

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spanish survey on health and drug use among prisoners

ESDIP

2016

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<http://www.pnsd.msssi.gob.es>

Spanish Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners ESDIP.

http://www.pnsd.msssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/sistemaInformacion/encuestas_ESDIP.htm

Survey on Alcohol and other Drugs in Spain. EDADES.

http://www.pnsd.msssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/sistemaInformacion/encuestas_EDADES.htm

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P R E S E N T A T I O N

The Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, the Secretariat General of Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Interior and the Directorate General of Prison Services jointly present the “Spanish Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners ESDIP 2016 Report”.

The importance of gaining knowledge about drug use among population in prison is highly justified by the privileged position of the penitentiary system to provide information on the drug phenomenon, given that drug use is more widespread among prison population (in freedom) than among general population. In turn, the time spent in prison provides the chance to improve the health of inmates and carry out prevention and treatment programmes. Having periodically available up-to-date information is extremely useful for developing and evaluating health interventions aimed at producing benefits for inmates, for their families and for society at large.

Speaking of drug use and availability in prison may have been a taboo issue in the past and is even so nowadays in some areas outside of our usual environment. Nonetheless, the use of psychoactive substances, its associated problems and the huge intervention opportunities offered by prison settings are part of the priority working areas of both the European Union and the United Nations. Hence, the number of studies carried out in this field is on the rise, with Spain being one of the countries for which a bigger amount of data is readily available.

The Spanish Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners (ESDIP) is conducted every five years since 2006, it is included in the National Statistics Planning of the National Institute of Statistics and is framed within the principles and guidelines established by the European and Spanish strategies on drugs and addictions. ESDIP allows gaining knowledge about data and trends that will eventually be a reference at international level.

The objective of ESDIP is to obtain information about health and drug use among prison population, with the purpose of having useful information for knowledge-based design and evaluation of programmes and interventions, aiming at prevention and reduction of drug use and associated problems among this specific population.

The report that we now present shows the most relevant results of the study, which are structured in five blocks:

(1) Sociodemographic and procedural characteristics of inmates, including age, sex, educational attainment and procedural situation; (2) Health, providing information on perception of state of health, infectious diseases status and mental disorders; (3) Drug use, including percentages of users, patterns of use, type of drug and route of administration; (4) Risk behaviours, such as injecting drug use, unsafe sex and tattoos, in addition to inmates knowledge about risk behaviours; (5) Drug treatment, number and characteristics of inmates enrolled in treatment, as well as the different available therapeutic options.

ESDIP 2016 shows that the prison population presents a number of specific features. It is definitely a population at risk, with an important presence of infectious diseases and mental disorders. The percentage of users of illegal drugs is higher among prison population (in freedom) than among general population, also initiating drug use at earlier ages than the latter. Nonetheless, most of inmates who use psychoactive substances did so for the first time while being in freedom, recording a decrease of the number of drug users after entering prison. In prisons settings, illegal drug use is more widespread among men and also among the youngest inmates. Most prevalent psychoactive substances in prison are tobacco, cannabis and tranquilisers without prescription.

ESDIP 2016 results are posing a number of challenges that require us to continue working on drug use and associated problems reduction and prevention. Prevention and treatment interventions must be kept oriented towards the specific features of this population which requires a multidisciplinary approach, a coordination effort and a close collaboration between the different stakeholders, so that preventive and therapeutic options should continue to be adapted to the changing reality of drug use. The results also highlight the need to continue educating and training inmates on harm reduction (use of condoms, use of sterile equipment for tattoos, etc.), as well as injecting drug users on the benefits and availability of sterile syringes.

Finally, we must recall that this publication is the product of the joint effort of many professionals from different backgrounds. To all of them, especially to the penitentiary staff, who have played an indispensable role in this study and to the inmates who contributed to ESDIP 2016 data collection, we would like to express our most sincere gratitude.

INTRODUCCIÓN

The **Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs** of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, in collaboration with the **Secretariat General of Penitentiary Institutions** of the Ministry of Interior and the **Directorate General of Prison Services of the Government of Catalonia** carry out the Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners (ESDIP) every five years.

ESDIP is framed within the guidelines of the European and Spanish drug strategies and is presented as a **useful tool** to obtain information on health and drug use in the prison population. This survey is included in the National Statistics Planning of the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (www.ine.es). Data from the study are a reference both at national and international level.

Having periodically available up-to-date information is extremely useful for developing and evaluating health interventions aimed at producing benefits for inmates, for their families and for society at large.

OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To obtain **data on health, drug use, risk behaviours and drug treatment** among prison inmates in Spain, with the purpose of having useful information for knowledge-based design and evaluation of programmes and interventions, aiming at prevention and reduction of drug use and associated problems among this specific population.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

In addition to meeting the aforementioned general objective, the specific objectives of this survey aim at obtaining information on:

- **Sociodemographic and procedural characteristics of inmates:** age, sex, nationality, level of studies and procedural situation and more.
- **Health:** Perception of state of health, mental health and infectious diseases status (AIDS and hepatitis).
- **Drug use:** prevalence, patterns of use, type of drug and route of administration.
- **Risk behaviours:** injecting drug use, unsafe sex and tattoos. Knowledge and awareness about risk behaviours.
- **Drug treatment:** persons in treatment and their characteristics.

In addition, ESDIP 2016 provides information on trends since 2006.

Finally, ESDIP 2016 data is crucial for national and international reporting duties and for country level comparisons.

M E T H O D

Description	Survey included in the Spanish National Statistics Planning that is carried out every five years (started in 2006), by means of a personal interview with inmates in penitentiary centres in Spain .
Management	<p>Management: Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Addictions (OEDA). Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPNSD). Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality.</p> <p>Collaborators: Secretariat General of Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Interior (SGIIPP) and the Directorate General of Prison Services of the Government of Catalonia.</p>
Scope of the survey	<p>Geographic: survey is carried throughout the national territory. Results are representative at national level.</p> <p>Population: universe is made of inmates in penitentiary centres in Spain.</p> <p>Temporary: collection data took place from November 2 to December 2 in 2016.</p>
Sample	<p>A total of 50,671 inmates, distributed in 71 penitentiary centres were included in the sample. Men and women aged 18 and older with sufficient knowledge of Spanish, Arab or Rumanian to answer the questionnaire were included. According to their penal and procedural status, the sample included preventive inmates, 2nd degree convicts, convicts with preventive sentences and unclassified convicts.</p> <p>Sampling was proportional both to the number of inmates in each centre and to their nationality. Women were overrepresented (weighting by sex was done to return proportionality to the sample). A table of random numbers was used for sampling.</p> <p>The final sample size was of 5,024 inmates. Maximum sampling error: 1.4% (confidence level of 95% for $p=0.05\%$). Response rate: 98%.</p>
Data collection	<p>Personal face-to-face interview through a paper questionnaire, anonymous and pre-codified, that is filled in by the interviewer. Questionnaires are applied to inmates in the centres, in an independent room and ensuring absolute confidentiality and anonymity of responses. The length of the interview is between 30 and 45 minutes.</p> <p>Questionnaire was available in Spanish, Arab and Romanian languages. Additionally, an English version was available for research purposes.</p>

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- It is a descriptive cross-cutting study, therefore bearing the typical limitations of this type of design, so it is not possible to establish causal relations.
- Results come from the inmates' responses, an aspect that should be taken into account when interpreting them.
- ESDIP 2016 questionnaire allows obtaining a great number of variables. However, this report is presenting the most relevant results.
- Same methodological guidelines as in previous ESDIP editions have been used, therefore allowing comparability of results. Nonetheless, interpretation of trends must always be done with caution.

Note: Additional information on penal classification and on prison population is available at the end of this document and also at <http://www.institucionpenitenciaria.es/>

RESULTS

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND PROCEDURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRISON POPULATION

The sociodemographic profile of inmates is that of a 39-year-old male who stopped studying at the age of 16. During the 12 months prior to this imprisonment he was employed and living with his partner. More than one third of them were living with their children.

With regard to procedural status, it was the first imprisonment for over a half of inmates. Most of them are convicted and imprisoned for 3 years (current imprisonment). Most common offences are those against property/patrimony, against persons and against public health (1 out of 4).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRISON POPULATION. SPAIN 2016			
Sociodemographic characteristics	Sex	93.2% male | 6.8% female	
	Age	Average age of inmates: 39 years	
		10.2% ≤25 years | 14.9% 26-30 years | 16.1% 31-35 years	
		16.7% 36-40 years | 38.5% 41-60 years | 3.7% > 60 years	
	Nationality	68% spanish	
		32% other	
		10.5% Moroccan | 6.8% Romanian | 3.1% Colombian,	
		1.4% Ecuadorian | 1.2% Algerian | 9% Others (lower values)	
Procedural characteristics	Educational attainment	Age of school/education dropout (average): 16 years old	
		17.6% cannot read or write, no primary education or unfinished	
		54.6% primary education or unfinished secondary education	
		22.6% complete secondary education	
		5.2% university studies	
	Employment situation	58.2% employed	
		22.1% unemployed searching for a job	
		19.7% not active (in prison for one year, unemployed and not searching for a job, studying, retired)	
Procedural characteristics	Type of housing	91% houses, flats or apartments	
		6.4% precarious housing, pensions, hostels, hotels, shelters	
		2.6% other type of housing	
	Cohabitation	49.6% partner | 34.8% children | 31.9% parents/siblings	
		11.1% alone | 5.5% friends	
	Procedural status	86.9% convicted | 13.1% preventive	
	Previous imprisonments	Juvenile detention centres: 17.2% previous admissions and 82.8% never	
		In prison: 47.4% previous imprisonments and 52.6% first imprisonment	
Procedural characteristics	Age of first imprisonment	Average age: 30 years	
	Average time in prison	3 years in this imprisonment 5 years and a half throughout life	
	Crime(s) for this imprisonment (against...)	41.1% property | 7.5% traffic safety | 28.1% persons	
		4.5% sexual liberty | 25.2% public health | 12.4% others	

Notes: Procedural status, type of housing and cohabitation are referred to the last 12 months previous to this imprisonment. Inmates might have been imprisoned for one or more crimes, so the sum in the crime(s) section is over 100%.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

HEALTH STATUS

SELF PERCEPTION OF HEALTH STATUS

Most inmates consider that their health status is good, but worse than in freedom. Although it has improved throughout time, inmates declare a worse perception of their health status if compared with that of general population.

About two thirds of inmates (65.8%) perceive their health status as being good. Self-perception of health status is better among men than among women and gets worse with age.

