

Business Intelligence Hub

Annex 3

Gambling Act 2005 Local Area Profile York

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1. Introduction

Local authorities are responsible for processing applications related to gambling premises. The Gambling Act 2005 encourages the consideration of licences, should they meet the three main licensing objectives; which are:

- a) prevent gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- b) ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- c) protect children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

Local authorities have no legal requirement to create local area profiles; however, they can be seen as a useful tool when it comes to carrying out assessments on a local area. Local area profiles display relevant information regarding certain topic areas/policies, in this case the Gambling Act 2005. In order for the profile to be most effective, the content must be relevant - key characteristics relating to the specific area/policy can increase awareness of issues within the local area that can be connected to that specific policy.

Using a gambling related local area profile helps present useful information to the local authority that highlights potential and current issues within the local area. The highlighted issues should be considered before any gambling related decisions are made, such as authorising premise licences. Adhering to the licensing objectives is something that the local area profile contributes towards. This local area profile will look at York's resident information such as areas of deprivation, crime and disorder and how they can relate to gambling, as well as how these factors can help identify and inform current and potential gambling related risks within the local area.

The general aims of the following Gambling Act 2005 local area profile are:

- a) to identify the areas within the City of York mostly likely to be at risk of gambling related harm, which may help to identify possible persons who could be at risk of gambling related harm*
- b) to provide sufficient and relevant information to inform local authorities where current and potential gambling related issues are present so controls and measures can be put in place to minimise these issues/risks*
- c) to inform the local authority of information relevant to York in order to provide a footing for the decision making process in gambling contexts*

2. York Open Data

York Open Data is a platform created by the City of York Council which holds over 900 different datasets, all of which are related to the City itself. All of the information is available for the public to access and manipulate. The ranges of datasets on the platform are vast, some of which have helped with the creation of this profile; particularly the York Profile and individual Ward profiles.

3. York Information

York is part of the Yorkshire and Humber region and a City within North Yorkshire. York and its unitary local authority (City of York Council) provide local council services to around 200,000 residents over an area covering and estimated 105 square miles. The City is made up by 21 Wards, all of which have their own Councillor(s).

The student population in York is a huge contributor to York's overall population with 22,643 (2011 census) full time students between the two Universities in York, The University of York and York St. Johns University (2011 Census). York is a popular tourist destination with vast amounts of visitors both from the UK and from overseas. The City is easily accessible, with York seen as a major railway centre frequently providing services to and from all corners of the UK. Visitors from overseas are able to access the city with ease due to the rail service from Manchester Airport and Leeds Bradford Airport just a 30 mile road journey.

3.1 Hostels & Drug/Alcohol Facilities

Within the 21 York Wards there are 5 hostels, all catering for different groups of people. Fishergate has 2 hostels within its Ward, similarly with Guildhall Ward who also has 2, with Holgate Ward being responsible for 1.

In addition to this, York has a Drug and Alcohol Service which provides help for individuals, families and local communities with issues involving substance misuse. This particular service can be found on Blossom Street, within the Micklegate Ward.

3.2 Education

Understanding and being aware of the whereabouts of educational facilities should be instrumental in regards to making gambling related decisions, particularly in terms of gambling premises, as children are seen as a vulnerable group of people in gambling terms. The table below shows the schools which are in the catchment area of each Ward and alongside is the licensed gambling premises in that Ward (excluding alcohol licensed premises with gaming machine & club gaming and pub gaming licenses).

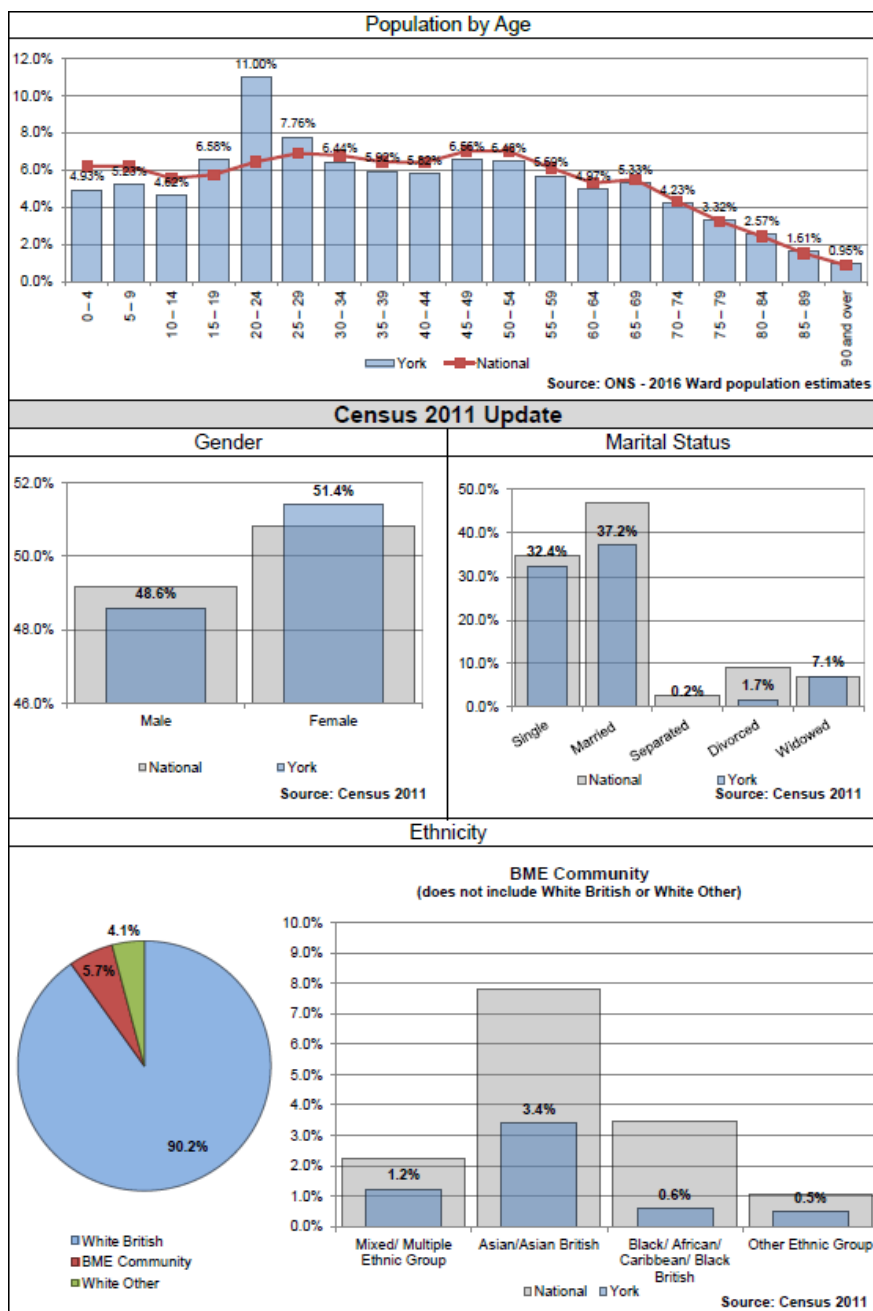
Ward	Schools in catchment area		Licensed Premises		
	Primary	Secondary	Betting Shops	Adult Gaming	Bingo
Acomb	3	2	1	0	0
Bishopthorpe	3	2	0	0	0
Clifton	2	1	2	0	1
Copmanthorpe	1	1	0	0	0
Dringhouses and Woodthorpe	4	2	0	0	0
Fishergate	2	2	0	0	1
Fulford and Heslington	3	1	0	0	0
Guildhall	6	4	10	1	0
Haxby and Wigginton	3	1	1	0	0
Heworth	5	2	2	0	0
Heworth Without	1	1	0	0	0
Holgate	7	2	0	0	0
Hull Road	5	2	1	0	0
Huntington and New Earswick	5	2	1	0	0
Micklegate	4	1	3 & 1 betting track	0	0
Osbalwick and Derwent	4	3	0	0	0
Rawcliffe and Clifton Without	5	2	0	0	0
Rural West York	7	3	0	0	0
Strensall	3	1	0	0	0
Westfield	4	1	5	0	0
Wheldrake	4	1	0	0	0

