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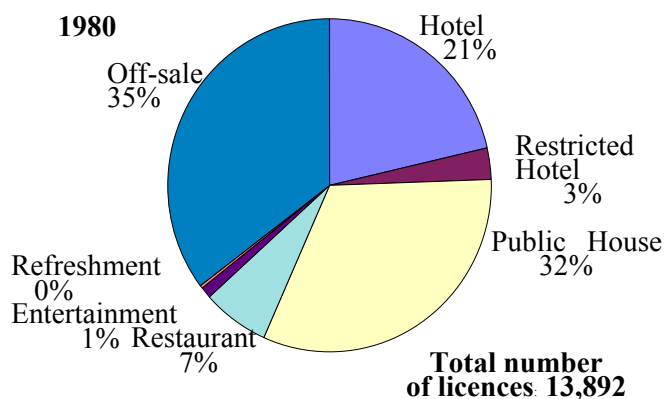
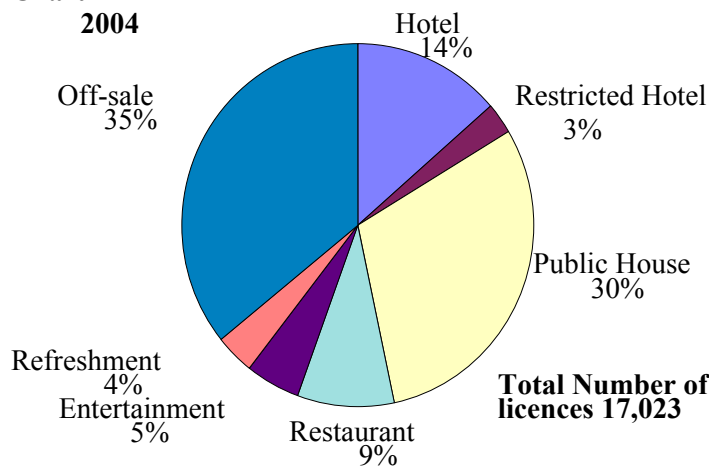
LIQUOR LICENSING IN SCOTLAND, 2000 - 2004

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 2004. It details the number of regular extensions to permitted hours, the number and outcome of new applications for licences made in 2004, 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.

Liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December, by type of premises, 1980 and 2004

Chart 1



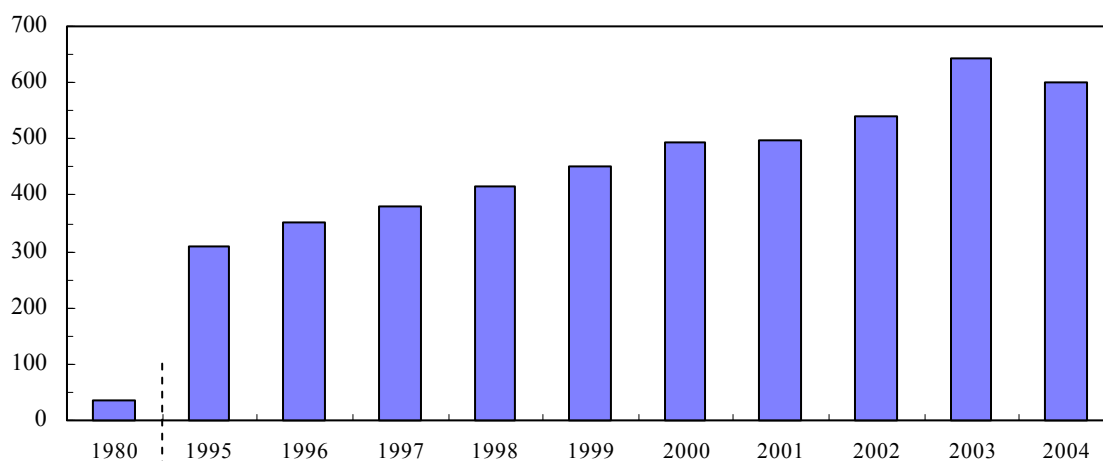
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2. Key Points

