative Summary Tables that follow have been made on the basis of the forms submitted by the National Focal Points within Part II of Information Map 2000-2001.

These tables are organised around seven indicators:

- Drug seizures (drug seizures made by law enforcement agencies)
- Police/Customs interventions (drug offenders caught by law enforcement agencies)
- Prosecution statistics (drug offenders prosecuted)
- Conviction statistics (drug offenders convicted/sentenced)
- Penal statistics (drug offenders incarcerated, drug offenders in prison)
- Drug use among ‘arrestees’ (drug use among offenders caught by law enforcement services – released/in police cell)
- Drug use among prisoners (drug use among people entering prison or people in prison – on remand/sentenced)

Only the countries for which forms were included in the analysis have been included in the Summary Comparative Tables. For example, when a form had been submitted but referred to a non-routine information system (ad-hoc survey), then it had not been included in the analysis. For details about which forms have been submitted and the reasons for which some have not been included in the analysis, please refer to the beginning of Chapter 7.

Drug seizures

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Austria	Federal Ministry of Interior	Central information collection of all drug seizures in Austria - reported by police, gendarmerie and customs - in order to monitor the drug trafficking in and through Austria
Denmark	National Centre of Investigative Support (NEC)	NEC' s main task is to monitor complicated crime in order to supply the police districts with the best possible overview of international and national crime. Included herein is recording of narcotic related crime and seizures of illegal drugs.
Finland	National Bureau of investigation Customs offices, National Board of Customs	The objective of National register RIKI (Criminal Report File) is to record information on offences and suspects of offences, summary penal orders, legal assistance given in criminal cases to both national and international authorities, coercive measures taken under penal code or the law on coercive measures. The register is linked to the Europol data system (Schengen Information System). The register also compiles criminal statistics and the statistics - for direction of the investigation of offences and customs offences or both and - for making investigation and prevention of offences and customs offences more effective
France	Office Central pour la Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants (OCTIS) – Ministère de l'Intérieur	To centralise information on drug enforcement To have a database on every person dealt with for a drug offence providing names and judicial previous history
Germany	Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt BKA)	Ongoing report on police-measures against drug-related crime, traffic and smuggle. Systematic information on product prices and purity as well as on drug-related deaths
Greece	Central Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit – National Drug Intelligence Unit – Joint Secretariat (collaboration of 3 ministries: finance, merchant marine, public order)	The joint secretariat of the Central Anti-Drug Coordinative Unit collect and process data on drug related deaths, seizures and arrests and submit appropriate recommendations to the Ministerial directorates in charge of policy-making
Ireland	An Garda Siochana	To record the detection of crime
Luxembourg	Special Drug Unit of the Judicial Police	Monitoring of national drug seizures Annual national statistics on illicit drug seizures provided to international and national organisations
Netherlands	Intelligence Directorate, section Research and Analysis	To collect information on illegal drug seizures
Portugal	Judicial Police – Central Directorate of Drug Trafficking Investigation (DCITE)	To centralise the information arising from those entities on what concerns the unity of co-ordination and group intervention on drugs matters
Spain	Dirección General del Cuerpo Nacional de Policía	Police use

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Sweden	National Police Board, Beslags- och analysregistret "BAR" –Seizure and Analysis register	Monitoring drug seizures done by local police and customs
United Kingdom	Home Office: Drugs Research Unit (DARU) – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate	To monitor the situation (trends, changes) regarding drug seizures in the UK To provide the baseline for one Performance Indicator (amount of Class A drugs seized) defined for the UK Drug Strategy assessment

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	When are the data collected for the statistics
Austria	Permanent	Data is collected with the same format since 1981; new categories for drugs are included continuously	Data is reported to resp. collected by the Ministry of Interior continuously; statistics are produced on annual basis (available mostly in June of following year)
Denmark	Periodic and continuous reporting system (Published every year).	The data covers January – December. The data collection terminates in March and it is published in April or May	Information on any seizure is recorded immediately and corrected after analysis if necessary.
Finland	Permanent reporting system	From 1972 (electronic data base from 1989)	Drug seizures are recorded continuously: Reporting of data four times a year
France	Permanent reporting system	Since 1990 (historical data since 1972)	Information on drug offenders and drug seizures are recorded into the databases used for the statistics following an initial report
Germany	Permanent reporting system based on the Drugs Case Register (Falldatei Rauschgift, FDR)	The Drugs Case Register was established in 1981. According to data protection requirements cases related to personal data must be deleted after 2 years (Drug related deaths), 5 years (teenagers) or 10 years. Cases including non-personal data may be stored up to 30 years	All cases of a reporting year are registered until the 31st of January. That means statistical data on 1999 does include numbers from January 2000
Greece	Permanent reporting system	Since 1991. Not all breakdowns available	Each seizure is recorded in the central computer as soon as it is sent by each prosecution authority. Statistical tables are drawn annually – in February for the last year's data. A report is published around May each year
Ireland	Annual reporting	Data has been collected since the inception of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977	When a seizure is made it is sent by the investigating police division to the Forensic Science Laboratory for analysis. The results of this are then sent back to the investigating police division. The Forensic Science Laboratory keeps a record of all seizures received and aggregate figures are sent to the Garda National Drug Unit on an annual basis.
Luxembourg	Permanent	1980	Depends on intervention type : Following 'interpellation' or arrest if offender in possession of illicit drugs
Netherlands	Yearly	Since 1992	First quarter every year
Portugal	System of permanent information	Since 1995	At TCDs (record following the submission of a law suit)
Spain	Permanent	Since 1st January 1995	
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	Since the beginning of the 1980s (1982/1983)	The recording is supposed to take place as soon as possible, preferable within 24 hours, and not later than the request of an analysis

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	When are the data collected for the statistics
United Kingdom	Annual	Raw data since 1986. Before 1986: some data available in 'bulletins', press releases, annual reports to the League of Nations/United Nations (back to 1923)	

Countries	Statistical unit	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Austria	Individual seizure = if at one event several drugs are seized, the individual seizure of each drug is included in the statistics	Exhaustive recording	About 100 %	National
Denmark	Case, person, type of drug and seizure	Exhaustive recording	Almost 100%.	National wide with possible breakdowns by districts
Finland	Suspected person, offence, individual seizure, coercive measures etc	Exhaustive recording	100 %	National
France	Case, drug seizure, drug offenders caught (police/gendarmerie/customs intervention)	Exhaustive recording	100% for drug seizures > 1 kg for cannabis and >100 g for other drugs Unknown for smaller drug seizures	National
Germany	Cases (can include multiple drug seizures / substances / persons)	Seizures larger than a certain quantity of drugs must be registered in the Drugs Case Register: 1 g of heroin, 1 g of cocaine, 1 g of amphetamines. 10 g of cannabis. Smaller seizures can be registered	Not available	The Drugs Case Register covers drug seizures in Germany and at its borders, cases reported from foreign countries
Greece	a) event (a seizure at one point in time of one substance or several different substances), and b) amount seized for each drug	Exhaustive recording	100%: all seizures in the country from all prosecuting authorities are recorded	National
Ireland	The statistical units reported by type of drug are: - the quantity of each drug seized - the number of individual seizures of drugs	Exhaustive recording	Crimes detected	National
Luxembourg	Event	Exhaustive recording	100 %	National
Netherlands	For each substance: number of seizures and quality (Kg, litres, pills, plants); concerned number of investigations; number of "laboratories" (synthetic drugs) and plantations (cannabis) closed down.	Exhaustive recording	Not known	National
Portugal	Singular seizure with reference to the seized substance by grams or units	Exhaustive registration	100%	National/ regional coverage
Spain	Not applicable	Exhaustive recording	100 %	National, only the seizures done by the Vasque Country autonomous police are not included

Countries	Statistical unit	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Sweden	Individual seizure	Exhaustive recording	All seizures are eventually recorded, but there is a time lag	National
United Kingdom	Case, drug seizure Seizures involving more than one drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug or drug class involved. Each Customs case is counted as a single seizure even where it included seizures made on a number of separate occasions. The characteristics of the first seizure in the case are taken as the characteristics of the combined seizure	Exhaustive recording	Unknown	All seizures made on UK mainland. Does not include Isle of Man, Channel Islands or outside UK territorial waters (although Customs annual report does include such detail).

- **Data collection**

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data
Austria	Information is reported (since beginning of 2000 in electronic form) from local police/customs agencies directly to the Ministry of Interior which is in charge of central information collection concerning drug related seizures	Yes - first of all rules for recording of data are defined in a "decree", most of the information is recorded in a on-line form with drop-down fields (obligatory and voluntary fields), also training was carried out
Denmark	Information about cases, persons, drugs and seizures both from customs and police is collected by the police districts and sent to NEC. NEC prepares national statistics once a year and gives updated information about aggregated data, if needed. Each unit has got its own data recording system.	Yes. The rules are formulated by the National Commissioner of Police and approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency.
Finland	(1) Police officers enter information into police district registers (regional RIKI-registers) from which the information is collected to the National register for reports of an offence (national RIKI-register) in the National Bureau of Investigation (2) Customs offence investigators enter information into a comprehensive database (national RIKI-register for the customs) in the National Board of Customs. This information is not available in the national RIKI-register in the National Bureau of Investigation	Yes (Guidelines for recording data to Riki register)

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data
France	<p>When a drug seizure is made or a drug offender caught, an initial report is made by the police, gendarmerie or Customs officers. The initial reports should then be sent to the Regional Service of the Judicial Police (SRPJ) where they are recorded into the database (STIC).</p> <p>In practice, drug cases made by the police follow this scheme: there are recorded into the STIC database (on all offences) by the SRPJ and a copy of the each police report is sent to the OCRTIS. The STIC database is checked (different rules for coding offences between STIC and FNAILS) by the OCRTIS with the police reports and then an extraction is made to feed the FNAILS. In Paris (and administrative departments around), the situation regarding data gathering is a bit special since the 'Brigade des Stupéfiants' (Narcotics Force) centralises all the police on drug cases and then records them into a database. Extractions of this database are provided to the OCRTIS to feed the FNAILS.</p> <p>Drug cases made by the gendarmerie are recorded into the JUDEX central database of the gendarmerie. There is an agreement between the gendarmerie and the OCRTIS that allows the OCRTIS to receive every year an extraction from this JUDEX database to complete the FNAILS.</p> <p>Around 20% of drug cases are not recorded into the STIC or JUDEX (because of delays of transmission: officers wait for the conclusion of the case): the OCRTIS takes then the initial reports (paper based) to complete the FNAILS.</p> <p>Information on drug cases made by the Customs are recorded into the STIC database when they are reported to the SRPJ. For drug cases not mentioned to the SRPJ (a majority), once a year, the OCRTIS and the General Direction of the Customs check case by case if the OCRTIS has got the information on cannabis seizures > 1 kg and on other drugs seizures > 100 g. Thus, seizures of small amount of drug are under-reported into the OCRTIS statistics.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Police and gendarmerie officers have got some guidelines for coding the information into STIC and JUDEX databases. There are some coding problems because of different rules applying to STIC, JUDEX and FNAILS, more particularly on drug offences. The OCRTIS checks (on the basis of the police reports) them in order to introduce corrections. Information gathered from police in Paris (and administrative departments around) is checked by the 'Brigade des Stupéfiants'.</p>
Germany	<p>Data of the Drugs Case Register is gathered by Criminal Police Offices of the Laender (LKA) and the Customs, data may only be altered by the office, which was entering data. All cases of Drugs Case Register can be processed by entitled persons</p>	<p>Yes: reporting guidelines were part of the instructions on the establishment of the Drugs Case Register</p> <p>For example there are definitions of recording drug related deaths provided by the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) to all Laender Criminal Police Offices (LKA)</p>
Greece	<p>Each seizure is recorded by the responsible prosecuting authority in their own records and simultaneously sent for recording to their representative at the Joint Secretariat</p>	<p>Yes. Each prosecution authority has a pre-structured questionnaire which they fill-in for each individual arrested for any drug law offence. The same questionnaire is used for all offences. In the case of seizures one questionnaire is completed for each individual involved (caught).</p>
Ireland	<p>The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) compiles the statistics on seizures which they then report to the Garda National Drug Unit on an annual basis. All seizures are sent by the investigating police division to the Forensic Science Laboratory with details of the seizure. The FSL are responsible for compiling the statistics on the number and quantity of seizures as well as on purity (only large seizures are currently analysed for purity). These are then reported on an annual basis to the Garda National Drugs Unit who report the data to Garda Headquarters for inclusion in the Garda annual report. However, information on the purity of seizures is not included in the Garda annual report.</p> <p>The annual seizures in which Customs and Excise Officers are involved are reported in the Annual Report of the Revenue Commissioners. Where Garda are involved in the seizure with the Customs and Excise Officials, or carry out an investigation related to the seizure, these are included in the Garda Annual Report.</p>	<p>While there is a standardised form for collecting the data, there are no written rules for recording the data</p>

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data
Luxembourg	Both, Police (and former Gendarmerie) forces and Customs rely on a proper recording system. The SPJ (Judicial Police) compiles data and provide aggregated data	Yes: Minimum requirements – core data
Netherlands	Various procedures. The Unit Synthetic Drugs (USD) and the Customs have their own centralised information system. Data from police regions are stored at regional level and collected once a year. The data are recorded partially electronically and partially in paper dossiers.	No standardised national rules for entering and recording data (resulting in f.e. different units). There are forms plus instructions sent by the Intelligence Directorate to collect information from the different sources.
Portugal		
Spain	Each of the collaborating institutions has their own data recording system	No
Sweden	Seizures made by police officers should be registered by the police authority located where the seizure has been done. The central custom section record all seizures made by custom officers.	Yes - National Criminal Investigation Department, Intelligence Unit (underrättelseenheten) “Directions, BAR” 1992-10-28. Directions are currently revised with the supplement of doping and the Act on the Prohibition of Certain Goods Dangerous to Health (new law operating from April 1, 1999)
United Kingdom	<p>Customs – all UK: when making a drug seizure, Customs officers fill in a CEDRIC Drugs Case Record. There is one record per event. Each event may concern more than one person, offence and drug. Part 3 of the form concerns drugs seized (part 1 on case control and part 2 on subjects). The CEDRIC forms are then recorded in a general database for management and information objectives. On request, an extract of raw anonymised data is supplied to DARU. The data provided to DARU are frozen in time and based on calendar year, whereas the data published by the Customs are taken from a dynamic database and refer to the financial year. The format may change with the development of a new database to replace CEDRIC.</p> <p>Local Police, NCS, – England & Wales + British Transport Police – UK: when making a seizure, the police officers fill in a Crimsec 38 form. The forms are sent monthly or at least quarterly to the Home Office Data Collection Group (DCG) to be keyed or loaded into SAS databases. Five police forces and NCS currently submit data electronically in a format that can be loaded directly onto the databases. Data are validated and errors are checked with forces whenever possible. Data on the databases are analysed by DARU using the SAS software package. Most of drug seizures made by the Metropolitan Police in London are sent to the FSS for forensic analysis who then supply DARU with annual Excel spreadsheets containing raw data (1999 and 2000).</p> <p>Police – Scotland: when making a drug seizure, the police officers fill in a Crimsec 19 form. The forms are sent to the DCG who code the information and enter them direct onto the SAS databases. Any amendments necessary are made on-line by DCG staff, after consultation with forces if appropriate.</p> <p>Royal Ulster Constabulary: up to 1995 in Northern Ireland, police officers submitted data on drug seizures to the Home Office using Crimsec 19. Since 1996 following changes to their computer system, aggregated and summary statistics have been supplied to DARU.</p> <p>The DCG feeds information back to the police services in Scotland, England and Wales about their activities.</p> <p>Data from all different sources are cleaned and integrated by DARU.</p> <p>Both Customs and NCS have their own data recording systems</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Written instructions for the completion of forms Crimsec 19 in Scotland and Northern Ireland and Crimsec 38 in England and Wales are available to all police forces.</p> <p>Similar provisions exist for Customs</p>

- Data available

Countries	Nr of seizures	Quantity	Drug type	Origin	Destination
Austria	X	X	X		
Denmark	X	X	X	X	
Finland	X	X	X		
France	X	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Greece		X	X	X	X
Ireland	X	X	X		
Luxembourg	X	X	X		
Netherlands	X	X			
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X			
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X

Countries	Price	Purity	Tablet contents	Seizing agency	Other
Austria				X	
Denmark					
Finland					Customs data is included (National Board of Customs produces distinguished data from Customs)
France				Location of the seizure (administrative department)	
Germany	X	X	X	Not available at national level	It is not possible to distinguish between police and Customs seizures
Greece		X	X	X	Trafficking route, demographic data of individual(s) arrested, technical details (such as specific location (in the vehicle, ship, body) that the quantity was found. Breakdown usually available/published: quantity, origin, drug-type, trafficking route (sea, road, air), nationality of traffickers. Seizures from each prosecution authority can be distinguished.
Ireland				In theory it is possible to distinguish between customs and police seizures but this is not done routinely.	Content of seizures where a prosecution is to be made, however this data is not published. Price and purity data is available through personal contact with the Garda National Drugs Unit and the Forensic Science Laboratory

Countries	Price	Purity	Tablet contents	Seizing agency	Other
Luxembourg				X	Routine breakdown by drug type and national or international seizures. Possible distinction between Police and Customs seizures
Netherlands					Concerned number of investigations; number of "laboratories" (synthetic drugs) and plantations (cannabis) closed down
Portugal	Average price				
Spain				It is possible to distinguish between police and customs seizures	Place where the seizure was done
Sweden		X	Tablets by substance	It is possible to distinguish between police and customs seizures	
United Kingdom	X	X		X	UK : class, police force area (geographical breakdown), amount per seizure method of transportation, criminal groups. Crimsec 19: For every incident: police force; name, date of birth, gender, country of birth and occupation of the suspect; date of seizure/offence, number of offenders, previous convictions For seizures: seizing agency, force branch, place of seizure, type of seizure(how); for each drug: preparation and quantity seized; whether drugs were submitted to forensic analysis (case and laboratory number). From September 2000 the data available are the same as for the Crimsec38. Crimsec 38: Police force; for each drug: date of seizure, police division code, whether Drug Squad seizure, drug code, preparation, quantity, milligrams, force reference number, highest level of testing, type of offence (most serious if any) CEDRIC: For each drug: drug type, class, form, quantity (weight, number, litres, traces), purity (not to be completed for cannabis or LSD), date and time of detection in UK, estimated street value, import/export/transit, intended destination (country), first detecting agency, means of detection, how drugs arrived in UK, when/how found, place where UK Customs first involved, unit of officer first involved, place of seizure and unit of seizing officer (if different from Customs first involved), where drugs obtained or despatched, last town/country before entering UK, unaccompanied seizures addressed to. This may change with the development of a new database.

