

**A REPORT ON GAMBLING ACTIVITIES
AND RELATED ISSUES AMONG CLIENTS
OF MULTICULTURAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN ONTARIO**

Andrea Faveri and Lisa Gainer

**Addiction Research Foundation
University Settlement Recreation Centre
Chinese Family Life Services of Metro Toronto**

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A REPORT ON GAMBLING ACTIVITIES AND RELATED ISSUES AMONG CLIENTS OF MULTICULTURAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

INTRODUCTION

In May 1995, University Settlement Recreation Centre launched a province wide project to address the issue of problem gambling among diverse cultural groups. A major component of the project was to conduct research which examines gambling related issues among diverse ethnocultural populations with the assistance of the Addiction Research Foundation. Chinese Family Life Services of Metro Toronto was a collaborating partner in the project providing counselling and treatment services to gamblers and their family members in the Chinese community and developing a culturally appropriate intervention model.

In July 1995, two surveys were distributed to over 300 multicultural social service agencies in Ontario. Service providers were asked specific questions about their clientele's involvement in gambling behaviour and their agency's method of dealing with gambling related problems. A second questionnaire was directed to the clientele of these agencies with specific questions pertaining to gambling behaviour. The client questionnaires were translated into Chinese, Vietnamese, Portuguese and Spanish. A total of 350 questionnaires were sent to multicultural social service agencies in Ontario with 44 service providers and 155 clients responding.

The study is exploratory in nature as previous research has not been conducted on gambling within diverse cultural groups. The intent of the research is to gain a better understanding of the prevalence of gambling among ethnocultural groups and to determine whether gambling is a concern for multicultural service providers.

This report provides tables of both the service provider and client questionnaire results as well as an overview of the significant results. Since the overall project has a special emphasis on gambling within the Chinese community, the results of the service provider section has been divided into 2 categories: multicultural service providers and Chinese service providers.

Areas of focus for the service provider questionnaire include agency information, opinions on prevalence of gambling behaviour among clientele, amount of involvement with gambling related clients, and knowledge of gambling treatment services in Ontario. Areas of focus for the client questionnaire include demographic information, participation in gambling, amount spent on gambling, and whether gambling has caused difficulties. The findings from this study should provide useful information to both Chinese and multicultural service providers about the prevalence of gambling behaviour and gambling related problems among their clientele, as well as useful information on the service needs of multicultural social service agencies with respect to gambling.

METHODS

Three hundred and fifty questionnaires were distributed to multicultural social service agencies in Ontario. Multicultural agencies were selected from mailing lists from the Training and Education Department of ARF, the Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI), the Chinese Inter-Agency Network, Portuguese Interagency Network, and Hispanic Development Council Membership lists as well as the Blue Book (Directory of Community Services in Metropolitan Toronto).

Service providers were asked to complete a questionnaire and then distribute client questionnaires to 3-4 of their clients. Completion of the questionnaires was on a strictly voluntary basis for both service providers and clients and all information remained confidential. Names of respondents did not appear on the questionnaires in order to ensure the confidentiality of each respondent. Forty four service providers and 155 clients completed the questionnaires representing a response rate of 56%.

A non-probability sampling design was used in this study since the research focuses on ethnocultural populations in Ontario rather than the entire population. Therefore the resulting sample of clients is not representative of all ethnocultural populations. Because the sample of clients is comprised of a significant number of Chinese and Vietnamese females with incomes under \$20,000 per annum, the findings are not representative of ethnocultural populations in Ontario. Moreover, individuals who seek assistance from mainstream social services outside of their ethnocultural community would not have been included in this sample.

The results for both questionnaires are presented in table format. The service provider questionnaire illustrates the total number of people who responded to each question in the bottom row of each table and the client questionnaire indicates this in top row of each table. The percentages in the tables reflect the percentage of people who responded *to each particular question*. In certain cases, the numbers and percentages in the table do not add up to the total number of people asked the question. Reasons for this include unanswered questions and the fact that people were asked to choose more than one response for some questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section of the report is divided into two sub-sections: *Service Provider Questionnaire* and *Client Questionnaire*. Results are highlighted for each table and a summary of the results are discussed at the end of each sub-section. Only notable differences between the multicultural and Chinese service providers will be discussed.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Table 1 - Services Offered by the Organization

The most frequently cited services offered by social service agencies are women's services, settlement services for immigrants and newcomers, family services, assessment and referral and mental health services.

Table 2 - Presenting Problems by Clients

When asked which types of issues/problems clients present to the social service agencies, immigration issues, mental health problems, family violence and marital issues were reported to be the most common issues/problems presented followed by addictions and other family issues.

Table 3 - Gambling Activities Among Clientele

This question was intended to solicit service providers' perceptions of the most common **types** of gambling activities among their clientele. Lotteries, card playing, and bingo were thought to be the most common gambling activities, followed by horse race betting and slot machines.

Table 4 - Opinions on how Common Gambling Activities are among Clients

In general, Chinese service providers are of the opinion that gambling activities are more common among their clients than multicultural service providers. Approximately 40% of both Chinese and multicultural service providers are of the opinion that fewer than 10% of their clientele engage in the above mentioned gambling activities. However, 60% of Chinese service providers felt that gambling activities are **somewhat common** among their clients compared to 29% percent of multicultural service providers. Interestingly, 18% of multicultural service providers felt that gambling activities are **common** among their clients (26-50% of clients) unlike Chinese service providers.

Table 5 - Increase in Gambling Problems among Clientele During Last Year

Responses to this question were relatively evenly split among multicultural service providers with 41% reporting that they have noticed an increase in gambling related problems among their clientele within the past year and 48% reporting that they have not noticed an increase in gambling related problems. However, slightly more Chinese service providers (60%) report not having noticed an increase in gambling related problems among their clientele.

Table 6 - Gambling Affecting Other Areas of Clients' Lives

Even though a number of service providers were of the opinion that gambling was not very common among their clients, the majority are of the opinion that clients who do gamble are negatively affected by the gambling in other life areas.

Table 6A - Life Areas Affected by Gambling

Respondents to this question indicated that family life, finances, marriage and work are the major life areas which are negatively affected by their client's gambling.

Table 7 - Other Reasons Presented as Primary Reason for Coming to Agency

This question was intended to gauge whether individuals with gambling related problems present their gambling as the primary reason for coming into contact with the agency or present the other related issues as the primary reason. Approximately half of the service providers indicated that clients present their gambling to be the primary problem and half indicated that the gambling related problems (family life, finances and marriage) are presented as the primary reason for contact with the agency and not the gambling. This is consistent with the literature on gambling which states that a large number of individuals with gambling problems never actually refer to their gambling behaviour when seeking assistance from social service agencies (ARF, 1995).

Table 8 - Who Identifies Gambling as a Problem

Social service providers were asked who typically identifies gambling to be a problem. The spouse or partner of the gambler is the person who most often identifies gambling to be a problem to service providers. This is also consistent with the literature on problem gambling which states that partners of problem gamblers are often the first ones to approach social service agencies and identify gambling related problems (ARF, 1995). Family members and service providers themselves were the other individuals most likely to identify gambling as a problem.

Table 9 - Other Addictive Behaviour Besides Gambling

Since clinicians and researchers have documented a significantly higher rate of problem gambling among substance abusers (Gambino, Fitzgerald, Shaffer and Renner, 1993), a question was asked about evidence of other addictive behaviours for those clients whose gambling is problematic. Approximately sixty percent of the respondents reported that they have not seen any evidence of other addictive behaviours for clients whose gambling is problematic. Service providers who responded positively to this question reported that they have seen evidence of alcohol and drug addictions.