- There were 17,023 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2004, 25 fewer than at 31 December 2003 and the equivalent of 43 licences for every 10,000 persons aged 18 and over resident in Scotland.
- Over a third (36 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. For example, nearly 40 per cent of licences in Glasgow were held by public houses, while in more rural areas the proportion held by public houses was between 13 and 18 per cent.
- The spread of the types of licences in Scotland has been gradually widening over the last two decades. From 1980 to 2004, there was a 18-fold increase in the number of refreshment licences (from 34 to 600) and a 62 per cent increase in the number of restaurant licences (from 921 to 1,489). In comparison, the number of hotel licences (excluding restricted hotels) decreased by 21 per cent (from 2,959 to 2,329) over this period.
- The number of off-sale licences rose from 4,899 in 1980 to 6,368 in 2000, an increase of 30 per cent, before falling back slightly to 6,103 in 2004. Shops (75 per cent) and supermarkets (14 per cent) accounted for the great majority of off-sale licences in 2004 (excludes licences where information on the type of premises was not available – 40 per cent of all off-sale licences).
- There were 10,258 premises with one or more regular extensions to permitted hours at 31 December 2004. Of these, 46 per cent were public houses, 20 per cent were hotels and a further 20 per cent were registered clubs.
- The number of licences relative to population aged 18 and over varied considerably throughout the country, from 19 per 10,000 population in East Renfrewshire, to 87 per 10,000 population in the Shetland Islands. The more rural areas generally had the highest rates with the more urban areas, outside of the cities, having the lowest rates.
- During 2004, licensing boards considered a total of 781 new applications for liquor licences, 25 fewer than in 2003. Of these, 731 applications (94 per cent) were granted a licence. Three per cent of applications for on-sale licences were refused, compared with 9 per cent of those for off-sales.
- Licensing boards in Scotland suspended 21 licences in 2004. Of these, public houses and off-sale shops each accounted for 7 suspended licences with the remainder being for hotels, restaurant and entertainment premises.
- There was a total of 2,347 registered clubs (golf, bowling, social etc.) at 31 December 2004, 2 fewer than at 31 December 2003.
- A total of 981 liquor licensing offences were recorded by the police in 2003. Most (88 per cent) of the 124 convictions for liquor licensing offences in 2003 resulted in a financial penalty.

Number of refreshment licences in Scotland, 1980 and 1995-2004 Chart 2



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

3.1 There were 17,023 liquor licences in force in Scotland at 31 December 2004 (**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 2004 was 25 (0.1 per cent) lower than in 2003, but 3,131 (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 2004 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 2,329 (14 per cent of all licences) in 2004. In contrast, the number of restaurant, refreshment and entertainment licences has more than doubled since 1980, increasing from 1,124 in 1980 to 2,960 in 2004. 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 600 refreshment licences in force in Scotland in 2004, 42 (7 per cent) fewer than in 2003, but more than double the number in 1995 and almost eighteen times the number in 1980.

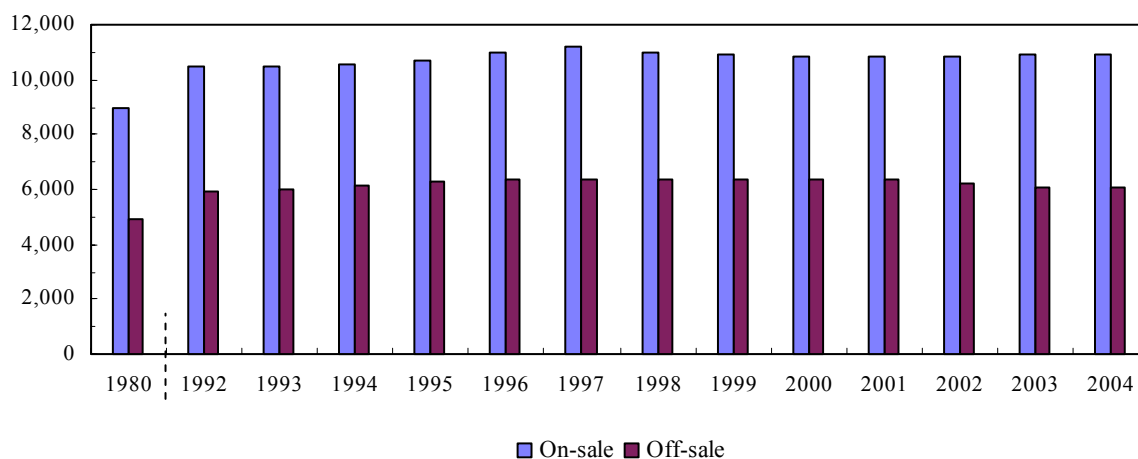
3.4 The distribution of licences by type of premises varied across the council areas (**Tables 3 and 4**). The more rural areas tended to have a higher proportion of hotel licences and a lower proportion of public house licences than average, while in the more densely populated areas the reverse tended to be the case. For example, at 31 December 2004, 36 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, 39 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.

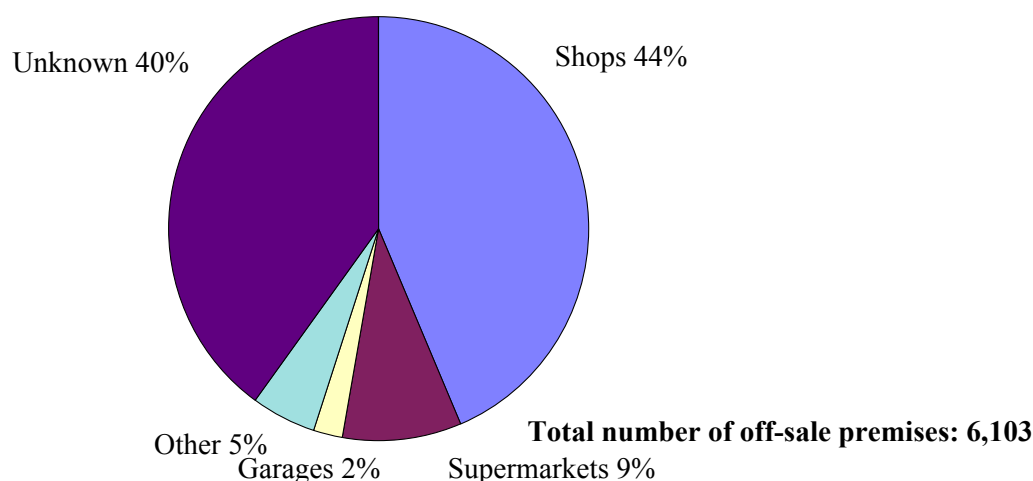
3.5 The number of off-sale licences rose from 4,899 in 1980 to 6,368 in 2000, an increase of 30 per cent. Since then the number has fallen back slightly, decreasing by 4 per cent to 6,103 in 2004. The distribution of off-sale licences of different types is illustrated in **Chart 4**. Information on the type of premises was available for 3,665 off-sale licences, 60 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 2004, 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 Shetland (87), Argyll & Bute (83), 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 (19), East Dunbartonshire (19), South Lanarkshire (21), and North Lanarkshire (28). Of the four main cities, Edinburgh had most licences for its population aged 18 and over (53), followed by Aberdeen (41), Glasgow (40), and Dundee (39) (Table 4).

