

Worcestershire **Regulatory Services**

Supporting and protecting you

Gambling | Local Area Profile

Author: Peter Werner-de-Sondberg (Intelligence Officer)



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For further information about this document, please email **intelligence@worcsregservices.gov.uk**.

To contact the Licensing Team within Worcestershire Regulatory Services, please call **01905822799** or send an email to **enquiries@worcsregservices.gov.uk**.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2010, 73% of the adult population participated in some form of gambling. This equates to around 35.5 million adults¹. In 2017, 45% of respondents to a survey had participated in a form of gambling within the previous four week period. This figure was 31% when excluding those respondents who had only played the National Lottery draw².

The Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) is the primary legislation governing gambling activity in Great Britain. It consolidated and updated previous gambling legislation and, following its full implementation in 2007, brought together the vast majority of commercial gambling into a single regulatory framework. As well as establishing a dedicated national regulator (the Gambling Commission), the Act gave local regulators broad discretion to manage local gambling provision.

The Act has three licensing objectives;

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

These objectives influence the way the Gambling Commission and licensing authorities perform their functions, and the way gambling businesses carry out their activities.

Under S.349 of the Act, licensing authorities are required to publish a statement of licensing principles, commonly known as a policy statement. This statement, typically valid for a three year period, sets out the local approach to regulation and ensures operators have sufficient awareness and understanding of the licensing authorities requirements. The Gambling Commission encourages licensing authorities to produce a policy statement reflective of local issues, in order to identify and reduce risk to the licensing objectives. To assist this process, it is recommended that authorities produce a local area profile³.

1.2 Aims and Limitations

This profile aims to summarise existing national research relating to gambling related harm, and identify potential risks relating to vulnerable groups and/or geographical areas within Worcestershire. Data from various sources will be utilised to identify these risks, which should be considered throughout the application process. Findings should assist the local authority in meeting the licensing objectives and ensure specific needs of local communities are considered and vulnerable groups are protected.

¹ British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010

² Gambling participation in 2017: behaviour, awareness and attitudes

³ <http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-licensing-authorities/GLA/Part-1-General-guidance-on-the-role-and-responsibilities-of-licensing-authorities-in-gambling-regulation>

Although individual statements of policy will be published for each of the six district councils, this profile takes an overall view of the County. Therefore, this profile should be referenced in each policy rather than included as an appendix.

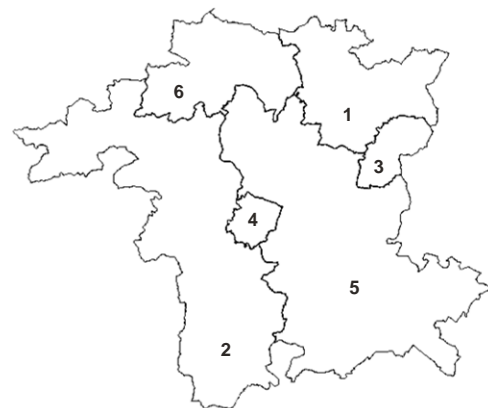
Where groups have been identified as being 'at risk' of gambling related harm, datasets have been sought to explore their prevalence within Worcestershire. In several areas, data could not be identified, or the data was not available at a local level. As a result, potential risks have not been explored. Where data could be identified, its currency could be questioned (e.g. the Census), or the data was not available at ward level.

1.3 Worcestershire

Located towards the south of the West Midlands region, Worcestershire covers 1,741 km² (672.2 square miles) and has an estimated population of 583,053.

The county is divided into six administrative districts;

1. Bromsgrove
2. Malvern Hills
3. Redditch
4. Worcester
5. Wychavon
6. Wyre Forest



1.4 Vulnerable Groups – The Act and Existing Research

The Gambling Act 2005 identifies children and vulnerable persons as requiring specific regulatory focus to prevent harm and exploitation. Despite this, there is a lack of clarification within the Act as to who could be considered 'vulnerable' and what is meant by 'harm'.

The Gambling Commission states that, for regulatory purposes, vulnerability is likely to include;

“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.”⁴

In 2015, Manchester City Council and the City of Westminster Council commissioned research to explore area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm. It stated that gambling behaviour and who experiences harm from gambling varied among different types of people. This includes characteristics relating to the person (age, gender or intellectual functioning), their personal circumstances (employment or income), where people live and the political landscape in which gambling is provided and regulated⁵. These characteristics were explored and a scoping report published.

Good evidence was found to support the following groups as being vulnerable to gambling-related harm;

⁴ ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for 2016 Wards in England and Wales

⁵ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

- Young people
- Those who are unemployed
- Those from certain ethnic backgrounds
(*Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British and Chinese/other ethnicity*)
- Those living in deprived areas
- Those with low IQ
- Those with substance abuse/misuse issues
- Existing problem gamblers
- Those with poor mental health
- Those with certain personality traits
(*cognitive impairments, impulsivity*)

Limited or emerging evidence was found to suggest those who are homeless, migrants, those with learning difficulties or those with financial difficulties/debt may also be at risk.

2 Gambling Premises

Licensing authorities, as defined in S.2 of the Act, are responsible for licensing gambling premises⁶. For the purpose of this profile, licences currently in force across the county have been categorised in two ways; those relating to 'high risk' premises and those relating to 'low risk premises'.

High risk premises include gaming centres, betting shops, bingo halls and premises with more than two gaming machines and/or machines with higher stakes and pay-outs. Low risk premises include those with two or less low stake gaming machines, and occasional use notices used at sporting events.

Overall, 1,159 gambling permissions are currently in force across Worcestershire. A total of 588 are associated with physical premises, with 221 (37.6%) categorised as high risk (fig. 2.01). The remaining 571 are small lotteries which are registrations by non commercial societies.

Nationally, gambling premises tend to be found in more urban areas, town centre locations or around coastal areas. Gambling venues also cluster in certain areas within towns and cities⁷.

