

Gambling Related Harm

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Introduction

The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy horizontal bands. From top to bottom, these bands are: a thin black line, a light pink band, a dark red band, and a white band. The waves are subtle and flow across the width of the slide.

Gambling Related Harm

“any initial or exacerbated adverse consequence due to an engagement with gambling that leads to a decrement to the health or wellbeing of an individual, family unit, community or population”

Langham et al (2016)

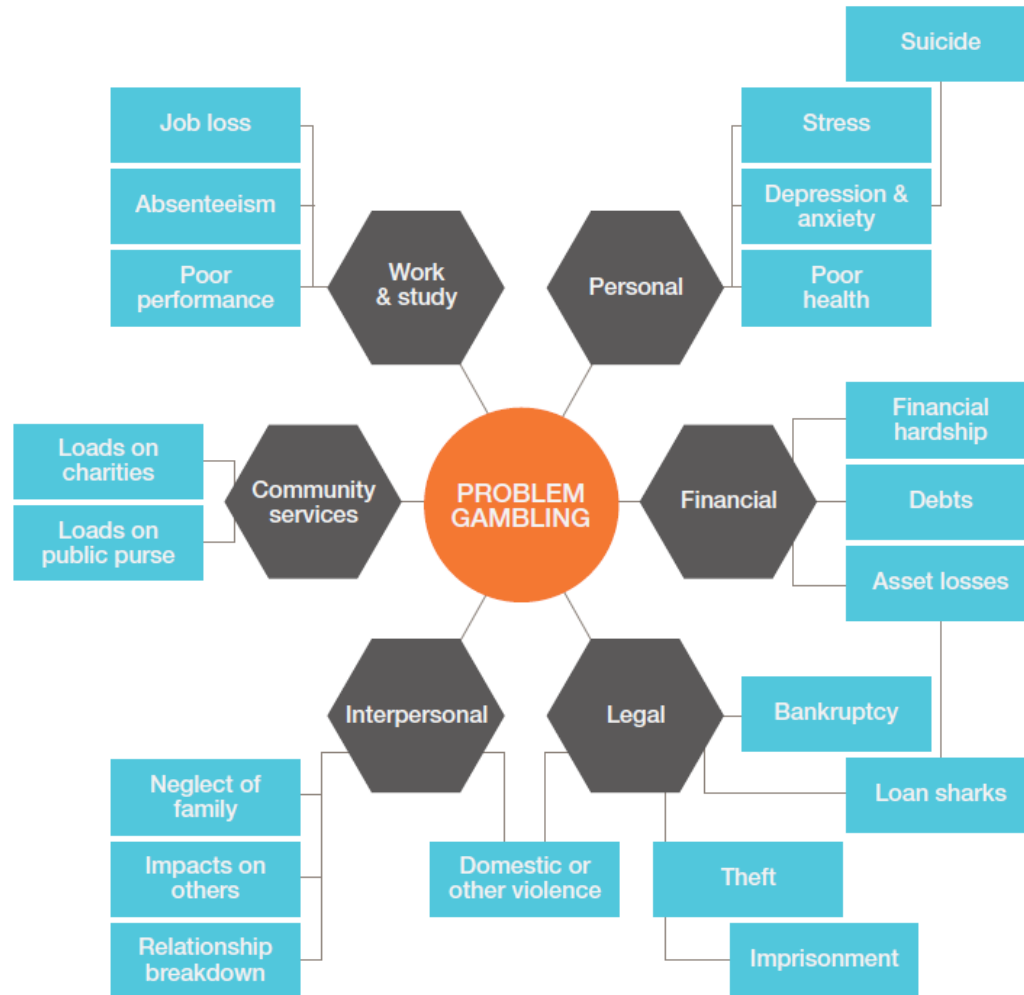
Gambling Related Harm

- Gambling related harm is a co-morbidity
- It is usually observed in people who have
 - Poor mental health
 - Stress or anxiety
 - Substance misuse
 - Financial difficulties

- Gambling related harm exacerbates pre-existing conditions

- Gambling related harm extends beyond the individual and affects the community around the individual

Impact of problem gambling



Source: IPPR adaptation of data from Australian Productivity Commission, Australia's Gambling Industries (APC)

Gambling Related Harm: Vulnerable Locality Index

Aim:

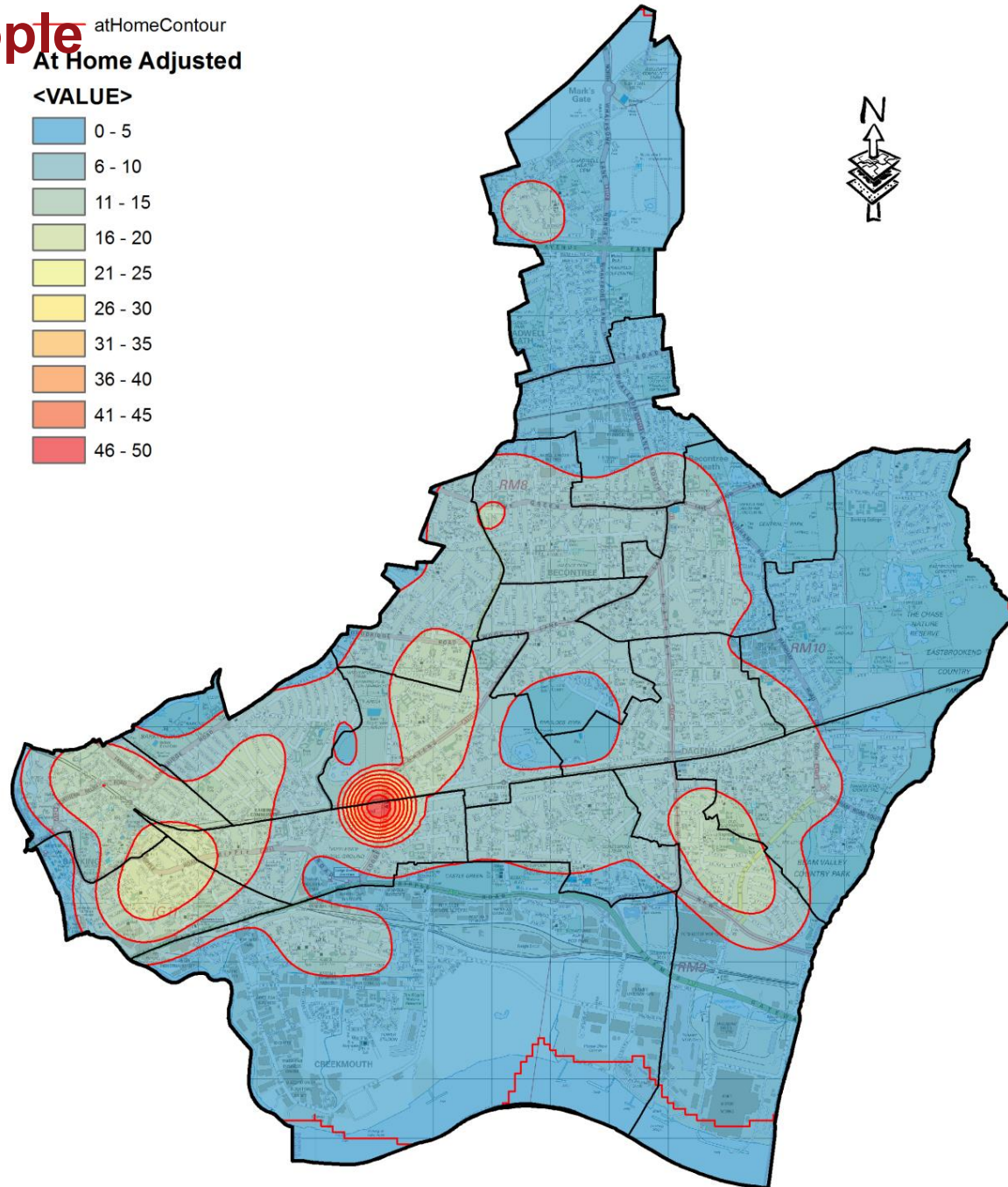
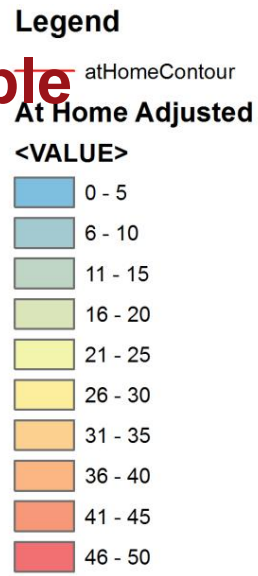
To identify areas where individuals are more likely to be at risk from Gambling related harm based on identified at risk groups

