



# Statistical Bulletin

## Criminal Justice Series

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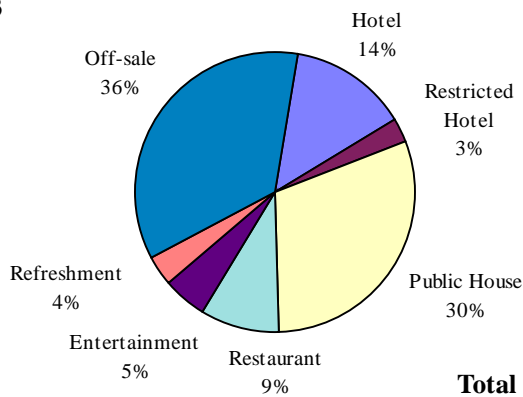
### LIQUOR LICENSING IN SCOTLAND, 1999-2003

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 This bulletin provides information, by council area, on the number and type of liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2003. It details the number of regular extensions to permitted hours, the number and outcome of new applications for licences made in 2003, and the reasons for applications being refused. New information on the type of off-licence premises and on the suspension of licences is also presented. Information relating to registered clubs is also included.

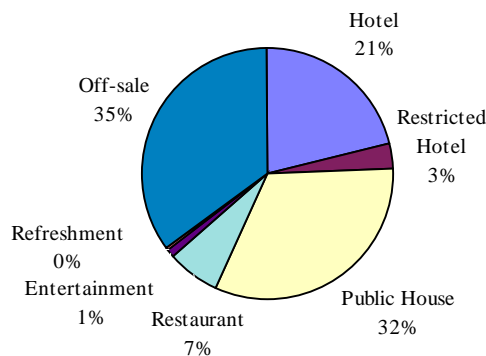
#### Liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December, by type of premises, 1980 and 2003 Chart 1

2003



Total number of licences: 17,048

1980



Total number of licences: 13,892

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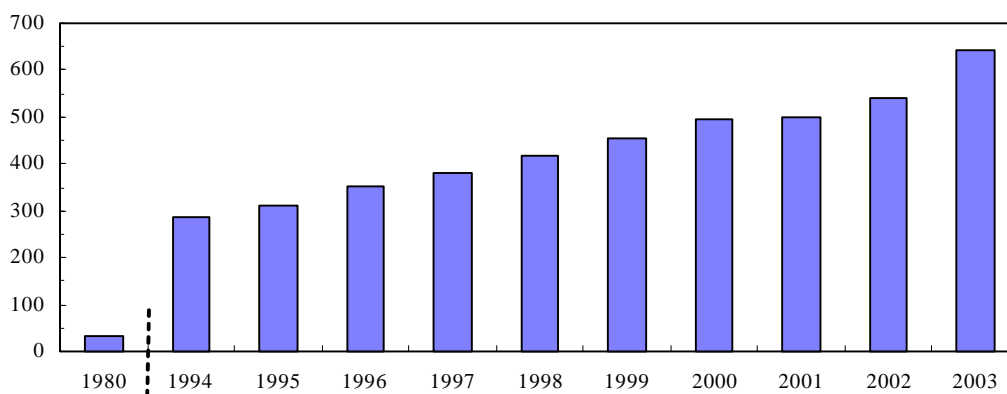
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## 2. Key Points

- There were 17,048 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2003, 11 fewer than at 31 December 2002 and the equivalent of 43 licences for every 10,000 persons aged 18 and over resident in Scotland.
- Over a third 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. For example, over 40 per cent of licences in Glasgow were held by public houses, while in the more rural areas of the island councils and Highland, the proportion held by public houses was between 12 and 17 per cent.
- The spread of the types of licences in Scotland has been gradually widening over the last two decades. From 1980 to 2003, there was a 19-fold increase in the number of refreshment licences (from 34 to 642) and a 60 per cent increase in the number of restaurant licences (from 921 to 1,474). In comparison, the number of hotel licences (excluding restricted hotels) decreased by 19 per cent (from 2,959 to 2,384) over this period.
- The number of off-sale licences rose from 4,899 in 1980 to 6,397 in 1999, an increase of 31 per cent, before falling back slightly to 6,104 in 2003. Shops (75 per cent) and supermarkets (14 per cent) accounted for the great majority of off-sale licences in 2003 (excludes licences where information on the type of premises was not available – 31 per cent of all off-sale licences).
- The number of licences relative to population varied considerably throughout the country, from 17 per 10,000 population aged 18 and over in East Renfrewshire, to 90 per 10,000 population aged 18 and over in Argyll & Bute. The more rural areas generally had the highest rates with the more urban areas, outside of the cities, having the lowest rates.
- There were 10,239 premises with one or more regular extensions to permitted hours at 31 December 2003. Of these, 46 per cent were public houses, 20 per cent were hotels and a further 20 per cent were registered clubs.
- During 2003, licensing boards considered a total of 806 new applications for liquor licences; 96 more than in 2002. Of these, 754 applications (94 per cent) were granted a licence. Three per cent of applications for on-sale licences were refused, compared with 11 per cent of those for off-sales.
- Licensing boards in Scotland suspended 19 licences in 2003. Of these, hotel licences and off-sale shops each accounted for 7 suspended licences with the remainder being for public houses, restaurant and entertainment premises.
- There was a total of 2,349 registered clubs (golf, bowling, social etc.) at 31 December 2003, 177 (7 per cent) fewer than at 31 December 2002.
- A total of 799 liquor licensing offences were recorded by the police in 2002. Most (86 per cent) of the 119 convictions for liquor licensing offences in 2002 resulted in a financial penalty.

**Number of refreshment licences in Scotland, 1980 and 1994-2003**

**Chart 2**



### **3. Liquor Licences, by Type of Premises (Tables 1 and 2) and Council Area (Tables 3 to 5)**

3.1 There were 17,048 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2003 (**Table 1**). Thirty-six per cent of these licences were for off-sale premises, 30 per cent for public houses, and 17 per cent for hotels. The remaining 18 per cent of licences were for restaurant, entertainment and refreshment premises.

3.2 The number of liquor licences in force at the end of 2003 was 11 (0.1 per cent) lower than in 2002, but 3,156 (23 per cent) higher than the figure for 1980.

