



Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2011

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يمكن أن يتوفر هذا الإعلان بلغات مختلفة، وطباعة بحجم أكبر، وطباعة برايل (باللغة الإنجليزية فقط). للحصول على معلومات حول ترجمة هذا الإعلان بلغتك المحلية، يرجى الاتصال بالرقم الوارد أدناه.

यह प्रकाशन विभिन्न भाषाओं, बड़े अक्षरों, ब्रेल लिपि (सिर्फ अंग्रेजी) में उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। आपके समुदाय की भाषा में इसे प्रकाशन के अनुवाद के बारे में जानकारी के लिए कृपया नीचे दिए हुए नम्बर पर टेलीफोन करें।

এই প্রকাশনাটি বিভিন্ন ভাষায়, বড় ছাপার অক্ষর এবং ব্রেইলী-ত (শুধুমাত্র ইং-রাজী-ত) সরবরাহ করা যে-ত পা-রা। এই প্রকাশনাটি আপনার মাতৃভাষায় অনুবাদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্যের প্র-যাজ-ন অনুগ্রহপূর্বক নিম্নলিখিত নাম্বা-র টেলি-ফোন করুন :

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یہ طبع مختلف زبانوں اور بڑے چھاب میں دستیاب کی جاسکتی ہے، برائلی (صرف انگریزی میں) اپنی کمیونٹی کے زبان میں اس طبع کے ترجمے کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لئے، براہ کرم مندرجہ ذیل نمبر پر فون کیجئے -

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Acknowledgements

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Substance Misuse Programme

The Substance Misuse Programme, part of the Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland, has produced this report. The team:

- provides information to support Alcohol and Drug Partnerships, Local Authorities, NHS boards, specialist drug and alcohol services, the Scottish Government, and others.
- develops expertise in the use of available data to produce robust performance and activity indicators to monitor the impact of national and local policies.
- supports the research and analytical work of other organisations, subject to general strategic priorities and ethical and legal considerations.
- manages the Scottish Drug Misuse Database (SDMD), and ensures the effective and appropriate exploitation of other relevant data collected by ISD e.g. hospital inpatient data.

The team also provides an information service to organisations and individuals who wish to use the data relating to alcohol and drug misuse collected by ISD Scotland. For further information e-mail nss.isdsubstancemisuse@nhs.net.

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National Statistics releases from ISD

Information presented in this publication from Information Services Division (ISD Scotland), NHS Scotland is derived from data sources which are classed as National Statistics releases.

For these data sources, higher level figures from the data source have been published as National Statistics. The statistics presented in this publication are the first time these specific breakdowns have been published:

- Hospital discharges (SMR01)
- Psychiatric discharges (SMR04)
- Information from general practice (PTI)

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and adhere to commitments relating to integrity, confidentiality, data collection, liaison and consultation, openness access and timeliness. National Statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and they are produced free from political interference.

Further details on National Statistics are contained at the UK Statistics Authority website www.statistics.gov.uk. Further information in relation to National Statistics and ISD Scotland is available from www.isdscotland.org/national_statistics.

For further details on the non-ISD data please contact the appropriate organisation (see [Appendix 1](#)) directly for details.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 v2

Since the release of the Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009 publication the order used by ISD to present data by deprivation category has been modified. For analyses using SIMD 2009 v2, ISD have changed their labelling to correspond with that of the Scottish Government. The category labels are now 1=most deprived to 5=least deprived. ISD's method of population-weighting (i.e. equal population denominator in each category remain unchanged and differs to the method adopted by the Scottish Government). For further information see www.isdscotland.org/isd/3207.html.

Conventions

Percentages and rates are shown in italics. Rates are expressed per 100,000 population for data from SMR01 and SMR04 and per 10,000 population for all other data sources.

References to data sources are provided with the tables.

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1 Introduction

This biennial publication presents the latest available information from a range of national data sources relating to alcohol. These include routine data sources and surveys.

The format of a number of the tables presented in this publication has been revised from previous editions. In addition certain figures (commonly small numbers, for small areas or populations) are not shown. These changes are a result of 'statistical disclosure control' (SDC) which aims to prevent the release of information that can lead to the identification of individuals. Further information on the SDC methods applied is available on request.

This year there are four main sections:

Chapter 2 – The Alcohol Market

A variety of factors can influence the purchase and consumption of alcohol, and the alcohol market is a key focus of the Scottish Government's strategic approach to tackling alcohol misuse. This section reports on key aspects of the alcohol market including cost, affordability, volume sold and on- and off- sales.

Previously much of the data relating to the alcohol market in Scotland was only available at UK level. However, since June 2008 alcohol market sales data specifically for Scotland (rather than the whole of the United Kingdom) has been made available by Nielsen. This includes a range of data on alcohol sales by volume, type of drink, off-trade or on-trade, per capita, retail sales value and the price of alcohol.

Chapter 3 – Alcohol Consumption

This section describes alcohol consumption levels and patterns in Scotland by age, gender, and by deprivation and income category, in adults and children.

Chapter 4 – Alcohol and Health Harm

This includes information detailing the scale and type of the health impact of excessive alcohol consumption in Scotland. It includes data on alcohol-related hospital discharges (from SMR01) and alcohol related psychiatric discharges (from SMR04). These are presented by age, gender, deprivation and Health Board area. It also reports on estimated numbers of GP consultations for alcohol misuse, alcohol related deaths in Scotland, and alcohol attributable morbidity and mortality.

Chapter 5 – Alcohol and Social Harm

This section includes information from a range of sources including routinely collected national data and survey data to build up a picture of the social impact of alcohol in Scotland. This includes the public perception of alcohol as a problem in Scottish society and offences related to alcohol such as drunkenness. It also includes detailed information relating to road traffic accidents and breath testing, alcohol use in the prison population and survey data on alcohol-related violent crime.

Further information and links to these sources can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

2 The Alcohol Market

2.1 Introduction

The marketplace is where commodities are bought and sold. Markets can be studied in terms of price; product; place and promotion and all of these factors influence sales of the commodity. The alcohol market is subject to certain regulatory restrictions, such as the requirement for a licence to sell it or restrictions on the hours during which it can be bought. Changes in these elements of the alcohol market can therefore influence the amount of product being sold and, by inference, the amount consumed. This chapter reports on key aspects of the alcohol market and how they have changed in recent times.

The data reported below are drawn from a variety of sources including data from industry alcohol sales (Nielsen); official government statistics (for example the monies raised from duty) and from population surveys such as consumer self reports of spending and where young people say they have bought or tried to buy alcohol. Some of these data are only available at UK level. Where possible, Scotland level data are reported. As with all data sources, each will have its strengths and limitations. Sales data report volume sold rather than volume consumed in Scotland. For example, they do not capture alcohol that was purchased outwith the country, nor that taken from the country or consumed abroad. However, when set against self reported consumption from population surveys (see [Chapter 3](#)) they illustrate the likely scale of under-reporting.

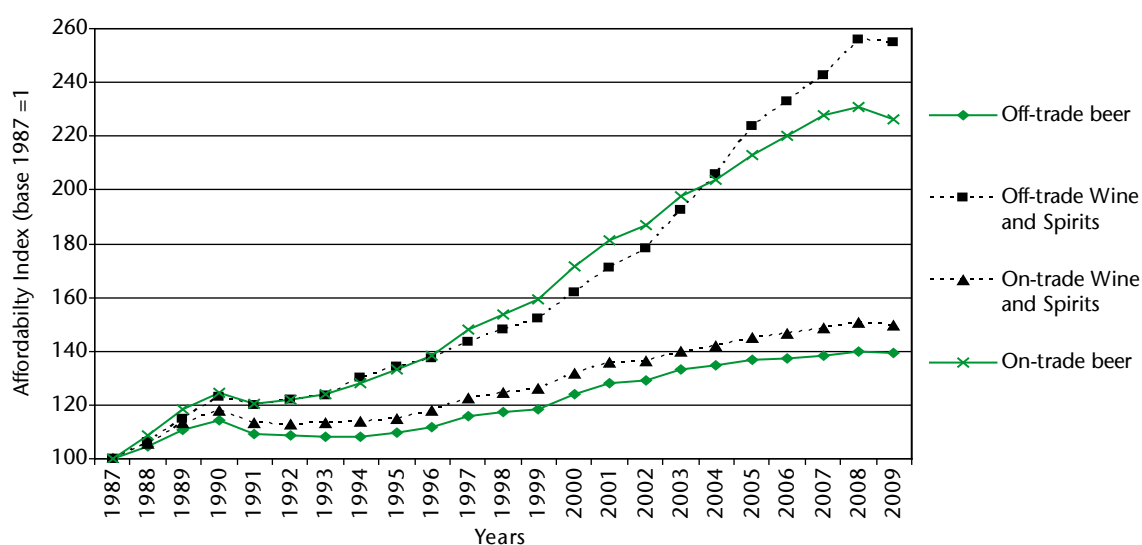
2.2 Price, Consumer Expenditure, Sales and Value of Alcohol Industry

2.2.1 Price

Alcohol was 66% more affordable in 2009 than in 1987.

- UK prices of alcoholic drinks have increased more than general retail price increases since 1987. In 2009, in relative terms, the price of alcohol was over 10% more than retail prices generally. However, because households' disposable income has increased by 83% in real terms (between 1987 and 2009), alcohol was 66% more affordable in 2009 than it was in 1987 ([Table 2.1](#)).
- Off trade alcohol has become much more affordable than on trade alcohol since 1987. Beer sold off trade is 155% more affordable in 2009 than it was in 1987. Beer sold on trade is 39% more affordable than it was in 1987. Similarly wine and spirits sold off trade are 126% more affordable than it was in 1987, while over the same period on-trade wine and spirits have become 50% more affordable ([Table 2.2](#) and [Figure 2.1](#)).

Figure 2.1 Affordability of alcohol by type and source, 1987 - 2009

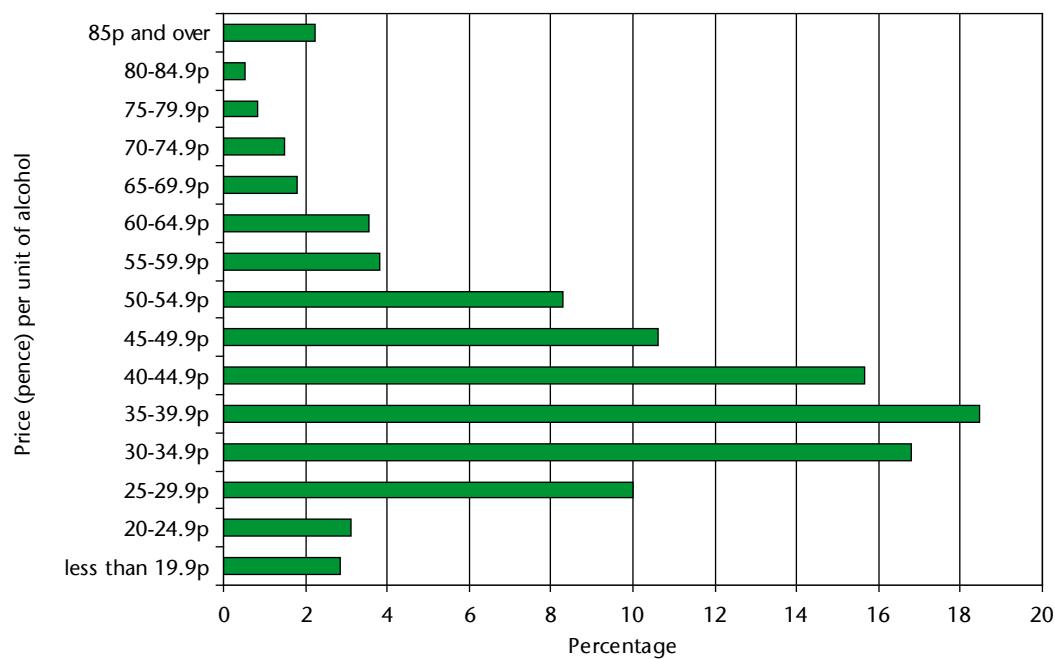


Source: Focus on Consumer Price Indices, July 2010 and Economic and Labour Market Review, July 2010; Office for National Statistics

The majority of off-sales alcohol (80%) is sold at a cost of between 25p and 55p per unit.

- This varies by product. Seventy-five per cent of cider is sold for less than 40p per unit, with 38% sold for less than 25p per unit. In contrast 8% of beer, 2% of light wine and 1% of spirits are sold at less than 25p per unit ([Table 2.3](#)).

Figure 2.2 Percentage of off-trade alcohol sales by price band; Scotland 2009



Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.2.2 Consumer expenditure

Consumer expenditure on alcohol in the UK was £37 billion in 2009 ([Table 2.4](#)).

- Consumer spending on alcohol represents 4.5% of their total expenditure ([Table 2.4](#)).
- Beer continues to account for the largest proportion of UK spending on alcohol. In 2009 consumers spent £15.2 billion on beer, £14.3 billion on wine, cider and perry, and £7.5 billion on spirits ([Table 2.4](#)).
- During the last 5 years, UK consumers' expenditure by type of beverage, as a percentage of total spending, reduced for beer (from 2.4% in 2005 to 1.9% in 2009), spirits (from 1.1% in 2005 to 0.9% in 2009) and wine, cider and perry (from 1.9% in 2005 to 1.8% in 2009) ([Table 2.4](#)).

Over the three year period 2006 to 2008, households in Scotland spent an average of £6.50 per week on alcoholic drinks brought home.

- This represents an average of £2.90 per week on wines, £1.80 on spirits and liqueurs and £1.70 on beer for home consumption. ([Table 2.5](#)).
- The figures for spending on beer and alcopops in Scotland are broadly similar to the corresponding expenditure reported by other UK countries, however Scotland is reported as spending more on spirits (£1.80 in Scotland compared to a UK figure of £1.20) and less on wines (£2.90 in Scotland compared to £3.30 for the UK overall) ([Table 2.5](#)).

In 2008, of those who have ever drunk alcohol, 13% of 15 year olds reported spending £10 or more per week on alcohol.

- 8% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds who have ever drunk alcohol say they spend £5 or more but less than £10 a week on alcohol ([Table 2.10](#)).
- 4% of 13 year olds and 10% of 15 year olds who have ever drunk alcohol spend £10 a week or more but less than £20 on alcohol ([Table 2.10](#)).
- The majority of both 13 year olds and 15 year olds who reported having ever drunk alcohol reported that they spent 'nothing' on alcohol each week ([Table 2.10](#)).

2.2.3 Sales and duty raised

Scotland's total alcohol sales were worth £3.64 billion in 2009.

- On-trade sales account for 60% of this total ([Table 2.7](#)).
- Between 2005 and 2009 the value of alcohol sales in Scotland increased by 9% (from £3.36 billion in 2005 to £3.64 billion in 2009). During this same period the value of on-trade alcohol sales increased only slightly (by 1%) while the value of off-trade sales increased by 22% (from £1.21 billion in 2005 to £1.48 billion in 2009) ([Table 2.7](#)).
- In 2008/09, the estimated total for alcohol duty receipts in the UK was £8.47 billion. This represents a 3.8% decrease from £8.81 billion in 2007/08 ([Table 2.6](#)).
- Over the five year period 2004/05 to 2008/09 the total alcohol duty receipts remained relatively constant. However, over this period the receipts for both beer and spirits declined (by 5% and 13% respectively), while duty receipts for wine and cider both increased (by 13% and 55% respectively) ([Table 2.6](#)).

2.3 Product

In 2009 it was estimated from industry sales data that almost 51 million litres of pure alcohol were sold in Scotland ([Table 2.8](#)).

- Of the volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2009, beer accounted for 35%, spirits for 29% and light wines for 25% ([Table 2.8](#)).
- Volumes of pure alcohol sold have risen slightly (2%) over the past 5 years from 49,902,000 litres in 2005 to 50,946,000 litres in 2009 ([Table 2.8](#)).
- In 2009 in Scotland it was estimated that 11.9 litres of pure alcohol were sold per person over the age of 16, 2.4 litres higher than in England and Wales (9.6 litres) ([Table 2.9](#)).
- In 2009 the volume of spirits per person over the age of 16 sold in Scotland was double those sold in England and Wales (3.5 litres per capita compared to 1.8 litres per capita). The volumes sold of other beverages were very similar between Scotland and England and Wales ([Table 2.9](#)).

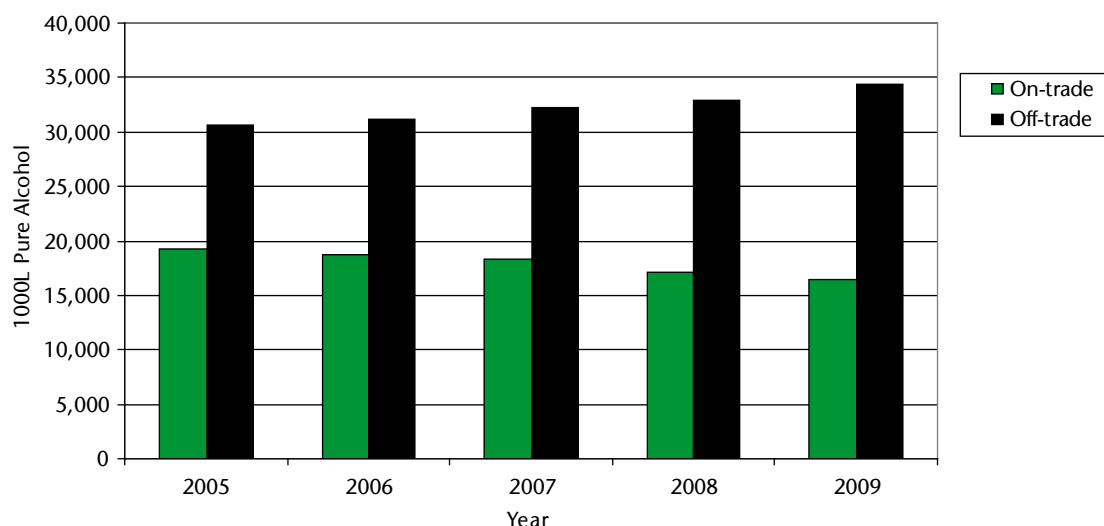
2.4 Place of Purchase

2.4.1 On-trade and off-trade sales

Over the five year period 2005 to 2009, while overall volume of pure alcohol sold has risen only slightly, there has been a reduction in on-trade sales and a corresponding rise in off-trade sales.

- Of the total volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland in 2005, 39% was on-sales whereas by 2009 this had fallen to 32%. There was a corresponding rise in the total volume of pure alcohol sold in off-sales, from 30,659,000 litres of pure alcohol in 2005 to 34,442,000 litres of pure alcohol in 2009, a rise of 12% ([Table 2.8](#)).
- The greatest fall in on-trade sales was due to beer sales which dropped by 1,933,000 litres of pure alcohol, a drop of 16%, from 2005 to 2009 ([Table 2.8](#)).
- Overall, the estimated litres per capita of pure alcohol (population 16 and above) sold in Scotland between 2005 and 2009 have remained stable, however there has been a decrease of 15% in on-sales (from 4.6 litres per capita in 2005 to 3.9 litres per capita in 2009) and a rise of 8% in off-sales (from 7.4 litres per capita in 2005 to 8.0 litres per capita in 2009) ([Table 2.9](#)).

Figure 2.3 Volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland by sales route: 2005 to 2009



Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.4.2 Children's Place of Purchase

The three most common sources of buying alcohol for school children were friends/ relatives, shops and off-licences.

- Among both 13 and 15 year olds the most common way to have bought alcohol was from a friend or relative: in 2008 23% of 13 year olds and 32% of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported buying it in this way ([Table 2.12](#)).
- Of those pupils who had ever drunk alcohol, 10% of 13 year olds and 17% of 15 year olds had made an attempt to purchase alcohol from a supermarket/shop/off-licence (irrespective of success) in the previous four weeks. In both age groups, if an attempt was made, it was more likely to result in a purchase than a refusal ([Table 2.11](#)).
- Attempts to purchase alcohol at a pub, bar or club were rarer as 4% of 13 year olds and 12% of 15 year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported that this had occurred in the last four weeks ([Table 2.11](#)).
- Since 1998 the proportion of 13 year olds and 15 year olds, who had ever drunk alcohol, who bought alcohol from friends and relatives more than doubled. Although there has been a small decline in 15 year olds buying alcohol from pubs or bars (7% in 1996 to 4% in 2008) and clubs or discos (5% in 1996 to 3% in 2008) ([Table 2.12](#)).

2.1 Indices of alcohol price, retail prices, alcohol price index relative to retail prices index (all items), real households' disposable income, and affordability of alcohol, UK, 1987 to 2009

United Kingdom		Indices (1987= 100)				
	Alcohol price index	Retail prices index (all items)	Alcohol price index relative to Retail price index (all items)	Real households' disposable income index	Affordability of alcohol index	% more affordable since 1987
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
1988	106.9	106.9	100.0	105.6	105.6	5.6
1989	112.9	115.2	98.0	110.7	112.9	12.9
1990	123.8	126.1	98.2	115.7	117.9	17.9
1991	139.2	133.5	104.3	118.0	113.1	13.1
1992	148.1	138.5	106.9	121.2	113.3	13.3
1993	154.7	140.7	110.0	124.8	113.5	13.5
1994	158.5	144.1	110.0	126.6	115.1	15.1
1995	164.5	149.1	110.3	129.9	117.7	17.7
1996	169.2	152.5	111.0	133.8	120.6	20.6
1997	173.9	157.5	110.4	139.5	126.3	26.3
1998	179.8	162.9	110.4	142.4	129.0	29.0
1999	184.5	165.4	111.5	146.5	131.3	31.3
2000	187.4	170.3	110.0	152.6	138.7	38.7
2001	191.3	173.3	110.4	159.4	144.4	44.4
2002	195.7	176.2	111.1	162.7	146.5	46.5
2003	199.8	181.3	110.2	167.5	152.0	52.0
2004	203.7	186.7	109.1	169.3	155.2	55.2
2005	207.7	192.0	108.2	172.7	159.7	59.7
2006	212.7	198.1	107.4	173.9	162.0	62.0
2007	219.0	206.6	106.0	174.7	164.8	64.8
2008	227.7	214.8	106.0	177.6	167.5	67.5
2009	236.0	213.7	110.4	183.3	166.0	66.0

Sources: Retail and alcoholic drinks price indices from Table 4.10 in Focus on Consumer Price Indices, Office for National Statistics, July 2010
Real households' disposable income derived from Economic and Labour Market Review, Office for National Statistics, July 2010

2.2 Affordability of alcohol index by drink type; 1987-2009

United Kingdom

Indices (1987= 100)

	Affordability of on-trade beer index	Affordability of off-trade beer index	Affordability of Wine & spirits on-trade index	Affordability of Wine & spirits off-trade index
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	104.4	106.0	105.5	108.4
1989	110.5	114.9	113.0	118.2
1990	114.6	123.1	117.9	124.4
1991	109.3	120.1	113.1	120.5
1992	108.8	122.0	113.0	121.8
1993	108.0	123.4	113.1	124.1
1994	108.1	129.9	113.6	128.1
1995	109.9	134.5	114.9	133.1
1996	112.0	137.3	117.8	138.2
1997	116.0	143.5	122.7	148.2
1998	117.3	147.8	124.8	153.9
1999	118.2	152.1	126.3	159.5
2000	123.8	161.6	131.9	171.8
2001	128.1	171.0	135.9	181.4
2002	129.3	178.4	136.1	187.0
2003	133.0	192.5	139.6	197.6
2004	134.5	205.9	141.7	203.9
2005	136.6	223.6	145.1	213.1
2006	137.2	233.1	146.4	220.2
2007	138.3	242.4	148.4	227.9
2008	140.0	256.0	150.7	230.9
2009	139.2	255.0	149.6	226.2

Sources: Retail and on-trade wine and spirits price indices from Table 4.10 in Focus on Consumer Price Indices, Office for National Statistics, July 2010
 Real households' disposable income derived from Economic and Labour Market Review, Office for National Statistics

2.3 Price distribution of alcohol sold off-trade; Scotland; 2009

Price per Unit (Litres pure alcohol)	Spirits	Beer	Cider	Light Wine	Other	Total
	<i>percentage</i>					
less than 19.9p	0	3	26	1	4	3
20-24.9p	1	5	12	1	12	3
25-29.9p	15	12	10	3	9	10
30-34.9p	25	17	14	11	5	17
35-39.9p	25	16	13	17	5	18
40-44.9p	12	15	9	23	6	16
45-49.9p	9	12	3	11	26	11
50-54.9p	4	9	2	13	9	8
55-59.9p	3	5	3	4	5	4
60-64.9p	2	2	2	6	3	4
65-69.9p	1	2	2	2	3	2
70-74.9p	1	1	1	2	2	1
75-79.9p	1	1	1	1	2	1
80-84.9p	0	0	1	0	3	1
85p and over	1	1	2	4	7	2

Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.4 Consumers expenditure on alcohol at constant 2006 prices in the United Kingdom and as a percentage of total consumer expenditure, 2000 - 2009

	Total consumers expenditure	All alcoholic beverages		Beer	Wine, Cider & Perry		Spirits		
	£ billion at 2006 prices	per cent of total consumer £ expenditure		per cent of total consumer £ expenditure	per cent of total consumer £ expenditure		per cent of total consumer £ expenditure		
2000	691.5	38.5	5.6	19.2	2.8	12.0	1.7	7.3	1.1
2001	713.5	39.1	5.5	19.0	2.7	12.7	1.8	7.3	1.0
2002	739.8	40.3	5.4	19.3	2.6	13.5	1.8	7.6	1.0
2003	762.8	40.2	5.3	19.5	2.6	12.8	1.7	7.9	1.0
2004	787.5	44.4	5.6	20.5	2.6	15.0	1.9	8.8	1.1
2005	805.3	43.4	5.4	19.7	2.4	14.9	1.9	8.8	1.1
2006	819.6	42.2	5.1	19.0	2.3	14.9	1.8	8.3	1.0
2007	837.4	42.3	5.1	18.0	2.1	15.8	1.9	8.5	1.0
2008	842.2	40.5	4.8	17.1	2.0	15.3	1.8	8.1	1.0
2009	813.8	37.0	4.5	15.2	1.9	14.3	1.8	7.5	0.9

Note: Constant price figures are adjusted by the Consumer Prices Index.

Source: ONS Consumer Trends (codes ABJR, CCWC, CCCB, CCTX, CCTW)

2.5 Expenditure on alcoholic drinks, by UK Countries, 2006-2008¹

based on weighted data and including children's expenditure

	Scotland	England	Wales	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Average weekly household expenditure (£)					
Alcoholic drinks (purchases for household supplies)	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.00	6.40
Spirits and liqueurs (brought home)	1.80	1.20	1.20	1.40	1.20
Wines, fortified wines (brought home)	2.90	3.40	3.20	2.80	3.30
Beer, lager, ciders and perry (brought home)	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.80
Alcopops (brought home)	0.10	0.10	[0.10]	0.10	0.10
Weighted average number of persons per household	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4

¹ This table is based on a three year average.

Note: These data are not comparable with figures on expenditure published in previous Alcohol Statistics Scotland publications due to a change in survey.

Source: ONS, Family Spending 2008. Data from the Living Cost and Food Survey 2008. © Crown copyright 2010

2.6 Alcohol Duty Receipts (at 2009 prices), United Kingdom, 1993/94 - 2008/09

	Spirits Duty Receipts	Beer Duty Receipts	Wine Duty Receipts	Cider Duty Receipts	Total Alcohol Duty Receipts	% Change
	£ million					
1993/94	2 027	2 508	1 358	111	6 003	-
1994/95	2 096	2 913	1 426	125	6 560	9.3%
1995/96	1 959	2 876	1 442	149	6 426	-2.1%
1996/97	1 869	2 754	1 510	147	6 281	-2.3%
1997/98	1 777	2 713	1 625	144	6 258	-0.4%
1998/99	1 837	2 622	1 714	146	6 319	1.0%
1999/00	2 058	2 698	1 891	160	6 807	7.7%
2000/01	2 064	2 709	2 085	157	7 015	3.1%
2001/02	2 144	2 744	2 247	159	7 294	4.0%
2002/03	2 576	2 897	2 181	152	7 807	7.0%
2003/04	2 616	3 143	2 225	151	8 135	4.2%
2004/05	2 724	3 301	2 428	158	8 610	5.8%
2005/06	2 608	3 271	2 477	170	8 526	-1.0%
2006/07	2 584	3 231	2 517	200	8 533	0.1%
2007/08	2 590	3 236	2 762	220	8 808	3.2%
2008/09	2 358	3 127	2 741	244	8 470	-3.8%

Source: HM Revenue & Customs Annual Report, Alcohol Factsheet, March 2010

2.7 The Value of the Scottish Drinks Sales by Channel type and Category, 2005 - 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Scotland total</i>					
Total	3 358	3 442	3 559	3 533	3 644
Spirits	968	964	992	985	1 011
RTDs	79	71	63	56	55
Fortified Wine	57	55	54	55	66
Light Wine	700	773	844	851	879
Other	1	1	1	1	1
Cider	118	141	151	156	174
Perry	7	7	6	7	7
Beer	1 429	1 430	1 447	1 423	1 450
<i>Scotland On-trade</i>					
Total	2 149	2 200	2 274	2 177	2 169
Spirits	587	578	590	549	548
RTDs	51	45	39	33	31
Fortified Wine	14	13	14	13	13
Light Wine	277	337	384	371	354
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Cider	80	96	102	97	102
Perry	0	0	0	0	0
Beer	1 139	1 131	1 144	1 114	1 121
<i>Scotland Off-trade</i>					
Total	1 209	1 242	1 285	1 356	1 476
Spirits	381	386	401	436	463
RTDs	27	25	24	23	25
Fortified Wine	43	43	40	43	53
Light Wine	423	436	460	480	525
Other	1	1	1	1	1
Cider	38	45	50	58	73
Perry	6	7	6	7	7
Beer	290	298	303	309	329

0 indicates figures >0 and <0.5
- denotes 0

Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.8 Volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland on-trade, off-trade and combined, 2005 - 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Scotland total</i>	1000L Pure Alcohol				
Total	49 902	49 926	50 580	50 118	50 946
Spirits	14 330	14 239	14 796	14 910	14 962
RTDs	621	559	498	467	469
Fortified Wine	1 230	1 207	1 121	1 114	1 237
Light Wine	11 710	11 985	12 339	12 221	12 695
Other	15	20	20	16	14
Cider	2 342	2 677	2 788	3 010	3 493
Perry	297	302	265	276	282
Beer	19 357	18 936	18 753	18 104	17 792
<i>Scotland On-trade</i>	1000L Pure Alcohol				
Total	19 242	18 736	18 366	17 147	16 504
Spirits	4 250	4 022	4 017	3 660	3 558
RTDs	292	255	209	170	150
Fortified Wine	59	53	58	49	48
Light Wine	2 045	2 201	2 210	2 008	1 879
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Cider	879	1 014	1 040	1 063	1 084
Perry	1	1	1	1	0
Beer	11 717	11 190	10 830	10 197	9 784
<i>Scotland Off-trade</i>	1000L Pure Alcohol				
Total	30 659	31 190	32 213	32 972	34 442
Spirits	10 081	10 217	10 779	11 250	11 404
RTDs	329	305	289	298	319
Fortified Wine	1 172	1 154	1 063	1 065	1 189
Light Wine	9 665	9 784	10 128	10 213	10 816
Other	15	20	20	16	14
Cider	1 462	1 663	1 747	1 948	2 410
Perry	295	301	264	275	282
Beer	7 639	7 746	7 923	7 907	8 008

0 indicates figures >0 and <0.5

- denotes 0

Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.9 Litres per capita (population 16 up) sold on and off trade, Scotland and England & Wales 2005-09

Scotland Combined						Scotland On-Trade					Scotland Off-Trade						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Litres Per Capita Pure Alcohol (aged 16+)																Litres Per Capita Pure Alcohol (aged 16+)	
Total	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7	8.0	Total	
Spirits	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	Spirits	
RTDs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	RTDs	
Fortified Wine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Fortified Wine	
Light Wine	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	Light Wine	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Other	
Cider	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	Cider	
Perry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Perry	
Beer	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	Beer	
England & Wales Combined						England & Wales On-trade					England & Wales Off-trade						
Litres Per Capita Pure Alcohol (aged 16+)																Litres Per Capita Pure Alcohol (aged 16+)	
Total	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.7	9.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	Total	
Spirits	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	Spirits	
RTDs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	RTDs	
Fortified Wine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Fortified Wine	
Light Wine	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	Light Wine	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Other	
Cider	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	Cider	
Perry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Perry	
Beer	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	Beer	

- denotes 0

Source: NHS Health Scotland

2.10 Money spent on alcohol each week, by age group: Scotland 2008

Percentage spending amount	13 year olds			15 year olds		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
<i>Amount spent</i>	Percentage					
Nothing	82	78	80	60	56	58
Less than £1 per week	2	1	1	2	2	2
£1 or more but less than £5	4	6	5	8	11	10
£5 or more but less than £10	7	9	8	17	19	18
£10 or more but less than £20	4	4	4	10	10	10
£20 or more	0	2	1	2	2	2
£30 or more	1	1	1	2	1	1
Bases	1 226	1 226	2 496	1 752	1 901	3 664

Base: all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol.

Source: SALSUS 2008

2.11 Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol in last 4 weeks, by age group: Scotland 2008

Whether bought or tried to buy alcohol	From a shop, supermarket or off-license		From a pub, bar or club	
	13 year olds	15 year olds	13 year olds	15 year olds
	Percentage			
Yes, bought alcohol	7	12	3	10
Yes, tried to buy	3	5	1	2
No	16	21	15	20
Never	74	63	80	68
Bases	2 580	3 692	2 577	3 710

Source: SALSUS 2008

2.12 Sources of purchased alcohol, by age group: Scotland 1996-2008

(all pupils who had ever drunk alcohol)

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
<i>13 year olds</i>	Percentage						
Off licence	12	17	10	8	8	7	6
Friends and Relatives	<i>n/a</i>	11	20	13	13	22	23
Shops and Supermarkets	13	13	10	13	13	12	13
Pub or Bar	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Club or disco	0	1	2	2	1	2	2
Someone else	8	12	15	13	12	4	1
Bases	612	492	682	8 562	2 408	6 155	2 532
<i>15 year olds</i>	Percentage						
Off licence	33	28	25	23	20	19	16
Friends and Relatives	<i>n/a</i>	15	20	19	19	29	32
Shops and Supermarkets	22	19	15	26	26	25	25
Pub or Bar	7	9	7	11	10	7	4
Club or disco	5	6	6	8	7	4	3
Someone else	10	13	13	13	13	5	1
Bases	392	714	678	9 365	3 002	8 978	3 689

Note: Columns may add up to more than 100% as pupils gave more than one answer.

As the number of pupils responding to each of the items varied, the bases shown in the table relate to the number of pupils who were asked the question rather than those who answered.

