

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

DRUG SEIZURES BY SCOTTISH POLICE FORCES, 2012-13

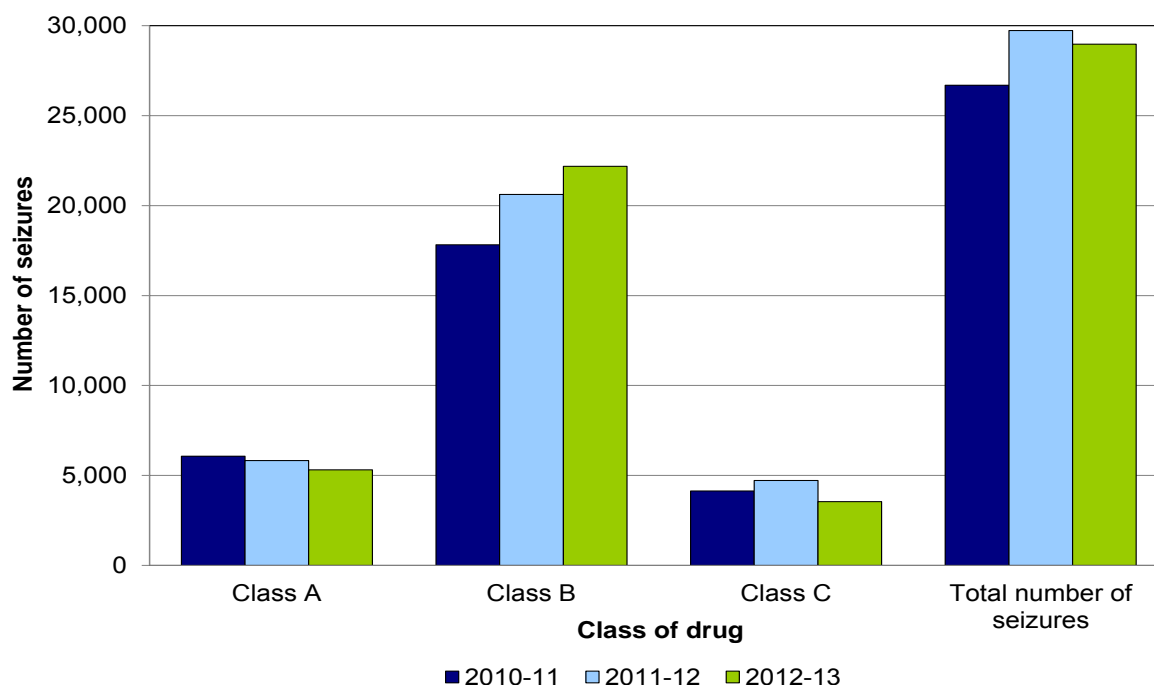
11 March 2014

1. Introduction

This bulletin presents figures for drug seizures made by police forces in Scotland in 2012-13. Figures for 2011-12 are revised figures from the previously published bulletin. The statistics in this bulletin relate to drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, which divides drugs into three classes, namely A, B and C. For the purpose of this bulletin, the drug classifications at the end of the reporting period, 31 March 2013, have been applied to the data. The publication contains data for 2010-11 to 2012-13 only.

Prior to the publication of the ['Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces, 2010-11'](#) bulletin in April 2012, the previous bulletin ['Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces, 2005-06 and 2006-07'](#) was published by the Scottish Government in June 2008 and contained data from 1996-97 to 2006-07. There was a break in the series between the publication of these two bulletins and as a result, there are no data available for the three year period 2007-08 to 2009-10. Additionally, due to the break in the series, the data for 2010-11 to 2012-13 are not directly comparable with the data for 1996-97 to 2006-07.

Chart 1: Number of drug seizures by Scottish police forces, by class of drug, 2010-11 to 2012-13



CONTENTS

Page

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 2. | Commentary | 4 |
| 2.1 | Number of drug seizures | 4 |
| 2.2 | Quantities of drugs seized | 9 |
| 3. | Notes on statistics used in this bulletin | 34 |
| 3.1 | Background | 34 |
| 3.2 | Drug classifications | 34 |
| 3.3 | Information on drug seizures | 35 |
| 3.4 | Other | 36 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 1: | The number and percentage of seizures of controlled drugs by class of drug, Scotland, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 14 |
| Table 2: | The number of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 15 |
| Table 3: | The number of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 16 |
| Table 4: | The number of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 17 |
| Table 5: | The quantity of class A drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 18 |
| Table 6: | The quantity of class B drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 19 |
| Table 7: | The quantity of class C drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 20 |
| Table 8: | The number of seizures of controlled drugs by police force area, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 21 |
| Table 9a: | The number of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 22 |
| Table 9b: | The number of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 23 |
| Table 10a: | The number of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 24 |
| Table 10b: | The number of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 25 |
| Table 11a: | The number of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 26 |
| Table 11b: | The number of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 27 |
| Table 12a: | The quantity of class A drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 28 |
| Table 12b: | The quantity of class A drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 29 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 13a: The quantity of class B drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 30 |
| Table 13b: The quantity of class B drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 31 |
| Table 14a: The quantity of class C drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12 | 32 |
| Table 14b: The quantity of class C drugs seized by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13 | 33 |

List of Charts

| | |
|---|---|
| Chart 1: Number of drug seizures by Scottish police forces, by class of drug, 2010-11 to 2012-13 | 1 |
| Chart 2: Location profile by police force area of total number of drug seizures compared to population profile, Scotland, 2012-13 | 5 |

2. Commentary

There are two statutory requirements for the UK to provide data on drug seizures, which are managed by the [UK Focal Point on Drugs](#), based at Public Health England. The UK Focal Point on Drugs collate drug seizures statistics from England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and submit the data, provided for the UK Focal Point's annual report, to the [European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction](#) (EMCDDA) and the [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime](#) (UNODC). These data inform the EMCDDA's annual report and the UNODC's annual World Drugs Report.

The minimum data requirements to satisfy these two obligations are to submit data on the number of drug seizures and the quantity of drugs seized for each of the following types of drugs: cocaine, crack, ecstasy-type substances, heroin, LSD, methylamphetamine, amphetamines, herbal cannabis, cannabis resin and cannabis plants. In addition to these ten drugs, this bulletin contains seizures data on methadone, morphine, barbiturates, mephedrone, anabolic steroids, diazepam, GHB, ketamine, temazepam and other benzodiazepines.

With only three years of comparable drug seizures data available, it is not possible to make any statements about long term trends for either the number of drug seizures or the quantity of drugs seized.

