



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EMCDDA SCIENTIFIC REPORT

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

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

VOLUME I

Analysis and synthesis

EMCDDA / 2002

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VOLUME I

Analysis and synthesis

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 Context

In 1999, some data based on law enforcement and criminal justice sources had been routinely collected by the EMCDDA (e.g. arrests, convictions, prison data, drug seizures, drugs price/purity) through its REITOX Network of National Focal Points and published in its Annual Report since 1995. The reliability and comparability of many of these statistics were felt to be unknown, and their value as indirect indicators of drug trends unclear. There was a strong need to gain insight into the context, recording practices and methodological characteristics of available law enforcement and criminal justice data. In addition, it appeared important to get more information on drug use of specific populations in contact with law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system such as arrestees or prisoners.

Since little work had been done to date on drug-related data from law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system, it was proposed to revise the guidelines of the Information Map on Epidemiological Sources – originally used annually as a tool to get information on the information systems existing in the 15 EU Member States on all epidemiological indicators of drug use and its consequences – and use it as a basis for gaining more insight into definitions, recording procedures and context of drug-related data provided by law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system.

A Feasibility Study was carried out in 1999 in France and the UK in order to develop and test final Guidelines for this revised Information Map.

1.2 Objectives

The general objective of this exercise is to get a better understanding of what data on drug law offences/offenders and drug use among criminal populations are available, what are their characteristics and how they are accessible in the European Union. This is inscribed within a general aim of improving the reliability and the comparability of such data at European level.

The specific objectives are the following ones:

- To get a comprehensive overview of the information systems and the drug-related data available in the EU Member States from law enforcement agencies and criminal justice institutions in order to know which routine data are available and to which stage in the judicial process they refer, but also which routine but non-systematically analysed data and which non-routine data (ad-hoc) are available;
- To get an overview of drug law enforcement organisation in each of the countries in order to know whose drug activity is reported to whom and how, as well as the potential selection processes (e.g. discretion powers) that might affect comparability between countries if they differ;

- To get an overview of the judicial process in each of the countries in order to know at which stages of the process data are routinely reported and recorded, by whom and how, and the potential selection processes (e.g. alternatives to prosecution) that might affect comparability between countries if they differ;
- To get a detailed description of each of the routine monitoring systems implemented in the EU Member States able to provide data on seven indicators – drug seizures, Police/Customs interventions, prosecution statistics, conviction statistics, penal statistics, drug use among arrestees, drug use among prisoners – in order to carry out a comparative analysis of them according to each of the seven indicators.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Guidelines

The Guidelines to provide the Information Maps 2000-2001 on law enforcement sources of information were divided into two parts (please see Volume III for original guidelines).

Part I would provide background information on sources of data based on law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system. The objectives were:

- to identify original sources of data such as law enforcement services and describe how they are organised,
- to identify points to which, in the judicial process, routine data refer to in order to assess all selection effects and biases that should be taken into account when analysing such data,
- to get an overview of the overall information system on law enforcement drug-related data routinely available, as well as data potentially available or from ad-hoc studies.

Within Part I, two diagrams and a brief explanatory text on the organisation of drug law enforcement and the judicial process were required. The objective was to get a synthetic overview of the information sources at national level and to identify where data refer to in the different processes.

Part II would provide specific information on each of the information sources/systems providing routine data. Standardised forms had been developed on the following 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)

Within Part II, detailed information was asked to be provided for each routine information source/system per indicator within a specific form on the following issues:

- Information systems: name, type, objectives;

- Methodology: periodicity, geographical coverage, population coverage, statistical unit(s), statistical procedure, statistical coverage, drug use definition, substance coverage;
- Data collection and data available: data gathering/reporting, data recording, data available, classifications of offences, classifications of drugs, rules for recording and classification, qualitative data;
- Quality and reliability: double-counting, biases in the coverage of the units, consistency over time, implementation of methodologies and rules;
- Access and dissemination: storage, software for data processing, time between end of reporting and availability of results, access to the Focal Point, access upon request, status and type of data accessible.

Thus, to summarize, each Focal Point had to submit Part I and Part II of the Information Map 2000-2001. Within Part II, they had to submit one form for each of the information sources set up in their country on each of the seven indicators mentioned above.

Detailed instructions for completion and examples (on Part I) of what was required were included in the Guidelines.

2.2 Process

The Guidelines were discussed with the REITOX National Focal Points. As it was felt as representing a large amount of work and time for some of them – especially Part I – the calendar for submission was revised and the two parts were to be submitted with different deadlines, decided as it follows:

- Part II: by 30 September 2000
- Part I: by 30 April 2001

All the EU Member States – except Belgium and Italy – had submitted the two parts of the Information Map 2000-2001 by the end of 2001. Belgium submitted its Information Map 2000-2001 with more than a year of delay during the summer 2002, that which did not allow us to take it into consideration in the analysis presented in this report. Italy did not submit its Information Map 2000-2001.

2.3 Problems

A limit to mention here is that this exercise reflects the situation in the countries in 2000 and 2001. However, since then, several changes, in particular as regards drug laws, might have occurred in some countries. They might have led for example to changes in the classification in the statistics of drug law offences. Since then also, though it might be relatively more rare, some entire information systems described here might have been replaced by other ones taking a different approach.

A range of various problems in the Information Maps submitted have affected our analysis and should be taken into consideration when reading the analysis and the synthesis contained in the following chapters. Here is a list of the main problems we have encountered in the course of this analysis:

- no or poor adherence to the guidelines;
- missing data, gaps in the information provided;
- lack of detail;
- inconsistency between different parts of the Information Map, inconsistency within a same form between different questions;
- inconsistency between the question and the answer provided: no understanding of the type of information required;
- unique form on various information systems: leading to confusions about what is available and how;
- forms on non-routine information systems (feasibility, pilot, ad-hoc studies);
- confusion between some of the seven indicators: use of a specific form for another indicator that which it was made for.

2.4 Analysis

The analysis of the Information Maps 2000-2001 has been mainly descriptive and comparative. It should be underlined here again that this analysis was entirely based on the material submitted by the different Member States in 2000 and 2001 and that therefore results reflect the situation in each country at that time.

As regards drug law enforcement organisation and the judicial process in each of the 13 Member States, we went thoroughly through the information we received within Part I of each country, and analysed it in order to synthesise it in six analytical tables presented in Chapter 3 (tables 3.a, 3.b), Chapter 4 (tables 4.a and 4.b) and Chapter 5 (tables 5.a and 5.b).

In Chapter 6, we produced an overview of the routine and non-routine data available in each of the 13 countries included in the analysis. As regards routine data, we produced also an overview of the stage to which in the judicial process they refer.

We have made up some Summary Comparative Tables of the information submitted through the various forms related to each of the seven indicators. You will find them in Volume II. These tables constitute the basis for the comparative analysis of the routine information systems presented in Chapter 7 of this volume on each of the seven indicators.

3. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRUG LAW OFFENCES/OFFENDERS

3.1 General organisation of law enforcement

Table 3.a gives an overview of the general organisation of law enforcement in each of the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It especially provides a schematic overview of the central organisation such as the various Ministries and their competences regarding law enforcement agencies and forces. It also identifies the institution(s) which centralise(s) drug activity reports – reports on drug seizures and drug law offences/offenders which come to the attention of law enforcement forces.

Table 3.a – General organisation of law enforcement

Countries	Organisation of different agencies	Centralisation of drug activity reports
Austria	<p>Law enforcement constitutes a federal competence (as opposed to health and social affairs which are mainly provincial competence)</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Interior, there is a General Directorate of Public Security under which Federal Police, Criminal Police and Gendarmerie operate.</p> <p>Customs operate under the Ministry of Finances and are organised in regional forces.</p> <p>(This organisational structure was planned to be changed in 2001, with the creation of a Federal Crime Office)</p>	<p>By the Ministry of Interior</p> <p>By the Federal Ministry of Social Security and Generations, in the Central Register of Drug Offences</p>
Denmark	<p>Under the Ministry of Justice, there is a Police Dept., under which operate a National Commissioner and a National Centre of Investigative Support (NEC) which coordinates the efforts to combat drugs. Police districts are accountable to them and organised by region.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Taxation, there is the Central Customs and Tax Administration, under which is located a Control Dept. Customs forces are accountable to these bodies and organised by region.</p>	<p>By the National Centre of Investigative Support, under the National Commissioner Dept. in the Police Dept. within the Ministry of Justice</p>
Finland	<p>A Police Dept. is placed under the Ministry of Interior. Police forces (national, provincial and local) are accountable to it as well as the National Bureau of Investigation upon which the Forensic Laboratory and the Criminal Intelligence Division depend. At the same level of the Police Dept., there is also a Frontier Guard Dept. under the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Finances / Tax Dept., there is the National Board of Customs upon which depend Customs districts and a Customs Laboratory.</p>	<p>By the National Bureau of Investigation, under the Police Dept. within the Ministry of Interior</p>

Countries	Organisation of different agencies	Centralisation of drug activity reports
France	<p>Under the Ministry of Interior, there is a General Dept. of Police, upon which depend the Central Dept. of Air and Borders Police, the Central Dept. of Public Security Police and the Central Dept. of Judicial Police. Each of them is then organised in regional and local forces.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Defence, there is a General Dept. of Gendarmerie upon which depend regional and local units of gendarmerie.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Finances, there is a General Dept. of Customs upon which depend regional Customs forces.</p>	<p>By the Central office on law enforcement of drug trafficking (OCRDIS – ‘Office Central de Répression du Traffic Illicite de Stupéfiants’) under the Central Dept. of Judicial Police within the Ministry of Interior</p>
Germany	<p>Under the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), there is a Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) with which cooperate the Criminal Police Office of each Laender (LKA) and which are accountable to each Laender Ministry of the Interior. The LKA use also special central services the BKA provides. Police are then organised in regional and local offices.</p> <p>Police is under the responsibility of each Laender. Each of the 16 Laender has its own specific organisation of drug law enforcement. Thus, Police agencies, roles and functions, vary between them.</p> <p>The National Customs are organised in regional and local units.</p>	<p>By the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA)</p>
Greece	<p>Police depend upon the Ministry of Public Order and are organised in Sub-directions and Depts. at regional level and in local forces.</p> <p>The Coast Guard depends upon the ministry of Merchant Marine and is organised in regional authorities.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Finance, there are the Customs which are organised in local forces, and the Financial and Economic Office organised in Sub-directions and Depts. at regional level.</p>	<p>By the Central Anti-Drug Coordinating Unit</p>
Ireland	<p>The Police – An Garda Síochána – depends upon the Ministry for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. They are organised at regional and local levels in Police Divisions and Police Districts.</p> <p>The Forensic Science Laboratory depends also upon the Ministry for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.</p> <p>The Customs and Excise depend upon the Office of The Revenue Commissioners under the Ministry for Finance.</p>	<p>By the Forensic Science Laboratory (as far as seizures statistics are concerned)</p> <p>By the Garda National Drugs Unit, within the Ministry for Justice, Equality and Law Reform</p>

Countries	Organisation of different agencies	Centralisation of drug activity reports
Luxembourg	<p>Under the Ministry of Interior, and depending upon the Directorate General of Grand Ducal Police, there are several Police Forces (Airport Control Unit, Road traffic Unit, Special Units, Mobil Intervention Reserve, Judicial Police) organised in regional (circumscription) and local forces.</p> <p>The Directorate General of Customs depends upon the Ministry of Finances and is organised in Interior and Exterior Services.</p>	By the Judicial Police, within the Ministry of Interior
Netherlands	<p>The National Police Agency (KPLD) depends upon the Ministry of Interior. It is organised in regional forces. There is also a National Criminal Intelligence Service (CRI) depending upon the National Police Agency.</p> <p>The Royal Military Police depends upon the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>The customs depend upon the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Dept. (FIOD) comes also under the Ministry of Finance and has recently merged with the Economic Surveillance Dept. (ECD).</p>	<p>By Statistics Netherlands (on suspected offenders)</p> <p>By the National Police Agency (KPLD), within the Ministry of Interior (on drug seizures)</p>
Portugal	<p>The Public Security Police (PSP) depends upon the Ministry of Home Affairs and is organised in regional and local forces.</p> <p>The National Republican Guard (GNR) depends also upon the Ministry of Home Affairs (and upon the Ministry of National Defence in what regards the uniformisation of the military doctrine, armament and equipment). It is organised in Territorial Brigades.</p> <p>The Judicial Police depends upon the Ministry of Justice and is organised in Directorates, Inspections and Sub-inspection Sections.</p> <p>The General Directorate of Customs and Special Excise Duties depends upon the ministry of Finance. It is organised in Central and Peripheral Services, to which regional and local services.</p>	By the Central Directorate of Drug Trafficking Investigation (DCITE/UNID) under the Judicial Police, within the Ministry of Justice

Countries	Organisation of different agencies	Centralisation of drug activity reports
Spain	<p>The General Direction of Police depends upon the State Secretariat for Security under the Ministry of Interior. It includes Judicial Police and other police forces, both organised in regional and local forces.</p> <p>The General Direction of Civil Guard also depends upon the State Secretariat for Security under the Ministry of Interior. It is organised in regional and local forces. Upon it, depend also: the Fiscal and Frontiers Direction and the Direction of Information and Judicial Police, both organised in regional and local forces.</p> <p>The Dept. of Customs and Special Taxes depends upon the Ministry of Finances and is organised in regional and local branches.</p> <p>There is also a Commission for Prevention of Money-laundering and monetary offences which depends upon the Ministry of Economy.</p>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	<p>The Swedish National Police Board depends upon the ministry of Justice. It includes a National Criminal Investigation Dept. to which account a Criminal Intelligence Unit a National Board of Forensic Medicine and Police Districts.</p> <p>The Board of Customs depends upon the Ministry of Finance and is then organised in regional branches.</p>	<p>By the National Council for Crime Prevention</p> <p>By BAR-register (for seizures)</p>
United Kingdom	<p><u>England and Wales</u> – The Police depend upon the Home Office: the National Crime Squad (organised in regional offices); the National Crime Intelligence Service (NCIS), and Forensic Science Service. Police forces are decentralised and accountable locally only.</p> <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> – Police depend upon the Royal Ulster Constabulary.</p> <p><u>Scotland</u> – Police forces depend upon the Scottish Executive Justice Dept.</p> <p><u>UK</u> – Customs regional branches and Customs National Investigation Service (NIS) depend upon HM Customs and Excise.</p> <p><u>UK</u> - There is also a British Transport Police.</p>	By the Drug Research Unit (DARU) of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, within the Home Office

3.2 Agencies involved in drug law enforcement

Table 3.b provides an overview of drug law enforcement in each of the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It specifically identifies the various law enforcement agencies and forces that have an operational competence as regards drugs, mainly differentiating between Police and Customs, but also other forces such as National Guard or Frontiers Guard in some countries. Based on the information submitted, the table provides a description of each force's fields of competence and of

drug specific services or forces when they exist. It also attempts to map out the reporting of drug activity – who reports what to whom.

Table 3.b – Agencies involved in drug law enforcement

Countries	Agencies involved in drug law enforcement	Drug specific services	Agencies reporting drug activity
Austria	<p>Police forces are considered as urban forces, while gendarmerie forces operate in the countryside (division of geographical areas between them). They may arrest offenders in the course of their normal duty, and mainly deal with cases of possession of small quantities of drugs.</p> <p>The Customs mainly deal with cases of trafficking.</p>	<p>Police and gendarmerie have set up specialised forces on narcotics – accountable to the Central Dept. of Federal Police and the Central Dept. of Gendarmerie – which deal primarily with cases of offenders caught in the act of buying or selling illicit drugs. In addition, the Dept. of Criminal Police has set up a highly specialised force on narcotics (EBS), and a specialised service on organised crime (EDOK).</p>	<p>Police and gendarmerie report all drug-related offences (fill in a database at local level).</p> <p>District Health Authorities report all known cases of drug (ab)use stating the kind of procedure taken.</p>
Denmark	<p>The police, within its normal duties related to the maintenance of peace, order and security, and its mission of surveillance, deal with drug cases. However, they might also investigate crimes and prosecute offenders.</p> <p>The Customs are responsible for the immediate control in connection with national borders, airports and harbours. In the course of daily routine controls, their mission is to expose any attempts to smuggle drugs into the country. They cannot initiate actions on the basis of intelligence reports on drug trafficking, and have to notify the police which take over the investigation.</p>	<i>No information provided</i>	<p>Police fill in reports with data for the National Commissioner.</p>
Finland	<p>Local Police units mainly prevent, control and investigate offences related to the use and the street sale of narcotics. They should inform the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) about aggravated drug offences and drug seizures.</p> <p>The NBI is in charge of police operations against criminal activities, in particular the prevention of import and distribution of drugs by organised groups in cooperation with other police units, the Customs and the Frontier Guard. It serves as a national intelligence centre for drug offences.</p> <p>Local Customs Offices, in the normal course of prevention and detection of Customs offences, deal with drug offences. The Enforcement and Audit Unit of the National Board of Customs carry out activities to prevent and reveal drug crimes, and within it, its intelligence bureau compile data for the information systems of the National Board of Customs.</p>	<i>No information provided</i>	<p>Police, Customs and the Frontier Guard report data to the criminal Intelligence Division (under the National Bureau of Investigation).</p>
France	<p>Non-specialised Police forces (urban safety) may arrest drug offenders in the normal course of their duty. They mainly deal with cases of drug users, for simple use or drug possession.</p> <p>Police forces are considered as urban forces,</p>	<p>In the areas the most urbanised, Public Security area branches (DDSP) have set up specialised Narcotic Forces ('Brigade des Stupéfiants') dealing with cases of offenders caught in the act of buying or selling illicit drugs. They may be also</p>	<p>Judicial Police officers (and the 'Brigade des Stupéfiants' in Paris) and Gendarmerie officers record drug offences in 2 databases (one specific to the Police and another one to the Gendarmerie) at local level from which</p>

Countries	Agencies involved in drug law enforcement	Drug specific services	Agencies reporting drug activity
	<p>while Gendarmerie forces operate in the countryside (division of geographical areas between them). Gendarmerie officers may arrests drug offenders in the course of their normal duty. Gendarmerie Research Sections may be involved in inquiries on drug trafficking cases, in co-operation or not with the Customs.</p> <p>The Customs, in the course of their normal duties - surveillance of flows of goods, people and capital – deal with illicit drugs trafficking.</p>	<p>involved in inquiries on drug trafficking, as Judicial Police Services.</p> <p>The Mission for the fight against drug addiction (MILAD), within the General Dept. of Police, is responsible for coordinating and orientating policies to the various departments of the ministry</p> <p>The Central office for the repression of drug trafficking (OCRTIS), within the Central Dept. of Judicial Police, centralises all information about illicit traffic of narcotics and to organise any national or international operations aimed at the repression of drug trafficking.</p>	<p>extracts are provided to the Central office on law enforcement of drug trafficking (OCRTIS).</p> <p>When cases made by the Customs have been reported to the Judicial Police, they are recorded by the Judicial Police in the same database. Otherwise, the General Direction of Customs provides data directly to the Central office on law enforcement of drug trafficking (OCRTIS) once a year.</p>
Germany		<p>Police Drug Units have been set up at the Laender level and depend upon each Laender Criminal Police Office (LKA).</p> <p>There are also Police Drug Units within Criminal Police Regional Offices.</p>	<p>Criminal Investigation Depts. in each Laender report data to the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA).</p>
Greece	<p>Officers from the four Prosecuting Authorities – Police, Coast Guard, Customs, Financial and Economic Crimes Office – are responsible for police supervision, control and preliminary investigation in case of drug law offences that fall within their competence. Preliminary investigation officials have also the right to exercise their duty outside their area of responsibility.</p>	<p>There is a Dept. for Drugs and Juvenile Delinquency within the Police Dept. in the Ministry of Public Order, upon which depend Sub-directions and Depts. for Drugs at regional level and Drug Prosecution Squads at local level within local police forces.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Finance, within the Customs Dept., there is a Dept. for Drugs and Arms Prosecution.</p> <p>Under the Ministry of Finance, within the Financial and Economic Crimes Office, there is a Dept. on Operational Planning for Drugs and Arms Prosecution and Control, which is organised in Sub-directions and Depts. for Drugs at regional level.</p> <p>The Central anti-Drug Coordinating Unit coordinates all the anti-drug activities from agencies depending upon Police, Cost Guard, Customs or Financial and Economic Crimes Office.</p>	<p>Regional and local forces of Police, Coast Guard, Customs, and Financial and Economic Crimes Office report drug activity to the Central anti-Drug Coordinating Unit.</p>
Ireland	<p>An Garda Síochána is the national police force in Ireland. It has responsibility for State security services and all traffic and criminal law enforcement functions, including those laws related to drug offences. Any offence arising within the State (as distinct to the point of entry where it is Customs' responsibility) is the responsibility of the police.</p> <p>Customs have primary responsibility for the prevention, detection, interception and seizures of controlled drugs, intended to be smuggled or</p>	<p>The Garda National Drugs Unit, within the Ministry for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, targets primarily major drug traffickers as well as monitor, control and evaluate all drug intelligence and policies within the Police force.</p> <p>There is a specialised Drug Unit within each of the (27) Police Divisions which is responsible for enforcement of drugs legislation. Within Police Districts, at local level, there may be as well a Drug Unit, but</p>	<p>Police Drug Units (at Division and District levels) and the Customs National Drugs Team report drug activity to the Garda National Drugs Unit.</p>