Source: ONS 1996, 1998: NCSR 2000; SALSUS 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008

3 Alcohol Consumption

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the level and pattern of alcohol consumption in the population of Scotland, including comparisons between men and women and among different age and socioeconomic groups. Data is drawn from population surveys which ask respondents about their drinking habits. Adult alcohol consumption is primarily measured by usual weekly consumption and daily consumption on the heaviest drinking day. Problematic drinking can also be determined through screening questionnaires such as CAGE¹. Children's drinking behaviour is also described, with a general overview of thirteen and fifteen year olds' drinking experiences. Data from alcohol sales can also be used as a proxy for alcohol consumption and is examined in conjunction with survey data.

Two population surveys are studied in this chapter in order to build up a picture of the drinking habit of both adults and children: The Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2009, and the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2008. Population surveys are based on respondents' reports of their behaviours rather than direct observations made by researchers. Surveys are generally drawn from samples of the population designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Figures are therefore estimates rather than exact measures. For more details about data sources see [Appendix 1](#).

3.2 Current Sensible Drinking Guidelines

UK Government sensible drinking guidelines highlight that sustained heavy drinking or drinking excessively on one or more occasion can contribute to a range of health and social problems. The guidelines recommend daily drinking limits as well as weekly guidelines to ensure that weekly recommended levels are not consumed in a few concentrated days. Daily recommended guidelines are that men should not consistently drink more than 3 - 4 units of alcohol per day, and women should not consistently drink more than 2 - 3 units of alcohol per day. Weekly guidelines are that men drink no more than 21 units and women no more than 14 units. It is also advised that people should have at least two alcohol free days during a week.

To allow for comparability with other major alcohol consumption surveys, the Scottish Health Survey uses the binge drinking definitions used in the Health Survey for England and the General Lifestyle Survey as below:

Measure	Men	Women
Above 'Sensible' daily drinking	More than 4 units	More than 3 units
'Binge' Drinking	More than 8 units	More than 6 units

Based on the number of units normally consumed in a week, adults can be assigned to a drinking category:

Drinking Category	Men	Women
Non-drinker	No units	No units
Moderate	21 units or below	14 units or below
Hazardous	Over 21 units - 50 units	Over 14-35 units
Harmful	Over 50 units	Over 35 units

Harmful drinkers are considered to be drinking enough to cause physical, social or psychological harm to themselves, while hazardous drinkers are thought to be drinking at a level which may not be causing them harm currently, but may do so in the future².

¹ CAGE is a questionnaire designed to indicate whether a person might have alcohol problems/be alcohol dependent. For further information, please see [Appendix 2](#).

² Scottish Health Survey 2009 www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/09/23154223/0.

3.3 Adult Consumption: Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2009 and 2008/2009 Combined

2008/2009 combined data is presented in some of the tables to give a more robust sample size for examining population sub-groups. Where 2008/2009 data is commented on below it is clearly labelled.

3.3.1 Daily Consumption

In 2008/2009 combined more than one in ten of the population reported that they did not drink.

- Ten per cent of men and 14% of women reported that they did not drink at all ([Table 3.2](#)).
- More men than women claimed to have drunk on 3 or more days a week; 31% of men reported that they drank on 3 or more days a week while 18% of women claimed to ([Table 3.2](#)).

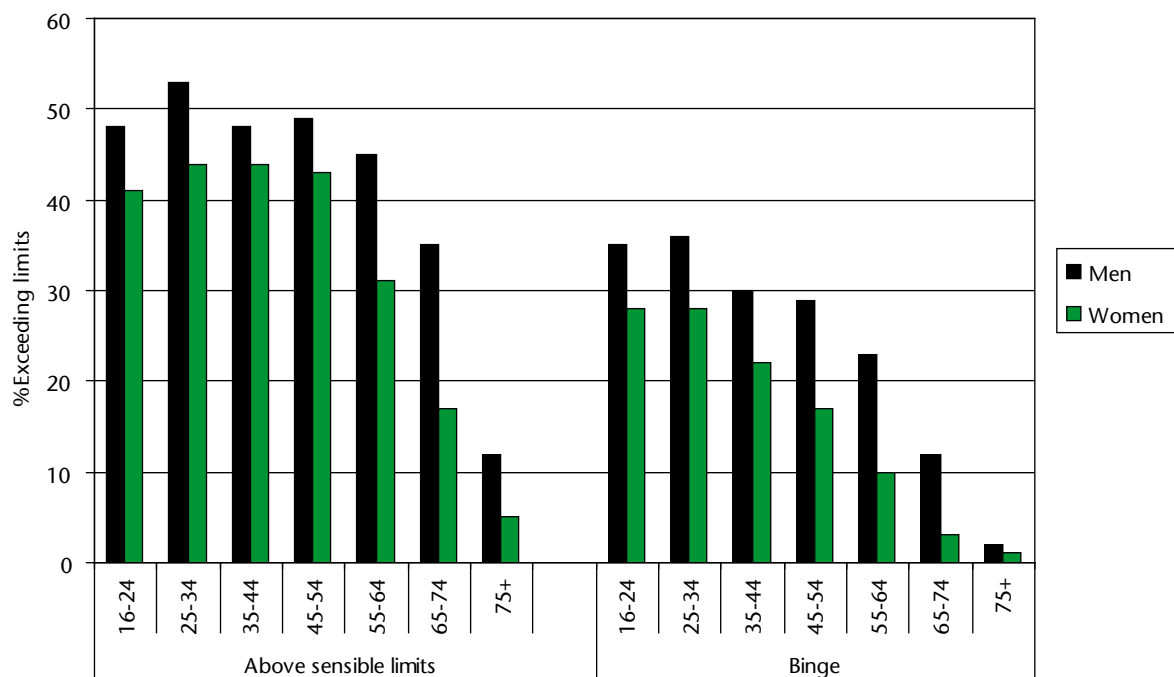
In 2009 over a third of both men and women exceeded the recommended daily limit on their heaviest drinking day in the past week.

- For men the average number of units drunk in the heaviest drinking day in the last week was 5.9. This figure was 3.2 for women ([Table 3.3](#)).
- 26% of men and 17% of women drank more than twice the recommended daily limit (8 units for men, 6 units for women) ([Table 3.3](#)).
- Between 2003 and 2009 the mean number of units consumed by both men and women on their heaviest drinking day has fallen by a small but statistically significant amount (from 6.5 units in 2003 to 5.9 units in 2009 for men, and from 3.6 units in 2003 for women to 3.2 units in 2009) ([Table 3.4](#)).

In 2009 the proportion of men and women exceeding 'sensible' drinking limits varies with age.

- More than half of men (53%) in the 25-34 age group exceeded sensible daily limits on their heaviest drinking day in the past week. Similarly for women high numbers of 25-34 year olds (and 35-44 year olds) exceeded sensible drinking limits (44% of both) ([Table 3.3](#) and [Figure 3.1](#)).
- Among men, the 25-34 age group were most likely to report drinking more than 8 units on their heaviest drinking day in the last week (36%). For women, 28% of both 16-24 and 25-34 year olds reported binge drinking (drinking more than 6 units) in the past week ([Table 3.3](#) and [Figure 3.1](#)).
- Apart from a slight fluctuation for men, with the proportion of 25-34 year olds exceeding that of 16-24 year olds, propensity to binge drink declines with age ([Table 3.3](#) and [Figure 3.1](#)).

Figure 3.1 Percentage who have exceeded daily limits (more than 8 units for men and more than 6 units for women) on their heaviest drinking day in the past week, by sex, 2009



Source: SHeS 2009

3.3.2 Weekly consumption

In 2009 the estimated volume of pure alcohol sold in Scotland equates to 1,190 units a year for every adult (16 and over) in Scotland.

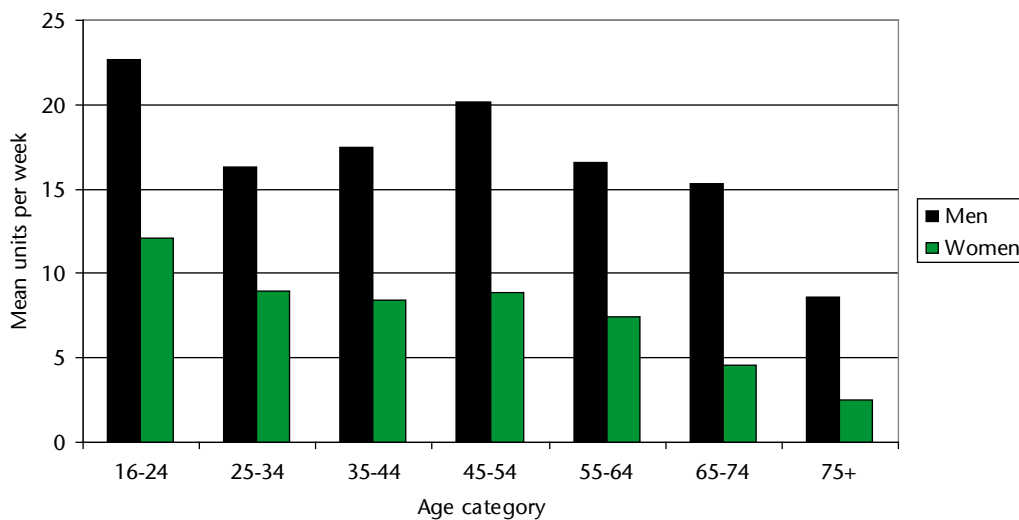
- This equates to an average of 22.9 units per week. This is greater than the Scottish Health Survey estimated average weekly consumption for men and women in 2008/2009 combined of 12.7 units per week ([Table 3.1](#) and [Table 3.7](#)). See [Section 2](#) on the Alcohol Market for further sales data.
- The Scottish Health Survey shows that the average number of units consumed weekly by both men and women has fallen since 2003. For men, the average usual weekly consumption in 2003 was 20.3 units compared to 17.5 in 2009. For women the figure fell from 9.1 units in 2003 to 7.8 in 2009 ([Table 3.6](#)).
- For 2008/2009 combined, normal strength beer (8.7 units) and wine and spirits (3.8 units each) accounted for most of the estimated mean weekly alcohol units consumed by men (17.6 units). For women, wine (4.2 units) and spirits (2.3 units) accounted for most of the estimated mean weekly alcohol units consumed (8.2 units) ([Table 3.8](#)).

Patterns of weekly alcohol consumption vary by age.

- In 2009, men in the 16-24 year old age group reported the highest mean weekly consumption level at 22.7 units per week. Men in the 45-44 year old age group reported the next highest mean weekly consumption level at 20.2 units per week. Women's weekly consumption showed a similar pattern with the 16-24 age group reporting the highest mean weekly consumption level at 12.1 units per week, with consumption levels falling as age increases before rising again for the 45-54 age group ([Table 3.5](#) and [Figure 3.2](#)).

- Mean weekly consumption by age group shows a slightly different pattern compared to binge drinking by age group. The fact that the 45-54 age group reports high levels of mean weekly alcohol consumption along with relatively low levels of binge drinking fits with their relatively high reported frequency of drinking; 29% of 45-54 year olds reported drinking on 3 or more days per week, while 11% reported drinking on 5 or more days per week. This is in contrast to 25-34 year olds who have lower levels of mean weekly consumption and higher reported binge drinking, with 16% of 25-34 year olds drinking on 3 or more days per week and 5% drinking on 5 or more days per week. This suggests that older age groups tend to spread their drinking out more throughout the week, drinking less on more days while younger people drink on fewer days, but drink at high levels on these days ([Table 3.2](#) and [Figure 3.2](#)).

Figure 3.2 Estimated mean usual weekly consumption, by gender and age, 2009



Source: SHeS 2009

Both men and women reported that the place they drank the most was at home.

- Fifty-four per cent of both men and women reported that they drank most frequently at home ([Table 3.9](#)).
- Over 40% of men and women in the 16-24 age group reported pubs or bars as the place they drank most often. The 16-24 age group also recorded the highest proportion of men and women that most often drank in a club or disco compared to other age groups ([Table 3.9](#)).

3.3.3 Problem drinking

The CAGE questionnaire asks respondents to answer a number of questions relating to alcohol in order to measure possible problem drinking³.

- In 2009, among current drinkers aged 16 and over, 65% of men and 76% of women who responded to the CAGE questionnaire reported no problem indicators associated with their drinking ([Table 3.10](#)).
- Fourteen per cent of men and 9% of women answered yes to two or more questions, indicating possible problem drinking ([Table 3.10](#)).
- Since 1998 the proportion of both men and women aged 16-74 agreeing with at least 2 problem drinking indicators has increased. For men it has increased from 12% in 1998 to 15% in 2009, while the proportion of women agreeing with at least 2 indicators has doubled from 5% in 1998 to 10% in 2009 ([Table 3.11](#)).

³ CAGE is an alcohol screening test used to detect possible problematic alcohol use. For further information please see [Appendix 2](#).

3.3.4 Variation by deprivation

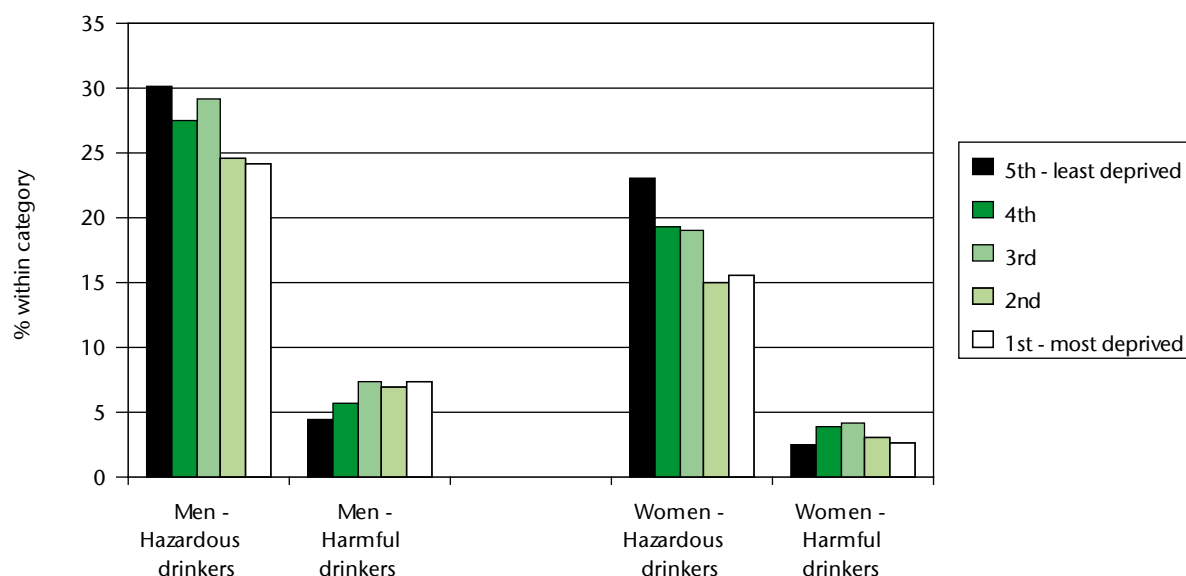
Levels of alcohol consumption on the heaviest drinking day varies according to deprivation category.

- A larger proportion of those living in the most deprived areas (43% of men and 58% of women) reported not drinking at all in the previous week compared to those living in the least deprived areas (21% of men and 32% of women) ([Table 3.12](#)).
- Men living in the least deprived areas were slightly more likely to exceed the daily benchmarks for sensible drinking on their heaviest drinking day in the last week (48% of men living in the least deprived areas exceeded daily guidelines compared to 41% of men living in the most deprived areas). This pattern was echoed among women with 41% of women living in the least deprived areas exceeding daily benchmarks for sensible drinking compared to 28% living in the most deprived areas. However, it should be noted that this is not a linear pattern across deprivation categories ([Table 3.12](#)).
- For both men and women, the mean number of units consumed on the heaviest drinking day in the past week was broadly similar across the deprivation categories. Men living in the least deprived areas consumed on average 6.1 units compared to 5.5 for those living in most deprived areas, for women the corresponding figures were 3.4 and 2.7 units ([Table 3.12](#)).

Patterns of weekly alcohol consumption also show variation by deprivation category.

- For both men and women, a greater proportion of those living in the least deprived areas are considered to be 'hazardous' or 'harmful' drinkers (i.e. consuming more than 21 units per week for men, or 14 units per week for women) compared to those living in the most deprived areas. For example, 30% of men living in the least deprived areas drink hazardously compared to 24% of men living in the most deprived areas. Similarly, 23% of women living in the least deprived areas drink hazardously compared to 16% of women living in the most deprived areas ([Table 3.13](#) and [Figure 3.3](#)).
- However, for men this pattern is reversed when looking at those who drink harmfully (i.e. more than 50 units per week for men, or more than 35 units for women). Of men living in the least deprived areas, 4% drink harmfully, while 7% of men living in the most deprived areas reported doing so. For women there is not a significant pattern ([Table 3.13](#) and [Figure 3.3](#)).

Figure 3.3 Estimated weekly consumption level by drinking category, by gender and deprivation quintile (SIMD), age standardised, 2009



Source: SHeS 2009

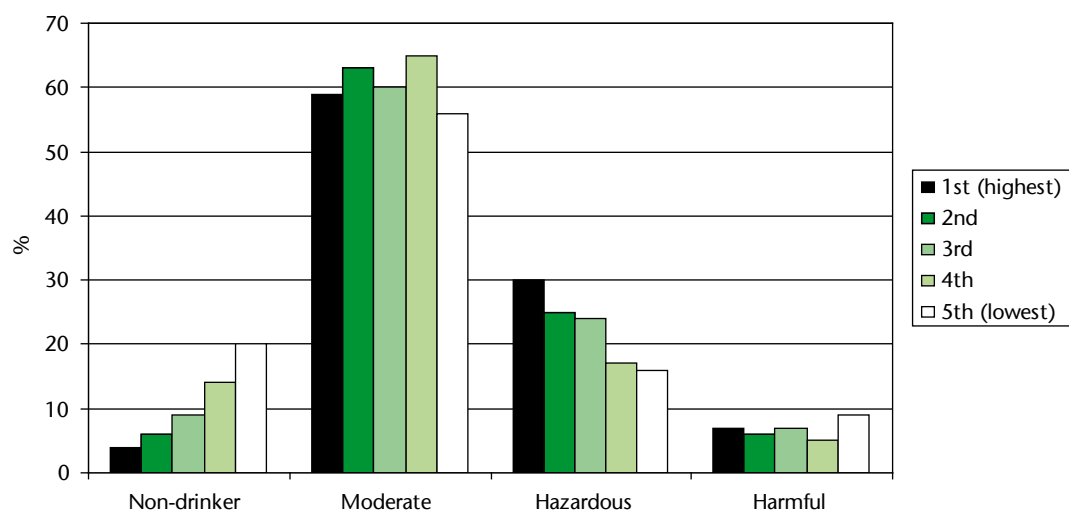
- This supports the observation above that a smaller proportion of those living in the most deprived areas drink alcohol, but those who fall in the heaviest drinking group tend to drink more than the heaviest drinkers in the least deprived areas.

3.3.5 Variation by income group

Low income drinkers are most likely to drink nothing at all.

- 1 in 5 (20%) men in the lowest income group are non-drinkers compared to only 4% of men in the highest income group. While men in the lowest income group are the most likely not to drink at all, they are also more likely to be harmful drinkers (9% versus 7% of men in the highest income group). This pattern is repeated among women with non-drinkers comprising 23% of women in the lowest income group and just 7% in the highest income group. Women in the lowest income group are also slightly more likely to be harmful drinkers (6% compared to 4% of women in the highest income group) ([Table 3.14](#) and [Figure 3.4](#)).

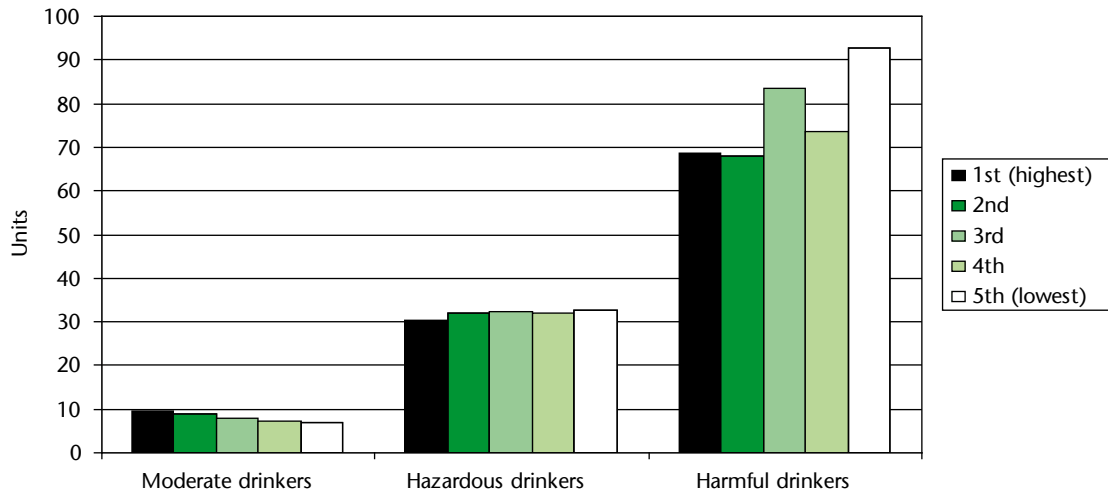
Figure 3.4 Drinking category by equivalised annual household income quintile, men, 2008/2009 combined



Source: SHeS 2009

- Furthermore, men and women in the lowest income groups who drink at harmful levels have a higher mean consumption than those in higher income groups. Men in the lowest income category who are harmful drinkers (i.e. drink more than 50 units a week) drink an average of 92.8 units per week compared to 68.6 units a week for men in the highest income category. Similarly among female harmful drinkers (i.e. those drinking more than 35 units per week) those in the lowest income category averaged 68.7 units per week compared to 52.0 units per week in the highest income category ([Table 3.14](#) and [Figure 3.5](#)).

Figure 3.5 Average consumption by equivalised annual household income quintile, men, 2008/2009 combined



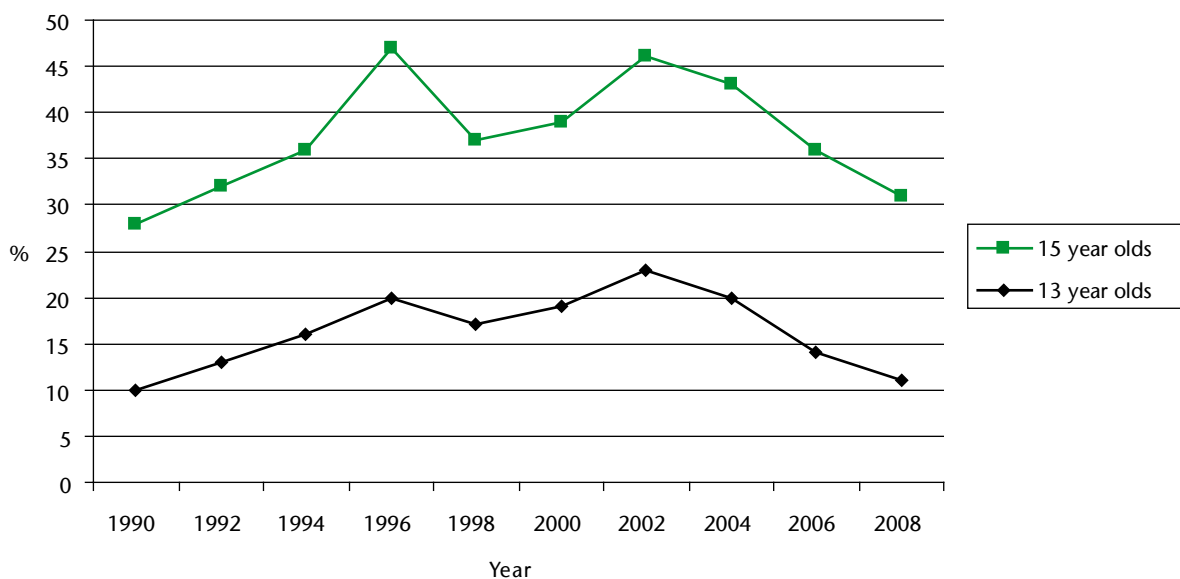
Source: SHeS 2009

3.4 Children’s Consumption

In 2008, almost one in three fifteen year olds reported having a drink in the previous week.

- Eleven per cent of thirteen year olds reported having a drink in the last week compared with 31% of fifteen year olds ([Table 3.15](#)).
- For both age groups there was a decrease in the proportion of pupils who had drunk in the last week between 2006 and 2008 (from 14% to 11% for thirteen year olds and from 36% to 31% for fifteen year olds) ([Table 3.15](#)).
- Between 1990 and 2002 the proportion of pupils who reported drinking in the last week rose overall, although the figures fluctuated. Since 2002 for boys and girls of both age groups there has been a steady decline in the proportion of pupils who have drunk in the last week, returning to levels similar to 1990 ([Table 3.15](#) and [Figure 3.6](#)).

Figure 3.6 Percentage of pupils who drank in the last week, 1990-2008



Source: SALSUS 2008

Among fifteen year olds, of those who had drunk alcohol in the last week, the boys consumed considerably more units of alcohol than the girls.

- The average number of units of alcohol consumed by pupils who drank in the last week in 2008 was 16 units for 13 year olds and 18 units for 15 year olds ([Table 3.16](#)).
- Among thirteen year olds there was not a statistically significant difference between average consumption by girls and boys. This was not the case in the older age group: fifteen year old boys who had drunk in the last week consumed significantly more than fifteen year old girls (21 units rather than 15 units for girls) ([Table 3.16](#)).

It should be noted when considering these figures that as children do not tend to drink in licensed premises the quantities they report drinking may not correspond to standard measures. Also, their weekly consumption may not be based on a regular pattern, and may vary week on week.

3.1 Alcohol units sold per capita (population 16 years+), Scotland; 2005-2009

Scotland (on-trade and off-trade combined)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>Alcohol units sold per capita (population 16 years+)</i>					
Total	1 198	1 190	1 197	1 178	1 190
(units per week)	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	22.9
<i>Alcohol units sold per capita (population 16 years+) by drink type</i>					
Spirits	344	339	350	350	349
RTDs ¹	15	13	12	11	11
Fortified Wine	30	29	27	26	29
Light Wine	281	286	292	287	296
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Cider	56	64	66	71	82
Perry	7	7	6	6	7
Beer	465	451	444	425	416

¹ Ready-to-drink alcoholic beverages are defined as 'pre-mixed alcohol beverages, typically based on vodka with a flavoured mixer to create a 'long' drink'.

0 (>0.0 & < 0.5)

Note: This table is from the 'Alcohol sales 2005-2009' report published by NHS Health Scotland in July 2010.

For the full report see: www.healthscotland.com/documents/4558.aspx.

Source: NHS Health Scotland

3.2 Reported usual frequency of drinking alcohol in the last year, by age and sex; 2008/2009 combined¹

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
	<i>percentage</i>							
<i>All adults</i>								
Drinks on 3 or more days a week	17	16	24	29	32	30	22	24
Drinks on 5 or more days a week	4	5	9	11	16	17	15	11
<i>Men</i>								
Almost every day	3	4	8	10	15	19	21	10
5 or 6 days a week	2	4	4	4	6	6	3	4
3 or 4 days a week	16	14	18	21	20	15	10	17
Once or twice a week	42	45	38	37	31	27	25	36
Once or twice a month	17	19	13	11	10	8	9	13
Once every couple of months	7	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
Once or twice in last 12 months	5	2	4	4	4	6	7	4
Not at all in last 12 months	1	-	1	0	0	1	0	1
Does not drink	8	9	10	8	9	14	20	10
Drinks on 3 or more days a week	21	21	30	35	41	40	34	31
Drinks on 5 or more days a week	5	7	12	14	21	24	24	14
<i>Women</i>								
Almost every day	1	2	3	6	9	9	8	5
5 or 6 days a week	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	2
3 or 4 days a week	9	9	12	15	12	10	5	10
Once or twice a week	38	39	37	33	29	24	15	32
Once or twice a month	24	20	17	15	14	11	11	16
Once every couple of months	9	10	9	8	10	7	8	9
Once or twice in last 12 months	8	7	7	8	10	13	19	10
Not at all in last 12 months	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Does not drink	8	10	11	11	13	22	31	14
Drinks on 3 or more days a week	12	12	18	24	24	21	14	18
Drinks on 5 or more days a week	3	3	6	9	12	11	10	8
<i>Bases</i>								
	<i>numbers</i>							
Bases (weighted) ² :								
Men	956	1 043	1 195	1 201	1 042	713	474	6 624
Women	924	1 056	1 310	1 283	1 091	832	757	7 253
All adults	1 880	2 099	2 505	2 485	2 134	1 544	1 231	13 877
Bases (unweighted) ² :								
Men	496	720	1 008	1 135	1 100	969	664	6 092
Women	694	1 030	1 425	1 359	1 365	1 063	887	7 823
All adults	1 190	1 750	2 433	2 494	2 465	2 032	1 551	13 915

¹ 2008/2009 combined refers to two years worth of survey data.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

- (zero); 0 (>0.0 & < 0.5)

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.3 Units consumed on heaviest drinking day in past week, by age and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<i>Men</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Consumed over 4 units	48	53	48	49	45	35	12	44
Consumed over 8 units	35	36	30	29	23	12	2	26
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean units	7.4	7.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	3.7	1.8	5.9
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.66	0.50	0.34	0.30	0.37	0.20	0.14	0.17
<i>Women</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Consumed over 3 units	41	44	44	43	31	17	5.0	34
Consumed over 6 units	28	28	22	17	10	3	1	17
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean units	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.7	2.5	1.5	0.7	3.2
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.42	0.26	0.18	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.09
<i>Bases</i>								
	<i>numbers</i>							
Bases (weighted) ² :								
Men	480	560	628	648	558	386	259	3 519
Women	459	568	692	699	589	450	408	3 865
Bases (unweighted) ² :								
Men	247	402	546	601	570	516	362	3 244
Women	353	577	777	732	734	550	479	4 202

¹ See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.4 Units consumed on heaviest drinking day in past week, by sex; 2003, 2008 and 2009

Aged 16 and over

	2003	2008	2009
<i>Men</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Consumed over 4 units	45	44	44
Consumed over 8 units	29	27	26
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean units	6.5	6.2	5.9
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.18	0.19	0.17
<i>Women</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Consumed over 3 units	37	36	34
Consumed over 6 units	19	18	17
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean units	3.6	3.5	3.2
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.10	0.14	0.09
<i>Bases</i>			
	<i>numbers</i>		
Bases (weighted) ² :			
Men	3 819	3 015	3 519
Women	4 254	3 320	3 865
Bases (unweighted) ² :			
Men	3 580	2 801	3 244
Women	4 507	3 579	4 202

1 See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

2 See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.5 Estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by age and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over

Alcohol units per week	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<i>Men</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Under 1 unit/ none	18	11	16	13	15	24	35	17
1-10 units per week	28	39	33	30	33	28	38	32
Over 10, up to 21 units per week	21	23	25	26	23	24	14	23
Over 21 units per week	33	28	25	31	29	24	14	27
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean	22.7	16.3	17.5	20.2	16.6	15.3	8.6	17.5
Standard error of the mean ¹	2.11	0.88	0.94	0.96	0.67	0.67	0.48	0.44
<i>Women</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Under 1 unit/ none	21	21	23	26	33	44	63	31
1-7 units per week	36	38	39	32	33	35	26	34
Over 7, up to 14 units per week	14	16	19	20	17	11	7	16
Over 14 units	29	24	19	22	18	10	3	19
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean	12.1	9.0	8.4	8.9	7.4	4.6	2.5	7.8
Standard error of the mean ¹	1.10	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.20
<i>Bases</i>								
	<i>numbers</i>							
Bases (weighted) ² :								
Men	514	564	631	648	563	386	257	3 563
Women	501	571	694	700	590	450	408	3 913
Bases (unweighted) ² :								
Men	261	404	548	601	575	516	361	3 266
Women	376	580	779	733	735	550	479	4 232

¹ See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.6 Estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by sex; 2003, 2008 and 2009

Aged 16 and over

Alcohol units per week

	2003	2008	2009
<i>Men</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Under 1 unit/ none	15	18	17
1-10 units per week	28	28	32
Over 10, up to 21 units per week	23	24	23
Over 21 units	34	30	27
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean	20.3	18.0	17.5
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.62	0.53	0.44
<i>Women</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Under 1 unit/ none	30	31	31
1-7 units per week	31	33	34
Over 7, up to 14 units per week	16	16	16
Over 14 units	23	20	19
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean	9.1	8.6	7.8
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.31	0.34	0.20
<i>Bases</i>			
	<i>numbers</i>		
Bases (weighted) ² :			
Men	3 780	3 011	3 563
Women	4 209	3 319	3 913
Bases (unweighted) ² :			
Men	3 551	2 796	3 266
Women	4 476	3 579	4 232

¹ See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.7 Estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, by drinking category, by age and sex; 2008/2009 combined¹

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<i>All adults</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Non-drinker ²	8	9	11	10	11	19	27	12
Moderate ³	58	66	65	64	65	64	66	64
Hazardous ⁴	24	20	19	22	20	14	7	19
Harmful ⁵	10	5	5	5	4	3	1	5
Drank over 14/21 units	34	25	24	27	24	17	7	24
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean units	18.3	12.8	13.5	14.1	12.2	9.4	4.8	12.7
Standard error of the mean ⁶	1.25	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.41	0.39	0.28	0.26
<i>Men</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Non-drinker ²	8	9	10	8	9	14	20	10
Moderate ³	56	64	63	61	61	61	67	61
Hazardous ⁴	25	21	21	25	24	19	13	22
Harmful ⁵	11	6	7	7	6	5	1	7
Drank over 21 units	36	28	27	32	30	25	13	29
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean units	22.6	17	18.3	19.5	17.3	14.6	8.4	17.6
Standard error of the mean ⁶	2.11	0.88	0.94	0.96	0.67	0.67	0.48	0.44
<i>Women</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Non-drinker ²	9	10	11	11	13	22	31	14
Moderate ³	59	67	68	66	69	67	66	66
Hazardous ⁴	23	19	17	19	16	9	3	16
Harmful ⁵	9	4	4	3	2	2	1	4
Drank over 14 units	32	23	21	22	18	11	3	19
	<i>numbers</i>							
Mean units	13.9	8.7	9.1	9	7.3	5	2.6	8.2
Standard error of the mean ⁶	1.10	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.20
<i>Bases</i>								
	<i>numbers</i>							
Bases (weighted) ⁷ :								
Men	917	1 042	1 194	1 200	1 040	713	477	6 583
Women	903	1 057	1 309	1 284	1 091	832	757	7 233
All adults	1 820	2 099	2 504	2 485	2 131	1 544	1 234	13 816
Bases (unweighted) ⁷ :								
Men	481	718	1 006	1 134	1 098	968	667	6 072
Women	681	1 030	1 425	1 360	1 365	1 063	887	7 811
All adults	1 162	1 748	2 431	2 494	2 463	2 031	1 554	13 883

1 2008/2009 combined refers to two years worth of survey data.

