

**Statistical Profile**

**Alcohol Related Harm in Midlothian**

**April 2018**

Report Compiled for: Midlothian Alcohol Short Life Working Group  
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Date: 23 April 2018  
Report Version number 6

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## **1. Introduction**

### **Background**

Alcohol is widely used for socialising and relaxing, and when taken in moderation, presents few problems to the individual or wider community. However with alcohol now 60% more affordable in the UK than it was in 1980<sup>1</sup>, the latest Scottish Health Survey (2016) found that more than 1 in 3 men (35%) and 1 in 6 (17%) women drink at harmful or hazardous levels<sup>1</sup>. Alcohol consumption not only has health consequences to the individual, but also to their families and our wider communities, evident in antisocial behaviour, crime, child and adult protection, and a wide range of social problems.

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 makes provision for regulating the sale of alcohol, and for regulating licensed premises and other premises on which alcohol is sold<sup>2</sup>, in order to deliver on its five licensing objectives:

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

The five licensing objectives support action linked to the evidence that, as a result of increased availability and reduced costs, we are as a society consuming too much alcohol. The more we drink the more health and social problems there are; in the home, in the street, to communities, families and individuals. With this, policies are required which support a whole population approach to alcohol consumption, not just targeted at dependent drinkers or those drinking at harmful levels. Such an approach requires all those with an interest in health, children and families and community safety to work together in a coordinated manner.

Section 7 of the Act (presented overleaf) stipulates that each Licensing Board must produce a licensing policy statement that includes the extent of overprovision of licensed premises, or licensed premises of a particular description, in any locality within the Board's area.

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<sup>1</sup> defined as men and women drinking more than 14 units per week

## 7 Duty to assess overprovision

- (1) Each licensing policy statement published by a Licensing Board must, in particular, include a statement as to the extent to which the Board considers there to be overprovision of—
  - (a) licensed premises, or
  - (b) licensed premises of a particular description,
 in any locality within the Board's area.
- (2) It is for the Licensing Board to determine the "localities" within the Board's area for the purposes of this Act **[F1]** and in doing so the Board may determine that the whole of the Board's area is a locality.
- (3) In considering whether there is overprovision for the purposes of subsection (1) in any locality, the Board **F2**...—
  - (a) **[F3 must]** have regard to the number and capacity of licensed premises in the locality, **F4**...
    - [F5(aa)]** may have regard to such other matters as the Board thinks fit including, in particular, the licensed hours of licensed premises in the locality, and
    - (b) **[F6 must]** consult the persons specified in subsection (4).
- (4) Those persons are—
  - (a) the **[F7 chief constable]**,
  - [F8(aa)]** the relevant health board,
  - (b) such persons as appear to the Board to be representative of the interests of—
    - (i) holders of premises licences in respect of premises within the locality,
    - (ii) persons resident in the locality, and
  - (c) such other persons as the Board thinks fit.
- (5) In this section, references to "licensed premises" do not include references to any premises in respect of which an occasional licence has effect.

### Annotations: ?

#### Amendments (Textual)

<b>F1</b>	Words in s. 7(2) inserted (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(a)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F2</b>	Word in s. 7(3) repealed (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(b)(i)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F3</b>	Word in s. 7(3)(a) inserted (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(b)(ii)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F4</b>	Word in s. 7(3) repealed (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(b)(iii)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F5</b>	S. 7(3)(aa) inserted (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(b)(iv)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F6</b>	Word in s. 7(3)(b) inserted (30.9.2016) by Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 10), <b>ss. 55(2)(b)(v)</b> , 88(2); S.S.I. 2016/132, art. 2(b) (with art. 4)
<b>F7</b>	Words in s. 7(4)(a) substituted (1.4.2013) by Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8), s. 129(2), sch. 7 para. 29(2)(3); S.S.I. 2013/51, art. 2 (with transitional provisions and savings in S.S.I. 2013/121)
<b>F8</b>	S. 7(4)(aa) inserted (1.10.2011) by Alcohol etc. (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 18), <b>ss. 11(3)</b> , 18(1) (with s. 16); S.S.I. 2011/149, art. 2, Sch.

In 2015 an updated statistical profile on the availability of alcohol within Midlothian's localities, and the level of harm caused by alcohol within those localities was compiled for the Midlothian Licensing Board, which informed the Licensing Statement. Within the profile evidence was presented which identified Dalkeith, Eskbank and Thornybank as an area overprovided by alcohol. A public consultation was held from the 26<sup>th</sup> October – 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015. As part

of the consultation the Midlothian alcohol profile, summary document and updated information for Dalkeith were placed on the Midlothian Council website alongside a link to an online survey questionnaire. Key stakeholders were informed of the consultation and paper copies of the questionnaire, including freepost envelopes were placed in key locations such as libraries and doctors surgeries. The public consultation resulted in 337 responses. As a result in March 2016, based on the profile, the results of the consultation and joint discussion with the Licensing Forum, the Licensing Board agreed that:

- The Dalkeith Thornybank and Eskbank area is over-provided for both on and off sales;
- The Straiton and Loanhead, Gorebridge, Middleton and North Gorebridge areas be noted as areas of concern for off sales only; and
- The Penicuik South East area be noted as an area of concern for on sales only;

Following the May 2017 local elections, a new Licensing Board has been formed. The new Board are required to set their Licensing Policy, and associated overprovision statement within 18 months of the local election. To assist with this an updated profile has been produced, which will be used to inform work on the updated Overprovision Policy.

## **Aim and Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Midlothian Licensing Board and Forum with statistical information relating to alcohol availability, consumption and related harm, across public health and safety, as well as social and economic harm to our local communities. Using data on demographics, alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour, alcohol related health statistics and the density of licensed premises. This profile will be used in the development of an alcohol overprovision policy for Midlothian.

## **Methodology**

Data within this profile has been collated from a number of sources, including Police Scotland crime records, NHS data, Midlothian Council and J Division Liquor Licensing Departments, as well as open source research. All data sources are referenced fully throughout the document.

The aim of this profile is not to attribute crime/disorder/health issues to a single licensed premise in a community, but rather to inform the licensing board with evidence of overprovision within general areas of the local authority. It is a source of 'best evidence' on the impact of alcohol on society, health and local economy linked to the provision of licensed premises located within the community, rationalised against population distribution.

## **Localities**

Section 7 of the Licensing Act stipulates that it is for the Licensing Board to determine the “localities” within its area for the purposes of the Act. Localities used within this profile are Intermediate Geography areas, which are groupings of data zones with similar social characteristics and have populations of between 2,500 and 6,000 household residents. There are 22 intermediate geographies in Midlothian. Intermediate geographies changed in 2011 from 20 to 22 when the data zone boundaries were redrawn.

Maps illustrating all 22 intermediate geographies are provided in Appendix 1.

## **2. The evidence: Alcohol availability and alcohol related harm**

There is a good evidence base that evidences the link between alcohol outlet density and alcohol-related harm<sup>3</sup>. A study by CRESH<sup>2</sup> 2014 found strong correlations between alcohol outlets and health, in that neighbourhoods with higher numbers of alcohol outlets had significantly higher alcohol-related death rates (more than double those with the fewest outlets). Further, alcohol-related hospitalisation rates were significantly higher in neighbourhoods with the most alcohol outlets<sup>4</sup>.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) conclude that reducing the number of outlets selling alcohol is an effective way to reduce alcohol-related harm<sup>5</sup>. A literature review of fifty-nine studies carried out by Popova et al. (2009) on the availability of alcohol and outlet hours of day of sale found that restricting the availability of alcohol is an effective measure to prevent alcohol-attributable harm, more specifically it has an impact on one or more of the three main outcome variables – alcohol consumption, drinking patterns and damage from alcohol<sup>6</sup>.

Reid-Howie Associates<sup>7</sup> conducted a review of the impact of licensing initiatives and found literature to suggest that extended licensing hours may be linked to increased problems with alcohol-related crime and disorder. Some evidence was found of a link between the number of alcohol outlets and levels of alcohol-related problems, with data to suggest that limiting the number of outlets may have an effect on alleviating problems. Further where initiatives relating to the control of general availability of alcohol in Scotland were identified, they were generally considered successful.

Research by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism suggests that greater monopoly controls over alcohol sales, lower outlet numbers and reduced outlet densities, and limited hours and days of sale can effectively reduce alcohol sales, use and problems<sup>8</sup>.

