

Borders NHS Board



SCOTTISH BORDERS ALCOHOL PROFILE

Aim

To provide Board members with details of the Scottish Borders Alcohol Profile 2013.

The Scottish Borders Alcohol Profile 2013 (the Profile) has been produced by the Local Licensing Forum for consideration by the Scottish Borders Licensing Board. It provides data related to the five licensing objectives to inform and strengthen local licensing policy in line with the Licensing Board policy review due by November 2013 and allow informed decision making. The Profile provides details on alcohol consumption in adults and children, alcohol availability, alcohol related antisocial behaviour police incidents, alcohol related attendances at the Emergency Department at Border General Hospital.

The Licensing Board considered the Profile at its meeting held on 15 February 2013 and accepted the report in its entirety.

Background

The Scottish Borders Licensing Board is the Licensing Authority for the Scottish Borders Local Government Area for the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005. The Scottish Borders Local Licensing Forum's purpose is to keep under review the liquor licensing system and the function of the Licensing Board, and advise the Licensing Board in relation to matters of concern.

Under the Licensing Act, Police, Health and the Local Authority have a duty to provide Statistical information to support the development of licensing policy. When preparing their Statement of Licensing Policy, the Licensing Board must consult with the relevant Health Board and they must inform the Health Board of applications for new Premises Licences.

In February 2012, a multi-agency working group of the Local Licensing Forum was brought together as the Alcohol Data Project Group to provide evidence to inform and strengthen local licensing policy in line with the policy review and to support decision making. As a result of this work "The Scottish Borders Alcohol Profile" (the Profile) has been produced by the Local Licensing Forum.

The Profile seeks to provide the Licensing Board with data related to its five licensing objectives of:-

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

Licensing Boards must seek to promote these objectives through their policy statement; when considering whether there is overprovision of licensed premises in their area; and when making decisions on licence applications or reviews. Licensing seeks to minimise or prevent the harm that can be caused by the consumption of alcohol, and the availability of alcohol is controlled by the Licensing Board which can support a change in local environments by controlling the number and type of alcohol outlets, opening hours and conditions of sale.

Summary

Key highlights from the Profile are presented below:

Availability of alcohol

Alcohol is widely available in Borders with 467 licensed premises in total as at April 2012. Nationally there are changes in the patterns of purchasing with 69% of alcohol bought from off-sales. Locally, 74% of households in Scottish Borders living within 0.5 miles of any off sale premise and 97% live within 10 miles (as the crow flies) of a large of medium sized supermarket.

Preventing Crime and Disorder/ Securing Public Safety/ Preventing public Nuisance

Crime and disorder is evidenced in Police data showing that alcohol is a contributing factor in 21% (7129) of antisocial behaviour incidents. 72% (5122) of these incidents occur over the weekend and 35% (2506) between midnight and 6am. Galashiels West, Hawick Central and Kelso South had the highest rate per 1000 people of alcohol related incidents.

Protecting and Improving Public Health

Protecting and improving public health is a new objective based on the fact that alcohol is a risky and harmful substance. Licensing Boards are responsible for controlling the availability and supply of alcohol and need to consider measures that can be put in place to keep the risks (both to the individual and community) to a minimum.

The Profile shows that half (43%) of adults are drinking outwith the recommended government limits and 23% drinking to harmful or hazardous levels. Over a 5 month period, there were 513 attendances to the Emergency Department at the Borders General Hospital where alcohol was a contributing factor. 62% of the attendances happened at the weekend with attendees spanning across all age groups. Similar to Police, 25% of attendances occur between midnight and 6am when there is reduced staff cover.

Protecting Children From Harm

An occasional license authorises the sale of alcohol on premises that are not licensed premises. There are two different types of occasional licenses; one that is applied for by existing license holders and another applied for by voluntary organisations. In 2011, 57% of occasional licenses granted to licensees and 68% of occasional licenses granted to voluntary organisations allowed access for children and young people.

Recommendations to Licensing Board

The Profile made a number of recommendations to the Licensing Board, namely:

- (a) That the Licensing Board accepts the information provided within this Alcohol Profile and considers the level of alcohol-related harm in Scottish Borders when formulating Licensing Policy and local decisions;
- (b) That local policy should consider the overall supply of alcohol in Borders as well as individual premises due to the changes in patterns of purchasing from off-sales;
- (c) That the Licensing Board considers the high rates and timing of alcohol related antisocial behaviour Police incidents within Hawick, Kelso and Galashiels when formulating over provision statement;
- (d) That the licensing policy should consider the impact of the late opening hours and impact on frontline services as a result of alcohol being available after midnight;
- (e) That the Licensing Board considers whether child centred events, are appropriate events for the sale of alcohol through occasional licences; and
- (f) That the Licensing Board report to the Local Licensing Forum if this first Alcohol Profile has been helpful and if data should continue to be monitored and reported on.

Recommendation

The Board is asked to **investigate** potential implications for healthcare services.

Policy/Strategy Implications	As detailed in the report
Consultation	N/A
Consultation with Professional Committees	Local Licensing Forum Scottish Borders Licensing Board
Risk Assessment	As detailed in the report
Compliance with Board Policy requirements on Equality and Diversity	N/A
Resource/Staffing Implications	N/A

Approved by

Name	Designation	Name	Designation
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Scottish Borders Alcohol Profile

February 2013



Foreword



It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Scottish Borders Alcohol Profile. This is the culmination of 12 months hard work by a group of dedicated people who have negotiated, analysed and edited vast quantities of information to bring you a document that I hope you will find interesting, enlightening and above all useful.

Alcohol will always be a part of our society and the real challenge we face is to ensure that its positive contribution outweighs its potential harm.

We know that the solution to tackling alcohol related harm doesn't rest with one individual, one organisation or indeed one approach. The objective therefore in developing this profile was simple. We wanted to provide Scottish Borders Licensing Board with evidence based data on the impact that alcohol has on our frontline services. In turn we hope this will support the development of their policies and decision making. I believe however, that it can also be used to inform the delivery of services and to ensure that those commenting on the impact that alcohol has on our society are well informed. Only with the right information, can we make the right decisions.

I would like to thank Susan Walker, Alcohol & Drugs Partnership Development Officer for being the lynch pin in making this happen. As always she has dedicated herself to the task and inspired the team around her to get the job done. I am sure she will join me in thanking the Alcohol Data Project Group, in particular Erin Murray of Scottish Borders Council, Chief Inspector Kenny Simpson and Inspector John Scott of Lothian and Borders Police for their time and expertise.

The Scottish Borders Licensing Forum is committed to ensuring that this is a living document and with the support of our partners we hope to bring you annual updates.

Councillor Michelle Ballantyne,
Convenor of SBC Local Licensing
Forum

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Acknowledgements

This report relied heavily on data being recorded by busy frontline staff within the emergency services (Emergency Department (ED), Borders General Hospital (BGH), Lothian and Borders Police and Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service) herein after referred to as Police and Fire Service. The authors would like to thank all staff within these services who undertook this additional task to ensure that any alcohol incidents were recorded appropriately and supported the development of this Alcohol Profile 2012/13.

We are grateful also to the Alcohol Data Project Group and the Local Licensing Forum for their ongoing support and advice and in particular their contribution to this report.

Susan Walker/Erin Murray

Executive Summary

Under the Licensing Act, Police, Health and Local Authority have a duty to provide statistical information to support the development of licensing policy. Alcohol statistics are available both nationally and locally relating to the five licensing objectives.

This report seeks to provide Scottish Borders Licensing Board with data related to the five licensing objectives to inform and strengthen local licensing policy in line with the policy review and allow informed decision making.

Alcohol Consumption

Although we are beginning to see improvements, Scotland still has a high level of alcohol-related harm compared to the rest of the UK and Western and Central Europe. Therefore using Scotland as a bench mark for Scottish Borders is not a challenging comparator. The Scottish Health Survey 2011 shows that within Scottish Borders:

- 43% of adults drink out with the recommended government limits
- 23% of adults drink to hazardous or harmful levels.

Availability

Across Scotland alcohol is widely available with a wide range of outlets and longer trading hours having created an environment where alcohol is easily accessible and affordable. The availability of alcohol is controlled by Licensing Boards who can support a change in local environments. Key data shows:

- Across Scotland, 69% of alcohol is sold in off sales.
- In the Scottish Borders, Peebles North and Hawick Central had the largest number of licensed premises as at April 2012.
- 97% of households are within 10 miles (as the crow flies) of a large or medium sized supermarket.
- 74% of households in the Scottish Borders are within 0.5 miles of any off sale.

Alcohol Related Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Police Incidents:

Alcohol is a significant factor in all police related incidents and is consistent throughout the year for the Police and part of core business. Key findings over April 2010 – August 2012 show:

- 21% (7129) of the total Police ASB incidents have alcohol as a contributing factor.
- 72% (5122) of alcohol related incidents occur over the weekend.
- 35% (2506) of alcohol related incidents occur between midnight and 6am.
- Galashiels West, Hawick Central and Kelso South had the highest rate per 1000 people of alcohol related incidents when comparing intermediate geographies. (All these localities have nightclub premises).

Alcohol Related Attendances, Emergency Department (ED), BGH

Similar to Police, alcohol impacts on the ED at times when there is reduced staff cover and attendances peak during the early hours over a weekend with the majority being brought by the Ambulance Service.

Key findings between June – October 2012 show:

- 513 attendances were alcohol related. Of those;
- June 2012 had the highest number of attendances.
- Attendances span across all age groups.
- 196 attendances result in an admission to hospital (38%).
- 318 of the attendances occur at the weekend (62%).
- Over the weekend, almost 25% of attendances occur between midnight and 6am.
- Sunday had the highest number attendances between 03:00 – 04:00.
- 16 attendances at ED were 15 years or under.

Children and Young People

- In 2011, 420 occasional licences granted to existing licensees allowed access for children and young people (57%).

- In 2011, 283 occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations allowed access for children and young people (68%).

Recommendations

- Licensing Board accepts the information provided within this Alcohol Profile and considers the level of alcohol-related harm in Scottish Borders when formulating Licensing Policy and local decisions.
- Local policy should consider the overall supply of alcohol in Borders as well as individual premises due to the changes in patterns of purchasing from off-sales.
- Licensing Board considers the high rates and timing of alcohol related antisocial behaviour Police incidents within Hawick, Kelso and Galashiels when formulating over provision statement.
- Licensing policy should consider the impact of the late opening hours and impact on frontline services as a result of alcohol being available after midnight.
- Licensing Board considers whether child centred events, are appropriate events for the sale of alcohol through occasional licences.
- Licensing Board to report to the Local Licensing Forum if this first Alcohol Profile has been helpful and if data should continue to be monitored and reported on.

Context

As Licensing Boards across Scotland move towards producing new statements of licensing policy due by November 2013, Alcohol & Drug Partnerships (ADPs), NHS Boards and Police have a key role to play in the collation of data relating to the five licensing objectives to assist with the development of evidence based licensing policy.

Licensing Boards seek to promote the five licensing objectives within their policy statements and consider these when making decisions on licence applications, licence reviews and whether there is overprovision within their area. These licensing objectives are:

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

The requirement for Licensing Boards to develop licensing policy moves the licensing process from an individual application procedure to a policy driven process. This supports the Scottish Government's Alcohol Framework 'Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol' to protect and improve public health by reducing alcohol consumption.¹

When considering overprovision, Licensing Boards can consider the following:

- Number of premises
- Capacity of premises
- Style of operation
- Types of premises
- Localities that are already overprovided for or are approaching overprovision

¹ Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol, Scottish Government (2009)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/03/04144703/0>

Since implementation of the Licensing Act, it has been recognised within evaluation that there have been particular difficulties at a strategic level, defining and measuring the 'public health' objective.²

In 2011, Alcohol Focus Scotland (AFS) and Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) published the findings from an expert workshop which included representation from licensing, law, public health, social science and local government titled 'Re-thinking Alcohol Licensing'. Participants were tasked with considering the operation of Scotland's licensing system and how it could more effectively regulate the availability of alcohol to reduce the high levels of alcohol-related harm. Recommendations included public bodies providing evidence against the five licensing objectives, in an accessible format, to support evidence-based licensing policies.³

Following on from the 'Re-thinking Alcohol Licensing' publication, AFS developed a licensing toolkit⁴ aimed at supporting all those involved in the licensing process. The toolkit provides guidance on the key areas of the new licensing approach, including evidence-gathering, assessing overprovision, and preparing a policy statement.

Introduction

Under the Licensing Act, Licensing Boards must take account not only of operating conditions for individual premises but also the relationship between overall alcohol availability and harm.

Alcohol is widely available with a wide range of outlets and longer trading hours having created an environment where alcohol is easily accessible and affordable. Drinking patterns have also changed with private space being the

² An evaluation of the implementation of, and compliance with, the objectives of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, (2012)

³ Re-thinking Alcohol Licensing, SHAAP and Alcohol Focus Scotland (2011) <http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/view/download/188-re-thinking-alcohol-licensing>

⁴ Good Licensing Practice: Using evidence to support policy and decision-making, Alcohol Focus Scotland (November 2012) www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/licensing-toolkit

most common place for individuals to drink (except 16-24yrs old). According to a recent study on alcohol sales in Scotland, England and Wales, 69% of alcohol was sold from the off-trade in Scotland⁵.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to harmful drinking but substantial evidence has shown that increasing access to alcohol through more licensed premises and longer hours are linked to a range of alcohol-related harms.

Licensing has always sought to minimise or prevent the harm that can be caused by consumption of alcohol. Availability of alcohol is controlled by Licensing Boards who can support a change in local environments through controlling the number and type of alcohol outlets, opening hours and conditions of sale. If we are to see a change in harmful drinking we need to ensure local environments support this. This report is designed to support and facilitate ongoing decisions and policy making carried out by the Scottish Borders Licensing Board.

Scottish Borders Local Licensing Forum

A multi-agency working group of the Local Licensing Forum (LLF) was brought together as the Alcohol Data Project Group in February 2012. This group was tasked with providing evidence to inform and strengthen local licensing policy in line with the policy review and to support decision making. For details of the membership see [Appendix 1](#).

Objectives of the group were to:

- Provide meaningful alcohol related data in a useable format to the Licensing Board.
- Review the definition of areas and localities to be considered when assessing overprovision and ensure that statistical evidence can be created accordingly.