Countries	Agencies involved in drug law enforcement	Drug specific services	Agencies reporting drug activity
	imported illegally into the State. Customs services may arrest a suspect at the point of entry into the country, but the investigation of an offence is the responsibility of the police force.	this depends on the level of drug activity in the area. There is a Customs National Drugs Team which directs the work of the Customs on the prevention of drugs smuggling and the enforcement of legislative provisions regarding import or export of controlled drugs and other substances. It is divided into several units.	
Luxembourg	In terms of repressive action against drug detention, use and trafficking, Police central services involved are mainly the Airport Control Unit and the Judicial Police. Within the Interior Service of the Customs, the Anti-Drug Section and the Investigation Sections are involved in the fight against drug trafficking in the first place.	Within the Judicial Police, there is a Special Drug Unit. Within each local police commissariat, there is an member of the staff appointed and trained as a drug delegate, who intervenes on drug-related matters. Within the Interior Service of the Customs, there is an Anti-Drug Section which has its own Intervention Brigade.	Police and Customs administrations collect data and report them to the Judicial Police.
Netherlands	Police forces are in charge of public order, public policy and public safety. The regional police force of Amsterdam has internal facilities for analysing drugs. Drugs seized by the Schipol Team are analysed by the Customs Laboratory. Otherwise, drugs are analysed by the National Forensic Science Institute (NFI) which comes under the Ministry of Justice. The Royal Military Police has both military and civil tasks, including police and safety tasks at Schipol airport, criminal investigation and guarding the frontier. The Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Dept. (FIOD) has a special task in the implementation of the <i>Confiscation Legislation</i> and the <i>Preventing Abuse of Chemicals Act</i> .	The Synthetic Drugs Unit (USD) includes members from the Customs, the Internal Security Service, the National Police Agency, the Royal Military Police, Europol, the FIOD, the Central Import and Export Office, the Public Prosecution Office and regional Police forces. It is specialised in tackling the production and trafficking in XTC, amphetamines and other synthetic drugs. HARC Teams or 'Hit and Run Container Teams' are responsible for detecting drugs at ports and airports by using X-ray scans. They include specialists from the FIOD, the river police, the Customs and the Public Prosecution Service. The Schipol Team is a collaboration between Customs and Royal Military Police to combat drug trafficking at Schipol airport.	Police and Royal Military police report data on suspected offenders to Statistics Netherlands. Police, Customs, USD, Royal Military Police and FIOD report data on seizures to the National Police Agency (KPLD).
Portugal	The Public Security Police (PSP) acts within its jurisdiction (on the basis of geographical criteria to ensure proximity) in relation to crimes of drug trafficking in cases of direct distribution to users, crimes of incitement to drug use, trafficking and abandonment of syringes. It also refers drug users to the Commissions for Drug Use Dissuasion as individual drug use ceased to be a criminal offence. The National Republican Guard (GNR) performs the same functions as the PSP and the surveillance of offences related to drugs and	Within the PSP, specific Anti-crime Brigades and a Dept. of Crime and Delinquency Prevention are more specifically concerned with drug matters (the latter on the protection of minors and risk groups and prevention of drug abuse). Anti-crime Brigades from the GNR and the DCITE from the Judicial Police have specific functions in the prevention and investigation of drug trafficking cases.	Local police forces (PSP), Traffic Brigades (PSP), Territorial Brigades and Fiscal Brigades of the GNR, Judicial Police Inspections and Sub-inspection Sections, Dept. of Customs Inspection and Control, and Customs forces report drug activity to the DCITE/UNID of the Judicial Police.

Countries	Agencies involved in drug law enforcement	Drug specific services	Agencies reporting drug activity
	<p>driving (Traffic Brigade).</p> <p>Customs' missions are the implementation of proceedings and monitoring of import, export and trafficking of goods through the national territory, prevention and repression of illicit trafficking, particularly of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors.</p> <p>The Judicial Police (PJ) carries out crime prevention tasks: specifically responsible for the prevention of the entrance and transit through the national territory of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the prevention of the establishment of organised networks for the internal trafficking of those substances.</p>		
Spain	<p>The National Police operates in the province capitals and in municipal areas and towns set up by the Government (in areas highly populated), while the Civil Guard is in charge of the rest of the national territory and the sea areas.</p> <p>The National Police is in charge of drug-related crimes investigation and prosecution, while the Civil Guard is responsible of tax protection and actions taken to avoid and prosecute smuggling. Both corps are competent for fighting against drug trafficking.</p> <p>Autonomous Communities and Local Administrations have set up Police forces. Though they usually cannot investigate crimes on their own and must cooperate with the National Security Bodies (National Police) as auxiliary forces, some Autonomous Communities have set up their own with full competence Police Bodies which are thus able to undertake crime investigations, including drug trafficking and money laundering.</p>	<p>Both National Police and Civil Guard have specialised units.</p> <p>Within the National Police, they are Units on Drug and Organised Crime.</p> <p>Within the Civil Guard, they are Teams on Drug and Organised Crime. They also a Central Unit and Sections and Groups of Fiscal and Anti-Drug Investigation depending upon the Fiscal and Frontiers Direction, within the Civil Guard.</p>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	<p>The National Criminal Investigation Dept. – within the National Police Board – heads operational police enforcement at central level, and is primarily involved in searches and investigations of national and international severe drug offences.</p> <p>Local police can arrest drug offenders in the normal course of their duty, the most frequent cases being simple drug use or drug possession.</p> <p>Police and Customs have different responsibilities: Police target drug dealers and users, while Customs target large drug seizures.</p> <p>The National Laboratory of Forensic Science carries out forensic analyses primarily for the Police, but also for other authorities.</p>	<p>Within the Police, regional Narcotic Sections are responsible for search and investigation of drug cases on their own.</p>	<p>Local Police authorities (through a computerized reporting System RAR) and prosecutors report data to the National Police Board, which then forwards them to the National Council for Crime Prevention.</p> <p>Police officers at local and regional level and officers from the Central Customs Section register drug seizures data in the BAR-register. The National Laboratory of Forensic Science fills in the part of the register dealing with the chemical analysis of drugs.</p>

Countries	Agencies involved in drug law enforcement	Drug specific services	Agencies reporting drug activity
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p><u>England and Wales</u> – At street level, Police encounter drug users and low-level dealers in the course of their normal duties.</p> <p>The National Crime Squad (NCS) – within the Police, in <u>England and Wales</u> – and Customs and Excise in the <u>UK</u>, tackle major importers and distributors (both have also broader remits, focusing upon specific criminal groups).</p> <p>Customs and Excise are responsible for the interception of drugs being illegally imported into the <u>UK</u>. Whereas, Police seize drugs which have already entered the UK, or which enter the illicit market from sources within the UK (diversion from medical suppliers, home-based production).</p> <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> - <i>No information provided</i></p> <p><u>Scotland</u> - <i>No information provided</i></p>	<p><u>England and Wales</u> – At force level, Police Drug Squads target middle-level dealers and co-ordinate intelligence.</p> <p>There is a Drugs Intelligence Unit within the Forensic Science Service (Home Office agency).</p> <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> - <i>No information provided</i></p> <p><u>Scotland</u> - <i>No information provided</i></p>	<p>The National Crime Squad (NCS), the National Crime Intelligence Service (NCIS), local Police forces, the Drugs Intelligence Unit of the Forensic Science Service, and Scottish Police Forces report their activity directly to the Home Office.</p> <p>Customs and Excise officers register their activity into a specific database, from which data are extracted to be provided to the Home Office.</p> <p>The Royal Ulster Constabulary reports its activity to the Statistic Branch of the Northern Ireland Office, which then reports aggregated data to the Home Office.</p>

4. BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION

4.1 Law enforcement agencies – report, discretionary power

Table 4.a gives an overview of the functions and powers of specific law enforcement agencies or forces dealing with suspected offenders in the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It particularly differentiates between the various agencies involved, specifies to whom they report and mentions any discretionary powers they might have.

Table 4.a – Law enforcement agencies: report, discretionary power

Countries	Dealing with suspected offenders	Report to ...	Discretionary power
Austria	1/ Police and gendarmerie 2/ Customs 3/ Health Authority (cases taking place in school and within military service)	1/ the public Prosecutor; and also inform the Health Authority about each report for violation of the narcotic Substances Act (NSA) to the public Prosecutor related to ‘narcotic substances’ 2/ the police or gendarmerie – Customs are not allowed to carry out investigations on their own and have to involve the police and/or gendarmerie – which then report to the public Prosecutor 3/ the public Prosecutor if it was not done by the police or gendarmerie yet	1/ No 2/ No 3/ Yes: it might apply §35 NSA (withdrawal of reports) and send a statement instead of a ‘report for the violation of the NSA’ to the Prosecutor (only in case of §27 – possession and trafficking of ‘small’ quantities)
Denmark	1/ Police 2/ Customs	1/ district public prosecutors 2/ the police for further investigation – as Customs have no independent investigation powers	1/ Yes: warning; fine 2/ No
Finland	Police, Customs and Frontier Guard	Local prosecutor services	Yes: informal caution on simple matters
France	1/ Police and Gendarmerie 2/ Customs	Judicial Police, which reports then to the Prosecutor Service – ‘Parquet’ (though, in many cases, Gendarmerie and Customs directly transmit cases to the ‘Parquet’)	1/ No (unofficial practices: informal caution, inscription in the day book) 2/ Yes: fine (in case of minor offences)
Germany	1/ Police 2/ Customs	1/ the public prosecutor 2/ <i>No information provided</i>	1/ No 2/ <i>No information provided</i>
Greece	Police, Coast Guard, Customs, Financial and Economic Crimes Office	1/ the Public Prosecutor’s Office 2/ as well as to the Central Coordinating Unit in case of Police and Coast Guard local and regional services	<i>No information provided</i>
Ireland	1/ Police 2/ Customs	1/ the Director of Public Prosecutions 2/ the Police	1/ No (when drugs involved); except for juveniles found in possession of a small amount of drugs who can be diverted to the

Countries	Dealing with suspected offenders	Report to ...	Discretionary power
			drugs, who can be diverted to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme and be given an informal or formal caution instead of being prosecuted 2/ <i>No information provided</i>
Luxembourg	1/ Police 2/ Customs	1/ Judicial Police officers 2/ the Judicial Police via the Central Interior Service of the Customs and the Directorate General of Customs; in many cases, however, Customs services omit to transmit their cases to the Judicial Police and inform directly the Public Prosecutor	1/ No (officially; though informal caution and inscription in the daybook might occur) 2/ Yes: fine (in case of a minor drug offence, e.g. possession of a small amount of cannabis)
Netherlands	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Portugal	Public Security Police, National Republican Guard, Customs, Military Police	Judicial Police	<i>No information provided</i>
Spain	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	1/ Police 2/ Customs	1/ District Public Prosecutor 2/ District Public Prosecutor, Customs Administration and local Police authority	Yes: informal caution; inscription in the daybook; fine
United Kingdom	1/ <u>England and Wales</u> – Police, Customs 2/ <u>Northern Ireland</u> – Police 3/ <u>Scotland</u> – Police, Customs, other statutory reporting agencies	1/ Crown Prosecution Service 2/ DPP (Public Prosecutor) 3/ <i>No information provided</i>	1/ Yes: no further action; formal caution; Customs compounding (administrative sanction involving a financial penalty) 2/ Yes: no further action 3/ <i>No information provided</i>

4.2 Judicial Police – functions, discretionary power

Table 4.b gives an overview of the role and functions of the Judicial Police in each of the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It particularly specifies to whom the Judicial Police report and mentions any discretionary power they might have. The term ‘Judicial Police’ refers here to the corps of ‘Judicial Police’ but also to the function since in some countries ordinary Police forces and Customs or other forces might also carry out functions of Judicial Police.

Table 4.b – Judicial police: functions, discretionary power

Countries	Functions	Report to ...	Discretionary power
Austria	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>

Countries	Functions	Report to ...	Discretionary power
Denmark	<p>Criminal investigation when a case is reported by Police forces or the Customs, under the request of the court</p> <p>Prosecution/charge of offenders for violation of drug legislation</p>	<p>Local public prosecutors: Police chief constables and the Commissioner of the Copenhagen Police may act as prosecutors in cases starting in district courts</p> <p>Public Prosecutor, when cases conducted in one of two High Courts</p>	Yes, when police chief constables act as prosecutors, then they can also withdraw and dismiss charges
Finland	Police, Customs and other pre-trial investigation authorities carry out pre-trial investigation, on the request of the prosecutor	Prosecutor	Yes: there is a possibility to refrain from taking further measures on simple matters
France	Judicial Police as a function is carried out by Public Security Police forces and Judicial Police forces (SRPJ). They carry out criminal investigation under the supervision of an Investigating Judge, who reports to the Prosecuting Service ('Parquet').	Investigating Judge, 'Parquet'	No (but in practice, some case are not passed on to the Parquet)
Germany	The police carry out investigations under the request of the public prosecutor.	Public prosecutor	No
Greece	Preliminary investigation can be carried out by the Police, Coast Guard, Customs and the Financial and Economic Crimes Office.	Local prosecuting authorities / Public Prosecutor's Office	Yes: inscription in the daybook
Ireland	The police not only investigate crimes but in some cases can also initiate prosecutions and, in summary cases, prosecute offenders to verdict. The Director of Public Prosecutions gives blanket authority to the police to prosecute for lesser offences (e.g. drug possession).	Director of Public Prosecutions (State Solicitor examines cases)	Yes: no further action
Luxembourg	<p>Judicial Police officers are informed of all cases reported by the Police (and the Customs, but less systematically) and operate a selection of cases and persons who are then indicated (with police record) to the Prosecuting Authority for criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Judicial Police officers check all drug cases (under the control of the State's General Prosecutor) and carry out investigations.</p>	Public Prosecutor	Yes: no further action
Netherlands	Police, Royal Military Police, and the General Inspectorate and Fiscal Intelligence and Investigation Dept./Economic Surveillance Dept. carry out investigations under the responsibility of the Public Prosecution Service.	Public Prosecution Service	<i>No information provided</i>

Countries	Functions	Report to ...	Discretionary power
Portugal	<p>The Judicial Police (PJ) carries out crime prevention, criminal investigation and assistance to judicial authorities.</p> <p>Judicial Police is specialised in the investigation of complex crimes. It centralises information and coordinates operational activities from other law enforcement agencies. It is responsible for the investigation of crimes of trafficking, money laundering, transfer of property or dissimulation of goods and products, illicit exercise of a profession and criminal organisations.</p>	Public Prosecutors' Office	<i>No information provided</i>
Spain	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	<p>When the police have initiated a preliminary investigation, the district Public Prosecutor should take over the investigation as soon as there is a reasonably suspected person. However, when the offence is of simple nature (trivial), the police handle the investigation on their own.</p> <p>The Customs carry out preliminary investigations (in co-operation with the Police in some cases).</p>	Public Prosecutor	<i>No information provided</i>
United Kingdom	<p>1/ <u>England and Wales</u> – The Police can arrest, investigate and charge a suspect. They should then bring him/her before the Crown Prosecution Service.</p> <p>2/ <u>Northern Ireland</u> – The Police can charge a suspect, decide to proceed and transmit the case to a Magistrate's Court.</p> <p>3/ <u>Scotland</u> – Police or other statutory reporting agency such as Customs and Excise carry out the initial investigation and inform the Procurator Fiscal when it is completed. When it is a serious crime, they inform the Procurator Fiscal at the beginning of the investigations.</p>	<p>1/ Crown Prosecution Service</p> <p>2/ Magistrate's court</p> <p>3/ Procurator Fiscal of a district</p>	<p>1/ Yes: no further action; formal Police caution; Customs compounding (administrative sanction involving a financial penalty)</p> <p>2/ Yes: no further action; informal caution; formal caution</p> <p>3/ <i>No information provided</i></p>

5. OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

5.1 Prosecution process

Table 5.a gives an overview of the prosecution process in each of the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It particularly specifies the general conditions and course of criminal proceedings and the functions of the Prosecutor and the investigating judge, if it exists one in the judicial process.

Table 5.a – Prosecution process

Countries	General conditions and course of criminals proceedings	Prosecution -Function
<p>Austria</p>	<p>In case that a suspect was arrested the general legal rules about arrests have to be applied.</p> <p>An interrogation of the arrested suspect clarifying the case and the preconditions for further arrest has to be transferred as soon as possible (but not later than 48 hours after the arrest) from the police custody to the court where the suspect has to be interrogated without delay (in any case within 48 hours).</p> <p>If the state Prosecutor presents a respective proposal, the Investigating Judge has to examine whether the preconditions for imprisonment on remand are fulfilled. If this is the case, the Investigation Judge has to impose the imprisonment on remand by a “justified” order. In any case, imprisonment on remand may only be imposed if all preconditions are fulfilled (pre-trial investigations opened or bill of indictment or sentence demand presented plus high suspicion plus one of the reasons for imprisonment defined by law can be applied plus suspect was interrogated).</p> <p>At the end of provisional inquiries or pre-trial investigations the decision which persons involved in a specific case will be placed on trial and for which offences lies with the state prosecutor.</p>	<p>1/ THE PROSECUTOR:</p> <p>If the circumstances don’t justify a prosecution, he may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close the case without proceedings. <p>If all relevant facts have been established when the report is filed, he may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bring a direct charge or - initiate a criminal complaint <p>If the facts have not yet been fully established the state Prosecutor may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - file a motion that further pre-trial investigations be conducted by the investigating judge, who may not take part in the trial in this case. <p>In case of a violation of the conditions for probation within the probation period the Prosecutor :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has to re-open the proceedings. In all cases the report is finally withdrawn after the probation period of two years. <p>If the defendant possessed or purchased a small amount of drugs for personal use and gives his consent to undergo – if required – health-related measures or supervision (withdrawal of the report to the police), the public Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is obliged to do to waive prosecution for a probationary period of 2 years with request of a statement of the District Health Authority whether a health-related measures is required or not and which health-related measures might be appropriate. - can refrain from requesting the statement in case of possession or purchase of small quantities of Cannabis for personal use. <p>If the guilt is not serious and if the action seems to be more appropriate than a formal conviction to prevent the defendant from committing other drug offences (withdrawal of the report to the police), the public Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has a discretion to do the same with regard to infractions under art. 27 and art. 30 other than purchase or possession, <p>In case of a violation of the conditions for probation within the</p>

Countries	General conditions and course of criminals proceedings	Prosecution -Function
		probation period, the Prosecutor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has to re-open the proceedings. 2/ THE INVESTIGATING JUDGE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may remand the suspect in custody at any stage of the prosecution if all preconditions are fulfilled.
Denmark	When the police investigation has ended, the case is brought before the local prosecution service, which considers the admissibility of the evidence in the court. The relevant prosecution service makes a first-hand assessment of the evidence. If the evidence is considered admissible, the offender is prosecuted unless the charges are either withdrawn or dismissed.	The Prosecutor may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - withdraw the charges - dismissal the charges - bring the case before the court
Finland	A criminal investigation is carried out by the police and it is led by a police officer. The police shall inform the Prosecutor of an offence which has been reported to it for investigation (except simple matter)s.	At the criminal investigation stage, the Prosecutor may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participate in the investigation - issue order on how the investigation should be carried out - order that no criminal investigation is to be carried out or that the criminal investigation is to be discontinued if he knows he would waive prosecution After the conclusion of the criminal investigation, the Prosecutor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evaluates the case - may prosecute the case before the court - may waive prosecution - must prove the charge if there is a reason to believe that the suspect is probably guilty. - may place a prisoner in a treatment unit for substance abuse. At the trial level, the Prosecutor (as well as the judge) has the possibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to waive punishment according to principles stated in the penal code.
France	When the Prosecutor is advised that a person has been arrested, he decides whether to prosecute and in case of prosecution whether the case needs further investigation or not. The first qualification of the offences is made at the prosecution stage, further qualification is made at the investigating stage and the final one at the trial stage.	In case of quick proceedings (prosecution without investigation), the Prosecutor may order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an immediate trial (concerning persons detained in police custody) ; - a convocation by a Judicial Police officer for a trial date or for a proposition of therapeutic order by the prosecutor (concerning people detained in police custody at that time and then released) In case for which an investigation is needed, the Prosecutor designates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an investigating judge who leads the investigation and reports to the 'Parquet'

Countries	General conditions and course of criminals proceedings	Prosecution -Function
		<p>The 'Parquet' may decide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to close the case without proceedings with indication to the Health Authority - to close the case without proceedings with a caution - to close the case without proceedings under condition (compulsory treatment or other): the proceedings are stopped when the condition is fulfilled. - to propose to a drug user (caught for the 1st time) to undergo a therapeutic treatment (treatment order) on w voluntary basis.
Germany	<p>The public Prosecutor is formally in charge of the proceeding, the police has to fulfil his request. When police forces at local level register a case it is followed by the public Prosecutor.</p>	<p>The public Prosecutor may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close the case without proceeding - stop the prosecution if only minor guilt would be judged for the offender, only 'insignificant quantities' of drugs for personal use are involved, there is no public interest in prosecution and especially others are not endangered or have been harmed. - remiss a punishment without a judge's agreement (§31a BtMG) in case of use of related petty case.
Greece	<p>After a case file has been opened and transmitted to the public prosecutor' office, the Public Attorney has to commit defendants to preliminary investigation or to inquiry.</p>	<p>If accusation is proven to be valid, the Public Attorney:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - must commit the defendant to trial, <p>if not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the case is discharged and filed. <p>In some cases the Public Attorney decides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the immediate committal of the defendant to trial. <p>In cooperation with the investigating judge he also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decides upon the defendant's detention under remand, whereas in case of disagreement between the PA and the investigating judge the decision will be taken by the judicial council. <p>The Public Attorney has the power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to file a case without bringing it to court if accusations are proven to be valid. - to decide, in case the defendant is drug addicted for his admission to a custodial treatment unit, in accordance to the defendant's acquiescence <p>This discretionary power can be exercised before or after trial.</p>
Ireland	<p>All criminal prosecutions are taken under the authority of the Director of Public Prosecutions. In practice, the great majority of prosecutions for lesser offences are brought by the police without specific reference to the Director's office. The seriousness of the drug offence will be determined by factors such as the value of the drugs involved and whether the offence relates to trafficking. In simple possession offences, the police will generally investigate and then</p>	<p>The DPP may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close the case without further proceedings.

