

Participation in gambling and rates of problem gambling – Scotland 2017

Statistical report

December 2018

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Headline findings

The headline findings in this report indicate key statistics on participation in gambling and the prevalence of problem gambling in Scotland during 2017:

Participation

62.8%

Percentage of people who have spent money on at least one gambling activity in the past 12 months

45.5%

Percentage of people who have spent money on at least one gambling activity in the past 12 months, excluding those who had *only played the National Lottery draws*

Problem gamblers

0.8%

Proportion of respondents who were identified as problem gamblers
According to **either** the PGSI or the DSM-IV

1.2%

Proportion of gamblers who were identified as problem gamblers
According to **either** the PGSI or the DSM-IV

Moderate risk

0.9%

Proportion of respondents who were identified as moderate risk gamblers
According to the PGSI

1.3%

Proportion of gamblers who were identified as moderate risk gamblers
According to the PGSI

Low risk

2.7%

Proportion of respondents who were identified as low risk gamblers
According to the PGSI

3.9%

Proportion of gamblers who were identified as low risk gamblers
According to the PGSI

1 Preface

The Gambling Commission

The Gambling Commission was set up under the Gambling Act 2005 to regulate commercial gambling in Great Britain in partnership with licensing authorities. We also regulate the National Lottery under the National Lottery etc. Act 1993.

Further details can be found on our [website](#).

The Scottish Health Survey

Until 2010, gambling behaviour was monitored through the British Gambling Prevalence Survey (BGPS), with studies conducted in 1999, 2007 and 2010. In 2012 survey questions were included in the Health Survey for England 2012 and the Scottish Health Survey 2012 for the first time. The survey has continued to be conducted in Scotland on an annual basis, funded by the Scottish Government.

The findings within this report are based on headline data tables for 2017 from the Scottish Government. For more information on the dataset please contact [Scottish Government](#).

Methodology

The following findings are based on a set of questions commissioned by Scottish Government throughout 2017. Data collection took place in the homes of the respondents and the gambling questions were asked via a short paper self-completion questionnaire administered alongside the core Health Survey questionnaire. Participation questions ask respondents about whether they have spent money on a range of gambling activities in the past 12 months. Problem gambling status has been defined using both the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Data collection took place between January 2017 and December 2017 providing an overall sample of 3,697 adults aged 16 and over.

A random sample of 4,445 addresses was selected from the Postcode Address File (PAF), and a two-stage clustered sample design with intermediate geographies randomly selected at the first stage and address points at the second stage, was used. Further boost samples were also utilised in Health Board areas which opted for increased samples or which experienced a shortfall of adult interviews. Where an address was found to have multiple dwelling units, one was selected at random. Where there were multiple households at a dwelling unit, a single household was selected at random. Each individual within a selected household was eligible for inclusion. Where there were more than two children in a household, two were randomly selected for inclusion, to limit the burden on households.

Problem gambling screening instruments

DSM-IV

The DSM-IV screening instrument is based on criteria from the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM-IV). This contains ten diagnostic criteria ranging from 'chasing losses' to 'committing a crime to fund gambling'. The DSM-IV criteria constitute a tool created for diagnosis by clinicians of pathological gambling and were not intended for use as a screening instrument among the general population. Therefore, there is no recommended questionnaire version of the DSM-IV. An adapted version of the DSM-IV to use in a survey setting was developed for the BGPS series and was subject to a rigorous development and testing process, including cognitive testing and piloting. Each DSM-IV item is assessed on a four-point scale, ranging from 'never' to 'very often'.

Responses to each item can either be dichotomised to show whether a person meets the criteria or not or allocated a score and a total score produced (the PGSI uses this latter method, see

below). The BGPS series used the dichotomous scoring method and it is this method that is presented in this chapter. A total score between zero and ten is possible. The scoring of each of the DSM-IV items is described in Appendix A.

Among clinicians, a diagnosis of pathological gambling is made if a person meets five out of the ten criteria. Many surveys, when adapting the DSM-IV criteria into a screening instrument for use within a general population survey, have included a further category of 'problem gambler' for those who meet at least three of the DSM-IV criteria. This approach was adopted for the BGPS series and is replicated here.

PGSI

The PGSI was developed by Ferris and Wynne over a three-year period. It was specifically developed for use among the general population rather than within a clinical context. It was developed, tested and validated within a general population survey of over 3,000 Canadian residents. The instrument itself has been subject to critical evaluation and was revised in 2003.