4. Demographics

4.1 Demographic profile

The York Open Data platform creates demographic York profiles on a quarterly basis – it has the ability to do this by using both Census information (most recently 2011) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates. The York profile on the platform provides information relating to population, households, economy and health just to name a few. York has 208,367 residents, 51.4% female and 48.6% male – percentages which are consistent with the whole of North Yorkshire. York residents include 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group, 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

York Profile Population Breakdown



The most recent population estimate carried out by the ONS (2016) estimates York's population to be 206,900, with 105,600 (51.04%) females and 101,400 (48.96%) males. This is consistent on a larger scale with the overall percentage figures for North Yorkshire.

4.2 Index of Multiple Deprivation

The City of York has low levels of deprivation in comparison to other districts in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD provides a measure for deprivation in small areas (Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)). To measure an areas' deprivation level, seven factors with their individual weights (%) are considered in order to create the IMD:

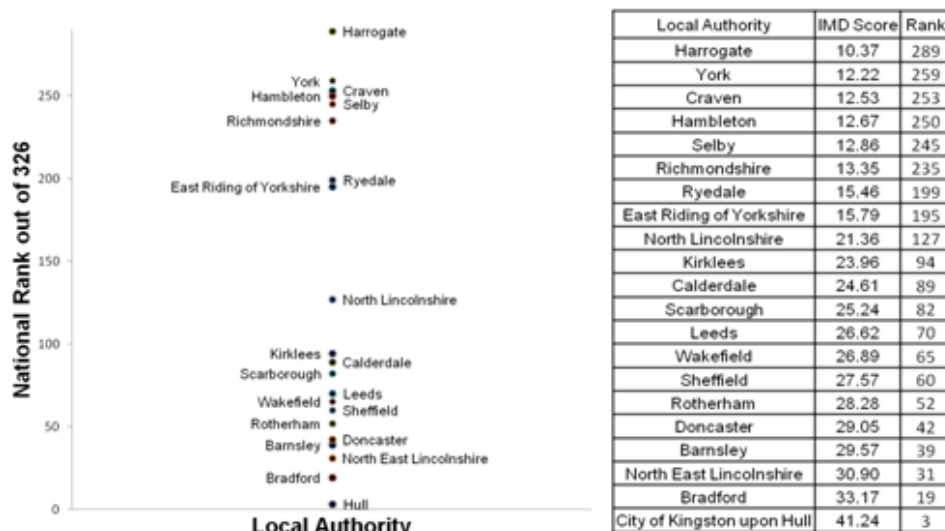
- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

Information relating to each individual factor is gathered and ranked before they are all combined to create an overall IMD score. Once each individual area has been scored, they are ranked – York is ranked 259th out of 326 Local Authorities (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015), compared to 234th in the 2010 IMD. There are 120 LSOAs within the 21 York Wards, none of which appear in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally, with then only 5 LSOAs inside the most deprived 20%. Further details regarding the York Wards can be found on the York Open Data platform.

<https://data.yorkopendata.org/dataset/york-ward-profiles-2017-18-q3>

The weakest contributing factor to the overall ranking for the IMD is the quality of living environment, where York is ranked 138th most deprived. In comparison to other areas in the Yorkshire and Humber region, which is made up of 21 local authorities, York is ranked 2nd best amongst those – only behind Harrogate.

Regional Ranking for Yorkshire/Humber LA's 2015

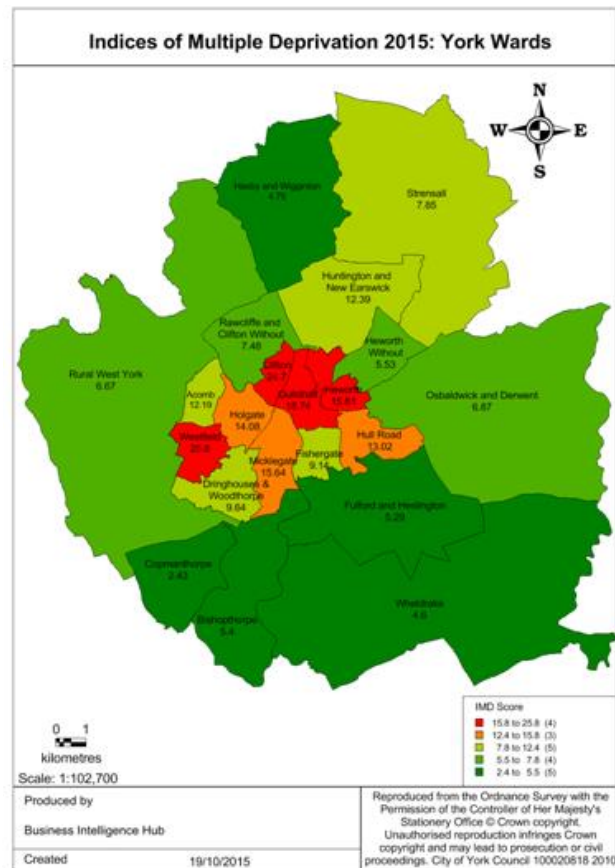


4.3 York areas of deprivation

The map and table below shows all of the York Wards and their most recent IMD score, as well as previous year's scores.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015: York Wards

Ward	2007	2010	2015
Acomb	13.68	14.85	12.19
Bishophthorpe	7.10	6.79	5.40
Clifton	25.34	25.01	24.70
Copmanthorpe	2.98	3.10	2.43
Dringhouses and Woodthorpe	10.08	10.91	9.64
Fishergate	11.18	9.31	9.14
Fulford and Heslington	5.64	4.59	5.29
Guildhall	22.22	21.06	18.74
Haxby and Wigginton	4.89	4.65	4.76
Heworth	18.99	18.43	15.81
Heworth Without	6.64	6.25	5.53
Holgate	15.41	15.33	14.08
Hull Road	16.05	14.63	13.02
Huntington and New Earswick	13.58	12.54	12.39
Micklegate	15.45	14.86	15.64
Osbaldwick and Derwent	6.76	6.54	6.87
Rawcliffe and Clifton Without	8.80	8.13	7.48
Rural West York	7.80	6.82	6.67
Strensall	8.87	7.96	7.85
Westfield	28.25	27.62	25.80
Wheldrake	5.44	4.45	4.60