Countries	General conditions and course of criminals proceedings	Prosecution -Function
	prosecute to verdict.	
Luxembourg	<p>The public Prosecutor reviews the cases and decides on the opportunity to prosecute a case or not. And in case of prosecution he decides whether the case needs further investigation or not.</p> <p>The legal concept of prosecution opportunity may be applied which supposes a case by case decision.</p>	<p>In case of quick proceedings (without investigation) the Prosecutor may order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an immediate trial or - a convocation by a judicial police for a trial date. <p>If further investigation is deemed necessary the Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designates an investigating judge who leads the investigation and reports to the Parquet. <p>The parquet may decide to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close the case without proceedings with a caution - order detoxification treatment for minors or adult - propose to a drug user to undergo a therapeutic treatment on a voluntary basis.
Netherlands	<i>No information provided</i>	<p>The Public Prosecutor Service has the power to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - refrain from prosecuting criminal offences if this serves the general interests of society.
Portugal	<p>During the inquiry, the Public Prosecutor is responsible for providing direction and guidance to the set of proceedings required to investigate the existence of a crime, the identification of its perpetrators, their responsibility as well as the disclosure of proof with a view to prosecuting or filing the inquiry.</p>	<p><u>During the inquiry phase:</u></p> <p>When a situation of drug addiction is determined, the Public Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposes the voluntary detoxification treatment. <p>If the detoxification treatment is refused or failed, the Public Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informs the IRS or the Health Services <p><i>If the person accused of drug use or another offence directly connected, punished with imprisonment until three years or with a different type of sanction, the Public Prosecutor may</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>decide to suspend the proceedings with the agreement of the Judge of instruction¹:</i> <p>If it has been found sufficient evidences that the offence was not performed, the accused is not guilty, or the law does not allow the criminal proceedings, the Public Prosecutor may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - file the proceedings <p><u>During the instruction phase</u> and with the agreement of the judge of instruction:</p> <p>In case of crime in relation to which the possibility of exemption of penalty is explicitly determined by law, the Prosecutor's Office may:</p>

¹ Since the implementation of the decriminalisation law in Portugal in July 2001, this is no longer valid.

Countries	General conditions and course of criminals proceedings	Prosecution -Function
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decide to file the proceedings <p>If the crime is punished with a penalty under 5 years or another sanction other than a punishment, the Public Prosecutor's Office, may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decide to suspend the proceedings under certain conditions established by law
Spain	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	The Prosecutor decides about apprehension under certain conditions.	<p>When a person is apprehended the Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issues an arrest warrant before noon on the third day after the apprehension <p>If the Prosecutor determines that a crime has been committed and that the evidence against a suspect is strong, he is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obliged to take legal proceedings
United Kingdom	<p><u>England and Wales</u></p> <p>Since the introduction of the Crown Prosecution service during 1986, the powers of investigation, arrest and charge invested in the police is now separated from the power to continue with prosecution or to discontinue proceedings when appropriate.</p> <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p> <p><u>Scotland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p>	<p><u>England and Wales</u></p> <p>Although it exists guidelines on prosecuting policy, the Crown Prosecutor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has extensive discretion as to whether to prosecute or not. - has to review all charges brought by the police - has the right to discontinue court proceedings at any stage before the magistrate's court hearing if he considers there is insufficient evidence. Such that there is not a realistic prospect of conviction, or that this is not in the public interest. <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p> <p><u>Scotland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Scotland the public Prosecutor has powers under common law and statute to deal with cases reported to them by taking other forms of action apart from prosecution. - Alternative to prosecution are only appropriate in cases where there would be sufficient evidence to bring a prosecution. - The 'Fiscal Fine' procedure is established as a valuable and effective alternative to prosecution in less serious cases that would otherwise result in prosecution in the District Court.

5.2 Trial and sentencing process

Table 5.b gives an overview of trial and sentencing process in each of the 13 Member States included in the analysis. It particularly specifies the course of trial and sentencing process and the types of sentences or/and measures imposed to convicted persons.

Table 5.b – Trial and sentencing process

Countries	General conditions, course of trial and sentencing process	Possible outcomes of trials / Types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons
Austria	<p>If the Prosecutor decides that a suspect/offender has to be placed on trial, the Prosecutor presents a “sentence demand” to the Court. In cases of (suspected) felonies a lawyer must represent the defendant during the trial. The defendant must be represented by a lawyer also during the pre-trial stage if he is in custody on remand. If he or she is not in a position to pay the pertinent fees, the court has to appoint a lawyer representing the defendant. In case of (suspected) misdemeanours no lawyer is needed to represent the suspect. However, in any case, a lawyer has to file with the court the necessary motions on the basis of which the client may undergo the health-related measures appropriate in the case in question.</p> <p>The court may temporarily dismiss proceedings if an offender dependent on a drug is willing to undergo one or several of the health-related measure. In this case the same conditions apply as defined for the alternatives to prosecution. In case of violation of the conditions for probation within the probation period the Court has to reopen the proceedings. In all other cases the proceedings are finally dismissed after the probation period of 2 years. In all other cases a trial has to take place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspect not guilty - Imprisonment: without probation, with partial probation, with probation - Fine: without probation, with partial probation, with probation - Other punishment: referral to institutions; no additional punishment - Conviction with punishment reserved, conviction without sentence: for minors only - Suspension of the sentence for a maximum period of 2 years if the prison sentence imposed does not exceed 3 years and the offender is willing to undergo appropriate health measures. In case of violation of the conditions for probation the Court has to cancel the suspension and the sentence has to be executed. In case that the offender has successfully undergone the health related measures the Court has to suspend the sentence with a probation period of minimum 1 and maximum 3 years - In the case of a prison sentence that cannot be suspended, and if the conditions stipulated under art. 68a of the Execution of Sentence Act apply, prisoners who are addicted have to undergo withdrawal therapy. After half or two thirds of the term of imprisonment the court may rule that the prisoner in question, if he/she consents, may be released from custody and the remainder of the sentence is suspended (for a maximum probationary period of 5 years). The premature release from custody maybe granted on the condition that the prisoner in question undergoes therapeutical treatment
Denmark	<p>The 1st instance of criminal cases is normally the district court however the 1st instance of these cases may be the High Court if there are grounds to assume that the accused is punishable by a term of not less than 4 years unless the accused pleads guilty, and this is corroborated by the circumstances in general. Where a criminal case is conducted in the Supreme Court, which is only possible in appeals cases on the fixing of the sentence, the prosecution is represented by the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p> <p>Criminal cases brought before the district court as the 1st instance may be appealed against to the high Court by both parties. Criminal cases that are conducted in the High Court as the 1st instance, may either be reconducted in the High Court or appealed against to the Supreme Court, depending on the reason for appeals.</p> <p>In criminal trials, the Judges may apply the general principles of freedom to assess evidence as well as immediacy. The latter implies that witness are brought to testify in court. The courts do not allow the use of anonymous witness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine - Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years. Sentences under Section 191 of the Danish criminal Code provide for imprisonment for any term not exceeding 6 years and in particularly aggravating cases for any term not exceeding 10 years - Dismissal of charges - Suspension of the sentence on conditions of treatment (especially if a judgement has been handed down in accordance with the “lenient” drugs regulation, ie the Act on Euphoriant drugs) - Where a non-suspended sentence is passed, it is possible – during the serving of the sentence – to be transferred to a prison department focusing particularly on drugs problems, perhaps with a treatment programme, or to be transferred to an institution offering professional treatment If transfer to an institution is made in connection with release on parole, only a judge can

Countries	General conditions, course of trial and sentencing process	Possible outcomes of trials / Types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons
	<p>The judges are bound by the indictment in the sense that no judgement must be handed down on behaviour that has not been described in the indictment. However, the court is free to choose a statutory provision other than the one invoked by the prosecution. In drugs cases, it is often seen that the accused is prosecuted under section 191 of the Danish Criminal Code and subsequently sentenced under the Act on Euphoriant Drugs.</p> <p>The judge must be impartial. He is considered to be disqualified if during the investigation of the same case he has made a decision on certain types of remand custody, the use of agent provocateur or a few other investigative measures.</p>	<p>revoke this decision and have the person return to prison. However, this will typically only take place in connection with judgement passed on new crime perpetrated during the parole period</p>
Finland	<p>In Finland judicial power is exercised by independent courts. The independence of the courts is guaranteed by the Constitution. Judges are appointed by the President of the Republic.</p> <p>The court of 1st instance is the District Court. In a criminal case, the composition of the District Court varies in accordance with the offence in question; cases of petty infractions are heard by one judge and those of more serious offences by a panel of one judge and three lay members. Civil and criminal cases are heard by district courts which decisions may be appealed against to a court of appeal. There are 66 district courts and 6 courts of appeal.</p> <p>The decision of the Courts of appeal remain usually final as appeal to the Supreme Court is subject to leave (leave is granted by the Supreme Court itself). The court of last instance is the Supreme court. Its main duty is to direct the courts through precedents.</p> <p>The most important task of the Supreme Court is to hand down precedents, thus giving directions to the lower courts on the application of the law. The Supreme Court may give leave to appeal in cases where precedent is necessary for purposes of the correct application of the law, where a serious error has been committed in proceedings before a lower court or where there is another special reason in law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility to waive punishment - Imprisonment (can be unconditional or conditional) - Community service - Juvenile punishment - Fine (are passed by day-fines, the number ranging from 1 to 120) - Acquittal - Placement of a prisoner in a treatment unit for substance abuse (this decision is made by the prison administration). Another possibility for treatment is currently being discussed in a working group organised by the Ministry of Justice. It is planned that the placement to the intoxication centre would require the consent of the offender and it would be comparable to a prison sentence. The alternatives to prison are enforced by a public association, the Probation and Aftercare Association
France	<p>The cases are presented to the Court by the 'Parquet' to be tried. The Court may declare the suspect not guilty or convict him/her.</p> <p>The Judge may decide to postpone the sentencing for an indeterminate length of time, but has to decide on the guiltiness. When the case goes back to the court, the judge may decide not to give a sentence. There are 3 types of postponement: simple postponement, postponement accompanied by probation, postponement accompanied by therapeutic treatment (because the Judge decides to order it at this stage or because he decides to prolong the effects of the order handed down at prosecution stage).</p> <p>At any stage, before or after sentencing, a compulsory treatment may be ordered by a Judge to drug addicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal imprisonment: life imprisonment, 10-30 years imprisonment - Imprisonment (up to 10 years): without suspension, with partial suspension, with total suspension (with/without probation if suspension) - Fine (fines, substitution sentences and educational measure may be given both as a main sentence and as complementary sentence) - Substitution sentence: community work, day fine, France ban, driving ban etc. - Educational measure: for minors only exemption from sentence - Exemption from sentence
Germany	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Greece	<p>The court's role is to probe whether the act that is being judged was criminal or not and to issue the verdict and to decide upon the penalty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge - Conviction without a foreseen penalty

Countries	General conditions, course of trial and sentencing process	Possible outcomes of trials / Types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conviction with the imposition of penalty, - Conviction with arrest of penalty execution - Custodial sentence imposed on drug-addicted offenders can be exchanged always after the offender's acquiescence, with admission to a Custodial Treatment Unit where the time spent by the offenders following treatment can be considered as time spent in prison - If the custodial sentence exceeds the treatment duration the convicted offender who has complete treatment can be released under specific conditions
Ireland	<p>There are 2 courts competent for drugs cases depending on the nature of the offence: the District Court (deals with summary offences: minor offence triable summarily before a judge and indictable offences triable summary) and the Circuit Criminal Court (deals with any indictable offence with the exception of treason, murder, tempted murder, conspiracy to commit murder, piracy, rape, aggravated sexual assault and attempted aggravated sexual assault).</p> <p>In drug cases the DPP must consent to summary trial. The right to elect for trial before a judge and jury or to be tried summarily in the District court is not available to the defendant on a drugs charge. Non indictable offences are tried by a judge at the District Court, whereas indictable offences are tried by judge and jury at a higher court such as the Circuit Criminal Court, unless such indictable offences are disposed of summarily in the District Court.</p>	<p>The <u>DISTRICT COURT</u> and The <u>CIRCUIT CRIMINAL COURT</u> can both impose custodial and non-custodial sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine - Prison sentence (max. of 12 months imprisonment for a single offence or 24 months with consecutive sentences) - Non custodial measures: Suspended sentence, supervision during deferment of penalty, Community service order, Fine, Compensation order a fine and compensation order, Release under the probation of offenders act, Probation order, Order of recognisance
Luxembourg	<p>The cases are presented to the Court by the Parquet.</p> <p>The court may declare the suspect not guilty or convict him/her.</p> <p>The judge may decide to postpone the sentencing for an determinate length of time but he has to decide on the culpability. There are 3 types of postponement: simple postponement, postponement accompanied by probation, postponement accompanied by therapeutic treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal imprisonment (life imprisonment, hard labour (without suspension), 3 months to 20 years imprisonments (without suspension, with partial suspension, with total suspension). Custodial sentence may be suspended totally or partially under the monitoring of the probation service - (and/or) Fine ranging from 1 000 to 50 000 000 LUF - Substitution sentence: community work (work of general interest), day fine, driving ban... - Exemption from sentence
Netherlands	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Portugal	<p>This decision phase is characterised by the fact that the proceedings are carried out before a single judge, by three judges (collective tribunal) or by the jury Tribunal (three judges and four effective members of the jury and four substitute members of the jury).</p> <p>The JURY TRIBUNAL decides legal proceedings when the intervention of the jury has been requested by the public Prosecutor's Office; the private prosecution or the accused, and in cases of crimes against Peace and Humanity or crimes against the State, as well as those cases punished with penalty of imprisonment longer than 8 years.</p> <p>The COLLECTIVE TRIBUNAL, on criminal matters, decides the crimes against Peace and Humanity; the crimes against the State, the felonious crimes, or the crimes aggravated by their result, being considered the death of a person as a pattern, or those crimes punished either by a maximum penalty of more than 5 years imprisonment, even when there is a accumulation of offences, or lower than the maximum level corresponding to each crime.</p>	<p>DRUG CRIMES, penalties vary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - between 4 and 12 years of imprisonment for drug trafficking or money laundering - between 10 and 25 years of imprisonment for criminal association - from 1 to 5 years of imprisonment for less serious drug trafficking - imprisonment of until 3 years or fine for incitement to drug use - until 1 year imprisonment or fine until 120 days for crimes of abandonment of syringes - between 3 months of imprisonment and fine until 30 days for cultivation.

Countries	General conditions, course of trial and sentencing process	Possible outcomes of trials / Types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons
	<p>The SINGLE JUDGE decides the legal proceedings, which under the law do not fall under the jurisdiction of the remaining tribunals, crimes against public Authority, and those crimes that are punished with imprisonment equal or lower than 5 years.</p>	<p>CRIME OF USE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Penalty of until 3 month imprisonment - Fine until 30 days with the possibility to request the spontaneous treatment foreseen by law - Suspension of the execution of the penalty (if the drug addict voluntarily chooses to undergo treatment or to be interned) - Suspension associated with probation - Work in favour of the community - Admonition²
Spain	<i>No information provided</i>	<i>No information provided</i>
Sweden	<p>Court proceedings against persons in custody are kept within a week after the application for summons. After proceedings the court decides on sanctions.</p> <p>The Court shall pay special attention to circumstances calling for an alternative punishment to imprisonment. There is three particular circumstances the court should not ignore: penal value, character of the crime and recidivism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fines - Commitment to care - Conditional sentence - Probation sentence - Imprisonment - Sentence to treatment in accordance with a personal plan as an alternative to imprisonment
United Kingdom	<p><u>England and Wales</u></p> <p>Over 90% of criminal cases are dealt with summarily at a magistrate's court.</p> <p>The Crown court has the jurisdiction to deal with all trials on indictment and with persons committed for sentence, and to hear appeals from lower courts (magistrate's court). A person convicted at the crown court may appeal to the Court of Appeal and finally to the House of lords. Most of the drug offenders dealt with and prosecuted are tried in a Magistrate's court since most of them are prosecuted for consumption of cannabis.</p> <p>3 types of offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - triable only on indictment - triable either way - summary <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p> <p><u>Scotland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p>	<p><u>England and Wales</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge (either absolute or conditional when the court decides it is not necessary to impose punishment) - Monetary sentence (fine, confiscation order, forfeiture order which may either be the sole penalty or in association with another disposal) - Custody sentence - Community based disposal - Other sentence (secure training order) <p><u>Northern Ireland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge (conditional, absolute) - Monetary (fine, compensation order, recognizance) - Deferment - Community-based (fit person order, attendance centre, probation/supervision, community service, combination order – probation/community service)

² Since the implementation of the decriminalisation law in Portugal in July 2001, this is no longer valid.

Countries	General conditions, course of trial and sentencing process	Possible outcomes of trials / Types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspended custody - Immediate custody (training school 10-16, young offender's centre 16-21, custody/probation order, imprisonment over 21 years. <p><u>Scotland</u> – <i>No information provided</i></p>

6. INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DATA AVAILABLE: GENERAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Data from routine information systems identified

Every Member State collects routine data on drug seizures.

Data on drug law offences/offenders reported to the Police or the Customs – labelled ‘Police/Customs interventions’ within the Information Maps 2000-2001 – are made available by all the Members States except Ireland (where data is collected once proceedings have been commenced against a suspect, i.e. when a person has been charged by the police with an offence).

Data on prosecution for drug law offences are routinely collected and made available in Ireland, the Netherlands, and Sweden. In some other countries such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, Portugal and the UK, prosecution data are said to be routinely collected through an information system but it is difficult to assess which data are routinely made available since, in the case of Denmark, Finland and the UK, there was no form dedicated to them within Part II of Information Map 2000-2001, and in the case of Germany and Portugal, the submitted forms cover several different types of data (prosecution and conviction statistics for Germany; Police/Customs interventions, prosecution, conviction and penal statistics for Portugal) and do not provide a detailed description of the type of data actually available as regards prosecution statistics.

Data related to convictions for drug law offences are reported to be available through routine information systems in Austria, France, Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden. As for prosecution data, in some other countries such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, Portugal and the UK, conviction data are said to be routinely collected through an information system but it is difficult to assess which data are routinely made available since, in the case of Denmark, Finland and the UK, there was no form dedicated to them within Part II of Information Map 2000-2001, and in the case of Germany and Portugal, the submitted forms cover several different types of data (prosecution and conviction statistics for Germany; Police/Customs interventions, prosecution, conviction and penal statistics for Portugal) and do not provide a detailed description of the type of data actually available as regards conviction statistics.

Routine data on persons imprisoned/incarcerated and on prisoners (persons in prison) are reported to be available in France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (though it was not described in details within Part II of Information Map 2000-2001), Sweden and the UK.

Other types of data were mentioned to be collected and accessible through routine information systems. Austria mentioned data on alternatives to prosecution; Denmark data on drug prices from the police, contents of tablets and monitoring of drug dealing at user’s level; Germany data on first-notified offenders; Sweden statistics on crimes solved; and the UK victimisation data. Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the UK reported routine information systems on drug use among criminal populations – arrestees or prisoners. And finally, in Austria, Spain, and the UK, routine data on arrestees or prisoners referred to treatment were reported to be available.

You will find here below a summary table on routine data reported to be available in each of the Member States.

Table 6.a – Data from routine information systems identified

Countries	Data on drug seizures	Data on Police/Customs interventions	Prosecution data	Conviction data	Prison data	Other
Austria	X	X		X		Central register on known drug users (data on alternatives to prosecution) Bi-annual survey on nr. of prisoners in substitution treatment
Denmark	X	X	X (though information system not described)	X (though information system not described)		Drug price /police Contents of ecstasy tables Continuous monitoring of illicit drugs dealing at user's level (price, purity, location), since 1995 Drug use among prisoners
Finland	X	X	X (though information system not described)	X (though information system not described)		Drug use among prisoners
France	X	X		X	X	
Germany	X	X	X	X (though information system not fully described)	X	Register of first-notified offenders
Greece	X	X		X	X	
Ireland	X		X		X	
Luxembourg	X	X			X	
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X (though information system not fully described)	
Spain	X	X				Prisoners entering into drug treatment

Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	Drug use among prisoners Drug use among arrestees Statistics on crimes solved
United Kingdom	X	X	X (though information system not described)	X (though information system not described)	X (England & Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland)	Arrestees referred to treatment (England and Wales) Drug use among prisoners (England and Wales, Scotland) Prisoners referred to treatment (Scotland) Victimisation of households, crimes suffered and committed (England and Wales, Scotland)

Even when considering the same indicator, the stage at which, within the criminal justice system, data have been reported and recorded might differ across Member States. For example, data on drug offenders reported by the Police or the Customs might be recorded at the initial stage when a first report is made, or after investigation by the Judicial Police, or even following a decision by the Prosecutor that a charge should be issued on this case. These and other differences (especially those in the types of statistical units recorded) are crucial to consider as they might lead to important problems of comparability.

