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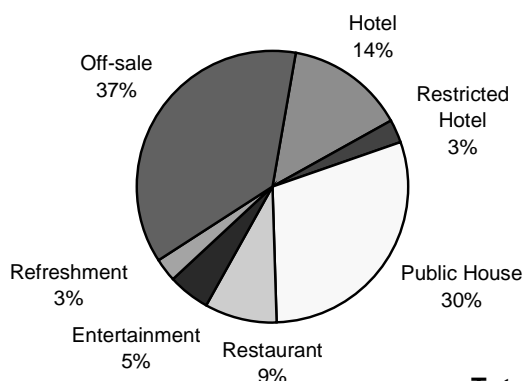
LIQUOR LICENSING IN SCOTLAND, 1997-2001

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 2001. It details the number of regular extensions to permitted hours, the number and outcome of new applications for licences made in 2001, and the reasons for applications being refused. Information relating to registered clubs is also included.

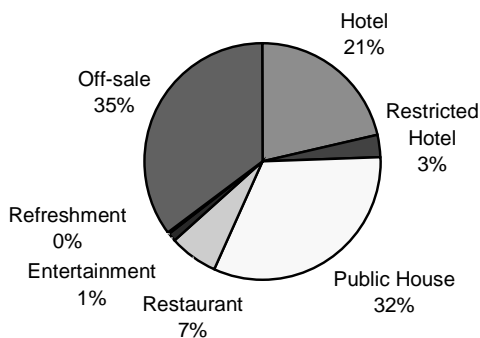
Liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December, by type of premises, 1980 and 2001 Chart 1

2001



Total number of licences: 17,162

1980



Total number of licences: 13,892

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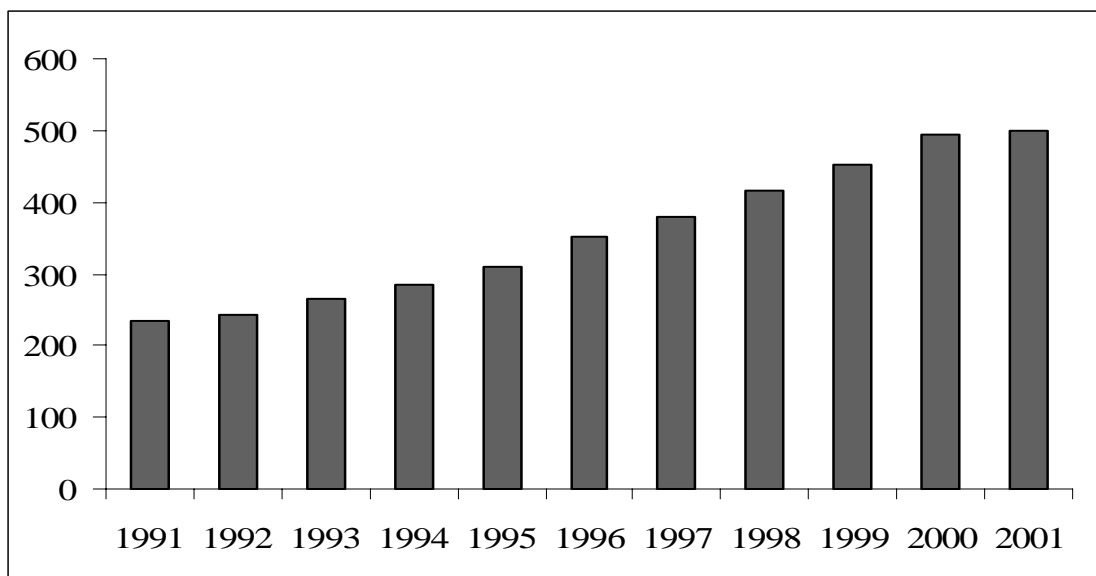
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2. Key Points