Person related risk factors (People at home)

Risk factor	Indicator
Ethnic Groups	Number of residents from certain at risk Ethnic groups*
Unemployment	Number of economically active unemployed residents
Youth	Residents aged 10-24 years
Poor mental health	Patients on GP register with QOF mental health flag
Homelessness	Emergency homeless accommodation

- This table shows the risk factors that were identified as 'people at home' and the indicators used to measure each risk.

Combining 'people at home' risk factors



External influence (People away from home)

Risk factor	Indicator
Substance abuse/misuse	Drug and Alcohol treatment providers
Unemployment	Job Centre Plus Offices
Youth	Education institute with students of 13-24 years
Financial difficulties	Payday loan shop
Financial difficulties	Food Banks

- This table shows the risk factors that were identified as 'people away from home' and the indicators used to measure each risk.

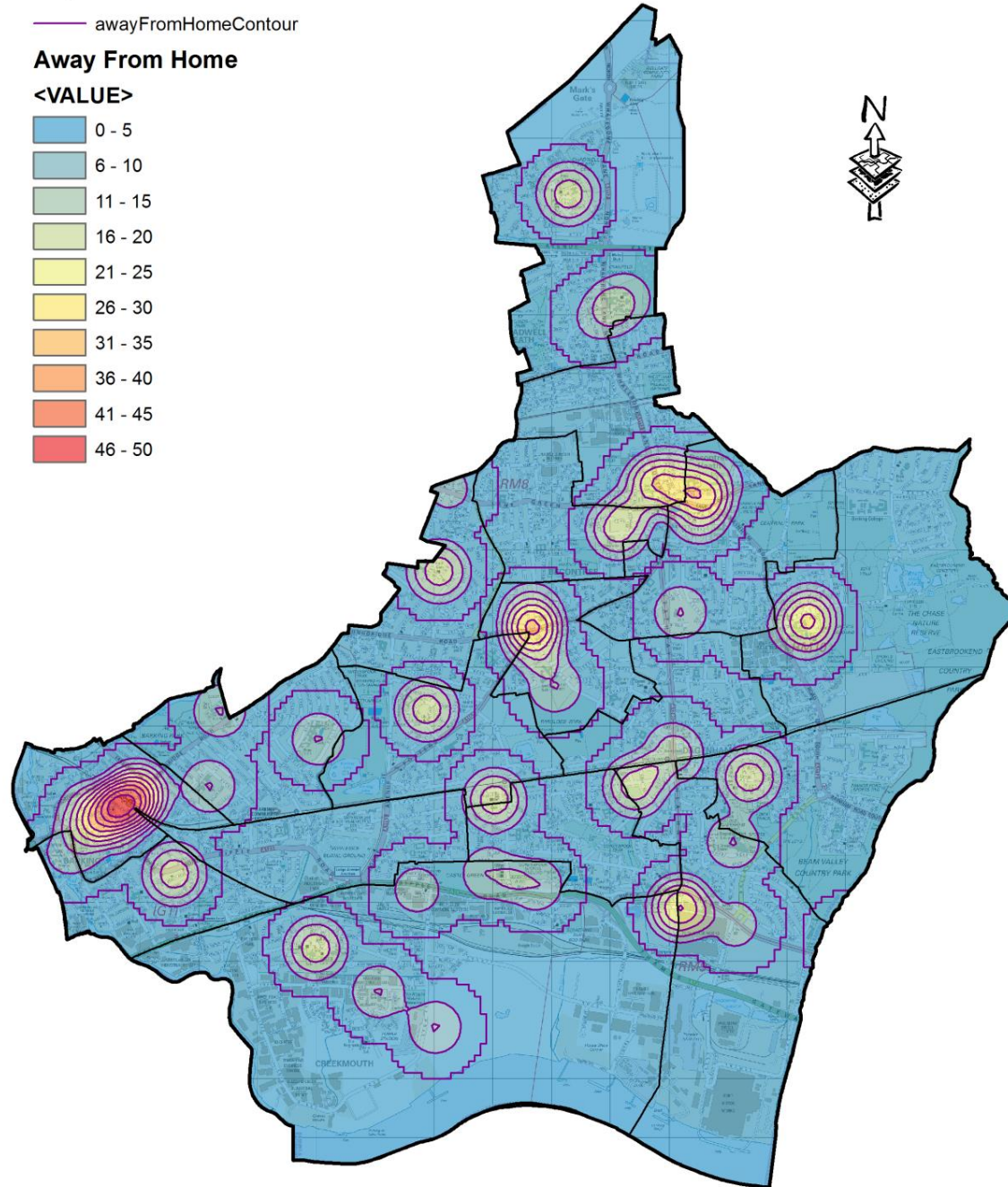
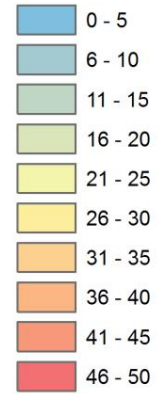
People away from home