These differences are described in detail below in chapter 6 within each section per indicator. However, we have roughly outlined, in the table here below, the stage in the judicial process to which routine data for each of the 7 indicators included in Part II of the Information Maps 2000-2001 refer. This is based on the analysis of what was described in Part I and completed by information provided through the forms per indicator submitted within Part II of the Information Maps.

Table 6.b – Stages in the judicial process to which routine data refer

Countries	Stages in the judicial process to which routine data refer
Austria	- Data on drug seizures and drug offenders: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on final convictions: following trial (after appeals)
Denmark	- Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drugs offenders: following Police charge
Finland	- Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on persons suspected of offences: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drug use among prisoners: cross-sectional survey

France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures and drug offenders: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on final convictions: following trial (after appeals) - Data on persons imprisoned: on remand or convicted, at the entrance in prison (flow)
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drugs seizures and drug offenders: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on convictions: following trial - Data on prisoners: on remand or convicted, at the entrance and in prison (flow and stock)
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drug offenders: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on final court convictions: following trial - Data on persons imprisoned: convicted, at the entrance in prison (flow)
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on prosecution: following investigation and charge by the Police (when proceedings are commenced) - Data on persons imprisoned: at the entrance in prison (flow)
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug offenders and drug seizures: following Judicial Police investigation. - Data on prisoners: on remand or convicted, at the entrance and in prison (flow and stock)
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drug offenders: following investigation and charge by the Police - Data on prosecution: at submission to the Court - Data on conviction: following trial (both before and after appeal) - Data on persons imprisoned: convicted, at the entrance in prison (flow)
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drug offenders: following the submission of a law suit - Data on prosecution: at submission to the Court - Data on convictions: following trial and after appeal - Data on persons in prison: convicted, in prison at 31st of December (stock)
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on drug offenders: after the first Police investigation
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - Data on suspected drug offenders: following preliminary investigation and confirmed by the prosecutor - Data on prosecution: at the prosecution stage - Data on convictions: following trial (before appeal)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on prisoners: on remand or convicted, at the entrance and in prison (flow and stock) - Data on drug use among arrestees: when arrestees are remanded in custody - Data on drug use among prisoners: at the entrance into custody, cross-sectional in non-custodial treatment
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK – Data on drug seizures: following law enforcement authorities intervention - UK – Data on drug offenders: dealt with by law enforcement agencies, prosecution services and courts - England and Wales – Data on persons in prison: convicted, in prison at 30th of June (stock) - Northern Ireland – Data on prisoners: on remand or convicted, at the entrance and in prison (flow and stock) - Scotland-1 – Data on persons in prison: on remand or convicted, in prison at 30th of June (stock) - Scotland-2 – Data on prisoners: on remand or convicted, at the entrance and in prison (flow and stock) - England and Wales – Data on drug use among prisoners: tests at the entrance into prison, cross-sectional tests - Scotland-1 – Data on drug use among prisoners: cross-sectional tests - Scotland-2 – Data on drug use among prisoners: cross-sectional survey

6.2 *Other information sources*

In addition, other information sources were mentioned by some of the countries which submitted an Information Map, either monitoring systems which collect data on a routine basis but which data are not accessible or not analysed, or ad-hoc surveys or studies – especially related to drug use among criminal populations – which do not provide routine data.

You will find below an overview of these information sources as identified within the Information Maps submitted in 2000-2001. Please note that in some countries, additional sources that have not been mentioned here below might however exist³.

Table 6.c – Other information sources

Countries	Routine sources not exploited	Ad-hoc studies
Austria		
Denmark	From some police districts, statistics on property crimes committed by drug addicts	
Finland		

³ Especially since a comprehensive overview of the routine and non-routine information systems in relation to drug law offenders, drug law offences and drug use among criminal populations was not submitted by every country.

France	Judicial files on cases prosecuted when investigation carried out Annual questionnaires sent to the Prosecuting Service – ‘Parquet’ (data on therapeutic orders proposed)	Drug use among prisoners
Germany	Data on drug prices Data on drug purity (analysis of drug seizures)	Drug use among prisoners
Greece	Data on arrested drug offenders and individuals awaiting trial	Delinquency amongst drug users in treatment Drug confrontation within the legal system Drug use among prisoners
Ireland	Police are setting up a new nationwide computerised intelligence system (PULSE) which might, once operational, be a source of information on drug-related law enforcement activity.	Drug use, infectious diseases, amongst prisoners Criminal activity amongst ‘hard drug users’
Luxembourg	Statistics on definitive convictions are collected and should be made available, however access is difficult (on special request to the Public Prosecutor).	Drug use among prisoners
Netherlands		
Portugal	Data from arrestees and prisoners entering prison	
Spain		
Sweden	The National Laboratory of Forensic Science (SKL) is developing a database to make easier the analysis and presentation of data related to laboratory’s analysis on drugs (appearance, contents, etc.). The Dept. of Forensic Chemistry of the National Board of Forensic Medicine runs a database called ToxBase which covers all cases under forensic investigation. It runs also another database Rattsbase which deals more with the legal information naturally present within forensic institutions.	
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland – Information on drug seizures, on adjudications of prisoners suspected of drug possession, on visitors suspected of carrying drugs for prisoners, on voluntary drug testing by prisoners and on attendants (prisoners and staff) of drug awareness training are routinely collected and sent to the Drug Advisor for Northern Ireland Prison Service. However, this information is confidential and for internal use only.	Drug use among arrestees (England and Wales, Scotland) Arrestees receiving a drug treatment and testing order (England) Prisoners receiving a drug treatment (England and Wales)

7. ROUTINE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: ANALYSIS PER INDICATOR

The comparative analysis presented below is based on the forms related to routine information systems included in the Information Maps 2000-2001 submitted by the 13 Member States to the EMCDDA. We should remind here that Italy did not submit an Information Map 2000-2001 and Belgium did submit one but with over a year of delay, that which did not allow integrating it into the analysis presented here below.

The forms included in the guidelines were related to 7 indicators. For each of them, the forms were submitted as it follows below.

Drug seizures

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the UK

Police/Customs interventions

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the UK

Prosecution statistics

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Austria submitted a form related to 'prosecution statistics'. However, it has not been analysed because no special reporting system regarding prosecution exists in Austria.

Portugal submitted 2 forms (related to 2 different sources) containing information on several types of data such as Police/Customs interventions, prosecution, conviction and penal statistics. For that reason, we decided to include it in the analysis of 'conviction statistics'.

Germany submitted the same form related to 'conviction statistics' and 'prosecution statistics'. For that reason, we decided to include it in the analysis of 'conviction statistics'.

Conviction statistics

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Portugal the Netherlands and Sweden.

Portugal submitted 2 forms (related to different sources) containing information on several types of data such as Police/Customs interventions, prosecution, conviction and penal statistics. The form from the Reitox Focal Point (IPDT) is the one analysed here.

Penal statistics

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and 2 forms related to Scotland)

Portugal submitted 2 forms (related to 2 different sources) containing information on several types of data such as Police/Customs interventions, prosecution, conviction and penal statistics. However, they do not provide a detailed picture of which penal statistics are available and how they are made. For that reason, they were not included in the analysis.

Spain submitted a form related to a routine monitoring system on persons in prison. However that information was not included in the analysis since drug law offences/offenders cannot be distinguished and are classified under ‘crimes against public health’.

Drug use among arrestees

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Sweden

Portugal submitted a form on drug use among arrestees and prisoners, but data related to drug use were reported not to be available. Thus it was not included in the analysis.

A form on arrestees referred to treatment in England and Wales was submitted by the UK. This information system provides a measure of the level of repeat offending amongst arrestees referred to treatment. Since this monitoring system does not refer to drug use among arrestees, it was not included in the analysis.

A form was submitted by the UK on a 6-month pilot study to assess the feasibility of applying the ADAM methodology of voluntarily interviewing and drug testing arrestees within Scotland. Since this is a pilot and not a routine monitoring system, it was not included in the analysis.

Drug use among prisoners

Forms submitted containing information and analysed: Finland, Sweden and the UK (England and Wales, and 2 forms related to Scotland)

Germany, Greece and Luxembourg submitted a form related to cross-sectional surveys providing data on drug use among prisoners. Since they do not refer to routine monitoring systems (though there is an intention to repeat the survey in Luxembourg, but the periodicity is not mentioned), they were not included in the analysis.

Portugal submitted a form on drug use among arrestees and prisoners, but data related to drug use were reported not to be available. Thus it was not included in the analysis.

Spain submitted a form but it relates to a monitoring system providing data on the number of drug users entering into a treatment program. Since this monitoring system does not provide data on drug use among prisoners, it was not included in the analysis.

A form on a pilot (Dec. 2000 – Feb. 2001) reporting system on prisoners receiving a drug treatment in England and Wales was submitted by the UK. Since this is a pilot system which does not provide routine data and since it does not provide data on drug use among prisoners, it was not included in the analysis.

The UK also submitted a form on a periodic reporting system on prisoners identified as drug users and their progress through the drug treatment process in Scotland. Since this monitoring system does not provide data on drug use among prisoners, it was not included in the analysis.

7.1 Drug seizures

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Information systems

All the Member States run information systems which allow them to obtain routine data on drug seizures. Usually, it is either a central database, or a multi-source monitoring system which is fed by several databases from different law enforcement agencies or services.

In Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, there are specific monitoring systems related to drugs seizures made by law enforcement agencies. In France, Germany, Greece, Portugal and the UK, drug seizures are recorded through monitoring systems on drug-related data (from law enforcement agencies) which also include other data such as drug law offences or drug-related deaths. In Denmark, Finland and Ireland, data on drug seizures can be retrieved from monitoring systems of broader scope which cover a wide range of criminal activities and offences.

The objectives of these information systems are usually twofold:

- operational: to centralise information on drug enforcement for the direction of investigations, co-operation between seizing agencies, prevention of drug smuggling and trafficking;
- epidemiological/analytical: to record and analyse data on drug seizures in order to describe the situation, monitor trends, and evaluate drug law enforcement strategies.

Methodology

In most of the Member States, the reporting of drug seizures data is permanent – that is each case is recorded on a routine basis and the related information system updated continuously. However, in Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK, information systems on drug seizures are updated annually.

Data on drug seizures are available since 1972 in Finland and France (electronically since 1989 and 1990 respectively), 1977 in Ireland, 1980 in Luxembourg, 1981 in Austria and Germany, 1982-1983 in Sweden, 1986 in the UK, 1991 in Greece and 1995 in Portugal and Spain. However, historic data back to 1985 are available in all the countries which set up a monitoring system after that date.

Every Member State, except Germany, reports exhaustive recording of all drug seizures. In Germany, seizures over 1g. of heroin, 1g. of cocaine, 1g. of amphetamines, 10g. of cannabis have to be recorded in the register, whereas smaller seizures might be recorded too but it is less systematic, as this is not binding. Though it was not explicitly mentioned, it is likely that in other EU countries as well, very small seizures – in particular, when they are made on persons receiving an informal caution or a warning – might not be recorded in the related databases.

When known, the statistical coverage of the recording process – percentage of units recorded ÷ units covered – is reported to be 100% or almost 100%, except in France where under 1kg. for cannabis seizures and under 100g. for seizures of other drugs this is not known but estimated to be lower.

Every monitoring system covers the national territory, except in Spain where seizures made by the Basque Country Autonomous Police are not included. In the UK, seizures made on the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands or outside UK territorial waters are not included either.

They are different types of statistical units recorded, sometimes several within the same register or database. This can lead to complex calculations of totals, and differences between ‘totals all substances included’ and ‘totals of sums per substance’ (e.g. in the UK). The statistical unit can be: the *case* – including one or several events of one or several individual seizures – (Denmark, France, Germany, UK); the *event/seizure* – including one or several individual seizures of one or several drugs – (Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, UK); and/or the *individual seizure* per drug (Austria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, UK). Some information systems record also data on persons involved or suspected, but this is treated further on, in sub-chapter 8.2.

Data collection and data available

In all countries, information on drug seizures is collected following an initial report from law enforcement agencies. Usually it is recorded into a database at local level (France/Police and Gendarmerie, Denmark, Finland/Police, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden/Police, Netherlands/Police) and then extracts are provided to feed a centralised national information system, either continuously or once or several times a year. However, reports on drug seizures – especially those from the Customs – can also be centralised and recorded directly at national level (Austria, Finland/Customs, France/Customs, Germany, Ireland, Sweden/Customs, Netherlands/Police Synthetic Drugs Unit and Customs, UK). In general, these information systems – whatever registration being local or national – are specific to each law enforcement authority (Police, Customs). In some cases such as in France, extracts from databases run by the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Customs might eventually feed a common central database covering drug seizures. In Austria and Germany, information is even more centralised as there is a central register which records drug seizures made by all enforcement agencies.

Written rules or guidelines for recording data are used in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden and the UK. In Greece, standardised forms or questionnaires are used to collect data. In Ireland, the 'counting rules', which help explain the process by which crimes are recorded by the police, are not published.

Quantities of drugs seized are available in every Member States, as the number of seizures except in Greece for the latter. They can both be broken down according to the type of substance seized. Some countries, such as Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Portugal and the UK do also register information on the origin and the destination (except Denmark) of the drugs which are seized. Germany, Portugal and the UK do also record data on drug prices. In addition, data on drug purity and on the contents of tablets seized are recorded by Germany, Greece and the UK (purity only). In Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the UK, data on drug seizures can be broken down according to the type of seizing law enforcement agencies, or in other terms seizures made by the Police and the Customs can be distinguished. Other data such as information related to the trafficking route (sea, air, road), hiding-place/transportation mode (vehicle, ship, body), means of detection, laboratories or plantations discovered etc. might be made available in some countries but they are rarely systematically analysed and usually not comparable between countries.

The information systems of all Member States include the following substances: heroin, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine, ecstasy, and LSD. Generally, heroin, cocaine and cannabis quantities seized are provided in grams, amphetamine in grams and/or tablets, ecstasy in tablets and LSD in units. In addition, France, Spain and the UK can distinguish crack from cocaine. Austria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK can distinguish between different cannabis products: resin, leaves, plants and oil. 'Nederwiet' is generally not distinguishable from other cannabis products, except in the Netherlands where it is produced. In most of the Member States, data on ecstasy seizures refer to seizures of all types of ecstasy-like tablets such as MDMA, MDEA, MDA, etc. and distinction between them is not possible. Data on other substances such as khat, opium and derivatives, other synthetic drugs, mushrooms, methadone, benzodiazepines, sedatives, other psychotropic medicines, etc. can be made available by most of the Member States, though they are usually not classified in the same way and thus not easily comparable.

The number of drug seizures according to their size – that is broken-down by quantity – can be provided by a few countries such as France, Portugal, Spain and the UK, either on special request or within routine official publications.

Except Germany, Portugal and the UK – which reported getting routine information on drug prices within their information system on drug seizures – most of the other countries mentioned the possibility to get information on drug prices from other (routine or ad-hoc) information sources/systems based on police reports, police informants, drug users, dealers, etc.

As for drug prices, information on drug purity is included within routine monitoring systems on drug seizures in a small number of Member States – Germany, Greece, Sweden and the UK – while in others, it can be made available but is collected through other information sources/systems. The French monitoring system on drug seizures does collect data on drug purity and plans to include it in the database soon. In all countries, drug purity data are based on laboratory analysis of drug seizures (all seizures or samples of big ones, depending on the country). In Luxembourg this is completed by data on drug purity from key informants.

In Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Sweden and the UK, qualitative data – that is, data not processed within a database on routine basis – can be found within initial Police/Customs reports on

cases of drug seizures. In general, it includes information on the case such as how the drug seizure was made (date, time, place), circumstances around the seizure, information on suspects, the prosecution of the case, witnesses, etc. However, in most of the EU countries, this information would only be accessible for the purpose of a specific study and upon prior agreement from Police/Customs authorities.

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting of drug seizures can occur for several reasons: either because different law enforcement agencies report the same seizure, or because of the way data are gathered (e.g. differential reporting delays or late up-dates). Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Sweden report no double-counting of drug seizures. France and the UK have set up procedures to check and avoid double-counting that might come from several agencies claiming the same drug seizures. In Spain and the Netherlands, there is a risk of double-counting when different law enforcement agencies work on the same drug seizure. In Finland, double-counting is eliminated from 3 months-statistics, but not from annual statistics (which are a compilation of 3 months-statistics) whenever the same seizure is reported in two different 3 months-statistics. In addition, it should be noted that counting rules can lead to double-counting if there is a change in the statistical units to be considered (e.g. counting ‘individual seizures’ leads to double-counting of ‘cases’ or ‘events’), but actually this could rather be considered as an artefact.

Data consistency over time is reported to be good in Austria, Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg. Though this was only mentioned by Denmark and Portugal, in many countries, time trends can be affected by changes in the way drug laws are applied and enforced as a result of changes in weighting of priorities given to law enforcement agencies. Also, as Ireland mentioned it, consistency over time can be affected by the increased efficiency of detection methods in all the Member States. Austria reported changes over time in the categories of drugs recorded separately. In Finland, two events might have affected consistency over time: the New Narcotic Act from 1994 which led to a reform of the Penal Code; and in 1998, the update of the Police data register in order to allow central information collection. In France, drug seizures series was affected in 1983 by the integration of information from the Police Prefecture of Paris and in 1992 by the integration of drug seizures made by the Gendarmerie (Judex database). In the Netherlands, consistency over time has been affected especially for synthetic drug seizures as since 1998, they are recorded by the Synthetic Drugs Unit which has a more complete national remit. In Sweden, new directives – which should improve data comparability over time – are being developed in order to make data more accessible for analysis purposes. Finally, in the UK, there have been a number of changes that have affected consistency in time series: the introduction in 1993 of a new form in England and Wales to collect seizures data; the introduction of a separate code for Temazepam in 1995 and for anabolic steroids in 1996; the broadening of the MDMA code to include all ecstasy-type seizures from 1996.

In many countries, biases in the unit coverage – i.e. systematic problems that might affect comprehensive coverage of drug seizures by the monitoring system(s) of the Member States – are difficult to assess. Luxembourg and Spain report no bias in the coverage of the drugs seizures by their information system. As Finland puts it, registers can suffer from the fact that recording

practices may differ somehow in different geographical areas within a country or between different law enforcement actors/authorities. As far as France is concerned, the central register on drug cases does not include all the drug-related cases, as there is a bias of under-reporting in minor cases (especially by the Customs). In the Netherlands, there is also a bias of under-reporting small seizures of synthetic drugs – those of less than 500 tablets and less than 500 grams – as they are not recorded by the Synthetic Drugs Unit. In the UK, they are other police forces who may make drug seizures but whose activity is not reported to the Home Office for inclusion in the statistics, such as the Royal Park Police, the Ministry of Defence Police and the Channel Islands and Isle of Man Police (for the last 20 years). In addition, cases of drugs found on inmates are dealt with by prison governors in the UK, and are reported to the Home Office Prison Service but not aggregated in the central information system on drug seizures (they are published separately).

Access and dissemination

In all the Member States, data on drug seizures are electronically stored and processed. Austria, Luxembourg and the Netherlands use SPSS software to process their data. Greece and Ireland use Microsoft Access, while the UK uses Excel and Word for Windows as well as SAS (since 2000). Denmark, Finland, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden have developed and set up specific applications to process their data.

The transmission time between the end of the year and the moment when data are made available varies widely between EU countries, from 15 days in Spain, 1 to 3 months in Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal, 5 months in France, 6 to 7 months in Austria, Germany and Sweden, 8 to 9 months in Ireland, to over a year in the UK.

The access by the National Focal Point (NFP) to routine data on drug seizures – such as numbers of seizures and quantities seized – is systematic in a majority of countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, UK), usually in connection with a routine annual publication from the monitoring system. In these countries, additional data are general available upon special request. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, access to routine information on drug seizures is made available to the NFP upon request only. In all the Member States, data provided are aggregated data, though in some of them (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain) it is possible to get specific breakdowns upon request. The data provided which are also published are public information, but answers to specific requests are generally considered as restricted (Austria, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Sweden) or confidential (Denmark, Luxembourg), except in France, Germany, Ireland and Spain where they are also considered as public information.

7.2 *Police/Customs interventions*

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Please note that ‘Police/Customs interventions’ mean here initial reports by law enforcement authorities or agencies, usually Police and Customs, on offences against the drug legislation. For

easiness in the analysis, this will be referred to as drug law offences/offenders (as the statistical unit might differ between countries).

Monitoring systems

All EU Member States, except Ireland⁴ (which is in the process of setting up a monitoring system), have set up a monitoring system to get routine data on drug law offences/offenders reported by law enforcement authorities (Police and Customs). Usually, it is either a central database, or a multi-source monitoring system which is fed by several databases from different law enforcement agencies or services.

Austria and Luxembourg have set up specific monitoring systems to record drug law offences/offenders reported by law enforcement agencies. In France, Greece, Portugal and the UK, drug law offences/offenders are registered through monitoring systems on drug-related data (from law enforcement agencies) which also include other data such as drug seizures, drug-related deaths or drug money laundering offences. In Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, data on drug law offences/offenders can be retrieved from monitoring systems of broader scope which cover a wide range of criminal activities and offences.

As for drug seizures (see previous section), the objectives of these information systems are usually twofold:

- operational: to centralise information on drug enforcement for the direction of investigations, co-operation between law enforcement agencies, prevention of drug smuggling, trafficking, dealing and possession;
- epidemiological/analytical: to record and analyse data on drug law offences and offenders in order to describe the situation, monitor trends, and evaluate drug law enforcement strategies.

