

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE PREVALENCE
OF GAMBLING IN NOVA SCOTIA**

for

**The Nova Scotia Department of Health
Drug Dependency Services**

by

Omnifacts Research Limited

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the period between February 22 and May 3, 1993, Omnifacts Research Limited conducted a province wide survey of 810 randomly selected people 18 years of age and over, and 300 randomly selected adolescents 13 to 17 years of age, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Drug Dependency Services Division.

The primary objectives of the study were to:

1. develop a working definition of pathological gambling;
2. examine the range of gambling behaviour among Nova Scotians;
3. determine the prevalence rates of persons who fall under the working definition of "possible problem" and "probable pathological" gamblers for both adolescents and adults, and attempt to develop a profile of people who may be predisposed to problem gambling;
4. explore the co-occurrence of gambling with substance abuse; and
5. explore public opinion over the control of gaming activities in Nova Scotia as well as treatment for people who cannot control their gambling behaviour.

Based on the information collected and the subsequent analyses we have made the following observations:¹

- ◆ Within Nova Scotia, approximately 20% of adults and 40% of adolescents have never participated in a gaming activity for money. The largest amount of money ever gambled on one day among youths ranged from \$0.00 - \$500.00 with a median of \$3.00. In contrast, among adults the range was \$0.00 - \$50,000.00 with a median of \$10.00.
- ◆ The gambling activity engaged in by the largest number of people two or more times per week was the purchase of scratch-n-win and other lottery tickets (19.4%), followed by video gambling (5.4%). However, to place these activities in context, it was found that 18.8% of the sample rented a movie twice a week or more, and 16.9% claimed to have frequented a restaurant an average of two or more times a week.

¹ Observations concerning sub-groups of possible problem or pathological gambling most often did not reach statistical significance, but this is likely the result of the size of the sub-groups. Nonetheless, the results concerning these sub-groups should be regarded with prudence.

- ◆ A striking change occurred when possible problem and probable pathological gamblers were examined by themselves. The gambling activities frequented most by the adult problem gamblers were video gambling machines (pathological 58%, problem 28%), lottery tickets (pathological 36%, problem 24%) and playing cards for money (pathological 21%, problem 12%). The average expenditures on all gaming activities over a "typical" week was \$5.92 for youth with a possible problem as opposed to \$7.11 for youths with a probable pathological problem, and \$17.76 for adults who were potential problem gamblers as contrasted with \$117.07 for probable adult problem gamblers. In terms of the highest weekly expenditure per gaming activity, the "typical" median average of \$95.00 was spent on video gaming, \$120.00 was spent on card games, and \$100.00 was put towards bingo. However, utilizing multiple regression, it was determined that video gambling has the strongest link to pathological gambling among adults ($B=.328$). Playing cards or sports games for money and betting on animals were all tied as the second strongest link (approximate $B=.120$). Purchasing lottery tickets and bingo had almost no effect.
- ◆ Games of choice among adolescents were first playing pool or other sports games for money (5%), followed closely by lottery tickets (4%). The median amount spent on these activities was \$10.00 in a "typical" week. When holding adolescents with a possible gambling addiction constant, "shooting pool" (pathological 22%, problem 15%), video gaming (pathological 22%, problem 8%), and playing cards for money (pathological 22%, problem 8%) were all basically tied as the most favoured activity. The most amount of money was spent on video gaming (median=\$13.50) followed by the other activities (median=\$10.00). It should be noted that playing video games in a video arcade surpassed all of the gambling activities among possible problem and probable pathological gamblers (approximately 30 - 33% had played two or more times per week in the past year). Examining all of the gambling activities and video games with multiple regression, it was determined that video gambling had the strongest connection to adolescent gamblers with a potential problem, and that video games, playing cards for money, and shooting pool or playing other games for money were all weakly linked to gambling problems (approximate $B=.120$).
- ◆ The rate of possible problem gamblers was found to be significantly higher among youths (8.7%) than adults (3.1%). Although not statistically significant, youths were also found to have a higher rate of possible pathological gambling as well (Youths=3.0% versus Adults at 1.7%).
- ◆ There appears to be slightly different behavioural and attitudinal patterns among youths who displayed signs of problem gambling compared to adults in the same category. For example, youths were more likely to argue over monies won or lost while gambling, and admitted more readily that they had a problem controlling their gambling than adults.

However, they felt less guilty about their gambling and felt for the most part that gambling was their own affair. Adolescents were also more likely to think that there are tricks to gambling and to think of it as a harmless pastime. Finally, youths were more likely to report that one or both of their parents gambled too much; this has been suggested in the literature to be a predisposing factor leading to pathological gambling.

- ◆ The adult problem/pathological gambler was found to be a young to middle aged male, unmarried (if a problem gambler) and married if a pathological gambler; however, the latter are almost twice as likely than the general population to have been divorced or separated. Slightly over 50% have a total family income of \$40,000.00 per year. Possible pathological gamblers are less likely to believe myths about "tricks to successful gambling" or "beating the odds" than either possible problem or no problem gamblers. The pathological group also reported more often that they have problems controlling their gambling, that they "chase" their losses, that they have been criticized about and have argued over their gambling, that they would like to stop gambling but cannot, and that they have hidden signs of their gambling from significant others. Possible problem gamblers displayed many of these characteristics, but usually to a lesser degree.
- ◆ In the youth sub-sample, male adolescents were much more likely than females to fall under the problem categories, but only slightly more likely to be picked up as possible pathological gamblers. Gambling among adolescents began at 13 with possible problems showing at 14 and signs of pathology emerging by 15 years of age. Unlike their adult counterparts, the adolescent gamblers who displayed evidence of addiction are not knowledgeable about the myths of gambling. In particular, possible problem gamblers were more likely to think that they could "beat the odds," to feel that gambling is a harmless pastime, and to think of compulsive gambling as a bad habit that anyone can control. Adolescents with problem gambling behaviour were criticized about their gambling and tended to argue over monies that they had won or lost gambling. These latter points may be a function of the fact that their spending habits would be more visible as youths. Finally, youths that are probable pathological gamblers tended to miss school or work as a result of their gambling more than the problem or non-problem group.
- ◆ In the adult sub-sample a fairly clear but weak connection between substance abuse and gambling problems was established in that 15% of the potential problem and pathological categories were told by others that they had a substance abuse problem, felt themselves to have a problem, and claimed to drink or use drugs from 'fairly often' to 'almost all the time.' Notice that the use of drugs and/or alcohol was more prevalent among gamblers with potential problems, but just because a person drinks or uses drugs while gambling does not necessarily indicate that they have an alcohol or drug

addiction. The results are exploratory and speculative at best. There was little association found between the two problem areas in the adolescent sample.

- ◆ A slight majority of the sample thought that gambling should be controlled by the government (42.4%), but youths were more likely to think this way than adults. Twelve percent of the sample indicated that gambling should not be controlled by either the government or the private sector; this would seem to indicate that they would like to see it withdrawn. People who felt this way were also very likely to feel that gambling is a fairly or very serious problem, that it is not a harmless pastime, and that compulsive gambling is an illness.
- ◆ A slight majority (51.9%) of the sample were of the opinion that treatment for gambling addiction should be made available through public funds. Respondents who felt this way also were inclined to state that the gambling problem in Nova Scotia is fairly to very serious and a problem that concerns everyone.

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INTRODUCTION

The act of gambling occurs when an individual either plays a game for money or property, or stakes a wager on the outcome of some event for money or property. Activities that fall within this definition include, but are not exclusive to: playing bingo; purchasing lottery tickets; playing cards, dice, pool, slot machines, roulette, or any other game for money; wagering bets on animals, sports and office pools; and 'playing' the stock market. While gambling has been a part of society for a very long time, it has only been in the past few decades that one side of gambling—compulsive or pathological gambling—has come to be recognized as a social problem. Initially, interest in the problem came from self-help groups such as Gamblers Anonymous; however, when researchers began to uncover evidence of pathological gambling among substance and alcohol abusers, parolees and prisoners, and even high school students, the interest intensified.

This study was undertaken to determine the range and extent of gambling in Nova Scotia. The objectives were to:

1. develop a working definition of pathological gambling;
2. examine the range of gambling behaviour among Nova Scotians;
3. determine the rate of prevalence of pathological gambling among both youths and adults in Nova Scotia and develop a profile of persons that are predisposed to become problem or pathological gamblers;
4. explore the co-occurrence of gambling with substance and alcohol abuse; and
5. explore public opinion over the control of gaming activities in Nova Scotia as well as treatment for people who are addicted to gambling.

Pathological gambling was first recognized in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 1980, as an "impulse control disorder." For the purposes of this study, our operational definition of pathological gambling is the same as that listed in the revised DSM-III, and is defined as "a chronic and progressive failure to resist impulses to gamble. . . ." The DSM-III-R further delineates maladaptive gambling behaviour as including at least four of the following:

1. frequent preoccupation with gambling or with obtaining money to gamble;

2. frequent gambling of larger amounts of money or over a longer period of time than intended;
3. a need to increase the size or frequency of bets to achieve the desired excitement;
4. restlessness or irritability if unable to gamble;
5. repeated loss of money by gambling and returning another day to win back losses ("chasing");
6. repeated efforts to reduce or stop gambling;
7. frequent gambling when expected to meet social or occupational obligations;
8. sacrifice of some important social, occupational, or recreational activity in order to gamble; and
9. continuation of gambling despite inability to pay mounting debts, or despite other significant social, occupational, or legal problems that the person knows to be exacerbated by gambling (DSM-III-R, 1987:325).

Relevant Literature

Pathological gambling was not recognized as a problem that warranted research until the late 1970s, and the early studies have been aptly criticized for methodological flaws, such as using people in treatment as the subjects under study. The results from these studies showed that the typical pathological gambler was white, middle-aged, well educated and middle class (Custer and Custer, 1978). However, several representative studies have been carried out in the United States since 1985 to delineate the demographic characteristics and other attributes among problem and pathological gamblers. Much of the analysis has been conducted using the South Oaks Gambling Screener (SOGS). Prior to construction of the South Oaks index to screen out pathological gamblers, the most common screener was the one used by Gamblers Anonymous. However, Lesieur and Blume questioned its use, claiming that it led to an "excessive number of false-negatives" (Lesieur and Blume, 1987:1184). To provide a "consistent, quantifiable, structured instrument that could be administered easily by nonprofessional as well as professional interviewers," a team of psychiatrists, doctors, and social workers at South Oaks psychiatric hospital in Long Island, New York, developed an index which was subsequently labelled the South Oaks Gambling Screener (Lesieur and Blume, 1987). The screen consists of 20 questions and measures 7 components: family disruption, occupational disruption, lying about gambling losses and wins, default on debts, seeking out

someone to relieve a serious financial crisis as a result of gambling, borrowing from illegal sources, and committing an illegal act to keep gambling (Lesieur and Blume, 1987:1185). The South Oaks screen has been found to be highly correlated with the DSM-III-R ($r=.94$, $p<.001$), and the reliability is very high (Chronbach's $\alpha=.97$, $p<.001$) (ibid). In addition—despite some flaws to be dealt with below—the screener has been used extensively in surveys in the United States (and at least two provinces in Canada as well as New Zealand) since its inception.

For instance, Volberg and Steadman (1988) used the South Oaks Gambling Screener to conduct a prevalence study of pathological gambling among the adult population of New York. In the sample, 2.8% fell under the category of problem gamblers, and 1.4% were considered pathological gamblers. They also found that urban, non-white males, under the age of 30, without high-school education, and in a low income bracket (\$25,000.00 or less per annum) were more predisposed to be problem or pathological gamblers than the remainder of the population. In addition, while 7% of the sample was unemployed, 21% of the pathological gamblers were unemployed. When compared with treatment groups there were many more female pathological gamblers in the general population than in the treatment groups. Volberg and Steadman suggested that, since treatment groups such as Gamblers Anonymous are self-recruiting, people with similar characteristics would be drawn to the groups, leaving others out. This could be why early research that used treatment groups as the target population displayed a disproportionate number of white males from the middle class as having gambling problems; these were the people who were most often seeking help.

Volberg and Steadman repeated their work in New Jersey and Maryland in the following year and many of their previous results were supported (Volberg and Steadman, 1989). To begin with, the prevalence rates were similar across New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. In New Jersey 2.8% of the sample were classified as problem gamblers and another 1.4% were classified as probable pathological gamblers. In Maryland 2.4% were classified as problem gamblers and 1.5% were classified as probable pathological gamblers. In addition, the people who were found to be potential pathological gamblers in New Jersey and Maryland were more likely to be non-white males who had not graduated from high school. There were no significant differences in age and income. These results again did not match the data from studies among treatment groups.

In 1992, Volberg and Steadman presented data from a three-year study that covered New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Iowa, and California and, using the South Oaks Screener, they were able to identify two distinct populations of pathological gamblers divided into two income groups, below and above a median income of \$35,000. The demographic profile of the upper income gamblers was consistent with data from treatment groups in that they were most likely to be white males with higher levels of education. In contrast, the lower income group were less likely to be male, white, and high school graduates than the high income group. They were also less likely to be married, and under 30 years of age, but were

more likely to be unemployed (these results did not reach statistical significance). The two groups also displayed different gambling habits. The higher income group was more predisposed to have played the stock market, played games of skill, and wagered on sports. Lower income gamblers were more likely to have wagered money on lotteries. The two groups also differed in the "South Oaks Gambling Screener" items. For instance, higher income gamblers reported being criticized about their gambling activities and to have argued with others about their gambling activities significantly more often than lower income gamblers. The two groups also differed in the types of borrowing they did to pay for their gambling debts. High income gamblers typically borrowed from banks or loan companies and/or cashed stocks and bonds, while the other group borrowed from household funds and relatives. In short, there was a clear difference between the groups demographically and in their types of gambling activities.

Turning to Canadian studies, a prevalence study was carried out on behalf of the New Brunswick Department of Finance. Dr. Volberg was a consultant in the study and a modified version of the South Oaks Screener was utilized. During September and October of 1992, a province-wide telephone survey with 800 randomly selected respondents who were 18 years of age or older was completed. The summary of results showed the following:

- ◆ 87% of the population over 18 years of age had participated in some form of gaming activity;
- ◆ 1.3% were found to be possible pathological gamblers, with 3.1% displaying signs of problem gambling;
- ◆ Among people who gamble, the most frequented gaming activities were lotteries, raffles, bingo, card games, and video gaming;
- ◆ Regular gamblers were more likely to be under the age of 44, male, and employed. The younger the age, the greater the likelihood that a person will have participated in some type of gaming activity;
- ◆ The regular gambler was most likely to be involved in lottery gambling or video gambling; and
- ◆ The profile of the problem gambler in New Brunswick closely matched that of the profile found in other studies. Young males with no more than a high school education and an income under \$40,000.00 were predisposed to be problem gamblers. They were also more likely to admit that they have a gambling problem and to suggest that their parents had a problem with gambling (Vogel, 1992).

Several studies have also been conducted to estimate the prevalence of gambling among adolescents in the United States. One such study was carried out by Lesieur and Klein (1987) where they administered a questionnaire to a random sample of 892 high school students from four New Jersey high schools. Their findings indicated that 91% of the students had gambled at least once in their lifetimes, 86% had gambled at least once in the past year, and 32% gambled once a week or more. Using an early version of the South Oaks Gambling Screen, it was determined that 5.7% of the students displayed clear signs of pathological gambling. Males were much more likely than females to fall under this category, as did people who stated that either one (or both) of their parents gambled too much. In addition, students with poor grades were much more likely to show signs of pathological gambling.

Finally, pathological gambling has also been found to be highly correlated with substance abuse (Lesieur and Heinman, 1988), and there is mounting evidence that pathological gamblers share similar personality traits as people that are addicted to drugs. These traits include depression, low self-esteem, lack of assertiveness, inability to handle stress and the incapacity to identify or express feelings (Blasczynski, Burich, and McConaghy, 1985).

