



Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009

Information Services Division
Edinburgh 2009

Copyright

© Common Services Agency/Crown Copyright 2009

Brief extracts from this publication may be reproduced provided the source is fully acknowledged. Proposals for the reproduction of large extracts should be addressed to:

ISD Publications
Gyle Square, Area 114a
1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh EH12 9EB

This report is available online on the national website:
<http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/>

Enquiries

For enquiries or comments about this publication please contact:

Customer Support Desk
Information Services Division
Gyle Square, 1 South Gyle Crescent
Edinburgh, EH12 9EB

Phone 0131 275 7777
Fax 0131 275 7504

This publication can be made available in different languages, larger print or braille (English only). For information on translation of this publication in your community language please phone the number below.

本出版品尚有不同語言版本、大型字體印刷版本、盲人點字版本 (僅提供英文版本) 可供您選擇。如需瞭解本出版品是否有翻譯成您當地使用的語言，請透過以下電話號碼與我們聯絡：

Cuirear am foillseachadh seo ri fhaighinn ann an grunn chànan, clò-bhualadh mòr is Braille (Beurla a-mhàin). Cuir fòn dhan àireamh a leanas airson fiosrachaidh mar a gheibhear eadar-theangachadh an fhoillseachaidh seo nad chànan coimhearsnachd:

يمكن أن يتوفر هذا الإعلان بلغات مختلفة، وطباعة بحجم أكبر، وطباعة برايل (باللغة الإنجليزية فقط). للحصول على معلومات حول ترجمة هذا الإعلان بلغتك المحلية، يرجى الاتصال بالرقم الوارد أدناه.

यह प्रकाशन विभिन्न भाषाओं, बड़े अक्षरों, ब्रेल लिपि (सिर्फ अंग्रेजी) में उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। आपके समुदाय की भाषा में इसे प्रकाशन के अनुवाद के बारे में जानकारी के लिए कृपया नीचे दिए हुए नम्बर पर टेलीफोन करें।

এই প্রকাশনাটি বিভিন্ন ভাষায়, বড় ছাপার অক্ষর-এ এবং ব্রেইলী-ত (শুধুমাত্র ইং-রাজী-ত) সরবরাহ করা যে-ত পা-র। এই প্রকাশনাটি আপনার মাতৃভাষায় অনুবাদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য প্র-য়াজ-ন অনুগ্রহপূর্বক নিম্নলিখিত নাম্বা-র টেলি-ফোন করুন :

ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਛਾਪੇ, ਬ੍ਰੇਲ (ਸਿਰਫ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ) ਉਪਲਬਧ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਲਈ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ।

یہ طبع مختلف زبانوں اور بڑے چھاپ میں دستیاب کی جاسکتی ہے، برائلی (صرف انگریزی میں)۔ اپنی کمیونٹی کے زبان میں اس طبع کے ترجمے کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لئے، براہ کرم مندرجہ ذیل نمبر پر فون کیجئے۔

Telephone 0131 275 7777

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	iv
National Statistics releases from ISD	v
Conventions	
List of tables and figures	vi
1. Introduction.....	1
2. The Alcohol market... ..	5
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Consumer expenditure	7
2.3 Product.....	8
2.4 Place of purchase	9
3. Alcohol consumption	23
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 Sensible drinking guidelines and revised unit conversion factors.....	25
3.3 Adults: Scottish Health Survey (SHeS): Revised alcohol consumption estimates 2003	26
3.4 Children's consumption.....	30
3.5 Knowledge and awareness of alcohol content and sensible drinking guidelines.....	31
4. Alcohol and Health Harm.....	47
4.1 Introduction.....	49
4.2 General acute inpatient/day case hospital discharges.....	49
4.3 Mental health inpatient and day case hospital discharges.....	52
4.4 Primary care contacts.....	54
4.5 Alcohol related accident and emergency attendances.....	54
4.6 Alcohol related deaths	55
5. Alcohol and Social Harm	81
5.1 Introduction.....	83
5.2 Perceptions of alcohol-related social harm in Scotland.....	83
5.3 Perception of alcohol-related social harm in the local area.....	84
5.4 Alcohol related social harm amongst children.....	84
5.5 Offences of drunkenness.....	85
5.6 Drinking in a designated place.....	86
5.7 Drunk driving offences.....	86
5.8 Road traffic accidents and alcohol.....	87
5.9 Alcohol-related homicides.....	88
5.10 Alcohol use amongst the prison population	88
Appendices	105
Appendix 1 – Data source.....	107
Appendix 2 – Glossary	114
Appendix 3 – Revised alcohol conversion factors	118
Appendix 4 – ICD codes used for reporting alcohol-related discharges from Scottish hospitals	119
Appendix 5 – Read codes used for analysing alcohol use in PTI data	120
Appendix 6 – Causes of death related to alcohol consumption, International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision	122

Acknowledgements

Thanks are given to the organisations who supplied the information presented in this publication. (Contact details for these organisations can be found in Appendix 1).

Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team

The Substance Misuse Information Strategy Team, part of the Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland, has produced this report. The team:

- provides information to support Alcohol and Drug Action Teams, Local Authorities, NHS boards, specialist drug and alcohol services, the Scottish Executive, and others.
- develops expertise in the use of available data to produce robust performance and activity indicators to monitor the impact of national and local policies.
- supports the research and analytical work of other organisations, subject to general strategic priorities and ethical and legal considerations.
- manages the Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD), and ensures the effective and appropriate exploitation of other relevant data collected by ISD e.g. hospital inpatient data.

The team also provides an information service to organisations and individuals who wish to use the data relating to alcohol and drug misuse collected by ISD Scotland. For further information please phone 0131 275 7684 or e-mail substancemisuse@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk.

Contact

Lee Davies (Substance Misuse Programme Principal)
0131 275 6193
Lee.davies@isd.csa.scot.nhs.uk

National Statistics releases

Information presented in this publication from Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland is derived from data sources which are classed as *National Statistics* releases.

For these data sources, higher level figures from the data source have been published as National Statistics. The statistics presented in this publication are the first time these specific breakdowns have been published:

- Hospital discharges (SMR01)
- Psychiatric discharges (SMR04)
- Information from general practice (PTI)

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and adhere to commitments relating to integrity, confidentiality, data collection, liaison and consultation, openness access and timeliness. *National Statistics* undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and they are produced free from political interference.

Further details on *National Statistics* are contained at the UK Statistics Authority website www.statistics.gov.uk. Further information in relation to *National Statistics* and ISD Scotland is available from www.isdscotland.org/national_statistics.

For further details on the non-ISD data please contact the appropriate organisation (see Appendix 1) directly for details.

Conventions

Percentages and rates are shown *in italics*. Rates are expressed per 100,000 in SMR01 and SMR04 information and per 10,000 population in all other information.

References to data sources are provided with the tables.

List of tables and figures

2 The Alcohol Market

Tables

- 2.1 Indices of alcohol price, retail prices, alcohol price index relative to retail price index (all items), real households' disposable income, and affordability of alcohol, United Kingdom, 1980 to 2007.
- 2.2 Consumers expenditure on alcohol at constant 2006 prices in the United Kingdom, 2002 – 2006.
- 2.3 Drink sector expenditure as a percentage of consumers' expenditure in the United Kingdom, 2002 – 2006.
- 2.4 Expenditure on alcoholic drinks, by UK Countries, 2007.
- 2.5 Money spent on alcohol each week, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006.
- 2.6 The Value of the Drinks Market by Channel type and Category, United Kingdom, 2006/07.
- 2.7 Alcohol Duty Receipts, United Kingdom, 1998/99 – 2007/08.
- 2.8 Volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland on-trade, off-trade and combined, 2005 – 2007.
- 2.9 Litres per capita (population over 18) pure alcohol sold, Scotland and England & Wales, 2005 – 2007.
- 2.10 Alcohol units sold per capita (population over 18), Scotland, 2005 – 2007.
- 2.12 Liquor licences in force at 31st December in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980, 1997 and 2003 – 2007.
- 2.13 Liquor licences in force at 31st December 2007 in Scotland, by council area and type of premises.
- 2.14 Number of licensed premises in Scotland with one or more regular extensions at 31st December 2007, by council area and type of premises.
- 2.15 Sources of purchased alcohol, by age group (children), Scotland, 1998-2006.
- 2.16 Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence in last 4 weeks, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006.
- 2.17 Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol from a pub, bar or club in last 4 weeks, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006.

Figures

- 2.1 Indices of alcohol price relative to retail price index, real households' disposable income (RHDI) and affordability of alcohol, 1980 to 2007, United Kingdom.
- 2.2 Volume of pure alcohol sold on-trade and off-trade in Scotland, 2005-07.
- 2.3 Liquor licences in force at 31st December in Scotland, by type of premises, 2007.
- 2.4 Sources of purchased alcohol by 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland, 2006.

3 Consumption

Tables

- 3.1 Reported usual frequency of drinking alcohol in the last year, by age and sex; 2003.
- 3.2 Comparison of original and revised estimates of alcohol consumption level on heaviest drinking day in past week, by age and sex.
- 3.3 Comparison of original and revised estimates of usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by age and sex.

-
- 3.4 Revised estimated mean weekly alcohol units of different types of drinks, by age and sex.
 - 3.5 Usual places to drink, by age and sex; 2003.
 - 3.6 Problem drinking, by age and sex; 1998 and 2003.
 - 3.7 Revised estimated alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in past week (observed and age-standardised), by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and sex.
 - 3.8 Revised estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level (observed and age standardised), by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and sex.
 - 3.9 Ever had an alcoholic drink, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006.
 - 3.10 Last occasion of drinking of alcohol, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006.
 - 3.11 Average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006.
 - 3.12 Pupils who were drunk in the last week, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006.
 - 3.13 Frequency of drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days, by age group and gender (children): Scotland 2002, 2004 and 2006.
 - 3.14 Number of times drunk, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2002, 2004 and 2006.
 - 3.15 Awareness of the recommended maximum number of units per day for men and women, 2007.
 - 3.16 The percentage correctly identifying the daily limits for women and men, by age, 2007.
 - 3.17 Belief about number of units in a normal bottle of wine, 2007.
 - 3.18 Belief about the number of units in a pint of normal strength beer, 2007.

Figures

- 3.1 Adults who consumed more than twice the recommended daily limits of alcohol in the past week.
- 3.2 Comparison of estimates of alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in the past week, by sex using revised thresholds (old units) and revised thresholds and new unit conversions.
- 3.3 Revised estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption, by age and sex.
- 3.4 Five or more drinks consumed on one occasion in the last 30 days.

4 Health Harm

Tables

- 4.1 General acute hospital ratio of discharges to patients for alcohol related diagnoses, in any position: 2007/08.
- 4.2 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis, in any position: 2003/04 – 2007/08.
- 4.3 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis, in any position, specific diagnosis: 2007/08.
- 4.4 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position, by deprivation category: 2003/04 – 2007/08.
- 4.5 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position (emergency admissions only); day of admission: 2007/08.
- 4.6 Psychiatric hospital ratio of discharges to patients with an alcohol-related diagnosis, in any position: 2006/07.
- 4.7 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position: 2002/03 – 2006/07.
- 4.8 Psychiatric inpatient discharges; by gender: 2006/07.
- 4.9 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; specific diagnosis: 2006/07.

-
- 4.10 Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position, by deprivation category: 2002/03 – 2006/07.
 - 4.11 GP and practice nurse (PN) contact rates per 1,000 population and estimated number of GP and PN contacts for alcohol related diagnoses, by sex and age group: 2006/07.
 - 4.12 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause), by sex and age group; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.
 - 4.13 Alcohol-related deaths (any mention), by sex and age group; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.
 - 4.14 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause), by NHS board area; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.
 - 4.15 Alcohol-related deaths (any mention), by NHS board area; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.
 - 4.16 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause); deprivation category: 2001 - 2007.
 - 4.17 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause), by council area; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.
 - 4.18 Alcohol-related deaths (any mention), by council area; Scotland: 2000 – 2007.

Figures

- 4.1 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position by sex: 2003/04 – 2007/08.
- 4.2 Number of general acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; specific diagnosis by age group: 2007/08.
- 4.3 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; deprivation category: 2003/04 – 2007/08.
- 4.4: Number of psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; specific diagnosis by age group: 2006/07.
- 4.5: Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position by deprivation category: 2006/07.

5 Social Harm

Tables

- 5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, 2006.
- 5.2 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, by age and sex, 2006.
- 5.3 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, 2006.
- 5.4 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, by sex, 2006.
- 5.5 Dislike of alcohol abuse by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live, 2007.
- 5.6 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, by deprivation, 2007.
- 5.7 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2006.
- 5.8 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by urban/rural variation, 2007.
- 5.9 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by local authority group, 2007.
- 5.10 Proportion of 13 and 15 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by drinking status: Scotland 2006.
- 5.11 Number of effects of drinking experienced in the last year, by age group and gender (children): Scotland 2006.
- 5.12 Effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year, by age group and gender (children): Scotland 2006.

-
- 5.13 Number of children referred to the Reporter on 'J' grounds for alleged misuse of alcohol or drugs: Scotland, 2003/04 – 2007/08.
 - 5.14 Offences of drunkenness recorded by the police, 1998/99 - 2007/08.
 - 5.15 Offences of drunkenness by police force area per 10,000 population, 2007– 08.
 - 5.16 Number of recorded offences of consumption of alcohol in a designated place: Scotland, 1998/99-2007/08.
 - 5.17 Consumption of alcohol in designated places by local authority, 2007/08.
 - 5.18 Drunk driving offences: Scotland 1998/99 - 2007/08.
 - 5.19 Drunk driving offences recorded by police force area, 2007/08.
 - 5.20 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath test results, by police force, years: 1994-98 and 2003/07 averages, 2003 to 2007.
 - 5.21 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath tests results, by day and time, 2003-2007 average.
 - 5.22 Motorists involved in accidents and breath tested, by time of day: 2003-2007 averages, 2003 to 2007.
 - 5.23 Accidents which involved motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels, by severity of accident; and casualties in such accidents, by severity: 1996 to 2006, 1994-1998 average and 2002-2006 average.
 - 5.24 Persons accused in homicide cases, by whether drunk and / or under the influence of drugs; 2003/04 – 2007/08.
 - 5.25 Drinking problems by type of offender, 2008.

Figures

- 5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a big social problem by age and sex, Scotland, 2006.
- 5.2: Negative effects of drinking experienced at last once in the last year, by age group and gender: Scotland 2006.
- 5.3: Recorded offences of drunkenness and consumption of alcohol in a designated place: Scotland, 1998/99- 2007/08.
- 5.4: Offences of drunk driving per 10,000 population, Scotland, 2007/08.
- 5.5: Casualties in accidents involving motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels 1 by severity: Scotland, 1996-2006.
- 5.6: Drink/drug status of accused in homicide cases, 2007/08.

1

Introduction

1 Introduction

This biennial publication presents the latest available information from a range of national data sources relating to alcohol. These include routine data sources and surveys.

The format of a number of the tables presented in this publication has been revised from previous editions. In addition certain figures (commonly small numbers, for small areas or populations) are not shown. These changes are a result of 'statistical disclosure control' (SDC) which aims to prevent the release of information that can lead to the identification of individuals. Further information on the SDC methods applied is available on request.

This year there are four main sections:

Chapter 2 – The Alcohol Market

A variety of factors can influence the purchase and consumption of alcohol, and the alcohol market is a key focus of the Scottish Government's strategic approach to tackling alcohol misuse¹. This section reports on key aspects of the alcohol market including volume sold, cost, licensing and on-and off sales.

Previously much of the data relating to the alcohol market in Scotland was only available at UK level. However, in June 2008 alcohol market sales data specifically for Scotland (rather than the whole of the United Kingdom) was published by the Scottish Government. This includes a range of data on alcohol sales by volume, type of drink, off-trade or on-trade, per capita, retail sales value and the price of alcohol.

Chapter 3 – Alcohol Consumption

This section focuses on the way in which we consume alcohol, and our attitudes towards it. It includes information on level of consumption and consumption patterns in Scotland by gender and age, in adults and children. In June 2008 revised consumption estimates for the 2003 Scottish Health Survey were published. These were based on the 2003 Scottish Health Survey results but have been updated due to concerns that consumption was being under-estimated due to changes in the strength of drinks. The method for converting reported volumes of alcohol drunk into units consumed was updated and applied to the previously reported survey data resulting in the revised consumption estimates.

The Alcohol Consumption chapter also includes, for the first time, information on knowledge of recommended limits, behaviours and perceptions. This is taken from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey which published results from a new module regarding attitudes to alcohol in Scotland in August 2008.

Chapter 4 – Alcohol and Health Harm

This includes information detailing the scale and type of the health impact of excessive alcohol consumption in Scotland. It includes data on alcohol-related hospital discharges (from SMR01) and alcohol related psychiatric discharges (from SMR04). These are presented by age, gender, deprivation and Health Board area. It also reports on estimated numbers of GP contacts for alcohol misuse, alcohol-related accident and emergency attendances, and alcohol related deaths in Scotland.

Chapter 5 – Alcohol and Social Harm

This section includes information from a range of sources including routinely collected national data and survey data to build up a picture of the social impact of alcohol in Scotland. This includes the public perception of alcohol as a problem in Scottish society and offences related to alcohol such as drunkenness. It also includes detailed information relating to road traffic accidents and breath testing, and data on alcohol use by the prison population.

Further information and links to these sources can be found in Appendix 1.

¹See Appendix 1 for more information

2 The Alcohol Market

2 The Alcohol Market

2.1 Introduction

The marketplace is where commodities are bought and sold. Markets can be studied in terms of price, product, place and promotion and all of these factors influence the purchase of the commodity being sold. The alcohol market is subject to certain regulatory restrictions, such as the requirement for a licence to sell it or the hours during when it can be bought. Changes in the elements of the alcohol market can therefore influence the amount of product being sold and, by inference, the amount consumed. This chapter reports on key aspects of the alcohol market and how they have changed in recent times.

The data reported below are drawn from a variety of sources including data from industry sales (Nielsen); official government statistics, for example the monies raised from duty, and from population surveys such as consumer self reports of spending and where young people say they have bought or tried to buy alcohol. Some of these data are only available at UK level. Where possible, Scotland level data are reported. As with all data sources, each will have its strengths and limitations. Sales data report volume sold rather than volume consumed in Scotland. For example, they do not capture alcohol that was purchased outwith the country, nor that taken from the country or consumed abroad. However, when set against self reported consumption from population surveys (refer to Chapter 3) they illustrate the likely scale of under-reporting.

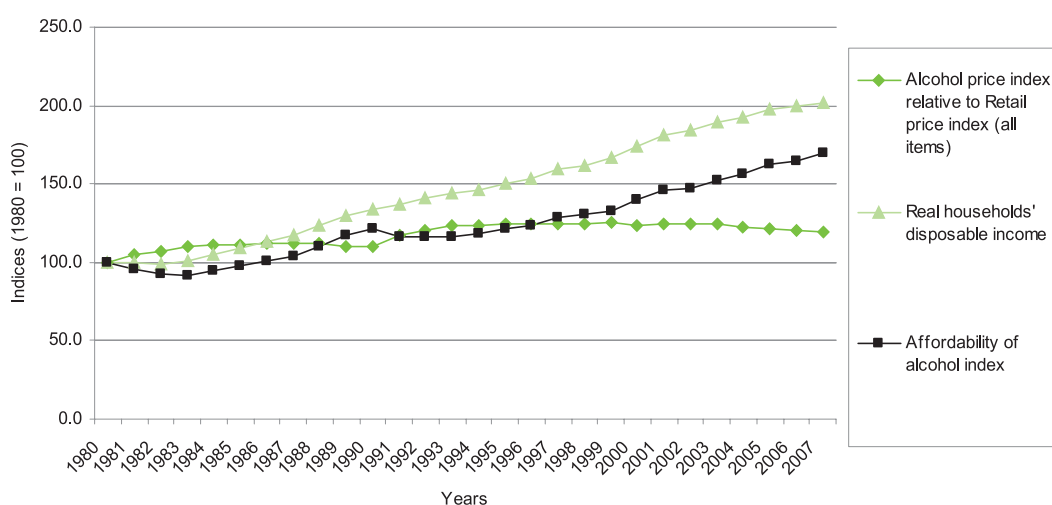
2.2 Price, Consumer Expenditure, Tax Revenue and Advertising

2.2.1 Price

Alcohol is 69% more affordable in 2007 than in 1980.

- UK prices of alcoholic drinks have increased more than general retail price increases since 1980. Between 1980 and 2007 the price of alcohol increased by 19% more than retail prices generally. However, because households' disposable income has increased by 102% in real terms (between 1980 and 2007), alcohol is 69% more affordable in 2007 than in 1980 (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Indices of alcohol price relative to retail price index, real households' disposable income (RHDI) and affordability of alcohol, 1980 to 2007 United Kingdom



Source: Focus on Consumer Price Indices, Office for National Statistics and Economic Trends, Office for National Statistics, 2008

2.2.2 Consumer expenditure

Consumer expenditure on alcohol in the UK was £41.6 billion in 2006 (Table 2.2).

- Consumer spending on alcohol represents 5.24% of their total expenditure (Table 2.3).
- Beer continues to account for the largest proportion of UK spending on alcohol. In 2006 consumers spent £19.1 billion on beer, £14.6 billion on wine, cider and perry, and £7.9 billion on spirits (Table 2.2).
- During the last 5 years, UK consumers' expenditure by type of beverage, as a percentage of total spending, reduced for beer (from 2.72% in 2002 to 2.41% in 2006) and spirits (from 1.1% in 2002 to 1.0% in 2006). Consumers' expenditure on wine, cider and perry has remained relatively constant since 2004 (Table 2.3).

In 2007, people in Scotland spent an average of £5.97 weekly on alcoholic drinks.

- In Scotland in 2007 people spent on average £2.79 per week on alcoholic drinks for household supplies, and £3.18 for consumption outside the home. (Table 2.4).
- These figures are broadly similar to the corresponding expenditure reported by other UK countries (Table 2.4).

Of those who have ever drunk alcohol, one in ten 15 year olds reported spending £10 or more per week on alcohol.

- 7% of 13 year olds and 20% of 15 year olds who have ever drunk alcohol say they spend £5 or more but less than £10 a week (Table 2.5).
- 3% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds who have ever drunk alcohol spend £10 a week or more but less than £20 (Table 2.5).

2.2.3 Sales and duty raised

UK alcohol sales were worth £33.7 billion in 2006/07.

- On-trade sales account for 64% of this total (Table 2.6).
- In 2007/08, the estimated total for alcohol duty receipts in the UK was £8.3 billion. This represents a 5% increase from £7.9 billion in 2006/07 (Table 2.7).

2.3 Product

In 2007 it was estimated from industry sales data that almost 50 million litres of pure alcohol were sold in Scotland (Table 2.8).

- In 2007 in Scotland it was estimated that 12.2 litres of pure alcohol were sold per person over the age of 18, almost 2 litres higher than in England and Wales (10.3 litres) (Table 2.9).
- Of the volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2007 beer accounted for 36.9%, spirits for 29.4% and wines for 25% (Table 2.8).
- Volumes of pure alcohol sold have been broadly stable over the past three years (Table 2.8).
- The estimated volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2007 equates to 1219 units a year for every adult (18 and over) in Scotland i.e. 23.4 units a week on average (Table 2.10).
- In 2007 the pure alcohol volume of spirits sold in Scotland was almost double those sold in England and Wales (3.6 litres per capita compared to 1.8 per capita). The volumes sold of other beverages were very similar between Scotland and England and Wales (Table 2.9).

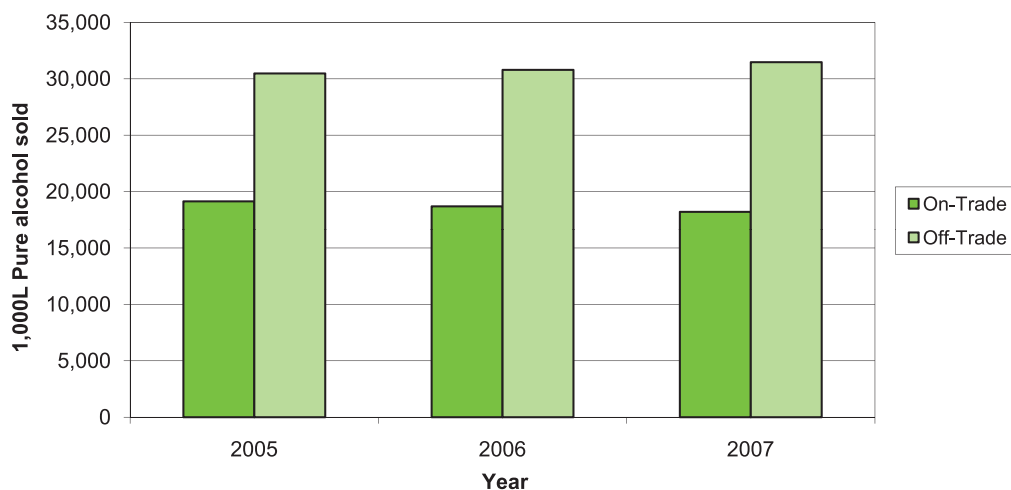
2.4 Place of Purchase

2.4.1 On-trade and off-trade sales

The estimated figures regarding on-trade and off-trade sales of alcohol in Scotland suggest changing consumption patterns.

- Of the 50 million litres of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2007, 31.5 million was off-sales, and 18.2 million was on-sales (Table 2.8).
- The number of litres of pure alcohol purchased off-trade in Scotland increased from 30.5 million in 2005 to 31.5 million in 2007. In contrast, on-trade sales declined from 19.1 million litres in 2005 to 18.2 million litres in 2007 (Table 2.8 and Figure 2.2).
- Overall the estimated litres per capita of pure alcohol (population 18 and above) sold in Scotland between 2005 and 2007 have remained stable (Table 2.9).
- The total natural volume of alcoholic drinks sold between 2005 and 2007 decreased (Data not shown). The total volume of pure alcohol sold remained stable. This suggests that stronger drinks are being purchased (Table 2.8).

Figure 2.2 Volume of pure alcohol sold on-trade and off-trade in Scotland, 2005-07



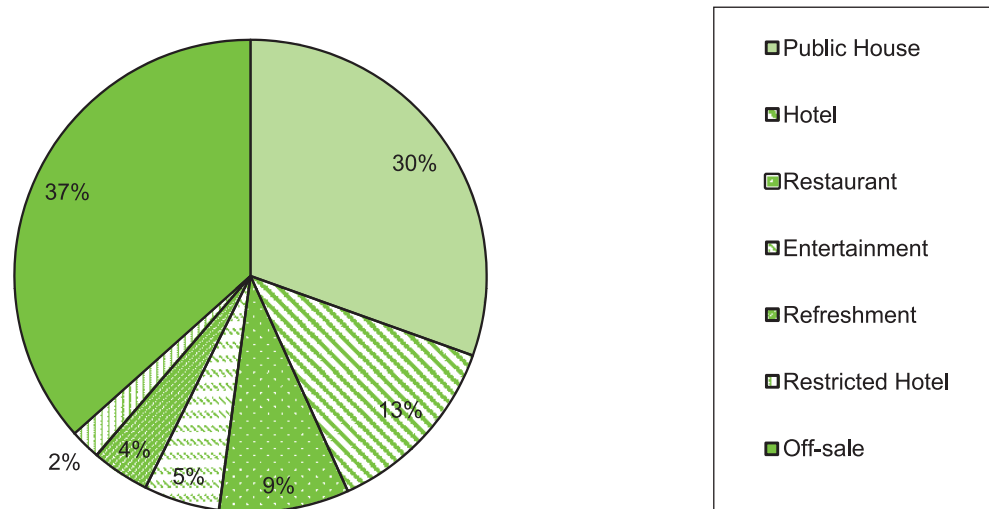
Source: Nielsen, 2008

2.4.2 Licences

In 2007 there were a total of 17,021 liquor licences in force in Scotland (Table 2.11).

- This represents a 1 per cent decline compared to the previous year (17,234) and a 2 per cent decline from 2003 (17,325) (Table 2.11).
- In 2007, off-sales accounted for 37% of all liquor licences in force, while public houses held 30% of all liquor licences (Table 2.12 and Figure 2.3).
- Whilst the balance of off-sale to on-sale licences has remained reasonably stable since 2003, there has been a general decline in the total number of hotel licences (excluding restricted hotels) from 2,609 in 1997 to 2,174 in 2007. In contrast, the number of refreshment licences has increased from 380 in 1997 to 673 in 2007 (Table 2.12).
- The total number of liquor licences equates to a rate of 42 licences per 10,000 of the Scottish population over 18 years. However, there is considerable variation in the rate between council areas. The highest number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over tended to be in the more rural areas such as Shetland (91) and Orkney Islands (87), while the more urban council areas tended to have a lower number of licences per 10,000 aged 18 years and over, for example East Dunbartonshire (19) and East Renfrewshire (20) (Table 2.13).

Figure 2.3: Liquor licences in force at 31st December in Scotland, by type of premises, 2007



Source: Scottish Liquor Licensing Statistics, 2007

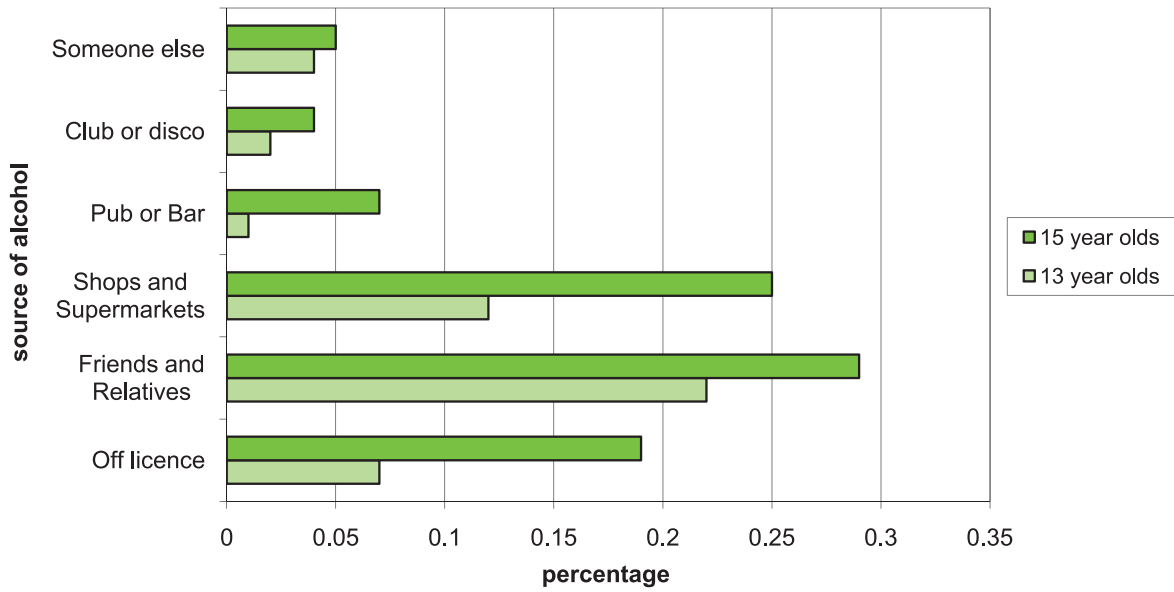
- In 2007, 10,047 licensed premises held one or more regular extensions to permitted hours granted by licensing boards in Scotland. Of these, 47% (4,758) were public houses, 19% (1,929) were hotels and a further 20% (1,979) were registered clubs (Table 2.14).

The Licensing Act (Scotland) 2005 comes into force in Scotland on the 1st September 2009, overhauling the licensing system in Scotland. More details can be found in Appendix 1.

2.4.3 Children's Place of Purchase

- Among both 13 and 15 year olds the most common way to have bought alcohol was from a friend or relative: in 2006 22% of 13 year olds and 29% of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported buying it in this way (Table 2.15 and Figure 2.4).
- Of those pupils who had ever drunk alcohol, 10% of 13 year olds and 19% of 15 year olds had made an attempt to purchase alcohol from a supermarket/shop/off-licence. In both age groups more than half of those who reported trying to purchase alcohol had succeeded in doing so. (Table 2.16).
- Attempts to purchase alcohol at a pub, bar or club were rarer as only 5% of 13 year olds and 15% of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported that this had occurred in the last four weeks (Table 2.17).
- Since 2004, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of pupils who bought alcohol from friends and relatives (a rise from 13% to 22% for 13 year olds and 19% to 29% for 15 year olds) (Table 2.15). There has also been a small decline in 15 year olds buying alcohol from pubs or bars (10% in 2004 to 7% in 2006) and clubs or discos (7% in 2004 to 4% in 2006) (Table 2.15).