3.3 The balance of off-sale to on-sale licences has remained relatively stable since 1980 (**Table 1**). The proportion of on-sale licences of different types however, has gradually changed over the past two decades; a comparison between 1980 and 2003 is illustrated in **Chart 1**. There has been a general decline in the number of hotel (excluding restricted hotel) licences from 2,959 (21 per cent of all licences) in 1980, to 2,384 (14 per cent of all licences) in 2003. In contrast, the number of restaurant, refreshment and entertainment licences has more than doubled since 1980, increasing from 1,124 in 1980 to 2,968 in 2003. The proportion such licences comprised of all licences increased from 8 per cent to 18 per cent over this period. As illustrated in **Chart 2**, there were 642 refreshment licences in force in Scotland in 2003, 103 (19 per cent) more than in 2002, more than double the number in 1994, and almost nineteen times the number in 1980.

3.4 The distribution of licences by type of premises varied across the council areas (**Tables 3 and 4**). The more rural areas tended to have a higher proportion of hotel licences and a lower proportion of public house licences than average, while in the more densely populated areas the reverse tended to be the case. For example, at 31 December 2003, 38 per cent of licences in the Eilean Siar council area were hotel or restricted hotel licences and 13 per cent were public house licences; whereas in Glasgow City, 40 per cent of licences were for public houses and only 4 per cent were for hotels or restricted hotels. The higher prevalence of hotel licences in rural areas is likely to reflect the pattern of the tourist trade.

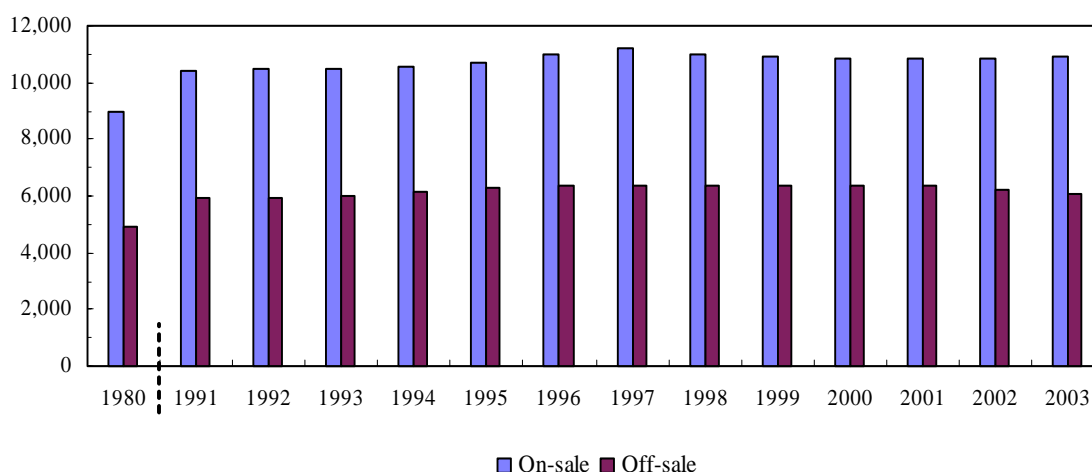
3.5 The number of off-sale licences rose from 4,899 in 1980 to 6,397 in 1999, an increase of 31 per cent. Since then the number has fallen back slightly, decreasing by 5 per cent to 6,104 in 2003. The distribution of off-sale licences of different types is illustrated in **Chart 5**. Information on the type of premises was available for 4,234 off-sale licences, 69 per cent of the total. Of these, shops accounted for the highest proportion (75 per cent) followed by supermarkets (14 per cent).

3.6 At 31 December 2003, there were 43 licences in force for every 10,000 persons aged 18 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 and over tended to be those in the more rural areas, such as Argyll & Bute (90), Shetland (84), Highland (81) and Orkney (81). The more urban council areas outside of the cities tended to have the lowest number of licences per 10,000 population aged 18 and over, for example East Renfrewshire (17), East Dunbartonshire (19), North Lanarkshire (28), and South Lanarkshire (29). Of the four main cities, Edinburgh had most licences for its population aged 18 and over (53) and Glasgow and Dundee had the least (each 39) (**Table 4 and Chart 4**).

3.7 The number of off-sale licences per 10,000 population aged 18 and over averaged 15 in Scotland at 31 December 2003. This rate varied from 7 in East Renfrewshire and 10 in East Dunbartonshire, Fife and South Lanarkshire, up to 28 in Argyll and Bute and 35 in Orkney. Off-sale licences as a proportion of the total number of licences per council area was highest in Clackmannanshire (56 per cent) and lowest in Highland (25 per cent), (**Tables 2 and 3**).