- There were 17,162 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2001, 82 fewer than at 31 December 2000 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, Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire 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 14 per cent.
- The spread of the types of licences in Scotland has been gradually widening over the last two decades. From 1980 to 2001, there was almost a 15 fold increase in the number of refreshment licences (from 34 to 499) and a 60 per cent increase in the number of restaurant licences (from 921 to 1,473) although the number has remained fairly steady for the past five years. The number of hotel licences decreased by 17 per cent (from 2,959 to 2,455) between 1980 and 2001.
- The number of licences relative to population varied considerably throughout the country, from 18 per 10,000 population aged 18 and over in East Dunbartonshire, to 88 per 10,000 population aged 18 and over in Argyll & Bute. The more rural areas had the highest rates with the more urban areas, outside of the cities, having the smallest rates.
- There were over 10,100 premises with one or more regular extensions to permitted hours at 31 December 2001, around 440 less than in 2000. Of these, 46 per cent were public houses, 21 per cent were hotels and a further 20 per cent were registered clubs.
- During 2001, licensing boards considered a total of 708 new applications for liquor licences; 172 less than in 2000 and 35 less than in 1999. Of these, 661 applications (93 per cent) were granted a licence. Four per cent of applications for on-sale licences were refused, compared with 10 per cent of those for off-sales.
- There was a total of 2,513 registered clubs (golf, bowling, social etc.) at 31 December 2001; 43 less than at 1 April 2001.

Number of refreshment licences in Scotland, 1991-2001

Chart 2



3. Liquor Licences, by Type of Premises (Tables 1 and 2) and Council Area (Tables 3 and 4)

3.1 There were 17,162 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2001 (**Table 1**). Thirty-seven per cent of these licences were for off-sale premises, 30 per cent for public houses, and 17 per cent for hotels. The remaining 16 per cent were made up of restaurant, entertainment and refreshment licences.

3.2 The number of liquor licences in force at the end of 2001 was 82 (0.5 per cent) lower than in 2000 but 3,270 (24 per cent) higher than the figure for 1980.

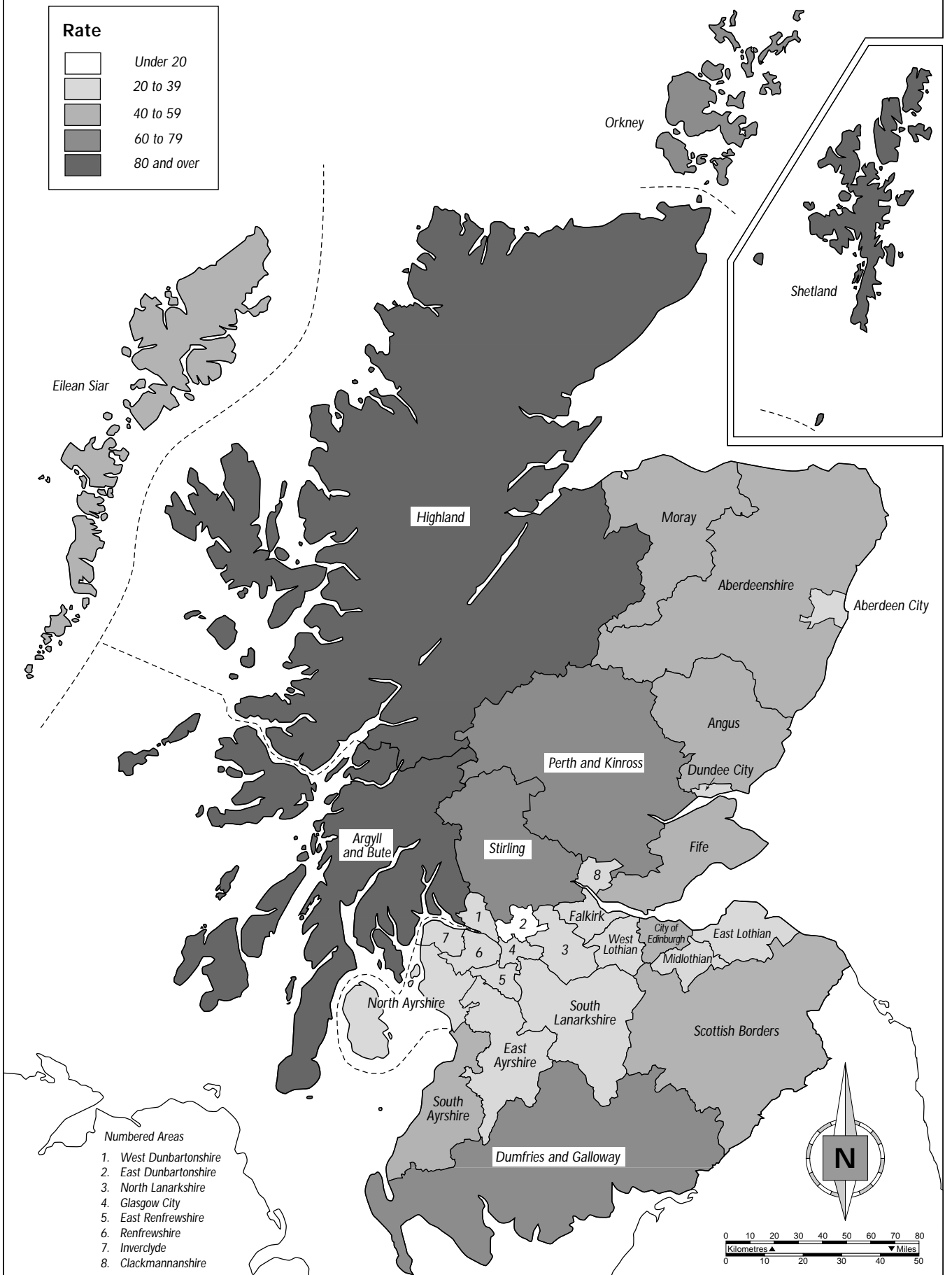
3.3 The proportion of licences of different types has gradually changed over the past two decades; a comparison between 1980 and 2001 is illustrated in **Chart 1**. There has been a general decline in the number of hotel licences from 2,959 (21 per cent of all licences) in 1980, to 2,455 (14 per cent of all licences) in 2001. In contrast, the proportion of restaurant, refreshment and entertainment licences has increased from 8 per cent to 16 per cent of all licences over the period. As illustrated in **Chart 2**, there were 499 refreshment licences in force in Scotland in 2001, more than double the 234 in 1991. The number of off-sale licences has also increased since 1980 (by around 30 per cent), though the figure has remained fairly steady at just under 6,400 for the past five years.

