

# Using the downloaded CRESH data



This document should be read in conjunction with the guide on [‘How to use the availability profiles and CRESH web map’](#); pages 8 and 9 demonstrate how to download the availability and harm data from the CRESH web map. The following information provides practical examples of how to best use the data once it has been downloaded. This includes building up the data into areas of interest and comparing neighbourhoods’ availability and harm rates.

For further help and information in addition to this guide, or if you have any questions, please contact [Nicola Merrin](#), Senior Coordinator (Policy and Research) on 0141 572 6295.

## Contents

<b>Preparing the data for use</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Building up data zones into different areas of interest</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Intermediate zones .....	<b>3</b>
Electoral wards .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Localities (by postcode)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Look up the data zones for the postcodes.....	5
Filter the CRESH data to show only those in the area of interest.....	6
<b>Comparing neighbourhoods at data zone level</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Sort the data .....	7
Add the local authority and Scottish averages .....	8
Highlight above average availability and harm rates .....	9
<b>Comparing neighbourhoods (higher than data zone level)</b> .....	<b>11</b>

## Preparing the data for use

After clicking 'Download Filtered Data', an Excel spreadsheet will download and become available to view and save.

All 14 variables available will download for the local authority you have selected or area you have searched for. The variable names will be the same as is on the screen. We recommend that you rename the variable names so that the spreadsheet is easy to understand.

You should find the table on page 10 of the '[How to use the availability profiles and CRESH web map](#)' document helpful for **deciding which variables you are interested in, and renaming the variables.**

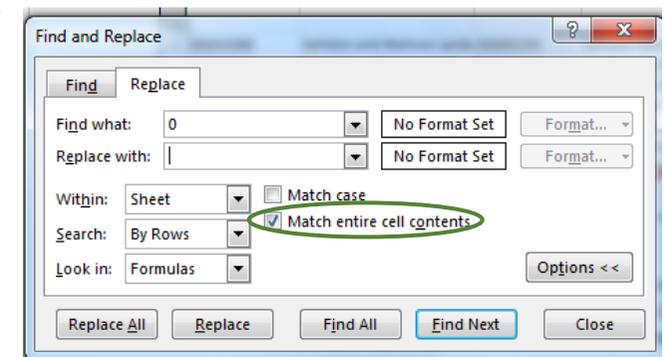
Example: Scottish Borders

The spreadsheet below shows the CRESH data for off-sales (800m) within the Scottish Borders, with the variable titles renamed and some variables removed.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Data Zone Code	Data Zone Name	Intermediate Zone Code	Intermediate Zone Name	No. of off-sales outlets within 800m of the neighbourhood centre	Alcohol Mortality Range	Alcohol-Related Hospitalisation Rate	Income Deprivation Quintile (1= most deprived, 5 = least deprived)	Crime Rate per 10,000 population
1									
2	S01012268	Earlston and Melrose Landw	S02002296	Earlston Stow and Clover		2 Group 1 (0 - 59.6)	21	5	78
3	S01012297	Blainslie and Legerwood	S02002302	Lauder and Area		0 Group 4 (131 - 180)	44	4	129
4	S01012300	Greenlaw	S02002303	Berwickshire Central		2 Group 3 (91.4 - 131)	69	3	176
5	S01012301	Swinton Leithholm and Fog	S02002303	Berwickshire Central		0 Group 3 (91.4 - 131)	37	4	0
6	S01012302	Cranshaws - Abbey St Batha	S02002303	Berwickshire Central		0 Group 3 (91.4 - 131)	22	3	53
7	S01012303	Westruther and Polwarth Ai	S02002303	Berwickshire Central		0 Group 3 (91.4 - 131)	14	5	52
8	S01012304	Gordon and Hume Area	S02002303	Berwickshire Central		0 Group 3 (91.4 - 131)	31	4	41
9	S01012305	Duns - South	S02002304	Duns		1 Group 2 (59.6 - 91.4)	13	3	305
10	S01012306	Duns - West	S02002304	Duns		4 Group 2 (59.6 - 91.4)	77	2	297

For the **alcohol mortality range**, it is best to change this to a single figure representing the group within which the rate sits (between 1 and 5) (e.g. instead of 'Group 1 (0 – 59.6)' you would just have '1'). This can be done manually or by using the 'Text to Columns' button on the Data tab.