Alcohol misuse in adolescence is harmful to developing bodies and brains and has countless health consequences including alcohol poisoning, liver damage, appetite changes, weight loss/gain, and sleep disturbance<sup>9</sup>. A study by Young et al (2013) which looked at the association between alcohol use among 15 year old adolescents and their proximity to alcohol outlets found that adolescents living close (within 200m) to an off sales outlet were more likely to drink frequently as were adolescents living in areas with many nearby off-premises

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<sup>2</sup> Centre for Research on Environment, Society and Health

outlets<sup>10</sup>. Further research by Coghill (2011) uncovered a statistically significant link between the density of off-licensed premises and alcohol-specific hospital admissions in young people under 18-years-old per 100,000 population, which suggests the greater the availability of alcohol, the greater the risk of young people suffering alcohol-harm<sup>11</sup>.

Alcohol is inextricably linked to crime and disorder. A review of US literature found that density and presence of off-sale outlets has been shown to contribute to the levels of assault. In the UK there is a link between alcohol and disorder however the route of obtaining that alcohol is unclear<sup>12</sup>. Matthews et al (2006) in his study of young people aged 10-17 years found that those who drank alcohol once a week or more committed a disproportionate volume of crime<sup>13</sup>. The research highlights that whilst there is little evidence that off-licence density contributes to the levels of general disorder, it is clear that there is a relationship between overall alcohol sales and disorder related offending<sup>14</sup>.

### **3. Alcohol availability in Midlothian (As at March 2018)**

#### **Licensed Premises in the Midlothian Area**

Analysis of time series data demonstrates that the number of liquor licenses (including private members clubs) increased over the last ten years in Midlothian, from 188 in 2006/07, to 204 in 2018. National data from 2016/17 indicated that Midlothian had a lower rate of licenses in force per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over compared to the national average (31.27 Midlothian, 38.66 Scotland)<sup>15</sup>.

*Please note that to allow for the most accurate comparison and assessment of over provision in the area, data on the number and location of licensed premises was obtained from Midlothian Licensing Department, accurate at March 2018, as opposed to national data quoted above which contains private members clubs and cannot be interrogated at Intermediate Geography level.*

As at 15 March 2018, there are a total of 161 alcohol licenses in the Midlothian local authority area, made up of 88 on sales, and 73 off sales. The figure of 161 licensed premises does not include provisionally licensed premises which are by definition not in effect and therefore cannot be considered as part of the over-provision exercise. Also excluded from this figure are



occasional licences and members clubs which are exempted from the assessment of overprovision by sections 7(5) and 125(2)(a) of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 respectively.

Figures 1 and 2 provide a breakdown of licensed premises by Intermediate Geography area and rates of licensed premises (both on and off sales) per rate of 10,000 people aged 18 years and over. In Midlothian there are 42 convenience stores, and 28 pubs with food, which make up the largest percentage of licensed premises (25.9% and 17.3% respectively). Licensed premises were then mapped by intermediate geography, with the following findings drawn:

### All Licensed Premises

- Midlothian has a rate of licensed premises (both on and off sales), of 23.7 per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over. There is considerable variation between areas of Midlothian in terms of rates of both on and off sales.
- There are eight localities that sit above the Midlothian average for rates of licensed premises per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over. **Straiton and Dalkeith** have the highest rate of licensed premises, at 78.7 and 78.6 premises per 10,000 population respectively. **Penicuik Southeast** has the third highest rate of licensed premises at 44.7.
- The remaining localities which sit above the Midlothian average are **Shawfair** (rate of 37.2), **Loanhead** (35.7), **Bonnyrigg North** (30.4), **Gorebridge and Middleton** (28.7), **North Gorebridge** (23.5),
- All other localities sit below the Midlothian average of 23.7 licensed premises per 10,000 population, aged 18 years and over.

### Off Sales:

- Midlothian has a rate of 10.8 off sales per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over.
- The highest rate of off sales per head of population is observed in the **Straiton** locality (rate of 54.1), followed by **Dalkeith** (26.2). It should be noted that these figures have increased significantly in comparison to the 2016 rates of 44.2 and 21.8 respectively.
- Several other localities have a rate higher than that of Midlothian, namely **Loanhead** (19.5), **Gorebridge and Middleton** (17.9), **Mayfield** (16.6), **Bonnyrigg North** (13.0), **Penicuik Southeast** (12.8), and **Newtongrange** (12.3).
- All other localities sit below the average of 10.8 off sales per 10,000 population, aged 18 years and over.

**On Sales:**

- For on sales licensed premises, Midlothian has an average rate of 13.0 premises per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over.
- The highest rate of on sales is observed in the **Dalkeith** locality (52.4), followed by **Penicuik Southeast** (32.0), and **Shawfair** (30.4).
- There are several other localities which have rates of on sales higher than that of the average for Midlothian, namely **Straiton** (24.6), **Pentland** (19.4), **Bonnyrigg North** (17.4), **Loanhead** (16.2), **North Gorebridge** (14.1), **Thornycroft** (13.2) and **Rural South Midlothian** (13.2).
- All other localities sit below the average of 13.0 on sales per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over.

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Intermediate Geography	No. of Persons over 18 yrs (mid 2014 est)	Total No. Licensed Premises	Rate of Licensed Premises (per 10,000 population over 18 years)	No. of On Sales	Rate of On Sales (per 10,000 population over 18 years)	No. of Off Sales	Rate of Off Sales (per 10,000 population over 18 years)
Midlothian	67793	161 (156)	23.7 (23.0)	88 (89)	13.0 (13.1)	73 (67)	10.8 (9.9)
Bonnyrigg North	4607	14	30.4	8	17.4	6	13.0
Bonnyrigg South	3797	5	13.2	2	5.3	3	7.9
Dalkeith	2290	18 (17)	78.6 (74.2)	12	52.4	6 (5)	26.2 (21.8)
Easthouses	2213	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	4.5
Eskbank	3855	8	20.8	5	13.0	3	7.8
Gorebridge and Middleton	2787	8	28.7	3	10.8	5	17.9
Loanhead	3079	11	35.7	5	16.2	6	19.5
Mayfield	3617	7	19.4	1 (2)	2.8 (5.5)	6 (5)	16.6 (13.8)
Newbattle and Dalhousie	5177	6	11.6	5	9.7	1	1.9
Newtongrange	3265	4	12.3	0	0.0	4	12.3
North Gorebridge	2124	5	23.5	3	14.1	2	9.4
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	4826	10 (9)	20.7 (18.6)	6	12.4	4 (3)	8.3 (6.2)
Penicuik East	2136	3 (2)	14 (9.4)	1	4.7	2 (1)	9.4 (4.7)
Penicuik North	2782	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Penicuik Southeast	3129	14	44.7	10	32.0	4	12.8
Penicuik Southwest	3088	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	0.0
Pentland	2061	4	19.4	4	19.4	0	0.0
Roslin and Bilston	2670	3	11.2	1	3.7	2	7.5
Rural South Midlothian	2273	5 (6)	22 (26.4)	3 (4)	13.2 (17.6)	2	8.8
Shawfair	2958	11	37.2	9	30.4	2	6.8
Straiton	2034	16 (13)	78.7 (63.9)	5 (4)	24.6 (19.7)	11 (9)	54.1 (44.2)
Thornybank	3025	7	23.1	4	13.2	3	9.9

**Figure 1:** Breakdown of Licensed Premise Type in Midlothian by intermediate Geography. If there has been a change the 2016 figure is included in brackets.

**Note:** Cells shaded red are double the Midlothian average, those in orange are above the Midlothian average

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Settlement Area	Bingo Hall	Convenience store	Hotel / Bed & Breakfast	Large Off licence (incl Supermarket)	Night Club	Other	Petrol Station	Pub	Pub with Food	Restaurant	Snooker Club	Takeaway	Visitor Attraction	Total	Members Clubs (not inc)
Bonnyrigg North		3	1	2				2	3	2		1		14	5
Bonnyrigg South		3	1						1					5	2
Dalkeith	1	4	1	2	1			2	4	2	1			18	2
Easthouses		1												1	2
Eskbank		1	1	2		2			1	1				8	5
Gorebridge and Middleton		5						1	1	1				8	1
Loanhead		3		1				1	2	1	1	2		11	4
Mayfield		5		1					1					7	1
Newbattle and Dalhousie			1	1				1	1	1			1	6	1
Newtongrange		4												4	1
North Gorebridge		1		1						3				5	1
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian		1	2			1	1		1	2		1	1	10	2
Penicuik East		1		1						1				3	0
Penicuik North														0	0
Penicuik Southeast		2	2	2				1	3	2	2			14	5
Penicuik Southwest									1					1	0
Pentland								1		2			1	4	1
Roslin and Bilston		1	1	1										3	4
Rural South Midlothian		2				1			2	1				6	3
Shawfair		1	2	1					5	2				11	2
Straiton		2	1	6		2	1		1	3				16	0
Thornycroft		2		1				1	1	2				7	0
<b>Midlothian</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 3</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>42</b>

Figure 2: Breakdown of Licensed Premise Type by Intermediate Geography

#### **4. Health: Alcohol related harm in Midlothian**

##### **Alcohol and Health**

There is clear scientific evidence that alcohol consumption leads to a wide range of health harms<sup>16</sup>. Over 60 diseases or conditions can be caused by drinking alcohol<sup>17</sup>, including heart disease, stroke, liver disease and cancer, all of which are linked to long-term alcohol consumption.