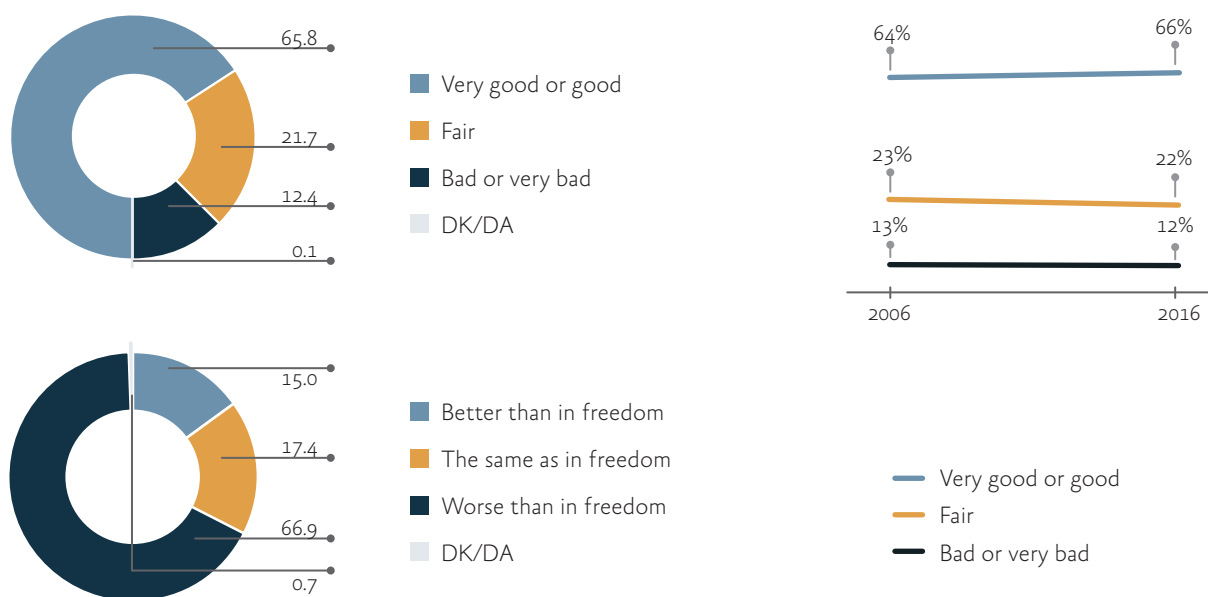
When comparing their current health status with that before entering prison, 66.9% of inmates consider that their current health status is worse and 15.0% think that their current health status is better.

Inmates report a worse health status self-perception than general population ¹, for which 71% of the latter perceive their health status as being good or very good.

With regard to trends, health status self-perception among inmates has shown a certain improvement in the last 10 years.

Health status self-perception among prison population

Would you say that your health status (physical and psychological) is currently...?



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

1. European Health Survey in Spain (household survey among population aged 15 or over in Spain).
https://www.msssi.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/EncuestaEuropea/Enc_Eur_Salud_en_Esp_2014.htm

MENTAL HEALTH

Due to the importance of mental disorders both in general population as well as in prison population, ESDIP survey includes some questions on mental health, providing a glimpse of the situation in prison and serving as a basis for future studies.

Three out of ten inmates declare that they have been diagnosed of a mental disorder at some point in their life, registering higher prevalence among women (42.5%) than among men (28.9%). Figures are also higher between third and fifth decades of life, reaching a value of 48% among 35 to 54 year-old women.

It should be pointed out that even though 35 to 45-year-old women are the group bearing the highest vulnerability to suffer from a mental disorder, attention should be paid to males between 25 and 44 years old since due to the sociodemographic characteristics of the prison population the weight of this group will therefore be having a considerable bearing on mental disorders.

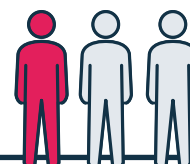
Two out of ten respondents recognise having tried to take their life at some point (10% only in freedom, 6.4% only in prison and 4.9% in freedom and in prison). Suicide attempts in prison fall mainly within the male group (92.1% are men) and young inmates (65.3% are 25-44 years old).

With regard to medication for mental disorders, 27.9% of inmates refer that they are currently in treatment with psychiatric medication and 15.7% of inmates declare that they are currently attending a mental health programme in prison (of these, 52.3% participate in therapeutic groups and 25.4% in health education workshops).

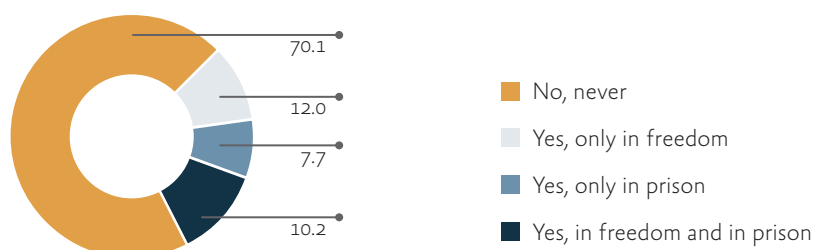
Survey results indicate that 10.6% of inmates have used some illegal drug (cannabis, opiates, methadone without prescription, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens, inhalants) in prison in the last 30 days and are currently in treatment with psychiatric medication.

Mental health in the prison population. Spain 2016.

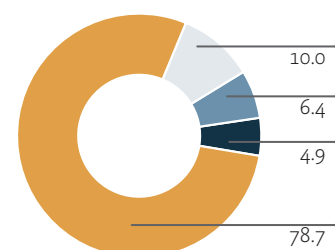
Almost one third of inmates is currently in treatment with psychiatric medication (in prison)



Have you ever been diagnosed with a mental disorder of any kind? (%)



Have you ever tried to take your life? (%)



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

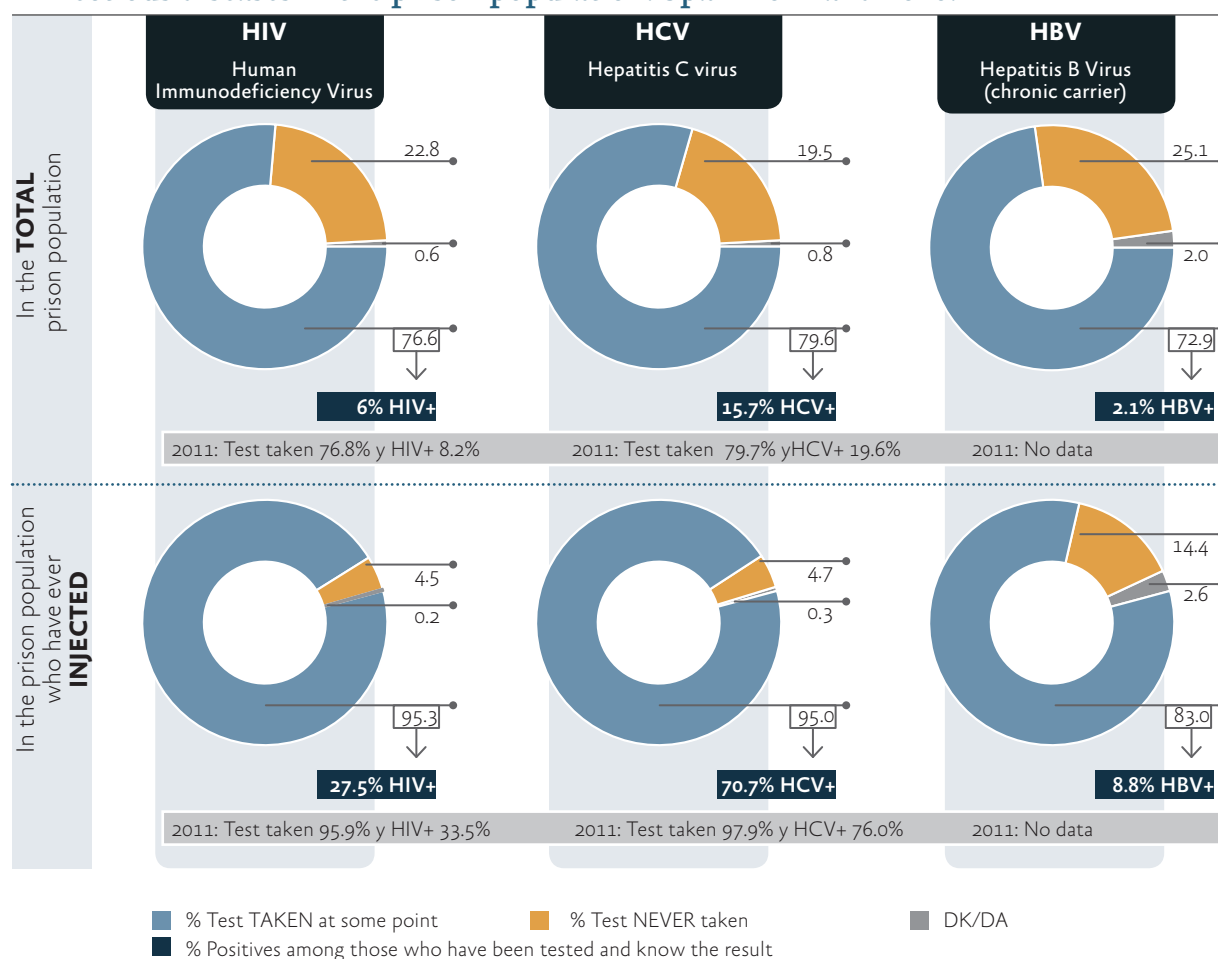
Prison population is considered a population at risk with regard to infectious diseases. ESDIP questionnaire includes questions on this subject asking if inmates have been tested for HIV, HBV and HCV detection and for their test results.

Over seven out of ten inmates have been tested for HIV or viral hepatitis. The infection for which there is a larger coverage of diagnostic screening is hepatitis C. The smaller coverage of hepatitis B² screening could be related to the lack of request for testing by those who are already vaccinated. Among injectors, both screening coverage and prevalence of infection are higher than in the total prison population. Of those injectors that have been tested and know the results, 70.7% declare having hepatitis C.

Of all inmates who have been tested and know the result, 6% are HIV positive, while 15.7% are hepatitis C positive and 2.1% are hepatitis B positive¹. The prevalence of infection is clearly higher in the case of injecting drug use.

Trend data (2011-2016) show an increase in the hepatitis C screening coverage among injectors and a decrease in the prevalence of both HIV and HCV infection.

Infectious diseases in the prison population. Spain 2011 and 2016.



