

# Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



## Scottish Liquor Licensing Statistics, 2007

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# Council areas



# 1. INTRODUCTION

This bulletin provides information, by council area, on the number and type of liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007. It details the number of regular extensions to permitted hours, the number and outcome of new applications for licences made in 2007, the reasons for applications being refused, and on the suspension of licences. Information relating to registered clubs and to liquor licensing offences is also included.

## Licensing Legislation

The central collection of licensing statistics, previously discontinued in 1982, was resumed in 1991 to assist monitoring of the effect of Part III of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990. The main reforms included the introduction of the children's certificate, which permits children under 14 to accompany adults for a meal in a public house or hotel within an environment that the licensing board considers suitable for children. Boards have also been able, from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1991, to grant extensions of permitted hours for public houses on Sundays to cover the afternoon period between 2:30pm and 6:30pm and the late evening period after 11pm. The 1990 Act applied a tighter control, however, on the granting of late night extensions, requiring applicants to demonstrate that there is both a demand for the extension in their area and that the extension will not be of detriment to the community. The collection of statistics on children's certificates was discontinued following a review of licensing statistics in 1997.

The Licensing (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 1996 introduced powers for licensing boards to impose conditions on licences for premises where certain events are likely to take place (particularly dance events). The conditions, which came into force in October 1996, are specifically for the purpose of safeguarding the health and safety of those attending the relevant event. This measure does not impact on the statistics in this bulletin.

There are various types of licences available, which authorise the holder to sell alcohol under different conditions. The definitions for those are set out fully in Schedule I to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976. In summary they are:

- A public house licence, authorising the holder to sell alcohol for consumption on or off the premises.
- An off-sale licence, authorising the holder to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises only.
- A hotel licence, authorising the holder to sell alcohol in a hotel for consumption on or off the premises.
- A restricted hotel licence, authorising the holder to:-
  - i. Sell alcohol to people taking a table meal there for consumption with the meal;
  - ii. Sell alcohol to people residing there, for consumption on the premises by them or friends entertained at their expense.The premises cannot have a bar counter.
- A restaurant licence, for premises normally used for serving meals where there is no bar counter and alcohol is served only with food.

- A refreshment licence, allowing café-style premises to serve alcoholic drinks with food, and to admit children under 14 until 8pm, provided they are accompanied by a person aged 18 years or over.
- An entertainment licence, intended mainly for places like cinemas, theatres and dance halls and restricting the sale of alcohol to patrons. The sale or supply of alcohol should be ancillary to the entertainment provided.

Grounds for refusal of an application for a liquor licence under section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 are as follows:

- a) That the applicant, or the person on whose behalf or for whose benefit the applicant will manage the premises or, in the case of an application to which section 11 of this Act applies, the applicant or agent named in the application, is not a fit and proper person to be the holder of the licence;
- b) That the premises to which the application relates are not suitable or convenient for the sale of alcoholic liquor, having regard to their location, their character and condition, and the person likely to resort to the premises;
- c) That the use of the premises for the sale of alcoholic liquor is likely to cause undue public nuisance, or a threat to public order or safety;
- d) That, having regard to:-
  - i. The number of licensed premises in the locality at the time the application is considered; and
  - ii. The number of premises in respect of which the provisional grant of a new licence is in force, the board is satisfied that the grant of the application would result in the over provision of licensed premises in the locality.

An application may be refused on one or more of the grounds listed above.

### **The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005**

Whilst the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 replaces the 1976 Act, licences were not issued under the 2005 Act until 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008 and therefore it has no bearing on the statistics within this bulletin. However this is the last time licensing statistics will be published in this format.

The 2005 Act does not come fully into force until 1<sup>st</sup> September 2009. From 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008 there is a period of transition during which new licences will only be issued under the 2005 Act, but 1976 Act licences which are due to expire before 1<sup>st</sup> September 2009 will be automatically extended to that date. From 1<sup>st</sup> September 2009 all licences in place will have been issued under the 2005 Act.

### **Source and coverage of data**

The statistics relating to liquor licences in force in Scotland presented in this bulletin have been provided by local authority licensing boards. Statistics on the number of registered clubs are also included; these have been provided by Sheriff Courts since 1997. The figures included in this bulletin on the number of liquor licences per 10,000 resident population aged 18 years and

over use the relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

The data presented in Table 11 are taken from the aggregate recorded crime statistics collected by the Scottish Executive Justice Department (SEJD). The figures in Table 12 are derived from data held on the SEJD court proceedings database.

### **Notes to tables**

There is no direct relationship between the number of offences recorded by the police and the number of court disposals. Where offences are recorded and cleared up by the police, the outcome of procurator fiscal or other action does not necessarily occur in the same year. Prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options the procurator fiscal has for dealing with persons who have been charged. Other actions include fiscal warnings, diversion to social work, conditional offers, fixed penalties, sending cases to the Reporter to the Children's Panel or a decision to take no proceedings.

### **Rounding of figures**

Please note that, due to rounding, some percentages may not agree with the sum of their constituent parts. Calculations have been made, where possible, using un-rounded figures and may therefore not agree exactly with the rounded figures given in accompanying tables and charts.

### **Symbols**

The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

- .. not available
- . not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown

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All tables in this publication and further background data are available as Excel spreadsheets from the Scottish Government Licensing Statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00672> .