3.7 The number of off-sale licences per 10,000 population aged 18 and over averaged 15 in Scotland at 31 December 2004. This rate varied from 4 in South Lanarkshire and 9 in both East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire, up to 29 in Shetland and 36 in Orkney. Off-sale licences as a proportion of the total number of licences per council area was highest in Clackmannanshire (53 per cent) and lowest in South Lanarkshire (19 per cent), (Tables 2 and 3).

Number of liquor licences in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980 and 1992 – 2004 Chart 3





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 2004, 10,258 licensed premises held one or more regular extensions to permitted hours granted by licensing boards in Scotland. Ninety-one per cent of public houses and 88 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 2004 varied between licensing boards. Eilean Siar, Inverclyde, and West Dunbartonshire licensing boards reported that all establishments of both these types had regular extensions. The lowest proportions of public houses with regular extensions were reported in Clackmannanshire (13 per cent), Moray (84 per cent), and Renfrewshire (84 per cent). The area where hotels were least likely to have regular extensions was City of Edinburgh (72 per cent).

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

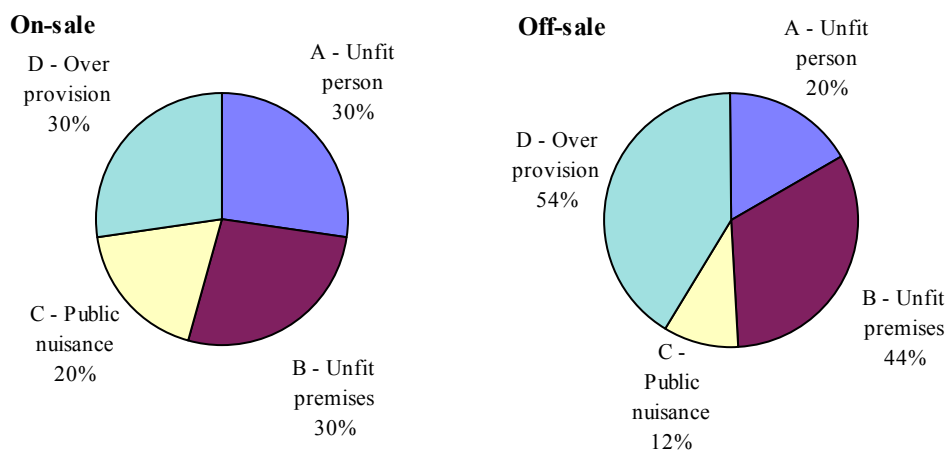
5.1 During 2004, licensing boards considered a total of 781 new applications for liquor licences, 25 fewer than in 2003. Of these, 732 (94 per cent) were granted a licence (Table 7). In eleven, mainly rural areas, all applications for liquor licences were successful. The areas where licence applications were least successful were North Lanarkshire (71 per cent), East Renfrewshire (81 per cent) and South Lanarkshire (81 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 (97 per cent granted) were likely to be slightly more successful than those for off-sale licences (91 per cent granted). Between 2000 and 2004, the percentage of on-sale licences granted has remained around 97 per cent, whilst the percentage of off-sale licences granted has fluctuated slightly between 87 and 91 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 off-sale applications in 2004 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 reasons for refusal were that either the applicant or the premises were unfit. **Chart 5** 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**.

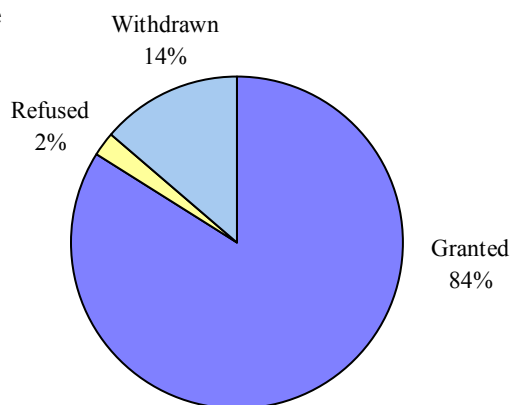
5.3 Ninety potential licence applications were withdrawn before they reached the licensing boards in 2004. **Chart 6** shows the distribution of outcomes of the total numbers of on-sale and off-sale applications, including those withdrawn, before they reached the board.