Methodology

In all the Member States except the UK, the reporting of data on drug law offences/offenders is permanent – that is each case is recorded on a routine basis and the related information system updated continuously (every month in the Netherlands). In the UK, the information system on drug-related data is updated annually.

Data on drug law offences/offenders are available since 1971 in Germany, 1972 in Finland and France (electronically since 1989 and 1990 respectively), 1975 in Sweden, 1980 in Luxembourg, 1981 in Austria, 1986 in the UK, and 1995 in Portugal and Spain. However, historic data back to 1985 are available in all the countries which set up a monitoring system after that date except the UK.

⁴ In Ireland, a new computer-based recording system called PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively), is being introduced by the police. This might facilitate the presentation of fuller information on crime.

In every Member State, except Germany for which this is not known, there is an exhaustive recording of all drug law offences/offenders. The statistical coverage of the recording process – percentage of units recorded ÷ units covered – is reported to be 100% or almost 100% in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and in the UK as regards England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In France, the statistical coverage is estimated to be around 80% for drug law offenders and in Scotland around 70%.

Every monitoring system covers the national territory, except in Spain where interventions made by the Basque Country Autonomous Police are not included. In the UK, drug offences reported on the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included either (for the last 20 years).

According to the forms submitted, it seems that in most of the EU countries drug law offences/offenders are recorded into the monitoring system at an initial stage, just after a report is made by the law enforcement agency involved in the case. In Portugal, drug law offences/offenders are recorded following the submission of a law suit and in Spain after the first police investigation. However, in 3 countries, drug law offences/offenders are recorded at a later stage: when charges have been made in Denmark; if the Prosecutor considers that the suspicion remains after a preliminary investigation in Sweden; as soon as the police inquiry results in a charge in the Netherlands.

Depending on the countries, various types of statistical units are recorded, and sometimes in different ways⁵. Austria and Germany record a number of offences. France, Luxembourg and Portugal record a number of persons/offenders. The other Member States – Denmark, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK – record both numbers of offences and persons/offenders.

Amongst the countries that record offences, multiple offences are counted as 2 or more offences in Austria, Denmark, Finland (if they are of different nature), Spain, Sweden and the UK, and as 1 offence in Germany, Greece (the most serious) and the Netherlands (the main offence). In addition, an offence committed by more than one person is counted as 2 or more offences in Austria and Greece, whereas it is counted as 1 offence in Denmark, Finland and Germany⁶.

Amongst the countries that record persons/offenders, a person/offender suspected more than once in the same year is counted as 2 or more persons in France, Greece, Luxembourg (but possible to count him/her as 1 person in RELIS system), Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK, whereas s/he is

⁵ The information provided by the National Focal Points within the forms related to ‘Police/Customs interventions’ was sometimes inconsistent and thus it has been difficult to give a clear overview of the issues related to statistical units definitions, types and ways of counting them in the statistics produced by the Member States. The statistical units described sometimes do not correspond to those mentioned when describing counting rules: for example, this problem arises if offences are given as statistical units but then counting rules are also described in relation to persons/offenders. In that case, it is assumed that the statistical units are multiple – offences and persons/offenders – though it was not presented as such by the concerned country within its answer to the question on the type of statistical units recorded.

⁶ This is not known for the other countries not mentioned here.

counted as 1 person (single/unique) in Denmark. In Finland, a person/offender suspected more than once in a 3-months period is counted as 1 person but then the same person can be counted more than once in the annual statistics if s/he is suspected again in another 3-months period. The Netherlands report the same situation but within a 1-month period, which almost amounts to consider that a person/offender suspected more than once in the same year is likely to be counted as 2 or more persons.

Data collection and data available

Usually drug law offences/offenders are recorded into a database at local level (France/Police and Gendarmerie, Denmark, Finland/Police, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden/Police, Netherlands/Police) and then extracts are provided to feed a centralised national information system, either continuously or once or several times a year. However, reports on drug law offences/offenders – especially those from the Customs – can also be centralised and recorded directly at national level (Austria, Finland/Customs, France/Customs, Germany, Portugal, UK). In general, these information systems – whatever registration being local or national – are specific to each law enforcement authority (Police, Customs). In some cases such as in France, extracts from databases run by the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Customs might eventually feed a common central database on drug law offences/offenders.

Written rules or guidelines for recording data are used in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, and the UK. In other countries such as Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, standardised forms or questionnaires are used to collect data but there are no written rules for recording them.

In Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain, there is no minimum age for consideration in the statistics. In some countries, there is a minimum age for consideration in the statistics which amounts to the age for criminal responsibility: 8 in Scotland (9 up to 1998), 10 in England and Wales, 14 in Austria, and 15 in Denmark (if the statistical unit is the person, but no age limit if it is the case) and Sweden.

All countries record basic demographic data such as gender and age of suspected drug law offenders. As regards age, comparisons might be uneasy as some countries calculate it from the date of birth, some record the exact age and others record it against age range categories. Nationality (or country of birth) is also recorded in a majority of countries such as Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and the UK. Information related to the geographical area can be provided by Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Spain. However, this is usually not comparable as some countries refer to the place of living, some to the region of living, and others to the place offenders where caught. Breakdowns by type of offences are available in all countries except in the Netherlands. Breakdowns by drug are available in all countries except Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Northern Ireland in the UK. Other information such as date and place of arrest, professional activity, education level, family situation, criminal history, whether the offender is detained or not, actions taken, criminal proceedings, etc. might be made available in some countries but they are rarely systematically analysed and usually not comparable between countries.

Categories of drug law offences as considered by law enforcement agencies vary between countries because of differences in national drug legislations. In France, Greece and Luxembourg, the statistics on drug law offences produced are broken-down in simplified and less numerous categories than those used by law enforcement agencies and/or defined by law. In Austria, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK, the statistics on drug law offences are broken-down according to the same categories as those defined in their drug legislation. In the Netherlands, information related to the types of drug offence committed are not retrievable in the statistics.

Categories of drug law offences considered in the statistics differ between all countries except Greece and Portugal which both use 3 categories – use, use and trafficking, and trafficking. Luxembourg uses the same categories as Greece and Portugal plus an additional one related to detention. France uses 4 categories: use, use-resale, local trafficking and international trafficking. Austria distinguishes between misdemeanours and felonies and then according to the relevant article of the Narcotic Substance Act. Denmark distinguishes between possession, manufacturing, trade (buying, selling), smuggling (trafficking) and handling. Germany distinguishes between crimes involving offences against the Narcotics Act (drug use, possession and purchase, illegal traffic and smuggling, illegal import of a considerable amount of drugs, other offences) and cases of direct supply-related crimes in the statistics. In Spain, as possession is not a criminal offence, drug offences reported are all considered as drug trafficking (no further breakdown of ‘drug trafficking’ mentioned). Sweden distinguishes between offences against the Narcotic Drugs Act (manufacturing, transfer (pushing), possession/personal use) and against the Goods Smuggling Act (narcotics). In the UK, published data are broken-down into several offences grouped into 2 categories: unlawful possession and unlawful trafficking (unlawful possession with intent to supply unlawfully, unlawful supply, unlawful import and export, unlawful production).

The notion of principal offence refers to the situation when a case includes several offences or a person is suspected of several offences at the same time and that only one offence is recorded in the statistics. A principal offence rule is applied in Austria (the most ‘severe’ offence), Denmark (the most serious), France (the most serious offence), Greece, the Netherlands, and the UK (for which the most severe penalty is given). Finland, Spain and Sweden do not differentiate between a principal offence and other offences and do not apply a principal offence rule.

As mentioned above, in all countries except Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Northern Ireland in the UK, it is possible to get breakdowns of drug law offences/offenders according to the different substances involved. They can all⁷ provide breakdowns according to the following substances: heroin, cocaine, amphetamines (except Portugal), ecstasy (MDMA in Austria, MDMA before 1996 in the UK; under ‘amphetamines derivatives’ in Germany), LSD and cannabis. In addition, England and Wales in the UK (since 1994) can distinguish crack from cocaine. Drug law offences/offenders might also be recorded against other substances such as opium, codeine, morphine and derivatives, psychotropic medicines (benzodiazepines, etc.), solvents, khat, mescaline,

⁷ Though Finland did not list the different substances against which offences/offenders are recorded but referred to all illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances mentioned in the Narcotics Act.

methadone, mushrooms, other hallucinogenic substances, PCP, GHB, and many others ..., but they are usually not classified in the same way and thus not easily comparable.

As for principal offences, the notion of principal drug refers to the situation when several drugs are involved in the same case or offence, but that then in the statistics cases, offences or persons are recorded against one drug only. As regards the application of a principal drug rule, except for France, it is not really clear if other countries make use of such a rule. In France, the drug for which the offence is most serious is considered as principal and offenders are recorded against it. Austria, Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and the UK do not apply a principal drug rule. This might lead, as in the case of the UK, to the total number of drug offenders being inferior to the total of the number of offenders by drug (as some might have been reported for more than one drug).

Some countries do also routinely record information regarding the actions taken following a report, either by the law enforcement authority in charge of the case, or further on within the judicial process by the prosecuting authority and even the court in the case of the UK. In Luxembourg, it is possible to get data on actions taken such as: Police caution, Police fine, Customs fine, charge, Police record, criminal record, custody. In the Netherlands, the information system records actions taken such as interrogations, settled offences, and charges submitted to the office of the public prosecutor. In Austria and Portugal, it is possible to know if the suspected offender was arrested/detained. Finally in the UK, it is possible to breakdown drug offenders dealt with by law enforcement agencies between those dealt with at court (sentenced; found not guilty), cautioned (England and Wales, Northern Ireland), settled by compounding (Customs), given a fiscal fine (Scotland), and dealt by an other action (some informal warnings and no further action (Police); abscondences (Customs)).

In Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Luxembourg and the UK, qualitative data – that is, data not processed within a database on routine basis – can be found within initial reports made by law enforcement authorities on cases of drug law offences. In general, it includes information on the event such (circumstances, etc.), information on suspects (such as drug consumption), the prosecution of the case, witnesses, etc. which might be of use for police or court investigation. However, in most of the EU countries, this information would only be accessible for the purpose of a specific study and upon prior agreement from Police/Customs authorities.

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting of drug law offences/offenders can occur for several reasons: either because different law enforcement agencies report the same case, or because of the way data are gathered (e.g. differential reporting delays or late up-dates). France has set up procedures to check and avoid double-counting that might come from several agencies reporting the same case. In Spain, there is a risk of double-counting when different law enforcement agencies work on the same case. In the Netherlands, corrections for double-counting takes place within a police region within a month. In addition, it should be noted that counting rules can lead to double-counting if there is a change in the statistical units to be considered – e.g. counting ‘unique individuals’ by a unique identifier leads to double-counting ‘persons’ who are suspected more than once in a year. Several countries considered that counting an offender suspected several times in the same year as several offenders

amounts to double-counting. However, this could rather be considered as an artefact if we consider that the statistical unit is not the 'unique individual' but the 'person'.

Data consistency over time is reported to be good in Austria, Denmark and Greece. Though this was only mentioned by Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK, in many countries time trends can be affected by changes in the way drug laws are applied and enforced as a result of changes in weighting of priorities given to law enforcement agencies. Austria reported changes over time in the categories of drugs recorded separately (e.g. amphetamines). In Finland, two events might have affected consistency over time: the New Narcotic Act from 1994 which led to a reform of the Penal Code; and in 1998, the update of the Police data register in order to allow central information collection. In France, drug law offenders series was affected in 1983 by the integration of information from the Police Prefecture of Paris and in 1992 by the integration of information from the Gendarmerie (Judex database). Finally, in the UK, there have been a number of changes that have affected consistency in time series: the introduction in 1993 of a new form in England and Wales to collect data which led to an increase in number of drug offenders recorded; the introduction in England and Wales of a separate code for crack in 1994, methadone in 1995 and anabolic steroids in 1996; the broadening of the MDMA code to include all ecstasy-type drugs from 1996; a new breakdown of drug offence codes for possession; and the introduction of various actions such as confiscation orders in 1987, combination orders in 1992, revision of cautioning in 1993, secure training orders in England and Wales in 1998, and drug testing and treatment orders in 1998. Also, it is estimated that in 1991 and 1992, in England and Wales, about 8.000 drug offenders have been omitted from the figures published by DARU (drug monitoring system at the Home Office).

In many countries, biases in the unit coverage – i.e. systematic problems that might affect comprehensive coverage of drug law offences/offenders by the monitoring system(s) of the Member States – are difficult to assess. Except France and the UK, no other country reported any bias in the unit coverage. As far as France is concerned, the central register on drug cases does not include all the drug-related cases, as there is a bias of under-reporting in minor cases especially by the Customs (e.g. estimated under-reporting of 19.000 drug offenders for 1998). In the UK, it is known that some cases are not reported, particularly when an informal warning is given by the police. Also, the use of fiscal fines in Scotland is under-reported by the police.

The practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules for reporting and recording drug law offences/offenders are reported to be good in Luxembourg (consistent), the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. In Austria, it is estimated to be good since training was provided to ensure a good quality of implementation of recording rules. As Finland and Sweden mentioned it, registers can suffer from the fact that recording practices may differ somehow in different geographical areas within a country or between different law enforcement actors/authorities. In the UK, the situation is quite complex as procedures for data reporting and recording vary between law enforcement authorities and between the countries. There is especially a problem of lateness in police reporting, which might lead to considerable delays for publication and feed-back of data to police forces.

Access and dissemination

In all the Member States, data on drug law offences/offenders are electronically stored and processed. Austria and Luxembourg use SPSS software to process their data. Denmark and Greece use Microsoft Access. The Netherlands use BPS, X-Pol, Multipol and Genesys. Sweden uses SQL, Oracle and Excel. The UK uses Excel and Word for Windows as well as TAU and SAS. Finland, France, Portugal and Spain have developed and set up specific applications to process their data.

The transmission time between the end of the year and the moment when data are made available varies widely between EU countries, from 15 days in Spain, 1 to 3 months in Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal, 5 months in France, 6 to 7 months in Austria and Germany, approximately a year in Sweden and to over a year or more in the UK.

The access by the National Focal Point (NFP) to routine data on drug law offences/offenders – such as numbers of offences/offenders, if possible broken down by substance and type of offence – is systematic in a majority of countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK), usually in connection with a routine annual publication from the monitoring system. In these countries, additional data are general available upon special request. In Spain, access to routine information on drug law offences/offenders is made available to the NFP upon request only. In all the Member States, data provided are aggregated data, though in most of them (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden) it is possible to get specific breakdowns upon request. The data provided which are also published are public information, but answers to specific requests are generally considered as restricted (Austria, Finland, Portugal) or confidential (Denmark, Luxembourg), except in France, Germany, Spain and Sweden where they are also considered as public information.

7.3 Prosecution statistics

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Information systems

Regarding the results of the Information Map exercise, most of the Member States of the European Union do not dispose of a routine information system related to prosecution statistics. This is the case in Austria, in France, in Greece, in Luxembourg, and in Spain. In Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom such a routine information system exists, but the form has not been submitted by the Member States concerned. Finally another special case involves Portugal and Germany, which do not really make a distinction between their routine information system on prosecution statistics, and their routine information system on conviction statistics. This is the reason why the analysis will be written under the chapter concerning the conviction statistics. Regarding these data, only three routine information systems on prosecution statistics can be analysed: the ones of Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The objectives of the routine information system related to prosecution statistics in these three Member states are almost the same. In Ireland the only objective is to record the detection of crime. The Netherlands collects data on the cases settled by the public Prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court, sentences of imprisonment, and court fines. In Sweden, these statistics contribute to monitoring the development. In conclusion their objectives contribute to the analysis of the trends and the situation of the cases treated by the public Prosecutor.

Methodology

The routine information system used in the Netherlands and in Sweden refer to a periodic reporting system but they do not give clear indications on the period covered. In Ireland it is pointed out that the routine information system has a period of one year.

In Sweden and in Ireland data on prosecution have been available since the years: 1975 for Sweden and 1977 for Ireland respectively. In Ireland, this date corresponds to the inception of the Misuse of Drugs Act. In the Netherlands, the routine information system traditionally covers statistics on prosecution. All of these Member States report exhaustive recording and the coverage is estimated at 100%. All monitoring system have a national coverage. Nevertheless, in Sweden and in Ireland it is made a breakdown respectively on county level and by region.

There are different types of statistical units recorded. In the Netherlands, the statistical unit is the submission of the case to court. In Sweden the information system records both the clear-up offence and the crime participants. Finally in Ireland, they record the offence. It seems important to emphasise the fact that the point in time when data are collected are then really different between these Member States.

The Irish and Swedish information systems on prosecution statistics take into account, data which come from the police whereas in the Netherlands, the prosecution statistics relate to the cases which have already been examined by the prosecutor and which are submitted to the court. Regarding the judicial organisation in Ireland it is easily understandable since the police have the power to prosecute in certain cases. It explains why the data are collected once proceeding has commenced against a suspect, i.e. when a person has been charged by the police with an offence. In Sweden it means that prosecution statistics do not reflect, in fact, the examination of the prosecutor because this information is finally given by the police.

Data collection, data available

As said before, in the three Member States concerned, data on prosecution are collected at different stages of the proceeding and information is recorded at national and regional level.

In Ireland the data are first recorded at regional level by each Garda division, and then centralised and reported at national level to the Garda National Drugs Unit, every trimester and every year. The information then is aggregated through the Garda National Drugs Unit and reported to Garda Headquarters.

However, the data can also be directly recorded at national level, this is the case in the Netherlands where the offices of the public Prosecutors, the clerks of the court's offices, the court of law and the High Court send the statistical information about submitted and settled cases to the Statistical Netherlands (CBS). In Sweden the Prosecutor, informed by the police, reports information to the Swedish National Police Board who forwards the information to the national board for crime prevention.

In Ireland and in Sweden, no written rules exist, whereas in the Netherlands data have to be collected following a special form containing guidelines.

The minimum age for consideration on statistics in the Netherlands is 12 and 15 in Sweden. In Ireland all ages are taken into account but data are given by groups: under 17, between 17-21 and over 21.

All the Member States concerned, except Sweden, report the gender, the age of the offender and the offence in their prosecution statistics but also report other data. In Sweden for example, the gender and the age of the offender is not reported; but information on the geographical area and the disposals are available. In the Netherlands, the residency and the municipality of the offence are available. In Ireland, we can find in the information system the nationality, the region where proceedings commenced and the drug involved.

Except in the Netherlands where different categories of drug offences are not retrievable in the statistics, each Member State adopted a classification of drug law offences in their prosecution statistics.

In Ireland the information system has changed since the Misuse of Drugs Act of 1977. Following the section 3, the section 15 and the section 21, a distinction is made between possession only, supplier/dealer and obstruction. The other offences are also classified but not in a special way. In Sweden, they distinguish between manufacturing, use and trafficking. Lastly, these 2 information systems report the data established by the police, whereas in the Netherlands, a distinction and a comparative analysis should be possible between the data of law enforcement agencies data and the prosecution data. The fact that no classification of drug law offences exists in the Netherlands, makes the data reported by the law enforcement agencies and the data reported by the prosecution level incomparable.

In Ireland, no data on disposals are collected. This is easily understandable because the data of this monitoring system are reported by the law enforcement authorities. In Sweden the information system related to prosecution statistics makes a distinction between sent to trial, order of summary punishment, dismissal of charge... In the Netherlands, the statistics are divided into cases settled by the public Prosecutor, cases brought to court, cases judged guilty by the court, court sentences of imprisonment and court sentences of fines.

In most of the Member States there is a principle offence rule but in different ways. In Ireland for example, since 1999, when a person is charged with more than one offence, each offence will be recorded. Before 1999 only the more severe statutory maximum penalty was recorded. In the

Netherlands, only cases which refer to the Opium Act as a principal offence are recorded in the prosecution statistics. Hence, offences which have a connection with an offence to the Opium Act but not as principal offence, will not be recorded. Finally in Sweden, offences are described according to penal codes and other laws.

Except in Ireland, the Member States report data when the proceeding is dropped. In the Netherlands, when a proceeding is dropped because settled by the Public Prosecutor, these data are included in separate statistics. In Sweden, under the prosecution statistics they report the cleared-up offences; and the most frequent reasons for cleared-up offences are: indictment brought in by a prosecutor, order of summary punishment, dismissal of charge, crime can't be proven, the reported event is not viewed as a crime and the suspect is less than 15 years old.

Detailed breakdown by drug exists in Ireland. The categories of drugs reported in the Irish prosecution statistics are cannabis resin, cannabis plants, heroin, LSD, ecstasy, amphetamine, cocaine, and other... The Netherlands make a distinction between soft and hard drugs. Sweden does not provide breakdown by drugs in their routine information system related to statistics on prosecution. Ireland specifies that when more than one drug is involved, an offence is recorded for each drug involved. In the Netherlands, cannabis counts as a soft drug whereas other illegal drugs count as hard drugs. In Sweden no principal drug rule exists.

There are no qualitative data within original reports in Sweden and the Netherlands. Only Ireland gives information on date, time and location of offence; name of suspect, address, gender, age and nationality; and the circumstances related to the offence. Nevertheless, these data are not routinely reported and is treated as confidential.

Data quality and reliability

No double counting exists in Sweden. In the Netherlands an estimation of convicted drug dealers and drug producers can be made by indirect methods. In Ireland a double counting will not happen in relation to the offences, but for an individual. There will be double counting of a person when he or she will have been involved in more than one offence during a year. In the same way, for the same offence if more than one person is involved, the offence will be recorded as having been committed by each individual. In Ireland a change of counting was introduced in 1999. Before this date only the more severe statutory maximum penalty was recorded whereas since 1999 each offence is counted when a person is charged with two or more offences. In Sweden rearrangements were made and the data system has been upgraded and improved. In the Netherlands no changes in recording rules has been noticed.