2 Non-drinker: no units per week.

3 Moderate: 21 units or below (men) or 14 units or below (women).

4 Hazardous: Over 21 - 50 units (men) or over 14 - 35 units (women).

5 Harmful: Over 50 units (men) or over 35 units (women).

6 See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

7 See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.8 Estimated mean weekly alcohol units of different types of drinks, by age and sex; 2008/2009 combined¹

Aged 16 and over

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<i>Men</i>								
	Mean alcohol units per week							
All alcoholic drinks	22.6	17.0	18.3	19.5	17.3	14.6	8.4	17.6
Normal beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy	12.0	9.8	9.7	9.8	7.1	5.6	2.2	8.7
Strong beer, lager, stout, cider	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy, etc.)	5.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.8
Fortified wine (sherry, port, vermouth, martini etc.)	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wine	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.4	5.3	3.8	2.5	3.8
Alcopops	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Women</i>								
	Mean alcohol units per week							
All alcoholic drinks	13.9	8.7	9.1	9.0	7.3	5.0	2.6	8.2
Normal beer, lager, stout, cider, shandy	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Strong beer, lager, stout, cider	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Spirits (whisky, gin, brandy, etc.)	5.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	2.3
Fortified wine (sherry, port, vermouth, martini etc.)	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wine	3.4	4.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	3.0	1.4	4.2
Alcopops	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>Bases</i>								
	numbers							
Bases (weighted) ² :								
Men	917	1 042	1 194	1 200	1 040	713	477	6 583
Women	903	1 057	1 309	1 284	1 091	832	757	7 233
Bases (unweighted) ² :								
Men	481	718	1 006	1 134	1 098	968	667	6 072
Women	681	1 030	1 425	1 360	1 365	1 063	887	7 811

¹ 2008/2009 combined refers to two years worth of survey data.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.9 Place where drank the most, by age and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over and current drinker

	Age							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<i>Men</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Pub or bar	41	40	26	27	24	17	11	28
Restaurant	1	1	2	3	5	5	4	3
Club or disco	14	1	2	3	6	11	4	5
Party with friends	13	5	2	3	4	2	3	4
At home	21	48	61	60	58	60	71	54
Someone else's home	8	5	5	4	4	5	8	5
Street, park or other outdoor area somewhere else	2	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
	-	-	1	0	1	1	-	0
<i>Women</i>								
	<i>percentage</i>							
Pub or bar	44	33	18	14	8	6	2	18
Restaurant	1	4	7	10	10	9	12	8
Club or disco	16	3	1	2	4	6	4	5
Party with friends	8	5	6	7	5	7	6	6
At home	22	49	58	60	64	61	60	54
Someone else's home	8	7	9	7	9	10	15	9
Street, park or other outdoor area somewhere else	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Bases</i>								
	<i>numbers</i>							
Bases (weighted) ¹ :								
Men	356	520	568	599	511	332	207	3 092
Women	345	517	603	614	503	342	270	3 194
Bases (unweighted) ¹ :								
Men	179	375	498	546	522	442	287	2 849
Women	263	524	681	639	622	416	316	3 461

¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

- (zero)

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.10 Potential problem drinking indicators¹, by age and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over and current drinker

	Age							Total 16-74	Total 16+
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+		
<i>Men</i>									
	<i>percentage</i>								
0 problems	57	59	63	66	69	77	82	64	65
1 problem	21	23	22	21	20	17	14	21	21
2+ problems	22	19	15	13	10	6	5	15	14
<i>Women</i>									
	<i>percentage</i>								
0 problems	72	69	73	73	82	89	93	75	76
1 problem	10	18	17	19	14	9	6	15	15
2+ problems	18	13	10	8	4	3	1	10	9
<i>Bases</i>									
	<i>numbers</i>								
Bases (weighted) ² :									
Men	418	480	491	530	450	266	146	2 634	2 780
Women	403	433	519	517	401	240	133	2 513	2 646
Bases (unweighted) ² :									
Men	204	343	428	481	461	355	206	2 272	2 478
Women	295	434	584	542	499	292	159	2 646	2 805

¹ Current drinkers were asked whether any of the following problem indicators applied to them in the previous three months:

I have felt that I ought to cut down on my drinking

I have felt ashamed or guilty about my drinking

People have annoyed me by criticising my drinking

I have found that my hands were shaking in the morning after drinking the previous night

I have had a drink first thing in the morning to steady my nerves or get rid of a hangover

There have been occasions when I felt that I was unable to stop drinking

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.11 Potential problem drinking indicators¹, by sex; 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2009

Aged 16-74² and current drinker

	1998	2003	2008	2009
<i>Men</i>	<i>percentage</i>			
0 problems	70	69	63	64
1 problem	18	18	21	21
2+ problems	12	13	17	15
<i>Women</i>	<i>percentage</i>			
0 problems	85	80	70	75
1 problem	10	13	19	15
2+ problems	5	7	11	10
<i>Bases</i>	<i>numbers</i>			
Bases (weighted) ³ :				
Men	3 878	3 236	2 046	2 634
Women	3 519	3 267	1 961	2 513
Bases (unweighted) ³ :				
Men	3 387	2 966	1 651	2 272
Women	3 814	3 465	1 985	2 646

1 Current drinkers were asked whether any of the following problem indicators applied to them in the previous three months:

- I have felt that I ought to cut down on my drinking
- I have felt ashamed or guilty about my drinking
- People have annoyed me by criticising my drinking
- I have found that my hands were shaking in the morning after drinking the previous night
- I have had a drink first thing in the morning to steady my nerves or get rid of a hangover
- There have been occasions when I felt that I was unable to stop drinking

2 The 1998 survey asked only those aged 16-74 while subsequent surveys included all respondents over 16 years old.

Therefore, in order to compare to 1998 only 16-74 year olds are included in this table.

See Table 3.10 for problem drinking indicators for those ages 16+ in 2009.

3 See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.12 Estimated alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in past week age-standardised, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over

Alcohol units per day	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009				
	5 (least deprived)	4	3	2	1 (most deprived)
<i>Men</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Did not drink alcohol in last week	21	26	33	32	43
up to and including 2 units	19	18	13	12	8
over 2 and up to and including 3	6	5	5	4	3
over 3 and up to and including 4	7	6	7	5	5
over 4 and up to and including 5	6	3	3	5	2
over 5 and up to and including 6	9	7	6	9	9
over 6 and up to and including 8	7	7	7	6	7
over 8	27	27	26	27	23
Consumed over 4 units	48	45	42	46	41
Consumed over 8 units	27	27	26	27	23
	<i>numbers</i>				
Mean units	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.45
<i>Women</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Did not drink alcohol in last week	32	41	42	49	58
up to and including 2 units	21	19	15	15	10
over 2 and up to and including 3	6	6	6	5	4
over 3 and up to and including 4	11	7	9	6	5
over 4 and up to and including 5	5	2	4	4	3
over 5 and up to and including 6	8	7	8	6	4
over 6 and up to and including 8	5	6	4	5	4
over 8	12	12	13	11	12
Consumed over 3 units	41	33	38	32	28
Consumed over 6 units	17	17	18	16	16
	<i>numbers</i>				
Mean units	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7
Standard error of the mean ¹	0.17	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.18
<i>Bases</i>					
	<i>numbers</i>				
Bases (weighted) ² :					
Men	749	769	686	693	622
Women	802	792	734	756	782
Bases (unweighted) ² :					
Men	623	754	694	606	567
Women	786	926	878	777	835

¹ See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

² See [Appendix T](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.13 Estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, age standardised, by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and sex; 2009

Aged 16 and over

		Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009				
		5 (least deprived)	4	3	2	1 (most deprived)
<i>Men</i>						
		<i>percentage</i>				
% drinking more than 21 units a week		30	28	29	25	24
% drinking more than 50 units a week		4	6	7	7	7
		<i>numbers</i>				
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol		16.9	16.9	19.7	16.3	18.3
Standard error of the mean ¹		0.93	0.97	3.43	1.40	1.80
<i>Women</i>						
		<i>percentage</i>				
% drinking more than 14 units a week		23	19	19	15	16
% drinking more than 35 units a week		3	4	4	3	3
		<i>numbers</i>				
Estimated mean weekly units of alcohol		8.9	8.2	8.6	6.9	6.6
Standard error of the mean ¹		0.43	0.78	0.60	0.49	0.50
<i>Bases</i>						
		<i>numbers</i>				
Bases (weighted) ² :						
Men		764	779	692	707	633
Women		824	795	739	761	794
Bases (unweighted) ² :						
Men		629	761	699	613	574
Women		795	931	882	781	843

1 See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.

2 See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Note: Although the standard error of the mean (observed) in SIMD category 3 for men appears higher compared with the estimates shown in the other categories, there is no significant difference in the mean weekly estimate compared with results shown for the other categories.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.14 Estimated usual weekly alcohol consumption level, (age-standardised), by equivalised household income quintile and sex; and mean units by drinking category^{1,2,3,4}, equivalised household income quintile and sex; 2008/2009 combined⁵

Aged 16 and over

Drinking category / alcohol units per week	Equivalised annual household income quintile				
	1st (highest)	2nd	3rd	4th	5th (lowest)
<i>Men</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Non-drinker ¹	[4]	6	9	14	20
Moderate ²	59	63	60	65	56
Hazardous ³	30	25	24	17	16
Harmful ⁴	7	6	7	[5]	9
Mean units:	<i>numbers</i>				
Moderate ²	9.5	8.8	7.8	7.3	6.9
Hazardous ³	30.5	32	32.4	32.1	32.7
Harmful ⁴	68.6	67.9	83.5	[73.5]	92.8
Standard error of the mean ⁶					
Moderate ²	0.26	0.28	0.3	0.32	0.38
Hazardous ³	0.45	0.52	0.65	0.78	0.76
Harmful ⁴	2.78	2.39	4.29	[5.53]	4.63
<i>Women</i>					
	<i>percentage</i>				
Non-drinker ¹	7	9	12	17	23
Moderate ²	66	69	69	68	61
Hazardous ³	22	18	16	13	10
Harmful ⁴	4	[4]	[3]	[3]	6
Mean units:	<i>numbers</i>				
Moderate ²	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.1
Hazardous ³	21.1	21	21.6	21.3	21.9
Harmful ⁴	52	[49.4]	[58.1]	[57.1]	68.7
Standard error of the mean ⁶					
Moderate ²	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15
Hazardous ³	0.37	0.4	0.45	0.58	0.84
Harmful ⁴	2.32	[2.13]	[4.17]	[3.66]	5.45
<i>Bases</i>					
	<i>numbers</i>				
Bases (weighted) ⁷ :					
Men	1 412	1 242	1 209	1 082	846
Men: non-drinker	59	69	107	151	167
Men: moderate	870	784	728	713	473
Men: hazardous	388	318	294	171	132
Men: harmful	95	71	80	48	74
Women	1 293	1 279	1 265	1 220	1 169
Women: non-drinker	70	107	154	224	271
Women: moderate	857	884	876	828	718
Women: hazardous	317	238	198	138	115
Women: harmful	49	50	38	30	65
Bases (unweighted) ⁷ :					
Men	1 195	1 143	1 103	1 053	804
Men: non-drinker	47	68	107	155	169
Men: moderate	734	720	682	709	443
Men: hazardous	344	292	253	148	123
Men: harmful	70	63	61	41	69
Women	1 291	1 347	1 363	1 404	1 291
Women: non-drinker	68	117	170	268	308
Women: moderate	863	939	951	955	815
Women: hazardous	306	246	207	149	114
Women: harmful	54	45	35	32	54

1 Non-drinker: no units per week.

2 Moderate: 21 units or below (men) or 14 units or below (women).

3 Hazardous: Over 21 - 50 units (men) or over 14 - 35 units (women).

4 Harmful: Over 50 units (men) or over 35 units (women).

5 2008/2009 combined refers to two years worth of survey data.

6 See [Appendix 2](#) for more information on the standard error of the mean.7 See [Appendix T](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

[] normally used to warn of small sample bases, if the unweighted base is less than 50. (If a group's unweighted base is less than 30, data are normally not shown for that group.)

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2009

3.15 Percentage of pupils who drank in the last week, by age group and gender, 1990-2008

all pupils

	13 years			15 years		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
	<i>percentage</i>					
1990	10	10	10	30	25	28
1992	14	12	13	35	28	32
1994	18	13	16	37	35	36
1996	21	18	20	48	46	47
1998	19	15	17	39	35	37
2000	19	20	19	42	37	39
2002	23	23	23	47	46	46
2004	20	20	20	40	46	43
2006	13	15	14	35	37	36
2008	11	12	11	31	31	31
	<i>numbers</i>					
2008 bases ¹	2 604	2 665	5 282	2 269	2 320	4 606

¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: SALSUS 2008

3.16 Average units of alcohol consumed in the week before the survey, by age group and gender using new alcohol conversion factor¹ (children); Scotland 2008

All pupils who drank alcohol in the week before the survey

	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>13 year olds</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Less than 1 unit over the week	3	2	3
1-6 units	43	42	42
7-13 units	23	22	22
14-20 units	10	10	10
21 units or more	22	24	23
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean units	15	16	16
Median units	7.3	7.5	7.5
Bases ²	270	313	586
<i>15 year olds</i>			
	<i>percentage</i>		
Less than 1 unit over the week	1	1	1
1-6 units	30	32	31
7-13 units	19	30	25
14-20 units	17	16	16
21 units or more	33	22	27
	<i>numbers</i>		
Mean units	21	15	18
Median units	13.5	10.0	11.0
Bases ²	669	670	1 344

¹ See the SALSUS 2008 report for more information on alcohol conversion factors:
<http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm>

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: SALSUS 2008

4 Health Harm

4.1 Introduction

Excessive consumption of alcohol can result in a wide range of health problems. Some may occur after drinking over a relatively short period, such as acute intoxication (drunkenness) or poisoning (toxic effect). Others develop more gradually, only becoming evident after long-term heavy drinking, such as damage to the liver and brain. In addition to causing physical problems, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to mental health problems such as dependency.

Excessive consumption of alcohol is also a contributory factor in many other conditions such as certain cancers, abdominal disorders, stroke and heart disease. The majority of information in this chapter reports only on the problems that alcohol causes directly, including comparisons across Scotland, between men and women and between different age groups. Information is also included in this publication for the first time on the total burden of alcohol on morbidity and mortality.

The information reported in this chapter has been collated using data obtained from the following sources: hospital data from ISD Scotland General Acute Inpatient / Day Case Records (SMR01) years 2005/06 to 2009/10; Mental Health Inpatient and Day Case Records (SMR04) years 2004/05 – 2008/09; primary care data from Practice Team Information (PTI) years 2004/05 to 2008/09 and death data from the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) years 2000 to 2009. Further details on data sources can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

The information presented on General Acute and Mental Health inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s). Up to six diagnoses may be recorded and discharges with either a main or a supplementary alcohol-related diagnosis are included. Individual patients may receive multiple episodes of care within a single year or over a number of years. The majority of data is reported as number of discharges; some information is reported as number of patients. The figures reported in sections [4.2](#) and [4.3](#) are based on recording of ICD10 codes directly attributable to alcohol therefore are likely to be an underestimate of the total burden of morbidity due to alcohol.

Full lists of the ICD10 codes used in analysis of hospital data (general acute and psychiatric) are shown in [Appendix 3](#). It should be noted that the method used for producing the analysis has changed for SMR01 since the 2009 publication. Trends shown in this publication have been calculated using the revised methods (see [Appendix 4](#) for further information).

4.2 General Acute Inpatient/Day Case Hospital Discharges

4.2.1 Alcohol-related discharges 2009/10

There has been a fall in the number of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals in Scotland between 2008/09 and 2009/10. The number of alcohol-related discharges declined from 41,977 to 39,278 ([Table 4.2](#)).

- There were 26,257 patients discharged from a general acute hospital with an alcohol-related diagnosis ([Table 4.1](#)).
- In 2009/10, the average number of alcohol-related discharges per patient was 1.5 ([Table 4.1](#)).
- In 2009/10, over 70% of alcohol-related discharges were male ([Table 4.2](#)).
- Rates of alcohol-related discharge were highest in the 50 to 54 years age group with a rate of 1,316 discharges per 100,000 population ([Table 4.2](#)).
- In 2009/10, the rate of alcohol-related discharges has decreased for all age groups ([Table 4.2](#)).
- During 2009/10, the number of discharges with a diagnosis of harmful use was 13,564 (a rate 241 discharges per 100,000 population). Alcoholic liver disease was recorded in 6,733 discharges in the same period (a rate of 118 discharges per 100,000 population), while 4,146 discharges had a diagnosis of toxic effect of alcohol (a rate of 81 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.3a](#)).

- Of the 39,278 alcohol-related discharges in Scotland during 2009/10, 92% of discharges relate to emergency admissions. The day of the week with the highest number of alcohol-related emergency admissions was Sunday with 5,526 emergency admissions, although the number of discharges is relatively similar across all the days ([Table 4.5](#)).

4.2.2 Geographical variation

The rate of alcohol-related discharges varied between NHS Boards in Scotland in 2009/10.

- The rate of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals were highest in NHS Ayrshire and Arran and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde boards in 2009/10 with rates of 1,018 and 1,015 discharges per 100,000 population respectively ([Table 4.2](#)).
- The lowest rates were in NHS Tayside, with 490 discharges per 100,000 population and NHS Forth Valley, with 497 discharges per 100,000 population ([Table 4.2](#)).

4.2.3 Alcohol-related discharges by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009

In 2009/10 the rate of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals was 7.5 times greater from patients living in the most deprived areas (category 1) compared to those living in the least deprived areas (category 5).

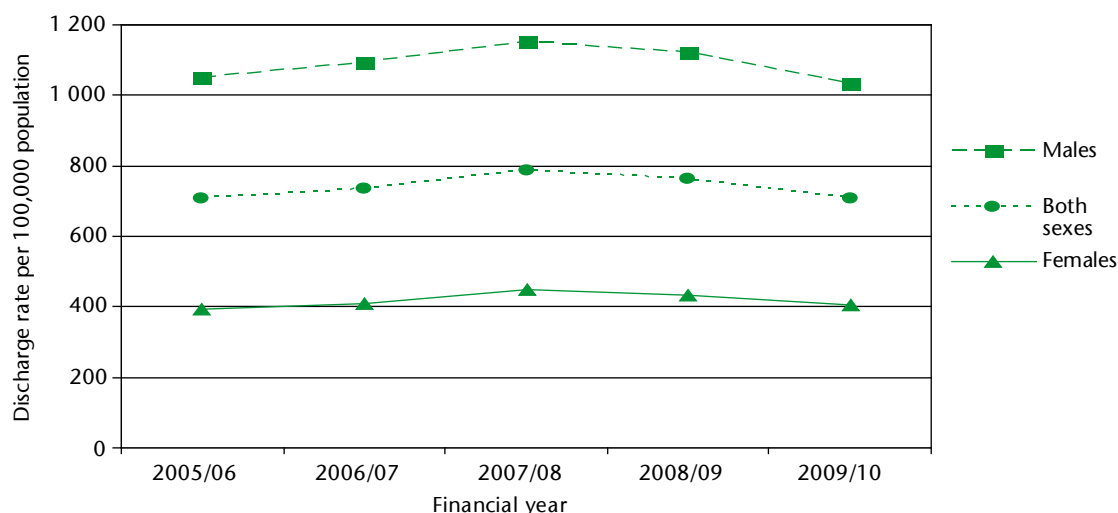
- In 2009/10, there were 2,474 alcohol-related discharges from patients living in the least deprived areas (a rate of 214 discharges per 100,000 population) and 16,637 discharges from patients living in the most deprived areas (a rate of 1,607 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.4](#) and [Figure 4.2](#)).

4.2.4 Trends (2005/06 – 2009/10)

Over the five year period 2005/06 to 2009/10 there was a 2% increase in the number of alcohol-related discharges ([Table 4.2](#)).

- In the five year period 2005/06 to 2009/10 the number of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals in Scotland initially rose, from 38,323 alcohol-related discharges in 2005/06 (a rate of 707 discharges per 100,000 population) to 43,054 discharges in 2007/08 (a rate of 788 discharges per 100,000 population). Since 2007/08 the number of alcohol-related discharges has fallen to 39,278 in 2009/10 (a rate of 709 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.2](#)).

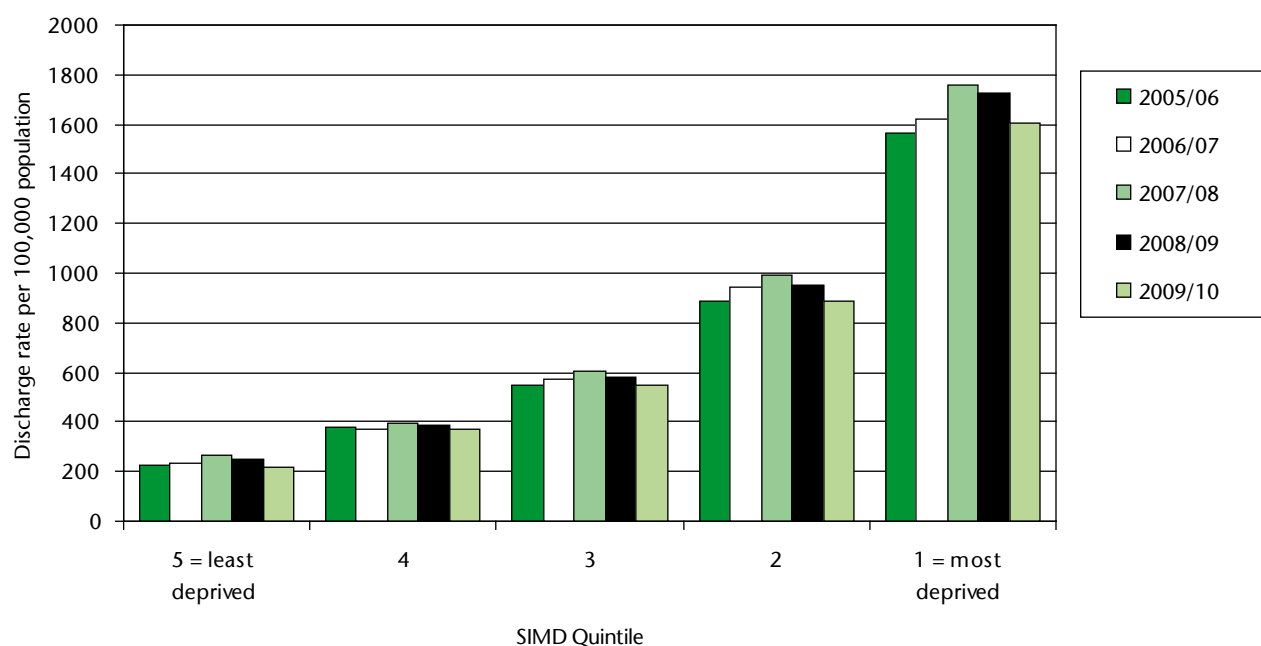
Figure 4.1 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis by sex; 2005/06-2009/10



Source: SMR01

- In the five year period 2005/06 to 2009/10 alcohol-related discharge rates increased in the age groups ranging from 20 to 44 whereas rates fell in younger and older age groups. The largest increase was in the 25 to 29 years age group where the rate increased from 496 discharges per 100,000 population in 2005/06 to 620 discharges per 100,000 population in 2009/10 (an increase of 25%). There was also a marked increase in the 30 to 34 years age group where the rate increased by 14% from 676 discharges per 100,000 population to 772 discharges per 100,000 population ([Table 4.2](#)).
- In 2005/06, the rate of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals was 7.0 times higher for patients living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. By 2009/10 the difference had increased, with the rate of alcohol-related discharges from general acute hospitals being 7.5 times greater for patients living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas ([Table 4.4](#) and [Figure 4.2](#)).

Figure 4.2 General acute inpatient discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis is any position; deprivation category: 2005/06-2009/10



Source: SMR01

4.3 Mental Health Inpatient and Day Case Hospital Discharges

4.3.1 Alcohol-related discharges 2009/10

In 2008/09 there were 4,177 alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals in Scotland (a rate of 79 discharges per 100,000 population).

- The number of alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals increased by 8% between 2007/08 and 2008/09. In 2007/08 there were 3,865 alcohol-related discharges (a rate of 73 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.7](#)).
- In 2008/09, the average number of alcohol-related discharges per patient from psychiatric hospitals was 1.2 ([Table 4.6](#)).
- Approximately two-thirds of alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals in Scotland in 2008/09 were male ([Table 4.7](#)).
- Over 60% of discharges were in patients aged 40 years and over ([Table 4.7](#)).
- Alcohol dependence was recorded in 69% (2,893) of all alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals (a rate of 55 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.8](#)).

4.3.2 Geographical Variation

The rate of alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals varied between NHS Boards in Scotland in 2008/09.

- The rate of alcohol-related discharges in 2008/09 were highest in NHS Tayside, with 122 discharges per 100,000 population and in NHS Ayrshire and Arran with 110 discharges per 100,000 population. The rates were lowest in NHS Orkney and NHS Grampian, with 14 and 25 discharges per 100,000 population respectively ([Table 4.7](#)).

4.3.3 Alcohol-related discharges by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009

The rate of alcohol-related discharges was 9 times higher for patients living in the most deprived areas (category 1) than the least deprived areas (category 5).

- In 2008/09, there were 230 alcohol-related discharges (a rate of 21 discharges per 100,000 population) from patients living in the least deprived areas and 1,893 discharges from patients living in the most deprived areas (a rate of 188 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.9](#)).

4.3.4 Trends (2004/05 - 2008/09)

Over the five-year period 2004/05 to 2008/09 there was a 5% decrease in the number of alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals.

- In 2004/05 there were 4,392 alcohol-related discharges (a rate of 83 discharges per 100,000 population) decreasing to 4,177 alcohol-related discharges in 2008/09 (a rate of 79 discharges per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.7](#)).
- Over the last five years rates of alcohol-related psychiatric hospital discharges have decreased in most age groups (except in the 15 to 19 years, 30 to 34 years and 45 to 49 years age groups). The largest decrease was in the 60 years old and over age group which fell by 22% (51 per 100,000 in 2004/05 to 40 per 100,000 population in 2008/09). The largest increase was in the 45 to 49 years old age group which rose by 5% (171 per 100,000 population in 2004/05 to 179 per 100,000 population in 2008/09) ([Table 4.7](#)).
- In 2004/05, the rate of alcohol-related discharges from psychiatric hospitals was 9.4 times greater for patients living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. Between 2006/07 and 2007/08 the rate of alcohol-related discharges decreased to 7.9 times greater for patients living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. In 2008/09 this difference increased to 9.0 times ([Table 4.9](#)).

4.4 Primary Care Contacts

Practice Team Information is a system that collects consultation data from general medical practices in Scotland. Data are collected from a sample of practices covering 5% of the Scottish population and include every face-to-face contact between a patient registered with the practice and a member of the practice team. This sample is broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, sex, deprivation and urban/rural mix and allows consultation estimates to be produced for Scotland. A full list of the Read Codes used in these analyses are shown in Appendix 5. The estimates reported here are based on recording of Read codes directly attributable to alcohol and therefore are likely to be an underestimate of the total burden of morbidity due to alcohol in primary care.

In Scotland, in 2008/09 it is estimated that approximately 107,414 consultations took place with a member of the practice team for alcohol misuse.

- The estimated contact rate for alcohol-related conditions for Scotland was 19.7 (95% CI 16.8 - 22.6) per 1,000 population ([Table 4.10](#)).
- It is estimated that 68% of alcohol-related consultations were with male patients, with an estimated contact rate of 27.1 (95% CI 22.8 – 31.4) per 1,000 population for male patients and 12.3 (95% CI 10.3 – 14.3) per 1,000 population for female patients ([Table 4.10](#)).
- It is estimated that 43,727 (95% CI 37,537 – 49,918) patients consulted a member of their practice team for an alcohol-related condition ([Table 4.12](#)).

The consultation rate for alcohol-related conditions in the most deprived areas was 4.4 times the contact rate in the least deprived areas.

- The estimated consultation rate in 2008/09 was 7.9 (95% CI 6.8 – 9.0) per 1,000 population for patients living in the least deprived areas (category 5), rising to 34.4 (95% CI 28.7 – 40.1) per 1,000 population for patients living in the most deprived areas (category 1) ([Table 4.11](#)).
- The estimated number of patients in 2008/09 was 2,948 (95% CI 2,549-3,347) for those living in the least deprived areas (category 5), rising to 16,948 (95% CI 14,504-19,391) for those living in the most deprived areas (category 1) ([Table 4.12](#)).

4.5 Alcohol-Related Deaths

In July 2006 the Office for National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) agreed on a harmonised definition of alcohol-related deaths. The full list of codes for causes of death related to alcohol consumption under the current UK definition is shown in [Appendix 6](#).

Alcohol-related deaths may be counted in two different ways. The current UK definition reports on the ‘underlying cause’ of death; ie. the disease or injury which initiated the chain of morbid events leading directly to death. This definition is generally used for reporting high level trends in mortality data for national and international statistics. However, it does not include deaths where an alcohol-related condition was recorded as a contributory factor but was not selected as the underlying cause. A broader definition of an alcohol-related death includes all deaths for which there is ‘any mention’ on the death certificate of an alcohol-related condition. In this publication data relating to both definitions are presented in the tables. The text below reports on the UK definition only (ie. ‘underlying cause’).

The figures in this section relate to deaths from medical conditions which are wholly attributable to alcohol, and therefore are likely to be an underestimate of the total burden of mortality due to alcohol. Section 4.6 presents estimates looking at wholly and partially alcohol attributable mortality.

4.5.1 Overview

In 2009, there were 53,856 deaths registered in Scotland (data not shown). Of these, alcohol was the ‘underlying cause’ of death in 1,282 (2.4%) cases ([Table 4.13](#)).

- There has been a fall in deaths where alcohol was the ‘underlying cause’ from the previous year (from 1,411 in 2008 to 1,282 in 2009) ([Table 4.13](#)).
- Over two-thirds of deaths where alcohol was the ‘underlying cause’ were aged 50 years old or over. This was true for both males and females ([Table 4.13](#)).
- More men than women died of alcohol-related conditions in 2009, with men accounting for 65% of deaths where alcohol was the ‘underlying cause’ (men: 837 deaths, women: 445 deaths) ([Table 4.13](#)).
- The alcohol-related mortality rate for males was more than twice that for females (30.0 per 100,000 population compared to 14.4 per 100,000 population respectively) ([Table 4.15](#)).

4.5.2 Geographical Variation

There is variation in standardised mortality rates where alcohol is the underlying cause by geographical area for both men and women. Care should be taken when assessing trends because of the relatively small numbers involved, particularly for some health board areas.

- In 2009, the highest alcohol-related mortality rates for males were found in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (41.5 per 100,000 population), NHS Western Isles (38.5 per 100,000 population) and NHS Lanarkshire (36.5 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).
- The highest standardised mortality rates for females were found in NHS Orkney (30.4 per 100,000 population), NHS Tayside (18.9 per 100,000 population) and NHS Lanarkshire (17.8 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).

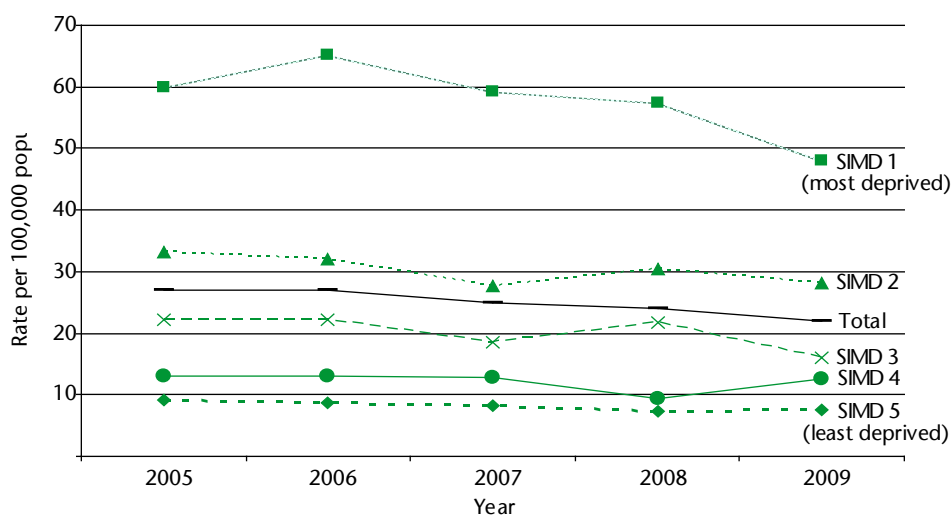
- The lowest alcohol-related standardised mortality rates for males were in NHS Borders (11.3 per 100,000 population) and NHS Grampian (19.6 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).
- The lowest alcohol-related mortality rates for females were in NHS Shetland (0.0 per 100,000 population) and NHS Borders (5.0 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).

4.5.3 Deprivation

People living in the most deprived areas were six times more likely to die an alcohol-related death ('underlying cause') than those in the least deprived areas.

- The rate in the most deprived areas was 48.0 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 7.6 deaths per 100,000 population in the least deprived areas ([Table 4.17](#)).
- In 2009, 64% of alcohol-related deaths ('underlying cause') occurred in patients living in the most deprived areas of Scotland (quintiles 1 and 2). In contrast, only 20% of alcohol-related deaths occurred in patients living in those areas classified as being in the least deprived areas (quintiles 4 and 5) ([Table 4.17](#)).

Figure 4.3 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause) per 100,000 population; SIMD quintile: 2005 - 2009



Source: GROS

4.5.4 Trends (2005-2009)

Over the past 5 years, there have been fluctuations in the numbers of deaths where alcohol is an 'underlying cause'.

- Overall, there was a 15% fall in deaths where alcohol was an 'underlying cause' (from 1,513 in 2005 to 1,282 in 2009). However, the data shows that this is not a consistent trend, with deaths increasing to 1,546 in 2006 before falling to 1,399 in 2007 and then rising again to 1,411 in 2008 ([Table 4.13](#)).
- The rate of alcohol-related deaths showed an initial increase (from 26.8 in 2005 to 27.3 per 100,000 population in 2006) but has since shown a decline in each subsequent year to 21.8 per 100,000 population in 2009 ([Table 4.17](#)).
- There was an 18% fall in alcohol-related deaths ('underlying cause') for men from 2005 to 2009 (from 1,021 to 837) compared to a 10% fall for women (from 492 to 445) ([Table 4.13](#)).
- The difference in rates of alcohol-related deaths between the most and least deprived has varied over the 5 years with rates in the most deprived areas being 6.6 times greater than those in the least in 2005, rising to 7.8 times greater in 2008, before dropping to 6.3 times greater in 2009 ([Table 4.17](#)).

Trends in alcohol-related standardised mortality rates ('underlying cause') vary by geographical (NHS Board) area. Care should be taken when assessing trends because of the relatively small numbers involved, particularly for some health board areas.