3.4 The distribution of licences by type of premises also varied across the council areas (**Table 3**). 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 2001, in the Highland council area 31 per cent of licences were hotel licences and 14 per cent public house licences; whereas in Glasgow City 41 per cent of licences were for public houses and only 3 per cent were for hotels. The higher prevalence of hotel licences in rural areas is likely to reflect their pattern of tourist trade.

3.5 At 31 December 2001, 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 the 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 (88), Shetland Islands (85) Highland (84), and the Orkney Islands (74). 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 Dunbartonshire (18), East Renfrewshire (20), South Lanarkshire (26), and North Lanarkshire (28). Of the cities, Edinburgh had most licences for its population aged 18 and over (55 per 10,000) and Glasgow had least (37), (**Table 3 and Chart 3**).

3.6 The number of off-sale licences per 10,000 population aged 18 and over averaged 16 in Scotland at 31 December 2001. This rate varied from 10 in East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire up to 31 in Orkney. The proportion of all licences which were off-sale was highest in Clackmannanshire (56 per cent) and lowest in Highland (30 per cent). (**Tables 2 and 3**).

Liquor licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over, by council area, 2001 Chart 3



The number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over is based on the estimated population aged 18 and over at 30 June 2000; mid-year population estimates for 2001 are not yet available.

4. Regular Extensions (Table 5)

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 2001, 10,115 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. Public houses comprised 46 per cent of premises with regular extensions, with registered clubs and hotels each accounting for a further 20-21 per cent.

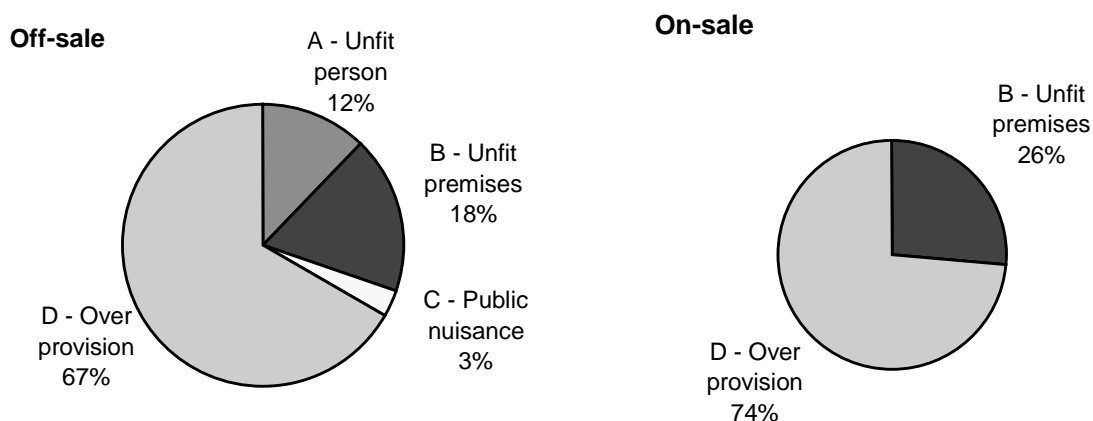
4.3 The proportions of hotels and public houses that had been granted regular extensions at 31 December 2001 varied somewhat between licensing boards. Licensing boards in Clackmannanshire, Inverclyde and Midlothian reported that all establishments of both these types had regular extensions. The lowest proportions of public houses with regular extensions were reported in Orkney Islands and Perth & Kinross (both 81 per cent). Aberdeen City was the area where hotels were least likely to have regular extensions (65 per cent).