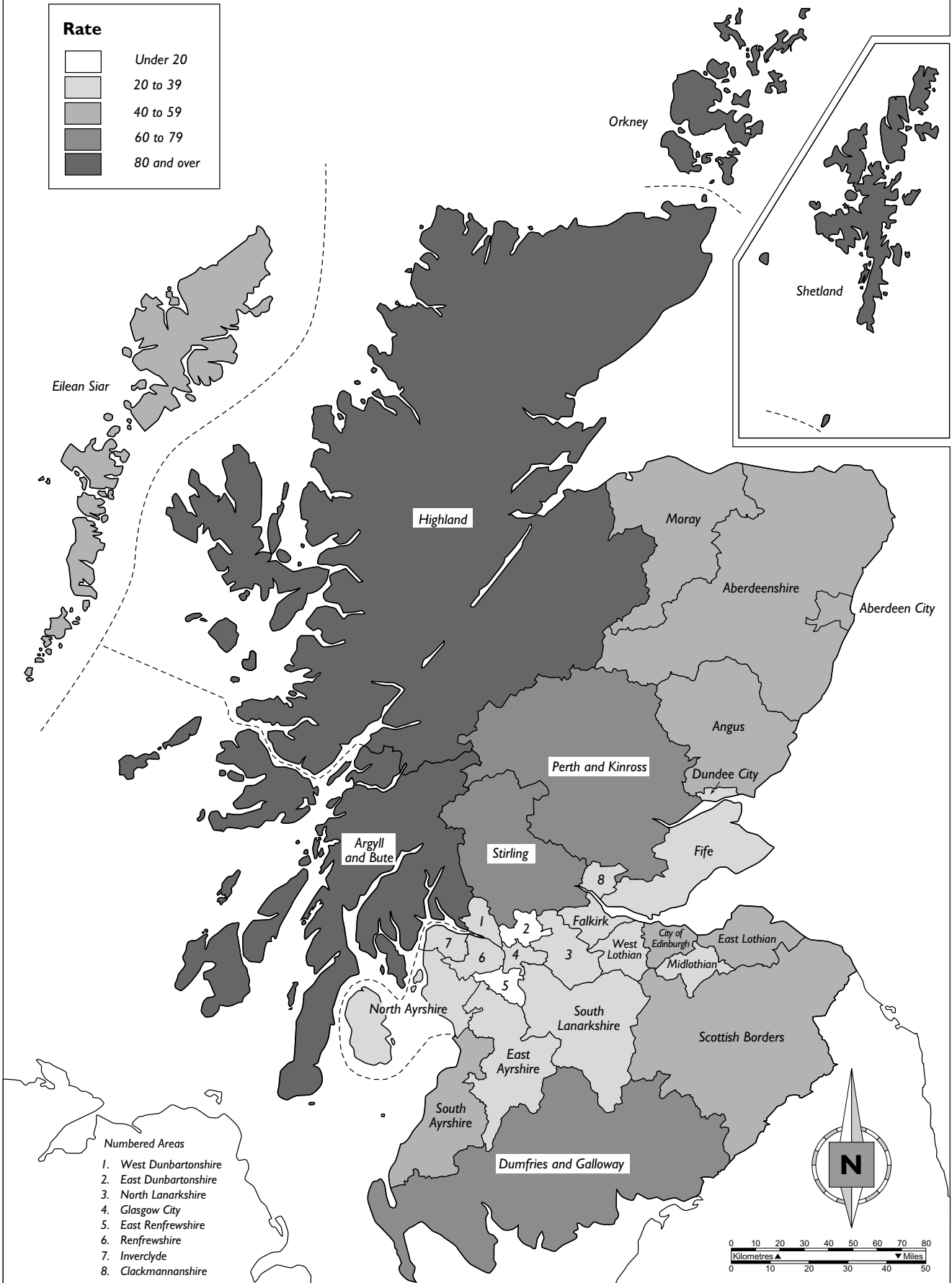
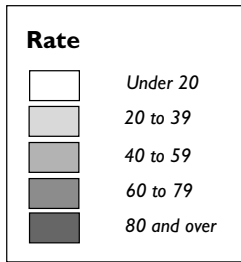
**Number of liquor licences in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980 and 1991-2003**

**Chart 3**



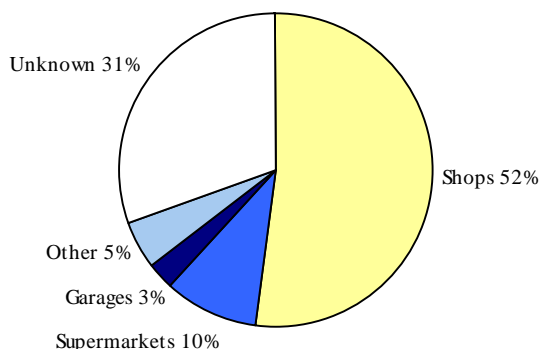
**Liquor licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over,  
at 31 December 2003, by council area**

**Chart 4**



- Numbered Areas**
1. West Dunbartonshire
  2. East Dunbartonshire
  3. North Lanarkshire
  4. Glasgow City
  5. East Renfrewshire
  6. Renfrewshire
  7. Inverclyde
  8. Clackmannanshire

The number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over is based on the 2002 Population census data and revised mid-year population estimates from GRO(S).



**Total number of off-sale premises: 6,104**

#### 4. Regular Extensions (Table 6)

4.1 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 December are collected, rather than the total number of extensions granted during the year.

4.2 At 31 December 2003, 10,239 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 87 per cent of hotels (excluding restricted hotels) had regular extensions in force (**Table 6**). Public houses comprised 46 per cent of premises with regular extensions, with hotels and registered clubs accounting for a further 20 per cent each.

4.3 The proportions of public houses and hotels that had been granted regular extensions at 31 December 2003 varied between licensing boards. Four licensing boards (East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde and Midlothian) reported that all establishments of both these types had regular extensions. The lowest proportions of public houses with regular extensions were reported in City of Edinburgh (83 per cent), Orkney (85 per cent) and South Lanarkshire (86 per cent). The areas where hotels were least likely to have regular extensions were Falkirk (57 per cent), City of Edinburgh (70 per cent) and Argyll and Bute (80 per cent).

## 5. New Applications for and Suspensions of Liquor Licences (Tables 7 and 8)

5.1 During 2003, licensing boards considered a total of 806 new applications for liquor licences; 96 more than in 2002. Of these, 754 (94 per cent) were granted a licence (**Table 7**). In twelve, mainly rural areas, all applications for liquor licences were successful. The areas where licence applications were least successful were South Ayrshire (82 per cent), East Ayrshire (83 per cent) and South Lanarkshire (85 per cent), though it should be noted that the total number of applications involved in those areas was relatively small. Applications for on-sale licences (97 per cent granted) were likely to be slightly more successful than those for off-sale licences (89 per cent granted). Between 1999 and 2003, the percentage of on-sale licences granted has remained around 97 per cent, whilst the percentage of off-sale licences granted has fluctuated between 82 and 90 per cent.

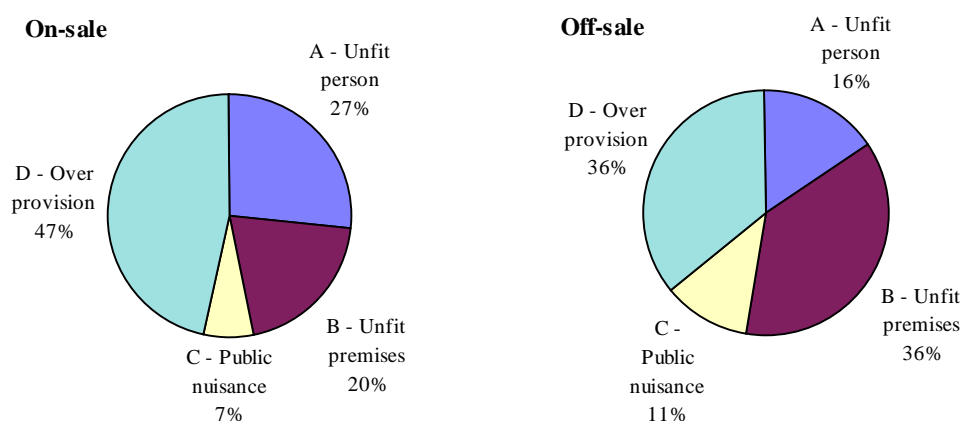
5.2 Under section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976, licensing boards may refuse an application for a licence for a number of reasons (see annex note 9.6). The most common reason for refusal of both on-sale and off-sale applications in 2003 was that the granting of the application would result in the over provision of licensed premises in the locality. **Chart 6** 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**.

