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Seizures of Drugs in England and Wales, 2006/07

2nd Edition

Kevin Smith

PREVIOUS AND RELATED HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

'Seizures of Drugs in England and Wales, 2005' was issued as Home Office Statistical Bulletin 17/07 in October 2007

'Seizures of Drugs in England and Wales, 2004' was issued as Home Office Statistical Bulletin 08/06 in May 2006

'Seizures of drugs in England and Wales, 2003' was issued as Findings 165 in August 2005.

'Drug Seizure and Offender Statistics UK, 2001 & 2002' was issued as Home Office Statistical Bulletin 08/04 in September 2004.

'Drug Seizure and Offender Statistics UK, 2000' was issued as Home Office Statistical Bulletin 04/02 in May 2002.

These publications, and the detailed tables used to produce them, are available on the Home Office RDS website at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pubsintro1.html>.

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Queries about this publication, or crime statistics, should be emailed to crimestats.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or forwarded to Strategic Data Flows, RDS (CRCSG), 5th Floor Peel, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF.

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SUMMARY

- There were a record 186,028 drug seizures by police and HM Revenue and Customs in England and Wales in 2006/07¹, compared with 161,113² in 2005; an increase of 15 per cent. Between 2004 and 2006/07, drug seizures have increased by 73 per cent. This increase since 2004 is largely accounted for by an increase in cannabis seizures, which is thought to be associated with the introduction of cannabis warnings from 1 April 2004 (see box below on warnings for cannabis possession).
- There were increases in the number of seizures for all classes of drugs. In 2006/07, there were 42,341 seizures of class A drugs (up ten per cent since 2005); 8,304 seizures involving class B drugs (up eight per cent since 2005); and 140,808 seizures involving class C drugs (up 20 per cent since 2005).
- Cocaine and heroin were the most commonly seized class A drugs in 2006/07; there were 16,079 seizures of cocaine (up 35 per cent since 2005) and 13,205 seizures of heroin (down one per cent since 2005).

Note: Warnings for cannabis possession

With effect from 1 April 2004 the Home Office issued guidance to all police forces in relation to the recording of formal warnings for cannabis possession which was in line with Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) guidance. This gave an additional disposal option of a formal warning for cannabis possession (from 16 January 2007 called cannabis warnings). Whereas a simple caution involves processing an individual at a police station, a cannabis warning can be completed on the street. The table below shows the decline in simple cautions and the rise of cannabis warnings:

	Simple cautions	Cannabis warnings
2004/05	37,738	39,256
2005/06	27,570	62,586*
2006/07	23,065	81,311

* Police forces have revised their figures since the 2005 publication. The previously published figure was 63,331.

Cautions have declined 39 per cent between 2004/05 and 2006/07, compared to a 107 per cent increase in cannabis warnings. The widespread and growing use of this new disposal is thought to have been a contributory factor in the increase in the number of police seizures for cannabis since April 2004.

¹ From 2006/07, drug seizure statistics will be published on a financial year basis, in order to be in line with other Home Office crime and policing statistical outputs.

² Figures prior to 2006/07 included seizures made by the National Crime Squad (NCS). This organisation was merged into the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) on the 1 April 2006. SOCA figures are not included in this publication. Seizures made by the NCS tended to be relatively low, between 30 – 160 a year for 1997 – 2005. However, some of these seizures would have been for large quantities of drugs. Whereas many joint operations between the NCS and police forces were attributed to the NCS, the majority of SOCA seizures are credited to a local police force when one has been involved.

1 Introduction

This publication presents figures for drug seizures made by law enforcement agencies in England and Wales during 2006/07. The statistics in this publication relate to all drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (MDA), which divides drugs into three categories (classes A, B and C) according to their harmfulness, with class A drugs considered to be the most harmful. The drugs in the table below, with their classifications, are covered in detail within this bulletin.³

Table A Drugs and their classifications under the Misuse of Drugs Act

Classification	Drug
Class A	Cocaine
	Crack
	Ecstasy-type
	Heroin
	LSD
	Methadone
	Morphine
Class B	Amphetamines ¹
	Barbiturates ¹
Class C	Anabolic steroids
	Benzodiazepines
	Cannabis
	GHB
	Temazepam

1. Amphetamines and barbiturates are class A drugs if prepared for injection

These statistics cover seizures made during the year by police (including the British Transport Police), together with information from HM Revenue and Customs. Previous bulletins have included data from the National Crime Squad (NCS). This organisation was merged into the Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) on 1 April 2006. Drug seizure data from SOCA is not included within this publication due to concerns over double counting (many operations are undertaken with local police forces and seizures are attributed to the police) and operational disclosure reasons. SOCA publish their own data within their annual report.

