Dear Colleague

CONSULTATION PAPER ON PLAN FOR ACTION ON ALCOHOL MISUSE

Introduction

1. The Scottish Executive wants to put together a shared national Plan for Action on alcohol misuse. We are therefore launching an extended consultation exercise to find out:

   • What is causing concern amongst organisations and individuals about drinking in Scotland.
   • Your views about what needs to be done by all concerned.
   • What you and your organisation and sector can contribute as part of an agreed Plan for Action.

Consultation

2. The Scottish Executive is asking a number of networks and organisations what they think. A list of those being consulted is at Annex A. The aim is for this process to be as inclusive as possible and we hope you will use your networks (by for example organising discussion forums and events) to reach appropriate interests within your organisation or area.

3. The Executive will arrange separately to consult various groups of people who might otherwise not respond to this consultation paper. For example, children and young people, people who use or have used alcohol related services or, more generally, who have experienced problems with alcohol.
4. We are looking for views on the questions below by the **end of June 2001**. However, we would like the process to be evolutionary so would welcome early thoughts during the consultation period on key issues, for example by contacting us or by using the discussion forum on the web site (see below). The final responses will be analysed and will help the Scottish Executive and those advising it to decide what the national Plan for Action on alcohol misuse should contain. We shall aim to produce that Plan by the end of 2001.

**Working towards a national Plan for Action**

5. The Scottish Executive wants the Plan for Action to be a true partnership. It will need to include a whole range of things to be done by the alcohol industry and associated trades, a wide range of public and private bodies, communities and individuals. Alcohol misuse is a complicated subject and no one organisation or approach can hope to tackle its causes and effects alone.

6. Outcomes from the consultation and the content of the Plan will be subject to all concerned being able to find any new resources needed.

7. The Scottish Executive has also announced a review of liquor licensing law and a Review Committee is currently being set up. The review will link up with the development of the overall Plan for Action and will have regard to what emerges from this consultation exercise in reaching its conclusions.

8. Under the arrangements for devolution, some matters are reserved to the UK Government, for example, policy on taxation, advertising and drink driving. Decisions on what action to take in these areas are therefore for the relevant Whitehall Departments in consultation with the Executive. The UK Government is working towards a national alcohol misuse strategy which will complement the Scottish Plan for Action.

**How can you get involved?**

9. An alcohol misuse webpage ([www.scotland.gov.uk/health/alcoholmisuse](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/health/alcoholmisuse)) within the Scottish Executive website has been set up to facilitate the consultation process. The webpage will expand as the National Plan for Action develops and updates on the progress of the consultation exercise will also be available.

10. You may like to organise discussions or other forms of consultation within your own network, organisation or local group, or with others. Please let us know about these events using the website or contact points detailed at paragraph 14 below. Ministers in the Health and Justice Departments of the Executive would be interested to hear views directly and we hope there will be opportunities for this as the Plan for Action develops.

11. The Scottish Advisory Committee on Alcohol Misuse is an independent group of experts that has been set up to advise Ministers. The membership is at **Annex B**. The committee will be playing an active part in the consultation process.

**Key Facts**

12. Some key facts about alcohol misuse and current legislation affecting this area are set out at **Annex C**. Other information and references will be published on the website over the next few months.
Consultation questions

13. These are the key questions that the Scottish Executive would like you to consider and comment on. You do not need to answer them all.

**Question 1:** How should we define alcohol misuse? You might like to think about both consumption and the consequences of alcohol misuse.

**Question 2:** What concerns you most about current patterns and trends in drinking in Scotland?

**Question 3:** Are there priority groups or individuals whose drinking we should try to influence in the Plan for Action?

**Question 4:** What specific objectives, and activities designed to achieve these, would you like to see in the national Plan for Action? For example:

- To change the ways individuals or groups within the population, including children and young people, perceive the use and misuse of alcohol?
- To affect patterns of alcohol consumption by individuals or groups.
- To affect overall levels of consumption?
- To reduce misuse of alcohol by people of all ages and to promote sensible drinking?
- To make sure that existing law relevant to alcohol is enforced properly and consistently?
- To improve services that help people deal with their own misuse of alcohol?
- To improve access to such services?
- To improve services to those affected by other people’s alcohol misuse eg relatives and carers, victims of crime?
- To improve relevant information available to the general public, service users and service providers?

**Question 5:** Would you like to see changes in aspects of the law relevant to misuse of alcohol? In particular, how would you like to see the law on liquor licensing change to produce a system of licensing that reflects the modern view of the place of alcohol in Scotland?