In January 2016 the UK Chief Medical Officer proposed new guidelines on alcohol consumption. At the core is a new weekly guideline that it is not safe to exceed 14 units of alcohol weekly, for men and women, and that units should be spread over 3 or more days. No numerical guideline limit is proposed for single occasional drinking but instead to limit the level and pace of drinking, and avoiding risky places and activities.<sup>18</sup>

##### **Alcohol Consumption and Dependence**

Alcohol sales provide the best estimate of population levels of consumption. Analysis of the most recent data suggests that 10.5L of pure alcohol was sold per adult in Scotland in 2016; the large majority (73%) was sold through off-sales, which is the highest market share since recording began in 1994<sup>19</sup>. Therefore it is accurate to say that the majority of drinking takes place at home with alcohol purchased from off sales.

In terms of alcohol pricing, in 2016 the average price of 1 unit of alcohol sold through off sales was 53 pence. This was a 1p increase on price for 2014. The average alcohol unit price will increase from May 2018 onwards with a minimum price of 50p per unit being introduced.

The latest Scottish Health Survey (2016) found that more than 1 in 3 men (35%) and around 1 in 6 women (17%) drink at harmful or hazardous levels; defined as men and women drinking more than 14 units per week.

A ScotPHO publication in 2014 on alcohol-related primary care consultations provides that there were two and a half times more patients consulting for alcohol misuse in the most deprived quintile compared with the least deprived quintile<sup>20</sup>. In 2011 research commissioned by Midlothian and East Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP) reported eleven datazones in Midlothian as having significantly higher than average levels of alcohol consumption; eight as significantly higher than average levels of hazardous consumption

(above recommended levels) and three with significantly higher than average levels of harmful consumption (35+ units/week for women and 50+units/week for men). Areas were Dalkeith, Lasswade, Roslin and Penicuik. The areas showing hazardous consumption are among the least deprived 10% of datazones in Scotland. In contrast, the areas with high estimated levels of problem drinking are highlighted in a further four areas close to the areas of Penicuik and Dalkeith with high estimated levels of alcohol consumption with a further two in Newtongrange and Mayfield. Four of these areas are in the third most deprived decile, with one in the sixth. *Please note this research is based on 2001 datazones of which there were 20, datazone boundaries were altered slightly in 2011.*

### **Alcohol Consumption Among Young People**

As well as setting a pattern for later life, alcohol misuse in adolescence is harmful to developing bodies and brains and has countless health consequences including alcohol poisoning, liver damage, appetite changes, weight loss/gain, and sleep disturbance<sup>21</sup>. There is a relationship between adolescent alcohol use and mental health problems; adolescents are likely to be more vulnerable than adults to both subtle brain damage and long lasting cognitive deficits following alcohol exposure<sup>22</sup>.

In 2013 SALSUS (Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance use Survey) found that the proportion of pupils in Midlothian who had ever had an alcoholic drink was lower than the national average (64% of 15 year olds in Midlothian compared with 67% nationally). The Midlothian figure showed a 15% decrease from the previous study in 2010.

Of the 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol 10% said they had been 'drunk' more than 10 times. Compared to the 2010 survey this showed an 11% decrease (statistically significant). Of those pupils who had ever drunk alcohol, 8% of 15 year olds and 7% of 13 year olds reported they usually drink at least once a week. Compared to the 2010 survey this showed a 13% decrease (statistically significant) for 15 year olds and 5% for 13 year olds.

A survey of pupils who had 'ever drunk alcohol' were asked:

- Whether they had bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence in the last 4 weeks; 4% (8) of 15 years olds and 2% (2) of 13 year olds answered 'yes' they had.
- Whether they had bought or tried to buy alcohol from a pub, bar or club in the last 4 weeks; 1% (1) of 13 year olds and 4% (8) 15 year olds answered yes they had.

- Whether they had got someone else to buy alcohol for them in the last 4 weeks; 36% (36) of 13 year olds and 50% (100) 15 year olds answered yes they had<sup>23</sup>.

This data is relevant in terms of the availability of alcohol within the community that in particular 15 year olds can access. It also supports the change over time as to where young people acquire their alcohol, with a shift away from purchases from pubs, clubs, off licenses and supermarkets, and more young people now purchasing their alcohol from friends and relatives.

Among both 13 and 15 year olds the usual location for drinking alcohol is at home (67% of 13 year olds and 49% of 15 year olds). This shows the challenge in changing parental attitudes to the use of alcohol by young people with 50% of 15 year olds saying they usually drink at home.

In 2017 Police Scotland recorded 300 incidents where members of the public had reported young people under the influence of alcohol or young people found by police under the influence/in possession of alcohol – on average 5-6 calls each week and a rate of 300 calls per 10,000 population aged 8-17 years (2016 mid year 2016 population of age 8-17 = 9,995)

Young people when under the influence of alcohol often engage in low-level ASB in the form of noise nuisance and vandalism and can be intimidating to local residents, customers and shopkeepers in the vicinity of where they loiter. This is in addition to other health issues and risk taking behaviour catalysed by alcohol consumption, such as vomiting, risk of sustaining an injury, sexual promiscuity, and aggressive behaviour<sup>24</sup>.

### **Police youth calls**

Seven of Midlothian's localities sit above the average of 149 alcohol related youth calls and ASB per 10,000 population aged 8 -17 years. **Eskbank** has the highest rate of alcohol-aggravated youth calls, at 521 calls per 10,000 population, followed by **Dalkeith** with a rate of 516 per 10,000 population. **Thornycroft** has a rate of alcohol related youth calls of 267 followed by **Mayfield** at a rate of 262. The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average for alcohol-fuelled youth calls are **Loanhead** (213), **Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian** (176), **Newtongrange** (162), and **Bonyrigg North** (151). <sup>25</sup>

### **Alcohol Related Hospital Stays**

In 2016/17 the rate of alcohol related hospital stays for Midlothian was 530.6 per 100,000 population. This is lower than the 2014/15 rate of 560.8. <sup>26</sup>

Time series data illustrates that the number of alcohol related hospital stays<sup>27</sup> in Midlothian has remained relatively stable between 2009/10 and 2016/17, with slight increases observed between 2011/12-2012/13 and 2013/14-2014/15. The 2016/17 rate of alcohol-related hospital stays in Midlothian was at the lowest level since 2011/12.

Figure 3 below provides an illustration of time series data for alcohol related hospital stays for Midlothian and Scotland over the last 10 years.