- Breakdown by drug and quantity measures

Drug	Countries			
	Austria	Denmark	Finland	France
Heroin	YES (gr.)	Yes (kg and pills)	YES (gr.)	YES (kg)
Cocaine	YES (incl Coca leafs) (gr.)	Yes (kg and pills)	YES (gr.)	YES (kg)
Crack				YES (kg)
Amphetamine	YES from 2000 (gr.)	Yes (kg and pills)	YES (gr.)	YES (kg)
Ecstasy	MDMA (pills)	Yes (kg and pills)	YES (gr.)	YES (pill)
LSD	YES (pills)	Yes (doses)	YES (pills)	YES (dose)
Cannabis	YES (gr.)	Yes (kg and pills)		YES (including pollen) (kg)
Cannabis resin	YES (gr.)		YES (gr.)	YES (kg)
Cannabis leaves	YES (gr.)	Marijuana, marijuana-cigarettes, hemp, skunk		YES (kg)
'Nederviet'				
Cannabis plants	YES (gr.)			YES (feet)
Cannabis oil	YES (gr.)	Yes (kg and pills)		YES (kg)
Others	Opium poppies, Raw Opium, Morphine and derivatives, other 'designed drugs', other drugs (gr.)	Methamphetamine, khat, opium, psilocybin-mushrooms (kg and pills); doping-drugs (units)	Methamphetamine, Kat, psychotropic substances (pills) All illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances mentioned in the Narcotics Act Drugs (in general grams), pills (number of pills), liquid (millilitre)	Opium (kg) Morphine (kg)

Drug	Countries			
	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Luxembourg
Heroin	YES (gr.)	YES (Kg)	Diamorphine (gr.)	Heroin N° 3 and n° 4 (grams)
Cocaine	YES (gr.)	YES (Kg)	YES (gr.)	YES (+ coca leafs, coca paste, other coca-based products) (grams)
Crack				
Amphetamine	YES (gr.)	YES (tablets,kg)	YES (tabs + gr.)	YES (+ methamphetamines, other stimulants) (grams)
Ecstasy	YES (pills)	YES (tablets)	MBDB (tab) MDEA (tabs) MDMA (tabs+ caps)	Ecstasy type (units)
LSD	YES (trips)	YES (doses,tablets)		YES (units)
Cannabis	YES (gr.)	YES (nr of plants)		Herb and other cannabis based products (grams)
Cannabis resin	YES (gr.)	YES (Kg)	YES (gr.)	YES (grams)
Cannabis leaves	YES (gr.)	YES (Kg)	YES (gr.)	YES (grams)
'Nederviet'				
Cannabis plants	YES (gr.)	YES	YES (number of plants)	YES (grams)
Cannabis oil	YES			YES (grams)

Drug	Countries			
	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Luxembourg
Others	Other opiates, mushrooms, khat, substitution substances are registered and coded. Recording is often limited to the more frequently used drugs	Hallucinogens (tablets, Kg), benzodiazepines (tablets, Kg)	Dihydrocodeine (tabs) Dipipanone (tabs) Ephedrine (tabs + gramme) Flunitrazepam - Rohypnol (tabs) KHAT (plants) L.S.D. (squares) Methadone (litres + tabs) Methylamphetamine (tabs) Morphine (tabs + gramme) Other benzodiazepines (tabs + caps) Temazepam (tabs + caps) Other drugs (to be listed)	Opium (poppy, raw or refined, liquid), morphine, other opiates,PCP, MDA, mescaline,psylocybine, DOB/STP, other hallucinogens, codeine, synthetic morphine, pethidine, other non prescribed synthetic opiates, methaqualone, diazepam ; other non prescribed hypnotics, sedativa, pharmaceutics, illicit psychoactive drugs (grams) ; methadon (ml)

Drug	Countries				
	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Heroin	YES (kg, packets)	YES (gr.)	YES (gr.)	YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (Kg)
Cocaine	YES (kg, packets/wrappers)	YES (gr.)	Cocaine, coca paste, coca leaves, free-base, basuco and others (gram)	YES (grams, units)	YES (Kg)
Crack			YES (gram)		YES (Kg)
Amphetamine	YES (kg, tablets, capsules, litres –oil)		YES (units)	YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (Kg)
Ecstasy	MDMA, MDA, MDEA (tablets, kg)	YES (pills)	YES (pills)	MDMA (grams, units)	MDMA, MDEA, MDA, etc. (doses) Between 1989 and 1996, MDMA was separately identified
LSD	YES (kg, trips, tablets)		YES (dose)	YES (grams, units)	YES (doses)
Cannabis	Hashish (kg, slices, powder/joints)		Hashish, grifa, marihuana, hashish oil, hashish pollen, cannabis seed, kif and others (gram)	YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (kg)
Cannabis resin		YES (gr.)	YES (gr.)	YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (Kg)
Cannabis leaves	YES (gr.)	YES (gr.)	YES (gr.)		YES (Kg)
‘Nederviet’	YES (kg, plants)		It is not possible to distinguish between “nederviet plants” and other cannabis plants”	It is not possible to distinguish between “nederviet plants” and other cannabis plants”	
Cannabis plants			YES (gr.)	YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (converted into Kg)
Cannabis oil	YES (litres, kg)			YES (grams, millilitres, units)	YES (converted into Kg)
Others	Other synthetic drugs - 2c-b, 4-mta etc- (tablets); Hallucinogenic mushrooms, Opium (kg); Methadone (tablets, kg, litres, packets/bottle); Marihuana (kg)		Codeine, opium, poppy plant, naltrexon, folicodine, morphine, methadone, metasedin, naloxon, petidine, thebaine and other opiates; MDMDA, PCP, mescaline, MDA, datura estramonium,	Opium (resin, plants) Morphine (grams, millilitres); Methadone, Central stimulants (grams, millilitres, units); Metamphetamine, Amylnitrite, GHB, Psilocybine, Psilocine,	Methadone, morphine, opium, pethidine, dipipanone, dextromoramide, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, temazepam, anabolic steroids,

Drug	Countries				
	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
			datura, psilocibine, DMT, peyote and other hallucinogens (gram); buprex, deprancol, contugesit, valium, diazepam, speed-ball, phenobarbital, methaqualone, barbital, pervitin, GHB, speed, centramine, halcion, rohipnol, tranxilium, trankimacin, dexedrine, lipociden, pentobarbital, librium, benzodiazepines and others (units); glue, varnish, glaze, solvent and others (gram)	Mescaline, PCP, Other hallucinogens, Pharmaceutical drugs (grams, units); Kat (grams)	

Countries	Principal drug rule	Breakdown by quantity
Austria	No	No breakdown by quantity is included in the aggregated statistics - just total quantity of seizure per drug
Denmark	No	The quantity is broken down to exact measures
Finland	No	Only total quantity of seizures per drug is published
France	Yes, it is the drug for which the offence is the most serious	All breakdowns for all drugs may be available on request, but the categories published are as followed: Cannabis resin: 1-20g, 21-100g, 101-1000g, 1001-10000g, 10001-100000g, >100000g Heroin: <5g, 6-20g, 21-50g, 51-100g, 101-500g, 501-1000g, 1001-5000g, >5000g Ecstasy: 1-20p, 21-100p, 101-1000p, 1000-10000p, >10000p
Germany	No information available	The FDR can not breakdown seizures by quantities, this has to be done separately
Greece	Yes. Drug categories listed above	No pre-specified breakdown of quantities available
Ireland	There is no application of a principal drug rule	Actual quantities of each drug are given, not categories of quantity
Luxembourg	E.g. A sigle seizure including 3 types of drugs is indexed threefold respectively for quantity and number	No breakdown by quantity per drug available
Netherlands		
Portugal		Heroin (> 100 g), Cocaine (> 100 g), Hashish (>1000 g), Marijuana (> 1000 g).
Spain	No	Heroin and cocaine: 0-1 gram, 1-10 grams, 10- 100 grams, 100- 1.000 grams, more than 1.000 grams Hashish: 0- 50 gram, 50- 500 grams, 500-5.000 grams, 5.000- 50.000 grams, 50.000- 100.000 grams, more than 100.000 grams Ecstasy: 0-1 pill, 1-10 pills, 10-100 pills, 100- 1.000 pills, more than 1.000 pills
Sweden	No	In grams
United Kingdom		The breakdown per quantity published is: <1g, 1-500g, >500g- 1kg, >1-10kg, >10-100kg, >100kg, unknown, for cocaine, heroin, methadone, morphine, amphetamines, cannabis herb, plants and resin And 1-50 doses, 51-100 doses, 101-500 doses, 501-1000 doses, 1001-10000 doses, >10000 doses, unknown, for LSD and ecstasy-type. Doses include dots, tablets and squares

- Price

Countries	Source of information	Reporting methods	Data available
Austria	Information on the prize of drugs is not recorded in the same system		
Denmark	Information on price of drugs is not part of the statistics	Based on information gathered on the streets and during interrogations	General information comes from police estimates
Finland	Information comes from police reports of an offence	Drug prices are reported annually	Information consist of minimum - maximum information per most common narcotic drug (cannabis resin, amphetamine, heroin) Information on retail level / wholesale level is distinguished Prices per unit is reported by gram/tablet (not against pure substance)
France	Drug prices are not reported in the different databases		Information on drug prices may be found in the initial reports. Information on price of drugs seized should be added to the FNAILS database soon
Germany	Information on product prices are available from retail street and dealer level	Police and customs reports are registered by Criminal Police Offices of the Laender and summed up at the Federal Criminal Police	Information on price of drugs is available: Cannabis resins (per g and kg), cannabis leaves (per g and kg), heroin (per g and kg), cocaine (per g and kg), amphetamines (per g and kg), ecstasy (per tablet and per 1.000 tablets), LDS (per dose and 1.000 doses)
Greece	By dealers and drug users arrested, and by police informants	Drug prices are reported annually at nationwide level	Minimum-maximum levels whenever known. Price of each drug is usually reported at retail and wholesale level Drug prices are not reported per unit (gram/tablet/dose) sold or against purity
Ireland	Information on the price of drugs is based on street prices gathered by the Garda National Drug Unit		Prices are not routinely published they are available to the Focal Point on request.
Luxembourg	Key informants and inquiry data / periodically		Min-max, average, drug-types, retail level and wholesale level and per unit (gram/tablet/dose)
Netherlands	n.a. (partially available from other sources)		
Portugal	Main sources of information: police records, consumers	Periodically obtained, giving information about the average value, and the different types of drug, etc.	Prices relate to the retail and the unity of selling that can be the gram, the dose or the pill.
Spain	Although this data source does not provide this information, the National Central Office for Narcotics (Oficina Central Nacional de Estupefacientes) provides information on drugs price	The information comes from police reports based on investigations and information provided by dealers and drug users. The information is provided every six months and has national coverage	It provides information about the kind of drug. Drug prices are reported at retail and wholesale level. Drug prices are reported per unit sold (gram, pill and dose).

Countries	Source of information	Reporting methods	Data available
Sweden	Street level annual average		Amphetamine SEK/gr. in larger cities, SEK/gr. in smaller cities. Ecstasy SEK/pill Fenmetrazine SEK/gr. LSD SEK/dose Cannabis resin SEK/gr. Marijuana SEK/gr. Kat SEK/250gr. Heroin (“brown sugar”) SEK/gr., SEK/0,2gr., SEK/0,1gr. White heroin SEK/gr., SEK /0,2gr. Opium SEK/100gr. Cocaine SEK/gr. Rohypnol SEK/pill. Other Benzodiazepines SEK/pill GHB SEK/screw cap
United Kingdom	Prices are published by DARU for cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, ecstasy, herbal cannabis, cannabis resin, ‘skunk’, amphetamines.	These prices, provided by the National Criminal Intelligence Service, are based on police seizures at street level and also assume typical street purity; they do not adequately reflect the fact that typically the purity of drugs seized by Customs is much higher. They give the range of prices in various locations for which information is available, the UK average street price, and the range of prices distributors demand. Data on opium is also given in the latter category.	The information presented is based on reports from drug squads/police intelligence units etc. on a three-monthly basis. Limited information is also collected on anabolic steroids and a range of pharmaceutical drugs. In 1997, for the first time, average street prices were applied to main drug types seized to calculate values of drug seized. These values are to a large extent notional. They do not reflect the value of drugs at the point of seizure, given that values change as drugs pass along the distribution chain and are subject to possible ‘cutting’.

- **Purity**

Countries	Source of information	Reporting methods	Data available
Austria	Information on the purity of drugs is not recorded in the same system		
Denmark	Information is not available for statistical purposes		
Finland	Information comes from police reports of an offence	Purity of narcotic drugs is reported annually	Information is average information Information on retail level / wholesale level is not distinguished Purity is reported by gram/tablet (not against pure substance)
France	Small quantities of cannabis, even sometimes of heroin, are usually not analysed for their purity. According to the different agencies, the big quantities seized are always analysed	A sample is sent to the OCRTIS who then sent it for purity analysis to the Scientific Police Laboratory in Lyon	The OCRTIS knows the results of the analyses but, up to now, does not include information on it in its publication. Information on purity of drugs seized should be added to the FNAILS database soon
Germany	Samples of seized drugs are available from retail street and dealer level	Samples are sent either to the “criminal technique” of the Criminal Police Offices of the Laender (LKAs) or to the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA). All available samples can be analysed, but there is a reminder of not delivered samples	An annual report of the “criminal technique” provides the test results. Information is available on the distribution of purity (percentages, minimum and maximum purity) broken down by drug-type

Countries	Source of information	Reporting methods	Data available
Greece	A sample of each drug seized is directly sent to the General Chemical State Laboratories for analysis	A yearly average purity estimate is reported for each drug-type	
Ireland	Large seizures are tested by the Forensic Science Laboratory for purity		Data on the purity of seizures is not routinely published, but is available to the Focal Point through personal contact
Luxembourg	Key informants and laboratory analysis	Periodically on a sample of provided or seized drugs.	Min-max, average, drug-types, retail level and wholesale level and per unit (gram/tablet/dose)
Netherlands	Available from other sources (e.g. 'synthetic drugs' and THC content: DIMS).		
Portugal	There is no information about the purity of the drug confiscated. But it is possible to ask such information from the Department of Toxicology of the Laboratory of the Scientific Police of the PJ		
Spain	As said before, this data source does not provide information about drug purity, being the National Central Office for Narcotics the unit competent.	Information regarding the purity of drugs is obtained from police reports based on purity analytical reports prepared by the sanitary units included in the Government Delegations and Subdelegations (Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno). The information is provided every six months and has national coverage	It provides information about the kind of drug. Drug purity is reported at retail and wholesale level
Sweden	The National Laboratory of Forensic Science is responsible for the part of the register that concerns with the purity of the drugs	Geographical breakdown on police districts	Information on purity is available over a certain minimum weight: Amphetamine, Metamphetamine and Fenmetrazin \geq 200g, Cocaine \geq 50g, Heroine \geq 5g, Cannabis \geq 500g (plants), Cannabis resin \geq a "cake"
United Kingdom	The FSS laboratories analyse seizures made by police forces and Customs.	Not all seizures are sent for analysis, particularly in cases where the offender pleads guilty to possession of a small amount of cannabis for personal use. The figures on purity of heroin refer to seizures weighing more than 1 gram, whilst those for amphetamines relate to seizures of more than 10 grams. The year refers to the year that information on the analysis was received rather than the year of seizure.	The figures published by DARU refer to average (mean) purity of cocaine, crack, heroin, amphetamines seizures made by the police (all UK up to 1995, only England & Wales since 1996). From 1999 information has been also published on the weighted mean for these drugs on a quarterly basis

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Austria	Yes	Specific information regarding the event which might be of use of police or court investigation	There is no access to this information
Denmark	Statistics do not contain qualitative information		
Finland	Qualitative information is based on single reports of an offence: not available in the data base		

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
France	The OCRTIS has access to all the reports made by the police	They contain information on the case, how the drug seizure was made, and other information on the prosecution of the case such as enquiry reports and witnesses reports	For example, information on price may be found in these reports.
Germany	No information available		
Greece	The qualitative information is reported in the annual report published by the Central Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit	From a) a small scale qualitative study conducted in 1999, based on interviews with officials of the Unit, and b) questions of qualitative nature included in the structured form sent to the Unit each year asking for data for the National Report to the EMCDDA	The Greek Focal Point has some qualitative information on seizures, arrests, deaths, etc
Ireland		The information collected by the police at the time a seizure is made is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Date, time and place of seizure ➤ Name of suspect, address, gender, age, nationality ➤ Circumstances around the seizure 	This data is not routinely reported and is treated as confidential
Luxembourg	No		Data from Police records / strictly confidential
Netherlands	No		
Portugal	No		
Spain	No		
Sweden	Yes	Nationalities in categories, seizures of currencies, seizures of firearms, arrests	
United Kingdom	DARU does not have access to the original reports made by police or Customs on drug seizures. It is thought that there would be much qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted	What the exact nature of that data may be could only be ascertained through research.	Such enquiries would have to be agreed with the appropriate authorities within the enforcement agencies and government departments.

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double-counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage
Austria	Double-counting is existing regarding „cases“ and „events“ since „individual seizures“ are recorded	Consistency over time in general seems to be good – but the categories of drugs recorded separately changed over time (cf. amphetamines)	No bias in the sampling coverage is known
Denmark	If double counting is a possibility, it will be mentioned in connection with the specific table.	The quality of the statistics is good and reliable, but related to the consistency over time, it can of course be influenced by different weighting of priorities given to law enforcement activities as a whole	

Countries	Double-counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage
Finland	Reports of an offence -register is individual based which allows the elimination of double-counting. In practise the statistics is collected every three months, so that double-counting is eliminated from the three months statistics. However the annual statistics are made by combining the three months statistics, so there the double-counting is not automatically eliminated concerning annual statistics.	New Narcotics Act entered into force on 1st of January 1994. Correspondingly the Penal Code was reformed so that narcotics offences were transferred from the Narcotics Act to the Penal Code. The classification of narcotics offences was changed slightly. In connection with the new narcotics legislation Finland ratified the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Police data register was updated in 1998, which allowed central information collection instead of previous decentralised system. Also the reform of Penal Code laid down provisions for money laundering.	All registers suffer from the fact that the registering practices may differ somehow in different areas of country or between different actors in the field
France	The FNAILS is checked by the OCRTIS to avoid double-counting between the different agencies.	Two changes had an influence on the statistics from the FNAILS: - 1983 integration of information from the Préfecture de Police of Paris - 1992 integration of information from the gendarmerie (JUDEX database)	The OCRTIS does not receive all the drug-related cases, more particularly when concerning minor cases/offences. There is under-reporting of minor cases by the Customs (estimated under-reporting of 19 000 offenders in 1998).
Germany	One seizure including several drugs will be counted once as total number of seizures and multiple times for each single drug.	No information available	No information available
Greece	Each seizures case is reported separately. If same individuals or same vehicle is involved in a second seizure within the same year, then these are considered two seizures	Data recording is quite consistent over the years. Changes in drug law do not significantly affect the job of the prosecution authorities. The officers of the Unit participating in the EUROPOL meetings have reported that a Recording Form for drug-law offences is being prepared at a European level, which will be adopted by all EU member states	Not known
Ireland	Double counting does not occur in relation to data on seizures	Since the inception of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977 seizures have been sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory for analysis of content, which has ensured consistency in reporting procedures. In recent years, the Forensic Science Laboratory has also been responsible for reporting on the quantity of seizures, ensuring consistency in reporting procedures	There could be biases in coverage over time due to increased efficiency of detection methods, for example, the number of personnel involved in the detection of such crimes (e.g. the establishment of the Garda National Drugs Unit in 1995), the availability of equipment, sniffer dogs etc
Luxembourg	None, since each individual seizure is indexed once either by Customs or Police	Good	None
Netherlands	There is a risk of double-counting because different actors may report about the same seizures (e.g. seizures reported by various police regions and Schiphol).	Not all police regions consistently provide data. In 1998 information on synthetic drugs are provided by the Synthetic Drugs Unit, which is assumed to have a complete nation overview of synthetic drug seizures. The manner of recording differs from the police regions, which decreased consistency over time.	The Unit Synthetic Drugs only records seizures of more than 500 tablets of 500 gram synthetic drugs. This results in an underestimation of the number of cases as well as the amount of drugs
Portugal	No	Changes in the way the Drug Law is applied	Not applicable