⁵ Monitoring and Evaluating Scotland's Alcohol Strategy (MESAS); An update of alcohol sales and price band analyses, NHS Health Scotland (2012)

- Create systems to allow ongoing reporting of data to the Licensing Board.
- Inform the Licensing Board to support and strengthen its commitment to the public health objective.

Alcohol & Drugs Partnerships (ADPs) Core Outcomes

Scottish Government has identified nationally agreed core outcomes for alcohol and drugs which all ADPs are expected to deliver against. There are seven national core outcomes for all ADPs which are intended to help ensure that those needs (of individuals, families and communities affected by alcohol and drug use) are being addressed across Scotland.

Licensing Boards are a key partner in addressing alcohol problems and contribute to the achievement of the following national core outcomes:

- **Local Environment:** People live in positive, health-promoting local environments where alcohol is less readily available.
- **Community Safety:** Communities and individuals are safe from alcohol offending and antisocial behaviour.
- **Prevalence:** Fewer adults and children are drinking at levels or patterns that are damaging to themselves or others.
- **Health:** People are healthier and experience fewer risks as a result of alcohol use

Building an Alcohol Profile

Scotland continues to have a high level of alcohol related harm, compared to the rest of the UK and Western and Central Europe. It is encouraging to note that Scottish Borders' rate of alcohol related harm is lower than the national average; however there are still significant alcohol related issues to address locally. These are highlighted throughout this report and will continue to be monitored, comparing local trends to assess progress.

Data within this report is primarily provided based on intermediate geographies. There are 29 intermediate geographies in the Scottish Borders with a population between 2,500 and 6,000 which represent communities as best as possible. Comparing the data over intermediate geographies helps to

identify if there are particular issues in localities and also if any remedial action is required.

Systems were put in place locally to capture data from Emergency Department, Borders General Hospital, Lothian and Borders Police, and Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service. The data systems will allow the ongoing reporting to the Board and Forum. In addition, where possible, a brief summary of the overall costs of alcohol-related harm to Scottish Borders are included within this report.

Further detail and breakdown of data for each licensing objective is included in the Appendices of this document.

Number and Type of Licensed Premises in the Borders (April 2012)

Scottish Borders Council Legal and Democratic Services capture data on the number and type of licensed premises (see Appendix 2). This data reflects how available alcohol is in the Scottish Borders with:

- 467 licensed premises in total as at April 2012.
- 18% are off-licences (84).
- Of the off-licences, 25% are medium or large supermarkets (21)
- 21% are pubs with and without sale of food (97).
- 22% are members clubs (103).
- 97% of households are within 10 miles (as the crow flies) of a large or medium sized supermarket.
- 74% of households are within 0.5 miles of any off sale.
- Peebles North and Hawick Central had the largest number of licensed premises per intermediate geography.

It is important to note that many licensed premises are located in town centres and that is reflected in the number of establishments in Peebles North compared to Peebles South.

For further information and breakdown on licensed premises see [Appendix 2](#).

Occasional Licences

An occasional licence authorises the sale of alcohol on premises that are not licensed premises. There are two different types of occasional licences; one that is applied for by existing licence holders and another applied for by voluntary organisations. The following data sets out the current context of occasional licences for both types for 2011:

Existing licence holders:

- There were 742 occasional licences granted with 80% occurring on a Friday and Saturday.

- 30% of these were for Wedding/Birthday parties with 18% relating to sporting events e.g. Rugby events.
- 57% of the total occasional licences granted allow children or young people at the event.
- Over the common riding/festival period there is a slight increase in the number of occasional licences granted.
- The town with the most occasional licences granted to existing licence holders was Kelso (Springwood Park and Kelso Races will account for the majority).

Voluntary Organisations:

- There were 416 occasional licences granted of which 80% were on a Friday or Saturday.
- 30% of the occasional licences for voluntary organisations related to theatre, music or concerts.
- 68% of the events allow for children and young people.
- Occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations are not season specific.
- The town with the most occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations was Hawick.

For further information on Occasional Licenses see [Appendix 3](#).

Preventing Crime and Disorder/Preventing Public Nuisance

Nationally:

- 50% of prisoners in Scottish jails were drunk at time of the offence
- 63% of victims of violent crime in Scotland perceived offender to be under the influence of alcohol

Prisoner Survey 2011, Edinburgh, Scottish Prison Service
Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, Scottish Government (2010/11)

Recording of Alcohol Related Police Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Incidents and Definition

The data reports on the number of alcohol related Police ASB incidents in the Scottish Borders covers the time period April 2010 - August 2012⁶. The definition of an alcohol related Police ASB incident is 'those incidents that were marked by Police officers indicating that alcohol was a contributing factor to the incident'.

Results on Alcohol Related Police ASB Incidents

The data has shown over the time period (April 2010 – Aug 2012):

- 21% (7129) of all Police ASB incidents have alcohol as a contributing factor.
- There are 246 alcohol related incidents on average per month.
- 72% (5122) of alcohol related incidents occur over the weekend.
- 35% (2506) of alcohol related incidents occur between midnight and 6am.
- Festive periods do not have a significant impact on the number of incidents.
- Galashiels and Hawick had the highest number of alcohol related incidents.
- The rate of alcohol related incidents was highest in Hawick Central, Galashiels West, Kelso South. These areas represent the town centres and contain nightclubs.

For further information on alcohol related ASB police incidents please see [Appendix 4](#).

⁶ Recorded by Safer Communities Team based on Lothian and Borders Police data.

Drink Driving Statistics (April 2008 – October 2012)

Over the past three and a half years the monthly number of drink driving charges has decreased. Although there are spikes in the number of individuals being charged, this may relate to specific proactive policing.

Alcohol Related Crime Costs

Crime costs in Scottish Borders are estimated at £10.62m. This includes alcohol-specific offences e.g. drink-driving, drunkenness and includes offences where alcohol is recognised as being a contributory factor e.g. breach of the peace and violence⁷.

Summary

Alcohol plays a significant part in all Police related business. Although alcohol incidents are occurring on a daily basis, 72% of all alcohol related incidents occur at the weekend with over a third between midnight and 6am. The night-time economy benefits a few small businesses, but has a significant financial impact on public services in particular where late opening hours occurs. This has an impact on the limited Police resources that are available over a rural area, resulting in officers being deployed within town centres. Police report that many of those who do attend pubs and late night establishments will have 'preloaded' on alcohol purchased cheaply at off-sales. Further information on the impact of night time economy on Police and ED can be found in [Appendix 6](#).

Police have also reported that they are seeing a change in the location of incidents, moving from public space into private space. This is evidenced in the three murders that occurred within the Scottish Borders in 2011 where the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol. All of the murders occurred within private dwellings. In a separate piece of analysis carried out between April to November 2012, almost half of all recorded violence (excluding sexual crimes) is recorded with alcohol as an aggravator⁸.

⁷ The Cost of Alcohol in Scottish Borders 2010/11, Alcohol Focus Scotland

⁸ Crimes of Violence in Scottish Borders 2012, Safer Communities Partnership

Securing Public Safety

Nationally:

- 17% of accidental fires across Scotland in 2011/12 were suspected to be caused by alcohol/drugs (860 fires).

Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service Accidental Fires

The total number of Primary Fires for the Scottish Borders area is 224. A primary fire is a reportable fire in one of the following locations: Buildings, Caravans, Vehicles, Outdoor storage, Agricultural premises/property or outdoor structure (Tunnel/Bridge) or any fires involving casualties/rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances.

The Fire Service record where they suspect that a contributory factor to a primary fire was due to a person being impaired because of suspected use of alcohol and/or drugs. Of the 224 total primary fires within Scottish Borders in 2011/12, there were nine fires suspected to have a contributory factor of alcohol/drugs (4% of total primary fires). Where it was known, there were two individuals with injury and one fatality.

Costs of a Fire in Domestic Dwelling

Costs provided by Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service to respond to a fire in a domestic dwelling are estimated below:

Cost of a fire in a domestic dwelling (4 hours estimate)	£5363.20
Cost of a fatality in a domestic dwelling (10 hours estimate)	£24,327.00

Summary

Although numbers are low, alcohol is a contributor to fires with potentially serious consequences through both fire deaths and injuries.

Protecting and Improving Public Health

Nationally:

- 1 in 2 men and 1 in 3 women in Scotland regularly drink over recommended limits
- 450% increase in liver cirrhosis mortality over the past 30 years in Scotland
- 100 alcohol-related hospital admissions every day in Scotland
- 25 deaths in Scotland every week where alcohol was 'underlying cause'
- 11% of A&E attendances in Scotland are alcohol-related

Source: Whole Population Approach, Alcohol Focus Scotland 2012

Drinking above recommended limits

The UK government produced sensible drinking guidelines recommending weekly limits based on units of alcohol. The current limits are 21 units for men and 14 units for women.

Nearly half (43%) of the adult population in the Borders drink outwith these guidelines with 27% of males and 20% of females (slightly higher than female Scottish average) drinking to hazardous or harmful levels.⁹

Alcohol related Hospital discharges

A range of health problems can be seen as a result of excessive consumption of alcohol. Acute intoxication (drunkenness) or poisoning (toxic effect) can be seen after a single episode of excessive consumption, while other long-term health related problems can occur, such as damage to the liver and brain. Alcohol use is also associated with certain cancers. The data below is from Borders General Hospital and Community Hospitals within the Borders. Discharge data (as opposed to admission data) is used as alcohol related diagnoses may only become apparent during a person's hospital stay.

In 2010/11 there were:

- 604 alcohol related hospital discharges within the Borders.

⁹ Scottish Health Survey, 2011

- 26% were due to acute intoxication (drunkenness) compared with 21% for Scotland.
- 13% had a diagnosis of Alcoholic Liver Disease.
- 96% of were an emergency admission compared with 91% for Scotland.

Alcohol Related Deaths: 2000 - 2009

Alcohol related deaths can be recorded in two different ways. This can be 'underlying' cause of death; the disease or injury which led directly to death, or 'any mention' which is a broader definition where there is any mention of an alcohol related condition being an contributing factor in the death. The number of alcohol related deaths where alcohol was the 'underlying cause' of death range between 9 - 23 deaths. In Scottish Borders we have a greater fluctuation compared with Scotland which has remained relatively stable.

Alcohol Dependence

In 2009, a needs assessment was carried out within the Scottish Borders which estimated that 5% (4,600) of the Scottish Borders population were dependant on alcohol. ¹⁰ This reflects individuals who have been drinking to excess for a long period of time.

Emergency Department, Borders General Hospital Statistics (June 12 – October 12)

Hospital alcohol related discharges do not include patients who have attended ED and are discharged directly from this department. Therefore data was collected by health professionals during the ED triage process where it is assessed if alcohol is a contributing factor to the patients attendance.

This data showed that:

- Over the timescale there were 513 alcohol related attendances at ED (5% of total ED attendances).
- 61% were male, 39% female.
- June 2012 had the highest number of alcohol related attendances.
- Alcohol related attendances span across all age groups.

¹⁰ Needs Assessment of Drug and Alcohol Problems in the Scottish Borders, Figure 8 Consultancy (2009)

- 62% (318) occur at the weekend.
- 33% occur between midnight and 6am.
- The highest number of attendances occur between 3am and 4am on Sundays.
- 38% resulted in an admission to hospital.

Scottish Ambulance Service (SAS)

Due to the way that patient information is recorded on the current electronic patient report form program (E-PRF) by ambulance staff it is difficult to extract data specifically on alcohol related incidents. However, it is a fair assumption that the majority of the 513 alcohol related attendances to Emergency Department, Borders General Hospital (BGH) would be taken by ambulance. Dealing with these types of incidents does have an impact on the service SAS deliver, especially between the hours of midnight and 7am as resources are reduced with 1 x ambulance crew at Hawick, Chirnside & Peebles and 2 x ambulance crews at Galashiels & Kelso. In addition to this, crews are not always in their own area with transfers from the BGH to Edinburgh, Livingston, Glasgow etc. It is regularly the case once the crew have cleared from the transfer that they may be held to assist with incidents in the Edinburgh city area, further reducing cover in the Borders area which happens frequently on all shifts. Therefore dealing with alcohol related incidents during the early hours of the weekend impacts on the service that can be delivered to people in the Borders area who require an emergency response to life threatening conditions.¹¹

Alcohol Related Health Costs

Health costs are estimated as £4.31m for Scottish Borders. This includes hospital admissions, ED attendances, ambulance journeys, outpatient attendances, alcohol services, prescription costs and GP consultations. The highest single health cost in Scottish Borders is related to hospital admissions¹².

¹¹ Paramedic Team Leader, Galashiels Ambulance Station, Scottish Ambulance Service

¹² The Cost of Alcohol in Scottish Borders 2010/11, Alcohol Focus Scotland. <http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/local-cost-profiles>

Alcohol Related Social Costs

Social Care costs are estimated for Scottish Borders as £5.27m based on the estimated level of social work caseload due to problem alcohol use, community service orders and probation orders related to alcohol, and care home expenditure for people with alcohol addictions¹³.

Summary

With over 1 in 4 males and 1 in 5 females drinking to hazardous or harmful levels and nearly half the Borders population drinking outwith the government's guidelines, it is safe to say that many individuals are drinking too much, too often. This clearly evidences the accepted alcohol culture that exists within the Scottish Borders however; this report also highlights the impact of alcohol related harm on front line services. Alcohol impacts on the Emergency Department at times where there is reduced cover and similar to Police, peak during the early hours of Sunday morning between 3am and 4am. Nearly 40% of these patients are serious enough to require admission to the hospital. Similarly, alcohol related incidents impacts on the service that can be delivered by Scottish Ambulance Service during the early hours of a weekend to people in the Scottish Borders who require an emergency response to life threatening conditions.

For a full breakdown and further details of the data captured see [Appendix 5](#).

