

Appendix 3

Proposed Approach to Creating a Local Area Profile for Assessing Gambling Related Harm - *briefing*

8th February 2016

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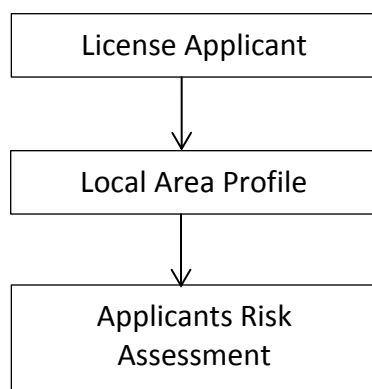
1. Purpose

- 1.1 The Local Area Profile provides analysis of vulnerable populations by geography but also vulnerable geographies for example by proximity to certain locations for example schools.
- 1.2 To develop local area based profiles that identify vulnerability to gambling related harm. The profile will be accessible via the internet and be in the form of a spreadsheet. Applicants will be able to input the postcode of their proposed premises into the spreadsheet which will then display information related to the demographic, health and wellbeing characteristic of the local ward population. The spreadsheet will also include maps of relevant facilities that might also indicate at risk populations.
- 1.3 This approach will aid Local Authority Licensing and industry decision making about the location of gambling venues.

2. Approach

- 2.1 Geofutures¹ identified population groups and characteristics that make individuals vulnerable to gambling harm. Some of these populations and characteristics can be measured at a local level. Local Area Profile can then be used by an applicant for a License to inform completion of their Risk Assessment which became an obligation following revisions to Licence conditions and codes of practice (LCCP)².

Diagram 1 Relationship Between Local Area Profile and Applicants Risk Assessment³



¹ Exploring Area-Based Vulnerability to Gambling-Related Harm: Who Is Vulnerable? Heather Wardle, Gambling and Places Research Hub, Geofutures, 13th July 2015

² Guidance to Local Authorities, special bulletin, Gambling Commission, April 2015

³ Based on the approach employed by Leeds City Council Statement of Licensing Policy 2016 – 2018 Gambling Act 2005

3. Groups Vulnerable to Gambling Related Harm

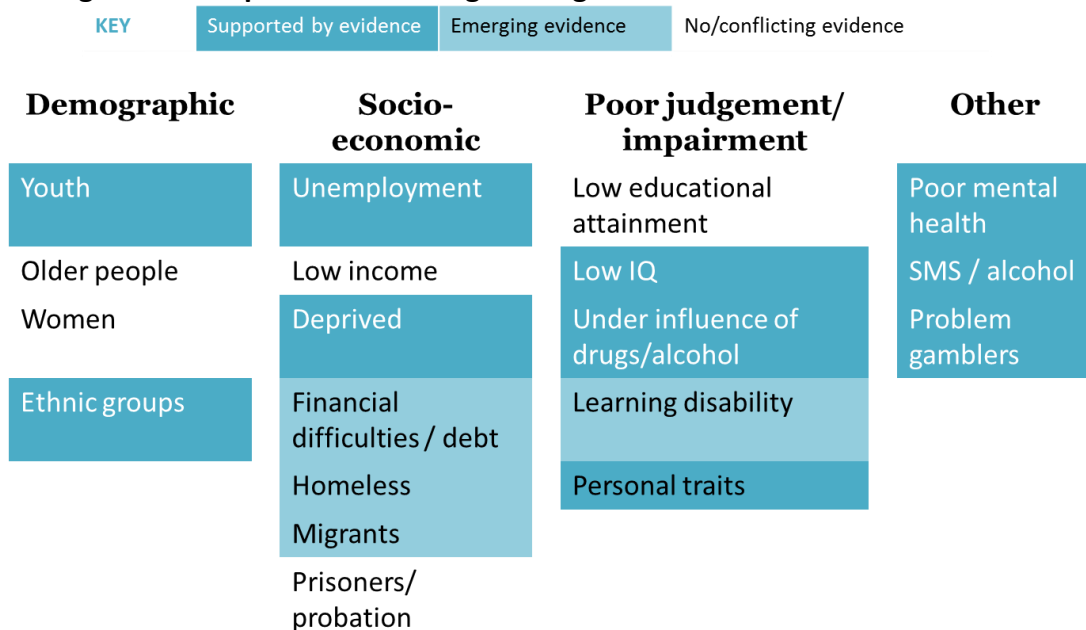
3.1 Three thematic groups were identified by Geofutures:

- Those constrained by social and economic circumstances: deprivation, unemployed, low income, social isolation, homeless populations, offenders and migrants
- Those with certain demographic characteristics: young, gender and ethnicity, older people (possibly related to social isolation).
- Those with poorer judgment: people with certain mental health conditions, learning disabilities or low educational attainment, temporary impairment or longer term difficulties such as substance abuse.