- Over the five year period the standardised mortality rates for males have fallen in all but three Boards. The areas in which rates increased were NHS Ayrshire and Arran (from 27.0 to 33.3 per 100,000 population), NHS Forth Valley (from 24.8 to 30.7 per 100,000 population) and NHS Fife (23.2 to 25.3 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).
- The Board with the greatest fall in alcohol-related standardised mortality rates for males was NHS Lothian (from 37.4 to 22.5 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).
- The Boards with the greatest increase in alcohol-related standardised mortality rates for women were NHS Dumfries and Galloway (from 6.5 to 14.7 per 100,000 population), NHS Orkney (from 0.0 to 30.4 per 100,000 population) and NHS Grampian (from 9.0 to 14.6 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).
- The Boards with the greatest fall in alcohol-related standardised mortality rates for women were NHS Shetland (from 18.0 to 0.0 per 100,000 population), NHS Western Isles (from 32.9 to 12.2 per 100,000 population), NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (from 24.8 to 14.7 per 100,000 population) and NHS Lothian (from 17.1 to 11.0 per 100,000 population) ([Table 4.15](#)).

4.6 Alcohol attributable mortality and morbidity

Alcohol is linked to many disease conditions and is one of the major risk factors for burden of disease in established market economies. These conditions may be acute or chronic diseases or injuries. In order to measure the total burden of morbidity and mortality attributable to alcohol, all these conditions must be identified and the proportion attributable to alcohol calculated. Conditions where alcohol is 100% contributory (wholly attributable, Box 1) are recognisable through international classifications. Partly attributable conditions (Box 2) and the proportions of these conditions attributable to alcohol (the population attributable fractions) can be identified from literature reviews and/or primary analysis.

Box 1: Wholly attributable alcohol conditions

- Alcoholic liver disease
- Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
- Alcoholic polyneuropathy, myopathy, cardiomyopathy, gastritis, degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
- Intentional and accidental poisoning by alcohol and toxic effect of alcohol
- Fetal alcohol syndrome and fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
- Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis
- Wernicke's encephalopathy

Box 2: Partly attributable alcohol conditions

- Cancer of the lip, oral cavity and pharynx, oesophagus, liver, larynx, colorectum and breast
- Injuries including road traffic accidents, assaults, fire injuries, falls and intentional self-harm
- Coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertensive diseases and cardiac arrhythmias
- Gastrointestinal diseases including liver disease, oesophageal varices and chronic pancreatitis
- Psoriasis, spontaneous abortion and epilepsy

A population attributable fraction (PAF) is an indirect quantification of morbidity and mortality due to a specified risk factor. For a particular disease or injury it can be interpreted as the proportion of the total cases that would not have occurred in the absence of exposure to the risk factor. In order to calculate alcohol PAFs estimates of the relative risks of particular conditions/diseases for different levels of alcohol use are combined with prevalence data on the proportions of the adult population consuming alcohol at different levels of intake.

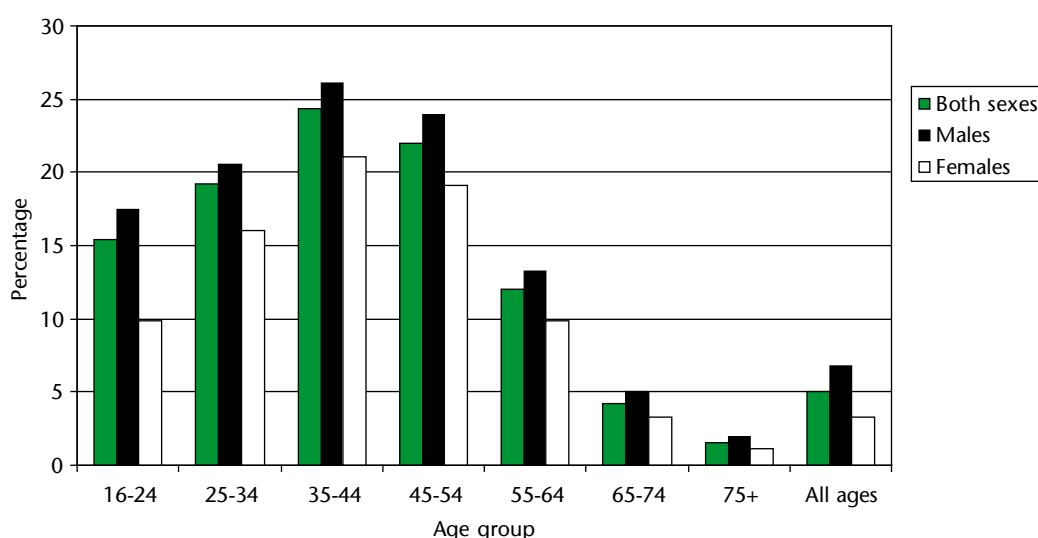
Alcohol PAFs for Scotland were calculated using the best possible estimates based on the current evidence available in the epidemiological literature, augmented where necessary by primary data and specific estimates of population drinking in Scotland from the 2003 Scottish Health Survey. These were then applied to mortality and morbidity data to estimate more fully the burden of alcohol attributable harm in Scotland.

4.6.1 Alcohol attributable mortality in Scotland

In 2003, there were an estimated 2,882 deaths from alcohol attributable conditions, representing 1 in 20 (5.0%) of all deaths in Scotland in 2003 (Table 4.20).

- This was almost double the GROS figures of 1,525 alcohol-related deaths in 2003, calculated from the UK code-set defining alcohol-related mortality (Table 4.13).
- Although the highest numbers of deaths were seen in older age groups, younger age groups were more likely to be affected by their alcohol use as a proportion of overall deaths. For example, among 16 to 24 year old males, 17.5% of all deaths in this age group were estimated to be caused by attributable alcohol conditions. Over one in four (26.1%) of deaths in men and one in five of deaths (21.1%) in women aged 35 to 44 years old in 2003 were attributable to alcohol consumption. This compares to 2.0% and 1.1% in men and women aged 75 and over respectively (Table 4.20 and Figure 4.4).
- Below the age of 35 alcohol attributable deaths were most likely to occur from the acute consequences of alcohol consumption, in particular, intentional self-harm and road traffic accidents (data not shown).
- Beyond the age of 35 chronic diseases, including mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use, alcoholic liver disease, cancer of the oesophagus and breast, colorectal cancer and hypertensive diseases, were the more common causes of alcohol attributable deaths (data not shown).
- Conversely, it was also estimated that 1,492 deaths from partly attributable alcohol conditions were prevented by lower alcohol consumption, the majority from the prevention of coronary heart disease (CHD) deaths in older age groups (i.e. 65 years and older) (data not shown).

Figure 4.4 Alcohol attributable deaths (as a % of all deaths in Scotland) by sex and age group, 2003



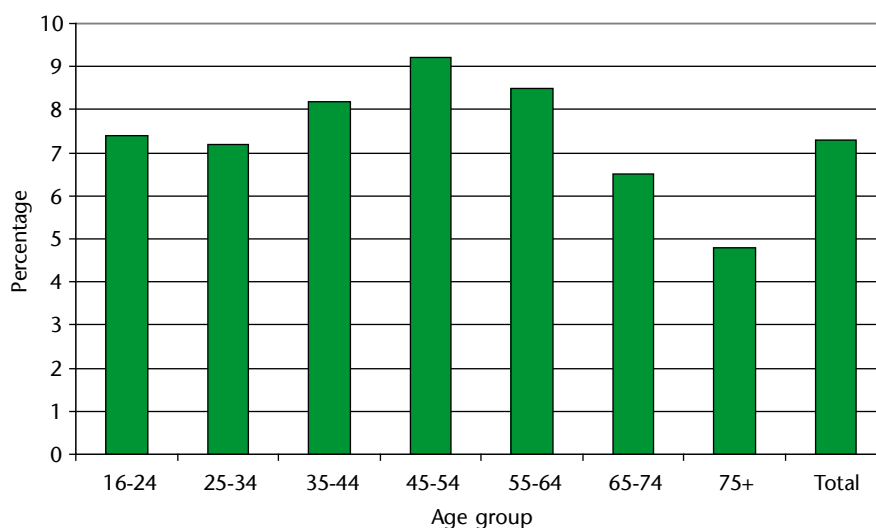
Source: ScotPHO

4.6.2 Alcohol attributable morbidity in Scotland

In 2003, there were 41,414 patient-specific discharges attributable to alcohol consumption, accounting for over one in twenty (7.3%) of all patient-specific hospital discharges in Scotland among adults aged 16 and over (Table 4.21 and Figure 4.5).

- Among men aged 16 and 64 years old approximately one in ten of all patient-specific discharges in Scotland were attributable to alcohol consumption, decreasing to 6.2% in men aged 75 years and over (Table 4.21).
- In women, the highest proportion of alcohol attributable patient-specific discharges was found in those aged 45-54 years, 6.7% of all patient-specific discharges in this group were alcohol attributable (Table 4.21).
- Mental and behavioural disorders, hypertensive disease, cardiac arrhythmias, fall injuries and alcoholic liver disease were the most common conditions recorded for all alcohol attributable patient-specific discharges (not shown).

Figure 4.5 Alcohol attributable patient specific discharges (as a % of all discharges in Scotland) by age group, 2003



Source: ScotPHO

4.1 General acute hospital^{1,2} ratio of discharges to patients for alcohol-related diagnoses^{3,4} in any position⁵: 2009/10^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Discharges	Patients ⁷	Average number of discharges per patient
Scotland⁶	39 278	26 257	1.5
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire and Arran	3 869	2 567	1.5
Borders	654	485	1.3
Dumfries and Galloway	777	561	1.4
Fife	2 260	1 590	1.4
Forth Valley	1 527	1 070	1.4
Grampian	3 711	2 509	1.5
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	12 884	8 328	1.5
Highland	2 564	1 765	1.5
Lanarkshire	3 317	2 403	1.4
Lothian	4 926	3 371	1.5
Orkney	228	118	1.9
Shetland	176	131	1.3
Tayside	2 100	1 508	1.4
Western Isles	285	211	1.4
Outside Scotland	256	245	1.0
Other/ Not Known	305	217	1.4
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	2 195	1 402	1.6
Aberdeenshire	1 028	767	1.3
Angus	427	314	1.4
Argyll and Bute	841	562	1.5
Ayrshire East	1 177	794	1.5
Ayrshire North	1 559	1 038	1.5
Ayrshire South	1 133	741	1.5
Borders	654	485	1.3
Clackmannanshire	255	190	1.3
Dumfries and Galloway	777	561	1.4
Dunbartonshire East	446	305	1.5
Dunbartonshire West	1 021	621	1.6
Dundee City	962	703	1.4
Edinburgh City	2 899	1 950	1.5
Eilean Siar	285	211	1.4
Falkirk	756	524	1.4
Fife	2 260	1 590	1.4
Glasgow City	7 819	4 980	1.6
Highland	1 723	1 204	1.4
Inverclyde	991	697	1.4
Lanarkshire North	2 232	1 572	1.4
Lanarkshire South	1 753	1 265	1.4
Lothian East	435	313	1.4
Lothian West	1 146	785	1.5
Midlothian	447	334	1.3
Moray	488	345	1.4
Orkney Islands	228	118	1.9
Perth and Kinross	711	495	1.4
Renfrewshire	1 527	1 023	1.5
Renfrewshire East	410	292	1.4
Shetland Islands	176	131	1.3
Stirling	517	360	1.4
Outside Scotland	256	245	1.0
Other/ Not Known	305	217	1.4
<i>by age group^{8,7}</i>			
Under 15 years	242	238	1.0
15-19 years	1 407	1 291	1.1
20-24 years	1 985	1 666	1.2
25-29 years	2 122	1 592	1.3
30-34 years	2 336	1 542	1.5
35-39 years	3 179	2 011	1.6
40-44 years	4 297	2 689	1.6
45-49 years	4 698	2 988	1.6
50-54 years	4 716	2 879	1.6
55-59 years	3 904	2 469	1.6
60 years and over	10 392	7 162	1.5
<i>by gender⁶</i>			
Male	27 908	18 565	1.5
Female	11 370	7 692	1.4

1 These statistics are derived from data collected on discharges from hospitals for non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/ or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Age on admission.

8 Patients can be counted once within each NHS Board area and council area. Therefore, the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.2 General acute inpatient and day case discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{3,4} in any position⁵: 2005/06^r-2009/10^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers					EASR ⁹				
	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^r	2008/09 ^r	2009/10 ^p	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^r	2008/09 ^r	2009/10 ^p
Scotland⁶	38 323	40 180	43 054	41 977	39 278	707	737	788	763	709
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire and Arran	3 701	3 738	3 953	3 750	3 869	969	975	1 036	981	1 018
Borders	603	691	732	688	654	545	632	668	612	567
Dumfries and Galloway	771	729	847	847	777	493	459	561	553	509
Fife	2 012	2 219	2 336	2 265	2 260	535	589	619	596	592
Forth Valley	1 142	1 258	1 478	1 472	1 527	380	422	488	481	497
Grampian	3 434	3 613	3 827	3 844	3 711	614	645	675	673	643
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	12 461	12 757	13 642	13 594	12 884	996	1 014	1 084	1 075	1 015
Highland	2 817	2 941	3 056	2 905	2 564	854	879	917	872	762
Lanarkshire	3 637	3 745	3 999	3 863	3 317	618	633	677	651	558
Lothian	4 826	5 547	6 376	5 745	4 926	583	663	755	669	566
Orkney	160	165	212	190	228	757	773	963	853	983
Shetland	172	145	147	147	176	790	627	685	652	761
Tayside	2 139	2 164	2 076	2 359	2 100	512	513	490	555	490
Western Isles	448	468	373	308	285	1 584	1 715	1 322	1 135	976
Outside Scotland	265	261	265	239	256	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ Not Known	211	280	293	388	305	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	1 883	2 026	2 209	2 232	2 195	865	934	997	1 014	986
Aberdeenshire	987	994	1 043	1 051	1 028	409	412	423	418	396
Angus	437	372	354	405	427	362	313	301	344	363
Argyll and Bute	753	783	950	879	841	753	802	961	888	879
Ayrshire East	1 196	1 242	1 300	1 169	1 177	965	990	1 034	945	932
Ayrshire North	1 376	1 388	1 563	1 507	1 559	971	987	1 099	1 056	1 110
Ayrshire South	1 129	1 108	1 090	1 074	1 133	982	954	973	931	1 005
Borders	603	691	732	688	654	545	632	668	612	567
Clackmannanshire	204	247	294	272	255	396	483	560	499	470
Dumfries and Galloway	771	729	847	847	777	493	459	561	553	509
Dunbartonshire East	369	435	442	408	446	310	364	396	359	394
Dunbartonshire West	823	755	959	1 020	1 021	841	774	978	1 035	1 054
Dundee City	997	964	927	1 117	962	684	657	627	753	648
Edinburgh City	2 935	3 235	3 785	3 381	2 899	629	682	793	703	597
Eilean Siar	448	468	373	308	285	1 584	1 715	1 322	1 135	976
Falkirk	547	573	718	734	756	347	362	453	458	467
Fife	2 012	2 219	2 336	2 265	2 260	535	589	619	596	592
Glasgow City	7 702	7 731	8 234	8 289	7 819	1 322	1 316	1 392	1 391	1 305
Highland	2 063	2 158	2 106	2 026	1 723	897	913	901	866	718
Inverclyde	1 046	1 028	1 102	1 109	991	1 174	1 144	1 264	1 282	1 118
Lanarkshire North	2 519	2 541	2 824	2 587	2 232	745	745	831	758	652
Lanarkshire South	1 899	2 045	2 027	2 021	1 753	575	617	609	603	525
Lothian East	459	560	635	586	435	483	602	657	587	421
Lothian West	972	1 245	1 384	1 269	1 146	576	724	803	725	645
Midlothian	459	508	572	509	447	553	609	692	592	531
Moray	563	593	575	561	488	601	640	623	603	531
Orkney Islands	160	165	212	190	228	757	773	963	853	983
Perth and Kinross	705	830	795	837	711	479	549	524	547	450
Renfrewshire	1 317	1 534	1 587	1 550	1 527	714	826	869	845	820
Renfrewshire East	421	432	466	473	410	443	456	490	484	423
Shetland Islands	172	145	147	147	176	790	627	685	652	761
Stirling	391	436	466	466	517	434	496	514	515	572
Outside Scotland	265	261	265	239	256	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ Not Known ⁷	216	280	293	388	305	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by age group⁸</i>										
Under 15 years	386	415	367	280	242	40	43	39	30	27
15-19 years	1 513	1 666	2 001	1 642	1 407	462	507	607	501	432
20-24 years	1 771	1 991	2 276	2 145	1 985	534	587	656	606	553
25-29 years	1 482	1 805	2 307	2 320	2 122	496	582	712	693	620
30-34 years	2 234	2 148	2 500	2 473	2 336	676	677	819	826	772
35-39 years	3 329	3 549	3 647	3 550	3 179	855	922	972	978	913
40-44 years	4 155	4 507	4 584	4 520	4 297	1 027	1 112	1 131	1 122	1 080
45-49 years	4 780	4 761	5 196	5 048	4 698	1 291	1 260	1 348	1 287	1 182
50-54 years	4 441	4 645	4 930	4 999	4 716	1 341	1 385	1 436	1 426	1 316
55-59 years	4 119	4 248	4 249	3 996	3 904	1 210	1 232	1 284	1 229	1 208
60 years and over	10 113	10 445	10 997	11 004	10 392	986	1 007	1 030	1 012	935
<i>by gender⁶</i>										
Male	27 483	28 890	30 624	29 959	27 908	1 047	1 094	1 153	1 120	1 034
Female	10 840	11 290	12 430	12 018	11 370	395	408	451	433	407

1 These statistics are derived from data collected on discharges from hospitals for non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 A small number of discharges have a Health Board of residence assigned but do not have an associated council area of residence.

8 Age on admission.

9 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

^r Revised.

^p Provisional.

. Not applicable.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.3a General acute inpatient and day case discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{3,4,5} in any position⁶; specific diagnosis: 2009/10^p

Scotland, age group and gender

Numbers and European Age Standardised Rate

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Alcoholic Cardio-myopathy	Alcoholic Gastritis	Alcohol-induced Pancreatitis	Mental & Behavioural Disorders Due to the Use of Alcohol:						Alcoholic Liver Disease:					Toxic Effect of Alcohol Overall	
					Overall	Acute Intoxication	Harmful Use	Alcohol Dependence	Alcohol Psychoses	Other	Overall	Fatty Liver	Acute Hepatitis	Cirrhosis	Alcoholic Hepatic Failure		Unspecified
<i>Scotland⁷</i>																	
Numbers	39 278	98	675	696	28 959	7 632	13 564	4 480	5 218	114	6 733	145	561	1 659	459	4 134	4 146
EASR⁹	709	2	13	13	520	141	241	80	94	2	118	3	10	29	8	73	81
<i>by age group^{7,8}</i>																	
	Numbers																
Under 15 years	242	-	-	-	169	156	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
15-19 years	1 407	-	8	*	958	670	*	*	9	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	383
20-24 years	1 985	-	37	*	1 350	673	557	85	74	*	*	*	9	*	-	*	549
25-29 years	2 122	-	57	27	1 524	557	627	177	236	6	84	*	17	*	6	55	476
30-34 years	2 336	*	54	74	1 733	490	825	248	291	*	243	*	37	47	18	140	402
35-39 years	3 179	13	67	98	2 345	586	1 077	367	530	7	456	8	89	76	20	282	504
40-44 years	4 297	19	107	104	3 085	694	1 366	592	674	13	693	14	80	167	46	416	635
45-49 years	4 698	*	95	133	3 518	758	1 577	652	814	10	828	23	89	160	47	537	506
50-54 years	4 716	12	83	95	3 512	750	1 647	636	747	16	1 108	18	75	273	76	704	293
55-59 years	3 904	11	54	78	2 825	576	1 470	466	540	10	1 029	18	74	283	99	596	195
60 years and over	10 392	31	113	69	7 940	1 722	4 133	1 244	1 303	41	2 268	51	91	641	147	1 396	153
<i>by gender⁷</i>																	
Male	27 908	74	530	556	21 682	5 728	10 049	3 342	4 081	70	4 468	96	369	1 191	302	2 673	1 847
Female	11 370	24	145	140	7 277	1 904	3 515	1 138	1 137	44	2 265	49	192	468	157	1 461	2 299

1 These statistics are derived from data collected on discharges from hospitals for non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/ or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Figures shown include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

6 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

7 Includes Scottish residents only.

8 Age on admission.

9 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

- denotes zero.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)

Data Extracted: September 2010

4.3b General acute inpatient and day case discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{3,4,5} in any position⁶; selected specific diagnosis: 2009/10^p

Scotland, NHS board and council area of residence

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Mental & Behavioural Disorders Due to the Use of Alcohol:					Alcoholic Liver Disease:			Toxic Effect of Alcohol Overall
		Overall	Acute Intoxication	Harmful Use	Alcohol Dependence	Alcohol Psychoses	Overall	Cirrhosis	Unspecified	
Scotland⁷	39 278	28 959	7 632	13 564	4 480	5 218	6 733	1 659	4 134	4 146
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire and Arran	3 869	2 981	1 057	1 537	354	489	485	57	364	610
Borders	654	499	161	258	48	55	88	15	66	66
Dumfries and Galloway	777	433	109	193	82	55	157	41	106	88
Fife	2 260	1 282	349	591	249	233	386	144	197	399
Forth Valley	1 527	1 051	434	245	248	233	225	42	162	175
Grampian	3 711	2 840	614	1 375	749	477	548	204	274	502
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	12 884	10 098	2 130	5 118	1 075	2 037	2 432	503	1 587	855
Highland	2 564	1 980	612	944	355	326	348	133	162	225
Lanarkshire	3 317	2 365	759	834	209	601	650	81	421	212
Lothian	4 926	3 452	762	1 893	560	459	899	361	393	794
Orkney	228	198	64	15	125	*	27	*	17	*
Shetland	176	117	39	38	26	*	25	*	*	24
Tayside	2 100	1 452	517	487	291	184	439	46	372	182
Western Isles	285	211	25	36	109	45	24	12	*	*
Outside Scotland	256	207	77	88	19	36	15	5	8	14
Other/ Not Known	305	269	96	112	49	53	17	*	10	34
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	2 195	1 712	330	839	481	300	315	119	152	284
Aberdeenshire	1 028	766	174	383	169	126	131	60	58	158
Angus	427	284	97	74	73	43	102	*	90	35
Argyll and Bute	841	635	226	286	61	90	113	26	69	21
Ayrshire East	1 177	929	307	500	112	167	141	*	110	173
Ayrshire North	1 559	1 181	416	605	174	171	207	*	170	253
Ayrshire South	1 133	871	334	432	68	151	137	30	84	184
Borders	654	499	161	258	48	55	88	15	66	66
Clackmannanshire	255	162	60	48	33	34	37	*	30	42
Dumfries and Galloway	777	433	109	193	82	55	157	41	106	88
Dunbartonshire East	446	325	69	156	26	63	92	14	68	42
Dunbartonshire West	1 021	830	128	616	37	108	151	17	125	55
Dundee City	962	635	239	175	152	76	224	*	199	62
Edinburgh City	2 899	2 004	389	1 112	336	288	578	227	257	453
Eilean Siar	285	211	25	36	109	45	24	12	*	*
Falkirk	756	525	217	122	125	117	110	23	73	86
Fife	2 260	1 282	349	591	249	233	386	144	197	399
Glasgow City	7 819	6 214	1 184	3 023	803	1 330	1 514	368	948	526
Highland	1 723	1 345	386	658	294	236	235	107	93	204
Inverclyde	991	720	269	271	48	137	161	27	100	89
Lanarkshire North	2 232	1 604	502	531	127	465	439	45	275	151
Lanarkshire South	1 753	1 315	382	566	156	242	326	63	201	102
Lothian East	435	277	49	166	40	41	88	42	36	90
Lothian West	1 146	866	257	438	138	95	160	57	76	164
Midlothian	447	306	68	177	46	35	73	35	24	88
Moray	488	362	110	153	99	51	102	25	64	60
Orkney Islands	228	198	64	15	125	*	27	*	17	*
Perth and Kinross	711	533	181	238	66	65	113	20	83	85
Renfrewshire	1 527	1 139	285	632	56	224	310	31	247	76
Renfrewshire East	410	315	69	157	31	69	89	19	44	25
Shetland Islands	176	117	39	38	26	*	25	*	*	24
Stirling	517	364	157	75	90	82	78	*	59	47
Outside Scotland	256	207	77	88	19	36	15	5	8	14
Other/ Not Known	305	269	96	112	49	53	17	*	10	34

1 These statistics are derived from data collected on discharges from hospitals for non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Figures shown include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

6 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

7 Includes Scottish residents only.

- denotes zero.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.4 General acute inpatient and day case discharges^{1,2,3} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{4,5} in any position⁶; deprivation category: 2005/06^r - 2009/10^p

year of discharge

	Numbers						EASR ⁹				
	Total discharges ⁸	SIMD Quintile ⁷ :					SIMD Quintile ⁷ :				
		Least Deprived	4	3	2	Most Deprived	Least Deprived	4	3	2	Most Deprived
	5				1	5				1	
2005/06 ^r	38 323	2 473	4 094	5 999	9 555	16 197	223	376	547	883	1 567
2006/07 ^r	40 180	2 618	4 124	6 349	10 242	16 846	233	374	576	944	1 624
2007/08 ^r	43 054	2 968	4 399	6 742	10 699	18 245	265	397	608	988	1 760
2008/09 ^r	41 977	2 833	4 357	6 564	10 400	17 823	249	386	585	955	1 723
2009/10 ^p	39 278	2 474	4 248	6 223	9 695	16 637	214	369	548	887	1 607

1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/ or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Includes Scottish residents only.

4 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

5 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

6 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

7 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2009. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the most deprived, quintile 5 the least deprived.

8 Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

9 European Age Standardised Rate (EASR) per 100,000 population.

^r Revised.

^p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)

Data Extracted: September 2010

4.5 General acute inpatient and day case discharges^{1,2} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{3,4} in any position⁵: 2009/10^p

Total alcohol-related discharges, emergency admissions and emergency admissions by day of admission

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Total Discharges	Emergency Admissions	Proportion of alcohol-related discharges which were emergency admissions	Day of Emergency Admission						
				Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Scotland⁶	39 278	36 121	92%	5 268	4 998	5 012	4 928	4 981	5 408	5 526
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire and Arran	3 869	3 669	95%	522	507	517	448	473	597	605
Borders	654	620	95%	68	75	61	99	84	107	126
Dumfries and Galloway	777	648	83%	91	96	91	82	78	94	116
Fife	2 260	2 101	93%	316	303	303	274	286	308	311
Forth Valley	1 527	1 477	97%	217	196	213	196	199	221	235
Grampian	3 711	3 335	90%	479	419	432	448	489	510	558
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	12 884	11 836	92%	1 716	1 677	1 682	1 691	1 641	1 726	1 703
Highland	2 564	2 353	92%	369	342	301	305	323	333	380
Lanarkshire	3 317	3 149	95%	470	435	446	447	441	465	445
Lothian	4 926	4 421	90%	649	627	621	586	616	688	634
Orkney	228	154	68%	29	14	20	19	23	25	24
Shetland	176	165	94%	22	21	19	23	18	25	37
Tayside	2 100	1 930	92%	292	259	265	270	270	268	306
Western Isles	285	263	92%	28	27	41	40	40	41	46
Outside Scotland	256	248	97%	31	27	27	41	39	52	31
Other/ Not Known	305	302	99%	46	33	43	32	53	51	44
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	2 195	1 983	90%	271	252	265	284	295	285	331
Aberdeenshire	1 028	929	90%	146	114	119	116	128	146	160
Angus	427	380	89%	55	48	49	53	52	52	71
Argyll and Bute	841	751	89%	119	119	97	95	102	97	122
Ayrshire East	1 177	1 116	95%	167	157	175	127	128	192	170
Ayrshire North	1 559	1 478	95%	209	191	197	194	200	241	246
Ayrshire South	1 133	1 075	95%	146	159	145	127	145	164	189
Borders	654	620	95%	68	75	61	99	84	107	126
Clackmannanshire	255	250	98%	33	31	41	41	29	33	42
Dumfries and Galloway	777	648	83%	91	96	91	82	78	94	116
Dunbartonshire East	446	407	91%	59	57	49	71	58	58	55
Dunbartonshire West	1 021	827	81%	111	110	144	132	109	116	105
Dundee City	962	870	90%	138	124	118	130	110	116	134
Edinburgh City	2 899	2 551	88%	364	371	368	351	345	388	364
Eilean Siar	285	263	92%	28	27	41	40	40	41	46
Falkirk	756	731	97%	100	95	89	108	103	120	116
Fife	2 260	2 101	93%	316	303	303	274	286	308	311
Glasgow City	7 819	7 321	94%	1 061	1 038	1 072	1 012	1 056	1 043	1 039
Highland	1 723	1 602	93%	250	223	204	210	221	236	258
Inverclyde	991	901	91%	140	132	124	133	107	134	131
Lanarkshire North	2 232	2 118	95%	307	297	308	295	299	305	307
Lanarkshire South	1 753	1 652	94%	253	235	216	252	219	251	226
Lothian East	435	381	88%	66	58	44	50	56	56	51
Lothian West	1 146	1 074	94%	158	140	139	144	159	180	154
Midlothian	447	416	93%	61	58	70	41	56	64	66
Moray	488	423	87%	62	53	48	48	66	79	67
Orkney Islands	228	154	68%	29	14	20	19	23	25	24
Perth and Kinross	711	680	96%	99	87	98	87	108	100	101
Renfrewshire	1 527	1 384	91%	209	194	166	195	178	223	219
Renfrewshire East	410	373	91%	46	49	48	48	56	61	65
Shetland Islands	176	165	94%	22	21	19	23	18	25	37
Stirling	517	497	96%	84	70	84	47	67	68	77
Outside Scotland	256	248	97%	31	27	27	41	39	52	31
Other/ Not Known	305	302	99%	46	33	43	32	53	51	44
<i>by age group^{6,7}</i>										
Under 15 years	242	233	96%	21	16	19	7	29	83	58
15-19 years	1 407	1 391	99%	136	129	112	132	144	385	353
20-24 years	1 985	1 949	98%	237	167	210	226	219	436	454
25-29 years	2 122	2 061	97%	279	230	249	259	283	363	398
30-34 years	2 336	2 237	96%	310	271	310	321	322	355	348
35-39 years	3 179	3 039	96%	446	376	422	414	429	458	494
40-44 years	4 297	4 078	95%	609	617	574	609	540	546	583
45-49 years	4 698	4 392	93%	642	648	627	609	610	606	650
50-54 years	4 716	4 280	91%	631	636	634	614	597	597	571
55-59 years	3 904	3 436	88%	531	497	511	505	507	466	419
60 years and over	10 392	9 025	87%	1 426	1 411	1 344	1 232	1 301	1 113	1 198
<i>by gender⁷</i>										
Male	27 908	25 603	92%	3 754	3 517	3 586	3 494	3 544	3 832	3 876
Female	11 370	10 518	93%	1 514	1 481	1 426	1 434	1 437	1 576	1 650

1 These statistics are derived from data collected on discharges from hospitals for non-obstetric and non-psychiatric hospitals (SMR01) in Scotland.

2 Discharge information is based on the patient's first episode within a continuous spell of treatment (CIS). A continuous inpatient stay is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. A patient may change consultant, significant facility, speciality and/ or hospital during a continuous spell of treatment.

3 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

4 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

5 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.6 Psychiatric hospital¹ ratio of discharges to patients for alcohol-related diagnoses^{2,3}, in any position⁴: 2008/09^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Discharges	Patients ⁷	Average number of discharges per patient
Scotland⁵	4 177	3 436	1.2
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>			
Ayrshire and Arran	398	323	1.2
Borders	65	57	1.1
Dumfries and Galloway	95	79	1.2
Fife	204	163	1.3
Forth Valley	242	189	1.3
Grampian	142	121	1.2
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	1 214	1 032	1.2
Highland	243	208	1.2
Lanarkshire	446	375	1.2
Lothian	642	529	1.2
Orkney	*	*	1.5
Shetland	-	-	-
Tayside	473	357	1.3
Western Isles	*	*	1.1
Outside Scotland	5	5	1.0
Other/ Not Known	63	60	1.1
<i>by council area of residence</i>			
Aberdeen City	85	70	1.2
Aberdeenshire	41	37	1.1
Angus	99	72	1.4
Argyll and Bute	69	52	1.3
Ayrshire East	140	114	1.2
Ayrshire North	147	117	1.3
Ayrshire South	111	94	1.2
Borders	65	57	1.1
Clackmannanshire	50	35	1.4
Dumfries and Galloway	95	79	1.2
Dunbartonshire East	29	24	1.2
Dunbartonshire West	46	37	1.2
Dundee City	222	170	1.3
Edinburgh City	404	347	1.2
Eilean Siar	*	*	1.1
Falkirk	136	105	1.3
Fife	204	163	1.3
Glasgow City	571	498	1.1
Highland	174	156	1.1
Inverclyde	198	161	1.2
Lanarkshire North	283	247	1.1
Lanarkshire South	203	165	1.2
Lothian East	63	54	1.2
Lothian West	130	94	1.4
Midlothian	45	35	1.3
Moray	16	14	1.1
Orkney Islands	*	*	1.5
Perth and Kinross	152	116	1.3
Renfrewshire	268	226	1.2
Renfrewshire East	62	50	1.2
Shetland Islands	-	-	-
Stirling	56	50	1.1
Outside Scotland	5	5	1.0
Other/ Not Known	63	60	1.1
<i>by age group^{5,6}</i>			
Under 15 years	-	-	-
15-19 years	45	42	1.1
20-24 years	178	142	1.3
25-29 years	333	273	1.2
30-34 years	426	361	1.2
35-39 years	595	474	1.3
40-44 years	724	574	1.3
45-49 years	700	566	1.2
50-54 years	474	390	1.2
55-59 years	279	235	1.2
60 years and over	423	379	1.1
<i>by gender⁵</i>			
Male	2 771	2 285	1.2
Female	1 406	1 151	1.2

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

5 Includes Scottish residents only.

6 Age on admission.

7 Patients can be counted once within each NHS Board area and council area. Therefore, the sum of local area data may not equal the Scotland figure.