CONCLUSIONS

The South Oaks Gambling Screener was utilized to determine the prevalence of problem gambling among adults and adolescents in Nova Scotia. Among 810 adults, it was established that 4.5% of people 18 years of age or older in Nova Scotia have a problem with their gambling, and that 11.8% of adolescents (13 - 17) exhibited signs of problem or pathological gambling. Although adolescents displayed clearly different attitudinal and behaviour patterns, it still remains an open question as to why youths are more likely to be problem gamblers than adults. One possibility is that the South Oaks Screener is not as valid and reliable for youths as for adults. An examination of this point showed that adolescents are picked up by different questions on the screener than adults, but we could not establish that youths are not more prone to be problem gamblers. Notice that the high rate among adolescents is mainly due to people who were designated as "problem gamblers," and it is possible that these people could grow out of this phase as they get older. However, certainly some do not, and there is concern that factors both tapped and untapped by this study could be affecting adolescent's predisposition to develop gambling problems.

Nonetheless, apart from the findings on adolescents, this study replicates much of the study that was done in New Brunswick. The general population preferred lottery tickets over other gaming activities; however, pathological and problem gamblers were found to be linked most often with video gambling machines regardless of age; both adolescents and adults with problems were most likely to be drawn to video gambling, although the relationship was somewhat weaker in the former category than the latter. We noted that video games in video arcades were weakly associated as a predictor of problem gambling among youths, and this is something that should be explored further.

The profile of the adult problem gambler in Nova Scotia matches that found in the literature: young to middle-aged males, a slight majority of whom earn less than \$40,000.00 per year and have high-school or less as an educational background. Problem gamblers were also more likely to mention that at least one of their parents had a gambling problem, more so than the general population. However, a majority of problem gamblers did not claim this, which is at odds with the literature.

It is impossible to compare the profile of the adolescent gambler here as we do not know of other studies that have examined problem gambling among youths. Another study should be targeted at the youth population with a large enough sample to ascertain the full extent of gambling among the province's adolescents. In addition, this study was intended as a prevalence study, but an inquiry into the motivations behind gambling should be commissioned for both youths and adults.

There appears to be a slight correlation among substance abuse and gambling; however, this should be measured as part of a larger study to determine how widespread the phenomena is.

Finally, it is clear that a majority of Nova Scotians would like to see gambling controlled by the public sector (if allowed at all), and this raises interesting questions in light of the recent developments to bring a gambling casino into the Halifax region. It is our feeling, from the evidence uncovered here, that possible problem and pathological gamblers may be predisposed to become this way. Education and treatment should be set up to ensure that the gambling problem in Nova Scotia does not get any larger than it is. The costs of this social problem could be enormous if left unattended.

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Questionnaire Design

The survey questionnaire used for this study was designed by senior Omnifacts researchers and Dr. Patrick McGrath—a clinical psychologist and researcher from Dalhousie University—in consultation with the senior staff of the Drug Dependency Services. The final questionnaire was pre-tested on 20 youths and 20 adults randomly drawn from the general population of Nova Scotia.

When developing the questionnaire for this study, after some consideration, we decided to use the "South Oaks Gambling Screener" in a modified survey questionnaire². The screener was originally intended as a self-administered questionnaire to be used in treatment settings. We feel that, despite rigorous testing in a controlled environment and its use in several studies in the United States, Canada, and New Zealand, the screener's validity among the general population is still open to debate. For example, the questions are phrased around the terminology of "gambling" (eg. Have you ever gambled more than you intended to?), and we think that much of the population would not consider activities such as bingo or purchasing lottery tickets as gambling. Thus, a person who is a pathological bingo player (and gambler) may slip through the screener because they do not view bingo as a "true" form of gambling. Evidence of this emerged from the field, where it was found that some people, who had bought 'scratch-n-win' lottery tickets twice a week or more on a regular basis, insisted to the interviewer all through the screener that they were not gamblers and, therefore, the questions were not applicable to them. This could lower or at least bias the true prevalence rates because people who think lotteries or bingo as gambling may answer differently than people who do not. Nonetheless, studies in the United States and a recent provincial study in New Brunswick used the South Oaks Screener and, to be able to adequately compare the results of this study with the evidence uncovered across others, the same instrument should be used. Therefore, we incorporated the South Oaks Gambling Screener into the front end of the questionnaire with full knowledge of its possible flaws, although we did precede it with a statement that delineated various types of gambling in an attempt to sensitize the respondents to their own gambling behaviour. In addition, other attitudinal questions of interest were included towards the end.

² The American Psychiatric Association obtained copy-right protection for the South Oaks Gambling Screener in 1987. The screener was designed to be a self-administered instrument, and to use it in a telephone survey it required slight modification. Nevertheless, none of the questions were changed in such a manner that it altered the intent or design of the screener.

Using the South Oaks Screener, an index of possible problem gambling was computed and a person gained one point for each of the following answers:

Question 5 = Most of the Time When I Lose, or Every Time I Lose

Questions 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 17 A-C E-J = Yes

Total=20 points

0 to 2 Points=No Problems

3 to 4 Points=Possible Problem Gambler

5 to 20 Points=Probable Pathological Gambler

In addition, not every respondent was put through the screener. If a person answered that they had not spent any money in their lifetime gambling, we felt it would be problematic asking them questions pertaining to gambling when the likelihood that they had gambled (for things other than money) would be negligible.

A copy of the questionnaire can be found at Appendix A.

Sample Design and Selection

The survey sample was designed to complete interviews with a representative sample of 800 adult and 300 adolescent residents of Nova Scotia. The sample was selected using a multi-stage sampling procedure. The first stage involved stratifying the population of Nova Scotia into clusters, and then selecting a proportionate random sample of telephone numbers from the current telephone directories for each cluster.

Within each household selected for the adult sample, an adult member (18 years and older) within multi-person households was randomly selected using the "last birthday" technique (ie. the person in the household whose birthday falls next is selected to be interviewed). This technique helps to ensure that the final sample approximates the population in terms of age and gender. The same method was used for the youth sample, with one exception. If a person who was 13 to 17 years of age answered the phone, they were asked if they would participate in the survey and, if they agreed, they were told to let the interviewer speak with one of the parents. If the parent agreed, the interview would be conducted but, if either the adolescent or the parent disagreed, the interview was terminated.

Sample Execution

The survey was conducted by telephone from Omnifacts' central facility in Dartmouth between March 10th and April 7th, 1993. The mean average length of time to complete an interview was 8:52 ($s=6:01$) for the youth sub-sample and 9:55 ($s=4:41$) for the adult sub-sample.

Completion Results

A total of 810 adult interviews and 300 youth interviews were completed. The respective sampling margins of error are ± 3.51 and ± 5.77 (within the 95% confidence interval).

Among all eligible respondents contacted during the interview period, the rate of interview completion is 34.2%. The completion rate was determined in the following manner. A total of 6053 calls were made and, out of these, 759 were non-valid and 2003 were ineligible for a total of 2811. This left 1308 refusals, 17 terminations, 807 non-contacts, and 1110 completions for a total valid sample size of 2132. The 1110 completions was divided by the valid sample size and the completion rate ends up at 34.2%. There are several points that must be stressed here. First of all, the topic is a sensitive one and a higher refusal rate was expected among adults than what actually occurred. The problem with the sample lies in with the youth portion. Before a youth could be interviewed, both the person to be interviewed and one of their parents had to consent to the interview. At times a parent would agree only to have the youth respondent not give his or her consent. However it was generally the other way around. It was estimated by the field supervisor that over 50% of the parents contacted refused to allow their child to participate, leading to a bias in favour of rural adolescents. This must be kept in mind when reviewing the results of the youth sub-sample. The sample characteristics by youth and adult is presented below.

Sample Characteristics

A profile of the sample with sub-sample and sub-group comparisons is presented below.

Sample Characteristics

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
GENDER			
Male.....	51.9%	50.7%	52.3%
Female.....	48.1%	49.3%	47.7%
MARITAL STATUS			
Never been married.....	46.4%	100.0%	26.5%
Married.....	41.9%	.0%	57.4%
Separated.....	2.2%	.0%	3.0%
Divorced.....	3.5%	.0%	4.8%
Widowed.....	5.8%	.0%	7.9%
No answer.....	.3%	.0%	.4%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
Elementary to some high school (grades 1-11).....	49.5%	99.0%	31.1%
Completed high school.....	16.3%	1.0%	22.0%
Some community college, vocational, trade school.....	5.4%	.0%	7.4%
Completed community college, vocational, trade school.....	6.9%	.0%	9.5%
Some university.....	7.7%	.0%	10.5%
Completed university (Bachelors degree).....	9.5%	.0%	13.0%
Post graduate (Masters, Ph.D).....	4.7%	.0%	6.4%
Don't know/ no answer/ refused.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$10,000.....	5.4%	6.3%	5.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	13.4%	3.7%	17.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	14.6%	8.3%	16.9%
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	11.5%	8.7%	12.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	10.2%	7.7%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	7.0%	3.7%	8.3%
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	4.3%	2.0%	5.2%
\$70,000 to 79,999.....	2.7%	1.0%	3.3%
\$80,000 and over.....	5.4%	5.0%	5.6%
Don't know.....	16.1%	42.3%	6.4%
Refused.....	9.3%	11.3%	8.5%
AREA			
Urban.....	35.9%	24.3%	40.2%
Rural.....	64.1%	75.7%	59.8%

FINDINGS

Prevalence Rates of Possible Problem and Pathological Gamblers:

One of the main objectives of the study was to determine the prevalence rate of 'possible' problem and pathological gamblers among adolescents and adults in Nova Scotia, and breakdown for both adolescents (13-17 years of age) and adults (18+ years of age) is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Prevalence Rates of 'Possible' Problem and Pathological Gamblers

South Oaks Gambling Index		Total	Youth	Adults
Score		1110	300	810
0	No Problem.....	75.3%	69.0%	77.7%
1	No Problem.....	12.7%	11.3%	13.2%
2	No Problem....	5.3%	8.0%	4.3%
3	Possible Problem.....	3.5%	6.7%	2.3%
4	Possible Problem.....	1.1%	2.0%	.7%
5	Possible Pathological.....	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%
6	Possible Pathological.....	.5%	1.0%	.2%
8	Possible Pathological.....	.2%	.3%	.1%
9	Possible Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
10	Possible Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
11	Possible Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Collapsed Pathological Gambling Index				
No Problems.....		93.3%	88.3%	95.2%
Possible Problems.....		4.6%	8.7%	3.1%
Possible Pathological.....		2.1%	3.0%	1.7%
Median age of respondent.....		31.0	16.0	39.0

There are several points to be noted about the findings in Table 1. First, the prevalence of 'possible' pathological gamblers among adults was found to be 1.7%, which is slightly higher than that found in New Brunswick (1.37% [Baseline Market Research, 1992]), New York (1.4%), New Jersey (1.4%), and Maryland (1.5%) (Volberg and Steadman, 1989). Moreover, the rate of 'possible' problem gamblers was 3.1%, and is the same as in New Brunswick, but about .03% higher than in the American states examined (ibid).

A phenomena that has received little exposure in most gambling studies is the prevalence of problem gambling among adolescents. The data here shows that the rate of 'problem' gambling is much higher among adolescents in Nova Scotia than adults. These findings lend support to Lesieur and Klein's study of 892 high-school students in New Jersey, where it was found that just over one in three students were gambling at least once per week, and that 5.7% of the students displayed "clear signs of pathological gambling" (Lesieur and Klein, 1987).

As shown in Table 1, 8.7% (N=26) of adolescents were found to be possible problem gamblers as opposed to 3.1% (N=25) of adults. Moreover, 3.0% (N=9) from the youth sub-sample were classified as possible pathological gamblers, compared to 1.7% (N=14) from the adult sub-sample³. This means that 11.7% of adolescents as opposed to 4.8% of adults in Nova Scotia may currently have a gambling problem. An obvious question is why there is such a difference between adults and youths? One possible answer is that adolescents may be more sensitive to the South Oaks Gambling Screener than adults. For instance, looking at just youths and adults who had a possible gambling problem, it was discovered that 71% of adolescents had argued with someone over monies they had won or lost gambling as opposed to 46% of adults (+25% difference; $p=.028$). This makes sense since youths would be in a position where their spending habits are more visible to parents or friends, much more so than adults. Given that adolescents were more likely to argue over gambling wins or losses, they might also be more sensitized to their own gambling behaviour than adults who did not get into such arguments. Notice that in terms of the screener, agreement to this question would allot one point towards the 'problem' index, and any two other additional points would be indicative of a possible gambling problem. To determine if arguments over money might make someone more sensitive to their gambling behaviour, we controlled for all of the other questions in the screener, but did not find any significant relationships. In short, youths were no more sensitized by arguments over gambling wins and losses than adults. Nonetheless, after a detailed case by case analysis, it was determined that youths were picked up by different items on the screener than adults.

To begin with, 62% (16/26) of adolescents who were possible problem gamblers had argued over gambling wins and losses as compared with 32% (8/25) of adults. Fifty-eight percent of youths (15/26) claimed they had gambled more than they intended to in the past, whereas 88% (22/25) of adults reported this. Half of the adolescents (13/26) felt guilty about their gambling behaviour as contrasted with 64% (16/25) of adults who felt this way ($P>.05$), and 27% (7/26) of youths who were possible problem gamblers admitted they would like to stop gambling but didn't think they could, while just 4% (1/25) of the adult sub-sample felt this way. Thus, youths were more likely to argue over money that they had won or lost gambling, and to admit that they have problems controlling their gambling behaviour, but they were less likely to report gambling more than they intended to in the past, or to feel guilty about their gambling.

Examining youths and adults who were identified as possible pathological gamblers we found only two significant differences between the sub-populations. Youths were much more likely (67% versus 7% [6/9:1/14]) to have borrowed money and not paid it back as a result of their gambling, and 78% (11/14) of the adult sample reported having been criticized about their gambling behaviour in contrast with 33% (3/9) of youths.

³ Not significant at $p<.05$.

Thus, it appears there is a difference in the behavioural patterns of youths and adults who are possible problem or pathological gamblers. In addition, the evidence suggests that there are attitudinal differences between the groups. For instance, 80% of youths with a possible problem agreed with the statement that "Even when a person spends too much money on gambling, it's still their own affair," compared with 60% of adults with a potential gambling problem ($p < .05$). While not statistically significant, youths were also more inclined to think that there are tricks to gambling (60% versus 40%), and to think that gambling is a harmless pastime (44% versus 24%) ($p > .05$). Examining demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and region (urban versus rural), no substantive relationships were uncovered. However, a slight difference in family backgrounds was found between youths and adults. Youths were slightly more likely to report that both of their parents gamble(d) too much (Youths 11.5% versus Adults 8%), or that either their father (22.2% versus 14.3%) or mother (11.1% versus 7.1%) gamble(d) too much ($p > .05$). This has been argued to be a predisposing factor in compulsive gambling and, despite the fact that it did not reach statistical significance, it may nonetheless be a contributing factor in the higher rates among the adolescent population. In short, different attitudes between the two populations may be the underlying determinant as to why there is a higher prevalence of possible problem or pathological gamblers among youths compared to adults. Nonetheless, a determinant not covered in the questionnaire is the social context under which people are gambling. That is, youths may be gambling in groups as a form of entertainment, whereas adults could be gambling alone and not for entertainment. Unfortunately the intent of the study was not to compare the two groups and, therefore, the data is somewhat limited.

Preferred Gambling Activities In Nova Scotia:

Appendix B lists a number of activities that Nova Scotians have engaged in on either a frequent basis (2 or more times per week), an infrequent basis (1 time or less per week) or not at all over the past year. Among the entire adult population sampled, the gambling activity engaged in most often was 'Scratch-N-Win' or other lottery tickets (19.4%) followed by slot/video poker machines (5.4%). However placing these figures in the context of other activities, 18.8% of the adult sub-sample rented a video and 16.9% went to a restaurant an average of twice per week in the past year. Moreover, apart from lottery tickets and slot/video poker games, the remaining gambling activities were either done infrequently (once a week or less) or involved very small numbers of the adult population. In comparison, the most frequent gambling activity among youths was shooting pool or playing other games for money (5%), which was followed by lottery tickets (4%). Notice again, however, that video rentals of twice a week or more stood at 26%, which is higher than among adults. In addition, 16% of youths ate at a restaurant twice a week or more. Thus, it is clear that frequent gambling activities among the general population were quite minimal, particularly when compared to other activities.