2 Number of seizures

Police and HM Revenue and Customs made 186,028 seizures in England and Wales in 2006/07, an increase of 15 per cent compared to 2005, and up 73 per cent from 2004. The increase between 2004 and 2005 is thought to be associated with the introduction of cannabis warnings from 1 April 2004 (text box on page 1).

³ The number of drugs covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) is far greater than those listed in Table A. It is not feasible to publish seizure statistics in detail for every drug covered under the MDA. Where a seizure is made of a drug that is not listed in Table A, it is aggregated into an 'other' class category. Further information on drugs covered under the MDA, including a link to the full list of drugs covered is available at: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drugs-laws/misuse-of-drugs-act/>

The number of seizures made in 2006/07, 186,028, are the highest since electronic records began in 1973. It must be noted that numbers of seizures made are affected by police activity and changes in recording practices, for example the introduction of cannabis warnings mentioned above. Therefore, fluctuations in the number of drug seizures each year are not a good measure of drug prevalence in society. In the five years prior to the introduction of cannabis warnings, seizures averaged 110,000 a year.

Counting Rules

Single or multiple seizures

A single seizure involves a seizure of one drug quantity within one drug type (for example: 10g of cocaine). Where a seizure involves multiple drug types and / or preparation types, counting rules are applied to this multiple seizure (for example: 10g of cocaine and 5g of crack).

Three counts of seizures: total, by drug type and by class

Multiple 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 type or drug class involved.

Example: A seizure is made of: 1kg cocaine; 100g cannabis resin and 350g herbal cannabis. This seizure would be counted as:

- Total:
One seizure in the overall total for the number of seizures by that agency [quantity not applicable]
- Drug Type:
One seizure of cocaine [1kg]; one seizure of cannabis resin [100g]; and one seizure of herbal cannabis [350g]
- Class:
One seizure of class A and one seizure of class C [quantity not applicable]

Avoiding Double Counting

Where more than one agency (for example: a police force and HM Revenue and Customs) was involved in a particular seizure, it is only recorded by the agency that made the final seizure.

Seizures in England and Wales

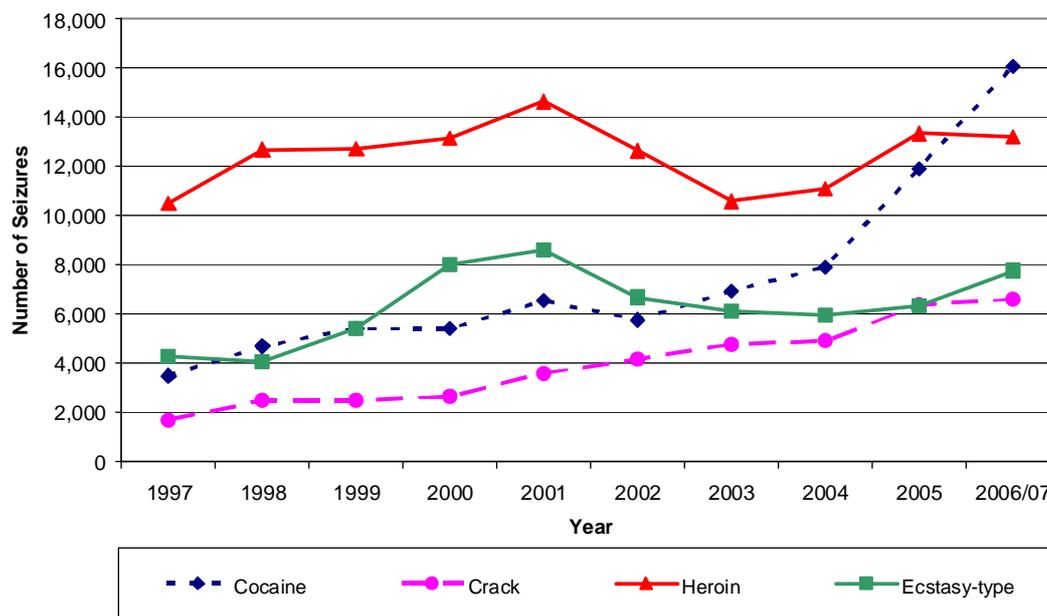
Although HM Revenue and Customs and some police forces may be involved in seizures outside England and Wales, those seizures are not included in this publication.