Table 10 - Number of Clients Seen During Past Year with Self-identified Gambling Problems

In general, multicultural service providers reported seeing a greater number of clients with **self-identified** gambling problems compared with Chinese service providers. Nearly two thirds of multicultural service providers reported seeing 1-5 clients with self-identified gambling problems within the past year and one third reported not having met any clients with self-identified gambling problems, whereas almost half of the Chinese service providers (46%) reported that they have not seen any clients with self-identified gambling problems. Fifty five percent reported having seen 1-5 clients with self-identified gambling problems during the past year. Possible explanations for this difference might be due to the fact that gambling is considered to be a socially acceptable activity within the Chinese culture, that seeking help outside of the family is often viewed as a sign of weakness, and that counselling remains a foreign concept to most Chinese (Chinese Family Life Services, 1996).

Table 11 - Number of Clients Seen During Past Year Affected by Other People's Gambling Problems

One third of multicultural service providers indicated that they have not met with any clients who are **affected by other people's gambling problems**. However, a significant percentage (37%) indicated that they seen 1-5 clients and 23% reported having seen 6-10 clients affected by other people's gambling within the past year. In terms of Chinese service providers, 18% reported not having seen any clients affected by other people's gambling problems and 64% reported having met with 1-5 clients during the past year. Since spouses and family members of problem gamblers are often negatively affected by gambling financially, emotionally and other ways, they often tend to be the first ones to identify gambling to be a problem. Therefore, it is not surprising that service providers see more clients affected by other people's gambling than they see clients with self-identified gambling problems.

Table 12 - Service Providers Meet with Family Members Regularly

Chinese service providers (90%) tend to meet with family members of gamblers much more than multicultural service providers (31%). However, the frequency of meetings with family members of gamblers for both service providers is on a monthly basis.

Table 13 - Aware of Gambling Treatment in Ontario

An overwhelming majority of multicultural service providers (80%) reported that they did not know of any gambling treatment programs in Ontario. Chinese service providers were much more knowledgeable, with 78% indicating that they were aware of gambling treatment programs. One possible interpretation for this difference is that a significant amount of public education was conducted around the issue of problem gambling and treatment services available for the Chinese community in Metro Toronto throughout the course of this project.

Table 14 - Referrals to Gambling Treatment Services During the Past Year

The majority of service providers had not made any referrals to gambling treatment services during the past year (85%). Those service providers who did, referred clients to The Donwoods (6%) and The Canadian Foundation on Compulsive Gambling (3%).

The most frequently cited reasons for not making referrals to gambling treatment services were because of language barriers, cultural barriers and limited treatment options. Other reasons included resistance on the part of the client, not knowing where to refer clients and the fact that the issue of gambling falls outside of the mandate of the agency.

Table 15 - Need for Culturally Appropriate Gambling Treatment Services

Nearly all of the service providers surveyed (92% multicultural /100% Chinese) indicated there is a need for culturally appropriate gambling treatment services.

Table 16 - Gambling a Concern for Service Provider

Approximately three quarters of service providers indicated that gambling is in fact a concern for them.

Table 17 - Need for Staff Training in Gambling Issues and Interventions

Most service providers (79%) felt it was important for their staff to receive training in gambling related issues and interventions. Treatment planning, identification, assessment and relapse prevention were the most frequently cited topics which people felt they needed to receive training in order to work effectively with clients who have gambling problems.

SUMMARY

In general, Chinese service providers are of the opinion that gambling activities are more common among their clientele than multicultural service providers. However, it is interesting to note that more Chinese service providers report that they have not noticed an increase in gambling related problems among their clientele during the past year compared to multicultural service providers.

Multicultural service providers tended to see more clients with self-identified gambling problems during the past year than Chinese service providers. Although both multicultural and Chinese service providers had encountered a significant number of clients who had been affected by other people's gambling, Chinese service providers were much more likely to meet with these family members compared to multicultural service providers.

In addition, multicultural service providers are much less aware of gambling treatment services in Ontario. In terms of referrals, the majority of service providers did not make any referrals to gambling treatment services citing language and cultural barriers as the primary reason for not making referrals.

The great majority of service providers reported that gambling is indeed a concern for them and identified a need for culturally appropriate gambling treatment services. Training on gambling related issues and interventions was also identified as an important issue for service providers.

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TABLE 1**Services Offered by the Organization****Multicultural Service Providers**

Services Offered	Number (#)	Percentage (%)
Addictions	6	18
Assessment & Referral	10	30
Community Centre	8	24
Settlement Services	13	39
Seniors Services	9	27
Family Services	10	30
Women's Services	15	46
Mental Health Services	6	18
Youth Services	8	24
Other Services	9	27
Total	94	285

* Multiple responses were requested

TABLE 1 (cont'd) Services Offered by the Organization

Chinese Service Providers

Services Offered	Number (#)	Percentage (%)
Assessment & Referral	1	9
Family Services	5	46
Mental Health Services	2	18
Women's Services	1	9
Other Services	3	27
Total	12	109

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 2

**Presenting Problems by Client
Multicultural Service Providers**

Presenting Problem	#	%
Immigration Issues	13	50
Racism Issues	3	12
Family Issues	5	19
Language Issues	3	12
Marital Issues	2	8
Financial Issues	4	15
Legal Problems	3	12
Unemployment	4	15
Sexual Assault	2	8
Family Violence	6	23
Mental Health Issues	7	27
Addictions	5	19
Physical Health	4	15
Intergenerational Issues	1	4
Housing Issues	1	4
Workplace Harassment	1	4
Recreation	1	14
Dual Disorders	1	4
Other Issues	1	4
Total	67	25

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 2 (Cont'd) Presenting Problems by Client
Chinese Service Providers

Presenting Problems	#	%
Immigration Issues	2	18
Family Issues	7	64
Language Issues	2	18
Marital Issues	4	36
Financial Issues	1	9
Legal Problems	1	9
Unemployment	2	18
Family Violence	3	27
Mental Health Issues	4	36
Addictions	1	9
Physical Health	1	9
Intergenerational Issues	1	9
Parole Issues	1	9
Total	30	273

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 3 **Gambling Activities Among Clients**
Multicultural Service Providers

Gambling Activity	#	%
Bingo	13	46
Lotteries	19	68
Nevada Tickets	2	7
Casino	4	14
Video Lottery	2	7
Slot Machines	7	25
Card Playing	17	61
Sports Betting	4	14
Mahjong Betting	3	11
Horse Race Betting	7	25
Chinese Dominoes	2	7
Total	83	296

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 3 (cont'd)

Gambling Activities Among Clients

Chinese Service Providers

Gambling Activity	#	%
Bingo	1	10
Lotteries	5	50
Casino	5	50
Slot Machines	1	10
Sports Betting	1	10
Mahjong Betting	4	40
Horse Race Betting	7	70
Chinese Dominoes	4	40
Total	28	280

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 4 **Opinions on How Common Gambling Activities are Among Clients**

Multicultural Service Providers

How Common	#	%
Not Very (<10%)	11	39
Somewhat (10-25%)	8	27
Common (26-50%)	5	18
Very Common (51% or more)	4	14
Total	28	100

Chinese Service Providers

How Common	#	%
Not Very (<10%)	4	40
Somewhat Common (10-25%)	6	60
Common (26-50%)	--	--
Very Common (51% or more)	--	--
Total	10	100