Countries	Double-counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage
Spain	Two or more police forces work in the same policial seizure	The fact that the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) has their own data recording system means that the seizures done by this unit are only included a month and a half, more or less, later.	None
Sweden	The authority doing the preliminary investigation has the responsibility for registration of seizures in the same case. This makes it possible to account for common achievements and avoid double-counting	<p>The directions have changed and the present dates back to 1992. New directives are developed at present. The changes may have affected some of the data, but most figures should be comparable.</p> <p>The original aim was not to provide information outside the police force but eventually other purposes (e.g. research) called for easy accessible and reliable data. The register is going to be reorganized because of the present difficulties to provide information. In its present condition it is complicated to use and therefore hard to get updated information from.</p> <p>Recently the regional police authorities became more independent which resulted in a focus on other internal matters. The situation created a problem with respect to registration routines since seizures from some regions has low priority and therefore a relatively long time lag</p>	See above. No sampling
United Kingdom	<p>Records on large seizures are kept by the DCG, in order to be theoretically checked by the DCG for duplication of reports from Police, NCS and Customs.</p> <p>Through the existence of protocols or agreements of co-operation to ensure that only one force/agency claims the credit for a joint operation, there is less concern over the possible double counting of the same seizure</p>	<p>There have been a number of changes that have affected the statistics published by DARU. The more significant changes are as follows:</p> <p>1/1/93 Introduction of Crimsec 38 in England & Wales to collect seizure information</p> <p>1/4/95 Separate seizure code for temazepam introduced</p> <p>1/6/96 MDMA definition for seizures (and offenders) broadened to include ecstasy-type drugs</p> <p>1/6/96 Separate seizure code introduced for anabolic steroids across UK, and separate drug offence codes for England & Wales</p>	<p>Not all drug seizures are recorded by the police on Crimsec forms, and even if recorded, not all such forms are submitted to the DCG, especially those relating to Scotland.</p> <p>Possible minor under-reporting of seizures by police due to variation between forces in the way in which records are kept of articles found or seized when suspects are apprehended. For example, drugs found in the street may be recorded in the Property Book only and not reported as a drug seizure to the Home Office.</p> <p>There are other police forces who may make drug seizures but whose activity is not reported to the Home Office: Royal Parks Police, Ministry of Defence Police, Channel Islands and Isle of Man Police (for the last 20 years), etc..</p> <p>Cases of smuggling drugs into prison are usually dealt with by the local police. Prison governors usually deal with cases of drugs found on inmates, in which case it is reported to the Home Office Prison Service and published separately.</p> <p>In some parts of London, the police have been providing large bags, in such places as the entrance of night-clubs, where people put their drugs. This activity in terms of drug seizures is not reported to the Home Office.</p>

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Austria	Computer processing	SPSS
Denmark	Computer processing	By central national criminal database
Finland	Computer processing	Oracle data base, self designed RIKI-software
France	Computer processing	In-house software
Germany	Computer processing	No information available
Greece	Computer processing	Microsoft Access
Ireland	Computer based storage of data in the Forensic Science Laboratory	Microsoft Access
Luxembourg	Manually and computer processing	SPSS
Netherlands	Computer processing	SPSS
Portugal	Electronically treated files	Specific system, named Integrated System of Criminal Information, applied to general criminal information and also to the information on illicit activities relating to drugs
Spain	Computer processing	Application developed for the Dirección General de la Policía
Sweden	Computer processing	“Imdok”, police reporting system
United Kingdom	SAS databases for Great Britain (from September 2000).	SAS from September 2000; Excel and Word for Windows

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria	Results are available/published annually in June/July for the previous calendar year	Systematic for published annual routine statistics / on request for additional data	Aggregated (Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns - but available resources at the Ministry are very limited)	Restricted
Denmark	Between one and two months	Systematic in connection with the yearly publication	Aggregated data on request is possible	The yearly publication is of course official, but data on request is confidential
Finland	Statistics of police is produced every three months and statistics of customs every month.	Systematic	Aggregated (Focal Point extra requests of information, e.g. specific variable breakdowns, may implicate changes in the software and may in practise be complicated).	Partly restricted (price, purity), partly public information
France	Data available on previous year n + 5 months. First results on previous year n + 2,5 months, but confidential	Access to an anonymous extraction of the FNAILS database is possible to the Focal Point under specific conditions	Aggregated data	Public information
Germany	About 6 or 7 months	Systematic and on request	Aggregated	Public information
Greece	Data of the previous year are available to the Focal Point by February-March each year and are provided as replies to structured questionnaire/Tables that the FP sends to the Unit. Around May each year they publish their annual report.	Upon request. The annual report is systematically sent. (see previous question)	Aggregated. The Focal Point can and does ask for specific breakdowns – they are reported when available	Restricted for the qualitative data. Statistical data are public information

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Ireland	8-9 months approximately	As in published reports. Price and purity data is available through personal communication	Aggregated data is available, it is not possible to ask for a specific breakdown of data. However, attempts are being made to get a breakdown of the seizures made by customs and police	The Garda annual report and the statistics included are public information
Luxembourg	2 months	On request	Aggregated but Focal Point may be provided with breakdowns	Aggregated data: public information
Netherlands	1-2 months	On request	Aggregated	Public information
Portugal	45 days. To the Focal Point, 1 week	In the majority of cases access is systematic	Aggregated data with the possibility of disaggregation at the individual level and allowing for the provision of information on certain specific classifications	Restricted information
Spain	15 days	On request	Aggregated data. The Focal Point can ask may ask for specific breakdowns	Public information
Sweden	Continuously data gathering. The reporting system can produce seized quantities "on the spot", but since there is a long time lag from some regions and also from laboratory reports the estimated time is six month approx.	On request	Aggregated See "Consistency over time"	Public information
United Kingdom	UK data on calendar year should be available 12 months later but this has slipped a little in recent years	Restricted	(actively) aggregated	Public

Countries	Information available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria	?	Aggregated (it may be asked for specific breakdowns)	Restricted
Denmark		Aggregated data with specific available breakdowns can be given on request, but is of course confidential information	
Finland		Aggregated (Focal Point extra requests of information, e.g. specific variable breakdowns, may implicate changes in the software and are in practise complicated).	Restricted information: publication needs the permission of register authority
France	Difficulty to handle specific requests	Aggregated data	Public information
Germany		Aggregated	Public information
Greece		Aggregated (see above)	(see above)
Ireland		Aggregated	Public information
Luxembourg		Aggregated	Confidential
Netherlands			

Countries	Information available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Portugal		Aggregated data with the possibility of answer to specific breakdowns	The information is restricted
Spain		Aggregated data. Specific breakdowns can be asked for	Public information
Sweden		Aggregated	Restricted
United Kingdom	Restricted	Aggregated public information may be provided by DARU once the statistical bulletin for that year has been published	On request

Police/Customs interventions

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Austria	Federal Ministry of Interior	Central data collection on all reports to the police for violations of the Narcotic Substances Act (all offences) in order to monitor the respective situation
Denmark	National Centre of Investigative Support (NEC)	NEC' s main task is to monitor complicated crime in order to supply the police districts with the best possible overview of international and national crime. Included herein is recording of narcotic related crime and seizures of illegal drugs, and information on offenders and persons charged
Finland	National Bureau of investigation Customs Offices, National Board of Customs	Objective of National register RIKI (Criminal Report File) is to record information on offences and suspects of offences, summary penal orders, legal assistance given in criminal cases to both national and international authorities, coercive measures taken under penal code or the law on coercive measures. The register is linked to the Europol data system (Schengen Information System). The register also compiles criminal statistics and the statistics. - for direction of the investigation of offences and customs offences or both and - for making investigation and prevention of offences and customs offences more effective.
France	Office Central pour la Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants (OCRTIS) – Ministère de l'Intérieur	To centralise information on drug enforcement To have a database on every person dealt with for a drug offence providing names and judicial previous history
Germany	Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt BKA) Fachreferat KI 12, 65173 Wiesbaden	Ongoing report on offences
Greece	: Central Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit – National Drug Intelligence Unit – Joint Secretariat (collaboration of 3 ministries (finance, merchant marine, public order)	The joint secretariat of the Central Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit collect and process data on drug related deaths, seizures and arrests and submit appropriate recommendations to the Ministerial directorates in charge of policy-making
Luxembourg	Special Drug Unit of the Judicial Police	Monitoring of national drug- related Customs and Police interventions. Annual national drug- related Customs and Police interventions provided to international and national organisations
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	The objectives are to give qualitative and quantitative insight into the development of the crime as registered by the police and settled by the police
Portugal	Judicial Police (PJ)	To make the interested entities know the results of the work developed by the institutions with responsibilities on the prevention and criminal investigation of illicit trafficking and consumption of drugs and of money laundering originated in those crimes.
Spain	Dirección General del Cuerpo Nacional de Policía	Police use
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention	Monitor development
United Kingdom	Home Office: Drugs Research Unit (DARU) – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate	To monitor the situation (trends, changes) regarding persons dealt with for drug offences. To provide the baseline for one performance Indicator (number of persons dealt with for supplying Class A drugs) defined for the UK Drug Strategy assessment

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Austria	Permanent	Data is collected with the same format since 1981; new categories for drugs are included continuously	Exhaustive recording	About 100 %	National
Denmark	Periodic and continuous reporting system (Published every year)	The data covers January – December. The data collection terminates in March and it is published in April or May	Exhaustive recording	Almost 100 %.	National Wide with possible breakdowns by districts
Finland	Permanent reporting system	From 1972 (electronic data base from 1989)	Exhaustive recording	100 %	National
France	Permanent reporting system	Since 1990 (historical data since 1972)	Exhaustive recording	80% (estimated) for offenders	National
Germany	Permanent reporting system based on the police's crime statistics (PKS)	The police's crime statistics (PKS) was established in 1971, Data are recorded and available since then	No information	Not available	National
Greece	Permanent reporting system	Since 1991. Not all breakdowns available	Exhaustive recording	100%: all seizures in the country from all prosecuting authorities are recorded	National
Luxembourg	Permanent reporting system	1980	Exhaustive recording	100%	National
Netherlands	Periodic reporting system, each month	data are recorded and available since 1948	Exhaustive recording	Full coverage	National coverage of all police regions and all national police
Portugal	System of continuous information (on the gathering and treatment of data)/ periodical system (in relation to statistical dissemination), through annual and bi-annual reports.	1995.	Exhaustive registration	100%	National coverage with the possibility of regional desegregation at the 'freguesia' (municipal) level
Spain	Permanent	Since 1st January 1995	Exhaustive recording	100 %	National coverage, only the interventions done by the Vasque Country autonomous police are not included
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	1975 onwards	Exhaustive recording	100% of the suspected	National

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
United Kingdom	Annual	Raw data since 1986 before 1986: some data available in 'bulletins', press releases, annual reports to the league of Nations/United Nations	Exhaustive recording	Probably complete for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. For Scottish information on drug offenders it is estimated that only 70% of the relevant data are received within a year of the events to which they refer. Published figures are updated subsequently in Scotland.	All UK but has excluded the Isle of Man and Channel Islands for the last 20 years

- **Statistical unit**

Countries	Point in time when data are collected	Statistical unit: Definition	Statistical unit: type
Austria	Data is reported to resp. collected by the Ministry of Interior continuously; statistics are produced on annual basis (available mostly in June of following year)	Report to the police for violations of the Narcotic Substances Act (= suspected offence)	Report to the police (= suspected offence); double counting of individuals when one person was reported more than once per year
Denmark	Information on any seizure is recorded immediately and corrected after analysis if necessary.	Charged persons, reports and cases in which charges have been made	
Finland	Drug offences are recorded continuously: Reporting of data four times a year	Crime = report of an offence recorded by the police	Person (suspect of an offence recorded by the police) / offence
France	Information on drug offenders and drug seizures are recorded into the databases used for the statistics following an initial report	Case, drug seizure, drug offenders caught (police/gendarmerie/customs intervention)	
Germany	Annually	Cases	Offence
Greece	Each arrest is recorded in the central computer as soon as it is sent by each prosecution authority. Statistical tables are drawn annually – in February for the last year's data. A report is published around May each year	There are separate records kept for individuals arrested for an offence and charged with an offence (not necessarily caught). This section refers to arrests. The statistical unit is the case- the arrest	Police intervention (arrest). If an individual is caught 2 or 3 times in the year, then he appears 2 or 3 times in the total figures. If he/she is arrested for possession, trafficking of more than one type of drugs, then they are included in the total figures of all these types If they are arrested for more than one offence, they are included in the total figures of the most serious of these offences
Luxembourg	4 types of interventions indexed : -- Police records - "Prévenus" (suspected offenders) - Arrests - Seizures	Idem	- Drug related police records: Number - "Prévenus" (suspected drug law offenders): Events in SPJ register / Persons (drug users) in RELIS/LINDDA - Arrests of drug law offenders: Number - Drug Seizures: Events
Netherlands	The suspected offender is recorded in the statistics as soon as the police inquiry results in a charge	Charges	Offence leading to a charge
Portugal	At the moment of the record following the submission of a lawsuit	Police actions and participants	
Spain	After the first police investigation ("salida")	Not applicable	Person / offence / police intervention / drug / geographical area

Countries	Point in time when data are collected	Statistical unit: Definition	Statistical unit: type
Sweden	Person being suspected for good reason ("skäligen misstänkta") and the prosecutor also considered the suspicion to remain after a preliminary investigation	Suspected offenders	Person, offence
United Kingdom	Figures provided on offenders refer to all those dealt with for drug offences, either there is no further action (or informal warning), a caution is given by the police, compounding by Customs, or they are prosecuted in the courts.	Offenders, offences and seizures	Person and offence

Countries	If statistical unit is the person, how is a person suspected more than once in the same year counted ?		
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other
Austria			Not applicable (see above)
Belgium			
Denmark	X		
Finland			The RIKI-register is individual based, which allows the production of statistics on the base of person or on the base of offences made by person. Personal based statistics counts suspect of an offence only once annually in the register - even if the person is suspected of several (different drug) offences In practise the statistics is collected every three months, so that double-counting is eliminated from the three months statistics. However the annual statistics are made by combining the three months statistics, so there the double-counting is not automatically eliminated concerning annual statistics
France		As two or more persons Each time an individual person is caught (initial report) for a drug offence, s/he is recorded in the statistics. The number of offenders caught given by the statistics is higher than the number of different individuals caught	
Germany			No information
Greece		X	
Luxembourg	As one person in the RELIS/LINDDA database	As two or more persons in SPJ register	
Netherlands			Within a month period correction for double counting takes place
Portugal			In accordance with the number of times it appears in the TCDs1 forms, Type B used for the identification of the participants, to be sent by the apprehending entity
Spain		X	
Sweden		X	

¹ TCDs (Trafficking and consumption of drugs) are forms filled by the criminal police organs every time a situation of drug trafficking or consumption occurs and are sent to the JP. There are two types of forms: Type A for the substances apprehended, Type B for the participants in the illicit act.

Countries	If statistical unit is the person, how is a person suspected more than once in the same year counted ?		
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other
United Kingdom			Each time they appear on the records

Countries	How multiple offences are counted		
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other
Austria		X	
Denmark		X	
Finland			If in one report of an offence person is suspected of several offences, the personal based statistics is based on the rule above, but different offences of the person are counted separately - however so that if person is suspected of several cases of same offence (e.g. possession of narcotic drugs), the same offence is counted only once.
France			
Germany	X		If one offence includes multiple drugs, is has to be registered preferably according to this order: 1-heroin 2-cocaine 3-amphetamines 4-amphetamines derivatives (including ecstasy) 5-LDS 6-Cannabis 7-Other drugs
Greece	X The most serious one. See reply on "statistical unit type"		
Luxembourg	As one offence if reported in one police record. The applied statistical unit are drug law offenders (not offences)		
Netherlands			An offence is counted as an offence against the Opium Act if that offence is a main offence.
Portugal			Not applicable
Spain		X	
Sweden		X	
United Kingdom		As two or more when counting number of offences	

Countries	If statistical unit is the offence, how is counted an offence committed by more than one person		
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other
Austria		X	
Denmark	X		
Finland			The offence report statistics consist of reports of an offence of the same person separately - however if many persons are included in one report of an offence, this report is counted only as a single crime (and is not divided to separate reports of an offences for every individuals included).
France			When there are more than one offence, the officer coding the information chooses a category which describes the situation of the person regarding the offences committed
Germany	X		
Greece		X	
Luxembourg			Drug related police report or drug law offenders are the retained units
Netherlands			Correction for double counting only takes place within a month period of a police region
Portugal			Not applicable
Spain	X		
Sweden			There is also a statistical category called "Crime participants". The individuals are then counted every time during a year they are suspected for a certain crime
United Kingdom		As two or more offences when counting number of offences	

- **Data collection**

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Austria	Information is reported (since beginning of 2000 in electronic form) from local police/costumes agencies directly to the Ministry of Interior which is in charge of central information collection concerning drug related offences; check of data quality in the ministry; the Ministry is forwarding the information to the Ministry of Social Security and Generations which is centrally collecting information on drug related offences in the register of known drug users (an electronic procedure of data transfer between the ministries is going to be introduced in the next months)	Yes - first of all rules for recording of data are defined in a "decree", most of the information is recorded in a on-line form with drop-down fields (obligatory and voluntary fields), also training was carried out	Age of criminal responsibility (14 years)
Denmark	Information about cases, persons, drugs and seizures both from customs and police is collected by the police districts and sent to NEC. NEC prepares national statistics once a year and gives updated information about aggregated data, if needed. Each unit has got its own data recording system	Yes. The rules are formulated by the National Commissioner of Police and approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency	A person is only included if he/she is aged 15 at the time of the offence. However, if the case is the statistics unit, it will be included no matter how old the offender is

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Finland	<p>Police officers enter information into police district registers (regional RIKI-registers) from which the information is collected the National register for reports of an offence (national RIKI-register) in the National Bureau of Investigation</p> <p>Customs offence investigators enter information into a comprehensive database (national RIKI-register for the customs) in the National Board of Customs. This information is not available in the national RIKI-register in the National Bureau of Investigation</p>	Yes (Guidelines for recording data to RIKI - register)	There are no age limits in the statistics of reports of an offence - however the criminal responsibility starts mitigatory at the age of 15 and totally at the age of 18 years
France	<p>When a drug seizure is made or a drug offender caught, an initial report is made by the police, gendarmerie or Customs officers. The initial reports should then be sent to the Regional Service of the Judicial Police (SRPJ) where they are recorded into the database (STIC).</p> <p>In practice, drug cases made by the police follow this scheme: there are recorded into the STIC database (on all offences) by the SRPJ and a copy of the each police report is sent to the OCRGIS. The STIC database is checked (different rules for coding offences between STIC and FNAILS) by the OCRGIS with the police reports and then an extraction is made to feed the FNAILS. In Paris (and administrative departments around), the situation regarding data gathering is a bit special since the 'Brigade des Stupéfiant' (Narcotics Force) centralises all the police on drug cases and then records them into a database. Extractions of this database are provided to the OCRGIS to feed the FNAILS.</p> <p>Drug cases made by the gendarmerie are recorded into the JUDEX central database of the gendarmerie. There is an agreement between the gendarmerie and the OCRGIS that allows the OCRGIS to receive every year an extraction from this JUDEX database to complete the FNAILS.</p> <p>Around 20% of drug cases are not recorded into the STIC or JUDEX (because of delays of transmission: officers wait for the conclusion of the case): the OCRGIS takes then the initial reports (paper based) to complete the FNAILS.</p> <p>Information on drug cases made by the Customs are recorded into the STIC database when they are reported to the SRPJ. For drug cases not mentioned to the SRPJ (a majority), once a year, the OCRGIS and the General Direction of the Customs check case by case if the OCRGIS has got the information on cannabis seizures > 1 kg and on other drugs seizures > 100 g. Thus, seizures of small amount of drug are under-reported into the OCRGIS statistics</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Police and gendarmerie officers have got some guidelines for coding the information into STIC and JUDEX databases. There are some coding problems because of different rules applying to STIC, JUDEX and FNAILS, more particularly on drug offences. The OCRGIS checks (on the basis of the police reports) them in order to introduce corrections. Information gathered from police in Paris (and administrative departments around) is checked by the 'Brigade des Stupéfiant'</p>	
Germany	Data is gathered by Criminal Police Offices of the Laender (LKA) and the Customs, it is aggregated and processed by the criminal institute KL 12 at the Federal Criminal Office	No information	No information
Greece	Each arrest is recorded by the responsible prosecuting authority in their own records and simultaneously sent for recording to their representative at the Joint Secretariat	Yes. For arrests all prosecuting authorities fill in the same structured questionnaire	No age limit