Note: Information on being tested and being aware of the results are both coming from inmates' answers.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

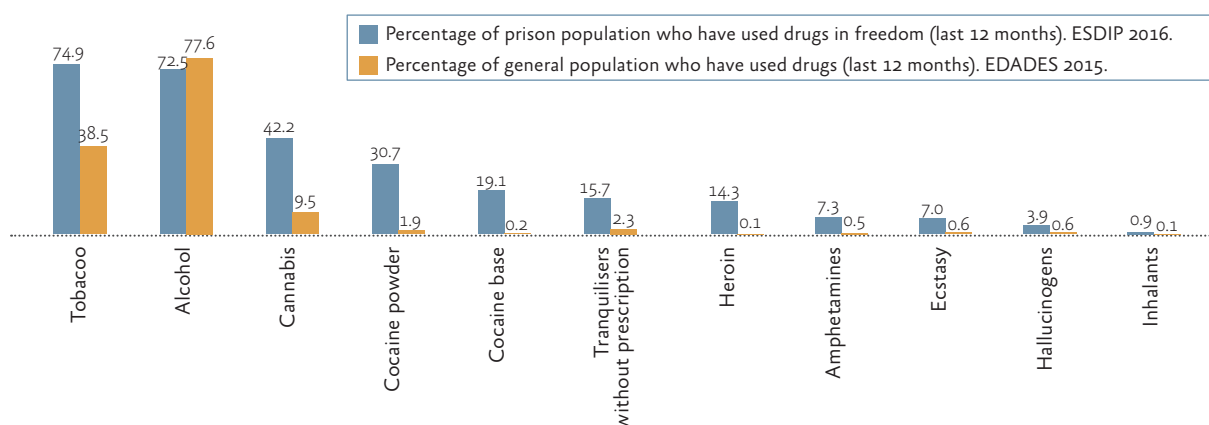
2. According to data from SGIIPP, in its own facilities, in 2016, 5.2% of inmates were HIV positive and 18.7% were hepatitis C positive. These numbers are coherent with ESDIP considering the methodological differences (the information from SGIIPP comes from analytic tests, does not include the centers in Catalonia and is referring -as a denominator- to the total prison population, either having taken the test or not).

DRUG USE

COMPARISON OF GENERAL POPULATION AND PRISON POPULATION

Percentage of drug users in the general population (last 12 months) and in prison population in freedom (last 12 months)

Use (last 12 months) of all illegal drugs is clearly higher in prison population (in freedom) than in general population, registering major differences in tobacco, cannabis and cocaine.



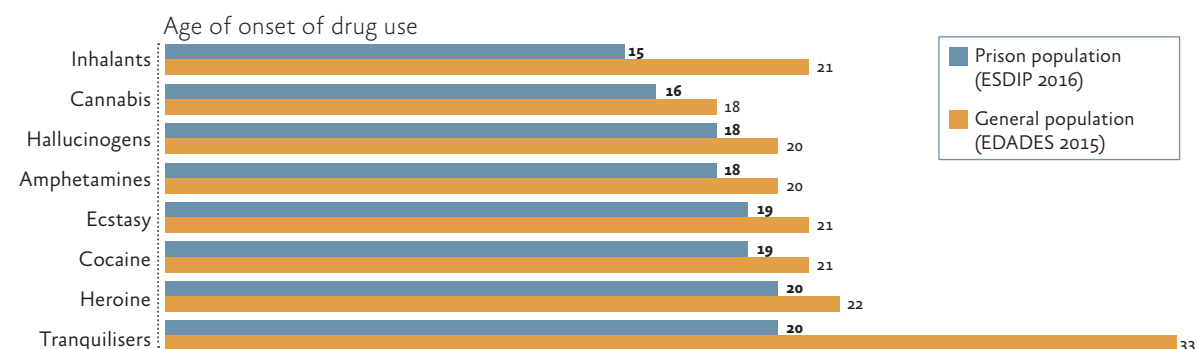
Note: Tobacco use refers to last 30 days in prison for prison population and to last 30 days for general population.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016. Survey on alcohol and other drugs in Spain. EDADES 2015.

Age of onset of drug use in general population and in prison population

Prison population start using drugs at earlier ages than among general population. For most drugs there is a two-year difference, except for inhalants (six-year difference) and tranquilisers (thirteen-year difference).

The age of onset of drug use has remained relatively stable for the last 10 years, both among prison population and general population.



Note: ESDIP refers to the use of tranquilisers without prescription. EDADES does not specify if tranquilisers use is with or without prescription.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016. Survey on alcohol and drugs in Spain. EDADES 2015.

USE OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS IN PRISON POPULATION

Of all inmates, 71% have used some illegal drug (cannabis, opioids, cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines, hallucinogens) at some point in life, while the percentage of those who have used drugs in prison is lower (21% have used drugs in the last 30 days).

Alcohol is the most consumed psychoactive substance in freedom. Tobacco is the most consumed psychoactive substance in prison. Cannabis is the most consumed illegal drug both in freedom and in prison.

Use of illegal drugs in the prison population. Spain 2016.



Note: Illegal drugs: cannabis, opioids cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines, hallucinogens.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Use of legal and illegal drugs in the prison population. Spain 2016.

	Any legal drug	Any illegal drug	Tobacco	Alcohol	Tranquilisers without prescription	Cannabis	Cocaine powder	Heroin
At some point in life in freedom or in prison	95.4	70.8	--	85.5	28.0	62.6	53.4	28.1
Last 12 months in freedom	90.8	54.2	--	72.5	15.7	42.2	30.7	14.3
Last 30 days in freedom	67.8	49.2	--	64.9	13.5	37.8	24.8	12.2
Last 30 days in prison	75.3	20.6	74.9	2.2	6.2	19.4	1.4	2.8

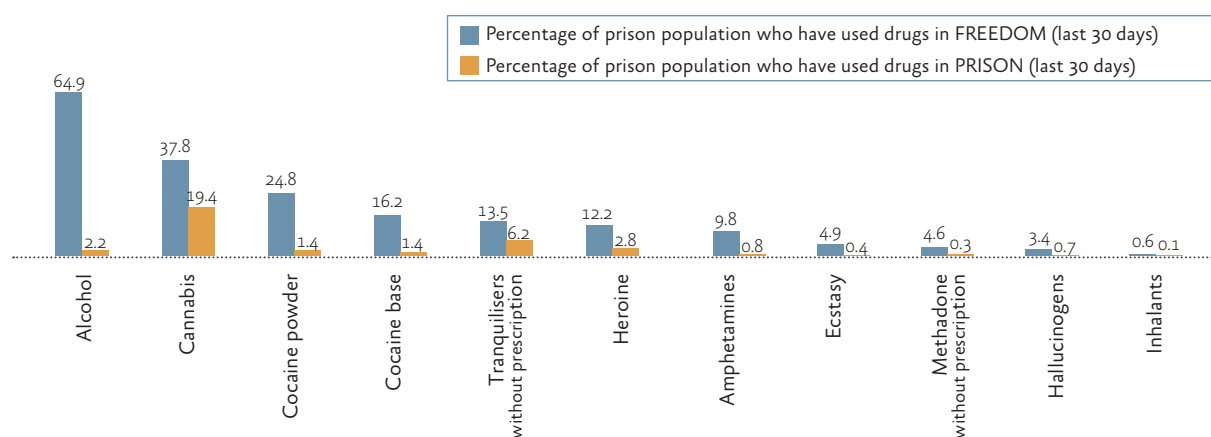
Note: Legal drugs: tobacco, alcohol and tranquilisers without prescription. Illegal drugs: cannabis, opioids, ecstasy, amphetamines, hallucinogens.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

COMPARISON OF PRISON POPULATION BEING IN **FREEDOM** vs IN **PRISON**

Percentage of drug users in prison population being in **FREEDOM** (last 30 days) and in **PRISON** (last 30 days).

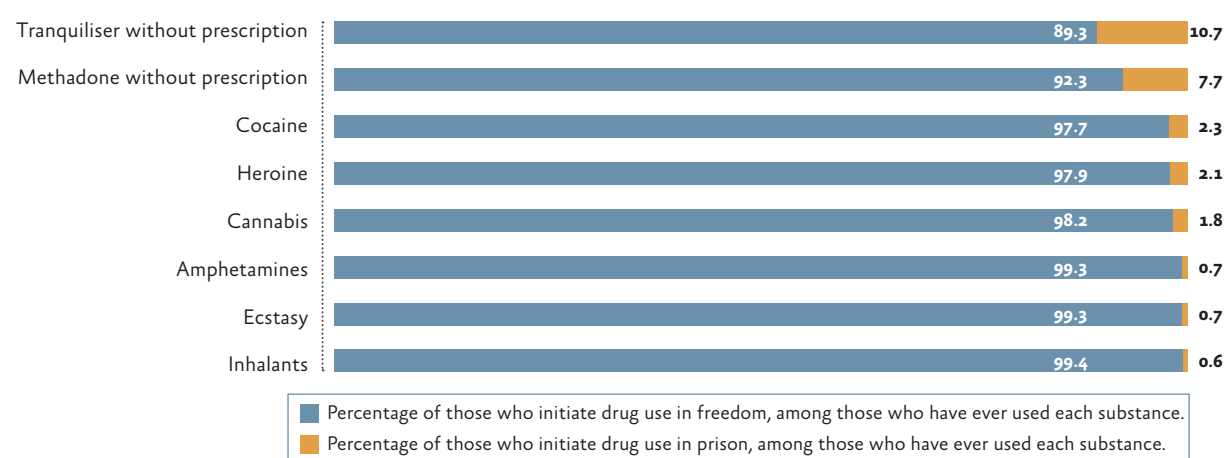
After entering prison, the percentage of users of any drug decreases, a decrease that is more prominent for alcoholic beverages, cocaine and cannabis. For example, 37.8% used cannabis while in freedom and 19.4% did it after having entered in prison.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Place of onset of drug use among prisoners