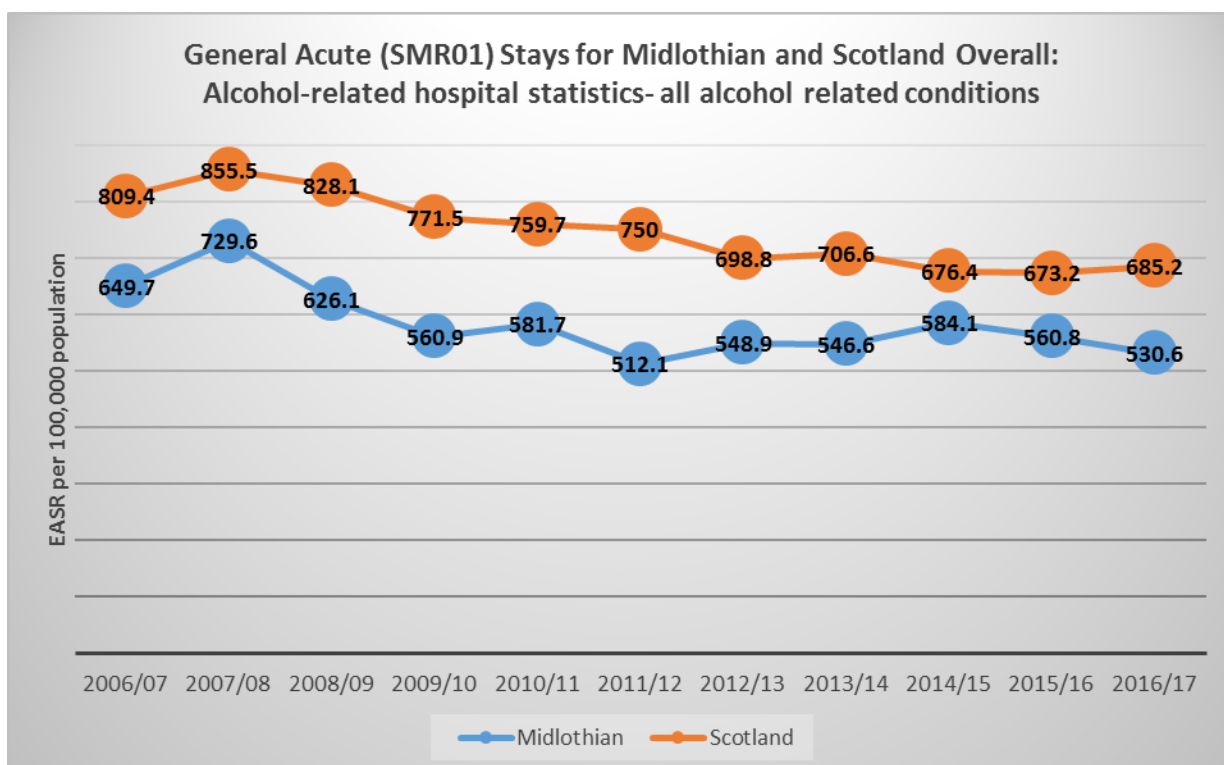
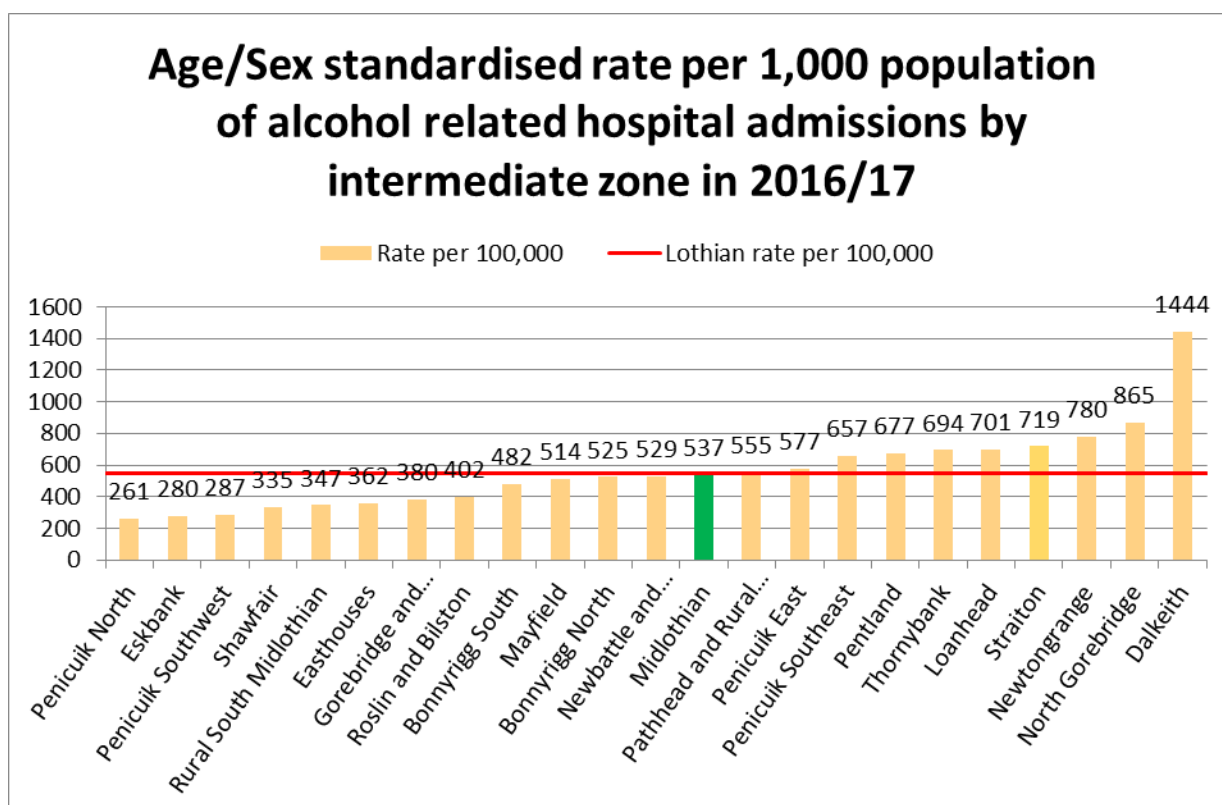


Figure 3: General acute inpatient and day case stays with an alcohol-related diagnosis in any position: 2005/06 to 2016/17 - European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

### Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

Data was obtained from the NHS on alcohol related hospital admissions for 2016/17. There were 537 alcohol related hospital admissions for Midlothian, per 100,000 population. Ten of Midlothian's localities sit above the average including **Dalkeith** (rate of 1444 admissions per 100,000 population), **North Gorebridge** (865) and **Newtongrange** (780). The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average are Straiton (719), Loanhead (701), Thornybank (694), Pentland (677), Penicuik Southeast (657), Penicuik East (577) and Pathead and Rural East Midlothian (555). <sup>28</sup>





### Alcohol Related Deaths

The 2018 CRESH study ‘Alcohol outlet availability and harm in Midlothian’ found that:

“In Midlothian, a statistically significant relationship was found between alcohol outlet availability and alcohol-related deaths: neighbourhoods with more places to buy alcohol had higher alcohol-related death rates. Alcohol-related death rates in the neighbourhoods with the most off-sales outlets were 2.4 times higher than in neighbourhoods with the least”

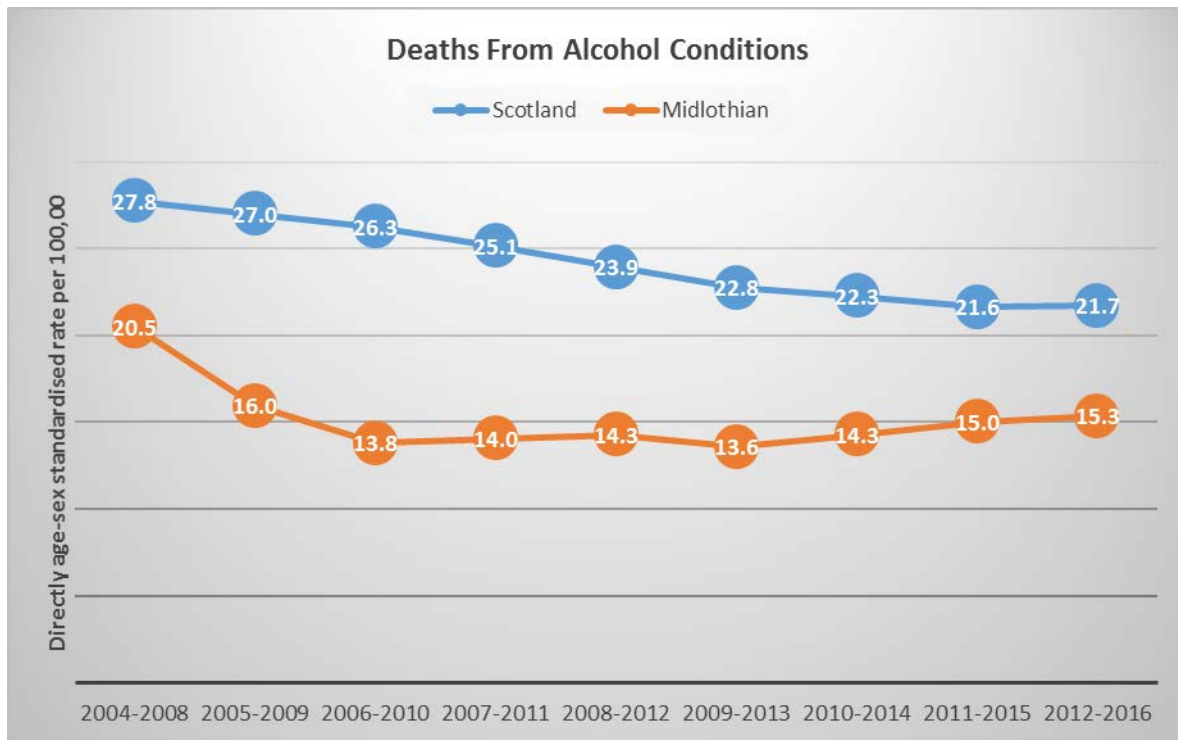
The definition of alcohol related deaths is harmonised across the UK and is based on the underlying cause of death; i.e. the disease or injury which initiated the chain of morbid events leading directly to death. However, these estimates do not include all deaths that might reasonably be attributed to alcohol, in that they exclude deaths where an alcohol related condition was recorded as a contributory factor but was not selected as the underlying cause. Also the figure does not include deaths due to alcohol related accidents (other than accidental alcohol poisoning) and assaults, cancers which are partly attributable to alcohol, etc.