Class A drugs

There were 42,341 seizures in England and Wales involving class A drugs in 2006/07, ten per cent more than in 2005. Cocaine was the most commonly seized class A drug in 2006/07, with 16,079 seizures, up 35 per cent since 2005. 2006/07 is the first year since records began in 1973 where cocaine seizures have totalled more than those of heroin.

Other notable class A drug seizures are heroin (13,205 seizures, down one per cent since 2005), ecstasy (7,752 seizures, up 22 per cent since 2005) and crack (6,586 seizures, up four per cent since 2005). There were also small numbers of seizures involving methadone and LSD (886 and 160 respectively).

Figure 1 The number of seizures for the main class A drug types, England and Wales 1997 to 2006/07



Class B drugs

In 2006/07 there were 8,304 seizures involving class B drugs, an eight per cent increase compared to 2005. Within these, there were 8,030 seizures of amphetamines, an increase of eight per cent from 2005.

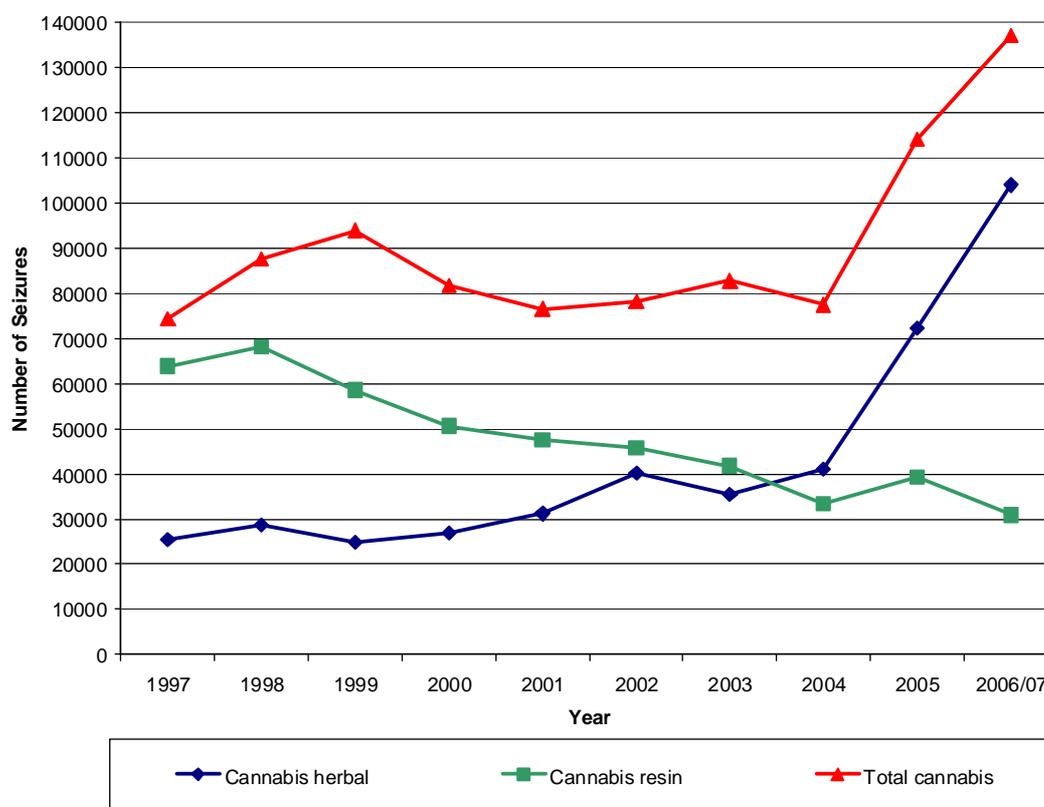
Class C drugs

In 2006/07, 140,808 seizures involved class C drugs, a 20 per cent increase compared to 2005 and up 85 per cent since 2004. It is likely that this increase is mainly due to the cannabis warnings that were introduced in 2004 (see text box on page one).