Legend

awayFromHomeContour

Away From Home

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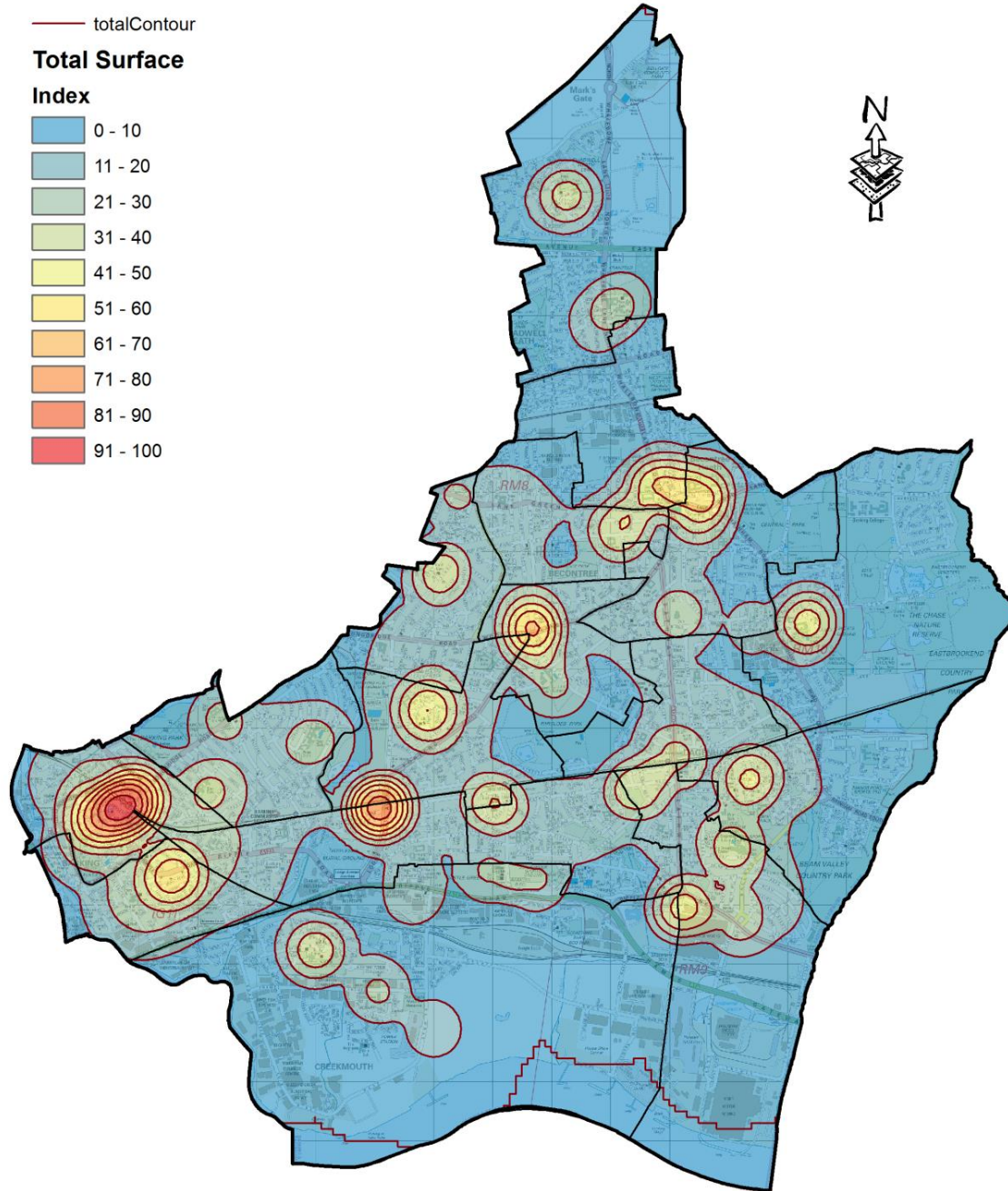
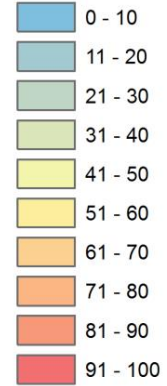
Total risk surface