NHS research evidences alcohol as a contributory factor in fifty-three health conditions, nineteen of which are defined as wholly attributable to alcohol consumption and thirty-four that are partly attributable to alcohol consumption – conditions range from stomach cancer and strokes to assaults and road deaths<sup>29</sup>. Further Durkin et al (2010) found that using only

underlying causes of death in alcohol-related mortality-data undoubtedly underestimates the true picture of alcohol-related harm<sup>30</sup> and should be borne in mind when viewing alcohol related death figures.

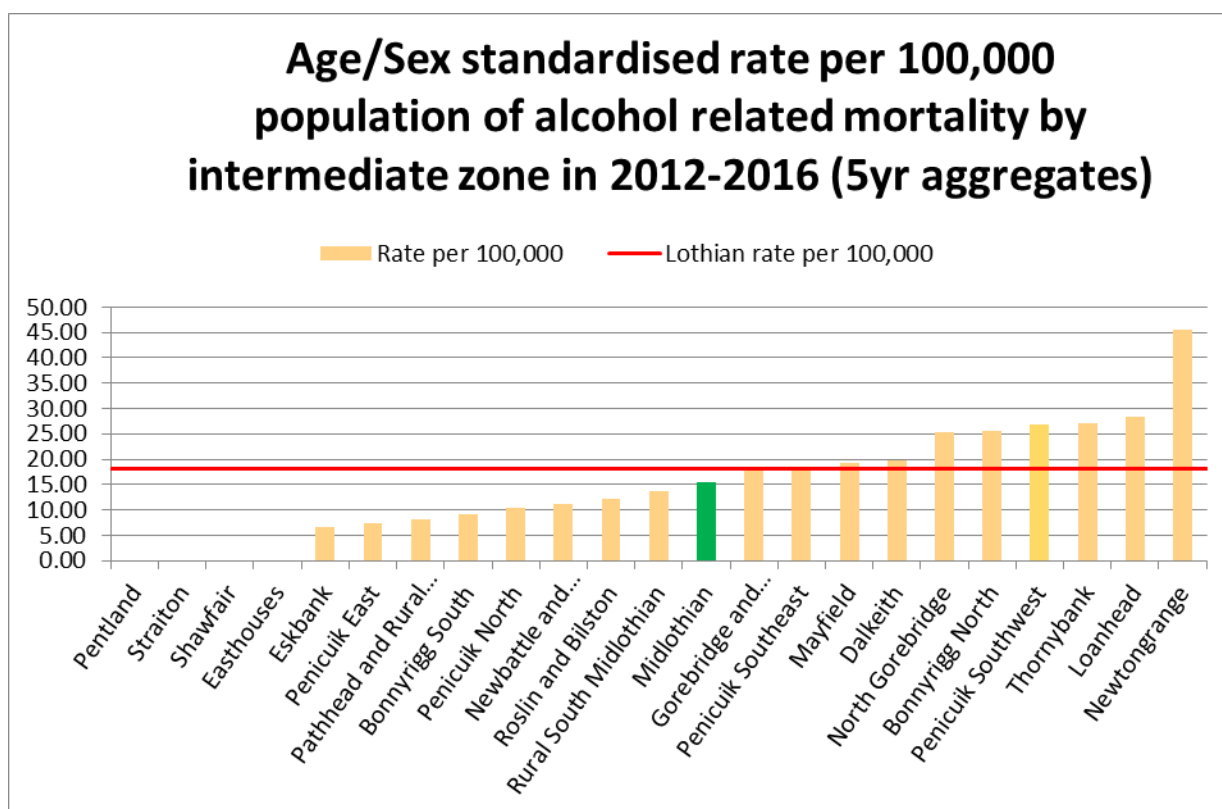
In 2016 there were 17 alcohol related deaths in Midlothian<sup>31</sup> with a five-year average (2012-2016) of 17<sup>32</sup>. The average age-standardised death rate for the five-year aggregate 2012-2016 was 15 deaths per 100,000 population, which compares favourably with the average Scotland rate of 21.7 deaths<sup>33</sup>.

Figure 4 below presents a full illustration of time series data over the last nine years for Midlothian and Scotland<sup>34</sup>.



Data was obtained from the NHS on alcohol related deaths for 2012-16. There were an average of 15.39 deaths in Midlothian, per 100,000 population. Ten of Midlothian's localities sit above the average including **Newtongrange** (average rate of 45.6 deaths per 100,000 population), **Loanhead** (28.41), **Thornycroft** (26.98), **Penicuik Southwest** (26.76), **Bonnyrigg North** (25.53) and **North Gorebridge** (25.40). The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average are Dalkeith (19.88), Mayfield (19.35), Penicuik Southeast (18.61) and Gorebridge and Middleton (17.86)<sup>35</sup>

Figure 5 below presents a full breakdown of alcohol related mortality by area from 2012-2016.



It should be noted that drinking at home is now becoming more common than drinking in licensed premises, also people will often travel a few miles to purchase their alcohol (e.g. someone residing in Gorebridge may travel to a large supermarket in Eskbank and purchase their alcohol within their weekly grocery shop). Secondly, the effects of alcohol misuse often take time to develop, with harm usually emerging after a number of years<sup>36</sup> and by then a number of serious health problems can have developed – including liver problems, reduced fertility, high blood pressure, increased risk of various cancers and heart attack (some of the more harmful effects of regularly drinking more than the recommended levels)<sup>37</sup>. This suggests that alcohol related illnesses and deaths relate to long-term alcohol misuse and that the provision of alcohol in an area is not necessarily a factor. Further this highlights that the distribution of licensed premises in a locality and the pattern of alcohol-related harm is not a simple one.

### **5. Safety: Alcohol related crime and disorder**

Data on alcohol related crime and antisocial behaviour was obtained from Police Scotland crime recording system (UNIFI) using the one year date period of 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017.

## **Alcohol Fuelled Violence and Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)<sup>38</sup>**

Findings from the Crime Survey of England and Wales 2013/14 (CSEW) found that victims perceived the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol in 53% of violent incidents measured, with alcohol particularly prevalent in violent crime between strangers (64%). Where the victim sustained an injury these were typically more severe in incidents of alcohol-related violence compared with other violent incidents<sup>39</sup>.

### **Violent crime**

In 2017 there were 1988 crimes of violence and ASB recorded by police in Midlothian, 414 (20.8%) were tagged with the aggravator 'alcohol related' – a rate of 59 crimes per 10,000 population (population age 18 years and over is 69,652). *Please note that the aggravator tag is not a mandatory field to be completed within the crime report and therefore it is possible that the true figure is greater than that reported.* An audit of Scottish Emergency Departments in 2006 indicated that at least 70% of all assaults presented to emergency departments may be alcohol-related<sup>40</sup>. Further, research indicates that between 33% and 80% of assault victims who require treatment in Emergency Departments do not report the assault to the police<sup>41</sup>. In light of this research it is likely there is significant intelligence gap surrounding alcohol related violent crime across Midlothian's communities.

Police recorded 201 alcohol fuelled violent crimes in Midlothian in 2017 (15 serious violent crime and 186 minor assaults). A further 208 ASB offences were reported to police in the form of breach of the peace, urinating, threatening or abusive behaviour, racially aggravated conduct, drunkenness etc.