Some biases in the unit coverage can exist in Ireland due to increased efficiency of detection methods in the area of drug related crime. In the Netherlands a full coverage of all units exists and in Sweden there is no sampling.

All the Member States treat files in an electronic way, but the Netherlands also partly collect them manually. The software used for data processing is different depending on the Member States. Ireland uses Excel, Sweden uses SQL, Excel and lotus, and the Netherlands uses Compas.

Access and dissemination

In Ireland statistics on prosecution are published every 8-9 months. In Sweden, data are available every 4-5 months, and in the Netherlands no details are given, but it takes only a few months.

In Ireland some figures not included in the annual report are available to the National Focal Points through a personal communication. Finally Sweden give their data on prosecution of drug users either in a systematic way or on request. In the Netherlands the access to the data of this routine information system on prosecution statistics is systematic as far as it is published. For further information, the access will be possible on request. In every Member States the data are aggregated but in the Netherlands, the National Focal Point may ask for more specific breakdowns.

The data are public in Ireland, and the Netherlands. Finally in Sweden data are both public and restricted.

7.4 Conviction statistics

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Information systems

The main objective of this indicator is to provide specific information on the information sources providing routine data on convictions. This indicator concerns permanent reporting system (on going recording), periodic reporting system (periodic recording) or repeated surveys.

Seven Member States run information systems which allow to obtain routine data on convictions: Austria, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. Concerning Germany, prosecution statistics come from the BKA and conviction statistics from the National Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt, DESTASIS. It is nevertheless important to note that Germany has given the same answers both for prosecution and conviction data; and Portugal gave the same answers in the form concerning police/customs intervention, prosecution/conviction/penal statistics because they come from the same information system.

The objectives of these information systems are twofold:

- analytical: to collect and analyse data on convictions so as to describe the situations to monitor trends and the evolution of the proceedings.
- operational: to centralise information concerning the convictions by the national courts.

Methodology

As explained above, the reporting systems are either permanent, which means that each case is recorded and updated continuously (Austria, France and Greece) or periodic (Portugal, Sweden and the Netherlands). In France, statistics on convictions for drug offences are available on a routine

manner and provided by the Judicial National File at the Ministry of Justice. In Germany, the information system on convictions is annually updated.

Information collection on convictions began at different time. Data on convictions have been available since 1968 in Austria, 1974 in Germany, 1975 in Sweden, 1984 in France, 1986 in Portugal, and 1992 in Greece. The Netherlands is the only one who covered these statistics in a traditional way. Except Germany which has no information on this subject, all the other Member States state that their reporting system cover 100% of the convictions. When known, the statistical coverage of the recording process – percentage of statistical units recorded/statistical units covered is reported to be 100%, or almost in Portugal, supposing that all courts send the bulletins for data gathering. Every information system covers the national territory except in France where convictions made at local level are also reported.

Concerning the stage of the process where data refer to, the main distinction between the Member States is that some send in data before appeals (Sweden) whereas others send in their data after appeals (Austria, France, Greece and Portugal). In Netherlands, all courts: initial courts as well as courts of appeals send in data. The fact that data are not recorded at the same time makes comparisons very difficult. Data reported before appeal can change with the decision of the Court of Appeal whereas decisions after appeal are the final ones.

The definition of the statistical unit of these information systems on convictions are usually twofold: the conviction itself (Austria, France and the Netherlands) or the person (Germany, Greece and Sweden). Portugal is the only Member State whose statistical unit can be both the proceeding and the individual. Except in Austria where the type of the statistical unit is both person and conviction, for the others, the definition and the type of the statistical unit are similar. In Austria, Greece and Sweden, the information system will count a person dealt with more than once in the same year as one person. In France, the statistical unit is the conviction. However, since 1993, it is possible to count individuals and in such a case, the person will be counted as two or more persons. In cases of multiple offences, they will be reported in the information system as one offence in Austria, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal. Nevertheless, we must emphasis that in Greece and in Portugal, only the most serious offence will count. On the other hand, in all Member States, when a person/offence is given more than one sanction, it is counted as one person or conviction. In Sweden, the offences will be counted as one offence for each section of the law. This means that a person can occur more than once in the annual statistics if the person has been convicted more than once during the year.

Data collection, data available

In general these information system are centralised: the data collection concerning the convictions are either directly inserted in the statistics (Germany, the Netherlands) or recorded first at ministry level and then in the information system (Austria, France, Greece and Portugal). In Sweden the data are directly inserted in the information system by the district courts and then forwarded to the National Courts administration which gather all he material. Thereafter the data are sent to the National Police Board, where some recordings take place. The statistics are then sent to the National Council for Crime Prevention, which officially is the responsible institution for these

statistics. Concerning Narcotic offences, there is a special routine: the district courts send a copy of the verdict directly to the National Council for Crime Prevention. This is because the National Council for Crime Prevention want additional data to the information they receive in the regular system, as substance, offence (possession, use, transfer, manufacturing, assistance/transport or combinations of these) and quantity. These additional data are coded at the National Council for Crime Prevention.

In Austria, the routine information system report data on all final convictions including information on the sentence and, presented by the Prosecutor. They are available at the Penal register managed by the Federal Ministry of Interior. However the final convictions are reported from courts to two different Ministries: the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Social Security and Generations. In the Ministry of Interior, the final convictions are recorded in the “criminal records”. In the Ministry of Social Security and Generations, they are recorded in context of the register of known drug users. Once a year data from the Ministry of Interior are forwarded on magnetic tape to Statistics Austria which is in charge of producing the annual Criminal Court statistics. Special written rules are defined in legislation for recording the data in this information system.

In France the information reported in this routine information system concern the definitive convictions for drug offences. Data are checked by the CJN (Casier Judiciaire National) staff: when a definitive conviction is pronounced the CJN records the judicial form sent by the court. Data are then extracted monthly and sent to SDSED/DAGE for analysis and publication. When data are extracted, the name and the birthplace of the persons are deleted and replaced by a file number, specific to the national judicial file. Written rules for recording data exist in France since there is a specific judicial form.

Regarding the judicial process form, in Germany, all final verdicts of the German courts are inserted in the Federal Central Register. They are also included in the national prosecution statistics. These statistics are published in volumes of annual reports in which the offences are given with their nature and scale. The judgements listed there, are classified according to the main groups of offences, in conformity with the current laws (Criminal Code and associated legislation).

In Greece like in France, the statistics refer to final court conviction and to persons imprisoned. All courts in Greece send their reports to the Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Justice. These data are immediately electronically stored, but this collective data are produced at a later stage. In Greece as well written rules exist but they are not known in detail.

In the Netherlands, the information on statistics is directly treated by the Statistics Netherlands. All courts (canton courts, district courts, courts of justice and the Supreme Court) send their statistical information to this service. The information is reported following the forms for data collection.

The minimum age for consideration in statistics varies from Member State to Member State and except in France, each Member state has a minimum age of criminal responsibility. In the Netherlands and in Portugal it starts at age 16, in Austria and Germany at age 14, and in Greece at age 15.

All the Member States which filled in the form on convictions statistics declare as available data concerning the gender, the age and the offence, except in Greece which does not report data on the age. Other information is also available depending on the Member States. In Austria and in France for example the nationality of the drug user is also recorded. We can find information on the geographical area in Greece, Sweden and the Netherlands. Data on the sanction/measure are available in Austria, in France, in Greece and in Sweden. In the Netherlands information on the substance is also available in the conviction statistics. Finally, France gives more details and in particular the court-type, trial-type, average of length of judicial process, length of custody on remand at the conviction date, decision date, decision type, length of custodial sentence, and account of fine. In Sweden the term of imprisonment is also given.

Every monitoring system contains a classification of drug law offences except in the Netherlands where different categories of drug offences like production, trafficking and dealing are not retrievable.

In Austria the statistics use a classification according to the relevant articles of the Narcotic Substances Act. The most important articles (article 27 and article 28) give information concerning possession, purchase, production, import and export. In France the Casier Judiciaire National groups the classification of drug-related offences defined by penal law in 6 categories: illicit use, possession-acquisition, trafficking, transportation-use, supply-sale, help for use by someone else, and other drug offences. In Germany convictions are classified following a distinction between traffic offences, possession of or trafficking drugs prosecution for offences connected with obtaining drugs. In Greece the three main distinctions are: use, dealing/trafficking and cultivation. In Portugal the classification follows the types defined as crimes by the DL (Law Decree) # 15/93 – Drug Law. The Swedish information system makes a classification of drug law offences following the Narcotic Drugs Act, the Good Smuggling Act (narcotic section) and other offences against the Narcotic Drugs Act and the Goods Smuggling Act.

All the Member States do not classify the sanctions and measures in the same way in their statistics. In Austria and in the Netherlands we can find a classification making a distinction between fines and prison sentence. Nevertheless in Austria there are some more details. Concerning the fine, it is precised if there is a probation or not, if the probation is partial or not and if there is an additional breakdown according to duration of prison sentence. Finally, in Austrian statistics we also can find others. French statistics make a difference between the criminal imprisonment (lifetime or 10-30 year), the imprisonment (10 years): without suspension, with partial suspension, with suspension, and fine, substitution sentence; educational measure and exemption from sentence. Greece distinguishes suspended sentence, sentences that can be transformed into fines according to duration of conviction (amount of money per day), standard fines and imprisonment (from 1 month to life). In Portugal it is almost the same than in Greece, 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. Finally in Sweden, statistics take into account imprison, forensic psychiatry, probational sentence (total/imprisonment/specialised treatment in prison/community service); conditional sentence; committed to care and fines.

Most of the Member States apply a principle offence rule. Two of them will only record in the monitoring information system the most serious offence: offence with highest range of punishment (Austria and France). The others apply a different rule: in Sweden in cases of several crimes committed during the same occasion, they will be all registered; and in the Netherlands, conviction statistics refer to cases in which the offence against the Opium Act is a principal offence.

As a consequence with the principal offence rule, France and Austria apply the same principal sanction rule; these two Member States will report the most serious sentence in their information system related to conviction statistics. Nevertheless the 2001 National Report from the French National Focal Point gives more information and indicates that ‘the conviction can be characterised by considering only the principal offence – method used in the Statistical Justice Yearbook (Annuaire Statistique de la Justice) – or by also considering all the other offences taken into account’. In Austria the conviction is related to the offence which was relevant for the extend of sanction. In Greece the same rule exists but the difference is that the statistical unit is the person convicted. In this sense Greek statistics take into account the number of persons reported against the principal sanction. In the Netherlands the rule is the same as for the principle offence: the conviction recorded will be the one which refers to cases in which offence against the Opium Act was a principal offence. Sweden and Portugal don’t apply any principal sanction rule.

Most of the countries do not make any breakdown by drugs (Austria, France, Greece). In Sweden it is possible to get a breakdown according to the following types of drugs: cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine, kat, femmetrazin, MDEA/MDA, metylfenidat, other “centralstimulantia”, heroin, morphine, opium, other opiates, LSD, mescaline, other hallucinogens, sedatives, tranquillisers and other substances or unknown substance. Whereas the Netherlands are able to distinguish between hard or soft drugs. I Portugal breakdown by drug is possible and published annually.

There is no principal drug rule in Austria, Greece and Sweden. Only the Netherlands make a distinction and count cannabis as a soft drug.

Sweden apart, no Member States report any qualitative data within original reports. Sweden furnishes information concerning duration of imprisonment, and the type of substance (weight, region).

Data quality and reliability

Most of the Member States do not report double counting in their information system on convictions. In Portugal, double counting might happen – though not always – especially in the case when the same person is the object of different proceedings. France recognizes that double counting can exist but this is included in the estimated 2% of all mistakes. The Netherlands mentions that the number of convicted drug dealers and drug producers can be estimated by indirect methods. The Netherlands and Portugal do not report any specific changes over time in data recording on convictions. In Austria, the drug legislation changed: in 1998, the Narcotic Substance Acts replaced the Narcotic Drugs. In France, since 1994 the CJN has been reorganised and some new information have been added. Firstly, the fine given by the Customs has been added as one sanction to be

reported in the conviction statistics. Secondly, all the offences are recorded whereas before 1994 only four offences were reported.

Except in France, every country records all units and does not have knowledge of biases in the unit coverage. In France there is a particular bias related to individuals born over-seas who have been recorded into the CJN since 1996 only. All the Member States consider that the quality of their information system is good.

Data are stored by computer processing in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Portugal and Sweden. In the Netherlands data are both stored by computer processing and manually. The software changes from a Member State to another. Austria uses HOST and Excel. France uses SAS, Portugal uses Access, Sweden uses SQL, oracle and Excel and the Netherlands uses Compas.

Access and dissemination

Transmission time changes considerably from a Member State to another. It goes from a few months in the Netherlands (time between the end of data gathering and publications/availability) to 2-3 years in Greece, and in France. In Austria and in Germany, the annual report is available the following year.

The National Focal Points (NFPs) have access to the conviction statistics in a systematic way (Austria, Sweden and the Netherlands as far as published) or on request (Germany, Greece Portugal and in the Netherlands if the NFP requests for more information). The NFPs have access to aggregated data in all the other Member States. Nevertheless in Sweden and in the Netherlands the NFP can, on request, receive more specific breakdowns. In Greece the breakdowns asked by the NFP are most of the time confidential and therefore are not available. Conviction statistics available to the National Focal Points are confidential in Austria and in Greece whereas, in France, in Germany, in Portugal in Sweden and in the Netherlands they are public.

7.5 Penal statistics

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Please note that 'Penal statistics' refer to statistics on persons either entering prison (being incarcerated), or within prison (on remand or convicted).

Monitoring systems

Eight Member States – France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK – run a monitoring system which allows them to get routine data on drug law offenders (or suspected drug law offenders) in prison. Usually, data are recorded in a central database at national level. The UK is a specific case as it is composed of 4 countries – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales – which have, each of them, set up different information systems on prisoners: there is a common one in England and Wales, another one in Northern Ireland and 2 different ones in Scotland (identified as Scotland-1 and Scotland-2 in the text).

In all countries mentioned above, data on drug law offenders in prison can be retrieved from monitoring systems of broad scope which cover the whole range of criminal activities and offences (i.e. not restricted to drug law offences), except in England and Wales and Scotland-1 where they are more routine methods to estimate the number of drug law offenders in prison.

The objectives of these information systems are to monitor the situation and trends regarding the size and demographic and criminological characteristics of the population entering to prison or being in prison. However, the information systems described here and related to England and Wales and Scotland-1 seem to be particular cases as they have both been set up to provide the number of prisoners convicted for drug offences on a single day (30th of June, each year).

Methodology

In France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Scotland-2 and Northern Ireland, the reporting of data on drug offenders in prison is permanent – that is each case is recorded on a routine basis and the related information system updated continuously. Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden run a system which is periodically updated, while England and Wales and Scotland-1 report annual updates.

Data on drug law offenders in prison are available since 1960 in Sweden, 1961 in Germany (for the Old Lander and since 1990 for the New Lander), 1972 in Scotland-2 (for archive data, but detailed data since 1996), at least the 1980s in Ireland, 1982 in Northern Ireland (though restricted, full data since 1999), 1992 in Greece and 1993 in France.

In every country, except England and Wales, there is an exhaustive recording of all drug law offenders in prison. The statistical coverage of the recording process – percentage of units recorded ÷ units covered – is reported to be 100% in France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Scotland-1, Scotland-2 and Sweden. In England and Wales, statistics are based on a sample of prisoners. In addition, the statistical coverage is of 80% there.

Every monitoring system covers the national territory.

In all countries, statistics cover all prison centres. They include male, female and young offenders (from the age of 10 in England and Wales, 12 in the Netherlands and 14 in Northern Ireland and Scotland-1), either on remand or convicted (in all countries except Greece, the Netherlands, and England and Wales where only sentenced/convicted offenders are included in the statistics).

In Germany, Northern Ireland, Scotland-2 and Sweden, the data produced relate to both incarceration (flow) and detention (stock) statistics. Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands record incarcerations/imprisonments or entries to prison, while Luxembourg and Scotland-1 produce statistics of stock, that is the number of persons in prison at a particular point in time or during a particular period.

In Ireland and the Netherlands, the statistical unit is the case of imprisonment, whereas in all other countries it is the person. However, if a person is incarcerated more than once in the same year, s/he is counted as a single and unique person in the statistics in Greece, Scotland-1, Scotland-2 and Sweden, and as 2 or more persons in all other countries. However, Scotland-1 information system

seems actually to account for 2 different statistical units since it records a person incarcerated more than once in the same year as a single and unique person (as mentioned above) but also as 2 or more receptions. Ireland records the number of receptions, which amounts to counting a person each time s/he is entering into prison.

Multiple offences are counted as one offence in France, Greece (the most serious), Ireland (the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed), England and Wales, Northern Ireland (the most serious), Scotland-1, Scotland-2 (the most serious in published statistics, though all offences are recorded in the database) and Sweden (the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed). In the Netherlands, this situation is recorded as one imprisonment for more than one offence.

Data collection, data available

In a majority of countries – Greece, Luxembourg, England and Wales, Scotland-1, Scotland-2, Northern Ireland – information on flows or stocks of prisoners are centralised and recorded directly at national level. In France, Germany and the Netherlands, reports on offenders entering or within prison are recorded into a database at local level and then extracts are provided to feed a centralised national information system, either continuously or once or several times a year.

Written rules or guidelines for recording data are used in France, England and Wales, Scotland-1, Scotland-2 and Sweden. In Germany, Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, standardised forms or questionnaires are used to collect data but there are no written rules for recording them. Ireland and Northern Ireland do not have written rules for recording their data on drug offenders in prison.

Most countries record basic demographic data such as gender and age (except England and Wales and Scotland-1) of drug law offenders in prison. As regards age, comparisons might be uneasy as some countries calculate it from the date of birth, some record the exact age and others record it against age range categories. Nationality (or ethnicity) is also recorded in a majority of countries such as France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Scotland-2 (ethnicity) and Sweden. Information related to the geographical area can be provided by France, Greece and the Netherlands (place of residence). Breakdowns by type of offences are available in all countries. Breakdowns by drug are reported to be available in Germany and England and Wales. Other information such as education level, profession, employment, family situation, type of sentence/penalty, sentence length, type of prison, Court of reference, initial date of commitment, whether it is a first committal, etc. might be made available in some countries but they are rarely systematically analysed and usually not comparable between countries.

Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland and Scotland-1 do not distinguish between different drug law offences in the statistics and use a single category including all offences against the drug legislation. All other countries⁸ consider different categories of drug law offences in their statistics. France distinguishes between 4 types of drug offences in the statistics (though all types, as mentioned in the conviction, are reported on the penal form): trafficking, sale, illicit use, and other

⁸ Though Sweden did not mention the categories used and referred merely to the Narcotic Drug Act.

drug-related offences. In Germany, there are also 4 categories which correspond to those used by the Police and the Court in the convictions: general offences under §29 of the narcotic Act (related to drug use), illegal trafficking and smuggling under §29, illegal import of a considerable amount of drugs under §30, and other offences against the Narcotic Act. Greece uses 3 categories: use, dealing/trafficking, and cultivation. Ireland distinguishes between sale or supply of drugs and possession/production/cultivation/export of drugs. In Scotland-2, drug law offences are classified as it follows: importation, production/manufacture/cultivation, supply and possession with intent to supply, possession, drug-related money laundering, and other drug-related offences.

The notion of principal offence refers to the situation when a person is suspected/convicted of several offences at the same time and that only one offence is recorded in the statistics. A principal offence rule is applied in all countries⁹. In France the principal offence is either the first one on the committal order or the most serious; in Ireland and Sweden¹⁰, it is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed; in England and Wales it is the one which carries the longest theoretical sentence; and in Northern Ireland and Scotland-1 the most serious one. Greece, Luxembourg and Scotland-2, though they reported the application of a principal offence rule, did not specify which rule they apply.

Except in the Netherlands and England and Wales¹¹, it is not possible to get breakdowns of drug law offenders in prison according to the drug(s) involved in the offence(s) committed. The Netherlands distinguishes between ‘soft drugs’ (cannabis) and ‘hard drugs’ (illegal drugs other than cannabis). In England and Wales, data are broken-down according to a wide range of substances such as heroin, cocaine, crack, amphetamines, ecstasy, LSD, cannabis and other drugs. No principal drug rule is applied in this case.

None of the countries mentioned in this section reported access to qualitative data – that is, data not processed within a database on routine basis – that could be found within imprisonments reports. Thus it is difficult to know if qualitative data exist within imprisonment reports, and if they do, which piece of information might be of interest there.

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting of drug law offenders in prison can occur in Germany if a person is transferred from a prison centre to another one and in Scotland-2 in cases of aliases when counting persons. Also, in Scotland-2 multiple receptions can be double-counted since those incarcerated on the same day from the same court can be counted as one reception. In all the other countries, there is no double-counting of persons or imprisonments/incarcerations. Greece and Northern Ireland have set up procedures to check and avoid double-counting. In addition, it should be noted that counting

⁹ However, this information is not known in Germany.

¹⁰ But if 2 or more offences are liable to the same sentence, then the principal offence is randomly selected.

¹¹ Though Germany mentioned earlier within its form that information on drugs are available.

rules can lead to double-counting if there is a change in the statistical units to be considered – e.g. counting ‘unique individuals’ by a unique identifier leads to double-counting ‘persons’ who are imprisoned more than once in a year. Several countries considered that counting an offender imprisoned several times in the same year as several offenders amounts to double-counting. However, this could rather be considered as an artefact if we consider that the statistical unit is not the ‘unique individual’ but the ‘person’.

Data consistency over time is reported to be good in France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland-1. Germany reports changes in recording rules and in the application of drug laws that might have affected consistency over time. In Ireland, data were annually produced until 1994. Since then, there was no data provided by this source, but a new computer system is now being established within the Irish prison system since 2001 in order to get routine annual statistics.

Most of the countries (France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland-1 and Scotland-2) report no bias in the unit coverage – i.e. systematic problems that might affect comprehensive coverage of drug law offenders in prison by the monitoring system(s). Germany mentioned changes of prison centre as the main source of bias affecting the data.

The practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules for reporting and recording data on drug law offenders in prison are reported to be good in the Netherlands, England and Wales and Northern Ireland. In France, the coding of drug law offences in the register is not reliable. In Scotland-1 and Scotland-2, the data quality for statistical purposes could be better, especially in Scotland-2 where a hundred of users can access the database and amend records (though a great amount of time is spent cleaning data).

Access and dissemination

In all the Member States, data on drug law offenders in prison are electronically stored, except in Ireland where they are manually stored. These data are processed through Excel in England and Wales, Excel and SAS in Scotland-1, Excel, SAS and Lotus in Sweden, SAS in Scotland-2, and Microsoft Access and SPSS in Northern Ireland. France and the Netherlands have developed and set up specific applications to process their data. Germany and Luxembourg do not mention the software they use to process these data.

The transmission time between the end of the year and the moment when data are made available varies widely between EU countries, from 1 in France, 3-6 months in Luxembourg and Sweden, 6 months in Northern Ireland, a few months in the Netherlands, about a year or less in England and Wales, Scotland-1 and Scotland-2, to over 2 years in Greece and Ireland.

The access by the National Focal Point (NFP) to routine data on drug law offenders in prison – such as numbers of offenders, if possible broken down by type of offence – is systematic in the Netherlands, England and Wales, Scotland-1, Scotland-2, Northern Ireland and Sweden, mainly through a routine publication on these data. In France, Germany, Greece and Luxembourg, access to routine information on drug law offenders in prison is made available to the NFP upon request only.

In all the countries mentioned here, data provided are aggregated data, though in the Netherlands, Scotland-2, Northern Ireland and Sweden, it is possible to get specific breakdowns upon request. The data provided which are also published are public information. Answers to specific requests are also generally considered as public information (France, Germany, Ireland (at aggregated level), England and Wales, Scotland-1, Sweden), except in Greece and Luxembourg where it is considered as restricted or confidential. Data provided upon request are always aggregated, access to raw data through the database being usually restricted and confidential.

7.6 Drug use among arrestees

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Monitoring system

Sweden is the only country in the EU running a monitoring system which allows to get routine information on drug use among arrestees. It has been set up to monitor the development of severe drug abuse among arrestees.

Methodology

The reporting of data on drug use among arrestees is permanent – that is each case is recorded on a routine basis and the related information system updated continuously. Data are available since 1965.

There are two types of statistical units – persons and detentions – which are recorded on an exhaustive basis. If a person is arrested more than once in the same year, a personal identity number allows to count him/her as one person in the statistics.

This is a local information system as it covers one detention centre – the Stockholm Remand Prison.

The substances covered are classified according to the following categories: amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, hashish, ecstasy, benzodiazepines, other drugs.

Different types of drug use are considered by the information source:

- drug use/injecting use in the last year of the substances listed above;
- any injecting use in the last 24 hours/last month/last year/last 3 years/lifetime

Data collection, data available

Arrestees are examined by a nurse and asked to participate in a short interview. During the examination, needle marks are noted, if present. Data are recorded through a questionnaire which is then computerized.

Data available relate to gender, age, offence, use of drugs, injecting use, substances used in the last year, year and location (in an institution or not) of first injection, HIV-tested, alcohol addiction.

Other information such as the location of the arrest, the type of crime for which the person is suspected, the nationality and the type of housing could be accessed through the consultation of the original files.

Data quality and reliability

The use of a personal identity number for each arrestee entering into the centre allows to avoid double-counting as regards the number of arrestees.

Changes in the laws concerning detention may have affected the data. Additionally, since the fall of 1995, an additional detention facility has been implemented in the same area, that which might have affected comparability over time.

The data collected are considered as good, though accessibility is limited, as well as validity since they are representing a local situation. Unclear financing is however mentioned as possibly having influenced negatively data quality and reporting processes.

Access and dissemination

The data collected are computerized and then processed through Microsoft Access and SAS.

The transmission time between the end of data gathering and the availability of results varies since there is not any fixed routine process and data are forwarded for analysis when it is needed.

The information is available to the Focal Point upon request. Data available are aggregated data to which accessibility is limited. They are considered as restricted information.

7.7 Drug use among prisoners

Please, refer to Volume II for detailed information related to each country.

Monitoring systems

Three Member States – Finland, Sweden and the UK – run monitoring systems which allow them to get routine data on drug use among prisoners. The UK is a specific case as it is composed of several countries which have set up different information systems providing data on drug use among prisoners: there is a common one in England and Wales and 2 different ones in Scotland (identified as Scotland-1 and Scotland-2 in the text).

The objective is usually to get information on prevalence and patterns of drug use among prisoners in order to monitor the development of the drug situation within the correctional system and set up targeted treatment facilities. In the case of mandatory drug testing (England and Wales, Scotland-1), the objective is also to deter drug use in prison.

Methodology

The reporting systems are all periodic – that is they are updated once or several times a year. Data are available since 1911 in Sweden with an interruption between 1948-1960, 1993 in Scotland-2, 1995 in England and Wales (pilot in 1995, extended to all prison centres in 1996) and 1996 in Scotland-1.

They all cover the national territory and all types of prisons. In Finland data relate to sentenced prisoners. In Sweden and England and Wales, they refer to all prisoners (over 15 years old in Sweden). In Scotland-2, they cover all prisoners but also all employees. In Scotland-1, they cover all prisoners except those awaiting deportation (immigration detainees).

In Finland, Sweden (for those in custody) and Scotland-2, there is an exhaustive screening of the population. In Sweden, the population in non-custodial treatment is surveyed twice a year. In England and Wales and Scotland-1, drug testing is mainly carried out at random (5-10% of the population), but can also be either systematic at the reception, or following a suspicion. The statistical coverage is of 100% or almost 100% in all countries except in England and Wales where it is not known.

Finland and Sweden count a number of persons. In Sweden, the number of seizures made in prison is also recorded (drugs and material). In Finland, a person imprisoned more than once in the same year is counted more than once, whereas in Sweden s/he is recorded only once in the statistics. In England and Wales, Scotland-1 and Scotland-2, the statistical unit is the test.

The countries consider different types of drug use. In Sweden, the information source records 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. In England and Wales and likely in Scotland-1 (though it was not explicitly mentioned in the form submitted), figures refer to current use as they come from the result of drug testing. Finland and Scotland-2 did not mention in their forms the type of drug use covered by their information system.

Finland records drug use against all narcotic substances, but this is not broken-down by substance. Sweden uses 3 categories of substances – cannabis, central stimulants, opiates – sometimes broken-down into the following 6 categories: cannabis, amphetamines, opiates, cocaine, pharmaceuticals, other substances. England and Wales, Scotland-1 and Scotland-2 distinguish between cannabis, opiates, cocaine, methadone, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, LSD (in Scotland-1, optional in England and Wales), buprenorphine (though in some areas only in England and Wales).

Data collection, data available

In Finland, Sweden and Scotland-2, data are gathered through self-questionnaires. In England and Wales, the prisoners are tested by means of a urine test and samples are sent to a laboratory for analysis. In Scotland-2 it was not mentioned explicitly but one can guess that it follows a similar procedure to England and Wales as results come from testing prisoners.

In Finland and Sweden, data collected include personal data such as gender (England and Wales too), age, offence leading to imprisonment, sentence and duration. Finland also records the geographical area, the marital status and data related to the history of imprisonment. Scotland-1 reported a large range of criminogenic or personal data to be collected for each individual being tested but access to it is confidential. England and Wales and Scotland-1 collect data related to circumstances of the test and its results. England and Wales collects also personal data such as gender and ethnic background. Finally as regards drug use and risk behaviours and consequences, few data are collected: Sweden registers the HIV status, and Scotland-2 drug use within prison, injecting behaviour and injection material sharing.

Finland records the principal drug used, whereas England and Wales and Scotland-2 record all substances found by drug testing.

Sweden and Scotland-2 mentioned qualitative information regarding drug use and related impressions or views that could be accessed through original reports.

Data quality and reliability

There is no double-counting in any of the countries included in this analysis.

Consistency over time is reported to be good or reasonably good in Finland, England and Wales – as regards techniques applied –, Scotland-1 and Scotland-2. In Sweden, the statistics changed in 1995 from being reported for the fiscal year (01/07 – 30/06) to the calendar year (01/01 – 31/12). In addition, the definition of drug use changed in 1997 from referring to drug use in the last 2 months before imprisonment to the last 12 months before imprisonment. In England and Wales there was a change in the geographical areas, that which might have affected comparability of the data over time. Also, as Sweden mentioned it, some changes in the way the law is applied and sentences are applied might have an effect upon data series, for example when new forms of punishment such as electronic surveillance are set up there might be a change in the proportion of drug users in prison.

There was no bias in the unit coverage mentioned except in Sweden where there is a possible underestimation of drug use at intake.

As regards the implementation of procedures and methodological rules, they were reported to be excellent in Scotland-2 as training for quality is assured and the process is regularly audited.

Access and dissemination

In all countries, data are stored and processed by computer. The softwares for data processing vary between countries – Finland uses SPSS and Survo; Sweden uses SAS, Lotus and Excel; England and Wales use Microsoft Access for data storage; Scotland-1 uses Excel and Scotland-2 a commercial package not specified.

The transmission time between the end of data gathering and the availability of results varies from real time in Scotland-1 to 1-2 weeks in Finland, 1 month in England and Wales, 3-6 months in Sweden and 4-6 months in Scotland-2.

In Sweden, data are made available to the National Focal Point on a systematic basis, whereas in all the other countries it is upon request. The data made available are aggregated data, though the Finnish Focal Point has also access to raw data, and in England and Wales it is possible upon request to get access to individual data. In all countries except Scotland-2, specific breakdowns can additionally be made available upon request. The information is considered as public information in Finland (after deleting the identifier), in Sweden, in England and Wales (after publication) and in Scotland-1 (aggregated data only, detailed information being confidential).

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mapping information sources based on law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system is the first exercise of this type carried out at European level in the 15 EU Member States on drug law offences/offenders and drug use among criminal populations.

It has allowed to get a better understanding of commonalities and differences between the Member States as regards routine information systems, data reporting and recording processes, data availability and access. It also provides an overview of what type of data is available at each stage of the judicial process.

Numerous points of difference between countries have been underlined. This leads to a general conclusion: comparability is hard to achieve in this field. However, it is only by knowing what is behind the data provided that one might acquire the contextual and methodological knowledge necessary to avoid falling into the trap of comparing what is not comparable.

If we start from the assumption that in the field of crime and criminal justice, there is little room to negotiate changes at EU level in information systems based on law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, then emphasis should be put on knowing better what is already available and finding new ways to provide an overview of the situation of drug law offences/offenders in the EU. For example, comparisons could be carried out between groups of countries which count in a comparable way the same type of statistical unit.

This exercise was very ambitious and was meant as a one-shot exercise. As such, it should have provided us with a good overview as well as a detailed grasp of what data are available and how. However, due to all the problems encountered while analysing the information submitted – e.g. gaps in the information submitted, answers not relevant, lack of detail, etc. – it has been sometimes impossible to get a reasonable idea of what data are actually available and how. In some cases, it has even raised more questions than it has answered.

This pleads for a deepening of the exercise. However, this is not a recommendation to repeat a similar exercise, but instead to target the areas of special interest for the EMCDDA and its REITOX National Focal Points, especially areas where data are already collected and analysed, or those where data are going to be collected in a very near future (alongside developmental work to collect new sets of data). It could then be considered as a more pragmatic exercise, and its value enhanced. Actually, it appears essential to link this methodological understanding of the information sources to the very collection and analysis of data: in proceeding as such, concrete problems that we would not have thought about in carrying out either exercise alone – data collection or information systems analysis – might appear then and be tackled in a more efficient way.

Another point of direction for future work might be to investigate the work carried out by other international organisations as regards comparisons and comparability of criminal justice data in general. For example, it would be worth to assess how much the results of the Information Maps 2000-2001 presented in this report confirm or infirm the methodological information included in the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics published by the Council of Europe.



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Summary comparative tables by indicator

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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 Síochána	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 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 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 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 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
United Kingdom	<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	Drug laws distinguish between following drug related offences: - 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).	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
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	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: - 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) Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes (production, preparation, supply or consumption of illegal drugs) 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). 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.	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: - 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) Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes (production, preparation, supply or consumption of illegal drugs) 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). 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)

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
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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 SDESED. The FND is managed by the SDESED 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 psychological, 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	



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EMCDDA SCIENTIFIC REPORT

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

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

VOLUME III

**Annex – Information Map 2000-2001
Guidelines**

EMCDDA / 2002

EMCDDA SCIENTIFIC REPORT

**Drug seizures, drug offences, drug offenders,
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VOLUME III

**Annex – Information Map 2000-2001
Guidelines**

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CONTEXT AND GENERAL PURPOSE

Some data based on law enforcement sources have been routinely collected by the EMCDDA (e.g. arrests, convictions, prison data, drug seizures, drugs price/purity) through the NFP's and published in its Annual Report since 1995. The reliability and comparability of many of these statistics is unknown, and their value as indirect indicators of drug trends is unclear. There is a need to gain an insight into the context, recording practices and methodological characteristics of available law enforcement data. In addition, it appears important to get more information on specific populations in contact with law enforcement institutions such as arrestees or prisoners.

Since little work has been done yet on drug-related data based on law enforcement sources, we propose to use the revised Information Map as a basis for gaining more insight into definitions, recording procedures and context of these data.

STRUCTURE OF THE INFORMATION MAP 2000

The Information Map 2000 on epidemiological sources of information is divided into two parts.

Part I will provide background information on sources of data based on law enforcement institutions. The objectives are:

- to identify original sources of data such as law enforcement services and describe how they are organised,
- to identify points to which, in the judicial processes, routine data refer to in order to assess all selection effects and biases that should be taken into account when analysing such data,
- to get an overview of the overall information system on law enforcement drug-related data routinely available, as well as data potentially available or from ad-hoc studies.

Part II will provide specific information on each of the information sources providing routine data. Standardised forms have been developed on 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)

Information concerning topics such as coverage, collection methods, data analysis, biases and limits will be detailed for each data source per indicator.

TIMETABLE

The Information Maps should be submitted by the **15th of September 2000** along with the Standardised Epidemiological Tables.

The EMCDDA would like to encourage bilateral contacts between its staff and the NFP's at all stages of the completion of the Information Maps. It would allow to better appreciate the specific national situations as well as gaps and difficulties the key persons in the NFP's (or outside) responsible for it may encounter.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructions, examples and other comments are written in **blue** within guidelines for Part I and Part II of the Information Map.

Information Maps should be provided in English. Due to specific national legal systems, it may be difficult to provide an accurate translation for each specific legal term. Translation into English of all terms should be the general rule to apply. You may indicate as well between brackets the term in your national language. However, if it is not straightforward, use the term in your national language quoted (inverted comas) and provide a definition in English.

We are conscious that, since every national situation is specific, filling the Information Map may represent difficulties. Thus, we are very keen on working on a bilateral basis with the expert co-ordinating the project (within or outside the NFP's).

If instructions and items in the forms are not understood as self-explained, please do not hesitate to contact the EMCDDA/Department of Epidemiology (Chloe Carpentier).

PART I: CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

This part includes schematic diagrams and text. Please, follow the instructions developed further.

You may have other information you think relevant to include: do not hesitate to do so.

Whenever possible, provide the relevant references to your text: include them in the last section 'References'. If you wish to give any general bibliographic references, not specifically linked to some parts of your text, please do so by adding them in the last section 'References'.

PART II: FORMS ON DATA SOURCES PER INDICATOR

Different forms have been developed per indicator. For each indicator, one form per source of information should be filled in.

Please, describe only routine information system, i.e. information systems producing routine data. It concerns permanent reporting systems (on going recording), periodic reporting systems (periodic recording) or repeated surveys.

If there is a central source of information gathering data from different reporting systems/sources, please allocate a form to the central source rather to every reporting systems. However, within the form concerning the central source, please differentiate if answers to the items vary depending on the primary source/reporting system.

Please, respect the outline developed for each indicator and replace the blue instructions by your answer (in black).

For each of the items in the forms,

- if there is no information available to answer it, please mention it by 'unknown',
- if the question is not applicable to your specific situation, please mention it by 'not applicable' or '-'.

If data on drug use among 'arrestees' or prisoners are available from information sources on 'Police/Customs interventions' or 'Penal statistics', please mention it in the respective forms. If such data are available through other information sources, please refer to specific forms on 'Drug use among arrestees' and 'Drug use among prisoners'.

GUIDELINES PART I: CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please, present information on [drug law enforcement organisation](#) and [judicial processes](#) by

- schematic diagrams (schemes)
- concise text

1.1 DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATION

This section should describe how drug law enforcement is organised in your country in order to identify reporting processes and the sources (services) they cover.

1.1.1 Representation of drug enforcement

Draw a scheme on the organisation of all different enforcement agencies (police, 'gendarmerie', Customs) from the local level to the level of the ministries.

Make visible services/forces accountable to more centralised services.

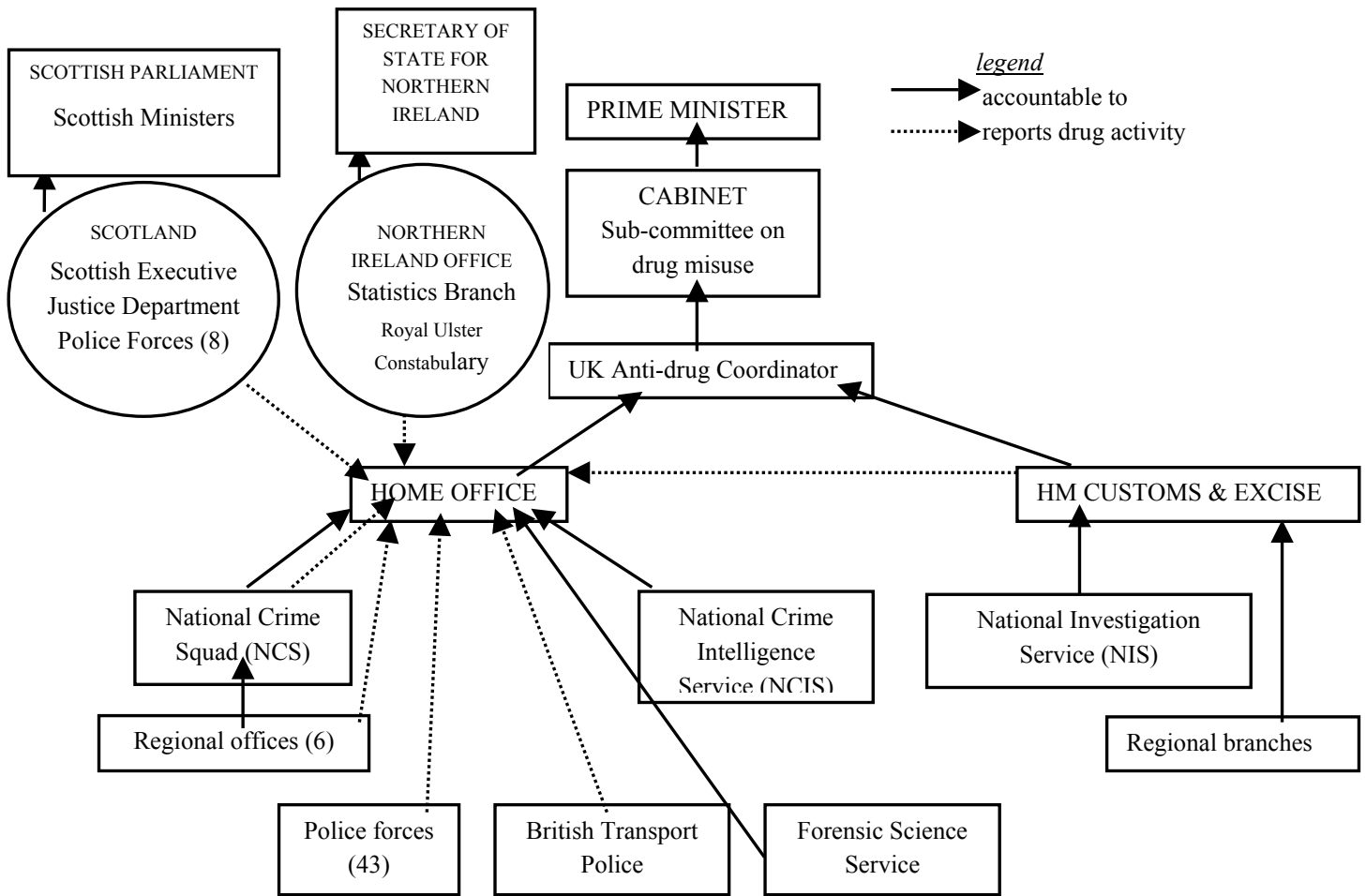
Make visible who reports drug activity and to whom.

Underline drug specific services/forces within general services/forces.