5.3 Seventy-one potential licence applications were withdrawn before they reached the licensing boards in 2003; 18 less than the number withdrawn in 2002. The frequency of on-sale withdrawals (46) was less than in 2002 (64), whilst the frequency of withdrawn off-sale applications (25) was the same as for 2002. The council areas with the highest number of withdrawn applications were Highland (19), Fife (7) and Aberdeenshire (5). **Chart 7** shows the distribution of outcomes of the total numbers of on-sale and off-sale applications, including those withdrawn, before they reached the board.

5.4 New information collected for the first time in 2003 shows that licensing boards in Scotland suspended 19 licences in that year. Of these, hotel licences and off-sale shops each accounted for 7 suspended licences with the remainder being for public houses, restaurant and entertainment premises. Nine of the suspended licences were for premises located in city areas.

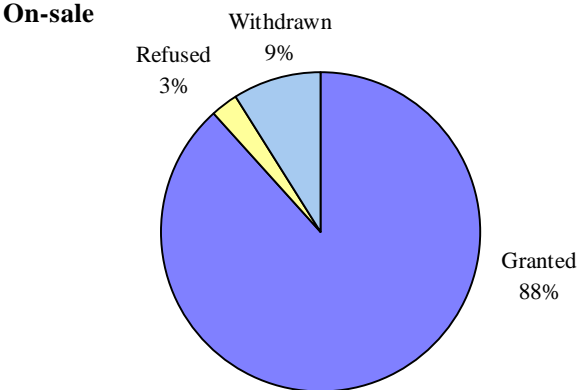
**Proportion of refused licence applications in which each reason was given, 2003**

**Chart 6**

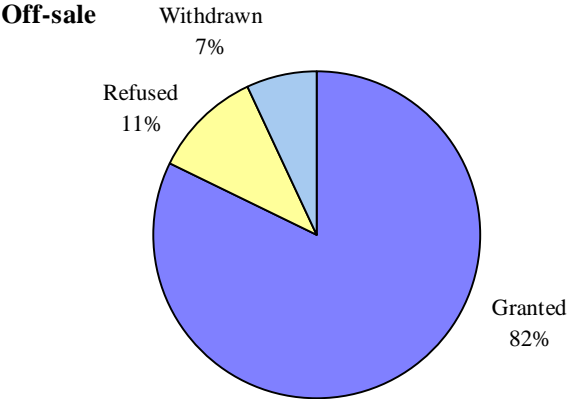


**Outcomes of liquor licence applications for on-sale and off-sale licences, 2003**

**Chart 7**



**Total number of applications: 520**



**Total number of applications: 357**

## 6. Registered Clubs (Tables 9 and 10)

6.1 The statistics detailed in sections 3 and 5 above 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.

6.2 At 31 December 2003 there were 2,349 registered clubs in Scotland, 177 (7 per cent) fewer than at December 2002. **Table 9** shows a breakdown of the clubs by the Sheriff Court with which they were registered.

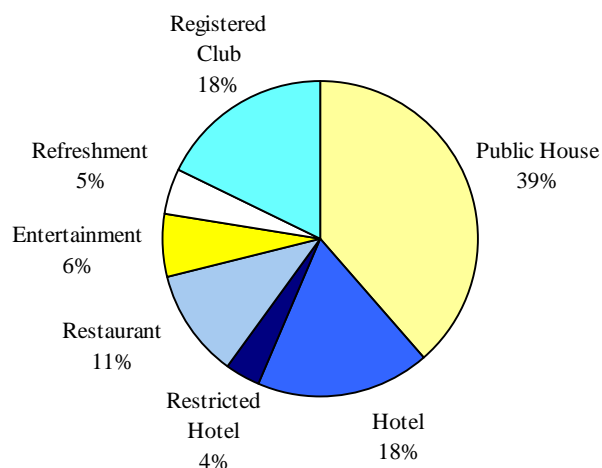
6.3 Eighty-eight per cent of clubs had a regular extension to permitted hours at 31 December 2003, 10 percentage points more than in 2002.

6.4 **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.

6.5 The number of registered clubs per 10,000 population aged 18 and over at 31 December 2003 varied from 4 in Lanarkshire to 12 in the Scottish Borders, averaging 6 for Scotland as a whole (**Table 10**). Registered clubs made up 18 per cent of all on-sale outlets in Scotland (**Chart 8**), although this proportion varied somewhat across the council areas. In Clackmannanshire, East Lothian and Inverclyde, registered clubs accounted for around one third of all such outlets, whilst in Highland and Orkney the proportion was just 8 per cent and 13 per cent respectively (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 2003**

**Chart 8**



**Total number of on-sale premises: 13,293**

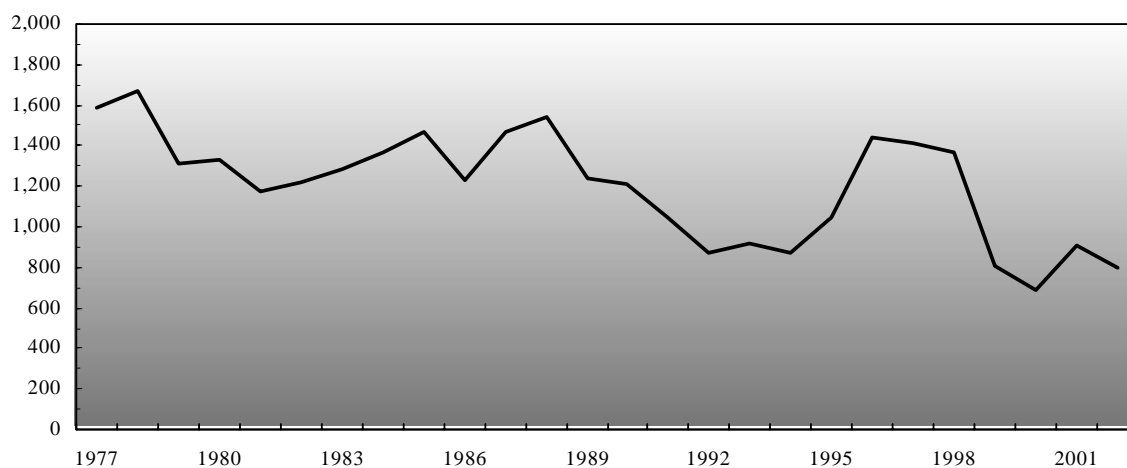
## 7. Liquor licensing law offences (Chart 9 and Tables 11 and 12)

