Gambling Local Area Profile (draft)

Gambling Act 2005

Camden

Introduction and Background

The Council is the licensing authority under the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), and is responsible for issuing premises licences and permits for gambling venues. When the Council exercises its functions in respect of gambling, it must have regard to the Act and its regulations, gambling codes of practice, the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy and the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Local Authorities (GLA).

The Act also requires the Council to 'aim to permit' gambling and therefore aim to issue premises licences if applications are reasonably consistent with the following licensing objectives:

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

In its GLA, the Gambling Commission recommends the approach the Council should take to gambling licensing and regulation. In September 2015, the Gambling Commission issued a revised GLA (edition 5) with a number of changes for licensing authorities that fall under three broad themes:

- increased focus on risk and regulation
- greater attention to local area risk, and
- encouraging partnership and collaboration between stakeholders to mitigate risk

In addition, changes to the Gambling Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) that took effect in April 2016, require all industry operators to undertake local area risk assessments to identify the risks their gambling venues pose to the licensing objectives.

What is a gambling local area profile?

A local area profile is an assessment of the key characteristics of Camden in the context of gambling-related harm. The information obtained for the assessment helps to provide a better understanding of the types of people that are at risk of being vulnerable to gambling-related harm; where they are located and any current or emerging problems that may increase that risk. Our local area profile will help us to develop our Statement of Licensing Policy and set out our expectations of operators of gambling premises.

Creating Camden's local area profile

Although there is no legal requirement on the Council to complete a local area profile, we feel there is significant benefit for operators, our residents, business, visitors to Camden and the Council to have an evidence-based awareness of the potential and actual risks of vulnerability to gambling-related harm.

In this context and in response to the changes in the GLA, we have completed an

assessment of the key characteristics of the Borough to identify areas of higher risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. This assessment is Camden's local area profile.

In developing our local area profile we have had regard to the study 'Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm: Developing the gambling-related harm risk index' and 'Exploring area based vulnerability to harm: who is vulnerable?, Heather Wardle, Gambling and Place Research Hub, Geofutures, 9th February 2016', which was commissioned by Manchester City Council and the City of Westminster. In this document we refer to this study as the 'Geofutures model'.

Our local area profile has three main aims:

a) to consider in the Camden context, the types of people who may be at greater risk of harm from gambling and where they might be located
b) using those identified datasets, to create local risk tables showing areas with greater concentrations of people who are more likely to be vulnerable to harm
c) provide the basis for an evidence based approach to decision making

Our approach

We have used spatial analysis to identify potential vulnerability to gambling-related harm in Camden and to visualise this on maps.

To achieve this, we used the Geofutures model to identify the main characteristics theoretically associated with gambling-related harm.

We then identified the available local data that best represents these characteristics in Camden, and combined this with other local information to identify areas of higher or lower potential risks.

Our approach is based on the possible risk to gambling-related harm and does not mean that just because an area is seen as being at higher risk that all people in that area will suffer harm or be at risk of suffering harm.

Information about Camden

In this section we have provided a general profile of Camden. In the following section we will link this information to gambling activity and use it to identify those people that may be at greater risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm and where they may be located.

Camden comprises of almost 22 square kilometres in the centre of London and is made up of 18 wards, each represented by three elected Councillors. It is a diverse and contrasting borough with busy commercial centres such as Holborn and Tottenham Court Road contrasting with exclusive residential areas in Hampstead and Highgate, open spaces of Hampstead Heath, Primrose Hill and Kenwood Park, vibrant and eclectic Camden Town and the relative deprivation of areas such as Kilburn, King's Cross and Gospel Oak. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) describes Camden wards as metropolitan and either "prospering" or "multicultural" which common with other boroughs in London.

Camden neighbours the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Haringey and Islington as well as the City of London and the City of Westminster. In June 2015, the ONS estimated Camden's resident population at 234,800. Although Camden occupies only 1.4% of the geographical area of Greater London, it is home to 2.7% of its population.
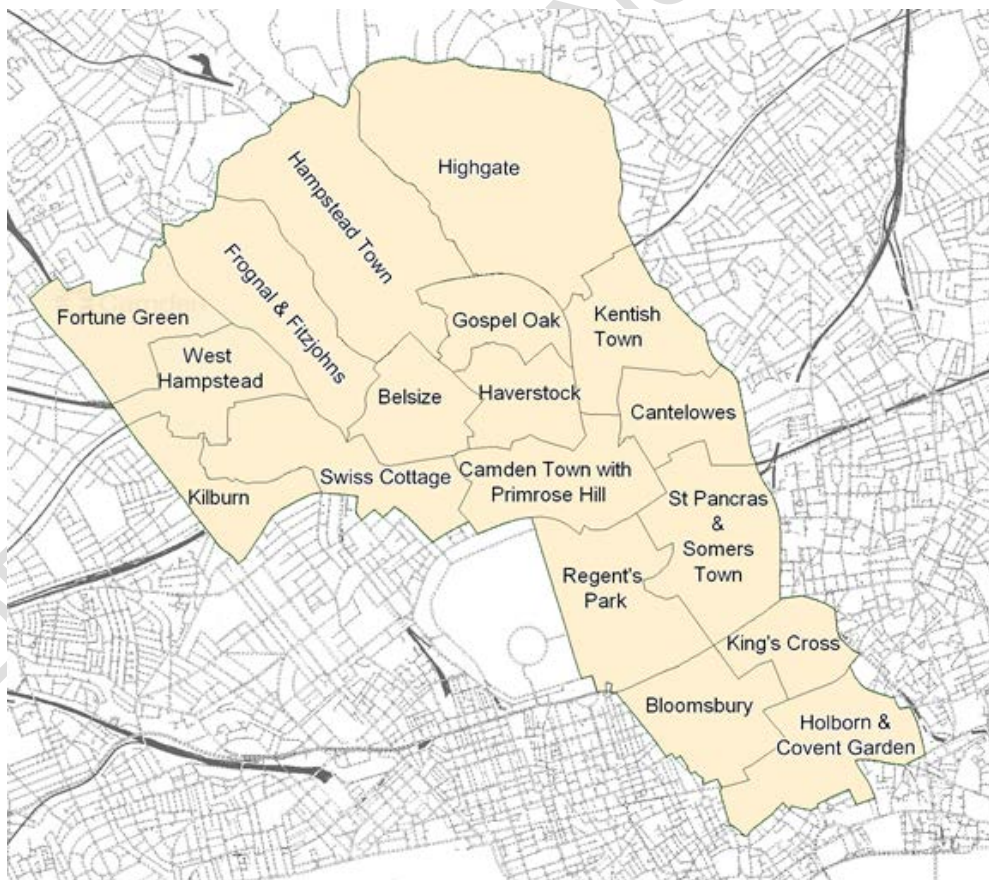
Camden is a major public transport hub with three main-line railway stations at St Pancras, King's Cross and Euston; the international high speed service at St Pancras International; and is served by extensive bus, underground and over

ground rail networks. The southern part of the borough falls within the central London congestion charge zone.

Camden has more higher education institutions than any other local authority area. These include including University College London (UCL), Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA), the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the University of London. The borough is also home to the largest student population in London, with more than 24,000 higher education students, 45% of whom are from overseas[1].The 2011 Census[2] shows that over half (51%) of Camden residents aged 16 years or over are educated to degree level or equivalent while 13% have no qualifications.

Population

As mentioned above, Camden's resident population is estimated at 234,800. The population of an area changes over time and Camden experiences a high degree of migration in and out of the borough. The most current data from the ONS estimates that Camden saw a total migration of an additional 3,500 people in 2014. A large proportion of that movement is the annual transfer of students to and from Camden, both internationally and from within the UK. Births and Deaths also affect population dynamics and during the same period there was a net addition to the population of 1,642.

Camden's population is ethnically diverse and consists predominantly of younger adults. 14% of Camden people have an illness or disability that affects day-to-day activities. Almost a third of households live in private- rented accommodation, while there are more households that own their home outright (17%) than own with a mortgage or loan (15%). 4% of people live communally, for example in student halls, hostels, or care homes rather than in households. 85% of household spaces are in purpose-built or converted flats and just 15% are in houses.

41% of households contain one person living alone a third of these are people aged over 65 years; of the remaining households, 31% contain household members who are from the same ethnic group and 26% of households contain people from different ethnic groups. 30% of Camden's usual residents were born outside the UK and European Union. English is not the main language for 23% of people, but the vast majority (86%) said they spoke English either 'very well' or 'well'

The Greater London Authority (GLA) forecasts future changes in population in line with planned residential development. The GLA has forecast Camden's population will increase by 27,900 (11.8%) between 2015 and 2031[3] with an increase of 15,700 households (15%) during the same period.

Age and gender

Camden's demographic profile is typical of a metropolitan city with a university. The borough is home to a large proportion of students and younger adults, relatively few children and older people compared to the national average.

- 42% are aged under 30

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[1] Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 2011-12 (https://www.hesa.ac.uk/)
[2] 2011 Census, published by ONS on 25 June 2015 https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census
[3] https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2014-round-population-projections

- 69% are aged under 45
- 18% are children and young people aged under 18

The average age in Camden is 36.5 years, compared to 36.3 in London and 40.2 nationally. There are more older women than older men and marginally more boys than girls. The working age population is relatively even, but with slightly more women to men.

Cultural diversity

Camden's population is ethnically diverse. The 2011 census identifies that 34% of Camden residents were from black or minority ethnic groups; 22% are non- British White residents including Irish and others originating mainly from English-speaking countries as well as from Eastern Europe and other places. In 2013-14 the top 5 origins for Camden residents requesting National Insurance numbers to work in the UK were from Italy (15%), France (11%), Spain (10%), Australia (5%) and USA (5%).

The 2011 Census also identified that Bangladeshis form the largest minority group in seven Camden wards; Black African the largest minority in six, Other Asian in four and Chinese in one. In all wards at least 20% of the population is from black and minority ethnic groups; there are no wards in Camden where White groups form a minority.

Camden's largest communities with a distinctive cultural identity are the Bangladeshi, Black African and Irish communities, followed by Chinese and Indian. In common with other inner London boroughs, there are small but growing communities of migrants who are refugees or seeking asylum, as well as migrants from the EU.

Salaries and income

The average gross full-time pay for people resident in Camden is £37,071. This is slightly below the central London average, but above the London average of £32,781. Part-time pay is lower in Camden than for London or the UK averages. Overall median gross pay for women in Camden (£27,517) is 76% that of men (£35,992)20.

The average household income in Camden in 2014 was estimated to be £34,691, but ranges from £24,861 in St Pancras and Somers Town wards up to £48,033 in Frognal and Fitzjohns wards. 23% of households in Camden have a median house- hold income of less than £20,000 a year[4].

Health and social care

The 2011 Census identifies that day-to-day activities of 14.4% of Camden's population are limited to some degree. 5.6% of the population 'self-report' that they are in bad health which is higher than the London average. 10,960 working-age residents were in receipt of incapacity benefit or Employment and Support Allowance and a further 1,150 on disabled benefits[5].

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[4] CACI PayCheck equivalised household income 2014 (https://www.caci.co.uk/products/product/paycheck)
[5] Department for Work and Pensions, May 2014 (https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions)

There are health inequalities within Camden by location, gender, deprivation and ethnicity. Men and women from the most deprived areas have a life expectancy of 10.8 and 9.9 years less respectively than those from the least deprived areas[6].

On a number of health indicators Camden scores significantly worse than the England average, including; drug misuse; acute sexually transmitted infections; obesity in children (year 6); new cases of TB and road injuries/deaths[7]. However other indicators show that Camden is significantly better than the national average. These include smoking in pregnancy; women initiating breastfeeding; teenage pregnancy; obesity or excessive weight in adults; the incidence of malignant melanoma; hospital stays for self-harm; diabetes and hip fractures in people aged over 65.

Social deprivation

Every part of Camden has areas of relative affluence alongside areas of relative poverty. Camden ranks among the 55 most deprived districts in England[8]. The most deprived area in Camden is found in Gospel Oak ward and is among the 7% most deprived areas in England. By contrast, Hampstead Town ward has the least deprived areas in Camden and England.

Housing

The cost of housing in Camden is amongst the highest for all local authority areas in the country. In March 2015, the average house price in Camden was 4.6 times the average price for England & Wales and 1.8 times the average price for London. Flats and maisonettes make up the bulk of the housing stock in Camden.

Rent for properties in the private rented sector in Camden rank in the top 5 in the country after Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and the City of London. A two bedroom flat in Camden costs 1.3 times the average rate for London and 3 times the national average[9].

Households and dwellings

The 2011 Census recorded 97,534 households with residents, with an average house- hold size of 2.18 persons per household.

- 32.9% of Camden households were owner occupied
- 23% of households rented from the council
- 10.1% other social rented
- 32.2% of households rented privately
- 1.8% living rent free

3.6% of Camden people lived in communal establishments such as student halls of residence, hostels, hospitals and nursing homes

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[6] Public Health England (PHE) Segmentation Tool 'slope of inequality' 2009-2011 Check – 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/segment-tool-2016-data-update
[7] Public Health England LA Profiles for 2014.check 2015 http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles
[8] CLG English Indices of Deprivation, 2010 - based on Lower- layer Super Output Area (LSOA) geography
[9] Valuation Office Agency, May 2014.check date

The local economy

Camden's is one of the most important business locations in the UK. In 2012 (the latest year for which local figures are available) Camden's economy contributed £21,920 million GVA (gross value added). GVA is the value of goods and services produced in Camden and this value accounts for 1.6% of national (UK) GVA.

Business and employment

Camden is home to the second highest number of businesses in London and accounts for 5.8% of all London local (business) units[10]. Camden has the third highest number of business start-ups in London demonstrating that Camden is a good place to set up business.

Camden specialises in highly skilled, high value parts of the economy such as law, management consultancy and advertising. The largest industrial sector in Camden is professional, scientific & technical enterprises which make up 31% of enterprises in Camden, compared with 21% in London. The sector includes legal, management consultancy, architectural and engineering practices, scientific research and advertising or market research.

Camden accounts for 7% of all employment in London. This is the third highest of London boroughs after Westminster and the City of London. Geographically, two thirds (62%) of jobs are located in the central London part of Camden in the area south of Euston Road; a fifth (21%) are concentrated in the central Camden areas around Camden Town, Euston, Regent's Park and Somers Town, and the remainder (17%) across north and west Camden including Hampstead, Kentish Town and Swiss Cottage.

2011 Census data shows that 21% of Camden residents live and work in Camden, while a further 14% work mainly at or from home. The majority of Camden resident workers (58%) travel outside the borough to work. 8% of Camden-resident workers have no fixed place of work[11].

91% of people for whom Camden is their workplace live outside the borough. The majority (70%) are resident in other London boroughs.

The Greater London Authority forecasts 24,000 new jobs to be created in the borough between 2011 and 2021. A significant number of new jobs will be created at King's Cross Central, one of the largest new developments in London.

The labour market

The overall employment rate in Camden is relatively low and much of this is because there are a large number students living in the borough. Fewer Camden residents are in work as a proportion of the working age population nationally.

2.2% of the economically active population in Camden (excluding students) claims Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and this has been falling and is now at its lowest level

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[10] ONS UK Business: Activity, Size and Location Survey 2014 check 2016
https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/ukbusinessactivitysizeandlocation/previousReleases
[11] ONS 2011 Census Origin-Destination tables. https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census/2011censusdata

in 30 years[12].

In June 2015, 27% of JSA claimants had been unemployed for a year or more, 16% had been claiming for over 2 years and 12% for over 3 years. Long-term unemployment remains a key concern for the Council.

The proportion of claimants claiming out-of-work benefits is higher in Camden's most deprived wards. The wards with the highest JSA claimant (unemployment) rates in June 2015 were:

- Kilburn
- St Pancras and Somers Town
- King's Cross

These wards are among the most deprived and have large ethnic minority populations. Hampstead Town has the lowest rate[13].

Education and Skills

In 2014 it was estimated that 72% of the working age population of Camden were qualified to degree level[14]. However, there are also a large number of residents with no or low-level qualifications.

Camden has relatively low number of young people with unknown employment destinations compared with other boroughs. This figure is an important indicator because dropping out of the system at a young age seriously damages long-term employment prospects. These young people are often ineligible for JSA and other types of benefits and so will not otherwise be recorded in national figures[15].

Existing licensed premises

At the time of writing this local area profile, the following premises types operate under a premises licence issued by Camden:

- 2 casino premises licences
- 1 bingo premises licence
- 71 betting premises licences
- 11 adult gaming centre premises licences

In addition, 40 organisations have registered as a small society lottery and Camden has also issued the following permits:

- 7 club gaming machine permits
- 30 licensed premises gaming machine permits

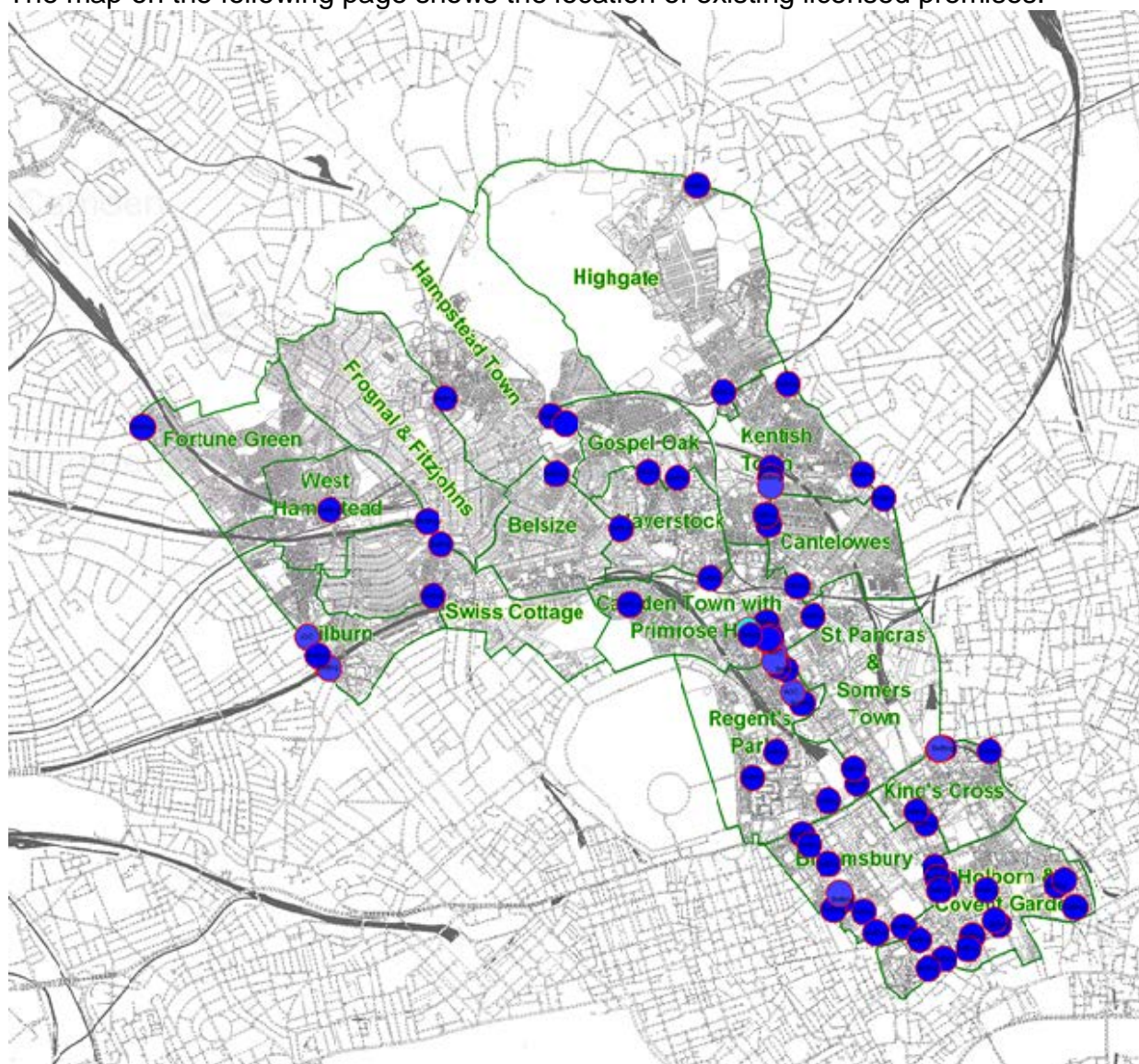Between June 2009 and 31 December 2016, Camden received 5 temporary use notices.

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[12] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
[13] https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/w/i3pb-hm7n/7xcc-ae6v
[14] http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
[15] https://data.london.gov.uk/labour-market-indicators/

The map on the following page shows the location of existing licensed premises.

Complaints against licensed premises

Over the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, the licensing authority did not receive any complaints regarding the operation of the above licensed gambling premises.

Issues arising from inspections of licensed premises

The Council's licensing enforcement officers carry out programmed inspections of licensed premises throughout the year. Over the period 1 January to 31 December 2016, officers carried out 35 inspections and identified 22 instances where the operation of the premises was not satisfactory.

The issues were common across the premises and included:

- lack of awareness of the LCCP, in particular the social responsibility codes
- changes to floor layout that were not shown on the plan attached to the premises licence
- premises licence not displayed at premises

The visits identified a clear need for staff to receive training in the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 and the LCCP.

The gambling context

What is gambling related harm?

The term 'gambling-related harm' is not defined in the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) or the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

We recognise that a person does not need to be a problem gambler to experience harm as any number of people may be affected by uncontrolled gambling activity such as an individual gambler, their friends, families or the wider community.

For the purposes of this local area profile we define gambling-related harm as

> "the adverse financial, personal and social consequences from gambling activity upon individuals, their families, their social networks or the community"

Who is vulnerable to gambling-related harm?

The Act singles out vulnerable people for protection from being harmed or exploited by gambling but does not define the term 'vulnerable person'.

The Commission does not seek to define 'vulnerable persons' but it does, for regulatory purposes, assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.

The Geofutures model notes that many stakeholders involved in their research, felt that under certain circumstances, anyone could be vulnerable to gambling related harm. However, it was recognised that these people would not necessarily be known to regulators (such as the Council) or gambling operators and that people with certain 'defined' characteristics may be more likely to experience or be susceptible to gambling-related harm. It also recognises that not everyone with a certain characteristic will experience harm if they gamble, but rather that they may have an increased risk of harm because of their characteristics or circumstances.

Therefore, the Geofutures model identifies a number of themes that may increase the risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm:

a) demographics
b) socio-economic

c) poor judgement or impairment
d) other

Under each theme, there is a range of people or characteristics of people, who theoretically may have increased vulnerability to gambling-related harm. Each characteristic is given a risk factor and in the following table, those in red boxes show where there is good evidence to support that these characteristics may be associated with higher risk of harm. Orange boxes demonstrate emerging evidence and the remaining characteristics have mixed; limited or no evidence.

Demographic	Socio-economic	Poor judgement / impairment	Other
Youth	Unemployed	Low IQ	Poor mental health
Ethic groups	Deprived areas	Under influence of alcohol or drugs	Problem gamblers
Women	Financial difficulties/debt	Personality traits	Substance abuse/misuse
Older people	Homeless	Learning disabilities	
	Immigrants	Low educational attainment	
	Prisoners / probation		
	Low income		

Which characteristics have we identified as relevant to Camden?

Although some characteristics may have strong evidence to support their inclusion in the model, we can only include them in our local area profile if we have good quality data for Camden. Equally, for some characteristics we may have good quality data but limited evidence to support their inclusion. This means that we are unable to include some characteristics because the data is either not available or is insufficient for this purpose.

We have identified the characteristics shown in the diagram for which have sufficient evidence to support inclusion as shown below:

Characteristics we have used

   a) Youth
   b) Ethnic groups
   c) Unemployed
   d) Deprived areas
   e) Financial difficulties/debt
   f) Homelessness.
   g) Poor mental health
   h) Problem gamblers who are seeking treatment
   i) Substance abuse/misuse
   j) Learning disabilities

We have not included the characteristics identified in the Geofutures model which demonstrate emerging, mixed, limited or no evidence. Additionally, some data is either not available in Camden or unsuitable to inform this profile therefore we have not used the following characteristics as the risk factors:

Characteristics we have not used

   a) Women
   b) Older people
   c) Immigrants
   d) Prisoners/probation
   e) Low income
   f) Low IQ
   g) Under influence of alcohol or drugs
   h) Personality traits
   i) Low educational attainment

Which data sets have we used?

The Geofutures model identifies the best available data to represent each characteristic. We will now refer to characteristics as 'risk factors' and identify the datasets that we will use in our local area profile. We have used the following datasets for each risk factor:

Theme: Demographic

Risk factor: youth
Datasets

   1. Location of residents aged 10-24 years (Census 2011)
   2. Location of education institutions with students of 13-24 years (GIS data)
   3. Location of children's and youth clubs and groups (Camden Open Data)
   4. Location of children's areas such as playgrounds (GIS data)

Risk factor: ethnic groups
Datasets:

   5. Number of residents from Asian/Asian British, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British ethnic groups, Arab or other ethnic groups (Census 2011)

Risk factor: unemployed people
Datasets:

6. Location of job centres (Directgov website)
7. Number of economically active unemployed residents (Census 2011)

Risk factor: deprived areas
Datasets:

8. The location of areas with the highest rate of claimants for job seekers allowance (DWP)

Risk factor: people with financial difficulty and / or debt
Datasets:

9. Location of payday loan shops (GIS data)
10. Location of pawnbrokers (GIS data)
11. Location of food banks(GIS data)

Risk factor: homeless /housing instability
Datasets:

12. The location of homeless accommodation from local authority lists/Homeless UK (GIS data)

Risk factor: deprived areas
Datasets:

13. Known deprived areas by ward (GIS data, Census 2011)

Theme: Poor judgement/impairment

Risk factor: People with substance abuse or misuse problems
Datasets:

14. drug and alcohol treatment and recovery centres/clinics (GIS data)
15. needle exchanges (Public Health, GIS data)
16. accommodation for persons who require treatment for substance misuse (GIS data).

Risk factor: People with poor mental health
Datasets:

17. The location of Doctors surgeries, hospitals, day centres, counselling and advice centres (Public Health, GIS data)

Risk factor: People with learning disability
Datasets:

18. The location of day centres for people with a learning disability (GIS data)

19. The location of supported housing for people with a learning disability (GIS data)

Risk factor: Problem gamblers seeking treatment
Datasets:

20. Gamblers Anonymous meetings
21. Gamcare counselling locations.

Although our area is defined by the administrative boundary of Camden, wherever possible we have gathered data from the surrounding local authorities of the City of Westminster, London Boroughs of Brent, Barnet, Islington, Haringey and the City of London.

Our local area profile therefore includes this extra data where it is available and adjacent to our boundary, to illustrate any significant areas in adjoining boroughs which may impact on the environment within Camden.

Where extra data is not available from surrounding boroughs we have flagged this against each data set.

How have we used the datasets?

Having identified the risk factors and datasets, we then located each of the factors and displayed this on a map. We then overlaid the maps to create a final overview of Camden.

Map overlay is where we take a map layer (representing one factor) and place it on top of another map layer (representing another factor) to create a new map layer (a combination of the two maps).

Where are people with these characteristics located?

Maps

Theme: Demographic
Risk factor: youth

The map below shows the location of accommodation containing young persons aged 10-24 years.

Map 1
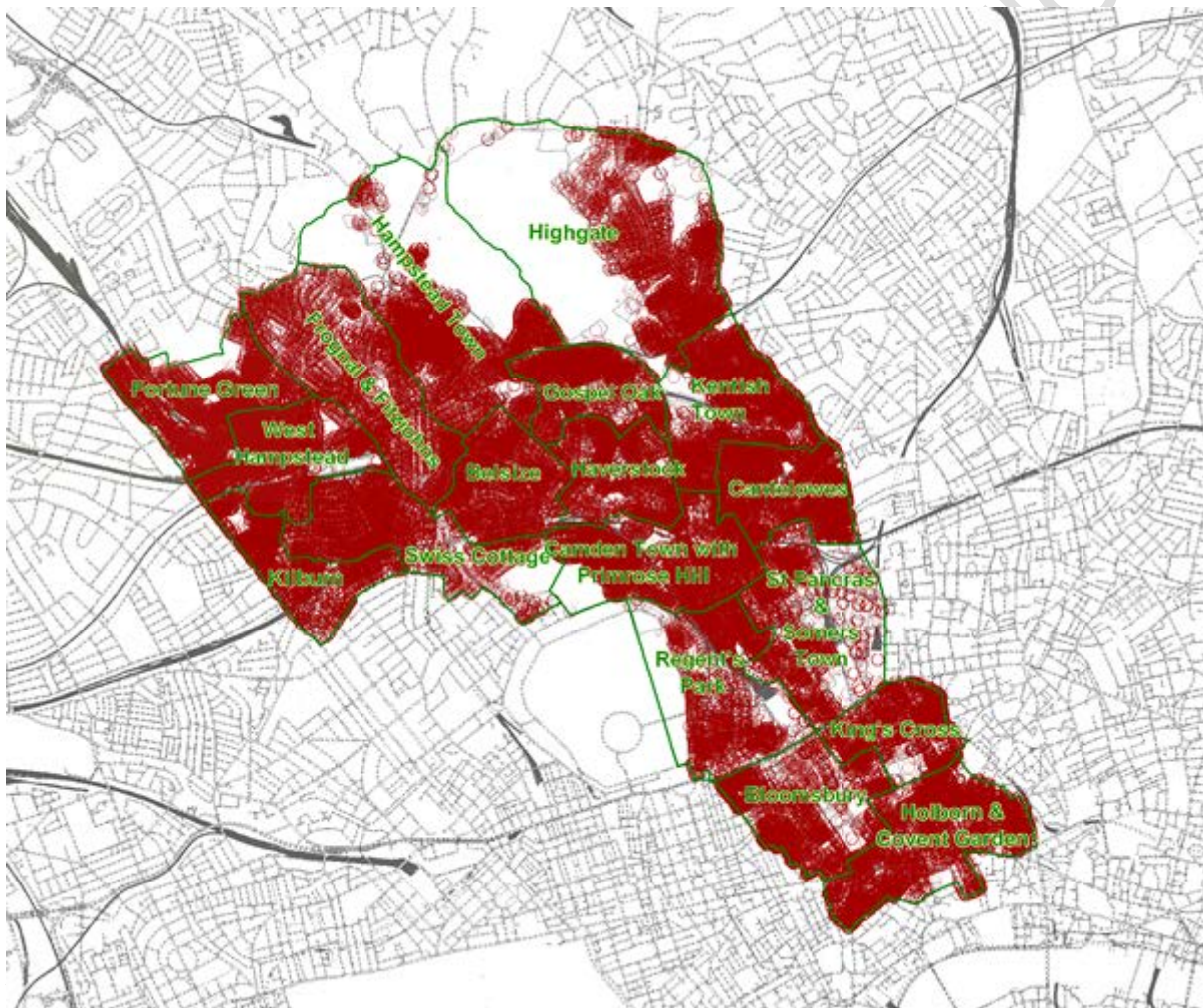
Risk factor: youth
Dataset

The map below shows the location of education institutions with students of 13-24 years and includes:

- Further education colleges
- Adult education colleges
- Special schools
- Independent schools
- Higher education establishments
- Secondary education establishments

Map 2

Risk factor: youth and children
Datasets

The map below shows children's locality areas in Camden.

Map 3
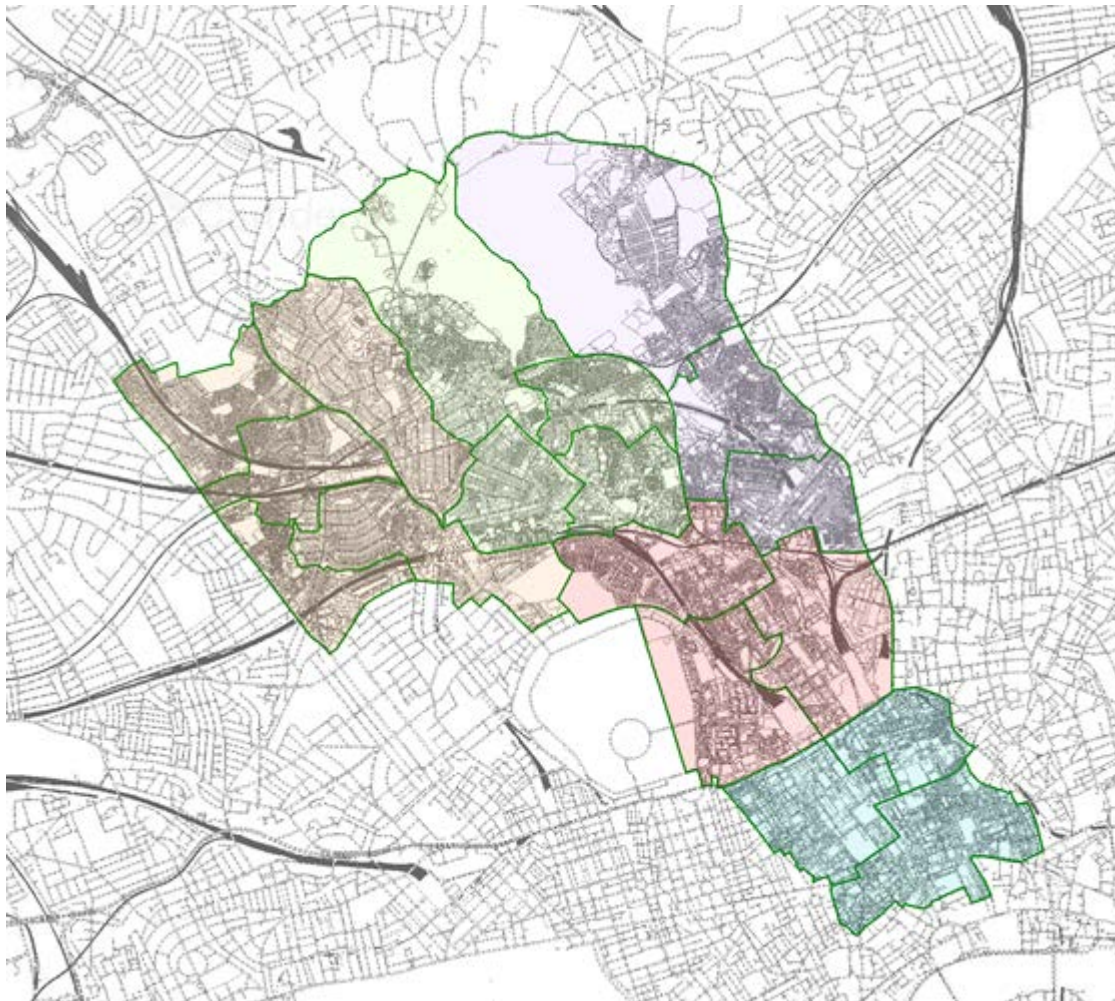
Risk factor: ethnic groups
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of residents from Asian, Asian British, Black, African, Caribbean, Black British ethnic groups, Arab or other ethnic groups.

Map 4

Risk factor: unemployed people
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of job centres

Map 5

Risk factor: unemployed people
Datasets:

The map below shows the prominent locations of economically active unemployed residents by ward
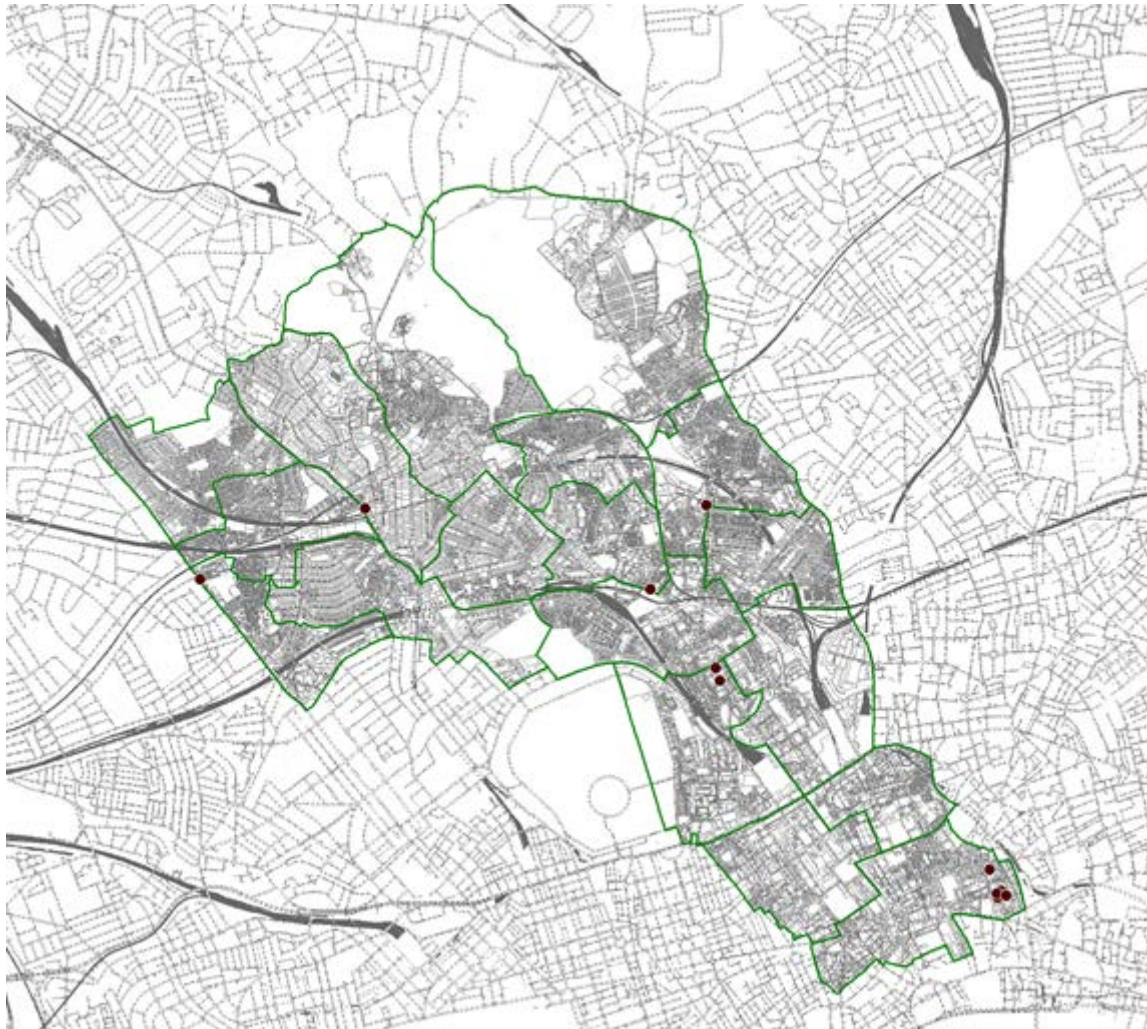
- Gospel Oak
- Kilburn
- St Pancras and Somers Town
- Kings Cross

Map 6
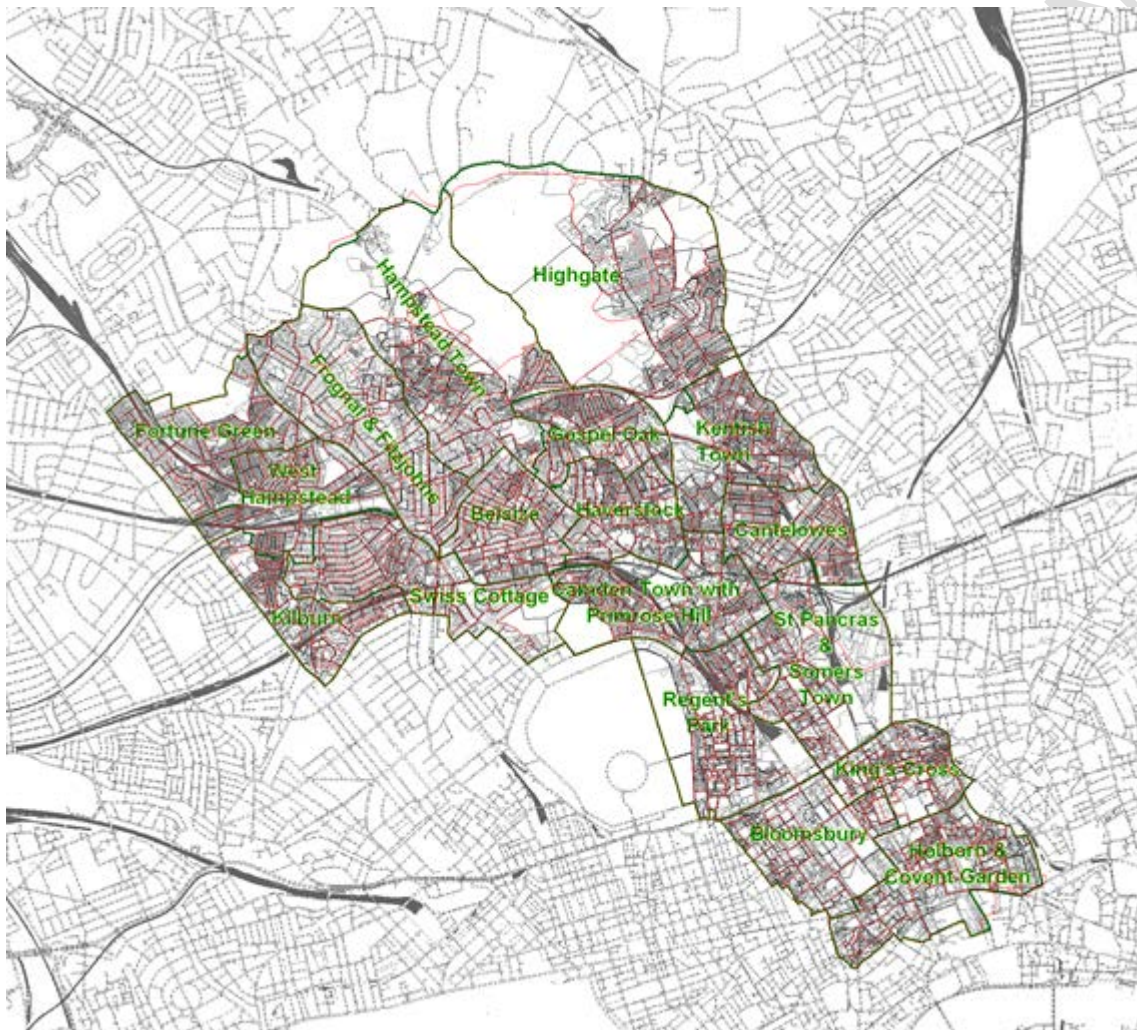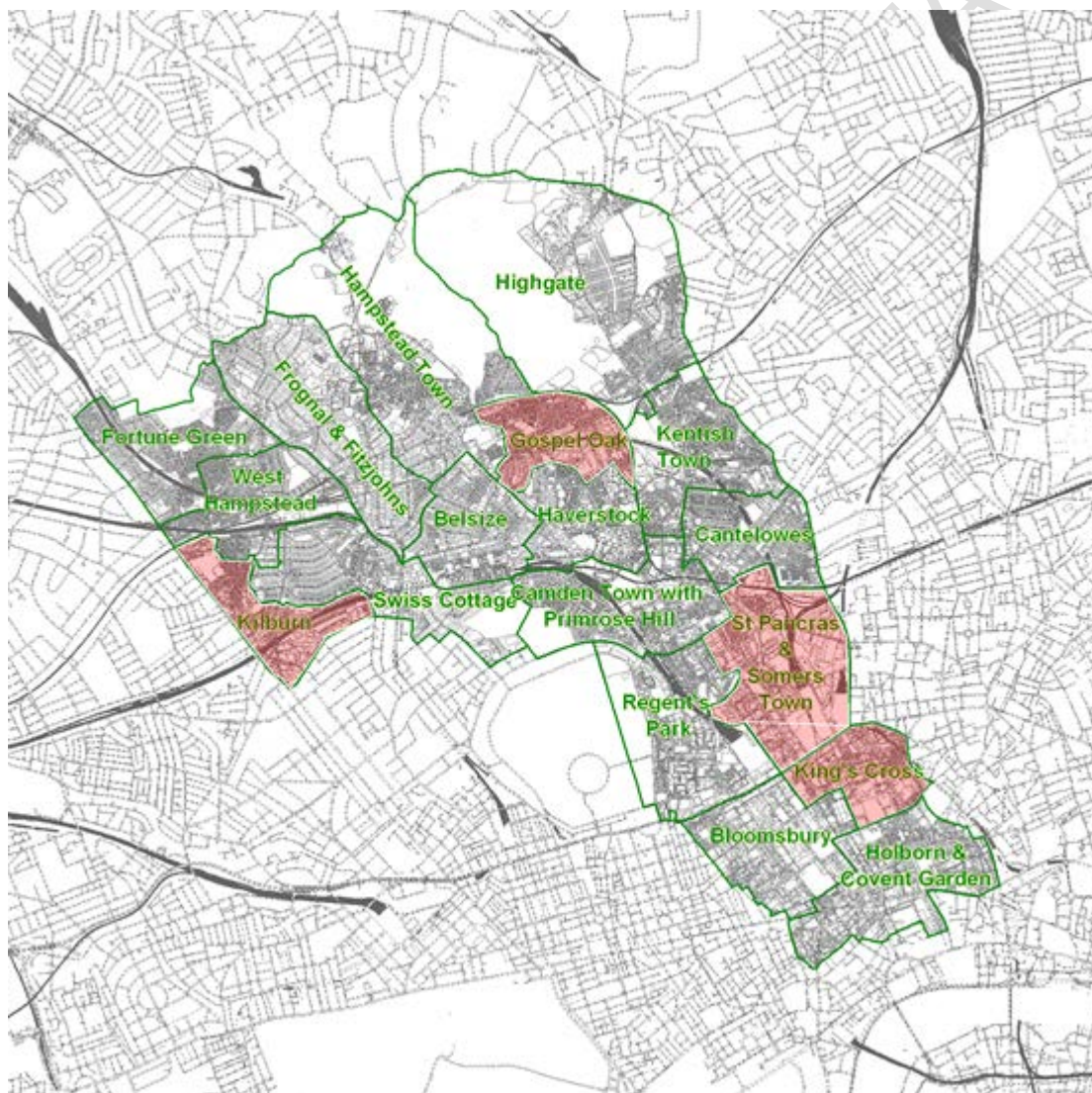
Theme: Socio-economic
Risk factor: people with financial difficulty and / or debt
Datasets:

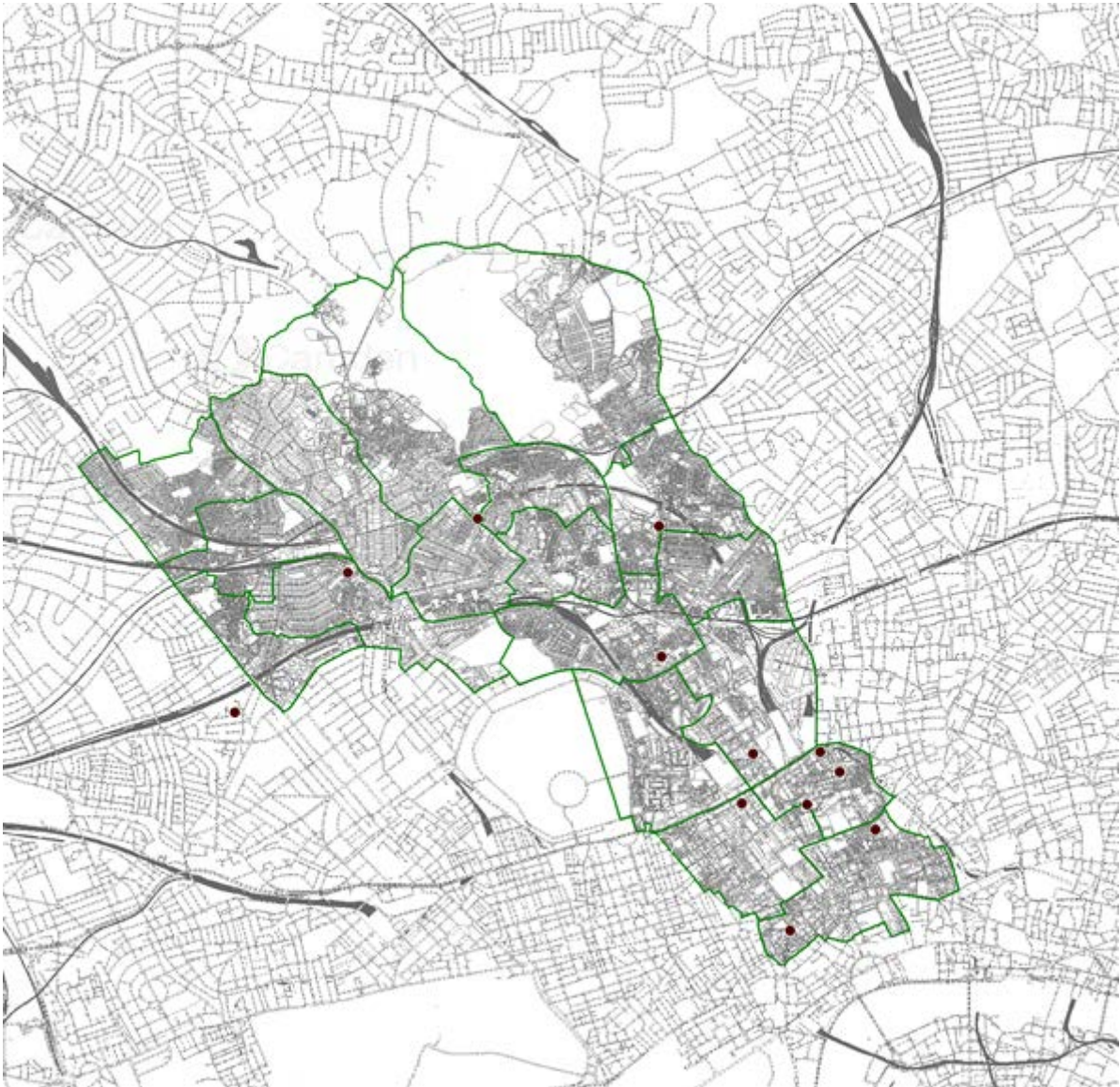The map below shows the location of payday loan shops

Map 7

Risk factor: people with financial difficulty and / or debt
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of food banks

Map 8

Risk factor: people with financial difficulty and / or debt
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of Pawnbrokers.

Map 9

Risk factor: homeless /housing instability
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of homeless accommodation from local authority lists/Homeless UK
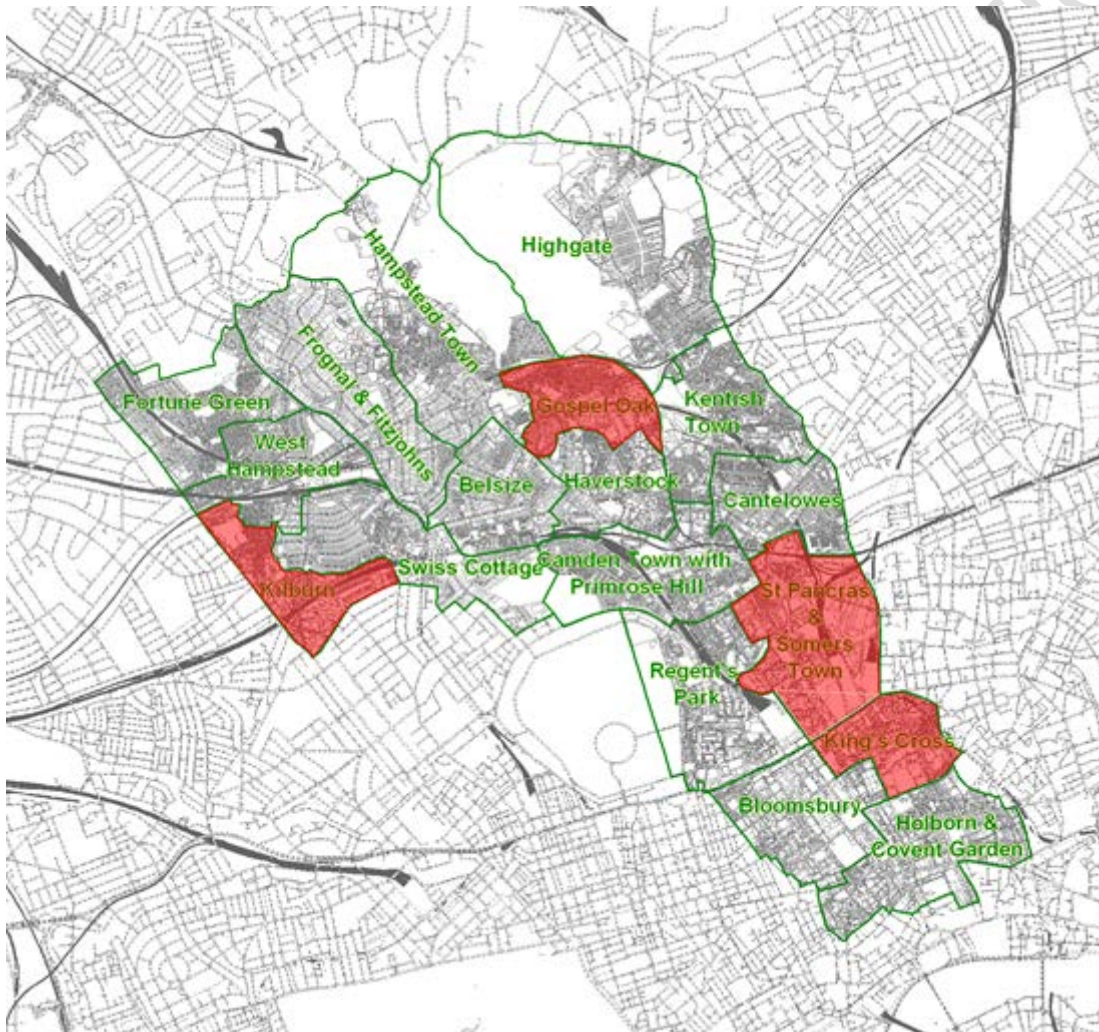
Map 10

Risk factor: Deprived areas
Datasets:

The map below shows the known deprived areas by ward

- Gospel Oak
- Kilburn
- St Pancras and Somers Town
- Kings Cross

Map 11

Risk factor: People with substance abuse or misuse problems
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of:

- drug and alcohol treatment and recovery centres/clinics
- Drugs advice and treatment
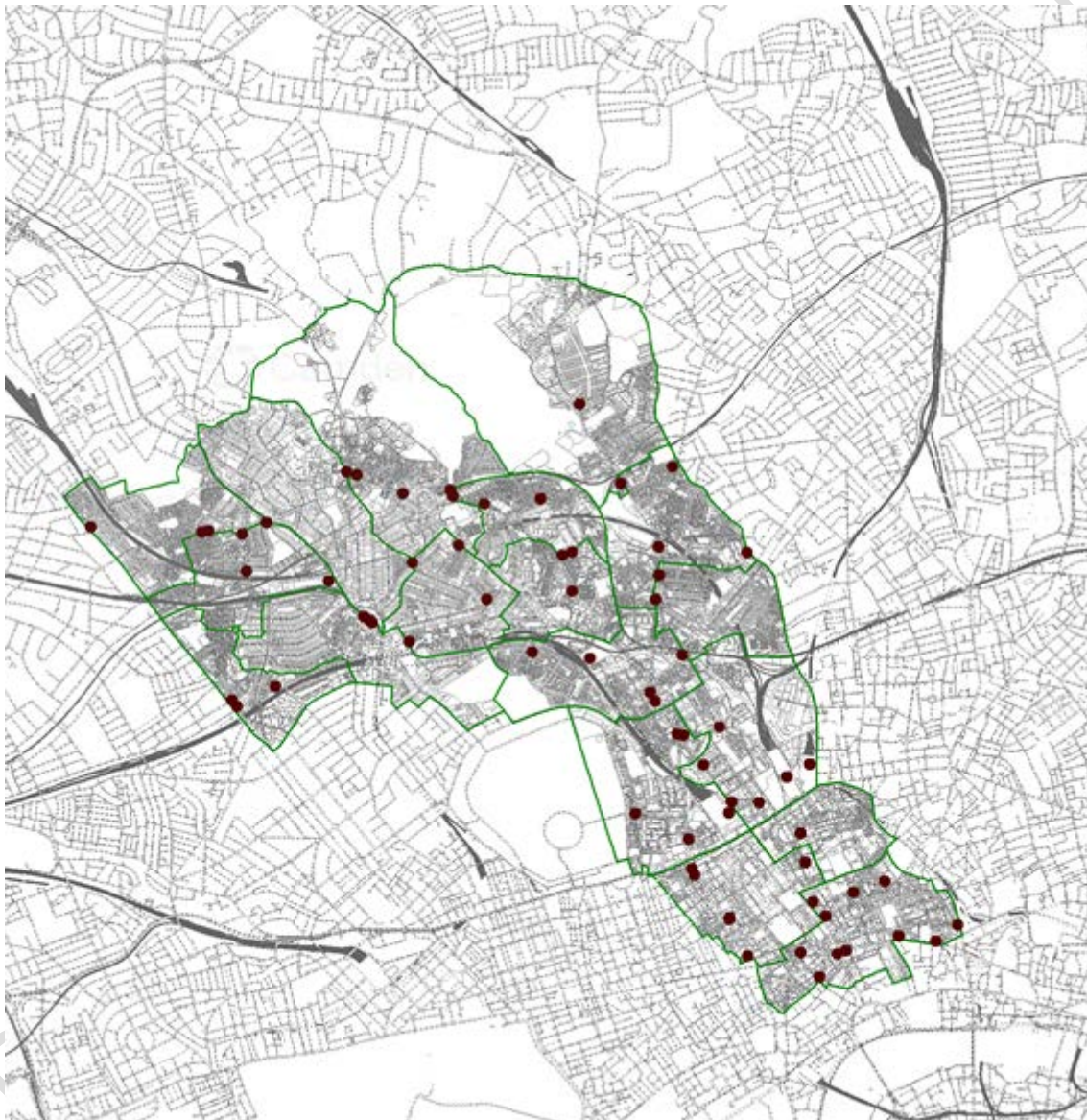- Alcohol advice and support

Map 12

Theme: Poor judgement/impairment
Risk factor: People with substance abuse or misuse problems
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of pharmacies and other premises offering a needle exchange service

Map 13

Risk factor: People with substance abuse or misuse problems
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of accommodation for persons who require
treatment for substance misuse. These include:

- Residential care - drug hostel
- Residential care - alcohol hostel

Map 14

Risk factor: People with poor mental health
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of Doctors surgeries, hospitals, day centres, counselling and advice centres which include

- NHS Trusts
- Mental health day centres
- Hospitals
- Health Centres
- General practitioner surgeries
- Day centres for people with poor mental health

Map 15

Risk factor: People with learning disability
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of

- Day centres for people with a learning disability
- Supported housing for people with a learning disability
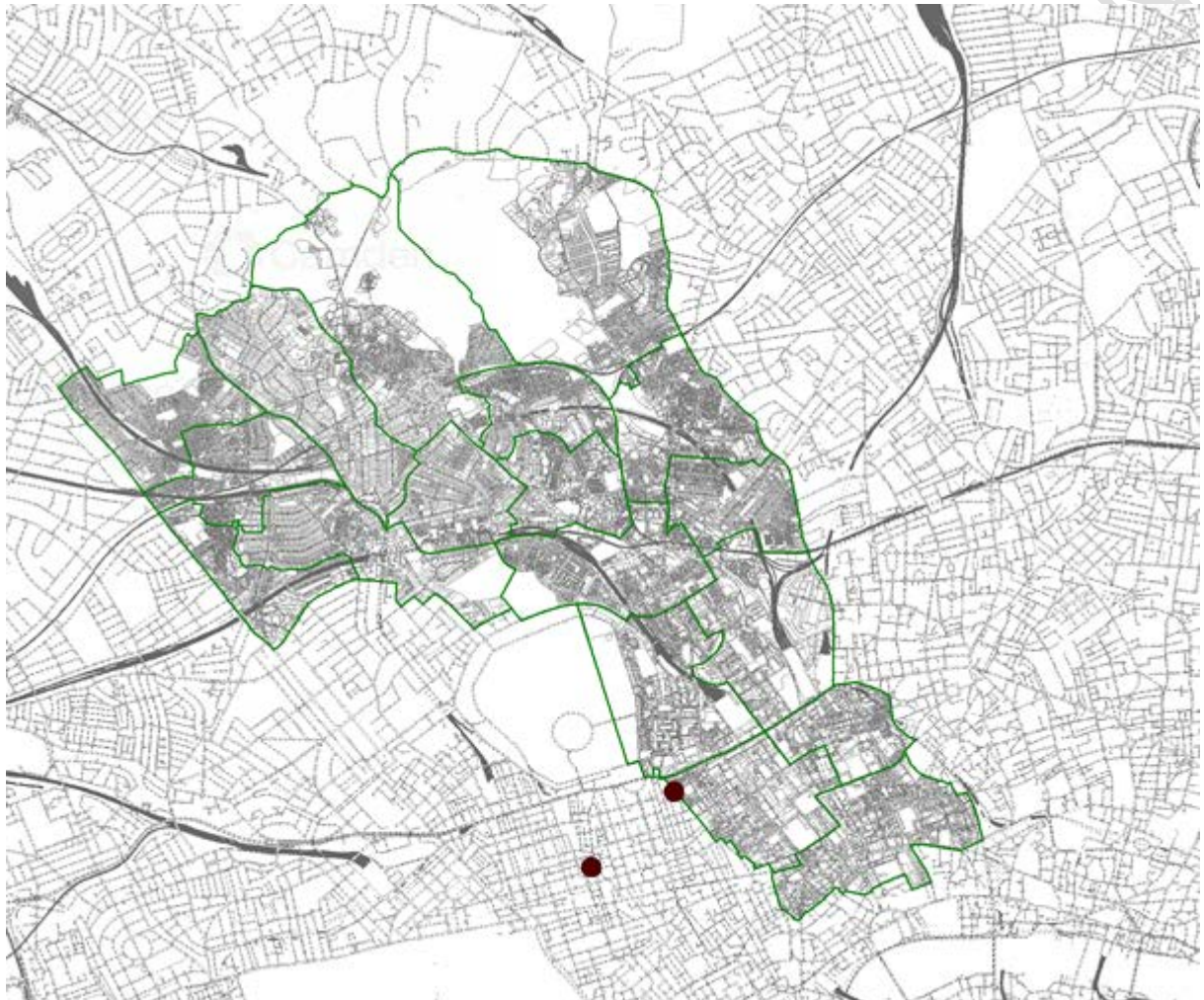- Day Centres
- Community Centres

Map 16

Theme: Other
Risk factor: Problem gamblers seeking treatment
Datasets:

The map below shows the location of Gamblers Anonymous meetings and GamCare
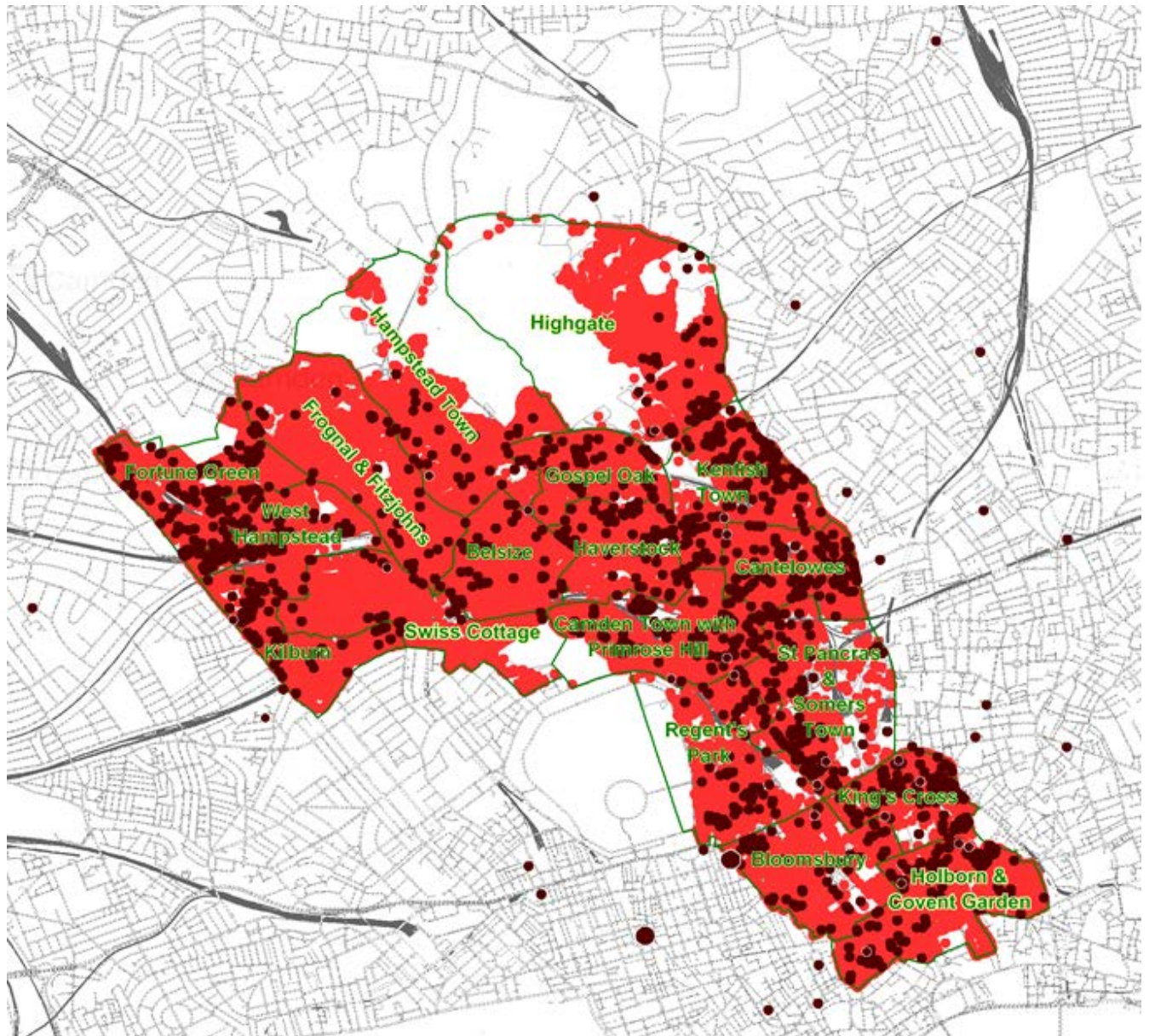counselling locations.

Map 17

All risk factors

Having mapped the risk factors individually we have overlaid the maps to produce a combination of all the risk factors shown in maps 1 to 17, from which we can identify the areas at higher risk. We have shown this on map 18 below:

Map 18

Our conclusion

The red shading in Map 18 indicates the locations in Camden where the risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm is highest. It does not show where problem gambling or other gambling related issues occur. The darker 'red' areas indicate the locations which present the greatest risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harms.

From the information we have obtained, we can conclude that people in all Camden's wards have an elevated risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. The main drivers for all areas are the location of residents aged 10-24 years and children locality areas.

We can also conclude that some areas are at greater risk and some locations within those wards present the highest risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. The following wards indicate an elevated risk

- Fortune Green
- West Hampstead
- Kilburn
- Gospel Oak
- Kentish Town
- Cantelowes
- St Pancras and Somers Town
- Kings Cross
- Holborn an Covent Garden

Within those wards, there are particular concentrations of risk in the following areas:

Fortune Green

- The area along and to the east of Cricklewood Broadway, Shoot-Up Hill, at the boundary with the London Boroughs of Brent and Barnet
- The area to the north of Maygrove Road from the West Hampstead Ward boundary

West Hampstead

- Most of the ward with a particular emphasis on the area along and to the east of Watling Street and Kilburn High Road at the boundary with the London Borough of Brent

Kilburn

- Most of the ward with a particular emphasis on the area along and to the east of Kilburn High Road at the boundary with the London Borough of Brent

Gospel Oak

- Most of the ward with a particular emphasis around Agincourt Road and Mansfield Road

Kentish Town

- Most of the ward with particular emphasis around the areas bordering Cantelowes, Haverstock and Camden Town with Primrose Hill wards.

Cantelowes

- Most of the ward with particular emphasis around the areas bordering Kentish Town and Camden Town with Primrose Hill wards. In particular the area along and to the east of Kentish Town Road.

St Pancras and Somers Town

- The western part of the ward in the central corridor of the borough running from the boundary with Camden Town with Primrose Hill ward to Kings Cross ward with the Eastern edge at Pancras Road.

Kings Cross

- Most of the ward with particular emphasis on the central corridor mentioned above and the Eastern edge of the ward at its boundary with the London Borough of Islington and to the South at the boundary with Holborn and Covent Garden ward.

Holborn and Covent Garden

- The North-Eastern area of the borough at its boundary with Kings cross particular the area around and to the South of Euston Road and King's Cross Road.

Appendices
Data tables to be included following consultation