In 2015, Seven of Midlothian's localities sat above the average of 71 alcohol related crimes of violence and ASB per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over. **Dalkeith** had the highest rate of alcohol aggravated crimes, at 384 crimes per 10,000 population, followed by **Thornycroft** with a rate of 169 per 10,000 population. **Bonnyrigg North** had a rate of alcohol aggravated crime of 89.0 followed by **Mayfield** at a rate of rate of 86.0. The remaining localities that sat above the Midlothian average for alcohol-fuelled crime were **Eskbank** (80.0), **Newtongrange** (77.0), and **Gorebridge and Middleton** (75.0).<sup>42</sup>

### **Drink Driving**

There were 82 offences of drink driving recorded in Midlothian in 2017<sup>43</sup>. This reflects an increase on the 71 offences recorded in 2015. As the drink drive limit reduced in December 2014, some of this increase may be down to the lower limit introduced where previous drivers recorded between the new limit of 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath and 35 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath were now being reported for a drink driving offence.

Interrogation of the Police recorded vehicle collisions in Midlothian identified 22 collisions in the last three years from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 where alcohol is showing as a contributory factor (5 serious injury, 11 minor injury and 6 damage only). Three of the collisions involved passengers on board, who are under the influence of alcohol, falling over as the service bus was stopping at recognised bus stop. This would remove three of the minor injury collisions statistics if excluded although alcohol was a factor in the collision.

### **Offenders**

A Scottish Prisons Survey carried out in 2015 found that 41% of prisoners reported being drunk at the time of their offence. One in five reported that drinking affected their ability to hold down a job (19%) and just under a third of prisoners admitted that their drinking affected their relationship with their family (32%).

As part of the 2015 survey, prisoners were asked about their alcohol use prior to going to prison. Three quarters of prisoners drank alcohol, with a fifth doing so four or more times a week (18%). On a typical day when they are drinking, over two thirds (36%) of prisoners said that they would drink 10 or more drinks.

The same survey conducted with young offenders found 60% reported being drunk at the time of their first offence<sup>44</sup>. A fifth (19%) of young offenders stated they drink alcohol four or more times a week and on a typical day when they are drinking, almost half (48%) said that they would drink 10 or more drinks.

### **Neighbourhood Concerns Linked to Alcohol Misuse**

Recent consultation and engagement with Midlothian's communities highlighted the impact that alcohol and drug misuse have on the wider community. In a consultation exercise in 2017 88% of respondents ranked alcohol misuse as a high or medium priority for Midlothian <sup>45</sup>.

## **6. Social: Harm caused by alcohol misuse**

This profile has already highlighted the harm caused to the individual by alcohol misuse, and to the wider community in the form of alcohol fuelled violence, crime and antisocial behaviour. However alcohol related harm also impacts on many others, in particular children and other family members, friends, and co-workers. A national study by Alcohol Focus Scotland found that 1 in 2 people reported being harmed as a result of someone else's drinking, with those who experienced harm reporting a lower life satisfaction compared to others. The study also found that people under 35 years old are four times more likely to experience harm from others in a public setting (street, public space, cars, workplace). Also, those who know heavy drinkers are more likely to experience harm from others in private settings (home, family, neighbours, private parties)<sup>46</sup>.

The study which also looked at people's experience of harm to others highlighted several findings, one of which being the stress and burden of living with a problem drinker has on family harmony and can result in relationship problems, tension, arguments, unpredictability and chaotic lifestyles.

### **Domestic abuse**

Of the 628 crimes of domestic abuse recorded by police in Midlothian during 2017, 115 had an alcohol aggravator attached suggesting that either the perpetrator and/or victim was under the influence of alcohol at the time the crime took place.

### **Child Protection**

Parental alcohol misuse can have a significant impact on a child's quality of life, causing fear, worry and uncertainty for children. Research by ChildLine found that a disproportionately large number of calls received by children in Scotland were concerned about a significant other person's drinking. Further children provided accounts of multiple negative impacts associated with harmful parental drinking including severe emotional distress, physical abuse and violence and a general lack of care, support and protection<sup>47</sup>.

In 2013 MELDAP commissioned a Children Affected by Parental Substance Misuse (CAPSM) Needs Assessment. The report estimated 1500 children in Midlothian live with parents/guardians whose alcohol use is potentially problematic. The report also estimated there are 10 children born every year in Midlothian with foetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), indicating there are 180 infants, children and young people up to the age of 18 living with FASD in Midlothian<sup>48</sup>.

Children's Social Work Statistics for 2014 show the rate of Child Protection Case Conferences where parental alcohol misuse has been identified for children on the register is slightly better in Midlothian than the national average 4.0 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years compared to national average of 6.2<sup>49</sup>.

### **Accidental Dwelling Fires<sup>3</sup>**

Analysis of accidental dwelling fires in 2015 found 8 fires in the home where 'impairment due to suspected drugs/alcohol' was classed as a contributory factor in the fire. Four fires occurred in Dalkeith/Woodburn, 2 in Penicuik, 1 in Mayfield, and 1 in Loanhead.

### **Homeless Presentations**

In Midlothian during 2016/17 there were 509 homeless presentations. The number of presentations caused by alcohol/drug dependency is 14, however it is unclear exactly how accurate this figure is due to lack of monitoring of this indicator. Also there are questions surrounding the use of this indicator and when it would be relevant (e.g. because an individual misuses alcohol does not necessarily mean it has caused them to be homeless).

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<sup>3</sup> Note this analysis is based on unverified data extracted from Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Incident Recording System and is subject to change after finalisation and reclassification of incidents therefore should not be quoted as an official statistic.

**7. Economic: Cost of alcohol related harm in Midlothian**

In 2010 the Scottish Government produced a profile - 'The Societal Cost of Alcohol Misuse in Scotland for 2007', which estimated a total cost of £3.6bn. Using the national research methodology Alcohol Focus Scotland produced local area profiles estimating the cost of alcohol-related harm at a local authority area level.

It is estimated that the total cost of alcohol harm to Midlothian is £27.14 million. This is made up of:

Health Service <sup>50</sup>	£3.44m
Social Care <sup>51</sup>	£4.84m
Crime <sup>52</sup>	£10.57m
Productive Capacity <sup>53</sup>	£8.28m

Note that this cost does not include wider social costs that estimate the value of non-paid work and intangible social costs associated with people who experience premature mortality from alcohol-related diseases. As these costs are hard to estimate accurately they have been excluded from the overall total, but are believed to be somewhere in the range of £9.48m-£17.40m for Midlothian.

In terms of cost per head of population, Alcohol Focus Scotland estimate the total cost of alcohol harm to be £335 per person in Midlothian. Note again this is not inclusive of wider social costs as described above. Including these costs increases the local authority area cost per head to £500 in 2010/11.

A comparison was carried out with East Lothian, where the total cost of alcohol harm is £26.77m, which equates to £370,000 less than Midlothian. Alcohol harm in East Lothian has a cost per head of £275, which is £60 less per head than in Midlothian.

A comparison to other local authority areas in the Lothian and Scottish Borders and other areas in Scotland is provided below:

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Total Cost (Million)</b>	<b>Cost per Head</b>
Midlothian	£27.14	£335
East Lothian	£26.77	£275
West Lothian	£60.15	£349
Scottish Borders	£30.5	£270



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Edinburgh	£221.28	£455
Inverclyde	£35.4	£444
Renfrewshire	£72.23	£424
Moray	£33.31	£380
East Dunbartonshire	£25.5	£244
Scotland	£3,555.7	n/a

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**8. Summary Comparison Tables of Alcohol Provision and Alcohol Related Harm in Midlothian by Intermediate Geography**

Intermediate Geography	Intermediate Geography Code	No. of Persons over 18 yrs	Total No. Licensed Premises (2018)	No. On Sales	No. Off Sales	Alcohol Related Violence + ASB <sup>54</sup> (2016 data)	Alcohol Related Youth Calls (2016 data)	Alc related Hosp admissions 2016/17 (per 10,000)	Alc related deaths (2012-16) (per 10,000)	Accidental Dwelling Fires (2016 data)
Midlothian		67793	161	88	73	482	149	53.7	1.54	8
Bonnyrigg North	S02002061	4607	14	8	6	41	9	52.5	2.55	0
Bonnyrigg South	S02002060	3797	5	2	3	15	2	48.2	0.92	0
Dalkeith	S02002066	2290	18	12	6	88	13	144.4	1.99	2
Easthouses	S02002068	2213	1	0	1	15	4	36.2	0	1
Eskbank	S02002063	3855	8	5	3	31	26	28.0	0.66	0
Gorebridge and Middleton	S02002072	2787	8	3	5	21	5	38.0	1.79	0
Loanhead	S02002059	3079	11	5	6	17	9	70.1	2.84	1
Mayfield	S02002069	3617	7	1	6	31	13	51.4	1.94	0
Newbattle and Dalhousie	S02002062	5177	6	5	1	24	13	52.9	1.1	0
Newtongrange	S02002070	3265	4	0	4	25	7	78.0	4.56	0
North Gorebridge	S02002071	2124	5	3	2	14	1	86.5	2.54	0
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	S02002067	4826	10	6	4	19	12	55.5	0.82	1
Penicuik East	S02002054	2136	3	1	2	6	4	57.7	0.74	0
Penicuik North	S02002055	2782	0	0	0	6	2	26.1	1.05	0
Penicuik Southeast	S02002052	3129	14	10	4	20	4	65.7	1.86	1
Penicuik Southwest	S02002053	3088	1	1	0	13	3	28.7	2.68	1
Pentland	S02002056	2061	4	4	0	5	4	67.7	0.00	0
Roslin and Bilston	S02002057	2670	3	1	2	6	1	40.2	1.23	0
Rural South Midlothian	S02002051	2273	5	3	2	8	1	34.7	1.37	0
Shawfair	S02002064	2958	11	9	2	13	2	33.5	0.00	0
Straiton	S02002058	2034	16	5	11	7	1	71.9	0.00	0
Thornycroft	S02002065	3025	7	4	3	51	13	69.4	2.69	1