In Worcestershire, the highest proportion of permissions relate to premises located within the districts of Wychavon (25.9%), Wyre Forest (19.9%) and Bromsgrove (16.1%). The greater concentration of high risk permissions is found in the city of Worcester, and major towns of Redditch, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Evesham and Stourport on Severn (fig. 2.02).

Fig. 2.01

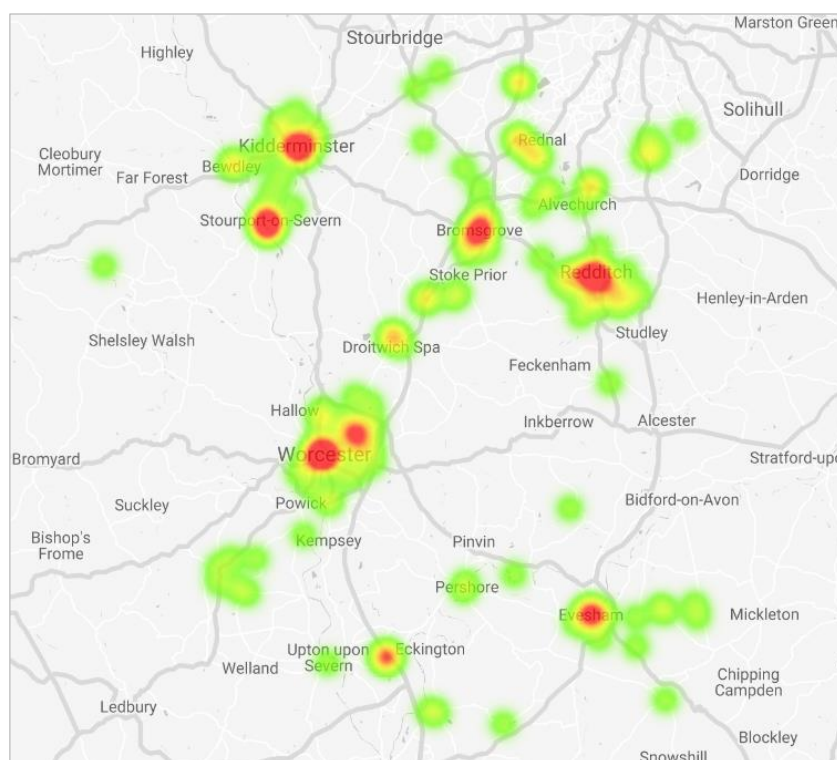
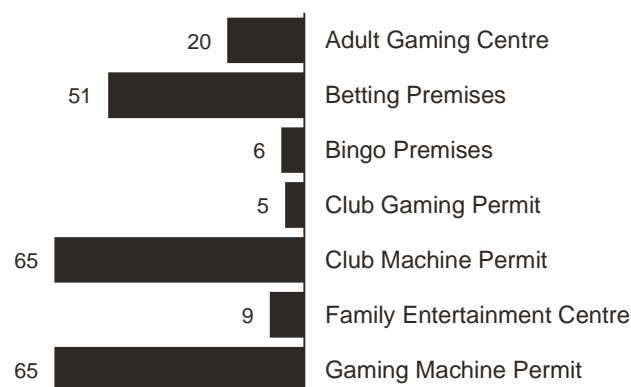


Fig. 2.02

⁶ http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-licensing-authorities/GLA/Part-4-Licensing-authorities.aspx#DynamicJumpMenuManager_1_Anchor_1

⁷ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

Within the city and major towns, several wards also contain clusters of high risk permissions. For example, Cathedral (fig. 2.03) in Worcester has an adult gaming centre, a number of betting premises, a bingo premises and a number of club machine and gaming machine permits. Other notable wards include Blakebrook and Habberley South (fig. 2.04) in Kidderminster, Areley Kings and Riverside (fig. 2.05) in Stourport on Severn and Abbey (fig. 2.06) in Redditch.

Fig. 2.03

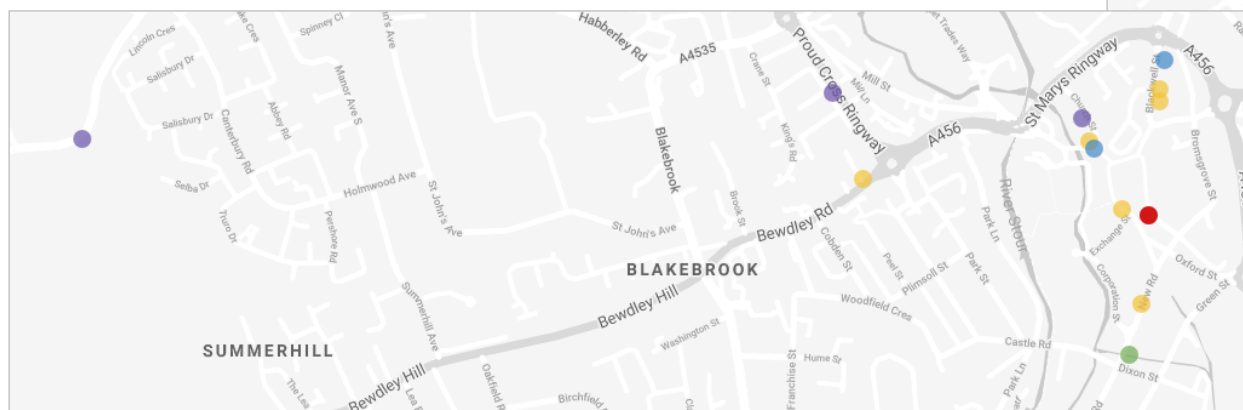
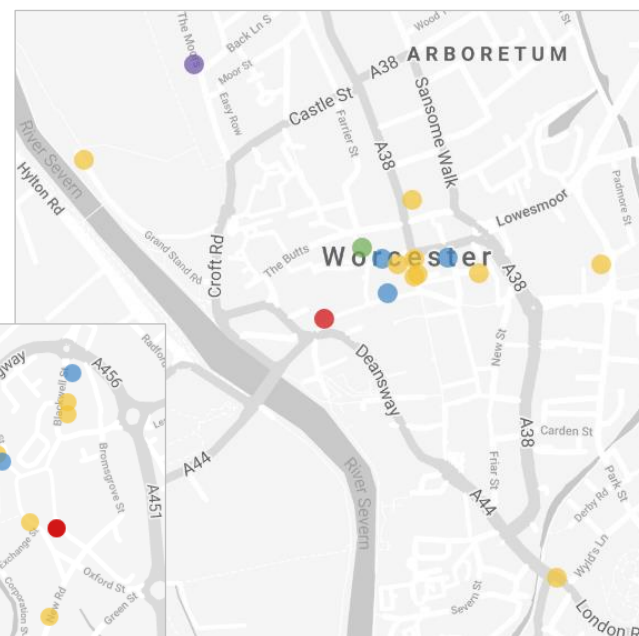