The statistics on drug seizures are used to inform [National Outcome 9](#) – 'we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger' as well as [The Strategy for Justice in Scotland](#). These statistics are also used by a wide range of stakeholders to monitor trends, for policy research and development, and for research purposes. The 'Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces' statistical bulletin forms part of a series of bulletins produced by the Scottish Government on the criminal justice system.

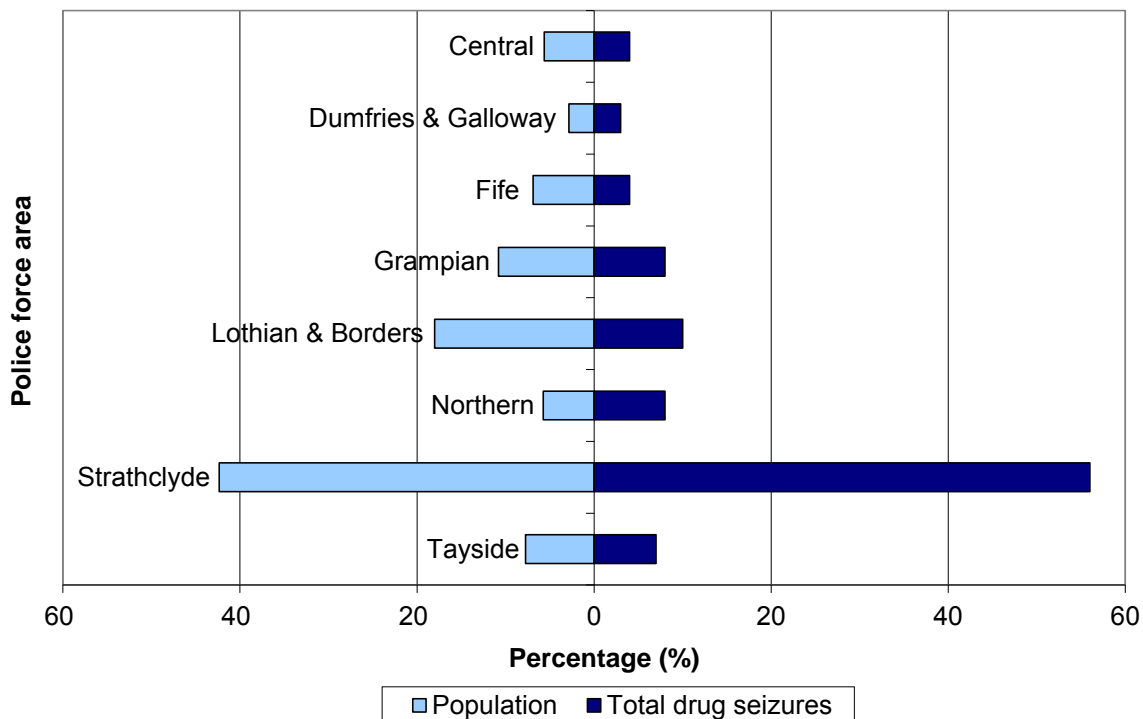
The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 changed the policing landscape in Scotland, replacing the previous eight police forces, the Scottish Police Services Authority and the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency from 1 April 2013. The Police Service of Scotland is now responsible for operational policing in Scotland and will be held to account by the Scottish Police Authority. The statistics set out in this bulletin cover the year immediately preceding the establishment of the Police Service of Scotland.

2.1 Number of drug seizures (Tables [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [8](#), [9a](#), [9b](#), [10a](#), [10b](#), [11a](#) and [11b](#), and Charts [1](#) and [2](#))

- The total number of drug seizures made by Scottish police forces in 2012-13 was 28,968, a decrease of 3% from the 29,734 seizures made in 2011-12. Since the publication of the 2011-12 bulletin, an additional 225 seizures have been recorded by Scottish police forces in 2011-12, an increase of 1% compared to the previously published total number of drug seizures. Please see [Note 3.3.3](#) for further information on why the 2011-12 data have been revised.
- The distribution of the number of drug seizures made in 2010-11 to 2012-13 can be seen in [Chart 1](#). Please see [Note 3.3.1](#) for further information on how the numbers of seizures are calculated.

- The total number of drug seizures recorded by three of the eight police forces increased between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The three forces that recorded an increase were Central Scotland Police, Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary and Strathclyde Police, with the largest increase being the 27% recorded by Central Scotland Police. There was a decrease in the total number of drug seizures for the other five police forces. Lothian and Borders Police recorded the largest decrease in total seizures, a decrease of 27%.

Chart 2: Location profile by police force area of total number of drug seizures compared to population¹ profile, Scotland, 2012-13



1. Population estimates as at mid-year 2012 from the National Records of Scotland (<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2012/index.html>)

- [Chart 2](#) shows the distribution of drug seizures made by Scottish police forces in 2012-13 by police force area compared to the proportion of the Scottish population they contained in 2012. As the Strathclyde Police force area contains the highest proportion of the Scottish population, 42% of the population in 2012, it is not unexpected that the highest proportion of drug seizures was recorded by Strathclyde Police. Strathclyde Police recorded 56% of the total number of drug seizures made by Scottish police forces in 2012-13, this compares to 51% in 2011-12.
- Of the remaining seven police forces, six recorded the same or a smaller proportion of the total number of drug seizures made by Scottish police forces in 2012-13 compared to the population proportion that the police force area contained in 2012.

- In 2012-13, 8% of drug seizures were recorded by Northern Constabulary, but only 6% of the Scottish population in 2012 was contained in the Northern Constabulary force area. However the Lothian and Borders Police force area contained 18% of the population of Scotland in 2012 but only 10% of the total number of drug seizures was recorded by that particular force.