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Rates per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over

Intermediate Geography	Rate of Licensed Premises	Rate of On Sales	Rate of Off Sales	Alcohol Related Violence + ASB	Alc Related Youth Calls (rate per 10,000 under 8-17 yrs)	Alc related Hosp admissions 2016/17	Alc related deaths (2012-16)	Accidental Dwelling Fires
Midlothian	23.7	13.0	10.8	71	149	53.7	1.54	1.2
Bonnyrigg North	30.4	17.4	13.0	89	151	52.5	2.55	0
Bonnyrigg South	13.2	5.3	7.9	40	34	48.2	0.92	0
Dalkeith	78.6	52.4	26.2	384	516	144.4	1.99	9
Easthouses	4.5	0.0	4.5	68	92	36.2	0	5
Eskbank	20.8	13.0	7.8	80	521	28.0	0.66	0
Gorebridge and Middleton	28.7	10.8	17.9	75	99	38.0	1.79	0
Loanhead	35.7	16.2	19.5	55	213	70.1	2.84	3
Mayfield	19.4	2.8	16.6	86	262	51.4	1.94	0
Newbattle and Dalhousie	11.6	9.7	1.9	46	124	52.9	1.1	0
Newtongrange	12.3	0.0	12.3	77	162	78.0	4.56	0
North Gorebridge	23.5	14.1	9.4	66	29	86.5	2.54	0
Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian	20.7	12.4	8.3	39	176	55.5	0.82	2
Penicuik East	14.0	4.7	9.4	28	120	57.7	0.74	0
Penicuik North	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	46	26.1	1.05	0
Penicuik Southeast	44.7	32.0	12.8	64	114	65.7	1.86	3
Penicuik Southwest	3.2	3.2	0.0	42	73	28.7	2.68	3
Pentland	19.4	19.4	0.0	24	125	67.7	0.00	0
Roslin and Bilston	11.2	3.7	7.5	22	26	40.2	1.23	0
Rural South Midlothian	22.0	13.2	8.8	35	36	34.7	1.37	0
Shawfair	37.2	30.4	6.8	44	46	33.5	0.00	0
Straiton	78.7	24.6	54.1	34	39	71.9	0.00	0
Thornycroft	23.1	13.2	9.9	169	267	69.4	2.69	3

**Note:** Cells shaded red are double the Midlothian average, those in orange are above the Midlothian average

## 9. Conclusions and recommendations

This statistical profile provides the Midlothian Licensing Board and Forum with a picture of alcohol availability and alcohol related harm within Midlothian's localities. It presents a wide range of data and information that will assist the board in the development of the Licensing Overprovision Statement. Key findings are presented below:

- There is clear evidence that alcohol outlet density is linked to alcohol related harm, and that a reduction in density would lead to a reduction in both health and alcohol related crime and disorder.
- 73% of alcohol in Scotland is sold through off sales. The majority of drinking takes place at home with alcohol purchased from off sales outlets.
- There are eight localities that sit above the Midlothian average for rates of licensed premises per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over. **Straiton and Dalkeith** have the highest rate of licensed premises, at 78.7 and 78.6 premises per 10,000 population respectively. **Penicuik Southeast** has the third highest rate of licensed premises at 44.7. The remaining localities which sit above the Midlothian average are **Shawfair** (rate of 37.2), **Loanhead** (35.7), **Bonnyrigg North** (30.4), **Gorebridge and Middleton** (28.7), **North Gorebridge** (23.5),
- There were 537 alcohol related hospital admissions for Midlothian, per 100,000 population. Ten of Midlothian's localities sit above the average including **Dalkeith** (rate of 1444 admissions per 100,000 population), **North Gorebridge** (865) and **Newtongrange** (780). The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average are Straiton (719), Loanhead (701), Thornybank (694), Pentland (677), Penicuik Southeast (657), Penicuik East (577) and Pathead and Rural East Midlothian (555).
- A quarter of violence and disorder offences are alcohol related, the same is true for crimes of domestic abuse. Seven of Midlothian's localities sit above the average of 71 alcohol related crimes per 10,000 population aged 18 years and over. **Dalkeith** has the highest rate of alcohol aggravated crimes, at 384 crimes per 10,000 population, followed by **Thornybank** with a rate of 169 per 10,000 population. **Bonnyrigg North** has a rate of alcohol aggravated crime of 89.0 followed by **Mayfield** at a rate of rate of 86.0. The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average for alcohol-fuelled crime are **Eskbank** (80.0), **Newtongrange** (77.0), and **Gorebridge and Middleton** (75.0).

- Evidence from the prison population strengthens the link between alcohol and crime/disorder, with just under half of adult prisoners and two-thirds of young offenders reporting being drunk when they committed the offence.
- Police Scotland receive on average 2 calls each weekend from members of the public reporting young people under the influence of alcohol. Seven of Midlothian's localities sit above the average of 149 alcohol related youth calls and ASB per 10,000 population aged 8 -17 years. **Eskbank** has the highest rate of alcohol-aggravated youth calls, at 521 calls per 10,000 population, followed by **Dalkeith** with a rate of 516 per 10,000 population. **Thornycroft** has a rate of alcohol related youth calls of 267 followed by **Mayfield** at a rate of 262. The remaining localities that sit above the Midlothian average for alcohol-fuelled youth calls are **Loanhead** (213), **Pathhead and Rural East Midlothian** (176), **Newtongrange** (162), and **Bonyrigg North** (151).
- Alcohol misuse is a community priority; with 88% of Midlothian residents ranking Alcohol Misuse as a high or medium priority for community planning partners to address (2017 Survey on Community Planning Priorities).
- Alcohol related harm is also observed across a wide range of other social problems, including domestic abuse and in the protection of Midlothian's children.
- The total cost of alcohol harm to Midlothian is estimated at £27.14 million each year.

Specific areas to be considered:

- The rate of off sales premises in Straiton (54.1) is more than 5 times the Midlothian average (10.8). The overall rate of licensed premises (78.7) is more than 3 times the Midlothian average (23.7). Alcohol related hospital admissions for the area are above average. Neighbouring Loanhead has an above average rate of licensed premises, alcohol related youth calls, hospital admissions, deaths and dwelling fires.
- The rate of licensed premises in Dalkeith (78.6) is more than 3 times the Midlothian average (23.7). Alcohol related violence and ASB, alcohol related youth calls, hospital admission and dwelling fires are all significantly above average. Neighbouring Thornycroft has an above average rate of off sales premises, significantly above average alcohol related violence and ASB and dwelling fires. Alcohol related youth calls, hospital admissions and deaths are all above average. Neighbouring Eskbank has an above average rate of alcohol related violence and ASB and a significantly above average rate of alcohol related youth calls.

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- Penicuik Southeast has a significantly above average rate of on sales (32). Off sales, alcohol related hospital admissions, deaths and dwelling fire are all above average.
- Shawfair has the third highest rate of on sales (30.4). However, figures for alcohol related harm are all below average.
- Bonnyrigg North has an above average rate of on sales (17.4) and off sales (13). Data for alcohol related violence and ASB, youth calls and deaths are all above average.
- Newtongrange has a slightly above average rate of off sales (12.3). Alcohol related violence and ASB, youth calls and hospital admissions are all above average. The area has the highest rate in Midlothian for alcohol related deaths.