## 2. SUMMARY AND KEY FACTS

- There were 17,021 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 213 less than at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 and the equivalent of 42 licenses for every 10,000 persons aged 18 years and over in Scotland.
- Over a third (37 per cent) of the licences in force in Scotland were for off-sale premises and a further 30 per cent were for public houses. The distribution of licences by type of premises varied across the country with Renfrewshire reporting the highest proportion of licenses held by public houses with 42 per cent followed by South Lanarkshire (40 per cent) while rural areas such as the Shetland Islands and Eilean Siar had the lowest proportion of licences held by public houses with 12 per cent.
- The spread of the types of licences in Scotland has been gradually widening over the last two decades. From 1980 to 2007, there was a 20-fold increase in the number of refreshment licences (from 34 to 673) and a 64 per cent increase in the number of restaurant licences (from 921 to 1,514). In comparison, the number of hotel licences (excluding restricted hotels) decreased by 27 per cent (from 2,959 to 2,174) over this period.
- The number of off-sale licenses rose from 4,899 in 1980 to its highest number of 6,397 in 1999, an increase of 31 per cent, before remaining fairly static with 6,232 in 2007. Shops accounted for 52 per cent of known off-sale licences while supermarkets accounted for 9 per cent of known off-sale licences in 2007.
- There were 10,047 premises with one or more regular extensions to permitted hours at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007. Of these, 47 per cent were public houses, 19 per cent were hotels and a further 20 per cent were registered clubs.
- The number of licences relative to population aged 18 years and over in 2007 varied considerably throughout the country, from 19 per 10,000 population in East Dunbartonshire, to 91 per 10,000 population in the Shetland Islands. The more rural areas generally had the highest rates with more urban areas, outside of the cities, having the lowest rates.
- During 2007, licensing boards considered a total of 705 new applications for liquor licenses, 5 less than in 2006. Of these, 666 applications (94 per cent) were granted a licence. Two per cent of applications for on-sale licenses were refused, compared with 10 per cent of those for off-sales.
- Licensing boards in Scotland suspended 29 licences in 2007. Of these, 14 of those licences suspended were for on-sale licences with 8 of those licences for public houses.
- There were a total of 2,242 registered clubs (golf, bowling, social etc.) at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 43 fewer than at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006.
- A total of 2,017 liquor licensing offences were recorded by the police in 2006-07. Of the 212 convictions in 2006-07, where a liquor licensing offence was the main offence, 83 per cent resulted in a financial penalty

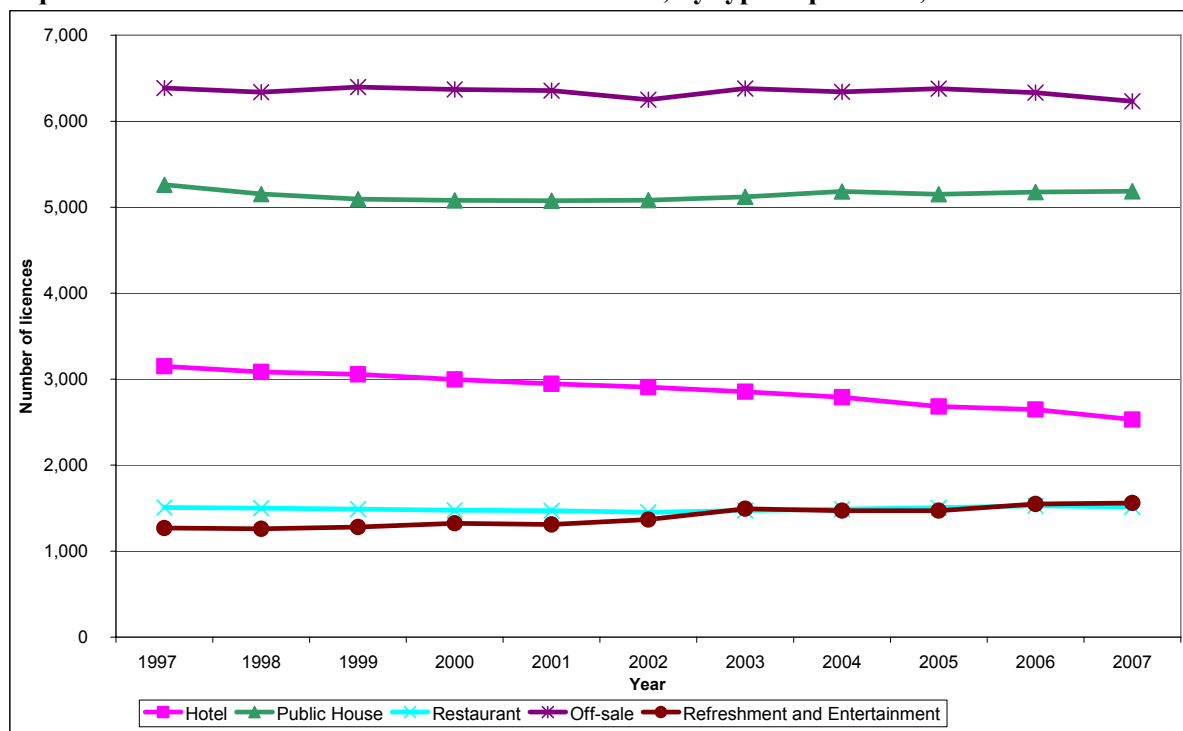


### 3. LIQUOR LICENCES, BY TYPE OF PREMISES AND COUNCIL AREA

There were 17,021 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 (**Table 1**). Thirty-seven per cent of those were for off-sale premises, 30 per cent for public houses, and 15 per cent for hotels (including restricted hotels). The remaining 18 per cent of licences were for restaurants, entertainment and refreshment premises.

The number of liquor licences in force at the end of 2007 was 213 less (1 per cent) than in 2006, and 554 (3 per cent) less than the figure for 1997.

**Liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December, by type of premises, 1997 - 2007 Chart 1**



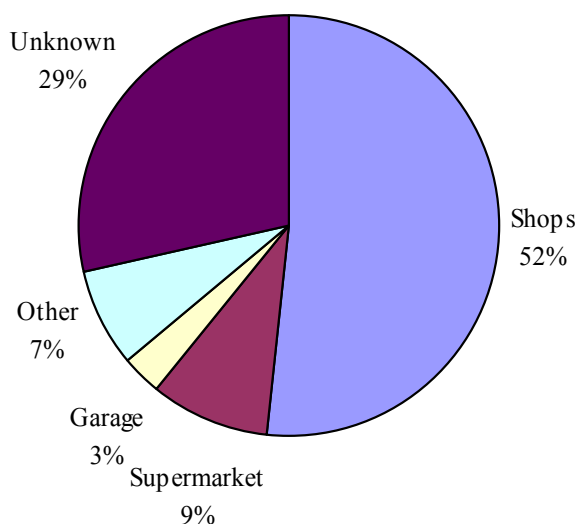
The balance of off-sale to on-sale licences has remained relatively stable since 1997 (**Tables 1 and 2**). The number of on-sale licences of different types, however, has gradually changed over the past decade. This change from 1997 to 2007 is illustrated by **Chart 1**. There has been a general decline in the number of hotel licences (excluding restricted hotels) from 2,609 (15 per cent of all licences) in 1997, to 2,174 (13 per cent of all licences) in 2007. Over the same period the proportion of restaurant and entertainment licences has remained fairly steady at 9 per cent and 5 per cent of all licences, respectively. However the number of refreshment licences has increased substantially from 380 (2 per cent of all licences) in 1997 to 673 in 2007 (4 per cent of all licences).

