

## APPENDIX 1

### Methods report

#### 1) LITERATURE REVIEW

We have searched in the following database, using different combinations of key words:

1. Gruppo Abele library database. This is the most complete library on drugs and addiction in Italy, it is also part of SALIS network. As the database is organised with defined key words, it has not been possible to use the suggested strings, furthermore in this database it is possible to combine only two key words. So different keywords combinations has been tried.
2. Science direct
3. Pubmed
4. Google scholar
5. Google
6. Sistema bibliotecario universitario (online library system of the University of Torino)

Key-words strings:

##### 1. Prevalence of use

(giovani OR adolescenti) AND (droghe OR NPS OR nuove sostanze psicoattive) AND (carcere OR custodia cautelare OR misure alternative OR comunità terapeutica)

(giovani OR adolescenti) AND (droghe OR NPS OR nuove sostanze psicoattive) AND (carcere OR custodia cautelare OR misure alternative OR comunità terapeutica) AND (salute mentale OR disturbi mentali)

##### 2. Intervention

(giovani OR adolescenti) AND (droghe OR NPS OR nuove sostanze psicoattive) AND (prevenzione OR servizi) AND (carcere OR custodia cautelare OR misure alternative OR comunità)

(giovani OR adolescent) AND (droghe OR NPS OR nuove sostanze psicoattive) AND (prevenzione OR servizi) AND (carcere OR custodia cautelare OR misure alternative OR comunità) AND (salute mentale OR disturbi mentali)

- Quality of data (limitations of studies, among others methodological quality, possibility to generalize results)
- Adequacy (can the research question be answered on the basis of the identified research)

#### *Results*

1. Literature on prevalence and patterns of drug use, poly drug use, NPS use among young people in the criminal justice system

There are no publications on this topic in Italian. The few that we found do not provide information about young people, but generally about adults in prisons.

A few data are available from the Annual Report to the Parliament on Addiction. In this report the chapter on drug consumption and addiction in prison about adults does not provide any information by age. Other data are provided by the Penitentiary Administration Department (DAP) website ([https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg\\_1\\_14.wp?selectedNode=3\\_1\\_6](https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_1_14.wp?selectedNode=3_1_6)), however information does not meet all the requested information (prevalence for our age target, consumed substance...)

## 2. Literature on effective interventions for young people using drugs (15-24-years-old) in criminal justice system

The search has provided only five results. In general, book and articles retrieved only describe organizational and intervention models used in different criminal justice settings (attenuated custody, therapeutic communities...), not providing any kind of evaluation. Besides, only one described intervention focuses on minors, while the others are addressed to adults in general.

## 2) SCOPING SURVEY

The questionnaire was created with Google Form ([http://bit.ly/2\\_EPPIC](http://bit.ly/2_EPPIC)) and initially sent by e-mail, on May the 16<sup>th</sup>, to 15 people, among which:

- professional/operators working either in specific addiction local units placed in prisons (4) or in other contracted services (associations, social cooperatives, therapeutic communities) (4)
- other kind of stakeholder (policy makers, scholars, foundations) (5)
- Guarantors of the Prisoners' Rights (2).

The response rate of the first round of email, after recalls, was 73% (11/15). Based on suggestions collected by respondents a second e-mail sending was performed on June the 1st to other stakeholder as following described:

- professional/operators working either in specific addiction local units placed in prisons (3) or in other contracted services (associations, social cooperatives, therapeutic communities) (8)
- other kind of stakeholder (second level organizations, foundations) (3)

The response rate of the first round of email, after two recalls, was 42,8% (6/14).

Recalls have been performed with individualised mails. Maximum 3 recalls have been sent to the same invited respondent, in some cases (4-5) recall was performed by phone call.

In the following table is resumed the final sample.

Table 1. Italian sample of the scoping survey

<b>Institute</b>	<b>Role</b>
<i>Managers of specific addiction local units and/or specific units placed in prisons (1<sup>st</sup> sending)</i>	
1. Addiction Local Unit (Padua)	Head of the Penitentiary Medicine Unit
2. Addiction Local Unit (Naples)	Head of the Addiction Department and of the Penitentiary Addiction Unit
3. Addiction Local Unit (Rome)	Head of Penitentiary Addiction Unit of Rebibbia
4. Addiction Local Unit (Turin)	Head of Penitentiary Addiction Unit
5. Local Health Unit (Frosinone)	Head of Penitentiary Addiction Unit
<i>Managers of specific addiction local units and or specific units placed in prisons (2<sup>st</sup> sending)</i>	
6. ASTT Papa Giovanni XXIII) (Local health unit Bergamo)	Head of the Addiction Department
7. ASTT Santi Paolo e Carlo (Local health unit Milan)	Head of Penitentiary Medicine Unit
<i>Professionals working in other contracted services (associations, social cooperatives, therapeutic communities) (1<sup>st</sup> sending)</i>	
8. National association of prison practitioners Co.N.O.S.C.I.	President of the association
9. DIANOVA Italy (NGO)	Professional in therapeutic communities
<i>Professionals working in other contracted services (associations, social cooperatives, therapeutic communities) (2<sup>nd</sup> sending)</i>	
10. C.A.T. – social cooperative (Florence)	Responsible for interventions in adult and juvenile prisons
11. BorgoRete – social cooperative (Perugia)	Responsible for interventions in the penitentiary system
12. Pantagrue – association for the detainees' right (Florence)	Professional in rehabilitation and vocational training in prison
13. Isola di Arran – Association for promotion of harm reduction and peer support (Turin)	Vice-president of the association
<i>Other stakeholders (1<sup>st</sup> sending)</i>	
14. La Sapienza University- forensic psychology (Rome)	Scholar who has conducted a research for UNICRI
15. La Sapienza University (Rome)	Scholar expert on penitentiary topics
16. Antigone – national association for the detainees' rights running an observatory on the prison conditions	President of the association
17. Regional Council (Tuscany)	Regional Guarantor of the prisoners' rights

### 3) INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS WITH KEY-INFORMANTS

Six individual interviews have been performed between June the 19th and the 26th 2017. All the interviews have been done via telephone and recorded. Interviewees have been selected on the base of their answers to the survey. Numbers of individual interviewees have been identified to the same numbers of the scoping survey. Only in one case the survey respondent and the interviewee do not correspond, as the respondent was an operator and the latter the manager of the addiction area.

Table 2. Italian sample of the individual interviews

<b>Institute</b>	<b>Role</b>
Int. 1 - Addiction Local Unit (Padua)	Head of the Penitentiary Medicine Unit
Int. 4 - Addiction Local Unit (Turin)	Head of Penitentiary Addiction Unit
Int. 5 – Local health Unit (Frosinone)	Head of Penitentiary Addiction Unit
Int. 10 - C.A.T. – social cooperative (Florence)	Responsible for interventions in adult and juvenile prisons
Int. 11 - BorgoRete – social cooperative (Perugia)	Coordinator of interventions in the penitentiary system
Int. 17 - Regional Council (Tuscany)	Regional Guarantor of the prisoners' rights