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Luxembourg	Police and Customs Forces according to the 4 mentioned statistical units	Minimum requirements – Core data	No minimum or maximum limit
Netherlands	Each month, by means of systems like BPS, X-pol, Multipol, and GENESYS, each police region and each national police unit sends in data about the number of charges, the number of clarified offences, the number of interrogated suspects, and the number of charged persons (corrected for double counting within the respective month).	Yes, according to automatized forms	No mention of age limit
Portugal	1) Data gathering through the TCDs forms; 2) Data treatment; 3) Integration of the data in the data base.		
Spain	Each of the collaborating institutions has their own data recording system	No	None.
Sweden	Offences reported to the local police and prosecutors are forwarded to the National Police Board where data are checked of and furnished on to the National Council for Crime Prevention. Statistics Sweden was involved in data processing and tabulating up until January 1 1996, from 1997 on the National Council for Crime Prevention is responsible. Data transformation computerized in a reporting system called "RAR"	N.k. The National Council for Crime Prevention receive registered data from the police	Individuals under the age of 15 cannot be prosecuted and are excluded

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Customs – all UK: when dealing with a drug case, Customs officers fill in a CEDRIC Drugs Case Record. There is one record per event. Each event may concern more than one person, offence and drug. Part 2 of the form concerns the subjects dealt with (part 1 on case control and part 3 on drug seizures). The forms are completed later with information for each subject on the results of the court case (if any criminal proceedings). The CEDRIC forms are then recorded in a general database for management and information objectives. On request, an extraction of raw anonymised data in Excel spreadsheets is supplied to DARU. The format may change with the development of a new database to replace CEDRIC. The data provided to DARU are frozen in time and based on the calendar year, whereas the data published by the Customs in their annual report is taken from a dynamic database and refer to the financial year.</p> <p>Police cautioning and Court appearances – England & Wales: Cautions and Court appearances data systems started to be used in 1993 (before 1993, information was reported using Crimsec 19 forms). Two extracts of these databases are made: one of all cautions given for drug offences and one of all court appearances concerning at least one drug offence. (The latter datasets also contain information concerning police decisions on final disposals.) The two separate sets of data are supplied to DARU in SAS . Information on cautions is supplied on paper forms by the police.</p> <p>Police – Scotland: when dealing with a drug case, the police officers fill in a Crimsec 19 form. Part 2 of the form concerns the action taken in respect of the offender named (part 1 on seizures of controlled drugs). After being completed with information obtained by the police from the courts on criminal proceedings and final disposals, the forms are sent to the DCG who code the information and sends them to a data-keying service. The data are then sent to SEMA's ICL mainframe in the West Midlands for loading onto databases. Any amendments necessary are made on-line by DCG staff, after consultation with forces if appropriate. Annual extracts of the databases are sent to DARU for analysis using the TAU software package.</p> <p>Royal Ulster Constabulary: up to 1995 in Northern Ireland, police officers submitted data on drug offenders and drug seizures to the Home Office using Crimsec 19. Since 1996 changes in the computer system, aggregated and summary statistics have been supplied to DARU. Data submitted on drug offenders for 1988 and 1999 related only to the number of cautions given. It is hoped that information on court proceedings and police final disposals will become available in due course.</p> <p>Data from all different sources are cleaned and integrated by DARU.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Written instructions for the completion of forms Crimsec 19 in Scotland and Northern Ireland are available to all appropriate police forces.</p> <p>Similar provisions exist for Customs</p>	<p>10 in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. In Scotland it was 9 until 1998, it is now 8. Customs use the same age grading depending on which part of the UK the suspect is apprehended</p>

- **Data available**

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence(s)
Austria	X	X (No breakdown published)	X Breakdown: misdemeanours/felonies; Article of the Narcotic Substances Act the Report is referring to – Art. 27, 28, 29 (narcotic drugs) and 30, 31, 32 (psychotropic substances)
Denmark	X (When possible)	X (When possible)	X Offence type
Finland	X	X Age groups (-14, 15-18, 19-25, 26-40, 41-)	X Offence type
France	X	Age at the 'arrest' (calculated from the date of birth)	X Drug offence other offences
Germany	X	X	X
Greece	X (Demographic data)	X (Demographic data)	X
Luxembourg	X (offenders and arrests)	X (offenders and arrests)	X traffic/use, traffic, use (offenders and arrests)
Netherlands	X	X	
Portugal	X	X	X Trafficker – user; trafficker; user
Spain	X	X	X Offence: trafficking. Possession for personal use is an administrative offence
Sweden	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X (Date of birth)	X

Countries	Drug	Geographical area	Other
Austria	Breakdown: Cannabis (herb, plants, resin, concentrate/oil); Opium Poppies, Raw Opium, Heroin, Morphine and derivatives; Cocaine (incl. Coca leaves); Amphetamines (not registered separately in the years 1998/99 – but will be available for 2000), MDMA, LSD, other „designer drugs“; other drugs)	Breakdown: nine Austrian provinces	„professional group“ (breakdown: school pupils, students, trainees, medical professions, pharmacist, civil service (alternative to military service), members of the army, unemployed, foreign worker, other profession), nationality of offender (breakdown: Austrians vs. Foreigners; most relevant other nationalities), type of offender (breakdown: first offender/repeated offender)
Denmark		Police district	Information on reports, includes police district, type of offence and if charges have been made Cases, in which charges have been made: Police district and type of offence
Finland	X	Municipality	Foreigners are treated as separate group
France	X	Living place (department), 'arrest' place (department)	Professional activity, family situation, education level, resources, date of 'arrests' and by which service prosecution (release, judicial probation, on remand custody), nationality
Germany	X	X	

Countries	Drug	Geographical area	Other
Greece	X	X	Demographic data of the individual arrested (nationality included) Not all possible breakdowns are always available/published. Arrests from the different prosecution authorities can be distinguished
Luxembourg	Drug ad minima and all drugs (offenders and arrests)		Nationality (offenders and arrests) Profession (offenders) First offence (offenders) Breakdowns: *Offenders - Gender/substance ad minima/all substances/ first law offender, gender, traffic/use, traffic, use, drug ad minima and all drugs *Arrests - Gender/substance ad minima/all substances)
Netherlands		Size of municipality	
Portugal	Drug type	Geographical area	Nationality Qualification as detained or not
Spain	Drug: kind / quantity / origin / destination / means of transport and hiding system / logo	town / province/ inland / seaside / territorial sea / international waters / customs premises/ airports	Nationality Police intervention: police force
Sweden			
United Kingdom	X		Crimsec 19: For every incident: police force; name, date of birth, gender, country of birth and occupation of the suspect; date of seizure/offence, number of offenders, previous convictions, if no seizure For offences: details of action taken other than criminal proceedings (date, force branch, and for each offence: drug and action taken including no further action), details of criminal proceedings (date, force branch, sentencing Court, if confiscation order and amount, if restraint order, and for each offence: drug, final disposal, amount/length of disposal) CEDRIC: For each subject: name, nationality, sex, date and country of birth, role (courier, own use, other specify), occupation, date of arrest, if police arrest, date remanded to Customs custody, dates when arrest warrant issued/executed/cancelled, date subject first charged or summons issued, date of decision for abscondence, data of decision and by whom when no further action without abscondence, date of compound and whose decision, amount of compound penalty, Court, date of conviction, date of acquittal, imprisonment duration, suspended sentence duration, fine amount, probation duration, community service duration, if conditional/unconditional discharge, other sentences, if deportation recommended, amount of costs awarded by court, details of any Court orders. This format may change when the replacement database comes on line

- **Drug offences**

Countries	Classification of drug law offences by law enforcement services	Classification of drug law offences in the statistics
Austria	Offences are classified according to the relevant Articles of the Narcotic Substances Act – Art. 27, 28, 29 (narcotic drugs) and 30, 31, 32 (psychotropic substances)	The statistics make use of two types of classification: misdemeanours vs. felonies on one hand and – as above – a classification according the relevant Article of the Narcotic Substances Act – Art. 27, 28, 29 (narcotic drugs) and 30, 31, 32 (psychotropic substances) – on the other hand. Art. 27 is a misdemeanour and refers to possession, purchase, production, import, export of a narcotic drug. Art. 28 is in general (with exception of one sub-article) a felony and refers to possession, purchase, production, import, export of a „large quantity“ of a narcotic drug.
Denmark	Under both the penal code and under the offences against the “Euphoriant Act; smuggling, trade (buying or selling), manufacturing, possession and handling. The most serious cases are prosecuted under the penal code. Cases regarding doping are recorded under violation of the “doping-law”.	Offences against the “Euphoriant Act” and the penal code concerning trade, smuggling (trafficking) and handling. Cases regarding doping, is recorded under violation of the “doping-law”.
Finland	Drug offence categories are derived directly from Narcotics Act and related Penal Code	Drug offence categories are derived directly from Narcotics Act and related Penal Code
France	Six categories of drug offences are defined: use, use-resale, resale (deal without use), local drug trafficking (sale without use or use and sale to user-resalers), international drug trafficking, other drug offences	Drug use: Use Use-resale (use and small deal) Drug trafficking: Local drug trafficking (sale without use, or use and sale in organised network) International drug trafficking (criminal groups, big quantities)
Germany	Concerning drug offences, the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) makes a distinction between crimes involving offences against the Narcotics Act and cases of direct supply-related crimes in its statistics. Offences against the Narcotic Act are described by four different kinds of offences: 1. General offences under §29 of the Narcotic Act (offences related to drug use: mainly possession and purchase), 2. illegal traffic and smuggling of drugs under §29 of the Narcotic Act, 3. illegal import of a considerable amount of drugs under § 30 of the Narcotic Act (described by using the term of “more than a negligible amount”) 4. other offences against the Narcotic Act. Apart from that classification: The first contact with the police (because of drugs) is registered	See besides
Greece	Official classification of drug-law offences: use, possession, dealing (exchange of small quantities between dependent users, trafficking, cultivation	1. Use, 2. Trafficking, 3. Use and trafficking

Countries	Classification of drug law offences by law enforcement services	Classification of drug law offences in the statistics
Luxembourg	<p>Drug laws distinguish between following drug related offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use - Detention/ transport for personal use of drugs destined to the use by third parties of drugs destined to the use by minors of drugs having caused invalidity or death to the end consumer if offender is part of a criminal organisation - Production of drugs - Traffic/Selling of drugs destined to the use by third parties of drugs destined to the use by minors of drugs having caused invalidity or death to the end consumer if offender is part of a criminal organisation - Import/Export - Promotion of drugs or drug use - Falsification of medical prescriptions - Maintenance of drug addiction (e.g. by GPs) - Traffic of drug-production equipment - Money laundering (possession for personal use- only after the amendment of the modified 1973 drug law). 	<p>Statistics are based on the following offences use, detention, traffic, use and traffic, More detailed data are available on offenders indexed as HRC drug consumers ad minima since they are exhaustively included in the RELIS database</p>
Netherlands	Production, trafficking, dealing	The different categories of drug offences are not retrievable in the statistics
Portugal	There is consistency of the terminology used by police and customs	Trafficking, user, and trafficker-user
Spain	Trafficking. Possession of illicit drugs is subject to administrative sanction	Trafficking. Possession of illicit drugs. Prescription robbery
Sweden	Offences against the Narcotic Drugs Act (divided into manufacturing, transfer (pushing), possession/personal use) and against the Goods Smuggling Act (narcotics)	Offences against the Narcotic Drugs Act (divided into manufacture, transfer, possession/personal use) and against the Goods Smuggling Act (narcotics)
United Kingdom	<p>The principal UK legislation defining drug offences is the Misuse of Drug Act 1971 which came into force on 1 July 1973. Only possible for persons found guilty, cautioned, given a fiscal fine and dealt with by compounding. Data published as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlawful possession (cannabis, other drugs) - Unlawful possession with intent to supply unlawfully - Unlawful supply - Unlawful import and export - Unlawful production (cannabis, other drugs; including cultivation of cannabis plants) <p>Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes (production, preparation, supply or consumption of illegal drugs)</p> <p>Other offences involving drugs (having utensils for smoking opium and offences under other legislation e.g. Customs and Excise management Act 1979, Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, Drug Trafficking Act 1994, Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, Drug Trafficking Act 1994).</p> <p>These categories are grouped into 2 categories in the publication: unlawful possession and trafficking (unlawful possession with intent to supply unlawfully, unlawful supply, unlawful import and export, unlawful production of drugs - cannabis only since 1995). These classifications are used by the different agencies - Customs cases are all assumed to be import/export offences. Customs data are used preference to court data because the former are more comprehensive in terms of breakdown by drug type and in coverage of such offences. Police and customs use the same definitions although the codes used for the different recording systems differ.</p>	<p>The principal UK legislation defining drug offences is the Misuse of Drug Act 1971 which came into force on 1 July 1973. Only possible for persons found guilty, cautioned, given a fiscal fine and dealt with by compounding. Data published as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unlawful possession (cannabis, other drugs) - Unlawful possession with intent to supply unlawfully - Unlawful supply - Unlawful import and export - Unlawful production (cannabis, other drugs; including cultivation of cannabis plants) <p>Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes (production, preparation, supply or consumption of illegal drugs)</p> <p>Other offences involving drugs (having utensils for smoking opium and offences under other legislation e.g. Customs and Excise management Act 1979, Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, Drug Trafficking Act 1994, Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, Drug Trafficking Act 1994).</p> <p>These categories are grouped into 2 categories in the publication: unlawful possession and trafficking (unlawful possession with intent to supply unlawfully, unlawful supply, unlawful import and export, unlawful production of drugs - cannabis only since 1995)</p>

Countries	Application of a principal offence rule
Austria	Yes - just the most "severe" offence is included in the statistics
Denmark	Yes – violation of the penal code is always considered on the principal offence. In case of more violations of the penal code, the most serious offence is considered the principal offence.
Finland	No
France	Yes, the principal offence is the most serious one
Germany	No information
Greece	Yes. Number of persons reported against the principal offence
Luxembourg	Offenders for substance alone and substance ad minima (at least one given substance)
Netherlands	Yes, included are only cases in which the offence against the Opium Act is a principal offence
Portugal	Yes. Trafficking/ number of individuals; trafficker-user/ number of individuals; use/ number of individuals
Spain	No
Sweden	No
United Kingdom	Yes Number of offenders is recorded against the most severe penalty given

- **Actions taken**

Countries	Classification of actions taken
Austria	The information always refers to „reports to the police“ - but a breakdown according to the law enforcement agency (police, customs) is – in principal - possible. The Annual Report also provides one figure for „arrests“ in context of drug related offences (about 10% of the figure for all reports to the police) but without any breakdowns or additional information
Denmark	Not available
Finland	No
France	
Germany	No information
Greece	The prosecution authorities (Police, Customs, and Coast Guard) do not impose penalties, such as fines. They can only decide on arresting the individual or letting them go. Any arrested individual has to be charged with an offence within 48 hours (maximum detention period) –otherwise they have to be released. In cases of drug possession, trafficking, etc. for charging the police have to have an official statement from the General Chemical State Laboratories which verifies that the substance caught is included in the list of illegal drugs. For any arrested and charged individual it is the district attorney who decides whether they are going to be prosecuted or released in case the charges are not valid
Luxembourg	Police caution; Police fine; Customs fine;charge;Police record;criminal record; custody
Netherlands	Interrogations, settled offences, charges submitted to the office of the public prosecutor
Portugal	Detentions and seizures
Spain	Not applicable
Sweden	
United Kingdom	- Dealt with at court: Sentenced Found not guilty - Cautioned (England, Wales, Northern Ireland) - Settled by compounding (Customs) - Fiscal fine (Scotland) - Other: some informal warnings and no further action (police) + abscondences (Customs)

- **Breakdown by drug**

Drug	Countries			
	Austria	Denmark	Finland	France
Heroin	YES			YES
Cocaine	YES (incl Coca leafs)			YES (Including crack)
Crack				
Amphetamine	YES FROM 2000			
Ecstasy	MDMA			YES
LSD	YES			YES
Cannabis	YES (herb, plant, resin, concentrate/oil)			YES
Others	Opium poppies, Raw Opium, Morphine and derivates, other 'designer drugs', other drugs	In Denmark, it is not yet possible to relate drugs to charges	All illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances mentioned in the Narcotics Act / Decree	Psychotropic medicine, opium, morphine, mushrooms, hallucinogenic substances, solvents, khat, methadone, mescaline

Drug	Countries			
	Germany	Greece	Luxembourg	Netherlands
Heroin	YES	YES	YES	
Cocaine	YES	YES	YES	
Crack				
Amphetamine	YES (and derivates)	YES (tablets, Kg)	YES	
Ecstasy	YES (under amphetamine derivates)	YES (tablets)	YES	
LSD	YES	YES (doses, tablets)	YES	
Cannabis	YES	YES (resin, herb, plants)	YES	
Others	YES	hallucinogens (tablets, Kg), benzodiazepines (tablets, Kg)	YES	Breakdown by drug is not retrievable in the statistics

Drug	Countries			
	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Heroin	YES	YES		YES
Cocaine	YES	Cocaine, coca paste, coca leaves, crack, free-base, basuco and others		YES
Crack				(since 1994, in England & Wales)
Amphetamine		YES		YES
Ecstasy	YES			Ecstasy-type (prior to 1996, only MDMA).
LSD	YES	YES		YES

Drug	Countries			
	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Cannabis	Hashish, marijuana, green marijuana	Hashish, grifa, marihuana, hashish oil, hashish pollen, cannabis plant, cannabis seed, kif and others		Resin, herbal including leaves, plants oil
Others	Rebolau ² , oxapezam, opium, flurazepsam, midazolam, metadhone, flunitrazepam and other non determined drugs	Codeine, opium, poppy plant, naltrexon, folcodine, morphine, methadone, metasedin, naloxon, petidine, thebaine and other opiates; MDMDA, PCP, mescaline, MDA, datura estramonium, datura, psilocibine, DMT, peyote and other hallucinogens; buprex, deprancol, contugesit, valium, diazepam, speedball, phenobarbital, methaqualone, barbital, pervitin, GHB, speed, centramine, halcion, rohipnol, tranxilium, trankimacin, dexedrine, lipociden, pentobarbital, librium, benzodiazepines and others; glue, varnish, glaze, solvent and others	Not available	Methadone (since 1995, in England & Wales), Anabolic steroids (since 1996, in England & Wales) Other drugs Every drug may be reported for persons found guilty, cautioned, given a fiscal fine and dealt with by compounding. Since more than one drug may be involved for one person, the total of persons per drug is superior to the total of offenders. It is only possible to cross-tabulate drug offences and specific drugs involved for Customs and for police in Scotland, but for all above for England and Wales police. No breakdown by drug type is currently available for Northern Ireland

Countries	Principal drug rule
Austria	No
Belgium	
Denmark	Not retrievable in the statistics
Finland	No
France	Yes, it is the drug for which the offence is the most serious
Germany	No information
Greece	Yes. Drug categories listed above
Italy	
Luxembourg	No. Breakdown according to drug ad minima (heroin=heroin+cannabis+LSD) and all involved drug in one given offence (heroine + cannabis + LSD)
Netherlands	Breakdown by drug is not retrievable in the statistics
Portugal	No
Spain	No
Sweden	Not retrievable in statistics
United Kingdom	Yes hierarchy of drugs determines action taken

² A mixture of heroin and cocaine used exclusively in the Algarve.