The distribution of licences by type of premises varied across the council areas (**Table 3 and 4**). The more rural areas tended to have a higher proportion of hotel licences and a lower proportion of public house licences, while in the more densely populated areas the reverse tended to be the case. For example, at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 35 per cent of licences in the Eilean Siar council area were hotel or restricted hotel licences and 12 per cent were for public houses; whereas in Glasgow City, 38 per cent of licences were for public houses and only 4 per cent were for hotel and restricted hotel licences.

The number of off-sale licences rose from 4,899 in 1980 to 6,397 in 1999, an increase of 31 per cent. Since then the number of off-sales licences has remained rather static with 6,232 in 2007. The distribution of off-sale licences of different types is illustrated in **Chart 2**. Information on the type of premises was available for 4,446 off-sale licences, 71 per cent of the total. Of these, shops accounted for 73 per cent of known off-sale licences with 3,224. Supermarkets accounted for 575 licences (13 per cent of known off-sale licences) while garages accounted for 184 licences (4 per cent of known off-sale licences).

**Off-sale premises by type 2007**

**Chart 2**



**Total number of off-sale premises: 6,232**

At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, there were 42 licences in force for every 10,000 persons aged 18 years and over in Scotland; this figure has changed very little over the past five years (**Table 2**). However, there was considerable variation in this rate between council areas. The areas with the highest number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over tended to be those in the more rural areas (**Table 3**) such as Shetland Islands (91), Highlands (72), Orkney Islands (87) and Argyll and Bute (68). The more urban council areas outside of the cities tended to have the lowest number of licences per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over, for example East Dunbartonshire (19), East Renfrewshire (20), North Lanarkshire (27) and South Lanarkshire (26). Of the four main cities, Edinburgh had the most licences per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over (50), followed by Dundee (41), Glasgow (40) and Aberdeen (38).

At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, there were 15 off-sale licences in force for every 10,000 persons aged 18 years and over in Scotland (**Table 4**). This rate varied from as low as 9 in East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire, up to 31 in the Shetland Islands and 38 in the Orkney Islands. Off-sale licences as a proportion of the total number of licences per council area was the highest in Clackmannanshire (52 per cent) and lowest in Angus, Highland and Argyll and Bute (30 per cent).

## 4. REGULAR EXTENSIONS

Regular extensions to permitted hours are granted by licensing boards for a maximum of 1 year (unlike liquor licences, which are normally granted for a period of 3 years). However, extensions may be granted for shorter periods and it is therefore possible for regular extensions to be granted to the same premises twice or more during one year. For this reason, the numbers of premises with regular extensions in force at 31<sup>st</sup> December are collected, rather than the total number of extensions granted during the year.

At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 10,047 licensed premises held one or more regular extensions to permitted hours granted by licensing boards in Scotland. Ninety-two per cent of public houses and eighty-nine per cent of hotels (excluding restricted hotels) had regular extensions in force (**Table 6**). Public houses comprised 47 per cent of premises with regular extensions, with hotels 19 per cent and registered clubs 20 per cent.

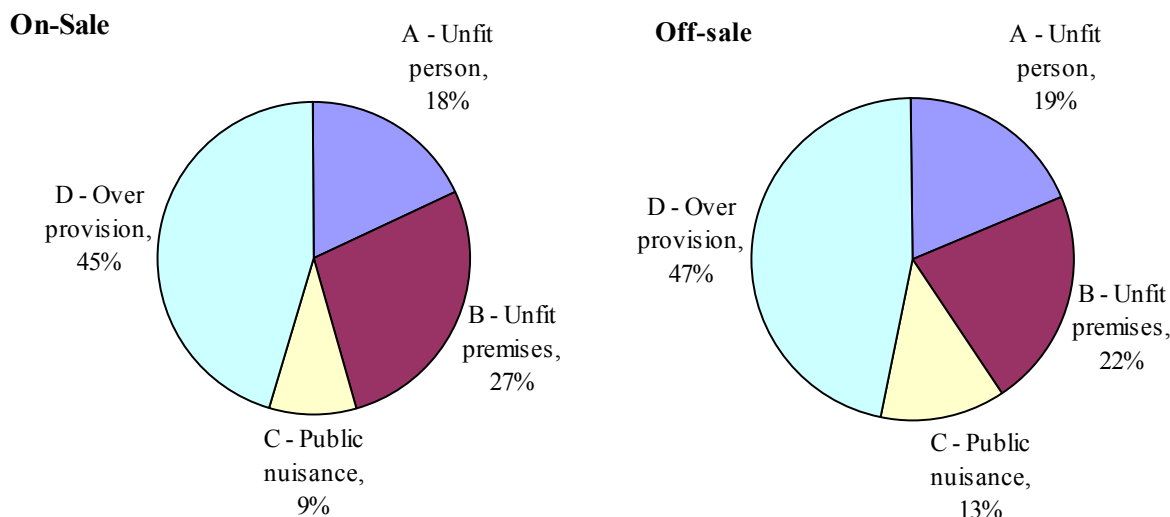
The proportions of public houses and hotels that had been granted regular extensions at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 varied between licensing boards. Dundee, Glasgow City, Fife, Eilean Siar, Midlothian and the Shetland Islands reported that all public houses had regular extensions, with 100 per cent. The lowest proportion of public houses with regular extensions was reported by Orkney Islands (78 per cent) followed by South Lanarkshire and Highland (both 81 per cent) and North Ayrshire (83 per cent). Aberdeen City, Clackmannanshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, Midlothian and West Dunbartonshire reported that all hotels (not including restricted hotels) had regular extensions (all reporting 100 per cent). The lowest proportion of hotels with regular extensions was reported by North Ayrshire (67 per cent) followed by City of Edinburgh (68 per cent) and Perth & Kinross and Shetland Islands (both 78 per cent).

## 5. NEW APPLICATIONS FOR AND SUSPENSIONS OF LIQUOR LICENCES

During 2007, licensing boards considered a total of 705 new applications for liquor licences, which was 5 less than the previous year. Of these, 666 (94 per cent) were granted a licence (**Table 7**). In nineteen, mainly rural areas all applications for liquor licences were successful. The areas where licence applications were least successful were North Lanarkshire (76 per cent granted), Falkirk (77 per cent) and Inverclyde (78 per cent), though it should be noted that the total number of applications involved in each of these areas was relatively small. Applications for on-sale licences (98 per cent granted) were likely to be slightly more successful than those for off-sale licences (90 per cent granted). Between 2003 and 2007, the percentage of on-sale licences granted has remained around 97 per cent, and the percentage of off-sale licences granted around 90 per cent.