The PGSI consists of nine items ranging from 'chasing losses' to 'gambling causing health problems' to 'feeling guilty about gambling'. Each item is assessed on a four-point scale: never, sometimes, most of the time, almost always. Responses to each item are given the following scores: never = zero; sometimes = one; most of the time = two; almost always = three. When scores to each item are summed, a total score ranging from zero to 27 is possible. A PGSI score of eight or more represents a problem gambler. This is the threshold recommended by the developers of the PGSI and the threshold used in this report. The PGSI was also developed to give further information on sub-threshold problem gamblers. PGSI scores between three and seven are indicative of 'moderate risk' gambling and a score of one or two is indicative of 'low risk' gambling.

Reporting procedure

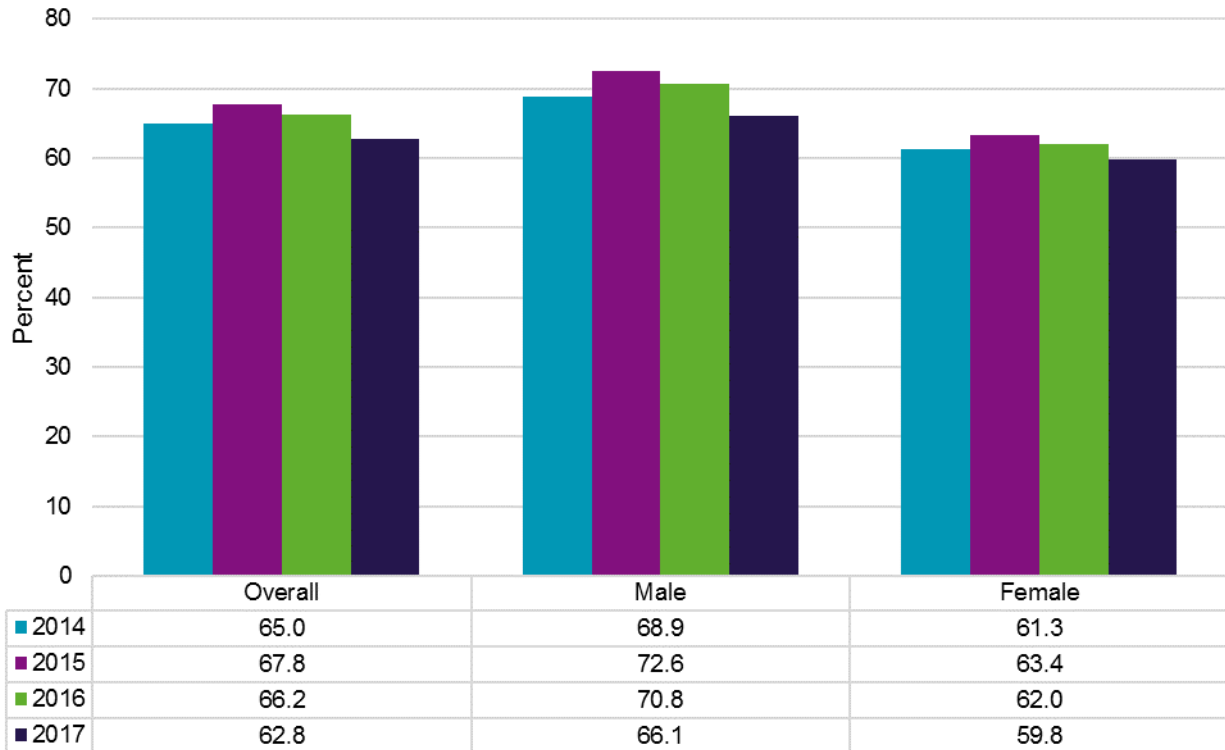
The report contains data from 2017 and in places from 2016, 2015 and 2014. Any comparisons made between the years are purely observational changes only. Significance testing has not been carried out due to not having the full datasets available.

Statistics

Participation

Data for 2017 showed that the gambling participation rate was lower compared to the figure observed in 2016. In 2017, 62.8% of adults aged 16+ had spent money on a gambling activity in the past 12 months (compared to 66.2% in 2016). This was the case for both genders; in 2017, 66.1% of males had spent money on gambling in the past 12 months (compared to 70.8% in 2016), as had 59.8% of females (compared to 62.0% of females in 2016).

Figure 1: Overall gambling participation by sex (2014-2017)



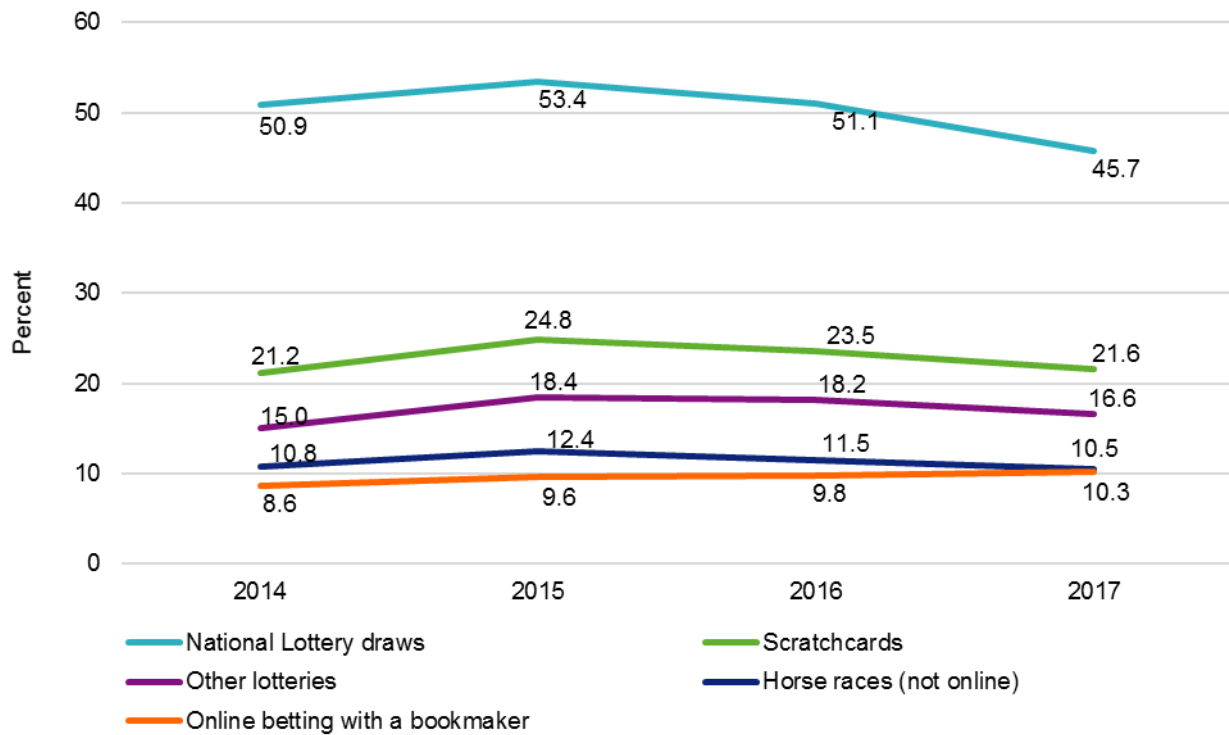
*Whether spent any money on a gambling activity in the last 12 months
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (3,198)*

When respondents who had only played the National Lottery draws are excluded, the overall participation rate in 2017 was 45.5%.

In total, 11.9% of respondents aged 16+ had spent money on online gambling or betting in the past 12 months (excluding National Lottery draws); this compares to a similar proportion reported in 2016 (11.8%).

The National Lottery draws were the most popular form of gambling in 2017 (played by 45.7% of respondents). This is followed by scratchcards (21.6%), and other lotteries (16.6%).

Figure 2: Past 12-month gambling participation by product (top five products)¹ (2014-2017)



Whether spent any money on each gambling activity in the last 12 months
 2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (base sizes vary between 3,159 and 3,232 depending upon the activity)

Table 1: Past 12-month gambling participation by product (other products)² (2014-2017)

Gambling activity	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sports events (not online)	8.4%	9.1%	8.8%	7.4%
Slot machines	7.2%	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Bingo (not online)	4.8%	7.4%	7.4%	6.4%
Football pools	6.0%	6.0%	5.1%	4.1%
Casino table games (not online)	3.5%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%
Online gambling on slots, casino or bingo games	3.8%	5.0%	3.9%	3.5%
Private betting	3.8%	4.9%	3.3%	3.5%
Machines in a bookmakers	3.7%	5.0%	3.7%	3.4%
Other events (not online)	1.9%	4.2%	3.5%	2.1%
Any other gambling	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%
Dog races (not online)	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%
Poker played in pubs or clubs	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Betting exchange	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Spread-betting	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Summary				
Any gambling activity	68.9%	67.8%	66.2%	62.8%
Any gambling (excluding National Lottery draw only)	44.4%	49.3%	49.1%	45.5%
Any online gambling (excluding National Lottery draw only)	10.2%	11.9%	11.8%	11.9%
No gambling in past 12 months	31.1%	32.2%	33.8%	37.2%

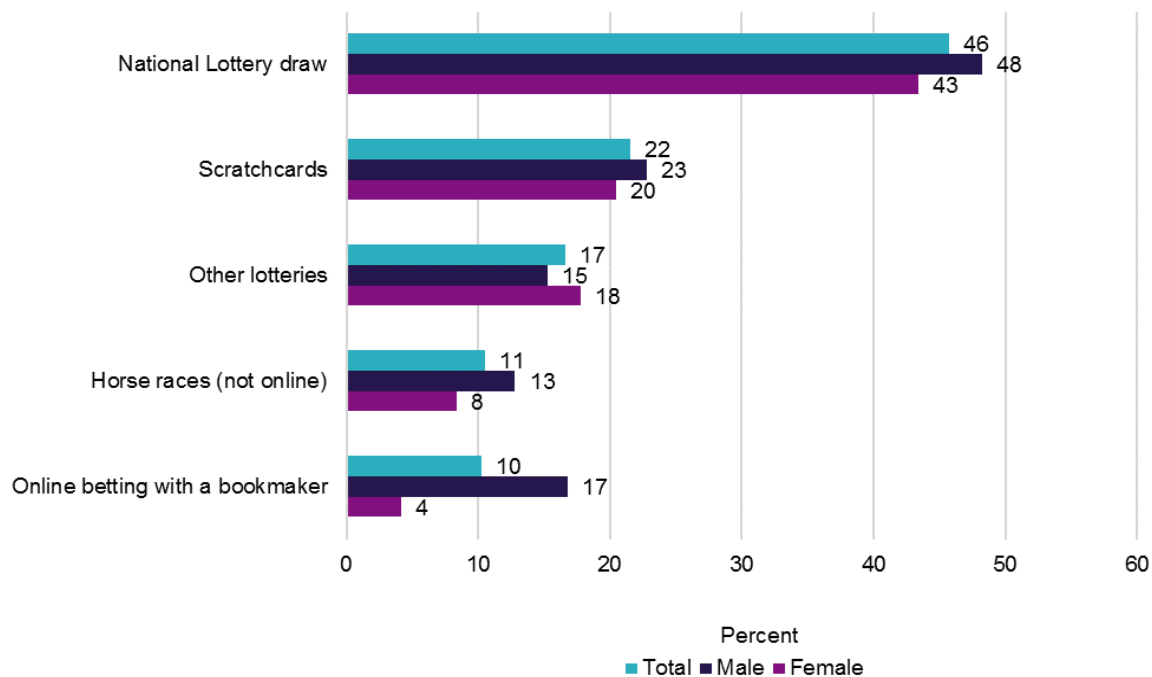
Whether spent any money on each gambling activity in the last 12 months
 2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (base sizes vary between 3,159 and 3,232 depending upon the activity)

¹ Respondents give multiple responses where they participate in more than one activity

² Respondents give multiple responses where they participate in more than one activity

Most gambling activities were more popular amongst males than females, however, other lotteries and bingo (not online) were the exceptions to this.

Figure 3: Gambling participation by product and gender (top five products)³ (2017)



Whether spent any money on each gambling activity in the last 12 months
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (base sizes vary between 3,159 and 3,232 depending upon the activity)

Table 2: Gambling participation by product and gender (other products) (2017)⁴

Gambling activity	Total	Male	Female
Sports events (not online)	7.4%	13.1%	2.0%
Slot machines	6.9%	9.7%	4.3%
Bingo (not online)	6.4%	3.2%	9.3%
Football pools	4.1%	7.1%	1.4%
Casino table games (not online)	3.9%	6.0%	1.9%
Online gambling on slots, casino or bingo games	3.5%	4.3%	2.7%
Private betting	3.5%	6.4%	0.7%
Machines in a bookmakers	3.4%	5.9%	1.1%
Other events (not online)	2.1%	3.8%	0.5%
Any other gambling	1.4%	2.4%	0.5%
Dog races (not online)	1.4%	2.6%	0.3%
Poker played in pubs or clubs	0.9%	1.8%	0.2%
Betting exchange	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%
Spread-betting	0.4%	0.9%	-
Summary			
Any gambling activity	62.8%	66.1%	59.8%
Any gambling (excluding National Lottery draw only)	45.5%	49.7%	41.5%
Any online gambling (excluding National Lottery draw only)	11.9%	18.0%	6.2%
No gambling in past 12 months	37.2%	33.9%	40.2%

Whether spent any money on each gambling activity in the last 12 months
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (base sizes vary between 3,159 and 3,232 depending upon the activity)

³ Respondents give multiple responses where they participate in more than one activity

⁴ Respondents give multiple responses where they participate in more than one activity

In 2017, those aged 45-54 were most likely to have spent money on a gambling activity in the past 12 months (72.5%), and those aged 75+ (43.8%) and 16-24 (51.5%) were least likely to have spent any money. When those who had participated solely in the National Lottery draws were excluded, gambling participation was highest amongst those aged 25-34, with 58.4% of adults having participated in a gambling activity, followed by those aged 35-44 (52.5%).

Participation in National Lottery draws was highest among those in the 45-54 (61.8%), 35-44 (54.0%) and 55-64 (51.9%) age brackets. Scratchcards were most popular amongst the younger age groups 25-34-year olds (34.6%) and 16-24 year olds (28.9%).

Table 3: Gambling participation by age (2017)

Gambling activity	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Lotteries and related products								
National Lottery draws	22.4%	41.8%	54.0%	61.8%	51.9%	43.6%	31.7%	45.7%
Scratchcards	28.9%	34.6%	29.5%	20.3%	14.2%	9.4%	5.3%	21.6%
Other lotteries	7.5%	15.6%	17.4%	20.1%	18.8%	19.3%	15.3%	16.6%
Machines/games								
Football pools	6.7%	6.6%	5.1%	4.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	4.1%
Bingo (not online)	7.5%	8.1%	6.5%	5.5%	5.2%	6.4%	5.0%	6.4%
Slot machines	10.4%	12.9%	9.3%	5.5%	3.8%	2.5%	1.1%	6.9%
Machines in a bookmakers	6.7%	7.9%	3.3%	2.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	3.4%
Casino table games (not online)	8.8%	7.8%	3.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	3.9%
Poker played in pubs or clubs	3.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	-	-	-	0.9%
Online gambling on slots, casino or bingo games	4.7%	8.0%	5.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	3.5%
Betting activities								
Online betting with a bookmaker	16.2%	17.1%	16.5%	8.8%	6.1%	1.5%	0.6%	10.3%
Betting exchange	3.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.5%	-	-	0.9%
Horse races (not online)	11.6%	13.4%	13.0%	11.6%	9.7%	6.2%	4.5%	10.5%
Dog races (not online)	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	2.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Sports events (not online)	12.8%	10.6%	9.5%	7.0%	5.0%	2.8%	1.2%	7.4%
Other events (not online)	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	3.6%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%
Spread-betting	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	0.4%
Private betting	7.7%	5.1%	5.0%	2.9%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3.5%
Other gambling activity								
Any other gambling	3.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%
Summary								
Any gambling activity	51.5%	66.2%	69.5%	72.5%	63.8%	60.0%	43.8%	62.8%
Any gambling (excluding National Lottery draws only)	46.2%	58.4%	52.5%	47.4%	41.5%	35.3%	24.7%	45.5%
Any online gambling (excluding National Lottery draws only)	17.2%	20.0%	19.9%	10.0%	7.0%	2.8%	1.0%	11.9%
No gambling in past 12 months	48.5%	33.8%	30.5%	27.5%	36.2%	40.0%	56.2%	37.2%

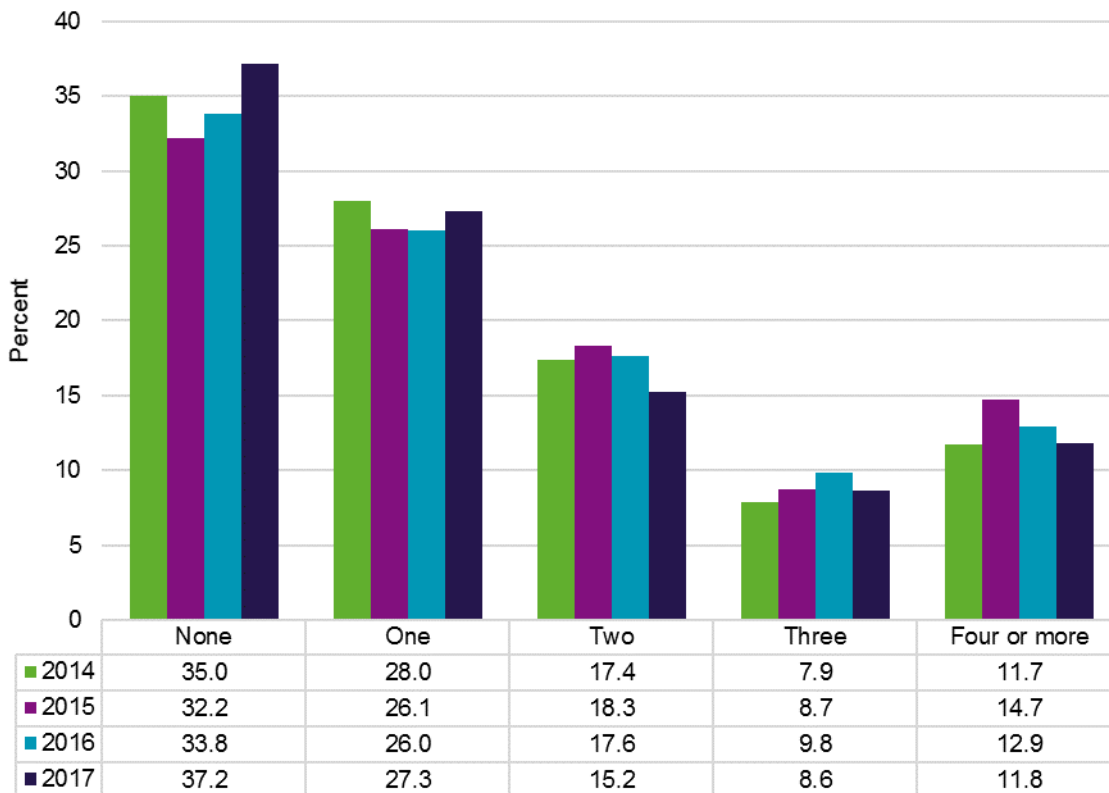
Whether spent any money on each gambling activity in the last 12 months

2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (base sizes vary between 3,159 and 3,232 depending upon the activity)

In 2017, of those that had gambled in the last 12 months, the majority of respondents had participated in just one gambling activity (27.3%). An observed decrease was seen in the proportion of respondents participating in multiple activities (two, three and four or more activities) compared to those seen in 2016.

Just over a third (37.2%) of respondents did not participate in any gambling activities during the past 12 months, an observed increase compared to 2016 (33.8%).

Figure 4: Number of activities (2014-2017)



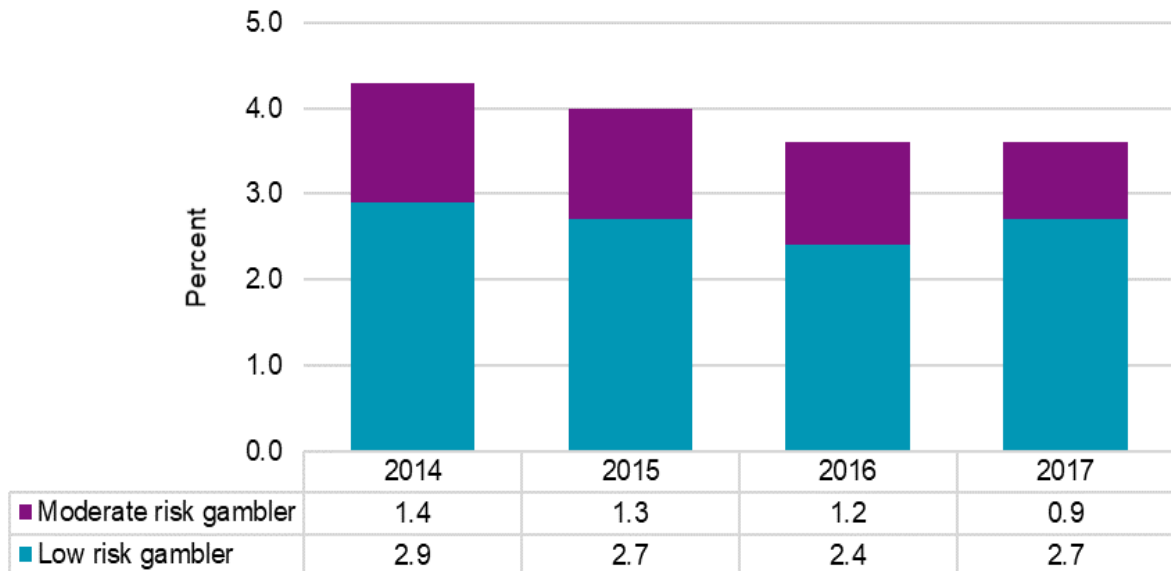
*Number of activities participated in within last 12 months
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (3,198)*

Low risk and moderate risk gambling

According to the PGSI, in 2017, the proportion of moderate risk gamblers amongst all respondents was 0.9% (this is equivalent to 1.3% of gamblers). A similar proportion was reported in 2016 where 1.2% of all respondents were classified as moderate risk gamblers.

The proportion of all respondents who were classified as low risk gamblers was 2.7% in 2017 (equivalent to 3.9% of gamblers), again this was a similar level to the all respondents' figures reported in 2016 (2.4%).

Figure 5: Prevalence of at-risk gambling – all respondents (2014-2017)



*PGSI problem gambling score
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (2,916)*

Table 4: Prevalence of problem and at-risk gambling (according to PGSI) by age and sex (2017)⁵

PGSI Scores	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
All respondents								
Non problem gambler/ non gambler	94.0%	93.5%	93.5%	96.2%	98.0%	99.1%	97.9%	95.8%
Low risk gambler	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	2.7%	1.4%	0.6%	1.5%	2.7%
Moderate risk gambler	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Problem gambler	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.6%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>2,916</i>
Males								
Non problem gambler/ non gambler	90.0%	87.7%	88.6%	94.6%	96.7%	98.2%	97.2%	92.8%
Low risk gambler	6.3%	7.6%	6.3%	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%	1.4%	4.5%
Moderate risk gambler	2.3%	3.5%	3.6%	-	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.7%
Problem gambler	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	0.4%	-	0.6%	1.0%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>1,273</i>
Females								
Non problem gambler/ non gambler	98.6%	99.1%	97.8%	97.8%	99.3%	100.0%	98.4%	98.7%
Low risk gambler	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%	0.3%	-	1.6%	1.0%
Moderate risk gambler	-	-	-	0.6%	0.5%	-	-	0.2%
Problem gambler	-	0.5%	0.6%	-	-	-	-	0.2%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>1,643</i>

*PGSI problem gambling score
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (2,916)*

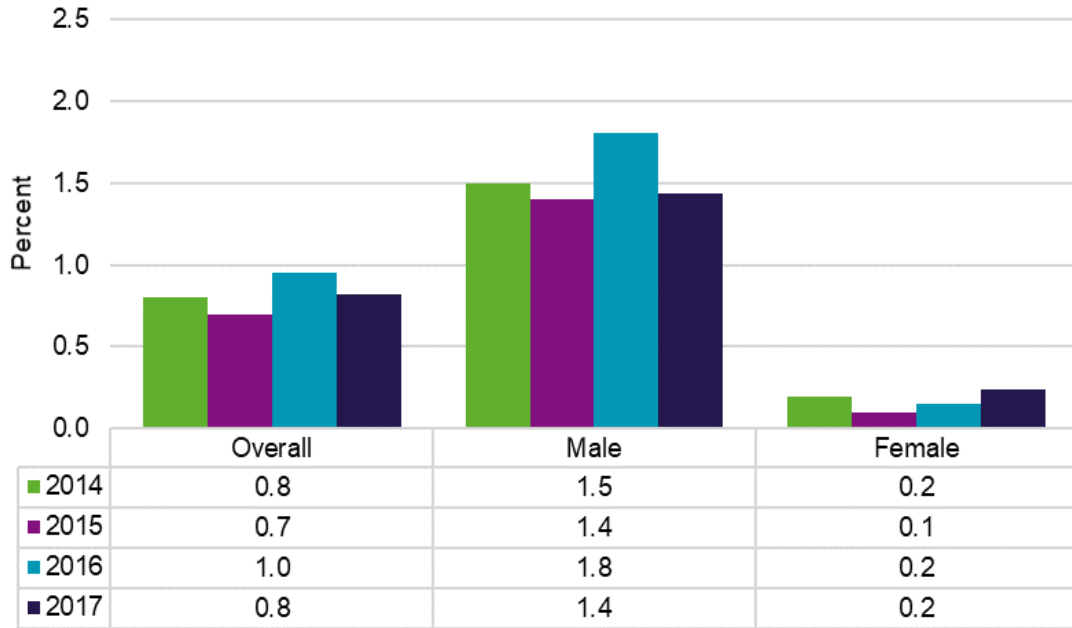
In 2017, those aged 16-24, 25-34 and aged 35-44 were most likely to be identified as low risk gamblers (4.0%, 4.0% and 3.8% respectively). Those in the 25-34 and 35-44 age brackets were most likely to be identified as moderate risk gamblers (1.7% for both age groups).

⁵ Reporting conventions:
'-' No observations (zero values)

Problem gambling

In 2017, 0.8% of all respondents were classified as problem gamblers according to either the PGSI or the DSM-IV screening instruments (this equates to 1.2% of gamblers). 1.4% of males were classified as problem gamblers, compared to 0.2% of females, a pattern consistent with previous years.

Figure 6: Prevalence of problem gambling – all respondents (2014-2017)



*Whether a problem gambler according to either the DSM or PGSI screens
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (2,958)*

In 2017, across all age and gender groups, rates of problem gambling were observed to be highest amongst males aged 45-54 (2.3%) 16-24 (2.2%) and 35-44 (2.1%). In females, the age group with the highest prevalence of problem gambling was 35-44-year olds (1.0%) followed by those aged 25-34 (0.5%).

Table 5: Prevalence of problem gambling (according to either the DSM-IV or PGSI screens) by age and sex (2017)^{6,7}

DSM-IV and PGSI scores	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
All respondents								
Non-problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI ⁸	98.8%	98.9%	98.5%	98.9%	99.8%	100.0%	99.8%	99.2%
Problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.8%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	250	435	426	482	569	493	303	2,958
Males								
Non-problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI	97.8%	98.4%	97.9%	97.7%	99.6%	100.0%	99.4%	98.6%
Problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%	0.4%	-	0.6%	1.4%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	118	190	158	196	271	220	134	1,287
Females								
Non-problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI	100.0%	99.5%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%
Problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI	-	0.5%	1.0%	-	-	-	-	0.2%
<i>Unweighted Base</i>	132	245	268	286	298	273	169	1,671

*Whether a problem gambler according to either the DSM or PGSI screens
2017 Unweighted Base: All respondents aged 16+ (2,958)*

⁶ Problem gambling status has been defined according to **either** the DSM-IV **or** the PGSI. As there are many different ways to measure problem gambling in population based surveys, surveys measuring problem gambling in Britain have tended to include two different instruments, as they capture a slightly different range of people and problems.

⁷ Reporting conventions:

‘-’ No observations (zero values)

⁸ Non-problem gambler category includes those at-risk respondents.

EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER

Q19 Have you spent any money on any of the following activities **in the last 12 months?**
Please tick **ONE box** for each activity

	Tick ONE box	
	Yes	No
Tickets for the National Lottery Draw, including Thunderball and EuroMillions and tickets bought online	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 01
Scratchcards (but not online or newspaper or magazine scratchcards)	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Tickets for any <u>other</u> lottery, including charity lotteries	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
The football pools	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Bingo cards or tickets, including playing at a bingo hall (not online)	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Fruit or slot machines	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Virtual gaming machines <u>in a bookmakers</u> to bet on virtual roulette, poker, blackjack or other games	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Table games (roulette, cards or dice) <u>in a casino</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Playing poker in a pub tournament/ league or at a club	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Online gambling like playing poker, bingo, instant win/scratchcard games, slot machine style games or casino games <u>for money</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Online betting <u>with a bookmaker</u> on any event or sport	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Betting exchange <i>This is where you lay or back bets against other people using a betting exchange. There is no bookmaker to determine the odds. This is sometimes called 'peer to peer' betting.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Betting on horse races <u>in a bookmaker's, by phone or at the track</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Betting on dog races <u>in a bookmaker's, by phone or at the track</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Betting on sports events <u>in a bookmaker's, by phone or at the venue</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Betting on other events <u>in a bookmaker's, by phone or at the venue</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Spread-betting <i>In spread-betting you bet that the outcome of an event will be higher or lower than the bookmaker's prediction. The amount you win or lose depends on how right or wrong you are.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Private betting, playing cards or games for money with friends, family or colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Another form of gambling in the last 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	<input type="checkbox"/> 02

**IF YOU TICKED 'YES' FOR ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES AT Q19, PLEASE GO TO Q20
OTHERWISE GO TO Q40.**

Q20 Thinking about all the activities covered in the previous question would you say you spend money on these activities:

- Two or more times a week
- Once a week
- Less than once a week, more than once a month
- Once a month
- Every 2-3 months
- Once or twice a year

For the next set of questions about gambling, please indicate the extent to which each one has applied to you in the last 12 months.

In the last 12 months...

		Tick ONE box ³¹⁸			
		Every time I lost	Most of the time	Some of the time (less than half the time I lost)	Never
Q21	When you gamble, how often do you go back another day to win back money you lost?	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>1</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>2</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>3</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>4</small>

		Tick ONE box for each question ³¹⁸			
		Very often	Fairly often	Occasionally	Never
Q22	How often have you found yourself thinking about gambling (that is reliving past gambling experiences, planning the next time you will play, or thinking of ways to get money to gamble)?	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>1</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>2</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>3</small>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 25px;" type="checkbox"/> <small>4</small>
		_____	_____	_____	_____

Q23	Have you needed to gamble with more and more money to get the excitement you are looking for?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q24	Have you felt restless or irritable when trying to cut down gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q25	Have you gambled to escape from problems or when you are feeling depressed, anxious or bad about yourself?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q26	Have you lied to family, or others, to hide the extent of your gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q27	Have you made unsuccessful attempts to control, cut back or stop gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q28	Have you committed a crime in order to finance gambling or to pay gambling debts?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q29	Have you risked or lost an important relationship, job, educational or work opportunity because of gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q30	Have you asked others to provide money to help with a desperate financial situation caused by gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

In the past 12 months, how often...

Tick **ONE** box for each question

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		Almost always	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never
Q31	...have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q32	...have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q33	...have you gone back to try to win back the money you'd lost?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q34	...have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q35	...have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q36	...have you felt that gambling has caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q37	...have people criticised your betting, or told you that you have a gambling problem, whether or not you thought it is true?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q38	...have you felt your gambling has caused financial problems for you or your household?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q39	...have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

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Making gambling fairer and safer

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