-- indicates no respondents in this category

Table 5 Increase in Gambling Problems Among Clients During Past Year

Multicultural Service Providers

Increase in Gambling Problems	#	%
Yes	11	41
No	13	48
Not Evaluated	3	11
Total	27	100

Chinese Service Providers

Increase in Gambling Problems	#	%
Yes	4	40
No	6	60
Total	10	100

Table 6

Gambling Affecting Other Areas of Clients' Lives

Multicultural Service Providers

Gambling Affecting Other Life Areas	#	%
Yes	19	70
No	8	30
Total	27	100

Chinese Service Providers

Gambling Affecting Other Areas	#	%
Yes	8	73
No	3	27
Total	11	100

Table 6A Life Areas Affected By Gambling

Multicultural Service Providers

Life Areas Affected by Gambling	#	%
Family Life	15	79
Work	5	26
Health	3	16
Marriage	8	42
Finances	13	68
Education	1	5
Total	45	237

*Multiple responses were requested

Chinese Service Providers

Life Areas Affected by Gambling	#	%
Family Life	8	100
Work	7	88
Health	3	38
Marriage	8	100
Finances	7	88
Education	1	13
Total	34	425

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 7

Other Reasons Presented as Primary Reason for Coming to Agency

Multicultural Service Providers

Other Reasons Presented	#	%
Yes	12	50
No	12	50
Total	24	100

Chinese Service Providers

Other Reasons Presented	#	%
Yes	6	60
No	4	40
Total	10	100

Table 8 Who Identifies the Gambling as a Problem

Multicultural Service Providers

Gambling Identified By...	#	%
Gambler	4	17
Partner	16	70
Family Member	10	44
Friend	3	13
Service Provider / Counsellor	5	22
Other Source	1	4
Total	39	170

*Multiple responses were requested

Chinese Service Providers

Gambling Identified By...	#	%
Gambler	2	22
Partner	6	67
Family Member	6	67
Service Provider / Counsellor	2	22
Total	16	178

*Multiple responses were requested

Table 9

Other Addictive Behaviour Besides Gambling

Multicultural Service Providers

Other Addictive Behaviour	#	%
Yes	10	40
No	15	60
Total	25	100

Chinese Service Providers

Other Addictive Behaviour	#	%
Yes	4	44
No	5	56
Total	9	100

Table 10

**Number of Clients Seen with Self-Identified Gambling Problems
During the past year**

Multicultural Service Providers

Clients with self-identified Problems	#	%
zero	8	31
1 to 5	16	62
6 to 10	--	--
11 to 20	1	4
20 plus	1	4
Total	26	100

-- indicates no respondents in a category

Chinese Service Providers

Clients with self-identified Problems	#	%
zero	5	46
1 to 5	6	54
6 to 10	--	--
11 to 20	--	--
20 plus	--	--
Total	11	100

-- indicates no respondents in a category

Table 11

**Number of Clients Seen During Past Year Affected by Other
People's Gambling Problems**

Multicultural Service Providers

Number of Clients Affected by Other People's Gambling Problems	#	%
zero	10	34
1 to 5	11	37
6 to 10	7	23
11 to 20	1	3
20 plus	1	3
Total	30	100

Chinese Service Providers

Number of Clients Affected by Other People's Gambling Problems	#	%
zero	2	18
1 to 5	7	64
6 to 10	1	9
11 to 20	1	9
20 plus	--	--
Total	11	100

-- indicates no respondents in a category

Table 12

Service Providers Meet with Family Members Regularly?

Multicultural Service Providers

Regularly Meet with Family Members	#	%
Yes	8	31
No	18	69
Total	26	100

Chinese Service Providers

Regularly Meet with Family Members	#	%
Yes	9	90
No	1	10
Total	10	100

Table 13

Awareness of Gambling Treatment Services in Ontario

Multicultural Service Providers

Aware of Gambling Treatment Services	#	%
Yes	5	20
No	20	80
Total	25	100

Chinese Service Providers

Aware of Gambling Treatment Services	#	%
Yes	7	78
No	2	22
Total	9	100

Table 14

Referrals to Gambling Treatment Services During Past Year

Multicultural Service Providers

Referred Clients to Gambling Treatment Services During Past Year	#	%
Yes	2	14
No	12	86
Total	14	100

Chinese Service Providers

Referred Clients to Gambling Treatment Services During Past Year	#	%
Yes	1	17
No	5	83
Total	6	100

Table 14A

Where Clients were Referred

Multicultural Service Providers

Gambling Treatment Referrals	#	%
Donwoods Institute	2	50
Canadian Foundation on Compulsive Gambling	1	25
Other	1	25
Total	4	100

Chinese Service Providers

Gambling Treatment Referrals	#	%
Chinese Family Life Services	1	100
Total	1	100

Table 14B

Reasons for Not Making Referrals to Gambling Treatment Services

Multicultural Service Providers

Reasons for Not Making Referrals to Gambling Treatment Services	#	%
Language Barrier	14	61
Inconvenient Location	2	9
Cultural Barriers	9	39
Limited Treatment Options	6	26
Other	6	26
Total	37	161

* multiple responses were requested

Chinese Service Providers

Reasons for Not Making Referrals to Gambling Treatment Services	#	%
Language Barrier	6	86
Inconvenient Location	1	14
Cultural Barriers	6	6
Limited Treatment Options	4	57
Other	1	14
Total	18	257

* multiple responses were requested

Table 15

Need for Culturally Appropriate Gambling Treatment Services

Multicultural Service Providers

Need for Culturally Appropriate Gambling Treatment	#	%
Yes	24	92
No	2	8
Total	26	100

Chinese Service Providers

Need for Culturally Appropriate Gambling Treatment	#	%
Yes	9	100
No	--	--
Total	9	100

-- indicates no respondents in a category

Table 16

Gambling a Concern for Service Providers

Multicultural Service Providers

Gambling a Concern	#	%
Yes	22	73
No	8	27
Total	30	100

Chinese Service Providers

Gambling a Concern	#	%
Yes	8	89
No	1	11
Total	9	100

Table 17

Need for Staff Training in Gambling Issues and Interventions

Multicultural Service Providers

Need for Staff Training in Gambling Issues and Interventions	#	%
Yes	20	80
No	5	20
Total	25	100

Chinese Service Providers

Need for Staff Training in Gambling Issues and Interventions	#	%
Yes	7	78
No	2	22
Total	9	100

Table 17A

Skills Needed to work effectively with problem gamblers

Multicultural Service Providers

Skills Needed to Develop	#	%
Identification	12	52
Assessment	12	52
Treatment Planning	14	61
Matching Clients to Treatment	10	44
Marital/Family Therapy	4	17
Crisis Management	9	39
Relapse Prevention	6	26
12 Step Approach	7	30
Total	74	321

* multiple responses were requested

Chinese Service Providers

Skills Needed to Develop	#	%
Identification	1	14
Assessment	3	43
Treatment Planning	7	100
Matching Clients to Treatment	3	43
Marital/Family Therapy	1	14
Crisis Management	3	43
Relapse Prevention	4	57
12 Step Approach	2	29
Total	24	343

* multiple responses were requested

CLIENT QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

The agencies were also requested to gather information on the gambling related activities of their clients. Clients attending each agency were invited to complete a questionnaire on a voluntary basis. The clients invited to participate were chosen in an informal manner in accordance with no particular guidelines.