2.1.1 Class A drugs (Tables [1](#), [2](#), [9a](#) and [9b](#), and [Chart 1](#))

- There were 5,313 seizures involving class A drugs in 2012-13, with 18% of all seizures involving at least one class A drug. This is two percentage points less than in 2011-12. There has been a decrease of 9% in the number of seizures involving class A drugs between 2011-12 and 2012-13, which equates to 512 fewer seizures. The number of class A drug seizures recorded in 2011-12 has been revised up by 37 seizures, an increase of 1%. Please see [Note 3.3.3](#) for further information on why the 2011-12 data have been revised.
- As was the case in 2010-11 and 2011-12 for class A drugs, heroin accounted for the highest number of seizures in 2012-13. There were 2,329 seizures of heroin made by Scottish police forces in 2012-13, 464 fewer seizures than in 2011-12, a decrease of 17%. There has been a 32% decrease in the number of heroin seizures between 2010-11 and 2012-13, with 1,088 fewer seizures in 2012-13.
- Within each of the eight Scottish police forces in 2012-13, with the exception of Strathclyde Police, heroin was the most seized class A drug. For Strathclyde Police, the highest number of class A drug seizures in 2012-13 involved cocaine. Heroin was the second most seized class A drug by Strathclyde Police in 2012-13.
- In Scotland, the second most common class A drug seized in 2012-13 was cocaine, this was also the case in both 2010-11 and 2011-12. There was a 4% increase in cocaine seizures, from 2,060 seizures in 2011-12 to 2,140 seizures in 2012-13. Cocaine was the second most seized class A drug in 2012-13 by the other seven police forces.
- Of all the seizures that involved class A drugs in 2012-13, 44% involved a seizure of heroin and 40% involved a seizure of cocaine. The percentage of class A seizures involving heroin decreased by four percentage points between 2011-12 and 2012-13, while the percentage involving cocaine increased by five percentage points.
- The number of seizures involving methadone almost halved from 255 in 2011-12 to 132 in 2012-13. There was a decrease of more than a half recorded in five of the eight police forces; Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary, Grampian Police, Lothian and Borders Police, Northern Constabulary and Strathclyde Police. The largest decrease of 72% was recorded by Grampian Police.

- The number of seizures involving crack more than doubled from 154 in 2010-11 to 337 in 2011-12. Following this, there was a 45% decrease in crack seizures recorded between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The majority of crack seizures recorded in Scotland, in the three year period covered by this bulletin, have been made by Grampian Police. The large changes in the numbers of crack seizures in Scotland are largely as a result of the fluctuations in the number of crack seizures made by Grampian Police. Grampian Police made 82 crack seizures in 2010-11, this increased to 224 in 2011-12 and then decreased to 124 in 2012-13.
- Seizures involving ecstasy-type substances increased from 441 in 2011-12 to 553 in 2012-13, an increase of 25% in the number of seizures. The number of seizures of ecstasy-type substances has now more than doubled since 2010-11. Two thirds of all ecstasy-type substances seizures in 2012-13 were recorded by just two forces, namely Northern Constabulary and Strathclyde Police.
- In each of the three years covered by this bulletin, there have been limited numbers of seizures involving LSD, methylamphetamine, morphine and 'other class A' drugs. The number of seizures involving LSD and methylamphetamine were particularly low, with less than ten seizures involving either of these types of drugs in any of the three years.

2.1.2 Class B drugs (Tables [1](#), [3](#), [10a](#) and [10b](#), and [Chart 1](#))

- In Scotland, there was an increase of 8% in the number of class B seizures between 2011-12 and 2012-13. There were 22,185 seizures involving class B drugs in 2012-13, with 77% of all seizures involving at least one class B drug. This is an increase of eight percentage points from the 69% of all seizures in 2011-12. The number of seizures involving at least one class B drug has increased by 24% since 2010-11. There has been a revision upwards of 165 in the number of class B drug seizures recorded in 2011-12, an increase of 1%. Please see [Note 3.3.3](#) for further information on why the 2011-12 data have been revised.
- Of the 22,185 seizures of class B drugs recorded by Scottish police forces in 2012-13, 21,169 of them involved a seizure of at least one type of cannabis, this being 95% of all class B drug seizures. The largest number of cannabis seizures involved herbal cannabis, 12,934 seizures, followed by cannabis resin, 8,462 seizures, and finally there were 1,106 seizures that involved cannabis plants. The number of seizures of herbal cannabis increased by 34% between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Seizures of herbal cannabis have almost doubled since 2010-11. However the number of seizures of cannabis resin and cannabis plants decreased by 14% and 4%, respectively, between 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- There were 304 fewer seizures of amphetamines in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, a decrease of 31%, largely driven by the decrease in the number of amphetamines seizures recorded by Strathclyde Police. Strathclyde Police

recorded 432 seizures of amphetamines in 2011-12, while in 2012-13 they recorded 199, a decrease of 233 in the number of seizures.

- The number of seizures of mephedrone has remained broadly similar over the three year period covered by this bulletin. There were 194 seizures of mephedrone in 2012-13, a decrease of one seizure compared to 2011-12.
- Seizures of 'other class B' drugs increased by 52% between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The increase in 'other class B' drugs seizures was driven by an almost five times increase in the number of 'other class B' drugs seizures recorded by Northern Constabulary. There were no seizures of barbiturates in either 2011-12 or 2012-13, with only four being made in 2010-11.

2.1.3 Class C drugs (Tables [1](#), [4](#), [11a](#) and [11b](#), and [Chart 1](#))

- In Scotland, there were 3,544 seizures involving class C drugs in 2012-13, with 12% of all seizures involving at least one class C drug. This is a decrease of four percentage points compared to both 2010-11 and 2011-12 when 16% of all seizures involved at least one class C drug. The number of seizures involving class C drugs decreased by a quarter between 2011-12 and 2012-13, a decrease of 1,175 seizures. The number of class C drug seizures recorded in 2011-12 has been revised up by 23 seizures, an increase of less than half of 1%. Please see [Note 3.3.3](#) for further information on why the 2011-12 data have been revised.
- In the three year period covered by this bulletin, seizures of class C drugs has made up the smallest proportion of the total number of seizures in each year.
- The vast majority of seizures involving class C drugs in each of the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 involved the seizure of diazepam. The proportion of class C seizures involving a seizure of diazepam has increased each year from 85% in 2010-11 to 92% in 2012-13. This is despite a 24% decrease in diazepam seizures between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The decrease in seizures of diazepam is the main driver in the overall decrease in seizures involving class C drugs.
- Of the 3,277 seizures of diazepam made in 2012-13, Strathclyde Police recorded 56% of them. This was also in the case in both 2010-11 and 2011-12. The decrease in the number of diazepam seizures between 2011-12 and 2012-13 was largely as a result of a decrease of 646 in the number of diazepam seizures recorded by Strathclyde Police.
- From the same family of drugs as diazepam, there were a further 60 seizures of temazepam in 2012-13, a decrease of two seizures compared to 2011-12. Furthermore, there were as 88 seizures of other benzodiazepines in 2012-13, more than double the 39 seizures recorded in 2011-12. The increase in seizures of other benzodiazepines is primarily as the result of Northern Constabulary recording 65 seizures in 2012-13 but having recorded no such seizures in 2011-12.