Figure 2.4: Sources of purchased alcohol by 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland, 2006



Source: SALSUS 2006

2.1 Indices of alcohol price, retail prices, alcohol price index relative to retail prices index (all items), real households' disposable income, and affordability of alcohol, UK, 1980 to 2007

United Kingdom

Indices (1980 = 100)

	Alcohol price index	Retail price index (all items)	Alcohol price index relative to Retail price index (all items)	Real households' disposable income	Affordability of alcohol index
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	116.9	111.9	104.5	99.5	95.2
1982	130.2	121.5	107.2	99.2	92.5
1983	140.0	127.1	110.1	101.2	91.9
1984	148.1	133.4	111.0	105.0	94.6
1985	157.4	141.5	111.2	108.6	97.6
1986	164.5	146.3	112.4	113.0	100.6
1987	171.2	152.4	112.3	117.2	104.3
1988	179.9	159.9	112.5	123.6	109.9
1989	190.1	172.3	110.3	129.4	117.4
1990	208.4	188.6	110.5	133.8	121.1
1991	234.3	199.7	117.3	136.5	116.4
1992	249.9	207.2	120.3	140.5	116.7
1993	260.4	210.5	123.7	144.2	116.6
1994	266.7	215.6	123.7	146.3	118.3
1995	276.8	223.1	124.1	150.1	121.0
1996	284.8	228.4	124.7	153.7	123.3
1997	292.7	235.6	124.2	159.5	128.4
1998	302.7	243.7	124.2	161.9	130.3
1999	310.6	247.4	125.5	166.4	132.5
2000	315.4	254.8	123.8	173.8	140.4
2001	322.0	259.3	124.2	181.3	145.9
2002	329.3	263.6	124.9	184.4	147.6
2003	336.3	271.2	124.0	188.9	152.3
2004	342.8	279.3	122.7	192.1	156.5
2005	349.6	287.2	121.7	197.7	162.5
2006	358.0	296.4	120.8	199.5	165.1
2007	368.6	309.1	119.2	202.0	169.4

Sources: Alcohol Price and Retail Prices (all items) Indices: derived from Focus on Consumer Price Indices: (Codes CBAA,CBAB,CHBD,CHAW). Office for National Statistics.

Real Households Disposable Income: Economic Trends: (Code NRJR). Office for National Statistics.

Copyright © 2008, reused with the permission of The Office for National Statistics

2.2 Consumers expenditure on alcohol at constant 2006 prices in the United Kingdom, 2002 - 2006

	Total consumers expenditure	All alcoholic beverages	Beer	Wine, Cider, Perry	Spirits
£ billion at 2006 prices					
2002	712.7	41.0	19.4	13.7	8.0
2003	737.7	41.1	20.0	13.0	8.2
2004	764.9	42.1	19.8	14.1	8.3
2005	777.6	41.2	19.4	14.1	8.4
2006	793.3	41.6	19.1	14.6	7.9

Note: Constant price figures are adjusted by the Consumer Prices Index

Source: Consumer Trends; UK Marketing Pocket Book 2008, published by World Advertising Research Center (www.warc.com)

2.3 Drink sector expenditure as a percentage of consumers expenditure in the United Kingdom, 2002 - 2006

	All alcoholic beverages <i>per cent</i>	Beer	Wine, Cider, Perry	Spirits
2002	5.76	2.72	1.92	1.12
2003	5.57	2.71	1.76	1.11
2004	5.51	2.58	1.84	1.08
2005	5.30	2.49	1.82	1.07
2006	5.24	2.41	1.83	0.99

Note: Figures taken from constant 2006 prices

Source: Consumer Trends; UK Marketing Pocket Book 2008, published by World Advertising Research Center (www.warc.com)

2.4 Expenditure on alcoholic drinks, by UK Countries, 2007

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Average pence per person per week					
All purchases of alcoholic drinks	597	628	571	581	621
Alcoholic drinks (purchases for household supplies)	279	285	252	225	281
<i>Details of purchases for household supplies</i>					
Beers	19	20	13	20	20
Lagers and continental beers	55	46	49	51	47
Ciders and perry	9	11	14	5	11
Wine and champagne	119	144	121	88	139
Champagne, sparkling wines and wine with mixer	12	12	4	3	11
Table wine	106	132	117	85	128
Spirits with mixer	0	0	0	0	0
Fortified wines	3	8	4	2	7
Spirits	65	46	43	53	47
Liqueurs and cocktails	7	6	8	1	6
Alcopops	3	2	1	5	2
Alcoholic drinks (purchases for consumption outside the home)	318	344	319	356	341

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, 2007

2.5 Money spent on alcohol each week, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006

Amount spent	13 year olds	15 year olds
	%	%
Nothing	80	55
Less than £1 per week	2	2
£1 or more but less than £5	6	11
£5 or more but less than £10	7	20
£10 or more but less than £20	3	10
£20 or more	1	2
£30 or more	1	1
Bases ¹	5 995	8 886

Base: all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol¹

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

2.6 The Value of the Drinks Market by Channel type and Category, United Kingdom, 2006/07

	Sales Value (£ billions)	Off-Trade (%)	On-Trade (%)
Total of liquor	33.7	36.0	64.0
Total long drinks	18.9	21.7	78.3
Total wines	8.8	61.2	38.8
Total spirits	6.0	44.0	56.0

Note: covers 52 weeks, ending May 2007

Source: Nielsen; UK Marketing Pocket Book 2008, published by World Advertising Research Center (www.warc.com)

2.7 Alcohol Duty Receipts, United Kingdom, 1998/99 - 2007/08

£ million

	Spirits Duty Receipts	Beer Duty Receipts	Wine Duty Receipts	Cider Duty Receipts	Total Alcohol Duty Receipts	% Change
1998/99	1 643	2 702	1 481	140	5 966	3.9%
1999/00	1 804	2 813	1 657	155	6 429	7.8%
2000/01	1 842	2 850	1 814	158	6 664	3.7%
2001/02	1 919	2 899	1 982	155	6 955	4.4%
2002/03	2 273	2 935	1 936	153	7 297	4.9%
2003/04	2 362	3 044	2 006	153	7 565	3.7%
2004/05	2 385	3 101	2 233	157	7 876	4.1%
2005/06	2 309	3 076	2 308	168	7 861	-0.2%
2006/07	2 256	3 072	2 385	200	7 913	0.7%
2007/08	2 374	3 067	2 641	220	8 302	4.9%

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Annual Report, Alcohol Factsheet, July 2008.

2.8 Volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland on-trade, off-trade and combined, 2005 - 2007

	Scotland On-Trade			Scotland Off-Trade			Scotland Combined			% share 2007
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	
1,000L Pure Alcohol										
Total Alcohol Drinks	19 135	18 689	18 209	30 470	30 786	31 469	49 605	49 474	49 678	100
Spirits	4 237	4 014	4 011	10 092	10 155	10 588	14 329	14 169	14 599	29.4
RTDs	262	229	188	329	305	286	592	534	474	1.0
Fortified Wines	59	53	58	1 185	1 154	1 052	1 244	1 207	1 109	2.2
Cider	862	984	1 014	1 230	1 391	1 448	2 092	2 376	2 462	5.0
Perry	1	1	1	295	301	262	297	302	264	0.5
Light Wines	2 045	2 264	2 428	9 643	9 750	10 003	11 688	12 013	12 431	25.0
Beers	11 669	11 143	10 509	7 695	7 730	7 831	19 363	18 873	18 339	36.9

Source: Nielsen 2008

2.9 Litres per capita (population over 18) pure alcohol sold, Scotland and England & Wales, 2005-2007

	Scotland (on-trade and off-trade combined)			England and Wales (on-trade and off-trade combined)		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Litres Per Capita Pure Alcohol						
Total Alcohol Drinks	12.3	12.2	12.2	10.4	10.3	10.3
Spirits	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
RTDs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fortified Wines	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cider	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Perry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Light Wines	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Beers	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.5

Source: Nielsen 2008

2.10 Alcohol units sold per capita (population over 18), Scotland, 2005-2007

	Scotland (on-trade and off-trade combined)		
	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol Units Per Capita (population 18 up)			
Total Alcohol Drinks	1229	1217	1219
Spirits	355	348	358
RTDs	15	13	12
Fortified Wines	31	30	27
Cider	52	58	60
Perry	7	7	6
Light Wines	290	295	305
Beers	480	464	450

Source: Nielsen 2008

2.11 Liquor licences in force at 31st December in Scotland, by licence type, 1980, 1997 and 2003-2007

Licence type	1980	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Number</i>							
On-sale	8 993	11 189	10 944	10 935	10 809	10 902	10 789
Off-sale	4 899	6 386	6 381	6 341	6 378	6 332	6 232
All licences	13 892	17 575	17 325	17 276	17 187	17 234	17 021
<i>Rate¹</i>							
On-sale	24	28	27	27	27	27	26
Off-sale	13	16	16	16	16	16	15
All licences	37	45	43	43	43	43	42

¹ Based on the rate per 10,000 estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30th June of particular year.

Source: Scottish Government Liquor Licensing Data 2007

2.12 Liquor licences in force at 31st December in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980, 1997 and 2003-2007

Type of premises	1980	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Number</i>							
Hotel	2 959	2 609	2 384	2 338	2 261	2 249	2 174
Restricted Hotel	438	542	470	453	422	399	356
Public House	4 472	5 262	5 122	5 184	5 150	5 177	5 186
Restaurant	921	1 507	1 474	1 489	1 506	1 529	1 514
Entertainment	169	889	852	871	866	884	886
Refreshment	34	380	642	600	604	664	673
Off-sale	4 899	6 386	6 381	6 341	6 378	6 332	6 232
All licences in force	13 892	17 575	17 325	17 276	17 187	17 234	17 021
<i>Percentage</i>							
Hotel	21%	15%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Restricted Hotel	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Public House	32%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Restaurant	7%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Entertainment	1%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Refreshment	0%	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Off-sale	35%	36%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
All licences in force	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Scottish Government Liquor Licensing Data 2007

2.13 Liquor licences in force at 31st December 2007 in Scotland, by council area and type of premises

Council Area	Hotel	Restricted Hotel	Public House	Type of premises				Total	All licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over ⁽¹⁾		
				Restaurant	Entertainment	Refreshment	Off-sale		On-sale	Off-sale	Total
Aberdeen City	42	5	231	53	50	32	233	646	24	14	38
Aberdeenshire	166	6	176	36	19	21	268	692	23	14	37
Angus	49	4	127	34	16	19	112	361	29	13	41
Argyll & Bute	135	48	97	42	6	21	154	503	47	21	68
Clackmannanshire	12	0	38	10	6	0	72	138	17	18	35
Dumfries & Galloway	182	27	157	69	19	34	244	732	41	20	61
Dundee City	26	6	166	57	41	11	162	469	27	14	41
East Ayrshire	26	0	124	19	16	5	145	335	20	15	35
East Dunbartonshire	4	0	41	22	6	4	78	155	9	9	19
East Lothian	39	4	80	31	4	9	127	294	23	17	40
East Renfrewshire	6	0	28	28	8	8	59	137	11	9	20
Edinburgh, City of	147	32	732	181	105	103	629	1 929	34	16	50
Eilean Siar	27	9	12	9	7	2	37	103	31	18	49
Falkirk	30	0	118	31	15	1	192	387	16	16	33
Fife	144	13	342	73	47	33	423	1 075	23	15	38
Glasgow City	61	12	715	190	207	86	619	1 890	27	13	40
Highland	353	81	206	132	30	65	384	1 251	50	22	72
Inverclyde	10	0	57	20	12	8	84	191	17	13	30
Midlothian	17	2	65	11	6	2	80	183	17	13	30
Moray	66	6	99	33	14	15	141	374	34	21	54
North Ayrshire	54	10	127	37	17	13	158	416	24	15	39
North Lanarkshire	30	1	266	33	35	4	311	680	15	12	27
Orkney Islands	26	3	23	10	5	10	60	137	49	38	87
Perth & Kinross	153	35	166	70	6	38	217	685	41	19	60
Renfrewshire	18	3	185	36	26	9	163	440	21	12	33
Scottish Borders	93	14	130	41	8	20	168	474	35	19	54
Shetland Islands	18	5	19	9	46	5	52	154	60	31	91
South Ayrshire	65	8	134	40	24	28	144	443	33	16	49
South Lanarkshire	45	5	255	62	23	11	242	643	16	10	26
Stirling	82	15	98	37	15	47	177	471	43	26	68
West Dunbartonshire	17	2	63	23	26	2	112	245	18	16	34
West Lothian	31	0	109	35	21	7	185	388	16	14	30
Scotland	Total	2,174	356	5,186	1,514	886	6,232	17 021	26	15	42
	<i>Percent</i>	13%	2%	30%	9%	5%	4%	37%	63%	37%	100%

(1) Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30th June of the particular year.

Source: Scottish Government Liquor Licensing Data 2007

2.14: Number of licensed premises in Scotland with one or more regular extensions at 31st December 2007, by council area and type of premises

Council Area	Number				Total	Percentage of licensed premises ⁽¹⁾	
	Public House	Hotel	Other	Registered Club		Public House	Hotel
Aberdeen City	223	42	94	57	416	97%	100%
Aberdeenshire	164	158	39	79	440	93%	95%
Angus	119	46	25	55	245	94%	94%
Argyll & Bute	92	131	39	45	307	95%	97%
Clackmannanshire	37	12	10	24	83	97%	100%
Dumfries & Galloway	139	159	29	75	402	89%	87%
Dundee City	166	22	57	44	289	100%	85%
East Ayrshire	106	21	23	55	205	85%	81%
East Dunbartonshire	38	4	14	41	97	93%	100%
East Lothian	68	36	6	59	169	85%	92%
East Renfrewshire	25	6	17	35	83	89%	100%
Edinburgh, City of	632	100	216	138	1 086	86%	68%
Eilean Siar	12	26	7	6	51	100%	96%
Falkirk	109	27	14	60	210	92%	90%
Fife	341	140	88	160	729	100%	97%
Glasgow City	715	61	155	169	1 100	100%	100%
Highland	167	305	58	63	593	81%	86%
Inverclyde	54	10	20	42	126	95%	100%
Midlothian	65	17	10	50	142	100%	100%
Moray	86	57	17	42	202	87%	86%
North Ayrshire	106	36	28	53	223	83%	67%
North Lanarkshire	247	29	43	114	433	93%	97%
Orkney Islands	18	23	13	10	64	78%	88%
Perth & Kinross	140	119	49	63	371	84%	78%
Renfrewshire	163	17	42	67	289	88%	94%
Scottish Borders	117	84	27	88	316	90%	90%
Shetland Islands	19	14	38	15	86	100%	78%
South Ayrshire	130	63	50	46	289	97%	97%
South Lanarkshire	207	40	36	88	371	81%	89%
Stirling	94	80	62	41	277	96%	98%
West Dunbartonshire	59	17	30	31	137	94%	100%
West Lothian	100	27	25	64	216	92%	87%
Scotland	4 758	1 929	1 381	1 979	10 047	92%	89%

(1) The percentage of licensed hotels with regular extensions excludes restricted hotels from the denominator.

Source: Scottish Government Liquor Licensing Data 2007

2.15 Sources of purchased alcohol, by age group (children), Scotland, 1996-2006 (all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol)

13 year olds		1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
	%						
Off licence		12	17	10	8	8	7
Friends and Relatives		<i>n/a</i>	11	20	13	13	22
Shops and Supermarkets		13	13	10	13	13	12
Pub or Bar		1	1	2	1	1	1
Club or disco		0	1	2	2	1	2
Someone else		8	12	15	13	12	4
Bases ¹		612	492	682	8 562	2 408	6 155
15 year olds		1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
	%						
Off licence		33	28	25	23	20	19
Friends and Relatives		<i>n/a</i>	15	20	19	19	29
Shops and Supermarkets		22	19	15	26	26	25
Pub or Bar		7	9	7	11	10	7
Club or disco		5	6	6	8	7	4
Someone else		10	13	13	13	13	5
Bases ¹		392	714	678	9 365	3 002	8 978

Note: Columns may add up to more than 100% as pupils gave more than one answer.
As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.
¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: ONS 1996, 1998: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002, 2004 and 2006

2.16 Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence in last 4 weeks, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006

Whether Bought Alcohol	13 year olds	15 year olds
	%	%
Yes, bought alcohol	6	14
Yes, tried to buy	4	5
No	18	23
Never	72	58
Bases ¹	6 481	9 218

Base: all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol¹

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

2.17 Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol from a pub, bar or club in last 4 weeks, by age group (children), Scotland, 2006

Whether Bought Alcohol	13 year olds	15 year olds
	%	%
Yes, bought alcohol	3	13
Yes, tried to buy	2	2
No	16	24
Never	78	62
Bases ¹	6 440	9 193

Base: all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol¹

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3 Alcohol Consumption

3 Alcohol Consumption

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the level and pattern of alcohol consumption in the population in Scotland, including the differences and similarities between men and women and among different age groups. Data is drawn from population surveys which ask respondents about their drinking. Such data identifies how much and how often adults are drinking, as well as their knowledge of alcoholic units and government guidelines on sensible drinking. Adult alcohol consumption is primarily measured by usual weekly consumption and daily consumption on the heaviest drinking day. Problematic drinking can also be determined through screening questionnaires such as CAGE¹. Childrens' drinking behaviour is also described, with a general overview of thirteen and fifteen year olds' drinking experiences. Data from alcohol sales can also be used as a proxy for alcohol consumption. These data are reported on in Section 1, the Alcohol Market.

The information reported in this chapter has been taken from three key population surveys: The Scottish Health Survey (SHeS): Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003, the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2006 and the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2007. Population surveys are based on respondents' reports of their behaviours rather than direct observations made by researchers. Surveys are generally drawn from samples of the population designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Figures are therefore estimates rather than exact measures. For more detail on each data source, see Appendix 1.

3.2 Sensible Drinking Guidelines and Revised Unit Conversion Factors

3.2.1 Current Drinking Guidelines

UK Government sensible drinking guidelines highlight that sustained heavy drinking or drinking excessively on one or more occasion can lead to a range of health and social problems. The guidelines outline daily drinking benchmarks as well as weekly guidelines to ensure that weekly recommended levels are not consumed in a few concentrated days. Daily benchmarks are that men should not consistently drink more than 3 - 4 units of alcohol per day, and women should not consistently drink more than 2 - 3 units of alcohol per day. Weekly guidelines are that men drink no more than 21 units and women no more than 14 units. It is also advised that people should have two 'drink free' days during a week.

3.2.2 Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates of Scottish Health Survey 2003

In recent years, the increase in both strength and measures of drinks has been recognised as contributing to the degree of under-reporting in population surveys. In order to obtain a more accurate measure of alcohol consumption, new alcohol unit conversion factors based on average strengths of alcohol in 2006 were published by the Office for National Statistics in 2007. These updated unit conversion factors were then applied to recorded alcohol consumption in the General Household Survey and the Scottish Health Survey 2003. The figures in this chapter therefore contain revised estimates of alcohol consumption from the 2003 Scottish Health Survey using updated conversion factors for converting drinks into units of alcohol. It should be noted that these revised consumption factors have not been applied to SALSUS.

Appendix 3 sets out these changes in more detail.

In addition to the new unit conversion factors, the thresholds used to define excessive daily consumption have also changed. To allow for comparability with other major alcohol consumption surveys, the *Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates of the Scottish Health Survey 2003* have adopted the binge drinking definitions used in the Health Survey for England and the General Household Survey of:

- Men - Consuming **more than 8** units per day
- Women - Consuming **more than 6** units per day

¹CAGE is a 4-item questionnaire designed to indicate whether a person might have alcohol problems/be alcohol dependent.

For further information, please see Appendix 2.

The changes in thresholds in sensible drinking guidelines are summarised below:

Measure	Original Definition Threshold	Revised Definition Threshold
Above 'Safe' daily drinking		
Men	4 or more units	More than 4 units
Women	3 or more units	More than 3 units
'Binge Drinking'		
Men	8 or more units	More than 8 units
Women	6 or more units	More than 6 units

Source: Scottish Health Survey (2008): Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

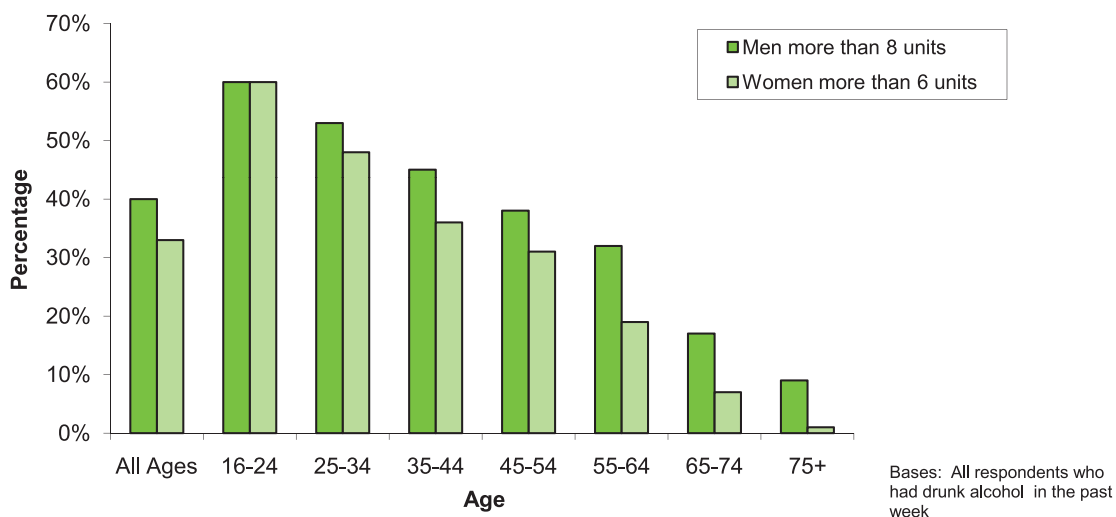
3.3 Adults Consumption: Scottish Health Survey (SHeS): Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.3.1 Daily Consumption:

Similar proportions of men and women (over 16 years old) who had drunk in the previous week had exceeded daily benchmarks (limits), although overall men were still more likely to 'binge drink' than women.

- 72% of men and 58% of women reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week (Scottish Health Survey 2003, data not shown).
- Men were more likely than women to drink almost every day (14% compared to 8%) (Table 3.1).
- Among those who had drunk alcohol in the past week, 63% of men and 64% of women drank more than the recommended daily limits on their heaviest drinking day (Table 3.2).
- On the heaviest drinking day in the past week, 40% of men and 33% of women who had drunk in the previous week reported 'binge' drinking i.e. drinking more than 8 units for men and more than 6 units for women (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1).
- In general, men are more likely than women to 'binge drink' except for 16-24 year olds, of whom 60% of both sexes reported drinking more than twice the recommended daily limits. (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Adults who consumed more than twice the recommended daily limits of alcohol in the past week



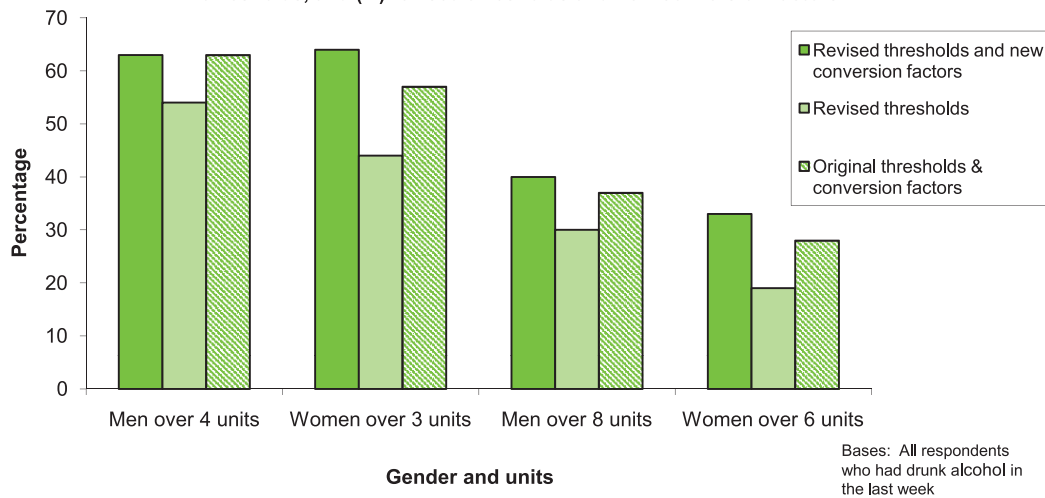
Source: Scottish Health Survey (2008): Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

Revised Estimates for Daily Benchmarks (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2):

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 show three sets of estimates of the proportions of men and women exceeding sensible drinking guidelines. These are based on (i) original thresholds and conversion factors, (ii) revised thresholds, and (iii) revised thresholds and new conversion factors. The figures reported below describe the effects of applying both the revised thresholds and the new conversion factors

- 63% of men (revised thresholds & new conversion factors) consumed more than 4 units on their heaviest drinking day which is the same figure that was reported in 2003 (original thresholds & conversion factors).
- 40% of men (revised thresholds & new conversion factors) said they drank more than 8 units on their heaviest drinking day, compared to 37% (original thresholds & conversion factors).
- There was an increase from 57% (original thresholds & conversion factors) to 64% (revised thresholds & new conversion factors) in the number of women reporting drinking more than 3 units on their heaviest drinking day.
- Those women drinking more than 6 units on their heaviest drinking day increased from 28% (original thresholds & conversion factors) to 33% (revised thresholds & new conversion factors).
- The overall impact of the new conversion factors is greater for women. This could be due to the fact that the largest change made to the conversion factors' was for wine, which accounts for more of women's total alcohol intake than men's (Table 3.4).

Figure 3.2: Comparison of estimates of alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in the past week, by sex, using (i) original thresholds and conversion factors, (ii) revised thresholds, and (iii) revised thresholds and new conversion factors.



Source: Scottish Health Survey (2008): Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.3.2 Weekly Consumption:

Of those who drink alcohol, on average, men drank more than twice the number of units per week than women.

- In a typical week, over a third (34%) of all men drank in excess of the 21 units per week and just under a quarter (23%) of all women drank over the recommended 14 units per week (Table 3.3).
- On average, men drank 20.3 units of alcohol per week, and women drank 9.1 units. The majority of units consumed by men are accounted for by normal strength beer (9 units), wine (5 units) and spirits (4 units) and for women wine (5 units) and spirits (2 units) (Table 3.4).

- Just over a third (35%) of men and one fifth (22%) of women drank on three or more days a week (Table 3.1).
- Both men and women were more likely to drink at home (72% of women and 71% of men who were current drinkers) than in pubs, clubs, restaurants or other social settings (Table 3.5).

Revised estimates for weekly consumption (Table 3.3):

Application of the unit conversion factors shows that more men and women than previously recorded are reporting their typical alcohol consumption to be more than the recommended weekly limit:

- 34% of men consumed more than 21 units per week (revised thresholds & new conversion factors), compared to 27% (original thresholds & conversion factors).
- 23% of women consumed more than 14 units per week (revised thresholds & new conversion factors), compared to 14% (original thresholds & conversion factors).

3.3.3 Problem Drinking

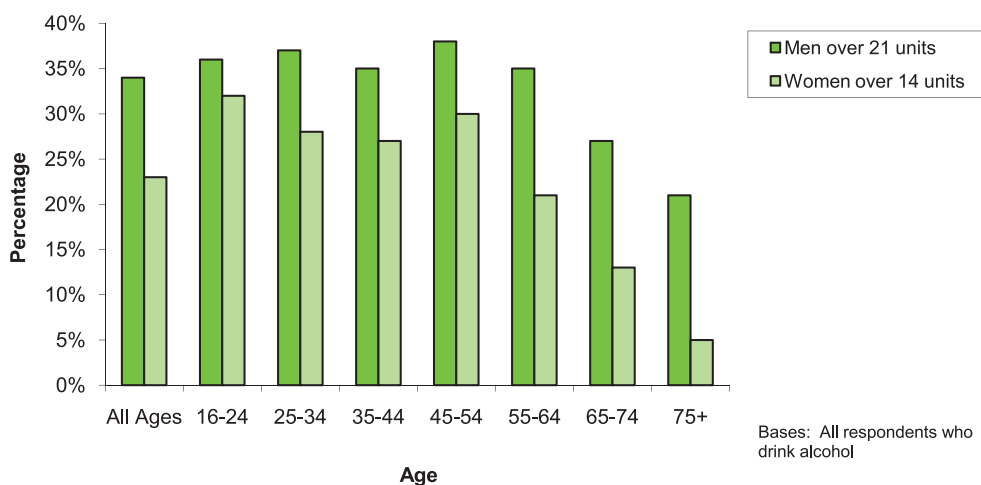
Among current drinkers, 69% of men and 80% of women who responded to the CAGE questionnaire reported no problem indicators associated with their drinking. Thirteen per cent of men and 7% of women answered yes to two or more questions, indicating possible problem drinking.’ (Table 3.6 and Appendix 2).

3.3.4 Age Variation

The proportion of men and women (of those who drink alcohol) exceeding sensible drinking guidelines varies with age.

- 60% of both men and women age 16 to 24 reported ‘binge drinking’ on their heaviest drinking day in the last week (more than 6 units for women and more than 8 units for men) (Table 3.2).
- For men, the proportion drinking more than the weekly recommended limit was highest in the 45 to 54 age group with 38% drinking over 21 units a week. (Table 3.3, Figure 3.3).
- Among women, those aged 16 to 24 years old were most likely to report drinking more than the recommended weekly limits with 32% drinking more than 14 units a week. (Table 3.3, Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Revised estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption, by age and sex



Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

- Men in the 35 to 54 years age range reported drinking the most units per week (23 units). For women, a slightly younger age range (16 to 34 years) reported drinking the most units per week (12 units) (Table 3.4).

Revised Estimates: age variation:

Binge Drinking (Table 3.2)

- The percentage increase in the proportion of men drinking more than 8 units a day was greatest for those aged between 35 to 44 years old using the revised threshold and conversion factor (up 22%).
- The percentage increase in the proportion of women drinking more than 6 units a day was greatest among those in the 45 to 54 years old age group (up 35%).

Weekly Drinking (Table 3.3)

- The impact of applying the conversion factors was greatest for men in the 75+ age group (40% increase), with the proportion of men in this group exceeding 21 units a week increasing from 15% to 21%.
- For women, the greatest change (91%) was for women in the 55 to 64 age group with the proportion exceeding 14 units a week increasing from 11% to 21%.

3.3.5 Deprivation Variation (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation):

Daily Consumption²:

Men in the most deprived quintile (who had drunk in the past week) were more likely to exceed the daily benchmarks for sensible drinking.

- Among men, of those who had drunk in the last week, more in the most deprived quintile reported drinking over 4 units (74%) and 8 units (49%) on their heaviest drinking day (Table 3.7).
- The mean unit consumption for men on their heaviest drinking day increased from 8.1 units in the least deprived quintile to 10.4 units in the most deprived quintile (Table 3.7).
- Among women, of those who had drunk in the previous week, there was no consistent pattern in the proportions drinking more than the recommended daily limits. The proportions exceeding 3 units were broadly similar across all quintiles (Table 3.7).
- The mean unit consumption for women on their heaviest drinking day in the previous week was broadly similar across all quintiles, ranging from 5.7 to 6.8 units (Table 3.7).

Weekly Consumption:

- Both men and women in the *least* deprived quintile (who drunk alcohol) were more likely to exceed the weekly recommended limits (Table 3.8).
- For men, the proportion exceeding 21 units a week varied from 38% in the least deprived quintile to 30% in most deprived quintile (Table 3.8).
- The proportion of women who reported drinking more than 14 units per week was highest among those in the least deprived quintile (32%) and declined to 18% in the most deprived quintile (Table 3.8).
- The mean weekly consumption reported was highest for women in the least two deprived quintiles. (Table 3.8).

²Table 3.7 presents age standardised and observed figures but as the numbers are very similar, only the observed figures are reported in the text above

3.4 Children's Consumption

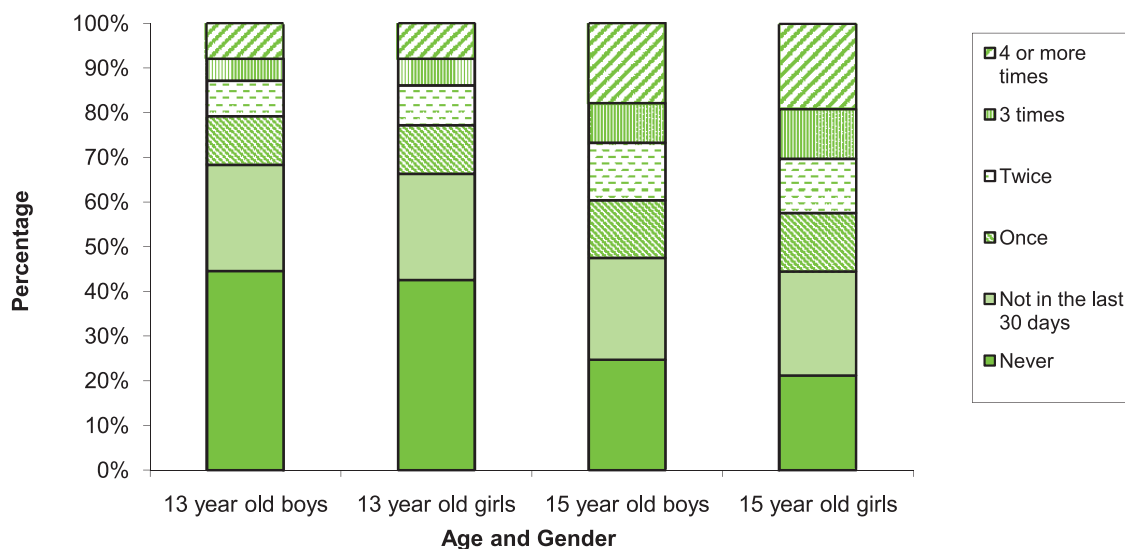
Fifteen year olds were more likely to have had an alcoholic drink in the last week than thirteen year olds.