5. New Applications for Liquor Licences (Tables 6 and 7)

5.1 During 2001, licensing boards considered a total of 708 new applications for liquor licences; 172 fewer than in 2000 and 35 fewer than in 1999. Of these, 661 (93 per cent) were granted a licence. Applications for on-sale licence applications (96 per cent granted) were slightly more likely to be successful than those for off-sale licences (90 per cent granted), although this difference has narrowed since 1998. In thirteen, mainly rural, areas all applications for liquor licences were successful.

Proportion of refused licence applications in which each reason was given, 2001

Chart 4



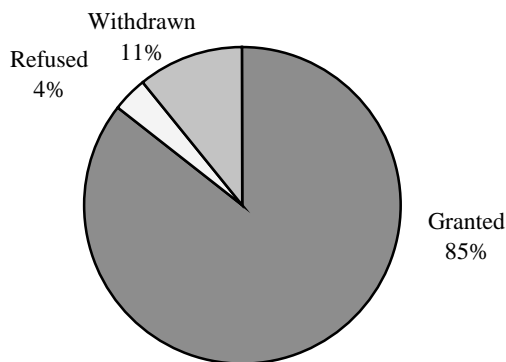
5.2 Under section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976, licensing boards may refuse an application for a licence for a number of reasons (see annex note 6). The most common reason for refusal of both on-sale and off-sale applications in 2000 was that the granting of the application would result in the over provision of licensed premises in the locality. **Chart 4** illustrates the relative frequency individual reasons for refusal were given. There may be more than one reason given for any one application being refused; combinations can be seen in **Table 7**.

5.3 Seventy-seven potential licence applications were withdrawn before they reached the licensing boards in 2001; just over half the number withdrawn in 2000 (144). This fall was largely due to a drop in withdrawals in Glasgow City from 63 in 2000 to 6 in 2001. The figure for on-sale withdrawals (50) was less than half the figure in 2000 (112), whilst the 27 off-sale applications was slightly lower than the 32 reported for 2000. The council area with the largest number of withdrawn applications was Edinburgh City (18), followed by Glasgow City and Highland, each with 6 applications withdrawn. Ten areas reported no withdrawals. **Chart 5** shows the distributions of outcomes of the total numbers of on-sale and off-sale applications, including those withdrawn before they reached the board.

Outcomes of liquor licence applications for on and off sale licences, 2001

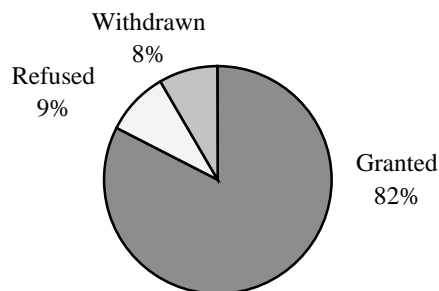
Chart 5

On-sale



Total number of applications: 460

Off-sale



Total number of applications: 325

6. Registered Clubs (Tables 8 and 9)

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 2001 there were 2,513 registered clubs in Scotland; 43 less than at 1 April 2001. **Table 8** shows a breakdown of the clubs by the sheriff court with which they were registered.