Within the classification of cannabis, there were 104,007 herbal cannabis seizures in 2006/07, an increase of 44 per cent on 2005 (up 154 per cent on 2004), 30,902 seizures of cannabis resin, a fall of 21 per cent since 2005, and 5,497 seizures of cannabis plants, up 34 per cent since 2005. This increase in the number of seizures of plants and herbal cannabis and the fall in the number of seizures of resin match the findings of previous Home Office research.⁴

⁴ See <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/cannabis/potency?view=Binary>

Figure 2 The number of seizures for cannabis, England and Wales 1997 to 2006/07



Seizures of other class C drugs in 2006/07 included: benzodiazepines (2,188 seizures, up 29 per cent from 2005), temazepam (285 seizures, up 42 per cent from 2005), anabolic steroids (522 seizures, up 32 per cent from 2005), and GHB (58 seizures, up 115 per cent from 2005).

3 Quantity of drugs seized

There are considerable fluctuations in the quantities of drugs seized over time. Whilst most drugs seizures consist of relatively small quantities, annual totals of drugs seized can be greatly influenced by a small number of large seizures, generally made by HM Revenue and Customs. SOCA seizures have not been directly included here, although the majority of their seizures are made in conjunction with local police forces, with the seizure attributed to the police.

Class A drugs

In 2006/07, there were 3.2 tonnes of cocaine, 1.0 tonnes of heroin and 58kg of crack seized. There were also seizures of 6.6 million doses of ecstasy and 96,000 doses of methadone in 2006/07. Table 3 in the summary tables shows the trends in quantity of class A drugs seized over the last ten years. The quantities data fluctuate from year to year and do not necessarily move in line with number of seizures made. For example, the number of cocaine seizures increased by 35 per cent between 2005 and 2006/07, while the amount seized fell by 15 per cent. It should also be noted that previous year's data included seizures made by the NCS.

In 2006/07, the majority of weighed class A seizures were under one gram in weight: 63 per cent of cocaine seizures; 69 per cent of crack seizures; and 73 per cent of heroin seizures. Similarly, most un-weighed class A seizures in 2006/07 were less than 50 doses: 91 per cent of ecstasy seizures; 88 per cent of LSD seizures; 69 per cent of methadone seizures and 85 per cent of morphine seizures.

Class B drugs

There were 1.4 tonnes of amphetamines and just over a thousand doses of barbiturates seized in 2006/07. Class B seizures by number and quantity for the last ten years are shown in summary table 4.

In 2006/07, 47 per cent of amphetamine seizures were under one gram in weight, with 52 per cent weighing between one and under 500 grams.

Class C drugs

In 2006/07, 45.4 tonnes of cannabis (herbal and resin) were seized. Of this, 25.7 tonnes was herbal cannabis and 19.7 tonnes cannabis resin. The majority of herbal cannabis seizures weighed between one and under 500 grams, at 77 per cent. Similarly, 80 per cent of cannabis resin was within the same weight category. There were also 344,360 cannabis plants seized, of which 81 per cent were for 50 plants or less. Class C seizures by number and quantity for the last ten years are shown in summary table 4.

Other class C seizures in 2006/07 included 5.1 million doses of anabolic steroids, 3.3 million doses of benzodiazepines, 508,000 doses of temazepam and 8.7kg of GHB. Prior to 2005, anabolic steroids and benzodiazepines were presented in kilograms and not doses.

Calculating quantities of drugs

The quantities of drugs seized are summarised in terms of kilograms, doses or plants (for cannabis plants only). Most drugs can plausibly be seized in a preparation form other than kilograms or doses. Therefore in order to present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit (either kilograms or doses), conversion factors are applied in order to estimate the overall quantity of drugs seized.