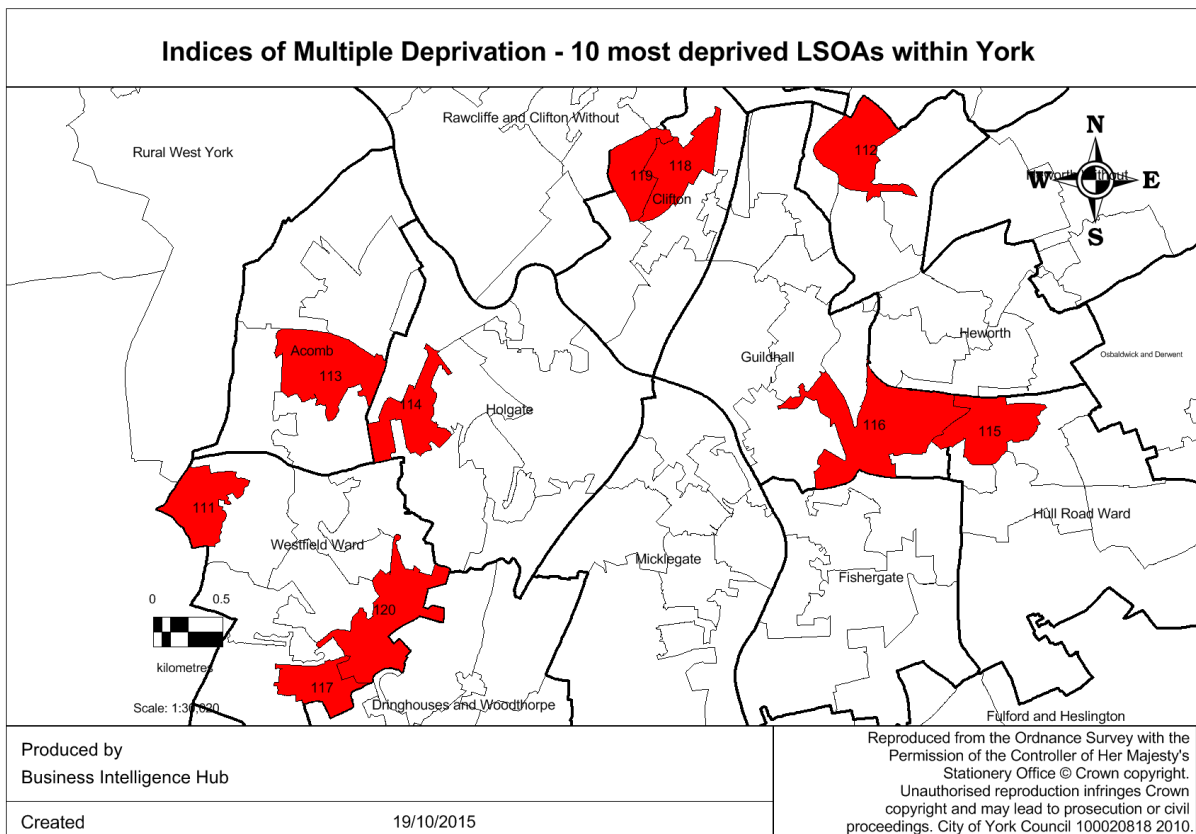
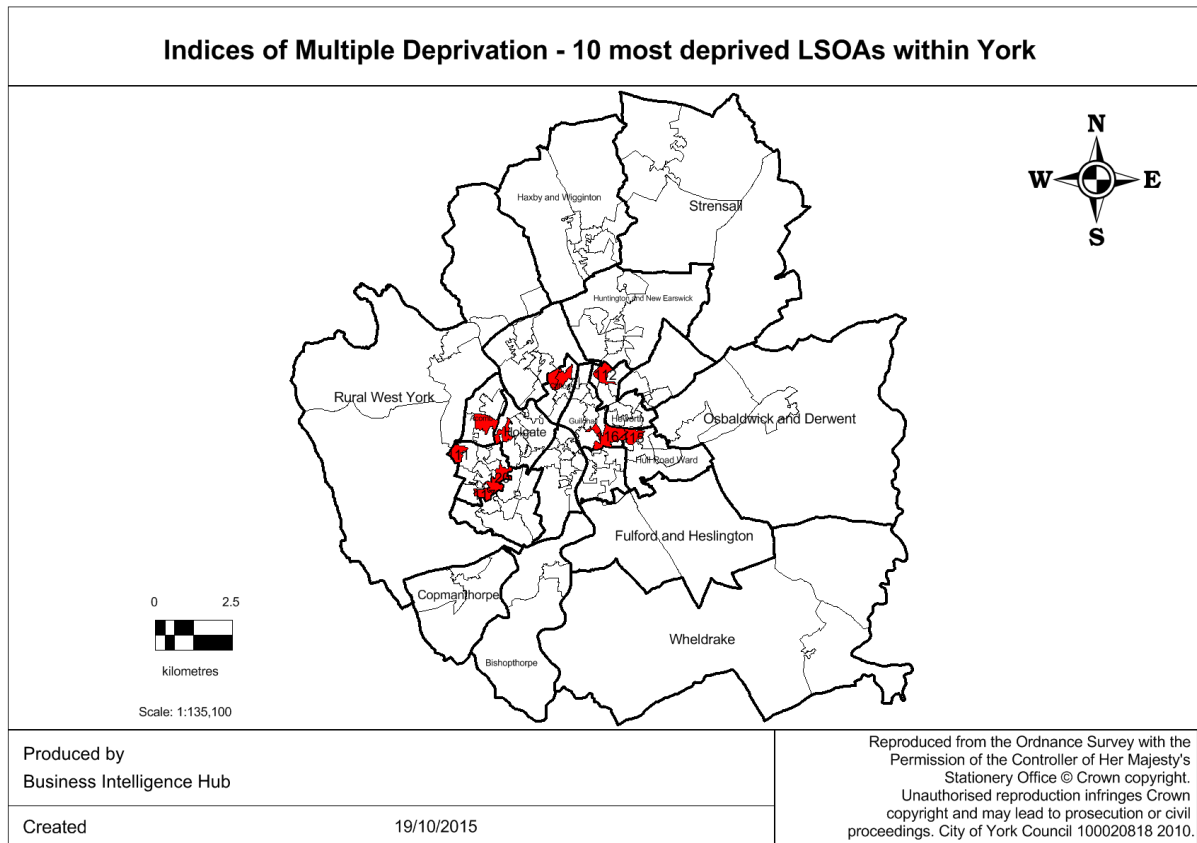


From the above information, it shows Westfield, Clifton and Guildhall to be the most deprived Wards in York. Westfield and Clifton contain 2 LSOAs each that feature in the most deprived 20% nationally, with Guildhall containing 1 LSOA.