This changes dramatically when we examine gambling among possible problem and pathological gamblers. The gambling activities frequented most by adults designated as possible problem gamblers were slot/video poker machines (57% pathological, 28% problem), lottery tickets (36% path, 24% problem), and playing cards for money (21% path, 12% problem). In terms of weekly expenditures, adults who fell within the problem range of the gambling index claimed to have spent in a "typical" week an approximate median average of \$95.00 on slot/video poker machines, \$120.00 on card games for money, and \$100.00 on bingo. Moreover, on average, \$140.00 was spent per week in a bar, tavern or lounge, which may indicate the coexistence of gambling and alcohol problems. This is contrasted with the amount spent on renting videos (\$15.00 per week) and eating at a restaurant (\$90.00 per week). In order to determine the best predictor of a link between problem gambling and specific activities, multiple regression was performed using the problem index as the dependent variable and all of the gambling activities as the independent variables. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Regression of Adult Gambling Activities on the Index 'Problem'.

Adjusted R ² = .222 F = 47.11 P < .0001		
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>P =</u>
1. Bingo	.057	.080
2. Lottery	.002	.945
3. Bets on Sports	.012	.753
4. Played Cards for Money	.134	.000
5. Played a Sports Game for Money	.110	.002
6. Bet On Horses or Other Animals	.114	.001
7. Played Dice for Money	-.074	.034
8. Played Office Pools	.017	.618
9. Played Slot/Video Poker Machines	.328	.000
10. Played The Commodities Market	.014	.740
11. Went To A Casino	-.032	.342

Although the beta coefficients were generated using stepwise entry, forced entry produced nearly identical results; nonetheless, the coefficients are slightly more robust from the stepwise procedure. As displayed in Table 2, slot/video poker machines had the strongest link with pathological gambling, and playing cards for money, betting on horses and other animals, and shooting pool or playing other games of sport for money were also weakly associated with problem gambling. Notice that while lottery tickets appeared at first to be an activity that problem and pathological gamblers are drawn to, this is not the case. In fact, a typical median weekly expenditure on lottery tickets by "problem gamblers" was found to be \$25.00, which was lower than all of the other gambling activities which were played by people designated as having a problem. It is also interesting that playing dice for money had little effect, indicating that people who play dice for money are not likely to be problem gamblers. However, the

combined partialled R^2 for slot/video poker machines, playing cards for money, betting on horses and other animals, and shooting pool and playing other games for money equalled .218, which leaves little of the variance (.004) to be explained by the remaining variables. In addition, the partialled R^2 for slot/video poker was .172, indicating that the majority of the variance is explained by this one variable alone.

Looking at gambling activities favoured by adolescents, as shown above, playing pool or other games for money was cited as the most frequently pursued activity with lottery tickets and slot/video poker machines directly behind. It should be noted that the median amount of money spent in a "typical" week on each of these activities was approximately \$10.00. When examining just those youths who have been categorized as problem or pathological gamblers, we found that shooting pool or playing other games for money remained the activity of choice (path 22%, problem 15%), followed closely by slot/video poker (path 22%, problem 8%) and playing cards for money (path 22%, problem 8%). Notice, however, that playing video games surpassed all of these activities among youths with possible gambling problems in that no less than 30.8% of 'problem cases' and 33.3% of 'pathological cases' had played video games in a video arcade two or more times per week in the past year. In terms of weekly expenditures, there was little difference in the amount spent on gambling activities among youths with a possible compulsive gambling problem. The least amount of money was spent on video games (\$5.00) and the largest amount was put towards slot/video gambling machines (\$13.50), with the remaining activities having a median average of approximately \$10.00. Among possible problem gamblers in the youth sub-sample, the highest expenditures were on card games, playing dice for money, and shooting pool and playing other games. All of these activities had a median expenditure of approximately \$20.00 per week. However, once again, the amount of money spent on an activity does not necessarily mean it is correlated with problem gambling, so we examined the question of which activity has the strongest tie to problem gambling using multiple regression. Again, the dependent variable was the 'problem' index and the independent variables were each individual gambling activity. We also placed playing video games at a video arcade in the equation as we suspected that this might have a connection to gambling among youth. Table 3 presents the results from the regression analysis.

Table 3. Regression of Youth Gambling Activities on the Index 'Problem'.

Adjusted R ² = .237 F = 68.96 P < .0001		
<u>Variable</u>	<u>Beta</u>	<u>P =</u>
1. Bingo	.028	.289
2. Video Games	.119	.000
3. Lottery	-.009	.794
4. Bets on Sports	.070	.021
5. Played Cards for Money	.123	.000
6. Played a Sports Game for Money	.115	.000
7. Bet On Horses or Other Animals	.061	.029
8. Played Dice for Money	-.031	.282
9. Played Office Pools	.015	.596
10. Played Slot/Video Poker Machines	.262	.000
11. Played The Commodities Market	-.002	.935
12. Went To A Casino	-.043	.128

Once again both the stepwise and forced entry methods were utilized, but the coefficients are from a stepwise model. Examining Table 3, we find that like the adult sub-group slot/video poker gambling had the strongest link with problem gambling among youths. This variable also explained 15% of the variance in the equation, making it a relatively strong predictor. Playing cards and shooting pool or playing other games for money were weakly associated with the problem index, but notice that playing video games at a video arcade was approximately the same strength as the other two beta coefficients. This is merely speculation, but it could be that youths who habitually play video games in an arcade will be more predisposed to later on become problem or pathological gamblers. The difference between a video game and video poker is very slight and there is a weak correlation between the two activities of .233 ($p < .001$). Moreover, people who get used to the thrill of winning in a video game may look for other ways to satisfy this thrill once they have grown out of playing video games. Again, this is merely speculation grounded in some empirical evidence, but the hypothesis deserves further attention.

A Profile of The Problem and Pathological Gambler

Adults

Before examining the demographic characteristics of problem gamblers, it should be noted that none of the demographic variables reached significance at $\alpha = .05$ when correlated with the collapsed problem index, and thus the findings must be interpreted with caution. Among adults, when the entire population is examined, there is little difference between men and women. Looking at the row percentages in Table 4, men were more likely to have a gambling problem than women. Of those screened out as probable pathological gamblers 2.4% (10) were male as opposed to 1.0% (4) of females. Additionally, the largest number of possible problem gamblers fell among men at 3.5% (15), compared with 2.6% (10) of women who displayed

signs of problems in their gambling behaviour. In total, 5.9% of men potentially had some form of gambling problem compared with 3.6% of women ($p>.05$). Thus, men are more predisposed to have a gambling problem than women.

Table 4. Gambling Problems by Gender (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
GENDER				
Male.....	52.3%	94.1%	3.5%	2.4%
Female.....	47.7%	96.4%	2.6%	1.0%

The majority of studies on pathological gambling have focused on the fact that problem and pathological gamblers have generally completed high-school but have not gone beyond this level. As displayed in Table 5, the findings are replicated here as 52% of problem gamblers and 57.1% of pathological gamblers reported obtaining high-school or less than high-school education. However, it is important to note that the 39 people who are classified as having a gambling problem are not substantially different in their level of education than people who did the gambling screener but were classified as non-problem gamblers (53%). Thus, this is not a characteristic that can be used to profile an adult problem gambler in Nova Scotia.

Table 5. Gambling Problems by Level of Education Obtained (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
Elementary to some high school (grades 1-11).....	31.1%	31.0%	32.0%	35.7%
Completed high school.....	22.0%	22.0%	20.0%	21.4%
Some community college, vocational, trade school.....	7.4%	7.1%	20.0%	.0%
Completed community college, vocational, trade school.....	9.5%	9.3%	8.0%	21.4%
Some university.....	10.5%	10.5%	12.0%	7.1%
Completed university (Bachelors degree).....	13.0%	13.1%	8.0%	14.3%
Post graduate (Masters, Ph.D).....	6.4%	6.7%	.0%	.0%
Don't know/ no answer/ refused.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%

Turning to Table 6, we can see that people who are possible problem gamblers are more likely to have not married than the non-gambling or pathological groups (which is likely a function of age to be discussed below) and are almost twice as likely to have divorced than in the general population. In addition, slightly more potential pathological gamblers are married than in the other two groups, but they are also more than twice as likely as the general population to be separated from their spouse.

Table 6. Gambling Problems by Marital Status (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
MARITAL STATUS				
Never been married.....	26.5%	26.1%	40.0%	28.6%
Married.....	57.4%	57.7%	44.0%	64.3%
Separated.....	3.0%	3.0%	.0%	7.1%
Divorced.....	4.8%	4.8%	8.0%	.0%
Widowed.....	7.9%	8.3%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.4%	.1%	8.0%	.0%

In terms of total household income, possible pathological gamblers were slightly less likely than the non-problem category to be below the \$40,000.00 per year mark (44% [9] versus 52% [398]); however, 20% of the 'possible' problem gamblers either did not know their household income or refused to divulge it.

Table 7. Gambling Problems by Total Household Income (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Under \$10,000.....	5.1%	4.7%	12.0%	14.3%
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	17.0%	17.4%	12.0%	7.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	16.9%	17.0%	12.0%	21.4%
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	12.6%	12.6%	8.0%	21.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	11.1%	10.9%	20.0%	7.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	8.3%	8.2%	12.0%	7.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	5.2%	5.3%	.0%	7.1%
\$70,000 to 79,999.....	3.3%	3.5%	.0%	.0%
\$80,000 and over.....	5.6%	5.7%	4.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	6.4%	6.1%	16.0%	7.1%
Refused.....	8.5%	8.7%	4.0%	7.1%

Probable pathological gamblers, on the other hand, had a higher representation below the \$40,000.00 income level (64.2% [9]), but again 14% of their income is not accounted for. The results of the pathological category supports previous research, but we cannot be sure of the accuracy of the findings for either gambling category, given the large number of missing cases and the fact that the results did not reach significance at $\alpha=.05$.

Looking at the age of potential problem and pathological gamblers, it is clear that the majority are below 35 years of age. Approximately one-quarter of all problem gamblers in the sample were at or below the age of 24 (28% and 21.4% as opposed to 13.5% of non-problem gamblers); this could easily account for the high ratio of non-married among this group. A second quarter fell between the ages of 25 to 34; this is not different from the non-problem group, but it tapers off among 'possible' problem gamblers and then increases among pathological gamblers after this point. In fact, there is a negative relationship between the 'possible' problem category and the pathological category; as the age of 'problem' gamblers increases their numbers decrease, and the reverse is found with the 'pathological' category. An hypothesis that is supported in the literature and appears to be displayed here is that many people start off at a young age as 'problem' gamblers and, for some, their gambling behaviour deteriorates as they become older.

Table 8. Gambling Index by Collapsed Age (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n)	810	771	25	14
(%)	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
18-24	14.1%	13.5%	28.0%	21.4%
25-34	26.5%	26.5%	24.0%	28.6%
35-44	20.1%	19.9%	16.0%	35.7%
45-54	13.0%	13.1%	16.0%	.0%
55-64	12.7%	12.9%	8.0%	14.3%
65+	13.6%	14.0%	8.0%	.0%

Finally, people from rural areas are only slightly more inclined to be problem (16 rural compared with 9 urban) or pathological gamblers (9 rural versus 5 urban) ($p>.05$). For instance, there is only a 4.8% difference between urban people in the non-problem group and urban potential pathological gamblers. Thus, region is not a variable that can be added to the profile. By listing the telephone prefixes of people with possible problems, it was observed that 14 people were from the metropolitan Halifax area or areas closely surrounding it (Lake Echo, Lawrencetown), 2 were from the metropolitan Sydney area, 7 were from the Annapolis Valley (Berwick, Kingston, Kentville), 3 were from the South Shore (Bridgewater, Chester), 5 were from the Pictou County area, and the remaining 8 were from rural areas of Cape Breton (Inverness, Baddeck, Port Hawkesbury).

Table 9. Gambling Problems by Urban Versus Rural (Adult Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Urban.....	40.2%	40.5%	36.0%	35.7%
Rural.....	59.8%	59.5%	64.0%	64.3%

Turning to a psychographic profile of the adults, we discovered that only one item reached significance and that was agreement to the statement that, "I have no problems controlling my gambling." Twenty three people (92%) who were picked up as possible problem gamblers agreed with this statement as opposed to 71.4% (10) of probable pathological gamblers ($p < .001$). What this indicates is that the majority of the possible problem gamblers in the sample either do not realize that they have a gambling problem or refuse to admit to it. What is even more interesting is the fact that 9 (1.5%) individuals who fell in the no problem category disagreed with this statement; this shows that some people may think that they have a problem when they probably do not.

When read the statement "There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win," approximately 45% of non-problem and potential problem gamblers agreed, compared with 28.6% (4) of probable pathological gamblers who agreed ($p > .05$). Moreover, the pathological designates were the least likely to agree that "A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds." (14.3% [2]), compared with 27.6% of the non-problem group; the potential problem gamblers scored highest on this with 40% (10) agreeing to the statement ($p > .05$). It seems ironic that people who are probably the most intense gamblers would also be the most knowledgeable when it comes to myths about gambling. Perhaps the knowledge is gained through experience. There was only a slight difference between the three categories in agreement to the phrase "Even when a person spends too much money on gambling it's still their own affair," with the probable pathological and problem gamblers almost tied (64.3% [9] and 58.3% [14] respectively) and people with no apparent problems just behind the other two groups at 55% ($p > .05$).

When the two problem categories were combined, out of 39 people with a possible problem, 10 felt that gambling was a "very serious" or "serious" problem in Nova Scotia as opposed to 21 who thought it was "fairly serious" and 5 who did not think it was a problem at all. Examining attitudes towards the statement "Gambling is a harmless pastime," probable pathological gamblers scored highest at 38% (5) compared with 24% (6) of problem gamblers and 21% of the non-problem group ($p > .05$). The pathological group were also more likely to think that gambling is a bad habit that anyone could get over, with 71.4% thinking that this is true, while the problem and no problem categories were tied at 45% ($p > .05$). Notice that 71.4%

(10) of the pathological group also felt that they had no problems controlling their gambling; they might feel that it is simply a bad habit and they would be able to control it if they wanted to. Again, it is paradoxical that the probable pathological group were most likely to feel that gambling is a problem that concerns everyone (path 91.7%, problem 80%, no problem 64.7% ($p < .05$), and finally all three groups were equally likely at approximately 90% to think that gambling is an illness.

Examining the items on the gambling screener, with regard to parental influence on gambling, it was determined that people with gambling problems are more likely to report that they have/had fathers who gambled too much (4/39), then mothers who gambled too much (2/39), and finally both parents who gambled too much (2/39) ($p > .05$). The literature suggests a link between parental gambling behaviour and their progeny's gambling behaviour; however, 32 out of 39 people who fell under the problem or pathological categories claimed that neither of their parents gambled too much. Of course, how much is "too much" is an unknown here, but it still raises some question as to the validity of previous findings. People designated as pathological gamblers were more likely to "chase" losses (6/14) than those who fell in the problem category (1/25) ($p < .05$), and they admitted more often to having difficulties controlling their gambling (4/14) than problem gamblers (1/25) ($p < .05$). Moreover, the pathological designates had been criticized for their gaming behaviour more than problem gamblers (11/14 versus 6/25) ($p < .05$). Only one person who was labelled as a pathological gambler did not feel guilt over their behaviour, whereas 8 out of 25 people with possible problems felt this way ($p < .05$) and, furthermore, 9 of 14 individuals from the pathological category stated that they would like to stop gambling but did not think they could as opposed to 1 person in the problem category ($p < .001$). Finally, 7 of the 14 people who may have a gambling addiction had hidden signs of gambling compared with 1 person (1/25) from the problem grouping who reported this behaviour ($p < .001$), and the former group were much more likely to have argued over their gaming activities (10/14) than those in the latter (8/25) ($p < .05$).