The conversion factors were revised from the 2005 publication to reflect trends in average drug preparations. These conversion factors have also been used for the 2006/07 publication, and will be reviewed periodically in the future. All revisions to quantities conversion factors and units for presentation have been made on the advice of the Forensic Science Service. Some drugs that were previously presented in kilograms are presented in doses from 2005. As the basis for these calculations has changed, figures for seizure quantities for 2005 and 2006/07 are not directly comparable with historical data.

4 Purity of drugs

Data on the average purities of different types of drugs has been obtained from the Forensic Science Service (FSS) and are based on the average of all analysed drug samples submitted to the FSS. In general, the purity from HM Revenue and Customs seizures is higher than that of the police force seizures. This reflects the fact that their seizures will tend to be made higher in the supply chain and before 'cutting' (the addition of active agents to increase profit margins) occurs. The average purity of drugs has decreased between 2005 and 2006/07 for amphetamines and cocaine, and for police force seizures of crack and heroin. In contrast, the purity of crack and heroin has increased slightly for HM Revenue and Customs seizures.

Table B Average purity¹ of drug seizures analysed by the Forensic Science Service by drug type and authority for 2005 and 2006/07

Drug type	Authority	Percentages	
		2005	2006/07
Amphetamines	HM Revenue and Customs	50	39
	Police	11	10
Cocaine	HM Revenue and Customs	68	66
	Police	43	32
Crack	HM Revenue and Customs	73	74
	Police	65	49
Heroin	HM Revenue and Customs	49	52
	Police	47	43

1. Purities are expressed in percentages. Data derived from average purities by taking figures from each quarter from summary tables 6 and 7.

5 Who seized what?

Number of seizures

Overall, 96 per cent of all seizures in 2006/07 were made by local police forces (179,512 seizures) and four per cent by HM Revenue and Customs (6,516 seizures).

Police forces accounted for 97 per cent of all seizures of class A drugs. Within this class, HM Revenue and Customs seized seven per cent of all cocaine seizures and 25 per cent of seizures of 'other class A' drugs. In contrast, HM Revenue and Customs only seized three per cent of LSD seizures, and one per cent or less for seizures of heroin, crack and ecstasy-type drugs.

For class B drugs, police forces were responsible for 98 per cent of all seizures and 99 per cent of those for amphetamines. HM Revenue and Customs seized 23 per cent of class B drugs other than amphetamines.

Police forces accounted for 96 per cent of Class C drugs, 97 per cent of cannabis seizures and all seizures of GHB. HM Revenue and Customs were responsible for 41 per cent of seizures of benzodiazepines, 19 per cent of Temazepam, 17 per cent of anabolic steroids and ten per cent of 'other class C' drugs.

There has been little change in the overall proportions of seizures made by police relative to HM Revenue and Customs for 2006/07, compared with 2005.

Table C Number¹ and percentage of drug seizures by class, drug type and agency², England and Wales, 2006/07

	Police Forces		HM Revenue and Customs		Totals
	Number	%	Number	%	
<i>All Seizures</i>	179,512	96%	6,516	4%	186,028
Class A drugs					
Cocaine	14,938	93%	1,141	7%	16,079
Crack	6,574	100%	12	0%	6,586
Heroin	13,141	100%	64	0%	13,205
LSD	156	98%	4	3%	160
Ecstasy-type	7,709	99%	43	1%	7,752
Methadone	883	100%	3	0%	886
Other	608	75%	202	25%	810
All Class A¹	40,885	97%	1,456	3%	42,341
Class B drugs					
Amphetamines	7,971	99%	59	1%	8,030
Other	232	77%	70	23%	302
All Class B¹	8,176	98%	128	2%	8,304
Class C drugs					
Cannabis	133,195	97%	3,932	3%	137,127
Benzodiazepines	1,293	59%	895	41%	2,188
Temazepam	230	81%	55	19%	285
Anabolic Steroids	433	83%	89	17%	522
GHB	58	100%	-	-	58
Other	1,103	90%	124	10%	1,227
All Class C¹	135,750	96%	5,058	4%	140,808
Unknown	2,314	100%	-	-	2,314

1. As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals. See note on counting rules for multiple seizures on page 3.

2. Seizures from joint operations involving HM Revenue and Customs and the police are recorded against the lead agency.

Quantity of seizures

Although HM Revenue and Customs only accounted for four per cent of seizures in 2006/07, the percentage seized in terms of quantity was much higher.