As of the 2015 IMD, these are the 10 LSOAs in York with the greatest deprivation levels:

LSOA

1. York 018B Westfield (*E01013443*)
2. York 009D Clifton (*E01013349*)
3. York 009C Clifton (*E01013347*)
4. York 018F Westfield (*E01013448*)
5. York 013F Guildhall (*E01033067*)
6. York 015C Hull Road (*E01013399*)
7. York 016B Holgate (*E01013394*)
8. York 012A Acomb (*E01013335*)
9. York 010E Heworth (*E01013386*)
10. York 018C Westfield (*E01013444*)

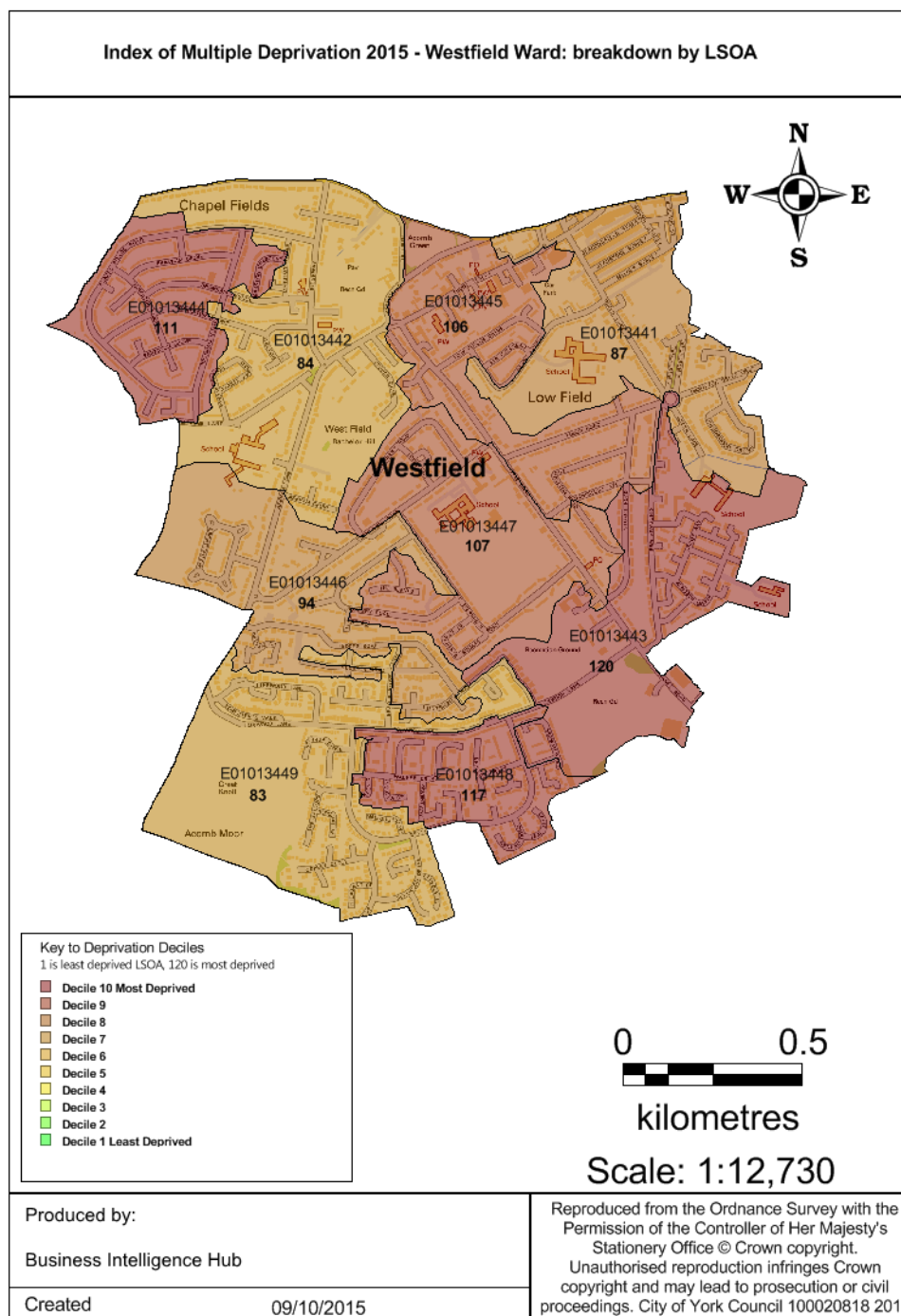


Westfield has 14,110 residents with 3.1% from a black and minority ethnic community group 78.9% are in good health, with 18.8% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Westfield Ward holds 3 LSOAs out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

1. York 018B Westfield (E01013443)
2. York 018F Westfield (E01013448)
3. York 018C Westfield (E01013444)

This includes 2 of which that are ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally (York 018B Westfield (E01013443) & York 018F Westfield (E01013448)).

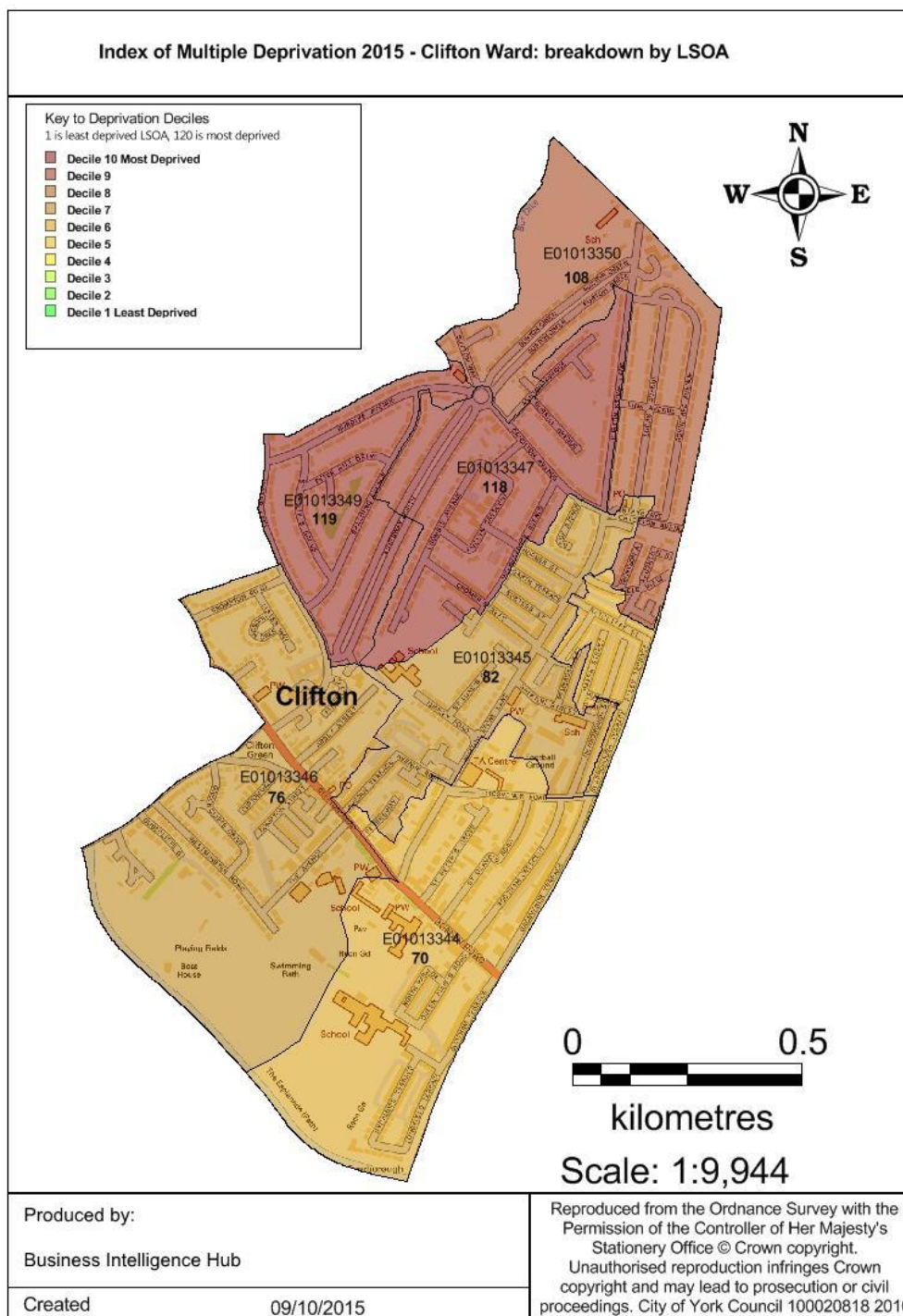


Clifton has 10,186 residents with 7.8% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.5% are in good health, with 15.2% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Clifton Ward holds 2 LSOAs out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