Under section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976, licensing boards may refuse an application for a licence for a number of reasons (see licensing legislation in Introduction section). The most common reason for refusal of off-sale applications in 2007 was that the granting of the application would result in the over provision of licensed premises in the locality. For on-sale applications the most common reason for refusal was that the premises was found to have an over-provisional stock for the sale of alcohol. **Chart 3** illustrates the relative frequency of individual reasons given for refusal. There may be more than one reason given for any one application being refused; combinations can be seen in **Table 8**.

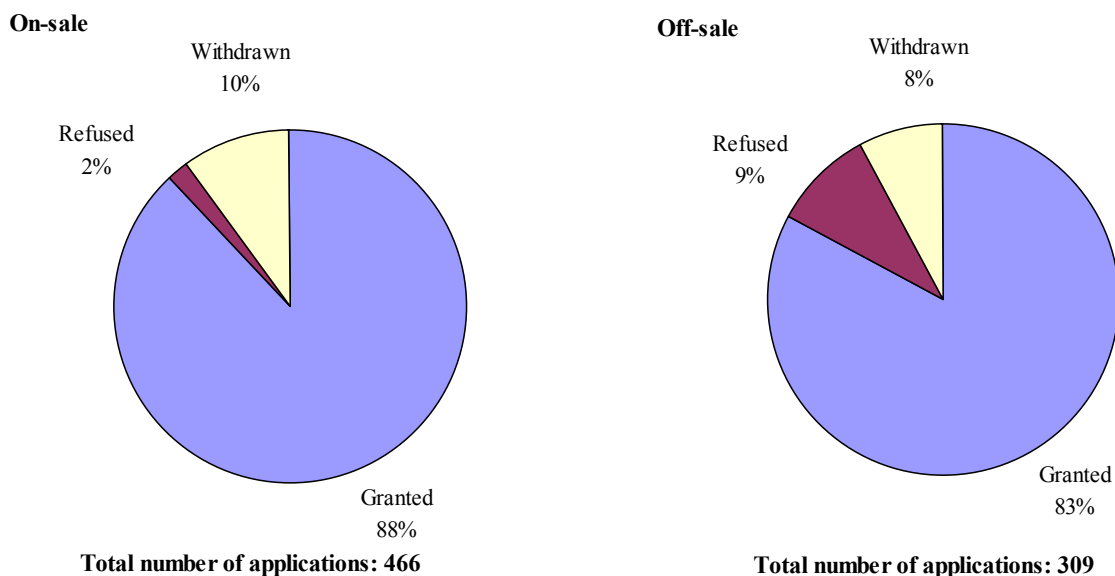
### Proportion of refused licence applications in which each reason was given, 2007 Chart 3



Seventy potential licence applications were withdrawn before they reached the licensing boards in 2007. **Chart 4** shows the distribution of outcomes of the total numbers of on-sale and off-sale applications, including those withdrawn, before they reached the board.

### Outcome of Applications for On and Off Sales, 2007

**Chart 4**



An update of the information collected for the first time in 2003 shows that licensing boards in Scotland suspended 29 licences in 2007. Of these, 14 were for on-sale licences consisting of public houses (8), hotels (1), restaurants (2) and entertainment (3). The remaining 15 licences suspended were for off-sale licences, of which 11 were for shops.

## 6. REGISTERED CLUBS

The statistics detailed in sections 3 and 5 exclude registered clubs, e.g. golf, bowling, and social clubs. Such clubs must register with a Sheriff Court, but must apply to their local licensing board for any regular extensions to permitted hours.

At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 there were 2,242 registered clubs in Scotland, 43 fewer than at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006. **Table 9** shows a breakdown of the number of clubs by the Sheriff Court with which they registered.

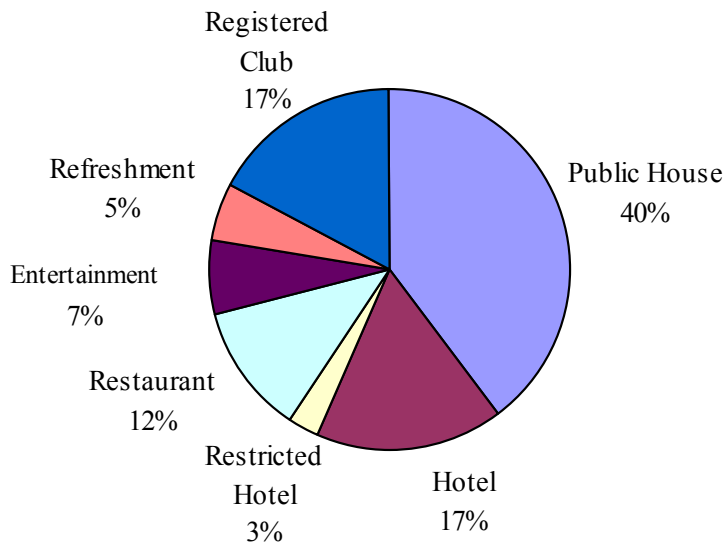
Eighty-eight per cent of clubs had a regular extension to permitted hours at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, compared with 87 per cent in 2006.

**Table 10** provides a breakdown of registered clubs by the approximate council area in which they are situated, although it should be noted that a club may be registered at a Sheriff Court outwith its council area. In some cases, it has been necessary to aggregate the figures for several council areas / Sheriff Courts, because the relevant Sheriff Courts will generally cover registrations from clubs in more than one council area.

The number of registered clubs per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 in Scotland was 5. This varied from 4 in Aberdeen (including Aberdeenshire), Glasgow and Lanarkshire (North and South Lanarkshire combined) to 12 in the Scottish Borders. Registered clubs made up 18 per cent of all on-sale outlets in Scotland (**Chart 5**), although this proportion varied somewhat across the council areas. In Clackmannanshire registered clubs accounted for 42 per cent of all such outlets, whilst in Highland the proportion was just 9 per cent (though as noted above, it may be that some clubs were registered in Sheriff Courts outwith their council area).