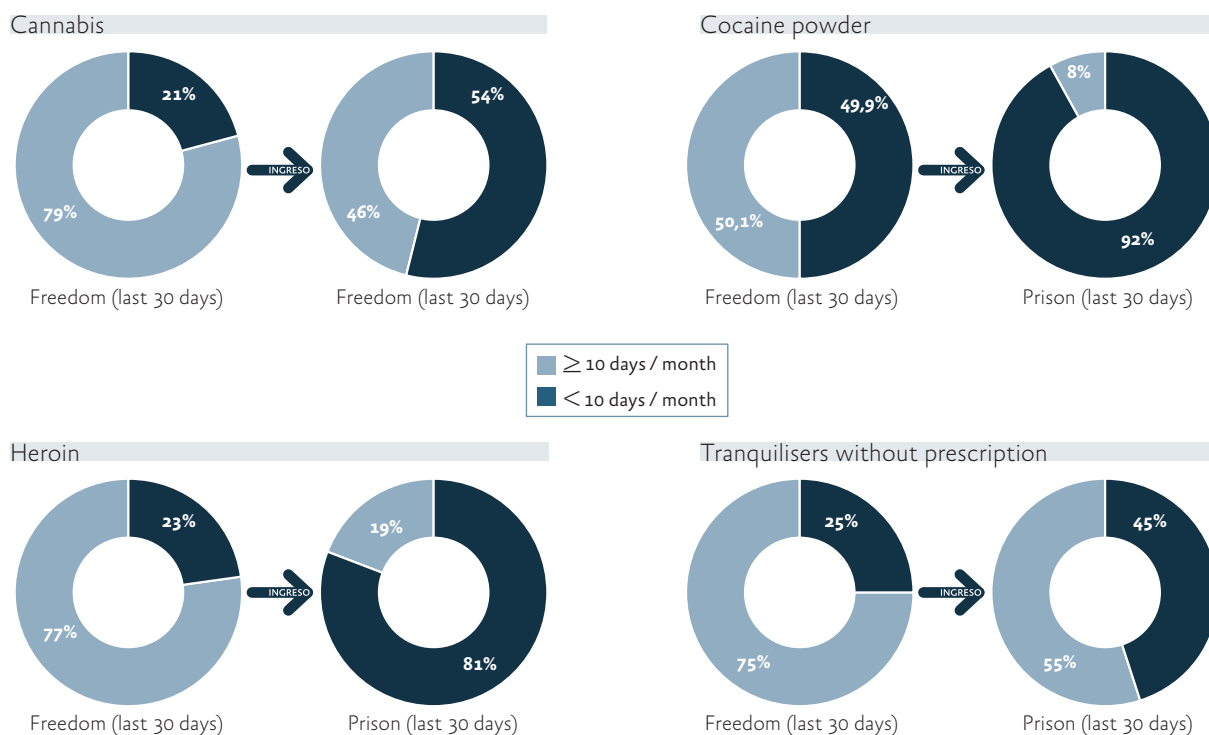
The majority of inmates (95%) who have ever used any illegal drug (cannabis, opiates, cocaine base and powder, amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens and inhalants) used it for the first time out of prison. For example, 97.9% of prison population who have ever used heroin had used it for the first time in freedom, while 2.1% initiated their use in prison.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Frequency of drug use in prison population in FREEDOM (last 30 days) vs in PRISON (last 30 days)

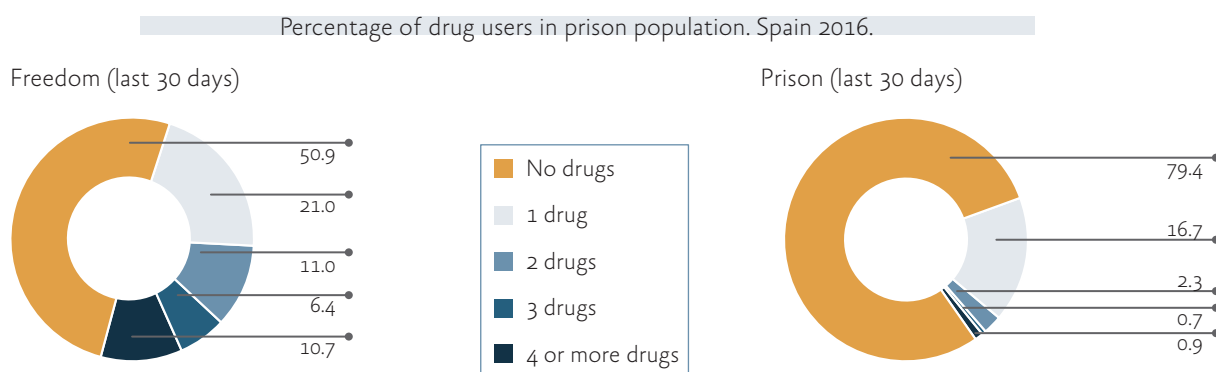
Frequency of drug use decreases when entering prison, even more markedly in the case of heroin. For example, among heroin users 77% used it 10 or more days when being in freedom (last month) against 19% using it with that frequency in prison (last month).



Note: Distribution of frequency of use among those who have used each of these drugs in the last 30 days in freedom vs in prison.
Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Polydrug use in prison population in FREEDOM (last 30 days) vs in PRISON (last 30 days)

Drug users tend to use more than one psychoactive substance (polydrug use pattern). The number of drugs used by inmates among prison population decreases after entering prison. Thus, 28% have consumed 2 or more illegal drugs (opiates, cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens) being in liberty (last 30 days) against 4% who have used 2 or more being in prison (last 30 days).

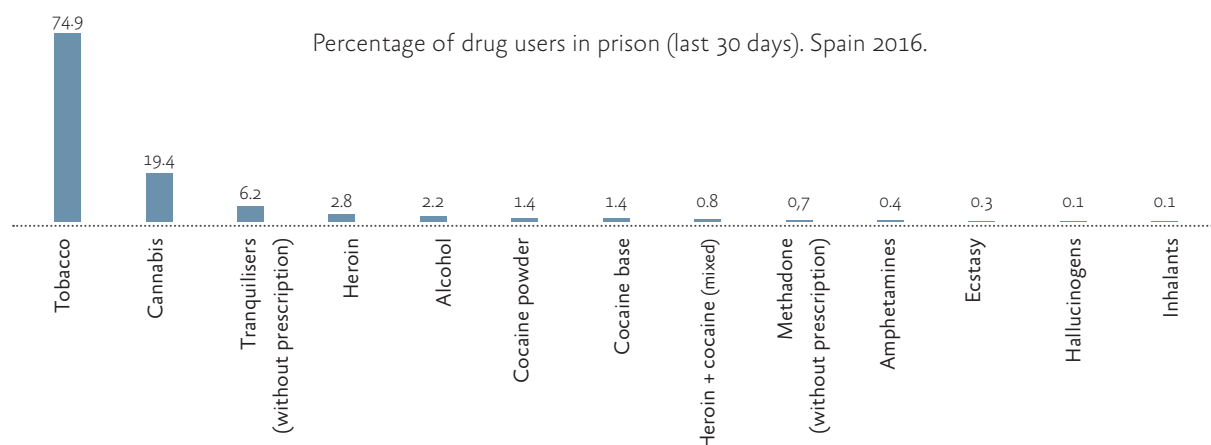


Note: Illegal drugs: opiates, cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy and hallucinogens.
Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

DRUG USE IN PRISON POPULATION WHILE IN PRISON (LAST 30 DAYS)

Percentage of drug users in prison population while in PRISON (last 30 days)

The most used substances in prison (last 30 days) are tobacco (74.9%), followed by cannabis (19.4%) and tranquilisers without prescription (6.2%). The percentage of users of the rest of substances is set at values under 3%.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Trends in drug use in PRISON (last 30 days) in the prison population

From 2011 to 2016, a downward trend can be observed in the use of alcoholic beverages, cannabis and tobacco in prison, although tobacco reduction is minimal. On the other hand, the use of tranquilisers increases and a slight increase in the use of heroin and cocaine, especially of the base form, is observed. However, these are low figures so trends should be interpreted with caution.

The rest of substances show a prevalence lower than 1%, for which small variations could change prevalence figures without this having to be interpreted as a trend change.

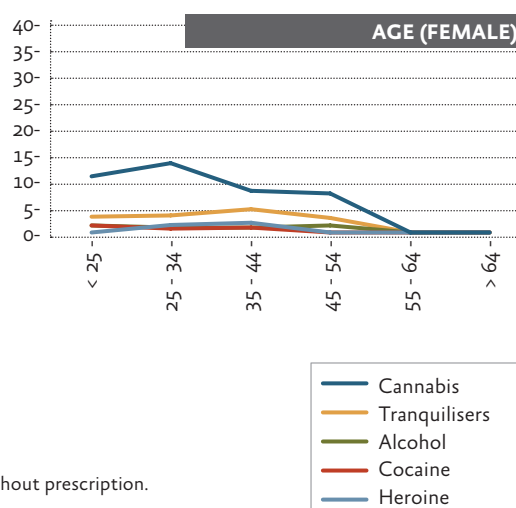
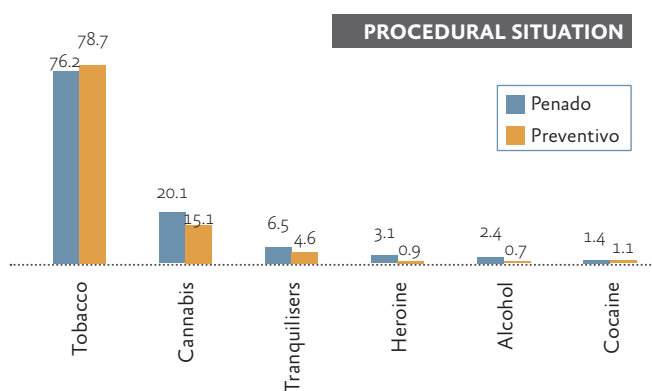
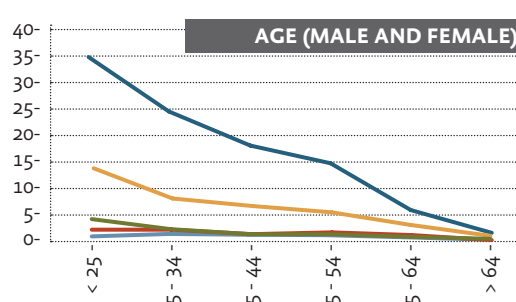
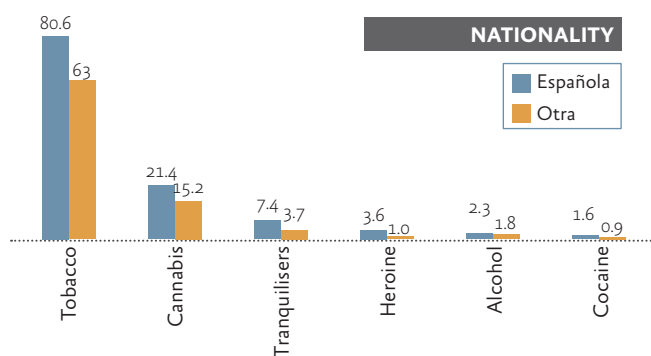
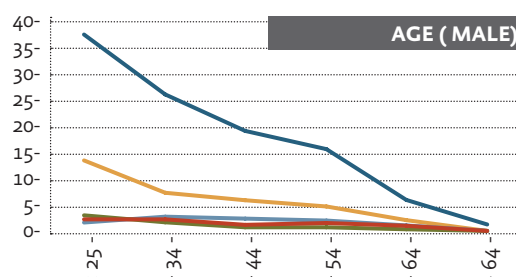
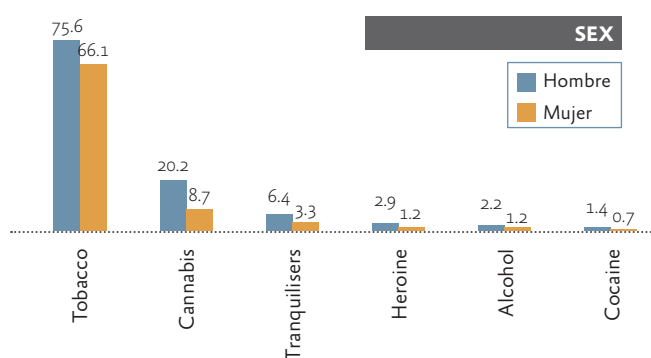
Percentage of inmates using drugs in prison (last 30 days). Spain	2006	2011	2016	Trend 2011-2016
Tobacco	74.0	75.1	74.9	▼
Cannabis	27.7	21.3	19.4	▼
Alcohol	3.7	3.8	2.2	▼
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.2	0.1	▼
Inhalants	0.2	0.2	0.1	▼
Heroin + cocaine (mixed)	1.6	0.8	0.8	=
Tranquilisers (without prescription);	9.1	4.1	6.2	▲
Heroin alone	4.8	2.4	2.8	▲
Cocaine base	2.5	1.0	1.4	▲
Cocaine powder	2.9	1.3	1.4	▲
Methadone (without prescription)	1.1	0.5	0.7	▲
Amphetamines	0.3	0.2	0.4	▲
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.3	▲

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Characteristics of drug use in PRISON (last 30 days) in prison population by age, sex, nationality and procedural situation.