- The majority of 15 year olds had ever had an alcoholic drink (84%) compared to just over half of 13 year olds (57%) (Table 3.9).
- Among both age groups, girls were slightly more likely to have ever had an alcoholic drink than boys (59% of 13 year old girls and 86 % of 15 year old girls compared with 56% of 13 year olds boys and 82% of 15 year old boys) (Table 3.9).
- Just over a third (36%) of all 15 year olds reported having had a drink in the last week, compared with 14% of 13 year olds (Table 3.10).
- The average number of units of alcohol consumed by pupils who drank in the last week was 13 units for 13 year olds, and 16 units for 15 year olds (Table 3.11).
- A quarter (26%) of 13 year old girls and 32% of 15 year old girls who had drunk in the last week had drunk 14 or more units (Table 3.11).
- 19% of 13 year old boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week, had consumed 21 units or more, compared with 28% of 15 year old boys (Table 3.11).

The majority of children (who drank alcohol) have been drunk at least once.

- A third (33%) of 13 year olds and over half (54%) of 15 year olds reported at least one instance when they had drunk 5 or more drinks on the same occasion, in the previous 30 days (Table 3.13 and Figure 3.4).
- A further 24% of 13 year olds and 23% of 15 year olds reported that they had drunk 5 or more drinks on a single occasion, prior to the previous month (Table 3.13).
- Seventy-three per cent of 15 year olds and 53% of 13 year olds who had drunk alcohol reported that they had been drunk at least once in their lives (Table 3.14).
- Almost one in five (18%) of 15 year olds and 7% of 13 year olds reported having been drunk more than 10 times (Table 3.14).
- Of those who had consumed alcohol in the last week just under half (47%) of 13 year olds had been drunk in the last week with 32% of them deliberately trying to get drunk. A higher proportion of 15 year olds reported being drunk in the last week (63%) with half (50%) reporting that they deliberately tried to get drunk (Table 3.12).

Figure 3.4: Five or more drinks consumed on one occasion in the last 30 days



Source: SALSUS 2006

3.5 Knowledge and Awareness of Alcohol Content and Sensible Drinking Guidelines

The majority of people in Scotland are aware that a 'unit' is a way of measuring alcohol content and that the government have sensible drinking guidelines in place. Nevertheless, many people are still unable to quantify the number of units they are drinking and fail to correctly identify the recommended daily limits:

- 95% of people in Scotland have heard of measuring alcohol in units (data not shown).
- 93% have heard of Government advice not to drink more than a certain number of units per day (data not shown).
- Only 34% of all respondents correctly identified that the maximum recommended daily limit for men is 4 units. (Table 3.15).
- 41% of all respondents correctly identified that the maximum recommended daily limit for women is 3 units. (Table 3.15).
- Awareness of daily limits varies across different age groups. Those in the youngest (18-29) and oldest (65+) age groups are the least likely to identify the correct answers (Table 3.16).
- Four in 10 people underestimated the alcohol content of a bottle of wine, with only 15% being able to answer correctly (Table 3.17).
- Knowledge of units in different drinks varies between men and women. Men were more likely (60%) to be able to identify the units in a pint of beer compared to women (44%). Similar numbers of men and women know the units in a bottle of wine (14% compared to 16%) (data not shown).

3.1 Reported usual frequency of drinking alcohol in the last year, by age and sex; 2003

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Men	<i>percentage</i>							
Almost every day	3	5	11	16	20	24	29	14
Five or six days a week	3	4	6	8	4	5	4	5
Three or four days a week	13	18	17	18	20	13	9	16
Once or twice a week	44	42	36	35	29	27	17	35
Once or twice a month	17	16	13	9	9	9	7	12
Once every couple of months	7	4	6	4	4	6	4	5
Once or twice a year	4	3	4	4	4	7	8	4
Less than once a year	1	-	1	0	0	0	2	1
Never drinks or ex-drinker	10	7	7	5	7	10	20	8
Subtotal: drinks on three or more days a week	18	27	34	43	45	41	42	35
Women	<i>percentage</i>							
Almost every day	1	3	6	11	9	13	11	8
Five or six days a week	1	3	4	5	5	2	1	3
Three or four days a week	7	14	13	16	14	5	4	11
Once or twice a week	39	37	36	29	24	23	15	30
Once or twice a month	24	21	16	14	14	16	11	17
Once every couple of months	10	8	9	9	8	6	8	8
Once or twice a year	6	6	7	7	12	13	18	9
Less than once a year	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Never drinks or ex-drinker	9	9	9	8	14	21	32	13
Subtotal: drinks on three or more days a week	10	19	23	32	28	20	15	22
Bases (weighted) ¹ :								
Men	559	601	757	666	567	404	259	3 813
Women	551	655	807	688	600	491	467	4 260
Bases (unweighted) ¹ :								
Men	324	449	729	611	631	507	325	3 576
Women	391	598	881	792	775	579	492	4 508

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2003

3.2 Comparison of original¹ and revised² estimates of alcohol consumption level on heaviest drinking day in past week, by age and sex;

Aged 16 and over who drank alcohol in past seven days

	Age							
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Men	<i>percentage</i>							
Consumed over 4 units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	80	71	69	62	56	43	30	63
Revised thresholds ²	73	62	57	54	49	35	20	54
Original ¹	81	69	64	64	59	47	32	63
% change	-1.2	2.9	7.8	-3.1	-5.1	-8.5	-6.3	0
Consumed over 8 units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	60	53	45	38	32	17	9	40
Revised thresholds ²	52	41	33	27	23	11	5	30
Original ¹	62	45	37	34	30	18	10	37
% change	-3.2	17.8	21.6	11.8	6.7	-5.6	-10.0	8.1
Mean units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	12.7	10.8	10.2	8.3	7.2	5.2	4	9
Revised thresholds ²	11.3	8.9	8	6.8	6.1	4.3	3.2	7.4
Original ¹	11.3	8.9	8	6.8	6.1	4.3	3.2	7.4
% change	12.4	21.3	27.5	22.1	18.0	20.9	25.0	21.6
Women	<i>percentage</i>							
Consumed over 3 units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	79	79	72	66	56	38	17	64
Revised thresholds ²	70	58	50	42	30	20	7	44
Original ¹	76	70	63	56	46	35	17	57
% change	3.9	12.9	14.3	17.9	21.7	8.6	0.0	12.3
Consumed over 6 units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	60	48	36	31	19	7	1	33
Revised thresholds ²	48	31	19	14	7	2	1	19
Original ¹	56	39	31	23	16	7	1	28
% change	7.1	23.1	16.1	34.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	17.9
Mean units								
Revised thresholds and updated unit conversions ^{2,3}	9.7	8.0	6.5	5.6	4.6	3.3	2.2	6.2
Revised thresholds ²	7.2	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	4.3
Original ¹	7.2	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	4.3
% change	34.7	45.5	47.7	47.4	48.4	37.5	29.4	44.2
Bases (weighted)⁴:								
Men	363	457	564	528	432	276	143	2 762
Women	333	418	513	480	340	237	153	2 473
Bases (unweighted)⁴:								
Men	212	339	545	485	479	350	180	2 590
Women	236	372	572	549	439	280	162	2 610

1 Figures are based on alcohol consumption thresholds of 8 or more for men, and 6 or more for women

2 Figures are based on alcohol consumption thresholds of more than 8 for men, and more than 6 for women

3 Includes alcoholic unit conversion factors based on average strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics in 2007

4 See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.3 Comparison of original¹ and revised² estimates of usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by age and sex;

Aged 16 and over

Alcohol units per week	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Men								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Never drunk alcohol	8	4	4	1	4	3	10	4
Ex-drinker	2	3	3	4	3	7	10	4
Under 1	5	4	6	5	7	12	14	7
Over 1-10	26	27	29	29	29	30	28	28
Over 10-21	24	24	22	23	22	22	16	23
Over 21-35	17	21	16	20	16	13	12	17
Over 35-50	9	9	10	8	8	7	5	8
Over 50	10	7	9	10	11	6	4	9
Subtotal: over 21 units²	36	37	35	38	35	27	21	34
Subtotal: over 21 units (original) ¹	31	30	28	29	29	22	15	27
% change:	16.1	23.3	25.0	31.0	20.7	22.7	40.0	25.9
Mean	19.6	20	23	23.1	21.1	15.7	12.5	20.3
Standard error of mean	1.29	1.26	1.76	1.64	1.21	0.86	1.10	0.62
Women								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Never drunk alcohol	8	5	4	3	8	13	25	9
Ex-drinker	1	3	4	4	7	8	6	5
Under 1	9	10	12	13	20	23	32	16
Over 1-7	34	33	31	30	29	32	24	31
Over 7-14	15	20	20	18	16	12	8	16
Over 14-21	13	11	13	10	9	7	3	10
Over 21-35	12	12	10	13	9	4	2	9
Over 35	8	5	5	7	3	1	0	4
Subtotal: over 14 units²	32	28	27	30	21	13	5	23
Subtotal: over 14 units (original) ¹	23	17	15	18	11	8	3	14
% change	39.1	64.7	80.0	66.7	90.9	62.5	66.7	64.3
Mean	12.2	11.9	10.3	11.2	7.9	5.2	2.7	9.1
Standard error of mean	1.05	1.11	0.54	0.56	0.43	0.42	0.27	0.31
Bases (weighted) ³ :								
Men	536	596	755	665	567	404	258	3 780
Women	505	655	805	685	599	491	467	4 209
Bases (unweighted) ³ :								
Men	309	446	726	610	631	507	323	3,552
Women	366	598	879	788	774	579	492	4,476

1 Figures are not adjusted for alcoholic unit conversion factors based on strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics

2 Figures are adjusted for alcoholic unit conversion factors based on strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics

3 See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.4 Revised¹ estimated mean weekly alcohol units of different types of drinks, by age and sex;

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Men	<i>units</i>							
All alcoholic drinks	20	20	23	23	21	16	13	20
Normal beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy	11	12	11	10	8	5	3	9
Strong beer, lager, stout, cider	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy, etc.)	4	3	3	5	6	5	5	4
Fortified wine (sherry, port, vermouth, martini etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	1	3	5	7	6	4	4	5
Alcopops	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women	<i>units</i>							
All alcoholic drinks	12	12	10	11	8	5	3	9
Normal beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	1
Strong beer, lager, stout, cider	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy, etc.)	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	2
Fortified wine (sherry, port, vermouth, martini etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	3	5	6	7	5	3	1	5
Alcopops	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bases (weighted)²:								
Men	536	596	755	665	567	404	258	3 780
Women	505	655	805	685	599	491	467	4 209
Bases (unweighted)²:								
Men	309	446	726	610	631	507	323	3 552
Women	366	598	879	788	774	579	492	4 476

¹ Figures are adjusted for alcoholic unit conversion factors based on strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics

² See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.5 Usual places to drink, by age and sex; 2003

Aged 16 and over and current drinker

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Men	<i>percentage</i>							
Pub or bar	68	68	48	46	34	28	14	47
Restaurant	14	27	23	25	23	20	15	22
Club or disco	43	20	7	7	8	7	10	14
Party with friends	37	27	14	13	13	10	7	18
At home	43	69	77	77	78	77	81	71
Someone else's home	44	36	29	20	27	22	19	29
Street, park or other outdoor area	5	1	1	1	0	-	0	1
Women	<i>percentage</i>							
Pub or bar	70	53	38	30	19	10	4	35
Restaurant	26	33	27	35	30	29	24	30
Club or disco	51	17	5	7	6	9	5	14
Party with friends	43	23	16	19	17	13	12	20
At home	48	74	76	80	77	70	68	72
Someone else's home	42	40	30	33	35	33	39	35
Street, park or other outdoor area	5	-	0	1	1	-	-	1
Bases (weighted) ¹ :								
Men	477	551	694	625	525	363	201	3 437
Women	446	593	720	622	506	379	311	3 578
Bases (unweighted) ¹ :								
Men	275	411	670	570	583	457	252	3 218
Women	327	538	786	711	660	443	326	3 791

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2003

3.6 Problem drinking¹, by age and sex; 1998 and 2003²

Aged 16 and over and current drinker

	Age							Total 16-74
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Men								
1998	<i>percentage</i>							
0 problems	60	67	72	71	77	76	-	70
1 problem	24	18	17	20	13	16	-	18
2+ problems	16	15	12	9	9	7	-	12
2003	<i>percentage</i>							
0 problems	68	65	69	70	71	77	83	69
1 problem	19	16	18	17	19	18	13	18
2+ problems	12	19	13	13	10	5	4	13
Women								
1998	<i>percentage</i>							
0 problems	77	87	84	86	88	94	-	85
1 problem	15	8	10	10	9	4	-	10
2+ problems	8	5	6	4	4	2	-	5
2003	<i>percentage</i>							
0 problems	76	77	79	78	84	89	92	80
1 problem	15	14	13	16	12	8	5	13
2+ problems	10	9	8	6	4	3	3	7
Bases (weighted) ³ :								
Men 1998	653	868	821	683	497	356	-	3 878
Men 2003	477	551	694	625	525	363	201	3 236
Women 1998	595	810	765	630	426	293	-	3 519
Women 2003	446	593	720	622	506	379	311	3 267
Bases (unweighted) ³ :								
Men 1998	363	692	746	596	556	434	-	3 387
Men 2003	275	411	670	570	583	457	252	2 966
Women 1998	469	832	850	691	526	446	-	3 814
Women 2003	327	538	786	711	660	443	326	3 465

¹ Problem drinking is determined through a screening questionnaire known as CAGE. For more information see Appendix 2.

² Figures for those 75 and over are not available for 1998 data. Data for these age groups is shown where available but the total refers only to ages 16 to 74, even when age 75 and over is available

³ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2003

3.7 Revised¹ estimated alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in past week (observed and age-standardised), by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and sex

Aged 16 and over who drank alcohol in past seven days

	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile				
	1st (least deprived)	2nd	3rd	4th	5th (most deprived)
Men					
<i>Observed</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Under 2 units	24	23	19	21	13
2, under 3 units	5	6	6	5	4
3, under 4 units	12	15	14	9	9
4, under 5 units	2	3	4	4	3
5, under 6 units	10	8	8	11	10
6, under 8 units	9	8	11	9	11
8 or more units	38	36	39	41	49
Consumed over 4 units	60	56	62	65	74
Consumed over 8 units	38	36	39	41	49
Mean units	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.4	10.4
Standard error of the mean	0.33	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.50
<i>Standardised</i>					
Under 2 units	24	23	19	20	13
2, under 3 units	5	6	6	5	4
3, under 4 units	12	15	14	9	9
4, under 5 units	3	3	3	4	3
5, under 6 units	10	8	8	12	11
6, under 8 units	9	8	11	9	11
8 or more units	38	36	39	40	48
Consumed over 4 units	59	56	61	65	73
Consumed over 8 units	38	36	39	40	48
Mean units	8.0	8.7	8.9	9.3	10.2
Standard error of the mean	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.48	0.50

¹ Figures are adjusted for alcoholic unit conversion factors based on strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics

² See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

Revised¹ estimated alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in past week (observed and age-standardised), by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and sex

3.7
(cont.)

Aged 16 and over who drank alcohol in past seven days

(continued)

	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile				
	1st (least deprived)	2nd	3rd	4th	5th (most deprived)
Women					
<i>Observed</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Under 2 units	31	30	33	28	25
2, under 3 units	4	6	7	6	10
3, under 4 units	15	20	14	13	10
4, under 5 units	2	3	4	5	8
5, under 6 units	11	12	15	14	11
6, under 8 units	13	10	8	11	10
8 or more units	24	19	20	23	26
Consumed over 3 units	65	64	61	65	65
Consumed over 6 units	37	29	28	34	36
Mean units	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.8
Standard error of the mean	0.24	0.32	0.21	0.31	0.34
<i>Standardised</i>					
Under 2 units	35	32	35	31	29
2, under 3 units	4	6	7	7	10
3, under 4 units	14	18	14	13	11
4, under 5 units	2	3	4	4	8
5, under 6 units	11	12	15	13	11
6, under 8 units	12	9	8	10	9
8 or more units	23	19	19	21	23
Consumed over 3 units	62	62	58	62	61
Consumed over 6 units	35	29	26	31	31
Mean units	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.9	6.2
Standard error of the mean	0.27	0.39	0.21	0.3	0.32
Bases (weighted) ² :					
Men	647	612	555	519	434
Women	611	538	479	443	393
Bases (unweighted) ² :					
Men	562	599	587	474	371
Women	599	614	562	447	385

3.8 Revised¹ estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level (observed and age standardised), by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and sex

Aged 16 and over

	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile				
	1st (least deprived)	2nd	3rd	4th	5th (most deprived)
Men					
Observed					
% drinking more than 21 units a week	38	34	34	34	30
% drinking more than 50 units a week	9	10	7	8	10
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol	20.9	20.9	20.3	18.7	20.5
Standard error of mean	1.10	1.32	1.24	1.03	1.65
Standardised					
% drinking more than 21 units a week	37	34	34	34	30
% drinking more than 50 units a week	9	10	7	8	10
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol	20.6	20.8	20.2	18.8	20.7
Standard error of mean	1.14	1.28	1.19	1.07	1.69
Women					
Observed					
% drinking more than 14 units a week	32	26	21	20	18
% drinking more than 35 units a week	5	6	4	4	4
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol	10.7	10.9	8.3	8.0	7.6
Standard error of mean	0.48	0.96	0.44	0.59	0.60
Standardised					
% drinking more than 14 units a week	31	26	21	20	18
% drinking more than 35 units a week	4	6	4	4	4
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol	10.4	11.1	8.4	8.1	7.6
Standard error of mean	0.47	1.04	0.45	0.60	0.60
Bases (weighted)²:					
Men	809	809	742	741	679
Women	877	854	811	838	829
Bases (unweighted)²:					
Men	706	784	787	688	587
Women	857	962	962	878	817

¹ Figures are adjusted for alcoholic unit conversion factors based on strengths of alcohol published by the Office for National Statistics
² See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003

3.9 Ever had an alcoholic drink, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006

All pupils

	Boys	Girls	Total
13 year olds			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Yes	56	59	57
No	44	41	42
Bases ¹	5 841	5 844	11 770

	Boys	Girls	Total
15 year olds			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Yes	82	86	84
No	18	14	16
Bases ¹	5 659	5 453	11 176

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.10 Last occasion of drinking of alcohol, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006

All pupils

	Boys	Girls	Total
13 year olds			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Some time during the last 7 days	13	15	14
1 week but less than 2 weeks ago	6	6	6
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks ago	8	8	8
1 month but less than six months ago	13	14	14
6 months ago or more	17	16	16
Never had a drink	44	42	43
Bases ¹	5 790	5 805	11 679
15 year olds			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Some time during the last 7 days	35	37	36
1 week but less than 2 weeks ago	10	11	10
2 weeks but less than 4 weeks ago	11	13	12
1 month but less than six months ago	14	16	15
6 months ago or more	11	10	11
Never had a drink	18	14	16
Bases ¹	5 622	5 439	11 123

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.11 Average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey

	Boys <i>percentage</i>	Girls	Total
13 year olds			
Less than 1 unit over the week	8	5	7
1-6 units	42	50	46
7-13 units	21	19	20
14-20 units	10	8	9
21 units or more	19	18	19
MEAN UNITS	13	13	13
Bases ¹	764	857	1 644

	Boys <i>percentage</i>	Girls	Total
15 year olds			
Less than 1 unit over the week	5	4	5
1-6 units	31	35	33
7-13 units	23	28	26
14-20 units	13	15	14
21 units or more	28	17	23
MEAN UNITS	18	13	16
Bases ¹	1 978	2 025	4 024

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.12 Pupils who were drunk in the last week, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2006

All pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the last week

	13 years			15 years		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
	<i>percentage</i>					
Been drunk in the last 7 days						
Yes	46	48	47	60	66	63
No	54	52	53	40	34	37
Base ¹	752	840	1 614	1 957	2 009	3 988
	<i>percentage</i>					
Deliberately tried to get drunk in the last 7 days						
Yes	32	31	32	50	49	50
No	68	69	69	50	51	50
Base ¹	753	839	1 615	1 950	2 007	3 979
	<i>percentage</i>					
Felt ill, sick or vomited from alcohol drunk in the last 7 days						
Yes	19	20	20	12	20	16
No	81	80	80	88	81	84
Base ¹	752	844	1 619	1 954	2 005	3 981

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.13 Frequency of drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion in the last 30 days, by age group and gender (children): Scotland 2002, 2004 and 2006

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

	Boys			Girls			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
13 year olds									
	<i>percentage</i>								
4 or more times	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8
3 times	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Twice	9	10	8	10	7	9	10	8	9
Once	13	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
Not in the last 30 days	22	23	24	24	27	24	23	25	24
Never	42	45	45	40	42	43	41	43	44
Bases ¹	3 969	1 150	3 146	4 313	1 166	3 268	8 282	2 316	6 469
15 year olds									
	<i>percentage</i>								
4 or more times	16	18	18	17	17	19	17	17	18
3 times	10	8	9	11	13	11	11	11	10
Twice	15	11	13	15	14	12	15	13	13
Once	15	15	13	16	16	13	16	15	13
Not in the last 30 days	23	26	23	24	23	23	24	25	23
Never	20	22	25	17	18	21	19	20	23
Bases ¹	4 516	1 399	4 540	4 704	1 534	4 661	9 220	2 933	9 257

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.14 Number of times drunk, by age group and gender (children); Scotland 2002, 2004 and 2006

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

	Boys			Girls			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
13 year olds									
	<i>percentage</i>								
Never	43	47	48	45	48	47	44	47	47
Once	22	21	20	22	22	23	22	22	21
2-3 times	17	19	17	17	16	17	17	18	17
4-10 times	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8
More than 10 times	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	7
Bases ¹	4 043	1 184	3 243	4 340	1 189	3 341	8 383	2 373	6 643
15 year olds									
	<i>percentage</i>								
Never	24	28	29	22	23	25	23	26	27
Once	15	16	16	16	17	18	16	16	17
2-3 times	24	22	21	25	25	24	24	24	23
4-10 times	16	14	15	18	19	17	17	17	16
More than 10 times	21	19	19	19	17	17	20	18	18
Bases ¹	4 514	1 411	4 614	4 701	1 553	4 711	9 215	2 964	9 381

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

3.15 Awareness of the recommended maximum number of units per day for men and women, 2007

	Advice for men		Advice for women	
	All who have heard of advice	All respondents	All who have heard of advice	All respondents
	%	%	%	%
1 or 2 units	13	12	11	10
3 or 4 units¹	36	34	44	41
5 or 6 units	9	9	9	8
7 to 10 units	4	4	2	2
11+	1	1	*	*
Don't know	37	34	34	31
Not heard of advice	-	7	-	7
Not answered	*	*	*	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1 405</i>	<i>1 508</i>	<i>1 405</i>	<i>1 508</i>

¹The units in green signify the government's recommended daily drinking guidelines while the figures in bold signify those who answered the question correctly.
* indicates fewer than 0.5%
- indicates 0

Source: Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2007

3.16 The percentage correctly identifying the daily limits for women and men, by age (%), 2007

Age	Daily limit for women	Daily limit for men
18-29	37	30
30-39	48	39
40-64	47	39
65+	28	21

Base: All respondents
Sample size: 18-29 = 155, 30-39 = 214, 40-64 = 634, 65 = 306

Source: Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2007

3.17 | Belief about number of units in a normal bottle of wine, 2007

	All who have heard of units	All respondents
	%	%
1 to 3 units	4	4
4 to 5 units	18	17
6 to 7 units	18	17
8 to 10 units¹	16	15
11 to 20 units	6	15
21 +	1	5
Don't know	37	35
Not heard of units	-	5
Not answered	*	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1 415	1 508

¹ The figures in green signify those who answered the question correctly.
 * indicates fewer than 0.5%
 - indicates 0

Source: Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2007

3.18 | Belief about the number of units in a pint of normal strength beer, 2007

	All who have heard of units	All respondents
	%	%
1 unit	7	7
2 units¹	48	45
3 units¹	7	6
4 units	5	4
5 to 10 units	2	2
11+	*	*
Don't know	31	29
Not heard of units	-	5
Not answered	*	*
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1 415	1 508

¹ The figures in green signify those who answered the question correctly.
 * indicates fewer than 0.5%
 - indicates 0

Source: Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2007

4 Alcohol and Health Harm

4 Alcohol And Health Harm

4.1 Introduction

Excessive consumption of alcohol can result in a wide range of health problems. Some may occur after drinking over a relatively short period, such as acute intoxication (drunkenness) or poisoning (toxic effect). Others develop more gradually, only becoming evident after long-term heavy drinking, such as damage to the liver and brain. In addition to causing physical problems, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to mental health problems such as dependency.

Excessive consumption of alcohol is also a contributory factor in many other conditions such as certain cancers, abdominal disorders, stroke and heart disease. There is currently no standard method in Scotland for quantifying this burden, therefore the information in this chapter reports only on the problems that alcohol causes directly, including comparisons across Scotland, between men and women and between different age groups.

The information reported in this chapter has been collated using data obtained from the following sources: hospital data from ISD Scotland General Acute Inpatient / Day Case Records (SMR01) years 2003/04 – 2007/08; Mental Health Inpatient and Day Case Records (SMR04) years 2002/03 – 2006/07; primary care data from PTI 2006/07 and death data from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) years 2000 to 2007. Further detail on the data sources can be found in Appendix 1.

The information presented on General Acute and Mental Health inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s). Up to six diagnoses may be recorded and discharges with either a main or a supplementary alcohol-related diagnosis are included. Individual patients may receive multiple episodes of care within a single year or over a number of years. The majority of data is reported as numbers of discharges; some information is reported as numbers of patients.

4.2 General Acute Inpatient/Day Case Hospital Discharges

Note: Full lists of the ICD10 codes used in analysis of hospital data (general acute and psychiatric) are shown in Appendix 4. The codes have recently been revised and all data presented in this publication is based on the revised code list and is not comparable with data reported in previous publications.

Alcohol-related discharges

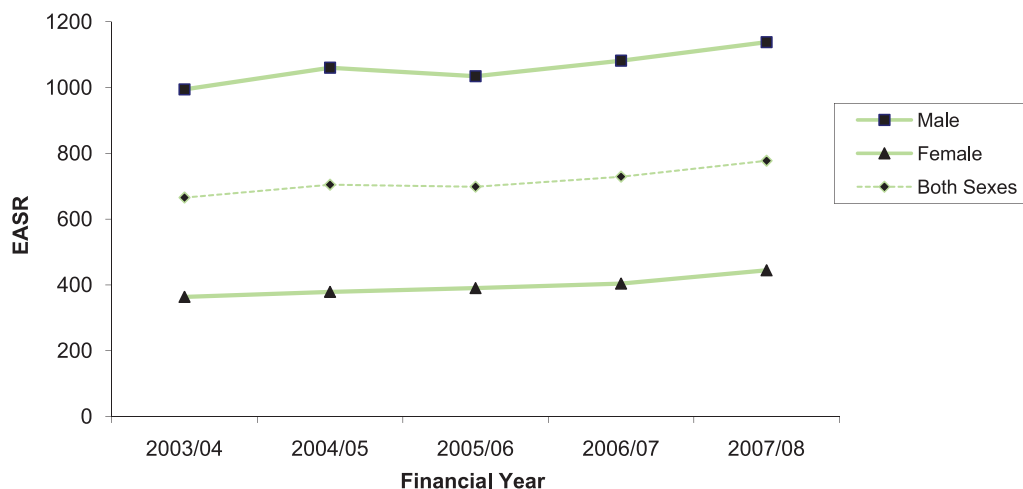
In 2007/08 in Scotland, there were 42,430 alcohol related discharges from general hospitals. This equates to a discharge rate of 777 per 100,000 population (Table 4.2).

- There were 28,586 patients discharged from a general hospital with an alcohol-related diagnosis (Table 4.1).
- In 2007/8 the ratio of discharges to patients was 1.5 (Table 4.1).
- 71% of discharges were male (Figure 4.1) (Table 4.1).
- 94% (39,808 discharges) of all alcohol-related discharges from Scottish general hospitals were the result of an emergency admission. (Table 4.1 and Table 4.5).
- Just over half of the discharges that resulted from an emergency admission (56%, 22,293 discharges) occurred on weekdays (between Monday and Thursday); the remainder (44%, 17,515 discharges) occurred at weekends (between Friday and Sunday) (Table 4.5).

Mental and behavioural diagnoses were the most common alcohol-related diagnoses in 2007/08 (71%, 30,092 discharges) (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2).

- The number of discharges for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol tends to increase with age: 70% of patients were aged 40 years and over, more than 25% were aged 60 years and over (Table 4.3).
- Approximately three-quarters of discharges for alcohol-related mental and behavioural disorders were males (22,619 discharges) (Table 4.3).

Figure 4.1: General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position by sex: 2003/04 - 2007/08



Source: SMR01

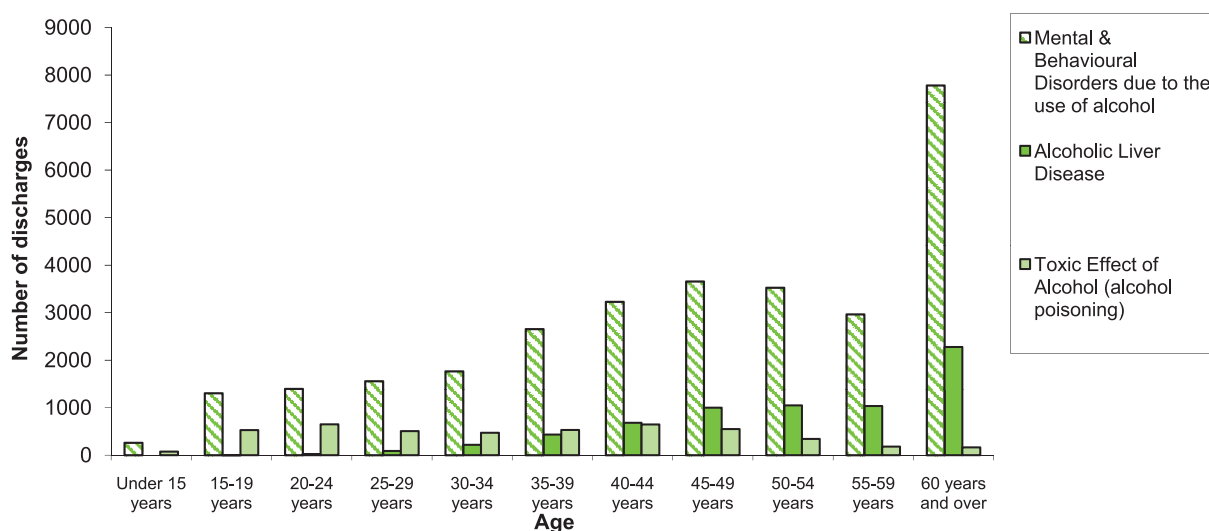
In 2007/08 there were 6,817 discharges for alcoholic liver disease from general acute hospitals in Scotland (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2).

- In 2007/08, 89% of discharges with this diagnosis were for patients aged 40 years and over. (Table 4.3).
- Approximately two-thirds of discharges for alcoholic liver disease were for males (4,646 discharges) (Table 4.3).

In 2007/08 there were 4,646 discharges for toxic effect of alcohol (alcohol poisoning) from general acute hospitals in Scotland (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2).

- In 2007/08, 59% of discharges with this diagnosis were for patients aged under 40 years of age. The majority of these discharges were for patients aged under 30 years (1,759 discharges) (Table 4.3).
- The majority of discharges from general acute hospitals for toxic effect of alcohol were females (2,609 discharges compared to 2,037 male discharges) (Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Number of general acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; specific diagnosis by age group: 2007/08



Source: SMR01

Geographic Variation

The rates of alcohol related discharges varied across Health Boards in Scotland in 2007/08.