In 2006/07, for class A drugs, HM Revenue and Customs seized 70 per cent of cocaine by quantity, 22 per cent of crack, 53 per cent of heroin and 73 per cent of ecstasy. For class B drugs, HM Revenue and Customs seized 60 per cent of amphetamines and 29 per cent of barbiturates.

For class C drugs, in 2006/07, HM Revenue and Customs seized 89 per cent of herbal cannabis and 88 per cent cannabis resin, while all cannabis plant seizures were made by local police forces. HM Revenue and Customs also seized, by doses, 94 per cent of benzodiazepines, 98 per cent of temazepam and 98 per cent of anabolic steroids.

Seizures made by SOCA would also tend to be much larger than those of police forces. This data is not included here unless attributed to a local police force.

Table D Quantities and percentage of drugs seized by class, drug type and agency ¹, England and Wales, 2006/07

Drug Type	Police Forces		HM Revenue and Customs		Totals ²
	Quantity ³	%	Quantity ³	%	
Class A (weighed - Kg)					
Cocaine	951	30%	2,240	70%	3,191
Crack	45	78%	13	22%	58
Heroin	473	47%	530	53%	1,003
Other Class A	..	..	..	..	..
Class A (unweighed)					
LSD (1000s doses)	6	100%	0	0%	6
Ecstasy-type (1000s doses)	1,790	27%	4,795	73%	6,584
Methadone (1000s doses)	96	100%	0	0%	96
Class B (weighed - Kg)					
Amphetamines	541	40%	818	60%	1,359
Other Class B	..	..	..	..	..
Class B (unweighed)					
Barbiturates (1000s doses)	1	71%	0	29%	1
Class C (weighed - Kg)					
Cannabis (herbal)	2,731	11%	22,948	89%	25,679
Cannabis resin	2,305	12%	17,416	88%	19,721
GHB	9	100%	-	0%	9
Other Class C	..	..	..	..	..
Class C (unweighed)					
Benzodiazepines (1000s doses)	189	6%	3,086	94%	3,275
Cannabis plants (plants)	344,360	100%	-	-	344,360
Temazepam (1000s doses)	8	2%	500	98%	508
Anabolic steroids (1000s doses)	85	2%	4,969	98%	5,055

1. Seizures from joint operations involving HM Revenue and Customs and the police are recorded against the lead agency.

2. Totals are rounded to the nearest whole number.

3. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), doses (000s) or plants; previous to 2005 only LSD and Ecstasy were presented in doses. In order to convert seizures to comparable units, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug. New conversion factors were introduced in 2005, in consultation with the Forensic Science Service.

NOTES

1. The statistics in this bulletin and accompanying tables relate to the misuse of drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, which came into force on 1 July 1973. The Act divides drugs into three categories according to their harmfulness. A full list of drugs in each category is given in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, as amended by Orders in Council.
2. The Home Office first collated drug seizure statistics in an electronic format in 1974, originally covering the United Kingdom, rather than England and Wales. Since the introduction of the act, there have been various changes to which drugs are covered as well as to recording practices by the police forces and other agencies. Drug seizure statistics are not directly comparable from year to year and furthermore are not a measure of drug prevalence in society.
3. The statistics of seizures cover those made during the year by police (including the British Transport Police) that have been submitted to the Home Office, together with information from HM Revenue and Customs. More detailed figures are given in the associated area and supplementary tables. 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. Annual movements in quantities are often heavily affected by a small number of very large seizures.
4. Seizures by HM Revenue and Customs have historically accounted for about four per cent of the total number of seizures but for the majority of the quantities seized. In recent years, the NCS and now SOCA have been making large seizures of a number of drug types. SOCA figures are not directly included in this publication and can be found in their annual reports to parliament. However, many SOCA seizures are attributed to local police forces when operations have been run together.
5. For consistency, the counting rules used by the police have been applied to HM Revenue and Customs data. All historical data shown in this publication and the associated tables have also been revised.
6. Some of the totals for quantities of drugs seized by HM Revenue and Customs included in this bulletin may differ slightly from their own published figures, especially for earlier years. The discrepancies reflect differences in the treatment of information, mainly revisions to weights, which became available after these statistics had been issued by HM Revenue and Customs.
7. Information on average (arithmetic mean) drug purities for cocaine, crack, heroin and amphetamines have been provided by the Forensic Science Service (FSS), whose laboratories analyse seizures made by most police forces and HM Revenue and Customs. Such averages do not adequately describe the overall average purity. Not all seizures are sent for analysis although arrangements exist for the police to send for analysis all potential cocaine samples, including crack. FSS data refer to the year that information on the analysis was provided rather than the year of seizure.
8. The conversion factors used to estimate quantities of seizures from the Police and HM Revenue and Customs have been revised from 2005 data in line with recommendations from the Forensic Science Service. Average seizures of quantities for valid preparation types by drug type are used as conversion