**Question 6:** Of the objectives you suggest at Question 4, which require action (either singly or jointly) by government, statutory bodies, industry, employers, communities, individuals or others? If several bodies are involved, which has or have the key responsibility?

**Question 7:** What gaps do you identify in action that is currently being taken? For example:

- To influence, educate or inform individuals and specific groups?
- To affect patterns of drinking?
- To enforce the law?
- To improve services?

**Question 8:** What can your organisation or sector do to address the gaps?
Question 9: What support structures will be needed to deliver the national Plan for Action? For example, should local co-ordinating arrangements through Alcohol Misuse Co-ordinating Committees be strengthened and, if so, how?

Question 10: What measures should be taken to ensure that the general public and specific groups get information about the national Plan for Action when it is ready, from your own organisation or from others?

Question 11: How should all concerned be held accountable for what they do under the Plan for Action?

(NB If you are working in the alcohol misuse field, the Executive may already have consulted you about services for people who misuse alcohol or about information on the scale of the problem. You do not need to repeat views that you have already given us, as we shall take all of them into account in working on the national Plan for Action.)

Consultation Responses

14. The Executive will be happy to have responses to this consultation exercise from organisations and from individuals. Written responses should be sent to:

Mrs J McLeod
Alcohol Misuse Plan for Action: Consultation
Substance Misuse Division
Scottish Executive Health Department
St Andrew’s House
Regent Road
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Telephone: 0131-244-2612
Fax: 0131-244-2689

E-mail: alcoholmisuseconsultation@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

RESPONSES SHOULD REACH US BY 29 JUNE 2001

15. There are other ways in which to respond to the consultation exercise. You can use the Discussion Forum of our alcohol misuse web site page to give your opinions about any aspect of alcohol misuse and exchange opinions with others. The web page address is:

www.scotland.gov.uk/health/alcoholmisuse

16. Under the Code of Practice on open government, responses will be made available to the public unless respondents ask for their comments to remain confidential
CONSULTEES

Health Networks

Health Board Chief Executives Group
Health Board Health Promotion Managers Group
Health Board Directors of Public Health
Royal College of Physicians
Intercollegiate Group on Alcohol
Intercollegiate Group on Alcohol Problems
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Glasgow
Royal College of Psychiatrists - Scottish Office
Scottish Drugs Specialist Committee
British Medical Association
Association of Nurses in Substance Abuse
Royal College of Nursing
Nursing Council on Alcohol
Community Psychiatry Nursing Association
Scottish Association of Health Councils
Health Education Board for Scotland
Minority Health Inclusion Project
Public Health Institute of Scotland
Community Planning Officers Network
Royal College of Midwives
Deans of Medical Schools
Faculties of Health Studies
British Dental Association, Scottish Office

Local authority Networks

COSLA
Association of Directors of Social Work
Association of Directors of Education in Scotland
Local Authority Chief Executives
SOLACE (Scotland)
SOLAR

Education

Association of Headteachers in Scotland
Head Teachers Association of Scotland
Headmasters’ Conference Secretary (Scotland)
Educational Institute of Scotland
EIS Association of Lecturers in Colleges of Education in Scotland
Association of Primary Teachers
General Teaching Council
Professional Association of Teachers
Scottish Secondary Teachers Association
Scottish Council for Independent Schools  
Scottish Independent Special Schools Group  
Catholic Education Commission  
Catholic Headteachers Association of Scotland  
Catholic Headteachers Association for Primaries in Scotland  
Christian Education Movement  
Community Learning Scotland  
Scottish Vocational Education Council  
Scottish Association of Community Education  
Learning and Teaching Scotland  
National Commission on Education  
Association of Education Advisers  
NASUWT  
Scottish School Board Association  
Scottish Parent Teacher Council  
Scottish Parents Information Network  
Scottish Council for Research in Education  
NUS Scotland  
The Committee of Scottish Higher Education Principles (COSHEP)

**Women's Issues Groups**

Women's Health Working Group  
Network of Ecumenical Women in Scotland  
Glasgow Women's Library  
Glasgow Council for the Single Homeless  
The Women's Safety Centre  
Edinburgh Women's Training Centre  
British Federation of Women Graduates  
Resolutions  
Scottish Joint Action Group  
Engender  
Women's Forum Scotland  
Women's National Commission  
Scottish Women's Aid