Legend

— totalContour

Total Surface

Index



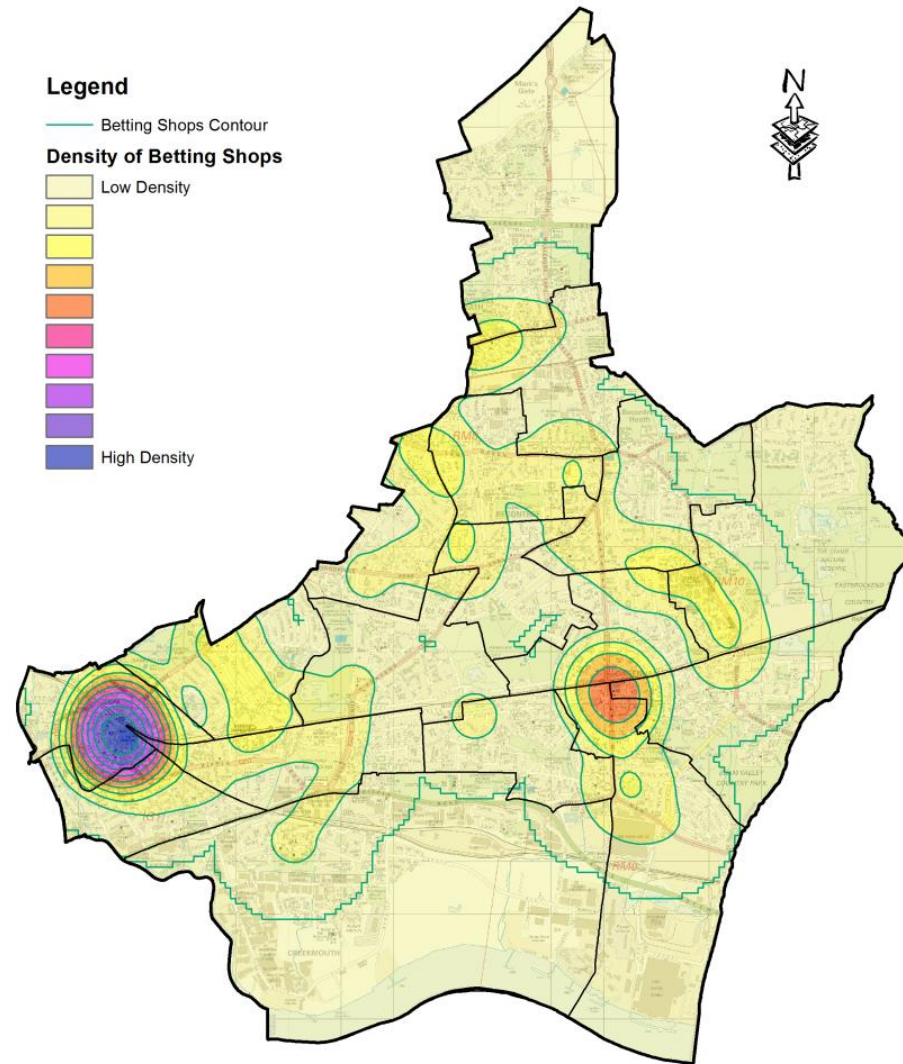
Location of Gambling Establishments

Aim:

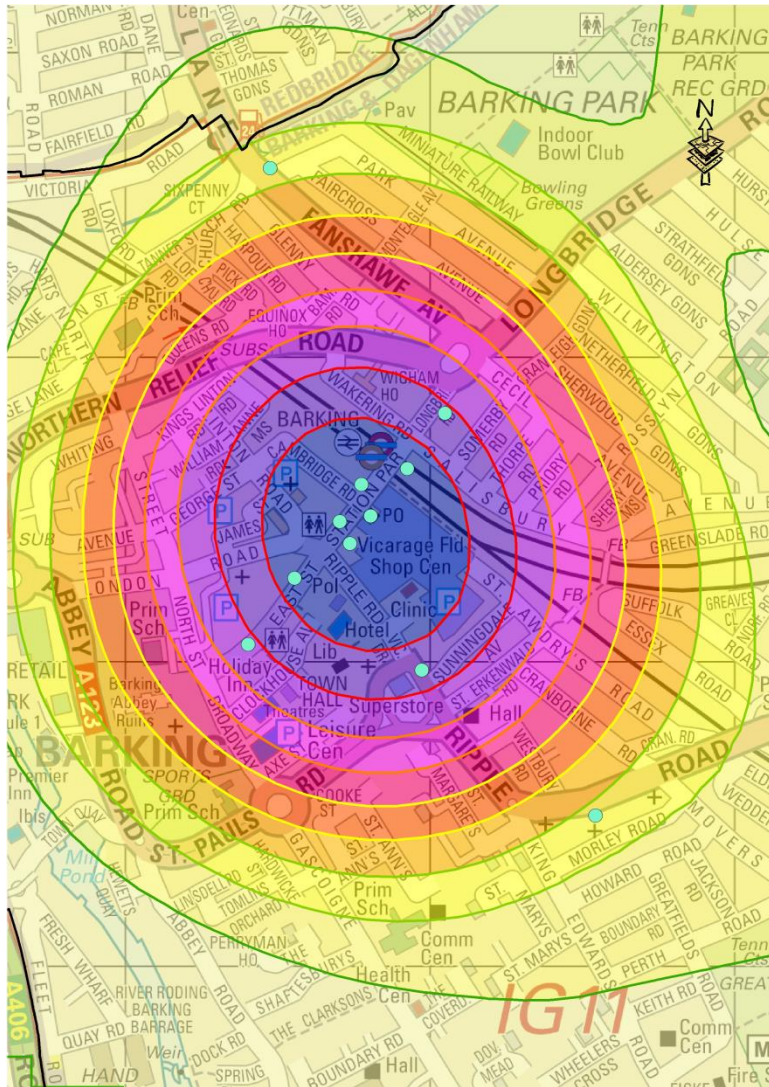
To identify areas where there is a high density of licensed gambling establishments

Location of Gambling Establishments

Density of Licenced Gambling Establishments



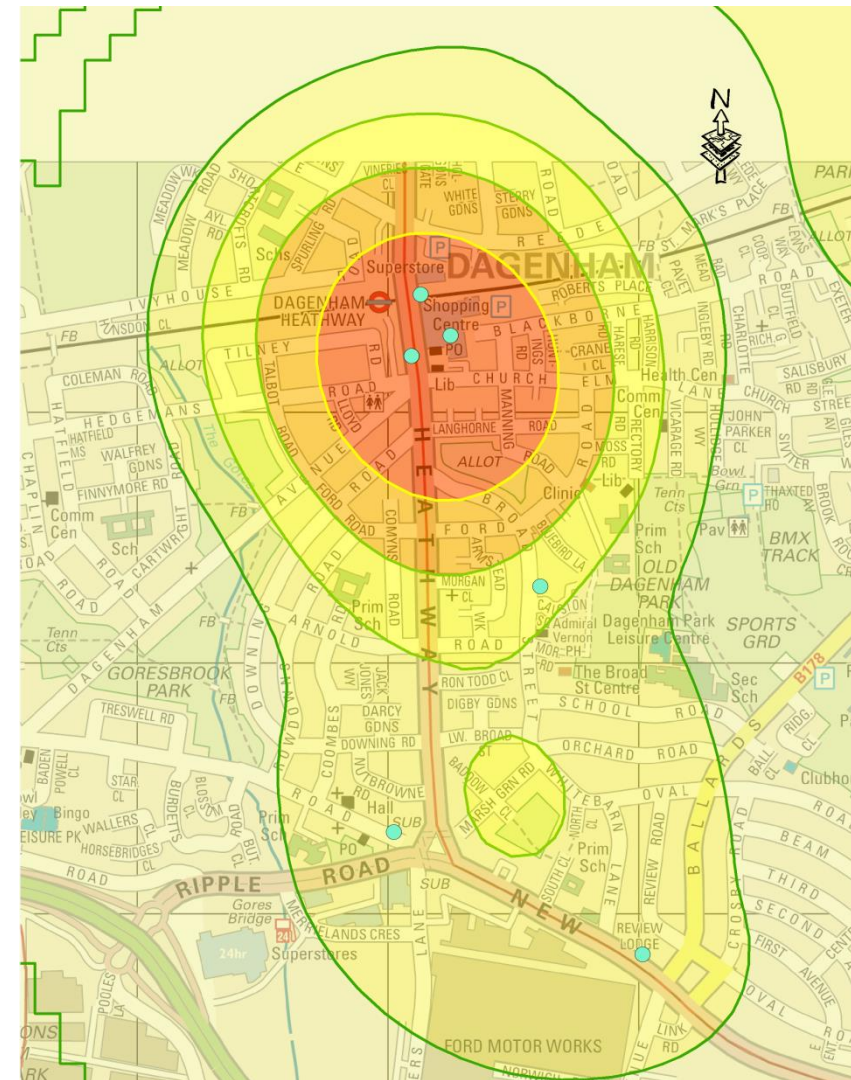
Gambling Establishments: Barking and Heathway



Two hot spots for gambling establishments in Barking and Dagenham.