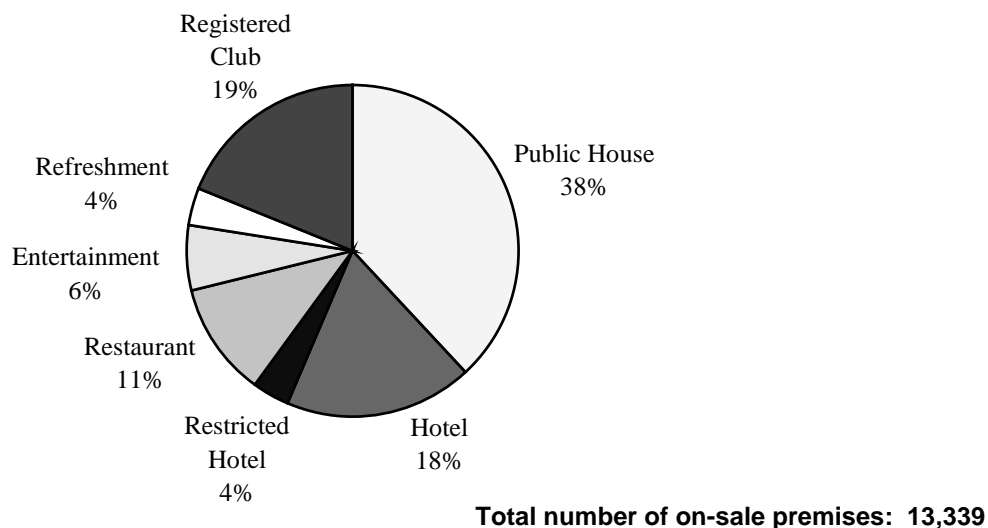
6.3 Eighty-one per cent of clubs had a regular extension to permitted hours at 31 December 2001.

6.4 **Table 9** provides a breakdown of registered clubs by the approximate council area in which they are situated, though 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 2001 varied from 3 in Eilean Siar to 13 in the Scottish Borders, averaging 6 for Scotland as a whole (**Table 9**). Registered clubs made up 19 per cent of all on-sale outlets in Scotland (**Chart 6**), although this proportion varied somewhat across the council areas. In Clackmannanshire, Inverclyde and East Lothian, registered clubs accounted for around one third of all such outlets whilst in Argyll & Bute and Highland the proportion was just 7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively (although it may be that some clubs were registered in sheriff courts outwith the council area).

On-sale premises by type, including registered clubs, Scotland 2001

Chart 6



7. Appendix of Tables

Liquor licences in force in Scotland - number and percentage by type of premises, at 31 December, 1980 and 1997 - 2001

Table 1

Type of premises	Number of licences					
	1980	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hotel	2,959	2,612	2,562	2,524	2,491	2,455
Restricted Hotel	438	542	521	532	506	475
Public House	4,472	5,267	5,152	5,094	5,080	5,084
Restaurant	921	1,507	1,500	1,490	1,476	1,473
Entertainment	169	889	844	828	828	840
Refreshment	34	380	416	453	495	499
Off-sale	4,899	6,386	6,337	6,397	6,368	6,336
All licences in force	13,892	17,583	17,332	17,318	17,244	17,162

Per cent

Type of premises	1980	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hotel	21	15	15	15	14	14
Restricted Hotel	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public House	32	30	30	29	29	30
Restaurant	7	9	9	9	9	9
Entertainment	1	5	5	5	5	5
Refreshment	*	2	2	3	3	3
Off-sale	35	36	37	37	37	37
All licences in force	100	100	100	100	100	100

Liquor licences in force in Scotland by licence type - number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over at 31 December, 1980 and 1997-2001

Table 2

Type of premises	Number of licences					
	1980	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
On-sale	8,993	11,197	10,995	10,921	10,876	10,826
Off-sale	4,899	6,386	6,337	6,397	6,368	6,336
All licences	13,892	17,583	17,332	17,318	17,244	17,162

Type of premises	Rate per 10,000 population aged over 18(1)					
	1980	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
On-sale	24	28.2	27.7	27.4	27.3	27.1
Off-sale	13	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.9
All licences	37	44	44	43	43	43

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

(2) Based on the estimated resident population aged 18 and over as at 30 June 2000; mid-year population estimates for 2001 are not yet available.

Liquor licences in force in Scotland by type of premises and number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over, at 31 December 2001, by council area Table 3

Council Area	Type of premises										All licences in force per 10,000 population aged over 18 ⁽¹⁾		
	Hotel	Restricted Hotel	Public House	Restaurant	Entertainment	Refreshment	Off-sale	Total	On-sale	Off-sale	Total		
Aberdeen City	49	10	209	56	48	27	245	644	24	15	38		
Aberdeenshire	193	10	154	43	18	16	274	708	25	16	41		
Angus	60	7	117	31	17	13	121	366	29	14	43		
Argyll & Bute	161	60	108	58	7	25	207	626	59	29	88		
Clackmannanshire	14	0	36	4	6	0	75	135	16	20	36		
Dumfries & Galloway	196	33	155	69	20	32	242	747	44	21	65		
Dundee City	20	11	161	40	37	10	155	434	25	14	39		
East Ayrshire	30	1	121	17	23	4	145	341	21	16	37		
East Dunbartonshire	5	0	44	19	5	1	86	160	8	10	18		
East Lothian	42	4	69	24	6	3	123	271	21	17	38		
East Renfrewshire	8	0	30	28	3	2	69	140	10	10	20		
Edinburgh, City of	161	44	772	192	92	91	654	2,006	37	18	55		
Eilean Siar	27	7	13	8	2	0	33	90	27	16	43		
Falkirk	33	3	116	30	26	2	190	400	19	17	36		
Fife	146	22	340	71	49	22	452	1,102	24	17	41		
Glasgow City	57	21	724	182	167	52	582	1,785	25	12	37		
Highland	417	123	189	136	25	55	414	1,359	59	26	84		
Inverclyde	10	3	57	19	10	0	83	182	15	13	28		
Midlothian	18	2	64	9	4	3	91	191	16	14	30		
Moray	77	6	91	27	14	11	134	360	35	21	55		
North Ayrshire	63	9	117	34	19	7	165	414	23	15	39		
North Lanarkshire	29	2	276	27	38	3	328	703	15	13	28		
Orkney Islands	27	3	16	11	2	6	46	111	43	31	74		
Perth & Kinross	189	40	140	67	8	33	219	696	46	21	67		
Renfrewshire	21	5	173	30	27	7	162	425	19	12	31		
Scottish Borders	110	15	115	40	7	15	144	446	36	17	53		
Shetland Islands	17	4	17	8	45	4	47	142	57	28	85		
South Ayrshire	82	11	138	44	28	21	156	480	36	17	53		
South Lanarkshire	53	1	254	55	24	6	230	623	17	10	26		
Stirling	90	15	98	40	15	23	155	436	42	23	65		
West Dunbartonshire	19	2	61	23	26	1	117	249	18	16	35		
West Lothian	31	1	109	31	22	4	192	390	17	16	33		
Scotland	2,455	475	5,084	1,473	840	499	6,336	17,162	27	16	43		

(1) The number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over is based on the estimated population aged 18 and over at 30 June 2000; mid-year population estimates for 2001 are not yet available.

Liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December, by council area and per 10,000 population aged 18 and over, 1997-2001

Table 4

Council Area	Number of licences					Number per 10,000 population aged over 18 ⁽¹⁾				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ⁽²⁾
Aberdeen City	908	787	679	692	644	53	46	40	41	38
Aberdeenshire	716	714	722	707	708	42	42	42	41	41
Angus	362	367	372	361	366	42	43	44	42	43
Argyll & Bute	675	651	710	589	626	95	92	100	83	88
Clackmannanshire	125	136	155	133	135	34	37	42	36	36
Dumfries & Galloway	745	755	763	783	747	65	66	66	68	65
Dundee City	460	466	479	472	434	39	41	42	42	39
East Ayrshire	357	359	349	341	341	38	38	37	37	37
East Dunbartonshire	153	151	153	159	160	18	18	18	18	18
East Lothian	281	279	276	238	271	41	40	39	33	38
East Renfrewshire	116	123	109	110	140	17	18	16	16	20
Edinburgh, City of	1,811	1,881	1,909	1,928	2,006	50	52	52	53	55
Eilean Siar	88	86	89	91	90	41	40	42	43	43
Falkirk	453	450	433	415	400	41	40	39	37	36
Fife	1,110	1,103	1,098	1,104	1,102	41	41	41	41	41
Glasgow City	1,927	1,755	1,723	1,733	1,785	40	36	36	36	37
Highland	1,386	1,417	1,419	1,490	1,359	87	89	88	93	84
Inverclyde	174	181	180	192	182	26	28	27	29	28
Midlothian	199	187	193	192	191	32	30	30	30	30
Moray	385	371	361	361	360	59	57	56	56	55
North Ayrshire	452	433	442	431	414	42	41	41	40	39
North Lanarkshire	702	707	703	708	703	28	28	28	28	28
Orkney Islands	107	107	111	113	111	71	72	74	75	74
Perth & Kinross	678	683	691	694	696	65	66	66	66	67
Renfrewshire	415	417	412	422	425	30	30	30	31	31
Scottish Borders	454	454	447	449	446	54	54	53	53	53
Shetland Islands	147	144	144	137	142	86	85	85	82	85
South Ayrshire	474	471	480	482	480	53	52	53	54	53
South Lanarkshire	645	625	634	636	623	27	27	27	27	26
Stirling	434	442	450	425	436	67	68	68	64	65
West Dunbartonshire	258	252	249	253	249	36	35	35	35	35
West Lothian	378	378	383	403	390	33	33	33	34	33
Scotland	17,575	17,332	17,318	17,244	17,162	44	44	43	43	43

(1) The number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged over 18 is based on the estimated population aged over 18 as at 30 June of the particular year.