**Children's and Young People's Groups**

Scottish Youth Issues Unit  
Scottish Youth Parliament  
Aberlour Child Care Trust  
Barnardos, Scotland  
Children 1st  
Parentline Scotland c/o Children 1st  
Childline Scotland  
Young Scot  
NCH Action for Children  
Who Cares? Scotland  
Children in Scotland  
The Scottish Parenting Forum c/o Children in Scotland  
Save the Children
Fast Forward
YMCA
Scottish Independent Nurseries Association

Legal Bodies

The Law Society of Scotland
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates
Sheriff Principals Association
Sheriffs Association
District Courts Association

Faith Groups
Scottish Inter Faith Council
Action of Churches Together in Scotland
Evangelical Alliance Scotland
Glasgow Jewish Representative Council
Islamic Centre
Free Church of Scotland
Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland

Business organisations

Institute of Directors
Scottish Council of Development and Industry
CBI Scotland
Federation of Small Businesses
Forum of Private Businesses (Scotland)
Scottish Chamber of Commerce
Scottish Engineering
Scottish Retail Consortium
Gin and Vodka Association
Scotch Whisky Association
Scottish Licensed Trade Association
Scottish Consumer Council
Scottish Grocers Federation
Brewers and Licensed Retailers Association
British Institute of Innkeepers
Wines and Spirits Association

Partnerships

ASCC
Childcare Partnerships
Glasgow Alliance
Capital City Partnership
Scottish Trade Union Congress
Social Inclusion Partnerships
Scottish Social Inclusion Network
Volunteer Development Scotland
Scottish Civic Forum
Scottish Homes
Citizens Advice Scotland
Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations

Equalities Groups

The Equal Opportunities Comission
The Commission for Racial Equality
The Disability Rights Commission
The Equality Network
Disability Rights Commission
Scottish Council for Racial Equality
Scottish Traveller Consortium
Disability Scotland

Alcohol and Drug Services

Scottish Council on Alcohol
The Association of Managers of Alcohol Services
AMCC Chairs Association
DAT Association
Alcoholics Anonymous
Samaritans
Scottish Council for Single Homeless
Scottish Refugee Council
Scottish Tourism Forum
Age Concern (Scotland)
AL Anon
National Drugs Helpline
Scotland Against Drugs
Scottish Drugs Forum
Association of Managers of Alcohol Agencies in Scotland (AMAAS)

Criminal justice and policing

Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland
Association of Scottish Police Superintendents
Scottish Police Federation
SACRO
Victim Support
Academics

Prof. Gerard Hastings, Director, Centre for Social Marketing, University of Strathclyde.
Greg Philo, Research Director, Glasgow Media Group, Glasgow University
Martin Plant,
Jonathan Davies,
Howard Jones,
Candace Currie, (RUHBC) Royal Edinburgh University, Behavioral Changes

General

Marcus Grant, President, International Centre for Alcohol Policies
SACAM Membership

Malcolm Chisholm, MP, MSP, Deputy Minister for Health and Community Care, (Chair)
Dr Andrew Fraser, (Deputy Chair), Scottish Executive
Mr Jack Law, Chief Executive, Scottish Council on Alcohol
Mrs Jean Coussins, Director, Portman Group
Mr Kenneth McInnes, Deputy Chief Constable, Fife Constabulary
Prof. Andrew Tannahill, Chief Executive, Health Education Board for Scotland
Dr Charles Lind, Clinical Director of Addictions, Ayrshire and Arran NHS Trust
Mr Tim Huntingford, Chief Executive, West Dumbartonshire Council
Mrs Netta Maciver, Turning Point, Glasgow
Mr Alex Mackay, Head of Education, Fife Council
Mr Murdo McLennan, Western Isles Health Board
Mr Paul Waterson, Chairman, Scottish Licensed Trade Association
Prof. Peter Brunt, Consultant Physician, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary
Mr Bill Anderson, Central Scotland Council on Alcohol
Mr Richard Gibb, Director of Corporate Affairs, Scottish and Newcastle PLC
Cllr. Douglas Kerr, Chair, Edinburgh Licensing Board
Alcohol Misuse: The Facts

Statistics/Trends

**General**

- In the 1998 Scottish Health Survey (SHS) 33% of adult males exceeding 21 units per week, 33% was also the figure quoted in the 1995 SHS.
- The 1998 SHS shows 15% of women exceeding 14 units. 13% was the figure quoted in the 1995 SHS.
- Women in non-manual social classes are more likely to exceed weekly limits. (SHS)
- In men, little difference in those exceeding weekly limits between social classes although mean weekly consumption is higher among manual workers. (SHS)
- In Scotland there is more binge drinking, but overall levels of consumption are similar to England and Wales (25% of men exceeding weekly limits and 11% of women) (SHS)