Barking town centre (left) and the Heathway (right).

These are also the locations of the two shopping centres in the borough and the main shopping parades



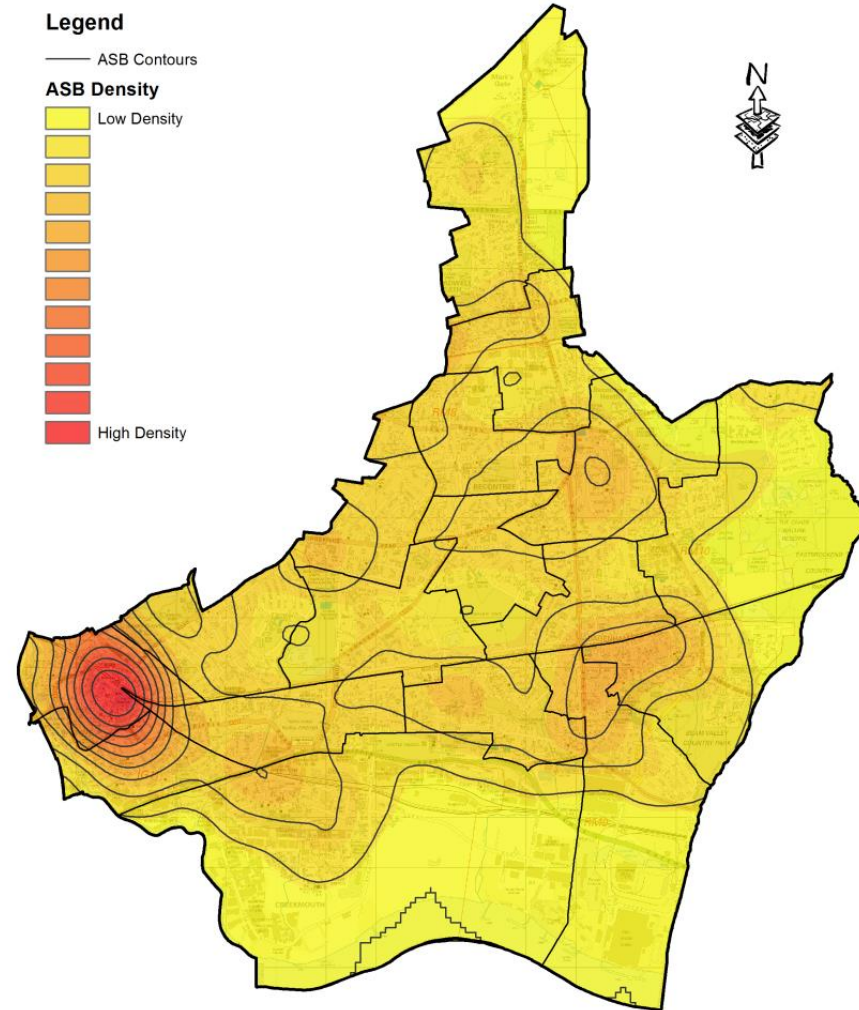
Anti-Social Behaviour (Police Data)

Aim:

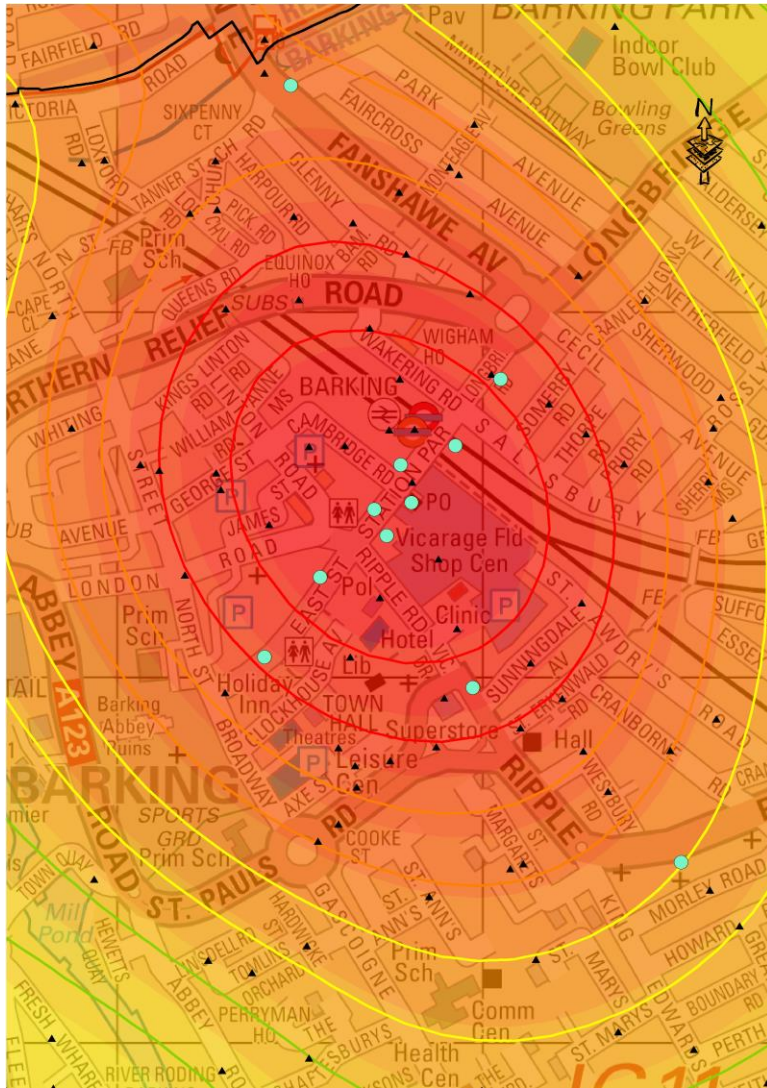
To identify areas of high level of police reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Police Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour: April 2013 to March 2016

Density of Anti-Social Behaviour



ASB: Barking against Gambling Establishments



Although Barking town centre is a hot spot for both Anti-Social Behaviour AND betting shops it is not possible to say that the two are related.