5.4 An update of the information collected for the first time in 2003 shows that licensing boards in Scotland suspended 21 licences in 2004. Of these, public houses and off-sale shops each accounted for 7 suspended licences with the remainder being for hotels, restaurant and entertainment premises.

Proportion of refused licence applications in which each reason was given, 2004 Chart 5

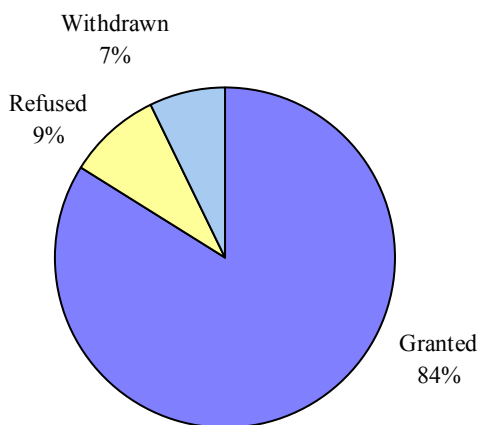


On-sale



Total number of applications: 415

Off-sale



Total number of applications: 456

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.

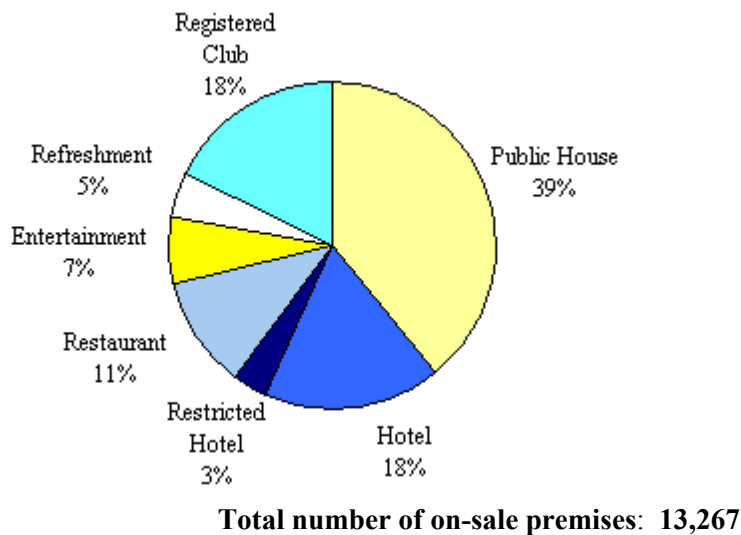
6.2 At 31 December 2004 there were 2,347 registered clubs in Scotland, 2 fewer than at December 2003. **Table 9** shows a breakdown of the clubs by the Sheriff Court with which they were registered.

6.3 Eighty-seven per cent of clubs had a regular extension to permitted hours at 31 December 2004, compared with 88 per cent in 2003.

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 2004 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 7**), 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, Orkney, and Stirling the proportion was just 8 per cent, 13 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 2004 **Chart 7**



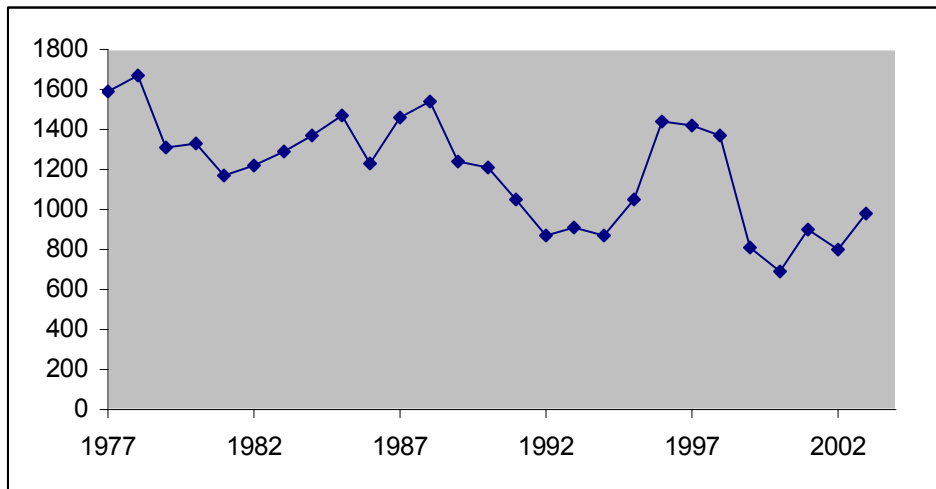
7. Liquor licensing law offences (Chart 8 and Tables 11 and 12)

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 8**). The total number of such offences recorded was 981 in 2003 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 (29 per cent and 28 per cent respectively of the total in 2003).

7.2 Financial penalties are the most commonly imposed sentence by Scottish courts for liquor licensing offences. In 2003, of the 124 convictions where a liquor licensing offence was the main offence, 88 per cent resulted in a financial penalty (**Table 12**). The average fine imposed in such cases was £143.

Liquor licensing offences in Scotland, recorded by the police, 1977 – 2003

Chart 8



8. Appendix of Tables

Liquor licences in force at 31 December in Scotland, by type of premises, 1980, 1995 and 2000-2004

Table 1

Type of premises	1980	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number							
Hotel	2,959	2,622	2,491	2,455	2,424	2,384	2,329
Restricted Hotel	438	549	506	475	484	470	453
Public House	4,472	4,978	5,080	5,084	5,082	5,122	5,178
Restaurant	921	1,446	1,476	1,473	1,453	1,474	1,489
Entertainment	169	810	828	840	828	852	871
Refreshment	34	310	495	499	539	642	600
Off-sale	4,899	6,268	6,368	6,336	6,249	6,104	6,103
All licences in force	13,892	16,983	17,244	17,162	17,059	17,048	17,023
Percentage							
Hotel	21	15	14	14	14	14	14
Restricted Hotel	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Public House	32	29	29	30	30	30	30
Restaurant	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
Entertainment	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
Refreshment	0	2	3	3	3	4	4
Off-sale	35	37	37	37	37	36	36
All licences in force	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Liquor licences in force at 31 December in Scotland, by licence type, 1980, 1995 and 2000-2004

Table 2

Licence type	1980	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number							
On-sale	8,993	10,715	10,876	10,826	10,810	10,944	10,920
Off-sale	4,899	6,268	6,368	6,336	6,249	6,104	6,103
All licences	13,892	16,983	17,244	17,162	17,059	17,048	17,023
Rate ⁽¹⁾							
On-sale	24	27	27	27	27	28	28
Off-sale	13	15	16	16	16	15	15
All licences	37	42	44	43	43	43	43

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

Liquor licences in force at 31 December 2004 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 ⁽¹⁾		
	Hotel	Restricted Hotel	Public House	Restaurant	Entertainment	Refreshment	Off-sale	Total	On-sale	Off-sale	Total		
Aberdeen City	45	8	230	51	56	31	263	684	25	16	41		
Aberdeenshire	177	5	170	32	22	18	255	679	24	14	39		
Angus	61	6	132	40	22	16	125	402	33	15	47		
Argyll & Bute	174	61	109	51	7	27	176	605	59	24	83		
Clackmannanshire	10	0	38	8	6	0	69	131	17	19	36		
Dumfries & Galloway	188	30	161	70	17	35	239	740	43	20	63		
Dundee City	23	8	161	50	36	10	161	449	25	14	39		
East Ayrshire	28	0	121	16	23	6	141	335	21	15	36		
East Dunbartonshire	4	0	43	22	7	3	76	155	10	9	19		
East Lothian	41	4	69	27	5	8	113	267	22	16	38		
East Renfrewshire	7	0	26	24	6	5	60	128	10	9	19		
Edinburgh, City of	141	42	747	185	96	102	640	1,953	36	17	53		
Eilean Siar	27	9	13	10	4	1	37	101	31	18	49		
Falkirk	29	1	119	29	23	3	197	401	18	17	35		
Fife	141	20	339	69	43	26	447	1,085	23	16	39		
Glasgow City	55	18	713	181	162	60	634	1,823	26	14	40		
Highland	406	120	220	147	34	69	323	1,319	61	20	80		
Inverclyde	11	3	59	22	12	5	94	206	17	14	32		
Midlothian	16	2	60	10	5	1	81	175	15	13	29		
Moray	71	9	91	28	11	11	127	348	32	19	51		
North Ayrshire	59	10	121	35	21	12	156	414	24	15	39		
North Lanarkshire	30	1	269	31	36	2	317	686	15	13	28		
Orkney Islands	26	3	21	9	5	5	54	123	46	36	81		
Perth & Kinross	168	36	148	66	8	36	212	674	43	20	63		
Renfrewshire	25	5	184	33	29	7	171	454	21	13	34		
Scottish Borders	99	17	129	32	8	20	162	467	36	19	55		
Shetland Islands	18	4	18	8	45	4	48	145	58	29	87		
South Ayrshire	73	10	142	44	27	28	159	483	36	18	54		
South Lanarkshire	43	3	254	64	29	8	95	496	17	4	21		
Stirling	85	15	100	40	15	34	161	450	43	24	67		
West Dunbartonshire	18	2	64	24	28	2	114	252	19	16	35		
West Lothian	30	1	107	31	23	5	196	393	16	16	32		
Scotland Total	2,329	453	5,178	1,489	871	600	6,103	17,023	27	15	43		
<i>Percent</i>	14	3	30	9	5	4	36	100	64	36	100		

1 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2003. See Annex note 9.1.

Off-sale liquor licences in force at 31 December 2004 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 ⁽¹⁾
	Shop	Super-market	Garage	Other	Unknown		
Aberdeen City	142	61	9	48	3	263	16
Aberdeenshire	175	46	18	16	0	255	14
Angus	100	24	1	0	0	125	15
Argyll & Bute	0	0	0	0	176	176	24
Clackmannanshire	47	10	2	10	0	69	19
Dumfries & Galloway	204	16	10	9	0	239	20
Dundee City	126	21	6	8	0	161	14
East Ayrshire	110	19	12	0	0	141	15
East Dunbartonshire	56	8	7	4	1	76	9
East Renfrewshire	47	6	1	6	0	60	9
Edinburgh, City of	0	0	0	0	640	640	17
Eilean Siar	27	7	2	1	0	37	18
Falkirk	0	0	0	0	197	197	17
Fife	327	98	8	12	2	447	16
Glasgow City	0	0	0	0	634	634	14
Highland	225	32	22	44	0	323	20
Inverclyde	0	0	0	0	94	94	14
Midlothian	0	0	0	0	81	81	13
Moray	0	0	0	0	127	127	19
North Ayrshire	0	0	0	0	156	156	15
North Lanarkshire	246	52	1	18	0	317	13
Orkney Islands	48	3	2	1	0	54	36
Perth & Kinross	0	0	0	0	212	212	20
Renfrewshire	116	22	7	26	0	171	13
Scottish Borders	90	35	8	29	0	162	19
Shetland Islands	40	2	2	4	0	48	29
South Ayrshire	132	9	5	13	0	159	18
South Lanarkshire	76	10	2	5	2	95	4
Stirling	116	11	8	26	0	161	24
West Dunbartonshire	76	25	5	8	0	114	16
West	142	28	2	24	0	196	16
Scotland	2,668	545	140	312	2438	6,103	15
Total	45	9	2	5	40	100	35
Percentage of total ²	75	14	4	7	-	100	

1 Based on the estimated population aged 18 and over, as at 30 June 2003. See Annex note 9.1.

2 Excluding type of premises unknown.

Liquor licences in force at 31 December in Scotland, by council area, 1995 and 2000-2004 **Table 5**

Council Area	Number of licences					Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over ⁽¹⁾						
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Aberdeen City	740	692	644	682	686	684	42	40	37	40	40	41
Aberdeenshire	700	707	708	683	700	679	41	41	41	39	40	39
Angus	364	361	366	365	384	402	42	42	43	43	45	47
Argyll & Bute	706	589	626	643	645	605	99	82	87	89	90	83
Clackmannanshire	135	133	135	135	139	131	36	36	37	37	38	36
Dumfries & Galloway	768	783	747	749	745	740	67	68	64	64	64	63
Dumfries City	445	472	434	441	446	449	37	40	37	38	39	39
East Ayrshire	350	341	341	332	337	335	37	37	37	36	36	36
East Dunbartonshire	155	159	160	157	158	155	18	19	19	19	19	19
East Lothian	288	238	271	274	276	158	42	34	39	39	40	22
East Renfrewshire	116	110	140	114	115	128	17	16	21	17	17	19
Edinburgh, City of	1,697	1,928	2,006	1,978	1,956	1,953	47	53	55	54	53	53
Eilean Siar	82	91	90	93	95	101	37	43	43	45	46	49
Falkirk	421	415	400	400	398	401	38	37	35	35	35	35
Fife	1,094	1,104	1,102	1,097	916	1,085	40	41	40	40	33	39
Glasgow City	1,757	1,733	1,785	1,659	1,784	1,823	36	38	39	36	39	40
Highland	1,326	1,490	1,359	1,412	1,323	1,319	83	92	84	87	81	80
Inverclyde	181	192	182	190	198	206	27	29	28	29	30	32
Midlothian	185	192	191	191	185	175	30	31	31	31	30	29
Moray	374	361	360	367	353	348	56	54	54	55	52	51
North Ayrshire	443	431	414	411	406	414	42	41	39	39	39	39
North Lanarkshire	711	708	703	699	692	686	29	29	28	28	28	28
Orkney Islands	105	113	111	115	121	123	70	76	75	77	81	81
Perth & Kinross	673	694	696	688	691	674	65	66	66	65	65	63
Renfrewshire	420	422	425	440	428	454	31	31	31	33	32	34
Scottish Borders	453	449	446	452	453	467	54	54	53	53	53	55
Shetland Islands	149	137	142	144	140	145	87	82	86	87	84	87
South Ayrshire	475	482	480	484	477	483	53	54	54	54	54	54
South Lanarkshire	645	636	623	588	693	496	27	27	27	25	29	21
Stirling	415	425	436	432	464	450	65	63	65	64	69	67
West Dunbartonshire	250	253	249	250	256	252	34	35	35	35	36	35
West Lothian	360	403	390	394	388	393	32	34	33	33	32	32
Scotland	16,983	17,244	17,162	17,059	17,048	16,914	43	44	43	43	43	43

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

**Number of licensed premises in Scotland with one or more regular extensions
at 31 December 2004, by council area and type of premises**

Table 6

Council Area	Number					Percentage of licensed premises ⁽¹⁾	
	Public House	Hotel	Other	Registered Club	Total	Public House	Hotel
Aberdeen City	212	44	85	64	405	92	98
Aberdeenshire	153	160	41	77	431	90	90
Angus	113	52	28	58	251	86	85
Argyll & Bute	100	166	33	36	335	92	95
Clackmannanshire	5	11	45	26	87	13	85
Dumfries & Galloway	147	166	28	78	419	91	88
Dundee City	157	21	51	60	289	98	91
East Ayrshire	117	28	28	56	229	97	100
East Dunbartonshire	40	4	11	43	98	93	100
East Lothian	65	36	5	63	169	94	88
East Renfrewshire	25	6	10	37	78	96	86
Edinburgh, City of	648	101	207	145	1,101	87	72
Eilean Siar	13	27	3	6	49	100	100
Falkirk	109	26	23	60	218	92	90
Fife	320	138	78	163	699	94	98
Glasgow City	668	51	239	144	1,102	94	93
Highland	194	334	65	76	669	88	82
Inverclyde	59	11	10	45	125	100	100
Midlothian	60	16	9	51	136	91	84
Moray	76	52	13	39	180	84	73
North Ayrshire	116	55	42	64	277	96	93
North Lanarkshire	252	30	44	116	442	94	100
Orkney Islands	19	24	9	10	62	90	92
Perth & Kinross	131	129	52	62	374	89	77
Renfrewshire	154	23	40	69	286	84	92
Scottish Borders	118	90	17	87	312	91	91
Shetland Islands	16	15	38	14	83	89	83
South Ayrshire	138	64	55	43	300	97	88
South Lanarkshire	225	42	39	108	414	89	91
Stirling	95	78	45	43	261	95	92
West Dunbartonshire	64	18	34	33	149	100	100
West Lothian	104	29	26	69	228	97	97
Scotland	Number	4,713	2,047	1,453	2,045	10,258	
	Percent	46	20	14	20	100	88

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, 2000-2004

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			
2000 Scotland	530	350	880	97	90	94	112	32	144
2001 Scotland	410	298	708	96	90	93	50	27	77
2002 Scotland	381	329	710	96	87	92	64	25	89
2003 Scotland	474	332	806	97	89	94	46	25	71
2004 Scotland	358	423	781	97	91	94	57	33	90
Aberdeen City	23	14	37	100	100	100	3	-	3
Aberdeenshire	20	17	37	95	100	97	4	-	4
Angus	3	4	7	100	100	100	2	-	2
Argyll & Bute	18	17	35	100	94	97	1	-	1
Clackmannanshire	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	10	11	21	90	100	95	2	-	2
Dundee City	10	17	27	100	94	96	5	3	8
East Ayrshire	3	13	16	100	85	88	7	-	7
East Dunbartonshire	3	2	5	100	100	100	-	2	2
East Lothian	6	9	15	100	100	100	-	1	1
East Renfrewshire	2	14	16	100	79	81	1	2	3
Edinburgh, City of	15	43	58	87	95	93	3	3	6
Eilean Siar	7	1	8	-	100	100	-	-	-
Falkirk	9	12	21	100	83	90	2	1	3
Fife	18	17	35	94	88	91	5	2	7
Glasgow City	42	55	97	98	91	94	2	2	4
Highland	28	15	43	93	100	95	5	-	5
Inverclyde	27	23	50	100	100	100	2	1	3
Midlothian	3	4	7	100	100	100	1	-	1
Moray	17	7	24	94	100	96	3	1	4
North Ayrshire	5	5	10	100	80	90	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	11	17	28	100	53	71	1	4	5
Orkney Islands	5	3	8	100	100	100	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	5	12	17	100	92	94	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	5	10	15	100	80	87	-	2	2
Scottish Borders	17	19	36	100	100	100	-	-	-
Shetland Islands	2	4	6	-	100	100	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	12	13	25	92	92	92	-	1	1
South Lanarkshire	10	17	27	100	71	81	4	4	8
Stirling	9	5	14	100	100	100	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	7	6	13	100	83	92	2	2	4
West Lothian	5	14	19	100	86	89	2	2	4

**Reasons for refusal of applications for liquor licences in Scotland
by licence type, 31 December 2004⁽¹⁾ Table 8**

Reasons for refusal ⁽²⁾	Number of Refusals		
	On-Sale	Off-Sale	Total
A only	3	7	10
B only	3	9	12
C only	1	1	2
D only	2	15	17
B and C	0	2	2
B and D	0	5	5
C and D	1	0	1
B and C and D	0	1	1
A and B and C and D	0	1	1
All Reasons	10	41	51

1 There were no other combinations of reasons reported in 2004.

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, by Sheriff Court, 2000 - 2004