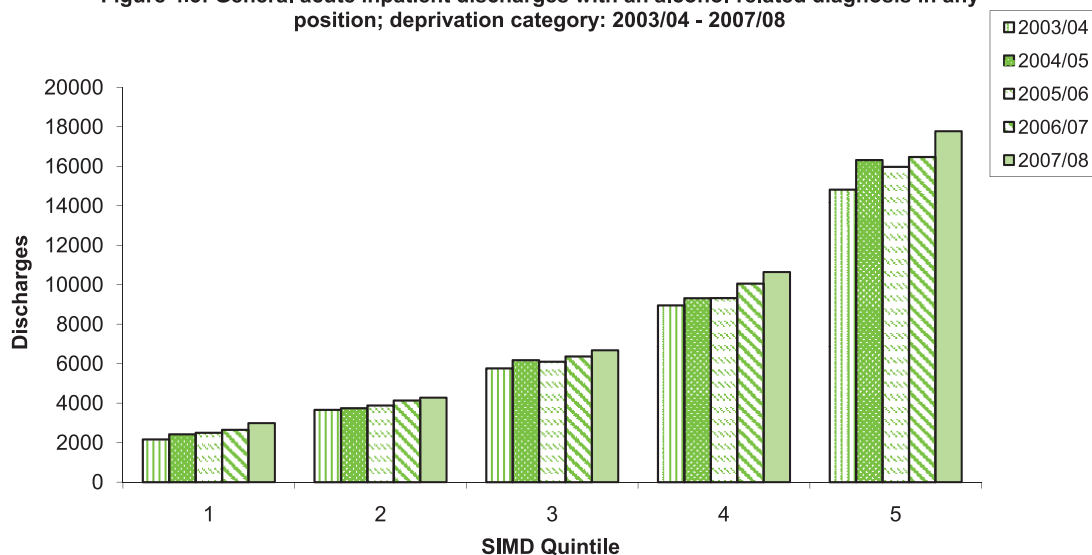
- The highest discharge rates from acute hospitals were in Greater Glasgow and Clyde (1,073 per 100,000 population), Ayrshire and Arran (1,030 per 100,000) and the Islands (1,019 per 100,000) (Table 4.2).
- The lowest discharge rates were in Tayside (477 per 100,000 population), Forth Valley (482 per 100,000) and Dumfries and Galloway (553 per 100,000) (Table 4.2).

Alcohol-related discharges by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

In 2007/08, people living in the most deprived areas were almost six times more likely to be admitted to a general hospital with an alcohol related diagnosis than those in the least deprived area.

- Seven per cent (2,991 discharges) of all general hospital discharges in Scotland came from people living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1), compared to 42% (17,775 discharges) from those living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; deprivation category: 2003/04 - 2007/08



Source: SMR01

Trends (2003/04-2007/08)

There was a 17% increase in alcohol related age standardised discharge rates from Scottish general hospitals between 2003/04 and 2007/08 (Table 4.2).

- The age standardised discharge rate was 666 per 100,000 population in 2003/04 compared to 777 per 100,000 population in 2007/08. Rates have fluctuated in the intervening years. (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1).

Over the last five years, age standardised rates of alcohol related general hospital discharges have increased in every age group, with the exception of the 'Under 15 years' group, which has seen a slight fall.

- The largest increase in discharge rates was in the 20 to 24 age group (up 36% from 474 per 100,000 population in 2003/04 to 646 per 100,000 population in 2007/08) (Table 4.2).

Ten out of the twelve¹ Scottish Health Board areas have shown an increase in discharge rate from general hospitals over the last five years.

- The Health Boards with the largest increase in discharge rate in the five year period are: Lothian (545 per 100,000 population in 2003/04 to 734 per 100,000 in 2007/08) and Fife (425 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 607 per 100,000 in 2007/08) (Table 4.2).

¹ To comply with ISD's disclosure control protocol, Shetland, Orkney and Western Isles have been grouped into one health board - 'Islands'

- Health Board areas that have shown a decrease in discharge rate in the five year period are: Islands (from 1,144 per 100,000 population in 2003/04 to 1,019 per 100,000 in 2007/08) and Tayside (535 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 477 per 100,000 in 2007/08) (Table 4.2).

4.3 Mental Health Inpatient and Day Case Hospital Discharges

Note: Full lists of the ICD10 codes used in analysis of hospital data (general acute and psychiatric) are shown in Appendix 4. The codes have recently been revised and all data presented in this publication is based on the revised code list and is not comparable with data reported in previous publications.

Alcohol-related discharges

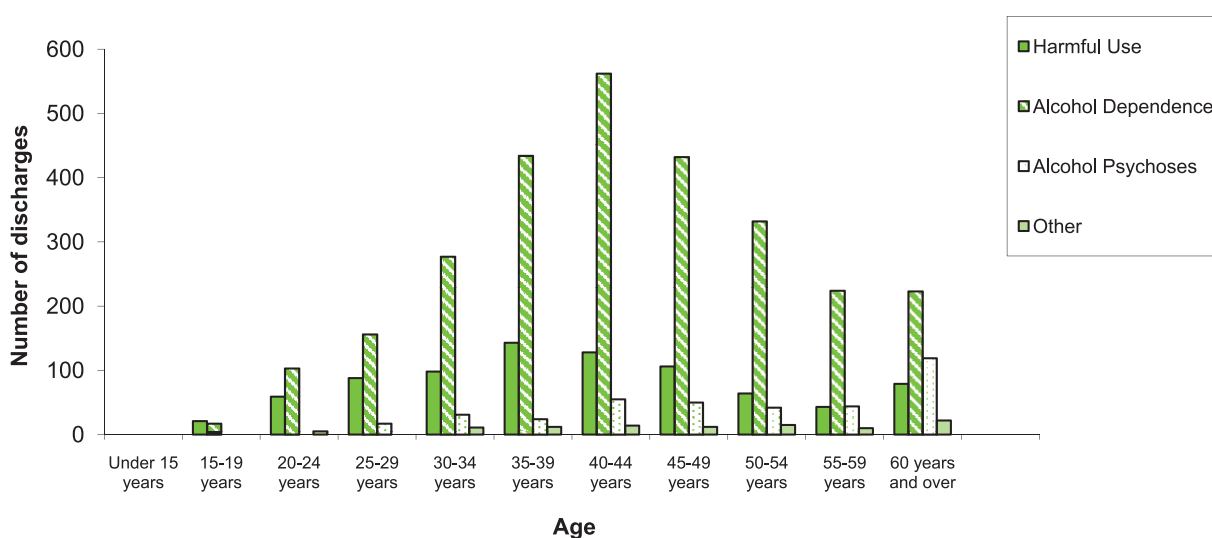
In 2006/07 there were 4,053 alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals. This equates to a discharge rate of 77 per 100,000 population (Table 4.6 and 4.7).

- There were 3,257 patients discharged from a psychiatric hospital with an alcohol related diagnosis (Table 4.6).
- Of the 4,053 discharges, 65% (2,650 discharges) were re-admissions (Table 4.6).
- The average number of discharges per patient was 1.2 in Scotland in 2006/07 (Table 4.6).
- 67% of discharges were for males (Table 4.6).

In 2006/07, there were 4,039 discharges for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol from psychiatric hospitals (Table 4.9).

- In 2006/7 discharges for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol formed 16% (21% for males and 11% for females) of all discharges from psychiatric hospitals. (Table 4.8).
- In 2006/07, 2,760 discharges from psychiatric hospitals in Scotland were for alcohol dependence, 829 were for harmful use, and 401 were for alcohol psychoses (Table 4.9 and Figure 4.4).
- In 2006/07, 63% of discharges (2,530 discharges) for mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol from psychiatric hospitals were for patients aged 40 years and over (Table 4.9).

Figure 4.4: Number of psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position; specific diagnosis by age group: 2006/07



Source: SMR04

Geographic Variation

The rates of alcohol related psychiatric discharges varied across Health Board areas in Scotland in 2006/07.

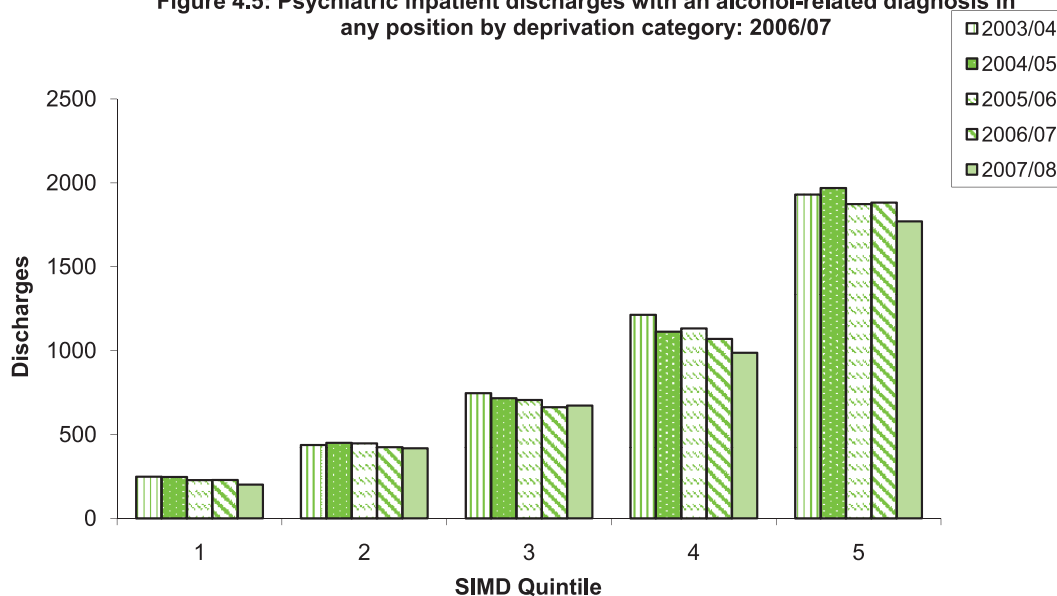
- The highest discharge rates from psychiatric hospitals were in Tayside (118 per 100,000 population), Ayrshire and Arran (114 per 100,000 population) and Greater Glasgow and Clyde (87 per 100,000) (Table 4.7).
- The lowest discharge rates were in the Islands (8 per 100,000 population), Grampian (27 per 100,000) and Fife (56 per 100,000) (Table 4.7).

Alcohol-related discharges by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

In 2006/07, people living in the most deprived areas were eight times more likely to be admitted to a psychiatric unit with an alcohol related diagnosis than those in the least deprived area.

- Five per cent (201 discharges) of all psychiatric discharges in Scotland came from people living in the least deprived areas (quintile 1), compared to 44% (1,770 discharges) from those living in the most deprived areas (quintile 5) (Table 4.10).

Figure 4.5: Psychiatric inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position by deprivation category: 2006/07



Source: SMR04

Trends (2002/03-2006/07)

There was a 12% decrease in the number of discharges for alcohol-related conditions from psychiatric hospitals in Scotland between 2002/03 and 2006/07.

- In 2002/03, the number of discharges was 4,590 (a rate of 88 per 100,000 population) falling to 4,053 discharges (a rate of 77 per 100,000) in 2006/07 (Table 4.7).

Over the last five years, age standardised rates of alcohol-related psychiatric hospital discharges have decreased in every age group, with the exception of the 20 to 24 age group, which has seen a minor increase.

- The largest decrease in age standardised discharge rates can be seen in the 45 to 49 age group (183 per 100,000 population in 2002/03 to 156 per 100,000 in 2006/07), the 20 to 24 age group showed a slight increase in discharge rate (from 49 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 53 per 100,000 in 2006/07) (Table 4.7).

Eight out of the twelve Scottish Health Board areas have shown a decrease in age standardised discharge rates from psychiatric hospitals over the last five years.

- Health Boards that have shown the largest decrease in age standardised discharge rates in the five year period are: Highland (137 per 100,000 population in 2002/03 to 81 per 100,000 in 2006/07) and Greater Glasgow and Clyde (112 per 100,000 population in 2002/03 to 87 per 100,000 in 2006/07) (Table 4.7).
- The Health Boards that have shown the largest increase are: Ayrshire and Arran (100 per 100,000 population in 2002/03 to 114 per 100,000 in 2006/07), Dumfries and Galloway (54 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 71 per 100,000 in 2006/07) and Forth Valley (54 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 65 per 100,000 in 2006/07) (Table 4.7).

4.4 Primary Care Contacts

Practice Team Information (PTI) is information collected from a sample of Scottish general practices from face-to-face consultations with a GP or a practice nurse. The selected practices involved are broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix. This allows for estimates to be made at a Scottish level. Full lists of the Read Codes used in these analyses are shown in Appendix 5.

Throughout 2006/07 a number of major reviews took place in relation to PTI data, including a number of further revisions that were introduced in the March 2008 release of PTI estimates. A summary of these revisions and their impact can be found in Appendix 1. This means that comparisons cannot be made with data published in previous years.

In Scotland, in 2006/07 it is estimated that around 111,200 consultations took place with GPs and practice nurses for alcohol misuse.

- The estimated contact rate per 1,000 population for Scotland was 20.6 per 1,000 population (Table 4.11).
- It is estimated that 75,950 of these consultations were with men and 35,250 with women, an estimated contact rate of 28.4 per 1,000 for men and 12.9 per 1,000 for women (Table 4.11).
- Those aged 45 to 54 had the highest estimated alcohol misuse related contact rates per 1,000 population: the estimated contact rate amongst this age group was 54.4 per 1,000 for men and 29.3 per 1,000 for women (Table 4.11).

4.5 Alcohol Related Accident and Emergency Attendances

In an attempt to gather more information on alcohol-related attendances in Scottish emergency departments, NHS Quality Improvement Scotland (QIS) devised and commissioned five time-limited audits. These audits looked at total alcohol-related attendances in emergency departments, alcohol-related assaults, alcohol-related self-harm, the use of intravenous B vitamins and alcohol-related attendances in young people.

The studies were subject to some limitations. They were carried out in only 15-20 mainland emergency departments between October 2005 and June 2007. They did not cover all parts of Scotland because not all emergency departments have audit coordinators and they represented a snapshot of a particular point in time. They relied on nursing and medical staff reporting that alcohol contributed to a patient's presentation rather than more objective but time consuming measures such as the use of breathalysers.

A copy of the final report can be found at:

[www.nhshealthquality.org/nhsqis/files/Alcohol_overview_final%20\(low%20res\).pdf](http://www.nhshealthquality.org/nhsqis/files/Alcohol_overview_final%20(low%20res).pdf)

Some of the main findings from the studies are shown below:

Alcohol was considered to be a contributory factor in 11% of all emergency department attendances, with the majority involving men (71%).

- Most alcohol-related attendances were in men and women aged 20 to 29.
- The most common presenting complaint was some form of alcohol-related injury (53%) followed by intoxication (23%).

Every day in Scotland there were an estimated 110 assaults requiring treatment in an emergency department, of which 77 (70%) are estimated to be alcohol related.

- Two thirds (65%) of all assault cases were under 30 years of age.
- Weapons were used in approximately one third of assault cases.

During the study period self-harm accounted for 2% of all emergency department attendances.

- More than half (62%) of men and 50% of women reported consuming alcohol prior to their self-harm attendance at the emergency department.
- 27% of men and 19% of women cited alcohol as the trigger for self-harming.

During the study period alcohol was found to be a factor in almost 2% (669) of young people's attendances.

- 98% of these patients were 13 to 17 years old; 2% were between 8 and 12 years old.
- The average amount of alcohol consumed in the 24 hours prior to attendance was 13 units.

4.6 Alcohol Related Deaths

In July 2006 the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) agreed on a harmonised definition of alcohol related deaths. The full list of codes for causes of death related to alcohol consumption under the current UK definition is shown in Appendix 6.

Alcohol related deaths may be counted in two different ways. The current UK definition reports on the 'underlying cause' of death; ie. the disease or injury which initiated the chain of morbid events leading directly to death. This definition is generally used for reporting high level trends in mortality data for national and international statistics. However, it does not include deaths where an alcohol related condition was recorded as a contributory factor but was not selected as the underlying cause. A broader definition of an alcohol related death includes all deaths for which there is 'any mention' on the death certificate of an alcohol related condition. In this publication data relating to both definitions are presented in the tables. The text below reports on the UK definition only (ie. 'underlying cause').

Overview

In 2007, there were 55,986 deaths registered in Scotland (data not shown). Of these, alcohol was the 'underlying cause' of death in 1,399 (2.5%) cases (Table 4.12).

- There has been a fall in deaths where alcohol was the 'underlying cause' from the previous year (from 1,546 in 2006 to 1,399 in 2007) (Table 4.12).
- The number of alcohol related deaths ('underlying cause') are higher in older age groups (Table 4.12).
- More men than women died of alcohol-related conditions in 2007. The figures for 'underlying cause' are men: 959 deaths, women: 440 deaths (Table 4.12).
- The standardised mortality rate for men was more than twice that for women (35.2 per 100,000 population compared to 14.8 per 100,000 population respectively) (Table 4.14).

Geographical Variation

There is variation in standardised mortality rates where alcohol is the underlying cause by geographical area for both men and women.

- In 2007, the highest alcohol related standardised mortality rates for males were found in Greater Glasgow and Clyde (56.1 per 100,000 population), Lanarkshire (41.1 per 100,000) and Highland (39.6 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).

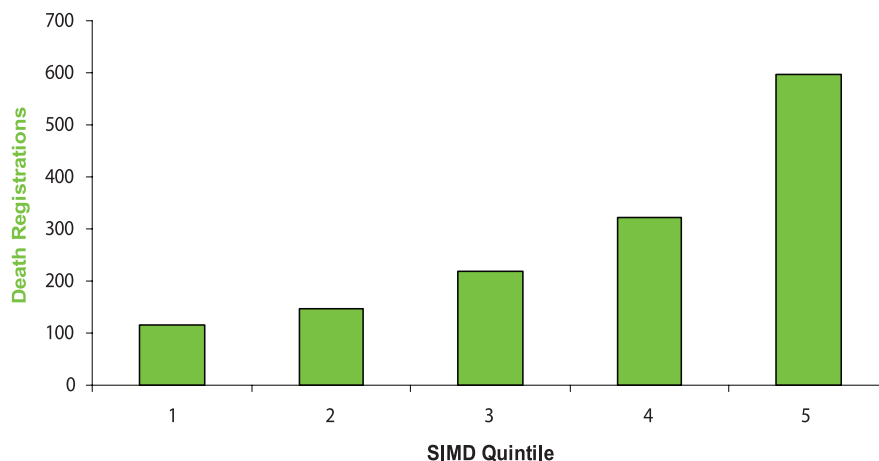
- The highest standardised mortality rates for females were found in Greater Glasgow (20.1 per 100,000 population), Lanarkshire (17.3 per 100,000) and Forth Valley (17.0 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).
- The lowest alcohol related standardised mortality rates for males were in Borders (18.4 per 100,000 population), Dumfries and Galloway (20.3 per 100,000) and Forth Valley (22.0 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).
- The lowest alcohol related mortality rates for females were in the Western Isles (7.4 per 100,000 population), Grampian (8.3 per 100,000) and Fife (9.9 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).

Deprivation

People living in the most deprived area were five times more likely to die an alcohol related death ('underlying cause') than those in the least deprived area.

- In 2007, 66% of alcohol related deaths ('underlying cause') occurred in the most deprived areas of Scotland (SIMD deprivation quintiles 4 and 5). In contrast, only 19% of alcohol related deaths occurred in those areas classified as being in the least deprived quintiles (SIMD deprivation quintile 1 and 2) (Table 4.16).
- The proportions of alcohol related deaths ('underlying cause') in the most and least deprived quintiles have remained fairly constant during the last 5 years (from 2003-2007 66-73% of deaths were from SIMD 4 and 5, and 19-20% from SIMD 1 and 2) (Table 4.16 and Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause) by deprivation category: 2007



Source: GROS

Trends (2003-2007)

Over the past 5 years, there have been fluctuations in the numbers of deaths where alcohol is an 'underlying cause' (Table 4.12).

- Overall, there has been an 8% fall in deaths where alcohol is an 'underlying cause' (from 1,525 in 2003 to 1,399 in 2007). However, the data shows that this is not a consistent trend, with deaths decreasing to 1,478 in 2004 before rising to 1,546 in 2006 and then falling again to 1,399 in 2007 (Table 4.12).
- There was a 9% fall in alcohol related deaths ('underlying cause') for men from 2003 to 2007 (from 1,056 to 959) compared to a 6% fall for women (from 469 to 440) (Table 4.12).

Trends in alcohol related standardised mortality rates ('underlying cause') varied by geographical (Health Board) areas.

- The areas with greatest increase in standardised mortality rates for men were Fife (from 19.9 per 100,000 population to 31.3 per 100,000) and the Borders (from 10.5 per 100,000 to 18.4 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).
- The area with the greatest fall in alcohol related standardised mortality rates for men was Tayside (from 39.9 per 100,000 population to 26.3 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).
- The area with the greatest increase in alcohol related standardised mortality rates for women was the Borders (from 8.6 per 100,000 population to 14.4 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).
- The areas with the greatest fall in alcohol related standardised mortality rates for women were Highland (from 15.8 per 100,00 population to 12.1 per 100,000) and Tayside (from 17.3 per 100,000 to 13.1 per 100,000) (Table 4.14).

4.1 General acute hospital¹ ratio of discharges to patients for alcohol-related diagnoses^{2,3} in any position: 2007/08^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Discharges	Patients	Average number of discharges per patient
Scotland	42 430	28 586	1.5
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire & Arran	3 920	2 710	1.4
Borders	729	525	1.4
Dumfries & Galloway	833	617	1.4
Fife	2 285	1 622	1.4
Forth Valley	1 457	1 046	1.4
Grampian	3 806	2 665	1.4
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	13 495	8 832	1.5
Highland	3 018	2 041	1.5
Islands ⁴	736	514	1.4
Lanarkshire	3 942	2 718	1.5
Lothian	6 190	3 968	1.6
Tayside	2 019	1 421	1.4
Outside Scotland	257	244	1.1
Other / not known ⁵	280	220	1.3

by council area of residence

Aberdeen City	2 194	1 496	1.5
Aberdeenshire	1 036	775	1.3
Angus	336	253	1.3
Argyll & Bute	935	618	1.5
Ayrshire East	1 282	909	1.4
Ayrshire North	1 556	1 043	1.5
Ayrshire South	1 082	774	1.4
Borders	729	525	1.4
Clackmannanshire	289	205	1.4
Dumfries & Galloway	833	617	1.4
Dunbartonshire East	436	311	1.4
Dunbartonshire West	933	595	1.6
Dundee City	888	618	1.4
Edinburgh City	3 724	2 374	1.6
Falkirk	706	536	1.3
Fife	2 285	1 622	1.4
Glasgow City	8 153	5 358	1.5
Highland	2 083	1 424	1.5
Inverclyde	1 086	709	1.5
Islands ⁴	736	514	1.4
Lanarkshire North	2 788	1 841	1.5
Lanarkshire South	1 990	1 399	1.4
Lothian East	619	387	1.6
Lothian West	1 281	831	1.5
Midlothian	566	390	1.5
Moray	576	398	1.4
Perth & Kinross	795	553	1.4
Renfrewshire	1 584	1 059	1.5
Renfrewshire East	467	320	1.5
Stirling	462	312	1.5
Outside Scotland	257	244	1.1
Other / not known ⁵	280	220	1.3

by age group^{6,7}

Under 15 years	360	346	1.0
15-19 years	1 978	1 830	1.1
20-24 years	2 241	1 916	1.2
25-29 years	2 276	1 628	1.4
30-34 years	2 473	1 686	1.5
35-39 years	3 622	2 308	1.6
40-44 years	4 541	2 877	1.6
45-49 years	5 136	3 163	1.6
50-54 years	4 874	2 960	1.6
55-59 years	4 212	2 619	1.6
60 years and over	10 717	7 253	1.5

by gender⁷

Male	30 202	19 883	1.5
Female	12 228	8 703	1.4

1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals; transfer cases have also been excluded.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

5 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

6 Age on admission.

7 Includes Scottish residents only.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.2 General acute inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3} in any position: 2003/04^r-2007/08^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers 2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^p	EASR ⁸ 2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^p
Scotland	35 396	38 006	37 810	39 700	42 430	666	705	698	729	777
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire & Arran	3 534	3 603	3 637	3 671	3 920	927	936	955	962	1 030
Borders	567	579	600	695	729	513	513	545	637	664
Dumfries & Galloway	787	764	739	717	833	512	483	473	451	553
Fife	1 571	1 918	1 989	2 194	2 285	425	522	530	583	607
Forth Valley	1 322	1 374	1 136	1 239	1 457	453	461	378	417	482
Grampian	3 305	3 160	3 405	3 589	3 806	603	568	609	642	672
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	10 724	12 858	12 310	12 605	13 495	865	1 028	985	1 003	1 073
Highland	2 754	2 767	2 802	2 921	3 018	862	848	851	874	906
Islands ⁴	794	764	783	782	736	1 144	1 080	1 096	1 087	1 019
Lanarkshire	3 452	3 595	3 575	3 708	3 942	596	613	608	627	667
Lothian	4 425	4 578	4 706	5 435	6 190	545	555	569	650	734
Tayside	2 161	2 046	2 128	2 144	2 019	535	492	510	510	477
Outside Scotland	237	276	263	261	257	.	.	.	.	.
Other / not known ⁵	259	210	194	269	280	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	1 869	1 705	1 875	2 016	2 194	869	788	862	930	991
Aberdeenshire	907	902	976	982	1 036	385	374	404	407	421
Angus	358	396	433	362	336	317	338	359	307	288
Argyll & Bute	664	747	752	762	935	669	762	754	788	946
Ayrshire East	1 027	1 114	1 178	1 218	1 282	835	899	952	974	1 023
Ayrshire North	1 351	1 359	1 350	1 357	1 556	955	955	954	968	1 096
Ayrshire South	1 156	1 130	1 109	1 096	1 082	997	960	971	950	969
Borders	567	579	600	695	729	513	513	545	637	664
Clackmannanshire	260	218	205	244	289	533	429	398	477	554
Dumfries & Galloway	787	764	739	717	833	512	483	473	451	553
Dunbartonshire East	348	361	358	429	436	297	306	300	360	393
Dunbartonshire West	795	869	805	739	933	818	885	824	759	951
Dundee City	1 007	946	1 000	965	888	696	644	687	658	602
Edinburgh City	2 682	2 781	2 862	3 173	3 724	586	597	615	670	781
Falkirk	581	662	546	560	706	377	421	347	355	446
Fife	1 571	1 918	1 989	2 194	2 285	425	522	530	583	607
Glasgow City	6 352	7 792	7 610	7 630	8 153	1 100	1 334	1 307	1 299	1 379
Highland	2 090	2 020	2 050	2 158	2 083	945	884	893	912	892
Inverclyde	951	1 015	1 041	1 020	1 086	1 079	1 145	1 169	1 136	1 245
Islands ⁴	794	764	783	782	736	1 144	1 080	1 096	1 087	1 019
Lanarkshire North	2 350	2 425	2 475	2 515	2 788	701	716	732	737	820
Lanarkshire South	1 745	1 921	1 873	2 021	1 990	544	593	569	611	598
Lothian East	404	489	448	553	619	425	515	472	597	639
Lothian West	864	849	948	1 209	1 281	520	504	562	704	744
Midlothian	476	460	449	501	566	571	542	541	603	687
Moray	529	553	554	591	576	574	587	594	638	625
Perth & Kinross	797	704	695	819	795	557	485	473	544	523
Renfrewshire	1 259	1 569	1 309	1 531	1 584	684	847	710	824	867
Renfrewshire East	370	498	413	428	467	392	525	436	452	493
Stirling	485	496	385	433	462	538	548	428	493	509
Outside Scotland	237	276	263	261	257	.	.	.	.	.
Other / not known ⁵	259	210	194	269	280	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by age group^{6,7}</i>										
Under 15 years	384	373	381	411	360	39	38	40	43	38
15-19 years	1 516	1 456	1 494	1 650	1 978	468	444	456	502	600
20-24 years	1 533	1 579	1 755	1 978	2 241	474	485	529	583	646
25-29 years	1 551	1 562	1 464	1 799	2 276	535	536	490	580	702
30-34 years	2 301	2 306	2 215	2 127	2 473	643	671	670	671	810
35-39 years	3 164	3 246	3 311	3 539	3 622	790	817	851	920	965
40-44 years	4 030	4 267	4 119	4 458	4 541	1 027	1 069	1 018	1 100	1 120
45-49 years	4 248	4 575	4 731	4 741	5 136	1 203	1 264	1 277	1 254	1 332
50-54 years	4 074	4 449	4 410	4 619	4 874	1 231	1 347	1 332	1 377	1 420
55-59 years	3 610	3 971	4 089	4 202	4 212	1 116	1 194	1 201	1 219	1 272
60 years and over	8 985	10 222	9 841	10 176	10 717	900	1 001	962	983	1 006
<i>by gender⁷</i>										
Male	25 573	27 635	27 127	28 559	30 202	995	1 060	1 035	1 082	1 138
Female	9 823	10 371	10 683	11 141	12 228	363	379	390	404	444

- 1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals; transfer cases have also been excluded.
- 2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).
- 3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.
- 4 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.
- 5 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.
- 6 Age on admission.
- 7 Includes Scottish residents only.
- 8 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.
- p Provisional.
- r Revised.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).
Data Extracted: November 2008

4.3 General acute inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3,4} in any position; specific diagnosis: 2007/08^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Mental & Behavioural Disorders due to the use of alcohol	Alcoholic Liver Disease	Toxic Effect of Alcohol
Scotland	42 430	30 092	6 817	4 646
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>				
Ayrshire & Arran	3 920	2 952	473	559
Borders	729	583	91	58
Dumfries & Galloway	833	471	135	96
Fife	2 285	1 121	453	429
Forth Valley	1 457	1 014	222	157
Grampian	3 806	2 669	503	555
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	13 495	10 261	2 336	768
Highland	3 018	2 371	367	217
Islands ⁵	736	571	71	28
Lanarkshire	3 942	2 705	733	265
Lothian	6 190	4 020	1 053	1 310
Tayside	2 019	1 354	380	204
Outside Scotland	257	184	18	17
Other / not known ⁶	280	243	14	28
<i>by council area of residence</i>				
Aberdeen City	2 194	1 537	239	325
Aberdeenshire	1 036	705	152	162
Angus	336	210	69	35
Argyll & Bute	935	707	114	30
Ayrshire East	1 282	947	175	187
Ayrshire North	1 556	1 170	205	182
Ayrshire South	1 082	835	93	190
Borders	729	583	91	58
Clackmannanshire	289	187	33	45
Dumfries & Galloway	833	471	135	96
Dunbartonshire East	436	312	95	31
Dunbartonshire West	933	709	173	64
Dundee City	888	557	197	63
Edinburgh City	3 724	2 437	587	773
Falkirk	706	498	114	69
Fife	2 285	1 121	453	429
Glasgow City	8 153	6 343	1 362	453
Highland	2 083	1 664	253	187
Inverclyde	1 086	791	188	107
Islands ⁵	736	571	71	28
Lanarkshire North	2 788	1 902	515	211
Lanarkshire South	1 990	1 507	330	93
Lothian East	619	349	144	161
Lothian West	1 281	893	231	231
Midlothian	566	341	91	145
Moray	576	427	112	68
Perth & Kinross	795	587	114	106
Renfrewshire	1 584	1 073	325	47
Renfrewshire East	467	329	81	27
Stirling	462	329	75	43
Outside Scotland	257	184	18	17
Other / not known ⁶	280	243	14	28
<i>by age group^{7,8}</i>				
Under 15 years	360	262	-	76
15-19 years	1 978	1 305	1	528
20-24 years	2 241	1 395	25	649
25-29 years	2 276	1 558	90	506
30-34 years	2 473	1 765	219	471
35-39 years	3 622	2 655	435	530
40-44 years	4 541	3 228	682	647
45-49 years	5 136	3 655	1 000	550
50-54 years	4 874	3 524	1 050	343
55-59 years	4 212	2 963	1 036	181
60 years and over	10 717	7 782	2 279	165
<i>by gender⁸</i>				
Male	30 202	22 619	4 646	2 037
Female	12 228	7 473	2 171	2 609

1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals; transfer cases have also been excluded.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Figures shown for specific diagnoses include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

5 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

6 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known, these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

7 Age on admission.

8 Includes Scottish residents only.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.4 General acute inpatient discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position^{3,4}; deprivation category⁵: 2003/04^r - 2007/08^p

year of discharge	Total discharges ⁷	SIMD Quintile ⁶ :				
		Least Deprived 1	2	3	4	Most Deprived 5
2003/04 ^r	35 396	2 167	3 664	5 766	8 957	14 822
2004/05 ^r	38 006	2 425	3 747	6 180	9 321	16 315
2005/06 ^r	37 810	2 502	3 886	6 100	9 325	15 973
2006/07 ^r	39 700	2 650	4 138	6 368	10 056	16 471
2007/08 ^p	42 430	2 991	4 281	6 681	10 645	17 775

1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals; transfer cases have also been excluded.

2 Includes Scottish residents only.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Numbers in this table are based on counts for patients in each deprivation category. A small number of patients may be double counted or missed if they moved house and changed deprivation quintile during the period, or their deprivation quintile is unknown.

6 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2006. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived.