**On-Sale Premises by type, including registered clubs, Scotland 2007**

**Chart 5**



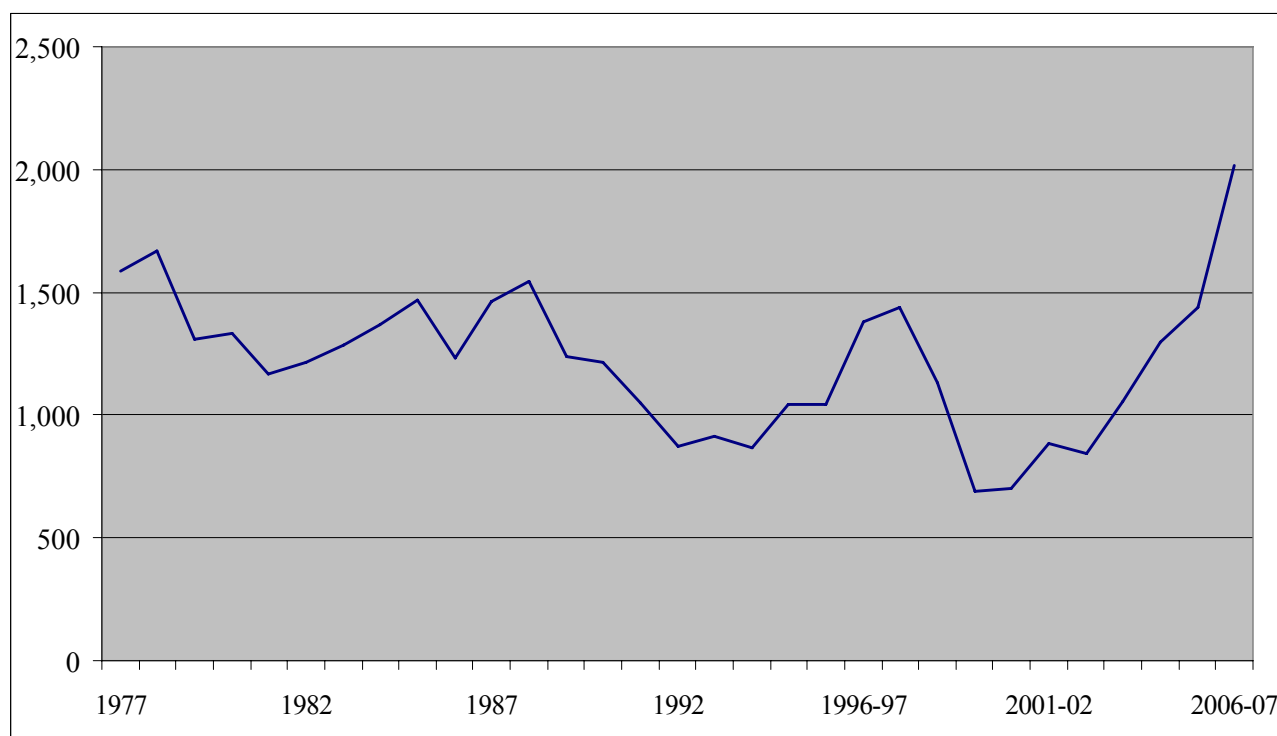
**Total number of on-sale premises: 13,003**

## 7. LIQUOR LICENSING LAW OFFENCES

In the period after the introduction of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976, there was a gradual decrease in the number of liquor licensing offences recorded by the police, with periods of increase in the mid 1980's and mid 1990's. Since 2002/03 the figures have increased rapidly (**Chart 6**). The total number of such offences recorded in 2006-07 was 2,017 compared with 1,439 in 2005/06, an increase of 40 per cent. The number of offences was 1,332 in 1980 (**Table 11**). The most common type of liquor licensing offence recorded by the police in 1980 was a person under the age of 18 buying or consuming liquor in a bar, accounting for 50 per cent of all offences. More recently, the most commonly reported offences have been sale of drink to person under 18 and purchasing liquor for the consumption by a person under the age of 18 (40 per cent and 28 per cent of the total 2006-07 offences respectively).

Liquor Licensing Offences in Scotland, recorded by Police, 1977 to 2006-07

Chart 6



Financial penalties are the most commonly imposed sentence by the Scottish Courts for liquor licensing offences. In 2006-07, of the 212 convictions where a liquor licensing offence was the main offence, 83 per cent resulted in a financial penalty (**Table 12**).

## 8. APPENDIX OF TABLES

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

Table 1

Type of premises	1980	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number							
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
<b>All licences in force</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,021</b>
Percentage							
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%
<b>All licences in force</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Table 2

Licence type	1980	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number							
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
<b>All licences</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,021</b>
Rate(1)							
On-sale	24	28	27	27	27	27	26
Off-sale	13	16	16	16	16	16	15
<b>All licences</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>

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

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

Table 3

Council Area	Type of premises				All licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Hotel	Restricted Hotel	Public House	Restaurant	Entertainment	Refreshment	Off-sale	Total
Aberdeen City	42	5	231	53	50	32	233	646
Aberdeenshire	166	6	176	36	19	21	268	692
Angus	49	4	127	34	16	19	112	361
Argyll & Bute	135	48	97	42	6	21	154	503
Clackmannanshire	12	0	38	10	6	0	72	138
Dumfries & Galloway	182	27	157	69	19	34	244	732
Dundee City	26	6	166	57	41	11	162	469
East Ayrshire	26	0	124	19	16	5	145	335
East Dunbartonshire	4	0	41	22	6	4	78	155
East Lothian	39	4	80	31	4	9	127	294
East Renfrewshire	6	0	28	28	8	8	59	137
Edinburgh, City of	147	32	732	181	105	103	629	1,929
Eilean Siar	27	9	12	9	7	2	37	103
Falkirk	30	0	118	31	15	1	192	387
Fife	144	13	342	73	47	33	423	1,075
Glasgow City	61	12	715	190	207	86	619	1,890
Highland	353	81	206	132	30	65	384	1,251
Inverclyde	10	0	57	20	12	8	84	191
Midlothian	17	2	65	11	6	2	80	183
Moray	66	6	99	33	14	15	141	374
North Ayrshire	54	10	127	37	17	13	158	416
North Lanarkshire	30	1	266	33	35	4	311	680
Orkney Islands	26	3	23	10	5	10	60	137
Perth & Kinross	153	35	166	70	6	38	217	685
Renfrewshire	18	3	185	36	26	9	163	440
Scottish Borders	93	14	130	41	8	20	168	474
Shetland Islands	18	5	19	9	46	5	52	154
South Ayrshire	65	8	134	40	24	28	144	443
South Lanarkshire	45	5	255	62	23	11	242	643
Stirling	82	15	98	37	15	47	177	471
West Dunbartonshire	17	2	63	23	26	2	112	245
West Lothian	31	0	109	35	21	7	185	388
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>17,021</b>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>37%</i>	<i>100%</i>