**Sensible Drinking**

- In December 1995 the Government published a new Report on Sensible Drinking. The revised message is expressed in terms of a daily benchmark rather than a number of units per week to discourage binge drinking. The main findings are that drinking 1 to 2 units a day gives a significant health benefit in reducing coronary heart disease for men over 40 and post-menopausal women; that men who drink 3 to 4 units a day and women who drink 2 to 3 units a day do not face a significant health risk and that consistently drinking 4 or more units a day (men) and 3 more units a day (women) is not advisable because of the increasing health risk.
- The revised sensible drinking message is in 3 parts, focusing on the effects of drinking on long-term health, drawing attention to the harm which can be caused by drinking in the wrong place or at the wrong time, and aiming a number of messages at specific groups (e.g. young people, pregnant women) or specific circumstances (e.g. driving, using machinery, participating in active sport).
- The 3 parts of the message are being taken forward as a package so that people in a variety of circumstances will have better advice on which to decide how much to drink and when and where, without increasing the problems caused by alcohol.

**Alcohol Related Deaths** (General Register Office Figures)

There is no definitive methodology for counting alcohol-related deaths. The table below gives the numbers of deaths in Scotland from selected causes linked to alcohol consumption. The causes chosen (together with the relevant codes of the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases) are as follows:
1. Alcoholic psychoses (ICD9, 291);
2. Alcoholic dependence syndrome (ICD9, 303);
3. Non-dependent abuse of alcohol (ICD9, 305.0);
4. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy (ICD9, 425.5);
5. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis with a mention of alcohol (ICD9, 571.0-571.3).

(Table on next page)

Deaths from selected diseases related to alcohol, Scotland, 1990 - 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>625</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>773</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>251</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH ILLNESS DATA:- To see tables attached at pages 13 and 14.

Young people

- Figures taken from the 1998 Office for National Statistics (ONS) Survey (carried out bi-annually) 19% of children aged 12-15 have had an alcoholic drink this is a drop from 23% recorded in 1996.

- Findings indicate an increase since 1990 in the proportion of children who drink at all from 59% to 64%. (ONS Survey)

- The average weekly amount drunk per pupil fell from 1.8 units in 1996 to 1.4 units in 1998 (somewhat less than a pint of beer or its equivalent). This is still, however, double the number of units (0.8) that were being consumed in 1990. (ONS Survey)

- Boys continue to drink more, on average, than Girls do - 1.8 units compared with 1.0 units per week. (ONS Survey)

- By far the most common place of purchase was the off-licence, mentioned by around one in five drinkers. (ONS Survey)

[The Scottish Executive as a general rule quote the ONS figures shown previously as they are considered to be more robust, however the following figures are shown in the Scottish Health Survey for 1998 which was published on 4th December 2000]

- The Scottish Health Survey for 1998 (SHS 1998) shows that before age 12 there was very little reporting of alcohol consumption, with most children saying they never drank or drank only a few times a year.

12
• The frequency of consumption increased between ages 13 and 15, although even at age 15 only small proportions of boys (19%) and girls (16%) said they drank more than about once a month. (SHS 1998).

• Among children aged 13-15, 12% of boys and 9% of girls said that they had consumed some alcohol in the past seven days. (SHS 1998)

• The percentage saying they drank increased with age (SHS 1998)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
<th>GIRLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young People in Custody in Scotland

• Scottish Prison Service report (SPS) shows that 39% of young offenders came from families with a history of alcohol abuse, while 28% came from families with a history of drug abuse.

• Two-fifths of alcohol users believed that alcohol had contributed to their current offence and two-thirds admitted having committed at least one crime while they were drunk.

Domestic Abuse

• Statistics from Strathclyde Police’s Spotlight Initiative show that alcohol was a factor in less than 50% of domestic abuse incidents attended by police officers.
H3.1 Mental illness hospitals and psychiatric units

admissions with alcohol-related problems by age, sex and main diagnosis \(^1\): by category of admission

year ending March 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Diagnosis</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Secondary Diagnosis 5</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Admissions 2</td>
<td>3 705</td>
<td>2 608</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1 230</td>
<td>1 049</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence</td>
<td>2 393</td>
<td>1 670</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol non dependence</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic psychoses</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| First Admissions 3            | 1 045      | 727   | 43      | 338                   | 278        |
| Alcohol dependence            | 685        | 473   | 26      | 237                   | 176        |
| Alcohol non dependence        | 194        | 127   | 11      | 56                    | 46         |
| Alcoholic psychoses           | 166        | 127   | 6       | 45                    | 56         |

| Re-Admissions 4              | 2 325      | 1 615 | 48      | 778                   | 664        |
| Alcohol dependence            | 1 498      | 1 035 | 24      | 507                   | 443        |
| Alcohol non dependence        | 513        | 346   | 13      | 193                   | 116        |
| Alcoholic psychoses           | 314        | 234   | 11      | 78                    | 105        |