¹³ The Cost of Alcohol in Scottish Borders 2010/11, Alcohol Focus Scotland <http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk/local-cost-profiles>

Protecting Children from Harm

Nationally:

- 62% of parents believe their drinking behaviour has no effect of their family
- 34% of 15 year olds had drunk in the last week
- 28% of 15 year olds bought alcohol from a friend
- 19% of 15 year olds bought alcohol from a shop

Source:
4Children 2012
SALSUS 2010

Children & Young Peoples Alcohol Consumption

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) is a long established series of national surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use. The most recent local report¹⁴ from 2010 shows:

- The proportion of 15 year olds in Scottish Borders who have ever had an alcoholic drink remains higher than the national average (83% in Scottish Borders compared with 77% nationally).
- 17% of 15 year olds reported that they usually drank at least once a week (a reduction from 39% in 2006).
- 42% of 15 year olds reported that they purchased their alcohol from a friend (compared to 28% nationally).
- Among 15 year olds, there has been a decrease in the proportion buying alcohol from shops, from 17% in 2006 to 7% in 2010.
- Of the pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, 25% of 13 year olds and 53% of 15 year olds reported that they had consumed five or more drinks on the same occasion in the past 30 days.

¹⁴ Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance use Survey (SALSUS) 2010

Alcohol Related Attendance at Emergency Department (ED), Borders General Hospital

Between June 2012 – October 2012 the following was recorded:

- 8% of attendances at ED were 17 years or under (41).
- 39% of the attendances under 17 years were 15 years or below (16).

Summary

Although the proportion of 15 year olds who have ever had an alcoholic drink is higher in the Scottish Borders than the Scottish average, there are fewer 15 year olds drinking on a regular basis. There has also been a decrease in the percentage of 15 year olds purchasing alcohol from a shop. However, of the individuals who had ever had an alcoholic drink, a quarter of 13 year olds and over half of 15 year olds reported binge drinking in the previous 30 days.

Recommendations

- Licensing Board accepts the information provided within this Alcohol Profile and considers the level of alcohol-related harm in Scottish Borders when formulating Licensing Policy and local decisions.
- Local policy should consider the overall supply of alcohol in Borders as well as individual premises due to the changes in patterns of purchasing from off-sales.
- Licensing Board considers the high rates and timing of alcohol related antisocial behaviour Police incidents within Hawick, Kelso and Galashiels when formulating over provision statement.
- Licensing policy should consider the impact of the late opening hours and impact on frontline services as a result of alcohol being available after midnight.
- Licensing Board carefully considers whether child centred events are appropriate events for the sale of alcohol through occasional licences.
- Licensing Board to report to the Local Licensing Forum if this first Alcohol Profile has been helpful and if data should continue to be monitored and reported.

Appendix 1: Membership of Alcohol Data Project

Inspector John Scott; Lothian & Borders Police (Chair)

Chief Inspector Kenny Simpson; Lothian & Borders Police

Police Constable Graham Forsyth; Lothian & Borders Police

Ian Tunnah; Licensing Standards Officer; Scottish Borders Council

Anne Isles; Legal & Licensing Manager; Scottish Borders Council

Erin Murray; Business Consultant; Resources Department, Scottish Borders Council

Councillor George Turnbull; Scottish Borders Council

Lynda Mays; Service Manager; Substance Misuse, NHS Borders

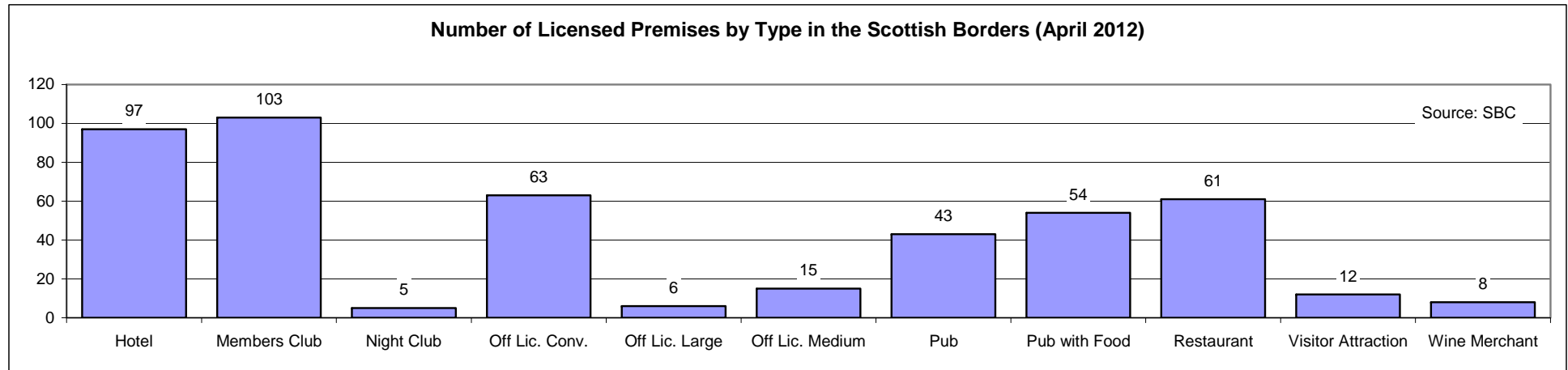
Colin Bruce; Group Commander; Lothian & Borders Fire Service

David Allan; Scottish Ambulance Service

Susan Walker; Development Officer; Alcohol & Drugs Partnership Support Team

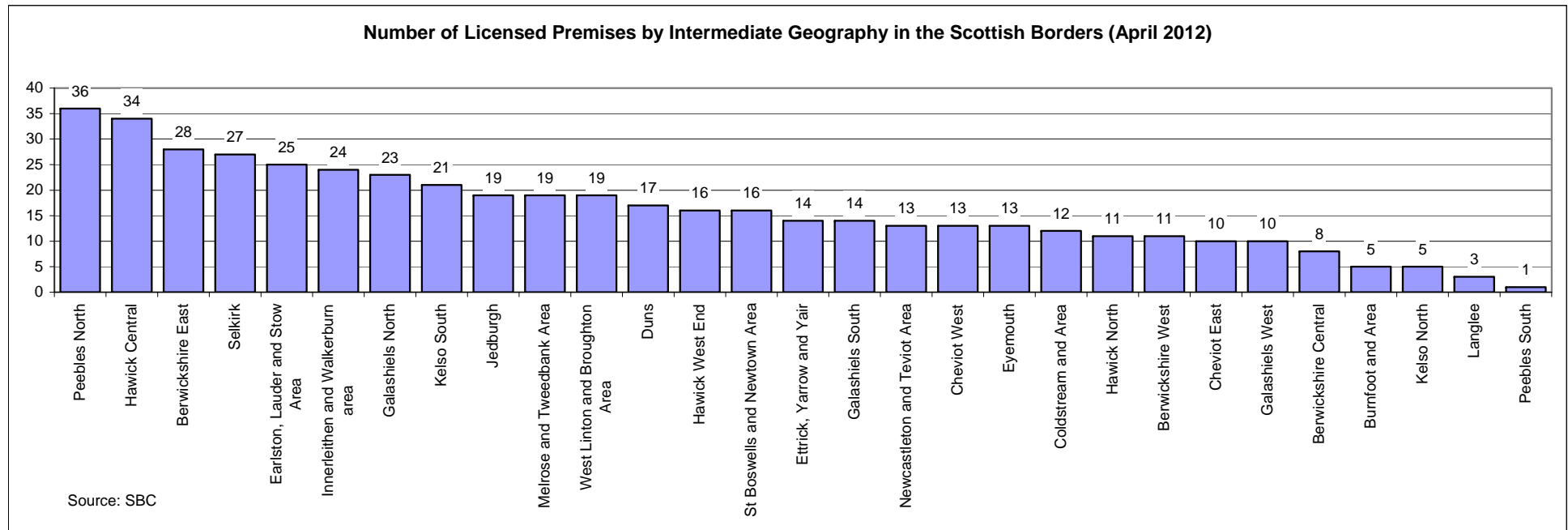
Appendix 2 – Licensed Premises

In April 2012 there were 467 licensed premises within the Scottish Borders, of which 84 (18%) are off-licences. Within the off-licenses, 63 (75%) were convenience store locations, 15 (18%) are medium sized supermarkets and 6 (7%) are large supermarkets. Over 22% of the licensed premises are members clubs.



The location of off-sales was compared to the location of households within the Scottish Borders. Based on linear distances (as the crow flies) 74% of households in the Scottish Borders are within 0.5 miles of any off sale. 97% of households are within 10 miles (as the crow flies) of a large or medium sized supermarket.

The graph below shows the distribution of licensed premises by intermediate geography area in the Scottish Borders. It is important to note that many licensed premises are located in town centres and that is reflected in the number of establishments in Peebles North compared to Peebles South.



The table below shows the number of licensed premises by type and intermediate geography area as of April 2012. The map on the next again page shows the locations of the premises across the Scottish Borders.

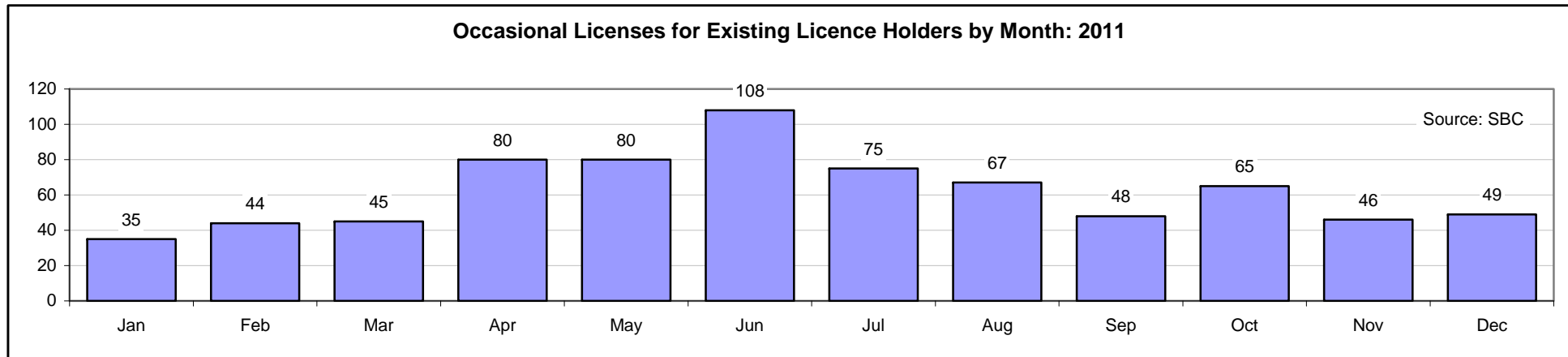
IG Code	Intermediate Geography Area	Hotel	Members Club	Night Club	Off Lic. Conv.	Off Lic. Large	Off Lic. Medium	Pub	Pub with Food	Restaurant	Visitor Attraction	Wine Merchant	Grand Total
S02001021	Newcastleton and Teviot Area	5	2		2				3	1			13
S02001022	Hawick West End		6		2			4	1	3			16
S02001023	Hawick Central	1	8	2	3	1	1	9	3	5		1	34
S02001024	Hawick North		3		2		3	1	2				11
S02001025	Cheviot West	2	6		1				2	1	1		13
S02001026	Burnfoot and Area	1			1				2	1			5
S02001027	Jedburgh	4	4		2		1	2	2	3	1		19
S02001028	Ettrick, Yarrow and Yair	6	2		1				3		2		14
S02001029	Cheviot East	6			1				1	1	1		10
S02001030	Selkirk	3	6		5			4	4	4	1		27
S02001031	St Boswells and Newtown Area	3	8		3				1		1		16
S02001032	Kelso South	4	2	1			2	1	4	5		2	21
S02001033	Melrose and Tweedbank Area	6	2		4				2	3	2		19
S02001034	Kelso North		4		1								5
S02001035	Galashiels South	1	3			2	1	1	1	4		1	14
S02001036	Langlee				2			1					3
S02001037	Galashiels West		1	2	1			4	2				10
S02001038	Galashiels North	1	3		4	2	2	4	3	4			23
S02001039	Innerleithen and Walkerburn area	9	6		4		1			3	1		24
S02001040	West Linton and Broughton Area	8	3		2					5	1		19
S02001041	Peebles South				1								1
S02001042	Peebles North	8	6		3	1	2	2	2	8	1	3	36
S02001043	Coldstream and Area	3	4		1			2	1	1			12
S02001044	Earlston, Lauder and Stow Area	6	8		6			3		2			25
S02001045	Berwickshire West	3	3		2			1	2				11
S02001046	Duns	3	4		2		1	2	1	3		1	17
S02001047	Berwickshire Central	2	3		2				1				8
S02001048	Berwickshire East	9	4		3		1	1	8	2			28
S02001049	Eyemouth	3	2		2			1	3	2			13
Scottish Borders		97	103	5	63	6	15	43	54	61	12	8	467

Appendix 3 – Occasional Licences

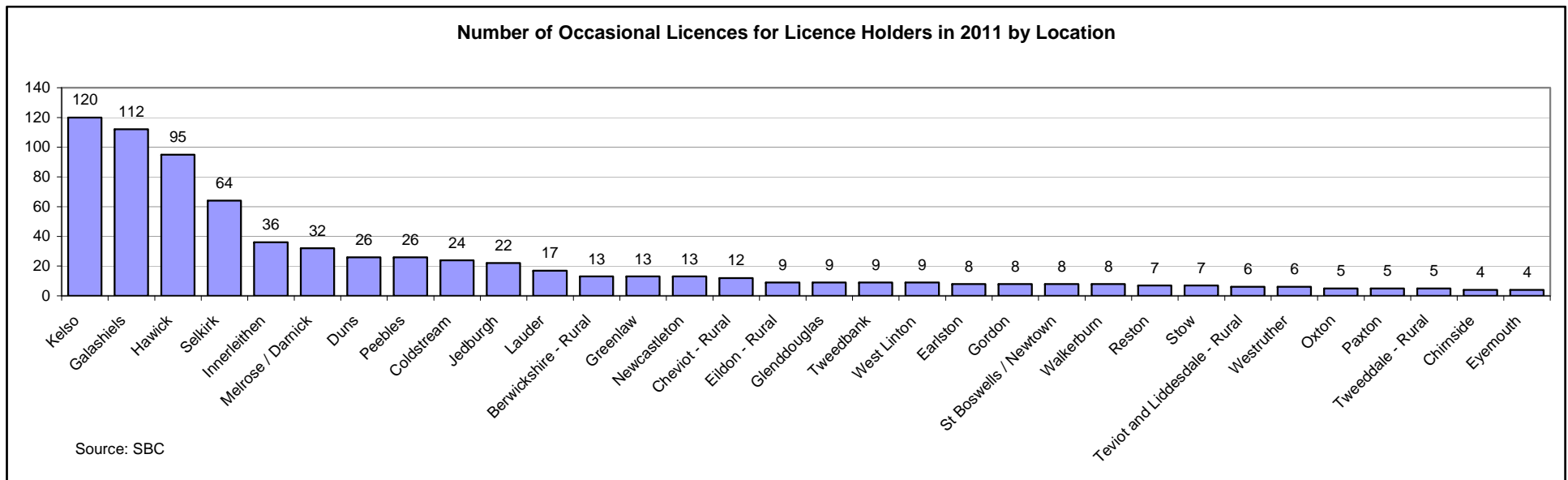
An occasional licence authorises the sale of alcohol on premises that are not licensed premises. There are two different types of occasional licences; one that is applied for by existing licence holders and another applied for by voluntary organisations. This appendix provides details of the occasional licences granted to existing licence holders and voluntary organisations in 2011.