- There were 125 seizures of 'other class C' drugs in 2012-13, a decrease of 64% between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Seizures of 'other class C' drugs are now 77% lower than in 2010-11. The decrease in 'other class C' drugs seizures between 2011-12 and 2012-13 was largely as result of the decrease in 'other class C' drugs seizures recorded by Strathclyde Police.
- There have been limited numbers of seizures of anabolic steroids and ketamine in the three year period covered by this bulletin. There were 21 seizures of anabolic steroids in 2012-13, an increase of one seizure on the 20 seizures recorded in both 2010-11 and 2011-12. The number of ketamine seizures decreased by 44% to 19 seizures in 2012-13. Following two years where there had been one seizure each year, there were no seizures of GHB in 2012-13.

2.2 Quantities of drugs seized (Tables [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [12a](#), [12b](#), [13a](#), [13b](#), [14a](#) and [14b](#))

2.2.1 Large seizures

- There can be considerable fluctuation in the quantities of drugs seized over time and the quantities seized do not necessarily move in line with the number of seizures made. Whilst most drug seizures consist of relatively small quantities, annual quantities of drugs seized can be greatly influenced by a small number of large seizures.
- Intelligence led operations against known drug dealers tend to result in a low number of seizures, but conversely the quantity of drugs seized and their value will be high. These high profile operations may result in greater disruption to the illicit drugs trade which, whilst having a positive effect, may reduce the number of seizures made. Care must be taken when comparing quantities.
- When large quantities are present in the raw data, the relevant police force was contacted for confirmation. The police hold definitive data about their seizures.

2.2.2 Class A drugs (Tables [5](#), [12a](#) and [12b](#))

- In 2012-13, 281.3 kg of cocaine was seized by Scottish police forces. This is an increase of 180.8 kg compared to the quantity of cocaine seized in 2011-12. The almost trebling in the quantity of cocaine seized is the result of an increase reported by Tayside Police. Tayside Police seized 2.4 kg of cocaine in 2011-12 with this increasing to 201.9 kg in 2012-13. Just one seizure of cocaine made by Tayside Police in 2012-13 resulted in 190.0 kg being seized. As a result, Tayside Police accounted for 72% of the quantity of cocaine seized in 2012-13. If this seizure is excluded, the quantity of cocaine seized in 2012-13 was 9.2 kg lower than in 2011-12.
- The quantity of heroin seized decreased by 40.2 kg from 120.6 kg in 2011-12 to 80.4 kg in 2012-13. Six of the eight police forces recorded a decrease in the

quantity of heroin seized. Northern Constabulary and Tayside Police both recorded increases in the quantity of heroin seized in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12. Almost two thirds of the quantity of heroin seized in 2012-13 was seized by Strathclyde Police.

- The quantity of crack seized in Scotland in the three year period covered by this bulletin has been consistently much smaller than either the quantities of heroin or cocaine seized. In 2012-13, 5.5 kg of crack was seized by Scottish police forces. This is a decrease of 0.8 kg compared to 2011-12 and 1.7 kg lower than in 2010-11. Only three police forces seized crack in 2012-13. Grampian Police seized 4.9 kg of crack, which is almost 90% of the total quantity of crack seized in 2012-13. Lothian and Borders Police and Strathclyde Police each seized 0.3 kg of crack in 2012-13.
- There was a substantial decrease in the number of tablets of ecstasy-type substances seized in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, with 125,200 fewer tablets being seized. This vast decrease is a consequence of two very large seizures of ecstasy-type substances made by Strathclyde Police in 2011-12, these two seizures alone resulted in 135,200 tablets being seized. If these two seizures are omitted from the 2011-12 figures, then 10,000 more tablets of ecstasy-type substances were seized in 2012-13 than in 2011-12.
- There was 20.5 litres of methadone seized by Scottish police forces in 2012-13. This volume of methadone was less than half the volume seized in 2011-12. Seven of the eight forces recorded a decrease in the volume of methadone seized in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, the exception being Tayside Police. Just under two thirds of the methadone seized in 2012-13 was seized by just two police forces, namely Lothian and Borders Police and Strathclyde Police. The other types of listed class A drugs were seized in much smaller quantities and there were little changes in the quantities seized between 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- The ['Scottish Policing Performance Framework \(SPPF\) Annual Report, 2012-13'](#) contains information on the quantities of class A drugs seized by the police in Scotland. The last report was published in November 2013 and contains data for the period 2007-08 to 2012-13. This was the last time the SPPF Annual Report will be published following the establishment of the Police Service of Scotland on 1 April 2013.
- The figures in the 'Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces' bulletin are not directly comparable with the figures in the 'SPPF Annual Report' due to the different time periods over which the data were collected. Accurate information about drug seizures may take up to nine months to be processed depending on the complexity of the operation and other operational factors. For further information please see [Note 3.3.3](#). Furthermore, the figures contained in the 'SPPF Annual Report' are for all types of class A drugs and not just the subset included in this bulletin. However, this is likely to have a minimal effect on the figures, as the main types of class A drug are included in this bulletin.

- The figures in the 'SPPF Annual Report' for the quantities of class A drugs seized in 2012-13 are lower than the figures shown in this bulletin.
- The 'SPPF Annual Report' shows that the quantities of class A drugs seized, in terms of weight in kg and liquids in litres, decreased in the most recent year between 2011-12 and 2012-13. The quantity of class A drugs seized in terms of number of tablets increased between 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- It should be noted that a substantial seizure of cocaine was not included in the SPPF data for Tayside Police as, at the time of publication of the 'SPPF Annual Report', it was understood this seizure had been attributed to another police force. It was later confirmed that this was not the case and that it should have been attributed to Tayside Police.
- Over the six year period covered in the 'SPPF Annual Report' covers, the trend in the quantity of class A drugs seized in terms of weight in kg and liquids in litres had generally been upwards between 2007-08 and 2011-12. In terms of weight in kg, the quantity of class A drugs seized in 2012-13 was at its lowest level since 2007-08. While the quantity of class A drugs seized in 2012-13 in terms of liquids in litres was at its lowest level in the six year period covered by the 'SPPF Annual Report'. There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of class A drugs being seized in tablet form. Between 2007-08 and 2012-13 there was a decrease of 84%, despite the upward trend seen in the last two years.

