

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## NICE guidelines

### Equality impact assessment

#### Gambling: identification, diagnosis and management

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

#### 1.0 Checking for updates and scope: before scope consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the draft scope for consultation)

1.1 Is the proposed primary focus of the guideline a population with a specific communication or engagement need, related to disability, age, or other equality consideration? Y/N

If so, what is it and what action might be taken by NICE or the developer to meet this need? (For example, adjustments to committee processes, additional forms of consultation.)

No

1.2 Have any potential equality issues been identified during the check for an update or during development of the draft scope, and, if so, what are they?

(Please specify if the issue has been highlighted by a stakeholder)

- Age – prevalence of gambling does not differ greatly across different ages but some groups (for example, young men) may be at a greater risk of harm.
- Disability – people with neurodevelopmental disabilities (for example ADHD, ASD) and acquired cognitive impairments may find it more difficult to access treatment services, or may require adaptations to treatment,
- Gender reassignment – no issues identified
- Pregnancy and maternity – no issues identified

- Race – no issues identified
- Religion or belief – gambling may be proscribed or stigmatised in certain religions which may make accessing treatment more difficult
- Sex – participation in gambling is slightly higher in men than women; women are more likely to be ‘affected others’ by gambling of partners or sons; men are more likely to be receiving treatment than women
- Sexual orientation – people from the LGBT+ community may find it more difficult to access treatment
- Socio-economic factors – may impact on prevalence of harmful gambling (for example, living in a neighbourhood with a high number of gambling venues/betting shops); the financial impact of gambling may be greater in those from lower socioeconomic groups; access to treatment may be more difficult for people in lower socioeconomic groups
- Other definable characteristics:
  - prisoners and young offenders
  - homeless people
  - military veterans
  - people working in the gambling industry
  - people being treated with dopamine agonists
  - people with co-morbid mental health conditions or addictions

1.3 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee?

- Where possible the committee will give consideration to the specific identified subgroups when developing review protocols
- Methods to improve access for certain groups who may find it harder to access help and treatment will be examined in a specific review
- Recommendations will be adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities or from any of the identified groups, where evidence is available to allow this.

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Approved by NICE quality assurance lead: Kay Nolan

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