(2) Based on the estimated resident population aged 18 and over as at 30 June 2000; mid-year population estimates for 2001 are not yet available.

**Number of licensed premises with one or more regular extensions at 31 December 2001,
by council area and type of premises**

Table 5

Council Area	Number					Percentage of licensed premises ⁽¹⁾	
	Public House	Hotel	Other	Registered Club	Total	Public House	Hotel
Aberdeen City	172	32	67	50	321	82	65
Aberdeenshire	149	176	40	79	444	97	91
Angus	112	58	21	59	250	96	97
Argyll & Bute	105	158	29	44	336	97	98
Clackmannanshire	36	14	10	25	85	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	138	171	32	78	419	89	87
Dundee City	158	18	47	24	247	98	90
East Ayrshire	117	28	25	55	225	97	93
East Dunbartonshire	41	5	9	44	99	93	100
East Lothian	65	39	6	62	172	94	93
East Renfrewshire	26	8	4	35	73	87	100
Edinburgh, City of	655	117	201	156	1,129	85	73
Eilean Siar	12	25	0	5	42	92	93
Falkirk	98	27	22	60	207	84	82
Fife	324	139	69	169	701	95	95
Glasgow City	673	47	218	152	1,090	93	82
Highland	184	345	71	74	674	97	83
Inverclyde	57	10	10	46	123	100	100
Midlothian	64	18	7	53	142	100	100
Moray	81	66	15	40	202	89	86
North Ayrshire	110	56	32	63	261	94	89
North Lanarkshire	252	27	38	113	430	91	93
Orkney Islands	13	23	7	9	52	81	85
Perth & Kinross	113	143	43	69	368	81	76
Renfrewshire	156	19	37	71	283	90	90
Scottish Borders	108	101	11	90	310	94	92
Shetland Islands	16	17	42	16	91	94	100
South Ayrshire	126	75	45	50	296	91	91
South Lanarkshire	237	42	33	109	421	93	79
Stirling	94	83	44	43	264	96	92
West Dunbartonshire	58	19	28	32	137	95	100
West Lothian	102	29	23	67	221	94	94
Scotland	4,652	2,135	1,286	2,042	10,115	92	87

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

**Number and percentage granted of new applications for liquor licences,
and number of applications withdrawn before reaching the board in 2001,
by council area and type of licence**

Table 6

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			
Aberdeen City	26	12	38	100	100	100	3	1	4
Aberdeenshire	23	5	28	100	100	100	3	1	4
Angus	8	8	16	100	100	100	2	1	3
Argyll & Bute	10	6	16	100	100	100	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	3	3	6	-	67	83	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	8	7	15	100	100	100	2	-	2
Dundee City	13	9	22	100	100	100	1	2	3
East Ayrshire	3	7	10	100	71	80	1	-	1
East Dunbartonshire	3	4	7	100	75	86	1	1	2
East Lothian	7	5	12	100	100	100	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	1	3	4	100	33	50	1	-	1
Edinburgh, City of	55	41	96	96	98	97	12	6	18
Eilean Siar	2	2	4	-	50	75	1	-	1
Falkirk	8	9	17	100	89	94	1	-	1
Fife	15	14	29	87	100	93	3	1	4
Glasgow City	64	49	113	98	86	93	1	5	6
Highland	43	27	70	88	100	93	6	-	6
Inverclyde	5	3	8	100	100	100	1	-	1
Midlothian	3	4	7	100	100	100	-	-	-
Moray	9	6	15	100	100	100	1	-	1
North Ayrshire	14	5	19	100	60	89	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	8	9	17	100	56	76	-	-	-
Orkney Islands	3	1	4	100	100	100	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	24	7	31	96	100	97	3	1	4
Renfrewshire	8	4	12	100	75	92	3	-	3
Scottish Borders	4	9	13	100	100	100	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	2	1	3	100	100	100	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	5	6	11	60	67	64	1	-	1
South Lanarkshire	19	12	31	79	92	84	2	2	4
Stirling	6	11	17	100	91	94	-	3	3
West Dunbartonshire	3	4	7	100	75	86	-	-	-
West Lothian	5	5	10	100	60	80	1	3	4
Scotland	410	298	708	96	90	93	50	27	77

**Combinations of reasons for refusal of applications for liquor licences
by type of licence, Scotland, 2001⁽¹⁾**

Table 7

Reasons for refusal	Number of Refusals		
	On-Sale ⁽²⁾	Off-Sale	Total
A only	-	3	3
B only	3	4	7
D only	12	20	32
A and C	-	1	1
B and D	2	2	4
All Reasons	17	30	47

(1) There were no other combinations of reasons reported in 2001.