7.1 In the period since the introduction of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976, the number of liquor licensing offences recorded by the police fell overall, though there were periods of increase in the mid 1980's and again in the mid 1990's (**Chart 9**). The total number of such offences recorded was 799 in 2002 compared with 1,332 in 1980 (**Table 11**). The most common type of liquor licensing offence recorded by the police in 1980 was a person under 18 buying or consuming liquor in a bar, accounting for 50 per cent of the total. More recently, the most commonly reported offences have been the sale of liquor to a person under 18 and purchasing liquor for the consumption by a person under 18 (34 per cent and 23 per cent respectively of the total in 2002).

7.2 Financial penalties are the most commonly imposed sentence by Scottish courts for liquor licensing offences. In 2002, of the 119 convictions where a liquor licensing offence was the main offence, 86 per cent resulted in a financial penalty (**Table 12**). The average fine imposed in such cases was £180.

**Liquor licensing offences in Scotland, recorded by the Police, 1977-2002**

**Chart 9**



## 8. Appendix of Tables

**Liquor licences in force at 31 December in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980, 1994 and 1999-2003**

**Table 1**

Type of premises	1980	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number							
Hotel	2,959	2,649	2,524	2,491	2,455	2,424	2,384
Restricted Hotel	438	564	532	506	475	484	470
Public House	4,472	4,880	5,094	5,080	5,084	5,082	5,122
Restaurant	921	1,399	1,490	1,476	1,473	1,453	1,474
Entertainment	169	812	828	828	840	828	852
Refreshment	34	285	453	495	499	539	642
Off-sale	4,899	6,112	6,397	6,368	6,336	6,249	6,104
<b>All licences in force</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>17,318</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>17,048</b>
Percentage							
Hotel	21	16	15	14	14	14	14
Restricted Hotel	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public House	32	29	29	29	30	30	30
Restaurant	7	8	9	9	9	9	9
Entertainment	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Refreshment	0	2	3	3	3	3	4
Off-sale	35	37	37	37	37	37	36
<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 31 December in Scotland, by licence type, 1980, 1994 and 1999-2003**

**Table 2**

Licence type	1980	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number							
On-sale	8,993	10,589	10,921	10,876	10,826	10,810	10,944
Off-sale	4,899	6,112	6,397	6,368	6,336	6,249	6,104
<b>All licences</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>17,318</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>17,048</b>
Rate <sup>(1)</sup>							
On-sale	24	27	28	27	27	27	28
Off-sale	13	15	16	16	16	16	15
<b>All licences</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>

1 Based on the rate per 10,000 estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2002. See Annex note 9.1.

Liquor licences in force at 31 December 2003 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	On-sale	Off-sale	Total		
Aberdeen City	47	9	223	55	53	30	269	686	24	16	40		
Aberdeenshire	181	6	158	40	21	19	275	700	24	16	40		
Angus	60	6	120	38	20	18	122	384	31	14	45		
Argyll & Bute	174	62	113	59	7	29	201	645	62	28	90		
Argyllannanshire	13	0	37	5	6	0	78	139	17	21	38		
Dumfries & Galloway	191	32	160	69	18	33	242	745	43	21	64		
Dumfries City	23	7	163	45	35	10	163	446	25	14	39		
East Ayrshire	29	1	122	16	23	5	141	337	21	15	36		
East Dunbartonshire	4	0	42	22	7	1	82	158	9	10	19		
East Lothian	41	4	71	28	6	5	121	276	22	17	40		
East Renfrewshire	7	0	25	23	6	5	49	115	10	7	17		
Edinburgh, City of	151	44	747	186	95	97	636	1,956	36	17	53		
Eilean Siar	28	9	12	9	3	0	34	95	30	16	46		
Falkirk	30	1	122	25	23	3	194	398	18	17	35		
Fife	142	19	337	67	45	25	281	916	23	10	33		
Glasgow City	57	21	711	177	151	56	611	1,784	26	13	39		
Highland	408	125	218	140	34	68	330	1,323	61	20	81		
Inverclyde	10	3	57	21	12	3	92	198	16	14	30		
Midlothian	21	2	64	9	5	1	83	185	17	13	30		
Moray	73	8	91	26	11	11	133	353	33	20	52		
North Ayrshire	57	12	117	35	20	11	154	406	24	15	39		
North Lanarkshire	31	1	271	31	37	2	319	692	15	13	28		
Orkney Islands	26	3	20	11	4	5	52	121	46	35	81		
Perth & Kinross	174	39	150	66	9	34	219	691	44	21	65		
Renfrewshire	21	5	169	31	28	7	167	428	19	12	32		
Scottish Borders	108	16	121	35	9	17	147	453	36	17	53		
Shetland Islands	18	3	17	8	45	4	45	140	57	27	84		
South Ayrshire	77	9	143	42	27	26	153	477	36	17	54		
South Lanarkshire	48	5	244	62	27	76	231	693	20	10	29		
Stirling	85	15	99	40	15	34	176	464	43	26	69		
West Dunbartonshire	19	2	67	22	28	2	116	256	19	16	36		
West Lothian	30	1	111	31	22	5	188	388	17	16	32		
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>17,048</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>		
<i>Percent</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>100</i>		

1 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2002. See Annex note 9.1.

**Off-sale liquor licences in force at 31 December 2003 in Scotland, by council area and type of premises**

Table 4

Council Area	Type of premises				Total	Total off-sale licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(1)</sup>
	Shop	Super-market	Garage	Other		
Aberdeen City	153	66	11	37	269	16
Aberdeenshire	148	47	47	31	275	16
Angus	102	18	2	0	122	14
Argyll & Bute	0	0	0	0	201	28
Clackmannanshire	61	13	4	0	78	21
Dumfries & Galloway	202	16	10	14	242	21
Dundee City	124	19	5	15	163	14
East Ayrshire	108	18	9	6	141	15
East Dunbartonshire	49	22	7	3	82	10
East Lothian	83	20	1	17	121	17
East Renfrewshire	42	6	1	0	49	7
Edinburgh, City of	0	0	0	0	636	17
Eilean Siar	24	8	2	0	34	16
Falkirk	0	0	0	0	194	17
Fife	242	28	4	5	281	10
Glasgow City	0	0	0	0	611	13
Highland	241	36	17	36	330	20
Inverclyde	82	9	1	0	92	14
Midlothian	64	17	2	0	83	13
Moray	110	13	7	2	133	20
North Ayrshire	128	24	0	2	154	15
North Lanarkshire	249	50	1	19	319	13
Orkney Islands	46	3	2	1	52	35
Perth & Kinross	0	0	0	0	219	21
Renfrewshire	135	16	5	11	167	12
Scottish Borders	93	27	6	21	147	17
Shetland Islands	40	2	1	2	45	27
South Ayrshire	130	11	3	9	153	17
South Lanarkshire	163	39	4	24	231	10
Stirling	127	15	8	26	176	26
West Dunbartonshire	82	21	5	8	116	16
West Lothian	150	25	0	13	188	16
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>15</b>
Total	52	10	3	5	31	100
Percentage of total	75	14	4	7	-	36

1 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2002. See Annex note 9.1.

Liquor licences in force at 31 December in Scotland, by council area, 1994 and 1999-2003

Council Area	Number of licences					Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over <sup>(1)</sup>						
	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Aberdeen City	651	679	692	644	682	686	37	39	40	37	40
Aberdeenshire	700	722	707	708	683	700	41	42	41	41	39	40
Angus	362	372	361	366	365	384	42	43	42	43	43	45
Argyll & Bute <sup>(2)</sup>	688	710	589	626	643	645	96	98	82	87	89	90
Clackmannanshire	137	155	133	135	135	139	37	42	36	37	37	38
Dumfries & Galloway	767	763	783	747	749	745	66	66	68	64	64	64
Dumdee City	448	479	472	434	441	446	38	41	40	37	38	39
East Ayrshire	356	349	341	341	332	337	38	38	37	37	36	36
East Dunbartonshire	153	153	159	160	157	158	18	18	19	19	19	19
East Lothian	283	276	238	271	274	276	42	40	34	39	39	40
East Renfrewshire <sup>(2)</sup>	117	109	110	140	114	115	18	16	16	21	17	17
Edinburgh, City of	1,655	1,909	1,928	2,006	1,978	1,956	47	53	53	55	54	53
Eilean Siar	96	89	91	90	93	95	43	42	43	43	45	46
Falkirk	408	433	415	400	400	398	37	39	37	35	35	35
Fife	1,092	1,098	1,104	1,102	1,097	916	40	41	41	40	40	33
Glasgow City <sup>(2)</sup>	1,767	1,723	1,733	1,785	1,659	1,784	37	38	38	39	36	39
Highland	1,327	1,419	1,490	1,359	1,412	1,323	84	88	92	84	87	81
Inverclyde	177	180	192	182	190	198	26	27	29	28	29	30
Midlothian	181	193	192	191	191	185	30	31	31	31	31	30
Moray	368	361	361	360	367	353	55	54	54	54	55	52
North Ayrshire	439	442	431	414	411	406	42	42	41	39	39	39
North Lanarkshire	721	703	708	703	699	692	29	29	29	28	28	28
Orkney Islands	107	111	113	111	115	121	71	74	76	75	77	81
Perth & Kinross	671	691	694	696	688	691	65	65	66	66	65	65
Renfrewshire <sup>(2)</sup>	416	412	422	425	440	428	31	30	31	31	33	32
Scottish Borders	449	447	449	446	452	453	54	54	54	53	53	53
Shetland Islands	141	144	137	142	144	140	84	85	82	86	87	84
South Ayrshire	462	480	482	480	484	477	52	54	54	54	54	54
South Lanarkshire <sup>(2)</sup>	544	634	636	623	588	693	23	27	27	27	25	29
Stirling	403	450	425	436	432	464	63	67	63	65	64	69
West Dunbartonshire <sup>(2)</sup>	252	249	253	249	250	256	34	34	35	35	35	36
West Lothian	363	383	403	390	394	388	33	33	34	33	33	32
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>17,318</b>	<b>17,244</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>17,059</b>	<b>17,048</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>

1 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June of the particular year. See Annex note 9.1.

2 Figures for 1994 for these council areas are estimates.

**Number of licensed premises in Scotland with one or more regular extensions  
at 31 December 2003, 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	212	46	83	64	<b>405</b>	95	98
Aberdeenshire	142	161	43	77	<b>423</b>	90	89
Angus	116	55	31	59	<b>261</b>	97	92
Argyll & Bute	99	140	33	28	<b>300</b>	88	80
Clackmannanshire	35	12	9	26	<b>82</b>	95	92
Dumfries & Galloway	144	170	28	78	<b>420</b>	90	89
Dundee City	157	19	47	44	<b>267</b>	96	83
East Ayrshire	121	29	29	59	<b>238</b>	99	100
East Dunbartonshire	42	4	12	43	<b>101</b>	100	100
East Lothian	63	38	6	65	<b>172</b>	89	93
East Renfrewshire	25	7	10	36	<b>78</b>	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	619	105	199	145	<b>1,068</b>	83	70
Eilean Siar	11	26	2	6	<b>45</b>	92	93
Falkirk	113	17	27	62	<b>219</b>	93	57
Fife	317	133	77	164	<b>691</b>	94	94
Glasgow City	678	51	119	224	<b>1,072</b>	95	89
Highland	202	343	107	71	<b>723</b>	93	84
Inverclyde	57	10	100	45	<b>212</b>	100	100
Midlothian	64	21	7	51	<b>143</b>	100	100
Moray	84	65	15	38	<b>202</b>	92	89
North Ayrshire	112	53	40	62	<b>267</b>	96	93
North Lanarkshire	249	30	40	114	<b>433</b>	92	97
Orkney Islands	17	24	10	10	<b>61</b>	85	92
Perth & Kinross	132	141	47	63	<b>383</b>	88	81
Renfrewshire	160	21	38	72	<b>291</b>	95	100
Scottish Borders	111	96	18	88	<b>313</b>	92	89
Shetland Islands	17	16	44	15	<b>92</b>	100	89
South Ayrshire	132	66	53	45	<b>296</b>	92	86
South Lanarkshire	211	44	31	90	<b>376</b>	86	92
Stirling	95	78	45	43	<b>261</b>	96	92
West Dunbartonshire	62	19	32	31	<b>144</b>	93	100
West Lothian	98	25	18	59	<b>200</b>	88	83
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</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, 1999-2003