7 Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.5 General acute inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3} in any position (emergency admissions only); day of admission: 2007/08^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total Admissions	Mon-Thurs	Fri-Sun
Scotland	39 808	22 293	17 515
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire & Arran	3 774	1 977	1 797
Borders	718	354	364
Dumfries & Galloway	745	376	369
Fife	2 113	1 159	954
Forth Valley	1 438	779	659
Grampian	3 478	1 893	1 585
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	12 428	7 224	5 204
Highland	2 828	1 562	1 266
Islands ⁴	645	355	290
Lanarkshire	3 725	2 171	1 554
Lothian	6 018	3 427	2 591
Tayside	1 898	1 016	882
Outside Scotland	253	129	124
Other / not known ⁵	278	159	119
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	2 031	1 121	910
Aberdeenshire	918	502	416
Angus	307	165	142
Argyll & Bute	881	496	385
Ayrshire East	1 226	644	582
Ayrshire North	1 494	752	742
Ayrshire South	1 054	581	473
Borders	718	354	364
Clackmannanshire	286	148	138
Dumfries & Galloway	745	376	369
Dunbartonshire East	402	243	159
Dunbartonshire West	835	498	337
Dundee City	825	458	367
Edinburgh City	3 628	2 064	1 564
Falkirk	700	376	324
Fife	2 113	1 159	954
Glasgow City	7 598	4 393	3 205
Highland	1 947	1 066	881
Inverclyde	1 023	600	423
Islands ⁴	645	355	290
Lanarkshire North	2 623	1 517	1 106
Lanarkshire South	1 837	1 078	759
Lothian East	595	354	241
Lothian West	1 242	692	550
Midlothian	553	317	236
Moray	529	270	259
Perth & Kinross	766	393	373
Renfrewshire	1 421	836	585
Renfrewshire East	414	230	184
Stirling	452	255	197
Outside Scotland	253	129	124
Other / not known ⁵	278	159	119
<i>by age group^{6,7}</i>			
Under 15 years	351	101	250
15-19 years	1 962	670	1 292
20-24 years	2 204	1 007	1 197
25-29 years	2 233	1 125	1 108
30-34 years	2 419	1 298	1 121
35-39 years	3 480	2 006	1 474
40-44 years	4 318	2 452	1 866
45-49 years	4 804	2 787	2 017
50-54 years	4 446	2 629	1 817
55-59 years	3 833	2 323	1 510
60 years and over	9 758	5 895	3 863
<i>by gender⁷</i>			
Male	28 170	15 818	12 352
Female	11 638	6 475	5 163

¹ Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals; transfer cases have also been excluded.

² Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

³ Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

⁴ Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

⁵ Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

⁶ Age on admission.

⁷ Includes Scottish residents only.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.6 Psychiatric hospital¹ ratio of discharges to patients for alcohol-related diagnoses^{2,3} in any position: 2006/07^p

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Discharges	Patients	Average number of discharges per patient
Scotland⁴	4 053	3 257	1.2
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status^{5,6}</i>			
First admission	1 159	1 133	1.0
Re-admission ⁷	2 650	1 897	1.4
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire & Arran	412	313	1.3
Borders	74	63	1.2
Dumfries & Galloway	101	80	1.3
Fife	197	169	1.2
Forth Valley	186	148	1.3
Grampian	152	132	1.2
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	1 073	894	1.2
Highland	250	204	1.2
Islands ⁸	6	6	1.0
Lanarkshire	434	326	1.3
Lothian	704	575	1.2
Tayside	464	351	1.3
Outside Scotland	11	10	1.1
Other / not known ⁹	71	64	1.1
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	73	67	1.1
Aberdeenshire	49	38	1.3
Angus	82	63	1.3
Argyll & Bute	55	45	1.2
Ayrshire East	131	105	1.2
Ayrshire North	160	118	1.4
Ayrshire South	121	91	1.3
Borders	74	63	1.2
Clackmannanshire	28	23	1.2
Dumfries & Galloway	101	80	1.3
Dunbartonshire East	25	23	1.1
Dunbartonshire West	46	37	1.2
Dundee City	198	148	1.3
Edinburgh City	409	339	1.2
Falkirk	97	76	1.3
Fife	197	169	1.2
Glasgow City	482	402	1.2
Highland	195	159	1.2
Inverclyde	154	126	1.2
Islands ⁸	6	6	1.0
Lanarkshire North	290	211	1.4
Lanarkshire South	174	142	1.2
Lothian East	54	49	1.1
Lothian West	174	131	1.3
Midlothian	67	56	1.2
Moray	30	27	1.1
Perth & Kinross	184	141	1.3
Renfrewshire	279	230	1.2
Renfrewshire East	57	50	1.1
Stirling	61	49	1.2
Outside Scotland	11	10	1.1
Other / not known ⁹	71	64	1.1
<i>by age group^{6,10}</i>			
Under 15 years	-	-	-
15-19 years	44	36	1.2
20-24 years	181	148	1.2
25-29 years	264	210	1.3
30-34 years	415	333	1.2
35-39 years	611	491	1.2
40-44 years	752	576	1.3
45-49 years	591	482	1.2
50-54 years	445	354	1.3
55-59 years	314	257	1.2
60 years and over	436	370	1.2
<i>by gender⁶</i>			
Male	2 718	2 203	1.2
Female	1 335	1 054	1.3

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

5 Excludes cases where previous psychiatric inpatient stay status is unknown.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Includes readmissions (following a break from inpatient care) and direct transfers, either within the same hospital or from another psychiatric hospital.

8 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

9 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

10 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.7 Psychiatric inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3}, in any position: 2002/03^r - 2006/07^p

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers					EASR ¹¹				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p
Scotland⁴	4 590	4 515	4 394	4 281	4 053	88	86	83	81	77
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status^{5,6}</i>										
First admission	1 283	1 293	1 391	1 271	1 159	25	25	27	24	22
Re-admission ⁷	3 029	3 036	2 816	2 808	2 650	58	58	53	53	50
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire & Arran	367	416	480	454	412	100	112	130	124	114
Borders	74	85	89	74	74	71	81	79	74	72
Dumfries & Galloway	78	109	90	100	101	54	75	59	67	71
Fife	214	210	174	184	197	59	58	48	51	56
Forth Valley	159	173	186	161	186	54	59	62	54	65
Grampian	181	169	151	139	152	33	31	27	25	27
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁴	1369	1259	1161	1245	1073	112	103	94	101	87
Highland	425	374	314	287	250	137	123	102	93	81
Islands ⁸	12	8	16	14	6	19	12	30	20	8
Lanarkshire	439	485	515	384	434	77	85	90	68	76
Lothian	798	736	764	773	704	98	90	93	93	84
Tayside	474	491	454	468	464	122	126	118	121	118
Outside Scotland	7	8	10	6	11	.	.	.	.	.
Other / not known ⁹	98	102	98	70	71	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	90	92	72	74	73	42	42	33	35	34
Aberdeenshire	43	42	43	21	49	18	17	17	8	20
Angus	92	91	96	123	82	91	83	89	119	74
Argyll & Bute	145	114	51	38	55	152	124	56	44	61
Ayrshire East	116	130	162	131	131	95	105	135	109	110
Ayrshire North	140	161	172	186	160	105	119	127	137	119
Ayrshire South	111	125	146	137	121	99	110	129	123	112
Borders	74	85	89	74	74	71	81	79	74	72
Clackmannanshire	34	38	40	22	28	68	76	77	41	57
Dumfries & Galloway	78	109	90	100	101	54	75	59	67	71
Dunbartonshire East	24	22	34	42	25	19	20	30	35	24
Dunbartonshire West	193	115	72	66	46	206	123	76	70	48
Dundee City	231	232	210	215	198	167	169	153	154	144
Edinburgh City	523	449	432	384	409	114	97	93	82	87
Falkirk	74	76	89	93	97	48	48	56	60	63
Fife	214	210	174	184	197	59	58	48	51	56
Glasgow City	568	599	562	608	482	98	102	94	101	81
Highland	280	260	263	249	195	131	122	121	114	88
Inverclyde	187	166	162	171	154	210	189	188	200	185
Islands ⁸	12	8	16	14	6	19	12	30	20	8
Lanarkshire North	293	329	360	245	290	89	99	107	74	86
Lanarkshire South	198	213	202	175	174	63	67	65	56	56
Lothian East	51	64	68	66	54	54	66	74	73	57
Lothian West	159	163	204	249	174	97	97	121	144	98
Midlothian	65	61	62	74	67	76	76	73	86	83
Moray	48	35	36	44	30	54	42	44	53	34
Perth & Kinross	151	169	148	130	184	107	124	113	96	132
Renfrewshire	298	258	236	271	279	168	146	131	151	160
Renfrewshire East	47	41	46	51	57	52	47	54	60	66
Stirling	51	58	57	46	61	56	66	63	51	74
Outside Scotland	7	8	10	6	11	.	.	.	.	.
Other / not known ⁹	98	102	98	70	71	.	.	.	.	.

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

5 Excludes cases where previous psychiatric inpatient stay status is unknown.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Includes readmissions (following a break from inpatient care) and direct transfers, either within the same hospital or from another psychiatric hospital.

8 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

9 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

10 Age on admission.

11 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of small numbers that have been suppressed

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Data Extracted: November 2008

Psychiatric inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3}, in any position: 2002/03^r - 2006/07^p

4.7
(cont.)

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers					EASR ¹¹				
	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p	2002/03 ^r	2003/04 ^r	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^p
<i>by age group</i> ^{6,10}										
Under 15 years	z	z	z	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-
15-19 years	x	x	x	45	44	20	17	13	14	13
20-24 years	158	186	180	201	181	49	57	55	61	53
25-29 years	331	275	291	273	264	111	95	100	91	85
30-34 years	516	498	480	464	415	139	139	140	140	131
35-39 years	679	709	682	649	611	169	177	172	167	159
40-44 years	748	719	770	695	752	194	183	193	172	186
45-49 years	632	645	619	681	591	183	183	171	184	156
50-54 years	513	510	459	462	445	152	154	139	140	133
55-59 years	341	345	356	350	314	109	107	107	103	91
60 years and over	606	573	512	463	436	62	59	51	47	44
<i>by gender</i> ⁶										
Male	3 058	3 019	2 929	2 854	2 718	121	119	115	112	106
Female	1 532	1 496	1 465	1 427	1 335	57	55	54	53	49

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

5 Excludes cases where previous psychiatric inpatient stay status is unknown.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Includes readmissions (following a break from inpatient care) and direct transfers, either within the same hospital or from another psychiatric hospital.

8 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

9 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

10 Age on admission.

11 European Age Standardised Rate per 100 000 population.

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of small numbers that have been suppressed

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.8 Psychiatric inpatient discharges; by gender: 2006/07^p

overall and by main and supplementary diagnosis

	Total	Male	Female
All psychiatric inpatient discharges¹	25 352	12 757	12 595
Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol misuse	16%	21%	11%
Other diagnoses	84%	79%	89%
Main discharge			
Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol misuse	13%	18%	9%
Other diagnoses	87%	82%	91%
Supplementary discharges			
Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol misuse	3%	4%	2%
Other diagnoses	97%	96%	98%

¹ Percentages may add up to more than 100% as patients can have more than one diagnosis.
p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).
Data Extracted: November 2008

4.9 Psychiatric inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3,4} in any position; specific diagnosis: 2006/07^p

previous psychiatric inpatient status, NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Mental & Behavioural Disorders Due to the Use of Alcohol:				Other
		Overall	Harmful Use	Alcohol Dependence	Alcohol Psychoses	
Scotland⁵	4 053	4 039	829	2 760	401	106
<i>by previous psychiatric inpatient status^{6,7}</i>						
First admission	1 159	1 155	239	771	120	34
Re-admission ⁸	2 650	2 640	571	1 780	267	68
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>						
Ayrshire & Arran	412	412	87	293	30	6
Borders	74	74	16	55	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	101	101	32	x	16	9
Fife	197	197	41	112	28	17
Forth Valley	186	186	59	119	7	z
Grampian	152	150	31	64	42	14
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ⁵	1 073	1 068	138	842	92	14
Highland	250	246	44	175	24	7
Islands ⁹	6	6	-	z	z	z
Lanarkshire	434	433	225	153	46	15
Lothian	704	702	94	534	72	14
Tayside	464	464	62	365	39	5
Outside Scotland	11	11	-	5	5	z
Other / not known ¹⁰	71	71	21	43	7	z
<i>by council area of residence</i>						
Aberdeen City	73	72	16	33	13	11
Aberdeenshire	49	48	10	21	16	z
Angus	82	82	10	64	7	z
Argyll & Bute	55	55	x	40	8	z
Ayrshire East	131	131	20	99	10	z
Ayrshire North	160	160	34	113	11	z
Ayrshire South	121	121	33	81	9	-
Borders	74	74	16	55	z	z
Clackmannanshire	28	28	7	20	z	z
Dumfries & Galloway	101	101	32	x	16	9
Dunbartonshire East	25	25	z	20	z	-
Dunbartonshire West	46	46	17	20	9	-
Dundee City	198	198	20	164	15	z
Edinburgh City	409	408	53	305	50	10
Falkirk	97	97	30	64	z	z
Fife	197	197	41	112	28	17
Glasgow City	482	478	74	361	47	6
Highland	195	191	39	135	16	5
Inverclyde	154	154	6	133	18	z
Islands ⁹	6	6	-	z	z	z
Lanarkshire North	290	289	116	140	33	5
Lanarkshire South	174	174	114	36	15	10
Lothian East	54	54	8	40	5	z
Lothian West	174	173	25	136	12	z
Midlothian	67	67	8	53	5	z
Moray	30	30	5	10	13	z
Perth & Kinross	184	184	32	137	17	z
Renfrewshire	279	278	23	241	9	6
Renfrewshire East	57	57	10	44	z	-
Stirling	61	61	22	35	z	z
Outside Scotland	11	11	-	5	5	z
Other / not known ¹⁰	71	71	21	43	7	z
<i>by age group^{7,11}</i>						
Under 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	44	42	21	17	z	z
20-24 years	181	180	59	103	x	5
25-29 years	264	264	88	156	17	z
30-34 years	415	414	98	277	31	11
35-39 years	611	609	143	434	24	12
40-44 years	752	750	128	562	55	14
45-49 years	591	590	106	432	50	12
50-54 years	445	442	64	332	42	15
55-59 years	314	313	43	224	44	10
60 years and over	436	435	79	223	119	22
<i>by gender⁷</i>						
Male	2 718	2 707	519	1 857	303	70
Female	1 335	1 332	310	903	98	36

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Figures shown include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

5 Greater Glasgow & Clyde data, which contributes to the Scotland total, is provisional and may be an underestimate due to data quality issues, therefore caution is recommended when interpreting these figures.

The latest information on SMR04 data submission is included in SMR Situation Reports which are available from ISD Scotland's website at <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/3274.html>

6 Excludes cases where previous psychiatric inpatient stay status is unknown.

7 Includes Scottish residents only.

8 Includes readmissions (following a break from inpatient care) and direct transfers, either within the same hospital or from another psychiatric hospital.

9 Islands includes: Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles.

10 Patients whose NHS board or council area of residence is not known; these figures are excluded from the Scotland total.

11 Age on admission.

z Not shown where the number of discharges <5.

x Not shown to prevent calculation of small numbers that have been suppressed.

- (zero): 0 (>0.0 & <0.5)

p Provisional

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.10 Psychiatric inpatient discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{3,4} in any position; deprivation category⁵ : 2002/03^r - 2006/07^p

year of discharge

	Total discharges ⁷	SIMD Quintile ⁶ :				
		Least Deprived 1	2	3	4	Most Deprived 5
2002/03 ^f	4 590	248	437	746	1 213	1 930
2003/04 ^f	4 515	247	450	716	1 113	1 969
2004/05 ^f	4 394	228	447	706	1 132	1 873
2005/06 ^f	4 283	229	424	663	1 070	1 882
2006/07 ^p	4 053	201	418	672	987	1 770

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Includes direct transfers from other psychiatric hospitals and those whose status on admission is 'not known'; includes Scottish residents only.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Numbers in this table are based on counts for patients in each deprivation category. A small number of patients may be double counted if they moved house and changed deprivation quintile during the period, or missing if their deprivation quintile is unknown.

6 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2006. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived.

7 Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

Data Extracted: November 2008

4.11 GP and practice nurse (PN) contact rates¹ per 1,000 population² and estimated number of GP and PN contacts for alcohol related diagnoses, by sex and age group³; 2006/07

		Estimated number of consultations in Scotland, 2006/07	Estimated rates per 1,000 population, 2006/07
Males	14 years & under	50	0.2
	15-24 years	4 200	11.8
	25-34 years	10 850	29.1
	35-44 years	20 650	46.7
	45-54 years	20 800	54.4
	55-64 years	13 950	43.6
	65 years and over	5 400	15.4
	All ages	75 950	28.4
Females	14 years & under	50	0.2
	15-24 years	2 100	6.0
	25-34 years	5 150	14.7
	35-44 years	9 400	22.3
	45-54 years	10 900	29.3
	55-64 years	5 800	18.0
	65 years and over	1 850	3.8
	All ages	35 250	12.9
Total		111 200	20.6

1 Please refer to Appendix 4 for a list of the Read codes included in the analysis

2 Estimated figures are rounded to the nearest fifty, or to the nearest ten if the estimate is less than fifty.

3 PTI estimates are based on a small sample of practices, so although the current table may show zero patients or contacts for any particular sex/agegroup,

it is possible that people of this sex/agegroup with the given condition in Scotland presented to practices outwith the PTI sample.

Population source: Community Health Index (CHI) record, as at 30 September 2006. Based on 47 PTI practices that submitted complete PTI data for the year ending 31 March 2007.

Figures are standardised by deprivation.

Note: Following a substantial review of PTI data and subsequent revisions to the methodology for all PTI analyses, direct comparisons with figures produced prior to 27th March 2007 are not valid. See the Note of Revisions for further information.

Source: Practice Team Information (PTI), ISD Scotland

4.12 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by sex and age group Scotland, 2000-2007

Year	Age groups											
	All ages	under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
All persons												
2000	1 292	-	2	2	16	37	62	117	156	210	207	483
2001	1 398	1	1	1	11	35	78	110	186	216	194	565
2002	1 487	-	2	1	14	36	62	125	195	242	236	574
2003	1 525	-	-	1	11	21	74	135	185	231	244	623
2004	1 478	-	3	2	14	34	84	127	194	206	247	567
2005	1 513	-	1	3	8	39	74	118	218	220	242	590
2006	1 546	1	1	3	9	33	91	137	202	225	252	592
2007	1 399	-	-	3	11	36	76	118	166	244	236	509
Males												
2000	900	-	1	2	9	29	42	82	104	146	149	336
2001	964	-	1	-	10	23	52	75	122	153	131	397
2002	1 023	-	2	1	11	28	37	87	130	173	164	390
2003	1 056	-	-	1	8	14	53	94	127	156	163	440
2004	1 037	-	2	1	10	25	54	91	130	142	176	406
2005	1 021	-	1	3	3	27	46	79	149	149	157	407
2006	1 040	-	-	2	7	22	64	99	135	151	158	402
2007	959	-	-	2	6	28	46	85	109	161	169	353
Females												
2000	392	-	1	-	7	8	20	35	52	64	58	147
2001	434	1	-	1	1	12	26	35	64	63	63	168
2002	464	-	-	-	3	8	25	38	65	69	72	184
2003	469	-	-	-	3	7	21	41	58	75	81	183
2004	441	-	1	1	4	9	30	36	64	64	71	161
2005	492	-	-	-	5	12	28	39	69	71	85	183
2006	506	1	1	1	2	11	27	38	67	74	94	190
2007	440	-	-	1	5	8	30	33	57	83	67	156

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).
 2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death. - (zero)
 Source: GROS

4.13 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by sex and age group Scotland, 2000-2007

Year	Age groups											
	All ages	under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
All persons												
2000	1 979	1	2	5	16	47	70	150	195	284	285	924
2001	2 066	1	2	2	12	44	95	157	248	274	286	945
2002	2 264	-	4	3	15	42	87	148	251	315	341	1 058
2003	2 315	-	1	6	16	30	97	174	242	311	346	1 092
2004	2 339	-	3	8	20	45	108	168	253	299	360	1 075
2005	2 372	-	2	6	16	50	95	163	288	296	361	1 095
2006	2 500	1	2	6	19	48	119	186	264	312	383	1 160
2007	2 365	-	1	6	18	49	106	165	245	356	350	1 069
Males												
2000	1 412	-	1	4	9	35	46	104	131	204	216	662
2001	1 479	-	2	-	11	30	67	111	169	201	206	682
2002	1 615	-	3	3	12	34	53	105	170	231	250	754
2003	1 658	-	1	4	12	21	68	130	171	215	244	792
2004	1 705	-	2	7	16	32	71	123	180	217	265	792
2005	1 663	-	2	5	10	37	63	112	196	206	252	780
2006	1 748	-	1	5	16	32	84	134	179	215	260	822
2007	1 687	-	1	5	13	37	70	123	160	249	261	768
Females												
2000	567	1	1	1	7	12	24	46	64	80	69	262
2001	587	1	-	2	1	14	28	46	79	73	80	263
2002	649	-	1	-	3	8	34	43	81	84	91	304
2003	657	-	-	2	4	9	29	44	71	96	102	300
2004	634	-	1	1	4	13	37	45	73	82	95	283
2005	709	-	-	1	6	13	32	51	92	90	109	315
2006	752	1	1	1	3	16	35	52	85	97	123	338
2007	678	-	-	1	5	12	36	42	85	107	89	301

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).
 2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death. - (zero)
 Source: GROS

4.14 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by NHS board area Scotland, 2000-2007

	Number of deaths							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males								
SCOTLAND	900	964	1 023	1 056	1 037	1 021	1 040	959
Ayrshire & Arran	54	59	66	75	71	54	73	57
Borders	8	6	10	6	13	10	6	14
Dumfries & Galloway	8	18	14	18	17	24	18	17
Fife	55	41	49	37	39	45	56	60
Forth Valley	37	44	42	39	45	37	39	34
Grampian	72	75	59	68	62	70	60	79
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	357	366	400	398	379	364	398	330
Highland ^b	47	51	54	56	56	61	74	74
Lanarkshire	92	98	108	111	125	126	135	118
Lothian	114	125	140	146	127	148	110	107
Orkney	5	9	3	6	5	3	1	5
Shetland	1	4	1	2	6	4	4	4
Tayside	47	66	68	86	83	68	60	55
Western Isles	3	2	9	8	9	7	6	5
Females								
SCOTLAND	392	434	464	469	441	492	506	440
Ayrshire & Arran	30	32	40	34	29	33	43	29
Borders	2	7	9	6	9	3	3	9
Dumfries & Galloway	12	5	11	13	9	7	15	11
Fife	20	16	26	26	22	31	24	19
Forth Valley	21	28	20	25	22	22	22	29
Grampian	25	24	26	27	34	27	28	26
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	125	157	144	153	126	165	165	135
Highland ^b	25	27	36	30	23	25	32	25
Lanarkshire	34	43	63	52	46	58	62	56
Lothian	73	66	54	57	71	73	61	65
Orkney	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2
Shetland	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2
Tayside	25	26	32	39	45	41	43	31
Western Isles	-	1	2	5	3	5	5	1

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows:

F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

5. New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by NHS board area Scotland, 2000-2007

4.14
(cont.)

Standardised death rate per 100,000 population⁴

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
								Males
35.4	37.4	39.6	39.9	38.9	37.9	38.5	35.2	SCOTLAND
28.5	29.9	33.7	35.9	35.1	27.0	37.0	29.2	Ayrshire & Arran
12.5	9.8	14.0	10.5	21.9	14.1	9.0	18.4	Borders
10.1	22.4	15.4	21.5	17.6	25.1	19.7	20.3	Dumfries & Galloway
31.0	22.9	26.7	19.9	20.6	23.2	29.4	31.3	Fife
26.3	29.9	29.6	26.6	30.1	24.8	25.9	22.0	Forth Valley
26.6	27.5	21.7	24.4	21.6	23.8	20.5	26.0	Grampian
62.4	63.1	69.5	68.3	64.9	62.1	67.2	56.1	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ^b
28.7	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.4	32.9	40.6	39.6	Highland ^b
33.8	35.4	39.4	40.2	43.5	43.6	46.5	41.1	Lanarkshire
31.0	33.8	36.8	37.4	32.3	37.4	27.8	26.5	Lothian
43.6	88.0	25.9	53.7	50.5	24.0	9.7	39.3	Orkney
7.9	34.3	8.6	15.9	53.4	34.3	32.2	34.0	Shetland
23.0	33.3	33.4	39.9	40.3	33.0	28.5	26.3	Tayside
20.3	12.3	59.1	53.6	48.2	50.0	43.1	32.4	Western Isles
								Females
14.1	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.1	16.7	17.2	14.8	SCOTLAND
14.3	14.3	17.1	16.0	13.2	14.2	19.2	13.3	Ayrshire & Arran
4.1	12.6	11.1	8.6	13.2	3.6	4.6	14.4	Borders
13.7	4.9	13.7	12.8	8.9	6.5	16.0	11.8	Dumfries & Galloway
9.9	8.2	12.8	12.9	11.4	14.9	11.2	9.9	Fife
13.9	17.2	13.0	15.0	13.1	13.4	12.9	17.0	Forth Valley
9.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	11.2	9.0	9.5	8.3	Grampian
19.4	23.3	21.7	23.1	19.3	24.8	25.1	20.1	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ^b
14.6	15.2	19.5	15.8	12.3	11.3	16.7	12.1	Highland ^b
11.3	14.4	20.6	16.5	14.4	18.8	20.0	17.3	Lanarkshire
17.6	15.7	12.6	13.6	16.5	17.1	13.8	14.7	Lothian
0.0	8.6	9.4	7.8	16.2	0.0	5.3	16.9	Orkney
0.0	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.0	16.6	16.9	Shetland
10.9	12.2	13.8	17.3	18.7	18.1	17.8	13.1	Tayside
0.0	8.4	12.9	37.7	14.7	32.9	29.7	7.4	Western Isles

4.15 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by NHS board area Scotland, 2000-2007

	Number of deaths							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males								
SCOTLAND	1 412	1 479	1 615	1 658	1 705	1 663	1 748	1 687
Ayrshire & Arran	83	85	103	112	106	98	110	113
Borders	17	14	19	20	23	28	36	30
Dumfries & Galloway	15	29	19	28	23	33	28	27
Fife	78	74	87	71	74	87	82	98
Forth Valley	58	58	62	61	69	61	70	58
Grampian	101	125	105	103	90	96	100	121
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	531	544	601	588	624	563	607	562
Highland ⁵	78	73	91	89	105	97	124	123
Lanarkshire	135	151	166	185	193	190	206	190
Lothian	212	201	229	246	245	269	254	234
Orkney	8	10	4	7	9	5	7	12
Shetland	5	7	2	4	7	5	6	7
Tayside	87	100	115	129	122	120	107	98
Western Isles	4	8	12	15	15	11	11	14
Females								
SCOTLAND	567	587	649	657	634	709	752	678
Ayrshire & Arran	38	45	47	46	44	43	55	42
Borders	5	7	16	9	13	5	8	13
Dumfries & Galloway	16	10	18	17	16	15	19	25
Fife	29	24	37	39	37	43	43	35
Forth Valley	32	36	32	32	26	38	27	39
Grampian	35	32	37	33	43	33	45	45
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	181	207	204	208	188	223	226	197
Highland ⁵	37	34	49	41	34	30	46	33
Lanarkshire	46	55	81	75	63	84	92	94
Lothian	102	92	83	91	103	127	115	108
Orkney	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Shetland	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	1
Tayside	44	38	41	57	61	57	68	44
Western Isles	1	4	3	6	4	7	5	1

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows:

F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

5. New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by NHS board area Scotland, 2000-2007 **4.15**
(cont.)

Standardised death rate per 100,000 population*

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

Males

								SCOTLAND
54.7	56.8	61.5	62.0	63.1	60.7	63.5	60.6	
43.0	42.9	51.2	53.7	52.3	46.5	54.5	55.8	Ayrshire & Arran
27.1	22.7	26.8	31.2	35.2	44.5	46.6	43.0	Borders
17.8	34.5	20.9	33.4	24.6	33.1	30.0	29.2	Dumfries & Galloway
43.6	40.1	46.6	38.1	38.5	43.8	41.8	50.2	Fife
40.1	39.7	43.3	40.0	46.4	40.0	46.1	36.9	Forth Valley
37.6	45.4	38.6	36.6	31.4	32.5	33.6	39.8	Grampian
91.2	93.3	103.3	99.7	105.3	95.1	101.6	93.5	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ^b
46.1	41.8	51.4	49.6	59.1	51.5	66.2	64.1	Highland ^b
49.3	54.2	60.0	65.6	67.5	65.3	70.8	65.9	Lanarkshire
56.9	53.6	59.5	63.3	62.0	67.6	63.2	57.5	Lothian
71.1	96.7	34.5	61.6	84.4	40.9	58.3	89.3	Orkney
44.0	60.9	16.7	36.1	61.9	42.1	49.2	54.6	Shetland
41.0	48.9	54.3	60.8	57.3	56.1	49.9	46.4	Tayside
24.7	51.7	77.7	95.7	81.0	69.6	68.1	77.2	Western Isles

Females

								SCOTLAND
19.7	20.0	21.7	22.1	21.0	23.4	24.5	22.1	
18.0	19.8	20.4	21.1	19.2	18.2	24.2	18.3	Ayrshire & Arran
7.4	12.6	20.3	12.5	18.0	6.7	11.1	19.3	Borders
17.9	10.5	20.4	16.2	14.7	14.7	18.6	23.8	Dumfries & Galloway
13.3	12.4	17.2	18.6	17.2	20.0	18.8	16.7	Fife
19.6	22.5	19.2	19.4	14.7	22.0	15.9	21.7	Forth Valley
12.9	10.2	11.8	10.5	13.7	10.3	15.1	13.9	Grampian
27.1	30.1	29.7	30.9	27.7	32.7	32.9	28.5	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ^b
20.5	18.7	25.0	20.7	17.2	12.7	22.1	16.5	Highland ^b
14.6	17.9	26.2	23.4	19.6	26.1	28.7	28.9	Lanarkshire
24.0	20.7	18.8	20.7	23.3	29.2	24.7	24.3	Lothian
0.0	8.6	9.4	17.1	16.2	9.9	5.3	7.1	Orkney
9.0	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	26.2	16.6	8.4	Shetland
18.7	16.9	17.5	24.3	24.7	23.9	27.6	17.8	Tayside
7.7	29.8	17.4	45.3	21.2	44.0	29.7	5.6	Western Isles

4.16 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause)^{1,2}; deprivation category: 2001 - 2007

year of death registration

	Total deaths ⁴	SIMD Quintile ³ :				
		Least Deprived 1	2	3	4	Most Deprived 5
2001	1 398	117	150	212	319	592
2002	1 487	95	159	230	343	653
2003	1 525	117	160	244	353	645
2004	1 478	108	156	249	353	603
2005	1 513	106	172	247	376	605
2006	1 546	101	166	257	351	671
2007	1 399	115	146	220	321	597

1. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.
2. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2006. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived.

4. Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

Source : GROS Deaths
Data Extracted: 22/10/2008

4.17 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by Council area Scotland, 2000-2007

	Number of deaths							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males								
SCOTLAND	900	964	1 023	1 056	1 037	1 021	1 040	959
Council areas								
Aberdeen City	41	43	34	25	27	35	26	46
Aberdeenshire	15	17	11	23	15	18	16	18
Angus	12	14	15	22	17	17	10	7
Argyll & Bute	4	16	16	18	17	13	13	24
Clackmannanshire	7	6	6	6	10	4	10	7
Dumfries & Galloway	8	18	14	18	17	24	18	17
Dundee City	27	32	37	41	44	34	32	31
East Ayrshire	20	17	16	21	17	20	20	28
East Dunbartonshire	9	14	14	8	15	13	15	14
East Lothian	8	10	16	14	7	14	11	11
East Renfrewshire	16	10	17	16	11	17	13	17
Edinburgh, City of	77	88	83	87	79	96	73	63
Eilean Siar	3	2	9	8	9	7	6	5
Falkirk	17	23	27	16	26	22	19	19
Fife	55	41	49	37	39	45	56	60
Glasgow City	206	228	230	232	234	201	247	194
Highland	43	35	38	38	39	48	61	50
Inverclyde	25	41	38	35	32	19	30	26
Midlothian	8	7	16	9	17	13	6	10
Moray	16	15	14	20	20	17	18	15
North Ayrshire	19	23	30	28	32	18	29	14
North Lanarkshire	61	60	73	76	73	76	89	90
Orkney Islands	5	9	3	6	5	3	1	5
Perth & Kinross	8	20	16	23	22	17	18	17
Renfrewshire	71	42	55	48	42	60	51	34
Scottish Borders	8	6	10	6	13	10	6	14
Shetland Islands	1	4	1	2	6	4	4	4
South Ayrshire	15	19	20	26	22	16	24	15
South Lanarkshire	41	47	49	54	68	72	60	43
Stirling	13	15	9	17	9	11	10	8
West Dunbartonshire	20	22	32	39	29	32	28	30
West Lothian	21	20	25	37	24	25	20	23
Females								
SCOTLAND	392	434	464	469	441	492	506	440
Council areas								
Aberdeen City	15	9	11	11	12	15	12	10
Aberdeenshire	7	10	12	8	14	9	11	12
Angus	5	5	10	5	10	12	9	9
Argyll & Bute	5	10	8	10	3	11	14	9
Clackmannanshire	2	4	5	3	3	6	5	6
Dumfries & Galloway	12	5	11	13	9	7	15	11
Dundee City	12	16	13	23	24	20	19	14
East Ayrshire	18	13	13	9	5	9	14	11
East Dunbartonshire	4	7	6	13	6	9	8	7
East Lothian	8	5	4	11	6	8	4	8
East Renfrewshire	5	7	4	5	5	4	9	2
Edinburgh, City of	46	44	33	27	38	43	38	38
Eilean Siar	-	1	2	5	3	5	5	1
Falkirk	14	15	6	17	11	9	10	18
Fife	20	16	26	26	22	31	24	19
Glasgow City	74	90	89	99	74	90	98	84
Highland	20	17	28	20	20	14	18	16
Inverclyde	5	14	13	8	2	12	12	13
Midlothian	7	6	4	7	9	7	7	3
Moray	3	5	3	8	8	3	5	4
North Ayrshire	8	12	18	15	14	18	18	12
North Lanarkshire	26	27	36	29	24	39	38	34
Orkney Islands	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	2
Perth & Kinross	8	5	9	11	11	9	15	8
Renfrewshire	16	20	9	13	17	30	17	13
Scottish Borders	2	7	9	6	9	3	3	9
Shetland Islands	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2
South Ayrshire	4	7	9	10	10	6	11	6
South Lanarkshire	21	22	36	30	32	30	28	28
Stirling	5	9	9	5	8	7	7	5
West Dunbartonshire	8	13	14	8	12	9	17	10
West Lothian	12	11	13	12	18	15	12	16

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows:
F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

- (zero)
Source: GROS

Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by Council area Scotland, 2000-2007

4.17
(cont.)

Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴								
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
								Males
35.4	37.4	39.6	39.9	38.9	37.9	38.5	35.2	SCOTLAND
								Council areas
40.9	41.7	33.7	23.9	26.0	33.4	23.7	42.3	Aberdeen City
12.1	13.4	8.7	18.0	11.0	13.2	12.7	12.4	Aberdeenshire
19.7	24.9	25.5	34.0	28.1	29.7	16.3	11.0	Angus
8.1	29.9	29.9	32.8	27.7	22.3	23.4	43.3	Argyll & Bute
28.7	23.1	25.2	23.7	40.4	16.3	39.7	26.6	Clackmannanshire
10.1	22.4	15.4	21.5	17.6	25.1	19.7	20.3	Dumfries & Galloway
38.7	46.1	53.0	57.5	62.6	50.2	45.7	46.6	Dundee City
32.6	26.7	25.4	30.5	25.9	32.0	31.8	43.6	East Ayrshire
14.7	25.5	24.7	12.4	24.0	22.4	26.0	24.7	East Dunbartonshire
18.5	20.7	31.2	29.2	13.1	28.9	21.1	20.8	East Lothian
36.6	22.9	38.6	32.7	23.3	35.1	28.9	38.3	East Renfrewshire
37.4	42.9	39.6	39.8	36.6	44.2	33.8	28.9	Edinburgh, City of
20.3	12.3	59.1	53.6	48.2	50.0	43.1	32.4	Eilean Siar
23.4	30.6	36.7	20.2	33.1	28.4	22.8	22.9	Falkirk
31.0	22.9	26.7	19.9	20.6	23.2	29.4	31.3	Fife
79.5	86.5	88.3	89.2	88.9	76.2	93.4	72.8	Glasgow City
37.9	29.2	31.9	30.7	32.4	37.4	48.0	38.5	Highland
58.9	95.0	88.9	80.4	73.9	43.6	69.1	59.1	Inverclyde
19.4	18.0	38.9	21.3	38.2	29.2	13.3	24.6	Midlothian
32.5	34.9	30.5	41.8	40.6	31.7	36.4	27.9	Moray
28.0	32.2	43.4	37.7	43.2	25.1	39.8	18.9	North Ayrshire
39.5	37.8	46.9	48.2	44.3	46.4	53.1	54.6	North Lanarkshire
43.6	88.0	25.9	53.7	50.5	24.0	9.7	39.3	Orkney Islands
10.2	27.2	21.8	28.7	30.6	20.7	22.9	20.4	Perth & Kinross
82.5	46.3	62.4	54.3	47.5	66.4	55.5	37.9	Renfrewshire
12.5	9.8	14.0	10.5	21.9	14.1	9.0	18.4	Scottish Borders
7.9	34.3	8.6	15.9	53.4	34.3	32.2	34.0	Shetland Islands
24.1	30.6	31.0	39.2	35.6	23.4	39.2	27.2	South Ayrshire
26.8	30.5	31.9	34.7	42.7	44.2	37.8	27.1	South Lanarkshire
30.1	33.1	20.8	38.7	19.3	24.1	22.8	17.5	Stirling
42.3	49.3	71.7	83.8	62.3	68.1	58.9	63.6	West Dunbartonshire
28.4	26.8	31.6	45.8	29.6	30.1	23.5	26.1	West Lothian
								Females
14.1	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.1	16.7	17.2	14.8	SCOTLAND
								Council areas
14.5	8.0	9.8	9.5	11.2	14.2	10.5	8.5	Aberdeen City
6.0	7.9	8.9	5.6	10.0	6.2	8.2	8.6	Aberdeenshire
8.1	8.1	16.1	8.0	15.1	18.3	14.4	13.8	Angus
10.8	19.9	15.6	17.1	4.3	16.3	23.6	14.8	Argyll & Bute
7.4	12.6	19.0	8.1	11.3	20.8	19.3	22.4	Clackmannanshire
13.7	4.9	13.7	12.8	8.9	6.5	16.0	11.8	Dumfries & Galloway
15.1	22.5	15.5	29.6	29.0	27.6	23.2	17.7	Dundee City
27.2	17.4	18.1	13.0	7.4	12.2	18.9	16.1	East Ayrshire
6.7	10.7	8.3	18.4	9.0	13.5	12.8	9.8	East Dunbartonshire
12.3	9.8	8.5	18.8	10.3	13.3	6.4	12.2	East Lothian
8.9	13.1	7.2	9.8	11.0	7.7	16.7	2.8	East Renfrewshire
19.4	18.5	14.2	11.9	16.3	18.4	15.4	16.5	Edinburgh, City of
0.0	8.4	12.9	37.7	14.7	32.9	29.7	7.4	Eilean Siar
17.9	18.0	7.4	20.1	12.5	11.1	10.9	18.5	Falkirk
9.9	8.2	12.8	12.9	11.4	14.9	11.2	9.9	Fife
25.2	28.4	30.9	33.7	25.0	29.7	33.7	27.7	Glasgow City
16.5	13.2	21.3	15.2	15.7	9.2	13.6	10.9	Highland
10.9	28.0	25.3	15.6	4.3	25.5	25.6	26.1	Inverclyde
16.6	12.4	7.3	15.5	18.6	14.9	14.1	6.0	Midlothian
6.5	8.8	5.9	17.0	15.4	5.4	10.1	7.2	Moray
10.2	14.6	20.5	19.8	17.4	21.4	22.6	15.3	North Ayrshire
14.6	15.8	20.6	16.8	13.4	21.6	21.3	18.7	North Lanarkshire
0.0	8.6	9.4	7.8	16.2	0.0	5.3	16.9	Orkney Islands
8.9	6.0	9.9	12.4	11.7	9.5	15.5	8.9	Perth & Kinross
16.6	20.5	8.4	13.9	17.4	29.3	16.8	13.0	Renfrewshire
4.1	12.6	11.1	8.6	13.2	3.6	4.6	14.4	Scottish Borders
0.0	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.0	16.6	16.9	Shetland Islands
5.8	11.0	12.0	14.4	14.2	7.5	15.4	7.6	South Ayrshire
12.8	13.3	21.1	15.7	17.9	17.3	15.7	15.4	South Lanarkshire
10.9	18.2	19.3	10.4	15.1	13.3	12.8	11.5	Stirling
16.0	23.5	24.1	14.7	20.5	18.8	32.8	18.2	West Dunbartonshire
15.4	13.3	14.7	14.0	19.1	16.6	13.3	17.2	West Lothian

4.18 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by Council area Scotland, 2000-2007

	Number of deaths							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males								
SCOTLAND	1 412	1 479	1 615	1 658	1 705	1 663	1 748	1 687
Aberdeen City	59	68	63	42	38	46	44	62
Aberdeenshire	23	31	21	34	28	30	29	29
Angus	20	20	26	28	20	23	17	14
Argyll & Bute	16	23	22	27	25	23	25	37
Clackmannanshire	11	9	11	11	17	8	19	12
Dumfries & Galloway	15	29	19	28	23	33	28	27
Dundee City	48	54	62	61	68	63	55	58
East Ayrshire	31	25	21	36	25	31	29	45
East Dunbartonshire	17	18	19	16	22	20	20	24
East Lothian	14	18	21	26	17	23	23	18
East Renfrewshire	25	14	23	22	16	18	21	20
Edinburgh, City of	141	135	141	142	166	175	172	150
Eilean Siar	4	8	12	15	15	11	11	14
Falkirk	29	30	36	25	37	33	37	35
Fife	78	74	87	71	74	87	82	98
Glasgow City	303	330	342	347	382	314	362	321
Highland	62	50	69	62	80	74	99	86
Inverclyde	44	64	66	55	54	41	55	46
Midlothian	23	11	23	22	24	21	21	20
Moray	19	26	21	27	24	20	27	30
North Ayrshire	29	32	53	45	46	38	47	38
North Lanarkshire	89	95	113	123	118	116	133	135
Orkney Islands	8	10	4	7	9	5	7	12
Perth & Kinross	19	26	27	40	34	34	35	26
Renfrewshire	94	64	78	75	67	86	81	73
Scottish Borders	17	14	19	20	23	28	36	30
Shetland Islands	5	7	2	4	7	5	6	7
South Ayrshire	23	28	29	31	35	29	34	30
South Lanarkshire	64	74	77	85	109	106	98	79
Stirling	18	19	15	25	15	20	14	11
West Dunbartonshire	30	36	49	49	49	52	43	54
West Lothian	34	37	44	57	38	50	38	46
Females								
SCOTLAND	567	587	649	657	634	709	752	678
Aberdeen City	21	13	14	13	18	18	22	28
Aberdeenshire	11	12	15	10	15	11	15	13
Angus	13	7	11	10	16	17	15	10
Argyll & Bute	10	12	9	12	4	13	18	9
Clackmannanshire	3	6	7	5	4	8	6	5
Dumfries & Galloway	16	10	18	17	16	15	19	25
Dundee City	21	22	19	31	32	28	34	19
East Ayrshire	23	19	14	14	9	11	21	17
East Dunbartonshire	10	9	8	17	7	10	9	9
East Lothian	11	8	6	16	10	10	12	9
East Renfrewshire	7	8	6	8	5	7	11	10
Edinburgh, City of	61	60	53	47	55	76	67	65
Eilean Siar	1	4	3	6	4	7	5	1
Falkirk	19	19	13	21	14	18	12	27
Fife	29	24	37	39	37	43	43	35
Glasgow City	97	118	128	133	117	127	126	113
Highland	27	22	40	29	30	17	28	24
Inverclyde	13	16	20	12	7	21	16	17
Midlothian	12	8	5	12	15	13	13	10
Moray	3	7	8	10	10	4	8	4
North Ayrshire	10	17	21	19	21	23	21	16
North Lanarkshire	32	34	45	40	35	57	56	61
Orkney Islands	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Perth & Kinross	10	9	11	16	13	12	19	15
Renfrewshire	25	25	17	18	24	35	29	23
Scottish Borders	5	7	16	9	13	5	8	13
Shetland Islands	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	1
South Ayrshire	5	9	12	13	14	9	13	9
South Lanarkshire	32	34	45	43	42	38	49	41
Stirling	10	11	12	6	9	12	9	7
West Dunbartonshire	11	18	16	12	13	12	22	17
West Lothian	18	16	19	16	23	28	23	24

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows:
F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.
- (zero)

Source: GROS

Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by Council area Scotland, 2000-2007

4.18
(cont.)

Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴								
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
								Males
54.7	56.8	61.5	62.0	63.1	60.7	63.5	60.6	SCOTLAND
58.5	65.8	62.2	40.0	36.6	43.5	40.5	56.8	Aberdeen City
19.0	24.7	17.0	26.5	21.0	21.9	21.7	20.3	Aberdeenshire
32.7	34.3	41.0	43.5	32.6	38.8	28.4	21.2	Angus
29.5	41.3	41.2	49.9	41.8	38.7	43.5	61.2	Argyll & Bute
44.5	35.2	44.7	43.4	69.3	31.5	75.6	44.1	Clackmannanshire
17.8	34.5	20.9	33.4	24.6	33.1	30.0	29.2	Dumfries & Galloway
65.3	75.5	86.2	86.2	95.8	88.4	76.8	84.7	Dundee City
48.7	39.7	33.1	52.8	39.1	47.7	44.5	66.4	East Ayrshire
28.1	32.5	32.7	25.7	36.0	33.8	34.5	37.8	East Dunbartonshire
30.2	36.1	40.1	53.2	32.3	44.5	43.5	33.4	East Lothian
56.2	32.1	50.9	44.4	34.2	37.0	43.9	41.8	East Renfrewshire
67.2	65.2	66.4	65.0	76.2	79.8	78.2	68.0	Edinburgh, City of
24.7	51.7	77.7	95.7	81.0	69.6	68.1	77.2	Eilean Siar
38.0	40.1	48.6	30.9	47.5	41.3	45.1	42.8	Falkirk
43.6	40.0	46.6	38.1	38.4	43.7	41.8	50.2	Fife
114.3	124.1	130.5	131.1	143.1	118.2	135.8	120.1	Glasgow City
53.5	42.0	56.3	49.5	66.5	57.0	76.1	65.6	Highland
100.6	147.0	149.7	124.7	118.3	94.2	122.7	102.9	Inverclyde
55.9	27.5	54.9	52.3	55.2	47.7	47.4	46.9	Midlothian
39.8	57.5	46.1	55.4	49.1	37.6	53.0	55.7	Moray
42.0	44.8	73.4	61.0	61.4	50.2	64.2	53.7	North Ayrshire
57.4	59.9	72.2	77.4	72.5	70.2	79.6	81.7	North Lanarkshire
71.1	96.7	34.5	61.6	84.4	40.9	58.3	89.3	Orkney Islands
24.3	34.8	35.5	51.5	43.1	41.1	43.8	31.2	Perth & Kinross
107.9	71.5	87.4	84.6	74.2	94.1	88.6	79.2	Renfrewshire
27.1	22.7	26.8	31.2	35.2	44.5	46.6	43.0	Scottish Borders
44.0	60.9	16.7	36.1	61.9	42.1	49.2	54.6	Shetland Islands
37.9	44.0	44.8	46.2	54.9	40.4	53.8	47.5	South Ayrshire
41.0	47.4	49.6	53.0	68.2	64.7	61.1	48.3	South Lanarkshire
41.2	41.9	33.9	53.3	31.1	41.9	30.4	22.5	Stirling
64.8	79.2	107.4	105.4	104.3	110.7	89.0	113.5	West Dunbartonshire
46.4	49.8	56.6	71.6	46.5	60.9	45.0	52.4	West Lothian
								Females
19.7	20.0	21.7	22.1	21.0	23.4	24.5	22.1	SCOTLAND
20.0	10.9	11.8	10.9	15.9	15.4	19.9	23.7	Aberdeen City
9.4	9.1	10.8	6.9	10.6	7.6	11.2	9.0	Aberdeenshire
18.5	10.0	17.2	16.1	22.4	24.2	22.3	13.9	Angus
19.3	23.8	16.2	19.4	5.5	18.4	28.4	15.2	Argyll & Bute
11.2	19.8	26.9	15.7	14.9	27.2	22.5	18.8	Clackmannanshire
17.9	10.5	20.4	16.2	14.7	14.7	18.6	23.8	Dumfries & Galloway
26.4	28.6	21.8	39.1	37.8	37.0	40.5	23.9	Dundee City
34.8	26.2	19.5	20.3	12.6	14.5	28.5	22.4	East Ayrshire
14.6	12.9	11.3	22.7	10.8	14.8	13.7	10.2	East Dunbartonshire
15.7	13.4	11.7	26.4	18.4	15.7	16.9	13.9	East Lothian
12.7	14.3	10.5	14.4	11.0	12.7	19.4	16.5	East Renfrewshire
25.3	23.7	21.5	18.9	22.4	31.8	26.5	27.7	Edinburgh, City of
7.7	29.8	17.4	45.3	21.2	44.0	29.7	5.6	Eilean Siar
22.4	23.4	12.8	24.7	14.4	20.4	13.3	26.8	Falkirk
13.3	12.4	17.2	18.5	17.2	20.0	18.8	16.7	Fife
31.8	36.5	42.2	45.1	38.0	41.0	41.7	36.9	Glasgow City
21.3	16.7	29.0	21.3	22.3	10.3	19.2	17.1	Highland
25.6	32.5	36.7	22.8	12.9	43.8	31.7	33.0	Inverclyde
26.8	15.5	9.6	24.8	30.7	26.7	24.8	18.9	Midlothian
6.5	11.5	13.8	19.3	18.3	6.5	14.6	7.5	Moray
12.5	20.3	24.4	24.9	24.8	26.7	25.7	19.4	North Ayrshire
17.5	19.3	25.5	23.0	19.2	30.4	30.1	33.0	North Lanarkshire
0.0	8.6	9.4	17.1	16.2	9.9	5.3	7.1	Orkney Islands
11.4	11.0	13.2	16.3	14.3	12.2	19.7	15.6	Perth & Kinross
26.5	25.4	16.1	18.5	23.6	33.3	28.3	22.6	Renfrewshire
7.4	12.6	20.3	12.5	18.0	6.7	11.1	19.3	Scottish Borders
9.0	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	26.2	16.6	8.4	Shetland Islands
7.0	13.2	16.6	17.2	19.3	11.9	18.2	12.4	South Ayrshire
18.2	19.6	26.0	22.5	23.5	21.5	26.5	22.5	South Lanarkshire
19.7	22.3	25.7	12.8	16.6	21.7	16.5	14.8	Stirling
22.4	33.1	27.5	21.9	21.8	22.6	39.6	30.3	West Dunbartonshire
22.9	19.1	21.8	18.9	24.5	30.9	24.3	25.6	West Lothian

5 Alcohol and Social Harm

5 Alcohol And Social Harm

5.1 Introduction

Excessive consumption of alcohol can have harmful and wide-reaching consequences for individuals, their family and friends as well as communities. This chapter describes some of those consequences for both adults and young people.

The data on social harm is drawn both from general population surveys and from routine data collected by agencies such as the police, emergency and criminal justice services.

The survey sources reported are: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey; Scottish Household Survey; Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS); and Scottish Prisoner Survey. Routine data are reported from: Scottish Children's Reporter Administration; Recorded Crime in Scotland; Road Accidents Scotland; Homicide in Scotland; and specific analyses requested from the Scottish Government Justice Department.

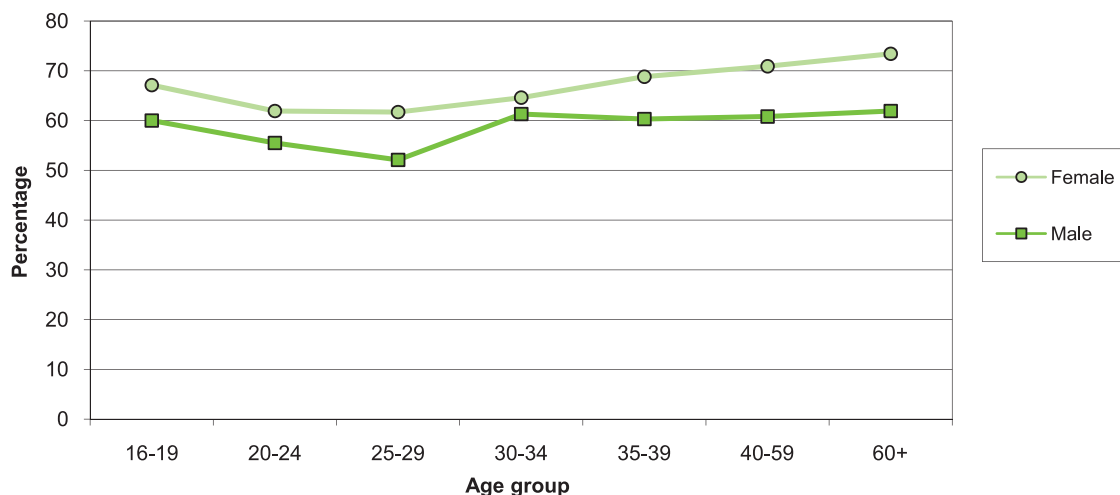
Survey data is based on respondents' self report and not on direct observation. Surveys are generally drawn from samples of the population designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Figures are therefore estimates rather than exact measures. For more detail on each data source, see Appendix 1.

5.2 Perceptions of Alcohol-Related Social Harm in Scotland

The public perceive alcohol-abuse to be a social problem in Scotland.

- 95% of respondents to the Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey 2006 considered alcohol abuse in Scotland to be a problem, with almost two thirds (65%) considering it a big problem (Table 5.1).
- This is slightly higher than the percentage reporting crime or anti-social behaviour as a big problem (56% and 51% respectively). The only issue considered to be a greater problem was drug abuse, which 76% of respondents viewed as a big problem (data not shown).
- The proportion of respondents viewing alcohol abuse as a big problem has risen slightly since 2004 when 60% thought alcohol abuse was a big problem (data not shown).

Figure 5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a big social problem by age and sex, Scotland, 2006



Source: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey, 2006

Women perceive alcohol abuse as more of a social problem than men.

- Figure 5.1 shows that women perceive alcohol abuse to be a greater problem in society than men. While 69% of women view it to be a big problem, only 60% of men share the same view (Table 5.2).

- There is slight variation across age groups with young adults (those aged 20-29) the least likely to view alcohol abuse as a social problem (Table 5.2).

More than 4 in 10 people believe that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life.

- One third (34%) of respondents to the Scottish Crime & Victimization Survey reported that people being drunk or rowdy had 'some effect' while a further 9% considered it be a 'big effect' (Table 5.3).
- This represented a slight fall from 2004 when 14% of respondents considered it to have a 'big effect', although in 2004 slightly fewer considered drunk and rowdy behaviour to have 'some effect' (32%) (data not shown).
- Men and women showed little difference in their views on drunk and rowdy behaviour: 8% of men thought it had a 'big effect' compared with 9% of women. 34% in both groups reported that it had 'some effect' (Table 5.4).

5.3 Perceptions of Alcohol-Related Social Harm in the Local Area

People perceive that alcohol abuse affects them in their local areas.

- 1 in 20 (4%) respondents to the Scottish Household Survey state that alcohol abuse is an aspect of their neighbourhood that they particularly dislike (Table 5.5).
- Those who rated their neighbourhood as a 'fairly poor' or 'very poor' place to live were more likely to state a dislike of alcohol abuse in their neighbourhood: 18% and 26% respectively compared with 1% of those who felt their neighbourhood was a 'very good' place to live and 5% who felt it was 'fairly good' (Table 5.5).

Feelings towards alcohol abuse vary by deprivation and geography.

- Those living in the most deprived areas were more likely to express dislike of alcohol abuse in their neighbourhood compared to those in more affluent areas (9% of those in the most deprived quintile compared to 2% in the least deprived) (Table 5.6).
- Similarly, 13% of people living in the most deprived quintile felt that people being drunk or rowdy had a big effect on their quality of life, compared to 5% in the least deprived quintile (Table 5.7).
- Perceptions of alcohol abuse as a local problem varied between those in urban and rural areas: 5% of those living in large or other urban areas reported it as an aspect of their neighbourhood they particularly disliked compared with 3% of those living in accessible small towns, 2% of those in remote small towns or accessible rural areas, and 1% of those in remote rural areas (Table 5.8).
- Dislike of alcohol abuse locally also varied across regions in Scotland, from 7% in North and South Lanarkshire, to 2% in the Highlands and Islands, Renfrewshire and Inverclyde, and Southern Scotland (Table 5.9).

5.4 Alcohol-Related Social Harm Amongst Children

Children who drink alcohol are much more likely to report "hanging around the streets" in their free time.

- More than 4 in 5 13 year olds who had drunk alcohol in the last week reported that they hung around the streets (82%) compared to less than 2 in 5 (37%) of those who had never drunk (Table 5.10).
- 75% of 15 year olds who had drunk in the last week hung around on the streets, more than double the proportion of non-drinkers (29%) (Table 5.10).

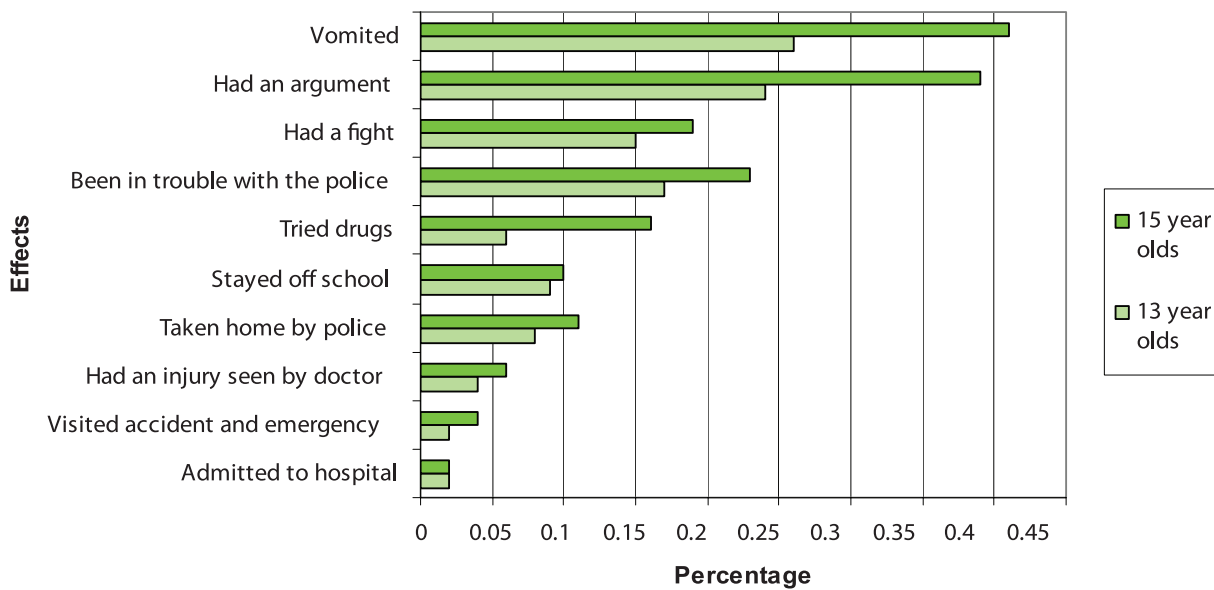
A range of negative effects of drinking alcohol were reported by children, including having tried drugs, having been in trouble with the police, and vomiting.

- More 13 year-old girls than boys reported having experienced at least one of the negative effects of drinking listed (41% of girls who had ever drunk compared to 37% of boys). This was also the case amongst 15 year-olds, although the gap is slightly greater with more than 3

in 5 girls reporting at least one effect (62% of those who had ever drunk compared to 54% of boys) (Table 5.11 and Figure 5.2).

- Forty one per cent (41%) of 15 year-olds who have ever drunk alcohol have vomited as a result, and nearly as many have had an argument as a result (39%) (Table 5.12).
- Amongst both age groups, slightly more girls than boys reported having vomited or having an argument due to drinking, while boys were marginally more likely to report having had a fight or been in trouble with the police as a result of drinking alcohol (Table 5.12).

Figure 5.2: Negative effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year, by age group and gender: Scotland 2006



Source: SALSUS 2006

There is no clear trend in the number of children reported to the Children’s Reporter on the grounds of misuse of drugs or alcohol.

- There were 1462 referrals in 2007/08 to the Reporter for the alleged misuse of alcohol and/or drugs (Table 5.13).
- This is a decrease from the corresponding figure five years ago (1,611 in 2002/03), but the figure fluctuated in the intervening years (Table 5.13). Figures are not available which distinguish the proportions of alcohol and drug cases.

5.5 Offences of Drunkenness

Drunkenness can be a contributory factor in many crimes (such as assault or breach of the peace) but is not recorded as such. Variation in the offence of drunkenness both over time and by geographical area may be influenced by local policing practice and interventions (Appendix 2).

- In 2007/08 there were 6,702 offences of drunkenness recorded by the eight Scottish police forces , an increase of 1% from 6,664 offences recorded in 2006/07 (Table 5.14).
- There were 13 drunkenness offences recorded per 10,000 population in Scotland in 2007/08 (Table 5.15).
- Offences of drunkenness have fallen overall between 1998/99 and 2007/08, from 8,358 offences in 1998/99 to 6,702 offences in 2007/08 (Table 5.14).

- The Northern and Strathclyde police forces recorded the highest rates of drunkenness, 30 and 19 per 10,000 population respectively. Lothian and Borders and Grampian recorded the lowest, 3 and 5 per 10,000 population (Table 5.15).

5.6 Drinking in a Designated Place

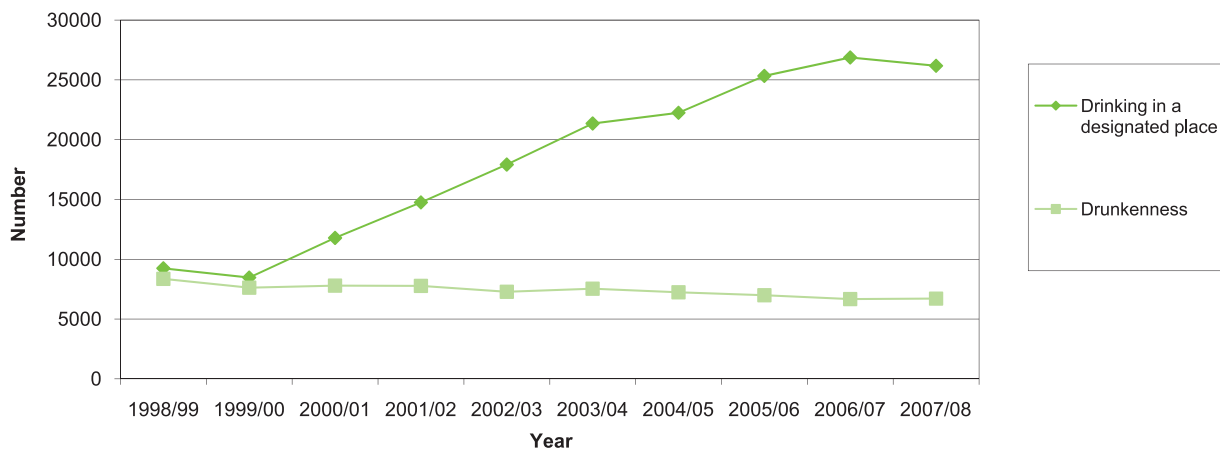
Since 1993 a change in the law allowed local authorities to introduce local byelaws making it illegal to drink in designated places. By June 2008 30 out of 32 local authorities had implemented such byelaws. Caution should be employed in interpreting these figures as rises in the number of offences may be attributable to the gradual introduction of the byelaws, rather than an increase in the scale of the problem. Additionally, the number of recorded offences could be sensitive to police priorities and resources, which could both be influenced by the local situation (for example the greater the problem, the more byelaws introduced to tackle it).

- In 2007/08 there were 26,184 recorded offences of drinking in a designated place (Table 5.16 and Figure 5.3).
- This is a slight fall in the number of offences compared to 2006/07 (26,878 offences) and the first time the total number has fallen since 1999/2000 (26,878 offences) and the first time the total number has fallen since 1999/2000 (Table 5.16).

The number of byelaws implemented varies across local authorities, and accordingly so does the number of offences.

- The city of Glasgow recorded the highest number of offences of drinking in a designated place (9,308 offences) followed by North Lanarkshire (4,273 offences) and South Lanarkshire (2,670 offences) (Table 5.17).

Figure 5.3: Recorded offences of drunkenness and consumption of alcohol in a designated place: Scotland, 1998/99- 2007/08



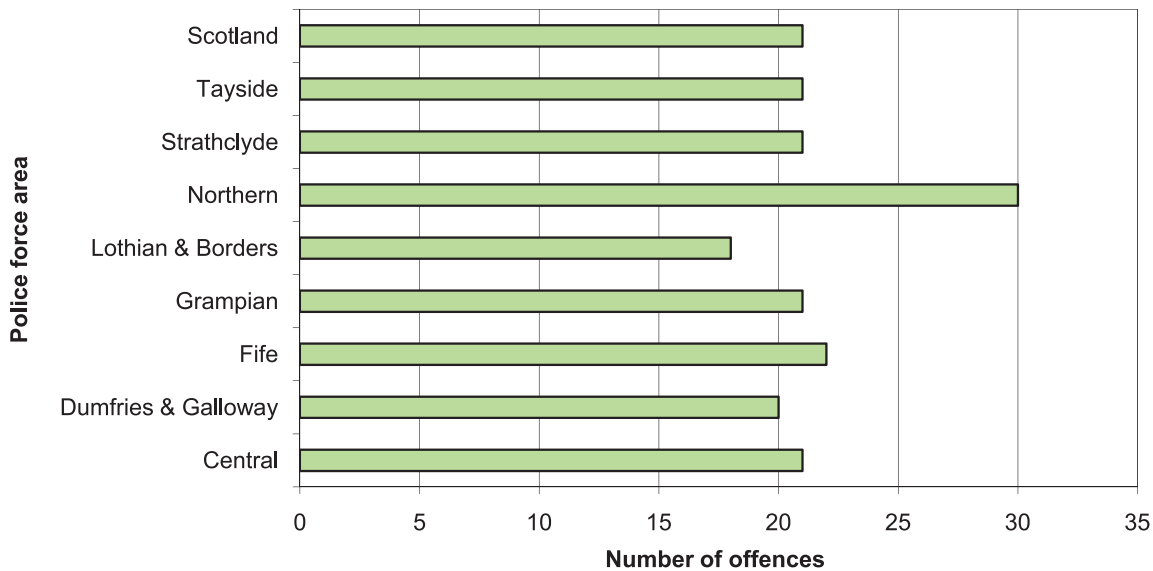
Source: Scottish Executive Recorded Crime in Scotland 2007/08; Scottish Executive, Justice Department, adhoc request October 2008

5.7 Drunk Driving Offences

The number of offences for drunk driving has fluctuated over the last 10 years.