1. York 009D Clifton (*E01013349*)
2. York 009C Clifton (*E01013347*)

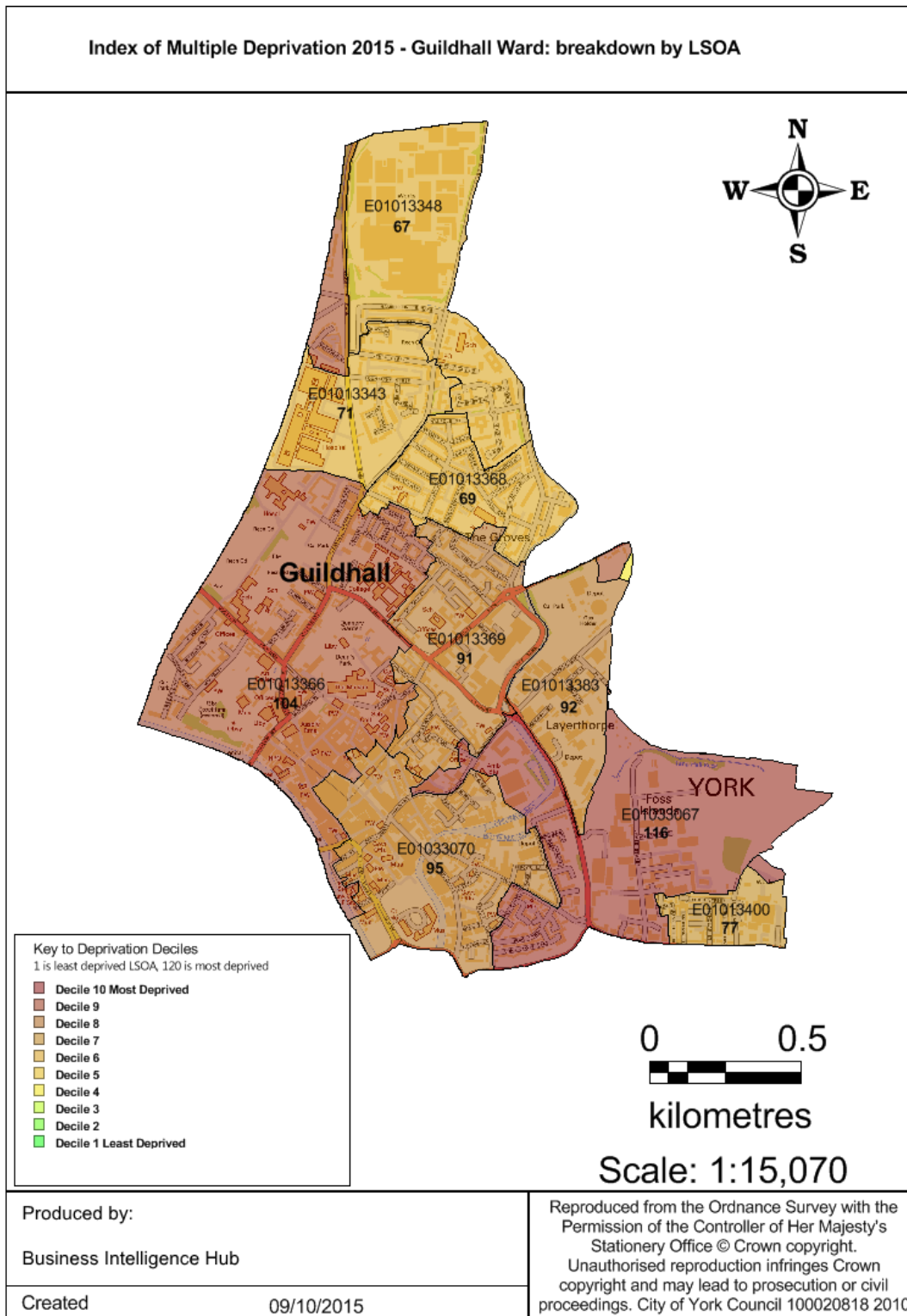
Both of these LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally (York 009D Clifton (*E01013349*) & York 009C Clifton (*E01013347*)).



Guildhall has 16,045 residents with 10.2% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 84.4% are in good health, with 14.1% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Guildhall Ward holds 1 LSOA out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

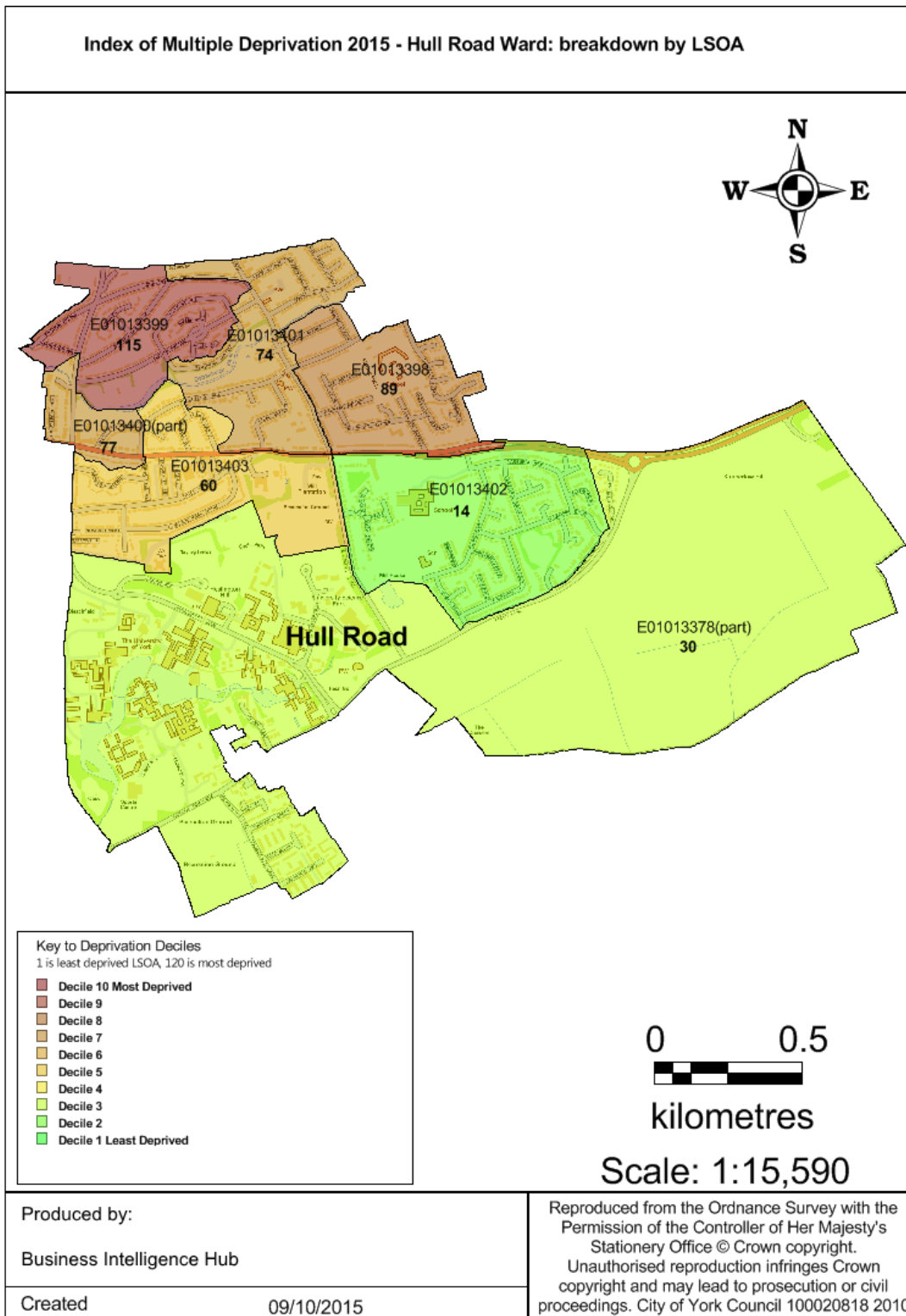
1. York 013F Guildhall (E01033067)