### **Recommendations for consideration by the working group / board:**

- Based on the data and information provided in the profile, it is the responsibility of Licensing Board to determine if there is overprovision of alcohol in Midlothian.

**Appendix 1: Maps of Midlothian and Intermediate Geographies**

## End Notes and References

- 
- <sup>1</sup>Health & Social Care Information Centre (2015), Statistics on Alcohol: England, 2015
- <sup>2</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/16/introduction>
- <sup>3</sup> Home Office (2012) 'Impact assessment: consultation on including a health objective in the Licensing Act 2003 related specifically to cumulative impact'
- <sup>4</sup> Richardson, E.A., Shortt, N. K, Pearce, J., Mitchell, R., (2014), *Alcohol-related illness and death in Scottish neighbourhoods: is there a relationship with the number of alcohol outlets?* Report for Alcohol Focus Scotland.
- <sup>5</sup> Anderson P., Moeller L., Galea, G. *Alcohol in the European Union: Consumption, harm and policy approaches*. World Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe. Copenhagen, 2012.
- <sup>6</sup> Popova S, Giesbrecht N, Bekmuradov D, Patra J (2009) *Hours and days of sale and density of alcohol outlets: Impacts on alcohol consumption and damage: a systematic review*. Alcohol Alcohol 44:500-516.
- <sup>7</sup> Reid-Howie associates. Liquor Licensing and Public Disorder: Review of literature on the impact of Licensing and other controls, and audit of local initiatives. Edinburgh: Scottish Executive Social Research, 2003
- <sup>8</sup> Gruenewald, P.J. Regulating availability: How access to alcohol affects drinking and problems in youth and adults. *Alcohol Research & Health* 34:248-256, 2011.
- <sup>9</sup> <https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/check-the-facts/underage-drinking/the-risks-of-underage-drinking> Accessed 19/02/16 13:49
- <sup>10</sup> Young, R., Macdonald, L., and Ellaway, A. (2013) *Associations between proximity and density of local alcohol outlets and alcohol use among Scottish adolescents*. Health and Place, 19 . pp. 124-130. ISSN 1353-8292
- <sup>11</sup> Coghill, N., 2007, One on every corner: the relationship between off licence density and alcohol harm in young people. Alcohol Concern.
- <sup>12</sup> Pattoni, L., Emmerson, C., Sudbery, M., MacDonald, R. & Plunkett, M., 2007. *The Relationship between Off-Sales and Problem Drinking in Scotland: Literature Review*. Prepared by Human Factors Analysts Limited for Scottish Executive Social Research. Scottish Executive, Edinburgh (online).
- <sup>13</sup> Matthews, Sian, Brasnett, Laura, Smith, Jonathan (June 2006), *Underage drinking: findings from the 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*, in Home Office Findings 277, Home Office
- <sup>14</sup> Pattoni, L., Emmerson, C., Sudbery, M., MacDonald, R. & Plunkett, M., 2007. *The Relationship between Off-Sales and Problem Drinking in Scotland: Literature Review*. Prepared by Human Factors Analysts Limited for Scottish Executive Social Research. Scottish Executive, Edinburgh (online).
- <sup>15</sup> Scottish liquor licensing statistics on premises and personal licences in force, applications and reviews/proceedings - 2016-17 accessed at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/PubLiquor/LiquLic201617>  
Population statistics provided by National Records of Scotland Statistical Information Services. Estimated population by age and sex, Scotland, mid-2014. Midlothian 18+ population 67793, premise licenses 208. Scotland 18+ population 4,314,417, premise licenses 16,633.
- <sup>16</sup> Alcohol Attributable Mortality and Morbidity – June 2009. Accessed at [http://www.scotpho.org.uk/downloads/scotphoreports/scotpho090630\\_alcoholfractions\\_rep.pdf](http://www.scotpho.org.uk/downloads/scotphoreports/scotpho090630_alcoholfractions_rep.pdf)  
Further evidence of the health impact of alcohol consumption is presented in:  
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- <sup>25</sup> Police Scotland 2016 data
- <sup>26</sup> SMR01 stats – Alcohol related hospital stays
- <sup>27</sup> ISD Scotland. Information is based on Financial years, 1st April to 31st March. A hospital stay, also described as a continuous inpatient stay (CIS), is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient or day-case. During a CIS a patient may have numerous episodes as they change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/or hospital. Provisional; figures for 2014/15 are provisional and based on data as submitted up until the end of August 2015, estimated to be 98% complete. Due to a change in administrative system NHS Highland has a larger lag in SMR01 data submission than other boards and therefore their numbers of stays for the last quarter of 2014/15 are up to 25% lower than could be anticipated. <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/datatables.asp?id=1493#1493> Accessed on 19/02/15 14:48
- <sup>28</sup> Age/sex standardised rate per 100,000 population of alcohol related hospital admissions by intermediate zone in 2016/17 from NHS Scotland.
- <sup>29</sup> *Alcohol attributable mortality and morbidity: alcohol population attributable fractions for Scotland*, Grant, Springbett and Graham, ISD 2009. <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/alcoholPAFreport>
- <sup>30</sup> Durkin, A., Connolly, S., & O'Reilly, D. (2010). Quantifying alcohol-related mortality: Should alcohol-related contributory causes of death be included? *Alcohol Alcohol*, 45(4), 374–378.
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- <sup>32</sup> Alcohol Related Deaths, taken from national Records of Scotland Accessed at <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/deaths/alcohol-related-deaths/tables> Accessed 19/02/16 16:00
- <sup>33</sup> ScotPHO Online Health and Wellbeing Profile Tool v1.10, Deaths from alcohol conditions, Accessed at <https://scotpho.nhsnss.scot.nhs.uk/scotpho/profileSelectAction.do> 19/02/2016 16:09
- <sup>34</sup> *ibid*
- <sup>35</sup> **Age/Sex standardised rate per 100,000 population of alcohol related mortality by intermediate zone in 2012-2016 (5yr aggregates) - NHS data**
- <sup>36</sup> <http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/alcohol/Pages/Effectsofalcohol.aspx>
- <sup>37</sup> <http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/alcohol/Pages/Effectsofalcohol.aspx>
- <sup>38</sup> Group 1 and Group 6 crimes as recorded on UNIFI Crime Recording System
- <sup>39</sup> Office for National Statistics (2015), Chapter 5: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences - Alcohol-Related Violence. Accessed on 19/02/16 17:06 at [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776\\_394516.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_394516.pdf)
- <sup>40</sup> *Harmful Drinking Two: Alcohol and Assaults*, NHS Quality Improvement Scotland, 2006
- <sup>41</sup> Centre for Public Health <http://www.cph.org.uk/optimising-the-use-of-nhs-intelligence-in-local-violence-prevention-and-measuring-its-impact-on-violence/> Accessed 19/02/16 17:30
- <sup>42</sup> 2016 data from police Scotland
- <sup>43</sup> SOHD codes 301001, 301002, 301003, 301004; not including failure to provide breath sample
- <sup>44</sup> Cairnie, J. and Broderick, R. (2015) *Prisoner Survey 2015: 15<sup>th</sup> Survey Bulletin*. Scottish Prison Service.
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- <sup>46</sup> Hope, A., Curran, J., Bell, G. & Platts, A. (2013). *Unrecognised and under-reported: the impact of alcohol on people other than the drinker in Scotland*. Glasgow, Scotland: Alcohol Focus Scotland. [www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk](http://www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk)
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- <sup>48</sup> Create Consultancy, 2013. *Assessment of Need of Services for Children and Families Affected by Parental Substance Misuse (CAPSM)*
- <sup>49</sup> ScotPHO Online Profile Tool Alcohol Profile (Mid and East Lothian ADP) Available at <https://scotpho.nhsnss.scot.nhs.uk/scotpho/spineChartAction.do>
- <sup>50</sup> Health service costs in Midlothian include hospital admissions, A&E attendances, ambulance journeys, outpatient attendances, alcohol services, prescription costs and GP consultations.
- <sup>51</sup> Social Care costs are calculated 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 addictions.
- <sup>52</sup> Crime costs in Midlothian include alcohol-specific offences such as drink-driving and drunkenness.
- <sup>53</sup> costs cover the estimated cost of alcohol use to the economy in the form of presenteeism (being present at work, but performance negatively affected by alcohol consumption), absenteeism, unemployment and premature mortality.
- <sup>54</sup> Note that analysis at Intermediate Geography level is based on 476 crimes as opposed to 482 as in 6 crimes the exact location could not be determined (e.g. an assault that occurred onboard a bus travelling from Loanhead to Penicuik).