

Highland Licensing Board - Alcohol Overprovision Statement – additional information as requested on 27 August special meeting

Situation

The Licensing Board held a special meeting on 27 August to agree the Licensing Board policy statement 2013-16 and to agree a consultation process for the alcohol overprovision document prepared by Highland Public Health and Policy Directorate. See the Council's Licensing website:

<http://www.highland.gov.uk/businessinformation/licensing/>

At the meeting the Licensing Board requested additional information about alcohol related hospitalisation and attributed conditions for Intermediate Data Zones (IDZs). The geography presented on the 27 August was for Multi-Member Wards (MMWs).

Background

There are a number of ways to assess the overprovision of alcohol including health harm for example the number of patients hospitalised with alcohol related and attributed conditions in relation to geographical area.

The Licensing Board discussed the merits of using different geographies and requested additional information in relation to Table 9 entitled 'Patients hospitalised with alcohol related and attributable conditions; 2007-2009; Directly standardised rates per 100,000'. (For table 9 follow link above).

In the recommendations section **option two** relates to health harm data linked to MMWs and reads as:

'The Licensing Board should consider in relation to off-sales the evidence of health harm based on the 2011 report¹ where specific multi-member wards are above the Scottish average. To limit the supply, no more off-sales licenses are agreed, where the sales capacity is 40 square meters and over (or such other square meters as the LB considers appropriate).'

Assessment

There are 54 IDZs and 22 MMWs.

The IDZ are aggregations of data zones within local authorities and contain between 2,500 and 6,000 people. The data zones and IDZs build on the well-established postcode and census geographies, and are now the key geographies for disseminating government statistics and for supporting policy making. Furthermore they allow for comparisons over time.

In contrast there are fewer electoral wards numbering 22. Each ward has either 3 or 4 elected members totalling 80 for Highland. Ward boundary areas have been subject to many changes over the years making comparisons over time difficult.

Table 1 shows for IDZs and MMWs the numbers (statistically significant) above the Scottish average for patients hospitalised with alcohol related and attributable conditions; 2007-2009; directly standardised rates per 100,000. 46% (25) of IDZ geographies are above the Scottish average and 55% (12) of the MMW

geographies are above the Scottish average. As a percentage there are fewer IDZ geographies above the Scottish average than MMW geographies.

Whether or not to include a third option to reflect the IDZ will be at the Licensing Board's discretion. The main advantage for using IDZ data is because it is collected consistently and the disadvantage is no clear alignment between the two data sets causing potential confusion. In Table 3 the fourteen IDZs (in bold and underlined) containing data zones (smaller geographies) that fall within the 20% most deprived in Scotland are also presented adding another layer of complexity.

When considering these geographies the Licensing Board should be mindful of the evidence showing ease of access to alcohol for all of the population and the percentage of the population drinking excessively.

Table 1: IDZs and MMWs Numbers and Percentage Above the Scottish Average for Patients Hospitalised with Alcohol Related and Attributed Conditions; Directly standardised rates per 100,000.

Geography	Numbers	Numbers above	% of total
IDZ	54	25	46
MMW	22	12	55

Table 2 shows rates of hospitalisation for alcohol related and attributed conditions; directly standardised rates per 100,000, presented by Intermediate Data Zone for the period between 2007 and 2009.