Fig. 2.04

- Adult Gaming Centre [Red Dot]
- Betting Premises [Yellow Dot]
- Bingo Premises [Green Dot]
- Club Gaming Permit [Orange Dot]
- Club Machine Permit [Purple Dot]
- Gaming Machine Permit [Blue Dot]

Note: Several premises have multiple permissions which are not displayed. For example, the adult gaming centres highlighted in fig.5 are also family entertainment centres.

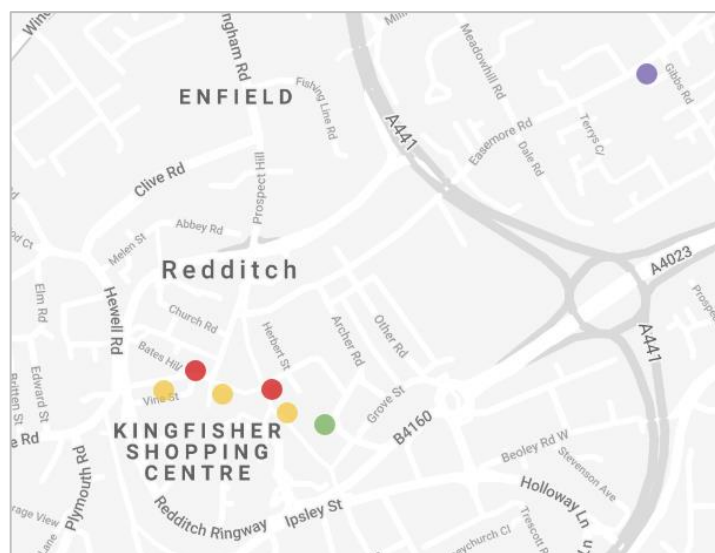


Fig. 2.06

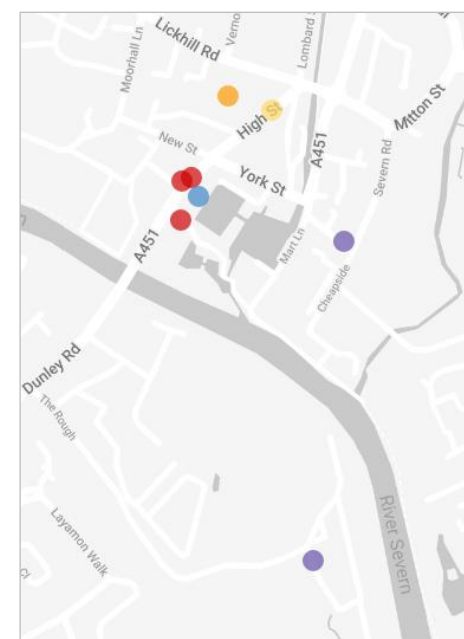


Fig. 2.05

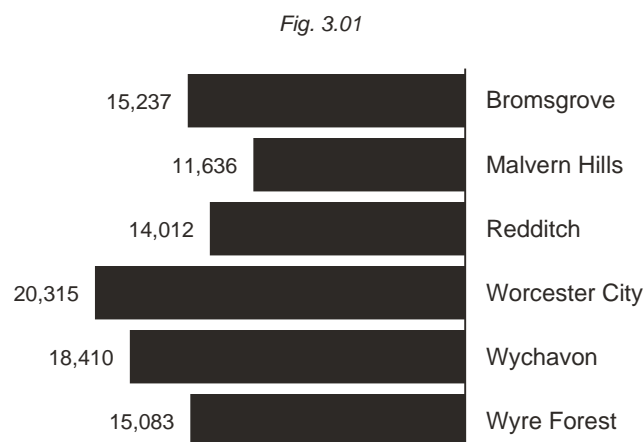
3 Exploring 'At Risk' Groups in Worcestershire

3.1 Young People

Protecting children from being harmed or exploited by gambling is a licensing objective of the Act. There is also strong evidence that children, adolescents and young adults are vulnerable to the experience of gambling problems, or at risk of experiencing gambling problems⁸. Generally in the UK, the minimum legal age for gambling is 18. Exceptions to this include lotteries, scratch cards and football pools where the participant can be 16⁹.

In Worcestershire, it is estimated that 94,693 people, or 16.2% of the population, are aged 10 to 24¹⁰. This age range was applied in the previously outlined research, and takes into consideration 'emerging adults' as well as younger children in 'transitional life stages'¹¹.

Whilst the districts of Worcester City and Wychavon have the highest number of people within this age bracket (fig. 3.01), when considering the relative proportions of the population, Worcester City (19.9%) and Redditch (16.5) have the greater percentage of young people.



Ward	District	Pop.	10 - 24	%
St Clement	Worcester City	5,914	2,159	36.5
St John	Worcester City	9,045	2,536	28.0
Bromsgrove Central	Bromsgrove	3,750	887	23.7
Priory	Malvern Hills	4,350	971	22.3
Cathedral	Worcester City	11,160	2,461	22.1
Rainbow Hill	Worcester City	5,904	1,192	20.2
Arboretum	Worcester City	6,167	1,221	19.8
Slideslow	Bromsgrove	3,605	712	19.8
Greenlands	Redditch	9,298	1,757	18.9
Gorse Hill	Worcester City	5,520	1,042	18.9

At ward level, St Clement and St John have a significantly higher proportion of people aged 10 to 24 (fig. 3.02). Both wards are located in Worcester, to the west of the main centre, and include the suburbs of Dines Green, Henwick and St. John's (fig.3.03).

Fig. 3.02

⁸ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

⁹ <https://www.begambleaware.org/understanding-gambling/how-is-gambling-regulated>

¹⁰ ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimates for 2016 Wards in England and Wales

¹¹ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2016]

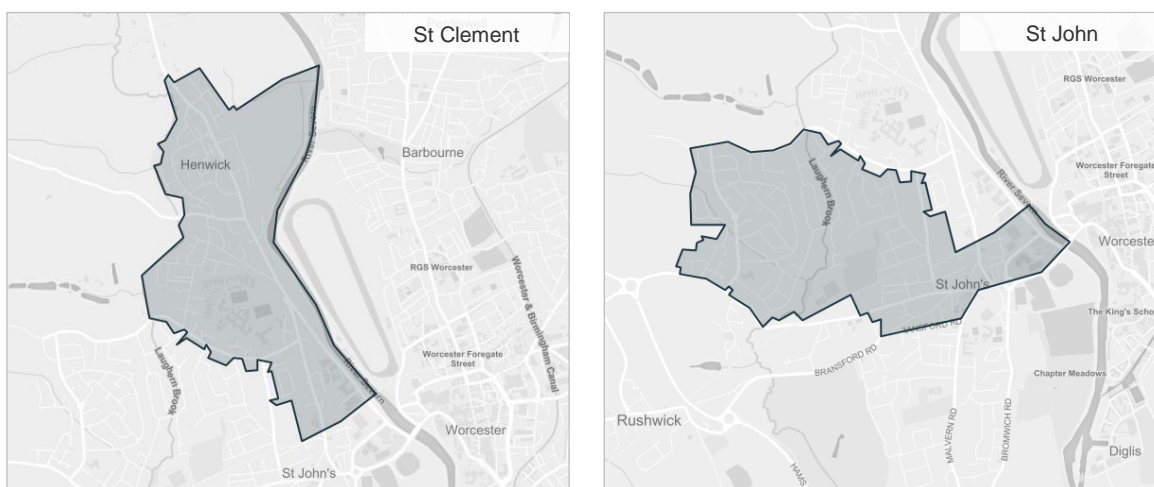


Fig. 3.03

When considering potential risks to young people, the location of the county's schools, colleges and university are of particular note.

There are 25 education establishments across Worcestershire; with two thirds located within the districts of Redditch (6) and Worcester City (11)¹². The latter has 6 colleges and a University, of which, the Heart of Worcestershire College and Worcester University have several campuses. Four of the colleges are facilities offering secondary and higher education (fig. 3.04).

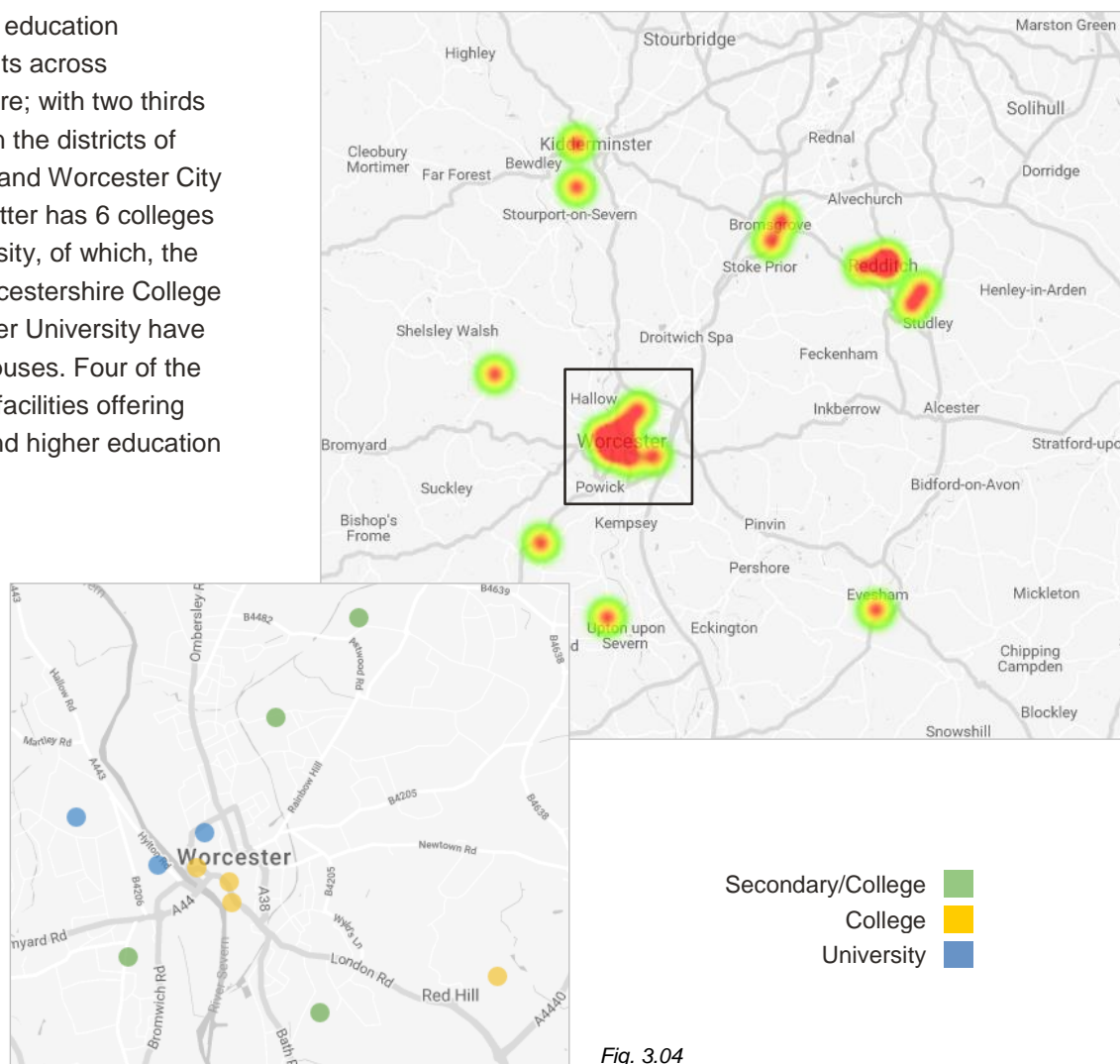


Fig. 3.04

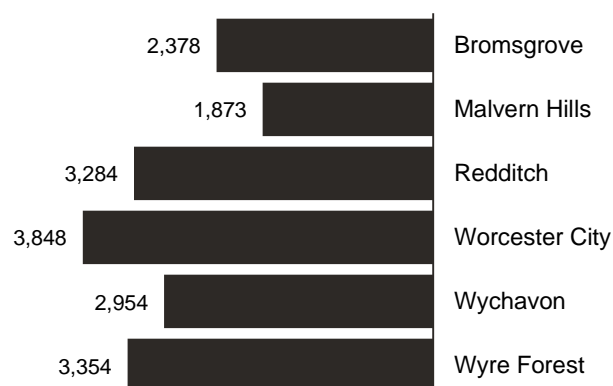
¹² Compiled using data from Worcestershire County Council and open source searches

3.2 Those who are unemployed

There is a consistent body of evidence showing those who are unemployed and who gamble are more likely to experience adverse outcomes from their gambling than those in paid employment¹³.

The last census identified 17,961 people, or 6.2% of the population, as economically active but unemployed¹⁴. The highest number of people were located in the districts of Worcester City, Redditch and Wyre Forest (fig.3.05), with a relative proportion of around 7.2% across the three areas.

Fig.3.05



Ward	District	EAP	U/E	%
Oldington & Foley Park	Wyre Forest	2,219	323	14.6
St Clement	Worcester City	2,858	335	11.7
Gorse Hill	Worcester City	2,418	280	11.6
Warndon	Worcester City	2,795	316	11.3
Pickersleigh	Malvern Hills	2,762	301	10.9
Broadwaters	Wyre Forest	4,026	414	10.3
Rainbow Hill	Worcester City	2,983	303	10.2
Cathedral	Worcester City	5,913	596	10.1
Greenlands	Redditch	4,557	441	9.7
St John	Worcester City	4,083	387	9.5

At ward level, Oldington & Foley Park had the highest percentage of economically active but unemployed residents (fig. 3.06). This ward, now obsolete, covered an area to the south west of Kidderminster including Sutton Park and Birchen Coppice (fig. 3.07).

Fig. 3.06

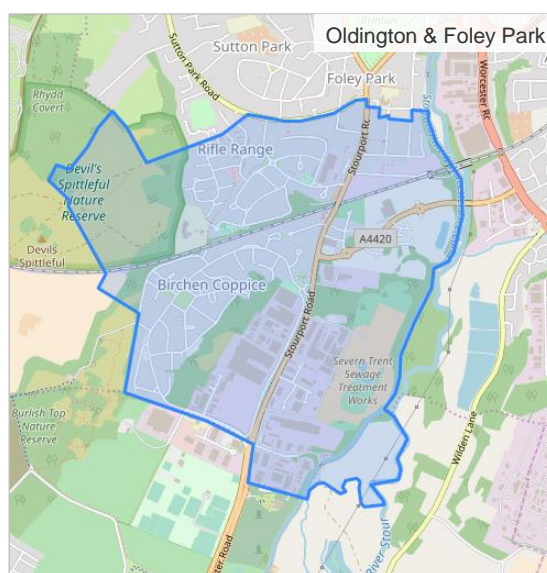


Fig. 3.07

¹³ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

¹⁴ 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Employment deprivation is one of the seven domains that comprise the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). It measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The IMD is explored later in this profile. Within Worcestershire, 19 areas are amongst the 10% of most deprived areas nationally according the employment domain¹⁵. These are largely distributed between the districts of Worcester City (7), Wyre Forest (7) and Redditch (4). The three most deprived areas in this domain include Wyre Forest 009C, Wyre Forest 004A and Worcester 002D (fig. 3.08).

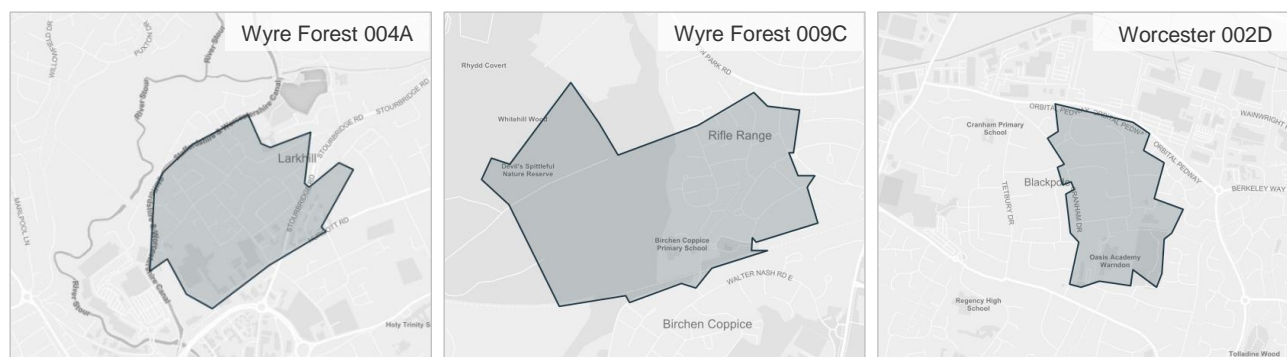


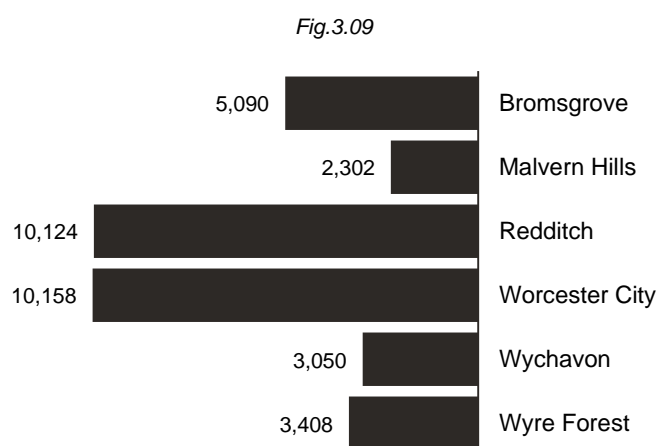
Fig. 3.08

A further consideration is the location of job centres as they are accessed by people who are likely to be unemployed, and considered to have a combination of very low income and large amount of personal disposable time. There are 7 jobcentre plus locations in Worcestershire¹⁶, two in Worcester City and one in Redditch, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Evesham and Malvern.

3.3 Those from certain ethnic backgrounds

Surveys have shown a consistent relationship between problem gambling and at-risk gambling and ethnicity. In all studies, problem gambling prevalence rates were higher among those from non-White ethnic backgrounds¹⁷.

The last census identified 34,132 people, or 6.0% of the population, as being Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British, Chinese or another non-White ethnicity¹⁸. A significantly higher number of people were located in the districts of Worcester City and Redditch (fig. 3.09).



¹⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

¹⁶ Compiled using data from direct.gov and open source searches

¹⁷ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

¹⁸ 2011 Census (Table KS201EW – Ethnic Group)

Ward	District	Pop.	Ethn	%
Central	Redditch	6,458	2,550	39.5
Abbey	Redditch	5,989	1,626	27.1
Cathedral	Worcester City	9,985	2,600	26.0
Lodge Park	Redditch	5,688	1,470	25.8
Nunnery	Worcester City	8,146	1,814	22.3
Arboretum	Worcester City	6,034	890	14.7
Batchley & Brockhill	Redditch	8,282	1,082	13.1
Tardebigge	Bromsgrove	3,394	434	12.8
Battenhall	Worcester City	5,307	672	12.7
Warndon Parish South	Worcester City	5,639	622	11.0

At ward level, Central in Redditch had the highest percentage of people with a non-White ethnicity. This ward covers an area around the south of Redditch centre and includes the suburb of Smallwood (fig. 3.10). A higher Other notable wards include Abbey and Cathedral (fig 3.11).

Fig. 3.11

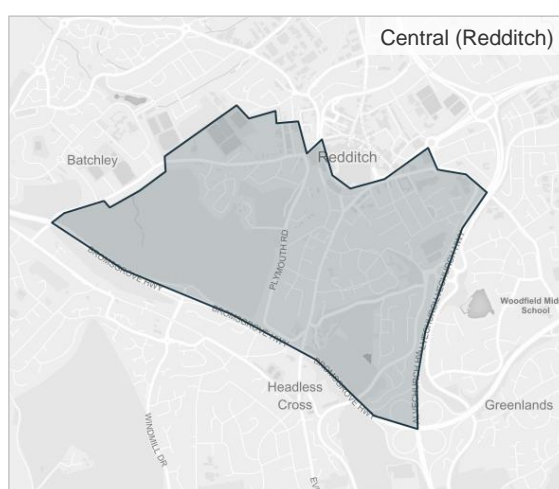


Fig. 3.10

3.4 Those living in deprived areas

Evidence from a range of surveys has shown that those living in more deprived areas are more likely to experience problems with their gambling behaviour¹⁹. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England, and ranks every small area from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). These small areas are Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)²⁰.

The IMD combines information from the following seven domains to produce an overall relative measure;

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

¹⁹ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

LSOA Code	District	Ward LSOA Located	Rank
E01032204	Malvern Hills	Pickersleigh	1,609
E01032245	Redditch	Church Hill	3,186
E01032232		Batchley & Brockhill	2,945
E01032225		Abbey	2,626
E01032252		Greenlands	1,024
E01032331	Worcester City	Warndon	2,059
E01032332		Warndon	97
E01032302		Gorse Hill	1,871
E01032313		Rainbow Hill	1,193
E01032318		St John	2,144
E01032368	Wychavon	Droitwich West	3,269
E01032434	Wyre Forest	Broadwaters	1,160
E01032465		Offmore & Comberton	3,251
E01032469		Foley Park & Hoobrook	3,215
E01032471		Foley Park & Hoobrook	175
E01032424		Areley Kings & Riverside	2,498

According to the IMD 2015, 16 LSOAs in Worcestershire are amongst the top 10% of most deprived small areas nationally. These areas are largely divided between the districts of Wyre Forest, Worcester City and Redditch (fig. 3.11). The two most deprived areas are Wyre Forest 009C and Worcester 002D (fig 3.08 - page 11).

Fig. 3.11

A further objective of the Act is preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime. The crime domain of the IMD measures the risk of personal and material victimisation. There are 12 areas within Worcestershire amongst the 10% of most deprived areas nationally according to this domain; 9 of which are located within the district of Worcester City. The three most deprived areas include Worcester 007E, Worcester 002D and Worcester 011E (fig. 3.12). The former and latter are areas in and around Worcester city centre.



Fig. 3.12

3.5 Those with substance abuse/misuse issues and existing problem gamblers

Treatment centres and support groups for alcohol, drug or gambling dependency are places frequented by potentially vulnerable people. Data from 2016/17 suggests 1,700 people across the county were in treatment at specialist drug misuse services. In addition, 906 people were in treatment at alcohol misuse services²¹.

A total of 16 premises could be identified within Worcestershire²², with a significant proportion located in the district of Worcester City (fig. 3.13). The only support group for gambling dependency is located in Bromsgrove.

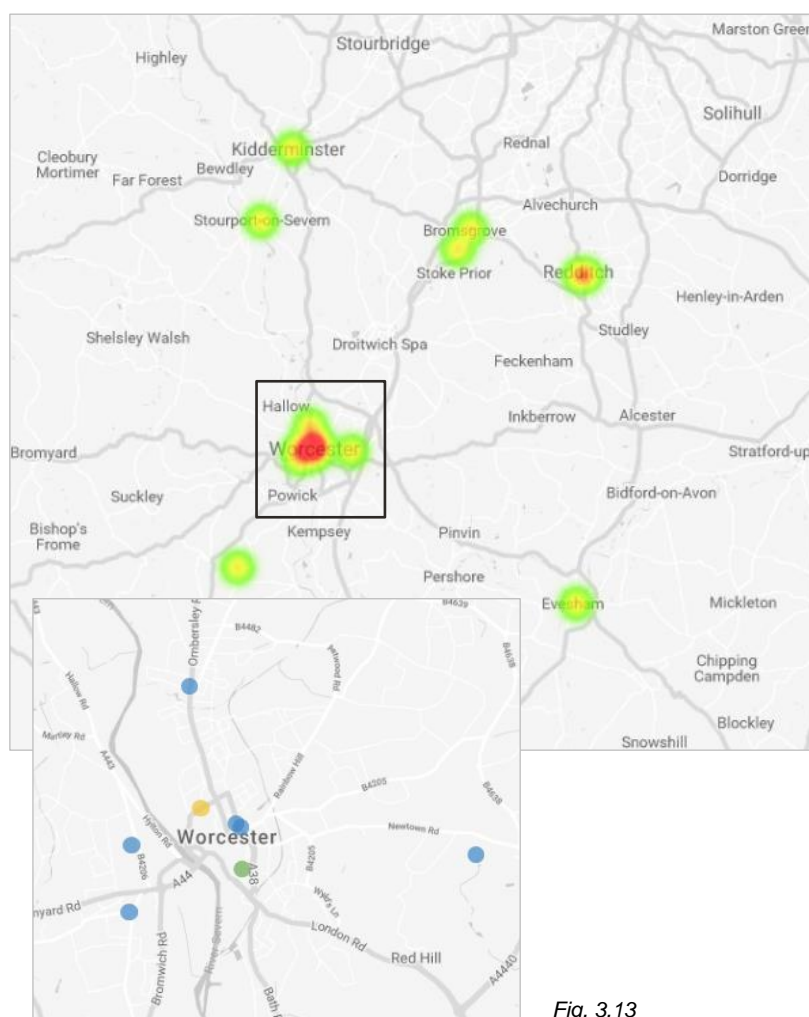
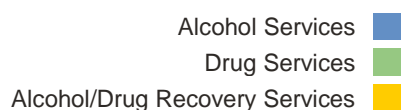


Fig. 3.13

3.6 Those with poor mental health

There is a consistent body of evidence demonstrating a strong association between gambling problems and many mental health conditions. This suggests that those with Common Mental Disorders (CMD), substance use/abuse problems, psychoses and other conditions have higher rates of problem or at-risk gambling than those without these conditions²³. In 2015, it was estimated that 69,248 adults (aged 16 or above) had a CMD with 30% located in Bromsgrove and Redditch, 49% in South Worcestershire and 21% in Wyre Forest²⁴. The medical practices with the highest estimated numbers of registered patients with CMD were Elgar House and Winyates Health Centre (both in Redditch), Severn Valley Practice and Spring Gardens (both in Worcester) and Church Street Surgery in Kidderminster.

²¹ National Drug Treatment Monitoring System – Taken from PHE Public Health Profiles

²² Compiled from open source research

²³ Exploring area-based vulnerability to gambling-related harm [2015]

²⁴ Primary Care Mental Health Needs Assessment (2015)

4 Findings

A total of 1,159 gambling permissions are currently in force across Worcestershire, with 588 (50.7%) relating to physical premises and 221 (19.1%) categorised as 'high risk'. In keeping with national research, the majority of permissions relate to premises in urban areas, specifically the city of Worcester and major towns of Redditch, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Evesham and Stourport on Severn.

Despite having the largest number of high risk permissions (47), the low prevalence of vulnerable groups in **Bromsgrove** means the district is not considered to be an area of significant risk. A higher number of permissions currently in force are club machine or gaming machine permits, whilst a significant concentration are located in Sanders Park ward. Bromsgrove Central (23.7%) and Slideslow (19.8%) wards feature in the top ten wards with a greater proportion of young people, whilst Tardebigge ward (12.8%) has a higher percentage of non-white ethnic minority residents. Bromsgrove is the only district with a support group for gambling dependency.

In contrast to Bromsgrove, the **Malvern Hills** district has the lowest number of high risk permissions (12) which, coupled with the low prevalence of vulnerable groups, means the district is not considered to be an area of significant risk. Priory ward (22.3%) features in the top ten wards with a greater proportion of young people, whilst Pickersleigh ward (10.9%) has a higher percentage of economically active but unemployed residents. A small area within Pickersleigh ward (Malvern Hills 007D) also features amongst the top 10% of most deprived areas nationally.

Redditch is one of three districts with areas of increased risk. Based on the high risk permissions currently in force (32), a greater number are betting premises and club machine permits. In addition, Abbey ward has been identified as having a significant cluster of permissions. Greenlands ward has a higher proportion of its population aged 10 to 24 (18.9%) and a higher proportion categorised as economically active but unemployed (9.7%). Redditch has four of the top ten wards with a higher percentage of non-white ethnic minority residents, with Central (39.5%) and Abbey (27.1%) most notable. Redditch has four small areas amongst the top 10% of most deprived areas nationally; including small areas within Greenlands (Redditch 010C) and Abbey (Redditch 004B) wards. Also of note is the greater number of education establishments located within this district.

Worcester City is a further district with areas of increased risk. It has the second largest number of high risk permissions (46), including a higher number of gaming machine permits and betting premises. Worcester City is the only district with a betting track, which is one of a significant cluster of permissions located within Cathedral ward. Six of the top ten wards with a higher percentage of young people are located in Worcester City, with St Clement (36.5%), St John (28.0%) and Cathedral (22.1%) most notable. The district has a significant number of wards with a higher proportion of economically active but unemployed residents, including St Clement (11.7%), Warndon (11.3%) and Cathedral (10.1%). A number of small areas also feature amongst the top 10% nationally for employment deprivation, whilst four small areas are amongst the top 10% of deprived areas nationally. This includes two small areas within Warndon ward (Worcester 002C and Worcester 002D). Worcester City also has a significantly higher percentage of non-white ethnic minority residents, 11 education establishments, 2 Jobcentre plus locations and 9 premises affiliated with support groups or substance misuse services.

In parallel with Bromsgrove and Malvern Hills, the **Wychavon** district is not considered to be an area of significant risk. A greater number of high risk permissions currently in force (40) are club machine permits and gaming machine permits, with a concentration located in Bengeworth ward. Wychavon does not feature in the lists of wards pertaining to young people, unemployment or ethnicity, and only a small area of Droitwich West ward (Wychavon 002A) is amongst the top 10% of deprived areas nationally.

Wyre Forest is the third district with areas of increased risk. A greater number of high risk permissions currently in force (44) are club machine permits, gaming machine permits and betting premises. In addition, Blakebrook and Habberley South ward and Areley Kings and Riverside ward have been identified as having a significant cluster of permissions. Two wards feature in the top ten for having a greater proportion of economically active but unemployed residents, whilst a number of small areas feature amongst the 10% of areas nationally for employment deprivation. This includes small areas within Foley Park and Hoobrook ward (Wyre Forest 009C) and Broadwaters ward (Wyre Forest 004A). Wyre Forest has five wards amongst the top 10% of deprived areas nationally including two small areas within Foley Park and Hoobrook ward (Wyre Forest 009A and Wyre Forest 009C) and Areley Kings and Riverside ward (Wyre Forest 014B).

Conclusions: Evidence suggests that, in the districts of Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills and Wychavon, premises with high risk permissions do not pose a significant threat to the objectives of the Act. Conversely, whilst there is no evidence to suggest the prevalence of gambling related harm is higher within the districts of Worcester City, Redditch and Wyre Forest (compared to similar areas nationally), these authorities should be aware that the risk factors are greater and therefore the threat to the objectives is higher.

Cathedral ward has been identified as having a greater cluster of gambling permissions, as well as a significant proportion of 'at risk' residents. This also applies to Blakebrook and Habberley South ward and Abbey ward. Whilst the wards of St Clement, Warndon, Foley Park and Hoobrook and Greenlands do not have a significant cluster of permissions, they have been identified as having a higher proportion of potentially vulnerable groups. For example, St Clement has a significantly greater number of young people, as well as a higher number of economically active but unemployed residents. **It is therefore recommended that particular regard is given to applications concerning premises located within all of these wards, to ensure necessary measures are in place to safeguard vulnerable groups and uphold the licensing objectives of the Act.**

Appendix A – Current Gambling Permissions

	Bromsgrove District Council	Malvern Hills District Council	Redditch Borough Council	Worcester City Council	Wychavon District Council	Wyre Forest District Council
High Risk Permissions	47	12	32	46	40	44
Adult Gaming Centre	6	2	3	1	3	5
Betting (Excluding Tracks)	5	2	9	15	9	10
Betting (Including Tracks)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bingo	-	-	2	3	-	1
Club Gaming Permit	-	-	1	1	-	3
Club Machine Permit	18	5	9	6	16	11
Family Entertainment Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gaming Machine Permit	16	2	8	18	11	10
Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre	2	1	-	1	1	3
Low Risk Permissions	140	148	82	131	260	187
Notification of 2 or less	45	54	30	50	86	99
Occasional Use Notices	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lottery Licence (not relating to a premises)	95	94	52	71	174	85
Total Permissions	187	160	114	167	300	231
High Risk Permissions (%)	21.3	5.4	14.5	20.8	18.1	19.9
Low Risk Permissions (%)	14.9	15.8	8.7	12.9	27.7	19.9
Total Permissions (%)	16.1	13.8	9.8	14.4	25.9	19.9

Appendix B – Maps

To find out more information about, or view an interactive version of, the wards and small areas highlighted throughout this profile, visit <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/search> or click on the links below.

Fig. 3.03

St Clement: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E05007888>

St John: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E05007889>

Fig. 3.07

Oldington & Foley Park: <https://mapit.mysociety.org/area/8001.html>

Fig. 3.08

Wyre Forest 004A: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01032434>

Wyre Forest 009C: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01032471>

Worcester 002D: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01032332>

Fig. 3.10

Central (Redditch): <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E05007871>

Fig. 3.12

Worcester 007E: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01033246>

Worcester 002D: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01032332>

Worcester 011E: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/doc/statistical-geography/E01033248>