Hull Road has 15,119 residents with 15.1% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 88.9% are in good health, with 10.2% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Hull Road Ward holds 1 LSOA out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

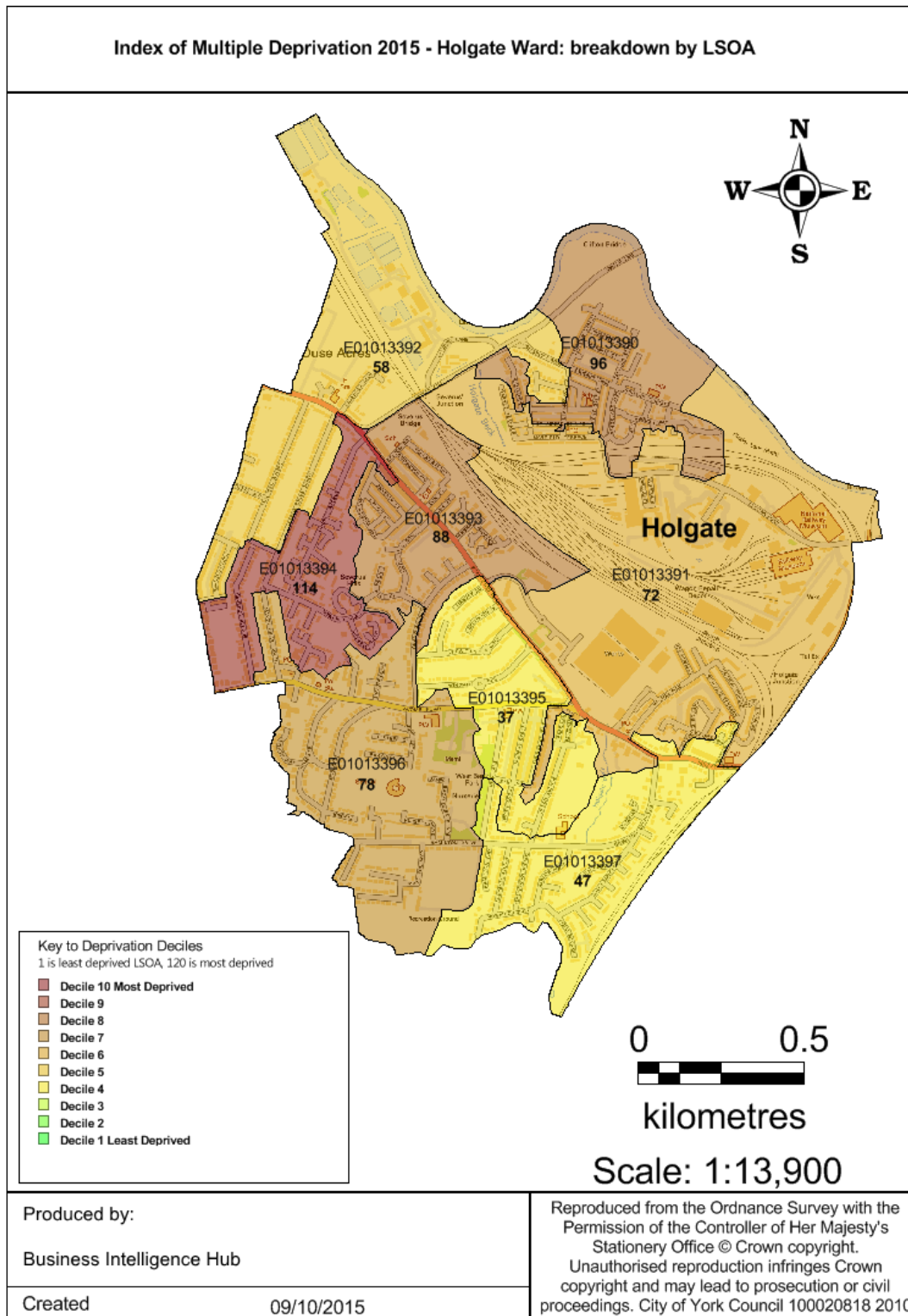
1. York 015C Hull Road (E01013399)



Holgate has 12,871 residents with 3.8% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 84.3% are in good health, with 14.0% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Holgate Ward holds 1 LSOA out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