Some of the crime rate data for individual neighbourhoods is not available – these will be cells with a zero value. To ensure these are not counted when calculating averages, it is best to **delete any zero values within the crime rate column** (leaving the cell empty). You can do this manually or **press Ctrl+H to replace 0 with nothing**. Make sure to **click on 'options'** and tick **'match entire cell contents'**.



## Building up data zones into different areas of interest

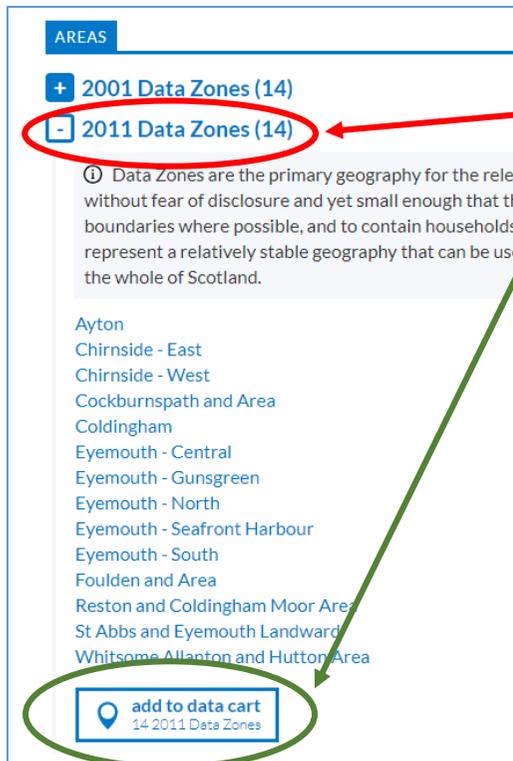
### Intermediate zones

The CRESH data provides the intermediate zone name and code for each data zone with the local authority selected. To view the data by intermediate zone, see [page 11](#) of this guide, which shows how to create a PivotTable.

### Electoral wards

You can find the data zone codes and names for those that sit within electoral wards by using the [Scottish Government statistics website](#). By selecting the local authority and then choosing the ward name, you can save and download the data zones within that ward.

Example: East Berwickshire



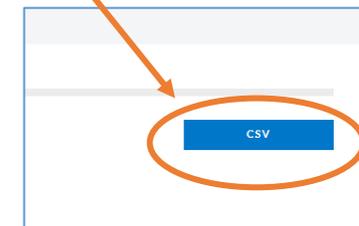
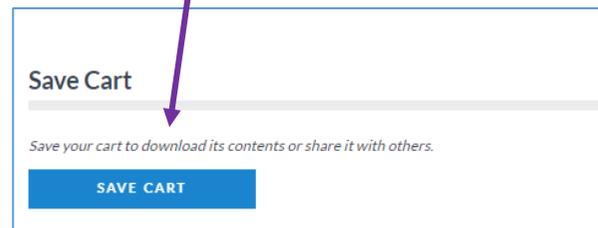
Within the electoral ward of East Berwickshire, if you click on **'2011 data zones'**, a list of the data zones within this ward is provided.

Click on **'add to data cart'** at the bottom of the list to download the list of data zones for this area.

Then click on **'data cart'** at the top right hand corner of the screen.



You then click on **'save cart'** and download the data by clicking on the **'CSV' button**.



This downloads a spreadsheet and gives the names of the data zones within this electoral ward.

Feature Id	Feature Name
http://sta	Ayton
http://sta	St Abbs and Eyemouth Landward
http://sta	Coldingham
http://sta	Reston and Coldingham Moor Area
http://sta	Cockburnspath and Area
http://sta	Eyemouth - Gunsgreen
http://sta	Eyemouth - Seafont Harbour
http://sta	Eyemouth - Central
http://sta	Eyemouth - South
http://sta	Eyemouth - North
http://sta	Chirside - West
http://sta	Chirside - East
http://sta	Whitsome Allanton and Hutton Area
http://sta	Foulden and Area

You can then copy and paste these data zone names into the spreadsheet that holds your downloaded CRESH data.

IMD_2016 income5	SIMD_2016_crime	Berwickshire data zones
5	78	Ayton
4	129	St Abbs and Eyemouth Landward
3	176	Coldingham
4	0	Reston and Coldingham Moor Area
3	53	Cockburnspath and Area
5	52	Eyemouth - Gunsgreen
4	41	Eyemouth - Seafont Harbour
3	305	Eyemouth - Central
2	297	Eyemouth - South
2	150	Eyemouth - North
4	0	Chirside - West
3	88	Chirside - East
3	199	Whitsome Allanton and Hutton Area
3	110	Foulden and Area
3	154	
3	134	
2	58	

The next step is to filter the CRESH data to only show the data for the neighbourhoods within this list. See page 5 ('Sort the data') for how to do this.