There were 742 occasional licenses granted to existing licence holders in 2011. The table and graphs below show the number of occasional licences granted to existing licence holders by month and day of week. Almost 60% of the occasional licences are for a Saturday.

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total	%
Jan	1		3		11	18	2	35	5%
Feb	1	1		4	9	28	1	44	6%
Mar	4			1	12	28		45	6%
Apr	4		2		14	52	8	80	11%
May		5	5	2	17	38	13	80	11%
Jun		3	11	11	25	52	6	108	15%
Jul		1	4	1	16	44	9	75	10%
Aug		4		4	11	44	4	67	9%
Sep	1	1		1	14	30	1	48	6%
Oct	1			1	11	44	8	65	9%
Nov			1		11	30	4	46	6%
Dec	3	2	2	4	10	21	7	49	7%
Total	15	17	28	29	161	429	63	742	100%
%	2%	2%	4%	4%	22%	58%	8%	100%	



The graph below shows the number of occasional licences for licence holders in 2011 by location of the event. In 2011 more occasional licences were granted in Kelso than in Galashiels or Hawick. This will reflect events held in Springwood Park and Kelso races.

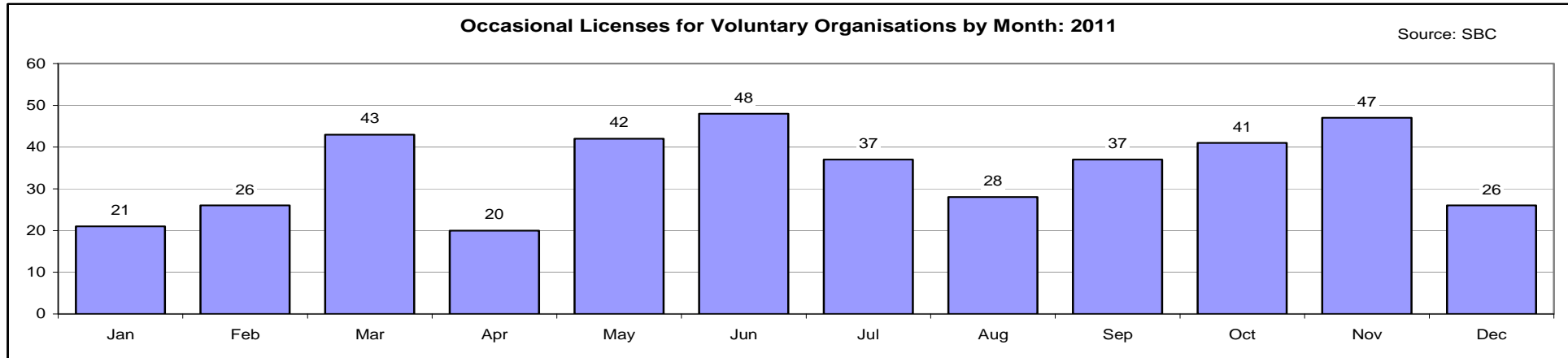


In 2011, 30% of the occasional licences were granted for weddings/ anniversaries or birthdays. More than half of the occasional licences allowed for children and young people to be attendees; this ranged from 18% for club / group meeting to 84% for weddings. The table below provides greater detail.

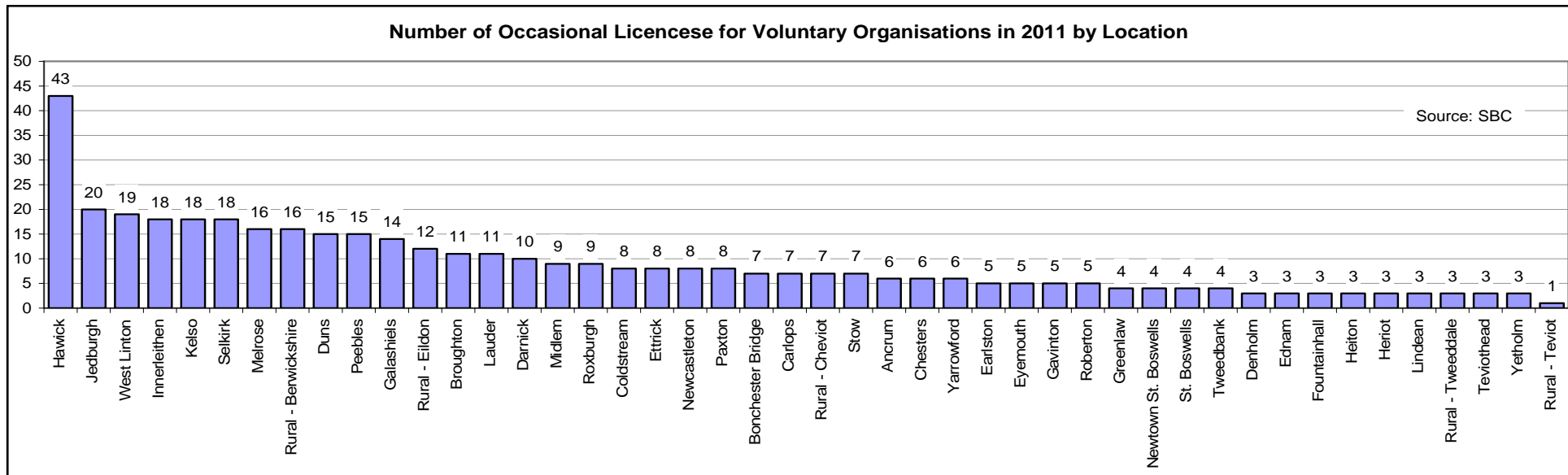
Event Type	No Children or Young People	Allows Children / Young People	Total	% Children	Event Type by %
Sport Related	37	99	136	73%	18%
Wedding / Anniversary	20	104	124	84%	17%
Birthday Party	38	57	95	60%	13%
Dance/ Disco/ Ceilidh	57	26	83	31%	11%
Common Riding / Civic Week	43	38	81	47%	11%
Concert / Music / Art	29	31	60	52%	8%
Club / Group Meeting	31	7	38	18%	5%
Fair / Festival	7	21	28	75%	4%
Holiday Party	11	7	18	39%	2%
Quiz Event	9	4	13	31%	2%
Other Event	40	26	66	39%	9%
Grand Total	322	420	742	57%	100%

There were 416 occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations in 2011. The table and graphs below show the number of occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations by month and day of week. Almost 80% of the occasional licences are for a Friday or Saturday.

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total	%
Jan	1				6	13	1	21	5%
Feb					11	14	1	26	6%
Mar	3	2	2	2	19	15		43	10%
Apr			1	1	8	10		20	5%
May				3	12	22	5	42	10%
Jun		3	2	5	16	18	4	48	12%
Jul	1	1	3	3	6	15	8	37	9%
Aug	1			1	7	12	7	28	7%
Sep				2	11	19	5	37	9%
Oct	1		1	1	18	19	1	41	10%
Nov		1	4	4	17	20	1	47	11%
Dec	1	1	1	3	7	13		26	6%
Total	8	8	14	25	138	190	33	416	100%
%	2%	2%	3%	6%	33%	46%	8%	100%	



The graph below shows the number of occasional licences for voluntary organisations in 2011 by location of the event. In 2011 Hawick has the most occasional licences granted to voluntary organisations.



In 2011, 30% of the occasional licences for voluntary organisations related to theatre, music or concerts. Over two thirds of the occasional licences allowed for children and young people to be attendees; this ranged from 52% for formal dinners to 89% for BBQs, fairs and family events. The table below provides greater detail.

Event Type	No Children or Young People	Allow Children / Young People	Total	% Children	Event Type by %
Theatre/ Music / Concert	22	101	123	82%	30%
Dance/Ceilidh	34	44	78	56%	19%
Sport Related	20	27	47	57%	11%
Quiz / Games	17	24	41	59%	10%
BBQ / Fair/ Family	4	32	36	89%	9%
Formal Dinner	10	11	21	52%	5%
Presentation / Reception	8	11	19	58%	5%
Animal / Agricultural Show	2	12	14	86%	3%
Other	16	21	37	57%	9%
Grand Total	133	283	416	68%	100%

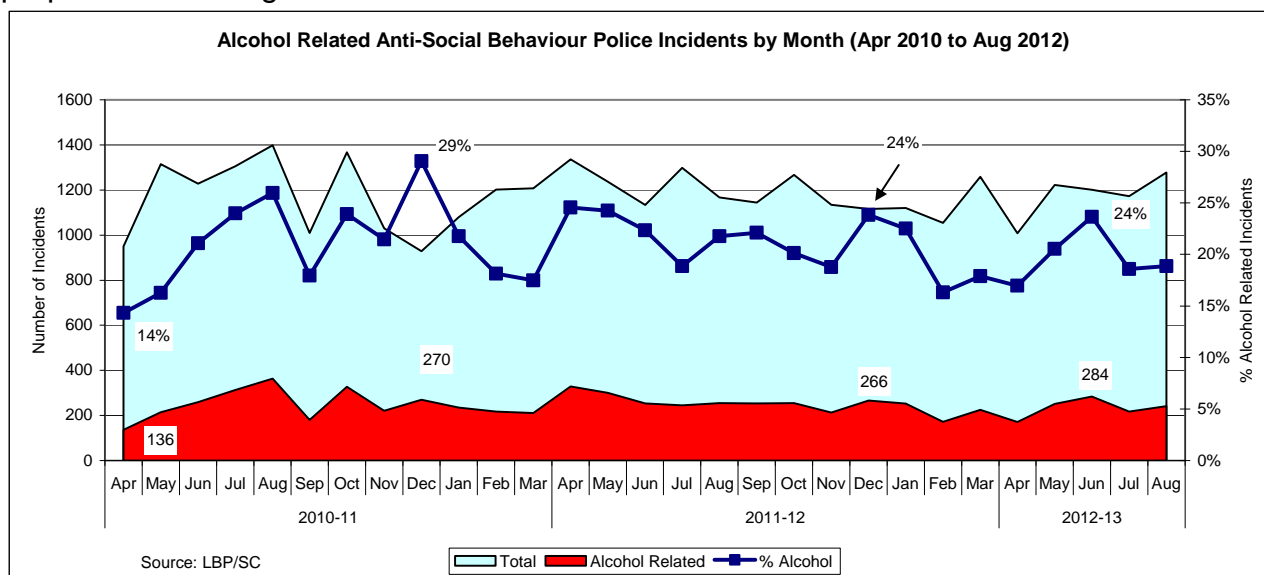
Appendix 4 – Alcohol Related Antisocial Behaviour Police Incidents

Alcohol Related Police Incidents (April 2010 to August 2012)

This section of the appendix provides information about the number of alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents in the Scottish Borders between April 2010 and August 2012¹⁵. These are incidents that were marked by Police indicating that alcohol was a contributing factor to the incident. The table below shows that over 20% of all anti-social behaviour Police incidents have alcohol as a contributing factor.

Year	Alcohol Related	Total Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	% Alcohol Related
2010-11	2,948	14,021	21.0%
2011-12	3,016	14,265	21.1%
2012-13 (5 months)	1,165	5,883	19.8%
TOTAL	7,129	34,169	20.9%

The graph below shows that the pattern for alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents does not follow the pattern for all Police incidents. This can be seen in particular between December 2010 and February 2011, when severe winter weather prevented many events in the Borders. Normal calls to the Police reduced significantly; however alcohol related calls continued as many people continued drinking in private space parties. This is a clear indication of how the Scottish Borders relationship with alcohol has moved from public houses to private space. Although about 20% of Police incidents involve alcohol the proportion can range between 14% and 29%.



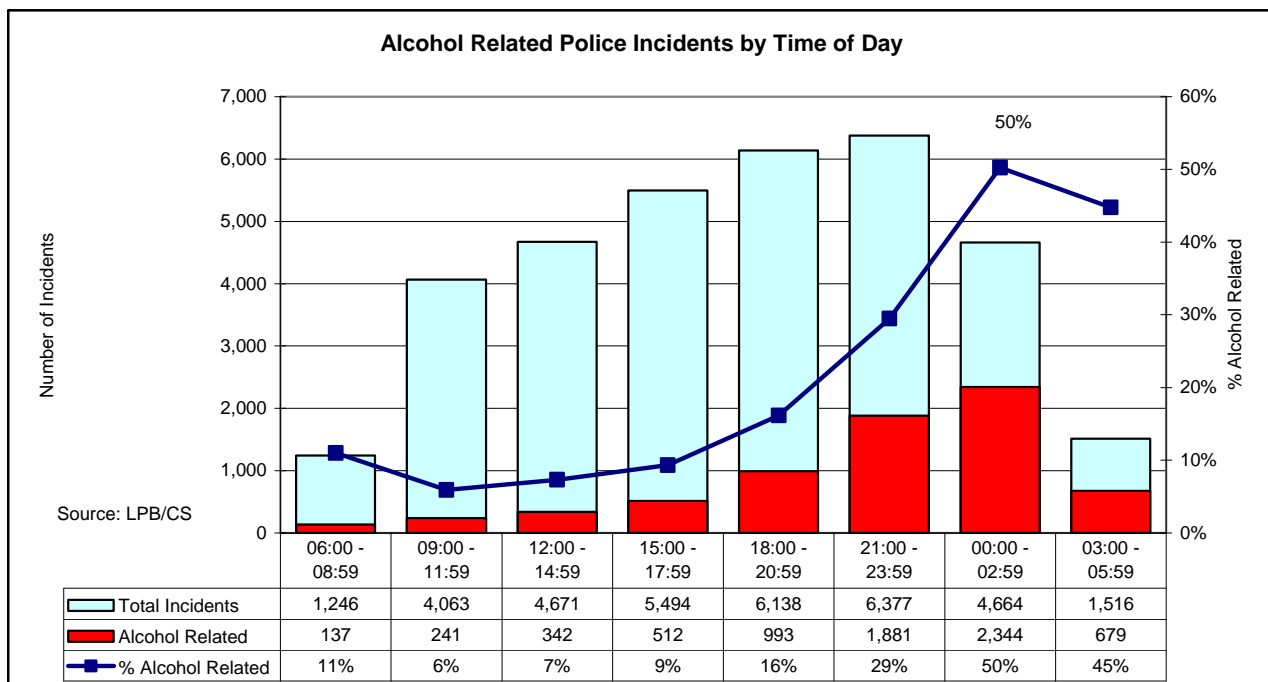
¹⁵ Recorded by Safer Communities Team based on Lothian and Borders Police data.