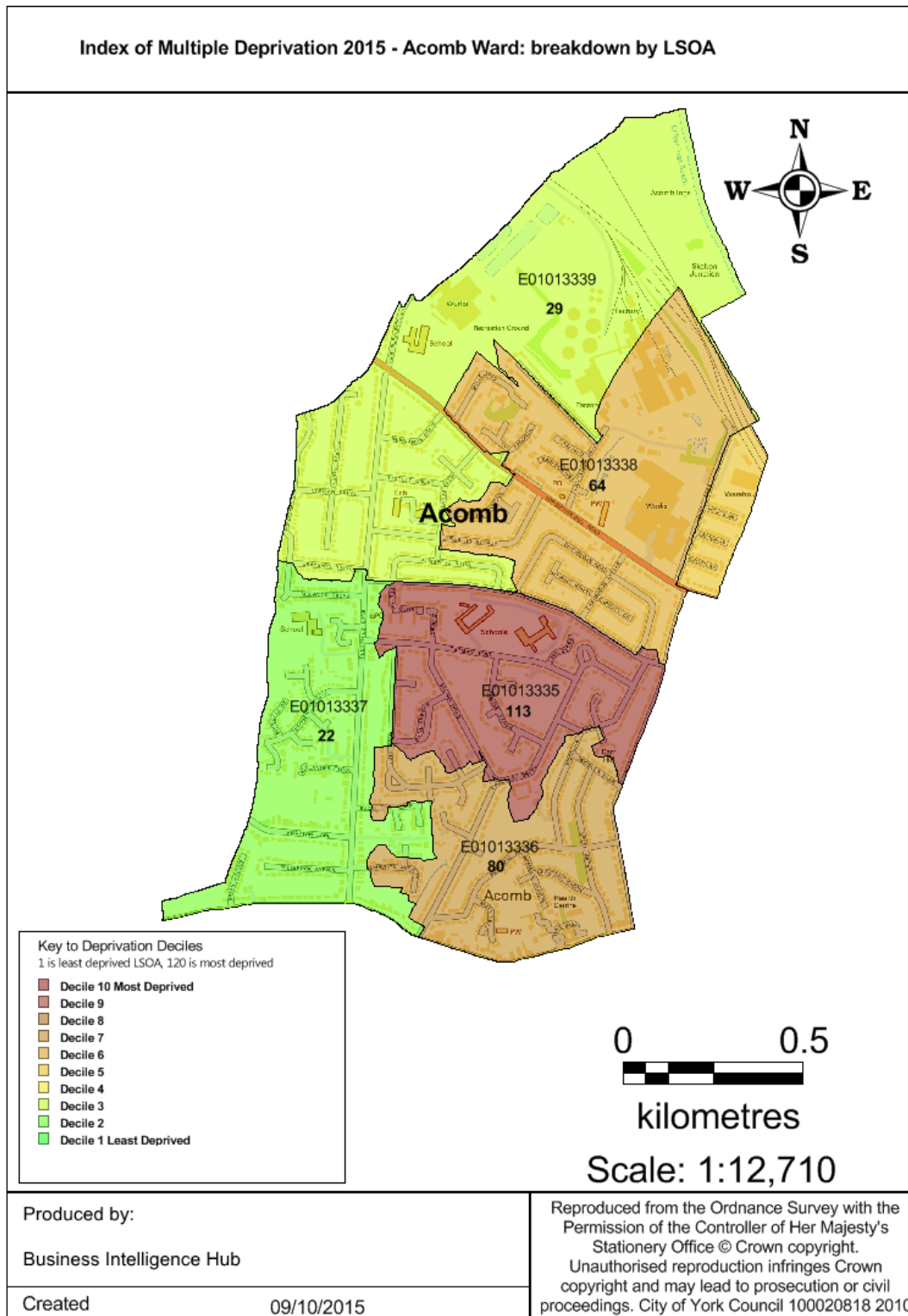
1. York 016B Holgate (*E01013394*)



Acomb has 9,348 residents with 2.2% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 82.2% are in good health, with 17.1% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Acomb Ward holds 1 LSOA out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

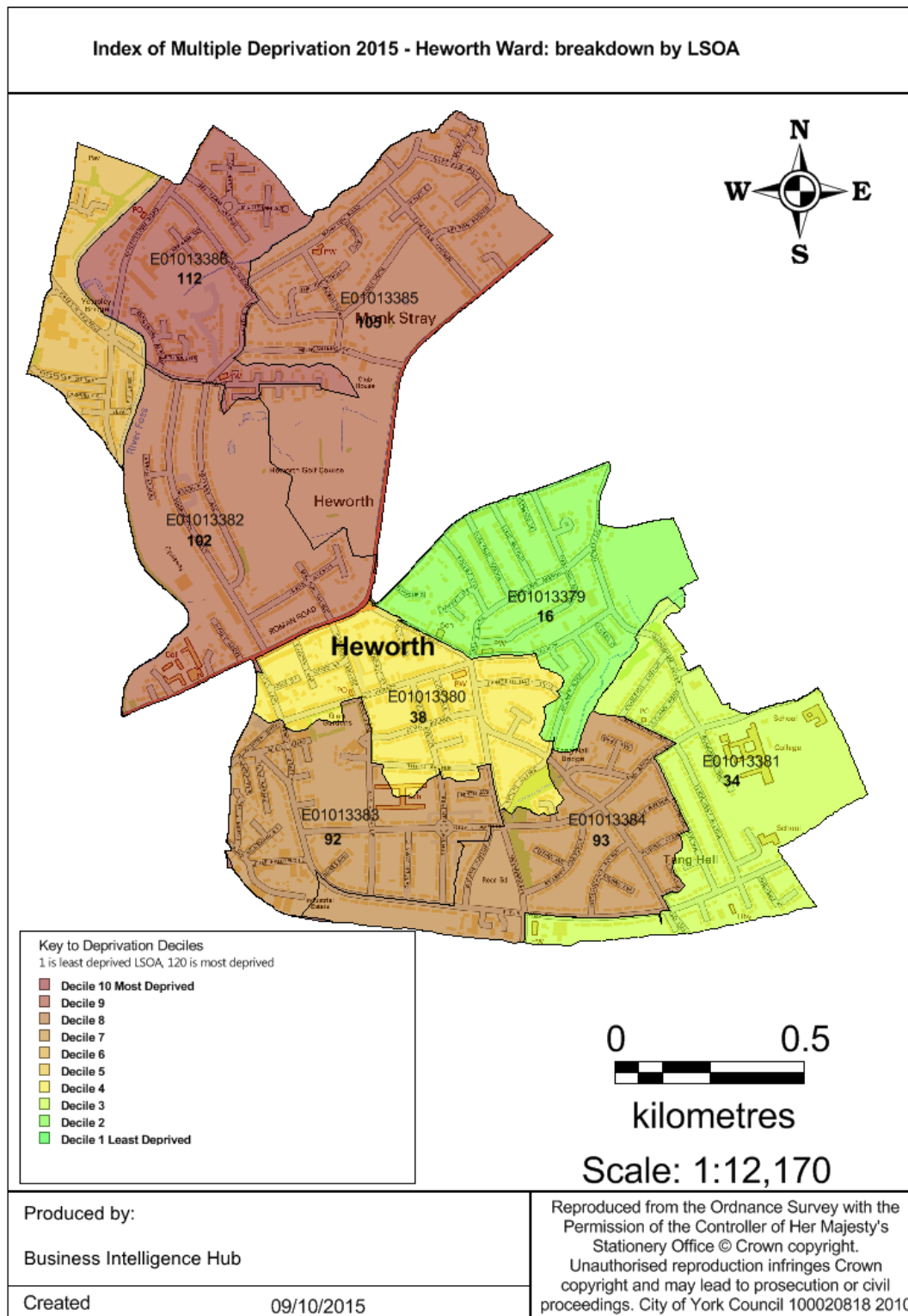
1. York 012A Acomb (*E01013335*)



Heworth has 14,558 residents with 7.3% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.6% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.

Heworth Ward holds 1 LSOA out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in York:

1. York 010E Heworth (*E01013386*)



5. Crime and Disorder

The City of York Council works alongside North Yorkshire Police in an attempt to combat and reduce crime in the local area. In the year ending September 2017, in comparison to areas which are classed as similar to York, the rate of crime in York was lower than the average crime rate of those areas. Despite this, within that particular time frame, the crime rate in York was greater than the average crime rate of other places covered by the North Yorkshire force.

Below is a breakdown of the reported crime in York – year ending September 2017.