## Localities (by postcode)

The most accurate way to find out the data zones of a locality is by postcode. You must of course know the postcodes for each locality first, which should be available from the relevant Health and Social Care Partnership or Community Planning Partnership.

### Look up the data zones for the postcodes

You can find the data zone codes for the postcodes you are interested in by **using the SIMD [postcode lookup spreadsheet](#)** ('Look-up: Postcode to SIMD rank').

Once downloaded from the Scottish Government website, the spreadsheet **allows you to enter postcodes** (you can copy and paste from a list) and it **automatically populates** with information from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, **providing the data zone code** (first column after the postcode).

1. **Paste the postcodes** into the postcode finder (column A)
2. **Remove the duplicates** (many of the postcodes will have the same data zone)
  - Highlight the cells with the data zone codes
  - Go to the Data tab and click on **'Remove Duplicates'**
  - On the pop up, choose **'Continue with current selection'** and click on 'Remove Duplicates' and then click OK.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Enter your postcode below:	Data Zone	SIMD16 Rank	SIMD16 Vigintile	SIMD16 Decile	SIMD16 Quintile	
1							
2		not found	not found	not found	not found	not found	
3	TD11 3BU	S01012321	4305	13	7	4	
4	TD11 3HZ	S01012319	3819	11	6	3	
5	TD11 3JU	S01012323	4334	13	7	4	
6	TD11 3JW	S01012323	4334	13	7	4	
7	TD11 3JX	S01012323	4334	13	7	4	
8	TD11 3JY	S01012323	4334	13	7	4	

3. **Copy and paste (as values only)** the list of datazones that are populated by the spreadsheet in column B into your main spreadsheet

Paste Options:

- Paste
- Paste Values
- Other Paste Options
- Paste Special...

Filter the CRESH data to show only those in the area of interest

1. **Add another column** within the spreadsheet with the CRESH data, and name this the area of interest e.g. Berwickshire. In the example below, this has been
2. In the first cell of that same column, **use the 'countif' formula** to count whether that data zone is within the area of interest. The example below shows the formula '=COUNTIF(\$R\$2:\$R\$33,A2)' used within cell E2
  - The first part is the range of datazones you are interested in (what you pasted over, column R in this example) and **the last part is the first cell in the data zone code column (A2)**
  - If you have the data zone names instead of the codes, you would select the first cell in the data zone name column (e.g. B2).
  - The \$ signs are there so that it is always these cells that are used.
3. Copy this cell and paste all the way down so that the formula applies to every row.
4. This column will give a 1 if the datazone is within your area of interest. You can then **filter this column to only give you the data for this area by only selecting cells that have a 1.**

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	Q	R
	DZ_2011_code	DZ_2011_name	IZ_2011_code	IZ_2011_name	Berwickshire		Berwickshire d
1							
2	S01012268	Earlston and Melrose Landward	S02002296	Earlston Stow and Clovernford	0		Ayton
3	S01012297	Blainsie and Legerwood	S02002302	Lauder and Area	0		St Abbs and Ey
4	S01012300	Greenlaw	S02002303	Berwickshire Central	0		Coldingham
5	S01012301	Swinton Leithholm and Fogo Area	S02002303	Berwickshire Central	0		Reston and Co
6	S01012302	Cranshaws - Abbey St Bathans Area	S02002303	Berwickshire Central	0		Cockburnspath
7	S01012303	Westruther and Polwarth Area	S02002303	Berwickshire Central	0		Syemouth - Gu
8	S01012304	Gordon and Hume Area	S02002303	Berwickshire Central	0		Eyemouth - Se
9	S01012305	Duns - South	S02002304	Duns	0		Eyemouth - Ce
10	S01012306	Duns - West	S02002304	Duns	0		Eyemouth - So
11	S01012307	Duns - North	S02002304	Duns	0		Eyemouth - No
12	S01012308	Duns - East	S02002304	Duns	0		Chirnside - We
13	S01012309	Ayton	S02002305	Berwickshire East	1		Chirnside - Eas
14	S01012310	St Abbs and Eyemouth Landward	S02002305	Berwickshire East	1		Whitsome Alla
15	S01012311	Coldingham	S02002305	Berwickshire East	1		Foulden and A

The formula bar for cell E2 shows: `=COUNTIF($R$2:$R$15,B2)`

The filter dropdown for the 'Berwickshire' column is open, showing a list of localities and a filter menu with '0' and '1' options selected.

