

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Harmful gambling: identification, assessment and management

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

2.0 Checking for updates and scope: after consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the revised scope)

2.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during consultation, and, if so, what are they?

Based on stakeholder feedback the equality considerations relating to age, race and sex have been revised to reflect more closely the latest data on prevalence and on treatment in the national gambling treatment service. In addition, migrants have been added as a group who may have difficulties accessing treatment.

- Age – overall prevalence of gambling does not differ greatly across different ages but those aged 34 and under are more likely to be involved in problem gambling; those aged 16-24 are less likely to access treatment and may be at a greater risk of harm (due to effects on education, employment).
- 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 – some ethnic groups are more likely to be involved in problem gambling but are less likely to access treatment
- 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 and participation in problem gambling is much higher in men than women; women are

more likely to be affected others than men; men are more likely to be receiving treatment for gambling than women, but women are more likely to seek help as affected others than men

- Sexual orientation – people from the LGBT+ community may find it more difficult to access treatment
- Socio-economic factors – participation in harmful gambling is higher in those from the most deprived group; the financial impact of gambling may be greater in those from more deprived groups
- Other definable characteristics of people who may be more at risk of gambling, find accessing treatment more difficult or require adaptations to services and treatment:
 - people in contact with the criminal justice system
 - homeless people
 - migrants
 - military veterans
 - people working in the gambling industry
 - people being treated with medication that may cause impulse control disorders
 - people with co-morbid mental health conditions or addictions

2.2 Have any changes to the scope been made as a result of consultation to highlight potential equality issues?

The section of the scope describing the groups to which specific consideration will be given has been amended.

2.3 Have any of the changes made led to a change in the primary focus of the guideline which would require consideration of a specific communication or engagement need, related to disability, age, or other equality consideration?

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)

The changes have reinforced that specific recommendations may be needed for people of different ages, sex, or ethnic groups, where the evidence and/or committee judgement allows for this. This will therefore be taken into consideration when developing review protocols and when developing recommendations.

Updated by Developer: Hilary Eadon

Date: 02/03/2022

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead: Kay Nolan

Date: 02/03/2022