1 Following the introduction of the 10th Revision of the WHO International Classification of Diseases, comparison of data with earlier years is not possible as diagnostic categories are not directly equivalent.
2 Includes direct transfers from other psychiatric hospitals and those whose status on admission is ‘not known’
3 Admissions where the patient’s record states that they have had no previous psychiatric in-patient care
4 Admissions following a break in in-patient care. Excludes direct transfers from other psychiatric hospitals
5 Admissions where alcohol-related problems are recorded as a secondary reason for admission to hospital

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR04)
### Lifestyle

#### Alcohol

**H3.2 Non-psychiatric hospitals**

Discharges with alcohol-related problems by age, sex and main diagnosis year ending 31 March 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Diagnosis</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>Ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6602</td>
<td>4652</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>2087</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol non-dependence</td>
<td>2762</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic liver disease</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic psychoses</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>1076</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty liver</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute hepatitis</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhosis</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic effect of alcohol</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Excludes mental illness hospitals, psychiatric units and maternity hospitals
2 Transfer cases have been excluded
3 Discharges where alcohol-related problems are recorded as a secondary reason for admission to hospital
4 Diseases recorded using the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD10).
5 Provisional

Source: ISD Scotland (SMR01)
Relevant Legislation

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976(as amended) - devolved

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976(as amended) - devolved: This governs the sale and supply of alcohol. The Act places controls on the circumstances in which alcohol can be sold and the people who sell it. The Laws are structured to allow provisions to be applied locally to reduce the social problems associated with alcohol misuse. There is a separate licensing board in each local authority area and these boards have sole responsibility for all licensing matters within their area. The Scottish Executive has no locus to intervene in their decisions.

Licensing Boards

Licensing Boards have powers to make byelaws under section 38 of the 1976 Act. These byelaws include a provision for the board to set out “conditions for the improvement of standards of, and conduct in, licensed premises”.

The Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997- devolved

The Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997- devolved: Section 61 of this Act provides police with powers to confiscate alcohol from underage drinkers in public places, and from those over 18 who are suspected of supplying alcohol to underage drinkers. This is a practical measure which can reduce the local impact and nuisance which results from underage drinking.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 – devolved

The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 – devolved: Under this Act local authorities have the power to introduce byelaws for the prevention and suppression of nuisances in any part of their area. Many local authorities have used this power to make byelaws prohibiting drinking in public, in areas where there had previously been problems.

The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 – devolved

The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 – devolved: Designated Places where the police can take drunk and incapable people thus keeping them out of the criminal justice system were introduced under section 5 of the 1980 Act. The legislation was introduced as part of a policy for decriminalisation of drunkenness and followed the growing awareness of the futility of the cycle of drunks being arrested, tried, probably fined and, more often than not, being sent to prison for non-payment of fines. It was and still is, inappropriate to use criminal sanctions in an attempt to deal with public drunkenness.

The Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 – devolved

The Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 – devolved: Section 18 of this Act empowers the Scottish Ministers to designate, by statutory instrument, the sports grounds and sporting events which are to be subject to restrictions relating to the carriage and consumption of alcohol. The power has been exercised through the Sports Grounds and Sporting Events (Designation) (Scotland) order 1998 – updated as and when required – which designates international and domestic football matches and international rugby union matches and the grounds at which these are played.
**Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 - devolved**

*Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 - devolved:* This Act covers matters such as Social Enquiry Reports and other social work reports; probation orders, deferred sentence and Supervised Attendance Orders?

**Prisoners and Criminal Proceeding (Scotland) Act 1993- devolved**

*Prisoners and Criminal Proceeding (Scotland) Act 1993- devolved:* This Act covers such measures as Parole Licence, Non-Parole Licence, Life Licence (mandatory), and Life Licence (discretionary)

**Law Reform Miscellaneous Provisions (Scotland) Act 1990 – devolved**


**The Road Traffic Act 1988-reserved**

*The Road Traffic Act 1988-reserved:* This Act sets the blood alcohol limit –currently 80mg per 100ml of blood- and the penalties for offenders.