3.2 Those that may be vulnerable will change over time a reflection of wider socio-political and economic factors and need to be seen as dynamic. These factors contribute to the need to provide a local perspective to understanding risk of harm.

3.3 Geofutures research concluded in July 2015. Figure 1 shows the factors from the research which were proposed as relevant factors by stakeholders (all those listed), those which were supported by the evidence (darkest colour) and those where there is emerging evidence (lighter colour). Certain characteristics may have elevated risk of harm as opposed to will experience harm.

- **Figure 1: Groups vulnerable to gambling related-harm**



3.4 Some of these communities experience a harm paradox with lower over all levels of gambling when compared with other groups but with those who do gamble being at greater risk of gambling harm.

4. Data Considerations

4.1 Some data relating to the vulnerable groups identified for inclusion in the Local Area Profile is more readily available than others. For example the may be little information in relation to personality traits though this may be a significant factor affecting an individuals relative risk.

4.2 Table 1 details the proposed categories of data for inclusion in the LAP.

- **Table 1: Groups vulnerable to gambling related-harm included in the Local Area Profile**

Category	Included in Local Area Profile	Data Sources
Young Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16-24 Years • Males aged 16-24 years <p>Sub-group: Full-time students</p>	2011 Ward Population Estimates for England and Wales, mid-2011 (experimental statistics); based on the results of the 2011 Census
Poor Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices Of Multiple Deprivation (Mood And Anxiety) Domain 	Indexes of Multiple Deprivation Mood and Anxiety 2015
Substance Misusers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In treatment for substance misuse 	Brighton & Hove Substance Misuse Case Management System
Low Educational Attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No qualifications 	Office of National Statistics - Nomis January 2016
Migrants – first generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants 	Census 2011
Ethnic Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black & Minority Ethnic Community (Broad Definition) 	Census 2011
Constrained Economic Circumstances – low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices of Multiple Deprivation 	Indexes of Multiple Deprivation Low Income 2015
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job Seekers Allowance Average over 12 months 	Jobseeker's Allowance Nomis December 2015
Social isolation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Isolation 	Health Counts Survey 2012

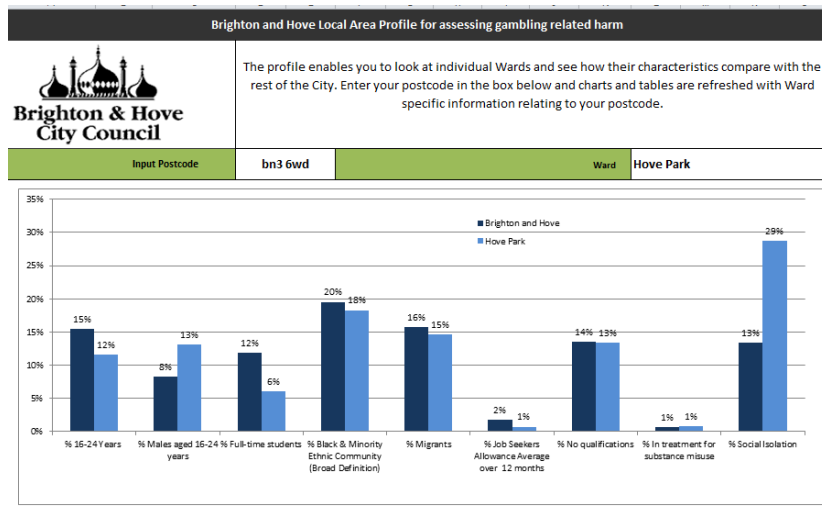
Proposed Maps

1. Licensed gambling premises
2. Licensed premises alcohol (all licenses on and off sales)
3. Hostels, Mental Health services and Drug and alcohol Services
4. Schools, leisure centres and parks
5. Crime and disorder heat map