Betting shops are generally located in areas where there are shopping parades

Barking town centre, especially around Barking station is a hot spot for various crime types, including ASB

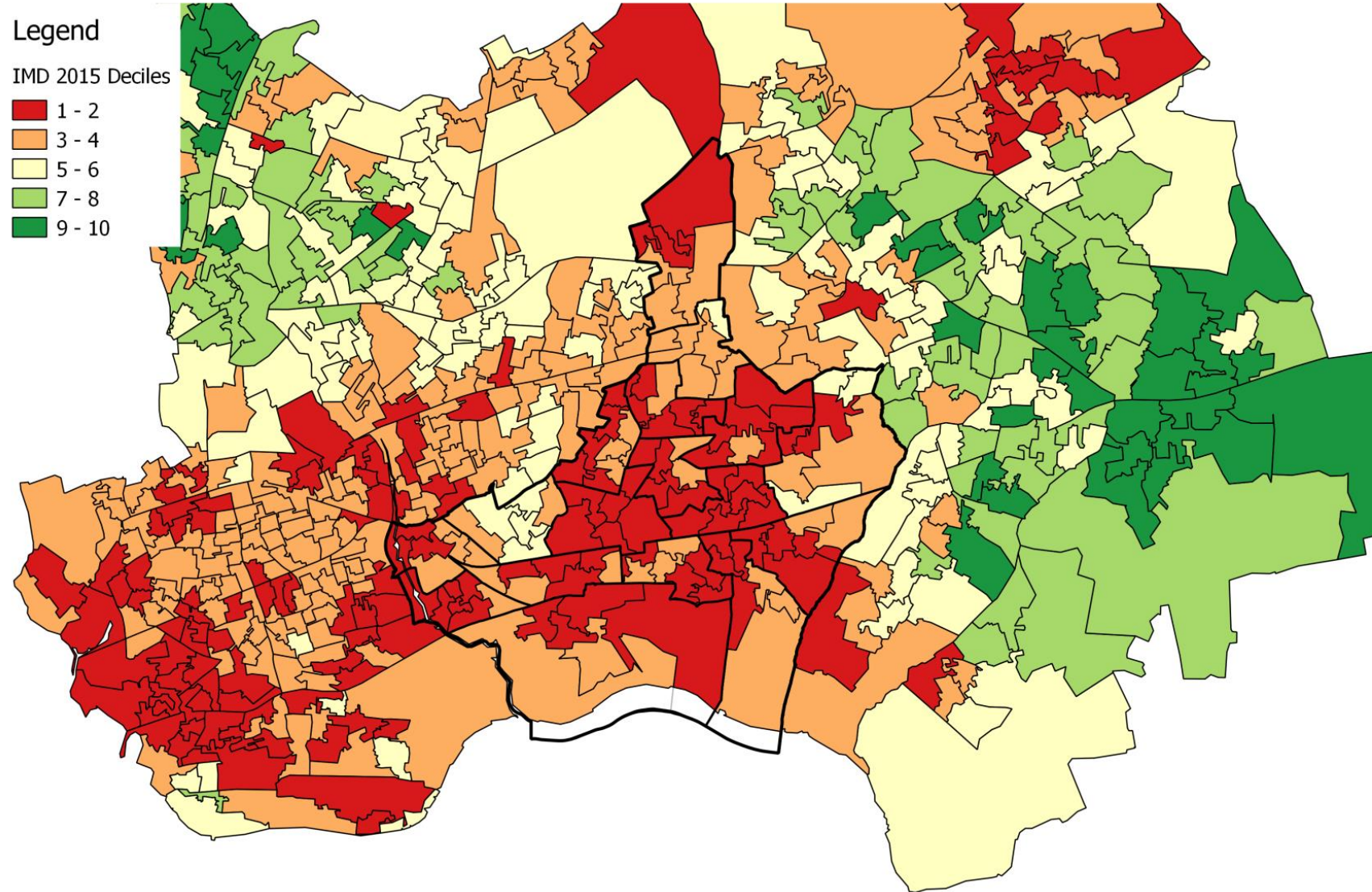
Index of Multiple Deprivation

Aim:

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains¹ of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

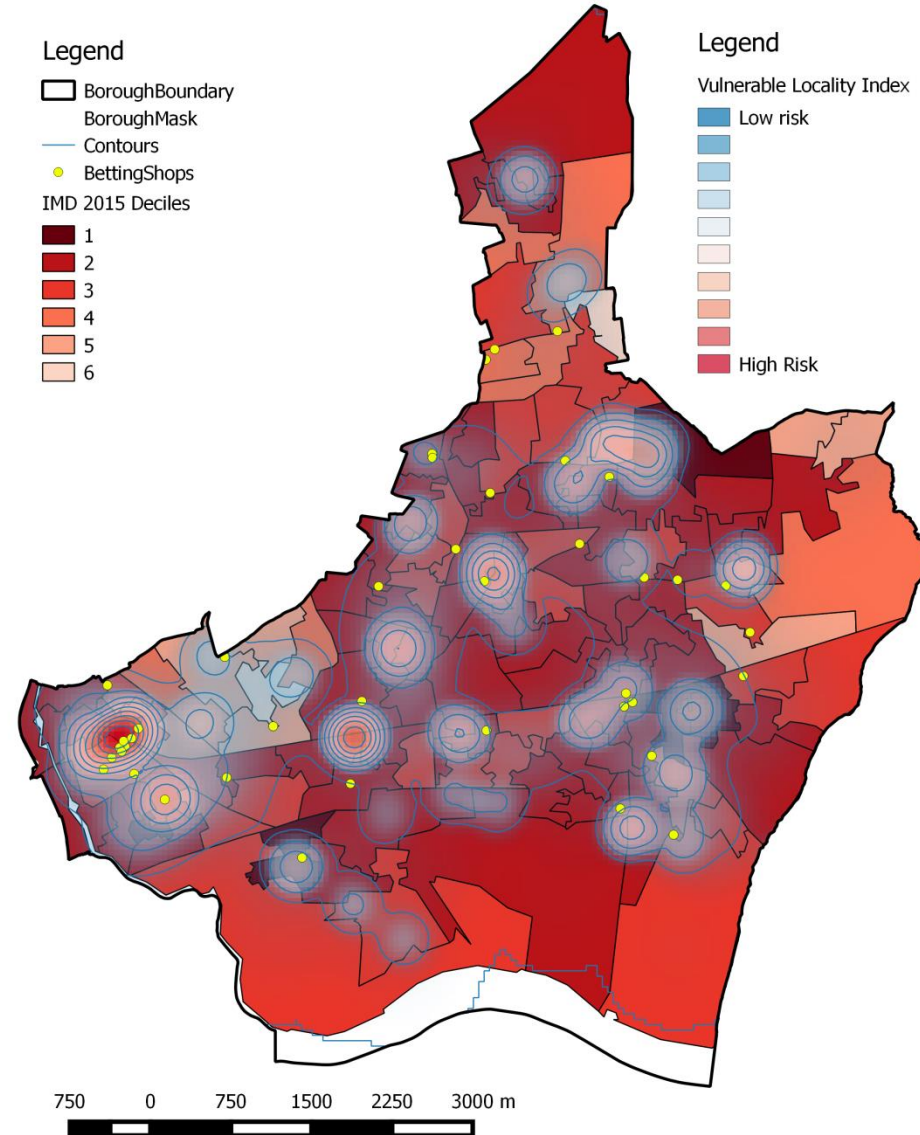
IMD 2015: Barking & Dagenham and surrounding boroughs