## Comparing neighbourhoods (at data zone level)

The data can best be used to compare neighbourhoods' alcohol availability and harm rates. This can be done very simply at the **neighbourhood (data zone) level**, and a PivotTable can be created if you want to look at more **intermediate geographies** (e.g. intermediate zones, elected wards, HSCP localities).

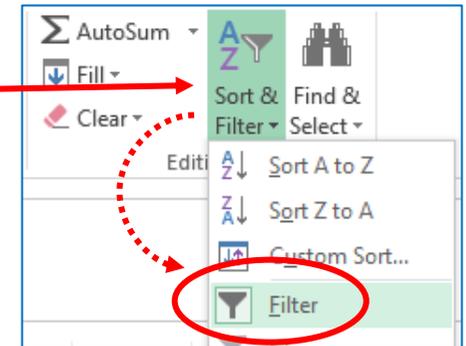
### Comparing neighbourhoods at data zone level

The data for the neighbourhoods in the area you have selected can be easily manipulated to show the neighbourhoods with the highest rates of alcohol availability and harm. The first step is to sort the column with the number of alcohol outlets from highest to lowest.

#### Sort the data

To be able to **easily sort and filter the data**, highlight the top row of cells and click on '**Sort and Filter**' at the top right hand corner of the home tab, and then '**Filter**'.

You can then click on the arrow on the variable name and choose to '**Sort Largest to Smallest**'



The data will then sort so that the **neighbourhoods with the most outlets around the neighbourhood centre will be at the top**, and those with the least will be at the bottom.

The next step is to **highlight the cells where the value is higher than the local authority and/or Scottish neighbourhood average** for each of the variables (number of outlets, alcohol mortality, hospitalisations, crime rate). To do this, you must first add the averages.

	Data Zone Code	Data Zone Name	Intermediate Zone Code	Intermediate Zone Name	No. of off-sales outlets within 300m of the neighbourhood centre	Alcohol Mortality Range (1= lowest, 5 = highest)
1						
2	S01012268	Earlston and Melrose Landw	S02002296	Earlst	1	1
3	S01012297	Blainslie and Legerwood	S02002302	Lau	4	4
4	S01012300	Greenlaw	S02002303	Berw	3	3
5	S01012301	Swinton Leithholm and Fog	S02002303	Berw	3	3
6	S01012302	Cranshaws - Abbey St Batha	S02002303	Berw	3	3
7	S01012303	Westruther and Polwarth Ai	S02002303	Berw	3	3
8	S01012304	Gordon and Hume Area	S02002303	Berw	3	3
9	S01012305	Duns - South	S02002304	Duns	2	2
10	S01012306	Duns - West	S02002304	Duns	2	2
11	S01012307	Duns - North	S02002304	Duns	2	2
12	S01012308	Duns - East	S02002304	Duns	2	2
13	S01012309	Ayton	S02002305	Berw	2	2
14	S01012310	St Abbs and Eyemouth Land	S02002305	Berw	2	2
15	S01012311	Coldingham	S02002305	Berw	2	2
16	S01012312	Reston and Coldingham Mo	S02002305	Berw	2	2
17	S01012313	Cockburnspath and Area	S02002305	Berw	2	2
18	S01012314	Eyemouth - Gunsreen	S02002306	Eyem	4	4
19	S01012315	Eyemouth - Seafront Harboi	S02002306	Eyem	4	4
20	S01012316	Eyemouth - Central	S02002306	Eyem	4	4
21	S01012317	Eyemouth - South	S02002306	Eyem	4	4

Add the local authority and Scottish averages

The **average availability and harm rates for neighbourhoods across Scotland and/or the local authority can be added** to the bottom of the data downloaded from the web map.

The **average number of outlets within 800m of the population centre** for total outlets, on-sales outlets and off-sales outlets can be found on **page 2 of the [local profile](#)**; if the distance from the population centre selected is not 800m, the averages can be calculated from the data. The **average harm rates for neighbourhoods across the local authority and Scotland as a whole for hospitalisations and crime rates** are found on **page 4 of the [local profile](#)**.