2.2.3 Class B drugs (Tables [6](#), [13a](#) and [13b](#))

- In each of the three years covered by this bulletin, over a tonne of cannabis resin has been seized by Scottish police forces. In 2012-13, 1,707.0 kg of cannabis resin was seized, an increase of 495.4 kg compared to 2011-12. The increase in the quantity of cannabis resin seized between 2011-12 and 2012-13 was largely as a result of the 407.8 kg increase in the quantity of cannabis resin seized by Lothian and Borders Police.
- The quantity of herbal cannabis seized decreased by 5.8 kg from 620.8 kg in 2011-12 to 615.0 kg in 2012-13. However, although there was a small decrease at a Scotland level, this masks larger variations at police force level. Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary recorded an increase of 42.8 kg in the quantity of herbal cannabis seized, while Strathclyde Police recorded a decrease of 71.5 kg.
- There were 41,411 cannabis plants seized in 2012-13, an increase of 6,626 plants compared to the 34,785 plants seized in 2011-12. Of the cannabis plants seized in 2012-13, Strathclyde Police seized two thirds of them. Strathclyde Police recorded an increase of 8,881 cannabis plants seized between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Strathclyde Police along with Northern Constabulary and Tayside Police were the only forces to record increases in the numbers of cannabis plants seized in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12.

- The quantity of amphetamines seized in 2012-13 decreased by 39.3 kg to 92.9 kg seized in 2011-12. The quantity of amphetamines seized in 2012-13 is now 168.2 kg less than in 2010-11. In 2012-13, Lothian and Borders Police seized the highest quantity of amphetamines. The quantity of amphetamines seized by Lothian and Borders Police increased by 35.6 kg from 3.0 kg in 2011-12 to 38.6 kg in 2012-13.
- In both 2010-11 and 2011-12, Strathclyde Police seized the majority of the quantity of amphetamines seized by Scottish police forces. The quantity of amphetamines seized by Strathclyde Police decreased by 67.6 kg between 2011-12 and 2012-13 to 16.0 kg.
- There was a decrease of 0.8 kg in the quantity of mephedrone seized between 2011-12 and 2012-13. Of the 9.1 kg of methedrone seized in 2012-13, over two thirds of it was seized by Tayside Police. There were no seizures of barbiturates in either 2011-12 or 2012-13, with only 200 tablets being seized in the four seizures recorded in 2010-11.

2.2.4 Class C drugs (Tables [7](#), [14a](#) and [14b](#))

- With the exception of diazepam, in the three year period covered by this bulletin, the quantities of class C drugs seized are relatively small compared to the quantities of either class A or class B drugs seized.
- In 2012-13, 532,100 tablets of diazepam tablets were seized by Scottish police forces. This is less than half the number of tablets seized in 2011-12 and is also less than the number seized in 2010-11 by 146,800 tablets. Seven of the eight forces recorded a decrease in the number of diazepam tablets seized. Central Scotland Police was the only force to record an increase in the number of diazepam tablets seized, 59,000 more tablets in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12. Strathclyde Police still seized the highest number of diazepam tablets in 2012-13 even though they seized 382,300 fewer tablets than in 2011-12.
- In addition to the quantity of diazepam seized, 2,000 tablets of temazepam as well as 11,100 tablets of other benzodiazepines were seized by Scottish police forces in 2012-13. These three types of drugs are all from the same family of drugs. As was the case in 2011-12, the vast majority of other benzodiazepine tablets were seized by Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary in 2012-13.
- There was an increase of 4,800 in the number of anabolic steroid tablets seized in 2012-13 compared to 2011-12. Of the 10,800 tablets seized in 2012-13, 9,300 were seized by Tayside Police. In 2011-12, Tayside Police only seized 100 tablets. Only three other police forces made seizures of anabolic steroids in 2012-13, namely Grampian Police, Northern Constabulary and Strathclyde Police. Please note that Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizure information on anabolic steroids. For further clarification, please see [Note 3.3.6](#). In 2011-12, Grampian Police seized 5,300

of the 6,000 anabolic steroids tablets seized, whereas in 2012-13, Grampian Police seized only 200 tablets.

- In the three year period covered by this bulletin, only limited quantities of ketamine have been seized by Scottish police forces. There were 0.3 kg seized in 2010-11, with only 0.1 kg being seized in both 2011-12 and 2012-13. There were no seizures of GHB in 2012-13, with less than 0.1 litres having been seized in 2011-12 and 0.1 litres seized in 2010-11.

Table 1: The number¹ and percentage of seizures of controlled drugs by class of drug, Scotland, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Number & Percentage | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Drug Class | 2010-11² | 2011-12² | 2012-13² | % change 11-12 to 12-13 |
| Class A ³ | 6,074 | 5,825 | 5,313 | -9 |
| Class B ^{4,5} | 17,821 | 20,618 | 22,185 | 8 |
| Class C ^{6,7} | 4,138 | 4,719 | 3,544 | -25 |
| Total¹ | 26,693 | 29,734 | 28,968 | -3 |
| Percentage of Total Seizures | | | | |
| Class A | 23 | 20 | 18 | |
| Class B | 67 | 69 | 77 | |
| Class C | 16 | 16 | 12 | |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for class A drugs include tapentadol, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
4. Figures for class B drugs include mephedrone and other cathinone-based drugs, which became controlled drugs on 16 April 2010, though some were already controlled as class C drugs.
5. Figures for class B drugs include pipradrol-related compounds – including desoxypipradrol (2-DPMP), diphenylmethlpyrrolidine and diphenylprolinol (D2PM), which became controlled drugs on 13 June 2012.
6. Figures for class C drugs include amineptine, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
7. Figures for class C drugs include phenazepam, which became a controlled drug on 13 June 2012.

Table 2: The number¹ of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Number & Percentage | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | % change 11-12 to 12-13 |
| Cocaine | 2,038 | 2,060 | 2,140 | 4 |
| Crack | 154 | 337 | 186 | -45 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | 269 | 441 | 553 | 25 |
| Heroin | 3,417 | 2,793 | 2,329 | -17 |
| LSD | 5 | 7 | 4 | n/r |
| Methadone | 255 | 255 | 132 | -48 |
| Methylamphetamine ² | 1 | 4 | 3 | n/r |
| Morphine ² | 21 | 38 | 30 | -21 |
| Other class A ³ | 30 | 36 | 41 | 14 |
| Total¹ | 6,074 | 5,825 | 5,313 | -9 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class A' drugs include tapentadol, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.