In general terms, drug use in prison is more widespread among males and among the youngest, and decreases with age. A higher percentage of drug users among Spaniards (vs. other nationalities) and among those convicted (vs. preventive) is registered.

Percentage of drug users in prison (last 30 days) by age, sex, nationality and procedural situation. Spain 2016.



Note: Cocaine is including cocaine powder. Tranquilisers are referring to use without prescription.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

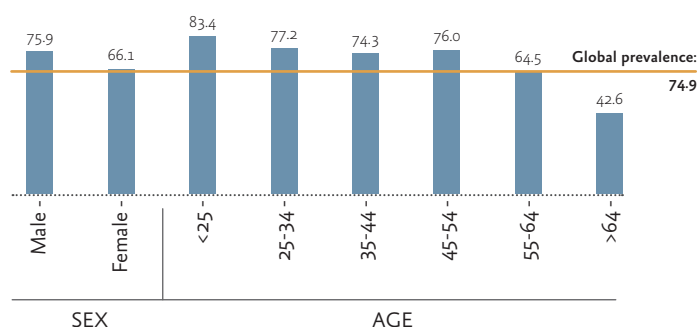
Characteristics of drug use in PRISON (last 30 days) in prison population, by type of drug

Tobacco

Three quarters (74.9%) of inmates have smoked tobacco in prison in the last 30 days and 70.4% daily (almost doubling the proportion registered among general population).

Use is more widespread among men and inmates under 25 of age. It is noteworthy that 92.2% of inmates aged 20 or younger have smoked in prison in the last 30 days.

Percentage of tobacco users in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.

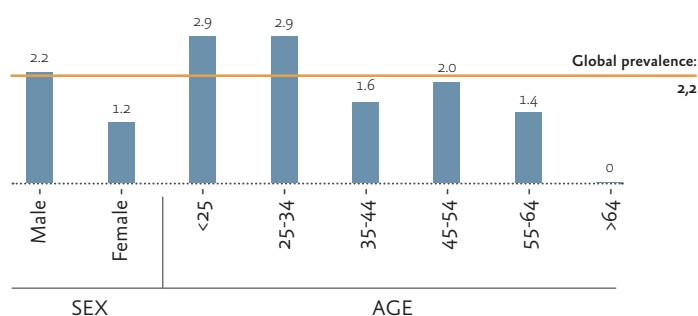


Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Alcohol

Alcohol is the most consumed psychoactive substance by prison population while in freedom, but there is a striking decrease in use after entering prison, 2.2% having used it in the penitentiary centre in the last 30 days. Its use is more widespread among men and among those younger than 35 years of age.

Percentage of alcohol users in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.

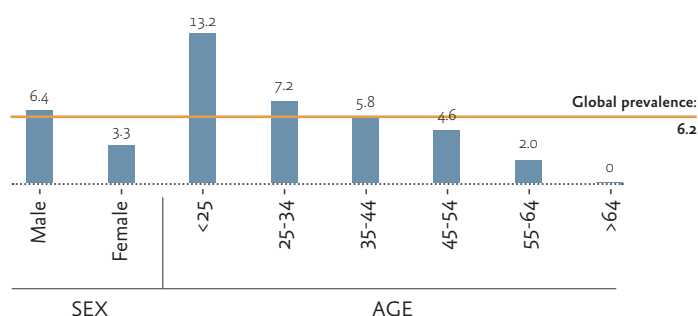


Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Tranquilisers (without prescription)

6.2% of inmates have used tranquilisers without prescription in prison in the last 30 days, 55.0% of which have used them 10 or more days in the last 30 days, 24.7% between 4-9 days and 20.4% between 1-3 days. Of all users, 10.7% recognise that they started using tranquilisers without prescription inside prison.

Percentage of users of tranquilisers (without prescription) in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.

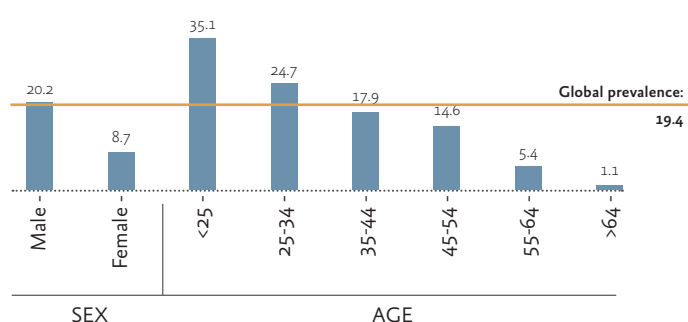


Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Cannabis

Cannabis is the most used illegal drug by the prison population both inside and outside of prison. Inside prison, 19.4% have used it in the last 30 days. Of these, 32.5% of inmates have used it 20 or more days in the last month. Use is more extended among men and inmates younger than 25 years. 1.8% of users recognise that they started using cannabis inside prison.

Percentage of cannabis users in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.

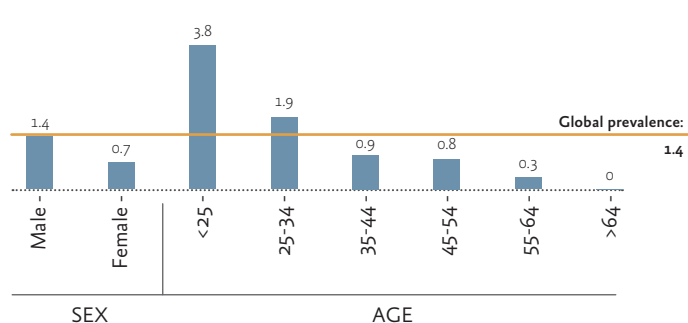


Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Cocaine (powder)

Of all inmates, 1.4% have used cocaine in prison (in the last 30 days). Of these, 76.0% of these have used it between 1-3 days/months, 15.7% between 4-9 days/month and 8.3% 10 or more days. With regard to the route of administration, 68.7% of users use the snorted route, 14.5% the injected route and 13.3% the smoked route (7.8% foil/pipe and 5.5% cigarette). Use is more widespread among men and inmates younger than 25 years. 2.3% of users recognise that they started using cocaine inside prison.

Percentage of cocaine users in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.

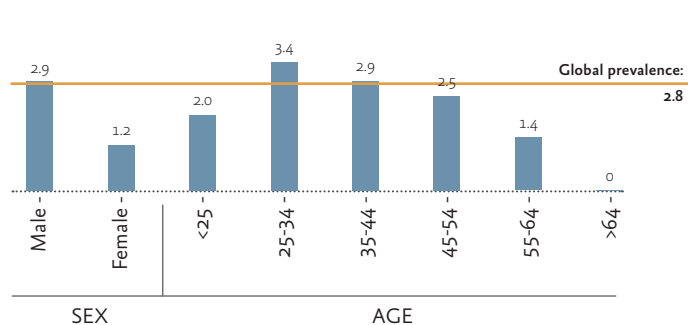


Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Heroin (alone)

Of all inmates, 2.8% have used heroin in prison (in the last 30 days). Out of these, 58% have used it between 1-3 days/month, 23.4% between 4-9 days/month and 18.6% 10 or more days/month. With regard to the route of administration, 73.8% of users use the smoked route (69.1% foil/pipe and 4.7% cigarette), 14.2% use the snorted route and 11.5% inject it. Use is more widespread among men and inmates within the 25-35 year-old group. 2.1% of users recognise that they started using heroin inside prison.

Percentage of heroin users in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens and inhalants:

These drugs are used by a smaller percentage of the prison population. Use in prison (last 30 days) register values below 0.5%.

NON-FATAL DRUG OVERDOSES IN PRISON POPULATION

Non-fatal drug overdoses among prisoners are more likely to occur while being in freedom than inside prison. Additionally, when occurring in freedom, they are more likely to take place before the first imprisonment. If a non-fatal overdose takes place in less than a month after the inmate's release, it tends to occur 16 days after being released from the penitentiary centre (average value).

The percentage of the prison population who declare having suffered an overdose has decreased over time.

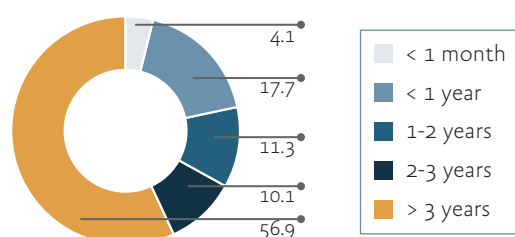
Non-fatal overdoses in prison population (freedom and in prison). Spain 2016

	Freedom	Imprisoned
Lifetime	15.6%	5.2%
Last 3 years or less	2.4%	1.5%

Note: percentage of inmates who declare having had a non-fatal overdose.

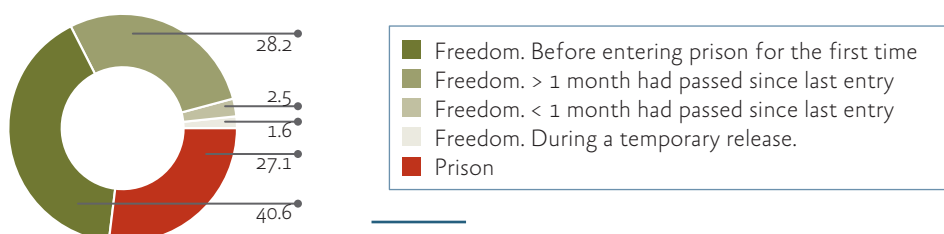
Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Non-fatal overdoses in prison population. How long ago did you have the last one? Spain 2016.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

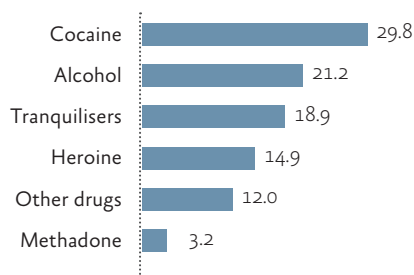
Non-fatal overdoses in prison population. Where were you when you had the last one? Spain 2016.