Table 9

Sheriff Court	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002	2003	2004
Aberdeen	125	111	119	104	105
Airdrie	79	68	71	61	70
Alloa	33	32	33	28	28
Arbroath	36	38	37	37	37
Ayr	95	83	96	81	84
Banff	18	18	18	18	18
Campbeltown	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cupar	54	55	54	53	54
Dingwall	8	8	20	19	18
Dornoch	6	6	6	6	6
Dumbarton	86	89	91	97	88
Dumfries	64	64	58	55	58
Dundee	75	63	70	72	64
Dunfermline	58	58	59	64	59
Dunoon	19	11	19	(3)	(3)
Duns	20	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Edinburgh	301	334	306	266	265
Elgin	48	49	51	49	50
Falkirk	71	67	68	65	63
Forfar	30	30	30	29	26
Fort William	11	11	(5)	(5)	(5)
Glasgow	266	252	253	209	209
Greenock	48	46	46	64	67
Haddington	67	64	59	65	66
Hamilton	116	121	137	118	110
Inverness	25	32	46	46	43
Jedburgh	34	56	56	56	57
Kilmarnock	115	116	105	103	104
Kirkcaldy	67	68	69	66	66
Kirkcudbright	18	18	22	18	17
Kirkwall	10	12	11	10	10
Lanark	35	35	35	34	35
Lerwick	22	20	19	19	19
Linlithgow	72	64	73	57	74
Oban	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paisley	130	110	132	109	111
Peebles	13	13	13	13	13
Perth	98	103	106	93	94
Peterhead	19	16	25	22	22
Portree/Lochmaddy	1	1	(5)	(5)	(5)
Rothesay	(3)	8	(3)	(3)	(3)
Selkirk	36	37	40	31	32
Stirling	48	44	10	49	42
Stonehaven	25	25	24	25	25
Stornoway	7	7	(5)	(5)	(5)
Stranraer	20	20	20	20	20
Tain	10	12	(6)	(6)	(6)
Wick	17	18	19	18	18
Scotland	2,556	2,513	2,526	2349	2347

1 Numbers at 1 April 2001.

2 Figure included with Dumbarton.

3 Figure included with Greenock

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

5 Figure included with Inverness.

6 Figure included with Dingwall.

Registered clubs and on-sale premises in Scotland at 31 December 2004, by approximate council area

Table 10

Approximate Council Area	Number of registered clubs in area	Number per 10,000 population aged 18 and over ⁽⁹⁾	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 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Aberdeen ⁽¹⁾	170	5	1,015	17	141	83
Angus	63	7	340	19	58	92
Argyll & Bute ⁽²⁾	-	-	429	-	36	-
Ayrshire ⁽³⁾	188	7	964	20	107	57
Clackmannanshire	28	8	90	31	26	93
Dumfries & Galloway	95	8	596	16	78	82
Dundee City	64	6	352	18	60	94
East Lothian	66	9	220	30	63	95
Edinburgh ⁽⁴⁾	265	6	1,672	16	196	74
Eilean Siar ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	64	-	6	-
Falkirk	63	6	267	24	60	95
Fife	179	6	817	22	163	91
Glasgow ⁽⁶⁾	297	6	1,624	18	177	60
Highland ⁽⁵⁾	85	5	1,081	8	76	89
Inverclyde	67	10	179	37	45	67
Lanarkshire ⁽⁷⁾	215	4	985	22	224	104
Moray	50	7	271	18	39	78
Orkney Islands	10	7	79	13	10	100
Perth & Kinross	94	9	556	17	62	66
Renfrewshire ⁽⁸⁾	111	5	462	24	106	95
Scottish Borders	102	12	407	25	87	85
Shetland Islands	19	11	116	16	14	74
Stirling	42	6	331	13	43	102
West Lothian	74	6	271	27	69	93
Scotland	2,347	6	13,267	18	2,045	87

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 2003. 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, 1995 and 2000 - 2003

Table 11

Type of offence	1980	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sale of drink to person under 18	283	330	179	292	268	283
Purchasing excisable liquor for consumption by person under 18	144	222	161	209	187	273
Person under 18 buying excisable liquor or consuming in bar	666	169	72	96	62	60
Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18	-	-	4	5	8	9
Sports ground offences (possessing alcohol etc)	-	56	91	106	102	149
Consuming outwith permitted hours	85	34	49	82	47	43
Licensed persons, other offences	-	59	25	36	46	48
Licensed person, employee or agent drunk in licensed premises	15	30	37	24	17	30
Alcohol offences, travelling to and from sporting events	-	35	36	8	19	46
Other offences	139	111	38	47	43	40
Total Licensing law offences	1,332	1,046	692	905	799	981

"-" = 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⁽¹⁾ in Scotland, by type of sentence, 1980, 2000 - 2003

Table 12

Type of sentence	1980	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number						
Custody or community sentence	6	1	2	1	1	2
Financial penalty	647	155	86	86	102	109
Other	223	33	11	13	16	13
Total convictions	876	189	99	100	119	124
Percentage						
Custody or community sentence	1	1	2	1	1	2
Financial penalty	74	82	87	86	86	88
Other	25	17	11	13	13	10

1 Where main offence involved was a liquor licensing law offence.

Note: There is no direct relationship between the number of offences recorded by the police and the number of court disposals, see Annexe note 9.7

ANNEX

9. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

Sources of Data

9.1 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 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 2004 use the mid-2003 population estimates as the mid-year population estimates for 2004 are not yet available. (Bulletins published prior to 2001 used total population estimates, also prepared by GROS).

9.2 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.

Licensing Legislation

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.

Other

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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