- denotes zero.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR04)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.7 Psychiatric inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3} in any position⁴: 2004/05^r - 2008/09^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	Numbers					EASR ⁷				
	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^r	2008/09 ^p	2004/05 ^r	2005/06 ^r	2006/07 ^r	2007/08 ^r	2008/09 ^p
Scotland⁵	4 392	4 289	4 068	3 865	4 177	83	82	77	73	79
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>										
Ayrshire and Arran	479	455	412	428	398	130	124	114	117	110
Borders	88	74	75	68	65	78	74	73	62	62
Dumfries and Galloway	89	101	101	86	95	59	68	71	67	72
Fife	174	183	198	276	204	48	51	56	75	57
Forth Valley	187	162	186	181	242	62	54	65	61	84
Grampian	151	139	155	151	142	27	25	28	27	25
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	1 159	1 242	1 074	933	1 214	94	101	87	76	98
Highland	313	288	250	243	243	101	93	81	77	79
Lanarkshire	515	385	436	371	446	90	68	76	65	79
Lothian	763	772	708	691	642	92	93	85	82	75
Orkney	*	*	-	*	*	18	9	9	19	14
Shetland	*	*	-	*	-	39	9	-	8	-
Tayside	458	474	467	418	473	119	123	119	109	122
Western Isles	*	*	*	*	*	28	35	15	50	38
Outside Scotland	10	6	11	12	5	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ Not Known	103	76	71	64	63	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by council area of residence</i>										
Aberdeen City	72	74	74	63	85	33	35	34	29	39
Aberdeenshire	43	21	50	58	41	17	8	20	24	16
Angus	96	124	82	111	99	89	120	74	106	91
Argyll and Bute	51	39	55	53	69	56	45	61	59	79
Ayrshire East	160	131	131	146	140	133	109	110	119	115
Ayrshire North	173	186	160	153	147	128	137	119	116	111
Ayrshire South	146	138	121	129	111	129	125	112	118	105
Borders	88	74	75	68	65	78	74	73	62	62
Clackmannanshire	41	22	28	34	50	78	41	57	65	96
Dumfries and Galloway	89	101	101	86	95	59	68	71	67	72
Dunbartonshire East	34	42	25	25	29	30	35	24	24	27
Dunbartonshire West	72	66	46	35	46	76	70	48	39	52
Dundee City	210	216	201	153	222	153	155	147	117	166
Edinburgh City	431	383	412	427	404	93	82	88	90	85
Eilean Siar	*	*	*	*	*	28	35	15	50	38
Falkirk	89	93	97	94	136	56	60	63	60	89
Fife	174	183	198	276	204	48	51	56	75	57
Glasgow City	561	607	483	448	571	93	101	81	75	94
Highland	262	249	195	190	174	121	114	88	84	79
Inverclyde	161	170	154	135	198	186	199	185	163	232
Lanarkshire North	360	245	291	236	283	107	74	86	71	87
Lanarkshire South	202	176	175	181	203	65	56	56	57	64
Lothian East	68	66	54	64	63	74	73	57	67	68
Lothian West	204	249	175	137	130	121	144	99	78	73
Midlothian	62	74	67	63	45	73	86	83	76	58
Moray	36	44	31	30	16	44	53	36	34	19
Orkney Islands	*	*	*	*	*	18	9	9	19	14
Perth and Kinross	152	134	184	154	152	115	99	132	111	107
Renfrewshire	236	271	279	204	268	131	151	160	118	151
Renfrewshire East	46	50	57	40	62	54	59	66	49	76
Shetland Islands	*	*	-	*	-	39	9	-	8	-
Stirling	57	47	61	53	56	63	52	74	61	68
Outside Scotland	10	6	11	12	5	.	.	.	.	.
Other/ Not Known	103	76	71	64	63	.	.	.	.	.
<i>by age group^{5,6}</i>										
Under 15 years	*	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	*	45	44	36	45	13	14	13	11	14
20-24 years	180	202	182	134	178	55	61	54	39	50
25-29 years	291	275	265	305	333	100	92	85	94	99
30-34 years	478	461	416	398	426	139	139	131	130	142
35-39 years	680	649	611	588	595	171	167	159	157	164
40-44 years	768	697	757	690	724	192	172	187	170	180
45-49 years	619	682	593	565	700	171	184	157	147	179
50-54 years	459	462	446	446	474	139	140	133	130	135
55-59 years	357	350	315	307	279	107	103	91	93	86
60 years and over	515	466	439	396	423	51	47	44	38	40
<i>by gender⁵</i>										
Male	2 928	2 858	2 728	2 569	2 771	115	112	106	100	107
Female	1 464	1 429	1 340	1 296	1 406	54	53	49	48	52

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

5 Includes Scottish residents only.

6 Age on admission.

7 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

- denotes zero; 0 (>0.0 & <0.5).

. Not applicable.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR04)

Data Extracted: September 2010

4.8 Psychiatric inpatient discharges¹ with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{2,3,4} in any position⁵; specific diagnosis: 2008/09^p

NHS board and council area of residence, age group and gender

	All Alcohol-related conditions	Mental & Behavioural Disorders Due to the Use of Alcohol:					Other
		Overall	Acute Intoxication	Harmful Use	Alcohol Dependence	Alcohol Psychoses	
<i>Scotland⁶</i>							
Numbers	4 177	4 160	58	871	2 893	366	30
EASR⁸	79	79	1	17	55	6	1
<i>by NHS board of residence</i>	Numbers						
Ayrshire and Arran	398	398	*	57	312	32	*
Borders	65	65	*	22	39	*	-
Dumfries and Galloway	95	95	8	21	57	9	-
Fife	204	204	7	47	119	24	8
Forth Valley	242	242	6	54	170	14	*
Grampian	142	139	*	41	70	22	-
Greater Glasgow and Clyde	1 214	1 214	*	219	892	90	*
Highland	243	241	*	33	189	16	*
Lanarkshire	446	444	-	246	161	39	-
Lothian	642	635	6	61	511	77	*
Orkney	*	*	-	*	*	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	473	470	*	65	366	39	*
Western Isles	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Outside Scotland	5	5	*	*	*	-	-
Other/ Not Known	63	63	-	17	38	9	*
<i>by council area of residence</i>							
Aberdeen City	85	83	-	27	40	*	*
Aberdeenshire	41	40	-	*	*	*	*
Angus	99	97	-	13	79	*	-
Argyll and Bute	69	69	-	*	59	*	-
Ayrshire East	140	140	*	11	118	11	*
Ayrshire North	147	147	-	22	117	10	*
Ayrshire South	111	111	*	24	77	11	-
Borders	65	65	*	22	39	*	-
Clackmannanshire	50	50	*	*	37	*	-
Dumfries and Galloway	95	95	8	21	57	9	-
Dunbartonshire East	29	29	*	*	17	*	*
Dunbartonshire West	46	46	-	19	22	*	-
Dundee City	222	221	*	24	180	*	*
Edinburgh City	404	397	*	46	310	55	-
Eilean Siar	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Falkirk	136	136	*	27	100	*	-
Fife	204	204	7	47	119	24	8
Glasgow City	571	571	11	138	384	37	*
Highland	174	172	*	*	130	*	*
Inverclyde	198	198	-	*	175	21	-
Lanarkshire North	283	282	-	112	146	26	-
Lanarkshire South	203	202	*	144	38	*	-
Lothian East	63	63	*	*	50	*	*
Lothian West	130	130	*	*	113	*	*
Midlothian	45	45	*	*	38	*	*
Moray	16	16	*	*	*	*	-
Orkney Islands	*	*	-	*	*	-	-
Perth and Kinross	152	152	*	28	107	20	-
Renfrewshire	268	268	-	29	226	14	-
Renfrewshire East	62	62	-	14	45	*	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	56	56	*	*	33	*	-
Outside Scotland	5	5	*	*	*	-	-
Other/ Not Known	63	63	-	17	38	9	*
<i>by age group^{6,7}</i>							
Under 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	45	43	-	24	16	*	-
20-24 years	178	177	*	74	90	*	6
25-29 years	333	330	10	85	213	20	*
30-34 years	426	424	8	100	303	15	*
35-39 years	595	594	9	125	434	30	*
40-44 years	724	723	6	138	544	47	*
45-49 years	700	696	8	119	531	39	6
50-54 years	474	473	*	86	346	46	*
55-59 years	279	279	*	50	189	40	*
60 years and over	423	421	7	70	227	121	6
<i>by gender⁶</i>							
Male	2 771	2 758	45	540	1 915	278	24
Female	1 406	1 402	13	331	978	88	6

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

4 Figures shown include an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

5 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

6 Includes Scottish residents only.

7 Age on admission.

8 European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population.

- denotes zero.

* Indicates values that have been suppressed due to the potential risk of disclosure and to help maintain patient confidentiality.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR04)
Data Extracted: September 2010

4.9 Psychiatric inpatient discharges^{1,2,3} with an alcohol-related diagnosis^{4,5} in any position⁶; deprivation category: 2004/05^r - 2008/09^p year of discharge

	Numbers						EASR ⁹				
	Total discharges ⁸	SIMD Quintile ⁷ :					Least Deprived	4	3	2	Most Deprived
		Least Deprived	5	4	3	2						1
2004/05 ^r	4 392	213	460	677	1 145	1 897	20	43	64	110	187
2005/06 ^r	4 289	213	435	639	1 111	1 889	19	41	61	106	174
2006/07 ^r	4 068	193	415	621	1 036	1 800	21	35	59	91	165
2007/08 ^r	3 865	238	384	631	949	1 662	21	35	59	91	165
2008/09 ^p	4 177	230	372	644	1 038	1 893	21	34	60	99	188

1 Excludes acute hospitals and maternity hospitals.

2 Includes direct transfers from other psychiatric hospitals and those whose status on admission is 'not known'.

3 Includes Scottish residents only.

4 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

5 Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures. The recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. Where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital.

6 Diagnosis on discharge can be recorded in up to six positions.

7 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2009. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the most deprived, quintile 5 the least deprived.

8 Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

9 European Age Standardised Rate (EASR) per 100,000 population.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR04)

Data Extracted: September 2010

4.10 GP and practice nurse (PN) estimated contacts and contact rates¹ per 1,000 population² for alcohol related diagnoses (alcohol abuse), by sex and age group; 2004/05 - 2008/09

Estimated numbers² with corresponding rates per 1,000 population^{3,4}, and 95% confidence intervals⁵

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	95% CI	Number	95% CI	Number	95% CI	Number	95% CI	Number	95% CI
Total	115 355	(98 361-132 350)	111 924	(95 024-128 823)	109 653	(94 061-125 244)	101 513	(86 675-116 351)	107 414	(91 591-123 237)
<i>Males</i>										
14 years & under	11	(0-29)	49	(0-122)	72	(7-137)	58	(10-106)	32	(0-88)
15-24 years	6 023	(425-11 621)	6 415	(500-12 330)	5 068	(1 801-8 335)	3 964	(2 454-5 473)	3 824	(2 778-4 870)
25-34 years	11 850	(9 094-14 605)	9 193	(7 348-11 038)	9 011	(6 710-11 312)	12 539	(7 999-17 080)	17 109	(9 556-24 663)
35-44 years	22 773	(17 779-27 766)	23 723	(18 467-28 979)	20 827	(15 343-26 311)	18 045	(13 713-22 377)	17 039	(13 751-20 327)
45-54 years	19 330	(14 450-24 209)	21 140	(14 453-27 828)	18 309	(13 874-22 745)	15 183	(12 157-18 208)	18 724	(13 909-23 538)
55-64 years	11 130	(8 083-14 177)	12 602	(9 005-16 198)	13 372	(9 967-16 776)	13 716	(7 811-19 620)	10 057	(7 723-12 391)
65 years and over	5 105	(3 685-6 525)	5 824	(3 722-7 925)	5 284	(3 498-7 070)	4 422	(3 205-5 639)	5 188	(4 089-6 287)
All ages	78 142	(64 940-91 344)	81 169	(67 184-95 155)	72 653	(61 807-83 498)	69 544	(58 638-80 449)	73 372	(61 655-85 088)
<i>Females</i>										
14 years & under	124	(13-235)	93	(0-197)	43	(0-88)	65	(2-127)	34	(0-69)
15-24 years	1 268	(931-1 605)	1 330	(926-1 735)	2 091	(612-3 571)	1 874	(191-3 558)	1 428	(783-2 074)
25-34 years	6 601	(4 010-9 192)	4 833	(3 333-6 333)	6 277	(4 577-7 977)	4 746	(3 028-6 464)	4 308	(2 971-5 644)
35-44 years	10 537	(7 835-13 239)	7 685	(5 768-9 601)	10 003	(7 065-12 941)	9 795	(7 022-12 568)	8 747	(6 106-11 388)
45-54 years	10 153	(7 610-12 696)	9 618	(7 245-11 992)	10 034	(6 689-13 378)	8 071	(6 194-9 947)	11 489	(8 209-14 769)
55-64 years	5 876	(3 636-8 117)	4 972	(3 403-6 540)	6 216	(4 398-8 034)	4 391	(3 362-5 421)	5 076	(3 667-6 485)
65 years and over	1 222	(782-1 662)	1 183	(754-1 612)	1 994	(1 034-2 955)	2 635	(1 133-4 136)	2 257	(743-3 771)
All ages	37 204	(30 683-43 724)	30 500	(25 059-35 940)	37 110	(30 719-43 501)	31 975	(26 170-37 779)	33 873	(28 317-39 428)

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Rate per 1 000 pop'n	95% CI	Rate per 1 000 pop'n	95% CI	Rate per 1 000 pop'n	95% CI	Rate per 1 000 pop'n	95% CI	Rate per 1 000 pop'n	95% CI
Total	21.5	(18.4-24.7)	20.8	(17.7-24.0)	20.3	(17.4-23.2)	18.7	(16.0-21.4)	19.7	(16.8-22.6)
<i>Males</i>										
14 years & under	0	(0.0-0.1)	0.1	(0.0-0.3)	0.2	(0.0-0.3)	0.1	(0.0-0.2)	0.1	(0.0-0.2)
15-24 years	17.2	(1.2-33.1)	18.2	(1.4-35.0)	14.3	(5.1-23.5)	11.1	(6.9-15.3)	10.7	(7.8-13.6)
25-34 years	31.5	(24.2-38.9)	24.7	(19.7-29.6)	24.2	(18.0-30.4)	33.3	(21.3-45.4)	45	(25.1-64.9)
35-44 years	51.4	(40.2-62.7)	53.6	(41.7-65.5)	47.1	(34.7-59.5)	41.1	(31.2-51.0)	39.3	(31.7-46.9)
45-54 years	52.1	(38.9-65.2)	56.1	(38.3-73.8)	47.8	(36.2-59.4)	38.8	(31.1-46.6)	46.9	(34.8-58.9)
55-64 years	36.2	(26.3-46.1)	40.1	(28.7-51.6)	41.9	(31.2-52.5)	42.5	(24.2-60.7)	30.8	(23.6-37.9)
65 years and over	14.8	(10.7-19.0)	16.7	(10.7-22.8)	15	(9.9-20.1)	12.4	(9.0-15.8)	14.2	(11.2-17.2)
All ages	29.5	(24.5-34.5)	30.5	(25.3-35.8)	27.2	(23.2-31.3)	25.9	(21.8-29.9)	27.1	(22.8-31.4)
<i>Females</i>										
14 years & under	0.3	(0.0-0.5)	0.2	(0.0-0.5)	0.1	(0.0-0.2)	0.2	(0.0-0.3)	0.1	(0.0-0.2)
15-24 years	3.7	(2.7-4.7)	3.9	(2.7-5.0)	6	(1.8-10.3)	5.4	(0.5-10.2)	4.1	(2.2-5.9)
25-34 years	18.6	(11.3-25.9)	13.7	(9.5-18.0)	17.9	(13.1-22.8)	13.4	(8.6-18.3)	12.1	(8.4-15.9)
35-44 years	25	(18.6-31.4)	18.2	(13.7-22.7)	23.7	(16.7-30.7)	23.4	(16.8-30.1)	21.3	(14.9-27.7)
45-54 years	28.4	(21.3-35.5)	26.4	(19.9-32.9)	27	(18.0-36.0)	21.2	(16.3-26.1)	29.5	(21.1-37.9)
55-64 years	18.8	(11.6-26.0)	15.7	(10.7-20.6)	19.3	(13.6-24.9)	13.4	(10.3-16.6)	15.4	(11.1-19.7)
65 years and over	2.5	(1.6-3.4)	2.4	(1.6-3.3)	4.1	(2.1-6.1)	5.4	(2.3-8.5)	4.6	(1.5-7.6)
All ages	13.7	(11.3-16.2)	11.2	(9.2-13.2)	13.6	(11.3-16.0)	11.7	(9.6-13.8)	12.3	(10.3-14.3)

1 Refer to the Appendix 5 for a list of the Read codes used in the analysis to define alcohol abuse.

2 PTI estimates are based on a small sample of practices, so although the current table may show zero patients or contacts for any particular sex/age group, it is possible that people of this sex/age group with the given condition in Scotland presented to practices outwith the PTI sample.

3 Population source: Community Health Index (CHI) record, as at 30 September 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

4 Based on 53, 51, 49, 47 and 58 PTI practices that submitted complete GP and practice nurse data for the years ending 31 March 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Figures are standardised by age, gender and deprivation.

5 As the estimates are based on data from a sample of practices, 95% confidence intervals are included to indicate the accuracy of these estimates. For further information see www.isdscotland.org/isd/3729.html.

Note: Due to improvements made to the statistical model used to calculate PTI estimates for all years and the larger number of practices now included in the PTI sample for the years 2003/04 to 2005/06, figures shown here are not strictly comparable to those provided prior to 31 March 2010.

Source: Practice Team Information (PTI), ISD Scotland

4.11 Estimated number of contacts with a GP or practice nurse (PN) for alcohol-related diagnoses¹ (alcohol abuse), by deprivation; 2008/09

Estimated numbers² with corresponding rates per 1,000 population³, and 95% confidence intervals⁴

SIMD quintile	Population	Alcohol-related diagnoses			Non-alcohol-related diagnoses	
		Number of contacts	Rate per 1,000 pop'n		Number of contacts	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
Total	5 457 181	Estimate 95% CI	107 414 (91 591-123 237)	19.7 (16.8-22.6)	23 068 095 (22 221 137-23 915 054)	4 227.1 (4 071.9-4 382.3)
5 = least deprived	1 067 324	Estimate 95% CI	8 419 (7 253-9 585)	7.9 (6.8-9.0)	4 312 066 (4 142 233-4 481 899)	4 040.1 (3 881.0-4 199.2)
4	1 071 896	Estimate 95% CI	12 893 (10 246-15 540)	12.0 (9.6-14.5)	4 355 697 (4 184 504-4 526 890)	4 063.5 (3 903.8-4 223.3)
3	1 078 329	Estimate 95% CI	21 386 (18 533-24 240)	19.8 (17.2-22.5)	4 743 942 (4 564 589-4 923 294)	4 399.3 (4 233.0-4 565.7)
2	1 100 567	Estimate 95% CI	27 306 (22 705-31 907)	24.8 (20.6-29.0)	4 895 529 (4 713 572-5 077 487)	4 448.2 (4 282.9-4 613.5)
1 = most deprived	1 139 065	Estimate 95% CI	39 177 (32 641-45 714)	34.4 (28.7-40.1)	4 847 362 (4 645 211-5 049 512)	4 255.6 (4 078.1-4 433.0)

1 Please refer to Appendix 5 for the Read codes used to define alcohol-related conditions.

2 Estimates are based on a sample of 58 PTI practices which collected and submitted complete GP and practice nurse data for the year ending 31 March 2009.

3 Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2008.

4 As the estimates are based on data from a sample of practices, 95% confidence intervals are included to indicate the accuracy of these estimates. For further information see www.isdscotland.org/isd/5923.html.

Estimates are standardised by age and gender.

Note: Due to improvements made to the statistical model used to calculate PTI estimates for all years and the larger number of practices now included in the PTI sample for the years 2003/04 to 2005/06, figures shown here are not strictly comparable to those provided prior to 31 March 2009. See the Background Information for further details.

Source: Practice Team Information (PTI), ISD Scotland

4.12 Estimated number of patients consulting a GP or practice nurse (PN) for alcohol-related diagnoses¹ (alcohol abuse), by deprivation; 2008/09

Estimated numbers² with corresponding rates per 1,000 population³, and 95% confidence intervals⁴

SIMD quintile	Population	Alcohol-related diagnoses			Non-alcohol-related diagnoses	
		Number of patients	Rate per 1,000 pop'n		Number of patients	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
Total	5 457 181	Estimate 95% CI	43 727 (37 537-49 918)	8.0 (6.9-9.1)	4 516 843 (4 455 431-4 578 255)	827.7 (816.4-838.9)
1 = most deprived	1 139 065	Estimate 95% CI	16 948 (14 504-19 391)	14.9 (12.7-17.0)	929 970 (916 989-942 952)	816.4 (805.0-827.8)
2	1 100 567	Estimate 95% CI	10 804 (9 413-12 194)	9.8 (8.6-11.1)	918 360 (907 201-929 520)	834.4 (824.3-844.6)
3	1 078 329	Estimate 95% CI	8 842 (7 625-10 060)	8.2 (7.1-9.3)	906 873 (894 580-919 166)	841.0 (829.6-852.4)
4	1 071 896	Estimate 95% CI	5 361 (4 083-6 639)	5.0 (3.8-6.2)	884 136 (870 914-897 358)	824.8 (812.5-837.2)
5 = least deprived	1 067 324	Estimate 95% CI	2 948 (2 549-3 347)	2.8 (2.4-3.1)	867 850 (850 399-885 300)	813.1 (796.8-829.5)

1 Please refer to Appendix 5 for the the Read codes used to define alcohol-related conditions.

2 Estimates are based on a sample of 58 PTI practices which collected and submitted complete GP and practice nurse data for the year ending 31 March 2009.

3 Population source - Community Health Index (CHI) as at 30 September 2008.

4 As the estimates are based on data from a sample of practices, 95% confidence intervals are included to indicate the accuracy of these estimates. For further information see www.isdscotland.org/isd/5923.html.

Estimates are standardised by age and gender.

Note: Due to improvements made to the statistical model used to calculate PTI estimates for all years and the larger number of practices now included in the PTI sample for the years 2003/04 to 2005/06, figures shown here are not strictly comparable to these provided prior to 31 March 2009. See Background Information for further details.

Source: Practice Team Information (PTI), ISD Scotland

4.13 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by sex and age group Scotland, 2000-2009

Year	Age groups											
	All ages	under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
<i>All persons</i>												
2000	1 292	-	2	2	16	37	62	117	156	210	207	483
2001	1 398	1	1	1	11	35	78	110	186	216	194	565
2002	1 487	-	2	1	14	36	62	125	195	242	236	574
2003	1 525	-	-	1	11	21	74	135	185	231	244	623
2004	1 478	-	3	2	14	34	84	127	194	206	247	567
2005	1 513	-	1	3	8	39	74	118	218	220	242	590
2006	1 546	1	1	3	9	33	91	137	202	225	252	592
2007	1 399	-	-	3	11	36	76	118	166	244	236	509
2008	1 411	-	2	2	8	31	82	123	170	219	227	547
2009	1 282	-	-	4	11	32	61	121	150	201	184	518
<i>Males</i>												
2000	900	-	1	2	9	29	42	82	104	146	149	336
2001	964	-	1	-	10	23	52	75	122	153	131	397
2002	1 023	-	2	1	11	28	37	87	130	173	164	390
2003	1 056	-	-	1	8	14	53	94	127	156	163	440
2004	1 037	-	2	1	10	25	54	91	130	142	176	406
2005	1 021	-	1	3	3	27	46	79	149	149	157	407
2006	1 040	-	-	2	7	22	64	99	135	151	158	402
2007	959	-	-	2	6	28	46	85	109	161	169	353
2008	971	-	2	2	6	20	52	83	122	143	148	393
2009	837	-	-	2	6	22	39	80	103	129	122	334
<i>Females</i>												
2000	392	-	1	-	7	8	20	35	52	64	58	147
2001	434	1	-	1	1	12	26	35	64	63	63	168
2002	464	-	-	-	3	8	25	38	65	69	72	184
2003	469	-	-	-	3	7	21	41	58	75	81	183
2004	441	-	1	1	4	9	30	36	64	64	71	161
2005	492	-	-	-	5	12	28	39	69	71	85	183
2006	506	1	1	1	2	11	27	38	67	74	94	190
2007	440	-	-	1	5	8	30	33	57	83	67	156
2008	440	-	-	-	2	11	30	40	48	76	79	154
2009	445	-	-	2	5	10	22	41	47	72	62	184

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

4.14 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by sex and age group Scotland, 2000-2009

Year	Age groups											
	All ages	under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
<i>All persons</i>												
2000	1 979	1	2	5	16	47	70	150	195	284	285	924
2001	2 066	1	2	2	12	44	95	157	248	274	286	945
2002	2 264	-	4	3	15	42	87	148	251	315	341	1 058
2003	2 315	-	1	6	16	30	97	174	242	311	346	1 092
2004	2 339	-	3	8	20	45	108	168	253	299	360	1 075
2005	2 372	-	2	6	16	50	95	163	288	296	361	1 095
2006	2 500	1	2	6	19	48	119	186	264	312	383	1 160
2007	2 365	-	1	6	18	49	106	165	245	356	350	1 069
2008	2 329	-	2	4	16	40	106	158	247	327	325	1 104
2009	2 151	-	1	8	17	39	82	171	210	288	293	1 042
<i>Males</i>												
2000	1 412	-	1	4	9	35	46	104	131	204	216	662
2001	1 479	-	2	-	11	30	67	111	169	201	206	682
2002	1 615	-	3	3	12	34	53	105	170	231	250	754
2003	1 658	-	1	4	12	21	68	130	171	215	244	792
2004	1 705	-	2	7	16	32	71	123	180	217	265	792
2005	1 663	-	2	5	10	37	63	112	196	206	252	780
2006	1 748	-	1	5	16	32	84	134	179	215	260	822
2007	1 687	-	1	5	13	37	70	123	160	249	261	768
2008	1 656	-	2	4	14	27	68	111	174	226	226	804
2009	1 499	-	1	4	10	27	54	118	155	191	208	731
<i>Females</i>												
2000	567	1	1	1	7	12	24	46	64	80	69	262
2001	587	1	-	2	1	14	28	46	79	73	80	263
2002	649	-	1	-	3	8	34	43	81	84	91	304
2003	657	-	-	2	4	9	29	44	71	96	102	300
2004	634	-	1	1	4	13	37	45	73	82	95	283
2005	709	-	-	1	6	13	32	51	92	90	109	315
2006	752	1	1	1	3	16	35	52	85	97	123	338
2007	678	-	-	1	5	12	36	42	85	107	89	301
2008	673	-	-	-	2	13	38	47	73	101	99	300
2009	652	-	-	4	7	12	28	53	55	97	85	311

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

-(zero)

Source: GROS

4.15 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by NHS board area

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^r	2008	2009	
Males																					Males
Scotland	900	964	1 023	1 056	1 037	1 021	1 040	959	971	837	35.4	37.4	39.6	39.9	38.9	37.9	38.5	35.2	35.0	30.0	Scotland
Ayrshire & Arran	54	59	66	75	71	54	73	59	71	69	28.5	29.9	33.7	35.9	35.1	27.0	37.0	30.6	35.8	33.3	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	8	6	10	6	13	10	6	14	8	8	12.5	9.8	14.0	10.5	21.9	14.1	9.0	20.0	11.3	11.3	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	8	18	14	18	17	24	18	16	17	21	10.1	22.4	15.4	21.5	17.6	25.1	19.7	19.6	17.9	24.7	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	55	41	49	37	39	45	56	58	49	49	31.0	22.9	26.7	19.9	20.6	23.2	29.4	30.3	24.0	25.3	Fife
Forth Valley	37	44	42	39	45	37	39	37	50	48	26.3	29.9	29.6	26.6	30.1	24.8	25.9	23.8	32.1	30.7	Forth Valley
Grampian	72	75	59	68	62	70	60	76	69	60	26.6	27.5	21.7	24.4	21.6	23.8	20.5	25.1	22.4	19.6	Grampian
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	357	366	400	398	379	364	398	331	335	250	62.4	63.1	69.5	68.3	64.9	62.1	67.2	56.1	55.8	41.5	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵
Highland ⁵	47	51	54	56	56	61	74	76	63	56	28.7	29.3	31.3	31.3	31.4	32.9	40.6	40.5	33.1	29.2	Highland ⁵
Lanarkshire	92	98	108	111	125	126	135	116	113	107	33.8	35.4	39.4	40.2	43.5	43.6	46.5	40.8	38.7	36.5	Lanarkshire
Lothian	114	125	140	146	127	148	110	106	107	94	31.0	33.8	36.8	37.4	32.3	37.4	27.8	26.0	26.1	22.5	Lothian
Orkney	5	9	3	6	5	3	1	6	5	3	43.6	88.0	25.9	53.7	50.5	24.0	9.7	46.0	38.6	22.0	Orkney
Shetland	1	4	1	2	6	4	4	5	2	3	7.9	34.3	8.6	15.9	53.4	34.3	32.2	38.7	18.2	22.3	Shetland
Tayside	47	66	68	86	83	68	60	54	78	63	23.0	33.3	33.4	39.9	40.3	33.0	28.5	26.0	36.2	28.9	Tayside
Western Isles	3	2	9	8	9	7	6	5	4	6	20.3	12.3	59.1	53.6	48.2	50.0	43.1	25.8	25.1	38.5	Western Isles
Females																					Females
Scotland	392	434	464	469	441	492	506	440	440	445	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.1	16.7	17.2	14.8	14.7	14.4	Scotland
Ayrshire & Arran	30	32	40	34	29	33	43	27	34	33	14.3	14.3	17.1	16.0	13.2	14.2	19.2	12.2	14.9	13.4	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	2	7	9	6	9	3	3	9	2	4	4.1	12.6	11.1	8.6	13.2	3.6	4.6	14.1	3.2	5.0	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	12	5	11	13	9	7	15	12	9	15	13.7	4.9	13.7	12.8	8.9	6.5	16.0	12.7	9.9	14.7	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	20	16	26	26	22	31	24	21	25	34	9.9	8.2	12.8	12.9	11.4	14.9	11.2	11.1	11.8	16.3	Fife
Forth Valley	21	28	20	25	22	22	22	26	17	23	13.9	17.2	13.0	15.0	13.1	13.4	12.9	14.6	10.3	12.7	Forth Valley
Grampian	25	24	26	27	34	27	28	29	27	45	9.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	11.2	9.0	9.5	9.3	8.3	14.6	Grampian
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	125	157	144	153	126	165	165	134	135	102	19.4	23.3	21.7	23.1	19.3	24.8	25.1	20.0	20.5	14.7	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵
Highland ⁵	25	27	36	30	23	25	32	23	26	30	14.6	15.2	19.5	15.8	12.3	11.3	16.7	11.2	13.6	15.3	Highland ⁵
Lanarkshire	34	43	63	52	46	58	62	58	58	58	11.3	14.4	20.6	16.5	14.4	18.8	20.0	18.4	18.3	17.8	Lanarkshire
Lothian	73	66	54	57	71	73	61	66	64	50	17.6	15.7	12.6	13.6	16.5	17.1	13.8	14.9	13.8	11.0	Lothian
Orkney	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	0.0	8.6	9.4	7.8	16.2	0.0	5.3	7.1	0.0	30.4	Orkney
Shetland	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.0	16.6	8.4	14.2	0.0	Shetland
Tayside	25	26	32	39	45	41	43	32	37	44	10.9	12.2	13.8	17.3	18.7	18.1	17.8	13.6	15.9	18.9	Tayside
Western Isles	-	1	2	5	3	5	5	1	4	3	0.0	8.4	12.9	37.7	14.7	32.9	29.7	5.6	23.9	12.2	Western Isles

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

5. New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

- (zero)

r Revised figures

Source: GROS

4.16 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by NHS board area

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Males																					Males
Scotland	1 412	1 479	1 615	1 658	1 705	1 663	1 748	1 687	1 656	1 499	54.7	56.8	61.5	62.0	63.1	60.7	63.5	60.6	58.6	52.4	Scotland
Ayrshire & Arran	83	85	103	112	106	98	110	113	123	118	43.0	42.9	51.2	53.7	52.3	46.5	54.5	55.8	59.3	54.5	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	17	14	19	20	23	28	36	30	20	19	27.1	22.7	26.8	31.2	35.2	44.5	46.6	43.0	27.0	24.6	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	15	29	19	28	23	33	28	27	31	26	17.8	34.5	20.9	33.4	24.6	33.1	30.0	29.2	32.6	29.8	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	78	74	87	71	74	87	82	98	85	95	43.6	40.1	46.6	38.1	38.5	43.8	41.8	50.2	41.3	47.7	Fife
Forth Valley	58	58	62	61	69	61	70	58	84	77	40.1	39.7	43.3	40.0	46.4	40.0	46.1	36.9	53.7	47.0	Forth Valley
Grampian	101	125	105	103	90	96	100	121	100	98	37.6	45.4	38.6	36.6	31.4	32.5	33.6	39.8	32.1	31.8	Grampian
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	531	544	601	588	624	563	607	562	542	465	91.2	93.3	103.3	99.7	105.3	95.1	101.6	93.5	89.3	76.3	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵
Highland ⁵	78	73	91	89	105	97	124	123	120	93	46.1	41.8	51.4	49.6	59.1	51.5	66.2	64.1	61.6	46.5	Highland ⁵
Lanarkshire	135	151	166	185	193	190	206	190	186	178	49.3	54.2	60.0	65.6	67.5	65.3	70.8	65.9	63.0	59.6	Lanarkshire
Lothian	212	201	229	246	245	269	254	234	236	203	56.9	53.6	59.5	63.3	62.0	67.6	63.2	57.5	56.6	48.0	Lothian
Orkney	8	10	4	7	9	5	7	12	7	5	71.1	96.7	34.5	61.6	84.4	40.9	58.3	89.3	52.1	35.0	Orkney
Shetland	5	7	2	4	7	5	6	7	4	7	44.0	60.9	16.7	36.1	61.9	42.1	49.2	54.6	32.6	48.9	Shetland
Tayside	87	100	115	129	122	120	107	98	110	102	41.0	48.9	54.3	60.8	57.3	56.1	49.9	46.4	49.1	45.6	Tayside
Western Isles	4	8	12	15	15	11	11	14	8	13	24.7	51.7	77.7	95.7	81.0	69.6	68.1	77.2	51.3	72.7	Western Isles
Females																					Females
Scotland	567	587	649	657	634	709	752	678	673	652	19.7	20.0	21.7	22.1	21.0	23.4	24.5	22.1	21.7	20.5	Scotland
Ayrshire & Arran	38	45	47	46	44	43	55	42	51	48	18.0	19.8	20.4	21.1	19.2	18.2	24.2	18.3	22.3	20.0	Ayrshire & Arran
Borders	5	7	16	9	13	5	8	13	10	5	7.4	12.6	20.3	12.5	18.0	6.7	11.1	19.3	14.6	6.1	Borders
Dumfries & Galloway	16	10	18	17	16	15	19	25	16	23	17.9	10.5	20.4	16.2	14.7	14.7	18.6	23.8	16.8	21.9	Dumfries & Galloway
Fife	29	24	37	39	37	43	43	35	40	48	13.3	12.4	17.2	18.6	17.2	20.0	18.8	16.7	18.3	22.0	Fife
Forth Valley	32	36	32	32	26	38	27	39	25	33	19.6	22.5	19.2	19.4	14.7	22.0	15.9	21.7	14.8	17.1	Forth Valley
Grampian	35	32	37	33	43	33	45	45	38	57	12.9	10.2	11.8	10.5	13.7	10.3	15.1	13.9	11.9	18.0	Grampian
Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵	181	207	204	208	188	223	226	197	207	169	27.1	30.1	29.7	30.9	27.7	32.7	32.9	28.5	30.2	23.5	Greater Glasgow and Clyde ⁵
Highland ⁵	37	34	49	41	34	30	46	33	42	44	20.5	18.7	25.0	20.7	17.2	12.7	22.1	16.5	20.0	21.9	Highland ⁵
Lanarkshire	46	55	81	75	63	84	92	94	87	76	14.6	17.9	26.2	23.4	19.6	26.1	28.7	28.9	26.3	23.0	Lanarkshire
Lothian	102	92	83	91	103	127	115	108	103	83	24.0	20.7	18.8	20.7	23.3	29.2	24.7	24.3	21.3	17.5	Lothian
Orkney	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	0.0	8.6	9.4	17.1	16.2	9.9	5.3	7.1	6.2	30.4	Orkney
Shetland	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	2	-	9.0	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	26.2	16.6	8.4	14.2	-	Shetland
Tayside	44	38	41	57	61	57	68	44	47	56	18.7	16.9	17.5	24.3	24.7	23.9	27.6	17.8	19.1	23.4	Tayside
Western Isles	1	4	3	6	4	7	5	1	4	6	7.7	29.8	17.4	45.3	21.2	44.0	29.7	5.6	23.9	36.2	Western Isles

1. Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2. The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3. Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

4. European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

5. New NHS Board areas including parts of former Argyll & Clyde.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

4.17 Alcohol-related deaths (underlying cause)^{1,2}; deprivation category: 2005-2009

Calendar year of death registration

	Number						EASR						
	Total deaths ⁴	SIMD Quintile ³ :					Total deaths ⁴	SIMD Quintile ³ :					
		Most deprived	2	3	4	Least Deprived		Most deprived	2	3	4	Least Deprived	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5			
2005	1 513	616	367	260	155	108	2005	26.8	59.9	33.1	22.1	13.1	9.1
2006	1 546	669	360	255	156	103	2006	27.3	65.2	32.1	22.2	13.1	8.6
2007	1 399	605	306	220	158	102	2007	24.6	59.2	27.7	18.5	12.9	8.3
2008	1 411	588	348	261	116	92	2008	24.4	57.5	30.5	21.6	9.4	7.3
2009	1 282	494	325	197	164	95	2009	21.8	48.0	28.2	16.0	12.7	7.6

1 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

2 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

3 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) by quintiles, 2009. This is a categorisation which divides the Scottish population into five equal categories based on the range of SIMD scores so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile (population weighted). Quintile 1 is the most deprived, quintile 5 the least deprived.