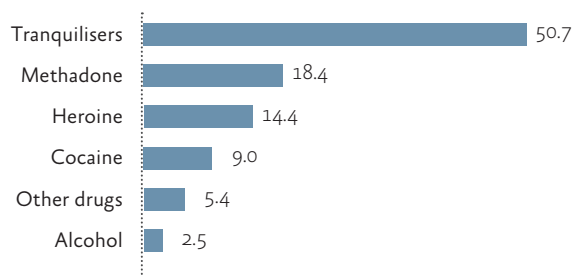
Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Drugs attributed to non-fatal overdoses by inmates (freedom and in prison). Spain 2016.

Being in freedom



Being in prison



Note: Overdoses occurred 3 years ago or less. Each of the drugs in relation to all of them considered (% percentage). Numerator: number of overdoses attributable to each drug. Denominator: total number of drug to which overdoses may be attributable.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

RISK BEHAVIOURS

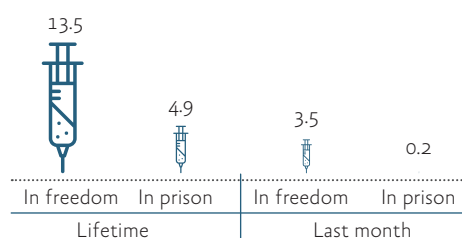
INJECTING DRUG USE

The use of the injected route among inmates is more likely when they are in freedom than when they are in prison. A **downward trend** of injecting drug use is observed among the prison population, (this decrease having also been registered among general population).

Profile of inmates injecting drugs in prison (last 30 days): Spanish male between 25-44 years old, currently convicted, who injected for the first time at age 20.

In prison (last 30 days) the drugs that inmates have injected are mostly heroin, followed by cocaine. However, the most common route of administration of cocaine is snorted and smoked (foil/pipe) for heroin.

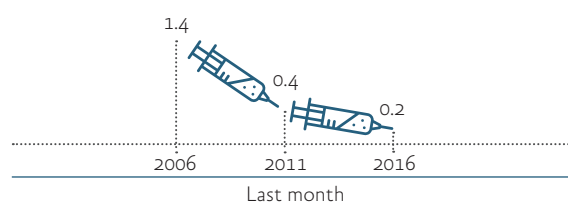
Percentage of injecting drug users in prison population. Spain 2016.



Note: Percentage of inmates who declare having injected drugs.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

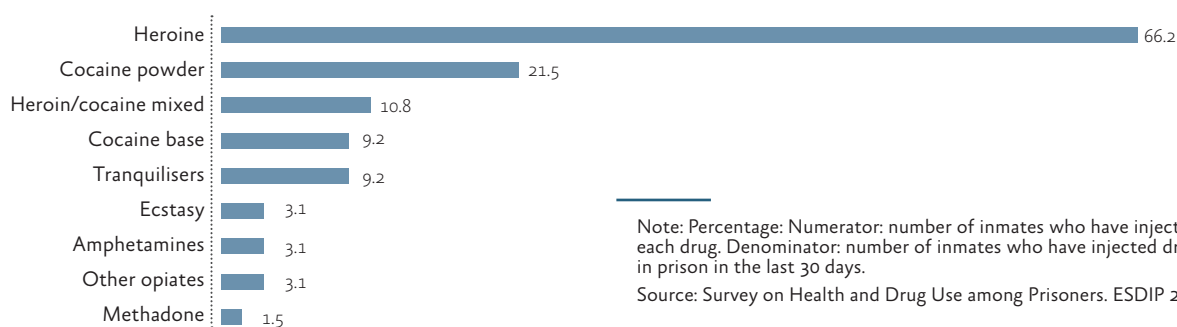
Use of injection in prison. Spain 2006, 2011, 2016.



Note: Percentage of inmates who declare having used injection as an administration route in prison (last 30 days).

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among prisoners.

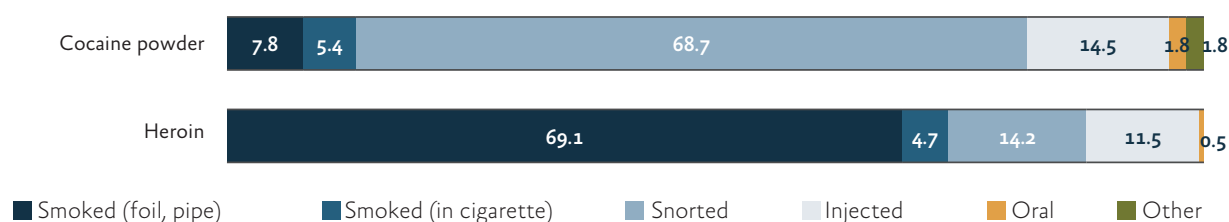
Drugs injected in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.



Note: Percentage: Numerator: number of inmates who have injected each drug. Denominator: number of inmates who have injected drugs in prison in the last 30 days.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Route of administration of heroin and cocaine powder in prison (last 30 days). Spain 2016.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

More than half (54.1%) of inmates declare that they currently have a partner. Of these 12.2% have him/her currently in prison. More than half of women who have a partner have him/her currently in prison.

Six out of ten inmates declare having had sexual relationships in the last 12 months, being the proportion greater among women (66.8%) than among men (57.0%).

Of those inmates who have had sexual relationships in the last 12 months, 61.5% did not use a condom. It is important to highlight the lack of condom use by those who know that they have an infectious disease (60.6% of inmates who are aware of a positive HCV serology have not used it). Of those who have had sexual relationships in the last 12 months 23.8% declare that their partner does not accept condom use.

Inmates have a high perceived availability of condoms in penitentiary centres; 98% of inmates say that they can obtain them in their centre if they need to.

ESDIP 2016 questionnaire is including additional questions such as: "Have you ever suffered a sexual aggression?", to which 6.4% of inmates responded affirmatively. The percentage is clearly higher in women (29.9%) than in men (4.7%).

Use of condoms in prison population. Spain 2016.

Have you used condoms in your sexual relationships during the last 12 months?		NO	YES
% among total		61.5%	38.5%
% among those who know that they are infected with:	HIV	40.6%	59.4%
	HBV	52.4%	47.6%
	HCV	60.6%	39.4%

Note: HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus/AIDS. HBV: Hepatitis B Virus (chronic carrier). HCV: Hepatitis C Virus.

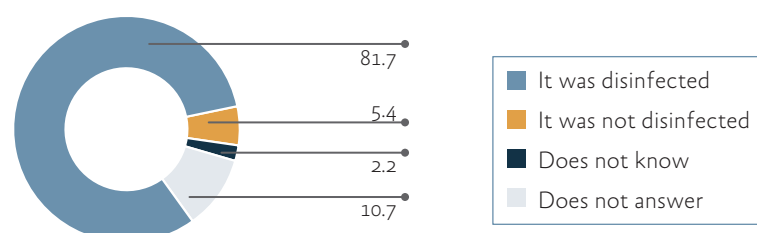
Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

TATTOOS

One in every four inmates (24.9%) has had a tattoo done at some point in prison, being these predominantly men (25.7% of men vs. 13.7% of women). 28.0% of inmates had it done 1-3 years ago and 24.7% more than 9 years ago.

Among those who have ever had a tattoo done, 81.7% declare that the needle was disinfected, 5.4% say that it was not disinfected and 2.2% do not know.

Perception of disinfection of tattooing equipment in prison. Spain 2016.



Note: Responses from inmates who have had tattoos done in prison.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

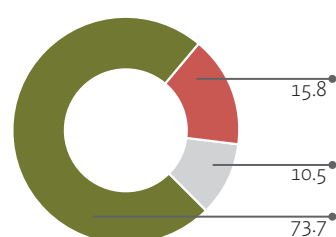
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RISK BEHAVIOURS

Inmates are asked about their knowledge about the different routes of transmission of HIV and HCV (hepatitis C): syringes, sexual relationships, injecting equipment, sharing food utensils, etc.

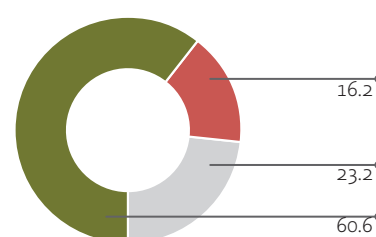
Even though the transmission of HIV and HCV through unprotected sexual relationships and syringes sharing is known among interns, there is a certain lack of knowledge about other transmission mechanisms, especially with regard to HCV.

Knowledge about transmission of infectious diseases in prison population. Spain 2016.

HIV transmission mechanisms



HCV transmission mechanisms



Note: HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus/AIDS. HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Knowledge about transmission of infectious diseases (HIV and HCV) in prison population. Spain 2016.

% of inmates who answer correctly/incorrectly or do not know about each transmission mechanism	HIV			HCV		
	Correct	Incorrect	Does not know	Correct	Incorrect	Does not know
Through a kiss	65.2	24.3	10.5	35.9	35.1	29.0
Sharing used syringes and needles	94.8	1.2	4.0	82.9	1.6	15.5
Sharing other injecting equipment (spoon, can or top...)	67.5	18.6	13.9	63.9	12.4	23.7
Sharing personal objects (toothbrush, razor blades...)	87.6	6.2	6.2	76.7	5.1	18.2
Sharing food utensils (glass, spoon, fork...)	53.9	35.7	10.3	32.2	44.7	23.1
From a pregnant mother to her child	76.9	7.9	15.2	63.4	6.9	29.6
Through sexual relationships without condom	94.5	1.2	4.3	77.8	4.3	17.9
By sharing material, that is not for injecting, to use drugs, like straws to snort cocaine, warm pipes to smoke crack or tubes for "chasing"	49.2	31.6	19.2	51.6	19.6	28.8
More than half of interns answer correctly			More than half of interns answer incorrectly			

Note: HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus/aids. HCV: Hepatitis C virus.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

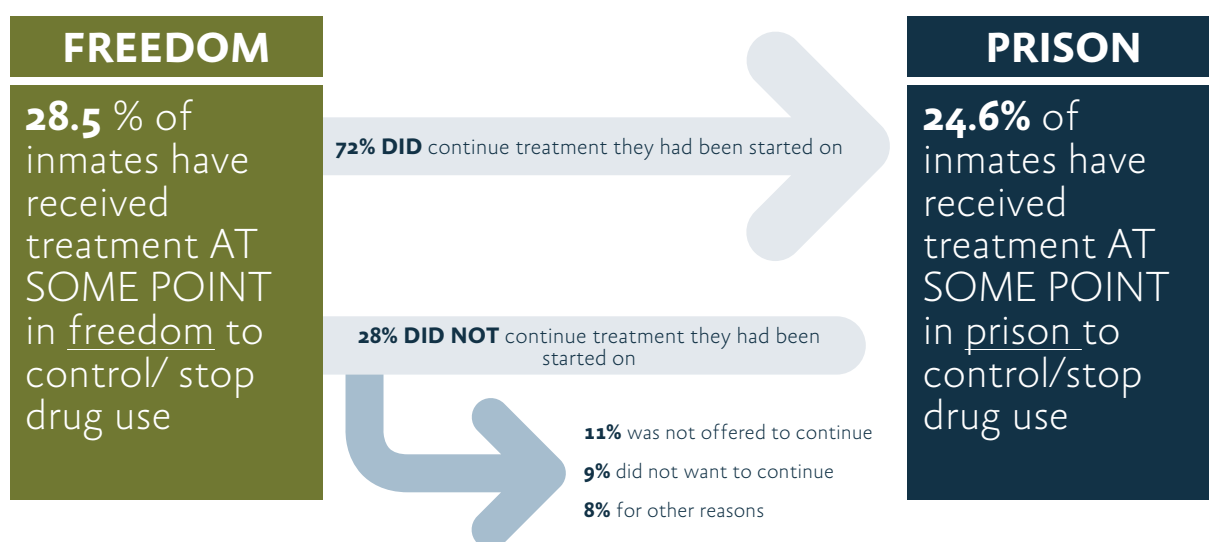
DRUG TREATMENT

Of all inmates 28.5% report having received treatment at some point in life while in freedom to control/stop drug use.