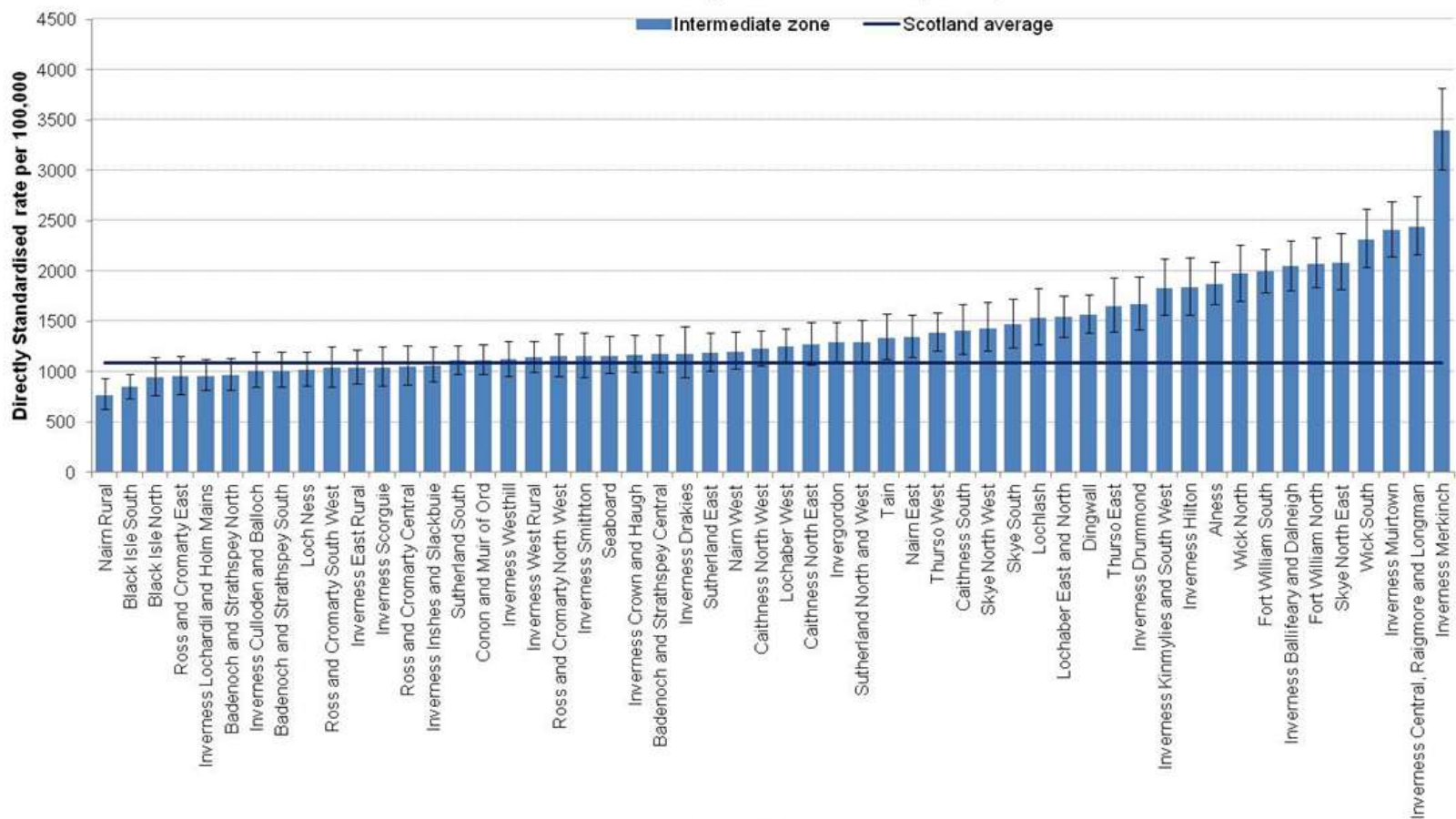
Table 3 lists the MMWs and IDZs and shows a best fit between the two geographies. There is not a complete match between the two data sets because of different boundaries and more IDZs with fewer numbers.

Recommendations

The Licensing Board considers the IDZ data in relation to the proposed options and agrees the addition of a third option. This would be:

The Licensing Board should consider in relation to off-sales the evidence of health harm based on the 2011 report¹ where specific Intermediate Data Zones are above the Scottish average. To limit the supply, no more off-sales licenses are agreed, where the sales capacity is 40 square meters and over (or such other square meters as the LB considers appropriate).