4 Includes cases where a patient's deprivation quintile is unknown.

Source: GROS Deaths

Data Extracted: October 2010

4.18 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by Council area

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										Males
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Males																					Males
Scotland	900	964	1 023	1 056	1 037	1 021	1 040	959	971	837	35.4	37.4	39.6	39.9	38.9	37.9	38.5	35.2	35.0	30.0	Scotland
Aberdeen City	41	43	34	25	27	35	26	40	25	31	40.9	41.7	33.7	23.9	26.0	33.4	23.7	36.8	22.6	27.7	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	15	17	11	23	15	18	16	20	25	15	12.1	13.4	8.7	18.0	11.0	13.2	12.7	14.0	17.5	9.7	Aberdeenshire
Angus	12	14	15	22	17	17	10	7	12	12	19.7	24.9	25.5	34.0	28.1	29.7	16.3	10.9	19.8	19.2	Angus
Argyll & Bute	4	16	16	18	17	13	13	25	13	11	8.1	29.9	29.9	32.8	27.7	22.3	23.4	42.3	22.3	18.9	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	7	6	6	6	10	4	10	9	12	9	28.7	23.1	25.2	23.7	40.4	16.3	39.7	34.1	44.6	33.5	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	8	18	14	18	17	24	18	16	17	21	10.1	22.4	15.4	21.5	17.6	25.1	19.7	19.6	17.9	24.7	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	27	32	37	41	44	34	32	33	44	33	38.7	46.1	53.0	57.5	62.6	50.2	45.7	49.2	63.3	47.8	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	20	17	16	21	17	20	20	27	16	22	32.6	26.7	25.4	30.5	25.9	32.0	31.8	41.5	25.2	32.8	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	9	14	14	8	15	13	15	16	17	16	14.7	25.5	24.7	12.4	24.0	22.4	26.0	25.9	25.7	27.4	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	8	10	16	14	7	14	11	10	13	10	18.5	20.7	31.2	29.2	13.1	28.9	21.1	19.5	23.8	18.9	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	16	10	17	16	11	17	13	13	7	5	36.6	22.9	38.6	32.7	23.3	35.1	28.9	28.1	14.4	10.0	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	77	88	83	87	79	96	73	68	60	61	37.4	42.9	39.6	39.8	36.6	44.2	33.8	30.8	27.1	26.5	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	3	2	9	8	9	7	6	5	4	6	20.3	12.3	59.1	53.6	48.2	50.0	43.1	25.8	25.1	38.5	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	17	23	27	16	26	22	19	20	23	21	23.4	30.6	36.7	20.2	33.1	28.4	22.8	24.1	27.9	25.6	Falkirk
Fife	55	41	49	37	39	45	56	58	49	49	31.0	22.9	26.7	19.9	20.6	23.2	29.4	30.3	23.9	25.3	Fife
Glasgow City	206	228	230	232	234	201	247	197	188	155	79.5	86.5	88.3	89.2	88.9	76.2	93.4	74.0	68.9	57.3	Glasgow City
Highland	43	35	38	38	39	48	61	51	50	45	37.9	29.2	31.9	30.7	32.4	37.4	48.0	40.0	37.8	33.6	Highland
Inverclyde	25	41	38	35	32	19	30	28	30	21	58.9	95.0	88.9	80.4	73.9	43.6	69.1	64.2	68.0	49.3	Inverclyde
Midlothian	8	7	16	9	17	13	6	9	12	6	19.4	18.0	38.9	21.3	38.2	29.2	13.3	21.7	26.6	12.5	Midlothian
Moray	16	15	14	20	20	17	18	16	19	14	32.5	34.9	30.5	41.8	40.6	31.7	36.4	30.2	38.4	26.0	Moray
North Ayrshire	19	23	30	28	32	18	29	16	31	37	28.0	32.2	43.4	37.7	43.2	25.1	39.8	23.5	42.2	50.0	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	61	60	73	76	73	76	89	89	80	69	39.5	37.8	46.9	48.2	44.3	46.4	53.1	54.4	48.6	41.7	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	5	9	3	6	5	3	1	6	5	3	43.6	88.0	25.9	53.7	50.5	24.0	9.7	46.0	38.6	22.0	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	8	20	16	23	22	17	18	14	22	18	10.2	27.2	21.8	28.7	30.6	20.7	22.9	17.4	26.4	20.7	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	71	42	55	48	42	60	51	32	44	27	82.5	46.3	62.4	54.3	47.5	66.4	55.5	36.7	49.2	28.8	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	8	6	10	6	13	10	6	14	8	8	12.5	9.8	14.0	10.5	21.9	14.1	9.0	20.0	11.3	11.3	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	1	4	1	2	6	4	4	5	2	3	7.9	34.3	8.6	15.9	53.4	34.3	32.2	38.7	18.2	22.3	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	15	19	20	26	22	16	24	16	24	10	24.1	30.6	31.0	39.2	35.6	23.4	39.2	27.5	39.7	14.3	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	41	47	49	54	68	72	60	43	50	47	26.8	30.5	31.9	34.7	42.7	44.2	37.8	26.6	30.3	28.3	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	13	15	9	17	9	11	10	8	15	18	30.1	33.1	20.8	38.7	19.3	24.1	22.8	16.7	31.5	37.0	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	20	22	32	39	29	32	28	29	32	17	42.3	49.3	71.7	83.8	62.3	68.1	58.9	62.1	68.3	34.2	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	21	20	25	37	24	25	20	19	22	17	28.4	26.8	31.6	45.8	29.6	30.1	23.5	21.4	25.7	19.4	West Lothian

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

4 European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

- (zero)

4.18 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (underlying cause)³, by Council area *continued*

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Females																					Females
Scotland	392	434	464	469	441	492	506	440	440	445	14.1	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.1	16.7	17.2	14.8	14.7	14.4	Scotland
Aberdeen City	15	9	11	11	12	15	12	16	12	21	14.5	8.0	9.8	9.5	11.2	14.2	10.5	14.3	9.5	19.2	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	7	10	12	8	14	9	11	10	8	14	6.0	7.9	8.9	5.6	10.0	6.2	8.2	7.1	5.5	9.8	Aberdeenshire
Angus	5	5	10	5	10	12	9	9	8	11	8.1	8.1	16.1	8.0	15.1	18.3	14.4	12.6	11.6	16.9	Angus
Argyll & Bute	5	10	8	10	3	11	14	8	10	12	10.8	19.9	15.6	17.1	4.3	16.3	23.6	13.2	19.9	19.6	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	2	4	5	3	3	6	5	4	4	4	7.4	12.6	19.0	8.1	11.3	20.8	19.3	15.1	13.7	12.7	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	12	5	11	13	9	7	15	12	9	15	13.7	4.9	13.7	12.8	8.9	6.5	16.0	12.7	9.9	14.7	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	12	16	13	23	24	20	19	12	22	18	15.1	22.5	15.5	29.6	29.0	27.6	23.2	16.5	28.0	23.3	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	18	13	13	9	5	9	14	12	14	9	27.2	17.4	18.1	13.0	7.4	12.2	18.9	17.4	20.4	12.1	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	4	7	6	13	6	9	8	5	6	5	6.7	10.7	8.3	18.4	9.0	13.5	12.8	5.5	7.1	6.9	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	8	5	4	11	6	8	4	9	5	7	12.3	9.8	8.5	18.8	10.3	13.3	6.4	13.9	9.6	10.2	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	5	7	4	5	5	4	9	6	6	10	8.9	13.1	7.2	9.8	11.0	7.7	16.7	11.5	11.4	16.6	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	46	44	33	27	38	43	38	33	42	33	19.4	18.5	14.2	11.9	16.3	18.4	15.4	13.9	15.8	13.8	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	-	1	2	5	3	5	5	1	4	3	0.0	8.4	12.9	37.7	14.7	32.9	29.7	5.6	23.9	12.2	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	14	15	6	17	11	9	10	17	5	16	17.9	18.0	7.4	20.1	12.5	11.1	10.9	16.7	6.1	16.4	Falkirk
Fife	20	16	26	26	22	31	24	21	25	34	9.9	8.2	12.8	12.9	11.4	14.9	11.2	11.1	11.8	16.3	Fife
Glasgow City	74	90	89	99	74	90	98	81	78	42	25.2	28.4	30.9	33.7	25.0	29.7	33.7	27.0	26.6	13.9	Glasgow City
Highland	20	17	28	20	20	14	18	15	16	18	16.5	13.2	21.3	15.2	15.7	9.2	13.6	10.4	11.4	13.4	Highland
Inverclyde	5	14	13	8	2	12	12	11	12	11	10.9	28.0	25.3	15.6	4.3	25.5	25.6	22.1	25.2	22.0	Inverclyde
Midlothian	7	6	4	7	9	7	7	4	2	1	16.6	12.4	7.3	15.5	18.6	14.9	14.1	8.3	4.4	1.6	Midlothian
Moray	3	5	3	8	8	3	5	3	7	10	6.5	8.8	5.9	17.0	15.4	5.4	10.1	5.5	14.2	19.6	Moray
North Ayrshire	8	12	18	15	14	18	18	10	11	12	10.2	14.6	20.5	19.8	17.4	21.4	22.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	26	27	36	29	24	39	38	35	32	39	14.6	15.8	20.6	16.8	13.4	21.6	21.3	19.5	17.9	21.4	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	0.0	8.6	9.4	7.8	16.2	0.0	5.3	7.1	-	30.4	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	8	5	9	11	11	9	15	11	7	15	8.9	6.0	9.9	12.4	11.7	9.5	15.5	12.3	8.1	16.6	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	16	20	9	13	17	30	17	15	14	17	16.6	20.5	8.4	13.9	17.4	29.3	16.8	15.5	13.7	16.0	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	2	7	9	6	9	3	3	9	2	-	4.1	12.6	11.1	8.6	13.2	3.6	4.6	14.1	3.2	5.0	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.0	16.6	8.4	14.2	-	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	4	7	9	10	10	6	11	5	9	12	5.8	11.0	12.0	14.4	14.2	7.5	15.4	6.8	12.2	16.4	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	21	22	36	30	32	30	28	28	33	28	12.8	13.3	21.1	15.7	17.9	17.3	15.7	15.8	18.4	14.4	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	5	9	9	5	8	7	7	5	8	3	10.9	18.2	19.3	10.4	15.1	13.3	12.8	10.6	15.6	6.2	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	8	13	14	8	12	9	17	11	12	8	16.0	23.5	24.1	14.7	20.5	18.8	32.8	20.2	21.3	14.2	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	12	11	13	12	18	15	12	20	15	9	15.4	13.3	14.7	14.0	19.1	16.6	13.3	21.9	15.7	9.3	West Lothian

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as the underlying cause of death.

4 European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

4.19 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by Council area

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										Males
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Males																					Males
Scotland	1 412	1 479	1 615	1 658	1 705	1 663	1 748	1 687	1 656	1 499	54.7	56.8	61.5	62.0	63.1	60.7	63.5	60.6	58.6	52.4	Scotland
Aberdeen City	59	68	63	42	38	46	44	62	46	50	58.5	65.8	62.2	40.0	36.6	43.5	40.5	56.8	40.6	45.4	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	23	31	21	34	28	30	29	29	29	27	19.0	24.7	17.0	26.5	21.0	21.9	21.7	20.3	20.2	17.8	Aberdeenshire
Angus	20	20	26	28	20	23	17	14	20	22	32.7	34.3	41.0	43.5	32.6	38.8	28.4	21.2	30.1	34.4	Angus
Argyll & Bute	16	23	22	27	25	23	25	37	30	17	29.5	41.3	41.2	49.9	41.8	38.7	43.5	61.2	49.3	28.5	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	11	9	11	11	17	8	19	12	16	17	44.5	35.2	44.7	43.4	69.3	31.5	75.6	44.1	58.8	60.4	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	15	29	19	28	23	33	28	27	31	26	17.8	34.5	20.9	33.4	24.6	33.1	30.0	29.2	32.6	29.8	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	48	54	62	61	68	63	55	58	58	52	65.3	75.5	86.2	86.2	95.8	88.4	76.8	84.7	81.7	72.5	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	31	25	21	36	25	31	29	45	31	37	48.7	39.7	33.1	52.8	39.1	47.7	44.5	66.4	46.1	53.3	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	17	18	19	16	22	20	20	24	22	30	28.1	32.5	32.7	25.7	36.0	33.8	34.5	37.8	33.0	49.2	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	14	18	21	26	17	23	23	18	21	17	30.2	36.1	40.1	53.2	32.3	44.5	43.5	33.4	37.4	33.1	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	25	14	23	22	16	18	21	20	14	11	56.2	32.1	50.9	44.4	34.2	37.0	43.9	41.8	28.2	20.5	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	141	135	141	142	166	175	172	150	146	131	67.2	65.2	66.4	65.0	76.2	79.8	78.2	68.0	64.1	56.4	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	4	8	12	15	15	11	11	14	8	13	24.7	51.7	77.7	95.7	81.0	69.6	68.1	77.2	51.3	72.7	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	29	30	36	25	37	33	37	35	45	32	38.0	40.1	48.6	30.9	47.5	41.3	45.1	42.8	54.8	37.2	Falkirk
Fife	78	74	87	71	74	87	82	98	85	95	43.6	40.0	46.6	38.1	38.4	43.7	41.8	50.2	41.3	47.7	Fife
Glasgow City	303	330	342	347	382	314	362	321	306	270	114.3	124.1	130.5	131.1	143.1	118.2	135.8	120.1	112.6	99.9	Glasgow City
Highland	62	50	69	62	80	74	99	86	90	76	53.5	42.0	56.3	49.5	66.5	57.0	76.1	65.6	66.8	54.4	Highland
Inverclyde	44	64	66	55	54	41	55	46	47	41	100.6	147.0	149.7	124.7	118.3	94.2	122.7	102.9	102.4	92.7	Inverclyde
Midlothian	23	11	23	22	24	21	21	20	22	14	55.9	27.5	54.9	52.3	55.2	47.7	47.4	46.9	47.7	31.5	Midlothian
Moray	19	26	21	27	24	20	27	30	25	21	39.8	57.5	46.1	55.4	49.1	37.6	53.0	55.7	51.4	38.5	Moray
North Ayrshire	29	32	53	45	46	38	47	38	53	56	42.0	44.8	73.4	61.0	61.4	50.2	64.2	53.7	69.3	72.8	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	89	95	113	123	118	116	133	135	120	117	57.4	59.9	72.2	77.4	72.5	70.2	79.6	81.7	72.2	69.7	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	8	10	4	7	9	5	7	12	7	5	71.1	96.7	34.5	61.6	84.4	40.9	58.3	89.3	52.1	35.0	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	19	26	27	40	34	34	35	26	32	28	24.3	34.8	35.5	51.5	43.1	41.1	43.8	31.2	36.2	32.8	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	94	64	78	75	67	86	81	73	63	65	107.9	71.5	87.4	84.6	74.2	94.1	88.6	79.2	68.9	68.2	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	17	14	19	20	23	28	36	30	20	19	27.1	22.7	26.8	31.2	35.2	44.5	46.6	43.0	27.0	24.6	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	5	7	2	4	7	5	6	7	4	7	44.0	60.9	16.7	36.1	61.9	42.1	49.2	54.6	32.6	48.9	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	23	28	29	31	35	29	34	30	39	25	37.9	44.0	44.8	46.2	54.9	40.4	53.8	47.5	62.4	34.5	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	64	74	77	85	109	106	98	79	100	77	41.0	47.4	49.6	53.0	68.2	64.7	61.1	48.3	59.5	45.3	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	18	19	15	25	15	20	14	11	23	28	41.2	41.9	33.9	53.3	31.1	41.9	30.4	22.5	48.8	55.5	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	30	36	49	49	49	52	43	54	56	32	64.8	79.2	107.4	105.4	104.3	110.7	89.0	113.5	117.8	65.2	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	34	37	44	57	38	50	38	46	47	41	46.4	49.8	56.6	71.6	46.5	60.9	45.0	52.4	53.9	45.9	West Lothian

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

4 European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

- (zero)

4.19 Alcohol-related^{1,2} deaths (any mention)³, by Council area *continued*

Scotland, 2000-2009

	Number of deaths										Standardised death rate per 100,000 population ⁴										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Females																					Females
Scotland	567	587	649	657	634	709	752	678	673	652	19.7	20.0	21.7	22.1	21.0	23.4	24.5	22.1	21.7	20.5	Scotland
Aberdeen City	21	13	14	13	18	18	22	28	17	26	20.0	10.9	11.8	10.9	15.9	15.4	19.9	23.7	14.4	23.1	Aberdeen City
Aberdeenshire	11	12	15	10	15	11	15	13	13	18	9.4	9.1	10.8	6.9	10.6	7.6	11.2	9.0	8.9	12.0	Aberdeenshire
Angus	13	7	11	10	16	17	15	10	10	12	18.5	10.0	17.2	16.1	22.4	24.2	22.3	13.9	14.1	18.5	Angus
Argyll & Bute	10	12	9	12	4	13	18	9	16	16	19.3	23.8	16.2	19.4	5.5	18.4	28.4	15.2	26.8	25.2	Argyll & Bute
Clackmannanshire	3	6	7	5	4	8	6	5	6	5	11.2	19.8	26.9	15.7	14.9	27.2	22.5	18.8	20.0	14.4	Clackmannanshire
Dumfries & Galloway	16	10	18	17	16	15	19	25	16	23	17.9	10.5	20.4	16.2	14.7	14.7	18.6	23.8	16.8	21.9	Dumfries & Galloway
Dundee City	21	22	19	31	32	28	34	19	30	27	26.4	28.6	21.8	39.1	37.8	37.0	40.5	23.9	35.5	33.8	Dundee City
East Ayrshire	23	19	14	14	9	11	21	17	24	14	34.8	26.2	19.5	20.3	12.6	14.5	28.5	22.4	34.7	18.7	East Ayrshire
East Dunbartonshire	10	9	8	17	7	10	9	9	9	9	14.6	12.9	11.3	22.7	10.8	14.8	13.7	10.2	11.1	12.5	East Dunbartonshire
East Lothian	11	8	6	16	10	10	12	9	10	10	15.7	13.4	11.7	26.4	18.4	15.7	16.9	13.9	17.9	15.3	East Lothian
East Renfrewshire	7	8	6	8	5	7	11	10	7	11	12.7	14.3	10.5	14.4	11.0	12.7	19.4	16.5	13.2	17.3	East Renfrewshire
Edinburgh, City of	61	60	53	47	55	76	67	65	60	53	25.3	23.7	21.5	18.9	22.4	31.8	26.5	27.7	22.0	20.8	Edinburgh, City of
Eilean Siar	1	4	3	6	4	7	5	1	4	6	7.7	29.8	17.4	45.3	21.2	44.0	29.7	5.6	23.9	36.2	Eilean Siar
Falkirk	19	19	13	21	14	18	12	27	10	23	22.4	23.4	12.8	24.7	14.4	20.4	13.3	26.8	11.6	23.1	Falkirk
Fife	29	24	37	39	37	43	43	35	40	48	13.3	12.4	17.2	18.5	17.2	20.0	18.8	16.7	18.3	22.0	Fife
Glasgow City	97	118	128	133	117	127	126	113	121	82	31.8	36.5	42.2	45.1	38.0	41.0	41.7	36.9	39.8	26.1	Glasgow City
Highland	27	22	40	29	30	17	28	24	26	28	21.3	16.7	29.0	21.3	22.3	10.3	19.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	Highland
Inverclyde	13	16	20	12	7	21	16	17	18	15	25.6	32.5	36.7	22.8	12.9	43.8	31.7	33.0	35.6	27.3	Inverclyde
Midlothian	12	8	5	12	15	13	13	10	9	7	26.8	15.5	9.6	24.8	30.7	26.7	24.8	18.9	15.9	12.7	Midlothian
Moray	3	7	8	10	10	4	8	4	8	13	6.5	11.5	13.8	19.3	18.3	6.5	14.6	7.5	15.3	25.3	Moray
North Ayrshire	10	17	21	19	21	23	21	16	15	18	12.5	20.3	24.4	24.9	24.8	26.7	25.7	19.4	16.4	19.3	North Ayrshire
North Lanarkshire	32	34	45	40	35	57	56	61	52	52	17.5	19.3	25.5	23.0	19.2	30.4	30.1	33.0	27.7	27.9	North Lanarkshire
Orkney Islands	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	0.0	8.6	9.4	17.1	16.2	9.9	5.3	7.1	6.2	30.4	Orkney Islands
Perth & Kinross	10	9	11	16	13	12	19	15	7	17	11.4	11.0	13.2	16.3	14.3	12.2	19.7	15.6	8.1	18.1	Perth & Kinross
Renfrewshire	25	25	17	18	24	35	29	23	24	26	26.5	25.4	16.1	18.5	23.6	33.3	28.3	22.6	23.3	23.4	Renfrewshire
Scottish Borders	5	7	16	9	13	5	8	13	10	5	7.4	12.6	20.3	12.5	18.0	6.7	11.1	19.3	14.6	6.1	Scottish Borders
Shetland Islands	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	1	2	-	9.0	12.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	26.2	16.6	8.4	14.2	.	Shetland Islands
South Ayrshire	5	9	12	13	14	9	13	9	12	16	7.0	13.2	16.6	17.2	19.3	11.9	18.2	12.4	16.6	22.1	South Ayrshire
South Lanarkshire	32	34	45	43	42	38	49	41	47	34	18.2	19.6	26.0	22.5	23.5	21.5	26.5	22.5	24.6	17.6	South Lanarkshire
Stirling	10	11	12	6	9	12	9	7	9	5	19.7	22.3	25.7	12.8	16.6	21.7	16.5	14.8	17.3	8.4	Stirling
West Dunbartonshire	11	18	16	12	13	12	22	17	16	16	22.4	33.1	27.5	21.9	21.8	22.6	39.6	30.3	27.8	27.6	West Dunbartonshire
West Lothian	18	16	19	16	23	28	23	24	24	13	22.9	19.1	21.8	18.9	24.5	30.9	24.3	25.6	24.4	13.1	West Lothian

1 Deaths recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).

2 The International Classification of Diseases codes used were as follows: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74.0, K74.1, K74.2, K74.6, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

3 Deaths where an alcohol-related condition is coded as either the underlying or contributory cause of death.

4 European Age Standardized Rate per 100,000 population.

- (zero)

Source: GROS

4.20 Estimated number of deaths (and as a percentage of all deaths) attributable to alcohol consumption in Scotland by age group and gender, 2003

Age	Total			Males			Females		
	Alcohol Attributable deaths		All deaths ¹	Alcohol Attributable deaths		All deaths ¹	Alcohol Attributable deaths		All deaths ¹
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
All ages	2 882	5.0	58 064	1 885	6.8	27 605	997	3.3	30 459
16-24	66	15.4	429	54	17.5	308	12	9.9	121
25-34	125	19.2	650	96	20.5	469	29	16.0	181
35-44	336	24.3	1 382	233	26.1	893	103	21.1	489
45-54	593	22.0	2 696	390	23.9	1 634	203	19.1	1 062
55-64	745	12.0	6 233	503	13.3	3 787	242	9.9	2 446
65-74	509	4.2	11 991	339	5.0	6 797	170	3.3	5 194
75+	510	1.5	34 683	271	2.0	13 717	239	1.1	20 966

¹ Data from 2003.

Note For further information see <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/alcoholPAFreport>.

Source: ScotPHO

4.21 Estimated number of patient specific discharges (and as a percentage of all discharges) which were caused by alcohol attributable conditions in Scotland, by age and sex, 2003

Age	Total			Males			Females		
	Alcohol attributable patient specific discharges		All patient specific discharges (n=) ¹	Alcohol attributable patient specific discharges		All patient specific discharges (n=) ¹	Alcohol attributable patient specific discharges		All patient specific discharges (n=) ¹
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
Total	41 414	7.3	569 269	25 688	9.9	260 146	15 716	5.1	309 123
16-24	3 445	7.4	46 784	2 319	11.4	20 343	1 115	4.2	26 441
25-34	4 302	7.2	59 597	2 867	11.4	25 889	1 423	4.2	33 708
35-44	6 405	8.2	78 325	4 057	11.3	35 784	2 337	5.5	42 541
45-54	7 219	9.2	78 339	4 468	11.9	37 557	2 739	6.7	40 782
55-64	7 645	8.5	89 857	4 768	10.5	45 500	2 867	6.5	44 357
65-74	6 413	6.5	98 323	3 907	8.0	48 687	2 499	5.0	49 636
75+	5 629	4.8	118 044	2 881	6.2	46 386	2 742	3.8	71 658

¹ Data from 2003.

Note For further information see <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/alcoholPAFreport>.

Source: ScotPHO

5 Alcohol and Social Harm

5.1 Introduction

Excessive consumption of alcohol can have harmful and wide-reaching consequences for individuals, their family and friends as well as communities. This chapter describes some of those consequences for both adults and young people.

The data on social harm are drawn both from general population surveys and from routine data collected by agencies such as the police, emergency and criminal justice services.

The survey sources reported are: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey; Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) and the Scottish Prisoner Survey. Routine data are reported from: Recorded Crime in Scotland; Road Accidents Scotland; Homicide in Scotland; and specific analyses requested from the Scottish Government Justice Department.

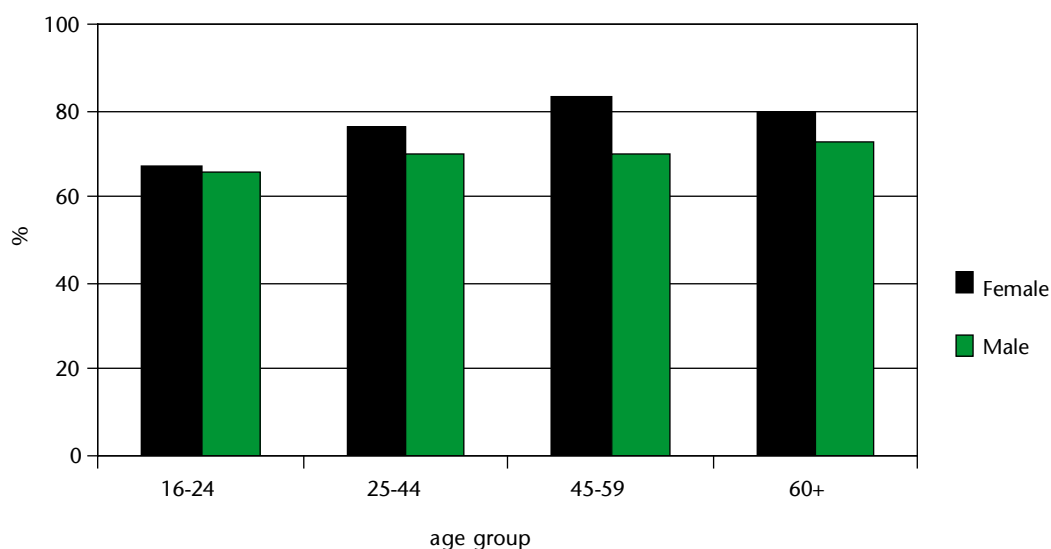
Survey data are based on respondents' self-reported answers and not on direct observation. Surveys are generally drawn from samples of the population designed to be representative of the population as a whole. Figures are therefore estimates rather than exact measures. For additional details about each data source see [Appendix 1](#).

5.2 Perceptions of Alcohol-Related Social Harm in Scotland

The public perceive alcohol abuse to be a social problem in Scotland.

- Ninety-seven per cent of respondents to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009/10 considered alcohol abuse in Scotland to be a problem, with almost three quarters (74%) perceiving it as a big problem ([Table 5.1](#)).
- There is slight variation across age groups with 16-24 year olds the least likely to view alcohol abuse as a big problem in Scottish society ([Table 5.1](#)).

Figure 5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a big social problem by age and sex, 2009/10



Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2009/10

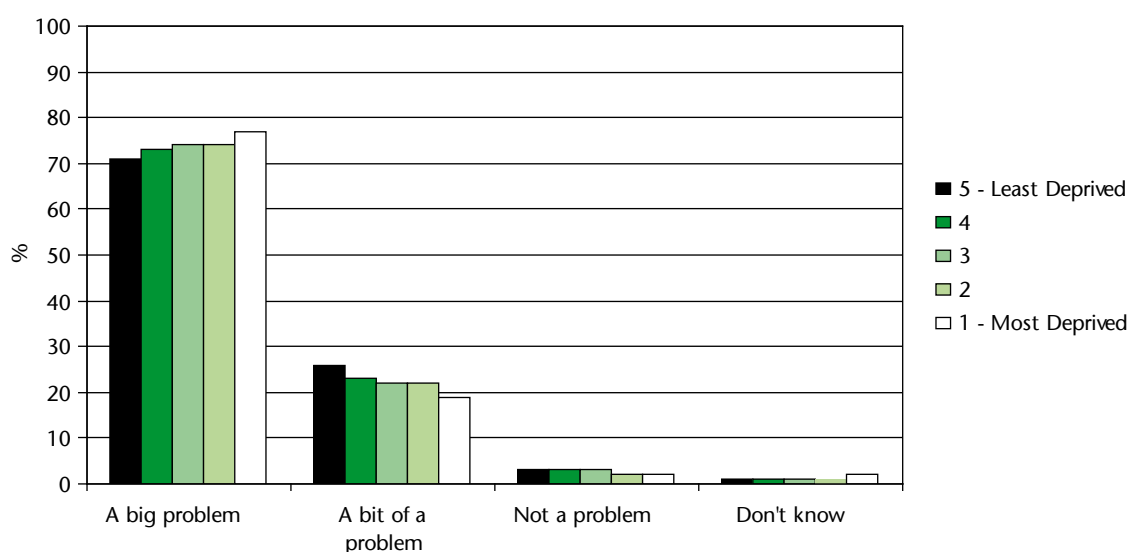
Women perceive alcohol abuse as more of a social problem than men.

- Figure 5.1 shows that women perceive alcohol abuse to be a greater problem in society than men with 78% of women viewing it to be a big problem compared to 70% of men ([Figure 5.1](#) and [Table 5.1](#)).

Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem varies by geographical location and deprivation category of respondents.

- Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem varied across Scottish Community Justice Authority Areas with 79% perceiving it as a big problem in Lanarkshire compared to 70% in Lothian & Borders ([Table 5.2](#)).
- Those living in the most deprived areas were more likely to perceive alcohol abuse as a big social problem (77% in the most deprived quintile compared to 71% in the least deprived quintile). However, fewer people in the most deprived areas felt it was a bit of a problem compared to those in the least deprived areas (19% compared to 26%). When those who consider alcohol abuse a big problem and a bit of a problem are combined, the numbers are broadly similar across deprivation categories ([Table 5.3](#)).

Figure 5.2 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, by deprivation category, 2009/10



Source: Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2009/10

5.3 Alcohol-Related Social Harm Amongst Children

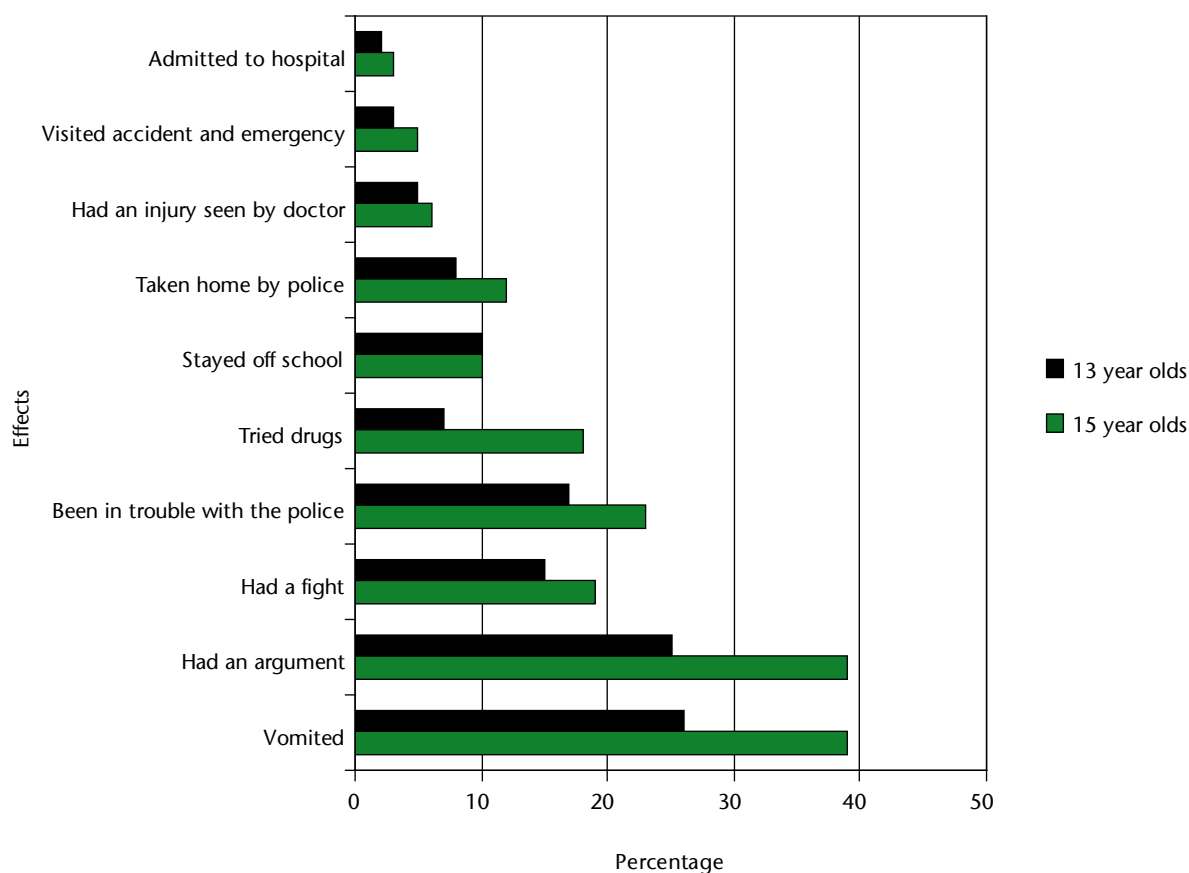
A range of negative effects of drinking alcohol were reported by children, including having tried drugs, having been in trouble with the police and vomiting.