Table 3: The number¹ of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Number & Percentage | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | % change 11-12 to 12-13 |
| Herbal Cannabis | 6,605 | 9,643 | 12,934 | 34 |
| Cannabis resin | 9,930 | 9,864 | 8,462 | -14 |
| Cannabis plants | 872 | 1,154 | 1,106 | -4 |
| Total Cannabis¹ | 16,479 | 19,433 | 21,169 | 9 |
| Amphetamines | 1,125 | 996 | 692 | -31 |
| Barbiturates ² | 4 | - | - | - |
| Mephedrone ² | 201 | 195 | 194 | -1 |
| Other class B ^{3,4} | 260 | 141 | 215 | 52 |
| Total¹ | 17,821 | 20,618 | 22,185 | 8 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class B' drugs include mephedrone and other cathinone-based drugs, which became controlled drugs on 16 April 2010, though some were already controlled as class C drugs.
4. Figures for 'other class B' drugs include pipradrol-related compounds – including desoxypipradrol (2-DPMP), diphenylmethlpyrrolidine and diphenylprolinol (D2PM), which became controlled drugs on 13 June 2012.

Table 4: The number¹ of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Number & Percentage | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | % change 11-12 to 12-13 |
| Anabolic Steroids ² | 20 | 20 | 21 | 5 |
| Diazepam | 3,535 | 4,294 | 3,277 | -24 |
| GHB ² | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Ketamine ² | 30 | 34 | 19 | -44 |
| Other Benzodiazepines ² | 33 | 39 | 88 | 126 |
| Temazepam | 53 | 62 | 60 | -3 |
| Other class C ^{3,4} | 540 | 350 | 125 | -64 |
| Total¹ | 4,138 | 4,719 | 3,544 | -25 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class C' drugs include amineptine, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
4. Figures for 'other class C' drugs include phenazepam, which became a controlled drug on 13 June 2012.

Table 5: The quantity of class A drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| Cocaine | kg | 148.2 | 100.5 | 281.3 |
| Crack | kg | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | tablets (000s) | 10.1 | 158.1 | 32.9 |
| Heroin | kg | 95.6 | 120.6 | 80.4 |
| LSD | tablets (000s) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Methadone | litres | 36.6 | 46.3 | 20.5 |
| Methylamphetamine ⁴ | kg | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Morphine ⁴ | litres | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 6: The quantity of class B drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| Herbal Cannabis | kg | 867.9 | 620.8 | 615.0 |
| Cannabis resin | kg | 1,069.3 | 1,211.6 | 1,707.0 |
| Cannabis plants | plants | 34,853 | 34,785 | 41,411 |
| Amphetamines | kg | 261.1 | 132.2 | 92.9 |
| Barbiturates ⁴ | tablets (000s) | 0.2 | - | - |
| Mephedrone ⁴ | kg | 5.8 | 9.9 | 9.1 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 7: The quantity of class C drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| Anabolic Steroids ⁴ | tablets (000s) | 48.1 | 6.0 | 10.8 |
| Diazepam | tablets (000s) | 678.9 | 1,074.3 | 532.1 |
| GHB ⁴ | litres | 0.1 | 0.0 | - |
| Ketamine ⁴ | kg | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other Benzodiazepines ⁴ | tablets (000s) | 1.0 | 7.3 | 11.1 |
| Temazepam | tablets (000s) | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 8: The number¹ of seizures of controlled drugs by police force area, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Police Force Area | Number & Percentage | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | % change 11-12 to 12-13 |
| Central | 1,144 | 980 | 1,243 | 27 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 715 | 859 | 869 | 1 |
| Fife | 1,186 | 1,293 | 1,258 | -3 |
| Grampian | 1,853 | 2,595 | 2,186 | -16 |
| Lothian & Borders ² | 4,243 | 3,966 | 2,894 | -27 |
| Northern | 1,872 | 2,462 | 2,362 | -4 |
| Strathclyde | 13,551 | 15,236 | 16,113 | 6 |
| Tayside | 2,129 | 2,343 | 2,043 | -13 |
| Scotland | 26,693 | 29,734 | 28,968 | -3 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 9a: The number¹ of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | Number | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Cocaine | 66 | 50 | 50 | 104 | 243 | 172 | 1,211 | 164 | 2,060 |
| Crack | - | 3 | - | 224 | 8 | 5 | 83 | 14 | 337 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | 10 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 110 | 163 | 69 | 441 |
| Heroin | 54 | 79 | 117 | 256 | 394 | 116 | 1,484 | 293 | 2,793 |
| LSD | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 7 |
| Methadone | 10 | 10 | 14 | 32 | 49 | 17 | 108 | 15 | 255 |
| Methylamphetamine | - | - | - | 1 | NA | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| Morphine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | NA | 1 | 21 | 11 | 38 |
| Other class A ³ | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | 7 | 15 | 2 | 36 |
| Total¹ | 141 | 155 | 202 | 659 | 726 | 432 | 2,939 | 571 | 5,825 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class A' drugs include tapentadol, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.

Table 9b: The number¹ of seizures of class A drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | | | | | | | | | Number |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Cocaine | 65 | 49 | 60 | 208 | 203 | 152 | 1,237 | 166 | 2,140 |
| Crack | - | - | - | 124 | 8 | - | 54 | - | 186 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | 14 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 32 | 110 | 259 | 71 | 553 |
| Heroin | 90 | 81 | 92 | 222 | 446 | 161 | 1,020 | 217 | 2,329 |
| LSD | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Methadone | 8 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 51 | 18 | 132 |
| Methylamphetamine | - | - | - | 1 | NA | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Morphine | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | NA | 4 | 9 | 13 | 30 |
| Other class A ³ | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 20 | 13 | 2 | 41 |
| Total¹ | 178 | 167 | 190 | 589 | 707 | 456 | 2,538 | 488 | 5,313 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Figures for 'other class A' drugs include tapentadol, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
3. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 10a: The number¹ of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | Number | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Herbal Cannabis | 216 | 343 | 290 | 803 | 1,439 | 598 | 5,480 | 474 | 9,643 |
| Cannabis resin | 389 | 210 | 445 | 608 | 864 | 788 | 5,918 | 642 | 9,864 |
| Cannabis plants | 44 | 14 | 117 | 67 | 238 | 42 | 566 | 66 | 1,154 |
| Total Cannabis¹ | 649 | 567 | 852 | 1,478 | 2,541 | 1,428 | 10,736 | 1,182 | 19,433 |
| Amphetamines | 39 | 20 | 80 | 66 | 113 | 160 | 432 | 86 | 996 |
| Barbiturates | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Mephedrone | 9 | 3 | 2 | 30 | NA | 53 | 23 | 75 | 195 |
| Other class B ³ | 1 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 33 | 22 | 30 | 25 | 141 |
| Total¹ | 698 | 592 | 945 | 1,591 | 2,687 | 1,663 | 11,074 | 1,368 | 20,618 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class B drugs' include mephedrone and other cathinone-based drugs, which became controlled drugs on 16 April 2010, though some were already controlled as class C drugs.