Offence	Number of offences - 12 months ending		% change (+/-)
	30 September 2016	30 September 2017	
All other theft offences	1,238	1,187	-4.12%
Bicycle theft	1,059	743	-29.84%
Criminal damage and arson	1,619	1,538	-5.00%
Domestic burglary	440	502	14.09%
Drug offences	475	458	-3.58%
Homicide	1	2	100.00%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	178	208	16.85%
Non-domestic burglary	666	401	-39.79%
Possession of weapons offences	55	65	18.18%
Public order offences	420	444	5.71%
Robbery	62	51	-17.74%
Sexual offences	369	411	11.38%
Shoplifting	1,529	1,738	13.67%
Theft from the person	216	191	-11.57%
Vehicle offences	881	541	-38.59%
Violence with injury	1,344	1,459	8.56%
Violence without injury	1,287	1,503	16.78%
Total	11,839	11,442	-3.35%

5.1

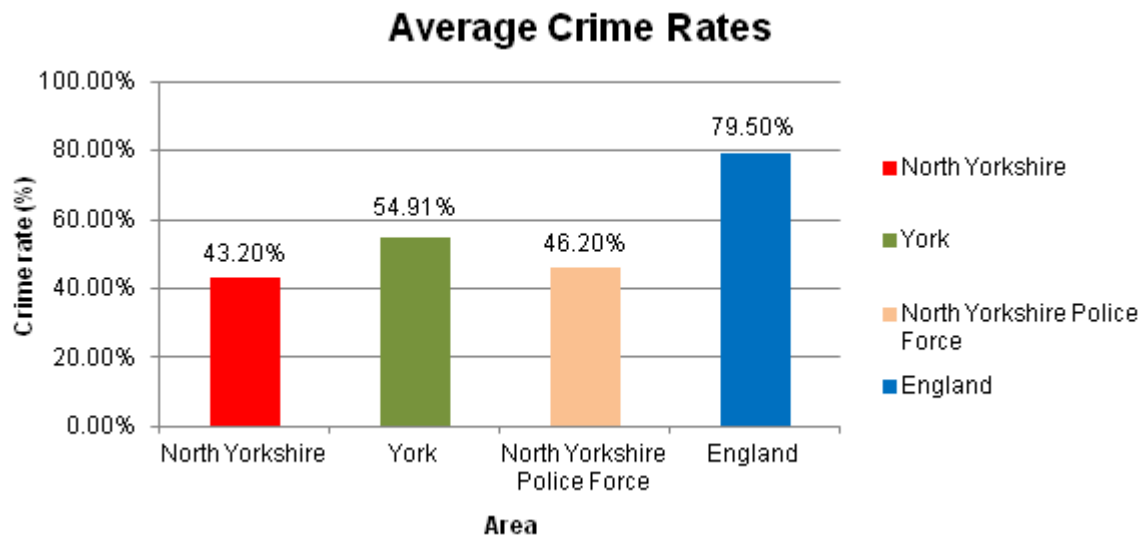
Crime and gambling

In Great Britain, 41% of people agree that gambling is associated in some way with criminal activity, just over a 2% increase on the previous year. The types of crime that people predominantly associate with gambling are theft to continue gambling (20%), fraud (17%), drug dealing/trafficking/prostitution (16%) and money laundering (16%). In comparison to this, 33% of people in Great Britain agree that gambling is fair and can be trusted, just over a 1% decline on 2016 figures (Gambling Commission, 2017).

The above statements and figures suggest that people's perceptions of gambling are deteriorating, with an increase of people with negative perceptions and a decline of positive perceptions – indicating that gambling related crime is arguably a growing problem in Britain.

The rates of crime have very marginally increased in York from the previous 12 months. Despite this, York's crime contribution to North Yorkshire's overall crime number has decreased from 32% year ending September 2016 to 30% year ending September 2017.

The chart below shows the rate of crime reported in York over a 12 month period per 1000 residents – year ending September 2017.



6. Gambling

6.1 Gambling premises

Similar to the majority of towns and cities in the UK, there are numerous premises where gambling is present in York, such as high street bookmakers (betting shops), bingo premises, arcade premises and pubs/clubs who hold permits for gaming or machines. In addition to this, York is home to York Racecourse which is the 3rd biggest horse racing track in Britain in terms of prize money and hosts up to 350,000 visitors per year. A breakdown of the gambling premises currently known to York can be found below – including all different types of premises that are present.

City of York Council Gambling Premises & Count		
Premise Type		Count from 31/03/17
Bingo venues		2
Betting shops		26
Adult gaming centres		1
Family Entertainment Centres		
	Licensed	N/A
	Permitted	N/A
Betting tracks		1
Casinos		0
Alcohol licensed premises with gaming machines		
	Up to 2 per bar	124
	More than 2 per bar	30
Clubs with gaming permissions		
	Club machine permits	24
	Club gaming permits	0
Total		208

Source: Gambling Commission & Civica

As the table above shows, there are numerous opportunities to gamble within York. With there being so many opportunities available, there are risks that become apparent. There are many risks associated with gambling, whether it be personal risk such as debt or crime or risk on a larger scale, to the extent where families and relationships are affected, jobs are lost and potentially homes, all as a result of uncontrolled gambling.

In relation to this local area profile and the Gambling Act 2005, identifying areas/persons at risk of being harmed or exploited by gambling is a priority. Problem gamblers are not the only ones who can experience gambling related harm – this could relate to family members, friends, employers, the community as well as the individual.

Identifying a problem gambler is difficult as there are no specific criteria to identify a person. The gambling commission does not define a vulnerable person in the context of a problem gambler.

6.2 Gambling statistics

Findings from the latest gambling participation report, carried out by the Gambling Commission (year ending December 2017), state that 45% of adults (16+) have participated in at least one form of gambling within the previous 4 weeks.

One of the biggest ongoing changes to gambling is the way people gamble. Online gambling appears to be on the increase, with the increase of gambling through mobile phones and tablets (8% increase from last year – 51%). All gambling activities have seen greater online participation since last year apart from horse racing and spread betting. Consequently, in person gambling participation has seen a decrease in the majority of activities (Gambling Commission: Participation report 2017).

The increase in online gambling participation could be related to the issues of availability and opportunities. From the participation report, 80% of people believe there are too many gambling opportunities. This can be consolidated by exploring the vast amount of gambling markets available on an increasing amount of events – meaning there are endless opportunities to gamble on any given day. The most popular gambling activity with 27% of people participating within the last 4 weeks is the National Lottery. In relation to sports gambling – football was the most popular gambling activity, closely followed by horse racing.

With the perceptions of gambling deteriorating, this promotes the idea that work must be done to regulate gambling to protect those who are potentially at risk of being harmed. There must be increased attention on responsible gambling, with more people made aware of the current controls that are in place; such as self exclusion, short term breaks and limits.

7. Sources of Data

- 1) York Open Data – York Profile <https://data.yorkopendata.org/dataset/york-profile>
- 2) York Open Data – Ward Profiles
https://data.yorkopendata.org/dataset?sort=metadata_modified+desc&tags=ward+profiles
- 3) Gambling participation in 2017: behaviour awareness and attitudes – Annual Report Feb. 2018 (Gambling Commission)
- 4) Office for National Statistics (ONS) <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>
- 5) Civica – City of York Council