- More fifteen year olds than thirteen year olds reported having experienced at least one of these effects (55% of fifteen year olds reported experiencing at least one effect compared with 39% of thirteen year olds) ([Table 5.5](#)).
- In both age groups slightly more girls reported one or more of the negative effects: among thirteen year olds (41% of girls compared with 36% of boys) and among fifteen year olds (59% of girls compared with 53% of boys) ([Table 5.5](#)).

'Vomiting' and 'having an argument' were the most common negative effects of alcohol to be reported.

- Twenty-six per cent of 13 year olds and 39% of fifteen year olds who had ever drunk alcohol reported vomiting as a result of drinking while 25% of thirteen years olds and 39% of fifteen years olds reported 'having an argument' as a consequence ([Table 5.6](#)).
- There were differences by gender in effects reported: more girls reported 'having an argument' (38% of girls compared to 29% of boys) while a greater proportion of boys reported being in trouble with the police as a result of drinking (23% of boys compared with 19% of girls) ([Figure 5.2](#) and [Table 5.6](#)).

Figure 5.3 Negative effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year by age group, Scotland, 2008



Source: SALSUS 2008

5.4 Alcohol-related recorded crime

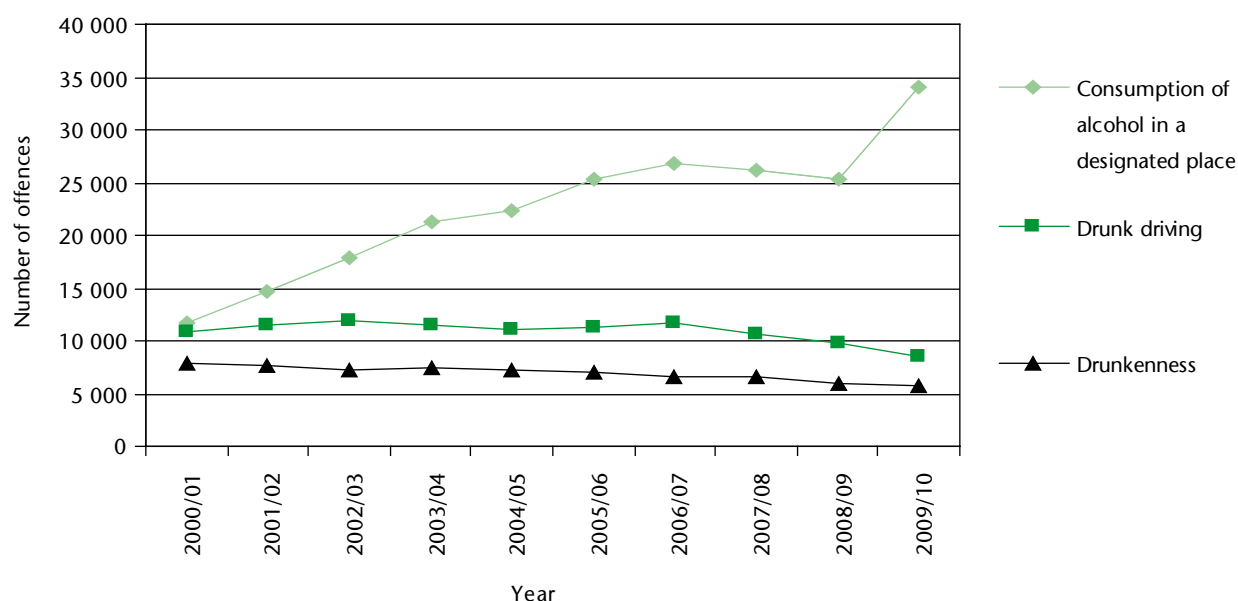
5.4.1 Offences of drunkenness

Drunkenness can be a contributory factor in many crimes (such as assault or breach of the peace) but is not recorded as such. Variation in the offence of drunkenness both over time and by geographical area may be influenced by local policing practice and interventions (see [Appendix 2](#)).

In 2009/10 there were 5,722 offences of drunkenness recorded by the eight Scottish police forces, a decrease of 5% from 6,045 offences recorded in 2008/09 ([Table 5.7](#)).

- Offences of drunkenness have fallen overall between 2000/01 and 2009/10, from 7,789 offences in 2000/01 to 5,722 offences in 2009/10 ([Table 5.7](#)).
- There were 11 drunkenness offences recorded per 10,000 population in Scotland in 2009/10 ([Table 5.8](#)).
- Northern and Tayside police forces recorded the highest rates of drunkenness, 22 and 15 per 10,000 population respectively. Central recorded the lowest rate 3 drunkenness offences per 10,000 population ([Table 5.8](#)).

Figure 5.4 Alcohol-related recorded offences, Scotland, 2000/01-2009/10



Source: Scottish Executive Recorded Crime in Scotland 2009/10; Scottish Executive, Justice Department, adhoc request

5.4.2 Drinking in a Designated Place

Since 1993 a change in the law allowed local authorities to introduce local byelaws making it illegal to drink in designated places. By June 2008, 30 out of 32 Local Authorities had implemented such byelaws. Caution should be employed in interpreting these figures as rises in the number of offences may be attributable to the gradual introduction of the byelaws, rather than an increase in the scale of the problem. Additionally, the number of recorded offences could be sensitive to police priorities and resources, which could both be influenced by the local situation (for example the greater the problem, the more byelaws introduced to tackle it).

In 2009/10 there were 34,067 recorded offences of drinking in a designated place (Table 5.7 and Figure 5.3).

- This is a rise of 35% in the number of offences compared to 2008/09 (25,294 offences). The number of offences has increased steadily since 2000/01 apart from some fluctuation between 2007/08 and 2008/09 (Table 5.7).

The number of offences of drinking in a designated place varies across local authorities.

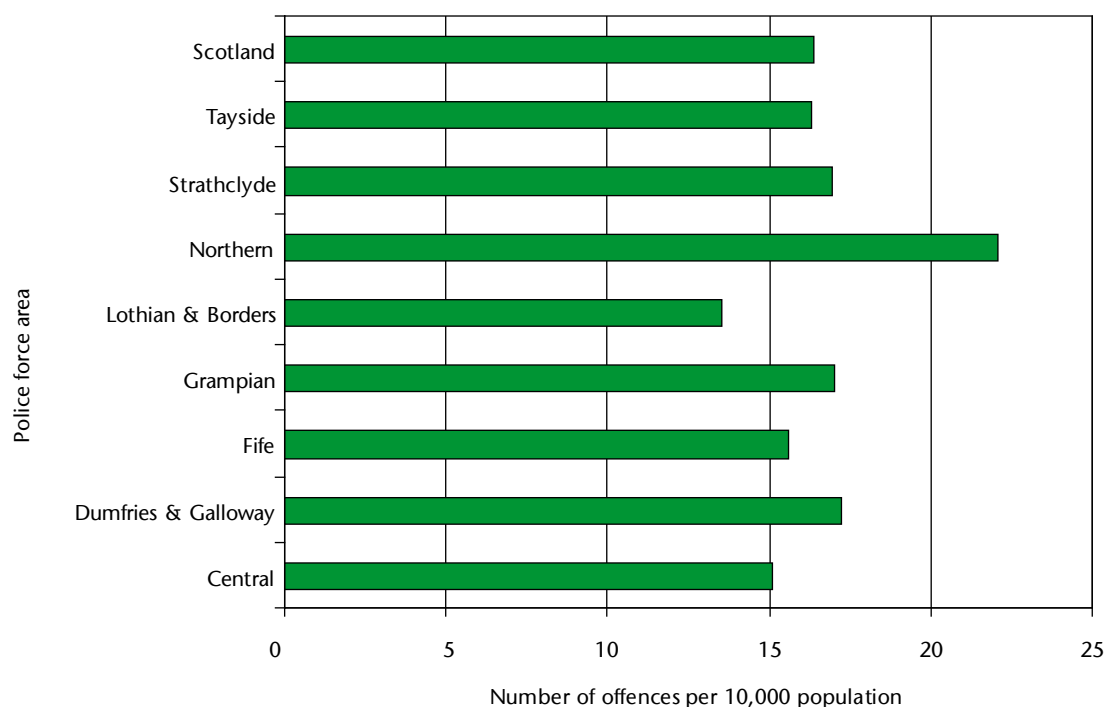
- The City of Glasgow recorded the highest number of offences for drinking in a designated place (15,796 offences) followed by North Lanarkshire (4,770 offences) and Renfrewshire (2,248 offences) (Table 5.9).

5.4.3 Drunk Driving Offences

The number of offences for drunk driving has fluctuated over the last 10 years.

- There were 8,504 offences of drunk driving in 2009/10. This was a decrease of 13% from 9,800 drunk driving offences in 2008/09 (Table 5.7).
- Although the number of drunk driving offences between 2000/01 and 2009/10 have fluctuated, the number of offences has declined overall (from 10,758 in 2000/01 to 8,504 in 2009/10) (Table 5.7 and Figure 5.4).
- The rate of drunk driving offences in Scotland in 2009/10 was 16 per 10,000 population (Table 5.8).
- The highest rate was in the Northern police force area (22 per 10,000 population) and the lowest rate was recorded by Lothian & Borders with a rate of 14 per 10,000 population (Table 5.8 and Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Offences of drunk driving per 10,000 population by police force area, Scotland, 2009/10



Source: Scottish Executive Recorded Crime in Scotland 2009/10

5.5 Road Traffic Accidents and Alcohol

In 2009 nearly 11,000 breath tests were requested following road traffic accidents involving an injury.

- In 2009, 18,536 motorists were known to be involved in injury road accidents (the figures do not include drivers involved in hit and run accidents that were not traced). Of these 10,924 (59%) were requested to take a breath test (Table 5.10).
- In 2009 the breath test was positive or the motorist refused to take the test for 3.9% of cases (429 cases) where a breath test was requested. This represented 2.3% of the total number of motorists involved in a road accident resulting in an injury. This has remained relatively constant over the previous five years (Table 5.10).

Positive/refused breath tests were more common at weekends and at night-time.

- Most positive/refused breath tests over the period 2005 to 2009 occurred at the weekend. Eight per cent of breath tests requested on a Sunday were positive/refused compared with 7.0% on Saturdays, 3.0% on Fridays, and 2.0% averaged across Monday to Thursday (Table 5.11).
- In 2009, 44% of positive/refused breath tests occurred between 9pm and 3am (Table 5.12).
- More than a quarter of requested breath tests between 3am and 6am were positive or refused in 2009, compared to less than 3% in all time periods between 6am and 6pm (Table 5.12).

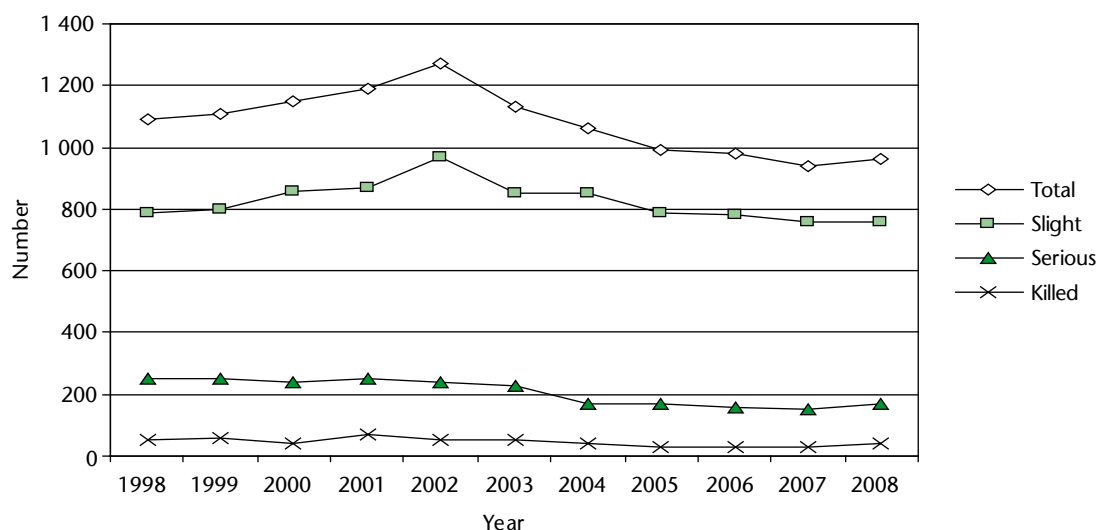
The total number of drink drive accidents and casualties has fallen between 1998 and 2008.

Estimates of the number of injury road accidents involving illegal alcohol levels are higher than the number of drivers with positive/ refused breath tests because they include allowances for the number of cases where drivers were not breath tested because of the severity of their injuries or because they left the scene of the accident.

- It is estimated that in 2008 forty people were killed in accidents which involved motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels, above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood (Table 5.13).

- In 2008 there were approximately 660 drink-drive accidents in total, with 960 casualties of whom 170 were seriously injured and 760 slightly injured ([Table 5.13](#)).
- The estimated number of drink-drive accidents fell by 11% between 1998 and 2008 ([Table 5.13](#)).
- The estimated number of slight casualties in accidents involving drivers over the illegal alcohol level fluctuated between 1998 and 2008 whereas the estimated number of serious casualties and deaths has fallen ([Table 5.13](#) and [Figure 5.6](#)).

Figure 5.6 Casualties in accidents involving motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels¹ by severity: Scotland, 1998-2008



¹ Above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

Estimated numbers, adjusted for under-reporting.

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2009

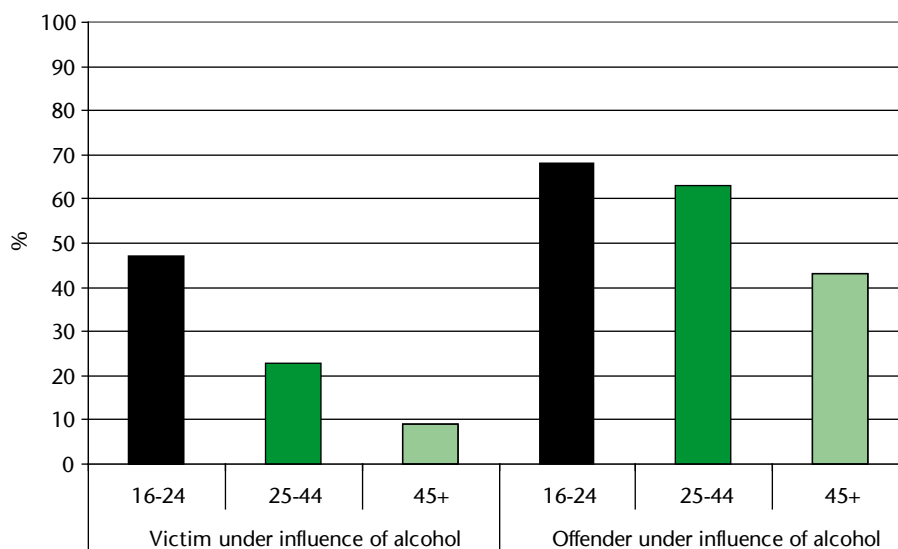
5.6 Alcohol-Related Violent Crime

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey reports on whether victims of violent crime perceived that the offender was under the influence of alcohol.

In three in 5 incidents of violent crime victims believed their attacker to be under the influence of alcohol while in almost a third incidents of violent crime victims were under the influence of alcohol themselves.

- From the 2009/10 survey, in 3 in 5 (62%) incidents of violent crime victims reported that they believed their attacker was under the influence of alcohol ([Table 5.4](#)).
- The proportion of incidents of violent crime where victims believed their attacker to be under the influence of alcohol varied by gender and age. More men than women believed this to be the case in 2009/10 (69% compared to 48%) ([Table 5.4](#)).
- Figure 5.7 shows that many more young people believed their attacker to be under the influence of alcohol (68% of 16-24 year olds compared to 43% of those over 45). Similarly, younger victims of violent crime were more likely to be under the influence of alcohol themselves (47% of 16-24 year olds compared to 9% of those aged over 45 years old) ([Table 5.4](#)).

Figure 5.7 Proportion of violent crime where victim/ offender was under the influence of alcohol, by age group, 2009/10



Source: Scottish Crime & Justice survey 2009/10

5.7 Alcohol-Related Homicides

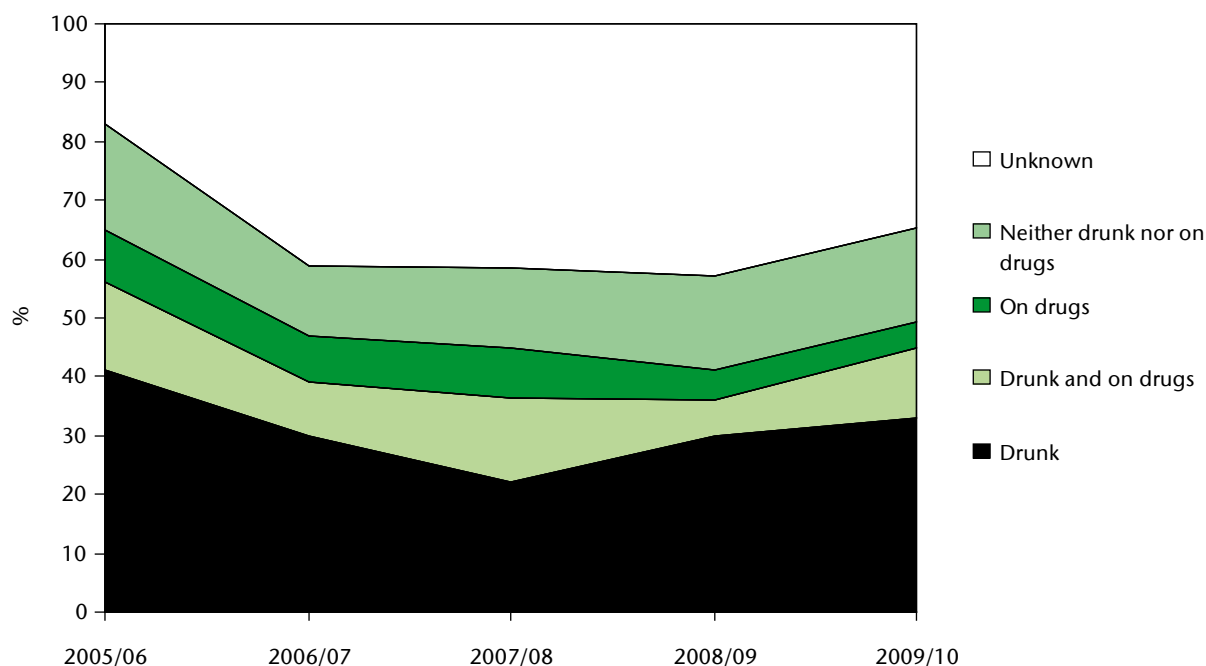
There were 118 persons accused in homicide cases in 2009/10.

- The drink/drug status was known for 65% of the accused (77 persons) ([Table 5.14](#)).
- Overall, thirty three per cent (39 persons) were drunk and a further 12% (14 persons) were both drunk and on drugs (Where the drink/drug status was known this equates to 51% of accused persons being reported as drunk and 18% drunk and under the influence of drugs) ([Table 5.14](#)).
- Four per cent (5 persons) were on drugs ([Table 5.14](#)).
- Only 16% (19 persons) of accused persons were reported not to have been under the influence of alcohol or drugs ([Table 5.14](#)).

The number of persons accused in homicide cases who were drunk or both drunk and under the influence of drugs has fluctuated over the last 5 years.

- Between 2005/06 and 2009/10, the percentage of persons who were either drunk or both drunk and on drugs in homicide cases has fluctuated, ranging between 36% and 56% ([Table 5.14](#)).
- The percentage of those accused of homicide who were both drunk and under the influence of drug use has fluctuated, ranging between 6% and 15% over the last 5 years ([Table 5.14](#)).

Figure 5.8 Drink/ drug status of accused persons in homicide cases, 2005/06 - 2009/10



Source: Scottish Government Homicides in Scotland, 2009/10

5.8 Alcohol Use Amongst the Prison Population

In 2009 more than three quarters of young offenders reported that they were drunk at the time of their offence.

- Half (50%) of all prisoners said that they were drunk at the time of their offence ([Table 5.15](#)).
- 77% of young offenders said that they were drunk at the time of their offence compared to 44% of adult offenders ([Table 5.15](#)).
- Over a third of prisoners (38%) felt that their drinking had affected their relationship with their family, while nearly a quarter (24%) stated that it had affected their ability to hold down a job ([Table 5.15](#)).
- Young offenders are more likely than adult prisoners to report that their drinking had affected their relationship with their family: 55% of young offenders compared to 34% of adult prisoners ([Table 5.15](#)).
- Forty-seven per cent of prisoners stated that if they were offered help for their alcohol problems while they were in prison they would take it while 43% said they would accept such help when outside prison ([Table 5.15](#)).

CAGE is an alcohol screening test used to detect possible problematic alcohol use. It has been modified for use in the Scottish Prisoner Survey to include the following questions:

1. On the outside did you ever think that you ought to Cut down your drinking?
2. Has anyone ever Annoyed you by criticising your drinking?
3. Have you ever felt Guilty about your drinking?
4. Have you ever had an Eye-opener- a drink first thing in the morning?

Two positive answers (answering 'Yes' to the above questions) to CAGE is considered indicative of problematic alcohol use. For further information please see [Appendix 2](#).

Nearly half of prisoners are likely to have alcohol problems.

- In 2009, 46% of prisoners answered positively to two or more of the CAGE screening questions ([Table 5.16](#)).
- Fourteen per cent of offenders who completed the CAGE questionnaire answered three questions positively while an additional 20% answered all 4 questions positively ([Table 5.16](#)).
- This pattern has remained consistent since 2007 with over 40% responding positively to two or more questions in all three years ([Table 5.16](#))

5.1 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, by age and sex, 2009/10

		A big problem	A bit of a problem	Not a Problem	Don't know	Total	Unweighted base ¹
<i>Alcohol abuse % in each age group</i>							
All	all ages	74	23	2	1	100	16 036
<i>Male</i>	16-24	66	29	4	1	100	597
	25-44	70	27	3	1	100	2 044
	45-59	70	28	2	1	100	1 901
	60+	73	22	3	1	100	2 519
	all ages	70	26	3	1	100	7 061
<i>Female</i>	16-24	67	27	3	2	100	722
	25-44	76	21	2	2	100	2 700
	45-59	83	16	1	*	100	2 229
	60+	80	16	2	3	100	3 319
	all ages	78	19	2	2	100	8 975

¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

* Indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009/10

5.2 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, Community Justice Area, 2009/10

BASE: All respondents

	Community Justice Authority Area (CJAA)								
	Northern	Fife & Forth Valley	North Strathclyde	Glasgow	Lanarkshire	South West Scotland	Tayside	Lothian & Borders	Total
Percentage									
A big problem	71	74	77	76	79	74	73	70	74
A bit of a problem	26	22	20	22	19	21	23	25	23
Not a problem	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	2
Don't know	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Unweighted base ¹	3 019	2 598	1 976	1 337	1 166	2 440	1 291	2 209	16 036

¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009/10

5.3 Perception of alcohol abuse as a social problem, by deprivation category, 2009/10¹

BASE: All respondents

	SIMD 2009 Quintile:					Total
	Most Deprived 1	2	3	4	Least Deprived 5	
Percentage						
A big problem	77	74	74	73	71	74
A bit of a problem	19	22	22	23	26	23
Not a problem	2	2	3	3	3	2
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	1
Unweighted base ²	2 780	3 217	3 651	3 698	2 690	16 036

¹ Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 quintiles, where quintile 1 is the most deprived and quintile 5 is the least deprived.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009/10, ad hoc request

5.4 Proportion of violent crime where victim was under the influence of alcohol/ victim perceived the offender to be under the influence of alcohol, by age and sex, 2009/10

	Gender		Age			Total
	Male	Female	16-24	25-44	45+	
Percentage						
Victim under influence of alcohol						
Yes	40	14	47	23	9	31
No	61	86	53	77	91	70
Offender perceived to be under influence of alcohol						
Yes	69	48	68	63	43	62
No	31	52	33	37	57	38
Unweighted bases ¹	280	213	152	235	106	493

¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2009/10, ad hoc request

5.5 Number of negative effects of drinking experienced in the last year¹, by age group and gender (children), 2008²

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

Number of effects	13 years (%)			15 years (%)			Gender (%)	
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
None	63	59	61	47	41	44	53	48
One	14	16	15	17	18	17	16	17
Two-three	12	15	14	18	25	21	16	21
Four-five	6	6	6	10	10	10	9	9
Six or more	4	4	4	8	6	7	7	6
One or more	36	41	39	53	59	55	48	53
Bases ³	1 422	1 391	2 833	1 866	1 947	3 831	3 288	3 338

¹ The full list of effects referred to here can be found in [Table 5.6](#).

² Figures rounded to nearest whole number.

³ See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: SALSUS 2008

5.6 Effects of drinking experienced at least once in the last year, by age group and gender (children), 2006¹

All pupils who had ever drunk alcohol

Effect of drinking alcohol	13 years (%)			15 years (%)			Gender (%)	
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
Vomited	24	27	26	36	42	39	32	38
Had an argument	22	27	25	34	44	39	29	38
Had a fight	17	13	15	23	15	19	21	14
Been in trouble with the police	19	15	17	25	21	23	23	19
Tried drugs	7	6	7	19	16	18	15	13
Stayed off school	9	11	10	9	11	10	9	11
Taken home by police	9	8	8	13	11	12	11	10
Had an injury seen by doctor	5	4	5	7	6	6	6	5
Visited accident and emergency	3	3	3	5	4	5	4	4
Admitted to hospital	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Bases ²	1 239	1 276	2 521	1 772	1 879	3 659	3 011	3 155

¹ Figures rounded to nearest whole number.

² See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on bases and weighting.

Source: SALSUS 2008

5.7 Number of alcohol-related recorded offences, Scotland, 2000/01- 2009/10

Consumption in a designated place, drunkenness and drunk driving

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% change 08-09 to 09-10
Consumption of alcohol in a designated place	11 786	14 759	17 923	21 356	22 254	25 335	26 878	26 184	25 294	34 067	35
Drunkenness	7 789	7 764	7 279	7 534	7 234	6 984	6 664	6 702	6 045	5 722	-5
Drunk driving	10 758	11 476	11 838	11 571	11 061	11 257	11 704	10 697	9 800	8 504	-13

Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland 2009/10 Scottish Government Justice Department, ad hoc request September 2010

5.8 Offences relating to alcohol by police force area, 2009/10

Drunkenness and drunk driving

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	Scotland
<i>rate per 10,000 population</i>									
Drunkenness	3	5	8	9	5	22	14	15	11
Drunk driving	15	17	16	17	14	22	17	16	16

Source: Scottish Government Recorded Crime in Scotland 2009/10

5.9 Consumption of alcohol in designated places, by local authority, 2009/10

Number of offences

Scotland **34 067**

Aberdeen City	211
Aberdeenshire	29
Angus	53
Argyll and Bute	357
City of Edinburgh	6
City of Glasgow	15 796
Clackmannanshire	119
Dumfries & Galloway	127
Dundee City	96
East Ayrshire	1 009
East Dunbartonshire	568
East Lothian	255
East Renfrewshire	415
Eilean Siar (W. Isles)	6
Falkirk	189
Fife	912
Highland	55
Inverclyde	931
Midlothian	101
Moray	12
North Ayrshire	1 019
North Lanarkshire	4 770
Orkney Islands	-
Perth and Kinross	132
Renfrewshire	2 248
Scottish Borders	-
Shetland Islands	9
South Ayrshire	1 217
South Lanarkshire	2 034
Stirling	99
West Dunbartonshire	1 182
West Lothian	110

- (zero)

Source: Scottish Government Justice Department, ad hoc request September 2010

5.10 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath test results, by police force, 2005 to 2009, and averages 1994-1998, 2005-2009

Drivers in reported injury accidents breath tested

(a) Numbers

Year	Northern	Grampian	Tayside	Fife	Lothian & Borders	Central	Strathclyde	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland
Motorists involved									
1994-1998 average	1 328	2 329	2 085	1 273	5 344	1 238	11 894	685	26 176
2005	1 220	1 934	1 563	1 154	4 399	1 086	9 484	806	21 646
2006	1 144	1 740	1 661	1 107	4 359	1 171	9 252	713	21 147
2007	1 098	1 866	1 494	1 038	3 965	1 081	8 771	734	20 047
2008	1 053	2 104	1 494	956	4 064	1 085	8 033	642	19 431
2009	1 086	2 024	1 474	994	3 693	1 015	7 650	600	18 536
2005-2009 average	1 120	1 934	1 537	1 050	4 096	1 088	8 638	699	20 161
Breath test requested									
1994-1998 average	1 017	1 749	1 689	967	3 249	756	7 859	516	17 802
2005	873	1 241	1 285	782	2 613	460	4 785	545	12 584
2006	851	1 067	1 366	772	2 634	712	4 633	518	12 553
2007	785	1 161	1 252	681	2 279	655	4 809	530	12 152
2008	745	1 309	1 204	645	2 212	685	4 592	473	11 865
2009	733	1 229	1 205	597	1 836	610	4 260	454	10 924
2005-2009 average	797	1 201	1 262	695	2 315	624	4 616	504	12 016
Positive/refused									
1994-1998 average	62	65	45	26	81	29	238	21	566
2005	41	38	38	30	82	23	204	16	472
2006	31	52	53	31	68	22	235	16	508
2007	32	55	27	30	69	34	204	18	469
2008	39	69	29	29	63	26	157	22	434
2009	25	67	20	30	61	19	202	5	429
2005-2009 average	34	56	33	30	69	25	200	15	462

(b) Percentages

	Northern	Grampian	Tayside	Fife	Lothian & Borders	Central	Strathclyde	Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland
Breath test requested as percent of motorists involved									
1994-1998 average	76.5	75.1	81	76	60.8	61.1	66.1	75.3	68
2005	71.6	64.2	82.2	67.8	59.4	42.4	50.5	67.6	58.1
2006	74.4	61.3	82.2	69.7	60.4	60.8	50.1	72.7	59.4
2007	71.5	62.2	83.8	65.6	57.5	60.6	54.8	72.2	60.6
2008	70.8	62.2	80.6	67.5	54.4	63.1	57.2	73.7	61.1
2009	67.5	60.7	81.8	60.1	49.7	60.1	55.7	75.7	58.9
2005-2009 average	71.2	62.1	82.1	66.2	56.5	57.4	53.4	72.1	59.6
Positive/refused as percent of those where breath test requested									
1994-1998 average	4.6	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.2
2005	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
2006	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4
2007	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.3
2008	3.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	1.6	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.2
2009	2.3	3.3	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	2.3
2005-2009 average	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2009

5.11 Motorists involved in accidents, breath tested and breath test results, by day and time, 2005-2009 average

Drivers in reported injury accidents Breath Tested

(a) Numbers

	Time	Monday-Thursday (average per day)	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total ¹
Motorists involved	00-03	58	86	198	215	732
	03-06	34	41	94	102	371
	06-09	443	409	155	104	2 439
	09-12	440	461	422	251	2 893
	12-15	522	665	652	542	3 945
	15-18	800	881	600	492	5 171
	18-21	441	532	420	354	3 068
	21-24	199	294	266	184	1 542
	Total	2 936	3 369	2 807	2 242	20 161
Breath test requested	00-03	38	54	124	142	474
	03-06	22	27	59	64	237
	06-09	257	246	97	66	1 437
	09-12	250	265	265	158	1 686
	12-15	301	361	390	331	2 288
	15-18	462	515	367	315	3 046
	18-21	263	324	266	220	1 863
	21-24	128	190	166	115	984
	Total	1 722	1 982	1 736	1 411	12 016
Positive/refused	00-03	9	11	30	39	116
	03-06	4	5	21	20	61
	06-09	2	5	9	8	31
	09-12	2	2	9	6	26
	12-15	3	3	7	8	30
	15-18	6	6	10	7	46
	18-21	6	11	17	13	65
	21-24	10	18	17	15	89
	Total	41	62	120	117	462

(b) Percentages

	Time	Monday-Thursday (average per day)	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total ¹
Breath test requested as a percentage of motorists involved	00-03	66.0	63.0	63.0	66.0	65.0
	03-06	65.0	65.0	63.0	63.0	64.0
	06-09	58.0	60.0	63.0	64.0	59.0
	09-12	57.0	57.0	63.0	63.0	58.0
	12-15	58.0	54.0	60.0	61.0	58.0
	15-18	58.0	59.0	61.0	64.0	59.0
	18-21	60.0	61.0	63.0	62.0	61.0
	21-24	64.0	65.0	63.0	62.0	64.0
	Total	59.0	59.0	62.0	63.0	60.0
Positive/refused as a percentage of motorists involved	00-03	15.0	13.0	15.0	18.0	16.0
	03-06	11.0	12.0	22.0	20.0	16.0
	06-09	1.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	1.0
	09-12	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	12-15	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	15-18	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	18-21	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
	21-24	5.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	6.0
	Total	1.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	2.0
Positive/refused as a percentage of those where breath test requested	00-03	23.0	21.0	24.0	28.0	24.0
	03-06	17.0	18.0	35.0	32.0	26.0
	06-09	1.0	2.0	9.0	12.0	2.0
	09-12	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
	12-15	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	15-18	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
	18-21	2.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	3.0
	21-24	8.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	9.0
	Total	2.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	4.0

¹ Includes four times the daily average for Monday - Thursday.