Table 10b: The number¹ of seizures of class B drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | | | | | | | | | Number |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Herbal Cannabis | 466 | 393 | 393 | 825 | 1,703 | 678 | 7,939 | 537 | 12,934 |
| Cannabis resin | 329 | 141 | 317 | 485 | 618 | 626 | 5,436 | 510 | 8,462 |
| Cannabis plants | 49 | 13 | 143 | 51 | 243 | 34 | 509 | 64 | 1,106 |
| Total Cannabis¹ | 844 | 547 | 853 | 1,361 | 2,564 | 1,338 | 12,551 | 1,111 | 21,169 |
| Amphetamines | 44 | 19 | 62 | 19 | 99 | 183 | 199 | 67 | 692 |
| Barbiturates | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Mephedrone | 13 | 3 | 12 | 7 | NA | 12 | 25 | 122 | 194 |
| Other class B ^{3,4} | - | 14 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 102 | 36 | 9 | 215 |
| Total¹ | 901 | 583 | 940 | 1,391 | 2,700 | 1,635 | 12,726 | 1,309 | 22,185 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class B' drugs include mephedrone and other cathinone-based drugs, which became controlled drugs on 16 April 2010, though some were already controlled as class C drugs.
4. Figures for 'other class B' drugs include pipradrol-related compounds – including desoxypipradrol (2-DPMP), diphenylmethlpyrrolidine and diphenylprolinol (D2PM), which became controlled drugs on 13 June 2012.

Table 11a: The number¹ of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | | | | | | | | | Number |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Anabolic Steroids | - | - | - | 7 | NA | - | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| Diazepam | 133 | 110 | 140 | 304 | 534 | 267 | 2,494 | 312 | 4,294 |
| GHB | 1 | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ketamine | 1 | - | 1 | 10 | NA | 13 | 7 | 2 | 34 |
| Other Benzodiazepines | - | 8 | 3 | 8 | NA | - | - | 20 | 39 |
| Temazepam | - | - | 2 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 23 | - | 62 |
| Other class C ³ | 6 | 8 | - | 29 | - | 79 | 164 | 64 | 350 |
| Total¹ | 141 | 126 | 146 | 353 | 553 | 367 | 2,629 | 404 | 4,719 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class C' drugs include amineptine, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.

Table 11b: The number¹ of seizures of class C drugs made by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | | | | | | | | | Number |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ² | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Anabolic Steroids | - | - | - | 4 | NA | 9 | 5 | 3 | 21 |
| Diazepam | 157 | 95 | 127 | 188 | 475 | 153 | 1,848 | 234 | 3,277 |
| GHB | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Ketamine | - | 1 | - | - | NA | 6 | 10 | 2 | 19 |
| Other Benzodiazepines | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | NA | 65 | - | 2 | 88 |
| Temazepam | 2 | 3 | - | - | 12 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 60 |
| Other class C ^{3,4} | - | 13 | - | 6 | - | 35 | 69 | 2 | 125 |
| Total¹ | 164 | 119 | 128 | 206 | 487 | 271 | 1,923 | 246 | 3,544 |

Notes:

1. Seizures involving more than one class of drug are counted as a single seizure in the total number of seizures but are counted separately against each individual drug class involved. For more information please see [Note 3.3.1](#).
2. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).
3. Figures for 'other class C' drugs include amineptine, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
4. Figures for 'other class C' drugs include phenazepam, which became a controlled drug on 13 June 2012.

Table 12a: The quantity of class A drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Cocaine | kg | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 76.0 | 2.4 | 100.5 |
| Crack | kg | - | 0.4 | - | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | tablets (000s) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 150.1 | 4.5 | 158.1 |
| Heroin | kg | 1.1 | 1.4 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 68.3 | 6.5 | 120.6 |
| LSD | tablets (000s) | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Methadone | litres | 1.6 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 15.0 | 1.9 | 13.4 | 1.0 | 46.3 |
| Methylamphetamine | kg | - | - | - | 0.0 | NA | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 |
| Morphine | litres | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 12b: The quantity of class A drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Cocaine | kg | 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 53.5 | 201.9 | 281.3 |
| Crack | kg | - | - | - | 4.9 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | - | 5.5 |
| Ecstasy-type Substances | tablets (000s) | 0.3 | 20.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 32.9 |
| Heroin | kg | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 50.1 | 11.4 | 80.4 |
| LSD | tablets (000s) | 0.0 | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| Methadone | litres | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 20.5 |
| Methylamphetamine | kg | - | - | - | 0.0 | NA | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Morphine | litres | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | NA | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 13a: The quantity of class B drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | Units ³ | | | | | | | | | Quantity |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Herbal Cannabis | kg | 2.1 | 188.9 | 14.4 | 29.8 | 36.0 | 6.4 | 332.4 | 10.8 | 620.8 |
| Cannabis resin | kg | 3.0 | 7.0 | 212.8 | 14.9 | 163.0 | 48.4 | 705.5 | 57.1 | 1,211.6 |
| Cannabis plants | plants | 1,460 | 458 | 3,784 | 1,044 | 8,529 | 84 | 18,758 | 668 | 34,785 |
| Amphetamines | kg | 4.8 | 0.9 | 16.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 17.8 | 83.6 | 3.8 | 132.2 |
| Barbiturates | tablets (000s) | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Mephedrone | kg | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | NA | 0.2 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 9.9 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 13b: The quantity of class B drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | | | | | | | | | Quantity |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Herbal Cannabis | kg | 11.9 | 231.7 | 19.3 | 28.7 | 45.5 | 9.6 | 260.9 | 7.4 | 615.0 |
| Cannabis resin | kg | 4.9 | 103.9 | 173.6 | 18.8 | 570.8 | 44.8 | 782.3 | 7.9 | 1,707.0 |
| Cannabis plants | plants | 890 | 346 | 2,881 | 672 | 7,163 | 186 | 27,639 | 1,634 | 41,411 |
| Amphetamines | kg | 3.5 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 38.6 | 6.2 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 92.9 |
| Barbiturates | tablets (000s) | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Mephedrone | kg | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | NA | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 9.1 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 14a: The quantity of class C drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2011-12

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Anabolic Steroids | tablets (000s) | - | - | - | 5.3 | NA | - | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 |
| Diazepam | tablets (000s) | 23.5 | 36.5 | 82.7 | 42.3 | 122.1 | 64.2 | 638.0 | 65.0 | 1,074.3 |
| GHB | litres | 0.0 | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Ketamine | kg | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | NA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other Benzodiazepines | tablets (000s) | - | 5.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | NA | - | - | 0.2 | 7.3 |
| Temazepam | tablets (000s) | - | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | - | 1.7 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