Highland Local Authority: Patients hospitalised with alcohol related and attributable conditions; 2007-2009
Directly standardised rates per 100,000



Source: SMR01, ScotPHO

Intermediate zones

Table 2: Rates of hospitalisation for alcohol related and attributed conditions, directly standardised rates per 100,000, presented by Intermediate Data Zone for the period between 2007 and 2009

Highland Intermediate Data Zone	
Nairn Rural	S below
Black Isle South	S below
Black Isle North	
Ross and Cromarty East	
Ross and Cromarty East	
Inverness Lochardil and Holm Mains	
Badenoch and Strathspey North	
Inverness Culloden and Balloch	
Badenoch and Strathspey South	
Loch Ness	
Ross and Cromarty South West	
Inverness East Rural	
Inverness Scorguie	
Ross and Cromarty Central	
Inverness Inshes and Slackbuie	
Sutherland South	
Conon and Muir of Ord	
Inverness Westhill	
Inverness West Rural	
Ross and Cromarty North West	
Inverness Smithton	
Seaboard	
Inverness Crown and Haugh	
Badenoch and Strathspey Central	
Inverness Drakies	
Sutherland East	
Nairn West	
Caithness North West	
Lochaber West	
Caithness North East	
Invergordon	Above
Sutherland North and West	Above
Tain	Above
Nairn East	Above
Thurso West	Above
Caithness South	Above
Skye North West	Above
Skye South	Above
Lochlash	Above
Lochaber East and North	Above
Dingwall	Above
Thurso East	Above
Inverness Drummond	Above
Inverness Kinmylies and South West	Above
Inverness Hilton	Above
Alness	Above
Wick North	Above
Fort William South	Above
Inverness Ballifeary and Dalneigh	Above
Fort William North	Above
Skye North East	Above
Wick South	Above
Inverness Muirtown	Above
Inverness Central, Raigmore and Longman	Above
Inverness Merkinch	Above

Table 3: Multi-Member Wards and Intermediate Data Zones – Rates of hospitalisation for alcohol related and attributed conditions, directly standardised rates per 100,000, for the period between 2007 and 2009

Multi-Member Ward	Intermediate Data Zone
Green background = Above Scottish Average	Yellow Highlights – Above Scottish Average
Aird and Loch Ness	Loch Ness Inverness West Rural
Badenoch and Strathspey	Badenoch and Strathspey South Badenoch and Strathspey Central Badenoch and Strathspey North
Black Isle	Black Isle South Black Isle North
Caol and Mallaig	Fort William North Lochaber East and North
Cromarty Firth	Alness Invergordon Ross and Cromarty East
Culloden and Ardersier	Inverness Smithton Inverness Culloden and Balloch
Dingwall and Seaforth	Conon and Muir of Ord Dingwall
East Sutherland and Edderton	Sutherland East
Eilean a' Chèò	Skye South Skye North East Skye North West
Fort William and Ardnamurchan	Fort William South Lochaber West
Inverness Central	Inverness Crown and Haugh Inverness Muirtown Inverness Merkinch
Inverness Millburn	Inverness Drakies Inverness Central, Raigmore and Longman
Inverness Ness-Side	Inverness Lochardil and Holm Mains Inverness Drummond Inverness Hilton
Inverness South	Inverness East Rural Inverness Inshes and Slackbuie Inverness Westhill
Inverness West	Inverness Kinmylies and South West Inverness Scorguie
Landward Caithness	Inverness Ballifeary and Dalneigh Caithness South Caithness North West Caithness North East
Nairn	Nairn Rural Nairn West Nairn East
North, West and Central Sutherland	Sutherland South Sutherland North and West
Tain and Easter Ross	Seaboard

	Tain
Thurso	Thurso East Thurso West
Wester Ross, Strathpeffer and Lochalsh	Lochalsh Ross and Cromarty South West Ross and Cromarty Central Ross and Cromarty North West
Wick	Wick South Wick North

There are fourteen IDZs (in bold and underlined) that contain data zones (smaller geographies) that fall within the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

Reference

1. Directorate of Public Health and Policy (2011) Preparation of Overprovision Statement under Section 7 of the Licensing
<http://www.highland.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/AC02537B-50C5-40C4-BB9E-D8FD69CC8C85/0/HLB08112.pdf>

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