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



Off-sale liquor licences in force at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 in Scotland, by council area and type of premises

Table 4

Council Area	Type of premises						Total off-sale licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(1)</sup>
	Shop	Super-market	Garage	Other	Unknown	Total	
Aberdeen City	144	28	7	41	13	233	14
Aberdeenshire	168	43	20	37	-	268	14
Angus	89	19	4	-	-	112	13
Argyll & Bute <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	154	154	21
Clackmannanshire	46	14	2	10	-	72	18
Dumfries & Galloway	195	14	11	24	-	244	20
Dundee City	127	23	4	8	-	162	14
East Ayrshire	106	19	11	9	-	145	15
East Dunbartonshire	54	10	8	6	-	78	9
East Lothian	7	-	-	7	113	127	17
East Renfrewshire	51	6	2	-	-	59	9
Edinburgh, City of <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	629	629	16
Eilean Siar	22	6	9	-	-	37	18
Falkirk	147	23	12	10	-	192	16
Fife	405	14	4	-	-	423	15
Glasgow City <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	619	619	13
Highland	161	32	26	54	111	384	22
Inverclyde	71	10	1	2	-	84	13
Midlothian	61	17	2	-	-	80	13
Moray	77	20	9	35	-	141	21
North Ayrshire	7	4	-	-	147	158	15
North Lanarkshire	237	51	1	22	-	311	12
Orkney Islands	51	4	2	3	-	60	38
Perth & Kinross	128	40	3	46	-	217	19
Renfrewshire	112	21	6	24	-	163	12
Scottish Borders	96	34	7	31	-	168	19
Shetland Islands	40	2	4	6	-	52	31
South Ayrshire	120	11	4	9	-	144	16
South Lanarkshire	186	41	7	8	-	242	10
Stirling	128	10	8	31	-	177	26
West Dunbartonshire	72	24	6	10	-	112	16
West Lothian	116	35	4	30	-	185	14
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>15</b>
Total							
Percent	52%	9%	3%	7%	29%	100%	
Percentage of total (excluding unknown)	73%	13%	4%	10%	-	100%	

(1) Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

(2) These licensing boards were unable to provide a breakdown of the number of off sales licences.

Furthermore, in 2006 Edinburgh's off sales were categorised as "Other". In 2007 this has been changed to "Unknown".

Liquor licences in force at 31<sup>st</sup> December in Scotland, by council area, 1997 and 2003-2007

Table 5

Council Area	Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(1)</sup>											
	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aberdeen City	908	686	684	689	680	646	52	41	41	42	41	38
Aberdeenshire	716	700	679	679	700	692	42	40	38	37	38	37
Angus	362	384	402	402	402	361	42	45	47	47	46	41
Argyll & Bute	675	645	605	576	510	503	94	89	83	79	70	68
Clackmannanshire	125	139	134	139	141	138	34	38	36	37	37	35
Dumfries & Galloway	745	745	740	749	735	732	64	64	63	63	62	61
Dundee City	460	446	449	454	451	469	39	39	39	40	39	41
East Ayrshire	357	337	335	339	336	335	38	36	36	36	36	35
East Dunbartonshire	153	158	155	151	153	155	18	19	19	18	19	19
East Lothian	281	276	267	242	262	294	41	39	38	34	36	40
East Renfrewshire	116	115	128	133	132	137	17	17	19	19	19	20
Edinburgh, City of	1,811	1,956	1,953	1,935	1,917	1,929	50	53	52	51	50	50
Eilean Siar	88	95	101	102	105	103	41	46	49	49	50	49
Falkirk	453	398	401	346	395	387	41	35	35	30	34	33
Fife	1,110	1,100	1,085	1,090	1,088	1,075	42	40	39	39	38	38
Glasgow City	1,927	1,784	1,823	1,885	1,859	1,890	42	39	39	40	40	40
Highland	1,386	1,416	1,430	1,408	1,497	1,251	86	86	86	83	88	72
Inverclyde	174	198	206	184	183	191	26	30	32	28	28	30
Midlothian	199	185	184	184	188	183	33	30	30	30	31	30
Moray	385	353	348	365	373	374	58	52	51	53	53	54
North Ayrshire	452	406	414	379	365	416	43	38	39	36	34	39
North Lanarkshire	702	692	686	681	675	680	29	28	27	27	27	27
Orkney Islands	107	121	123	126	132	137	71	80	81	82	84	87
Perth & Kinross	678	691	674	683	693	685	65	64	62	62	62	60
Renfrewshire	415	428	454	430	436	440	31	32	34	32	33	33
Scottish Borders	454	453	467	473	469	474	54	53	54	54	54	54
Shetland Islands	147	140	145	151	153	154	86	84	87	90	91	91
South Ayrshire	474	477	483	478	464	443	53	53	54	53	52	49
South Lanarkshire	645	693	626	636	647	643	28	29	26	26	27	26
Stirling	434	464	450	452	459	471	66	69	67	67	67	68
West Dunbartonshire	258	256	252	253	244	245	35	36	35	35	34	34
West Lothian	378	388	393	393	390	388	33	32	32	31	31	30
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>

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

**Number of licensed premises in Scotland with one or more regular extensions  
at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, by council area and type of premises**

**Table 6**

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

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

Applications for liquor licences in Scotland, by council area and licence type, 2007