In 2010-2011 there was an average of 246 alcohol related Police incidents a month that increased to 251 per month for 2011-2012. Thus far in 2012-13 the average number of monthly alcohol related Police incidents has reduced to 233.

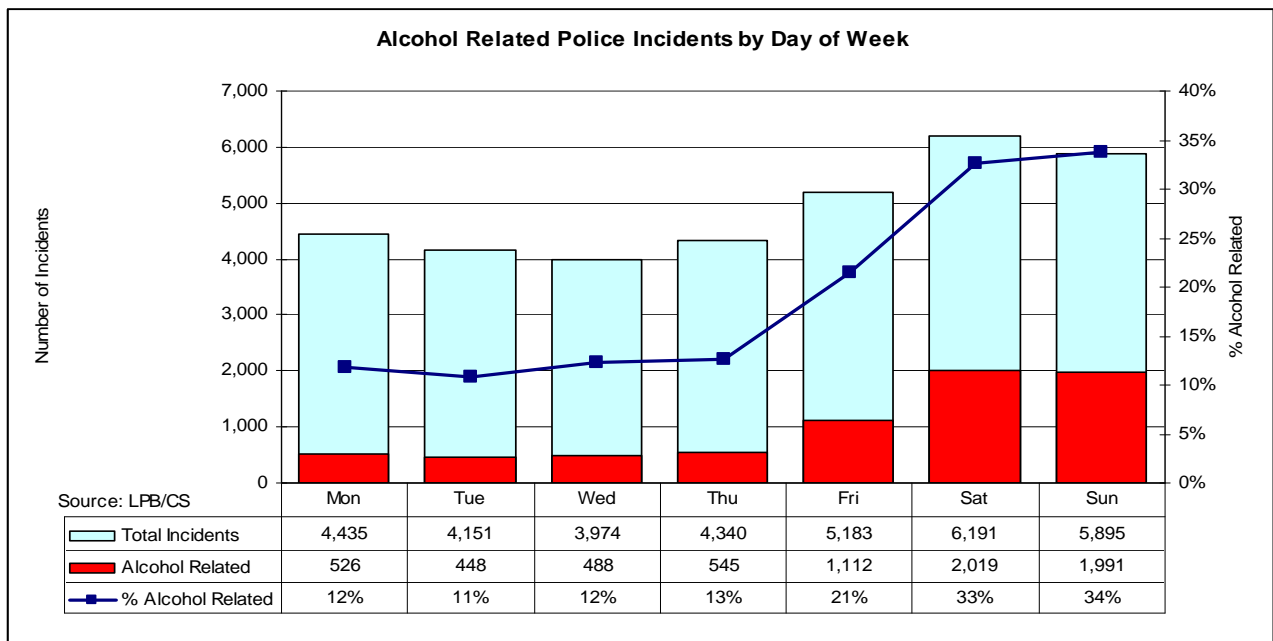
The data suggests that festive periods do not have a significant impact on the number of alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents; instead it is a general issue.

Number of Alcohol Incidents and Percent of Total Incidents						
	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
Month	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
April	136	14%	328	25%	171	17%
May	214	16%	300	24%	251	21%
June	259	21%	253	22%	284	24%
July	313	24%	245	19%	218	19%
August	363	26%	254	22%	241	19%
September	181	18%	253	22%		
October	327	24%	255	20%		
November	221	21%	213	19%		
December	270	29%	266	24%		
January	235	22%	252	23%		
February	218	18%	172	16%		
March	211	17%	225	18%		

The following graph with table shows that the proportion of alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents are as low as 6% of the anti-social behaviour incidents in the morning and increasing to 50% of the incidents between midnight and 3am.



The graph/table below shows the distribution of alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents by day of week. The proportion of alcohol related incidents range from 11% on Tuesdays to 34% on Sundays. There are over 2.5 times more alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents between Friday and Sunday compared to the number that occur between Monday and Thursday.



The tables below show the number and percent of alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents between April 2010 and August 2012.

Over 15% of the alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents occur between midnight and 3am on Sunday mornings (after a Saturday night). That is more than the proportion that occur on a Friday and more than the proportion of incidents occurring on a Monday and Tuesday combined.

Almost 10% of the alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents occur between 3 and 6 in the morning.

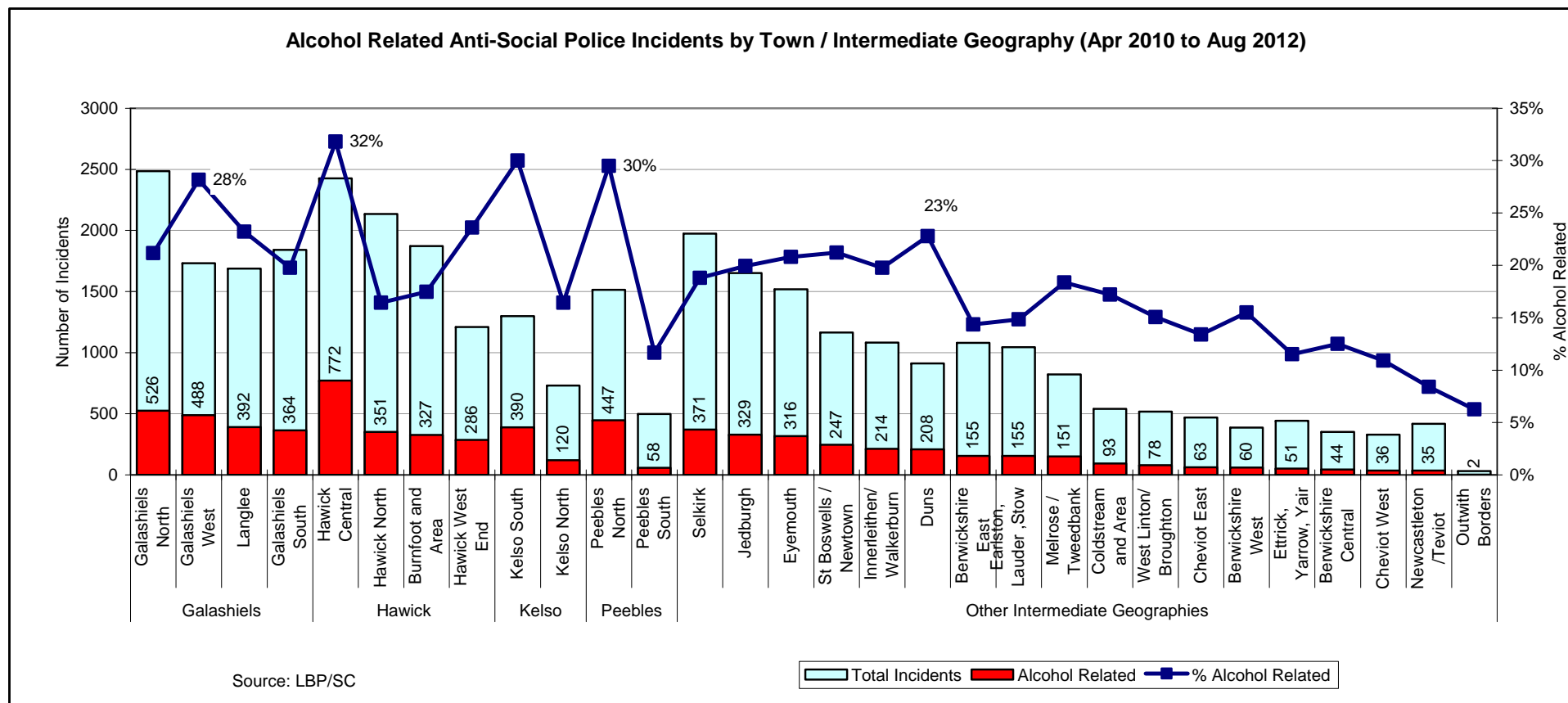
Number of Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour Police Incidents by Time of Day and Day of Week (April 2010 to August 2012)

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
A. 00:00 - 02:59	143	78	98	110	176	638	1,101	2,344
B. 03:00 - 05:59	23	21	23	21	80	206	305	679
C. 06:00 - 08:59	7	12	12	7	13	41	45	137
D. 09:00 - 11:59	25	24	23	38	26	50	55	241
E. 12:00 - 14:59	55	47	49	29	49	54	59	342
F. 15:00 - 17:59	59	53	59	70	87	95	89	512
G. 18:00 - 20:59	74	97	94	106	215	267	140	993
H. 21:00 - 23:59	140	116	130	164	466	668	197	1,881
Total	526	448	488	545	1,112	2,019	1,991	7,129

Percent of Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour Police Incidents by Time of Day and Day of Week (April 2010 to August 2012)

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
A. 00:00 - 02:59	2.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.5%	8.9%	15.4%	32.9%
B. 03:00 - 05:59	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	2.9%	4.3%	9.5%
C. 06:00 - 08:59	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%
D. 09:00 - 11:59	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	3.4%
E. 12:00 - 14:59	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	4.8%
F. 15:00 - 17:59	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	7.2%
G. 18:00 - 20:59	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	3.0%	3.7%	2.0%	13.9%
H. 21:00 - 23:59	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	6.5%	9.4%	2.8%	26.4%
Total	7.4%	6.3%	6.8%	7.6%	15.6%	28.3%	27.9%	100.0%

The graph below shows the number and proportion of alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents between April 2010 and August 2012 by intermediate geography grouped by town where appropriate¹⁶. It is noted that the intermediate geographies with town centres have a higher number and proportion of alcohol related Police incidents compared to those outwith the town centre and those in a more rural environment.



¹⁶ Intermediate Geography – The Scottish Borders is divided into 29 intermediate geography areas with a population of between 2,500 and 6,000 people.

Between April 2010 and August 2012 there were more alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents in Galashiels (1,770) compared to Hawick (1,736) although Hawick Central intermediate geography had the most with 772.

Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour Police Incidents by Intermediate Geography (April 2010 and August 2012)

Intermediate Geography / Town	Total Incidents	Alcohol Related	% Alcohol Related
Galashiels North	2,485	526	21%
Galashiels West	1,732	488	28%
Langlee	1,689	392	23%
Galashiels South	1,841	364	20%
Galashiels Total	7,747	1,770	23%
Hawick Central	2,426	772	32%
Hawick North	2,135	351	16%
Burnfoot and Area	1,872	327	17%
Hawick West End	1,211	286	24%
Hawick Total	7,644	1,736	23%
Kelso South	1,300	390	30%
Kelso North	730	120	16%
Kelso Total	2,030	510	25%
Peebles North	1,515	447	30%
Peebles South	498	58	12%
Peebles Total	2,013	505	25%
Selkirk	1,973	371	19%
Jedburgh	1,651	329	20%
Eyemouth	1,518	316	21%
St Boswells and Newtown Area	1,164	247	21%
Innerleithen and Walkerburn Area	1,082	214	20%
Duns	913	208	23%
Berwickshire East	1,079	155	14%
Earlston, Lauder and Stow Area	1,044	155	15%
Melrose and Tweedbank Area	822	151	18%
Coldstream and Area	540	93	17%
West Linton and Broughton Area	518	78	15%
Cheviot East	470	63	13%
Berwickshire West	387	60	16%
Ettrick, Yarrow and Yair	443	51	12%
Berwickshire Central	352	44	13%
Cheviot West	330	36	11%
Newcastleton and Teviot Area	417	35	8%
Outwith Scottish Borders	32	2	6%
Total Recorded Incidents	34,169	7,129	21%

Between 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 the number of alcohol related Police incidents increased by 68 or 2.3%. As a result the number of alcohol related Police incidents per 1,000 people increased from 26.1 to 26.6. The table below shows that town or town centres have more alcohol related anti-social behaviour Police incidents compared to rural areas or non town centres. This is highlighted by both Kelso and Peebles where the intermediate geography containing the town centre has considerably more incidents than the non town centre intermediate geography.

Intermediate Geography / Town	2011 Pop	Alcohol Related Anti-Social Behaviour Police Incidents				Rate / 1000 Pop	
		All	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 part	2010-2011	2011-2012
Galashiels North	3,648	526	221	208	97	60.6	57.0
Galashiels West	2,852	488	204	210	74	71.5	73.6
Langlee	2,539	392	186	147	59	73.3	57.9
Galashiels South	3,239	364	166	150	48	51.3	46.3
Galashiels Total	12,278	1,770	777	715	278	63.3	58.2
Hawick Central	3,465	772	306	349	117	88.3	100.7
Hawick North	3,290	351	109	176	66	33.1	53.5
Burnfoot and area	3,594	327	152	123	52	42.3	34.2
Hawick West End	3,070	286	133	117	36	43.3	38.1
Hawick Total	13,419	1,736	700	765	271	52.2	57.0
Kelso South	2,901	390	136	183	71	46.9	63.1
Kelso North	3,259	120	53	46	21	16.3	14.1
Kelso Total	6,160	510	189	229	92	30.7	37.2
Peebles North	4,303	447	179	208	60	41.6	48.3
Peebles South	3,734	58	22	21	15	5.9	5.6
Peebles Total	8,037	505	201	229	75	25.0	28.5
Selkirk	5,517	371	164	144	63	29.7	26.1
Jedburgh	4,020	329	117	158	54	29.1	39.3
Eyemouth	3,067	316	145	132	39	47.3	43.0
St Boswells and Newtown	4,485	247	125	77	45	27.9	17.2
Innerleithen and Walkerburn	5,531	214	88	101	25	15.9	18.3
Duns	2,573	208	87	83	38	33.8	32.3
Berwickshire East	5,590	155	47	61	47	8.4	10.9
Earlston, Lauder and Stow	7,240	155	58	65	32	8.0	9.0
Melrose and Tweedbank	5,068	151	61	63	27	12.0	12.4
Coldstream and area	2,731	93	49	31	13	17.9	11.4
West Linton and Broughton	5,453	78	32	35	11	5.9	6.4
Cheviot East	4,236	63	22	26	15	5.2	6.1
Berwickshire West	3,639	60	21	32	7	5.8	8.8
Ettrick, Yarrow and Yair	3,698	51	15	25	11	4.1	6.8
Berwickshire Central	3,506	44	18	14	12	5.1	4.0
Cheviot West	2,954	36	13	18	5	4.4	6.1
Newcastleton and Teviot	3,948	35	19	11	5	4.8	2.8
Scottish Borders	113,150	7,127	2,948	3,014	1,165	26.1	26.6

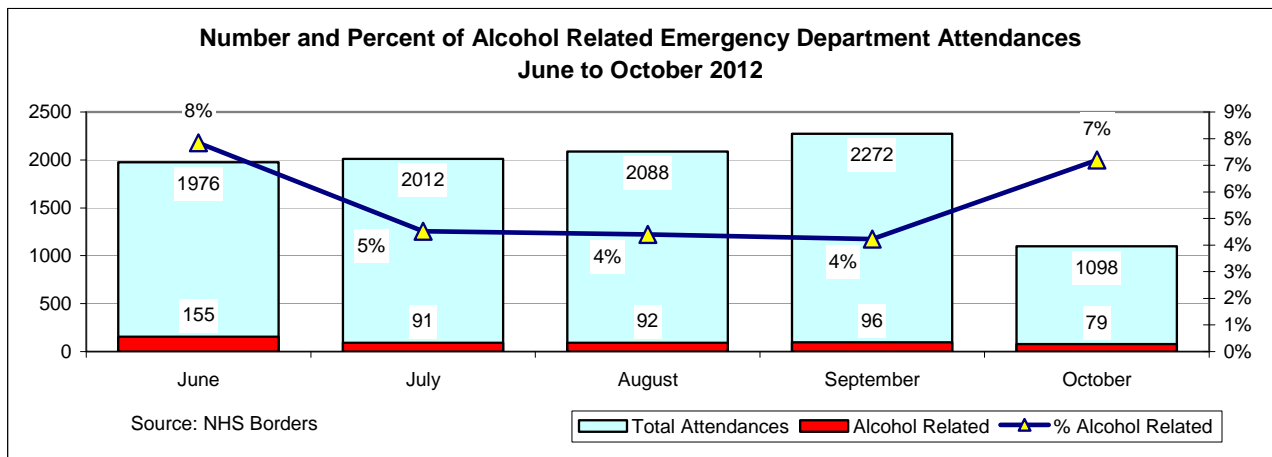
Appendix 5 – Hospital and Health Alcohol Related Activity

This appendix provides information on activity within the Emergency Department (ED), Borders General Hospital (BGH) as well as alcohol related discharges and deaths.

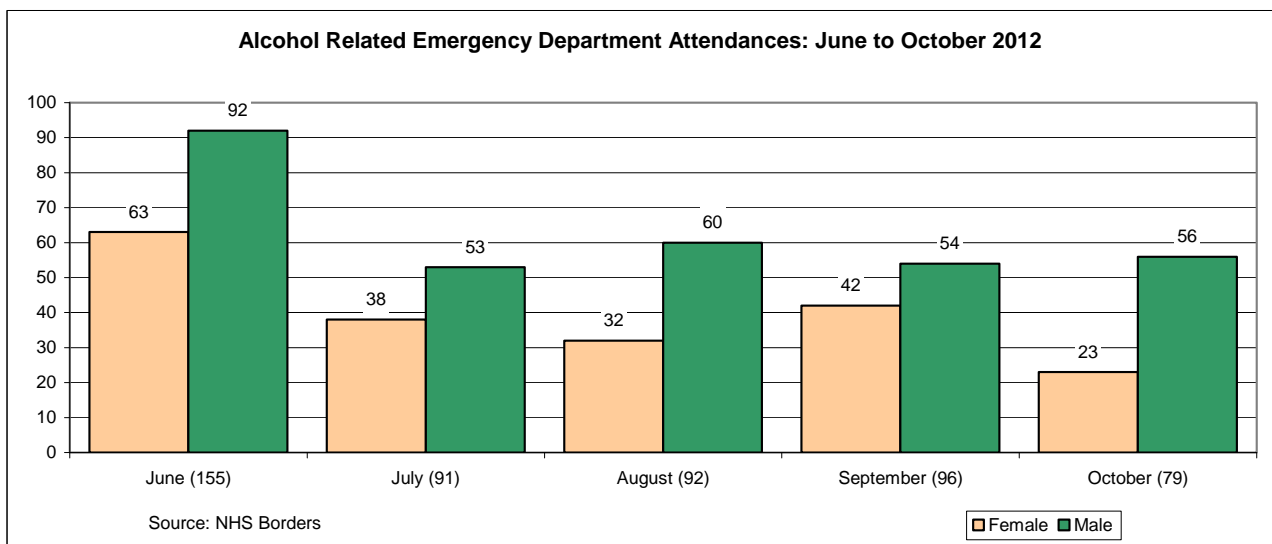
Alcohol Related Attendances, Emergency Department, Borders General Hospital

The number of alcohol related ED attendances to the BGH between June 2012 and October 2012 is presented below. This data was collected by health professionals during the triage process where it is assessed if alcohol is a contributing factor to the patients attendance.

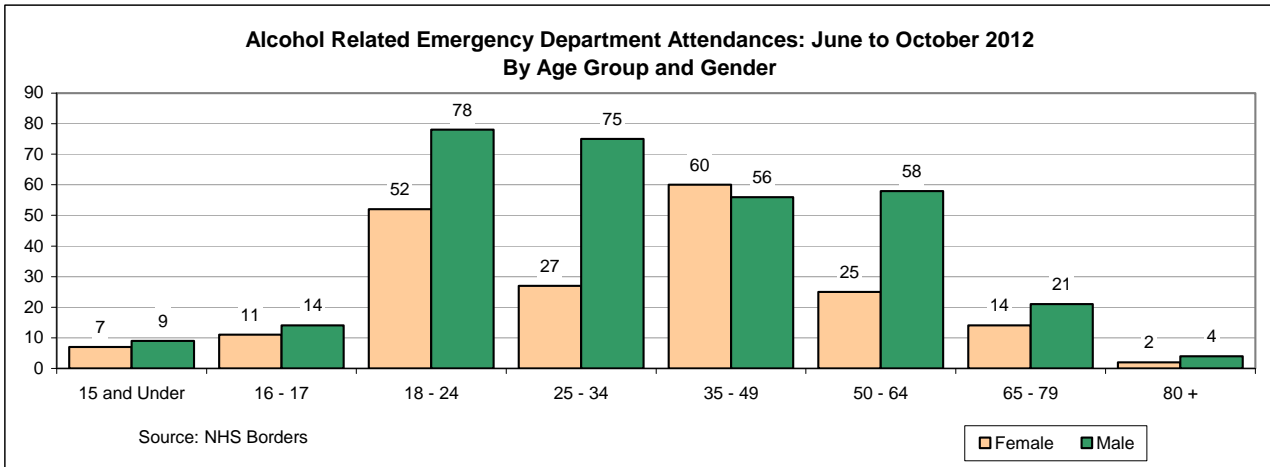
Between June 2012 and October 2012, 5% of the total emergency department attendances were alcohol related. The graph below shows that June 2012 had the highest number of alcohol related emergency department attendances and the highest proportion when looking at June to October of 2012. The higher number of attendances in June may be influenced by the Borders' festival season however it is not possible to provide any trends at this stage.



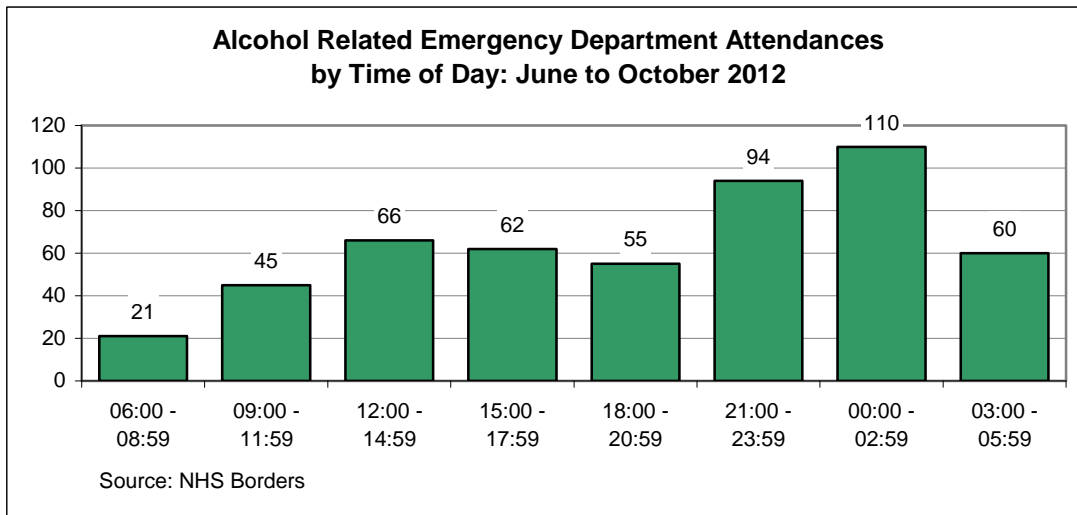
There were 513 alcohol related emergency department attendances, of which 198 (39%) were females and 315 (61%) were male. The graph below shows the ED attendances by month and gender.



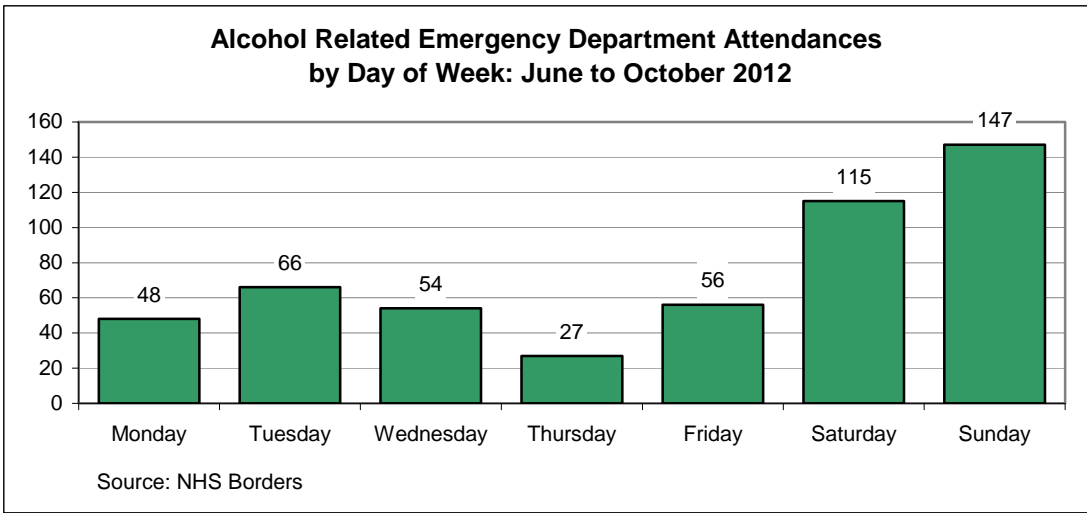
The graph below shows the age and gender distribution of the ED attendances between June and October 2012. It shows that both genders and all age groups have alcohol related emergency department attendances with 8% of the admissions attributed to people under the age of 18 and over the age of 65.



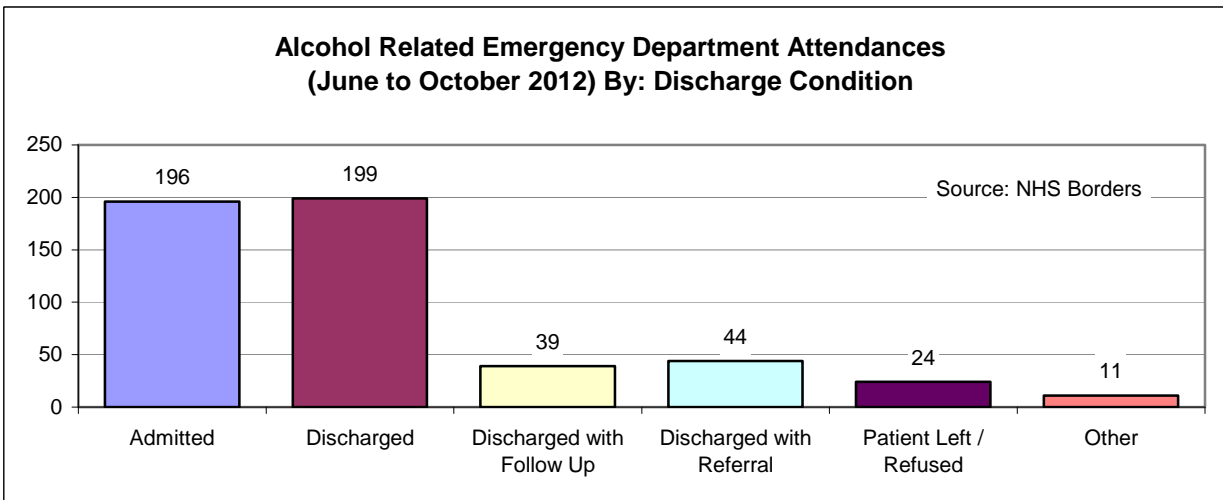
33% of all alcohol related ED attendances to the BGH occurred between Midnight (00:00) and 6 am (06:00) similar to the pattern for alcohol related police incidents. The graph below show the number of alcohol related emergency department attendances by time of day.



The graph below shows the number of alcohol related emergency department attendances by day of week. 62% of the admissions occur on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, indicating the increased alcohol activity on weekends.



The emergency department also recorded the discharge condition of the attendees as seen in the graph below. 38% of the attendances result in an admission to hospital. 5% of the attendees refuse service or leave before a full assessment is carried out.

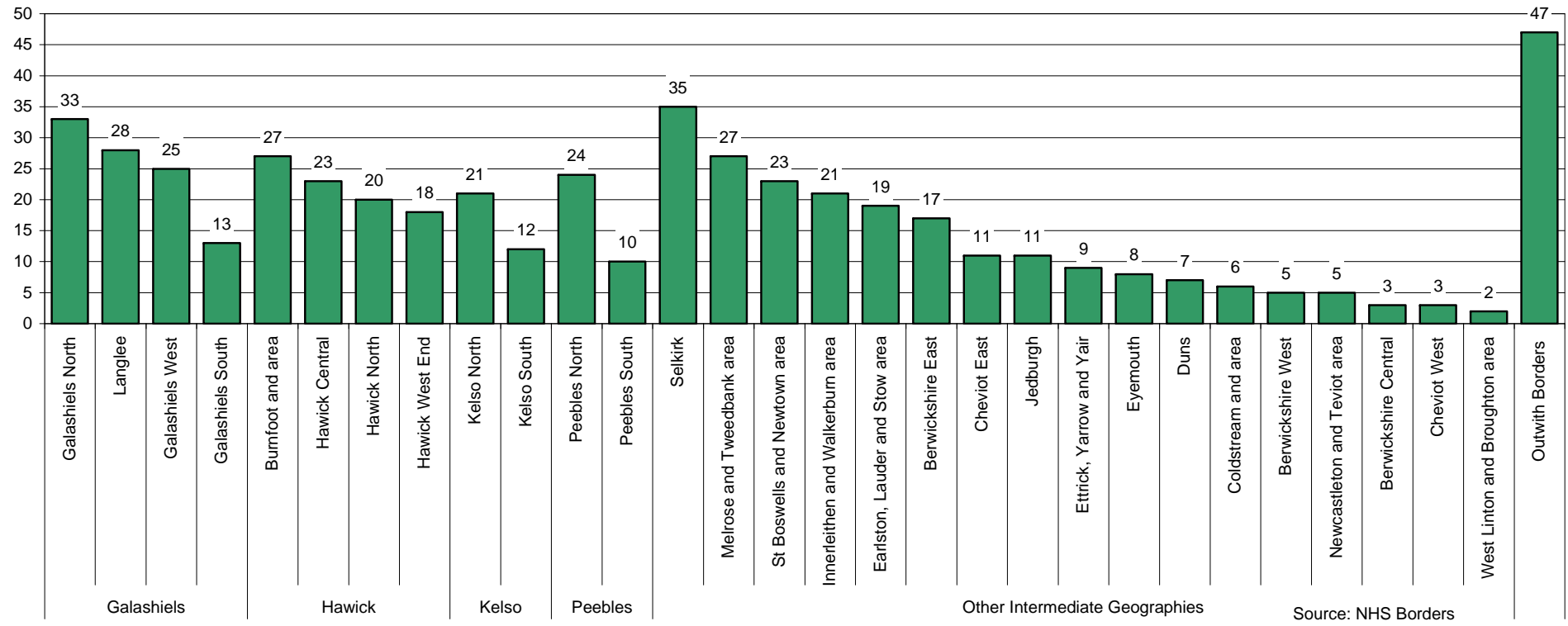


The table and graph below show the number of alcohol related ED attendances by intermediate geography (and town) based on the home address of the attendee. Proximity to the BGH related to the incident that led to the emergency department attendance may have an influence on the attendances. It is interesting to note that 9% of the alcohol related emergency department attendances between June and October 2012 were for people who live outwith the Scottish Borders. The area within the Scottish Borders with the highest rate of alcohol related emergency department attendances was Langlee although the area within the Scottish Borders with the most attendances was Selkirk.

Intermediate Geography / Town	Total	Rate per 1,000 (2011 Pop)
Galashiels North	33	9.0
Langlee	28	11.0
Galashiels West	25	8.8
Galashiels South	13	4.0
Galashiels Total	99	8.1
Burnfoot and area	27	7.5
Hawick Central	23	6.6
Hawick North	20	6.1
Hawick West End	18	5.9
Hawick Total	88	6.6
Kelso North	21	6.4
Kelso South	12	4.1
Kelso Total	33	5.4
Peebles North	24	5.6
Peebles South	10	2.7
Peebles Total	34	4.2
Selkirk	35	6.3
Melrose and Tweedbank area	27	5.3
St Boswells and Newtown area	23	5.1
Innerleithen and Walkerburn area	21	3.8
Earlston, Lauder and Stow area	19	2.6
Berwickshire East	17	3.0
Cheviot East	11	2.6
Jedburgh	11	2.7
Ettrick, Yarrow and Yair	9	2.4
Eyemouth	8	2.6
Duns	7	2.7
Coldstream and area	6	2.2
Berwickshire West	5	1.4
Newcastleton and Teviot area	5	1.3
Berwickshire Central	3	0.9
Cheviot West	3	0.6
West Linton and Broughton area	2	0.7
Outwith Scottish Borders	47	
Total Attendances Recorded	513	
Attendances for Scottish Borders	466	4.1

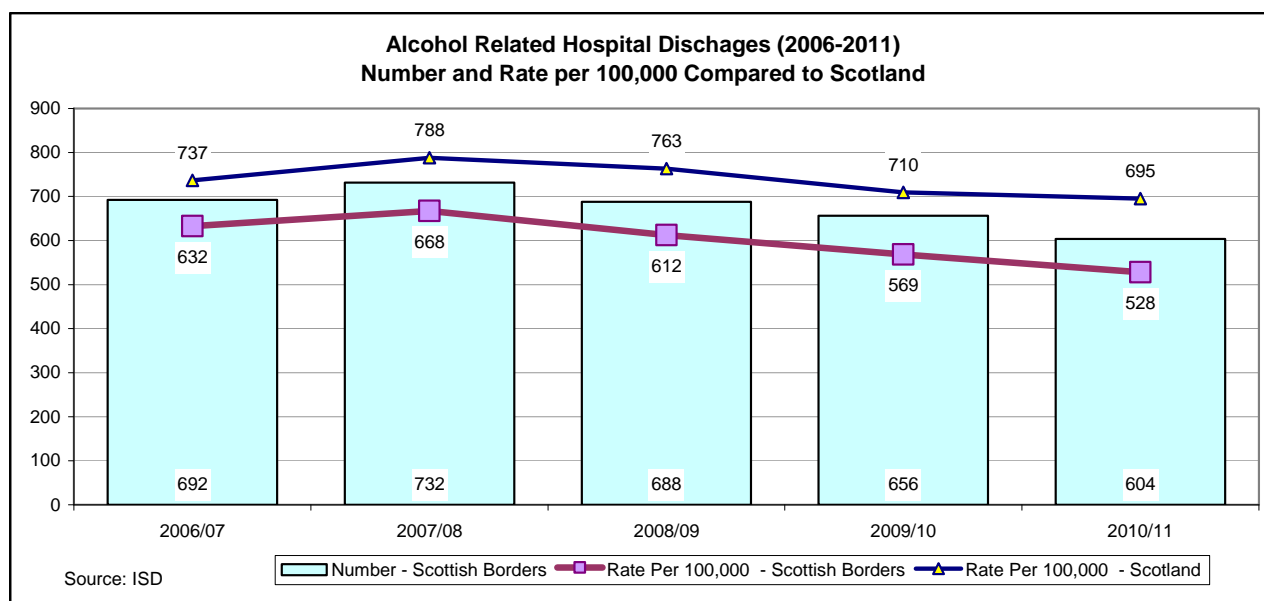
Source: NHS Borders / NRS

Number of Alcohol Related Emergency Department Attendances by Intermediate Geography Areas (June to October 2012)



General Hospital Alcohol Related Discharges

Alcohol related hospital discharge statistics are published annually by Information Services Division (ISD). Statistics are provided at time of discharge rather than admission as further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay. Therefore the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s). The graph below shows that the number of alcohol related hospital discharges in the Scottish Borders dropped by 17% between 2007/08 and 2010/211. Compared to Scotland, the Scottish Borders has consistently had a lower rate of alcohol related hospital discharges per 100,000 population.

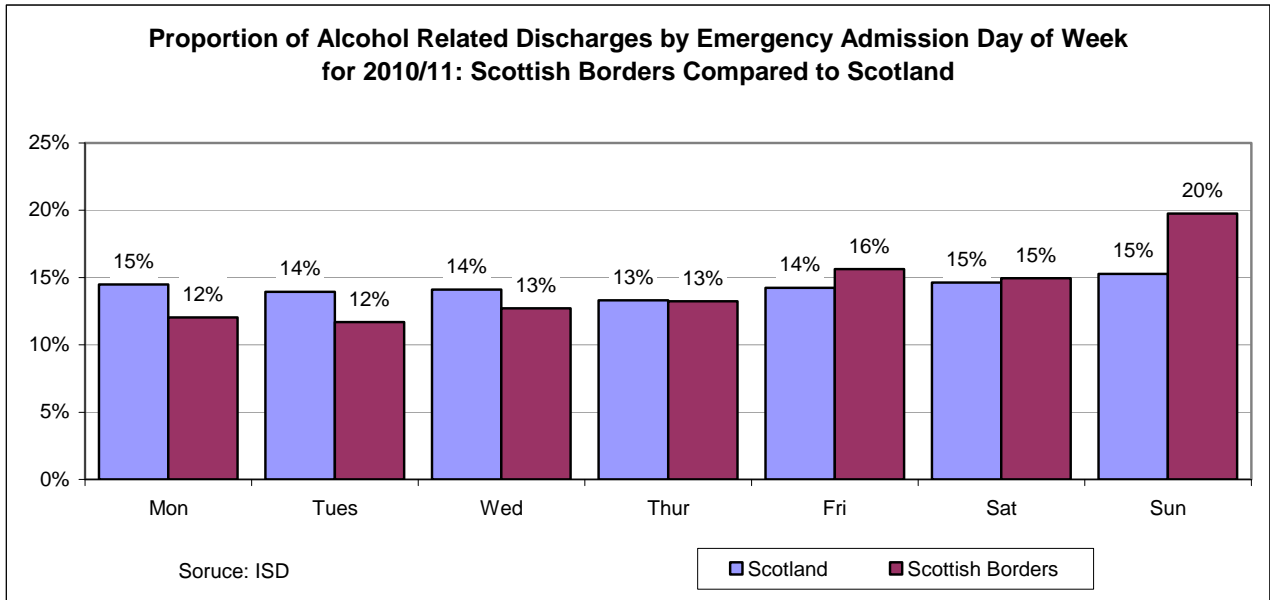


In 2010/11 there were 465 patients linked to the 604 discharges, making the average number of discharges per patient 1.3. This is lower than the 1.5 average number of discharges per patient experienced for Scotland. This indicates that patients in the Scottish Borders have fewer repeat episodes in the hospital.

The table below shows the alcohol related diagnosis for the 604 discharges in the Scottish Borders for 2010/11. 77% of the discharges had a diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol, 13% had a diagnosis of Alcoholic Liver Disease and 11% had a diagnosis of the toxic effect of alcohol.

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Mental & Behavioural Disorders Due to the Use of Alcohol:					Alcoholic Liver Disease:			Toxic Effect of Alcohol
		Overall	Acute Intoxication	Harmful Use	Alcohol Dependence	Alcohol Psychoses	Overall	Cirrhosis	Unspecified	
Scottish Borders - Number	604	465	159	214	58	57	76	9	53	66
Scottish Borders - Percent	100%	77%	26%	35%	10%	9%	13%	1%	9%	11%
Scotland - Percent	100%	73%	21%	33%	11%	13%	17%	5%	10%	11%

The proportion of alcohol related discharges which were the result of an emergency admission in 2010/11 was 96% for the Scottish Borders compared to 91% for Scotland. The graph below shows the proportion of these discharges by day of admission. In 2010/11 more alcohol related emergency admissions occurred on a Sunday in the Scottish Borders (20%) compared to Scotland (15%).

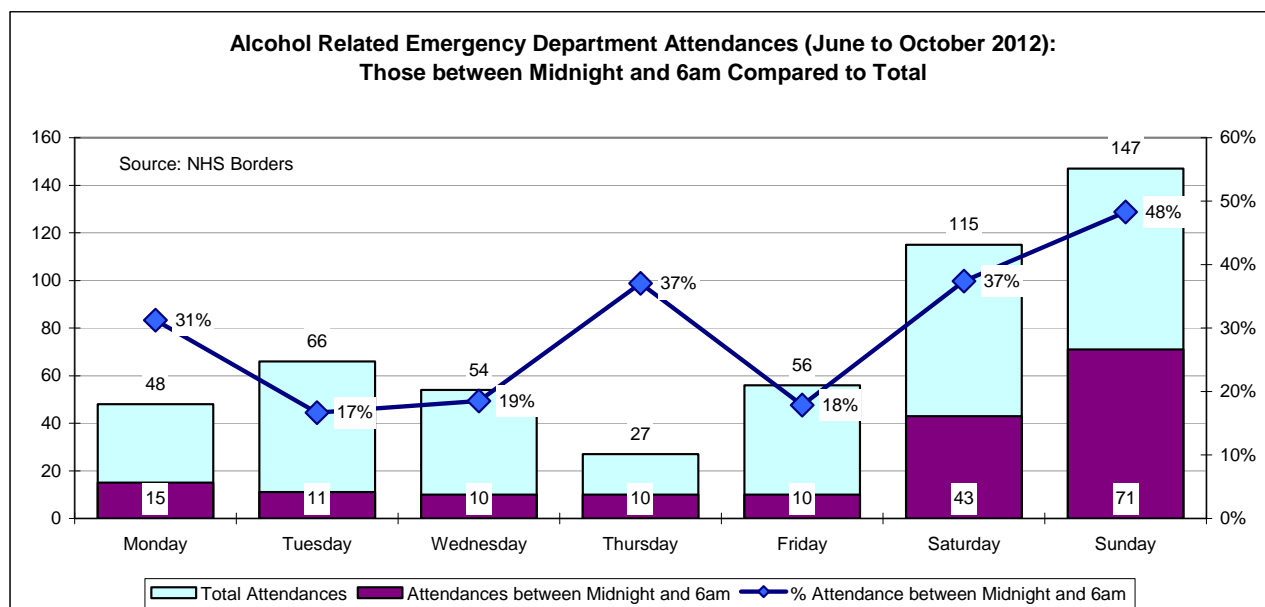


Appendix 6 – Impact of Night time Economy

Both the alcohol related emergency department attendances and the alcohol related anti social behaviour police incidents can be used to see the impact the 'night time economy' has on public services.