Example: Scottish Borders

The spreadsheet below shows where the Scottish and local authority averages have been added for these variables. The cells that are above these values can now be highlighted.

	Data Zone Code	Data Zone Name	Intermediate Zone Code	Intermediate Zone Name	No. of off-sales outlets within 800m of the neighbourhood centre	Alcohol Mortality Range (1= lowest, 5 = highest)	Alcohol-Related Hospitalisation Rate	Income Deprivation Quintile (1= most deprived, 5 = least deprived)	Crime Rate per 10,000 population
37	S01012356	Denholm	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0	1	21	3	
38	S01012357	Minto Cauldmill and Boonra	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0	1	33	4	81
39	S01012358	Bonchester Bridge and Ches	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0	1	81	4	40
40	S01012369	Hawick West End - Crumhau	S02002318	Hawick West End	0	2	49	4	153
41	S01012376	Ashkirk Lilliesleaf and Midle	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	57	4	
42	S01012377	Bowden and Lindean Area	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	26	4	231
43	S01012378	Ettrick Water and Bowhill A	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	21	4	53
44	S01012379	Yarrow Water and Sunderla	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	35	3	96
45	<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78.7</b>		<b>202.6</b>
46	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>331.2</b>

Highlight above average availability and harm rates

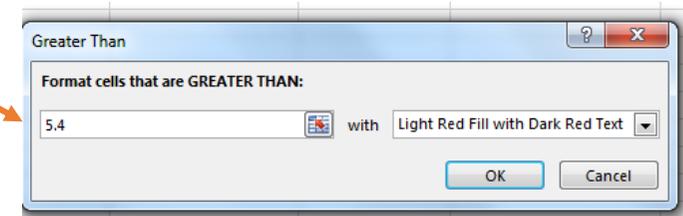
The best ways to highlight cells that are above the average values is to use **conditional formatting**. After **selecting the cells** you are interested in (e.g. all of the cells that hold the data on the number of outlets), click on **'Conditional Formatting'** on the home tab, **'Highlight Cells Rules'** and then **'Greater Than'** as shown below:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Data Zone Code	Data Zone Name	Intermediate Zone Code	Intermediate Zone Name	No. of off-sales outlets within 800m of the neighbourhood centre	Alcohol Range (1 highest)			Crime Rate per 10,000 population
6	S01012355	Teviothead and Hermitage	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0				152
7	S01012356	Denholm	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0				0
8	S01012357	Minto Cauldmill and Boonra	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0				81
9	S01012358	Bonchester Bridge and Ches	S02002315	Denholm and Hermitage	0				40
10	S01012369	Hawick West End - Crumhau	S02002318	Hawick West End	0				153
11	S01012376	Ashkirk Lilliesleaf and Midle	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4			0
12	S01012377	Bowden and Lindean Area	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4			231
13	S01012378	Ettrick Water and Bowhill A	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	21	4	53
14	S01012379	Yarrow Water and Sunderlai	S02002320	Ettrick Yarrow and Liliesl	0	4	35	3	96
15	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority	2.5	2	78.7		202.6
16	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	5.4	3	100		331.2

You can then **enter the average value** above which you would like to highlight in red the cells (the highest average, most commonly the Scottish average).

The same process can be followed for **highlighting cells that are between the Scottish and local authority average** by choosing 'Between' when doing the conditional formatting, and entering the two values. You can choose to highlight it yellow.

For this example, we would highlight in red anything that is greater than 5.4 and highlight in yellow anything between 2.5 and 5.4.



The **same process** should be followed for the **alcohol mortality, hospitalisation and crime rate variables**. You may also wish to highlight cells within **income deprivation** column that are lower than 3, to highlight neighbourhoods which are income deprived (choose a different type of highlighting for this one, e.g. orange).

This means you can clearly see which neighbourhoods have higher than average levels of both alcohol outlet availability and harm rates. It also allows you to see at a glance which neighbourhoods are deprived.

For example, the **town centre of Galashiels North** has the highest number of off-sales outlets within the local authority, as well as higher than Scottish average alcohol mortality, hospitalisation and crime rates. It is also income deprived.

There are other areas where there is high off-sales availability but low levels of harm (e.g. Millers Knowe in Hawick Central), and vice versa where there are low availability and high levels of harm.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Data Zone Name	Intermediate Zone Code	Intermediate Zone Name	No. of off-sales outlets within 800m of the neighbourhood centre	Alcohol Mortality Range (1= lowest, 5 = highest)	Alcohol-Related Hospitalisation Rate	Income Deprivation Quintile (1= most deprived, 5 = least deprived)	Crime Rate per 10,000 population
1								
2	Galashiels - N - Town Centre	S02002297	Galashiels North	12	5	144	2	1097
3	Hawick Central - Millers Knowe	S02002317	Hawick Central	12	2	77	4	127
4	Hawick Central - Town Centre	S02002317	Hawick Central	12	2	123	2	618
5	Galashiels - N - Halliburton	S02002297	Galashiels North	11	5	145	3	124
6	Galashiels - W - Old Town	S02002298	Galashiels West	11	4	238	2	1123
7	Hawick North - Commercial	S02002319	Hawick North	11	2	158	2	414
8	Galashiels - W - Balmoral Pl	S02002298	Galashiels West	10	4	223	3	225
9	Galashiels - W - Thistle St	S02002298	Galashiels West	10	4	140	2	180
10	Hawick Central - Trinity	S02002317	Hawick Central	10	2	89	2	574
11	Hawick Central - Wellogate	S02002317	Hawick Central	9	2	202	2	460
12	Hawick North - Wilton Hill	S02002319	Hawick North	9	2	74	3	198
13	Peebles - N - March St	S02002293	Peebles North	7	4	43	4	45
14	Peebles - N - Eastgate	S02002293	Peebles North	7	4	96	3	298
15	Peebles - N - Cuddyside	S02002293	Peebles North	6	4	116	3	273
16	Galashiels - N - Windyknowe	S02002297	Galashiels North	6	5	143	3	426
17	Galashiels - W - Balmoral Rd	S02002298	Galashiels West	6	4	151	2	75
18	Peebles - N - Connor St	S02002293	Peebles North	5	4	144	3	254
19	Peebles - S - Caledonian-Sp	S02002294	Peebles South	5	1	62	5	88
20	Galashiels - S - St Peters Sch	S02002299	Galashiels South	5	1	77	3	150
21	Galashiels - S - Huddersfield	S02002299	Galashiels South	5	1	147	2	798
22	Galashiels - S - Glenfield	S02002299	Galashiels South	5	1	103	4	285
23	Hawick West End - Crumhau	S02002318	Hawick West End	5	2	150	2	334
24	Duns - South	S02002304	Duns	4	2	13	3	305
25	Duns - West	S02002304	Duns	4	2	77	2	297
26	Duns - North	S02002304	Duns	4	2	35	2	150

This is where **local knowledge and other sources of evidence** can be very helpful.

## Comparing neighbourhoods (higher than data zone level)

The easiest way to compare availability and harm rates for neighbourhoods within **geographical areas larger than data zones** (e.g. intermediate geographies, HSCP localities, elected wards) is to **create a PivotTable**. This produces averages for each variable, which can then be sorted and highlighted as shown in the last section of this guide.

This can be done by clicking the 'Insert' tab, and then selecting '**PivotTable**' on the left hand side.

You will be asked which data you want in the table, and whether this should go in a new sheet. The options that come up should be fine – **click ok**.

A new sheet will open on the spreadsheet. This will be blank, waiting for you to select the fields you want to show in your table. On the right hand side, the **column headers** will be listed for you to choose which ones to add to the table.

You should **select the name of the neighbourhood (data zone name) first** (these will form the rows), followed by **the number of outlets** and the **harm data** you would like to compare.

The geographical area should be in the '**rows**' section.

Every other variable should be within the '**values**' box in the bottom right hand side. You can simply drag and drop the fields if they are in the wrong place.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The 'INSERT' tab is selected on the ribbon, and the 'PivotTable' icon is circled in blue. A blue arrow points from this icon to the text above. The 'PivotTable Fields' task pane is open on the right, with a purple circle around the list of fields. A purple arrow points from the text above to this list. The 'ROWS' section of the task pane has 'Data Zone N' selected, circled in orange, with an orange arrow pointing to the text above. The 'VALUES' section has five items listed, with a green circle around the entire section and a green arrow pointing from the text above to it. The 'UPDATE' button is visible at the bottom right of the task pane.