Table 14b: The quantity of class C drugs seized^{1,2} by police forces in Scotland by drug type, 2012-13

| Drug Type | Units ³ | Quantity | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Central | Dumfries & Galloway | Fife | Grampian | Lothian & Borders ⁴ | Northern | Strathclyde | Tayside | Scotland |
| Anabolic Steroids | tablets (000s) | - | - | - | 0.2 | NA | 0.6 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 10.8 |
| Diazepam | tablets (000s) | 82.5 | 17.5 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 76.1 | 18.8 | 255.6 | 57.5 | 532.1 |
| GHB | litres | - | - | - | - | NA | - | - | - | - |
| Ketamine | kg | - | 0.0 | - | - | NA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other Benzodiazepines | tablets (000s) | 0.1 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | NA | 2.6 | - | 0.3 | 11.1 |
| Temazepam | tablets (000s) | 0.2 | 1.0 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 |

Notes:

1. Where the quantity of a seizure is recorded as 'trace' it is not included in these figures.
2. Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In this table, quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.
3. Tablets include doses, dots and squares.
4. Lothian and Borders Police are unable to provide seizures figures for some drug types. For more information please see [Note 3.3.6](#).

3. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

3.1 Background

3.1.1 This is the third time, following the publication of the 2010-11 and 2011-12 data, that information on drug seizures made by Scottish police forces has been published by the Scottish Government. Prior to this, the Scottish Government had published statistics on the drug seizures made by Scottish police forces on two occasions. These publications contained data from 1996-97 to 2006-07. Historically, the Home Office collected and published the data. The Home Office collected police data from the Scottish Police forces until March 2006.

3.1.2 The statistics in this bulletin and accompanying tables relate to the seizure of drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) 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.

3.1.3 The statistics presented in this bulletin are derived from data returns submitted by the eight legacy Scottish police forces in respect of the aggregated number of drug seizures and the quantity of each type of drug seized. As well as returns for the current year, revised data for the previous year can be submitted, as accurate information about drug seizures may take up to nine months to be processed, depending on the complexity of the operation and other operational factors.

3.1.4 This bulletin does not contain information from the Border Force, British Transport Police and seizures outwith Scotland as a result of Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency (SCDEA) operational activity. SCDEA seizures in Scotland are included in the police force data included in this bulletin. It is not possible to distinguish which seizures had SCDEA involvement.

3.2 Drug classifications

3.2.1 A number of changes to drug classifications have occurred during the time period relating to this bulletin.

- Figures for class B drugs include mephedrone and other cathinone-based drugs, which became controlled drugs on 16 April 2010, though some were already controlled as class C drugs.
- Figures for class A drugs include tapentado, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
- Figures for class C drugs include amineptine, which became a controlled drug on 28 March 2011.
- Figures for class B drugs include pipradrol-related compounds – including desoxypipradrol (2-DPMP), diphenylmethlpyrrolidine and diphenylprolinol (D2PM), which became controlled drugs on 13 June 2012.

- Figures for class C drugs include phenazepam, which became a controlled drug on 13 June 2012.

3.3 Information on drug seizures

3.3.1 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. As a seizure can involve more than one drug, figures for individual drug classes cannot be added together to produce totals. Therefore the number of seizures of drug by class can add up to more than the total number of seizures.

For example, if in a single seizure quantities of cocaine, heroin, herbal cannabis and ketamine were seized, the number of seizures would be as follows:

Overall it would be counted as one seizure. In terms of the different classes of drug it would count as one seizure of class A drugs, one seizure of class B drugs and one seizure of class C drugs. Finally, in terms of the different types of drugs it would be counted as one seizure each of cocaine, heroin, herbal cannabis and ketamine.

3.3.2 A seizure is the result of an operation that is recorded by the police. If the operation undertook raids on several properties this will be recorded as one seizure. Similarly, a single seizure may result in multiple offences and multiple perpetrators.

3.3.3 Accurate information about drug seizures may take up to nine months to be processed, depending on the complexity of the operation and other operational factors. Also, as operations continue, updated information may be available at police force level. Inevitably, the data in this bulletin provide a snap-shot of what the police have recorded at a given time. The definitive number of seizures and quantities recovered at police force level are held by the police.

3.3.4 Drugs can be seized in a variety of forms or preparation types. In Tables [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [12a](#), [12b](#), [13a](#), [13b](#), [14a](#) and [14b](#) quantities of drugs have been converted to weights (kg), liquids (litres) or tablets (000s). To present all seized quantities within a given drug type in terms of one comparable unit, conversion factors are applied to estimate the overall quantity for that drug.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 Lothian and Borders Police were unable to provide seizure numbers and quantities, where applicable, for the following types of drugs: methylamphetamine, morphine, barbiturates, mephedrone, anabolic steroids, GHB, ketamine and other benzodiazepines. This was for logistical, procedural and operational reasons.

3.4 Other

3.4.1 Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys and data collection are to be published.

The estimated cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin is: **£600**.

Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice website at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculation>

3.4.2 Drug seizures for England and Wales are published by the Home Office in the 'Seizures of drugs in England and Wales' statistical bulletin series.

The latest bulletin for England and Wales contained information for the financial year 2012-13 and was published on 31 October 2013. The bulletin can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seizures-of-drugs-in-england-and-wales-financial-year-ending-2013>.

3.4.3 This bulletin refers to data for 2010-11 which do not feature in this bulletin but are referred to for contextual purposes. The detailed 2010-11 data on the number and quantities of drugs seized by Scottish police forces can be accessed in the '[Drug Seizures by Scottish Police Forces, 2011-12](#)' bulletin.

3.4.4 Population data are derived from relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the National Records of Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>.

3.4.5 The quantities of drugs seized given in Tables [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [12a](#), [12b](#), [13a](#), [13b](#), [14a](#) and [14b](#) in this bulletin are generally shown to one decimal place in order to provide a comprehensive record of the information collected. As a consequence, in Tables [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [12a](#), [12b](#), [13a](#), [13b](#), [14a](#) and [14b](#), some quantities are given as 0.0, when they are being shown to one decimal place, even though small quantities of the given drugs were seized. In some tables components may not sum to totals (or the total) because they have been rounded independently.

3.4.6 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = nil.

NA = denotes figure is not available.

n/r = not reported (a percentage change figure is not reported if the denominator is less than ten as any resulting figure may be misleading).

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