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>1999 Scotland</b>	382	327	<b>743</b>	97	88	<b>94</b>	162	29	<b>191</b>
<b>2000 Scotland</b>	530	350	<b>880</b>	97	90	<b>94</b>	112	32	<b>144</b>
<b>2001 Scotland</b>	410	298	<b>708</b>	96	90	<b>93</b>	50	27	<b>77</b>
<b>2002 Scotland</b>	381	329	<b>710</b>	96	87	<b>92</b>	64	25	<b>89</b>
<b>2003 Scotland</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>71</b>
Aberdeen City	29	12	<b>41</b>	100	92	<b>98</b>	3	-	<b>3</b>
Aberdeenshire	25	5	<b>30</b>	96	100	<b>97</b>	4	1	<b>5</b>
Angus	18	10	<b>28</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
Argyll & Bute	6	9	<b>15</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Clackmannanshire	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
Dumfries & Galloway	10	9	<b>19</b>	90	89	<b>89</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
Dundee City	20	14	<b>34</b>	100	93	<b>97</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>
East Ayrshire	9	3	<b>12</b>	78	100	<b>83</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
East Dunbartonshire	3	3	<b>6</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	3	-	<b>3</b>
East Lothian	5	4	<b>9</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
East Renfrewshire	3	3	<b>6</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Edinburgh, City of	72	49	<b>121</b>	93	100	<b>96</b>	4	-	<b>4</b>
Eilean Siar	2	1	<b>3</b>	-	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Falkirk	4	13	<b>17</b>	75	100	<b>94</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Fife	22	21	<b>43</b>	100	90	<b>95</b>	4	3	<b>7</b>
Glasgow City	55	39	<b>94</b>	100	67	<b>86</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>
Highland	48	19	<b>67</b>	96	95	<b>96</b>	19	-	<b>19</b>
Inverclyde	1	3	<b>4</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
Midlothian	5	3	<b>8</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
Moray	10	7	<b>17</b>	90	100	<b>94</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>
North Ayrshire	9	6	<b>15</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>
North Lanarkshire	18	13	<b>31</b>	100	69	<b>87</b>	-	2	<b>2</b>
Orkney Islands	1	3	<b>4</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Perth & Kinross	17	7	<b>24</b>	100	71	<b>92</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>
Renfrewshire	7	9	<b>16</b>	100	89	<b>94</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>
Scottish Borders	13	10	<b>23</b>	100	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
Shetland Islands	-	2	<b>2</b>	-	100	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
South Ayrshire	11	6	<b>17</b>	91	67	<b>82</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>
South Lanarkshire	17	16	<b>33</b>	100	69	<b>85</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>
Stirling	16	17	<b>33</b>	100	94	<b>97</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
West Dunbartonshire	13	6	<b>19</b>	100	67	<b>89</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>
West Lothian	5	10	<b>15</b>	100	80	<b>87</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>

**Reasons for refusal of applications for liquor licences in Scotland,  
by licence type, 2003<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 8**

Reasons for refusal <sup>(2)</sup>	Number of Refusals		
	On-Sale	Off-Sale	Total
A only	3	4	7
B only	2	12	14
C only	-	1	1
D only	6	13	19
A and B	-	1	1
A and C	1	1	2
A and D	-	1	1
B and C	-	2	2
B and D	1	1	2
C and D	-	1	1
<b>All Reasons</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>

1 There were no other combinations of reasons reported in 2003.

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

A - Unfit person

B - Unfit premises

C - Public nuisance

D - Over provision

Listed in full at Annex note 9.6.

**Registered clubs in Scotland at 31 December 2003, by Sheriff Court**

**Table 9**

<b>Sheriff Court</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Sheriff Court</b>	<b>Number</b>
Aberdeen	104	Hamilton	118
Airdrie	61	Inverness	46
Alloa	28	Jedburgh	56
Arbroath	37	Kilmarnock	103
Ayr	81	Kirkcaldy	66
Banff	18	Kirkcudbright	18
Campbeltown <sup>(1)</sup>	-	Kirkwall	10
Cupar	53	Lanark	34
Dingwall	19	Lerwick	19
Dornoch	6	Linlithgow	57
Dumbarton	97	Oban <sup>(1)</sup>	-
Dumfries	55	Paisley	109
Dundee	72	Peebles	13
Dunfermline	64	Perth	93
Dunoon <sup>(2)</sup>	-	Peterhead	22
Duns <sup>(3)</sup>	-	Portree/Lochmaddy <sup>(4)</sup>	-
Edinburgh	266	Rothesay <sup>(2)</sup>	-
Elgin	49	Selkirk	31
Falkirk	65	Stirling	49
Forfar	29	Stonehaven	25
Fort William <sup>(4)</sup>	-	Stornoway <sup>(4)</sup>	-
Glasgow	209	Stranraer	20
Greenock	64	Tain <sup>(5)</sup>	-
Haddington	65	Wick	18
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,349</b>

1 Figure included with Dumbarton.

2 Figure included with Greenock.

3 Registrations for Duns are dealt with by Jedburgh Sheriff Court and included in the figure for Jedburgh.

4 Figure included with Inverness.

5 Figure included with Dingwall.

**Registered clubs and on-sale premises in Scotland at 31 December 2003,  
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>	169	5	1,011	17	141	83
Angus	66	8	328	20	59	89
Argyll & Bute <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	444	-	28	-
Ayrshire <sup>(3)</sup>	184	6	956	19	107	58
Clackmannanshire	28	8	89	31	26	93
Dumfries & Galloway	93	8	596	16	78	84
Dundee City	72	6	355	20	44	61
East Lothian	65	9	220	30	65	100
Edinburgh <sup>(4)</sup>	266	6	1,688	16	196	74
Eilean Siar <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	61	-	6	-
Falkirk	65	6	269	24	62	95
Fife	183	7	818	22	164	90
Glasgow <sup>(6)</sup>	306	6	1,619	19	255	83
Highland <sup>(5)</sup>	89	5	1,082	8	71	80
Inverclyde	64	10	170	38	45	70
Lanarkshire <sup>(7)</sup>	213	4	1,048	20	204	96
Moray	49	7	269	18	38	78
Orkney Islands	10	7	79	13	10	100
Perth & Kinross	93	9	565	16	63	68
Renfrewshire <sup>(8)</sup>	109	5	436	25	108	99
Scottish Borders	100	12	406	25	88	88
Shetland Islands	19	11	114	17	15	79
Stirling	49	7	337	15	43	88
West Lothian	57	5	257	22	59	104
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13,293</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,077</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 Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire (Paisley Sheriff Court).