- There were 10,697 offences of drunk driving in 2007/08 (Table 5.18). This was a decrease of 9% from 11,704 drunk driving offences in 2006/07 (Table 5.18).
- The numbers of drunk driving offences in 1998/99 (10,581) and 2007/08 (10,697) are similar; the numbers of offences fluctuated in the intervening years (Table 5.18).
- The rate of drunk driving offences in Scotland in 2007/08 was 21 per 10,000 population (Table 5.19).
- The largest variation from the Scottish rate of 21 per 10,000 population was in the Northern police force areas where the rate was 30 per 10,000 population. The lowest rate was recorded by Lothian and Borders at a rate of 18 per 10,000 population (Table 5.19 and Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Offences of drunk driving per 10,000 population, Scotland, 2007/08



Source: Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2007/08

5.8 Road Traffic Accidents and Alcohol

In 2007 over 12,000 breath tests were requested following road traffic accidents involving an injury.

- In 2007, 19,863 motorists were known to be involved in injury road accidents (the figures do not include drivers involved in hit and run accidents who were not traced) (Table 5.20).
- Of these 12,026 (61%) were requested to take a breath test (Table 5.20).
- In 2007 the breath test was positive or the motorist refused to take the test for 3.8% of cases where a breath test was requested. This represented 2.3% of the total number of motorists involved in an accident involving an injury (Table 5.20).

Positive/refused breath tests were more common at weekends and at night-time.

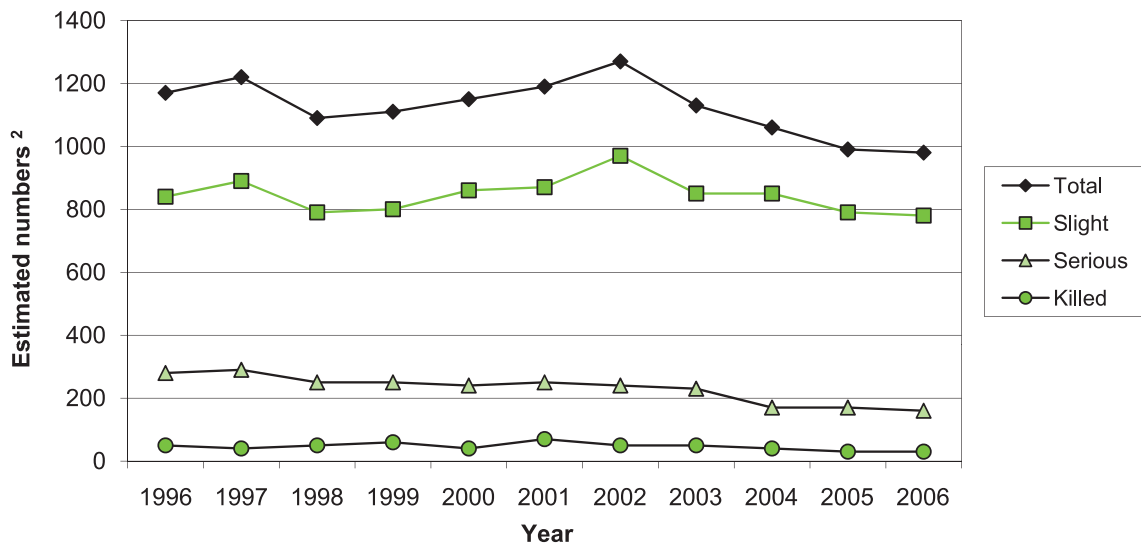
- Most positive/refused breath tests over the period 2003 to 2007 occurred at the weekend. 7.9% of breath tests requested on a Sunday were positive/refused compared with 6.5% on Saturdays, 3.1% on Fridays, and 2.4% averaged across Monday to Thursday (Table 5.21).
- In 2007 43% of cases of positive/refused breath tests occurred between 9pm and 3am (Table 5.22).
- More than a quarter of requested breath tests between 3am and 6am were positive or refused in 2007, compared to less than 2% between 6am and 6pm (Table 5.22).

The total number of drink drive accidents and casualties has fallen between 1996 and 2006.

- Estimates of the number of injury road accidents involving illegal alcohol levels are higher than the number of drivers with positive/ refused breath tests because they include allowances for the number of cases where drivers were not breath tested because of the severity of their injuries or because they left the scene of the accident.
- In 2006 there were approximately 720 drink-drive accidents in total, with 980 casualties, 160 seriously injured and 780 slightly injured (Table 5.23).
- The estimated number of drink-drive accidents fell by 4% between 1996 and 2006 (Table 5.23).
- The estimated number of slight casualties in accidents involving drivers over the illegal alcohol level fluctuated between 1996 and 2006 whereas the estimated number of serious casualties and deaths has fallen (Table 5.23 and Figure 5.5).

- It is estimated that in 2006 30 people were killed in accidents which involved motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels, above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood (Table 5.23).

Figure 5.5: Casualties in accidents involving motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels ¹ by severity: Scotland, 1996-2006



¹Above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

²Estimated numbers, adjusted for under-reporting.

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2007

5.9 Alcohol-Related Homicides

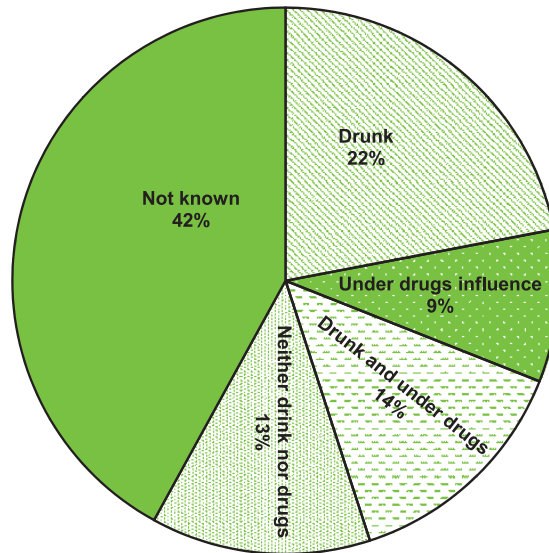
There were 148 persons accused in homicide cases in 2007/08.

- The drink/drug status was not known for 42% of the accused (62 persons) (Table 5.24).
- Twenty two per cent (33 persons) were drunk and a further 14% (21 persons) were both drunk and on drugs (Table 5.24).
- Nine per cent (13 persons) were on drugs (Table 5.24).
- Only 13% (19 persons) were reported not to have been under the influence of alcohol or drugs (Table 5.24).

The number of persons accused in homicide cases who were drunk or both drunk and under the influence of drugs has fluctuated over the last 5 years.

- Between 2003/04 and 2007/08, the percentage of persons who were drunk in homicide cases has fluctuated between 22% and 41% (Table 5.24).
- The percentage of those accused of homicide who were both drunk and under the influence of illicit drug use has fluctuated between 6% and 15% over the last 5 years (Table 5.24).

Figure 5.6: Drink/drug status of accused in homicide cases, 2007/08



Source: Scottish Government Homicides in Scotland, 2007/08

5.10 Alcohol Use Amongst the Prison Population

Three quarters of young offenders reported that they were drunk at the time of their offence.

- Almost half (49%) of all prisoners said that they were drunk at the time of their offence (Table 5.25).
- 76% of young offenders said that they were drunk at the time of their offence compared to 41% of adult offenders (Table 5.25).
- Over a third (36%) of offenders felt that their drinking affected their relationship with their family, and almost a quarter (23%) felt it affected their ability to hold down a job (Table 5.25).
- Young offenders were more likely to report that their drinking had affected their relationship with their family (48%) compared to 32% of adult prisoners (Table 5.25).
- Of female prisoners, 42% felt that their drinking had affected their relationship with their family compared to 35% of male prisoners (Table 5.25).
- 45% of prisoners replied positively to 2 or more CAGE questions (data not shown, see Appendix 2).

5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, 2006

Alcohol abuse:	% of respondents
Big problem	65.0
A bit of a problem	30.0
Not a problem	4.0
Don't know	1.0
Unweighted base ¹	4 988

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey 2006

5.2 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, by age and sex, 2006¹

		A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a Problem	Don't know	Total
Alcohol abuse % in each age group						
Male	16-19	60.0	36.5	3.2	0.0	100
	20-24	55.5	39.0	4.0	1.5	100
	25-29	52.1	37.9	8.9	1.1	100
	30-34	61.3	35.6	2.6	0.5	100
	35-39	60.3	34.9	3.5	1.3	100
	40-59	60.8	34.6	4.0	0.5	100
	60+	61.9	30.1	6.3	1.7	100
	all ages	59.9	34.4	4.7	1.0	100
Female	16-19	67.1	26.6	4.2	2.1	100
	20-24	61.9	35.1	1.5	1.5	100
	25-29	61.7	33.3	3.5	1.5	100
	30-34	64.6	33.5	1.4	0.5	100
	35-39	68.8	26.3	3.6	1.2	100
	40-59	70.9	25.8	2.0	1.3	100
	60+	73.4	20.8	3.9	1.9	100
	all ages	69.3	26.3	2.8	1.5	100

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey 2006

5.3 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, 2006¹

Effect	% reporting
No effect	57
Some effect	34
A big effect	9
Don't know	*
Unweighted base (n) ²	2 512

* indicates a figure less than 0.5%

1 Figures rounded to nearest whole number

2 See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey 2006

5.4 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, by sex, 2006¹

	Males reporting	% Males reporting	Females reporting	% Females reporting
No effect	706	58	731	57
Some effect	412	34	438	34
A big effect	103	8	117	9
Don't know	4	*	2	*
Weighted Base	1 225	100	1 288	100
Unweighted base ²	1 134		1 378	

* indicates a figure less than 0.5%

1 Figures rounded to nearest whole number

2 See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey 2006

5.5 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by rating of neighbourhood as a place to live, 2007¹

Adult population

Rating of neighbourhood	% stating alcohol abuse as an aspect of the neighbourhood particularly disliked	Base
Very good	1	5 719
Fairly good	5	3 931
Fairly poor	18	467
Very poor	26	229
No opinion	*	37
All	4	10 383

* indicates a figure less than 0.5%

1 Figures rounded to nearest whole number

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007

5.6 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by deprivation, 2007¹

Adult population

	% stating alcohol abuse as an aspect of the neighbourhood particularly disliked	Base
1 (least deprived)	2	1 902
2	2	2 115
3	3	2 352
4	5	2 063
5 (most deprived)	9	1 951
Scotland	4	10 383

¹ Figures rounded to nearest whole number

Note: SIMD quintiles have been set at 1 = least deprived and 5 = most deprived for consistency with other sources.

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007

5.7 Respondents reporting that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place has an effect on their quality of life, by deprivation, 2006¹

Adult population

SIMD quintiles		No effect	Some effect	A big effect	Don't know	Weighted Base	Unweighted Base
1 (least deprived)	Count	298	163	25	1	487	475
	% within SIMD	61.2	33.5	5.1	0.2	100	
2	Count	314	145	36	0	495	489
	% within SIMD	63.4	29.3	7.3	0.0	100	
3	Count	309	155	40	1	505	525
	% within SIMD	61.2	30.7	7.9	0.2	100	
4	Count	287	196	55	2	540	537
	% within SIMD	53.1	36.3	10.2	0.4	100	
5 (most deprived)	Count	230	192	64	2	488	486
	% within SIMD	47.1	39.3	13.1	0.4	100	
Total	Count	1 438	851	220	6	2 515	2 512
	%	57.2	33.8	8.7	0.2	100	

Note: SIMD quintiles have been set at 1 = least deprived and 5 = most deprived for consistency with other sources.

¹ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey 2006

5.8 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by urban / rural variation, 2007¹

Adult population

	% stating alcohol abuse as an aspect of the neighbourhood particularly disliked	Base
Large urban areas	5	3 469
Other urban areas	5	3 047
Accessible small towns	3	921
Remote small towns	2	614
Accessible rural	2	1 260
Remote rural	1	1 072
Scotland	4	10 383

¹ Figures rounded to nearest whole number

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007

5.9 Dislike of alcohol abuse in the neighbourhood by local authority group, 2007^{1,2}

Adult population

	% stating alcohol abuse as an aspect of the neighbourhood particularly disliked	Base
Edinburgh	4	752
Glasgow	6	1 076
Fife	5	723
North Lanarkshire	7	496
South Lanarkshire	7	480
Highlands and Islands	2	1 594
Grampian	3	896
Tayside	4	747
Central	6	652
Dunbartonshire	4	394
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	2	670
Ayrshire	3	696
Lothians	4	629
Southern Scotland	2	578
Scotland	4	10 383

¹ The Local Authority groupings used are as follows:

Ayrshire - South, East and North Ayrshire

Central - Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk

Dunbartonshire - West Dunbartonshire, East Dunbartonshire

Edinburgh City - No grouping

Fife - No grouping

Glasgow City - No grouping

Grampian - City of Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire

Highlands & Islands - Highland, Moray, Eilean Siar, Argyll and Bute, Orkney and Shetland

Lothians - West Lothian, East Lothian, Midlothian

North Lanarkshire - No grouping

Renfrewshire and Inverclyde - East Renfrewshire, Renfrewshire, Inverclyde

South Lanarkshire - No grouping

South Scotland - Scottish Borders, Dumfries and Galloway

Tayside - Angus, Dundee City, Perth and Kinross

² Figures rounded to nearest whole number

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2007

5.10 Proportion of 13 and 15 year old pupils reporting each leisure activity at least weekly by drinking status, 2006¹

Type of leisure activity	Drank alcohol in last week %	Drank but not in last week %	Never drank alcohol %	Total %
13 year olds				
See my friends	96	94	86	91
Listen to music	94	92	84	89
Watch films/ DVD's	83	81	78	80
Play on computer games	71	72	74	72
Look around the shops	80	73	64	70
Read comics or magazines	56	53	54	54
Read books	34	42	57	47
Go to watch sport matches	43	37	33	36
Do a sport e.g. football, swimming	74	77	79	77
Go to the cinema	48	41	32	38
Hang around the streets	82	60	37	53
Do a hobby, art or play musical instruments	50	59	67	61
Go to a friends house	90	84	73	80
Go to concerts or gigs	19	11	8	11
Go to church, mosque or temple	12	13	21	16
Helping other people/ voluntary work	15	13	16	14
Do nothing	16	12	11	12
Bases ²	1 662	5 089	4 928	11 679
15 year olds				
See my friends	97	94	81	93
Listen to music	98	96	89	95
Watch films/ DVD's	80	80	74	79
Play on computer games	59	60	67	61
Look around the shops	71	69	58	68
Read comics or magazines	43	46	43	44
Read books	27	34	45	33
Go to watch sport matches	35	32	29	32
Do a sport e.g. football, swimming	63	67	69	66
Go to the cinema	34	32	30	32
Hang around the streets	75	53	29	57
Do a hobby, art or play musical instruments	48	56	59	53
Go to a friends house	90	84	65	83
Go to concerts or gigs	15	10	6	11
Go to church, mosque or temple	10	11	23	12
Helping other people/ voluntary work	11	11	17	12
Do nothing	16	14	19	16
Bases ²	4 054	5 404	1 665	11 123

¹ Figures rounded to nearest whole number

² See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

5.11 Number of negative effects of drinking^{1,2} experienced in the last year by age group and gender (children), 2006

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

Number of effects	13 years (%)		
	Boys	Girls	All
None	63	60	61
One	14	17	16
Two-three	13	15	14
Four-five	6	6	6
Six or more	4	3	4
One or more	37	41	40
Bases ³	2 868	3 080	5 999

Number of effects	15 years (%)		
	Boys	Girls	All
None	47	40	43
One	17	20	19
Two-three	20	24	22
Four-five	10	12	11
Six or more	7	6	6
One or more	54	62	58
Bases ³	4 262	4 474	8 789

Number of effects	Gender (%)	
	Boys	Girls
None	52	47
One	16	19
Two-three	17	20
Four-five	9	10
Six or more	6	5
One or more	48	54
Bases ³	7 130	7 554

¹ The full list of effects referred to here can be found in table 5.11

² Figures rounded to nearest whole number

³ See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

5.12 Effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year, by age group and gender (children), 2006¹

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

Effect of drinking alcohol	Boys %	Girls%	Total %
13 year olds			
Vomited	25	28	26
Had an argument	21	27	24
Had a fight	18	12	15
Been in trouble with the police	17	16	17
Tried drugs	6	6	6
Stayed off school	8	9	9
Taken home by police	9	7	8
Had an injury seen by doctor	5	3	4
Visited accident and emergency	2	2	2
Admitted to hospital	2	2	2
Bases ²	3 007	3 192	6 254
15 year olds			
Vomited	38	44	41
Had an argument	33	45	39
Had a fight	21	17	19
Been in trouble with the police	25	22	23
Tried drugs	17	15	16
Stayed off school	9	10	10
Taken home by police	12	10	11
Had an injury seen by doctor	6	5	6
Visited accident and emergency	4	4	4
Admitted to hospital	2	2	2
Bases ²	4 425	4 630	9 110

1 Figures rounded to nearest whole number

2 See Appendix 1 for more information on bases and weighting

Source: SALSUS 2006

5.13 Number of children referred to the Children's Reporter^{1,2} on 'J' grounds³ for alleged misuse of alcohol or drugs, Scotland, 2003/04 - 2007/08

Year	Number of children referred
2003/2004	1 611
2004/2005	1 369
2005/2006	1 426
2006/2007	1 609
2007/2008	1 462

1 See Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) entry in Appendix 1 for information about grounds for referrals

2 These totals count every child referred to the Reporter once for the year. A child may be referred to the Reporter more than once in the year on the same and/or different grounds

3 Section 52 sub-section (j) is defined as a child has allegedly misused alcohol or any drug, whether or not a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Source : Scottish Children's Reporter Administration Annual Report 2007/08

5.14 | Offences of drunkenness recorded by the police, Scotland, 1998/99 - 2007/08

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% change 2006/07 - 2007/08
Number of recorded offences	8 358	7 620	7 789	7 764	7 279	7 534	7 234	6 984	6 664	6 702	1

Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland 2007/08

5.15 | Offences of drunkenness by police force area per 10,000 population, 2007/08

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
Offences per 10,000 population	7	9	11	5	3	30	19	10	13

Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland 2007/08

5.16 | Number of recorded offences of consumption of alcohol in a designated place, Scotland, 1998/99- 2007/08

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Number of recorded offences	9 246	8 471	11 786	14 759	17 923	21 356	22 254	25 335	26 878	26 184

Scottish Executive, Justice Department, ad hoc request October 2008

5.17 Consumption of alcohol in designated places, by local authority, 2007/08

Scotland	26 184
Aberdeen City	284
Aberdeenshire	41
Angus	49
Argyll and Bute	202
City of Edinburgh	8
City of Glasgow	9 308
Clackmannanshire	90
Dumfries & Galloway	152
Dundee City	221
East Ayrshire	828
East Dunbartonshire	809
East Lothian	66
East Renfrewshire	269
Eilean Siar (W. Isles)	7
Falkirk	325
Fife	770
Highland	166
Inverclyde	1 126
Midlothian	58
Moray	40
North Ayrshire	954
North Lanarkshire	4 273
Orkney Islands	0
Perth and Kinross	209
Renfrewshire	841
Scottish Borders	0
Shetland Islands	53
South Ayrshire	1 450
South Lanarkshire	2 670
Stirling	136
West Dunbartonshire	708
West Lothian	71

Source: Scottish Government Justice Department, ad hoc request October 2008

5.18 Drunk driving offences, Scotland, 1998/99 - 2007/08

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% change 2006/07 - 2007/08
Drunk driving offences	10 581	10 904	10 758	11 476	11 838	11 571	11 061	11 257	11 704	10 697	-9

Source: Scottish Executive Recorded Crime in Scotland 2007/08

5.19 | Drunk driving offences recorded by police force area, 2007/08

	Offences of drunk driving - number	Offences of drunk driving - per 10,000 population
Central	620	21
Dumfries & Galloway	301	20
Fife	783	22
Grampian	1 129	21
Lothian & Borders	1 626	18
Northern	863	30
Strathclyde	4 538	21
Tayside	837	21
Scotland	10 697	21

Source: Scottish Government Justice Department, ad hoc request October 2008

5.20 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath test results, by police force, years: 2003/2007 averages, 2003 to 2007

Drivers in reported injury accidents breath tested

(a) Numbers

	Year	Northern	Grampian	Tayside	Fife	Lothian & Borders	Central	Strathclyde	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland
Motorists involved	2003	1 243	1 787	1 700	1 194	4 512	1 258	10 203	698	22 595
	2004	1 192	1 764	1 723	1 243	4 659	1 134	10 169	702	22 586
	2005	1 220	1 934	1 563	1 154	4 399	1 086	9 480	806	21 642
	2006	1 144	1 737	1 661	1 107	4 359	1 171	9 251	712	21 142
	2007	1 098	1 685	1 494	1 038	3 965	1 081	8 768	734	19 863
	2003-2007 average	1 179	1 781	1 628	1 147	4 379	1 146	9 574	730	21 566
Breath test requested	2003	920	1 240	1 411	864	2 657	573	5 771	482	13 918
	2004	867	1 205	1 442	864	2 692	495	5 582	493	13 640
	2005	873	1 241	1 285	782	2 613	460	4 780	545	12 579
	2006	851	1 066	1 366	772	2 634	712	4 632	518	12 551
	2007	785	1 037	1 252	681	2 279	655	4 807	530	12 026
	2003-2007 average	859	1 158	1 351	793	2 575	579	5 114	514	12 943
Positive/ refused	2003	48	50	50	34	69	23	197	32	503
	2004	32	41	34	40	74	25	214	25	485
	2005	41	38	38	30	82	23	204	16	472
	2006	31	52	53	31	68	22	235	16	508
	2007	32	46	27	30	69	34	204	18	460
	2003-2007 average	37	45	40	33	72	25	211	21	486

(b) Percentages

		Northern	Grampian	Tayside	Fife	Lothian & Borders	Central	Strathclyde	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland
Breath test requested as percent of motorists involved	2003	74.0	69.4	83.0	72.4	58.9	45.5	56.6	69.1	61.6
	2004	72.7	68.3	83.7	69.5	57.8	43.7	54.9	70.2	60.4
	2005	71.6	64.2	82.2	67.8	59.4	42.4	50.4	67.6	58.1
	2006	74.4	61.4	82.2	69.7	60.4	60.8	50.1	72.8	59.4
	2007	71.5	61.5	83.8	65.6	57.5	60.6	54.8	72.2	60.5
	2003-2007 average	72.9	65.0	83.0	69.1	58.8	50.5	53.4	70.3	60.0
Positive/refused as percent of motorists involved	2003	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	4.6	2.2
	2004	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.6	2.1
	2005	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
	2006	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4
	2007	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.3
	2003-2007 average	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3
Positive/refused as percent of those where breath test requested	2003	5.2	4.0	3.5	3.9	2.6	4.0	3.4	6.6	3.6
	2004	3.7	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.7	5.1	3.8	5.1	3.6
	2005	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.1	5.0	4.3	2.9	3.8
	2006	3.6	4.9	3.9	4.0	2.6	3.1	5.1	3.1	4.0
	2007	4.1	4.4	2.2	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.2	3.4	3.8
	2003-2007 average	4.3	3.9	3.0	4.2	2.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.8

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2007

5.21 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath test results, by day and time, 2003-2007 average

Drivers in reported injury accidents Breath Tested

(a) Numbers

	Time	Monday- Thursday (average per day)	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total ¹
Motorists involved	00-03	60	86	228	222	776
	03-06	34	46	99	111	390
	06-09	461	418	155	109	2 525
	09-12	464	491	457	263	3 066
	12-15	564	711	706	599	4 271
	15-18	854	932	639	550	5 538
	18-21	474	572	463	381	3 313
	21-24	218	318	282	199	1 672
	Total	3 130	3 576	3 031	2 437	21 566
Breath test requested	00-03	40	54	142	151	507
	03-06	22	31	61	71	249
	06-09	270	248	101	66	1 493
	09-12	267	295	290	166	1 819
	12-15	320	400	427	380	2 488
	15-18	495	545	395	347	3 266
	18-21	290	349	292	237	2 037
	21-24	140	206	179	131	1 075
	Total	1 844	2 128	1 888	1 551	12 943
Positive/refused	00-03	10	11	33	38	121
	03-06	4	7	23	23	68
	06-09	2	4	10	8	31
	09-12	2	2	7	6	24
	12-15	3	3	6	7	28
	15-18	6	8	9	7	50
	18-21	7	11	17	14	71
	21-24	10	20	17	18	93
	Total	44	66	123	122	486

(b) Percentages

Breath test requested as a percentage of motorists involved	00-03	66.9	62.5	62.2	68.1	65.4
	03-06	63.6	67.7	61.9	64.4	63.9
	06-09	58.5	59.4	64.9	60.6	59.1
	09-12	57.6	60.0	63.4	63.3	59.3
	12-15	56.8	56.3	60.4	63.5	58.2
	15-18	57.9	58.5	61.8	63.0	59.0
	18-21	61.1	60.9	63.2	62.1	61.5
	21-24	64.1	64.7	63.7	65.5	64.3
	Total	58.9	59.5	62.3	63.6	60.0
Positive/refused as a percentage of motorists involved	00-03	15.9	13.3	14.6	17.1	15.6
	03-06	11.1	15.7	23.1	20.8	17.4
	06-09	0.5	1.0	6.3	7.2	1.2
	09-12	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.8
	12-15	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7
	15-18	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.9
	18-21	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.7	2.1
	21-24	4.4	6.3	5.9	9.2	5.6
	Total	1.4	1.8	4.1	5.0	2.3
Positive/refused as a percentage of those where breath test requested	00-03	23.7	21.3	23.5	25.1	23.8
	03-06	17.4	23.2	37.4	32.2	27.3
	06-09	0.8	1.6	9.7	11.8	2.0
	09-12	0.7	0.8	2.6	3.9	1.3
	12-15	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.1
	15-18	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.5
	18-21	2.5	3.0	6.0	5.9	3.5
	21-24	6.8	9.7	9.3	14.1	8.7
	Total	2.4	3.1	6.5	7.9	3.8

¹ Includes four times the daily average for Monday - Thursday.

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2007

5.22 Motorists involved in accidents and breath tested, by time of day Years: 2003-2007 averages, 2003 to 2007

Motorists breath test results, by time of day, 2003 to 2007

Drivers in reported injury accidents Breath Tested

(a) Numbers

	Year	Time of day								Total
		00.00 to 02.59	03.00 to 05.59	06.00 to 08.59	09.00 to 11.59	12.00 to 14.59	15.00 to 17.59	18.00 to 20.59	21.00 to 23.59	
Motorists involved	2003	833	385	2 549	3 325	4 551	5 683	3 544	1 725	22 595
	2004	709	423	2 560	3 253	4 617	5 785	3 488	1 751	22 586
	2005	762	421	2 649	2 966	4 177	5 694	3 220	1 735	21 642
	2006	829	409	2 572	2 884	4 197	5 326	3 269	1 635	21 142
	2007	746	314	2 297	2 900	3 814	5 203	3 046	1 513	19 863
	2003-2007 average	776	390	2 525	3 066	4 271	5 538	3 313	1 672	21 566
Breath tests requested	2003	564	260	1 536	2 063	2 750	3 433	2 151	1 161	13 918
	2004	463	262	1 531	1 979	2 716	3 414	2 161	1 114	13 640
	2005	488	271	1 512	1 633	2 344	3 281	1 965	1 076	12 579
	2006	532	249	1 495	1 719	2 409	3 061	2 020	1 053	12 551
	2007	489	205	1 391	1 699	2 220	3 143	1 889	973	12 026
	2003-2007 average	507	249	1 493	1 819	2 488	3 266	2 037	1 075	12 943
Positive/refused	2003	128	81	29	26	20	45	78	96	503
	2004	106	67	34	27	25	48	76	102	485
	2005	115	67	33	22	27	42	60	106	472
	2006	142	72	30	20	24	59	83	76	508
	2007	113	53	27	26	43	54	57	86	460
	2003-2007 average	121	68	31	24	28	50	71	93	486

(b) Percentages

	Year	Time of day								Total
		00.00 to 02.59	03.00 to 05.59	06.00 to 08.59	09.00 to 11.59	12.00 to 14.59	15.00 to 17.59	18.00 to 20.59	21.00 to 23.59	
Breath test requested as percent of motorists involved	2003	67.7	67.5	60.3	62.0	60.4	60.4	60.7	67.3	61.6
	2004	65.3	61.9	59.8	60.8	58.8	59.0	62.0	63.6	60.4
	2005	64.0	64.4	57.1	55.1	56.1	57.6	61.0	62.0	58.1
	2006	64.2	60.9	58.1	59.6	57.4	57.5	61.8	64.4	59.4
	2007	65.5	65.3	60.6	58.6	58.2	60.4	62.0	64.3	60.5
	2003-2007 average	65.4	63.9	59.1	59.3	58.2	59.0	61.5	64.3	60.0
Positive/refused as percent of motorists involved	2003	15.4	21.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.2	5.6	2.2
	2004	15.0	15.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.2	5.8	2.1
	2005	15.1	15.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.9	6.1	2.2
	2006	17.1	17.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.6	2.4
	2007	15.1	16.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	5.7	2.3
	2003-2007 average	15.6	17.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.1	5.6	2.3
Positive/refused as percent of those where breath test requested	2003	22.7	31.2	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.3	3.6	8.3	3.6
	2004	22.9	25.6	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	3.5	9.2	3.6
	2005	23.6	24.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.1	9.9	3.8
	2006	26.7	28.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	4.1	7.2	4.0
	2007	23.1	25.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	3.0	8.8	3.8
	2003-2007 average	23.8	27.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.5	8.7	3.8

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2007

5.23 Accidents which involved motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels¹, by severity of accident; and casualties in such accidents, by severity², years: 1996 to 2006, 1994-98 average and 2002-2006 average

	Number of accidents				Number of casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total ³	Killed	Serious	Slight	Total ³
1994-1998 average	50	210	520	770	50	290	830	1 170
1996	30	200	520	750	50	280	840	1 170
1997	40	200	550	790	40	290	890	1 220
1998	50	170	520	740	50	250	790	1 090
1999	50	190	520	750	60	250	800	1 110
2000	40	190	550	780	40	240	860	1 150
2001	60	180	560	800	70	250	870	1 190
2002	40	160	620	820	50	240	970	1 270
2003	40	180	530	750	50	230	850	1 130
2004	30	140	540	710	40	170	850	1 060
2005	30	130	500	660	30	170	790	990
2006	30	130	550	720	30	160	780	980
2002-2006 average	40	150	550	740	50	210	850	1 100

1 above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

2 Estimated numbers, adjusted for under-reporting (see appendix 1 for details)

3 The totals and the annual averages for the five-year periods have been calculated from the unrounded estimates and then rounded to the nearest ten

Source: Road Accidents Scotland 2007

5.24 Persons accused in homicide cases, by whether drunk and / or under the influence of drugs; 2003/04 - 2007/08

Drink / drug status of accused	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All accused	155	100	187	100	140	100	167	100	148	100
Drunk	54	35	49	26	57	41	50	30	33	22
Under drugs influence	18	12	16	9	13	9	14	8	13	9
Drunk and under drugs	11	7	11	6	21	15	15	9	21	14
Neither drink nor drugs	11	7	26	14	25	18	20	12	19	13
Not known	61	39	85	45	24	17	68	41	62	42

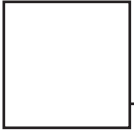
Source: Scottish Government Homicides in Scotland 2007/08

5.25 | Drinking problems by type of offender, 2008

	Total %	Adult %	Young offender ¹ %	Male %	Female %
Drinking problems					
I was drunk at the time of my offence	49	41	76	49	43
My drinking affected my ability to hold down a job	23	21	30	22	28
My drinking affected my relationship with my family	36	32	48	35	42
If I was offered help in prison for alcohol problems I would take it	46	44	55	46	46
If I was offered help on the outside for alcohol problems I would take it	42	42	44	42	44
I am worried alcohol will be a problem when I get out	23	21	28	22	24
On the outside did you ever think you ought to cut down your drinking?	41	38	52	41	44
Has anyone ever annoyed you by criticising your drinking?	34	31	42	33	35
Have you ever felt guilty about your drinking?	35	34	37	34	42
Have you ever had to have an Eye-opener- a drink first thing in the morning?	42	40	51	42	39
Have you used alcohol in the last-month while in this prison?	6	5	8	6	6
I was assessed for alcohol use on my admission to prison	36	34	42	36	36
I have been given the chance to receive treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	37	34	48	37	34
I have received treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	22	20	27	22	23

¹ Prisoners aged between 16 and 21 years of age sentenced by a court are classified as young offenders and detained within Young Offender Institutions (YOI) . Prisoners aged over 21 may be held within a YOI if they were sentenced before the age of 21 years and are awaiting transfer to an adult establishment or if they are close to their liberation date. For the purposes of this report, young offenders were classified as those held in HMYOI Polmont and those aged 21 years or less in other SPS establishments.