(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 8.6 in the Annex.

**Number of registered clubs in Scotland at 31 December 2001,
by sheriff court**

Table 8

Sheriff Court	Number	Sheriff Court	Number
Aberdeen	111	Hamilton	121
Airdrie	68	Inverness	32
Alloa	32	Jedburgh	56
Arbroath	38	Kilmarnock	116
Ayr	83	Kirkcaldy	68
Banff	18	Kirkcudbright	18
Cupar	55	Kirkwall	12
Dingwall	8	Lanark	35
Dornoch	6	Lerwick	20
Dumbarton	89	Linlithgow	64
Dumfries	64	Paisley	110
Dundee	63	Peebles	13
Dunfermline	58	Perth	103
Dunoon	11	Peterhead	16
Duns ⁽¹⁾	0	Portree	1
Edinburgh	334	Rothesay	8
Elgin	49	Selkirk	37
Falkirk	67	Stirling	44
Forfar	30	Stonehaven	25
Fort William	11	Stornoway	7
Glasgow	252	Stranraer	20
Greenock	46	Tain	12
Haddington	64	Wick	18
		TOTAL	2,513

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

Registered clubs at 31 December 2001 - number, rate per 10,000 population aged 18 and over, percentage with regular extensions and percentage of all on-sale licences, by approximate council area

Table 9

Approximate Council Area	Number of registered clubs in area	Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over ⁽⁸⁾	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 ⁽⁷⁾
Aberdeen(1)	170	5	1,003	17	129	76
Angus	68	8	313	22	59	87
Argyll & Bute	31	4	450	7	44	142
Ayrshire(2)	199	7	968	21	168	84
Clackmannanshire	32	9	92	35	25	78
Dumfries & Galloway	102	9	607	17	78	76
Dundee City	63	6	342	18	24	38
East Lothian	64	9	212	30	62	97
Edinburgh (3)	334	8	1,786	19	209	63
Eilean Siar	7	3	64	11	5	71
Falkirk	67	6	277	24	60	90
Fife	181	7	831	22	169	93
Glasgow (4)	329	5	1,738	19	228	69
Highland	88	5	1,033	9	74	84
Inverclyde	46	7	145	32	46	100
Lanarkshire (5)	224	5	992	23	222	99
Moray	49	8	275	18	40	82
Orkney Islands	12	8	77	16	9	75
Perth & Kinross	103	10	580	18	69	67
Renfrewshire (6)	110	8	444	25	106	96
Scottish Borders	106	13	408	26	90	85
Shetland Islands	20	12	115	17	16	80
Stirling	44	7	325	14	43	98
West Lothian	64	5	262	24	67	105
Scotland	2,513	6	13,339	19	2,042	81

(1) Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire (Aberdeen, Banff, Stonehaven and Peterhead sheriff courts).

(2) North, South and East Ayrshire (Kilmarnock and Ayr sheriff courts).

(3) City of Edinburgh and Midlothian (Edinburgh sheriff court).

(4) Glasgow City and East and West Dunbartonshire (Glasgow and Dumbarton sheriff courts).

(5) North and South Lanarkshire (Airdrie, Hamilton and Lanark sheriff courts).

(6) Includes East Renfrewshire (Paisley sheriff court).

(7) Percentage may exceed 100 due to some clubs being registered at a sheriff court outwith the council area.

(8) The number of licences in force per 10,000 population aged 18 and over is based on the estimated population aged 18 and over at 30 June 2000; mid-year population estimates for 2001 are not yet available.

ANNEX

8. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

8.1 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 and have been provided by sheriff courts since 1997. Figures for the population aged 18 and over are the mid-year estimates prepared each year by the General Register Office for Scotland. (Bulletins published prior to 2001 used total population estimates).

8.2 The statistics relate to licences fully in force, including, where available, any provisional licences made final. Some authorities may have included provisional licences which had not yet been made final in their totals for 1997, which may account for the decrease reported in the total between 1997 and 1998. From 1998, the exclusion of provisional licences from the figures was specifically requested.

8.3 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 with 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 both that there is 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 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.

8.6 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.

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

- Nil * Less than 0.5 n/a Not available

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