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2009

5.12 Motorists involved in accidents and breath tested, by time of day Years: 2005-2009 averages, 2005 to 2009

Drivers in reported injury accidents Breath Tested

(a) Numbers

		Time of day								
Year		00.00 to 02.59	03.00 to 05.59	06.00 to 08.59	09.00 to 11.59	12.00 to 14.59	15.00 to 17.59	18.00 to 20.59	21.00 to 23.59	Total
Motorists involved	1994-1998 average	961	398	2 943	3 619	5 096	6 794	4 296	2 068	26 176
	2005	780	421	2 649	2 965	4 178	5 697	3 221	1 735	21 646
	2006	849	409	2 572	2 885	4 197	5 328	3 270	1 637	21 147
	2007	776	321	2 318	2 925	3 839	5 252	3 073	1 543	20 047
	2008	657	381	2 492	2 942	3 779	4 919	2 942	1 319	19 431
	2009	600	324	2 163	2 750	3 732	4 661	2 832	1 474	18 536
	2005-2009 average	732	371	2 439	2 893	3 945	5 171	3 068	1 542	20 161
Breath tests requested	1994-1998 average	680	264	1 901	2 417	3 406	4 601	3 056	1 478	17 802
	2005	497	271	1 512	1 633	2 345	3 284	1 966	1 076	12 584
	2006	545	249	1 495	1 719	2 409	3 061	2 020	1 055	12 553
	2007	503	211	1 403	1 716	2 239	3 175	1 908	997	12 152
	2008	443	249	1 537	1 796	2 292	2 955	1 737	856	11 865
	2009	383	206	1 239	1 568	2 155	2 753	1 682	938	10 924
	2005-2009 average	474	237	1 437	1 686	2 288	3 046	1 863	984	12 016
Positive/ refused	1994-1998 average	149	54	32	20	27	63	99	122	566
	2005	115	67	33	22	27	42	60	106	472
	2006	144	72	30	20	24	59	83	76	508
	2007	115	54	28	27	43	55	57	90	469
	2008	108	57	38	36	29	32	54	80	434
	2009	97	55	27	23	26	41	69	91	429
	2005-2009 average	116	61	31	26	30	46	65	89	462

(b) Percentages

		Time of day								
Year		00.00 to 02.59	03.00 to 05.59	06.00 to 08.59	09.00 to 11.59	12.00 to 14.59	15.00 to 17.59	18.00 to 20.59	21.00 to 23.59	Total
Breath test requested as percent of motorists involved	1994-1998 average	70.7	66.3	64.6	66.8	66.8	67.7	71.1	71.4	68.0
	2005	63.7	64.4	57.1	55.1	56.1	57.6	61.0	62.0	58.1
	2006	64.2	60.9	58.1	59.6	57.4	57.5	61.8	64.4	59.4
	2007	64.8	65.7	60.5	58.7	58.3	60.5	62.1	64.6	60.6
	2008	67.4	65.4	61.7	61.0	60.7	60.1	59.0	64.9	61.1
	2009	63.8	63.6	57.3	57.0	57.7	59.1	59.4	63.6	58.9
	2005-2009 average	64.7	63.9	58.9	58.3	58.0	58.9	60.7	63.9	59.6
Positive/ refused as percent of motorists involved	1994-1998 average	15.5	13.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.3	5.9	2.2
	2005	14.7	15.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.9	6.1	2.2
	2006	17.0	17.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.6	2.4
	2007	14.8	16.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	5.8	2.3
	2008	16.4	15.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	6.1	2.2
	2009	16.2	17.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.4	6.2	2.3
	2005-2009 average	15.8	16.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	5.7	2.3
Positive/ refused as percent of those where breath test requested	1994-1998 average	22.0	20.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.2	8.2	3.2
	2005	23.1	24.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.1	9.9	3.8
	2006	26.4	28.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	4.1	7.2	4.0
	2007	22.9	25.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.0	9.0	3.9
	2008	24.4	22.9	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	3.1	9.3	3.7
	2009	25.3	26.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	4.1	9.7	3.9
	2005-2009 average	24.4	25.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.5	9.0	3.8

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2009

5.13 Accidents which involved motor vehicle drivers or riders with illegal alcohol levels¹, by severity of accident; and casualties in such accidents, by severity² Years: 1998 to 2008, 1994-98 average and 2004-2008 average

	Number of accidents				Number of casualties			
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total ³	Killed	Serious	Slight	Total ³
1994-1998 average	50	210	520	770	50	290	830	1 170
1998	50	170	520	740	50	250	790	1 090
1999	50	190	520	750	60	250	800	1 110
2000	40	190	550	780	40	240	860	1 150
2001	60	180	560	800	70	250	870	1 190
2002	40	160	620	820	50	240	970	1 270
2003	40	180	530	750	50	230	850	1 130
2004	30	140	540	710	40	170	850	1 060
2005	30	130	500	660	30	170	790	990
2006	30	130	550	720	30	160	780	980
2007	20	120	530	670	30	150	760	940
2008	30	140	490	660	40	170	760	960
2004-2008 average	30	130	520	690	30	170	790	990

1 Above the current drink-drive limit of 80mg of alcohol per 100ml of blood.

2 Estimated numbers, adjusted for under-reporting (see appendix 1 for details).

3 The totals and the annual averages for the five-year periods have been calculated from the unrounded estimates and then rounded to the nearest ten.

Source: Scottish Executive Road Accidents Scotland 2009

5.14 Persons accused in homicide cases, by whether drunk and / or under the influence of drugs; 2005/06 - 2009/10

Drink / drug status of accused	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All accused	140	100	167	100	149	100	132	100	118	100
Drunk	57	41	50	30	33	22	39	30	39	33
Under drugs influence	13	9	14	8	13	9	7	5	5	4
Drunk and under drugs	21	15	15	9	21	14	8	6	14	12
Neither drink nor drugs	25	18	20	12	20	13	21	16	19	16
Not known	24	17	68	41	62	42	57	43	41	35

Source: Scottish Government Homicides in Scotland 2009/10

5.15 Offenders who reported they were drunk at the time of their offence, 2009

	Total percentage	Age		Gender	
		Adult	Young offender ¹	Male	Female
I was drunk at the time of my offence	50	44	77	49	45
My drinking affected my ability to hold down a job	24	23	30	24	29
My drinking affected my relationships with family	38	34	55	38	37
If I was offered help IN PRISON for alcohol problems I would take it	47	46	51	47	42
If I was offered help ON THE OUTSIDE for alcohol problems I would take it	43	43	43	43	40
I am worried that alcohol will be a problem for me when I get out	23	22	27	23	25
On the OUTSIDE, did you ever think you ought to CUT DOWN your drinking?	42	40	53	42	40
Has anyone ever ANNOYED you by criticising your drinking?	35	33	42	34	37
Have you ever felt GUILTY about your drinking?	37	36	41	36	42
Have you ever had an EYE-OPENER - a drink first thing in the morning?	43	41	52	43	37
Have you used alcohol in the LAST MONTH while in THIS PRISON?	7	6	6	6	4
I was assessed for alcohol use on my admission to prison	38	37	40	38	28
I have been given the chance to receive treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	39	37	47	39	27
I have received help/treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	24	22	31	24	20

¹ Prisoners aged between 16 and 21 years of age sentenced by a court are classified as young offenders and detained within Young Offender Institutions (YOI). Prisoners aged over 21 may be held within a YOI if they were sentenced before the age of 21 years and are awaiting transfer to an adult establishment or if they are close to their liberation date. For the purposes of this report, young offenders were classified as those held in HMYOI Polmont and those aged 21 years or less in other SPS establishments.

Source: Scottish Prison Service, Prisoner Survey 2009

5.16 Offenders responses to CAGE questionnaire¹, 2007-09

Number of positive answers

Number of positive answers	2007		2008		2009	
	Number reporting	%	Number reporting	%	Number reporting	%
0	1 628	46	1 523	44	1 484	43
1	414	12	367	11	392	11
2	391	11	424	12	427	12
3	498	14	485	14	485	14
4	614	17	640	19	689	20
2 +	1 503	42	1 549	45	1 601	46
Total ²	3 545	100	3 439	100	3 477	100

¹ CAGE is an alcohol screening test used to detect possible problematic alcohol use. It had been modified for use in the Scottish Prisoner Survey to include the following questions:

On the outside did you ever think that you ought to Cut down your drinking?

Has anyone ever Annoyed you by criticising your drinking?

Have you ever felt Guilty about your drinking?

Have you ever had an Eye-opener- a drink first thing in the morning?

Two positive answers (answering 'Yes' to the above questions) to CAGE is considered indicative of problematic alcohol use.

²Total excludes those who did not answer the question.

Source: Scottish Prison Survey, 2009

Appendix 1 Data Sources

This appendix includes information on the data sources used in this report.

Surveys

Living Costs and Food Survey

The Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF), previously the Expenditure and Food Survey, collects information on spending patterns and the cost of living that reflects household budgets across the country. The primary uses of the survey are to provide information about spending patterns for the Consumer Price Indices, and about food consumption and nutrition. It is an important source of economic and social data for government and other research agencies.

The survey is conducted throughout the year across the whole of the UK and is the most significant consumer survey undertaken in the UK. The results are essential for understanding society and planning to meet its needs.

The Family Spending report is a comprehensive overview of all aspects of household expenditure and income for the calendar year 2009 derived from the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCF) of around 6,000 households in the UK.

It contains analyses of household expenditure on goods and services by household income, composition, size, type and location. Also included are detailed analyses of expenditure on housing and on the impact of equalising income when calculating results. Additionally, there is a chapter looking at trends in household expenditure over time. The result is one of the most accurate pictures available of what households in the UK spend their money on today.

Further information on the Living Costs and Food Survey can be viewed at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/surveys/a-z-of-surveys/living-costs-and-food-survey/index.html>.

Further information on the Family Spending Report can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=361.

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey

The Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Division commission the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) to provide a fuller picture of the extent of and trends in most types of household and personal victimisation. The survey complements the information compiled by police forces as well as exploring issues such as the impact of crime on victims, public anxieties and reactions to crime.

Much of the SCJS data on the proportion of households / individuals / incidents are weighted to reflect the population. When raw numbers are given (in the form, 'n='), these are unweighted.

Further background on the survey (including the weighting process) and full statistics for 2009/10 (the most recent survey) can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/11/01090437/0.

Scottish Health Survey

The Scottish Health Survey, commissioned by the Scottish Government Health Directorate, was previously conducted in 1995, 1998, 2003 and since 2008 on an annual basis as a way of monitoring Scotland's health. The interview includes questions on cardiovascular disease, eating habits, smoking, drinking, physical activity, height and weight.

For description of the weighting methods applied to Scottish Health Survey data see section 1.7 of Volume 2: Technical Report www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/09/27093010/0.

The full Scottish Health Survey 2009 report can be accessed at www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey/Publications.

Scottish Prisoner Survey

The Scottish Prisoner Survey is undertaken in each of the 16 Scottish prisons and involves all prisoners. The Prisoner Survey was introduced by the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) in 1990 as a mechanism to inform and support the business planning process. More recently, the focus has been expanded to seek views on such issues as drug and alcohol use, programme involvement, sentence management, mental health, safety, change and bullying. Previously conducted every 3 years, from 2005 onwards the Survey was an annual event. The 2009 Prisoner Survey was the 12th of its kind to be conducted within the SPS.

The annual prison survey 2009 took place between May and July 2009. It is a self-completion, anonymous questionnaire (tick box response) which is hand delivered to each prisoner on site in the establishment on the day the survey takes place. It therefore provides a one-day snapshot of prisoner views in each establishment. Findings on alcohol have been published in a thematic report.

Further information and full findings from the survey can be found at www.sps.gov.uk.

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey

The Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) was established by the Scottish Government to provide a broad based approach to the monitoring of substance use among young people in Scotland in the context of other lifestyle, health and social factors. SALSUS continues the biennial series of school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use that were first commissioned by the Scottish Government in 1982 to obtain information on smoking. Questions on alcohol were introduced in 1990.

The 2008 survey was undertaken by Ipsos MORI, commissioned by ISD Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Government. The 2008 survey was designed to produce national level figures and a total of 10,063 pupils from S2 and S4 took part in the survey between August and December.

The 2008 survey was weighted using both design and non-response weighting. As not every pupil had an equal chance of selection, a design weight was applied which was the reciprocal of the sampling fraction used at the time of selection. Corrective weighting was also used to ensure that the representation of each local authority was in line with census information.

The fieldwork for the most recent survey took place in 2010 and was designed to produce local authority as well as national figures (as in 2002 and 2006). This is due to be published in 2011.

All SALSUS reports and further background information can be found at

www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm.

Regular Statistical Publications

Alcohol Duties

HM Revenues and Customs produce annual reports on alcohol duties. The most recent factsheet, with 2008/09 data, can be found at www.uktradeinfo.com/index.cfm?task=factalcohol.

Consumer Price Indices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the main domestic measure of UK inflation for macroeconomics, while the Retail Prices Index (RPI) provides a measure of inflation of goods and services. It is calculated in conjunction with data about household's disposable income, allowing us to calculate how the affordability of alcohol has changed.

Data can be found at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=867>.

Consumer Trends

Consumer Trends includes data on consumer expenditure on household goods and services. It is compiled from a range of sources and is published quarterly.

More information about Consumer Trends can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=242>.

Time series data can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/tsdtables1.asp?vlnk=ct>

Economic and Labour Market Review

The Economic and Labour Market Review is published monthly drawing on a range of research and analysis to build up a detailed picture of the UK economy and labour market.

Further information can be found at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14692>.

Homicides in Scotland

The Homicide in Scotland bulletin is part of a series of bulletins produced by the Scottish Government on the criminal justice system. The statistics in this compendium are from the 'Homicide in Scotland, 2009/10' publication which includes all crimes of murder and culpable homicide but excludes cases of causing death by dangerous driving and causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs.

A single case of homicide is counted for each incident involving murder or culpable homicide, irrespective of the number of perpetrators or victims. A homicide case is included against the year in which it is recorded by the police.

Further information can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/10110553/0.

Recorded Crime

The statistical returns from which the figures in this bulletin are taken are counts of the numbers of crimes and offences recorded and cleared up by Scotland's eight police forces. It forms part of the Scottish Government series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. One return is made for each council in Scotland and these are aggregated to give a national total.

It does not include offences recorded by the British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence and UK Atomic Energy Authority. These statistics do not reveal the incidence of all crime committed. Not all crime incidents are reported to the police. In addition, a number of offences are discovered and recorded as a result of police activity rather than by being reported to the police by the public. Hence the strength and deployment of the police forces impact upon the numbers of such offences recorded. Variations in police recording practice can also occur between areas over time.

For further information and full 2009/10 data see www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/09/07084606/0.

Reported Road Casualties Scotland

Road accident statistics are compiled from returns made by police forces. For each injury road accident (that is, road accidents in which one or more people are injured or killed) known to have occurred in their area, the police authorities complete a statistical return which provides details of the accident circumstances, separate information for each vehicle which was involved in the accident and separate information for each person who was injured in the accident. The data covers all motorists who were known to be involved in injury road accidents (the figures do not include, for example, those involved in "hit and run" accidents that could not be traced).

Estimates of the number of injury road accidents involving illegal alcohol levels are higher than the number of drivers with positive/ refused breath tests because they include allowances for the number of cases where drivers were not breath tested because of the severity of their injuries or because they left the scene of the accident.

Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2009 can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/11/05111814/0.

Datasets

Alcohol Industry Sales Data (Nielsen)

NHS Health Scotland has purchased alcohol sales data from The Nielsen Company to contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of Scotland's alcohol strategy. The latest data, published in July 2010, includes off-trade and on-trade information for 2005 to 2009. The data is presented by country and by the United Kingdom as a whole and includes sales by natural volume, pure volume, by capita and also by liquor category.

The latest data is available from www.healthscotland.com/documents/4558.aspx.

General Acute Inpatient / Day Case Record (SMR01)

SMR01 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from specialties other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stay specialties in the NHS Scotland. Attendances at Accident and Emergency that do not result in an admission are not included. Each individual patient may have more than one episode of care so the number of patients discharged within a year may be less than the total number of discharges.

Data reported in this publication is for discharges only, and contains information about patients discharged from general hospitals where an alcohol-related diagnosis was a factor in the patients' treatment. Up to six diagnoses are recorded and discharges with either a main or supplementary alcohol-related diagnosis are included.

Caution is necessary when interpreting these figures as the recording of alcohol misuse may vary from hospital to hospital. For example where alcohol misuse is suspected but unconfirmed it may not be recorded by the hospital. There may, therefore, be a degree of under recording of alcohol problems. Figures can also show an element of double counting where a patient is recorded as having more than one alcohol-related diagnosis.

Alcohol-related diagnoses are recorded using the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10). The codes used for analysis are presented in [Appendix 3](#).

Further statistics on general acute hospital discharges can be found at www.isdscotland.org/acute_hospital_care.

General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) Death data

Information on deaths is drawn from the registration of deaths administered by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). This dataset contains information about all deaths which were registered in Scotland. It includes both the underlying (main) and contributory (secondary) causes of death that were recorded on the death certificate (but does not have any information about medical conditions that were not thought to have contributed to the death). Both types of cause were used to produce the "any mention" figures, but each death was only counted once. Classification of underlying and contributory causes of death is based on information collected from the medical certificate together with any additional information subsequently provided by the certifying doctor. Changes notified to GROS by Procurators Fiscal are also taken into account. Additionally the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service advise GROS of deaths that were thought to have been suicides. More information can be found via <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/vital-events/deaths/index.html>.

Alcohol can cause death directly: for example alcoholic liver disease is known to be a direct consequence of alcohol consumption. Alcohol can also increase the risk of death from certain diseases (such as breast cancer or pancreatitis): it may have had a role, to a greater or lesser extent, in deaths from such causes, but this is unlikely to be recorded as such on the death certificate (which may simply say - e.g. - "breast cancer", with no indication of the deceased's level of alcohol consumption). Several countries have attempted to quantify the proportions (aetiological fractions) of deaths from causes that may be ascribed to alcohol, but there is no internationally agreed standard approach.

In July 2006 ONS agreed with the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) that a harmonised definition should be used when reporting alcohol-related deaths for the United Kingdom. [Appendix 6](#) lists the ICD codes that are used for such analysis: they are all for medical conditions which are wholly attributable to the consumption of alcohol.

Further statistics on alcohol-related deaths can be found at <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/vital-events/deaths/alcohol-related/index.html>.

Mental Illness Hospital and Psychiatric Unit Inpatient Record (SMR04)

SMR04 is an episode based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases admitted to and discharged from Mental Health specialties. The form collects patient based data on day cases and inpatient episodes. The tables presented in this publication are based on diagnosis at the time of discharge from hospital.

On the SMR04 form, up to six separate diagnoses can be recorded on discharge. A diagnosis in the first position is the main diagnosis on discharge, whilst a diagnosis in positions two to six is the supplementary diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including first and supplementary). The main diagnostic positions, plus up to five secondary positions were searched but each episode counted only once.

Figures for all admissions, re-admissions and discharges relate to the number of episodes not the number of individual patients admitted or discharged. Each individual may have more than one episode. First admissions relate to first ever admissions to a psychiatric hospital, and therefore approximate to the number of people. Whilst, re-admissions will include patients who have returned for treatment after a long period of time, as well as those who have been re-admitted after a short interval.

Diagnoses are based on the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10). The codes used for analysis are presented in [Appendix 3](#).

PTI data

Practice Team Information (PTI) is a programme for the collection of primary care data from the general practice team, including General Practitioners (GPs), practice nurses and, until recently, community nurses (specifically district nurses and health visitors). It developed from Continuous Morbidity Recording (CMR), which collected data from contacts between patients and GPs only. PTI collects data from every face-to-face contact between a patient registered with the practice and a member of the practice team, including out-of-hours and house calls, but excluding telephone consultations. Currently there are around 60 PTI practices in Scotland and as many of these as possible are included in the yearly 'national sample'. The practices involved are broadly representative of the Scottish population in terms of age, gender, deprivation and urban/rural mix.

PTI is frequently used to estimate the number of consultations annually in Scotland for a specific condition, and to estimate the number of people in Scotland who consult because of a condition in any one year. It should be borne in mind that PTI measures active problems; a lifelong or previous condition will not be recorded unless the patient had a contact with the practice that was directly related to that condition

During 2006 a substantial review of the way in which PTI data are processed and presented was undertaken, resulting in some fairly major changes. These revisions and their impact are summarised below:

- Data for 2003/04 and 2004/05 were revised and replaced previously published figures.
- Data for 2005/06 were published for the first time.
- PTI-based estimates of condition-specific numbers of contacts and patients consulting became more robust.
- It was no longer possible to use PTI to derive estimates of incidence for specific diseases or conditions.
- Standard groupings of clinical (Read) codes were revised to include categories for signs & symptoms and activities.

For further information on the latest revisions, go to www.isdscotland.org/isd/4724.html.

Appendix 2 Glossary

This glossary provides information about some of the concepts and terms used in this publication.

Affordability of alcohol

This provides a measure of the relative affordability of alcohol, by comparing the relative changes in the price of alcohol, with changes in Households' Disposable Income over the same period (with both allowing for inflation). It is calculated in the following way:

$(\text{Real Households' Disposable Income Index} / \text{Relative Alcohol Price Index}) \times 100$

If the affordability index is above 100, then alcohol is relatively more affordable than in the base year, 1980. For example, in 2003, alcohol was 54% more affordable, as shown by the affordability index of 154.

Alcohol-related crime

Alcohol can be a direct factor in crime such as drunk driving. It can also be an indirect factor in crime such as its contribution to public disorder. There is no commonly agreed definition of what constitutes 'alcohol related crime'. Objectively quantifying this is therefore difficult. The Home Office defined alcohol related crime as "instances of crime and disorder that occurred and/or occurred at that level of seriousness because alcohol consumption was a contributory factor".¹

This publication reports information on 'alcohol specific offences'. These are offences defined as specifically involving alcohol including drunkenness offences, drinking in a designated place and drunk driving. There are many other offences such as public disorder, criminal damage and violence where alcohol is likely to be a contributory factor. This is not easily quantifiable and has not been included. The figures will therefore not provide a complete picture of 'alcohol related crime'.

Alcohol-related diagnosis

These refer to conditions known to be a direct consequence of alcohol consumption. Codes used in analyses are in Appendices 3-6.

Alcohol released for home consumption

This is alcohol on which duty has been paid for consumption within the UK. This is also known as clearances of alcohol.

Binge drinking

'Binge drinking' is defined in the Plan for action on alcohol problems as: 'Drinking an excessive amount on any one occasion'. However, there is no agreed standard way of measuring it and in the absence of such a definition a number of approaches have been adopted. One approach is to use unit-based measures, for example the Scottish Health Survey defines binge drinking as people drinking double their daily benchmark or more on their heaviest drinking day in the past week. Furthermore, reports of consumption of five or more drinks on a single occasion have also been used as a proxy measure of binge drinking, for example in SALSUS. There has, however, been some criticism of unit-based measures because individual responses to alcohol and circumstances of drinking can be very different. It has been felt that a more subjective measure such as people reporting feeling drunk, is a better predictor of binge drinking.²

¹ Guidance for local partnerships on alcohol-related crime and disorder data. Home Office Development and Practice Report 6. 2003.

² Drunk and disorderly: a qualitative study of binge drinking among 18- to 24-year olds. Home Office 2003.

CAGE

CAGE is a 4-item questionnaire designed to indicate whether a person might have alcohol problems/be alcohol dependent. Two or more positive answers to these questions suggest dependence.

Have you ever:

- Thought you should Cut down on your drinking?
- Felt Annoyed by others criticising your drinking
- Felt bad or Guilty about your drinking?
- Had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of hangover? (Eye-opener).

CAGE has been modified for use in the Scottish Health Survey for self-completion by respondents with an additional two questions (highlighted in bold below) which are indicative of physical dependency:

- I have felt that I ought to cut down on my drinking
- I have felt ashamed or guilty about my drinking
- People have annoyed me by criticising my drinking
- **I have found that my hands were shaking in the morning after drinking the previous night**
- I have had a drink first thing on the morning to steady my nerves or get rid of a hangover
- **There have been occasions when I felt that I was unable to stop drinking**

CAGE has also been modified for use by the prison population using the following questions:

- On the OUTSIDE did you ever think you ought to CUT DOWN your drinking?
- Has anyone ever ANNOYED you by criticising your drinking?
- Have you ever felt Guilty about your drinking?
- Have you ever had to have an EYE-OPENER – a drink first thing in the morning?

Cause of death

The 'underlying cause of death' is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as "the disease or injury which initiated the train of events directly leading to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury". The underlying cause of death is the principal cause of death and is that usually used in mortality statistics. Death certificates can also include contributory causes of death in addition to the underlying cause of death. A contributory cause of death is a significant condition that contributes to the fatal outcome. The tables within this publication which are titled 'any mention' combine 'underlying' and 'contributory' causes of death.

Deprivation

The Carstairs and Morris index was used to calculate deprivation rates for SALSUS (for area of residence). The index was originally developed in the 1980s using 1981 census data. It is composed of four indicators at postcode sector level that were judged to represent material disadvantage in the population (Lack of car ownership, Registrar General Social Class, Overcrowded households and male unemployment). The index has also been calculated based on 1991 census data, which is used for this publication. Rates are reported by quintiles. Quintiles divide the population into five equal proportions so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile. Quintile 1 is the least deprived, quintile 5 the most deprived. Deprivation rates were calculated by dividing the number of people in a deprivation quintile by the 1991 population of that deprivation quintile.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) was used to calculate deprivation rates for general and psychiatric hospital discharges, alcohol-related deaths and Scottish Health Survey analysis. SIMD has 38 indicators in 7 domains (income, employment, housing, health, education, skills and training, geographical access and crime) at datazone level, which have been combined into an overall index. Rates are reported by quintiles. Quintiles divide the population into five equal proportions so that 20% of the population falls into each quintile.

Since the release of the Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009 publication the order used by ISD to present data by deprivation category has been modified. For analyses using SIMD 2009 v2, ISD have changed their labelling to correspond with that of the Scottish Government. The category labels are now 1=most deprived to 5=least deprived. ISD's method of population-weighting (i.e. equal population denominator in each category remain unchanged and differs to the method adopted by the Scottish Government). For further information see www.isdscotland.org/isd/3207.html.

Full details of SIMD 2009 v2 are available on the Scottish Government website www.scotland.gov.uk/SIMD.

Drinking in a designated place offence

This is a relatively recent offence, which relies on the implementation of local bye-laws to prohibit drinking in specific public places. Local authorities have since 1993 been able to submit proposals for bye-laws under powers contained in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. Drinking alcohol in public in these designated places is an offence. Over recent years more localities have obtained bye-laws to prohibit consumption of alcohol in specified areas. This may also be a factor in the rise in the number of offences.

Drunk driving offences

A number of specific offences are aggregated under the term Drunk Driving Offences. These include: driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs, blood alcohol content above limit and failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens.

Drunkenness offences

A number of specific offences are aggregated under the term Drunkenness Offences. These include: drunk and incapable, drunk in charge of a child.

Episode rate

This refers to the number of hospital episodes during a specified time period for a given population.

European Age Standardised Rate (EASR)

Standardised rates are used to allow comparisons across geographical areas by controlling for differences in the age structure of local populations. Age standardised rates can be compared across areas and time periods. They give the number of events that would occur in a standard population (per 100,000) if that population had the age-specific rates of a given area. The rates are standardised to the European Standard population. The age groups used for deriving the standardised rates are as defined in the European Standard Population.

General hospital

This term is used to describe hospitals that are non-obstetric and non-psychiatric.

Hospital episode of care

This refers to a given period of health care in a hospital setting. An individual (patient) may account for a number of episodes during a given reporting period. Each episode is initiated by a referral (including re-referral) or admission and is ended by a discharge.

Injury road accidents

These are road accidents in which one or more people are injured or killed.

International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)

The International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) revision is used to classify hospital admissions and deaths. The 10th revision is used in analysis. [Appendix 3](#) and [Appendix 6](#) list the ICD 10 codes used.

Main discharge diagnosis

The main medical problem that the patient is experiencing at the time of admission.

Provisional data

An indication that the data is provisional means that returns from hospitals are not yet complete and the final figure may be different to that recorded when all returns are in.

Rates

A rate gives the number of occurrences of an event for a given number of people in the population for a specified time period. Rates are useful in that they allow comparisons to be made between different populations. Crude rates are usually reported in this publication. A crude rate is one that applies to the population as a whole. It is calculated as:

Crude Rate=Number of Events (Numerator) / Total Population (Denominator)

To avoid small numbers this is multiplied by 100,000, which gives the number of events for 100,000 people in the population e.g. 30 deaths per 100,000 people.

Standard Error of the Mean

The standard error of the mean is an estimate of how much the mean for the sample is likely to differ from the mean value for the whole population. A large standard error suggests that the sample mean is likely to be a poor estimate of the whole population mean.

Supplementary discharge diagnoses

These are problems that affect the care or influence the health status of the patient, in addition to the main diagnosis.

Unit of alcohol

A unit of alcohol is 8 gms (10mls) of ethanol. In the past it was reasonably safe to say that this was equivalent to half a pint of beer or lager, a measure of spirits or a glass of wine. However, increasing strengths of alcoholic drinks and in some cases standard measures mean that it is now more difficult to know how many units are in the glass of alcohol being drunk. The number of units can be calculated using the following formula: volume in millilitres multiplied by % alcohol by volume (abv), divided by 1000. For example:

- Wine is now served in many establishments in 175ml glasses and 13% abv is common. This would be close to 2.5 units;
- Spirits are now often served in 35ml measures which makes a measure of 40% abv spirits about 1.5 units;
- Beer and lager was commonly 3.5% abv in the past, now it is often 5% abv, making a half pint of beer or lager almost 1.5 units.

Young Offenders

Prisoners aged between 16 and 21 years of age sentenced by a court are classified as young offenders and detained within Young Offender Institutions (YOI). Prisoners aged over 21 may be held within a YOI if they were sentenced before the age of 21 years and are awaiting transfer to an adult establishment or if they are close to their liberation date. For the purposes of the Prison Survey Report, young offenders were classified as those held in HMYOI Polmont and those aged 21 years or less in other SPS establishments.

Appendix 3 ICD10 codes used for reporting alcohol-related discharges from Scottish hospitals

In 2008, prior to the publication of the Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009, ISD carried out an **in-depth internal review** of its core alcohol-related code set. The ICD10 codes agreed from the review are used to define an alcohol-related condition in this publication. The ICD10 codes used are as follows:-

ICD 10 Code	Description
E24.4	Alcohol induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy
F10	Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to foetus from alcohol
P04.3	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
Q86.0	Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)
R78.0	Finding of alcohol in blood
T51.0	Toxic effect of ethanol
T51.1	Toxic effect of methanol
T51.9	Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol undetermined intent
Y57.3	Alcohol deterrents
Y90	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level
Y91	Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level intoxication
Z50.2	Alcohol rehabilitation
Z71.4	Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance
Z72.1	Alcohol use

Appendix 4 Analysis methods used on the SMR01 dataset

The way in which the ISD Substance Misuse team analyse data from SMR01 has been altered since the publication of Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009. A paper explaining this change was published on the following website on the 25th November 2009:-

http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/cis_faq.htm

On the SMR01 database an episode of care is generated when a patient is discharged from a general acute hospital or when a patient is transferred between hospitals, significant facilities, specialties or to a different consultant. As a result a continuous stay in hospital may have more than one SMR01 episode record for the same stay in hospital.

In our previous publications, such as Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2009, we counted each stay in a general acute hospital once by excluding transfer cases. However, in this publication each stay in general acute hospitals is counted once using the Continuous Inpatient Stay (CIS) marker generated by record linkage. This identifies all records relating to the one hospital stay and each stay in hospital is counted once using this marker.

The above website gives more detailed information and comparisons on the changes made to the analysis of the SMR01 dataset.

Appendix 5 Read Codes Used for Analysing Alcohol Use in PTI Data

Read code	Read description
136S.	Hazardous alcohol use
136T.	Harmful alcohol use
63C7.	Maternal alcohol abuse
66e..	Alcohol disorder monitoring
66e0.	Alcohol abuse monitoring
8BA8.	Alcohol detoxification
8CG..	Care programme approach level
8CG0.	Care programme approach level 1
8CG1.	Care programme approach level 2
8CG2.	Care programme approach level 3
8CG3.	Enhanced care programme approach level
8CG4.	Standard care programme approach level
8CG5.	Care programme approach completed
8CG6.	Care Programme Approach review
C1505	Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
E01..	Alcoholic psychoses
E010.	Alcohol withdrawal delirium
E011.	Alcohol amnestic syndrome
E0110	Korsakov's alcoholic psychosis
E0111	Korsakov's alcoholic psychosis with peripheral neuritis
E0112	Wernicke-Korsakov syndrome
E011z	Alcohol amnestic syndrome NOS
E012.	Other alcoholic dementia
E0120	Chronic alcoholic brain syndrome
E013.	Alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis
E014.	Pathological alcohol intoxication
E015.	Alcoholic paranoia
E01y.	Other alcoholic psychosis
E01y0	Alcohol withdrawal syndrome
E01yz	Other alcoholic psychosis NOS
E01z.	Alcoholic psychosis NOS
E23..	Alcohol dependence syndrome
E230.	Acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism
E2300	Acute alcoholic intoxication, unspecified, in alcoholism
E2301	Continuous acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism
E2302	Episodic acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism
E2303	Acute alcoholic intoxication in remission, in alcoholism
E230z	Acute alcoholic intoxication in alcoholism NOS
E231.	Chronic alcoholism
E2310	Unspecified chronic alcoholism
E2311	Continuous chronic alcoholism
E2312	Episodic chronic alcoholism
E2313	Chronic alcoholism in remission
E231z	Chronic alcoholism NOS
E23z.	Alcohol dependence syndrome NOS
E250.	Nondependent alcohol abuse
E2500	Nondependent alcohol abuse, unspecified
E2501	Nondependent alcohol abuse, continuous
E2502	Nondependent alcohol abuse, episodic
E2503	Nondependent alcohol abuse in remission

Read code	Read description
E250z	Nondependent alcohol abuse NOS
Eu10.	[X]Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
Eu100	[X]Mental & behav dis due to use alcohol: acute intoxication
Eu101	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use of alcohol: harmful use
Eu102	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: dependence syndr
Eu103	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: withdrawal state
Eu104	[X]Men & behav dis due alcoh: withdrawl state with delirium
Eu105	[X]Mental & behav dis due to use alcohol: psychotic disorder
Eu106	[X]Mental and behav dis due to use alcohol: amnesic syndrome
Eu107	[X]Men & behav dis due alcoh: resid & late-onset psychot dis
Eu108	[X]Alcohol withdrawal-induced seizure
Eu10y	[X]Men & behav dis due to use alcohol: oth men & behav dis
Eu10z	[X]Ment & behav dis due use alcohol: unsp ment & behav dis
F11x0	Cerebral degeneration due to alcoholism
F1440	Cerebellar ataxia due to alcoholism
F3747	Polyneuropathy in pellagra
F375.	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
F3941	Alcoholic myopathy
G555.	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
G8523	Oesophageal varices in alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver
J153.	Alcoholic gastritis
J610.	Alcoholic fatty liver
J611.	Acute alcoholic hepatitis
J612.	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
J6120	Alcoholic fibrosis and sclerosis of liver
J613.	Alcoholic liver damage unspecified
J6130	Alcoholic hepatic failure
J617.	Alcoholic hepatitis
J6170	Chronic alcoholic hepatitis
J6710	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
SLH3.	Alcohol deterrent poisoning
ZV57A	[V]Alcohol rehabilitation
ZV6D6	[V]Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance

Appendix 6 Causes of Death Related to Alcohol Consumption, International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision

ICD-10 Code	Description
F10	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis
K70	Alcoholic liver disease
K73	Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver (Excluding K74.3-K74.5 – Biliary cirrhosis)
K86.0	Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent