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Austria	Yes	Specific information regarding the event which might be of use of police or court investigation	There is no access to this information
Denmark	The statistics do not contain qualitative information		
Finland	Qualitative information is based on single reports of an offence		Not available in the data base.
France	The OCRGIS has access to all the reports made by the police	They contain information on the case, how the drug seizure was made, and other information on the prosecution of the case such as enquiry reports and witnesses reports. For example, information on price may be found in these reports.	
Germany	No information		
Greece	The qualitative information is reported in the annual report published by the Central Anti-Drug Coordinative Unit	The Greek Focal Point has some qualitative information on seizures, arrests, deaths, etc from a) a small scale qualitative study conducted in 1999, based on interviews with officials of the Unit, and b) questions of qualitative nature included in the structured form sent to the Unit each year asking for data for the National Report to the EMCDDA	
Luxembourg	The consume status of the offender is partly determined on basis of the qualitative information included in the records	As drug users/offenders are exhaustively indexed by RELIS/LINDDA all available RELIS data is extracted from the police files	Only special trained staff members are allowed to extract data (non-nominative)
Netherlands	No mention of further qualitative information		
Portugal	No		
Spain	No		
Sweden			
United Kingdom	DARU does not have access to the original reports made by police or Customs on drug cases. It is thought that there would be much qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted.	The exact nature of that data could only be ascertained through research. Such enquiries would have to be agreed with the appropriate authorities within the enforcement agencies and government departments. It should be noted that there are no standardised methods of recording offences across police forces	

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time
Austria	Double counting is existing regarding persons (in case that one person has more than one offence in one year) as well as regarding offences since no principal drug rule is applied (in case that more than one substance was involved in one offence)	Consistency over time in general seems to be good – but the categories of drugs recorded separately changed over time (cf. amphetamines)
Denmark	If double counting is a possibility, it will be mentioned in connection with the specific table.	The quality of the statistics is good and reliable, but related to the consistency over time, it can of course be influenced by different weighting of priorities given to law enforcement activities as a whole
Finland	Report of an offence -register is individual based, which allows the elimination of double counting	New Narcotics Act entered into force on 1st of January 1994. Correspondingly the Penal Code was reformed so that narcotics offences were transferred from the Narcotics Act to the Penal Code. The classification of narcotics offences was changed slightly. In connection with the new narcotics legislation Finland ratified the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Police data register was updated in 1998, which allowed central information collection instead of previous decentralised system. Also the reform of Penal Code laid down provisions for money laundering.
France	The FNAILS is checked by the OCRTIS to avoid double-counting between the different agencies.	Two changes had an influence on the statistics from the FNAILS: - 1983 integration of information from the Préfecture de Police of Paris - 1992 integration of information from the gendarmerie (JUDEX database)
Germany	No information	Part of the statistics are case oriented, which makes double-counting possible. „First Offenders“ statistic includes all persons contacted by the police forces due to drug offences which are not yet in the central register. As these persons have to be deleted from this register for legal reasons after 1-10 years on the basis of their further delinquency, the same person can be counted as „first offender“ again after a minimum of 1 year.
Greece	Each seizures case is reported separately. If same individuals or same vehicle is involved in a second seizure within the same year, then these are considered two seizures	Data recording is quite consistent over the years. Changes in drug law do not significantly affect the job of the prosecution authorities. Biases in the coverage of the units
Luxembourg	“Prévenus” (drug law offenders): double counts included. However, RELIS allows to extract number and characteristics of HRC drug users indexed by law enforcement agencies Arrests: double counts included	RELIS/LINDDA is fully operational for law enforcement data since 1998. Previously law enforcement data was (and partly is today) based on manual paper encoding. RELIS/LINDDA allows computer-driven encoding, search and breakdowns
Netherlands	Correction for double-counting only takes place within a police region within a month	Periodic intensifications are not yet directly retrievable
Portugal	No	Changes in the way the Drug Law is applied
Spain	Two or more police forces work in the same police intervention	The fact that the Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) works with their own data recording system means that the seizures done by this unit are only included a month and a half, more or less, later
Sweden	No. of crimes: yes No. of persons: no. Double-counting avoided through the unique personal identity number	Obviously here is the problem with changes in laws and the intensity of police and customs interventions. These (and other) crime statistics should be viewed with some caution, or in the light of such changes. For example, in the year 1980 directives for disposal was changed, resulting a sharp increase in the numbers of suspected for drug offences. Even if the responsibility for the crime statistics has been transferred from Statistics Sweden to the National Council for Crime Prevention, most of the figures should be comparable

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time
United Kingdom	An individual offender may be cautioned or appear in court on more than one occasion during the reporting period for different offences. Each event is counted separately. An individual may be dealt with for more than one drug offence, therefore the number of offences will be greater than the number of offenders (unless only the principal drug offence is being counted)	<p>There have been a number of changes which have affected the statistics published by DARU. The more significant changes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.1.87 Confiscation orders introduced for drug trafficking offences - Comparisons with separate data on court proceedings and cautions for England & Wales suggested that upwards of 8,000 people were omitted from the figures published by DARU in both 1991 and 1992. - 1.10.92 Introduction of combination orders, whereby elements of probation, supervision and community service work are combined in a single order given for one sentence - 1.1.93 Change in the source of statistics on drug offenders in England & Wales: it has increased the number of offenders recorded in the figures. It is possible that the increase in 1993 due to the change in recording procedures may have resulted from more timely receipt of offenders information. - 29.10.93 A revised cautioning circular was issued to discourage both multiple cautions and the use of cautions for serious offences - 1.1.94 Separate offence codes for crack introduced in England & Wales - 1.1.95 Separate offence codes for methadone introduced in England & Wales - 1.6.96 MDMA definition for seizures and offenders broadened to include ecstasy-type drugs - 1.6.96 Separate seizure code introduced for anabolic steroids across UK, and separate offence code for England & Wales 1.1.98 New breakdown of drug offence codes for possession of drugs on a ship, being a person concerned in conveying of a controlled drug, and unlawful import/export of drugs. 1.3.98 Secure Training Orders introduced in England and Wales 30.9.98 Drug Testing and Treatment Orders introduced UK wide

Countries	Biases in the unit coverage	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
Austria	No bias in the sampling coverage is known	Good??? – training was carried out in order to ensure a good quality of implementation of recording rules
Denmark		
Finland	All registers suffer from the fact that the registering practices (of in this case e.g. drug seizures) may differ somehow in different areas of country or between different actors in the field	No information available
France	The OCRTIS does not receive all the drug-related cases, more particularly when concerning minor cases/offences. There is under-reporting of minor cases by the Customs (estimated under-reporting of 19 000 offenders in 1998).	
Germany		No information
Greece		Average. According to the officers in charge of data collection, the majority of the structured questionnaires, which have to be filled-in in each arrest, are incomplete, apparently because the information asked is too much and the arresting officers see it as “red-tape”. Therefore, a lot of information is missing
Ireland		
Luxembourg	None	Good because consistent
Netherlands	Not applicable, full coverage	Good
Portugal	Not applicable	Good
Spain	None	Good
Sweden	No sampling	Different police authorities might define a suspect differently (local/regional enforcement priorities) which could lead to regional differences

Countries	Biases in the unit coverage	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
United Kingdom	It is known that some cases are not reported, particularly when an informal warning is given by the police. There are some problems of lateness in Scottish police reporting: some cases are reported some months, and even some years after the event. The use of fiscal fines in Scotland is under-reported by the police	There are some problems of lateness in police reporting: some cases are reported some months, and even some years after. Data on cautions and court appearances in England and Wales are not available until the summer of the year following the year being reported on. This considerably delays publication and feedback to police forces. The different methods of data collection and analysis further delay these processes.

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Austria	Computer processing	SPSS
Denmark	Computer processing	Microsoft Access and Excel
Finland	Computer processing	Oracle data base, self designed RIKI-software
France	Computer processing	In-house software
Germany	Computer processing	Not available
Greece	Computer processing	Microsoft Access
Ireland		
Luxembourg	Manually and computer driven processing (since 1998 by PFN (RELIS))	SPSS
Netherlands	More and more, computer processing is taking over manual data storage	BPS, X-pol, Multipol, and GENESYS
Portugal	Electronically treated files	Specific system, named Integrated System of Criminal Information, applied to general criminal information and also to the information on illicit activities relating to drugs
Spain	Computer processing	Application developed for the Dirección General de la Policía
Sweden	Computer processing	SQL, Oracle, Excel
United Kingdom	TAU (allows query programs), SAS databases	TAU, Excel and Word for Windows, SAS

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria	Results are available/published annually in June/July for the previous calendar year	Systematic for published annual routine statistics / on request for additional data	Aggregated (Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns - but available resources at the Ministry are very limited)	Restricted
Denmark	Between one and two months	Systematic in connection with the yearly publication	Aggregated data on request is possible	The yearly publication is of course official, but data on request is confidential
Finland	Statistics of police is produced every three months and statistics of customs every month.	Systematic	Aggregated (Focal Point extra requests of information, e.g. specific variable breakdowns, may implicate changes in the software and are in practise complicated).	Partly restricted (price, purity), partly public information

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
France	Data available on previous year n + 5 months. First results on previous year n + 2,5 months, but confidential	Access to an anonymous extraction of the FNAIS database is possible to the Focal Point under specific conditions	Aggregated data	Public information
Germany	6 months	Systematic	Aggregated	Public information
Greece	Data of the previous year are available to the Focal Point by February-March each year and are provided as replies to structured questionnaire/Tables that the FP sends to the Unit. Around May each year they publish their annual report.	Upon request. The annual report is systematically sent. (see previous question)	Aggregated. The Focal Point can and does ask for specific breakdowns – they are reported when available	Restricted for the qualitative data. Statistical data are public information
Ireland				
Luxembourg	2 months	Systematic	Aggregated (the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)	Confidential
Netherlands	The time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results is a few months	Published information, and further on request	Aggregated, but the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns	Public information is available for the Focal Point
Portugal	45 days. To the Focal Point, 1 week	In the majority of cases access is systematic or upon request for some specific items	Aggregated data with the possibility of disaggregation at the individual level and allowing for the provision of information on certain specific classifications	Restricted information
Spain	15 days	On request	Aggregated data. The Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns.	Public information
Sweden	24 months approx. for annual report (new routines and new responsible institution have created a time lag in the production of reports)	Systematic	Aggregated and the Focal Point can get specific breakdowns	Public information
United Kingdom	UK data on calendar year should be available 12 months later but this has slipped a little in recent years.	Restricted	(actively) Aggregated data	Public

Countries	Information available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria	?	Aggregated (FP may be asked for specific breakdowns)	Restricted
Denmark	On request	Aggregated data with specific available breakdowns can be given on request	Confidential information
Finland		Aggregated (Focal Point extra requests of information, e.g. specific variable breakdowns, may implicate changes in the software and are in practise complicated).	Restricted information: publication needs the permission of register authority.
France	Difficulty to handle specific requests	Aggregated data	Public information
Germany		Aggregated	Public information
Greece		Aggregated (see above)	(see above)
Ireland			
Luxembourg		Aggregated / NFP may be asked for specific breakdowns)	Confidential
Netherlands		Aggregated, but specific breakdowns can be requested	Public information is available for the Focal Point

Countries	Information available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Portugal		Aggregated data with the possibility of answer to specific breakdowns	The information is restricted
Spain		Aggregated data. Specific breakdowns can be asked for	Public information
Sweden		Aggregated and the Focal Point can get specific breakdowns	Public information
United Kingdom	Restricted	Aggregated public information may be provided by DARU once the statistical bulleting for that year has been published	On request

Prosecution statistics

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Ireland	An Garda Siochana	To record the detection of crime
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	Data collection on the cases settled by the public prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court sentences to imprisonment, and court sentences to fines.
Portugal	Portuguese Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction (IPDT)	To integrate the data gathered into the National System of Information on Drugs and Drug Addiction.
Sweden	National Council for crime Prevention	Monitor development

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Ireland	Annual	Since the inception of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977	Exhaustive recording each drug related offence	Estimated 100%	National. Data is also broken down by region
Netherlands	Periodic reporting system	Traditionally covered	Exhaustive recording	Full coverage	National
Portugal	Periodic Information System (annual)	Since 1995 in the present Registration System; between 1986 and 1994 the gathering of data in files was manually ensured	Exhaustive registration of all judicial decision coming from the courts to the IPDT (in accordance with article 64º#2 of the DL #15/93 of the 22 nd of January)	100% assuming that all courts send the concerned judicial decisions to the IPDT	National with the possibility of regional disaggregation at the 'Comarca' (resort) level.
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	Since 1975	Exhaustive recording	100%	National, breakdown on county level

- **Statistical Unit**

Countries	Point in time when data are collected	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
Ireland	Once proceeding has been commenced against a suspect, i.e. when a person has been charged by the police with an offence	The offence	Drug offence
Netherlands	As soon as a case is submitted to court	Submission to court	Submission to court that may cover 1 or more

Countries	Point in time when data are collected	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
Portugal	After appeals. Upon transit in <i>rem judicatam</i> , the courts send a copy of the judgements to the IPDT, which ensures the treatment of the information.	Cases relate to situations in which the perpetrators have been the object of a "pronuncia", namely situations of prescription, amnesty, acquittal, condemnation and death. The registration data system has different statistical units, such as: Finished proceeding: proceeding that has had a judicial decision. Individual who has been the object of a "pronuncia". Individual who has been the object of a finished proceeding. Individual with a prescript proceeding. Individual who has been the object of a proceeding that has finished without producing any effects because of the non-respect of the legal term. Individual who has benefited from an amnesty. Individual who has been the object of an Amnesty Law. Acquitted. individual with no criminal responsibility, having been found not guilty of the crimes listed in the accusation. Convicted. Individual who is the object of a condemnation with the application of a penalty. Crime. Voluntary act punishable in accordance with the Drug Law (DL # 430/83 from the 13th of December and DL # 15/93 from the 22nd of January) and in accordance with the Criminal Code of 1995 and the Road Code (in cases of legal cumulating of penalties). Punishment. Type and measure of the punishment imposed by the judicial decision to the crimes committed.	The individual but as it is associated to a specific proceeding, we may look to the data both from the individual and from the proceeding point of view.
Sweden		Cleared-up offences	Offences and crime participants

Countries	if statistical unit is the person, how is a person suspected more than once in the same year counted?				
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other	No rule	No information
Ireland			Not applicable (the person is not the statistical unit)		
Netherlands					X
Portugal					
Sweden					

Countries	How multiple offences are counted				
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other	No rule	No information
Ireland			Since 1999, each offence is counted		

Countries	How multiple offences are counted				
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other	No rule	No information
Netherlands			A submission to court may count more than one offence		
Portugal	In accordance with certain rules: all crimes committed by the same person are registered, but only one is considered a drug crime (the most aggravating) in the consideration of the situation of the individuals in relation to the drugs, the remaining crimes are registered in the group of crimes considered as legal cumulating of crimes.				
Sweden			Each offence is counted		

Countries	If statistical unit is the offence, how is counted an offence committed by more than one person?				
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other	No rule	No information
Ireland	Is counted as one offence for each offender				
Netherlands					X
Portugal	X (as one person or one crime)				
Sweden			Each offence is counted		

- **Data Collection**

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Ireland	The Garda (police) collect the data on proceedings commenced regionally at each Garda division. This data is reported to the Garda national drugs unit on a quarterly and annual basis. Data is aggregated through the Garda National Drugs Unit and reported to Garda headquarters	No written rules	All ages, but data given by groups: under 17, 17-21, over 21.
Netherlands	Statistical information is sent to statistical Netherlands (CBS) by the offices of the public prosecutors, the clerks of the court's offices, the court of law and the High Court.	Yes, according to forms for data collection	12

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Portugal	1) Receiving if the judicial decisions sent by the courts between the 1 st January and the 31 st of March of the following year 2) Simultaneous codification of the data gathered from those decisions 3) Optical reading of the data gathered The information system is centralised at the IPDT.		
Sweden	The police inform the prosecutor who report to the Swedish National Police Board. The board forwards the information to the national board for crime prevention	Yes. The recording are done in an earlier stage and the national Board for crime prevention are provided with data files from the Swedish National Police Board.	15

- **Data available**

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence (s)	Other
Ireland	X	X	X	Nationality, region where proceedings commenced, drug involved.
Netherlands	X	X	X	Residency, municipality of offence
Portugal				
Sweden			X	Geographical area, disposal

- **Drug offences**

Countries	Classification of drug law offences in the statistics	Classification of disposals in the statistics
Ireland	Section 3, Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 (possession only); section 15, Misuse of Drugs Act 1977 (supplier/dealer); section 21, Misuse of Drugs Act 1977 (obstruction); other Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 offences.	No data collected on disposals
Netherlands	Different categories of drug offences like production, trafficking and dealing are not retrievable in the statistics.	Disposals are classified as cases settled by the public prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court, court sentences to imprisonment, and court sentences to fines.
Portugal		The penalties/measures are classified in accordance with the following categories: effective fine, suspended fine, effective imprisonment, suspended imprisonment, admonition, exemption of penalty, work in favour of the community and respective combinations and measures of these penalties.
Sweden	Manufacturing, use, trafficking	Sent to trial, order of summary punishment, dismissal of charge, other...

Countries	Application of a principal offence rule
Ireland	As from 1999 each person is counted, where one person is charged with 2 offences, both offences will be recorded. Prior to 1999 where a person was charged with more than one offence, the offence carrying the more severe statutory maximum penalty was recorded

Countries	Application of a principal offence rule
Netherlands	Cases refer to cases in which the offence against the opium Act was a principal offence. (=according to penal law)
Portugal	
Sweden	Offences are described according to penal codes and other laws.

- **Actions taken**

Countries	Dropped proceedings
Ireland	No data is collected on cases where proceedings are dropped
Netherlands	Yes but if cases are settled by the public prosecutor, but these cases are included in separate statistics
Portugal	
Sweden	Dismissal of charge, age less than 15, crime can't be proven.

- **Breakdown by drug**

Countries	Breakdown by drug
Ireland	Breakdown by drug is available since 1995. Categories used are: cannabis, cannabis resin, cannabis plants, heroin, LSD, ecstasy, amphetamine, cocaine, other.
Netherlands	Hard drugs, soft drugs
Portugal	All the substances involved in crimes and addressed in the Charts I to VI in the annex to the Drug Law are registered and groups for analysis in the following categories: cocaine, heroin, hashish, cannabis, others and pluri-drugs.
Sweden	No

Countries	Principal drug rule
Ireland	Where an individual commits an offence that involves more than one drug, an offence is recorded for each drug involved
Netherlands	Yes cannabis counts as a soft drug, other illegal drugs count as hard drugs
Portugal	
Sweden	No

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Ireland	Yes	The information collected by the police at the time an offence is recorded is: - date, time and location of offence - name of suspect, address, gender, age, nationality, - circumstances around the offence	This data is not routinely reported and is treated as confidential
Netherlands	No further mention of specific assessable qualitative information		
Portugal	Yes	It varies with the judicial decision	The access is restricted and submitted to conditions of safeguarded confidentiality of data. Since 1993 there is a group of experts that, on the basis of certain of these judgements and upon IPDT's demand, elaborate one annual publication with a commentary on the application of the legal rules
Sweden	No		

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage
Ireland	Double counting will not happen in relation to the offences. However, an individual may be involved in more than one offence in any given year and therefore will appear in the data more than once in any given year. Furthermore, where more than one person is involved in an offence, an offence will be recorded as having been committed by each individual.	As from 1999 each offence is counted, where one person is charged with 2 offences, both offences will be recorded. Prior to 1999 where a person was charged with more than one offence, the offence carrying the more severe statutory maximum penalty was recorded	There could be biases in coverage over time due to increased efficiency of detection methods in the area of drug related crime. For example, the number of personnel involved in the detection of such crimes (e.g. the establishment of the Garda National Drugs Unit in 1995).
Netherlands	Perhaps the number of convicted drug dealers and drug producers can be estimated by indirect methods	No known specific changes in recording rules/procedures	Full coverage of all units
Portugal	In the case of individuals who are subject to a decision of "pronuncia" (in general) if the person is object of different proceedings related to drugs; in the case of crimes if the same crime involves several individuals	No change verified since 1995 affects the consistency of the data. In the short term, an alteration to the Drug Law in force may occur	Not applicable
Sweden	No double counting present	Rearrangements because of upgrading and improvements in the data system (especially 1982, 1987, and 1995) new laws effect the statistics with an increase of offences	No sampling

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Ireland	The information is paper based. It is then collated and stored electronically. Access to information is privileged for privacy and security reasons	Excel
Netherlands	Partly manually	Compas

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Portugal	Electronic treated files	Access
Sweden	Computer processing	SQL, Excel, Lotus

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Info available to NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Ireland	The time between gathered, collected and published is approximately 8-9 months	Annual basis in the form of the published annual report. Some aggregated figures not included in the annual report are made available to the focal point through personal communication	Aggregated data	Public
Netherlands	A few months	Systematic or on request for further information	Aggregated	Public information
Portugal	The gathering of data concerning a certain year is done from the 1 st of January until the 31 st of March of the following year and the first results are ready to be used by May/June.			
Sweden	Normally 4-5 months: time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of 1st results.	Particular information available in a systematic way, other on request	Aggregated	Public and restricted

Countries	Info available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Ireland		Aggregated	
Netherlands		Aggregated but may be asked for specific breakdowns	public
Portugal			
Sweden		Aggregated	Public information

Conviction statistics

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Austria	Statistics Austria	Central collection of all convictions by Austrian Courts
France	Sous-direction de la Statistique, des Etudes et de la Documentation (SDSED) – Direction de l'Administration Générale et de l'Equipeement (DAGE), Ministère de la Justice	To have an overview of the offences dealt with and sentences given by the Courts, and of the socio-demographic characteristics of convicted persons.
Germany	Federal statistical Office	Judicial statistics on the penal system specially convictions related to drugs.
Greece	Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice	To collect and statistically analyse all relevant information from judicial authorities and prisons for every case of final court conviction or imprisonment for any kind of offence.
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	To collect data on the cases settled by the public prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court, court sentences to imprisonment, and court sentences to fines
Portugal	Portuguese Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction (IPDT)	To integrate the data gathered into the National System of Information on Drugs and Drug Addiction
Sweden	National Council for Crime Prevention	Monitor development

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Austria	Permanent reporting system	In the current form since 1987 – but data collection on convictions goes back to 1968	Exhaustive recording	100% statistical units recorded and 100% statistical units covered	National
France	Permanent reporting system	Since 1984	Exhaustive recording	100%	National and local
Germany	Annual	Since 1974 the results of these statistics have been published in volumes of annual reports.			National
Greece	Permanent	1992-1996. At present data are available until 1996	Exhaustive recording	100%	National
Netherlands	Periodic reporting system	Traditionally covered	Exhaustive recording	Full coverage	National
Portugal	Periodic information system (annual)	Since 1995 in the present Registration System; between 1986 and 1994 the gathering of data in files was manually ensured	Exhaustive registration of all judicial decisions coming from the courts to the IPDT (in accordance with article 64 ° #2 of the DL # 15/93 of the 22nd of January)	100% (assuming that all the courts send the concerned judicial decisions to the IPDT)	National, with the possibility of regional disaggregation at the “Comarca” (resort) level

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	Since 1975 an annual account of persons convicted for drugs offences has been made. 1975-1996 the statistics were produced and published by Statistics Sweden and thereafter by national Council for crime Prevention (BRA). From 1996 the figures has been published in a special report	Exhaustive recording	100%	National

- **Statistical Unit**

Countries	At what stage of the process data refer to	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
Austria	After appeals	Conviction	Person/conviction
France	After appeals	Conviction. A person convicted more than once in the same year is recorded twice or more in the database. However, it's possible since 1993 to count individuals and to follow careers of convicted persons within the CJN.	Conviction
Germany	Final court convictions	All final verdicts of the German courts are entered in the Federal Central Register, they are also included in the national prosecution statistics.	
Greece	Final court convictions	Person convicted.	Person
Netherlands	Both: all courts, initial courts as well as courts of appeal send in data.	Conviction	Conviction

Countries	At what stage of the process data refer to	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
Portugal	After appeals. Upon transit in <i>rem judicatam</i> , the courts send a copy of the judgements to the IPDT, which ensures the treatment of the information	Cases relate to situations in which the perpetrators have been the object of a "pronuncia", namely situations of prescription, amnesty, acquittal, condemnation and death. The registration data system has different statistical units, such as: Finished proceeding: proceeding that has had a judicial decision. Individual who has been the object of a "pronuncia". Individual who has been the object of a finished proceeding. Individual with a prescript proceeding. Individual who has been the object of a proceeding that has finished without producing any effects because of the non-respect of the legal term. Individual who has benefited from an amnesty. Individual who has been the object of an Amnesty Law. Acquitted. individual with no criminal responsibility, having been found not guilty of the crimes listed in the accusation. Convicted. Individual who is the object of a condemnation with the application of a penalty. Crime. Voluntary act punishable in accordance with the Drug Law (DL # 430/83 from the 13th of December and DL # 15/93 from the 22nd of January) and in accordance with the Criminal Code of 1995 and the Road Code (in cases of legal cumulating of penalties). Punishment. Type and measure of the punishment imposed by the judicial decision to the crimes committed.	The individual but as it is associated to a specific proceeding, we may look to the data both from the individual and from the proceeding point of view.
Sweden	Before appeals	Persons tried for narcotic offences	Person

Countries	If statistical unit is the person, how is a person dealt with more than once in the same year counted?				
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other	No rule	No information
Austria	X				
France		X However it is possible since 1993 to count individuals and to follow careers of convicted persons within the CJN			
Germany					X
Greece	X				
Netherlands					X
Portugal					
Sweden	X				

Countries	How multiple offences are counted				
	As one offence	As 2 or more offences	Other	No rule	No information
Austria	X				
France		X it is distinguished between the principal sentence and the associate sentences (sentences that are not the principal sentence)			
Germany					X
Greece	The most serious count				
Netherlands	X				
Portugal	In accordance with certain rules: all crimes committed by the same person are registered, but only one is considered a drug crime (the most aggravating) in the consideration of the situation of the individuals in the relation to the drugs; the remaining crimes are registered in the group of crimes considered as legal cumulating of crimes.				
Sweden	X .As one offence for each section of the law				

Countries	How is a person (or offence) who is given more than one sanction or measure counted?				
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other	No rule	No information
Austria	X				
France					
Germany					
Greece	The most serious counts				
Netherlands	As one conviction				
Portugal	X (as one person or one crime)				
Sweden	X				

- **Data Collection**

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data	Minimum age for consideration in statistics
Austria	Final conviction (after appeal) are reported from courts to the Ministry of Interior where they get recorded in the „criminal records”; once a year the data is forwarded on magnetic tape to Statistics Austria which is in charge of producing the annual judicial criminal statistics; information on convictions is also reported directly from court to the Ministry of Social Security and Generations in context of the register of known drug users.	Yes, defined in legislation	Age of criminal responsibility (14 years)
France	When a definitive conviction is pronounced, the court sends to the CJN a judicial form in order to record it in the database. Data are checked by CJN staff. A monthly extraction from the CJN of new convictions in the year is then sent to SDESD/DAGE for analysis and publication. When data are extracted, the name and the birth place of the persons are deleted and replaced by a file number, specific to the national judicial file.	Yes	There is no minimum age of criminal responsibility.
Germany			
Greece	Reports sent to this section of the Ministry from all courts in Greece. They are immediately electronically stored, but the collective data are produced at a later stage.	Yes but not known in detail	15
Netherlands	All courts of law send statistical information about their convictions to Statistics Netherlands (CBS). The court of law have their own data recording system called “Compas”	Yes according to forms for data collection	Start at age 12
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Receiving if the judicial decisions sent by the courts between the 1st January and the 31st of March of the following year 2- Simultaneous codification of the data gathered from those decisions 3- Optical reading of the data gathered The information system is centralised at the IPDT.		
Sweden	See map “Police/Customs interventions”	The council receive already registered data	See map “Police/Customs interventions”

- **Data available**

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence (s)	Other
Austria	Yes	Yes (5 years age groups, 14 to 19 etc...)	Yes (type of offence according to law)	Nationality (Austrians, foreigners), sanction/measure (fine, prison sentence (probation, partial probation, no probation) other punishment)
France	Yes	Age at conviction (calculated from date of birth)	Yes. Offence sanctioned in the conviction.	Nationality, court-type, trial-type, average length of judicial process, length of custody on remand at the conviction date, decision date, decision type, sanction/measure, length of custodial sentence, account of fine
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Place of residence
Greece	Yes		Yes	Sanction, geographical area. (Very detailed information is gathered but most of it is confidential).

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence (s)	Other
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Residency, municipality of offence
Portugal				
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Substance, geographical region, sanction, term of imprisonment

- Drug offences

Countries	Classification of drug law offences in the conviction statistics	Classification of sanctions and measures in the statistics
Austria	The statistics use a classification according the relevant Article of the Narcotic Substances Act – Art. 27, 28, 29 (narcotic drugs) and 30, 31, 332 (psychotropic Substances) – on the other hand. The most important ones art. 27 (misdemeanour referring to possession, purchase, production, import, exports of a narcotic drug) and Art. 28 (in general (with exception of one sub-article) a felony referring to possession, purchase, production, import, export of a “large quantity” of a narcotic drug). Correspondence with police/Customs and prosecutors classification: yes.	Fine (probation/no probation/partial probation; additional breakdown according to amount of fine), prison sentence (probation/partial probation/no probation; additional breakdown according to duration of prison sentence), other punishment.
France	The CJN groups the classification of drug-related offences defines by penal law in 6 categories: illicit use, possession-acquisition, trafficking, transportation-use, supply-sale, help for use by someone else, other drug offences. No correspondence with law enforcement classification. Re-qualification by the prosecutor and the judge.	In the statistics published, sentences are classified as follows: Criminal imprisonment (lifetime, or 10-30 year); imprisonment (« 10 years): without suspension, with partial suspension, with suspension; fine; substitution sentence; educational measure; exemption from sentence.
Germany		
Greece	1. use, 2. dealing/trafficking, 3. cultivation	1. suspended sentence, 2. sentence that can be transformed into fines, according to duration of conviction (amount of money per day), 3. standard fines, 4. imprisonment (from 1 month to life
Netherlands	Different categories of drug offences like production, trafficking and dealing are not retrievable in the statistics	Imprisonment and fines
Portugal		The penalties/measures are classified in accordance with the following categories: effective fine, suspended fine, effective imprisonment, suspended imprisonment, admonition, exemption of penalty, work in favour of the community and respective combinations and measures of these penalties.
Sweden	Narcotic Drugs Act Petty narcotic offence (NSL 2§)/narcotic offence (NSL 1§ / NSL 3§). Subdivisions. Possession, use, transfer (pushing), manufacturing, Assistance transport etc, possession and use, possession and transfer, possession use and transfer, other combinations. Goods Smuggling Act (narcotics section) Smuggling (petty crime), smugglings, severe smuggling (grovarusmuggling) Other Other offences against the Narcotic Drugs Act and the Goods Smuggling Act (narcotics section).	Imprisonment, forensic psychiatry, probational sentence (total/imprisonment/specialised treatment in prison/community service); conditional sentence; committed to care; fines

Countries	Application of a principal offence rule
Austria	Yes – „leading“ offence is recorded in the statistics (offence with the highest range of punishment))
France	Yes, the principal offence is the one written in first place on the judicial form in the most serious category (a “crime” is most serious, even not written in first place, than a “délit”).

Countries	Application of a principal offence rule
Germany	
Greece	
Netherlands	Conviction refer to cases in which the offence against the Opium Act was a principal offence
Portugal	
Sweden	The principal rule is that all crimes committed (if several at the same occasion) will be registered

- **Application of a principal sanction/measure rule**

Countries	Application of a principal sanction/measure rule
Austria	Goes along with the principal offence rule – in the statistics the conviction is related to the offence which was most relevant for the extend of sanction/measures
France	Yes
Germany	
Greece	Yes. Number of persons reported against the principal sanction/measure
Netherlands	Convictions refer to cases in which the offence against the Opium Act was a principal offence
Portugal	No since the system contemplates the registration of all the penalties/measures applied to each crime committed by the same person without considering any of them as the primary one, and further contemplates the penalty/measure applied to the cumulating of crimes
Sweden	No

- **Breakdown by drug**

Countries	Breakdown by drug
Austria	No breakdown by drugs available
France	The sentence is not given according to the type of drug. Thus, the drug-type is not specified in the convictions.
Germany	
Greece	No
Netherlands	Hard drugs, soft drugs
Portugal	All the substances involved in crimes and addressed in the Charts I to VI in the annex to the Drug Law are registered and groups for analysis in the following categories: cocaine, heroin, hashish, cannabis, others and pluri-drugs.
Sweden	Cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine, kat, fenmetrazin, MDEA/MDA, metylfenidat, other “centralstimulantia”, heroin, morphine, opium, other opiates, LSD, mescaline, other hallucinogens, sedatives, tranquillisers and other substances unknown substance.

Countries	Principal drug rule
Austria	Not available
France	
Germany	
Greece	No
Netherlands	Yes, cannabis counts as a soft drug, other illegal drugs count as hard drugs
Portugal	
Sweden	No

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Austria	No		
France	No access to original files		
Germany			
Greece	No qualitative information is made public		
Netherlands	No further mention of specific access able qualitative information		
Portugal	Yes	It varies with the judicial decision.	The access is restricted and submitted to conditions of safeguarded confidentiality of data. Since 1993 there is a group of experts that, on the basis of certain of these judgements and upon IPDT's demand, elaborate one annual publication with a commentary on the application of the legal rules
Sweden	Yes	Duration of imprisonment (expressed as months), type of substance – weight, type of substance - region	

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
Austria	No double counting of persons	Drugs legislation was changed various time, the last time in 1998 with the Narcotic Substances Act replacing the Narcotic Drugs	No bias in the sampling coverage known	Good

Countries	Double counting	Consistency over time	Biases in the unit coverage	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
France	Very few: eventual double-counting is covered under the estimated 2% of all mistakes	The CJN was reorganised in 1994 and some information was added: - One sanction was added: fine given by the Customs - All the offences are recorded (before 1994, only 4 offences were recorded in the CJN). The amnesties may have an impact on the conviction or on the application of the sentence: up to 1995, the drug offences were excluded from the amnesty laws; but in 1995, the amnesty included the drug users.	The persons born in over-seas administrative departments are recorded since 1996 only in the CJN. The persons born over-seas territories are not recorded by the CJN. Their files are manually managed by the local courts.	The quality of the database is good. Estimation of 2% of mistakes (data processing and double-counting)
Germany				
Greece	Data are controlled for double-counting. Every person is one entry irrespective of the number of convictions within the same year. For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting		Not known	Very limited information is available and very delayed
Netherlands	Perhaps the number of convicted drug dealers and drug producers can be estimated by indirect methods	No known specific changes in recording rules/procedure	Full coverage of all units	Good
Portugal	In the case of individuals who are subject to a decision of "pronuncia" (in general) if the person is object of different proceedings related to drugs; in the case of crimes if the same crime involves several individuals	No change verified since 1995 affects the consistency of the data. In the short term, an alteration to the Drug Law in force may occur	Not applicable	Good
Sweden	See map "Police/customs interventions"	See map "Police/customs interventions"	See map "Police/customs interventions"	Good. It has been particularly difficult to create uniform practices for counting drug offences, which in turn could affect reliability negatively

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Austria	Computer processing	HOST and MS-Excel
France	Computer	SAS
Germany		
Greece	Computer processing	
Netherlands	Partly manually/partly computer processing	Compass

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Portugal	Electronically treated files	Access
Sweden	Computer processing	SQL, Oracle, Excel

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Info available to NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria	Annual report mostly becomes available in September of the following year	Systematic	Aggregated data (up to now no agreement regarding the provision of specific breakdowns is existing; since 1999 the Statistics Austria are not a governmental institution anymore what makes it more difficult to receive special analysis since they should be paid for)	Confidential
France	N+19 months (provisional data with estimation on convictions not yet recorded), n+32 months (definitive data)		Aggregated data published or requested by the Focal Point	Public information
Germany				
Greece	2-3 years	On request	Aggregated. Most of the breakdowns asked by the FP is confidential and therefore not given	The most available information is confidential
Netherlands	Time between the end of data gathering and publications/availability: a few months	Systematic as far as published/on request for further information	Aggregated, but the Focal Point may ask for more specific breakdowns	Only public
Portugal	The gathering of data concerning a certain year is done from the 1 st of January until the 31 st of March of the following year and the first results are ready to be used by May/June.			
Sweden	See "Police/Customs interventions"	Systematic	Aggregated and Focal Point can receive specific breakdowns	Public information

Countries	Info available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Austria		Aggregated data (specific breakdowns – see above)	Confidential/annual statistics. Public Information
France		Aggregated data available on request: public information	
Germany			
Greece	On request	Aggregated. Most of the breakdowns asked by the FP is confidential and therefore not given	Confidential
Netherlands		Aggregated but may be asked for specific breakdowns	Public information is available for the Focal Point

Countries	Info available on request		
	Access	Aggregation	Status
Portugal			
Sweden		Aggregated and Focal Point can receive specific breakdowns	Public information

Penal statistics

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
France	Bureau des Etudes, de la Prospective et du Budget (PMJ1) Direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la Justice	To know 'who is where' for the judicial and police services To have a database on the prison population which allows to follow the individual persons while in custody
Germany	Federal Statistical Office	Demographic and criminological characteristics of prisoners
Greece	Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice	To collect and statistically analyse all relevant information from judicial authorities and prisons for every case of final court conviction or imprisonment for any kind of offence.
Ireland	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform	To provide a comprehensive breakdown of the throughput of prisoners in the prison system each year.
Luxembourg	Centre Pénitentiaire de Luxembourg (CPL)	Annual report Monitoring and support for needs assessment and decision making
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	The objectives are to collect data on the cases settled by the public prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court, court sentences to imprisonment, and court sentences to fines
Sweden	National Prison and Probation Administration	Description of development in the correctional system, including more specific drug related statistics.
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Home Office: Drugs Research Unit (DARU) – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate	To provide average numbers of prisoners convicted for drug offences on a single day
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Scottish Executive Justice Department	To provide numbers of prisoners convicted for drug offences on a single day
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Scottish Executive Justice Department	Provide statistics on prisoners in Scotland
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office	To provide valid, accurate and timely prison statistics for use by the Northern Ireland Prison Service, government and the general public

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage
France	Permanent reporting system	Since 1993	Exhaustive recording	100% of the units covered are recorded
Germany	Permanent	Data for the old Federal Laender are recorded and available since 1961, for the new Laender since 1990	Exhaustive recording	No information
Greece	Permanent	1992 – 1996. At present data are available until 1996.	Exhaustive recording	100%.