In sum—keeping in mind that most of the findings did not reach a level of significance—the demographic and psychographic profile of the problem gambler can be stated as follows: these people are most likely to be young to middle aged males, non-married if they are problem gamblers, and married if they are pathological gamblers, although the latter are predisposed to experience higher rates of separation and divorce than in the general population. At least half have a total family income below \$40,000.00 per year and they are found in both urban and rural areas at almost the same frequency. Regarding several attitudinal items that were measured, it was found that pathological gamblers are less likely to accept myths about gambling, such as tricks to winning and ways to beating the odds, than either problem or non problem gamblers. Moreover, the three groups are almost as equally likely to feel that gambling is a person's own affair. People who were classified as pathological gamblers were much more likely to admit that they have problems controlling their gambling, and a majority disagreed that gambling is a harmless pastime. However, the bulk of the potential pathological

gamblers also felt that gambling is a bad habit that anyone should be able to control; this is in contradiction to their admittance that they have trouble controlling their own gambling. This latter point is more obvious since pathological gamblers felt strongest that gambling is a problem that concerns everyone and overwhelmingly thought that compulsive gambling is an illness.

It was also found that adults with gambling problems are more likely to have (or had) parents who gamble(d) to excess than the general population; however, whether or not this is a predisposing factor is questionable at this time. In terms of psychographics and the gambling screener, people classified as possible pathological gamblers were more predisposed than possible problem gamblers to "chase" their losses, to admit to difficulties controlling their gambling behaviour, to be criticized over and argue about their gaming activities, to feel like they want to stop gambling but cannot, and to have hidden signs of their gambling from significant others. Both of the groups displayed higher rates for each item than the non-problem group. Given these findings, we believe that the bulk of the problem gamblers in the general population are unaware that they have a problem with their gambling. However, given the social stigma associated with compulsive gambling, it is possible that at least some of the people attempted to conceal their problem.

Youths

A demographic profile of adolescents whose gambling is a problem is much more difficult to establish than that for adults. For instance, the age group is much smaller (13 to 17), limiting the possible variation between the age categories, and we would not expect to find any variation in such variables as marital status. Moreover, many youths do not know what their family income is and, if they do hazard a guess, it may very well be wrong. Nonetheless, a few demographic variables can be used in an attempt to construct a profile of problem and pathological gamblers among youths. The first to be examined is gender as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Gambling Problems by Gender (Youth Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n)	300	265	26	9
(%)	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
GENDER				
Male	50.7%	84.2%	12.5%	3.3%
Female	49.3%	92.6%	4.7%	2.7%

It can be seen from the row percentages in Table 10 that young men are much more predisposed to be possible problem gamblers than young women but, in the probable pathological category, the variation is narrowed considerably. It is not clear why there is the difference between the two gambling groups but, as suggested above, it could be the social context under which the gambling is taking place. Perhaps young males are more apt to gamble as a form of entertainment than young females, and their gaming activities place them at a higher risk of becoming 'problem' gamblers. Once again, it could be argued that people in the pathological category have moved beyond the sphere of gambling for amusement and this is why there is a more even split in terms of gender; whatever attracts young men to gambling for reasons other than amusement is probably also attracting young women. However, making interpretations based on such small numbers is conjecture until further studies have been carried out to determine the pursuits of the pathological adolescent gambler.

With regard to marital status and education, not surprisingly, all of the youths had never been married and only three respondents had completed high-school. Moreover, since 42.3% (127) of the sub-sample did not know their family income and a further 11.3% (34) refused to divulge it, we cannot use income in the demographic profile. However, we can compare the ages of youths who had problems with their gambling activities in comparison with those who did not, but we note that the results are not statistically significant at $\alpha=.05$ (Table 11.).

Table 11. Gambling Problems by Age (Youth Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n)	300	265	26	9
(%)	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
13	6.0%	6.0%	7.7%	.0%
14	17.7%	17.4%	26.8%	.0%
15	19.3%	19.2%	15.4%	33.3%
16	18.3%	17.0%	30.8%	22.2%
17	38.7%	12.9%	8.0%	44.4%

It appears that gambling among adolescents begins at a young age, and in this sample it started by 13 years of age. The findings also suggest that adolescents first develop a 'problem' with their gambling and then some move into a 'pathological' state of gambling behaviour. This is somewhat similar to the pattern found among adults but, in addition, as age increases among the general population so too does the propensity to gamble. This could be tied to the social perception that gambling is permissible among adults but not among youths. Thus, as adolescents get closer to adulthood they begin to become more involved in gaming activities

that were previously restricted to them. In Table 12, the effects of region on adolescents and gambling is examined.

Table 12. Gambling Problems by Urban Versus Rural (Youth Sample)

	Total	No Problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
Urban.....	24.3%	23.0%	38.5%	22.2%
Rural.....	75.5%	77.0%	61.5%	77.6%

A general caveat accompanying these results is that the sub-sample is skewed towards the rural population of Nova Scotia; this is a result of parental refusals in the urban areas. Looking at Table 12, we can see an urban/rural difference among the three gambling categories. For instance, youths in urban areas are more likely to have developed a 'possible' gambling problem, but have not begun to display symptoms of pathological gambling. ($p > .05$). Conversely, youths in rural areas have a higher rate of probable pathological gambling than possible problem gambling. There are several possibilities as to why rates of pathological gambling are higher in rural areas among youth, such as high rates of unemployment and fewer forms of amusement. However, the results could be biased by the oversampling of rural areas and they are not statistically significant. Thus, we can only speculate until a larger sample of youths is available for study. After listing the phone prefixes for each case, it was determined that 11 out of the 34 youths designated as problem or pathological gamblers came from the metropolitan Halifax region or an outlying area nearby (Chezzetcook), 3 were from the metropolitan Sydney area and 6 were from rural Cape Breton, 5 were from the Annapolis Valley, 3 were from Pictou County, 4 were found in Antigonish County, and 2 came from Hants County.

Turning to psychographics, there was a moderate relationship found between the three categories of gamblers and the statement "I have no problems controlling my gambling," with 95.9% [255] of the non-problem, 87.7% [23] of the possible problem, and 77.9% [7] of the probable pathological gamblers agreeing with this statement ($p < .05$). Again, in this sub-sample, we find that 4.1% (11) of the non-problem category felt that they could not control their gambling but were not screened as possible or probable problem gamblers. Furthermore, not unlike the adult sub-sample, youths who were designated as either problem or pathological gamblers did not feel that they had a problem controlling their gambling behaviour or were reluctant to admit it. Since 11 people stated in the screener that they did not think they could stop gambling, and only 6 agreed that they had problems controlling their gambling here, it is probable that at least half are unaware of their gambling behaviour as indicative of being a problem, and the remainder are unwilling to admit it. Unlike the adults, the probable

pathological category was most likely to agree that there are tricks to successful gambling (path 67% [6], problem 58% [15], no problem 49% [130]) ($p > .05$), but the least likely to feel that there is a way to beat the odds (22% [2], 52% [13], 35% [93]) ($p > .05$). Thus, the probable pathological youth gambler has probably learned that there is no way to beat the odds, but has not yet learned that there are no tricks to help someone win games of chance. In addition, although not statistically significant, the possible problem youth gambler displays the least knowledge of these myths, and this could be a start on the road to pathological gambling behaviour. Adolescents who were designated as pathological and problem gamblers were almost equally predisposed to agree that gambling is a person's own affair (approximately 80% versus 65% among non-problem gamblers) ($p > .05$). Just as the possible problem adolescent gamblers were more inclined to be unaware of the myths about gambling, they were also less likely than the other two groups to disagree that it is a harmless pastime (56% [14] compared with 89% [8] of path, and 76% of non-problem [199]) ($p = .05$), and they are tied with the other problem category (approximately 65%) in feeling that gambling is a bad habit that anyone can control ($p > .05$). Finally, there was no difference among the three groups with relation to the statement that gambling is a problem that concerns everyone, but the possible problem category tended to be less enlightened as to whether or not gambling is an illness; 23% disagreed, compared with 15% of non-problem and 11% of probable pathological gamblers. With all of these things taken together, it appears that the possible problem adolescent categories are the least aware of the difficulties that pathological gamblers face. Combined with the belief that gambling is a harmless pastime, that successful gamblers know how to beat the odds and have tricks to help them win, and that it is their own affair if they gamble too heavily, it is easy to see why there is such a high rate of possible problem gamblers among adolescents.

As with the adult portion of the sample, some of the probable pathological gamblers reported that their fathers gambled too much (22% [2]) compared to possible problem gamblers (8% [2]), and 11% [1] of the pathological category stated that their mothers gambled to excess, while 12% of the possible problem group felt that both gambled too much ($p < .001$). However, we again note that two-thirds of the pathological category and 80% of the possible problem gamblers reported that neither their father nor mother gambled too much. Thus, in both sub-samples, there is simply not enough evidence to warrant a claim that a father or mother's gambling behaviour influences their son's or daughter's. If indeed there is an influence, it appears to be quite minimal.

In terms of the remainder of the items in the South Oaks screener, we have found that it is much different than among the adult sub-sample. To begin with, about 75% of both groups of potential problem gamblers "chased" their losses ($p < .001$), and the possible problem category was just slightly more likely to claim they were winning when in fact they were not (path 33% [3], problem 40% [10]) ($p < .001$). Furthermore, not one of the possible problem gamblers reported having a gambling problem [$n = 26$], while 33% of the pathological group stated that

they had a current problem or one in the past (since we do not know how long "the past" is, we have lumped them together) ($p < .001$). The probable pathological group were 33% more inclined to state that they have gambled more than they intended to in the past (path 88% [8], problem 58% [15]) ($p < .001$), and 33% [3] claimed they had been criticized for their gambling as contrasted with 19% [5] of the problem group ($p < .001$). Two-thirds [6] of the adolescents designated as pathological gamblers stated that they had felt guilty about their gambling behaviour as compared with 50% [13] of the problem group. Nearly half [4] of the youths with pathological gambling tendencies claimed they had felt as if they would like to stop gambling but could not, whereas slightly over one-quarter [7] of the problem category stated this. All of the pathological group [9] reported having argued over gambling wins and losses, compared to 61.5% (16) of the possible problem gamblers; this is not surprising given that two-thirds [6] of the former group had borrowed money and never paid it back, whereas only 15% [4] of the problem gamblers said that they had done this. Finally, 33% [3] of the probable pathological gamblers stated that they had lost time from school or work because of their gambling compared with 8% [2] from the problem group had failed to appear at school or work for this reason.

Given the above, we can now provide a limited profile of the problem and pathological adolescent gambler. To begin with, male adolescents tend to show higher rates of both problem gambling as well as pathological gambling than females. Marital status and education—at least in this sample—provide no details as to the nature of adolescent gambling. All of the youths in the study had never been married and 99% had below a high-school education. Looking at age, gambling among adolescents appears to begin by at least 13 years of age, and the rate of youths who are gambling grows progressively as youths get older. Problem gambling begins at approximately 14 years of age and some people are displaying symptoms of pathological gambling as early as 15. It was determined that pathological adolescent gamblers are more likely to be found in rural areas, but this finding needs to be replicated by further studies since there was a bias toward rural adolescents in the sample. Almost all of the adolescents picked up by the screener as possible problem or probable pathological gamblers do not appear to be aware that they have a problem, or if they are, they are denying it. Adolescent gamblers in general and problem gamblers in particular are, for the most part, not knowledgeable about the myths associated with gambling. The youths with possible problems were the least knowledgeable about the odds being against them, the most likely to feel that gambling is a harmless pastime and the least informed about compulsive gambling as an illness. This group is also likely to feel that gambling is their own affair in spite of what others think. In short, possible problem gamblers are the least knowledgeable of gambling and the most likely to have an attitude that would predispose them towards compulsive gambling. Both types of adolescent gambler were found to "chase" after losses and claim they were winning in their gambling activities when they were not. Problem and pathological adolescent gamblers are very likely to deny that they have a gambling problem, but no more than adults who display the same behaviour. We have concluded that some of the people are aware of their problem

but are reluctant to admit it. For instance, over half of both groups felt guilty about their gambling activities, and half of the pathological and one-quarter of the problem category respondents claimed that they would like to try and stop gambling but did not think that they could. Adolescents who fall under the pathological category are more likely to report being criticized about their gambling and to have argued in the past over money that they have won or lost gambling. This makes sense as a large number had borrowed money and not paid it back. Finally, youths who are probable pathological gamblers are more prone to miss school or work as a result of their gambling activities.

It has been suggested in the literature that problem and pathological gamblers also have difficulty controlling their use of drugs and or alcohol. We will examine this next.

The Co-occurrence of Drugs, Alcohol, and Problem Gambling

Several articles have shown that substance abuse and problem/pathological gambling are often correlated. For example, Lesieur and Heieneman (1988) found that out of 100 patients in a therapeutic community for drug and alcohol rehabilitation, 14 were diagnosed as pathological gamblers and another 14 were thought to be problem gamblers. Blaszcynski, Burich and McConaghy (1985) also found that heroin addicts and pathological gamblers had similar addiction scores derived from the Eysenck Personality questionnaire, and they raised the question as to whether pathological gamblers as well as substance abusers are a reflection of the factor of affective disturbance. This study simply asks the question does problem and/or pathological gambling co-occur with substance abuse?

To start, we asked all the people who had been through the South Oaks screener⁴: Has anyone ever suggested that you have an alcohol or drug problem? This question was intentionally worded as a "double-barrelled" question because we thought that if we asked about drugs alone, the question would be too threatening. The results from the two sub-samples show that three youths from the no problems category and one from the pathological category reported that someone had previously suggested that they have a drug or alcohol problem and, furthermore, they agreed that they may have a problem with drugs and alcohol. When we asked the youth sub-sample how often they drink alcohol or use drugs while gambling, the evidence did not support the conclusion that there is a strong co-occurrence of substance abuse and problem or pathological gambling. Eighty-one percent [21] of the possible problem category and 89% [8] of the pathological category stated that they never drink or use drugs while gambling. However, there could be some under-reporting of these activities

⁴ People who claimed that they had never spent any money gambling in their entire lives were omitted from the screener because it would be pointless to ask them questions about their gambling activities when they had already claimed that they had not gambled before.

since they are both illegal for youths. Nonetheless, drugs and alcohol had been used while gambling 'rarely' by 8% [2], 'fairly often' by 8% [2], and 'almost all of the time' by 4% [1] of adolescents who are also possible problem gamblers. In terms of probable pathological gamblers that are adolescents, just one person out of nine drank or used drugs while gambling, but 'almost all the time' ($p < .001$). A case analysis was done and it was determined that this individual was not one of the people who had been told, or felt like, they had a drinking/drug problem.

When looking at the adult sub-sample, nine people or 36% of 24 adults who had been screened out as possible problem gamblers had been told in the past that they had a problem with drugs and/or alcohol, and 4 out of 14 (28.6%) of probable pathological gamblers were told the same thing ($p < .001$). Moreover, 16% (4) of possible problem gamblers and 36% (5) of probable pathological gamblers admitted that they felt that they had a problem with drugs and/or alcohol. When the two categories were examined using contingency analysis, it was found that, among possible problem gamblers, 40% [10] never used drugs or alcohol while gambling; 44% [11] used one or both 'rarely'; 4% [1] stated 'fairly often' and 12% [3] claimed that they used drugs or alcohol (or both) 'almost all of the time.' Moreover, 64% of the probable pathological category claimed non-usage while gambling, 7% [1] felt it was 'rarely', 14% [2] stated 'almost all the time', and 14% said that they used drugs and or alcohol 'all the time' while gambling. Again using a case analysis, it was determined that 14% [2] were thought to have a drug and or alcohol problem and felt themselves that they had a problem and drank or used drugs 'almost all the time' while they were gambling. A further 7% [1] fell under the same conditions but drank or used drugs while gambling 'fairly often.' Finally, two people were told that they had a problem, and did not admit to it, but claimed to drink and or use drugs while gambling 'almost all of the time.' This indicates that 15% of the potential problem and pathological gamblers also had a potential substance abuse problem. If we include the two people who are probable pathological gamblers and claimed to drink or use drugs while gambling 'all of the time,' the rate goes up to 18%. To substantiate the supposition that there is a weak association in both samples between the use of drugs and/or alcohol and problem gambling, we calculated the correlation coefficients for both samples and found them to be $r = .231$ ($p < .01$:two tailed) for the youth sub-sample and $r = .254$ ($p < .01$:two tailed) for the adult sub-sample. Our conclusions are, therefore, that, in the adult sub-sample, there is a weak co-occurrence of substance abuse with problem gambling; co-occurrence of drinking and drug use is occurring with problem gambling in the youth sub-sample, but it is not clear whether abuse is taking place. That is, people could be drinking or using drugs only while gambling and this may not constitute an addiction.

Gambling and Treatment Programs in Nova Scotia

Given the controversial issue of the provincial government's control of video gambling machines and the way that they have been managed in the previous six month period, it was decided to

examine who the public thought should control gambling in Nova Scotia. A forced choice question was asked, "Should gambling in Nova Scotia be owned and operated by private enterprises or should it be run by the government?" and the results are presented in Table 13.

Table 13. Gambling Should Be Privately or Government Controlled?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n)	1110	300	810
(%)	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Private.....	35.9%	37.3%	35.3%
Government.....	42.4%	54.0%	38.1%
Neither.....	12.7%	3.0%	16.3%
Both.....	.4%	.3%	.4%
Depends.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Don't know.....	7.4%	4.3%	8.5%
No answer.....	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%

Out of the total sample of youths and adults, 42.4% felt that gambling should be controlled by the government; however, youths were more likely to feel this way than adults. Notice that almost 13% stated that neither sector should be involved, and that adults felt more strongly this way than youths ($p < .05$). In addition, 75% of the total sample who thought that gambling in Nova Scotia was a fairly serious or very serious problem felt that gambling is not a harmless pastime (89%) and were of the opinion that compulsive gambling is an illness (89.2%) also thought that gambling should not be controlled by either the government or the private sector ($p < .01$). This can be interpreted as meaning that these people feel that gambling should not be a legal form of amusement. Unfortunately, we do not know whether these people are referring to the control of video gambling or all forms of gambling, the former being the most likely given the controversy over the issue.

Table 14. Public or Private Treatment For Pathological Gamblers?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n)	1110	300	810
(%)	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Private.....	38.2%	32.7%	40.2%
Public.....	51.9%	57.0%	50.0%
Both.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Depends.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Other.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Don't know.....	8.5%	10.0%	7.9%
No answer.....	1.2%	.3%	1.5%

A slim majority of the sample think that treatment for pathological gamblers should be public. Among those who thought that the treatment should be public, 90.2% thought that the gambling problem in Nova Scotia was fairly serious to very serious, and 72.3% felt that gambling is a problem that concerns everyone ($p < .05$). People, who agreed that gambling was an illness and disagreed that gambling is a harmless pastime and a bad habit that anyone can get over, were equally as likely to think that treatment should be conducted by the public sector as the private sector.

In short, a slight majority of the people sampled feel that both gambling and treatment for gambling addictions should be controlled and run by the public sector.

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Appendix A
Questionnaire

INTERVIEWER: _____

Omnifacts Research Ltd

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

March 10, 1993

#93090

TELEPHONE #: _____

Drug Dependency Services Gambling Survey

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Good evening, my name is _____. Our company, Omnifacts Research Limited, is conducting a province-wide survey to examine gambling activities and attitudes towards gambling in Nova Scotia. We are interested in speaking with people who have played games of chance or gambled, as well as people who have not.

Your household has been randomly selected to participate in the survey and we would like to speak to the person in your household, 18 years or older, whose birthday comes next after today.

[IF NOT AVAILABLE] Can you tell me when I can call back to reach this person?

[ONCE SELECTED RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, REPEAT INTRODUCTION]

You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey, and all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

1. I would like to start off by listing a number of general activities and for each one I would like you to indicate, on average, over the past year, whether you have done the activity less than once per week [1], more than once per week [2], or not at all [0]. [READ AND ROTATE]

	Q1	Q2
A. ATTENDED A MOVIE	_____	\$ _____
B. PLAYED BINGO	_____	\$ _____
C. PLAYED VIDEO GAMES IN A VIDEO ARCADE	_____	\$ _____
D. PURCHASED SCRATCH-N-WIN OR OTHER LOTTERY TICKETS	_____	\$ _____
E. PLACED BETS ON HOCKEY, FOOTBALL, SOCCER, OR ANY OTHER SPORT	_____	\$ _____
F. WENT TO A BAR, TAVERN, OR PUB	_____	\$ _____
G. PLAYED CARDS FOR MONEY	_____	\$ _____
H. ATTENDED SOME FORM OF LIVE THEATRE	_____	\$ _____
I. SHOT POOL, PLAYED GOLF OR ANY OTHER GAME FOR MONEY	_____	\$ _____
J. ATTENDED A POP/ROCK CONCERT	_____	\$ _____
K. PLACED BETS ON HORSES OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF ANIMAL	_____	\$ _____
L. SMOKED A PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES	_____	\$ _____
M. PLAYED ANY TYPE OF DICE GAMES FOR MONEY	_____	\$ _____
N. RENTED A VIDEO	_____	\$ _____
O. PLACED MONEY ON OFFICE POOLS OF ANY KIND	_____	\$ _____
P. WENT TO A RESTAURANT TO EAT	_____	\$ _____
Q. PLAYED SLOT MACHINES, VIDEO POKER MACHINES, OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF GAMBLING MACHINE	_____	\$ _____
R. ATTENDED A SYMPHONY CONCERT	_____	\$ _____
S. PLAYED THE STOCK AND/OR COMMODITIES MARKET	_____	\$ _____
T. WENT TO A CASINO (LEGAL OR OTHERWISE)	_____	\$ _____

2. GO BACK TO QUESTION 1 AND TAKE EACH ANSWER FROM A TO T--THAT HAS A 2--AND ASK:

How much money would you spend in a typical week on "_____". (eg. A=2 "How much money would you spend in a typical week on going to the movies?")

I WOULD LIKE TO NOW ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT GAMES OF CHANCE OR GAMBLING ACTIVITIES. [READ SLOWLY] THESE INCLUDE PLAYING BINGO, PLAYING CARDS OR SOME OTHER GAME FOR MONEY, PLAYING VIDEO POKER OR OTHER GAMBLING MACHINES, PURCHASING LOTTERY TICKETS, PLACING BETS ON ANY SPORT, ANIMAL, OR POOL OF ANY SORT, PLAYING THE STOCK/COMMODITIES MARKET, AND/OR GAMBLING AT A CASINO.

3. What is the largest amount of money that you have ever gambled with on any one day in your lifetime _____?

IF AMOUNT=\$0.00 THEN GO TO QUESTION 20, OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

4. Which of the following statements would you agree with most?
[READ AND ROTATE]

BOTH MY FATHER AND MOTHER GAMBLE(D) TOO MUCH	1	
MY FATHER GAMBLES (OR GAMBLED) TOO MUCH	2	
MY MOTHER GAMBLES (OR GAMBLED) TOO MUCH	3	
NEITHER MY FATHER OR MOTHER GAMBLES (OR GAMBLED) TOO MUCH	4	_____
DON'T KNOW	8	
NO ANSWER	9	

5. When you gamble, how often do you go back on another day to win back money that you have lost?
Would you say: [READ AND THEN ROTATE ORDER]

NEVER 1	1	
SOME OF THE TIME WHEN I LOSE	2	
MOST OF THE TIME WHEN I LOSE	3	
EVERY TIME I LOSE	4	_____
DON'T KNOW	8	
NO ANSWER	9	

6. Have you ever claimed to be winning money gambling, but weren't really?
In fact, you lost?

NO	1	
YES	2	
DON'T KNOW	8	_____
NO ANSWER	9	

7. Do you feel that you have ever had a problem with gambling?

NO	1	
YES IN THE PAST, BUT NOT NOW	2	
YES	3	
DON'T KNOW	8	_____
NO ANSWER	9	

8. Have you ever gambled more than you intended to?

NO	1	
YES	2	
DON'T KNOW	8	_____
NO ANSWER	9	

9. Have people criticized your gambling?

NO	1	
YES	2	
DON'T KNOW	8	_____
NO ANSWER	9	

10. Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
11. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop gambling but didn't think you could?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
12. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, or other signs of gambling from people who are important in your life?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
13. Have you ever argued with people over money that you have won or lost while gambling?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
14. Have you ever borrowed money from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
15. Have you ever lost time from work (or school) due to gambling?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9
16. Have you ever borrowed money to gamble or to pay for your gambling debts?
 NO1
 YES2
 DON'T KNOW8
 NO ANSWER9

IF NO/DK/NA GO TO Q18a IF YES, CONTINUE....

17. Where did you borrow the money for gambling from? Did you borrow it from:
 [READ AND ROTATE] [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- A. HOUSEHOLD MONEY1
 B. YOUR SPOUSE1
 C. RELATIVES OR IN-LAWS1
 D. FRIENDS1
 E. BANKS, CREDIT UNIONS, OR LOAN COMPANIES1
 F. CREDIT CARDS1
 G. LOAN SHARKS1
 H. YOU CASHED IN STOCKS, BONDS, OR OTHER SECURITIES1
 I. YOU SOLD PERSONAL OR FAMILY PROPERTY1
 J. YOU BORROWED ON YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT1
 K. YOU GOT CREDIT FROM A BOOKIE1
 L. YOU GOT CREDIT FROM A CASINO1
 DON'T KNOW88
 NO ANSWER99

18a. Has anyone ever suggested that you have an alcohol or drug problem?

NO1
YES2
DON'T KNOW8
NO ANSWER9

18b. Do you feel that you have ever had an alcohol or drug problem?

NO1
YES2
DON'T KNOW8
NO ANSWER9

18c. How often do you drink alcohol or use drugs while you are gambling? Would you say:
[Read Out]

NEVER1
RARELY2
FAIRLY OFTEN3
ALMOST ALL THE TIME4
ALL THE TIME5
DON'T KNOW8
NO ANSWER9

19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree with each one.

	SA	A	D	SD	DK/NA	
A. THERE ARE TRICKS TO GAMBLING THAT YOU HAVE TO KNOW TO WIN	1	2	3	4	9	_____
B. EVEN WHEN A PERSON SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY ON GAMBLING, IT'S STILL THEIR OWN AFFAIR	1	2	3	4	9	_____
C. A SUCCESSFUL GAMBLER KNOWS HOW TO BEAT THE ODDS	1	2	3	4	9	_____
D. I HAVE NO PROBLEMS CONTROLLING MY GAMBLING	1	2	3	4	9	_____

20. Should gambling in Nova Scotia be owned and operated by private enterprises or should it be run by the government?

PRIVATE1
GOVERNMENT2
NEITHER3
DON'T KNOW8
NO ANSWER9

21. Some people think that compulsive gamblers in Nova Scotia should get treatment through private organizations, while others feel that publicly funded therapy should be made available. What is your opinion?

PRIVATE1
PUBLIC2
DON'T KNOW8
NO ANSWER9

22. How serious of a problem is gambling in Nova Scotia. Is it: [READ AND ROTATE]

EXTREMELY SERIOUS 1
 VERY SERIOUS 2
 FAIRLY SERIOUS 3
 NOT SERIOUS AT ALL 4
 DON'T KNOW 8
 NO ANSWER 9

23. Would you say that the following statements are Definitely False [DF], False [F], True [T] or Definitely True [DT]:

	DF	F	T	DT	DK/NA
A. GAMBLING IS A HARMLESS PASTIME	1	2	3	4	9
B. GAMBLING IS A BAD HABIT THAT ANYONE COULD GET OVER IF THEY REALLY WANTED TO.	1	2	3	4	9
C. GAMBLING IS A PROBLEM THAT CONCERNS EVERYONE	1	2	3	4	9
D. COMPULSIVE GAMBLING IS AN ILLNESS	1	2	3	4	9

SO THAT WE CAN COMPARE THE ANSWERS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PEOPLE, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A COUPLE OF FINAL QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

24. What year were you born in? _____

25. What is your present marital status?
 [READ]

NEVER BEEN MARRIED 1
 MARRIED 2
 SEPARATED 3
 DIVORCED 4
 WIDOWED 5
 DON'T KNOW 8
 NO ANSWER 9

26. What is the highest level of education you have had the opportunity to obtain?
 [DO NOT READ]

ELEMENTARY TO SOME HIGH SCHOOL(GRADES 1-11) 1
 COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL 2
 SOME COMMUNITY COLLEGE, VOCATIONAL,
 TRADE SCHOOL 3
 COMPLETED COMMUNITY COLLEGE, VOCATIONAL,
 TRADE SCHOOL 4
 SOME UNIVERSITY 5
 COMPLETED UNIVERSITY (BACHELORS DEGREE) 6
 POST GRADUATE (MASTERS, Ph.D) 7
 NO SCHOOLING 8
 DK/NA/REFUSED 9

27. For statistical purposes, we need information about your household income. Could you please tell me which of the following categories applies to your total household income for 1992?
[READ]

UNDER \$10,000	01
\$10,000 to \$19,999	02
\$20,000 to \$29,999	03
\$30,000 to \$39,999	04
\$40,000 to \$49,999	05
\$50,000 to \$59,999	06
\$60,000 to \$69,999	07
\$70,000 to \$79,999	08
\$80,000 AND OVER	09
DON'T KNOW	88
REFUSED	99

THAT COMPLETES THE SURVEY. IN CASE MY SUPERVISOR WOULD LIKE TO VERIFY THAT I CONDUCTED THE INTERVIEW WITH YOU, MAY I HAVE YOUR FIRST NAME? _____

SUPERVISOR CODE AS: Urban 1
Rural 2

28. NOTE GENDER ... DO NOT ASK.

MALE	1
FEMALE	2

THANK-YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME.

Interviewer #: _____

Length of Interview: _____

Supervisor: _____

Tel # for Validation: _____

Appendix B
Tables

Q3. What is the largest amount of money that you have ever gambled with on any one day in your lifetime?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total	810	771	25	14
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
\$.00.....	20.1%	21.1%	.0%	.0%
\$1.00.....	4.8%	5.1%	.0%	.0%
\$2.00.....	7.9%	8.3%	.0%	.0%
\$3.00.....	1.5%	1.6%	.0%	.0%
\$4.00.....	.7%	.8%	.0%	.0%
\$5.00.....	11.1%	11.4%	4.0%	7.1%
\$6.00.....	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%
\$7.00.....	.5%	.6%	.0%	.0%
\$8.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$10.00.....	11.9%	12.2%	8.0%	.0%
\$12.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$13.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$14.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$15.00.....	1.1%	1.2%	.0%	.0%
\$17.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$18.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$20.00.....	10.9%	10.9%	16.0%	.0%
\$22.00.....	.2%	.1%	4.0%	.0%
\$25.00.....	3.5%	3.6%	.0%	.0%
\$30.00.....	2.7%	2.5%	12.0%	.0%
\$35.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$40.00.....	1.0%	.8%	4.0%	7.1%
\$44.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$45.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$50.00.....	4.0%	3.6%	12.0%	7.1%
\$52.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$54.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$55.00.....	.2%	.1%	.0%	7.1%
\$60.00.....	.5%	.4%	4.0%	.0%
\$70.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$75.00.....	.2%	.1%	4.0%	.0%
\$80.00.....	.2%	.0%	4.0%	7.1%
\$85.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$100.00.....	4.6%	4.2%	16.0%	7.1%
\$120.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$150.00.....	.5%	.3%	.0%	14.3%
\$200.00.....	1.6%	1.3%	8.0%	7.1%
\$250.00.....	.2%	.1%	4.0%	.0%
\$300.00.....	1.0%	.9%	.0%	7.1%
\$385.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$400.00.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
\$500.00.....	1.1%	1.2%	.0%	.0%
\$501.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$600.00.....	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$700.00.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
\$800.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$1,000.00.....	.9%	.8%	.0%	7.1%
\$1,700.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$2,000.00.....	.5%	.4%	.0%	7.1%
\$2,500.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$3,000.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$3,500.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$4,000.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$5,000.00.....	.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%
\$10,000.00.....	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%
\$25,000.00.....	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%
\$30,000.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
\$50,000.00.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Mean amount.....	\$312.42	\$319.28	\$66.88	\$373.57

Q4. Which of the following statements
would you agree with most?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
Both my father and mother gamble(d) too much.....	1.9%	1.6%	8.0%	.0%
My father gambles (or gambled) too much....	2.5%	2.0%	8.0%	14.3%
My mother gambles (or gambled) too much....	2.6%	2.5%	4.0%	7.1%
Neither my father or mother gambles (or gambled) too much....	91.5%	92.3%	80.0%	78.6%
Don't know.....	.6%	.7%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.9%	1.0%	.0%	.0%

Q5. When you gamble, how often do you go
back on another day to win back money that you
have lost? Would you say ...?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
Never.....	81.3%	83.4%	60.0%	28.6%
Some of the time when I lose.....	15.0%	14.0%	32.0%	28.6%
Most of the time when I lose.....	1.7%	1.0%	4.0%	28.6%
Every time I lose.....	.8%	.5%	.0%	14.3%
Don't know.....	.6%	.5%	4.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.6%	.7%	.0%	.0%

Q1. I would like to start off by listing
a number of general activities and for
each one I would like you to indicate, on average,
over the past year, whether you have done the activity
less than once per week, more than once per week, or not at all.

	Not at all			Less than once a week			More than once a week		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Attended a movie.....	50.6%	48.0%	50.0%	47.1%	48.0%	50.0%	2.3%	4.0%	.0%
Played bingo.....	83.7%	56.0%	71.4%	14.3%	36.0%	14.3%	2.1%	8.0%	14.3%
Played video games in a video arcade.....	89.0%	76.0%	71.4%	10.1%	16.0%	14.3%	.9%	8.0%	14.3%
Purchased scratch-n-win or other lottery tickets.....	31.8%	20.0%	14.3%	49.3%	56.0%	50.0%	18.9%	24.0%	35.7%
Placed bets on, hockey, football, soccer, or any other sport.....	91.2%	88.0%	78.6%	7.9%	12.0%	14.3%	.9%	.0%	7.1%
Went to a bar, tavern, or pub.....	52.5%	36.0%	14.3%	40.1%	32.0%	64.3%	7.4%	32.0%	21.4%
Played cards for money..	84.4%	52.0%	57.1%	14.4%	36.0%	21.4%	1.2%	12.0%	21.4%
Attended some form of live theatre.....	65.5%	68.0%	57.1%	34.2%	32.0%	42.9%	.3%	.0%	.0%
Shot pool, played golf or any other game for money.....	90.7%	76.0%	57.1%	7.3%	16.0%	21.4%	1.1%	8.0%	21.4%
Attended a pop/ rock concert.....	83.9%	76.0%	35.7%	16.0%	24.0%	14.3%	.1%	.0%	.1%
Placed bets on horses or any other type of animal.....	94.9%	84.0%	78.6%	4.7%	16.0%	14.3%	.4%	.0%	7.1%
Smoked a package of cigarettes.....	67.1%	40.0%	35.7%	4.8%	4.0%	14.3%	28.1%	56.0%	50.0%
Played any type of dice games for money.....	96.5%	96.0%	92.9%	3.2%	4.0%	7.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%
Rented a video.....	28.9%	16.0%	14.3%	53.0%	48.0%	57.1%	18.0%	36.0%	28.6%
Placed money on office pools of any kind....	85.5%	68.0%	78.6%	12.3%	28.0%	21.4%	2.2%	4.0%	.0%
Went to a restaurant to eat.....	9.9%	3.0%	7.1%	73.8%	54.0%	64.3%	16.3%	28.0%	23.6%
Played slot machines, video poker machines, or any other type of gambling machine.....	81.1%	52.0%	21.4%	15.2%	20.0%	21.4%	3.8%	28.0%	57.1%
Attended a symphony concert.....	89.6%	92.0%	85.7%	10.2%	8.0%	14.3%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Played the stock and/ or commodities market...	89.6%	38.0%	71.4%	9.7%	12.0%	28.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Went to a casino (legal or otherwise).....	36.2%	38.0%	92.9%	3.6%	12.0%	7.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%

Q2. How much money would you spend in
a typical week on "_____".

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical.
Amount Spent On Movies In Average Week?.....	\$17.56	\$18.35	\$4.00	
Amount Spent on Bingo in Average Week?.....	\$48.50	\$48.13	\$37.50	\$62.50
Amount Spent On Video Games in Average Week?..	\$8.36	\$7.29	\$8.00	\$12.50
Amount Spent on Lottery Tickets in Average Week?.....	\$9.68	\$9.27	\$9.50	\$21.80
Amount Spent Betting On Sports in Average Week?.....	\$9.88	\$9.86	.	\$10.00
Amount Spent in Bar, Tavern, or Pub in Average Week?.....	\$58.18	\$59.88	\$40.63	\$73.33
Amount Spent Playing Cards For Money in Average Week?.....	\$33.13	\$14.44	\$15.67	\$106.67
Amount Spent on Live Theatre in Average Week?	\$27.50	\$27.50	.	.
Amount Spent Shooting Pool, Golf, or Other Games For Money?.....	\$18.35	\$18.27	\$19.00	\$18.33
Amount Spent On Attendance at Rock/Pop Concert in Average Week?.....	\$30.00	\$30.00	.	.
Amount Spent Betting On Horses or Other Animals in Average Week?.....	\$95.00	\$117.50	.	\$50.00
Amount Spent On Cigarettes In An Average Week?.....	\$34.81	\$34.72	\$36.08	\$35.00
Amount Spent Playing Dice Games For Money In Average Week?.....	\$110.00	\$110.00	.	.
Amount Spent Renting Videos In An Average Week?.....	\$9.61	\$9.54	\$10.75	\$9.67
Amount Spent On Office Pools In An Average Week?.....	\$14.39	\$14.06	\$20.00	.
Amount Spent Eating at a Restaurant in an Average Week?.....	\$72.56	\$75.48	\$26.57	\$62.50
Amount Spent on Slot/Video/Gambling Machines in Average Week?.....	\$48.14	\$32.45	\$29.57	\$121.25
Amount Spent on Attending Symphony in an Average Week?.....	\$15.00	\$15.00	.	.
Amount Spent on Stock/Commodities in an Average Week?.....	\$275.00	\$275.00	.	.
Amount Spent in Any Type of Casino in an Average Week?.....	\$55.00	\$55.00	.	.

Q6. Have you ever claimed to be winning money gambling, but weren't really? In fact, you lost?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	94.9%	97.2%	60.0%	57.1%
Yes.....	4.9%	2.6%	40.0%	42.9%
Don't know.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q7. Do you feel that you have ever had a problem with gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	96.8%	99.5%	64.0%	35.7%
Yes in the past, but not now.....	2.5%	.5%	32.0%	35.7%
Yes.....	.8%	.0%	4.0%	28.6%

Q8. Have you ever gambled more than you intended to?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	81.9%	86.5%	12.0%	7.1%
Yes.....	17.9%	13.3%	88.0%	92.9%
No answer.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q9. Have people criticized your gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	95.1%	97.5%	76.0%	21.4%
Yes.....	4.8%	2.3%	24.0%	78.6%
No answer.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q10. Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	92.1%	96.5%	32.0%	7.1%
Yes.....	7.9%	3.5%	68.0%	92.9%

Q11. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop gambling but didn't think you could do it?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	97.4%	98.8%	96.0%	35.7%
Yes.....	2.2%	.7%	4.0%	64.3%
Don't know.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%

Q12. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, or other signs or gambling from people who are important in your life?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	98.0%	99.2%	96.0%	50.0%
Yes.....	2.0%	.8%	4.0%	50.0%

Q13. Have you ever argued with people over money that you have won or lost while gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	94.9%	97.5%	68.0%	28.6%
Yes.....	5.1%	2.5%	32.0%	71.4%

Q14. Have you ever borrowed money from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	99.5%	99.8%	96.0%	92.9%
Yes.....	.5%	.2%	4.0%	7.1%

Q15. Have you ever lost time from
work (or school) due to gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	99.5%	99.8%	96.0%	92.9%
Yes.....	.5%	.2%	4.0%	7.1%

Q16. Have you ever borrowed money
to gamble or to pay for your gambling debts?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	96.3%	98.2%	68.0%	64.3%
Yes.....	3.6%	1.6%	32.0%	35.7%
No answer.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q17. Where did you borrow the money for gambling from?
Did you borrow it from ...

(Subsample: those who borrowed money to gamble or pay gambling debts)

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	23	10	8	5
(%).....	100.0%	43.5%	34.8%	21.7%
Household money.....	4.3%	.0%	.0%	20.0%
Your spouse.....	4.3%	.0%	12.5%	.0%
Relatives or in-laws.....	56.5%	60.0%	50.0%	60.0%
Friends.....	47.8%	40.0%	50.0%	60.0%
Banks, credit unions, or loan companies.....	17.4%	10.0%	.0%	60.0%
You sold personal or family property.....	4.3%	.0%	.0%	20.0%
No answer.....	4.3%	.0%	12.5%	.0%

Q18a. Has anyone ever suggested that you have an alcohol or drug problem?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	91.2%	92.8%	64.0%	71.4%
Yes.....	8.7%	7.1%	36.0%	28.6%
No answer.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q18b. Do you feel that you have ever had an alcohol or drug problem?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
No.....	91.3%	92.3%	84.0%	64.3%
Yes.....	8.2%	7.2%	16.0%	35.7%
Don't know.....	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%

Q18c. How often do you drink alcohol or use drugs while you are gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	647	608	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	94.0%	3.9%	2.2%
Never.....	79.8%	81.7%	40.0%	64.3%
Rarely.....	13.9%	12.8%	44.0%	7.1%
Fairly often.....	2.3%	2.1%	4.0%	7.1%
Almost all the time.....	2.0%	1.5%	12.0%	7.1%
All the time.....	1.4%	1.2%	.0%	14.3%
Don't know.....	.2%	.2%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%

Q19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each one.

	Strongly agree			Agree			Disagree		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
A. There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win..	5.6%	12.0%	7.1%	33.1%	32.0%	21.4%	36.8%	40.0%	50.0%
B. Even if a person spends too much money on gambling, it's their own affair.....	9.4%	4.0%	7.1%	44.2%	52.0%	57.1%	29.6%	32.0%	14.3%
C. A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds.....	2.8%	8.0%	7.1%	22.9%	32.0%	7.1%	47.9%	36.0%	50.0%
D. I have no problems controlling my gambling.....	58.1%	36.0%	21.4%	29.3%	56.0%	50.0%	.2%	8.0%	21.4%

(continued)

Q19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each one.

	Strongly disagree			Depends	Don't know/ no answer	
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	No problems	Possible Problems
A. There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win..	15.6%	12.0%	21.4%	.0%	9.9%	4.0%
B. Even if a person spends too much money on gambling, it's their own affair.....	14.5%	8.0%	21.4%	.0%	2.3%	4.0%
C. A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds.....	19.2%	24.0%	35.7%	.2%	7.1%	.0%
D. I have no problems controlling my gambling.....	1.3%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	1.2%	.0%

Q20. Should gambling in Nova Scotia be owned and operated by private enterprises or should it be run by the government?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Private.....	35.3%	34.4%	60.0%	42.9%
Government.....	38.1%	38.3%	24.0%	57.1%
Neither.....	16.3%	16.7%	12.0%	.0%
Both.....	.4%	.3%	4.0%	.0%
Depends.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	8.5%	8.9%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	1.2%	1.3%	.0%	.0%

Q21. Some people think that compulsive gamblers in Nova Scotia should get treatment through private organizations, while other feel that publicly funded therapy should be made available. What is your opinion?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Private.....	40.2%	40.3%	40.0%	35.7%
Public.....	50.0%	49.7%	52.0%	64.3%
Both.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Depends.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Other.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	7.9%	8.2%	4.0%	.0%
No answer.....	1.5%	1.4%	4.0%	.0%

Q22. How serious of a problem is gambling in Nova Scotia?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
Extremely serious.....	7.4%	7.5%	.0%	14.3%
Very serious.....	22.5%	22.6%	24.0%	14.3%
Fairly serious.....	45.8%	45.4%	52.0%	57.1%
Not serious at all.....	15.4%	15.6%	12.0%	14.3%
Don't know.....	8.4%	8.4%	12.0%	.0%
No asnwer.....	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%

Q23. Would you say that the following statements are definitely false, false, true or definitely true?

	Definitely false			False			True		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
A. Gambling is a harmless pastime.....	19.8%	16.0%	21.4%	56.8%	60.0%	35.7%	18.5%	24.0%	35.7%
B. Gambling is a bad habit anyone could get over if they wanted to....	8.7%	8.0%	7.1%	34.6%	36.0%	21.4%	46.2%	48.0%	50.0%
C. Gambling is a problem that concerns everyone.....	4.0%	.0%	.0%	30.5%	20.0%	7.1%	51.1%	68.0%	57.1%
D. Compulsive gambling is an illness.....	2.9%	.0%	.0%	9.5%	12.0%	7.1%	61.9%	60.0%	71.4%

(continued)

Q23. Would you say that the following statements are definitely false, false, true or definitely true?

	Definitely true			Depends	Don't know/ no answer		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
A. Gambling is a harmless pastime.....	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	2.6%	.0%	7.1%
B. Gambling is a bad habit anyone could get over if they wanted to....	7.3%	4.0%	21.4%	.0%	3.2%	4.0%	.0%
C. Gambling is a problem that concerns everyone.....	12.2%	12.0%	21.4%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	14.3%
D. Compulsive gambling is an illness.....	24.3%	28.0%	21.4%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%

Sample Characteristics

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
GENDER				
Male.....	50.7%	48.3%	73.1%	55.6%
Female.....	49.3%	51.7%	26.9%	44.4%
MARITAL STATUS				
Never been married.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
Elementary to some high school (grades 1-11).....	99.0%	98.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Completed high school.....	1.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$10,000.....	6.3%	6.8%	3.8%	.0%
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3.7%	3.0%	3.8%	22.2%
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	8.3%	8.7%	7.7%	.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	8.7%	9.4%	3.8%	.0%
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	7.7%	6.8%	15.4%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	3.7%	4.2%	.0%	.0%
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	2.0%	1.5%	7.7%	.0%
\$70,000 to 79,999.....	1.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
\$80,000 and over.....	5.0%	5.3%	3.8%	.0%
Don't know.....	42.3%	41.5%	46.2%	55.6%
Refused.....	11.3%	11.7%	7.7%	11.1%
AREA				
Urban.....	24.3%	23.0%	38.5%	22.2%
Rural.....	75.7%	77.0%	61.5%	77.8%
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
13.00.....	6.0%	6.0%	7.7%	.0%
14.00.....	17.7%	17.4%	26.9%	.0%
15.00.....	19.3%	19.2%	15.4%	33.3%
16.00.....	18.3%	17.0%	30.8%	22.2%
17.00.....	38.7%	40.4%	19.2%	44.4%
Mean age of respondent.....	15.7	15.7	15.3	16.1

(continued)

Sample Characteristics

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
South Oaks Gambling Index				
No Problem.....	69.0%	78.1%	.0%	.0%
No Problem.....	11.3%	12.8%	.0%	.0%
No Problem.....	8.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%
Possible.....	6.7%	.0%	76.9%	.0%
Possible.....	2.0%	.0%	23.1%	.0%
Probable Pathological.....	1.7%	.0%	.0%	55.6%
Probable Pathological.....	1.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%
Probable Pathological.....	.3%	.0%	.0%	11.1%

Q1. I would like to start off by listing a number of general activities and for each one I would like you to indicate, on average, over the past year, whether you have done the activity less than once per week, more than once per week, or not at all.

	Not at all			Less than once a week			More than once a week		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
Attended a movie.....	18.5%	19.2%	11.1%	75.5%	76.9%	88.9%	6.0%	3.8%	.3%
Played bingo.....	81.5%	69.2%	88.9%	16.6%	30.8%	11.1%	1.9%	.0%	.0%
Played video games in a video arcade.....	50.9%	19.2%	22.2%	39.6%	50.0%	44.4%	9.4%	30.8%	33.3%
Purchased scratch-n-win or other lottery tickets.....	74.3%	53.8%	66.7%	21.5%	42.3%	33.3%	4.2%	3.8%	.0%
Placed bets on, hockey, football, soccer, or any other sport.....	83.0%	46.2%	55.6%	14.0%	46.2%	44.4%	3.0%	7.7%	.0%
Went to a bar, tavern, or pub.....	92.8%	84.6%	77.8%	6.8%	15.4%	22.2%	.4%	.0%	.0%
Played cards for money..	78.5%	42.3%	55.6%	18.5%	50.0%	22.2%	3.0%	7.7%	22.2%
Attended some form of live theatre.....	61.1%	42.3%	66.7%	38.1%	57.7%	33.3%	.8%	.0%	.3%
Shot pool, played golf or any other game for money.....	85.3%	61.5%	55.6%	10.9%	13.1%	22.2%	3.8%	15.4%	22.2%
Attended a pop/ rock concert.....	77.0%	50.0%	44.4%	22.6%	46.2%	55.6%	.4%	3.8%	.0%
Placed bets on horses or any other type of animal.....	98.1%	88.5%	100.0%	1.9%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Smoked a package of cigarettes.....	85.7%	73.1%	55.6%	7.9%	15.4%	.0%	6.4%	11.5%	44.4%
Played any type of dice games for money.....	95.8%	80.8%	88.9%	4.2%	15.4%	11.1%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
Rented a video.....	8.3%	.0%	.0%	65.3%	69.2%	88.9%	26.4%	30.8%	11.1%
Placed money on office pools of any kind....	95.5%	84.6%	66.7%	4.5%	11.5%	22.2%	.0%	3.8%	11.1%
Went to a restaurant to eat.....	9.1%	3.8%	11.1%	75.8%	65.4%	77.8%	15.1%	30.8%	11.1%
Played slot machines, video poker machines, or any other type of gambling machine.....	88.3%	65.4%	44.4%	9.4%	26.9%	33.3%	2.3%	7.7%	22.2%
Attended a symphony concert.....	90.6%	88.5%	88.9%	9.4%	11.5%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Played the stock and/ or commodities market...	97.7%	92.3%	100.0%	2.3%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Went to a casino (legal or otherwise).....	99.6%	92.3%	100.0%	.4%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Q2. How much money would you spend in
a typical week on "_____".

	Total	Youth	Adults
Amount Spent On Movies In Average Week?.....	\$16.33	\$14.87	\$17.56
Amount Spent on Bingo in Average Week?.....	\$41.08	\$11.40	\$48.50
Amount Spent On Video Games in Average Week?..	\$7.47	\$7.19	\$8.36
Amount Spent on Lottery Tickets in Average Week?.....	\$9.38	\$5.18	\$9.68
Amount Spent Betting On Sports in Average Week?.....	\$8.94	\$8.20	\$9.88
Amount Spent in Bar, Tavern, or Pub in Average Week?.....	\$58.79	\$100.00	\$58.18
Amount Spent Playing Cards For Money in Average Week?.....	\$23.37	\$11.17	\$33.13
Amount Spent on Live Theatre in Average Week?	\$23.33	\$15.00	\$27.50
Amount Spent Shooting Pool, Golf, or Other Games For Money?.....	\$14.06	\$8.69	\$18.35
Amount Spent On Attendance at Rock/Pop Concert in Average Week?.....	\$33.33	\$35.00	\$30.00
Amount Spent Betting On Horses or Other Animals in Average Week?.....	\$95.00	.	\$95.00
Amount Spent On Cigarettes In An Average Week?.....	\$33.34	\$18.48	\$34.81
Amount Spent Playing Dice Games For Money In Average Week?.....	\$80.00	\$20.00	\$110.00
Amount Spent Renting Videos In An Average Week?.....	\$9.11	\$8.14	\$9.61
Amount Spent On Office Pools In An Average Week?.....	\$13.55	\$6.00	\$14.39
Amount Spent Eating at a Restaurant in an Average Week?.....	\$57.65	\$16.59	\$72.56
Amount Spent on Slot/Video/Gambling Machines in Average Week?.....	\$40.61	\$7.50	\$48.14
Amount Spent on Attending Symphony in an Average Week?.....	\$15.00	.	\$15.00
Amount Spent on Stock/Commodities in an Average Week?.....	\$275.00	.	\$275.00
Amount Spent in Any Type of Casino in an Average Week?.....	\$55.00	.	\$55.00

Q3. What is the largest amount of money that you have ever gambled with on any one day in your lifetime?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
\$.00.....	39.3%	44.5%	.0%	.0%
\$1.00.....	3.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%
\$1.50.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$2.00.....	7.0%	6.8%	7.7%	11.1%
\$3.00.....	1.7%	1.5%	3.8%	.0%
\$4.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$5.00.....	19.0%	18.5%	30.8%	.0%
\$6.00.....	.3%	.0%	.0%	11.1%
\$7.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$10.00.....	10.3%	9.8%	15.4%	11.1%
\$15.00.....	1.3%	1.5%	.0%	.0%
\$16.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$17.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$20.00.....	6.3%	5.3%	11.5%	22.2%
\$25.00.....	2.7%	2.3%	7.7%	.0%
\$30.00.....	3.0%	1.9%	11.5%	11.1%
\$45.00.....	.3%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
\$50.00.....	1.3%	.8%	7.7%	.0%
\$70.00.....	.7%	.0%	.0%	22.2%
\$80.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$100.00.....	.3%	.0%	.0%	11.1%
\$200.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$250.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$400.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
\$500.00.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
Mean amount.....	\$11.79	\$10.48	\$16.62	\$36.44

Q4. Which of the following statements
would you agree with most?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
Both my father and mother gamble(d) too much.....	2.7%	1.4%	11.5%	.0%
My father gambles (or gambled) too much....	3.8%	2.0%	7.7%	22.2%
My mother gambles (or gambled) too much....	2.7%	2.7%	.0%	11.1%
Neither my father or mother gambles (or gambled) too much....	89.6%	93.2%	76.9%	66.7%
No answer.....	1.1%	.7%	3.8%	.0%

Q5. When you gamble, how often do you go
back on another day to win back money that you
have lost? Would you say ...?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
Never.....	65.4%	74.1%	30.8%	22.2%
Some of the time when I lose.....	28.6%	24.5%	42.3%	55.6%
Most of the time when I lose.....	4.9%	.7%	23.1%	22.2%
Every time I lose.....	1.1%	.7%	3.8%	.0%

Q6. Have you ever claimed to be winning
money gambling, but weren't really? In fact, you lost?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	85.7%	91.8%	57.7%	66.7%
Yes.....	13.2%	7.5%	38.5%	33.3%
Don't know.....	1.1%	.7%	3.8%	.0%

Q7. Do you feel that you have ever
had a problem with gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	97.3%	98.6%	100.0%	66.7%
Yes in the past, but not now.....	1.6%	.7%	.0%	22.2%
Yes.....	1.1%	.7%	.0%	11.1%

Q8. Have you ever gambled more that you intended to?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	78.0%	88.4%	42.3%	11.1%
Yes.....	22.0%	11.6%	57.7%	88.9%

Q9. Have people criticized your gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	94.0%	98.0%	80.8%	66.7%
Yes.....	6.0%	2.0%	19.2%	33.3%

Q10. Have you ever felt guilty about the way
you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	85.2%	94.6%	50.0%	33.3%
Yes.....	14.8%	5.4%	50.0%	66.7%

Q11. Have you ever felt like you would like
to stop gambling but didn't think you could do it?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	90.7%	95.9%	73.1%	55.6%
Yes.....	8.8%	3.4%	26.9%	44.4%
Don't know.....	.5%	.7%	.0%	.0%

Q12. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery
tickets, gambling money, or other signs or gambling
from people who are important in your life?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	95.6%	98.0%	84.6%	88.9%
Yes.....	4.4%	2.0%	15.4%	11.1%

Q13. Have you ever argued with people
over money that you have won or lost while gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	70.9%	81.0%	38.5%	.0%
Yes.....	29.1%	19.0%	61.5%	100.0%

Q14. Have you ever borrowed money from someone
and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	94.0%	99.3%	84.6%	33.3%
Yes.....	6.0%	.7%	15.4%	66.7%

Q15. Have you ever lost time from
work (or school) due to gambling?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	96.2%	98.6%	92.3%	66.7%
Yes.....	3.8%	1.4%	7.7%	33.3%

Q16. Have you ever borrowed money
to gamble or to pay for your gambling debts?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	182	147	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	80.8%	14.3%	4.9%
No.....	92.3%	95.2%	84.6%	66.7%
Yes.....	7.1%	4.1%	15.4%	33.3%
No answer.....	.5%	.7%	.0%	.0%

Q17. Where did you borrow the money for gambling from?
Did you borrow it from ...

(Subsample: those who borrowed money to gamble or pay gambling debts)

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	13	6	4	3
(%).....	100.0%	46.2%	30.8%	23.1%
Household money.....	7.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%
Relatives or in-laws....	30.8%	16.7%	25.0%	66.7%
Friends.....	76.9%	83.3%	50.0%	100.0%
You borrowed on your checking account.....	7.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%

Q19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each one.

	Strongly agree			Agree			Disagree		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
A. There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win..	6.1%	11.5%	.0%	42.2%	46.2%	66.7%	37.4%	30.8%	33.3%
B. Even if a person spends too much money on gambling, it's their own affair.....	10.9%	30.8%	11.1%	53.7%	46.2%	77.8%	27.9%	19.2%	11.1%
C. A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds.....	3.4%	15.4%	.0%	31.3%	34.6%	22.2%	45.6%	42.3%	66.7%
D. I have no problems controlling my gambling.....	65.3%	30.8%	55.6%	30.6%	57.7%	22.2%	4.1%	11.5%	22.2%

(continued)

Q19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each one.

	Strongly disagree			Don't know/ no answer	
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems
A. There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win..	12.9%	11.5%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
B. Even if a person spends too much money on gambling, it's their own affair.....	7.5%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%
C. A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds.....	17.7%	3.8%	11.1%	2.0%	3.8%
D. I have no problems controlling my gambling.....	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Q20. Should gambling in Nova Scotia be owned and operated by private enterprises or should it be run by the government?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
Private.....	37.3%	35.1%	50.0%	66.7%
Government.....	54.0%	55.5%	46.2%	33.3%
Neither.....	3.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%
Both.....	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	4.3%	4.5%	3.8%	.0%
No answer.....	1.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%

Q21. Some people think that compulsive gamblers in Nova Scotia should get treatment through private organizations, while other feel that publicly funded therapy should be made available. What is your opinion?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
Private.....	32.7%	33.6%	26.9%	22.2%
Public.....	57.0%	56.2%	57.7%	77.8%
Don't know.....	10.0%	10.2%	11.5%	.0%
No answer.....	.3%	.0%	3.8%	.0%

Q22. How serious of a problem is gambling in Nova Scotia?

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho-logical
Total				
(n).....	300	265	26	9
(%).....	100.0%	88.3%	8.7%	3.0%
Extremely serious.....	10.3%	9.1%	19.2%	22.2%
Very serious.....	25.0%	26.4%	15.4%	11.1%
Fairly serious.....	54.0%	53.6%	53.8%	66.7%
Not serious at all.....	7.7%	8.3%	3.8%	.0%
Don't know.....	3.0%	2.6%	7.7%	.0%

Q23. Would you say that the following statements are definitely false, false, true or definitely true?

	Definitely false			False			True		
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological
A. Gambling is a harmless pastime.....	24.5%	11.5%	66.7%	50.6%	42.3%	22.2%	20.4%	34.6%	11.1%
B. Gambling is a bad habit anyone could get over if they wanted to....	5.7%	7.7%	22.2%	33.6%	26.9%	11.1%	49.4%	46.2%	44.4%
C. Gambling is a problem that concerns everyone.....	3.8%	3.8%	11.1%	30.6%	30.8%	22.2%	57.4%	53.8%	33.3%
D. Compulsive gambling is an illness.....	1.5%	3.8%	11.1%	14.0%	19.2%	.0%	55.8%	42.3%	55.6%

(continued)

Q23. Would you say that the following statements are definitely false, false, true or definitely true?

	Definitely true			Don't know/ no answer	
	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Pathological	No problems	Possible Problems
A. Gambling is a harmless pastime.....	3.0%	7.7%	.0%	1.5%	3.8%
B. Gambling is a bad habit anyone could get over if they wanted to....	9.8%	19.2%	22.2%	1.5%	.0%
C. Gambling is a problem that concerns everyone.....	7.9%	11.5%	33.3%	.4%	.0%
E. Compulsive gambling is an illness.....	26.0%	34.6%	33.3%	2.6%	.0%

Sample Characteristics

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
GENDER			
Male.....	51.9%	50.7%	52.3%
Female.....	48.1%	49.3%	47.7%
MARITAL STATUS			
Never been married.....	46.4%	100.0%	26.5%
Married.....	41.9%	.0%	57.4%
Separated.....	2.2%	.0%	3.0%
Divorced.....	3.5%	.0%	4.8%
Widowed.....	5.8%	.0%	7.9%
No answer.....	.3%	.0%	.4%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
Elementary to some high school (grades			
1-11).....	49.5%	99.0%	31.1%
Completed high school.....	16.3%	1.0%	22.0%
Some community college, vocational,			
trade school.....	5.4%	.0%	7.4%
Completed community college, vocational,			
trade school.....	6.9%	.0%	9.5%
Some university.....	7.7%	.0%	10.5%
Completed university (Bachelors degree).....	9.5%	.0%	13.0%
Post graduate (Masters, Ph.D).....	4.7%	.0%	6.4%
Don't know/ no answer/ refused.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Under \$10,000.....	5.4%	6.3%	5.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	13.4%	3.7%	17.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	14.6%	8.3%	16.9%
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	11.5%	8.7%	12.6%
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	10.2%	7.7%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	7.0%	3.7%	8.3%
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	4.3%	2.0%	5.2%
\$70,000 to 79,999.....	2.7%	1.0%	3.3%
\$80,000 and over.....	5.4%	5.0%	5.6%
Don't know.....	16.1%	42.3%	6.4%
Refused.....	9.3%	11.3%	8.5%
AREA			
Urban.....	35.9%	24.3%	40.2%
Rural.....	64.1%	75.7%	59.8%

(continued)

Sample Characteristics

	Total	Youth	Adults
South Oaks Gambling Index			
No Problem.....	75.3%	69.0%	77.7%
No Problem.....	12.7%	11.3%	13.2%
No Problem.....	5.3%	8.0%	4.3%
Possible.....	3.5%	6.7%	2.3%
Possible.....	1.1%	2.0%	.7%
Probable Pathological.....	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%
Probable Pathological.....	.5%	1.0%	.2%
Probable Pathological.....	.2%	.3%	.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Collapsed Pathological Gambling Index			
No Problems.....	93.3%	88.3%	95.2%
Possible Problems.....	4.6%	8.7%	3.1%
Possible Pathological.....	2.1%	3.0%	1.7%
Mean age of respondent.....	35.2	15.7	42.5

Q3. What is the largest amount of money that you have ever gambled with on any one day in your lifetime?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
\$.00.....	25.3%	39.3%	20.1%
\$1.00.....	4.3%	3.0%	4.8%
\$1.50.....	.1%	.3%	.0%
\$2.00.....	7.7%	7.0%	7.9%
\$3.00.....	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%
\$4.00.....	.6%	.3%	.7%
\$5.00.....	13.2%	19.0%	11.1%
\$6.00.....	.5%	.3%	.5%
\$7.00.....	.5%	.3%	.6%
\$8.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$10.00.....	11.4%	10.3%	11.9%
\$12.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$13.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$14.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$15.00.....	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%
\$16.00.....	.1%	.3%	.0%
\$17.00.....	.2%	.3%	.1%
\$18.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$20.00.....	9.6%	6.3%	10.9%
\$22.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$25.00.....	3.2%	2.7%	3.5%
\$30.00.....	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%
\$35.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$40.00.....	.7%	.0%	1.0%
\$44.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$45.00.....	.2%	.3%	.1%
\$50.00.....	3.2%	1.3%	4.0%
\$52.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$54.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$55.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$60.00.....	.4%	.0%	.5%
\$70.00.....	.3%	.7%	.1%
\$75.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$80.00.....	.3%	.3%	.2%
\$85.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$100.00.....	3.4%	.3%	4.6%
\$120.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$150.00.....	.4%	.0%	.5%
\$200.00.....	1.3%	.3%	1.6%
\$250.00.....	.3%	.3%	.2%
\$300.00.....	.7%	.0%	1.0%
\$385.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$400.00.....	.2%	.3%	.1%
\$500.00.....	.9%	.3%	1.1%
\$501.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$600.00.....	.3%	.0%	.4%
\$700.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$800.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$1,000.00.....	.6%	.0%	.9%
\$1,700.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$2,000.00.....	.4%	.0%	.5%
\$2,500.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$3,000.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$3,500.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$4,000.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$5,000.00.....	.5%	.0%	.6%
\$10,000.00.....	.4%	.0%	.5%
\$25,000.00.....	.2%	.0%	.2%
\$30,000.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
\$50,000.00.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Don't know.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Mean amount.....	\$231.10	\$11.79	\$312.42

Q4. Which of the following statements
would you agree with most?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
Both my father and mother gamble(d) too much.....	2.1%	2.7%	1.9%
My father gambles (or gambled) too much.....	2.8%	3.8%	2.5%
My mother gambles (or gambled) too much.....	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Neither my father or mother gambles (or gambled) too much.....	91.1%	89.6%	91.5%
Don't know.....	.5%	.0%	.6%
No answer.....	1.0%	1.1%	.9%

Q5. When you gamble, how often do you go
back on another day to win back money that you
have lost? Would you say ...?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
Never.....	77.8%	65.4%	81.3%
Some of the time when I lose..	18.0%	28.6%	15.0%
Most of the time when I lose..	2.4%	4.9%	1.7%
Every time I lose.....	.8%	1.1%	.8%
Don't know.....	.5%	.0%	.6%
No answer.....	.5%	.0%	.6%

Q6. Have you ever claimed to be winning
money gambling, but weren't really? In fact, you lost?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	92.9%	85.7%	94.9%
Yes.....	6.8%	13.2%	4.9%
Don't know.....	.4%	1.1%	.2%

Q1. I would like to start off by listing a number of general activities and for each one I would like you to indicate, on average, over the past year, whether you have done the activity less than once per week, more than once per week, or not at all.

	Not at all		Less than once a week		More than once a week	
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults
Attended a movie.....	18.3%	50.5%	76.0%	47.2%	5.7%	2.3%
Played bingo.....	80.7%	82.6%	17.7%	14.9%	1.7%	2.5%
Played video games in a video arcade.....	47.3%	88.3%	40.7%	10.4%	12.0%	1.4%
Purchased scratch-n-win or other lottery tickets.....	72.3%	31.1%	23.7%	49.5%	4.0%	19.4%
Placed bets on, hockey, football, soccer, or any other sport.....	79.0%	90.9%	17.7%	8.1%	3.3%	1.0%
Went to a bar, tavern, or pub.....	91.7%	51.4%	8.0%	40.2%	.3%	8.4%
Played cards for money.....	74.7%	83.0%	21.3%	15.2%	4.0%	1.9%
Attended some form of live theatre.....	59.7%	65.4%	39.7%	34.3%	.7%	.2%
Shot pool, played golf or any other game for money.....	82.3%	89.6%	12.3%	7.8%	5.3%	2.6%
Attended a pop/ rock concert.....	73.7%	83.7%	25.7%	16.2%	.7%	.1%
Placed bets on horses or any other type of animal.....	97.3%	94.3%	2.7%	5.2%	.0%	.5%
Smoked a package of cigarettes.....	83.7%	65.7%	8.3%	4.9%	8.0%	29.4%
Played any type of dice games for money.....	94.3%	36.4%	5.3%	3.3%	.3%	.2%
Rented a video.....	7.3%	28.3%	66.3%	53.0%	26.3%	18.8%
Placed money on office pools of any kind.....	93.7%	84.8%	5.7%	13.0%	.7%	2.2%
Went to a restaurant to eat.....	8.7%	3.8%	75.0%	73.3%	16.3%	16.9%
Played slot machines, video poker machines, or any other type of gambling machine.....	85.0%	79.1%	11.7%	15.4%	3.3%	5.4%
Attended a symphony concert.....	90.3%	39.6%	9.7%	10.2%	.0%	.1%
Played the stock and/ or commodities market..	97.3%	89.3%	2.7%	10.1%	.0%	.6%
Went to a casino (legal or otherwise).....	99.0%	95.9%	1.0%	4.0%	.0%	.1%

Q2. How much money would you spend in
a typical week on "_____".

	Total	Youth	Adults
Amount Spent On Movies In Average Week?.....	\$16.33	\$14.87	\$17.56
Amount Spent on Bingo in Average Week?.....	\$41.08	\$11.40	\$48.50
Amount Spent On Video Games in Average Week?..	\$7.47	\$7.19	\$8.36
Amount Spent on Lottery Tickets in Average Week?.....	\$9.38	\$5.18	\$9.68
Amount Spent Betting On Sports in Average Week?.....	\$8.94	\$8.20	\$9.88
Amount Spent in Bar, Tavern, or Pub in Average Week?.....	\$58.79	\$100.00	\$58.18
Amount Spent Playing Cards For Money in Average Week?.....	\$23.37	\$11.17	\$33.13
Amount Spent on Live Theatre in Average Week?	\$23.33	\$15.00	\$27.50
Amount Spent Shooting Pool, Golf, or Other Games For Money?.....	\$14.06	\$8.69	\$18.35
Amount Spent On Attendance at Rock/Pop Concert in Average Week?.....	\$13.33	\$35.00	\$30.00
Amount Spent Betting On Horses or Other Animals in Average Week?.....	\$95.00	.	\$95.00
Amount Spent On Cigarettes In An Average Week?.....	\$33.34	\$18.48	\$34.81
Amount Spent Playing Dice Games For Money In Average Week?.....	\$80.00	\$20.00	\$110.00
Amount Spent Renting Videos In An Average Week?.....	\$9.11	\$8.14	\$9.61
Amount Spent On Office Pools In An Average Week?.....	\$13.55	\$6.00	\$14.39
Amount Spent Eating at a Restaurant in an Average Week?.....	\$57.65	\$16.59	\$72.56
Amount Spent on Slot/Video/Gambling Machines in Average Week?.....	\$40.61	\$7.50	\$48.14
Amount Spent on Attending Symphony in an Average Week?.....	\$15.00	.	\$15.00
Amount Spent on Stock/Commodities in an Average Week?.....	\$275.00	.	\$275.00
Amount Spent in Any Type of Casino in an Average Week?.....	\$55.00	.	\$55.00

Q7. Do you feel that you have ever
had a problem with gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	96.9%	97.3%	96.8%
Yes in the past, but not now	2.3%	1.6%	2.5%
Yes.....	.8%	1.1%	.8%

Q8. Have you ever gambled more than you intended to?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	81.1%	78.0%	81.9%
Yes.....	18.8%	22.0%	17.9%
No answer.....	.1%	.0%	.2%

Q9. Have people criticized your gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	94.8%	94.0%	95.1%
Yes.....	5.1%	6.0%	4.8%
No answer.....	.1%	.0%	.2%

Q10. Have you ever felt guilty about the way
you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	90.6%	85.2%	92.1%
Yes.....	9.4%	14.8%	7.9%

Q11. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop gambling but didn't think you could do it?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	95.9%	90.7%	97.4%
Yes.....	3.6%	8.8%	2.2%
Don't know.....	.2%	.5%	.2%
No answer.....	.2%	.0%	.3%

Q12. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, or other signs or gambling from people who are important in your life?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	97.5%	95.6%	98.0%
Yes.....	2.5%	4.4%	2.0%

Q13. Have you ever argued with people over money that you have won or lost while gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	89.6%	70.9%	94.9%
Yes.....	10.4%	29.1%	5.1%

Q14. Have you ever borrowed money from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	98.3%	94.0%	99.5%
Yes.....	1.7%	6.0%	.5%

Q20. Should gambling in Nova Scotia be owned and operated by private enterprises or should it be run by the government?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Private.....	35.9%	37.3%	35.3%
Government.....	42.4%	54.0%	38.1%
Neither.....	12.7%	3.0%	16.3%
Both.....	.4%	.3%	.4%
Depends.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Don't know.....	7.4%	4.3%	8.5%
No answer.....	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%

Q21. Some people think that compulsive gamblers in Nova Scotia should get treatment through private organizations, while other feel that publicly funded therapy should be made available. What is your opinion?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Private.....	38.2%	32.7%	40.2%
Public.....	51.9%	57.0%	50.0%
Both.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Depends.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Other.....	.1%	.0%	.1%
Don't know.....	8.5%	10.0%	7.9%
No answer.....	1.2%	.3%	1.5%

Q22. How serious of a problem is gambling in Nova Scotia?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	1110	300	810
(%).....	100.0%	27.0%	73.0%
Extremely serious.....	8.2%	10.3%	7.4%
Very serious.....	23.2%	25.0%	22.5%
Fairly serious.....	48.0%	54.0%	45.8%
Not serious at all.....	13.3%	7.7%	15.4%
Don't know.....	6.9%	3.0%	8.4%
No asnwer.....	.4%	.0%	.5%

Q21. Would you say that the following statements are definitely false, false, true or definitely true?

	Definitely false		False		True		Definitely true		Depends	Don't know/ no answer	
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Adults	Youth	Adults
A. Gambling is a harmless pastime.....	24.7%	19.8%	49.0%	56.5%	21.3%	19.0%	3.3%	2.0%	.1%	1.7%	2.6%
B. Gambling is a bad habit anyone could get over if they wanted to....	6.3%	8.6%	32.3%	34.4%	49.0%	46.3%	11.0%	7.4%	.0%	1.3%	3.2%
C. Gambling is a problem that concerns everyone.....	4.0%	3.8%	30.3%	29.8%	56.3%	51.7%	9.0%	12.3%	.0%	.3%	2.3%
D. Compulsive gambling is an illness.....	2.0%	2.7%	14.0%	9.5%	54.7%	62.0%	27.0%	24.3%	.0%	2.3%	1.5%

Q15. Have you ever lost time from
work (or school) due to gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	98.8%	96.2%	99.5%
Yes.....	1.2%	3.8%	.5%

Q16. Have you ever borrowed money
to gamble or to pay for your gambling debts?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	95.4%	92.3%	96.3%
Yes.....	4.3%	7.1%	3.6%
No answer.....	.2%	.5%	.2%

Q17. Where did you borrow the money for gambling from?
Did you borrow it from ...

(Subsample: those who borrowed money to gamble or pay gambling debts)

	Total **	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	36	13	23
(%).....	100.0%	36.1%	63.9%
Household money.....	5.6%	7.7%	4.3%
Your spouse.....	2.8%	.0%	4.3%
Relatives or in-laws.....	47.2%	30.8%	56.5%
Friends.....	58.3%	76.9%	47.8%
Banks, credit unions, or loan companies.....	11.1%	.0%	17.4%
You sold personal or family property.....	2.8%	.0%	4.3%
You borrowed on your checking account.....	2.8%	7.7%	.0%
No answer.....	2.8%	.0%	4.3%

** Total may exceed 100% due to multiple mentions

OW/ NO
ER
Adult

8.5
2.3
6.6
1.1

Q18a. Has anyone ever suggested that
you have an alcohol or drug problem?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	92.6%	97.8%	91.2%
Yes.....	7.2%	2.2%	8.7%
No answer.....	.1%	.0%	.2%

Q18b. Do you feel that you have ever had
an alcohol or drug problem?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
No.....	92.6%	97.3%	91.3%
Yes.....	7.0%	2.7%	8.2%
Don't know.....	.2%	.0%	.3%
No answer.....	.1%	.0%	.2%

Q18c. How often do you drink alcohol or use
drugs while you are gambling?

	Total	Youth	Adults
Total			
(n).....	829	182	647
(%).....	100.0%	22.0%	78.0%
Never.....	82.1%	90.7%	79.8%
Rarely.....	12.3%	6.6%	13.9%
Fairly often.....	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%
Almost all the time.....	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%
All the time.....	1.1%	.0%	1.4%
Don't know.....	.1%	.0%	.2%
No answer.....	.4%	.0%	.5%

Q19. I am going to now read some statements to you and I would like you to state whether you would strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each one.

	Strongly agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Depends	Don't know/ answer	
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Adults	Youth	Adults
A. There are tricks to gambling that you have to know to win...	6.6%	5.9%	44.0%	32.8%	16.3%	37.2%	12.1%	15.6%	.0%	1.1%	6.0%
B. Even when a person spends too much money on gambling, it's their own affair.....	13.7%	9.1%	53.8%	44.8%	25.8%	29.4%	6.6%	14.4%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
C. A successful gambler knows how to beat the odds.....	4.9%	3.1%	31.3%	22.9%	46.2%	47.4%	15.4%	19.8%	.2%	2.2%	6.0%
D. I have no problems controlling my gambling.....	59.9%	65.8%	14.1%	30.8%	6.0%	.9%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%

Sample Characteristics

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
Total				
(n).....	810	771	25	14
(%).....	100.0%	95.2%	3.1%	1.7%
GENDER				
Male.....	52.3%	51.8%	60.0%	71.4%
Female.....	47.7%	48.2%	40.0%	28.6%
MARITAL STATUS				
Never been married.....	26.5%	26.1%	40.0%	28.6%
Married.....	57.4%	57.7%	44.0%	64.3%
Separated.....	3.0%	3.0%	.0%	7.1%
Divorced.....	4.8%	4.8%	8.0%	.0%
Widowed.....	7.9%	8.3%	.0%	.0%
No answer.....	.4%	.1%	8.0%	.0%
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION				
Elementary to some high school (grades 1-11).....	31.1%	31.0%	32.0%	35.7%
Completed high school.....	22.0%	22.0%	20.0%	21.4%
Some community college, vocational, trade school.....	7.4%	7.1%	20.0%	.0%
Completed community college, vocational, trade school.....	9.5%	9.3%	8.0%	21.4%
Some university.....	10.5%	10.5%	12.0%	7.1%
Completed university (Bachelors degree).....	13.0%	13.1%	8.0%	14.3%
Post graduate (Masters, Ph.D).....	6.4%	6.7%	.0%	.0%
Don't know/ no answer/ refused.....	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$10,000.....	5.1%	4.7%	12.0%	14.3%
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	17.0%	17.4%	12.0%	7.1%
\$20,000 to \$29,999.....	16.9%	17.0%	12.0%	21.4%
\$30,000 to \$39,999.....	12.6%	12.6%	8.0%	21.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	11.1%	10.9%	20.0%	7.1%
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	8.3%	8.2%	12.0%	7.1%
\$60,000 to \$69,999.....	5.2%	5.3%	.0%	7.1%
\$70,000 to 79,999.....	3.3%	3.5%	.0%	.0%
\$80,000 and over.....	5.6%	5.7%	4.0%	.0%
Don't know.....	6.4%	6.1%	16.0%	7.1%
Refused.....	8.5%	8.7%	4.0%	7.1%
AREA				
Urban.....	40.2%	40.5%	36.0%	35.7%
Rural.....	59.8%	59.5%	64.0%	64.3%

(continued)

Sample Characteristics

	Total	No problems	Possible Problems	Possible Patho- logical
AGE CATEGORY				
18-24.....	14.1%	13.5%	28.0%	21.4%
25-34.....	26.5%	26.5%	24.0%	28.6%
35-44.....	20.1%	19.9%	16.0%	35.7%
45-54.....	13.0%	13.1%	16.0%	.0%
55-64.....	12.7%	12.9%	8.0%	14.3%
65+.....	13.6%	14.0%	8.0%	.0%
South Oaks Gambling Index				
No Problem.....	77.7%	81.6%	.0%	.0%
No Problem.....	13.2%	13.9%	.0%	.0%
No Problem.....	4.3%	4.5%	.0%	.0%
Possible.....	2.3%	.0%	76.0%	.0%
Possible.....	.7%	.0%	24.0%	.0%
Probable Pathological.....	1.0%	.0%	.0%	57.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.2%	.0%	.0%	14.3%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
Probable Pathological.....	.1%	.0%	.0%	7.1%

HV6722
C 23
N 6
E 965
1993



DATE DUE / DATE DE RETOUR

APR 14 1999			
RECEIVED	MAR 29 1999		
FEB 20 2001			
RECEIVED	FEB 28 2001		
NOVEX			

CARR MCLEAN

30-207