2015 IMD deciles



Gambling related harm index compared to deprivation deciles

Gambling: Vulnerable Locality Index
Plus Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile map



Cost to Society

Aim:

To identify the excess fiscal costs incurred by people who are problem gamblers, beyond those that are incurred by otherwise members of the public

Calculating Excess fiscal cost

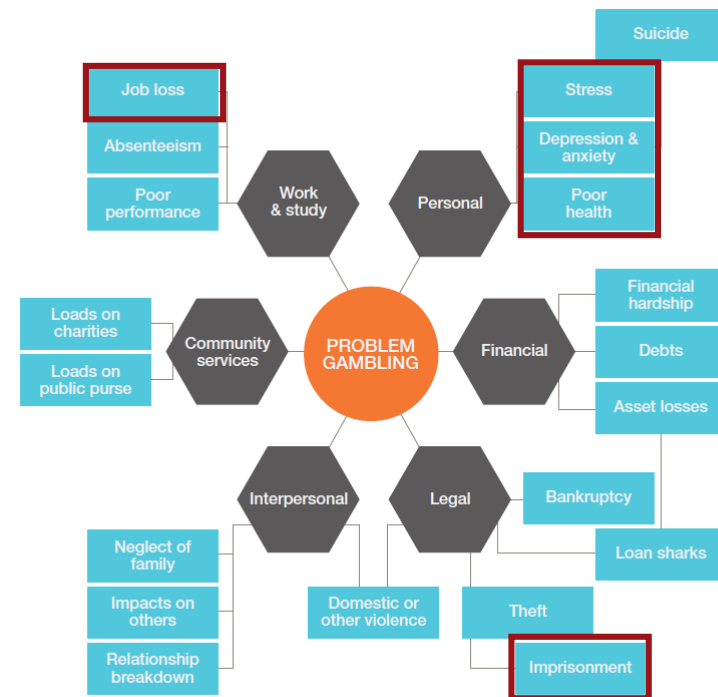
- Costs are not excess fiscal costs caused by problem gamblers. Instead, they should be taken to illustrative estimates for the excess fiscal costs incurred *by people who are problem gamblers*, beyond those that are incurred by otherwise members of the public

- Prevalence of problem Gamblers based on Health Survey for England 2012:

- Lower bound 0.2% **404 individuals**
- Upper bound 0.7% **1,414 individuals**

- Costs**

- Health
- Housing and Homelessness
- Unemployment
- Imprisonment



Source: IPPR adaptation of data from Australian Productivity Commission, Australia's Gambling Industries (APC)

General Medical Services

- Average problem gambler, excess incident of **1.5 GP visits per year** for mental health related consultation (2.4 problem gamblers – 0.9 per person in UK)
- Average length of consultation **11.7 minutes**
- Average cost per minute **£3.36** based on 2015/16 prices*

Total excess fiscal cost incurred on General Medical Services:

Between £30,000 and £81,000 per year
based on HSE 2012 prevalence estimates for LBBD

Hospital

Excess inpatient rate for problem gamblers

0.53 inpatient discharges per month

The cost of finished consulting episodes
£1,842

Total excess fiscal cost incurred on Hospital admissions:

Between £488,000 and £1,337,000 per year
based on HSE 2012 prevalence estimates for LBBD

Homelessness and Unemployment

Statutory Homelessness Applications

- Analysis conducted by shelter, fiscal cost associated with a period of homelessness was **£2,683** per applicant, 2015/16 prices
- Excess number of annual homeless applications of **0.039 per problem gambler household**

Total excess fiscal cost incurred on homelessness:

Between £52,300 and £143,350 per year
based on HSE 2012 prevalence estimates for LBBD

Unemployment

Excess propensity to claim JSA valued at **0.06** when compared to population on the whole

Estimated unit cost of JSA claimant **£2,995**

Total excess fiscal cost incurred on Welfare and unemployment:

Between £89,850 and £246,200 per year
based on HSE 2012 prevalence estimates for LBBD

Imprisonment

Incarceration

The costs associated with a 12-month prison sentence was £34,440 in 2015/16 prices.

Average prison duration 8.3 months,
adjusted cost **£23,318** for any given prison term during a 12-month period