Table 7

Council Area	New applications (granted + refused)						Number of Applications withdrawn before reaching the board		
	Number			Percentage granted			On-Sale	Off-Sale	Total
	On-Sale	Off-Sale	Total	On-Sale	Off-Sale	Total			
<b>2003 Scotland</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>2004 Scotland</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2005 Scotland</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>2006 Scotland</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2007 Scotland</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>70</b>
Aberdeen City	19	10	29	95%	80%	90%	4	3	7
Aberdeenshire	16	11	27	100%	100%	100%	3	-	3
Angus	13	9	22	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	16	10	26	100%	100%	100%	2	-	2
Clackmannanshire	1	2	3	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	8	10	18	100%	100%	100%	2	-	2
Dundee City	13	9	22	92%	100%	95%	1	-	1
East Ayrshire	4	3	7	100%	67%	86%	1	-	1
East Dunbartonshire	3	2	5	100%	100%	100%	1	-	1
East Lothian	15	-	15	93%	-	93%	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	2	2	4	100%	100%	100%	-	1	1
Edinburgh, City of	27	31	58	81%	87%	84%	1	2	3
Eilean Siar	1	2	3	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Falkirk	6	7	13	100%	57%	77%	1	1	2
Fife	22	14	36	100%	100%	100%	3	2	5
Glasgow City	92	42	134	100%	93%	98%	5	4	9
Highland	27	10	37	100%	100%	100%	2	2	4
Inverclyde	3	6	9	100%	67%	78%	1	1	2
Midlothian	2	3	5	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Moray	10	8	18	100%	100%	100%	2	-	2
North Ayrshire	6	3	9	100%	100%	100%	2	1	3
North Lanarkshire	11	18	29	100%	61%	76%	3	1	4
Orkney Islands	2	2	4	100%	100%	100%	1	1	2
Perth & Kinross	7	8	15	100%	88%	93%	3	1	4
Renfrewshire	11	11	22	100%	82%	91%	1	1	2
Scottish Borders	15	13	28	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	4	-	4	100%	-	100%	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	20	8	28	90%	75%	86%	4	1	5
South Lanarkshire	31	11	42	100%	82%	95%	2	-	2
Stirling	6	7	13	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	5	7	12	100%	100%	100%	1	-	1
West Lothian	2	6	8	100%	100%	100%	-	2	2

**Reasons for refusal of applications for liquor licences in Scotland,  
by licence type, 2007<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 8**

Reasons for refusal	Number of Refusals <sup>(2)</sup>		
	On-Sale <sup>(3)</sup>	Off-Sale	Total
A only	2	4	6
B only	3	4	7
C only	1	-	1
D only	5	10	15
A and B	-	1	1
B and D	-	1	1
C and D	-	3	3
A, B, C and D	-	1	1
<b>All Reasons</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>

(1) There were no other combinations of reasons reported in 2007.

(2) Edinburgh Licensing Board refused to consider 4 licence applications. These are not included in this table.

(3) Reasons (as specified in section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976):

- A - Unfit person
- B - Unfit premises
- C - Public nuisance
- D - Over provision

**Registered clubs in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, by Sheriff Court**

**Table 9**

<b>Sheriff Court</b>	<b>Number</b>
Aberdeen	89
Airdrie	70
Alloa	28
Arbroath	36
Ayr	79
Banff	13
Cupar	53
Dingwall <sup>(2)</sup>	21
Dornoch	7
Dumbarton <sup>(5)</sup>	83
Dumfries	54
Dundee	54
Dunfermline	38
Edinburgh	252
Elgin	50
Falkirk	60
Forfar	28
Glasgow	197
Greenock <sup>(3)</sup>	67
Haddington	58

<b>Sheriff Court</b>	<b>Number</b>
Hamilton	112
Inverness <sup>(4)</sup>	43
Jedburgh <sup>(1)</sup>	57
Kilmarnock	97
Kirkcaldy	65
Kirkcudbright	17
Kirkwall	10
Lanark	35
Lerwick	19
Linlithgow	75
Paisley	106
Peebles	13
Perth	91
Peterhead	19
Selkirk	34
Stirling	38
Stonehaven	39
Stranraer	18
Wick	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,242</b>

- (1) Figure includes those for Duns
- (2) Figure includes those for Tain
- (3) Figure includes those for Rothesay and Dunoon
- (4) Figure includes those for Fort William, Portree, Stomoway and Lochmaddy
- (5) Figure includes those for Campbeltown and Oban

**Registered clubs and on-sale premises in Scotland at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007,  
by approximate council area**

**Table 10**

Approximate Council Area	Number of registered clubs in area	Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(9)</sup>	Total number of on-sale licences of all types	Registered clubs as percentage of total on-sale	Number with regular extensions	Percentage with regular extensions <sup>(10)</sup>
Aberdeen <sup>(1)</sup>	160	4	997	16%	136	85%
Angus	64	7	313	20%	55	86%
Argyll & Bute <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	349	-	45	-
Ayrshire <sup>(3)</sup>	176	6	923	19%	154	88%
Clackmannanshire	28	7	66	42%	24	86%
Dumfries & Galloway	89	7	488	18%	75	84%
Dundee City	54	5	307	18%	44	81%
East Lothian	58	8	167	35%	59	102%
Edinburgh <sup>(4)</sup>	252	6	1,655	15%	188	75%
Eilean Siar <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	66	-	6	-
Falkirk	60	5	255	24%	60	100%
Fife	156	5	808	19%	160	103%
Glasgow <sup>(6)</sup>	280	4	1,761	16%	241	86%
Highland <sup>(5)</sup>	88	5	955	9%	63	72%
Inverclyde	67	10	174	39%	42	63%
Lanarkshire <sup>(7)</sup>	217	4	770	28%	202	93%
Moray	50	7	283	18%	42	84%
Orkney Islands	10	6	87	11%	10	100%
Perth & Kinross	91	8	559	16%	63	69%
Renfrewshire <sup>(8)</sup>	106	5	461	23%	102	96%
Scottish Borders	104	12	410	25%	88	85%
Shetland Islands	19	11	121	16%	15	79%
Stirling	38	5	332	11%	41	108%
West Lothian	75	6	278	27%	67	89%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,585</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>88%</b>

(1) Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire (Aberdeen, Banff, Stonehaven and Peterhead Sheriff Courts).

(2) Figures for clubs registered in Campbeltown, Dunoon, Oban and Rothesay Sheriff Courts (Argyll & Bute) are included within the figures for Dumbarton Sheriff Court (Glasgow) or Greenock Sheriff Court (Inverclyde).

(3) North, South and East Ayrshire (Kilmarnock and Ayr Sheriff Courts).

(4) City of Edinburgh and Midlothian (Edinburgh Sheriff Court).

(5) Figure for clubs registered at Portree Sheriff Court (Eilean Siar) included within the figure for Inverness Sheriff Court (Highland).

(6) Glasgow City and East and West Dunbartonshire (Glasgow and Dumbarton Sheriff Courts).

(7) North and South Lanarkshire (Airdrie, Hamilton and Lanark Sheriff Courts).

(8) Includes Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire (Paisley Sheriff Court).

(9) Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006.

(10) Percentage may exceed 100 due to some clubs being registered at a Sheriff Court outwith the council area.