Of all inmates in drug treatment while in freedom, 72% say that they continued their treatment after entering prison. Those who interrupted it after entering prison declare that they were not offered it (11%), that they did not wish to continue (9%) or report other reasons (8%).

Around one in every four (24.6%) inmates has been in treatment to reduce/stop drug use in prison at some point in life. **Currently, 13.2% of all inmates and 53.2% of those inmates who have used any legal or illegal drug (in the last 30 days in prison) are in treatment in prison.**

Drug treatment programs in prison are mainly related to heroin and cocaine use. 58.8% are cessation treatments without methadone substitution therapy. Inmates' assessment of treatment is positive. 44.6% of inmates drop out of treatment while in prison.



Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Characteristics of current treatments to control/stop drug use in prison. Spain 2016

Type of drug	Type of treatment	Type of personnel	Assessment of care	Reasons to end treatment
38.4% heroin	58.8% Cessation (without methadone substitution therapy) 41.2% Substitution therapy (methadone)	47.5% prison	65.7% good	46.2% discharge
30.2% cocaine		28.9% external	23.4 % fair	44.6% dropout
11.2% heroin+cocaine		23.6% prison and external	10.9 % bad	4.6% expulsion
8.8% alcohol				4.6% referral/transfer
6.4% cannabis				
2.8% tranquilisers				
2.2% others				

Note: Source of information: responses of inmates that are currently in treatment in prison.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

20 POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND • ESDIP 2016

1. The **Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs** of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, the **Secretariat General of Penitentiary Institutions** of the Ministry of Interior and the **Directorate General of Prison Services** of the Department of Health of the Government of Catalonia carry out a Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners (ESDIP) every five years (editions 2006-2011-2016).
2. **ESDIP** is framed within the guidelines of the European and Spanish drug strategies, being a **useful tool** to obtain information on health and drug use in the prison population. This survey is included in the National Statistics Planning of the National Institute of Statistics (www.ine.es). Data from the study are a reference both at national and international level.
3. **Objective of ESDIP:** To obtain data on sociodemographic characteristics, health, drug use, risk behaviours and drug treatment among prison inmates in Spain, with the purpose of having useful information for knowledge-based design and evaluation of programmes and interventions, aiming at prevention and reduction of drug use and associated problems among this specific population.
4. **ESDIP Method.** Survey on inmates (male and female aged 18 and older) in penitentiary centres in Spain. A personal face-to-face interview is conducted with a paper-and-pencil questionnaire (available in Spanish, Arab and Romanian), anonymous and pre-codified, filled in by the interviewer and lasting 30-45 minutes. In 2016, 5,024 inmates were interviewed. The results obtained are representative at national level.
5. **The prison population presents a number of specific characteristics.** The inmate profile is that of a Spanish 39-year-old male who stopped studying at age 16. Before entering prison he was employed and lived in an apartment/house with his partner. More than one third of them were living with their children. It is a population at risk with a significant presence of infectious diseases and mental disorders.
6. **Perception of health status.** Most inmates consider that their health status is good, but worse than in freedom. Inmates have a worse perception of health than the general population, although it has improved over time.
7. **Mental disorders.** Three out of 10 (29.9%) inmates have been diagnosed at some point of a mental disorder and 27.9% are currently in treatment with psychiatric medication. 21.3% of the prison population have tried to take their life at some point either in prison or in freedom. 10.6% of inmates have used some illegal drug in prison in the last 30 days and are currently in treatment with psychiatric medication.
8. **Infectious diseases.** More than 7 out of 10 inmates have been tested for HIV, hepatitis B (HBV) or hepatitis C (HCV) infection. This number is larger in the case of those who inject drugs. 6% of inmates (who have been tested and know about the result) declare being infected with HIV, 15.7% with HVC and 2.1% with HBV (hepatitis B virus chronic carrier).
9. **Comparison between the general population and the prison population in freedom.** Use extension of all illegal drugs is clearly higher in the prison population in freedom than in the general population, registering noteworthy differences in cannabis and cocaine. The prison population starts using drugs at an earlier age than the general population.
10. **Comparison between the prison population in freedom and in prison.** After entering prison, the percentage of users of all drugs decreases. The decrease is more marked for alcoholic beverages, cocaine and cannabis, also reducing frequency of use and the percentage of polydrug users. The majority (95%) of inmates who have ever used an illegal drug did it for the first time outside of prison.
11. **Characteristics of drug users in prison.** 71% of all prison population have used drugs at some point in life. Drug use is usually more widespread among men and among younger inmates. A higher percentage of users can also be observed among Spanish inmates (vs other nationalities) and among those who are convicted (vs preventive). Proportion of smokers in the prison population almost doubles that of the general population.

12. **Drugs used in prison** (last 30 days). More than one out of five inmates (21%) has used some illegal drug in prison (last 30 days), 4.1% having used 2 or more drugs. The most used substances in prison (last 30 days) are tobacco (74.9%), followed by cannabis (19.4%) and tranquilisers without prescription (6.2%). The percentage of users of other substances is below 3%. A downward trend (2011-2016) of alcohol and cannabis use and an upward trend of the use of tranquilisers without prescription are registered.
13. **Non-fatal overdoses** (lifetime) in prison population are more likely to occur in freedom (15.6%) than in prison (5.2%). The percentage of the prison population declaring having gone through a non-fatal overdose has decreased over time. Psychoactive substance to which inmates attribute overdoses (3 years ago or less) are tranquilisers (in prison) and cocaine and alcohol (out of prison).
14. **Injection.** Injecting drug use among inmates is more frequent in freedom than in prison. A downward trend in injecting drug use in prison population is registered. The profile of an inmate who has injected drugs in prison (last 30 days) is that of a 25 to 44 year-old Spanish male who injects heroin (most of inmates who use heroin do so by smoking it).
15. **Risky sexual behaviour.** Six out of 10 inmates report having had sexual relationships in the last 12 months; of these, 61.5% did not use a condom. Noteworthy is the lack of condom use by those who know that they have an infectious disease (60.6% of inmates who are aware of a positive HCV serology have not used it). Most inmates (98%) are aware that they can obtain free condoms in prison if needed. However, 23.8% of those inmates who have had sexual relationships in the last year report that their partner does not accept the use of condoms.
16. **Tattoos.** One in every four inmates (24.9%) has ever had a tattoo done in prison. Of these, 81.7% declare that the needle was disinfected, 5.4% say that it was not disinfected and 2.2% do not know. It would be useful to raise awareness among inmates about the need to use sterile materials for tattooing and also that the possibility to facilitate access to adequate materials is assessed.
17. **Knowledge about risk behaviours.** Even though inmates know about the transmission of HIV (AIDS) and hepatitis C through unprotected sexual relationships and needle sharing, there is a certain lack of knowledge about other transmission mechanisms, especially for hepatitis C. It is necessary to keep on training inmates on risk reduction behaviours and specifically on the use of condoms. Additionally, sterile syringes available at prison centres should be promoted among injecting drug inmates.
18. **Drug treatment.** One in every four inmates (24.6%) has been in treatment to reduce/stop using drugs in prison at some point in life. Currently, 13.2% of all inmates and 53.2% of those inmates who have used any legal or illegal drug (in the last 30 days in prison) are in treatment in prison, mostly for heroin and cocaine. It is necessary to continue adapting therapeutic options to drug use changing reality.
19. **Prevention and treatment interventions** must remain in line with the characteristics of this at risk population, which requires a multidisciplinary approach and the coordination of the different stakeholders. The time spent in prison is an opportunity to improve the health of inmates and implement prevention and treatment programmes. Commitment to continue working in this area must be ensured to reduce drug use and its associated problems.
20. Having periodically available up-to-date information is extremely useful for **developing and evaluating health interventions aimed at producing benefits for inmates, for their families and for society at large.**

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Prevalence of drug use in prison population, by time reference and place of use. Spain 2016.

	Lifetime (ever) being in FREEDOM or in PRISON	Last 12 months being in FREEDOM	Last 30 days being in FREEDOM	Last 30 days being in PRISON
Percentage of prison population who have used drugs				
Alcohol	85.5	72.5	64.9	2.2
Tobacco	--	--	--	74.9
Tranquilisers without prescription	28.0	15.7	13.5	6.2
Cannabis	62.6	42.2	37.8	19.4
Cocaine (any cocaine: cocaine powder and/or base and/or mixed heroin and cocaine)	56.9	37.9	31.8	2.5
• Cocaine base	36.7	19.1	16.2	1.4
• Cocaine powder	53.4	30.7	24.8	1.4
Opiates (any opiate: heroine alone and/or methadone without prescription and/or other opiates and/or mixed heroin and cocaine)	31.0	18.6	15.9	4.0
• Heroin alone	28.1	14.3	12.2	2.8
• Methadone (without prescription)	9.3	4.3	3.4	0.7
• Other opiates (no heroin, no methadone without prescription)	9.9	3.9	3.0	1.2
Mixed heroin + cocaine	21.8	11.7	9.8	0.8
Amphetamines	22.1	7.3	4.9	0.4
Ecstasy	23.8	7.0	4.6	0.3
Hallucinogens	20.1	3.9	2.4	0.1
Inhalants	7.6	0.9	0.6	0.1
Use of any legal and/or illegal drug	95.8	91.5	76.7	76.1
Use of any legal and/or illegal drug except tobacco	90.6	82.3	76.7	23.3
Use of any illegal drug	70.8	54.2	49.2	20.7
Use of any illegal drug EMCDDA	70.8	54.2	49.1	20.6
Use of any legal drug	95.4	90.8	67.8	75.3

*Psychoactive substances included in each category	Tobacco	Alcohol	Tranquilisers without prescription	Metadona sin receta	Inhalants	Cannabis	Heroin alone	Other opiates	Cocaina base	Cocaine powder	Heroin + cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens
Any legal and/or illegal drug	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Any legal and/or illegal drug except tobacco		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Any illegal drug				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Any illegal drug EMCDDA						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Any legal drug	X	X	X											

Note: EMCDDA: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Annex 2. Prevalence of drug use in prison (last 30 days) by age, sex, nationality and procedural situation. Spain 2016.