The PivotTable automatically provides the sum of the different fields – you should **change this to the average** to see the average number of outlets and harm rates for the neighbourhoods within each area. Right click anywhere on the column and go to **'Summarize Values By'** and then choose **'Average'**.

The screenshot shows an Excel PivotTable with the following data:

Row Labels	Sum of No. of off-sales outlets within 800m of the neighbourhood centre	Sum of Crime Rate per 10,000 population	Sum of Income Deprivation Quintile (1= most deprived, 5 = least)
4 Ancrum and Lanton Area	30	4	4
5 Ashkirk Lilliesleaf and Midlem Area	0	4	4
6 Ayton	88	3	3
7 Birgham and Ladykirk Area	0	3	3
8 Blainslie and Legerwood	129	4	4
9 Bonchester Bridge and Chesters Area	40	4	4
10 Bowden and Lindean Area	231	4	4
11 Broughton and Upper Tweed	93	4	4
12 Cardrona		5	5
13 Carlops Romannobridge		4	4
14 Chirnside - East		3	3
15 Chirnside - West		2	2
16 Clovenfords and Area		3	3
17 Cockburnspath and Area		3	3
18 Coldingham		3	3
19 Coldstream - East	2	3	3
20 Coldstream - South	2	3	3
21 Coldstream - West	2	3	3
22 Cranshaws - Abbey St Bathans Area	0	3	3
23 Denholm	0	1	3
24 Dryburgh Charlesfield Maxton Area	1	3	4
25 Duns - East	3	2	4
26 Duns - North	4	2	2
27 Duns - South	4	2	3
28 Duns - West	4	2	2
29 Earlston - East	2	1	3
30 Earlston - West	2	1	4
31 Earlston and Melrose Landward	2	1	5
32 Eddlestone and Area	0	2	4

The PivotTable Fields task pane on the right shows the following fields:

- Data Zone Code
- Data Zone Name
- Intermediate Zone Code
- Intermediate Zone Name
- No. of off-sales outlets within 800m...
- Alcohol Mortality Range (1= lowest, ...
- Alcohol-Related Hospitalisation Rate
- Income Deprivation Quintile (1= mo...
- Crime Rate per 10,000 population

Do this for each column.

Rename 'Row Labels' to the name of the type of area you are looking at (e.g. 'Neighbourhoods', 'Intermediate Zone', or 'HSCP Localities').

You should end up with something that looks like this, for HSCP localities as an example:

2	HSCP Locality	Average of No. of Off-sales Outlets within 800m of population centre	Average of Alcohol Mortality Ratio Range (1=lowest, 5 = highest)	Average of Alcohol-related hospitalisation rate (per 100,000)	Average of Crime rate per 10,000 population
3					
4	+ Berwickshire	1.4	3	63.3	165.2
5	+ Berwickshire Central	0.4	3	34.6	80.5
6	Cranshaws - Abbey St Bathans Area	0.0	3	22.0	53.0
7	Gordon and Hume Area	0.0	3	31.0	41.0
8	Greenlaw	2.0	3	69.0	176.0
9	Swinton Leithholm and Fogo Area	0.0	3	37.0	
10	Westruther and Polwarth Area	0.0	3	14.0	52.0
11	+ Berwickshire East	0.6	2	67.4	137.0
12	+ Chirside and Area	0.4	1	40.8	93.2
13	+ Coldstream and Area	1.5	3	82.8	189.3
14	+ Duns	3.8	2	36.8	250.7
15	+ Eyemouth	2.4	4	115.8	267.4
16	+ Cheviot	1.8	2	66.1	148.4
17	+ Eildon	3.1	3	94.3	262.4
18	+ Teviot	3.8	2	100.4	280.4
19	+ Tweeddale	2.3	2	61.7	110.9
20	Scottish borders average	2.5	2	78.7	202.6
21					

The variables chosen for this PivotTable were HSCP Locality, Intermediate Zone name, and Data Zone name (in the rows) and the availability and harm data (in the columns). You can see the average for all of the neighbourhoods within each locality.

We can use this table to say that the locality with the higher off-sales outlet availability is Teviot, which also has the highest crime rate and has higher than average hospitalisations as compared to the local authority.

You can also look at each locality in detail, by clicking on the + button to show the data for the more local geographies of intermediate zone and data zone. This shows more local areas within the locality (intermediate zones and data zones). You can see above that Berwickshire has 6 intermediate zones, and within the IZ of Berwickshire Central, there are 5 data zones.