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage
Ireland	Permanent reporting system. Although it must be noted that data are available up until 1994, there is then a gap in figures up until the year 2000 except for some composite figures which will be available for the period 1995-2000. It is planned that a comprehensive reporting system will then be re-established in 2001 when a relevant computer system is functioning	Not known (at least since 1980s)	Exhaustive recording of each reception case.	No information
Luxembourg	Periodic reporting system	Not known	Exhaustive recording	100%
Netherlands	Periodic reporting system	Traditionally covered	Exhaustive recording	Full coverage
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	Data has been published since 1911, with exception of the years 1948-1960.	Exhaustive recording. Most drug-related data are totals. Point prevalence estimates from screening tests however, involve a randomised sampling procedure. About 20 percent of the total prison population are selected.	100%
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Annual	One notional day (30th of June)	sampling method. Total number of persons under sentence in prison for drug offences and average time spent under sentence provided by Prison Statistics. Breakdown by type of offence and type of drug estimated from drug offenders sentenced to immediate custody by sentence length	80%
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Annual	One day (30th of June)	Blanket – persons in prison as at 30th June	100%
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Permanent reporting system	Detailed data available from April 1st 1996, basic archived 'backdata' starts from 1972	Blanket coverage	100%
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Permanent	Restricted analyses available from 1982, full analysis available from 1999	Exhaustive recording	100%

Countries	Geographical coverage	Prison centres coverage	Population coverage
France	National (Metropolitan France and the four French overseas departments)		
Germany	National (not all psychiatric hospitals in new federal laender)	All types	On remand/convicted, males/females, adults/youths, long and short duration sentences
Greece	National	All types, including adolescents detention centres	Persons imprisoned for a drug law offence, both genders, all types of imprisonment sentences
Ireland	National	All types of prisons are covered, including juvenile and adult male and female institutions.	The population covered by these statistics include: male and female offenders, adults and juveniles, and, remand and convicted offenders.

Countries	Geographical coverage	Prison centres coverage	Population coverage
Luxembourg	National	There are two prisons in the G. D. of Luxembourg. Both are included in annual statistics	males/females age groups, professional status before imprisonment civil status nationality conviction motive duration of sentence on remand/convicted
Netherlands	National	All prisons for court sentences for	Convicted, at least 12 years of age
Sweden	National	All types	Non-custodial treatment/Institution/Custody Adults/youths, Males/females, Swedes/foreigners, Recidivism, principal charge
United Kingdom – England and Wales	England and Wales	All adult prisons and young offenders institutions, from 10 upwards sentenced prisoners, etc.)	Convicted, male and women, from 10 upwards
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Scotland	All prisons	Remand, convicted, male and female, from 14 upwards
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	All Scotland - all Scottish penal establishments and Legalised Police Cells	All Scottish penal establishments and Legalised Police Cells	Many possible (person, prison, offence, age, gender, sentence length, ethnicity, religion etc.).
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	National	HMP Maghaberry remand and sentenced prisoners adult males (aged 21 and over) all females HMP Magliigan sentenced prisoners adult males (aged 21 and over) HM YOC remand and sentenced prisoners young males (aged under 21)	Remand, Fine-defaulters and convicted, male and female, from 14 upwards

- **Statistical unit**

Countries	Incarceration/detention statistics (flow/stock)	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
France	Imprisonment	Imprisonment	
Germany	Statistics concern flow and stock both	Prisoners	Person
Greece	Incarceration only	Person imprisoned	Person
Ireland	The statistics cover the total number of cases for a particular year.	The statistical unit is cases of imprisonment not individuals. Where a person is committed on more than one separate occasion during the year, he/she is counted once for each reception	The statistical unit is cases of imprisonment
Luxembourg	1. Monthly average number of prisoners and monthly average number of served sentence days 2. Stock of prisoners at specific date yearly entry/exit flow (September n – September n+1)	Prisoners admitted in both state prisons (exhaustive) regardless conviction motive	Person
Netherlands	The statistics concern the flow of new imprisonments sentenced by the courts in a year	Imprisonments	Imprisonments

Countries	Incarceration/detention statistics (flow/stock)	Statistical unit: definition	Statistical unit: type
Sweden	Flow and stock	Arrest, Escapes, Sentences (duration), Coverage, hard core drug abuse: I.V use, daily or almost daily use of illicit drugs. Drug abuse: Drug abuse but not hard core drug abuse, regardless of substance. Alcohol abuse: use of alcohol that have lead to physical psychological or social harm. Poly abuse: Meets criteria for both drug and alcohol abuse, Costs, probation, Electronic surveillance, primary and secondary crimes, Transport service, New clients, Administrative data, etc.	Person
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Notional stock on one day	Prisoners	Length of sentence handed down by court, plus information on average length of time spent in prison for each sentence length, working out average
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Stock on one day	Prisoners	Male/Female, type of sentence handed down by court (remand or convicted), plus main crime/offence information
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Both flow and stock. Primarily receptions and population information. Liberation and movement information is still being developed but is available with caveats	Individual	Many possible (person, prison, offence, age, gender, sentence length, ethnicity, religion etc.).
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Flow and stock	A prisoner can be either sentenced, remand, fine-defaulter or non-criminal A sentenced prisoner is as person charged with an offence whom the courts have ruled should be detained in custody pending a trial: those whom the courts have permitted to be released on bail pending trial but have not as yet met the conditions of the bail; those who had been released on bail but have subsequently been re-admitted to prison because they have breached a condition of bail; and those who have been found guilty by the court but have been ordered to be detained in custody pending sentence	Person

Countries	Multiple imprisonments are counted		
	As one person	As two or more persons	Other
France		X	
Germany		X	
Greece	X		
Ireland			The person is not the statistical unit but rather each reception
Luxembourg		X	
Netherlands	X		
Sweden	X		
United Kingdom – England and Wales		X	

Countries	Multiple imprisonments are counted		
	As one person	As two or more persons	Other
United Kingdom – Scotland 1			One person, two or more receptions
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	X Person has individual unique prisoner number – a history is then built up for that number, and is added/ amended as required, for example, a return to custody, movement to new establishment, change in sentence type (remand to convicted etc.).		
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland		X Where a person is received more than once a year s/he will be counted separately on each occasion, including each occasion of change of status between remand and sentenced/fin defaulter.	

Countries	Multiple offences are counted as ...
France	As one offence
Germany	Uncertain
Greece	If more than one offence, the most serious counts
Ireland	Where a person is committed on more than one separate occasion during the year, he/she is counted once for each reception. However, where an offender currently serving a sentence receives a further prison sentence, this is not counted as a separate case. In the case of an individual committed under sentence for more than one offence, only the principal offence is recorded in the table. The offence selected as the principal offence is that for which the heaviest sentence is imposed; where similar sentences are imposed, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the more severe
Luxembourg	Not applicable
Netherlands	As an imprisonment for more than one offence
Sweden	If a proceeding concerns offences of different severity, the offence rendering the hardest punishment will be accounted for as the primary crime. If more than one offence has the same punishment one of them will be randomly selected
United Kingdom – England and Wales	As one offence
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	As one offence
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Multiple offences are recorded separately within the system – for the purposes of published statistics, most serious crime/offence is output as main crime
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	As one offence – most serious offence is counted Where a person is received under sentence for two or more offences, only the principal criminal offence is recorded

- **Data collection**

Countries	Organisation of data gathering	Written rules for recording data
France	When a person enters on the prison register (committal order), on remand or convicted, the clerk records the committal form (which is part of the penal form) in a general file. The committal forms are gathered by regional services who then send an extraction of the database to the SDSSED. The FND is managed by the SDSSED but analysed by the PMJI. The committal forms concern persons coming from freedom. When a person is released from prison, the committal form related to this person is taken out of the FND. Number of releases and number of persons at a date (stock) are calculated figures.	Yes
Germany	At a certain date (31.3) each person in prison is registered by prison staff, data is sent to each specific Land Statistical Office and is aggregated at national level by the Federal Statistical Office. Additionally at the end of the year the stock at beginning and end of the year are reported.	Yes: personal identification sheets
Greece	Reports sent to this section of the Ministry from all courts in Greece. They are immediately electronically stored, but the collective data are produced at a later stage	Yes. Information restricted
Ireland	To date data has been gathered from the manual ledgers kept of committals in each prison. Upon reception details are kept of each individual received into the prison. On an annual basis (up until 1994) these details were then transferred manually by prison staff which were then returned to, and collated by, the Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform. Due to the time intensive nature of this exercise and lack of resources detailed data has not been collected in this way for the years 1995-2000 inclusive. Instead for the years 1995-2000 a composite report will be produced which will not include details on the number of people imprisoned for drug offences. A new computer system is currently being established in the prison system and will be used to collate detailed statistics of cases of imprisonment from 2001	There are no written rules for the recording of data
Luxembourg	Centralised admission protocol	Core admission data
Netherlands	All courts of law send statistical information about their convictions to Statistics Netherlands (CBS) The courts of law have their own data recording system called "Compas"	Yes, according to forms for data collection
Sweden	Questionnaires on drug habits are administered to local prisons twice every year (April 1 and October 1). Questionnaires are then furnished to the central administration. Certain kinds of data are available on computer networks.	Yes. Directions on how to keep treatment journal
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Each individual prison provide data to a central data base, the Inmate Information System. Maintained at Prison Service Headquarters. The other data come through the courts	Yes
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	On-line centralised data base, the Prisoner Records System. Maintained at Scottish Prison Service Headquarters. Admin extract supplied daily (weekdays) to Prison Statistics Unit	Yes
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Data is owned by Scottish Prison Service. Prison Statistics Unit receives an administrative extract from the PR (Prisoner Records) operational data base. PR database is a live on-line system used by penal establishments to receive and record prisoner details and movements within Scotland	Yes
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	And administrative system, managed within the Northern Ireland Prison Service collects the data manually and forwards to NIO Statistics and Research Branch where it is then checked, coded, input and validated prior to any analyses	No – as stated previously, data is gathered within the Northern Ireland Prison Service

- Data available

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence	Drug
France	X	X (Date of birth)	X	
Germany	X	X	X	X
Greece	X		X	
Ireland	X	X	X	
Luxembourg	X	X (Age groups)	X	
Netherlands	X	X	X	
Sweden	X	X	X	
United Kingdom – England and Wales	X		X	X
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	X		X	
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	X	X	X	
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	X	X	X	

Countries	Geographical area	On remand/convicted	Other
France	X	X	Name, Nationality, Birth place for French, Education level, Profession, employment, family situation, number of children, French speaking, Court of reference, initial date of commitment
Germany			Nationality, duration of sentence, kind of penalty are available and published
Greece	X		Although very detailed information is gathered, most of it is confidential. Nationality, type of prison
Ireland		Committal status	Sentence length Category of offence First-time committal
Luxembourg		X	Professional status, civil status, nationality, conviction motive, duration of sentence Breakdown usually available/published: monthly average number of prisoners X prison centre monthly average duration of served sentence days X prison centre number of prisoners X duration of sentence X prison centre number of prisoners X custody or conviction X main offence or conviction motive X prison centre number of prisoners X main conviction motive X nationality number of prisoners X main conviction motive X age groups number of prisoners X main conviction motive X professional status number of prisoners X main conviction motive X civil status
Netherlands	X (Residency)		Municipality of offence
Sweden			Nationality, duration.
United Kingdom – England and Wales			Type of offence by type of drugs type of drugs by gender type of offence by gender

Countries	Geographical area	On remand/convicted	Other
United Kingdom – Scotland 1			Type of offence by main crime Type of offence by sentence by gender
United Kingdom – Scotland 2			Person, prison, sentence length, ethnicity, religion etc. Full PR database has large amount of information available on the individual
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland			type of offence by gender type of sentence by gender age range by gender

- Drug offences

Countries	Classification of drug offences in statistics
France	On the penal form, the drug law offences are detailed such as in convictions: the classification is the same. However, the drug law offences are then grouped into 4 categories when recording data for the FND: trafficking, sale ('cession'), illicit use, other drug-related offences
Germany	Offences against the Narcotic Act are described by four different kinds of offences: 1. General offences under §29 of the Narcotic Act (offences related to drug use: mainly possession and purchase), 2. illegal traffic and smuggling of drugs under §29 of the Narcotic Act, 3. illegal import of a considerable amount of drugs under § 30 of the Narcotic Act (described by using the term of "more than a negligible amount") 4. other offences against the Narcotic Act. Correspondence with police/Customs and convictions classifications: yes
Greece	1. Use, 2. Dealing/trafficking, 3. Cultivation
Ireland	Two categories of law offences are used in the statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Sale or supply of drugs ➢ Possession/production/cultivation/import/export of drugs These do not currently correspond with data collected by the police as they are categorised according to the offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act.
Luxembourg	One single category: Offence against the modified 1973 drug law. (coded: DELIT-STUP) Correspondence with convictions classifications: not known Correspondence with Police/Customs: yes but Police/Customs data are more detailed (use, traffic, etc.)
Netherlands	Different categories of drug offences like production, trafficking, and dealing are not retrievable in the statistics
Sweden	The Narcotic Drugs Act
United Kingdom – England and Wales	
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Aggregate category of "drugs" is displayed
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Importation, production/manufacture/cultivation, supply & possession with intent to supply, possession, drugs/money laundering, drugs – other.
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Simply recorded as 'drug offences'

Countries	Application of principal offence rule
France	Yes. The principal offence is either the first one in the committal order or the most serious offence (a 'crime' is more serious than a 'délit')
Germany	Uncertain
Greece	Yes. Number of persons reported against the principal offence.

Countries	Application of principal offence rule
Ireland	There is a principal offence rule. In the case of an individual committed under sentence for more than one offence, only the principal offence is recorded in the table. The offence selected as the principal offence is that for which the heaviest sentence is imposed; where similar sentences are imposed, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the more severe
Luxembourg	Yes
Netherlands	Imprisonments refer to cases in which the offence against the Opium Act was a principal offence
Sweden	If a proceeding concerns offences of different severity, the offence rendering the hardest punishment will be accounted for as the primary crime. If more than one offence has the same punishment one of them will be randomly selected
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Yes , the one that carries the longest theoretical sentence. Usually combination of drug type and the type of offence.
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Yes , for the purposes of published statistics, the most serious crime/offence is output as main crime
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Yes
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Each prisoner has one offence recorded against them – that will be the most serious offence convicted of

- **Breakdown by drug**

Drug	Countries				
	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Luxembourg
Heroin					
Cocaine					
Crack					
Amphetamine					
Ecstasy					
LSD					
Cannabis					
Others	The drug(s) related to the offence are not recorded. Actually, the drug-type has not influence on the judicial decision (conviction)	No	No breakdown by drug is made public	There is no breakdown given by category of drug involved in the offence	No

Drug	Countries					
	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom (England and Wales)	United Kingdom (Scotland 1)	United Kingdom (Scotland 2)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
Heroin			X			
Cocaine			X			
Crack			X			
Amphetamine			X			
Ecstasy			X (Ecstasy type)			
LSD			X			
Cannabis			X			

Drug	Countries					
	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom (England and Wales)	United Kingdom (Scotland 1)	United Kingdom (Scotland 2)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)
Others	Hard drugs, soft drugs	The statistical categories differentiate between illicit drugs and alcohol. Results from screening (about 100 000 tests annually) and types of substances, data on seizures in prison	Other drugs	Not available	Not available	Drug type not given

Countries	Principal drug rule
France	
Germany	No
Greece	Not known
Ireland	N/A
Luxembourg	Not applicable
Netherlands	Yes, cannabis counts as a soft drug, other illegal drugs count as hard drugs
Sweden	Severe drug abuse: Injecting drug use or more during the last twelve months or use of narcotics daily or almost daily during the last 12 months in freedom. The definition changed 1997 to the last 12 months in freedom, instead of, as previously, the last two months. Drug abuse: Use of narcotics during the last twelve months in freedom that do not fit in the definition for severe drug abuse. Alcohol abuse: If there are physical, mental or social problems due to intake of alcohol. Multiple drug abuse: If a person fulfils the definitions for both drug and alcohol abuse.
United Kingdom – England and Wales	No Just look at offence
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	No
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Not available
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	No

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
France	There is no access to any file that would provide qualitative information		
Germany	No		
Greece	No qualitative information is made public		
Ireland	None available		

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Luxembourg			
Netherlands	No further mention of specific accessible qualitative information		
Sweden	No		
United Kingdom – England and Wales	No		
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	No		
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	No		
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	None		

- **Data quality and availability**

Countries	Double-counting	Consistency over time
France	Since one person is counted each time s/he is imprisoned, the number of imprisonment's during a year covers an undetermined number of individual persons double-counted. There is no double-counting of incarcerations	In terms of methodology and information recorded, there was no change since 7 years: the computer system has been set up 7 years ago and has not been modified
Germany	There is double counting for example if a person changes prison	Changes in recording rules changes in drug law application, etc.
Greece	Data are controlled for double-counting. Every person is one entry irrespective of the number of convictions within the same year.	
Ireland	Double counting should not occur in respect to cases of reception to prison. However, the same person can be counted a number of times in any given year if committed to prison more than once in any given year	Consistency over time has presented a number of problems especially in the past few years. Data was produced on an annual basis up until 1994. From 1995-2000 no relevant data has been produced by this source. However, it is planned that a composite report will be produced for these years in Autumn 2000, but these will not contain data on drug related offences. A new computer system is being established within the prison system from January 2001, and it is planned that the practice of routine reporting and the publication of annual statistics will be returned to
Luxembourg	If a person is convicted and imprisoned several times during a reporting year, he or she is indexed accordingly and thus multiple-counted	Good
Netherlands	Perhaps the number of penalised drug dealers and drug producers can be estimated by indirect methods	No known specific changes in recording rules/procedures
Sweden	No double counting.	The statistics was previously reported for every fiscal year which counts from July 1st to June 30th. Since 1995 the calendar year has been used. Changes in new forms of punishment (e.g. electronical surveillance) have caused changes in the proportion of drug users in prison. the proportion has increased as a result from the practice of alternative sanctions. As from 1997 the definition has been changed. Up to 1996 drug use referred to 2 months prior to intake, from 1997 that period was extended to 12 months
United Kingdom – England and Wales	None	No changes in recording procedures or drug law applications
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	None for person units in single day tables	Consistent