factors to present each drug quantity as one unit (kilograms, doses or plants). From 2005, for approximately half the main drug types the quantities of these seizures are presented in doses rather than kilograms. In previous years only LSD and ecstasy were presented in doses.

9. The method of collecting the statistics for England and Wales changed from 1 January 1993; seizures were reported on a simplified form no longer linked to an offender. All seizures of controlled drugs are included, whether or not there is an offender, and whether the case results in either court proceedings, in a caution, or no further action. In England and Wales, total seizures were about 22 per cent higher in 1993 using the new method of collection than in 1992 using the old method.
10. A new database of drug seizures made by the police was developed between 1999 and 2000 and implemented in September 2000. There are some differences between the way this database counts seizures compared to the two databases it replaced. It was discovered that figures previously published for the period 1993-1999 were undercounting the number of seizures. The historic tables in this bulletin have been updated to take this into account.
11. There have been a number of changes which have affected the statistics in this bulletin over the period covered in the tables, the more significant of which are as follows:

01/01/1993	Introduction of new collection method in England and Wales to collect seizure information; England and Wales offender information now obtained from court appearance data. New codes introduced for main drug offences in England and Wales.
01/01/1994	Separate offence codes for crack introduced in England and Wales.
01/04/1995	Separate seizure codes for methadone introduced in England and Wales.
01/04/1995	Separate seizure codes for temazepam introduced.
01/06/1996	MDMA definition for seizures and offenders broadened to include ecstasy-type drugs.
01/09/1996	Separate seizure codes introduced for anabolic steroids across UK, and separate offence code for England and Wales.
01/07/2003	GHB became a controlled drug.
29/01/2004	Re-classification of cannabis from a class B to a class C drug under the Criminal Justice Act 2003.
18/07/2005	Raw magic mushrooms classified as a class A drug. Previously only prepared (such as dried or stewed) magic mushrooms were classified as class A drugs.
01/01/2006	Ketamine classified as a class C drug.
18/01/2007	Methamphetamine (commonly known as "Crystal Meth") reclassified from class B to a class A drug.
12. Not all drugs that come into the possession of the police have been "seized" in the strictest sense of the word. For example, a member of the public may hand in what appear to be drugs that have been found in the street. These items will be recorded at individual police stations and then destroyed.

13. Although care is taken in completing and analysing the returns used to compile the figures in this bulletin, the figures are subject to the inaccuracies of any large-scale recording system of this kind that involves different organisations. So that the reliability of data could be ensured, a reconciliation exercise was conducted, where each police force or other authority was asked to check their own data and supply revised figures where necessary.
14. The figures in the tables in this bulletin are generally shown to the last digit in order to provide a comprehensive record of the information collected. However, the figures are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. In some tables components may not add to totals (or the total) because they have been rounded independently. In the text, numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100 (or 10 for numbers less than a thousand).

Symbols and Conventions used in tables:

*	not applicable
..	not available
-	nil
0	less than a specified amount

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS)

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RDS staff are part of the Home Office. They work closely with front-line staff and policy makers. The HO Chief Scientific Advisor, who is also Director of RDS, oversees professional development for RDS teams, quality assurance and strategic R & D issues.

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Research Development and Statistics in the Home Office improves policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

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Errata

Ketamine was incorrectly classified as a class B drug in the original version. Ketamine has been a class C drug since it was added to the list of drugs covered by the Misuse of Drugs Act on 1 January 2006. All text and tables within the bulletin have been updated to reflect this correct classification.