Percentage of the prison population who have used drugs in prison (last 30 days)	Global prevalence	SEX		AGE						NATIONALITY		PENAL STATUS	
		Male	Female	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64	Spanish	Other	Preventive	Convicted
Alcohol	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.7	2.4
Tobacco	74.9	75.6	66.1	83.4	77.2	74.3	76.0	64.5	42.6	80.6	63.0	66.7	76.2
Tranquilisers without prescription	6.2	6.4	3.3	13.2	7.2	5.8	4.6	2.0	0.0	7.4	3.7	4.6	6.5
Cannabis	19.4	20.2	8.7	35.1	24.7	17.9	14.6	5.4	1.1	21.4	15.2	15.1	20.1
Cocaine (any cocaine: cocaine powder and/or base and/or mixed heroin and cocaine)	2.5	2.6	1.3	4.3	3.4	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.5
• Cocaine base	1.4	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.3
• Cocaine powder	1.4	1.4	0.7	3.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.4
Opiates (any opiate: heroine alone and/or methadone without prescription and/or other opiates and/or mixed heroin and cocaine)	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.5	5.2	3.8	4.3	1.7	0.0	5.2	1.5	1.4	4.4
• Heroin alone	2.8	2.9	1.2	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.5	1.4	0.0	3.6	1.0	0.9	3.1
• Methadone (without prescription)	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.8
• Other opiates (no heroin, no methadone without prescription)	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.3
Mixed heroin + cocaine	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8
Ecstasy	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Amphetamines	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Use of any legal and/or illegal drug	76.1	76.8	66.9	84.6	78.7	75.6	76.7	64.6	42.6	81.5	64.7	67.5	77.4
Use of any legal and/or illegal drug except tobacco	23.3	24.1	12.1	39.8	28.0	22.1	19.1	7.8	1.1	25.9	17.7	16.6	24.3
Use of any illegal drug	20.7	21.5	9.9	35.9	26.1	19.1	16.2	6.5	1.1	23.0	15.9	15.2	21.6
Use of any illegal drug EMCDDA	20.6	21.4	9.2	35.9	25.9	19.0	15.9	6.5	1.1	22.8	15.8	15.2	21.4
Use of any legal drug*	75.3	75.9	66.7	84.2	77.5	74.6	76.5	64.3	42.6	81.0	63.3	66.7	76.6

Same as global prevalence		Above global prevalence					Below global prevalence							
*Psychoactive substances included in each category	Tabaco	Alcohol	Tranquilizantes sin receta	Metadona sin receta	Inhalables volátiles	Cannabis	Heroína sola	Otros opiáceos	Cocaína base	Cocaína polvo	Heroína + cocaína	Anfetaminas	Éxtasis	Alucinógenos
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Any legal drug	X	X	X											

Note: EMCDDA: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016. ESDIP 2016.

Annex 3. Evolution of drug use in prison population. Spain 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Percentage of the prison population who have used drugs	Lifetime (ever) in FREEDOM or in PRISON			Last 12 months in FREEDOM			Last 30 days in FREEDOM			Last 30 days in PRISON		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
Alcohol	88.3	84.3	85.5	71.8	71.3	72.5	63	64.8	64.9	3.7	3.8	2.2
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	75.1	74.9
Tranquilisers (without prescription)	32.8	28.3	28	18.7	15.9	15.7	16.4	13.3	13.5	9.1	4.1	6.2
Cannabis	64.8	63.2	62.6	46.6	43.4	42.2	42.7	39.8	37.8	27.7	21.3	19.4
Cocaine powder	53.3	54	53.4	36.2	33.2	30.7	31.1	27.4	24.8	2.9	1.3	1.4
Cocaine base	39	33.9	36.7	26.9	21.5	19.1	23.8	18.5	16.2	2.5	1	1.4
Heroin alone	39	31.4	28.1	22.1	16.7	14.3	19.4	13.7	12.2	4.8	2.4	2.8
Methadone (without prescription)	9.5	9.7	9.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.7
Other opiates (no heroin, no methadone without prescription)	14.3	10.7	9.9	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	0.5	0.5	1.2
Mixed heroin + cocaine	31.4	25.1	21.8	19.9	14.2	11.7	17.7	12	9.8	1.6	0.8	0.8
Ecstasy	24.2	24.7	23.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Amphetamines	24.5	22.7	22.1	6.3	6.4	7.3	4.1	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hallucinogens	26.2	22.8	20.1	4.5	4.9	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Inhalants	9.1	10.1	7.6	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Change 2011-2016	Stable			Increase			Decrease					

Note: valid percentage (denominator is including those for which data are available, excluding those who do not answer).

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2006, 2011 y 2016.

Annex 4. Evolution of drug use treatment in prison population. Spain 2006, 2011 and 2016.

Percentage of prison population who declare having been on drug treatment (ever).	2006	2011	2016
Treatment in freedom	33.0	28.0	28.5
Treatment in prison	32.5	26.3	24.6
Cessation treatment in prison	30.4	49.3	55.8
Methadone substitution treatment in prison	69.6	50.7	44.2

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Annex 5. Comparison of the prevalence of drug use in general population and in prison population. Spain 2015 and 2016.

Percentage that have used drugs	PRISON POPULATION (ESDIP 2016)				GENERAL POPULATION (EDADES 2015)		
	Lifetime (ever) being in FREEDOM or in PRISON	Last 12 months being in FREEDOM	Last 30 days being in FREEDOM	Last 30 days being in FREEDOM	Lifetime	Last 12 months	Last 30 days
Alcohol	85.5	72.5	64.9	2.2	93.5	77.6	62.1
Tobacco	--	--	--	74.9 (70.4 a diario)	72.5	40.2	38.5 (30.8 a diario)
Tranquilisers (without prescription)	28.0	15.7	13.5	6.2	4.1	2.3	0.9
Cannabis	62.6	42.2	37.8	19.4	31.5	9.5	7.3
Cocaine powder	53.4	30.7	24.8	1.4	8.9	1.9	0.9
Cocaine base	36.7	19.1	16.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1
Heroin	28.1	14.3	12.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	23.8	7.0	4.6	0.3	3.6	0.6	0.2
Amphetamines	22.1	7.3	4.9	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.2
Hallucinogens	20.1	3.9	2.4	0.1	3.8	0.6	0.2
Inhalables	7.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016. Survey on Alcohol and other Drugs in Spain. EDADES 2015.

Annex 6. Frequency of drug use in the prison population in freedom and in prison. Spain 2016.

Frequency of use in the last 30 days		Cannabis		Cocaine powder		Heroin		Tranquilisers without prescription	
		Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison
Monthly	1-3 days	7.1	25.0	22.1	76.0	11.0	58.0	11.2	20.4
	4-9 days	14.2	28.9	28.0	15.7	12.4	23.4	14.1	24.7
	10-19 days	6.6	13.6	11.6	4.8	6.0	10.1	11.0	8.1
	≥ 20 days	72.0	32.5	38.3	3.5	70.7	8.5	63.7	46.9
Weekly	< 1 day	7.8	25.9	23.2	76.8	11.4	54.2	10.3	20.3
	1-3 days	15.7	33.1	31.2	16.9	13.9	27.9	18.9	29.5
	4-6 days	6.9	11.6	10.5	2.9	5.4	9.4	10.2	5.4
	Everyday	69.6	29.4	35.1	3.4	69.3	8.5	60.6	44.7
Predominant frequency									

Source: Survey on Health and Drug Use among Prisoners. ESDIP 2016.

Annex 7. Main route of drug administration in the prison population being in freedom and in prison. Spain 2016.

Route of administration in the last 30 days	Amphetamines		Cocaine powder		Heroin		Heroin + cocaine		Tranquilisers without prescription	
	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison	Freedom	Prison
Smoked (foil, pipe)	5.7	0.0	9.0	7.8	71.3	69.1	70.6	79.4	2.7	2.5
Smoked (in cigarette)	1.6	6.7	3.2	5.4	2.3	4.7	2.6	5.8	1.1	2.3
Injected	1.9	0.0	6.9	14.5	15.7	11.5	14.6	9.0	0.9	0.1
Snorted	38.5	33.3	78.0	68.7	10.5	14.2	11.0	0.0	2.8	2.5
Oral	49.3	46.7	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	91.8	91.0
Other	2.9	13.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.8	0.7	1.6

Predominant frequency

Source: Survey on Health and Drug use in inmates in Penitentiary Institutions. ESDIP 2016. .

Annex 8. Information on the prison population and penal classification

More information in <http://www.institucionpenitenciaria.es/>

The prison population at the moment of sampling (31 October 2016) was 60,172 inmates in 80 centres. A total of 50,671 inmates, distributed in 71 centres, took part in the sample.

Centres included/excluded in the ESDIP sample:

All Spanish penitentiary centres have been included except from:

- Social integration centres-CIS and open sections that receive inmates on third degree-open regime.
- Penitentiary Psychiatric Hospitals of Alicante and Seville.
- Penitentiary centres of Arrecife de Lanzarote, Ceuta, Ibiza, Melilla, Menorca, Puerto I and Santa Cruz de la Palma.

According to their penal classification, the ESDIP sample is including.

- **Preventive detention:** being in prison, awaiting trial and therefore without an issued sentence yet.
- **Second-degree convicts or ordinary regimes:** those for which a sentence has been issued and would be able to live communally but who do not qualify for an open regime.
- **Convicts with preventive detention:** those for which a sentence has been issued (for one/more offences) and are additionally awaiting trial for different offences.
- **Non-classified convicts:** those for which a sentence has been issued but have not been classified yet (first-degree/second degree/third degree).

According to their penal classification, the ESDIP sample is excluding:

- **First-degree convicts:** closed regime, with more restrictive control and security measures.
- **Third-degree convicts:** open regime, those inmates who, due to their personal and penitentiary circumstances, are able to enjoy a semi-freedom regime.
- **Precautionary measures:** those people who, at the time of committing the criminal offence, due to any anomaly or psychiatric disorder, cannot either understand the unlawfulness and nature of their conduct or act in accordance with it.