Findings

One hundred fifty-five clients seen by the forty-four agencies that participated in the study, completed the questionnaire.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Gender, Age and Marital Status

Ninety-nine or 64% of the respondents were female and fifty-six or 36% were male. Slightly more than half of the clients (53%) were between the ages of 25 and 44 with the largest proportion, about a third, falling within the 35-44 age range. Half of the clients were married and one quarter was single. The remaining clients were either separated or divorced.

Ethnicity

Almost half of those responding to the questionnaire were Chinese (47%). The second largest single group was Vietnamese (38%).

The remainder self-identified with the following groups: South Asian, Somalian, Filipino, West Indian, Croatian, Slovak, Italian Canadian, Argentinean, Ecuadorean, Latin American and African-Canadian.

Length of Residence in Canada

Almost 60% of the clients have been in Canada 2-9 years. The largest proportion (40%) arrived 2-5 years ago. Only 7% percent have been here less than two years.

Annual and Household Income

Two thirds of those completing the questionnaire earned less than \$20,000 last year. Seventeen percent earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000 and the remaining 15% reported incomes of more than \$30,000.

Almost one third of the clients reported household incomes last year of less than \$30,000 and another third reported them to be more than \$50,000. About a quarter were in the \$30,000 - \$39,000 range.

Education and Employment

A third of the clients had less than a high school education and this constituted the largest group. One quarter had completed high school and the remainder had either a university degree or a college diploma.

The largest proportion of clients completing the questionnaire (28%) indicated that they were employed on a full time basis. Almost 10% worked part-time and a fifth of the clients (20%) were unemployed. Of the remainder, 19% were Homemakers, 15% were retired and 6% were students.

Reasons for Contacting the Agency

Clients were asked to report on the primary, secondary or tertiary reasons for initially contacting the particular agency.

Taken together, the most frequently cited reasons for contacting the agency were for a workshop/seminar (20%) or to attend ESL classes (15%). To a lesser extent, clients reported coming for family counselling (12%) and for health services (12%).

GAMBLING RELATED FINDINGS

The survey contained several questions related to gambling activities. Because gambling patterns are known to differ between males and females, the findings are also presented in relation to gender. The majority of these tables are discussed in the report. Other tables can be found in Appendix A.

All variables were also examined in relation to age range and education level. Unfortunately, the number of cases occurring in related categories for many of the analysis was small. In order to simplify presentation of the findings and avoid possible misinterpretation because of the small numbers, these are presented only in Appendix B and in tabular form.

Gambling Activities Played

Clients were asked to report on the nature and extent of their involvement in a series of gambling activities that included, lotteries, bingo, sports and horse racing betting, playing card for money and so on.

About two thirds of those completing the questionnaire reported participating in gambling related activities. Of those, the majority engaged in Lotteries, purchasing Nevada tickets and playing Bingo. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the prevalence of these activities, including involvement by gender.

Table 1 - Lotteries

In Table 1 it can be seen that almost three quarters of the clients responding to the questionnaire report playing lotteries (71%) with slightly more than half (53%) playing less than once a week.

About three quarters of the males (76%) and two thirds of the females report playing lotteries. Approximately one half of each group play less than once a week.

Table 2 - Nevada Tickets

Almost half (47%) of the clients reported purchasing Nevada tickets, with about one third playing less than once a week.

More than half of the males (53%) purchase tickets while more than half of the women do not (56%).

Table 3 - Bingo

Slightly more than a quarter of the clients (26%) report playing bingo. Of those that do play, slightly more play less than once a week (14%) while the other play more often (12%). About a third of the males (34%) and slightly less than a quarter of the females reported playing bingo.

Table 4 - Average Amount of Money Spent per month on Gambling Activities

Respondents to the questionnaire were asked to report on approximately how much money they spend per month on gambling activities. As previously reported, about two thirds of the clients reported engaging in gambling activities. As seen in Table 4, fewer men reported "never having gambled" than women (24% versus 40%).

Of those clients who said they spent money on gambling, half reported spending less than \$49 per month and this was equally true for men and women.

Table 5 - Reasons for Participating in Gambling Activities

Respondents to the questionnaire were asked to list the reasons for their involvement in gambling activities. Table 5 is a summary of the multiple responses that were provided.

The most frequently cited reason for gambling is that it offers a chance to win money (26% of responses) followed by, entertainment (15%). In a related fashion, it also is seen as an activity that does not cost much money. In general, this applied to both males and females.

Appendix A and B - Complaints about Gambling Activities

Clients completing the questionnaire were asked to indicate whether or not they had received complaints about their gambling activities from others.

Of those responding to the item, 15 or almost 20%, indicated that they had received complaints about their gambling habits, with more males (29%) receiving complaints than females (13%) (see Table 1: Appendix A). In both instances the complaints were reported to be made by family members (see Table 2: Appendix A).

Difficulties caused by Gambling Activities and Efforts to Seek Help

Clients were also asked to report if their gambling activities had caused difficulties in their lives. Twenty-five or 16% of clients completing the questionnaire indicated that their gambling caused trouble in one or more life areas. The most frequent problems cited were in the areas of family life, financial and health. These problems occurred regardless of gender (Table 3: Appendix A).

Approximately 20% of both the males and females said they had sought help from family, friends or their family doctor.

Table 6 - Knowledge of Someone with a Gambling Problem

All clients completing the questionnaire were asked if they knew someone with a gambling problem and their relationship to them.

As seen in Table 6, a third of the 151 clients that responded to the question, said that they knew someone with a gambling problem and the person most often mentioned (75%) was identified as a friend.

Table 7 - Relationship to Person with Gambling Problem

Almost half of the male clients responding (46%) and slightly more than a quarter of the females (28%) indicated that they knew someone with a gambling problem and a friend was the person most often cited by both groups.

Table 8 - Self-identified as having a problem with gambling

In total, 15 clients self-identified as having (7) or having had in the past (8), a gambling problem. This represents 10% of the total number of respondents. Of those that self-identified, ten were male and five were female.

Table 9 - The Need for Culturally Specific Services

Clients that self-identified with a gambling problem were asked whether or not culturally specific treatment services were required. One third said that they were needed. While males were evenly divided only a quarter of the females reported the need for culturally specific services.

Table 10 - The need for culturally specific services was examined among all Chinese clients that participated in the study. In total, sixty-seven Chinese clients returned the questionnaire. More than three quarters (77%) said that services should be culturally specific. In these instances, it was reported slightly more often among females (80%) than males (73%).

MALE AND FEMALE COMPARISONS

As previously reported, males and females are known to have different gambling practices.

Gambling activities among clients

Nevada tickets and lotteries were found to be more popular with the male clients than the female clients. Male clients were also spending more money on average per month on gambling activities than female clients.

The reasons for participating in gambling activities were found to be similar between the male and female clients. Both groups saw gambling primarily as an easy way to win money.

The male clients received more complaints about their gambling habits than the female clients. Overall, family members were the most frequently cited source of the concern/complaints within both male and female client groups.

Difficulties caused by gambling activities

Both male and female client groups experienced difficulties due to their gambling habits. The two groups similarly reported financial disruption and problems within their families.

In addition, both male and female groups sought help from family or friends for their gambling concerns.

Knowledge of someone with a gambling problem

Overall, more male clients than female knew someone with a gambling problem. However, both male and female clients mentioned most often that a friend of theirs has a gambling problem.

Need for culturally specific treatment services

Although the number of clients that answered this particular question was relatively small, more males (out of those people who self-identified with a gambling problem) indicated a need for culturally specific treatment services, than female clients.

COMPARISON OF CLIENT AND SERVICE PROVIDER FINDINGS

The questionnaires completed by the two groups invite comparisons in relation to common questions raised. The following provides a description of similarities and differences that were noted.