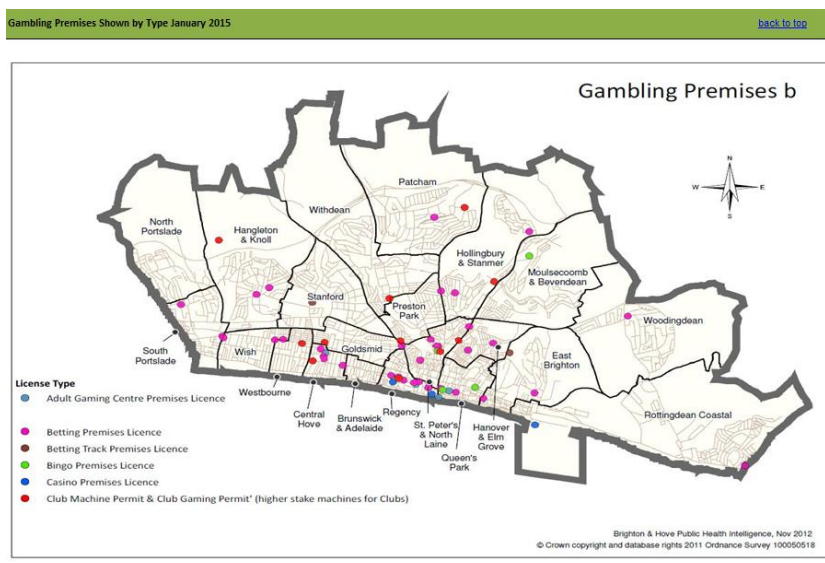
5. Web-based Local Area profile Spreadsheet

5.1 Applicants enter the postcode of the proposed premises into the spreadsheet. Data for the ward in which the premises is located automatically appears in the form of a chart comparing the Ward with that of the City as a whole.

- **Figure 2: Postcode, ward and ward based risk factors - chart**



- **Figure 3: Example Map showing location of gambling premises**



- **Figure 4: Ward based risk factors - tabular**

Population			
Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates 2013	Number by Ward	% of all Resident Ward Population	Rank Compared with other (21) Wards
16-24 Years	622	11.6%	10
Males aged 16-24 years	701	13.1%	10
Full-time students	641	6.0%	11
Black & Minority Ethnic Community (Broad Definition)	1,935	18.3%	13
Migrants	1,545	14.6%	11
No qualifications	1,121	13.4%	13
In treatment for substance misuse	11	0.7%	20
Social Isolation	25	28.7%	14
			Average for the City
Job Seekers Allowance Average over 12 months	49	0.7%	1.7%
	Number of LSOAs in this Ward that sit within the 10% most deprived	Number of LSOAs in this Ward that sit within the 20% most deprived	
Indices Of Multiple Deprivation	None of 7	None of 7	
Indices Of Multiple Deprivation (Mood And Anxiety) Domain	Lower Level of Deprivation (Mood and Anxiety) than City Average		

- **Figure 5: Index of data sources**

Index	Source	Modelled
16-24 Years	2011 Ward Population Estimates for England and Wales, mid-2011 (experimental statistics); based on the results of the 2011 Census	Data available in 5 year age bands this data apportioned to 16-24 year age groups
Males aged 16-24 years	2011 Ward Population Estimates for England and Wales, mid-2011 (experimental statistics); based on the results of the 2011 Census	Data available in 5 year age bands this data apportioned to 16-24 year age groups for males.
Full-time students	Census 2011	Full-time students All full-time students aged 16 to 74
Black & Minority Ethnic Community (Broad Definition)	Census 2011	All residents bar those defined as White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British
Migrants	Census 2011	All residents bar those born in the United Kingdom
No qualifications	ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (from Nomis on 19 January 2016) Brighton & Hove Substance Misuse Case Management System	Individuals recorded as having no qualifications.
In treatment for substance misuse	Misuse Case Management System	All clients in treatment for drug and/or alcohol use as at 16th December 2015
Social Isolation	Health Counts Survey 2012	Respondents who speak to their neighbours once or twice a month or less
Job Seekers Allowance Average over 12 months	Jobseeker's Allowance (from Nomis on 9 December 2015)	Job Seekers Allowance Claimants as proportion of the working age population
Indices Of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 10%	2015	Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) [Income Decile] falling in the 10% most deprived in England. Where 1 is most deprived.
Indices Of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 20%	2015	Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) [Income Decile] falling in the 20% most deprived in England. Where 1 is most deprived.
Indexes of Multiple Deprivation Mood and Anxiety	2015	Health and Social Care Information Centre, Department for Work and Pensions, Office for National Statistics The mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation. Shrinkage has been applied to this indicator. Part of this indicator contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. Part of this indicator uses Hospital Episodes Statistics. Hospital Episode Statistics Copyright © 2015, re-used with the permission of The Health & Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. Ward Average (based on LSOA) compared with the Average for the City.

6. Summary

6.1 The Local Area Profile is based on risk factors evidenced through research compiled by Geofutures. Risk factors have been matched with ward based data in the form of an interactive web-based spreadsheet. The spreadsheet also includes maps of locations identified as potential risk.

6.2 Data will be updated annually and additional risks included within the data set as these emerge.