Make visible co-operation between services and agencies.

[see next page for following instructions]

Example of a scheme:



1.1.2 Drug enforcement organisation

Describe:

- how enforcement agencies are organised,
- what are the roles and the functions of each of them regarding drug enforcement,
- how they co-operate,
- how they report drug activity.

1.2 JUDICIAL PROCESS

This section should:

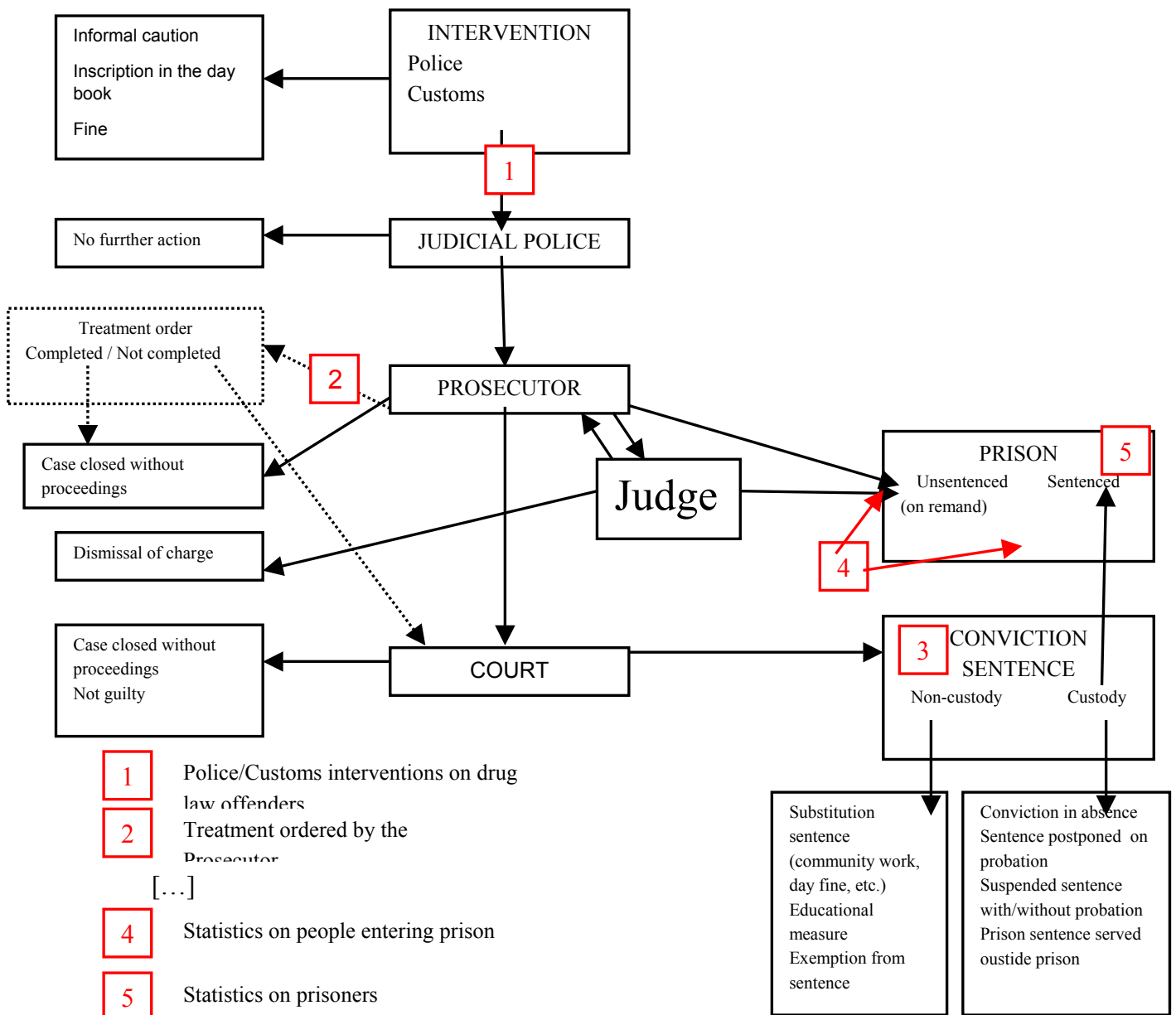
- *describe the stages within the legal process as they are organised in your country,*
- *point out the processes of selection,*
- *in order to identify stages where data refer to.*

1.2.1 Representation of the different processes

Draw a scheme on the different possible ways of treating the cases within the legal system, from the initial report made by a police/Customs officer to sentenced prisoners, pointing out when routine data are recorded
Represent on the scheme, at each stage of the process, results of actions/measures that may divert the case from prosecution, trial, conviction, imprisonment.

[see next page for following instructions]

Example of scheme:



Each data source referred by a number should be identified in this section (give the name corresponding to the number as shown above). Details on each source of data should be described in more details:

- if it is a routine reporting system: by a form in Part II
- if it is not a routine reporting system: further in Part I, in the section on 'Information systems and data available'.

1.2.2 Law enforcement agencies: Police, 'Gendarmerie', Customs

Describe:

- how law enforcement agencies deal with suspected offenders (initial report, etc.),
- what are their functions, responsibilities, duties, etc.,

- to whom they report,
- the functions of the judicial police (if any),
- if the judicial police qualify the offences and how,
- relationships with the prosecuting authority,
- the discretionary powers that law enforcement agencies may use in practice (formal and informal powers), specify when it takes place in the procedure (e.g. before/after initial report).

1.2.3 Prosecution process

Describe:

- role, functions, responsibilities of the prosecuting authorities,
- any discretionary power that they may use in practice (formal and informal), specify at which stage of the procedure it takes place (e.g. while reviewing the case, after investigation, etc.),
- alternative measures to prosecution that they may use and explain their effect on the proceedings (suspension, discontinuation, etc.) – *concentrate on measures that may apply to drug offenders (general measures or specific ones); no need to describe measures in detail, since we are not here interested in them per se but because they may divert cases from prosecution.*

1.2.4 Trial and sentencing process

Describe:

- role, functions of the Court(s),
- possible outcomes of trial(s),
- different types of sentences and measures imposed to convicted persons,
- alternative measures to imprisonment that the Court and then the Judge of Sentence Application may use, and explain their effect on application of custodial sentences (suspension, discontinuation, etc.) – *there is no need to describe measures in detail, since we are not here interested in them per se but because they may divert convicted persons to enter/stay in prison*
- special forms of application of custodial sentences (e.g. semi-release, placement outside prison, etc.) – *there is no need to describe measures in detail, since we are not here interested in them per se but because they may divert convicted persons to enter/stay in prison.*

2. INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DATA AVAILABLE

This section should provide an overview of the different sources of information available in your country, whatever they produce or not routine data.

2.1 ROUTINE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Provide a brief overview of routine information systems on drug-related law enforcement data and describe briefly the types of data available – *there is no need to provide a detailed description of information sources and data available, since Part II of the Information Map is devoted to them.*

2.2 OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

Describe other sources of information on drug-related law enforcement data that are not producing routine data but that could be useful:

- sources of data potentially available (but not exploited up to now),
- interesting ad-hoc studies (from recent years: 1995-2000)

For each of them, give information on:

- title of the source/study
- year (if study), period covered if reporting system
- definition of population covered
- geographical coverage
- sampling method
- type of data available
- bibliographic reference(s) (published/grey literature)

3. REFERENCES

List bibliographic references on Part I of the Information Map

GUIDELINES PART II: FORMS ON DATA SOURCES PER INDICATOR

'DRUG SEIZURES' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e-mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent / periodic reporting system

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded and available

When are the data collected for the statistics ?

Specify the point in time at which information on drug seizures is recorded in the statistics – refer to schemes drawn in Part I

Statistical unit

Case / event / individual seizure / other (specify)

A case may include one or more events (drug seizures) happening at different points in time. An event is considered as a seizure at one point in time of one substance or several different substances. An individual seizure is considered as the seizure of one substance only. A case may thus include more than one event that may include more than one individual seizure.

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Statistical coverage

In %: statistical units recorded ÷ statistical units covered

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Organisation of data gathering

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which ones?

Data available

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (number of seizures, quantity, drug-type, origin, destination, price, purity, tablet contents, seizing agency, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Specify if possible to distinguish between police and Customs seizures

Breakdown by drug

List categories of drugs

If broad categories, list all cases included in each (e.g. cannabis resin, herb, plants, oil), and if the case indicate more detailed possible breakdown by drug

Specify if possible to distinguish between 'nederviet' plants and other cannabis plants

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)
Yes / no
If any rule, describe it
Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of drug seizures/events reported against the principal drug, and number of all individual drug seizures reported against the type of drug)

Quantity measure

List all types of quantity measures per drug (e.g. amphetamines = kg, pill) and if many, mention rules to sum up using one quantity measure

Breakdown by quantity

List categories of quantity available per drug (e.g. <100g, 100-500g, etc.)

Information on price of drugs

If available, describe where the information comes from (police reports, dealers, drug users, estimates, etc.), how drug prices are reported (periodicity, sampling procedure, geographic coverage) and which type of information is available (min-max, average, geographical breakdown, drug-types).

Specify if drug prices are reported against the quantity (retail level, wholesale level).

Specify if drug prices are reported per unit (gram/tablet/dose) sold or per unit of pure substance (against the purity).

Information on purity of drugs

If available, describe where the information comes from (police reports, dealers, drug users, estimates, etc.), how drug purity is reported (periodicity, sampling procedure, geographic coverage) and which type of information is available (min-max, average, geographical breakdown, drug-types)

Specify if drug purity is reported against the quantity (retail level, wholesale level).

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'POLICE/CUSTOMS INTERVENTIONS' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e-mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent / periodic reporting system

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded and available

When are the data collected for the statistics ?

Specify the point in time at which the suspected offender is recorded in the statistics (following an initial report: 'input' / subsequent to an initial investigation: 'output' / other (specify)) – refer to schemes drawn in Part I

Statistical unit(s): definition

Provide with a definition(s) of statistical unit(s) (e.g. suspected offenders, charges, etc.)

Statistical unit(s): type

Person / offence / police intervention / other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

If statistical unit is the person, how is a person suspected more than once in the same year counted?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

How are multiple offences counted ?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

If statistical unit is the offence, how is counted an offence committed by more than one person?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Statistical coverage

In %: statistical units recorded ÷ statistical units covered

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Organisation of data gathering

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Minimum age for consideration in statistics

Age limit under which suspects will not be included in the statistics (age of criminal responsibility in some cases)

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug, geographical area, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Classification of drug law offences by the law enforcement services

List all the different categories of drug offence used by the services (e.g. use, possession for personal use, dealing, etc.)

Classification of drug law offences in the statistics

List all the different categories of drug offences used in the statistics (e.g. use, trafficking, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all offences included in each category

Application of a principal offence rule

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal offence, and number of all offences reported against the type of offence)

Classification of actions taken

If the information is available, list all the different categories of actions taken (e.g. police caution, Customs fine, charge, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all cases included in each category

Breakdown by drug

List categories of drugs

If broad categories, list all cases included in each (e.g. cannabis = resin, herb, plants, oil)

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal drug, and number of all drugs reported against the type of drug)

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information

If problems/biases, specify where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'PROSECUTION STATISTICS' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e.mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent / periodic reporting system

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded and available

When are the data collected for the statistics ?

*Specify the point in time at which the offence is recorded in the statistics (following an initial report: 'input' / subsequent to an investigation: 'output' / other (specify)) – refer to schemes drawn in Part I

Statistical unit(s): definition

Provide with a definition(s) of statistical unit(s) (e.g. prosecuted offenders, charges, etc.)

Statistical unit(s): type

Person / offence / case / disposal / other (specify)

other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

A case may cover one or more persons

If statistical unit is the person, how is a person suspected more than once in the same year counted?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

How are multiple offences counted ?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

If statistical unit is the offence, how is an offence committed by more than one person counted?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

***How is a case counted when more than one person are involved?**

As one case / as two or more cases / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Statistical coverage

In %: statistical units recorded ÷ statistical units covered

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Organisation of data gathering

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Minimum age for consideration in statistics

Age limit under which prosecuted persons will not be included in the statistics (age of criminal responsibility in some cases)

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug, geographical area, disposal, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Classification of drug law offences in the statistics

List all the different categories of drug offences used in the statistics (e.g. use, trafficking, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all offences included in each category

Correspondence with police/Customs classification: yes / no; if any rule, describe it

Application of a principal offence rule

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal offence, and number of all offences reported against the type of offence)

Classification of disposals in the statistics

List all the different categories of disposals used in the statistics (e.g. dismissal of charge, therapeutic order, sent to trial, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all disposals included in each category

Dropped proceedings

List all reasons included in (and excluded from) figures on dropped proceedings

Breakdown by drug

List categories of drugs

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal drug, and number of all drugs reported against the type of drug)

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability**Double-counting**

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information
If problems/biases, specify which ones and where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'CONVICTION STATISTICS' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e-mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent / periodic reporting system

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded and available

At what stage of the process data refer to?

Before / after appeals / both (explain)

Statistical unit(s): definition

Provide with a definition(s) of statistical unit(s) (e.g. conviction, etc.)

Statistical unit(s): type

Person / offence / conviction / sanction-measure / other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

If statistical unit is the person, how is a person dealt with more than once in the same year counted?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify)/ no rule

If any rule, describe it

How are multiple offences counted ?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

How is a person (or offence) who is given more than one sanction or measure counted?

As one person (offence) / as two or more persons (offences) / other (specify) / no rule

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Statistical coverage

In %: statistical units recorded ÷ statistical units covered

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Organisation of data gathering

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Minimum age for consideration in conviction statistics

It corresponds to the age of criminal responsibility under which persons will not be convicted and therefore not counted in conviction statistics

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug, geographical area, sanction/measure, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Classification of drug law offences in the statistics

List all the different categories of drug offences used in the statistics (e.g. use, trafficking, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all offences included in each category

Correspondence with police/Customs and prosecutors classification: yes / no; if any rule, describe it

Application of a principal offence rule

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal offence, and number of all offences reported against the type of offence)

Classification of sanctions and measures in the statistics

List all different non-custodial / suspended custodial / unsuspended custodial / other sanctions and measures

If broad categories, list in detail all sanctions and measures included in each category

Application of a principal sanction/measure rule

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal sanction/measure, and number of all sanctions/measures reported against the type of sanction/measure)

Breakdown by drug

List categories of drugs

If broad categories, list all cases included in each (e.g. cannabis = resin, herb, plants, oil)

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal drug, and number of all drugs reported against the type of drug)

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information

If problems/biases, specify which ones and where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'PENAL STATISTICS' – NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e-mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent / periodic reporting system

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded and available

Statistical unit(s): definition

Provide with a definition(s) of statistical unit(s) (e.g. imprisonments, prisoners, etc.)

Statistical unit(s): type

Person / offence / other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

Incarceration/detention statistics

Specify if statistics concern flow/stock, or both

If statistical unit is the person, how is a person dealt with more than one preventative custody or conviction in the same year counted?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify) / uncertain

If any rule, describe it

How are multiple offences counted ?

As one offence / as two or more offences / other (specify) / uncertain

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Statistical coverage

In %: statistical units recorded ÷ statistical units covered

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Prison centres coverage

Specify all the different types of prison centres included in the statistics (e.g. all types, for adults only, for long duration sentenced prisoners, etc.)

Population coverage

Specify any characteristics of the population included in statistics (e.g. on remand/convicted, males/females/, adults/youths, long duration sentences, etc.)

Organisation of data gathering

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug, geographical area, on remand/convicted, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Classification of drug law offences in penal statistics

List all the different categories of drug offence used in the statistics (e.g. use, trafficking, etc.)

If broad categories, list in detail all offences included in each category

Correspondence with police/Customs and convictions classifications: yes / no; if any rule, describe it

Application of a principal offence rule

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal offence, and number of all offences reported against the type of offence)

Breakdown by drug

List categories of drugs

If broad categories, list all cases included in each (e.g. cannabis = resin, herb, plants, oil)

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Specify if it varies according to the type of statistical unit (e.g. number of persons reported against the principal drug, and number of all drugs reported against the type of drug)

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information

If problems/biases, specify which ones and where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'DRUG USE AMONG 'ARRESTEES' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e-mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent reporting system / periodic reporting system / repeated survey

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded/available or provide dates and duration of repeated surveys

Population coverage

Provide a definition of the population studied (e.g. all suspects before charge, suspects charged, arrestees in police bail, arrestees for drug offences, etc.)

Specify if any specific characteristics related to the population studied (e.g. suspects over an age limit, men only, etc.)

Statistical unit(s)

Person / other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

How is counted a person who is suspected/arrested more than once in the same year?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify)/ uncertain

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Number of statistical units recorded (observed)

Number of statistical units recorded (observed) within the last survey for repeated surveys, or within the last exercise for permanent reporting system and specify the year it refers to (e.g. 1998: n = 1 500)

Statistical coverage

Answer rate in %: statistical units recorded (observed) ÷ statistical units theoretically covered (observable)

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Substance coverage

List all licit and illicit psychoactive substances covered by the source (e.g. alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, crack, heroin, psychotropic medicines, etc.)

Drug use definition(s)

Provide with all different definitions of drug use used by the source (e.g. lifetime use, last year use, regular use, use more than once a week, injecting use, current injecting use, etc.)

Provide as many details as possible

Mention for each definition if it applies to some specific substances or to all substances included in the source (listed above)

Data gathering procedure

Mention which type of procedure is used (self-report questionnaire, face-to-face interview, computer assisted telephone interview, urine test, etc.)

If any, mention which intermediary has been used (e.g. police officer, medical doctor, etc.)

Organisation of data collection and analysis

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug(s), frequency of use, geographical area, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Are associated substances (those not recorded as the principal drug of choice) recorded?

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information

If problems/biases, specify which ones and where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources

'DRUG USE AMONG PRISONERS' - NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE

Routine reporting system

Responsible institution : Name

Contact person : Name, function, mail address, e.mail address, phone

Collaborators : Name of other collaborating institutions

Objectives

List the different objectives of the source

Description

Periodicity

Permanent reporting system / periodic reporting system / repeated survey

Time coverage

Mention date since data are recorded/available or provide dates and duration of repeated surveys

Population coverage

Provide a definition of the population studied (e.g. prisoners, prisoners on remand, prisoners sentenced, entries into prison, prisoners for drug offences, etc.)

Specify if any specific characteristics related to the population studied (e.g. prisoners over an age limit, men only, etc.)

Statistical unit(s)

Person / other (specify)

If many possible, indicate it

How is counted a person who is imprisoned more than once in the same year?

As one person / as two or more persons / other (specify)/ uncertain

If any rule, describe it

Statistical procedure

Exhaustive recording / sampling method (specify)

Number of statistical units recorded (observed)

Number of statistical units recorded (observed) within the last survey for repeated surveys, or within the last exercise for permanent reporting system and specify the year it refers to (e.g. 1998: n = 1 500)

Statistical coverage

Answer rate in %: statistical units recorded (observed) ÷ statistical units theoretically covered (observable)

Geographical coverage

National / regional (specify)

Prison centres coverage

Specify all the different types of prison centres included in the statistics (e.g. all types, for adults only, for long duration sentenced prisoners, etc.)

Substance coverage

List all licit and illicit psychoactive substances covered by the source (e.g. alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, crack, heroin, psychotropic medicines, etc.)

Drug use definition(s)

Provide with all different definitions of drug use used by the source (e.g. lifetime use, last year use, regular use, use more than once a week, injecting use, current injecting use, etc.)

Provide as many details as possible

Mention for each definition if it applies to some specific substances or to all substances included in the source (listed above)

Data gathering procedure

Mention which type of procedure is used (self-report questionnaire, face-to-face interview, computer assisted telephone interview, urine test, etc.)

If any, mention which intermediary has been used (e.g. police officer, medical doctor, etc.)

Organisation of data collection and analysis

List different stages, describe actors

Mention if any separate agency/service has got his own data recording system

Written rules for recording data

Yes / no

Which one?

Data available (per statistical unit)

For each type of statistical unit, list data (items) available (gender, age, offence, drug(s), frequency of use, geographical area, on remand/sentenced, etc.) and breakdown usually available/published

Application of a principal drug rule (for breakdown by drug)

Yes / no

If any rule, describe it

Are associated substances (those not recorded as the principal drug of choice) recorded?

Qualitative information

Specify if there is any qualitative information in the original records/files from which the statistical data are extracted. What type of qualitative information is it? Is there any access to it?

Data quality and reliability

Double-counting

For each type of statistical unit, describe situation regarding double-counting

Consistency over time

Mention any fact which could have had an effect on the consistency over time (changes in recording rules/procedures, changes in drug law application, etc.)

Provide dates and duration of possible changes

Biases in the coverage of the units

Mention any fact introducing bias in the sampling coverage

Practical implementation of procedures and methodological rules

Good / bad / no information

If problems/biases, specify which ones and where

Technical information

Data storage

Manually / computer processing

Software for data processing

Mention the name

Access and dissemination

Transmission time

Time between the end of data gathering and publication/availability of first results

Information available to the Focal Points

Access: systematic / on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if the Focal Point may ask for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Level of aggregation and legal status of information available on request

Level of aggregation: aggregated / raw data (if aggregated, specify if it may be asked for specific breakdowns)

Legal status: confidential / restricted / public information

Bibliographic references

List annual reports, papers in scientific journals and other related publication with complete reference

Comments

Other additional information and any comment regarding the source: potentialities, limits, originality, comparability with other data sources