

# Where in the World is Gambling? A Wales Perspective

Professor Simon Dymond  
Swansea University & Reykjavik University

<http://dymondlab.org>

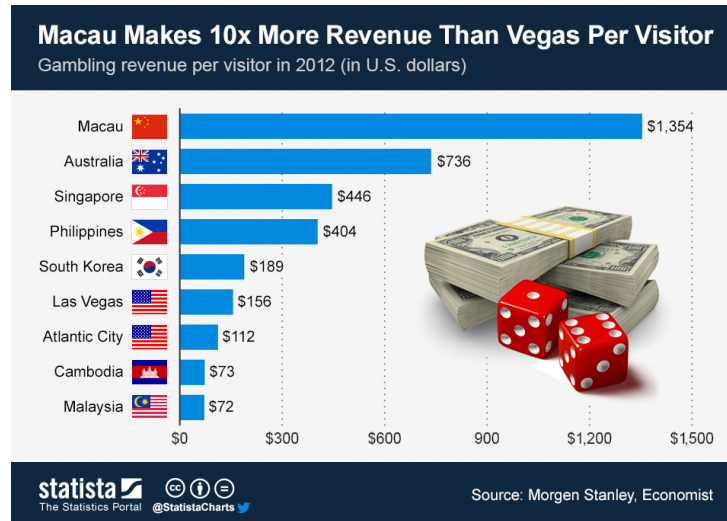
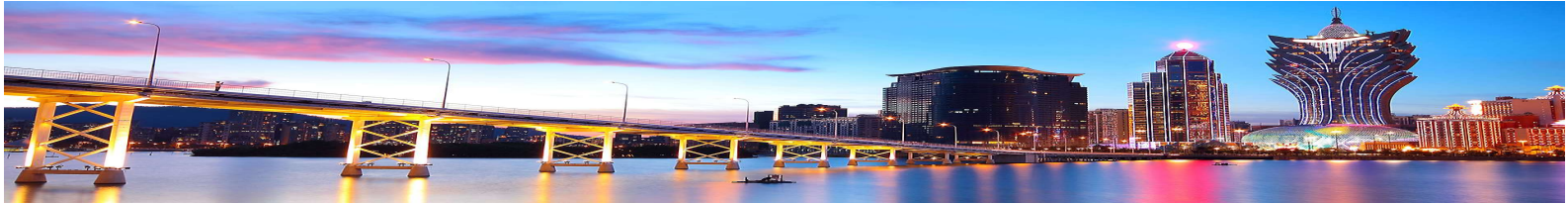
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**Swansea University**  
**Prifysgol Abertawe**

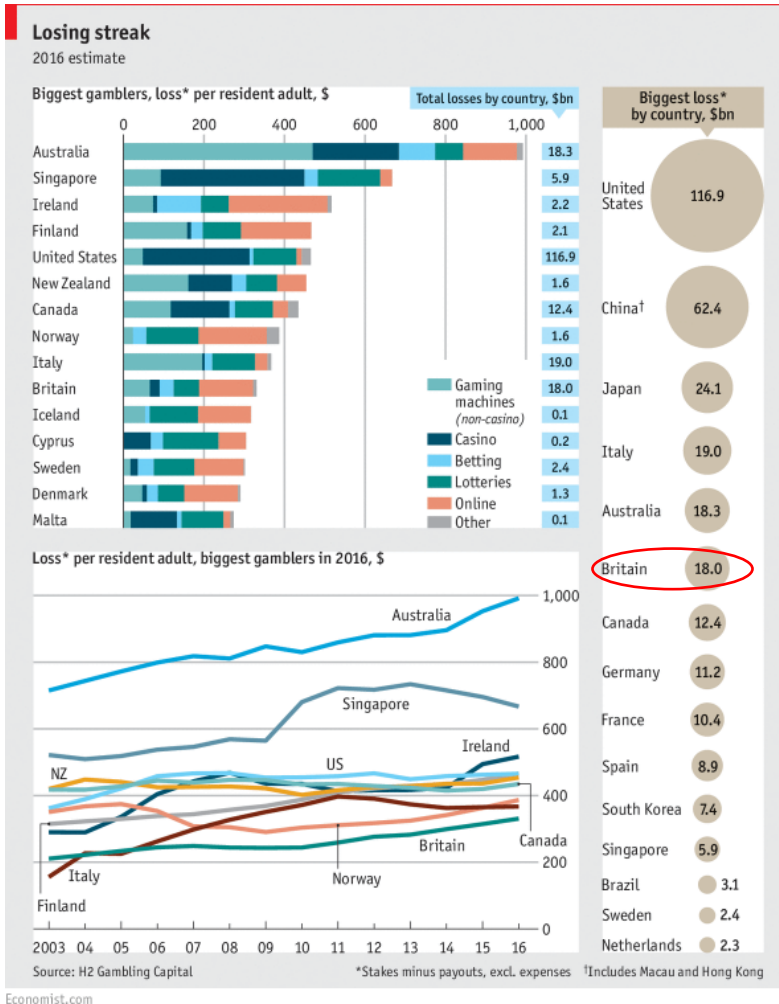


# Gambling: Where in the World?



In 2016, total gambling revenue in Macau fell by 3.3% to (only) \$28 billion ...

# Gambling: Where in the World?



23 June 2016 at 6:00am

## Gambling addiction 'is a huge hidden problem' in Wales

ROB OSBORNE CORRESPONDENT, ITV WALES



ITV REPORT 2 February 2017 at 7:00am

## 'I lost everything' - Cardiff woman warns of gambling dangers

A woman from Cardiff has spoken out about the dangers of gambling, after she was imprisoned for a crime she committed to fuel her addiction.



Sarah Grant says she started gambling long before she was legally allowed to.

# How is Gambling Measured?



## “Pathological gambling”

Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior as indicated by **five (or more)** of the following:

- (1) is preoccupied with gambling (e.g., preoccupied with reliving past gambling experiences, handicapping or planning the next venture, or thinking of ways to get money with which to gamble)
- (2) needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money in order to achieve the desired excitement
- (3) has repeated unsuccessful efforts to control, cut back, or stop gambling
- (4) is restless or irritable when attempting to cut down or stop gambling
- (5) gambles as a way of escaping from problems or of relieving a dysphoric mood (e.g., feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety, depression)
- (6) after losing money gambling, often returns another day to get even ("chasing" one's losses)
- (7) lies to family members, therapist, or others to conceal the extent of involvement with gambling
- (8) has committed illegal acts such as forgery, fraud, theft, or embezzlement to finance gambling
- (9) has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of gambling
- (10) relies on others to provide money to relieve a desperate financial situation caused by gambling



## “Gambling Disorder”

... **four (or more)** of the following:

~~(8) has committed illegal acts such as forgery, fraud, theft, or embezzlement to finance gambling~~

**Mild: 4–5.**  
**Moderate: 6–7.**  
**Severe: 8–9.**

# How is Gambling Measured?

## Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)

Thinking about the last 12 months...

1. Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

2. Still thinking about the last 12 month, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

3. When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

4. Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

5. Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

6. Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

7. Have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

8. Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

9. Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

Never=0 Sometimes=1 Most of the time=2 Almost always=3

0 = Non-problem gambling.  
1-2 = Low level of problems with few or no identified negative consequences.  
3-7 = Moderate level of problems leading to some negative consequences.  
8 or more = Problem gambling with negative consequences and a possible loss of control.

**Brief Biosocial Gambling Screen (BBGS)** A "yes" answer to any of the questions means the person is at risk for developing a gambling problem.

1. During the past 12 months, have you become restless, irritable or anxious when trying to stop/cut down on gambling?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. During the past 12 months, have you tried to keep your family or friends from knowing how much you gambled?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. During the past 12 months did you have such financial trouble as a result of your gambling that you had to get help with living expenses from family, friends or welfare?	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

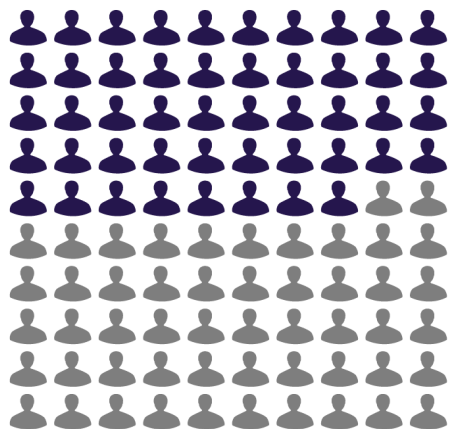
 [www.ncrg.org](http://www.ncrg.org)  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESPONSIBLE GAMING [www.divisiononaddiction.org](http://www.divisiononaddiction.org)

## GAMBLING PARTICIPATION

This report contains statistics relating to the gambling industry in Great Britain. The information contained in this document covers betting, bingo, casinos, arcades and gaming machines, lotteries and remote gambling

Data is drawn from four quarterly telephone surveys conducted during 2016 totalling 4,000 interviews. Respondents are asked about their past-four week gambling participation

# GAMBLING COMMISSION



**48%**

of people have gambled on any activity

3% increase from 2015

**33%**

have gambled excluding those who only play National Lottery draws

6% increase from 2015



**53%**

of men have gambled

4% increase from 2015

**35-64 year olds**

are most likely to have gambled, driven by National Lottery play



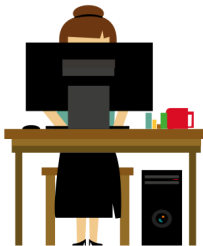
**44%**

of women have gambled

3% increase from 2015

**17%** of people have gambled online

2% increase from 2015



**30%**

2% decrease from 2015

National Lottery draws are the most popular activity, but participation is declining

Playing on machines in a bookmakers has remained stable

**1.5%**



**7%**

have gambled on sports betting\*

3% increase from 2015

**85%** of bingo players play in person

6% increase from 2015



\* Surveys took place during the Euro 2016 Championship and shortly after the Rio 2016 Olympics



**0.7%** of respondents identified as problem gamblers

Men and younger people are more likely to be categorised as problem gamblers

**5.5%** of respondents identified as at-risk gamblers



According to the PGSI mini screen