Countries	Double-counting	Consistency over time
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Persons occasionally double-counted because of aliases. Prisoner alias 'closed' and linked to original prisoner number. Receptions can be double-counted depending on the circumstances. Multiple receptions on same day from same court counted as one	
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	No double counting. Each new reception into the system is counted once. Validation checks are set in place to ensure that any inaccuracies are detected	No effects on consistency

Countries	Biases in the unit coverage	Implementation of methodological procedures/rules
France	No	The coding of the drug offences in the FND is not reliable
Germany	About 80% of total number is due to changes prison	No information
Greece	Not known	Very limited information is available and very delayed
Ireland	Consistency over time has presented a number of problems especially in the past few years. Data was produced on an annual basis up until 1994. From 1995-2000 no relevant data has been produced by this source. However, it is planned that a composite report will be produced for these years in Autumn 2000, but these will not contain data on drug related offences. A new computer system is being established within the prison system from January 2001, and it is planned that the practice of routine reporting and the publication of annual statistics will be returned to.	Consistency over time has presented a number of problems especially in the past few years. Data was produced on an annual basis up until 1994. From 1995-2000 no relevant data has been produced by this source. However, it is planned that a composite report will be produced for these years in Autumn 2000, but these will not contain data on drug related offences. A new computer system is being established within the prison system from January 2001, and it is planned that the practice of routine reporting and the publication of annual statistics will be returned to.
Luxembourg	None	No complementary information
Netherlands	Full coverage of all units	Good
Sweden	nk	nk
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Not aware of any	Good
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	None	Data quality for statistical purposes could be better
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Full coverage	Data quality for statistical purposes could be better. Source database is not geared towards providing easily accessible summary statistics. Also, source database is live and accessed/amended daily by hundreds of users. Users have ability to retrospectively amend records. Causes problems when trying to generate statistics from our extract. Large amount of time spent cleaning data – fixing dates etc
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	No bias	Good

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
France	Computer processing	In-house software: PIC
Germany	Computer processing	No information
Greece	Computer processing	

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Ireland	Manual to date	NA
Luxembourg	Computer based	Not known
Netherlands	Partly manually/partly computer processing	Compas
Sweden	Computer processing	SAS, Lotus, Excel
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Computer processing	Excel software
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Computer processing	SAS and Excel
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Manually (establishments receive and maintain manual records as back up) and computer processing	PRIS system is built in SAS (Statistical Analysis Software)
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Computer processing	Data held in Microsoft Access Analyses completed in both Microsoft Access and SPSS

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Info available to NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
France	The first results are available at n + 1 month	Restricted dissemination of the results (not published)	Aggregated	Public information
Germany	About 1 year	On request	Aggregated	Public information
Greece	Two-three years	On request	Aggregated. Most of the breakdowns asked by the FP is confidential and therefore not given.	Most of the available information is confidential.
Ireland	There are problems with data gathering and timely publication of statistics. As of August 2000 the most recent statistics published are for the year 1994	Annual reports (where available)	Aggregated	Public information
Luxembourg	6 months between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results: 3 months	On request	Aggregated Only very few breakdowns others than those that are published are available	Public information
Netherlands	Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability: a few months	Systematic as far as published / on request for further information	Aggregated, but the Focal Point may ask for more specific breakdowns	Only public information available for Focal Point
Sweden	3-6 months	Systematic	Aggregated. The Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns.	Public information
United Kingdom – England and Wales	One year or less	Systematic	Aggregated to England and Wales	Public information
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	One year or less	Systematic	Aggregated to Scotland	Public information

Countries	Transmission time	Info available to NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Summary data (population) available within 10 days. Statistical bulletin information is usually published with a 10 month lag, for example 1999 data published in November 2000. Lag-time is reducing with improvements in data-cleaning procedures	On request	Aggregated. Specific reports available through menu system.	Aggregated. Figures are published - cannot identify individuals through published figures
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Data is publicly available in bulletin form within 6 months	No access to the actual database, however, we do put information into the public domain through the use of the bulletin and ad hoc requests	Aggregated / specific breakdowns are considered upon request	Database is confidential

Countries	Info available on request	
	Aggregation	Status
France	Aggregated	Public information
Germany	Aggregated	Public information
Greece	Aggregate	Confidential
Ireland	Aggregated	Public information at aggregated level
Luxembourg	Aggregated	Restricted
Netherlands	Aggregated but may be asked for specific breakdowns	Public information is available for the 80Focal Point
Sweden	Aggregated. The Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns.	Public information
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Aggregated to England and Wales	Public information
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Aggregated to Scotland	Public information
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Aggregated and raw data. Detailed access to data is available for specific requests.	At an individual level, data is confidential – some information is for internal use only depending on the level of data quality. Any information produced which is disclosive has to be cleared with Prison Service Headquarters. Information relating to the individual would never be issued from the Statistics Unit
United Kingdom – Northern Ireland	Aggregated - specific breakdowns are considered upon request	Database is confidential

Drug use among arrestees

Countries	Name of sources	Objectives
Sweden	Karolinska Institute, Injection Mark Study	Monitor development of the severe drug abuse among arrestees

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Geographical coverage
Sweden	Permanent reporting system	The Injection Mark Study has been accomplished continuously since 1965	Exhaustive recording	n.a.	Kronobergshäktet

- **Population and statistical unit**

Countries	Population coverage	Statistical unit(s)	Number of statistical units recorded (observed)
Sweden	"Clientele" statistics	Persons, no. of detentions	n.a.

Countries	How is counted a person suspected/arrested more than once in the same year			
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other (specify)	Uncertain
Sweden	As one person, thanks to the personal identity number			

- **Drug use**

Countries	Substance coverage	Drug use definition
Sweden	Amphetamine, Heroin, Cocaine, Hashish, Ecstasy, Bensodiazepines and Other drugs	Drug use/injecting use last year with the substances listed above, any injecting use the last 24 hour/last week/last month/last six months/last year/last three years/lifetime

- **Data collection**

Countries	Data gathering procedure	Organisation of data collection and analysis	Written rules for recording data
Sweden	Arrested/detained persons (within the hours 7 am to 9.30 pm) are examined by a nurse and asked to participate in a short interview. During the examination needle marks are noted, if present. Data are registered in a questionnaire and entered into a computer	See besides	Yes The nurses have a questionnaire to follow during the interview

- **Data available (per statistical unit)**

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence
Sweden	X	X	X

Countries	Frequency of use	Other (specify)
Sweden		Use of drugs, injecting use, substances last year, year and location (institution or not) of first injection, HIV-tested, alcohol addiction

Countries	Application of a principal drug rule
Sweden	Yes . IV and/or type of drug

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Sweden	Yes	The location of the arrest, Type of crime, Nationality, Housing	

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double - counting	Consistency over time
Sweden	No. of persons: no. Double counting avoided through personal identity number	Changes in laws concerning detention in 1988 may have affected data. Since fall 1995 an additional detention facility are in use in the same area (Huddinge detention unit), a fact that may make comparisons over time difficult. Unclear financing may also have affected reporting routines and quality negatively. Currently the only external funding originates from FP

Countries	Biases in the coverage of the units	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
Sweden	No sampling. Obvious selection effects. See above	Good data with limited accessibility, only valid on local level

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Sweden	Computer processing	Access, SAS

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Sweden	Data entered occasionally and time lag varies. No fixed routines and data forwarded for analysis when needed	On request	Aggregated and with a limited accessibility	Restricted

Countries	Information available on request	
	Aggregation	Status
Sweden	Aggregated and with a limited accessibility	Restricted

Drug use among prisoners

Countries	Routine reporting system	Name of sources	Objectives
Finland	Cross-sectional overview of the prison situation	Ministry of Justice – Department of Prison Administration	To get a cross-sectional overview of the prison situation
Sweden		National Prison and Probation Administration	Monitoring the development of the drug situation within the correctional system
United Kingdom – England and Wales	(England and Wales) Mandatory Drug Testing Programme (MDT)	Drug Strategy Unit (DSU) – HM Prison Service	To deter prisoners from misusing drugs through the threat of being caught and punished. To supply better information on patterns of drug misuse to improve the targeting of treatment services and to measure the effectiveness of the overall strategy To identify individuals in need of treatment.
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	(Scotland) Drug and Alcohol Misuse Detection (DAMD), incorporating Mandatory and Voluntary drug testing	SPS Addictions Team	To identify drug misusing prisoners, to both bring them into the treatment process and, if appropriate, to punish To deter drug misuse in prisons To maintain a research capability to track patterns of drug misuse, and inform decision making
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Scotland The Prison Survey	SPS Addictions Team	Assess facilities and conditions in Scotland's prisons Measure the atmosphere and relationships Explore issues such as drug misuse, violence, mental health Examines staff views on the Service Explores how staff and prisoners would like to see the Service develop

- **Methodological characteristics**

Countries	Periodicity	Time coverage	Geographical coverage
Finland	Periodic	Recorded every year, 1st of May	National
Sweden	Periodic reporting system	Data has been published since 1911, with exception of the years 1948-1960	National
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Monthly survey, updated weekly	MDT was introduced as a pilot from February 1995f in order to test sample collection procedures, and rolled out between September 1995 and March 1996 it was extended to all establishments in England and Wales	England and Wales
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Real-time, monthly and annual reports	From February 1996, with developments in capability during intervening time	National/Scotland
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Repeated survey (formerly every 3 years, now annual)	From 1993	National/Scotland

Countries	Statistical procedure	Statistical coverage	Prison centres coverage
Finland	All prisoners	100%	All types
Sweden	Exhaustive recording Most drug-related data are totals. Point prevalence estimates from screening tests however, involve a randomised sampling procedure. About 20 percent of the total prison population are selected	All persons taken in custody are examined. In the non-custodial-treatment there are cross-sectional surveys twice a year. Answer rates are 100%	All types
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Random and targeted. 5 types of Mandatory Drug Testing Random: Prisoners randomly generated for testing by central prisoner database. Depending on the size of the establishment, 5% of 10% of the population can be tested under random MDT each month. Of the tests carried out, 14% must be tested at the weekend. Suspicion: Prisoners targeted through intelligence information. Frequent: Prisoners who test positive for Class A drugs are placed on frequent test programme On Reception: New prisoners to a prison are tested to identify whether they have a drug addiction problem. Risk Assessment: Prisoners tested that are considered for a privilege such as release on temporary licence or outside work	Not known	All prisons
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Random sample - 5% of prisoner population selected by computer each month Other testing reasons (suspicion, risk assessment, frequent testing programme, reception and voluntary testing) as appropriate, or programmed individually	100%	All prisons
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Exhaustive - every prisoner and employee	99%	All prisons

- **Population and statistical unit**

Countries	Population coverage	Statistical unit(s)	Number of statistical units recorded (observed)
Finland	All prisoners	Person	01.05.2000, sentenced prisoners = 375
Sweden	Persons in non-custodial treatment / imprisonment / custody The population studied are over 15 years old (the age of criminal responsibility is 15 in Sweden)	Persons, seizures from inspections expressed as grams, no. of pills and ratings of the drug situation	Non-custodial treatment n = 11686 Institution n = 9497 Custody n = 1264 on average
United Kingdom – England and Wales	All prisoners and also immigration detainees where they are not held in dedicated establishments or discrete units and separate from other prisoners	Numbers and percentages	The database is updated each week with new data from the testing laboratory. Only the random MDT figures are reported for statistical purposes. for the financial year 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001: 52,354 sampled under random MDT of which 51,480 were tested

Countries	Population coverage	Statistical unit(s)	Number of statistical units recorded (observed)
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	All prisoners except persons awaiting deportation (immigration detainees)	From single to aggregate	Random - Around 6,600 samples per annum Other reasons - around 8,000 samples per annum
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	All prisoners and employees	From single to aggregate	Prisoners - around 6,000 Staff - around 4,500

Countries	How is counted a person who is imprisoned more than once in the same year			
	As one person	As 2 or more persons	Other (specify)	Uncertain
Finland			Double-counting is possible	
Sweden	X			
United Kingdom – England and Wales			Not applicable. Database does not record data on individual prisoners. The database holds information on samples collected and tested from prisoners and randomly selected or targeted. The database holds no information on prisoners identity	
United Kingdom – Scotland 1			Each incident of a drug test is treated as a single event	
United Kingdom – Scotland 2			N/A – snapshot	

- Drug use

Countries	Substance coverage	Drug use definition
Finland	All narcotic substances not divided by substances	No available data
Sweden	Cannabis, central stimulants, opiates (Sometimes divided: Cannabis, amphetamine, opiates, cocaine, pharmaceutical, other.)	Injecting drug use once or more during the last twelve months or use of narcotics daily or almost daily during the last 12 months prior to intake. The definition changed 1997 to the last 12 months in freedom, instead of, as previously, the last two months. Alcohol abuse is defined by if there are physical, mental or social problems due to the intake of alcohol
United Kingdom – England and Wales	The MDT tests for a panel of seven drug groups with an additional two drug groups tested for on request and where there is a known problem of drug misused in the region. The drug groups tested for are Cannabis Opiates Cocaine Benzodiazepines Methadone Amphetamines Barbiturates LSD (Optional) Buprenorphine (Only North East Area, Yorkshire and Humberside, and some High Security Prisons)	Figures represent snapshot use. Positive negative Mitigated – positive use due to prescription medication – does not apply to cannabis, cocaine and LSD.

Countries	Substance coverage	Drug use definition
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	<p>All tests include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opiates Cannabis Methadone Amphetamines Benzodiazepines Barbiturates Cocaine LSD Buprenorphine (Temgesic) <p>Periodically, alcohol is added to the sample. Performance enhancing substances can be tested for by request.</p>	N/A
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opiates Cannabis Methadone Amphetamines Benzodiazepines Barbiturates Cocaine Buprenorphine (Temgesic) Other (state) 	N/A

- **Data collection**

Countries	Data gathering procedure	Organisation of data collection and analysis	Written rules for recording data
Finland	Data is gathered from the reports of the prisoners	Prisons give the information to the Department of Prison Administration	Every prison has written rules for coding the data of prisoners
Sweden	Questionnaires on drug habits are administered to local prisons twice every year (April 1 and October 1). Questionnaires are then furnished to the central administration. Certain kinds of data are available on computer networks.		Yes. Directions on how to keep treatment journal
United Kingdom – England and Wales	The prisoners are tested by means of a urine test and samples are sent to Medscreen (the testing laboratory), for analysis. The results of the MDT tests are sent to the Drug Strategy Unit each week from the testing laboratory	The results of the MDT test are sent to the Drug Strategy Unit each week from the testing laboratory. Analysis of trends are carried out by the DSU	Based on Mescscreen protocols and KPI definitions
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Manual Computer database system	Drug testing officers produce random testing lists, collect samples, enter data and results on logsheet and on computer system. Aggregate data submitted to SPS HQ monthly. Other information can be extracted from database as required.	Yes
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Manual Computer database system	Self-report questionnaire	Yes

- **Data available (per statistical unit)**

Countries	Gender	Age	Offence
Finland	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X
United Kingdom – England and Wales	X		
United Kingdom – Scotland 1			
United Kingdom – Scotland 2			

Countries	Other data
Finland	Length of sentence Geographical area Marital status Times in penal institutions, name and type of prisons, Type of prisoners (sentenced prisoners, fine defaulters, remand prisoners)
Sweden	Sentence, duration Drug abuse HIV Seizures
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Labcode Barcode of sample Result (positive/negative) Establishment Sample reference Collection date Reason for test – if type of MDT, random, frequent etc. Ethnic coddle Sex Refused by prisoner Spoiled where the sample was spoiled, e.g. broken sample vial Drug test ID – panel drug being screened Mitigated – whether positive due to prescribed medication Test date
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Who tested, when, where, why, who did the test, who entered the data, who created the random testing list and when. Results of the test, including whether due to medication Results of any appeal against result Disciplinary outcome from positive test Large range of criminogenic or personal data you care to know about for each individual tested (all confidential)
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Drug use, ever/prison Injecting behaviour Sharing

Countries	Application of a principal drug rule
Finland	No data available. Associated substances not recorded.
Sweden	If a proceeding concerns offences of different severity, the offence rendering the hardest punishment will be accounted for as the primary crime. If more than one offence has the same punishment one of them will be randomly selected
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Record all use

Countries	Application of a principal drug rule
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	N/A – all drugs found recorded
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	N/A

- **Qualitative data**

Countries	Qualitative data within original reports	Type of information	Access
Finland	No information		
Sweden	Since October 1991 the institutions have reported to the National Prison and Probation Administration monthly about the occurrence of narcotics and the extent of drug abuse	The information originates from employees, screening tests, questionnaires, observations etc.	These supplementary data are useful for a summary of the drug situation in the institutions and the development over time
United Kingdom – England and Wales	No		
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	N/A		
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Yes	Impressions and views recorded	

- **Data quality and reliability**

Countries	Double – counting	Consistency over time
Finland	Double-counting is impossible	No such change after 1970
Sweden	Persons: No. Avoided through personal identity number	The statistics was previously reported for every fiscal year, which counts from July 1st to June 30th. Since 1995 the calendar year has been used. Changes in new forms of punishment (e.g. electronical surveillance) have caused changes in the proportion of drug users in prison. The proportion has increased as a result from the practice of alternative sanctions. As from 1997 the definition has been changed. Up to 1996 drug use referred to 2 months prior to intake, from 1997 that period was extended to 12 months
United Kingdom – England and Wales	No double-counting as each sample has unique barcode	Techniques consistent. Geographical areas have changed
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Nil	Consistent
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Nil	Reasonably Consistent, with some useful time series developed

Countries	Biases in the coverage of the units	Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules
Finland	The way data is collected contains no sampling methods	
Sweden	Some underestimation can be expected when estimating drug use at intake. There will exist a "hidden population" regarding seizures from inspections in prison	See above
United Kingdom – England and Wales	None	No information
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Nil	Excellent (training quality assured, processed audited regularly)
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Nil	Self reporting, machine read forms

- **Technical information**

Countries	Data storage	Software for data processing
Finland	Computer	SPSS and Survo (copyright by Seppo Musto)
Sweden	Computer processing	SAS, Lotus, Excel
United Kingdom – England and Wales	Stored on PC	Database stored on MS Access
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	PC	Scottish Prisons Information Network (SPIN) Prisoner Records System (bespoke mainframe prisoner records system) Excel
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	PC	Commercial package

- **Access and dissemination**

Countries	Transmission time	Information available to the NFP's		
		Access	Aggregation	Status
Finland	1-2 weeks	On request	Both raw and aggregated data. It is also possible to do specific breakdowns.	Public information after deleting social security number
Sweden	3-6 months	Systematic	Aggregated and the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns to some extent.	Public information
United Kingdom – England and Wales	1 month (data provision for three months prior to date of extraction)	On request	Specific breakdowns requested	Restricted until published
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	Real time	Limited information on request	As required	Aggregate information available, detailed information confidential
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	Around 4-6 months	Limited information on request	As required	Aggregated information available on request

Countries	Information available on request	
	Aggregation	Status
Finland		
Sweden	Aggregated and the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns to some extent	Public information
United Kingdom – England and Wales	National, area, prison type, prison	
United Kingdom – Scotland 1	As required, from individual to National	
United Kingdom – Scotland 2	As required	