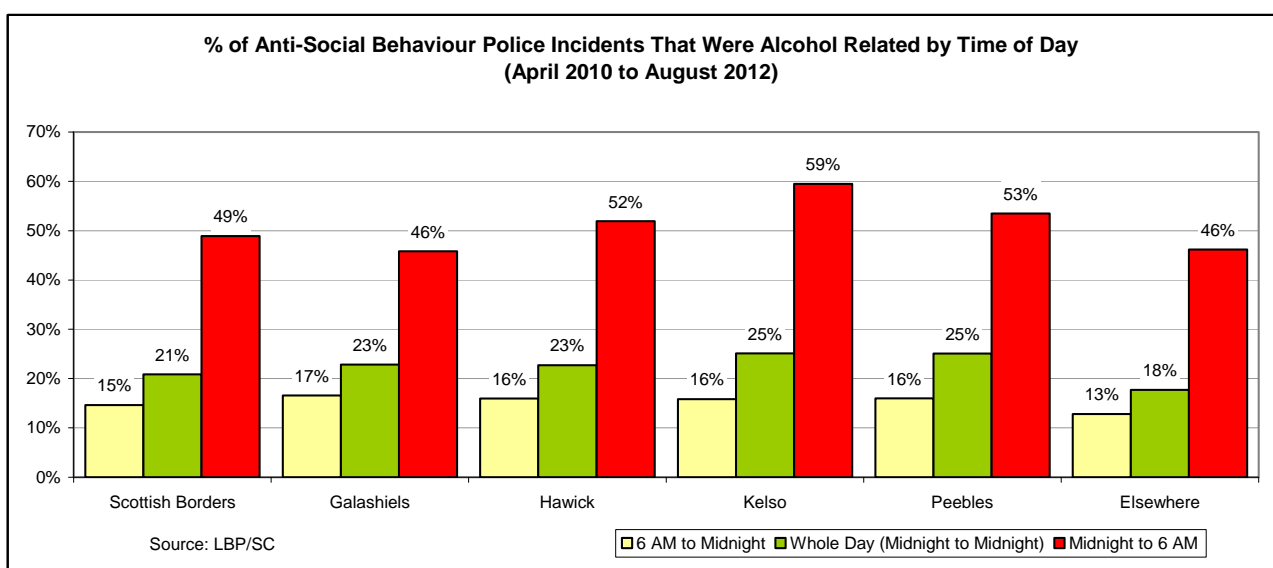
The table below show the number of alcohol related emergency department attendances between June 2012 and October 2012 with a focus on those incidents between midnight and six in the morning by day of week. 24% of the alcohol related emergency department attendances occur between midnight and six in the morning on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday reflecting the activities of a Thursday, Friday or Saturday night. It is interesting to note that the hour of the week with the most attendances was a Sunday between 3 and 4 am with 25.

Admit Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	6	2	3	2	4	11	13	41
01:00 to 01:59	3	4	2	4	4	6	15	38
02:00 to 02:59	4	3	2	2	1	9	10	31
03:00 to 03:59	0	2	0	0	1	5	25	33
04:00 to 04:49	1	0	2	0	0	9	6	18
05:00 to 05:59	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	9
06:00 to 23:59	33	55	44	17	46	72	76	343
Total	48	66	54	27	56	115	147	513
Attendances between Midnight and 6am	15	11	10	10	10	43	71	170
% Attendance between Midnight and 6am	31%	17%	19%	37%	18%	37%	48%	33%



For alcohol related anti social behaviour police incidents there are different ways of looking at the impact of the 'night time economy'. Firstly comparing alcohol related incidents compared to all anti social behaviour police incidents that occur between midnight and six am; then by what proportion of alcohol related incidents occur between midnight and six am compared to the remainder of the day. For the anti social behaviour police incidents further data shows how the incidents differ in towns with a 'night time economy' compared to the overall Scottish Borders. The towns used for comparison are Hawick, Galashiels and Kelso because they have 'night clubs' and Peebles because it is a similar size to Kelso. These towns are then compared to the rest of the Scottish Borders.

The graph below shows that the proportion of alcohol related anti social police incidents that occur between midnight at six in the morning are double the proportion for all anti social behaviour police incidents. It is interesting to note that in Kelso a greater proportion of the incidents (59%) are alcohol related compared to 49% for the Scottish Borders.



The tables below show the number and proportion of alcohol related anti social behaviour incidents by each hour between midnight and 6 am and compared to the rest of the day, total incidents and a summary for midnight to 6 am. There is a table for the Scottish Borders, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Peebles and the Rest of the Scottish Borders.

Scottish Borders

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	868	1910	45%
01:00 to 01:59	847	1586	53%
02:00 to 02:59	629	1168	54%
03:00 to 03:59	382	785	49%
04:00 to 04:49	212	467	45%
05:00 to 05:59	85	264	32%
06:00 to 23:59	4106	27989	15%
Total	7129	34169	21%
Midnight to 6am	3023	6180	49%

Galashiels

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	209	520	40%
01:00 to 01:59	199	401	50%
02:00 to 02:59	143	293	49%
03:00 to 03:59	117	231	51%
04:00 to 04:49	70	154	45%
05:00 to 05:59	22	60	37%
06:00 to 23:59	1010	6088	17%
Total	1770	7747	23%
Midnight to 6am	760	1659	46%

Hawick

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	226	448	50%
01:00 to 01:59	182	320	57%
02:00 to 02:59	184	307	60%
03:00 to 03:59	87	191	46%
04:00 to 04:49	41	104	39%
05:00 to 05:59	27	69	39%
06:00 to 23:59	989	6205	16%
Total	1736	7644	23%
Midnight to 6am	747	1439	52%

Kelso

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	59	117	50%
01:00 to 01:59	78	131	60%
02:00 to 02:59	66	101	65%
03:00 to 03:59	31	42	74%
04:00 to 04:49	19	32	59%
05:00 to 05:59	4	9	44%
06:00 to 23:59	253	1598	16%
Total	510	2030	25%
Midnight to 6am	257	432	59%

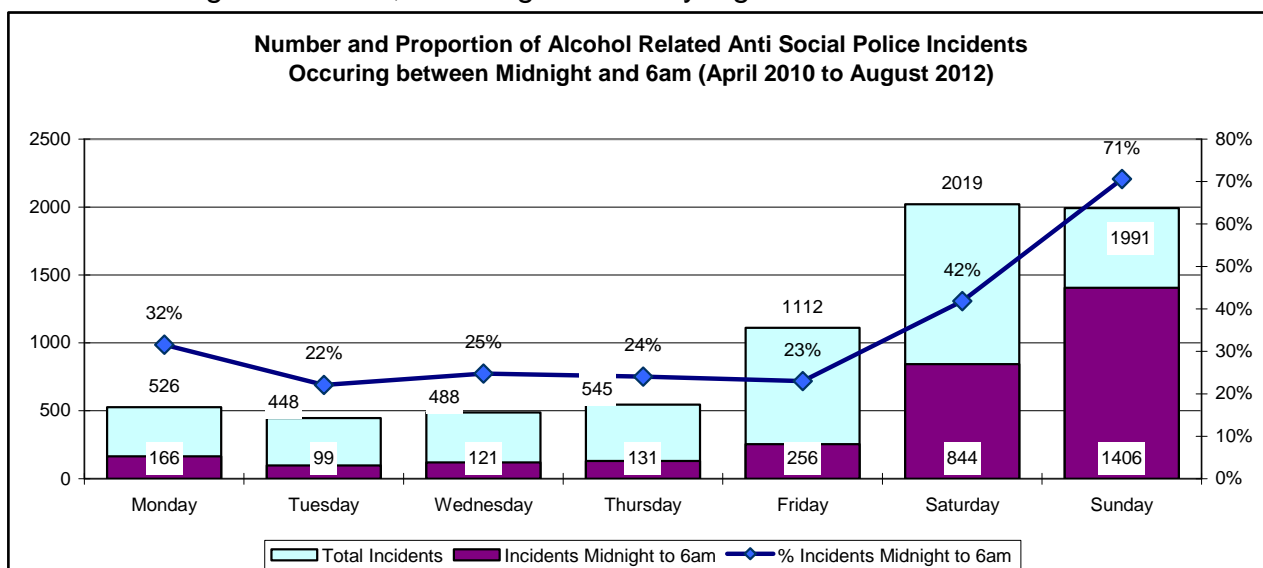
Peebles

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	66	141	47%
01:00 to 01:59	94	142	66%
02:00 to 02:59	52	110	47%
03:00 to 03:59	32	56	57%
04:00 to 04:49	13	24	54%
05:00 to 05:59	4	15	27%
06:00 to 23:59	244	1525	16%
Total	505	2013	25%
Midnight to 6am	261	488	53%

Elsewhere in the Scottish Borders

Hour	Alcohol Related	Total	% Alcohol Related
00:00 to 00:59	308	684	45%
01:00 to 01:59	294	592	50%
02:00 to 02:59	184	357	52%
03:00 to 03:59	115	265	43%
04:00 to 04:49	69	153	45%
05:00 to 05:59	28	111	25%
06:00 to 23:59	1610	12573	13%
Total	2608	14735	18%
Midnight to 6am	998	2162	46%

When looking only at alcohol related anti social behaviour incidents there are more incidents occur on the weekend and of those more between midnight and 6am. This is consistent with expectations related to the night time economy. Most notably 71% of the alcohol related anti social behaviour police incidents that occur on a Sunday happen between midnight and 6 am; following a Saturday night out.



The tables below show the number of alcohol related anti social behaviour police incidents by day of week and by hour between midnight and 6am compared to other times of the day, the whole day and a summary for those incidents between midnight and 6am. There is a table for the Scottish Borders, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Peebles and the Rest of the Scottish Borders.

Scottish Borders

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	71	30	49	48	70	233	367	868
01:00 to 01:59	51	28	27	40	66	233	402	847
02:00 to 02:59	21	20	22	22	40	172	332	629
03:00 to 03:59	12	11	12	10	38	113	186	382
04:00 to 04:49	6	4	6	8	31	62	95	212
05:00 to 05:59	5	6	5	3	11	31	24	85
06:00 to 23:59	360	349	367	414	856	1175	585	4106
Total Incidents	526	448	488	545	1112	2019	1991	7129
Incidents Midnight to 6am	166	99	121	131	256	844	1406	3023
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	32%	22%	25%	24%	23%	42%	71%	42%

Galashiels

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	17	8	11	15	21	57	80	209
01:00 to 01:59	11	11	9	10	22	55	81	199
02:00 to 02:59	7	5	6	2	19	30	74	143
03:00 to 03:59	4	1	6	2	15	22	67	117
04:00 to 04:49	1	1	0	2	14	20	32	70
05:00 to 05:59	1	3	1	1	3	5	8	22
06:00 to 23:59	92	99	105	140	208	248	118	1010
Total Incidents	133	128	138	172	302	437	460	1770
Incidents Midnight to 6am	41	29	33	32	94	189	342	760
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	31%	23%	24%	19%	31%	43%	74%	43%

Hawick

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	25	8	9	12	21	59	92	226
01:00 to 01:59	11	6	6	10	13	46	90	182
02:00 to 02:59	4	6	4	7	10	66	87	184
03:00 to 03:59	4	2	2	0	4	34	41	87
04:00 to 04:49	2	0	2	1	2	18	16	41
05:00 to 05:59	3	1	2	0	1	14	6	27
06:00 to 23:59	82	84	84	80	212	310	137	989
Total Incidents	131	107	109	110	263	547	469	1736
Incidents Midnight to 6am	49	23	25	30	51	237	332	747
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	37%	21%	23%	27%	19%	43%	71%	43%

Kelso

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	3	3	3	3	3	10	34	59
01:00 to 01:59	4	1	2	2	6	17	46	78
02:00 to 02:59	0	0	0	2	4	16	44	66
03:00 to 03:59	0	1	1	1	3	8	17	31
04:00 to 04:49	0	2	1	1	4	4	7	19
05:00 to 05:59	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
06:00 to 23:59	25	9	23	21	51	87	37	253
Total Incidents	32	16	30	30	73	142	187	510
Incidents Midnight to 6am	7	7	7	9	22	55	150	257
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	22%	44%	23%	30%	30%	39%	80%	50%

Peebles

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	7	1	5	2	7	19	25	66
01:00 to 01:59	6	1	3	6	10	26	42	94
02:00 to 02:59	3	2	2	2	1	16	26	52
03:00 to 03:59	2	1	1	2	5	8	13	32
04:00 to 04:49	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	13
05:00 to 05:59	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
06:00 to 23:59	10	19	24	17	44	75	55	244
Total Incidents	28	24	35	29	68	151	170	505
Incidents Midnight to 6am	18	5	11	12	24	76	115	261
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	64%	21%	31%	41%	35%	50%	68%	52%

Rest of Scottish Borders

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
00:00 to 00:59	19	10	21	16	18	88	136	308
01:00 to 01:59	19	9	7	12	15	89	143	294
02:00 to 02:59	7	7	10	9	6	44	101	184
03:00 to 03:59	2	6	2	5	11	41	48	115
04:00 to 04:49	3	1	3	4	11	15	32	69
05:00 to 05:59	1	2	2	2	4	10	7	28
06:00 to 23:59	151	138	131	156	341	455	238	1610
Total Incidents	202	173	176	204	406	742	705	2608
Incidents Midnight to 6am	51	35	45	48	65	287	467	998
% Incidents Midnight to 6am	25%	20%	26%	24%	16%	39%	66%	38%

This report has been written by Susan Walker, Alcohol & Drugs Partnership and Erin Murray, Scottish Borders Council with input from members of the Alcohol Data Project Group and Local Licensing Forum. To arrange for an officer to meet with you to explain any areas of the publication that you would like clarified contact Susan.walker@borders.scot.nhs.uk

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