**Liquor licensing law offences recorded by the police in Scotland, by type of offence,  
1980, 1996-97, and 2003-04 to 2006-07**

**Table 11**

Type of offence	1980	1996-97	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Sale of drink to person under 18	283	420	286	333	357	801
Purchasing excisable liquor for consumption by person under 18	144	358	297	356	416	562
Person under 18 buying excisable liquor or consuming in bar	666	209	69	102	106	131
Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18	-	-	17	48	17	13
Sports ground offences (possessing alcohol etc)	-	71	141	152	168	126
Consuming outwith permitted hours	85	47	43	73	94	133
Licensed persons, other offences	-	63	49	94	88	83
Licensed person, employee or agent drunk in licensed premises	15	33	30	40	45	34
Alcohol offences, travelling to and from sporting events	-	114	72	46	63	79
Other offences	139	65	54	53	85	55
<b>Total Licensing law offences</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,439<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2,017</b>

"-" = statutory offence not in force or offence not separately identified within the Scottish Government classification of crimes and offences.

**Persons with a charge proved for liquor licensing law offences<sup>(1)</sup> in Scotland, by type of sentence,  
1980-81, 1996-97, and 2003-04 to 2006-07**

**Table 12**

Type of sentence	1980-81	1996-97	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Number						
Custody or community sentence	5	3	1	0	1	1
Financial penalty	639	196	114	115	141	175
Other	140	29	21	13	31	36
<b>Total convictions</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>212</b>
Percentage						
Custody or community sentence	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Financial penalty	82%	86%	84%	90%	82%	83%
Other	18%	13%	15%	10%	18%	17%

(1) Where main offence is a liquor licensing law offence.

Note: The number of offences recorded by the police and the number of court disposals are not directly related.

(2) Please note that this figure was revised after the publication of the 2006 Liquor Licensing bulletin in which it was given as 1,380.



## SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN GROUP

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To provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meet the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To produce statistics and analysis relevant to user needs by
  - Developing our understanding of customer requirements to ensure statistics are kept relevant and analysis is well targeted;
  - Developing the range of statistics and analysis we produce;
  - Where practicable improving timeliness;
  - Providing more statistics disaggregated by age, gender and ethnicity;
  - Developing more data for small areas through the Neighbourhood Statistics project;
  - Contributing to production of comparable statistics across the UK and internationally.
2. To ensure effective use of our statistics by
  - Contributing more directly to policy processes inside and where possible outside government;
  - Improving access to and presentation of data and analysis;
  - Improving the advice provided on statistics.
3. To work effectively with users and providers by
  - Maintaining arrangements to consult and involve users and providers;
  - Involving users and providers in planning developments in outputs and processes;
  - Minimising the burden on data providers through dropping or streamlining collections as appropriate, to ensure the benefits of the information justify the costs of collection.
4. To develop the quality of statistics by
  - Assuring and improving quality as an integral part of data collection and analysis and through regular reviews in line with National Statistics quality strategy;
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  - Working with the rest of the Government Statistical Service to develop joint approaches/solutions where appropriate.
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  - Safeguarding the confidentiality of data subjects.
6. To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of statistics products and services by
  - Making best use of all sources including administrative sources;
  - Working with other analysts to maximise the contribution of our own and other analysts' work;
  - Ensuring value for money;
  - Making best use of Information and Communications Technology;
  - Ensuring effective communication within the Statistician Group.
7. To develop our workforce and competences
  - Ensuring recruitment of staff with the necessary skills and potential;
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## Correspondence and enquiries

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General enquiries on Scottish Government statistics can be addressed to:

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Advice on specific areas of Scottish Government statistical work can be obtained from staff at the telephone numbers given below:

### Scottish Government Statistics contacts

Agricultural census and labour force	(0131) 244 6150
Business	(0141) 242 5446
Community Care	(0131) 244 3777
Courts and law	(0131) 244 2227
Environment	(0131) 244 0445
Equality	(0131) 244 0324
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Health	(0131) 244 3432
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Labour market	(0141) 242 5446
Local government finance	(0131) 244 7033
Planning	(0131) 244 0439
Prisons	(0131) 244 2147
Recorded crime	(0131) 244 2635
Schools – pupils and teachers	(0131) 244 1689
Schools – qualifications	(0131) 244 0315
Scottish Government personnel	(0131) 244 3926
Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics	(0131) 244 0442
The Economy	(0131) 244 2234
Transport	(0131) 244 7255

### Other contacts for Scottish statistics

Forestry Commission	(0131) 314 6337
General Register Office for Scotland - Vital statistics and publications	(0131) 314 4243
- Population statistics, census statistics or digital boundary products	(0131) 314 4254
The Scottish Funding Councils for Higher and Further Education	(0131) 313 6575

For **general enquiries about National Statistics** in the United Kingdom Government contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service on

**020 7533 5888**  
 minicom: 01633 812399  
 Email: info@statistics.gov.uk  
 Fax: 01633 652747  
 Letters: room DG/18, 1 Drummond Gate,  
 LONDON SW1V 2QQ

You can also find National Statistics on the internet - go to **www.statistics.gov.uk**

If you would like to be consulted about new or existing statistical collections or receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, please register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website at **www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat**

Current contact points, e-mail addresses and the publications listed below as well as a range of other statistical publications can be found on the Scottish Government Web site at **www.scotland.gov.uk/stats**

Further information on the General Register Office for Scotland is available on the website **www.gro-scotland.gov.uk**

### Most recent Justice Statistical Publications relating to the Crime and Justice theme

Ref no. (ISBN)	Title	Last published	Price
978 0 7559 6917 3	Homicide in Scotland, 2006/07	December 2007	
978 0 7559 7083 4	Fire Statistics in Scotland, 2006	April 2008	
978 0 7559 6615 8	Firearm Certificate Statistics, 2007	May 2008	
978 0 7559 6535 9	Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 2006/07	June 2008	
978 0 7559 7144 2	Reconvictions of offenders discharged from custody or given non-custodial sentences in 2004-05 and 2005-06, Scotland	June 2008	

Additional copies of these publications may be purchased from **Scottish Government Publication Sales, Blackwell's Bookshop, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1YS**, Telephone: 0131 622 8283 or 0131 622 8258, Fax: 0131 557 8149. Cheques should be made payable to 'Blackwell's Bookshop'.

### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to the Chief Statistician, Mr Rob Wishart, 3R.01, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail rob.wishart@scotland.gsi.gov.uk. We also welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve our standards of service.

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