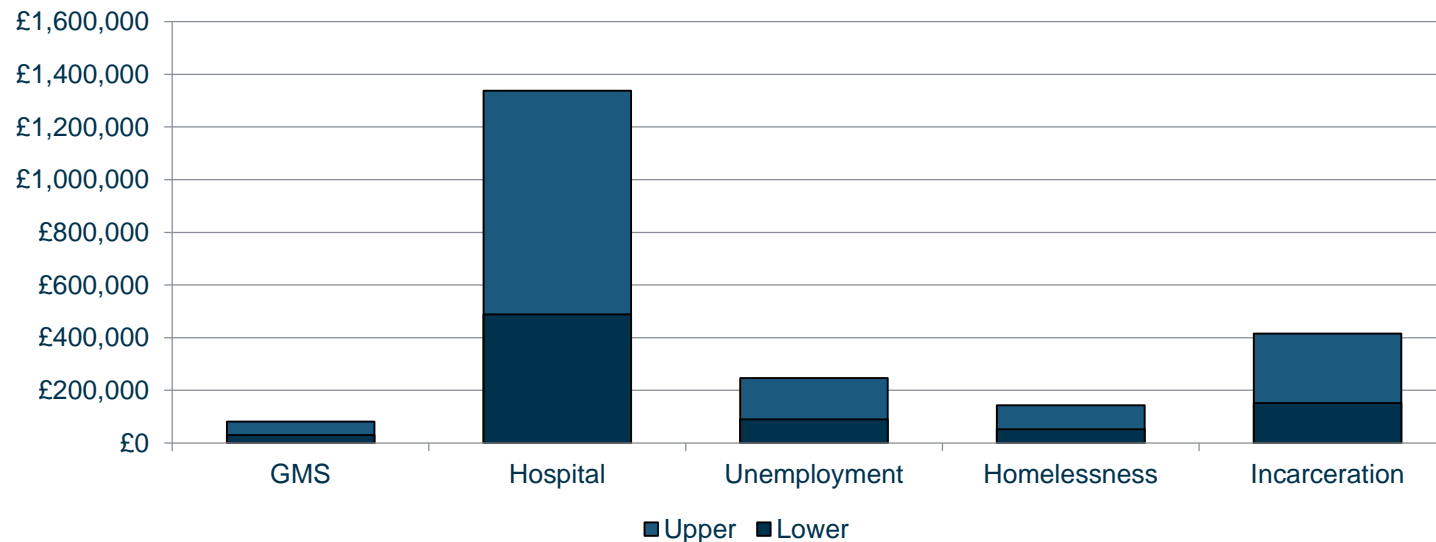
Excess number of annual prison sentences of **0.013 per problem gambler**

Total excess fiscal cost incurred on criminal justice:

Between £151,550 and £415,300 per year
based on HSE 2012 prevalence estimates for LBBDD

Total Excess Costs

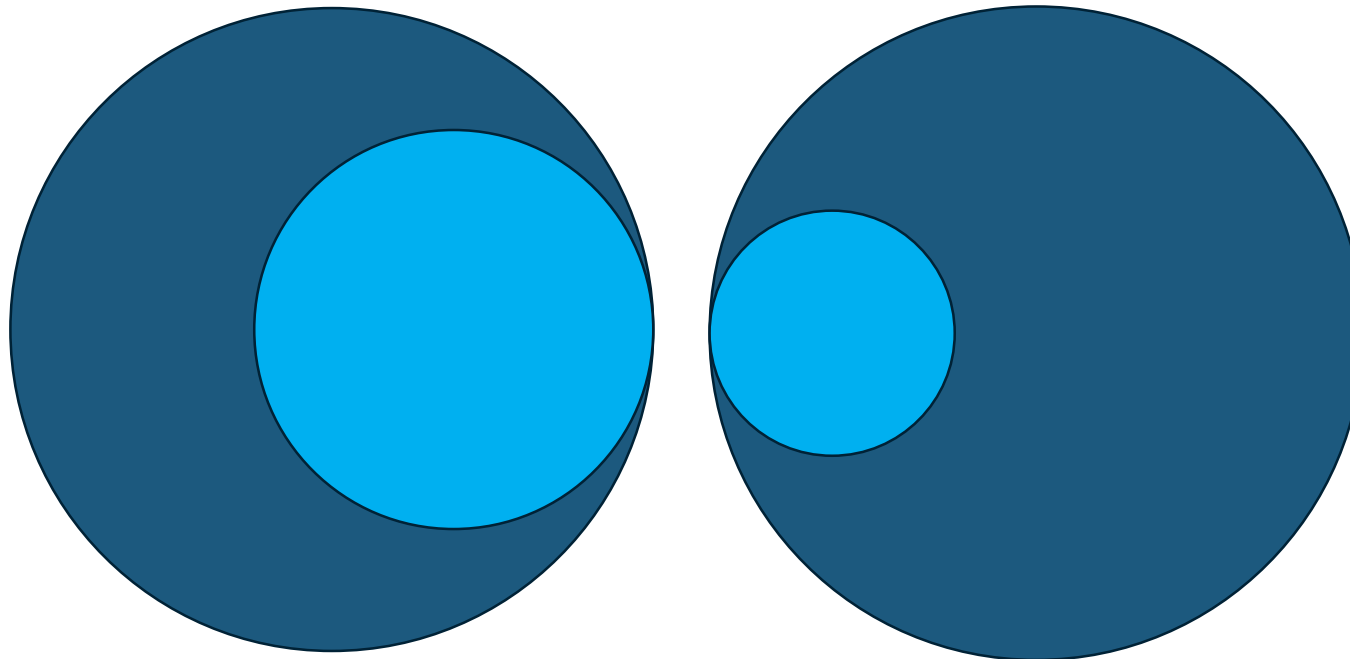
Costs			
Section	Item	Lower	Upper
Health	GMS	£ 30,000	£ 81,000
	Hospital	£ 488,000	£ 1,337,000
Health		£ 518,000	£ 1,418,000
Welfare	Unemployment	£ 89,850	£ 246,200
Housing	Homelessness	£ 52,300	£ 143,350
Criminal Justice	Incarceration	£ 151,550	£ 415,300
Total Costs		£ 811,700	£ 2,222,850



Revenue from Licensed Gambling Establishments

- LBBD business rates gathered from 31 betting shops in
– £312,504

Excess fiscal cost from Gambling compared to business rates generated from licensed gambling establishments in LBBD



References

References

- “Cards on the Table” – Institute for Public Policy Research, C Thorley, A Stirling and E Huynh, December 2016. Available at: <http://www.ippr.org/publications/cards-on-the-table>
- “Understanding gambling related harm: a proposed definition, conceptual framework, and taxonomy of harms” – BMC Public Health, E Langham, H Thorne, M Browne, P Donaldson, J Rose and M Rockloff, 27 January 2016
- Wardle, H, Gambling and Place Research Hub. (2015). Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm: Who is vulnerable? Findings from a quick scoping review [online]. Available at: http://transact.westminster.gov.uk/docstores/publications_store/licensing/final_phase1_exploring_area-based_vulnerability_and_gambling_related_harm_report_v2.pdf [Accessed 17 Oct. 2016]
- Wardle, H., Astbury, G., Thurstain-Goodwin, M. & Parker, S. (2016). Exploring Area Based Vulnerability to Gambling Related Harm: Developing the Gambling Related Harm Risk Index [online]. Available at: http://transact.westminster.gov.uk/docstores/publications_store/licensing/final_phase2_exploring_area_based_vulnerability_to_gambling_related_harm.pdf [Accessed 17 Oct. 2016]