9 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2002. See Annex note 9.1.

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, 1994 and 1999-2002**

Type of offence	Table 11					
	1980	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sale of drink to person under 18	283	235	195	179	292	268
Purchasing excisable liquor for consumption by person under 18	144	160	144	161	209	187
Person under 18 buying excisable liquor or consuming in bar	666	121	99	72	96	62
Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18	-	-	13	4	5	8
Sports ground offences (possessing alcohol etc)	-	88	75	91	106	102
Consuming outwith permitted hours	85	39	43	49	82	47
Licensed persons, other offences	-	83	50	25	36	46
Licensed person, employee or agent drunk in licensed premises	15	25	32	37	24	17
Alcohol offences, travelling to and from sporting events	-	20	29	36	8	19
Other offences	139	96	128	38	47	43
<b>Total Licensing law offences</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>799</b>

"-" = statutory offence not in force or offence not separately identified within the SEJD 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, 1994 and 1999-2002**

Type of sentence	Table 12					
	1980	1994	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number						
Custody or community sentence	6	1	1	2	1	1
Financial penalty	647	144	108	86	86	102
Other	223	34	19	11	13	16
<b>Total convictions</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>
Percentage						
Custody or community sentence	1	1	1	2	1	1
Financial penalty	74	80	84	87	86	86
Other	25	19	15	11	13	13

1 Where main offence is a liquor licensing law offence.

## ANNEX

### 9. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

9.1 This bulletin presents statistics on liquor licences in force in Scotland and on regular extensions to permitted hours granted, as recorded 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 numbers of liquor licences per 10,000 resident population aged 18 and over use the relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). The rates calculated for 2003 use the mid-2002 population estimates as the mid-year population estimates for 2003 are not yet available. (Bulletins published prior to 2001 used total population estimates, also prepared by GROS).

9.2 Some licensing boards may have included provisional licences which had not yet been made final in their totals for 1997. From 1998, the exclusion of provisional licences from the figures submitted to the Scottish Executive was specifically requested.

9.3 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 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 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.

9.4 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.

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

a public house licence, authorising the licence 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, allowing 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 drink is served only with the food.

a refreshment licence, allowing cafe-style premises to serve alcoholic drinks with food, and to admit children under 14 until 8pm, provided they are accompanied by a person of 18 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.

9.6 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.

9.7 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.

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

- Nil      \* Less than 0.5      n/a Not available

9.9 The percentage figures given in tables and charts have been independently rounded, so they may not always sum to the relevant sub-totals or totals.

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This publication belongs to the Other Government theme.

### Our commitment to data suppliers

**Confidentiality:** Confidential data from statistical enquiries is handled in accordance with the Government Statistical Service Code of Practice and with the Data Protection Act.

**Burden:** Information is not collected unnecessarily, but only when there is a clearly identified need. Only the minimum amount of information is collected to meet this need.

**Review of data collection:** Data collection systems are reviewed regularly to ensure that the information is still required and that the collection system is operating cost-effectively. These reviews are conducted in conjunction with both users and suppliers of the data.

**Liaison:** Close liaison is maintained with major suppliers of statistical data, e.g. local authorities, by a system of liaison committees.

**Feedback:** Arrangements for major data suppliers to have access to the data (subject to confidentiality constraints) at no, or reduced, cost, is handled by the liaison committees or by direct consultation.

### Our commitment to users

**Consultation:** we consult users about the development of our statistics.

**Integrity:** We ensure the statistics produced are not presented in a way which is misleading. We also comprehensively check the data at all stages to safeguard standards of accuracy.

**Openness:** We are completely open about our methods of collecting and processing data and about the methodology used in published analyses.

**Release:** We will provide on request all available statistical information, subject to confidentiality, reliability, pre-publication embargoes, and on sufficient resources being available to carry out the work involved. An appropriate charge may be made.

**Timeliness:** We guarantee that requests or correspondence will be given either a substantive reply within 7 working days or an acknowledgement to be followed up (by a stated date) with a substantive reply.

## Correspondence and enquiries

Enquiries on liquor licensing statistics should be addressed to:

Carol Clethero  
Justice Statistics Unit  
Scottish Executive Justice Department  
Area 1WR, St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3DG  
Telephone: 0131 244 2752; Fax: 0131 244 2623  
e-mail: carol.clethero@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries on Scottish Executive statistics can be addressed to:

Kevin Meenan  
Central Statistics Unit  
Scottish Executive  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor East Rear, St Andrew's House  
EDINBURGH EH1 3DG  
Telephone: (0131) 244 0442; Fax: (0131) 244 0354  
e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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

### Scottish Executive Statistics contacts

Schools – qualifications	(0131) 244 0313
Schools - pupils and teachers	(0131) 244 0309
School audit	(0131) 244 0754
Further and Higher Education	(0131) 244 0299
Training	(0131) 244 0304
Economic, Business & Labour market	(0141) 242 5446
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Environment, planning & local government staffing	(0131) 244 0445
Housing	(0131) 244 7236
Transport	(0131) 244 7255
Health	(0131) 244 3432
Social work	(0131) 244 3777
Scottish Executive personnel	(0131) 244 3926
Agricultural census and labour force	(0131) 244 6150
Fisheries	(0131) 244 6441
Courts and law	(0131) 244 2227
Recorded crime and prisons	(0131) 244 2225

### Other contacts for Scottish statistics

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

For **general enquiries about National Statistics** contact the National Statistics Public Enquiry Service on **020 7533 5888**  
minicom: 01633 812399  
Email: info@statistics.gsi.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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

Current staff names, e-mail addresses and the bulletins listed below can be found on the Scottish Executive Web site at [www.scotland.gov.uk/stats](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats).

Further information on the General Register Office for Scotland is available on the website [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk)

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### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to the Chief Statistician, Mr Rob Wishart, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor East Rear, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail [rob.wishart@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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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