Gambling Activities Among Clients

Providers and clients were consistent in citing lotteries and bingo as major gambling activities. Playing Nevada tickets was a popular activity cited by clients and not the providers.

Prevalence of Gambling Problems

The majority of service providers estimated that fewer than 10% of their clientele engages in gambling activities. In actual fact, two thirds of the clients acknowledged involvement although for many it was less than once a week. If the providers' estimate was in fact meant to reflect their perception of individuals with gambling problems, the overall findings suggest this to be an underestimate, in that 16% of clients completing the questionnaire self-identified with a gambling problem.

The absolute number of clients that self-identified as having a gambling problem is relatively small. Hence, the observed discrepancy may be related to the service providers having infrequent contact with individuals with gambling problems.

Caution needs to be used in drawing inferences from these findings. There is no reason to believe that the respondents accurately reflect the clientele of the agencies involved, as the questionnaires were not distributed randomly and the sample sizes are small. Nevertheless, the findings do suggest that gambling related problems may be more prevalent among clients than is believed by service providers and more attention might be paid to probing possible difficulties during assessments.

Difficulties Caused by Gambling

In general, Service Providers and clients were consistent in reporting that family life, finances and health are among the major life areas affected by gambling.

Who identifies a Gambling Problem

Although identical questions were not asked of both groups, the clients were requested to

comment on whether or not they receive complaints from others about their gambling activities. If this is used as an index of identification, the two groups were generally consistent in reporting family members as typically identifying gambling to be a problem.

The Need for Culturally Specific Treatment Services

Again, Service Providers and Clients were generally consistent in reporting that culturally appropriate services should be provided.

SUMMARY

Two thirds of the clients who responded to the questionnaire engage in gambling activities. Lotteries, Nevada tickets and Bingo were found to be the most popular.

Although three-quarters of the clients enjoy playing the lottery, half participate less than once a week. Fifty percent of the clients play Nevada tickets and play less than once a week as well. The male clients were more frequent players of both the lottery and Nevada tickets, than the female clients.

Fewer men reported "never having gambled" than women. Half of the male and female clients spend less than \$49. per month on gambling activities. Both male and female clients stated that they gamble because it is a chance to win money. Entertainment and that "it does not cost much" were other reasons for playing.

Twenty percent of the clients have received complaints about their gambling activities and most have been from a family member. More males than females have received complaints.

Sixteen percent of the clients have experienced problems with their health, financial situation and/or family lives due to their gambling. Help was sought from mainly family members or friends. Fifteen clients self-identified as having a gambling problem presently or in the past. Of these fifteen people, ten were male and five were female.

One third of the clients know someone with a gambling problem and in most cases it is a friend of the respondent. More males than females stated that they have a friend with a gambling problem.

One third of the clients see a need for culturally specific treatment services for problem gamblers. Among the Chinese clients, three-quarters see this as necessary.

LIST OF TABLES**CLIENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

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TABLE 7	Relationship to person with gambling problem, by gender
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TABLE 9	Self- identified and sees need for culturally appropriate services, by gender
TABLE 10	Need for culturally appropriate services in the Chinese community, by gender

TABLE 1: Participation in Lotteries, by gender.

Frequency of Lottery playing	Total		Gender			
	n=140		Male n=51		Female n=89	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	41	29	12	24	29	33
Less than once a week	74	53	25	49	49	55
Once a week or more	25	18	14	28	11	12

TABLE 2: Participation in Nevada tickets, by gender.

Frequency of Nevada tickets	Total		Gender			
	n=113		Male n=42		Female n=71	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	60	53	20	48	40	56
Less than once a week	41	36	17	41	24	34
Once a week or more	12	11	5	12	7	10

TABLE 3: Participation in Bingo, by gender.

Frequency of Bingo playing	Total		Gender			
	n=105		Male n=35		Female n=70	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	78	74	23	66	55	79
Less than once a week	15	14	6	17	9	13
Once a week or more	12	12	6	17	6	9

TABLE 4: Average amount of money spent on gambling activities per month, by gender.

Average amount of money spent	Total		Gender			
	n=150		Male n=54		Female n=96	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never have gambled	51	34	13	24	38	40
Between \$1 - 49	78	52	26	48	52	54
Between \$50 - 99	9	6	7	13	2	2
Between \$100 - 499	11	7	8	15	3	3
Over \$1000	1	<1	--	--	1	.001

TABLE 5: Top 3 reasons for participating in gambling activities, by gender.

Reasons for participation	Total		Gender			
	n=279		Male n=115		Female n=164	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Excitement	24	9	14	12	10	6
Chance to win money	77	26	31	27	46	28
Opportunity to socialize	10	4	5	5	5	3
Entertainment	42	15	13	11	29	18
Money goes to charity	12	4	5	4	7	4
Escape	3	1	2	2	1	1
Enjoyment	25	9	9	8	16	10
Find it a challenge	11	4	6	5	5	3
Curiosity	12	4	3	3	9	6
Passes the time	20	7	10	9	10	6
Does not cost much	39	14	17	15	22	13
Other	4	1	--	--	4	2

* n= total number of multiple responses.

TABLE 6: Knows someone with a gambling problem, by gender.

Knows person w/ gambling problem	Total		Gender			
	n=151		Male n=54		Female n=97	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	52	33	25	46	27	28
No	99	66	29	54	70	72

TABLE 7: Relationship to person with gambling problem, by gender.

Relationship to person w/ gambling problem	Total		Gender			
	n=50		Male n=24		Female n=26	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family member	12	24	2	8	6	23
Someone at work/school	12	24	2	8	6	23
Friend	37	74	22	92	15	58

TABLE 8: Self-identified as having a gambling problem, by gender.

Self-identified	Total		Gender			
	n=149		Male n=54		Female n=95	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	7	4	5	9	2	2
Yes, in the past, but not now	8	5	5	9	3	3
No	96	64	33	61	63	66
n/a don't gamble	38	26	11	20	27	28

TABLE 9: Self - identified and sees need for culturally appropriate services, by gender.

Self- identified	Total		Gender			
	n=42		Male n=19		Female n=23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	15	36	9	47	6	26
No	27	64	10	53	17	74

TABLE 10: Need for culturally appropriate services in Chinese community, by gender.

Need for culturally appropriate services	Total		Gender			
	n=67		Male n=22		Female n=45	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	52	77	16	73	36	80
No	15	23	6	27	9	20

CONCLUSION

Although the study is not representative of the ethnocultural population of Ontario, the results suggest that gambling is prevalent among ethnocultural groups. Two thirds of the clients who responded to this questionnaire report engaging in gambling activities on a regular basis. Fifteen percent of respondents acknowledged that they currently have or have had a gambling problem and sixteen percent have experienced problems with their health, finances and/or family lives as a result of their gambling. A third of the respondents also report knowing someone with a gambling problem.

Generally, men were more likely to identify themselves as having a gambling problem and receive complaints from family members about their gambling behaviour than women. In addition, more men reported knowing someone with a gambling problem as compared to women.

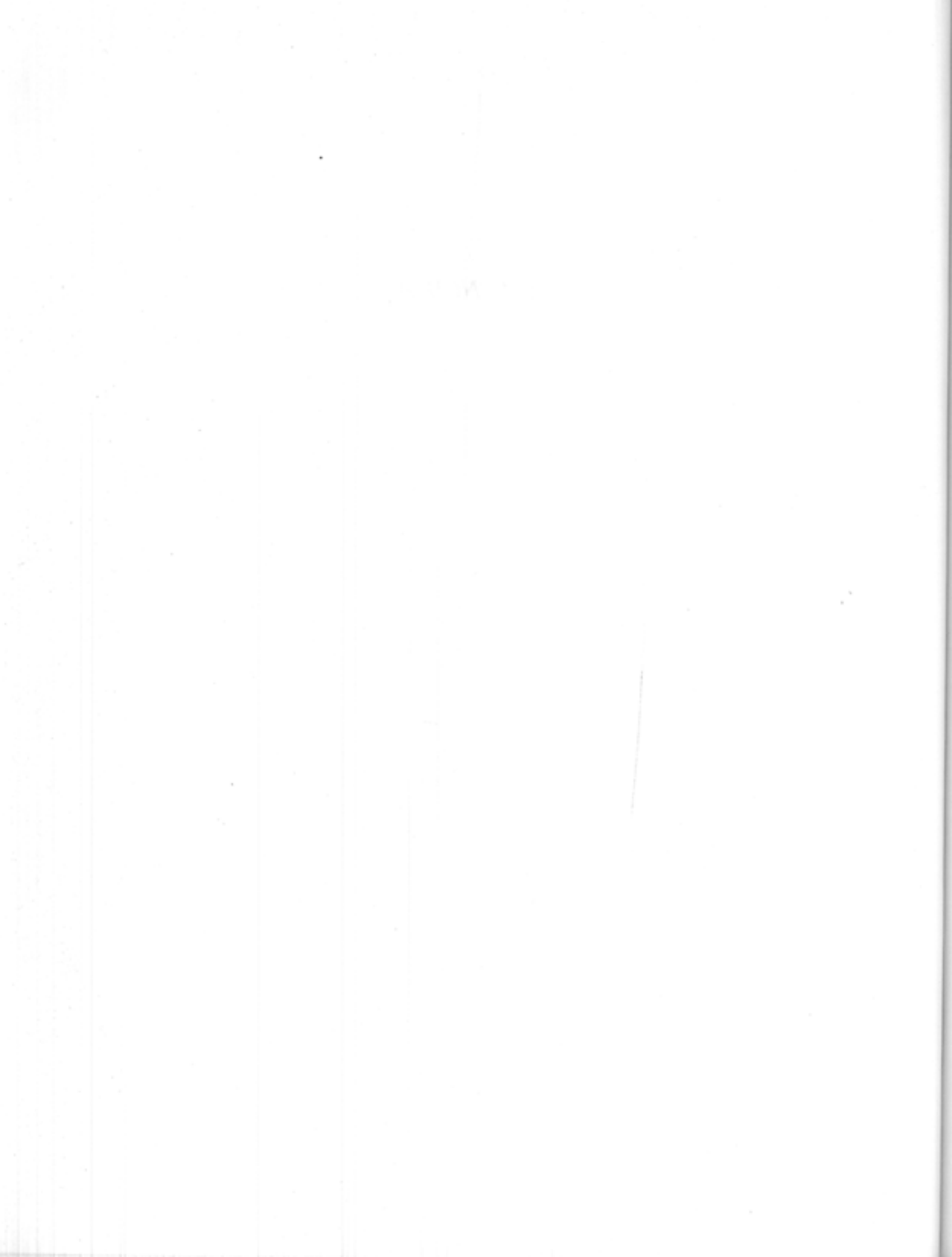
While a significant number of service providers indicate that gambling is a concern for them and report having dealt with gamblers or family members of gamblers, they tend to underestimate the extent of gambling activities among their clientele.

This finding speaks to the need to educate health and social service professionals working with diverse ethnocultural groups about the issue of problem gambling and how to identify gambling related problems.

Furthermore, the help seeking behaviour of individuals who are experiencing difficulties as a result of their gambling, namely seeking help from family and friends, points to the importance of education within ethnocultural communities around the issue of problem gambling and where to seek help.

Finally, the results show that both service providers and clients feel that there is a need for culturally and linguistically appropriate gambling treatment services.

APPENDIX A



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TABLE 1	Complaints received about gambling activities, by gender
TABLE 2	Source of complaints, by gender
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TABLE 4	Sought help to deal with difficulties, by gender
TABLE 5	Where help was sought, by gender

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TABLE 1: Complaints received about gambling activities, by gender.

Complaints	Gender			
	Male n=31		Female n=48	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	9	29	6	13
No	22	71	42	88

TABLE 2: Source of complaints by gender.

Complaints by	Gender			
	Male n=14		Female n=7	
	#	%	#	%
Family	9	64	6	86
Friend	5	36	--	--
Other	1	7	1	14

TABLE 3: Difficulties caused by gambling activities, by gender.

Difficulties	Gender			
	Male n=12		Female n=13	
	#	%	#	%
Family life	4	33	3	23
Health	3	25	6	46
Employment	1	8	--	--
Financial	7	58	2	15
Legal	1	8	1	8
Other	--	--	2	15

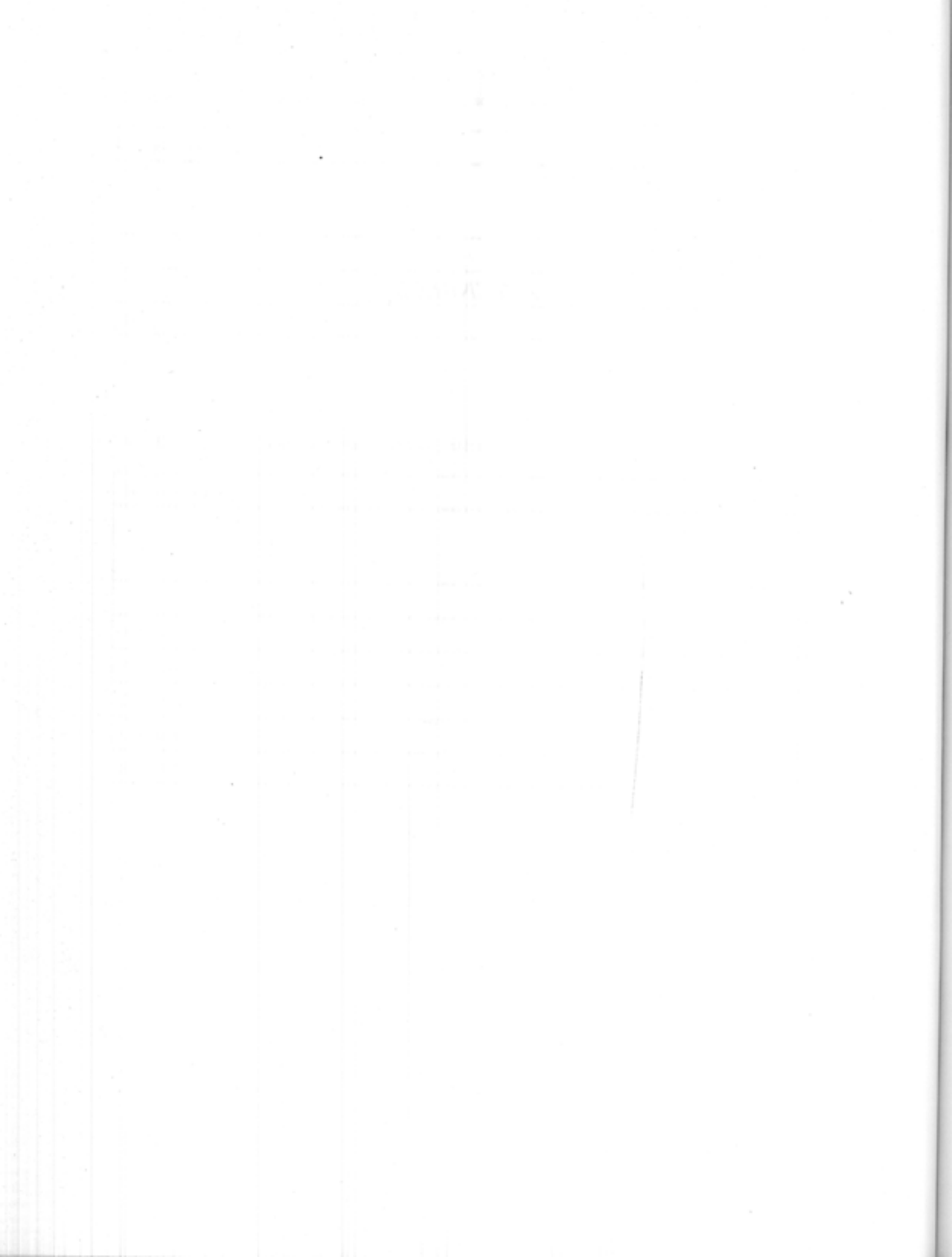
TABLE 4: If yes, ever sought help to deal with these difficulties, by gender.

Sought help	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n=27		n=42	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	5	19	8	19
No	22	82	34	81

TABLE 5: If yes, where help was sought, by gender.

Source of help	Gender			
	Male		Female	
	n=6		n=10	
	#	%	#	%
Family	1	17	5	50
Friend/co-worker	2	33	4	40
Doctor	4	67	1	10
Community agency	1	17	2	20
School Teacher	--	--	1	10

APPENDIX B



LIST OF TABLES**APPENDIX B: CLIENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

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TABLE 29	Relationship to person with gambling problem, by age
TABLE 30	Relationship to person with gambling problem, by educational level

TABLE 1: Participation in Bingo, by age.

Frequency of Bingo playing	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=6		n=10		n=21		n=36		n=10		n=12		n=10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	2	33	7	70	16	76	32	89	6	60	8	67	7	70
Less than once a week	1	17	2	20	3	14	2	6	3	30	3	25	1	10
Once a week or more	3	50	1	10	2	10	2	6	1	10	1	8	2	20

TABLE 2 Participation in Bingo, by educational level.

Frequency of Bingo playing	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ college diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=31		n=28		n=21		n=16		n=8	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	19	61	22	79	16	76	12	75	8	100
Less than once a week	5	16	4	14	3	14	3	19	--	--
Once a week or more	7	23	2	7	2	10	1	6	--	--

TABLE 3 : Participation in Lotteries, by age.

Frequency of Lottery playing	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=6		n=9		n=26		n=53		n=16		n=12		n=18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	3	50	6	67	8	31	12	23	3	19	3	25	6	33
Less than once a week	2	33	3	33	12	46	29	55	11	69	8	67	9	50
Once a week or more	1	17	--	--	6	23	12	23	2	13	1	8	3	17

TABLE 4: Participation in Lotteries, by educational level.

Frequency of Lottery playing	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=47		n=37		n=23		n=20		n=11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	10	21	13	35	7	30	6	30	5	45
Less than once a week	33	70	17	46	10	43	8	40	6	55
Once a week or more	4	9	7	19	6	26	6	30	--	--

TABLE 5: Participation in Nevada tickets, by age.

Frequency of Nevada tickets	Age													
	<18 n=5		18-24 n=8		25-34 n=24		35-44 n=48		45-54 n=9		55-65 n=9		65+ n=10	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	4	80	7	88	10	42	20	42	5	56	7	78	7	70
Less than once a week	--	--	1	12	10	42	22	46	3	33	2	22	3	30
Once a week or more	1	20	--	--	4	16	6	13	1	11	--	--	--	--

TABLE 6: Participation in Nevada tickets, by educational level.

Frequency of Nevada tickets	Educational Level									
	< High school n=29		Completed High-school n=32		Some college/ College diploma n=22		Some univ/ Univ.degree n=19		Prof/ grad.deg n=9	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not at all	18	62	16	50	8	36	10	53	7	78
Less than once a week	10	35	13	41	10	46	6	32	2	22
Once a week or more	1	3	3	9	4	18	3	16	--	--

TABLE 7: Average amount of money spent on gambling activities per month, by age.

Average amount of money spent	Age													
	<18 n=6		18-24 n=11		25-34 n=27		35-44 n=54		45-54 n=15		55-65 n=15		65+ n=22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never have gambled	3	50	6	55	10	37	14	26	3	20	8	53	7	32
Between \$1 - 49	2	33	3	28	12	44	32	59	11	73	6	40	12	55
Between \$50 - 99	--	--	1	9	--	--	5	9	--	--	--	--	3	14
Between \$100 - 499	1	17	1	9	5	19	2	4	1	7	1	7	--	--
Over \$1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	100	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 8: Average amount of money spent on gambling activities per month, by educational level.

Average amount of money	Educational Level									
	< High school n=55		Completed High-school n=39		Some college/ College diploma n=23		Some univ/ Univ.degree n=20		Prof/ grad.deg n=11	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never have gambled	14	26	13	33	8	35	9	45	7	64
Between \$1 - 49	34	62	18	46	12	52	9	45	4	36
Between \$50 - 99	2	4	6	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Between \$100 - 499	5	9	2	5	2	9	2	10	--	--
Over \$1000	--	--	--	--	1	100	--	--	--	--

TABLE 9: Top 3 reasons for participating in gambling activities, by age.

Reasons for participation	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=5		n=5		n=18		n=46		n=14		n=9		n=16	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Excitement	2	40	2	40	6	33	6	13	1	7	3	33	4	25
Chance to win money	3	60	2	40	14	78	30	65	11	78	7	78	10	63
Opportunity to socialize	--	--	1	20	2	11	5	11	1	7	--	--	1	6
Entertainment	1	20	1	20	6	33	18	39	5	36	4	44	7	44
Money goes to charity	1	20	1	20	--	--	7	15	2	14	1	11	--	--
Escape	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	1	7	--	--	--	--
Enjoyment	4	80	1	20	2	11	11	24	5	36	--	--	2	13
Find it a challenge	1	20	--	--	1	6	1	2	4	29	1	11	3	19
Curiosity	--	--	--	--	4	22	2	4	2	14	2	22	2	13
Passes the time	2	40	1	20	7	39	3	6	1	7	--	--	6	38
Does not cost much	1	20	2	40	5	28	13	28	5	36	5	56	8	50
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	1	7	1	11	--	--

* n= total number of multiple responses.

TABLE 10: Top 3 reasons for participating in gambling activities, by educational level.

Reasons for participation	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=48		n=28		n=15		n=13		n=7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Excitement	9	19	7	25	3	20	3	23	1	14
Chance to win money	36	75	18	64	8	53	11	85	2	29
Opportunity to socialize	1	2	2	7	3	20	1	8	2	29
Entertainment	22	46	11	39	5	33	2	15	2	29
Money goes to charity	2	4	2	7	4	27	3	23	--	--
Escape	--	--	3	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Enjoyment	12	25	8	29	3	20	--	--	2	29
Find it a challenge	6	13	2	7	2	13	1	8	--	--
Curiosity	7	15	3	11	1	7	1	8	--	--
Passes the time	11	23	7	25	1	7	1	8	--	--
Does not cost much	18	38	7	25	5	33	5	39	3	43
Other	1	2	--	--	2	13	--	--	1	14

* n= total number of multiple responses.

TABLE 11: Complaints received about gambling activities, by age.

Complaints	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=6		n=11		n=11		n=19		n=9		n=10		n=13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	2	33	--	--	4	36	4	21	1	11	3	30	1	8
No	4	67	11	100	7	64	15	79	8	89	7	70	12	92

TABLE 12: Complaints received about gambling activities, by educational level.

Complaints	Educational Level									
	<High school		Completed high-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ./ Univ. degree		Prof. or Grad. Degree	
	n=38		n=20		n=10		n=5		n=6	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	5	13	3	15	4	40	3	60	--	--
No	33	87	17	85	6	60	2	40	6	100

TABLE 13: Source of complaint, by age.

Complaints by	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=2		n=2		n=6		n=5		n=1		n=3		n=2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family	1	50	1	50	5	83	4	80	--	--	3	100	1	50
Friend	1	50	--	--	1	17	1	20	1	100	--	--	1	50
Other	--	--	1	50	--	--	1	20	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 14 Source of complaint, by educational level.

Complaints by	Educational Level							
	<High school		Completed high-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ./ Univ. degree	
	n=8		n=5		n=5		n=3	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family	6	75	3	60	3	60	3	100
Friend	2	25	2	40	1	20	--	--
Other	--	--	1	20	1	20	--	--

TABLE 15: Difficulties caused by gambling activities, by age.

Difficulties	Age											
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65	
	n=3		n=5		n=9		n=1		n=3		n=4	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family life	--	--	--	--	1	20	4	44	--	--	2	67
Health	1	33	--	--	2	40	3	33	--	--	1	33
Employment	--	--	--	--	1	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial	1	33	--	--	3	60	3	33	1	100	--	--
Legal	1	33	--	--	--	--	1	11	--	--	--	--
Other	1	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 16: Difficulties caused by gambling activities, by educational level.

Difficulties	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=9		n=7		n=4		n=4		n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family life	--	--	2	29	2	50	3	75	--	--
Health	4	44	4	57	--	--	1	25	--	--
Employment	--	--	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial	4	44	2	29	3	75	--	--	--	--
Legal	1	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	100
Other	1	11	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 17: If yes, ever sought help to deal with these difficulties, by age.

Help sought	Age													
	<18 n=4		18-24 n=5		25-34 n=16		35-44 n=20		45-54 n=3		55-65 n=6		65+ n=15	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	1	25	2	40	3	19	6	30	--	--	--	--	1	7
No	3	75	3	60	13	81	14	70	3	100	6	100	14	93

TABLE 18: If yes, ever sought help to deal with these difficulties, by educational level.

Help sought	Educational Level									
	< High school n=32		Completed High-school n=20		Some college/ College diploma n=6		Some univ/ Univ.degree n=9		Prof/ grad.deg n=2	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	6	19	5	25	--	--	2	22	--	--
No	26	81	15	75	6	100	7	78	2	100

TABLE 19: If yes, where help was sought, by age.

Source of help sought	Age									
	<18 n=2		18-24 n=3		25-34 n=3		35-44 n=7		65+ n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family	--	--	1	33	2	67	3	43	--	--
Friend/ co-worker	1	50	--	--	2	67	3	43	--	--
Doctor	1	50	1	33	--	--	2	29	1	100
Community agency	--	--	--	--	1	33	2	29	--	--
School Teacher	--	--	1	33	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 20: If yes, where help was sought, by educational level .

Source of help	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=7		n=6		n=0		n=2		n=1	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family	2	29	2	33	--	--	2	100	--	--
Friend/ co-worker	1	14	4	67	--	--	--	--	1	100
Doctor	3	43	2	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community agency	1	14	2	33	--	--	--	--	--	--
School Teacher	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 21: Self-identified as having a gambling problem, by age.

Self identified	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=7		n=10		n=26		n=53		n=17		n=14		n=22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	1	14	--	--	1	4	3	6	1	6	--	--	1	4
Yes, in the past, but not now	1	14	--	--	2	8	2	4	--	--	1	7	2	9
No	4	57	10	100	16	62	30	57	11	65	11	79	14	64
n/a don't gamble	1	14	--	--	7	27	18	34	5	29	2	14	5	23

TABLE 22: Self-identified as having a gambling problem, by educational level.

Self- identified	Educational Level									
	< High school n=54		Completed High-school n=38		Some college/ College diploma n=24		Some univ/ Univ.degree n=21		Prof/ grad.deg n=12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	3	6	2	5	--	--	2	9	--	--
Yes, in the past, but not now	4	7	1	3	2	8	1	5	--	--
No	41	76	26	68	13	54	9	43	7	58
n/a don't gamble	6	11	9	24	9	37	9	43	5	42

TABLE 23: Self-identified and sees needs for culturally appropriate services, by age.

Need for culturally appropriate services	Age													
	<18 n=3		18-24 n=6		25-34 n=8		35-44 n=8		45-54 n=4		55-65 n=7		65+ n=6	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	2	67	3	50	2	25	3	38	1	25	2	29	2	33
No	1	33	3	50	6	75	5	63	3	75	5	71	4	67

TABLE 24: Self-identified and sees need for culturally appropriate services, by educational level.

Need for culturally appropriate services	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ Collegediploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=20		n=12		n=2		n=5		n=3	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	6	30	5	42	--	--	3	60	1	33
No	14	70	7	58	2	100	2	40	2	67

TABLE 25: Need for culturally appropriate services in chinese community, by age.

Need for culturally appropriate services	Age											
	<18		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=1		n=15		n=32		n=7		n=4		n=8	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	1	100	9	60	28	87	6	86	3	75	5	62
No	--	--	6	40	4	13	1	14	1	25	3	38

TABLE 26: Need for culturally appropriate services in chinese community, by educational level.

Need for culturally appropriate services	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ Collegediploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=17		n=18		n=13		n=14		n=5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	9	53	13	72	13	100	12	86	5	100
No	8	47	5	28	--	--	2	14	--	--

TABLE 27: Knows someone with a gambling problem, by age.

Knows person w/ gambling problem	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=6		n=10		n=27		n=54		n=17		n=15		n=22	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	3	50	3	30	10	37	21	39	5	29	5	33	5	23
No	3	50	7	70	17	63	33	61	12	71	10	67	17	77

TABLE 28: Knows someone with a gambling problem, by educational level.

Knows person w/ gambling problem	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ Collegediploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=55		n=37		n=24		n=21		n=12	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	13	24	15	40	7	29	8	38	7	58
No	42	76	22	60	17	71	13	62	5	42

TABLE 29: Relationship to person with gambling problem, by age.

Relation- ship to person w/ gambling problem	Age													
	<18		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-65		65+	
	n=3		n=3		n=10		n=20		n=5		n=4		n=5	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family member	--	--	--	--	2	20	5	25	1	20	--	--	--	--
Someone at work/school	--	--	--	--	2	20	6	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friend	3	100	3	100	7	70	11	55	4	80	4	100	5	100

TABLE 30: Relationship to person with gambling problem, by educational level.

Knows person w/ gambling problem	Educational Level									
	< High school		Completed High-school		Some college/ College diploma		Some univ/ Univ.degree		Prof/ grad.deg	
	n=13		n=15		n=6		n=7		n=7	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family member	1	8	3	20	--	--	2	29	2	29
Someone at work/school	--	--	5	33	1	17	1	14	1	14
Friend	12	92	9	60	5	83	4	57	5	71

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