Source: Scottish Prison Service, Prisoner Survey 2008



Appendices

Appendix 1 Data Sources

This appendix includes information on the data sources used in this report. Data sources that are new or have not been previously published in our Alcohol Statistics Scotland bulletins are marked (*).

Surveys

Expenditure and Food Survey

This is an annual UK survey, combining what was previously the Family Expenditure Survey and the National Food Survey. The report, 'Family Spending 2007' is the most recent, and reports data collected from 2006. For the first time this year, the survey reports data by calendar year rather than by financial year. 6650 households in Great Britain took part in the survey.

The report can be accessed at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/Family_Spending_2006/FamilySpending2007_web.pdf

The datasets can be accessed at: <https://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/publications/efs/datasets/default.asp>

Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey

The Scottish Government Criminal Justice Statistics Team commission the Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey (SCVS) to provide a fuller picture of the extent of and trends in most types of household and personal victimisation. The survey complements the information compiled by police forces as well as exploring issues such as the impact of crime on victims, public anxieties and reactions to crime.

Much of the SCVS data on the proportion of households / individuals / incidents are weighted to reflect the population. When raw numbers are given (in the form, 'n='), these are unweighted.

Further background on the survey (including the weighting process) and full statistics for 2006 (the most recent survey) can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/08/30140700/0>

From 2008 the Survey has been renamed the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and will collect data continuously with the first publication expected in 2009.

Scottish Health Survey: Revised Alcohol Consumption Estimates 2003 *

The Scottish Health Survey, commissioned by the Scottish Government Health Department, was previously conducted in 1995 and 1998 as a way of monitoring Scotland's health. The interview includes questions on cardiovascular disease, eating habits, smoking, drinking, physical activity, height and weight.

However, NHS Scotland found that many surveys were underreporting alcohol consumption as the strength and measure of drinks had increased in recent years. In response to this, a new method for converting volumes of alcohol into units (based on the average strengths of alcohol in 2006) was established. These new unit conversion factors were then applied to the original Scottish Health Survey 2003 data and a revised version of the survey was published in June 2008.

For description of the weighting methods applied to Scottish Health survey data see section 1.7 of Volume 4: Technical Report: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/76169/0019734.pdf>

The full Scottish Health Survey 2003 report can be accessed at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/02160336/03367>

See the following link for revised estimates (incorporating changes to thresholds and conversion factors): <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/229667/0062208.pdf>

Scottish Household Survey

The Scottish Household Survey is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general population in private residences in Scotland. The survey started in 1999 and is commissioned by the Scottish Government. The aim of the survey is to provide representative information about the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households, both nationally and at a more local level. The survey covers a wide range of topics to allow

links to be made between different policy areas. Results are reported in a series of annual reports, and a number of other Scottish Government publications.

The sample for the survey meets a number of criteria. It is designed to provide nationally representative samples of private households and of the adult population in private households. This is achieved by splitting the interview between a household respondent and an adult selected at random from the permanent residents of the household. In order to meet the reporting requirements, the sample is structured to be nationally representative each quarter and to provide a representative sample for larger local authorities each year (those with an achieved sample size of 750 interviews per year). The sample is also designed to provide data for each local authority over a two-year period. Further information on the survey can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002>

Scottish Prisoner Survey

The Scottish Prisoner Survey (SPS) is undertaken in each of the 15 Scottish prisons and involves all Scottish prisoners. The Prisoner Survey was introduced by the Scottish Prison Service in 1990 as a mechanism to inform and support the business planning process. More recently, the focus has been expanded to seek views on such issues as drug and alcohol use, programme involvement, sentence management, mental health, safety, change and bullying. The 2005 Prisoner Survey was the 8th of its kind to be conducted within the SPS. Previously conducted every 3 years, the Survey is now an annual event.

The 2005 survey took place between May and June 2005. It was a self-completion, anonymous questionnaire (tick box response) which was hand delivered to each prisoner in the establishments. It therefore provided a one-day snapshot of prisoner views. Findings on alcohol have been published in a thematic report.

Some information from the 2006 survey has been published but more detailed information on alcohol looking at sub-sections of the prison population is not yet available.

Further information and full findings from the survey can be found at: www.sps.gov.uk

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) was established by the Scottish Government to provide a broad based approach to the monitoring of substance use among young people in Scotland in the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. SALSUS continues the biennial series of school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use that were first commissioned by the Scottish Government in 1982 to obtain information on smoking. Information on alcohol was introduced in 1990 and expanded in 2002 and 2004 by the University of Edinburgh, CAHRU.

The 2006 survey was undertaken by BMRB Social Research, commissioned by ISD Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Government. As in 2002, the survey in 2006 was designed to allow reporting at local as well as national level. In 2006 a total of 23,180 pupils from S2 and S4 took part in the survey between August and December.

The 2006 survey was weighted using both design and non-response weighting. As not every pupil had an equal chance of selection, a design weight was applied which was the reciprocal of the sampling fraction used at the time of selection. Corrective weighting was also used to ensure that the representation of each local authority was in line with census information.

All SALSUS reports and further background can be found at: www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm

Scottish Social Attitudes Survey *

The Scottish Social Attitudes survey is an independent survey run by the Scottish Centre for Social Research (ScotCen) and funded by the Scottish Government. The survey has taken place annually since its launch in 1999 and is based on a random sample of around 1,500 people across Scotland. It aims to provide high quality survey data on a wide range of social and political issues in order to inform public policy and facilitate the study of public opinion.

In the 2007 survey, a module was designed to provide robust data on attitudes to alcohol, to tie in with the Scottish Government's long-term strategic approach to tackling alcohol problems. It explored issues including:

- Perceptions of the role of alcohol in Scottish culture.

- Attitudes towards different kinds of alcohol misuse - in particular, 'chronic', 'binge' and 'hazardous' drinking, and
- Awareness and knowledge of government advice on sensible drinking and the actual alcohol content of different drinks.

For further information, see the Scottish Government website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/234097/0064084.pdf>

Regular Statistical Publications

Alcohol Duties

HM Revenues and Customs produce annual reports on alcohol duties. The most recent factsheet, with 2007 data, can be found at: <http://www.uktradeinfo.com/index.cfm?task=factalcohol>

Liquor Licensing data

The Scottish Government publish an annual bulletin of statistics on liquor licences in force in Scotland and on regular extensions, as recorded by local authority licensing boards. Statistics on the number of registered clubs are also included which are provided by Sheriff Courts. The most recent published licensing data is for 2007 and can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/08/11160147/0>

Marketing Pocket Book

The 2008 edition of the Marketing Pocket Book now includes expanded coverage of the retail and drinks sectors, including valuable Nielsen data in relation to alcoholic drink trends. The publication also provides useful information on consumer spending and lifestyles, retail distribution and advertising expenditure. The publication is produced by the World Advertising Research Centre and includes statistical contributions from various government departments including HM Revenue and Customs, the Home Office and the Office of National Statistics.

Recorded Crime

The statistical returns from which the figures in this bulletin are taken are counts of the numbers of crimes and offences recorded and cleared up by Scotland's eight police forces. It forms part of the Scottish Government series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. One return is made for each council in Scotland and these are aggregated to give a national total.

It does not include offences recorded by the British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence and UK Atomic Energy Authority. These statistics do not reveal the incidence of all crime committed. Not all crime incidents are reported to the police. In addition, a number of offences are discovered and recorded as a result of police activity rather than by being reported to the police by the public. Hence the strength and deployment of the police forces impact upon the numbers of such offences recorded. Variations in police recording practice can also occur between areas over time.

Further background and full 2007/08 data can be found at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/09/29155946/0>

Road Accidents Scotland

Road accident statistics are compiled from returns made by police forces. For each injury road accident (that is, road accidents in which one or more people are injured or killed) known to have occurred in their area, the police authorities complete a statistical return which provides details of the accident circumstances, separate information for each vehicle which was involved in the accident and separate information for each person who was injured in the accident. The data covers all motorists who were known to be involved in injury road accidents (the figures do not include, for example, those involved in "hit and run" accidents who were not traced).

Estimates of the number of injury road accidents involving illegal alcohol levels are higher than the number of drivers with positive/ refused breath tests because they include allowances for the number of cases where

drivers were not breath tested because of the severity of their injuries or because they left the scene of the accident.

Road Accidents Scotland 2007 can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Transport-Travel/Ras07>

Homicides in Scotland

The bulletins on Homicide in Scotland are published by the Scottish Government Justice Department. The statistics in this compendium are from the Statistics Release 'Homicide in Scotland 2007/08' which gives details of murder and common law culpable homicide. Causing death by dangerous driving and causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs are excluded.

A single case of homicide is counted for each act of murder or culpable homicide irrespective of the number of perpetrators or victims. A homicide case is included against the year in which it is recorded by the police. Further information can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/12/15155727/0>

Datasets

General Acute Inpatient / Day Case Record (SMR01)

SMR01 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from specialties other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stay specialties in the NHS Scotland. Attendances at Accident and Emergency that do not result in an admission are not included. Each individual patient may have more than one episode of care so the number of patients discharged within a year may be less than the total number of discharges.

Data reported in this publication is for discharges only, and contains information about patients discharged from general hospitals where an alcohol-related diagnosis was a factor in the patients' treatment. Up to six diagnoses are recorded per admission, and discharges with either a main or supplementary alcohol-related diagnosis are included.

Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures as the recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. For example where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital. There may, therefore, be a degree of under recording of alcohol problems. Figures can also show an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

Alcohol-related diagnoses are recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10). The codes used for analysis are presented in Appendix 3.

Further statistics on general acute hospital discharges can be found at:

http://www.isdscotland.org/acute_hospital_care

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) Death data

Alcohol can cause death directly, for example alcoholic liver disease, or it can be a contributory factor, for example in diseases such as breast cancer or pancreatitis. Information on deaths is drawn from the registration of deaths administered by the General Register Office for Scotland.

In addition to diseases known to be a direct consequence of alcohol consumption, there are many others where alcohol may have had a role, to a greater or lesser extent, but are not recorded as such. Several countries have attempted to quantify the proportions of these deaths (aetiological fractions) from such causes that may be ascribed to alcohol; however there is no internationally agreed standard approach.

In July 2006 ONS agreed with the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) that a harmonised definition should be used when reporting alcohol-related deaths for the United Kingdom. Appendix 5 lists the ICD codes used for analysis.

This dataset has all deaths in Scotland reported to the General Register Office for Scotland. The dataset includes underlying (main) and contributory (secondary) causes of death. Both types of cause were searched but each death only counted once. Classification of underlying cause of death is based on information collected on the medical certificate of cause of death together with any additional information provided subsequently by the certifying doctor. Changes notified to GROS by Procurators Fiscal are also taken into account. Additionally the

Crown Office advises GROS of deaths that were judged to have been suicides. More information can be found at: www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

Mental Illness Hospital and Psychiatric Unit Inpatient Record (SMR04)

SMR04 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases admitted to and discharged from Mental Health specialties. The form collects patient based data on day cases and inpatient episodes. The tables presented in this publication are based on diagnosis at the time of discharge from hospital.

On the SMR04 form, up to six separate diagnoses can be recorded on discharge. A diagnosis in the first position is the main diagnosis on discharge, whilst a diagnosis in positions two to six is the supplementary diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including first and supplementary). The main diagnostic positions, plus up to five secondary positions were searched but each episode counted only once.

Figures for all admissions, re-admissions and discharges relate to the number of episodes not the number of individual patients admitted or discharged. Each individual may have more than one episode. First admissions relate to first ever admissions to a psychiatric hospital, and therefore approximate to the number of people. Whilst, re-admissions will include patients who have returned for treatment after a long period of time, as well as those who have been re-admitted after a short interval.

Diagnoses are based on the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10). The codes used for analysis are presented in Appendix 3.

Alcohol Industry Sales Data (Nielsen) *

The Nielsen Company (formerly known as AC Nielsen) supply the Scottish Government with alcohol industry sales data. The latest data, published in June 2008, includes off-trade and on-trade information over 2005, 2006 and 2007. The data is presented by country and by the United Kingdom as a whole and includes sales by natural volume, pure volume, by capita and also by liquor category.

The latest data is available from:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/health/Alcohol/resources/nielson-data>

PTI data

Practice Team Information (PTI) is a programme for the collection of primary care data from the general practice team, including General Practitioners (GPs), practice nurses and, until recently, community nurses (specifically district nurses and health visitors). It developed from Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR), which collected data from contacts between patients and GPs only. PTI collects data from every face-to-face contact between a patient registered with the practice and a member of the practice team, including out-of-hours and house calls, but excluding telephone consultations. Currently there are around 60 PTI practices in Scotland and as many of these as possible are included in the yearly 'national sample'. The practices involved are broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, gender, deprivation and urban/rural mix.

PTI is frequently used to estimate the number of consultations annually in Scotland for a specific condition, and to estimate the number of people in Scotland who consult because of a condition in any one year. It should be borne in mind that PTI measures active problems; a lifelong or previous condition will not be recorded unless the patient had a contact with the practice that was directly related to that condition.

During 2006 a substantial review of the way in which PTI data are processed and presented was undertaken, resulting in some fairly major changes. These revisions and their impact are summarised below:

- Data for 2003/04 and 2004/05 were revised and replaced previously published figures.
- Data for 2005/06 were published for the first time.
- PTI-based estimates of condition-specific numbers of contacts and patients consulting became more robust.
- It was no longer possible to use PTI to derive estimates of incidence for specific diseases or conditions.
- Standard groupings of clinical (Read) codes were revised to include categories for signs & symptoms and activities.

For further information on the latest revisions, go to <http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html>

Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)

The Children (Scotland) Act 1995 is the statutory framework, which amongst other things governs the children's hearing system and the work of reporters. Section 52 contains the twelve criteria for deciding whether compulsory measures are necessary and therefore referral to a children's hearing. Reporters categorise referrals according to these twelve criteria. A child can be referred on more than one ground at any one time, and can be referred multiple times on the same ground over a period of time. Section 52 sub-section (j) is defined as a child has allegedly misused alcohol or any drug, whether or not a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. It is this ground of referral that is counted in the table reported in this publication.

Details of children referred, the investigative and administrative process undertaken for each referral is recorded by reporters and support staff on SCRA's Referrals Administration Database (RAD). The RAD is essentially a case-processing tool that is interrogated to provide information on the work of reporters and the referrals they receive. It is from this database that the figures given have been derived. The SCRA website is at: www.scra.gov.uk

Scottish Emergency Department Alcohol Action Audit

This study was commissioned by NHS Quality Improvement Scotland. The aim of the study was to determine the extent to which alcohol is a contributory factor in patient attendances at emergency departments in Scotland. Five time-limited audits were conducted in 15-20 mainland emergency departments between October 2005 and June 2007. The four audits that are discussed in this publication are.

- The size of the overall problem
- Alcohol-related assaults
- Alcohol-related self-harm
- Alcohol and young people

The full report and background can be found at: <http://www.nhshealthquality.org/nhsqis/4209.html>

Government Policy and Legislation

In recent years the Scottish Government's policy relating to alcohol has been focussed on changing the culture of drinking in Scotland, and reducing the harm to young people. Below is a summary of key publications and events relating to alcohol in Scotland including a brief description and a link to the source.

The Alcohol Strategy

The Scottish Government consultation 'Changing Scotland's relationship with alcohol: a discussion paper on our strategic approach' was published in June 2008. It follows on from the Plan for Action published in 2002 and updated in 2007, which had a similar emphasis on changing the culture of drinking in Scotland.

The consultation invited discussion in Scotland about some of the key proposals it makes, such as changes to the way alcohol is sold, minimum pricing and an end to promotions on alcohol. The responses to the consultation have been published on the Scottish Government website.

A key point about this consultation is that it entails a whole population holistic approach, with emphasis on changing the culture of alcohol in Scotland. It aims to take "direct and effective" action in order to achieve this.

The consultation paper can be accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/227785/0061677.pdf>

The responses can be viewed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/10/06155903/0>

Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 was passed in 2005 to come into force on 1st September 2009.

It follows on from the Nicholson Committee report, Review of liquor Licensing Law in Scotland which was published in 2003.

Five key objectives are identified by the Scottish Government in the new act:

- Preventing crime and disorder
- Securing public safety
- Preventing public nuisance
- Protecting and improving public health
- Protecting children from harm

The 2005 Licensing Act makes promotions such as happy hours illegal, and changes the licensing system by replacing the current seven types with two: personal and premises. All premises must hold a premises license which names a premises manager. All premises managers must also hold a personal license

It also emphasises the involvement of the public in having a say about licensing in their area by introducing impartial Local Licensing Forums which are independent from the Licensing Boards and have the community's interests in mind.

The Nicholson Committee: Review of liquor Licensing Law in Scotland (2003) is available at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2003/08/17590/22946>

The full text of the Licensing (Scotland) Act (2005) can be found at:
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2005/asp_20050016_en_1

The implications of the 2005 Licensing Act for both license holders and the general public are also detailed in an InfoScotland microsite specifically on the subject: <http://www.infoscotland.com/licensingact/>

Appendix 2: Glossary

This glossary provides information about some of the concepts and terms used in this publication.

Affordability of alcohol

This provides a measure of the relative affordability of alcohol, by comparing the relative changes in the price of alcohol, with changes in Households' Disposable Income over the same period (with both allowing for inflation). It is calculated in the following way:

$(\text{Real Households' Disposable Income Index} / \text{Relative Alcohol Price Index}) \times 100$

If the affordability index is above 100, then alcohol is relatively more affordable than in the base year, 1980. For example, in 2003, alcohol was 54% more affordable, as shown by the affordability index of 154.

Alcohol related crime

Alcohol can be a direct factor in crime such as drunk driving. It can also be an indirect factor in crime such as its contribution to public disorder. There is no commonly agreed definition of what constitutes 'alcohol related crime'. Objectively quantifying this is therefore difficult. The Home Office defined alcohol related crime as "instances of crime and disorder that occurred and/or occurred at that level of seriousness because alcohol consumption was a contributory factor"¹.

This publication reports information on 'alcohol specific offences'. These are offences defined as specifically involving alcohol including drunkenness offences, drinking in a designated place and drunk driving. There are many other offences such as public disorder, criminal damage and violence where alcohol is likely to be a contributory factor. This is not easily quantifiable and has not been included. The figures will therefore not provide a complete picture of 'alcohol related crime'.

Alcohol related diagnosis

These refer to conditions known to be a direct consequence of alcohol consumption. Codes used in analyses are in Appendices C-E.

Alcohol released for home consumption

This is alcohol on which duty has been paid for consumption within the UK. This is also known as clearances of alcohol.

Binge drinking

'Binge drinking' is defined in the Plan for Action on Alcohol Problems as: 'Drinking an excessive amount on any one occasion'. However, there is no agreed standard way of measuring it and in the absence of such a definition a number of approaches have been adopted. One approach is to use unit-based measures, for example the Scottish Health Survey defines binge drinking as people drinking double their daily benchmark or more on their heaviest drinking day in the past week. Furthermore, reports of consumption of five or more drinks on a single occasion has also been used as a proxy measure of binge drinking, for example in SALSUS. There has, however, been some criticism of unit-based measures because individual responses to alcohol and circumstances of drinking can be very different. It has been felt that a more subjective measure such as people reporting feeling drunk, is a better predictor of binge drinking.²

¹ Guidance for local partnerships on alcohol-related crime and disorder data. Home Office Development and Practice Report 6. 2003.

² Drunk and disorderly: a qualitative study of binge drinking among 18- to 24-year olds. Home Office 2003.

CAGE

CAGE is a 4-item questionnaire designed to indicate whether a person might have alcohol problems/be alcohol dependent. Two or more positive answers to these questions suggests dependence.

Have you ever:

- Thought you should **C**ut down on your drinking?
- Felt **A**nnoyed by others criticising your drinking
- Felt bad or **G**uilty about your drinking?
- Had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of hangover? (**E**ye-opener).

CAGE has been modified for use by the prison population using the following questions:

- On the **O**UTSIDE did you ever think you ought to **C**UT DOWN your drinking?
- Has anyone ever **A**NNOYED you by criticising your drinking?
- Have you ever felt **G**uilty about your drinking?
- Have you ever had to have an **E**YE-OPENER – a drink first thing in the morning?

Cause of death

The 'underlying cause of death' is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as: "the disease or injury which initiated the train of events directly leading to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury." The underlying cause of death is the principal cause of death and is that usually used in mortality statistics. Death certificates can also include contributory causes of death in addition to the underlying cause of death. A contributory cause of death is a significant condition that contributes to the fatal outcome. The tables within this publication which are titled 'any mention' combine 'underlying' and 'contributory' causes of death.

Deprivation

The Carstairs and Morris index was used to calculate deprivation rates for SALSUS (for area of residence). The index was originally developed in the 1980s using 1981 census data. It is composed of four indicators at postcode sector level that were judged to represent material disadvantage in the population (Lack of car ownership, Registrar General Social Class, Overcrowded households and male unemployment). The index has also been calculated based on 1991 census data, which is used for this publication. Rates are reported by quintiles. Quintiles divide the population into five equal proportions so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile. Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived. Deprivation rates were calculated by dividing the number of people in a deprivation quintile by the 1991 population of that deprivation quintile.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was used to calculate deprivation rates for general and psychiatric hospital discharges and Scottish Health Survey 2003 analysis. SIMD has 31 indicators in six domains (income, employment, education, housing, health, and geographical access) at datazone level, which have been combined into an overall index. The index has been calculated based on 2004 census data. Rates are reported by quintiles. Quintiles divide the population into five equal proportions so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile. Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived.

Drinking in a designated place offence

This is a relatively recent offence, which relies on the implementation of local bye-laws to prohibit drinking in specific public places. Local authorities have since 1993 been able to submit proposals for bye-laws under powers contained in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. Drinking alcohol in public in these designated places is an offence. Over recent years more localities have obtained bye-laws to prohibit consumption of alcohol in specified areas. This may also be a factor in the rise in the number of offences.

Drunk driving offences

A number of specific offences are aggregated under the term Drunk Driving Offences. These include: driving

or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs, blood alcohol content above limit and failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens.

Drunkenness offences

A number of specific offences are aggregated under the term Drunkenness Offences. These include: drunk and incapable, drunk in charge of a child.

Episode rate

This refers to the number of hospital episodes during a specified time period for a given population.

General hospital

This term is used to describe hospitals that are non-obstetric and non-psychiatric.

Hospital episode of care

This refers to a given period of health care in a hospital setting. An individual (patient) may account for a number of episodes during a given reporting period.

Each episode is initiated by a referral (including re-referral) or admission and is ended by a discharge.

Injury road accidents

These are road accidents in which one or more people are injured or killed.

International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) revision is used to classify hospital admissions and deaths. Both the 9th and 10th revisions are used in analyses. Appendix 3 and 4 list ICD9 and 10 codes used in analysis.

Main discharge diagnosis

The main medical problem that the patient is experiencing at the time of admission.

Provisional data

An indication that the data is provisional means that returns from hospitals are not yet complete and the final figure may be different to that recorded when all returns are in.

Rates

A rate gives the number of occurrences of an event for a given number of people in the population for a specified time period. Rates are useful in that they allow comparisons to be made between different populations. Crude rates are usually reported in this publication. A crude rate is one that applies to the population as a whole. It is calculated as:

Crude Rate=Number of Events(Numerator)/Total Population(Denominator)

To avoid small numbers this is multiplied by 100,000, which gives the number of events for 100,000 people in the population e.g. 30 deaths per 100,000 people.

European Age Standardised Rate (EASR)

Standardised rates are used to allow comparisons across geographical areas by controlling for differences in the age structure of local populations. Age standardised rates can be compared across areas and time periods. They give the number of events that would occur in a standard population (per 100,000) if that population

had the age-specific rates of a given area. The rates are standardised to the European Standard population. The age groups used for deriving the standardised rates are as defined in the European Standard Population.

Supplementary discharge diagnoses

These are problems that affect the care or influence the health status of the patient, in addition to the main diagnosis.

Unit of alcohol

A unit of alcohol is 8 gms (10mls) of ethanol. In the past it was reasonably safe to say that this was equivalent to half a pint of beer or lager, a measure of spirits or a glass of wine. However, increasing strengths of alcoholic drinks and in some cases standard measures mean that it is now more difficult to know how many units are in the glass of alcohol being drunk. The number of units can be calculated using the following formula: volume in millilitres multiplied by % alcohol by volume (abv), divided by 1000. For example:

- Wine is now served in many establishments in 175ml glasses and 13% abv is common. This would be close to 2.5 units;
- Spirits are now often served in 35ml measures which makes a measure of 40% abv spirits about 1.5 units;
- Beer and lager was commonly 3.5% abv in the past, now it is often 5% abv, making a half pint of beer or lager almost 1.5 units.

Young Offenders

Prisoners aged between 16 and 21 years of age sentenced by a court are classified as young offenders and detained within Young Offender Institutions (YOI). Prisoners aged over 21 may be held within a YOI if they were sentenced before the age of 21 years and are awaiting transfer to an adult establishment or if they are close to their liberation date. For the purposes of the Prison Survey Report, young offenders were classified as those held in HMYOI Polmont and those aged 21 years or less in other SPS establishments.

Appendix 3- Revised Alcohol Conversion Factors

The following table outlines how the volumes of alcohol reported in the 2003 Scottish Health Survey were originally converted into units and how the new conversion factors have changed this.

Please note that the new conversion factors only apply to the following products/volumes: small cans or bottles of normal beer, half pints or small cans/bottles of strong beer, wine and alcopops.

Type of Drink	Volume Reported	Original unit conversion factor	Revised unit conversion factor	% difference
Normal strength beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy (less than 6% ABV).	Half pint	1.0	1.0	-
	Can or bottle	Amount in pints multiplied by 2	Amount in pints multiplied by 2.5	25.0%
	Small can (size unknown)	1.0	1.5	50.0%
	Large can/bottle (size unknown)	2.0	2.0	-
Strong beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy (6% ABV or more)	Half pint	1.5	2.0	33.3%
	Can or bottle	Amount in pints multiplied by 3	Amount in pints multiplied by 4	33.3%
	Small can (size unknown)	1.5	2.0	33.3%
	Large can/bottle (size unknown)	3.0 ^a	3.0	-
Wine	Glass (size unspecified) ^b	1.0	2.0	100.0%
Sherry, vermouth and other fortified wines	Glass	1.0	1.0	-
Spirits	Glass (single measure)	1.0	1.0	-
Alcopops	Small can or bottle	1.0	1.5	50.0%

Source: adapted from Table 1 in Goddard, 2007 and Table presented in Health Survey for England 2006 alcohol chapter.

^a The General Household Survey used a conversion factor of 2.3 for large cans/bottles of strong beer whereas Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) and Health Survey for England have always used 3.

^b From 2008 onwards SHeS will record glass sizes for wine consumption (125ml, 175ml and 250ml). In 2003 wine was not recorded in bottle volumes but interviewers were instructed that a bottle contained 6 units.

Appendix 4: ICD10 codes used for reporting alcohol-related discharges from Scottish hospitals

ISD has recently carried out an **in-depth internal review** of its core alcohol-related code set. The purpose of the review was to define more precisely the set of ICD10 codes that best capture those conditions that are wholly attributable to alcohol. This required consideration not only of the definitions of the codes but also the ways in which they were used in practice. The review resulted in changes to the previous set of codes. Some new codes have been added and others removed. The revised set of codes is presented below. Further information on the review and resulting consultation process is available at: http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/alcohol_misuse/3986.html

ICD 10 Code	Description
E24.4	Alcohol induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy
F10	Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to foetus from alcohol
P04.3	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
Q86.0	Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
R78.0	Finding of alcohol in blood
T51.0	Toxic effect of ethanol
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol undetermined intent
Y57.3	Alcohol deterrents
Y90	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level
Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level intoxication
Z50.2	Alcohol rehabilitation
Z71.4	Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance
Z72.1	Alcohol use

The following codes were removed:

ICD 10 Code	Description
E52	Niacin deficiency [pellagra]
T50.6	Antidotes and chelating agents, not elsewhere classified
Z81.1	Family history of alcohol abuse
Z13.3	Special screening exam for mental/behavioural disorders
Z63.7	Other stressful life events affecting family and household
Z86.4	Personal history of psychoactive substance abuse

The following codes have been newly included:

ICD 10 Code	Description
E24.4	Alcohol-induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol

Appendix 5: Read Codes Used for Analysing Alcohol Use in PTI Data

Read code	Read code description	Read code	Read code description
136S.	Hazardous alcohol use	E2302	Episodic acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism
136T.	Harmful alcohol use	E2303	Acute alcoholic intoxication in remission, in alcoholism
63C7.	Maternal alcohol abuse	E230z	Acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism NOS
66e..	Alcohol disorder monitoring	E231.	Chronic alcoholism
66e0.	Alcohol abuse monitoring	E2310	Unspecified chronic alcoholism
8BA8.	Alcohol detoxification	E2311	Continuous chronic alcoholism
8CG..	Care programme approach level	E2312	Episodic chronic alcoholism
8CG0.	Care programme approach level 1	E2313	Chronic alcoholism in remission
8CG1.	Care programme approach level 2	E231z	Chronic alcoholism NOS
8CG2.	Care programme approach level 3	E23z.	Alcohol dependence syndrome NOS
8CG3.	Enhanced care programme approach level	E250.	Nondependent alcohol abuse
8CG4.	Standard care programme approach level	E2500	Nondependent alcohol abuse, unspecified
8CG5.	Care programme approach completed	E2501	Nondependent alcohol abuse, continuous
8CG6.	Care Programme Approach review	E2502	Nondependent alcohol abuse, episodic
C1505	Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome	E2503	Nondependent alcohol abuse in remission
E01..	Alcoholic psychoses	E250z	Nondependent alcohol abuse NOS
E010.	Alcohol withdrawal delirium	Eu10.	[X]Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
E011.	Alcohol amnestic syndrome	Eu100	[X]Mental & behav dis due to use alcohol: acute intoxication
E0110	Korsakov's alcoholic psychosis	Eu101	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use of alcohol: harmful use
E0111	Korsakov's alcoholic psychosis with peripheral neuritis	Eu102	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: dependence syndr
E0112	Wernicke-Korsakov syndrome	Eu103	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: withdrawal state
E011z	Alcohol amnestic syndrome NOS	Eu104	[X]Men & behav dis due alcohol: withdrawal state with delirium
E012.	Other alcoholic dementia	Eu105	[X]Mental & behav dis due to use alcohol: psychotic disorder
E0120	Chronic alcoholic brain syndrome	Eu106	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: amnesic syndrome
E013.	Alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis	Eu107	[X]Men & behav dis due alcohol: resid & late-onset psychot dis
E014.	Pathological alcohol intoxication	Eu108	[X]Alcohol withdrawal-induced seizure
E015.	Alcoholic paranoia		
E01y.	Other alcoholic psychosis		
E01y0	Alcohol withdrawal syndrome		
E01yz	Other alcoholic psychosis NOS		
E01z.	Alcoholic psychosis NOS		
E23..	Alcohol dependence syndrome		
E230.	Acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism		
E2300	Acute alcoholic intoxication, unspecified, in alcoholism		
E2301	Continuous acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism		

Appendix 5: Continued

Read code	Read code description
Eu10y	[X]Men & behav dis due to use alcohol: oth men & behav dis
Eu10z	[X]Ment & behav dis due use alcohol: unsp ment & behav dis
F11x0	Cerebral degeneration due to alcoholism
F1440	Cerebellar ataxia due to alcoholism
F3747	Polyneuropathy in pellagra
F375.	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
F3941	Alcoholic myopathy
G555.	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
G8523	Oesophageal varices in alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver
J153.	Alcoholic gastritis
J610.	Alcoholic fatty liver
J611.	Acute alcoholic hepatitis
J612.	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
J6120	Alcoholic fibrosis and sclerosis of liver
J613.	Alcoholic liver damage unspecified
J6130	Alcoholic hepatic failure
J617.	Alcoholic hepatitis
J6170	Chronic alcoholic hepatitis
J6710	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
SLH3.	Alcohol deterrent poisoning
ZV57A	[V]Alcohol rehabilitation
ZV6D6	[V]Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance

Appendix 6: Causes of Death Related to Alcohol Consumption, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision

ICD 10 Code	Description
F10	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K73	Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver (Excluding K74.3-K74.5 – Biliary cirrhosis)
K86.0	Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent