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PROBLEM GAMBLING

CALGARY'S CHINATOWN & EAST-END



A STUDY CONDUCTED BY
THE CALGARY CHINESE CULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR

ALBERTA ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION

ALBERTA ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COMMISSION LETTERY

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I: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was made possible with financial support from the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. Community support in the form of partnerships came from the following organizations:

The Calgary Chinese Masonic League
The Alberta Chinese Community Congress.

Approximately twenty members and friends of the Chinese Cultural Society helped with interviews and filling out of questionnaires.

Interviews and personal observations of activities were conducted at the following organizations in Calgary's Chinatown:

Calgary Vietnam/Chinese Association
Chow Oi Lin
Fukienese Association of Calgary
Gee How Oak Tin Association
Lung Kong Association
Mah Family Association
Ng Affinity Association
Wong's Affinity Association
Yee Fong Toy Tong
Calgary Elderly Citizens' Association
Wah Kiu Musical Society
Wu Yi Association

The residents at the following senior citizens' and other residential apartment complexes in Chinatown were interviewed:

Oi Kwan Manor	Bowside Manor
Wai Kwan Manor	Hong Kong Plaza
Wah Ying Mansion	Five Harvest Plaza
The Mah Society	Rocky Mountain Plaza
Chinese Masonic League Apartments.	

Seniors' apartments in Calgary's East-End:

Murdoch Manor	King Tower
Carter Place	Edward Place
Baker House.	

The gamblers and operators of these gambling establishments were interviewed:

Elbow River Inn & Casino	Cash Casino Place
Stampede Casino	Bingo Dome
Horse Racing Clubhouse	Bingo Emporium
Jackpot Junction	Bingo World.

Visits were made to the Calgary Indian Friendship Centre, Native Counselling Services of Alberta, a Gamblers Anonymous meeting and a counselling session for problem gamblers.

Warren Skea of the University of Calgary was consulted regarding the design of the questionnaire on gambling.

The successful completion of this project is attributed to the contribution of the people who co-operated in answering the questions and to the numerous volunteers who conducted the interviews either in-person or by telephone and had filled out the questionnaires.

As a project manager I wish to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation given to me by all the abovementioned people and establishments in the course of this study.

Special thanks goes to the Chinese Cultural Society for selecting me to conduct the study, to Marcy Dibbs and Dayle Bruce of AADAC for their guidance, and to AADAC for funding the project.

Judy Lo
Researcher and Project Manager

II: INTRODUCTION

In order to better understand gambling in Chinatown, it is necessary to consider it from an historical perspective because there have been changes in the nature of gambling.

Gambling in Calgary's Chinatown dates back to the 1880's. The early Chinese immigrants were mainly male labourers who came to work in the gold mines or in railroad construction. These men were either unmarried or had left their wives behind in China. Deprived of a family life, unable to communicate in English, and having faced discrimination and abuse by the majority Caucasian population, the Chinese labourers sought refuge in Chinatown where they could communicate in their own language and obtain help from their clan associations.

Primarily, Chinatowns were established to meet the social, economic and cultural needs of the early Chinese settlers. They formed distinct enclaves in Canada's urban centres. To the non-Chinese, the activities behind the shops were shrouded in mystery because mainly Chinese was spoken. It was in Chinatowns that the predominantly male population engaged in traditional Chinese gambling, such as fantan, dice and domino games with their compatriots for entertainment and a chance to win large amounts of money. Gambling was also attractive because it was in the gambling dens that the lowly Chinese labourer could have some control over the way he spent his money and could acquire a sense of personal worth, if only temporarily.

Immediately after the last spike was driven in the national railway, Canada passed restrictive immigration laws affecting the Chinese. They came in the form of head taxes starting at \$50 in 1885 and rising to \$500 in 1923. The introduction of the Chinese Immigration Act on July 1, 1923 caused a dramatic decline in Chinese immigration. This situation did not alleviate the male/female imbalance and perpetuated the "bachelor community" until 1947. Chinese men continued to frequent gambling establishments in Chinatown despite several police raids and arrests because the Chinese were lonely and unable to socialize with the majority population due to the language barrier.

During an interview with an 80 year old Chinese female, a former restaurant owner in Chinatown, it was discovered that in those days, every shop in Calgary's Chinatown had a gambling room in the back and profited from Chinese gamblers. Chinese restaurants had slot machines that earned 10% of the monthly profits; supplementing the meagre income from food sales. This lucrative form of income ended when the provincial government of William Aberhart banned all slot machines from Alberta. The ban on slot machines lasted throughout Ernest Manning's days as Premier of Alberta. However, Chinese traditional gambling continued in a clandestine manner.

In the mid-1980's, permissible gambling in Alberta consisted of occasional church fund raising bingos, raffles, weekly Irish sweepstakes, midway games of chance during the Calgary Stampede and betting on horse races. Around this period there were at least three unlicensed gambling establishments in Calgary's Chinatown along Centre Street, offering games of fantan, dominoes and mahjong.

Several frequent male gamblers stated that in the 1960's they had gambled in Chinatown in order to win "big money". Many of them experienced hardship when they lost all of their savings. They became depressed and survived with help from family and friends. Many of them are now retired and play mahjong games with small amounts of money for entertainment only.

In an interview with one of the former co-owners of two gambling houses in Chinatown, it was discovered that running an unlicensed gambling business was a profitable venture at that time. He lamented the police closure of gambling establishments in Chinatown in the early 1980's and revealed that he had lost over \$100,000.

Coincidentally, in the 1980's, Chinese gamblers began to patronize the larger licensed charity casinos held outside of Chinatown because of the better chances of winning "big money". These gamblers did not feel the same attraction to Chinatown that the early immigrants did, as many of them had acquired some knowledge of spoken English and could gamble in the larger casinos. Another casualty of the proliferation of charity casinos in Calgary was the weekly gambling junkets to Las Vegas that were operated by one of the gambling establishments in Chinatown. It was more economical for the Chinese to gamble in Calgary's casinos than to fly to Las Vegas. A few compulsive Chinese gamblers had constantly gambled in Las Vegas until they lost their homes and businesses.

Further changes in Canadian immigration policy resulted in the arrival of more Chinese females. By the 1980's, the "bachelor society" had been replaced by conjugal families. There was a lesser need for the Chinese males to resort to Chinatown for gambling purposes only.

Chinatown has changed from being a sanctuary for the non-English speaking immigrant to one which serves the cultural needs of Chinese and Caucasians, such as visits for social reasons, buying Chinese groceries, newspapers, artifacts, herbs or attending Chinese language classes. The former fantan and domino dens no longer exist today (to serve the needs of a specific group). However, there are at least eight Chinese associations with facilities for social mahjong games. These facilities are patronized mainly by retirees or pensioners, many of whom speak little or no English.

In 1991, the Chinese population formed 4.6% of the total population of Calgary. See table A.

III: THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

The primary purpose of this study is to determine whether there is currently problem-gambling in Calgary's Chinatown and East-End and secondly to assess the need for educational sessions on problem gambling.

The questions to be answered in this survey are:

1. What is the extent of gambling and what are the demographic characteristics of the population in the study area?
2. What is the extent of gambling in the Chinese population by comparison to the non-Chinese population?
3. What are the profiles and gambling involvement of problem gamblers?
4. To what extent are educational programs needed and which groups should be targeted?

TABLE A: CALGARY'S ETHNIC ORIGINS, 1991

ETHNIC ORIGIN	NUMBER	PERCENT
French	15410	2.2
British	153630	21.8
German	38460	5.5
Canadian	26555	3.8
Italian	10330	1.5
Chinese	32330	4.6
Aboriginal	5940	0.8
Ukrainian	14290	2.0
Dutch	11945	1.7
Polish	8755	1.2
Southeast Asian	32050	4.5
Other	60345	8.6
Multiple	295160	41.9
TOTAL	705200	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991

IV: DEFINITION OF TERMS

It is necessary to define the meaning of various terms used in the study.

"Gambling" is defined as a form of recreation for the purposes of the study. It involves playing a game of chance for money. It could take the form of government regulated activities such as lotteries, horse-racing, bingos, casinos, video lottery terminals (VLTs) and informal activities such as playing cards or mahjong games with family or friends.

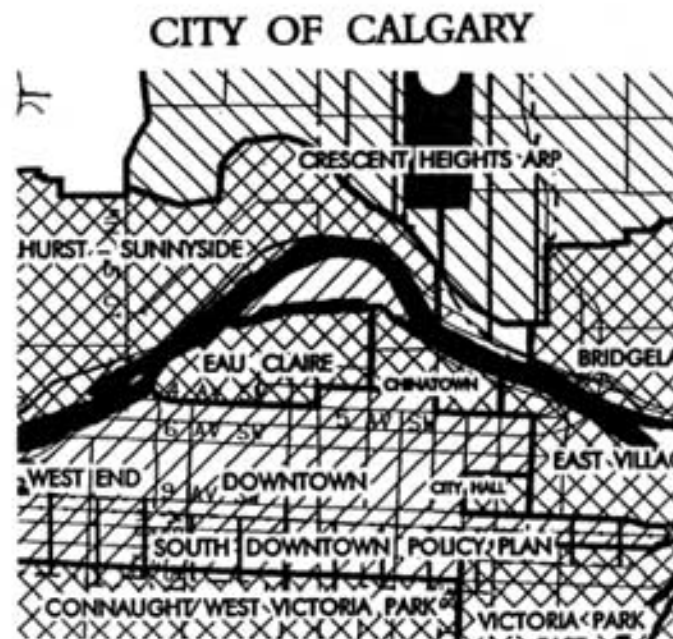
A "non-gambler" is someone who never gambles.

A "frequent gambler" is a person who gambles often. When the game is over, he does not experience negative effects and moves on to other non-gambling activities.

A "problem gambler" is someone experiencing some degree of problem such as not having money for paying rent or utility bills. The problem gambler could progressively increase his gambling, resulting in a negative impact on himself and his family.

A "compulsive gambler" or "probable pathological gambler" as defined in the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) is someone who has lost control over gambling. He is preoccupied with ways of obtaining money to finance increasing amounts and frequency of gambling; regardless of negative consequences, such as excessive debt, employment or marriage problems.

FIGURE 1: STUDY AREA, COMPRISING CALGARY'S CHINATOWN AND EAST-END



V: METHODOLOGY

This study into problem gambling in Calgary's Chinatown and East-End was conducted from October 1995 to February 1996.

A total of 500 questionnaires were prepared and assigned numbers. In order to gain the confidence of the respondents and to elicit relevant answers, the respondents were not required to identify themselves. They were assured that the information provided by them would be kept confidential and that they would be anonymous.

After a brief training session on the filling out of questionnaires, the volunteers undertook the survey by contacting their families, friends, clan associations, business establishments and apartments in Chinatown. The respondents filled out the questionnaires during face-to-face interviews carried out in either English or Chinese. On other occasions, volunteers telephoned the respondents and completed the questionnaires.

The project manager also personally interviewed many respondents, including senior citizens as well as gamblers in casinos, bingos and at horse races in order to get first-hand experience of gambling establishments and to obtain direct information from frequent gamblers. Many of these respondents worked, lived, or had connections in Chinatown.

A total of 450 questionnaires were returned. Since some of them were not properly filled out or left blank, only 400 responses could be used for this study.

This study used the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) to differentiate non-problem and problem gamblers. According to the twenty-item scoring chart used by SOGS, those respondents scoring zero to two points were not problem gamblers. Those scoring three to four positive answers were classified as gamblers with some problems. Those scoring over five positive points were classified as probable pathological gamblers or compulsive gamblers.

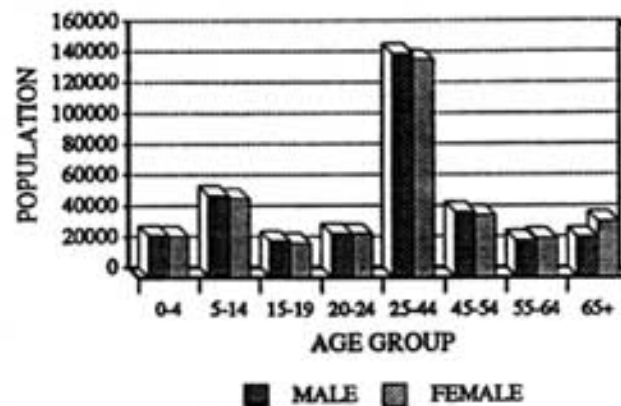
A three-page questionnaire was prepared in English and Chinese. Each respondent was asked to provide personal information, such as age, gender, income and race; whether they had participated in any form of gambling, whether they had gambled in the past year, whether they had gambled more than once a week or less than once a week; whether they had ever borrowed money for gambling and their gambling habits (see Appendix A for copies of the questionnaire in English and in Chinese, and a copy of SOGS).

VI: ANALYSIS

The results of the survey reveal there is a predominance of Chinese respondents followed by Caucasians and others (Native Indians and non-Chinese). The presence of eight senior citizens' apartment complexes and the Golden Age Club in the study area account for the large numbers in the over 65 year old category in the sample. The gambling profile of respondents will be evident after an analysis of responses to the questionnaires. These responses have been tabulated into tables and are contained in Appendix B.

Table B shows the age/gender distribution of Calgary's population and provides useful background information for studying the extent of gambling in Calgary.

TABLE B: AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CALGARY, 1994



Source: Corporate Resources Department, Civic Census, 1994

A: Extent of Gambling

The extent of gambling in this study is reflected in Table 1A. It depicts the distribution of problem and non-problem gamblers by gender and age group in the form of bar graphs. Table 1 provides a statistical summary of the responses from the survey (see Appendix B).

The majority of respondents were in the 22-50 year old age range; 38.38% of the male respondents and 33.95% of the females. This sample coincidentally matched the majority of Calgary's population which is in the 24-44 year old age group as shown in Table B.

The highest percentage of problem gamblers also occurred in the 22-50 year old age group. 4.86% of the males fell into this age group while females accounted for 3.72% in that age group. However, the average percentage of problem gamblers represents 7.75% of the total respondents.

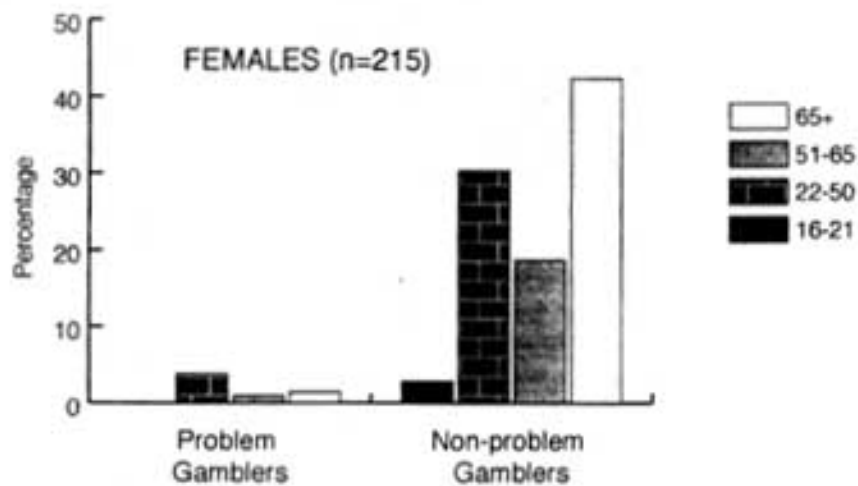
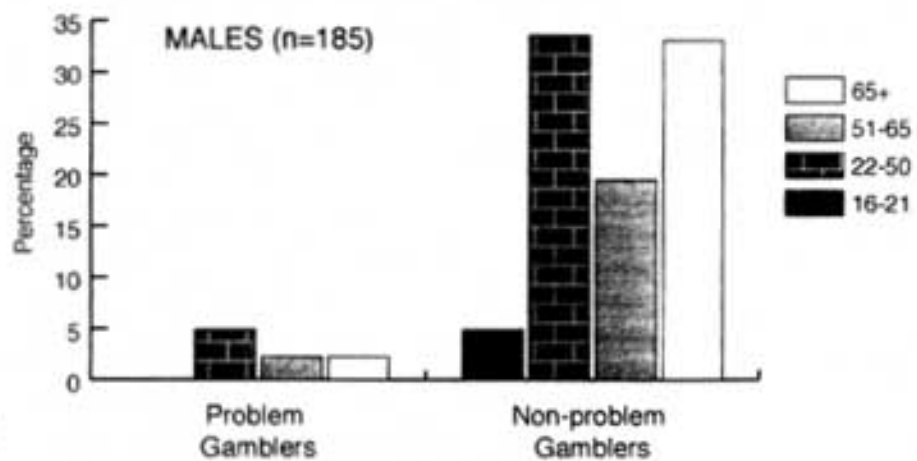
The 22-50 year old respondents represented the working age group. During interviews, some self-confessed problem gamblers mentioned that their motive for gambling was the anticipation of winning large amounts of money to supplement their meagre incomes in difficult economic situations. It sometimes worked to their advantage and helped to pay their rent and other debts.

The disadvantage of gambling, according to one pathological gambler was that he was unable to stop gambling even though he had paid off some of his debts and had achieved his objectives. He stated that he had become so addicted to gambling that he constantly had a compulsive urge to gamble. All his thoughts were preoccupied with ways of obtaining money to finance his gambling habit. He also indicated that he was afraid of the negative consequences that face compulsive gamblers. He heard that a particular gambler had committed suicide because he was unable to pay his gambling debts and was constantly being pursued by debt collectors. His advice to the non-gamblers was to not get involved in gambling.

B: Education

The education level of respondents is shown in Table 2 (see Appendix B). A large proportion of the people surveyed had secondary education. A higher percentage of males (35.14%) than females (23.73%) had post-secondary education. Many of the problem gamblers had at least a secondary level education.

**Table 1A:
DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS
BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP**



C: Employment

Tables 3 and 3A (see Appendix B) show the employment status of the respondents. There is a high number of retired persons, 37.84% of the males and 41.86% of the females. In the 22-50 year old age group, 27.03% of the males and 23.26% of the females are employed. The problem gamblers belonged mainly in his category.

D: Distribution by Ethnic Groups

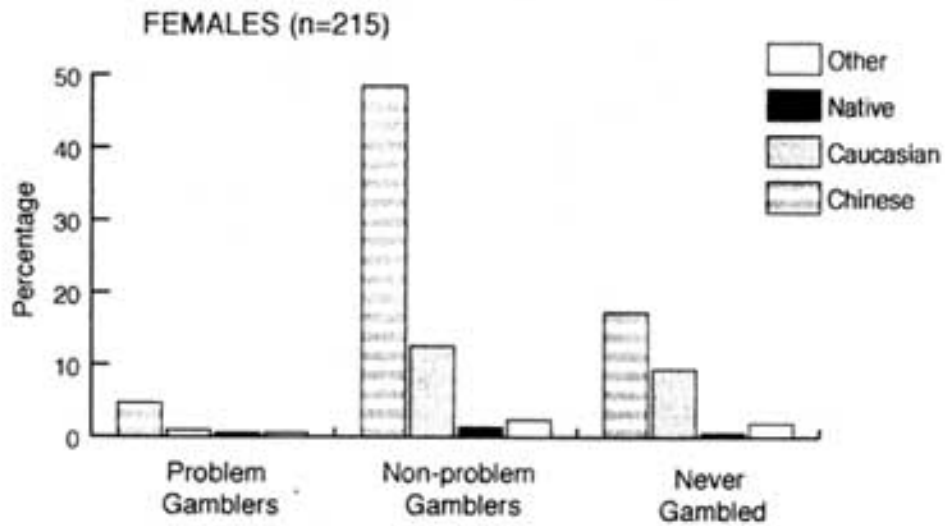
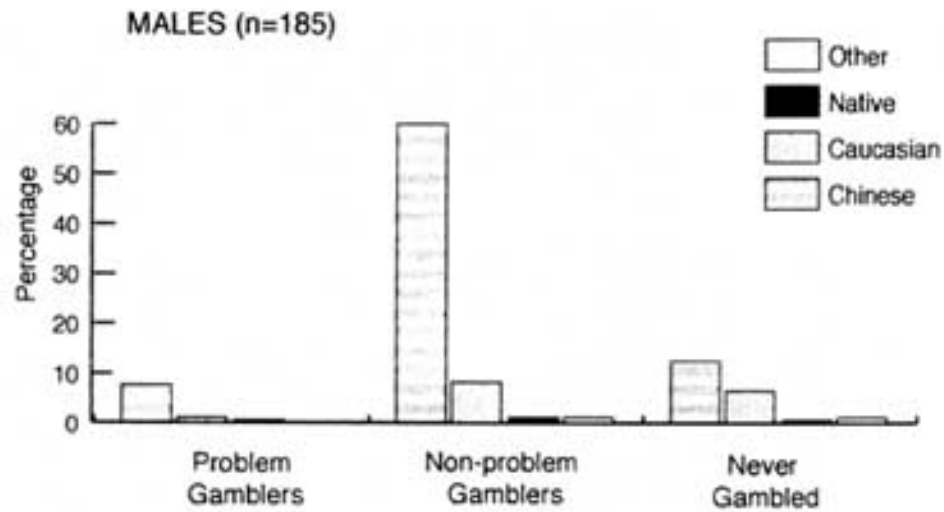
Tables 4, 4A and 4B depict the distribution of problem and non-problem gamblers by gender and ethnic group. In the survey 80% of males and 70% of females were of Chinese ancestry. 15.88% of males and 22.79% of females were Caucasians. Native Indians and others, such as Vietnamese, did not constitute a significant percentage for comparison purposes.

Among the Chinese males, 7.57% were problem gamblers, whereas 60% were non-problem or frequent gamblers. The problem gamblers among the Chinese females were lower at 4.65%. There was also a larger percentage of Chinese females who had "never-gambled", 17.21%, by comparison with Chinese males, at 12.43%.

With respect to Caucasians in this study, only 1.08% of the males and 0.83% of the females were problem gamblers. These percentages are considerable lower than the Provincial average of 5% for problem gamblers. One explanation is that a relatively smaller number of Caucasians were surveyed in comparison with the Chinese.

As mentioned previously, the average percentage of problem gamblers in this study is 7.75% of total respondents.

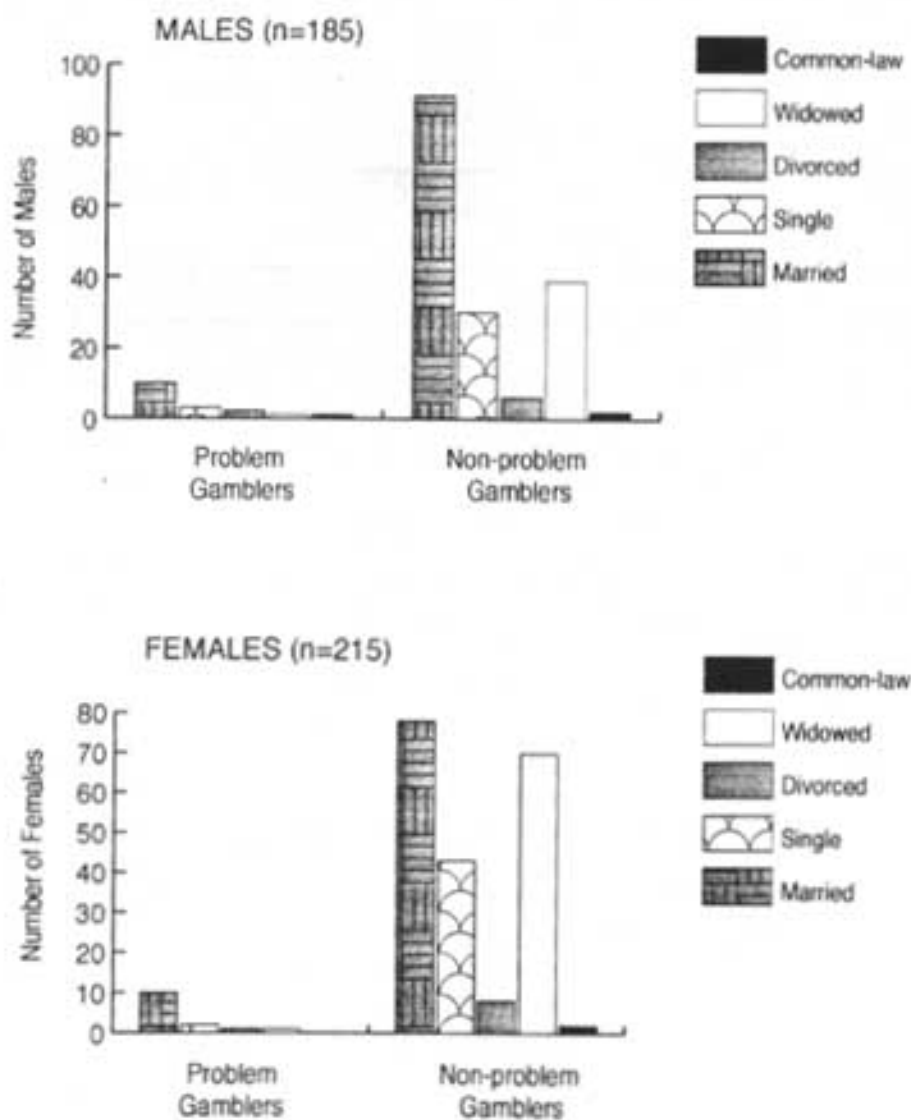
**Table 4A:
DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLING
BY GENDER AND ETHNIC GROUP**



E: Demographic Characteristics

Table 5 (see Appendix B) shows the distribution of problem and non-problem gamblers by gender and marital status. It can be seen that the majority of both male and female problem gamblers are married. Table 5A further illustrates this point in a bar graph format.

**Table 5A: MARITAL STATUS
PROBLEM GAMBLERS V.S. NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS**



F: Income

Table 6 (see Appendix B) depicts the income levels of problem gamblers. It shows that 5.95% of male and 4.65% of female problem gamblers have an annual income of under \$25,000. This annual income can be compared to Calgary's average family median income of \$50,382 per annum, according to Table C. A notable income factor is that in this survey there is a large percentage of senior citizens whose pension income is under \$25,000 per annum.

TABLE C: AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME, CALGARY, 1991



G: Reasons for Gambling

Tables 7, 7B, 7C and 7D (see Appendix B) show the reasons for gambling by gender and age group. The most common reason for gambling for both males (38.92% of males) and females (41.39% of females) in the under 65 year old age group was to win money, whereas the most common reason for those in the over 65 year old age group to gamble was for fun and entertainment. Some frequent gamblers mentioned they supported worthy causes by gambling. During interviews, current problem gamblers stated that their primary goal was to win money and secondly, they were skilful at certain games of chance. Table 7A ranks the reasons for gambling given by problem gamblers.

**Table 7A:
MAIN REASON FOR GAMBLING**

Rank	Current Problem Gamblers
1.	To win money
2.	Skilled at Gambling
3.	Fun/Entertainment
4.	Excitement Challenge
5.	Socialization
6.	Hobby

H: Types of Gambling Preferred and Amounts Spent on Gambling

Chinese Males

Tables 8 and 8B (see Appendix B) show the types of gambling preferred by Chinese males. Lotto 6/49 appeared to be the most popular type of gambling, followed by mahjong. Table 8A shows the gambling preferences of problem gamblers by race and gender. It was apparent that the Chinese prefer to play mahjong and Lotto 6/49, and gamble in casinos, while non-Chinese prefer Lotto 6/49, bingo, casinos and VLTs.

Chinese males have played mahjong games ever since they set foot in Canada. Most of them play on family association premises in Chinatown. A mahjong game is played by four players and a game can last for two to four hours. It is a favourite past-time for retirees who wish to spend an afternoon in Chinatown among compatriots. Mahjong was also popular among cooks in Chinatown. They often gambled large amounts of money, usually after their shifts were over in the late evening.

For more excitement, some Chinese males patronize casinos. Usually about one-third of players in Calgary's casinos are Oriental, which includes Vietnamese. In the past year, with the introduction of Hong Kong televised horse-race betting at the Calgary Stampede Park on Fridays from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., the majority of gamblers there were Chinese. On one evening there were over 500 Chinese gamblers watching horse racing on the approximately 50 televisions that were strategically placed in the Grandstand area.

Table 9 (see Appendix B) shows the largest amount of money gambled in one day by Chinese males. The majority of gamblers spent around \$10 per day. A male Chinese gambler divulged that he wagered up to \$10,000 in one day during horse-races but he also won large amounts on his lucky days. The Chinese males who played mahjong games in Chinatown stated that they spent up to \$25 per day.

Chinese Females

Tables 10 and 10A (see Appendix B) show the types of gambling favoured by Chinese females. Lotto 6/49 appeared to be the most popular game followed by mahjong, casinos and the stock market. Many elderly Chinese females played mahjong daily in Chinatown as a means of socialization. They were frequent gamblers.

Table 11 (see Appendix B) shows the largest amount of money gambled in one day by Chinese females. Most of them spent around \$10. However, some who played mahjong in Chinatown stated that on average they spent around \$25. When they were lucky, they could win up to \$100 per day. There were not many Chinese females who spent large amounts of money betting on horse racing or playing the stock market.

**Table 8A:
CURRENT GAMBLING PREFERENCES OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS**

Rank	Non-Chinese (Males & Females)
1.	Lotto 6/49
2.	Bingo
3.	Casino
4.	V.L.T.S.
5.	Horse Racing
6.	Playing Cards
7.	Sports betting
8.	Nevada tickets
9.	Games of Skill
10.	Other Gambling

Rank	Chinese Males	Rank	Chinese Female
1.	Mahjong	1.	Lotto 6/49
2.	Lotto 6/49	2.	Mahjong
3.	Casino	3.	Playing Cards
4.	Playing Cards	4.	Casino
5.	Horse Racing	5.	Stock Market
6.	V.L.T.S.	6.	Horse Racing
7.	Dice Games	7.	Dice Games
8.	Stock Market	8.	V.L.T.S
9.	Games of Skill	9.	Games of Skill
10.	Other Gambling	10.	Other Gambling

Non-Chinese Males and Females

Tables 12 and 12A (see Appendix B) show the gambling preferences of non-Chinese gamblers. Their favourite type of gambling was Lotto 6/49, followed by bingo, VLTs, and playing cards for money. Non-Chinese senior citizens and Native Indians preferred to play bingo. Some of them played bingo in the afternoon, evening and late-evening daily. It was a way for seniors to socialize and pass away their time. There was no indication that any of them were problem gamblers. With the introduction of "satellite bingo" in large bingo parlours, more players have been attracted to play bingo because of the larger monetary prizes. Some players have been spending exorbitant amounts of money, hoping to win the jackpot worth several thousands of dollars. There is a potential for some of them turning into problem gamblers as they attempt to recoup their losses.

Due to cultural differences, such as not knowing the Chinese language, the non-Chinese did not play mahjong in Chinatown. Likewise, the Chinese did not participate in bingo activities in senior citizens' lodges or bingo halls because of their lack of understanding of the English language or unfamiliarity with the rules of the game.

Table 13 (see Appendix B) shows the largest amount of money spent in one day by non-Chinese gamblers. Again the most common amount spent in one day was \$10. During a visit to a casino, a few gamblers indicated they spent over 1,000 in one day on VLTs. One Caucasian male spent over \$3,000 during a twenty minute play on a VLT machine. The introduction of more VLTs in gambling establishments has attracted players of all income levels and some of them may become problem gamblers. For example, one housewife indicated that she came in with \$20, and after an hour she had won \$200. Thinking her luck was still with her, she continued gambling for another two hours and lost all her money. She immediately went to the bank machine at the casino and withdrew some money so that she continue playing to recover her losses.

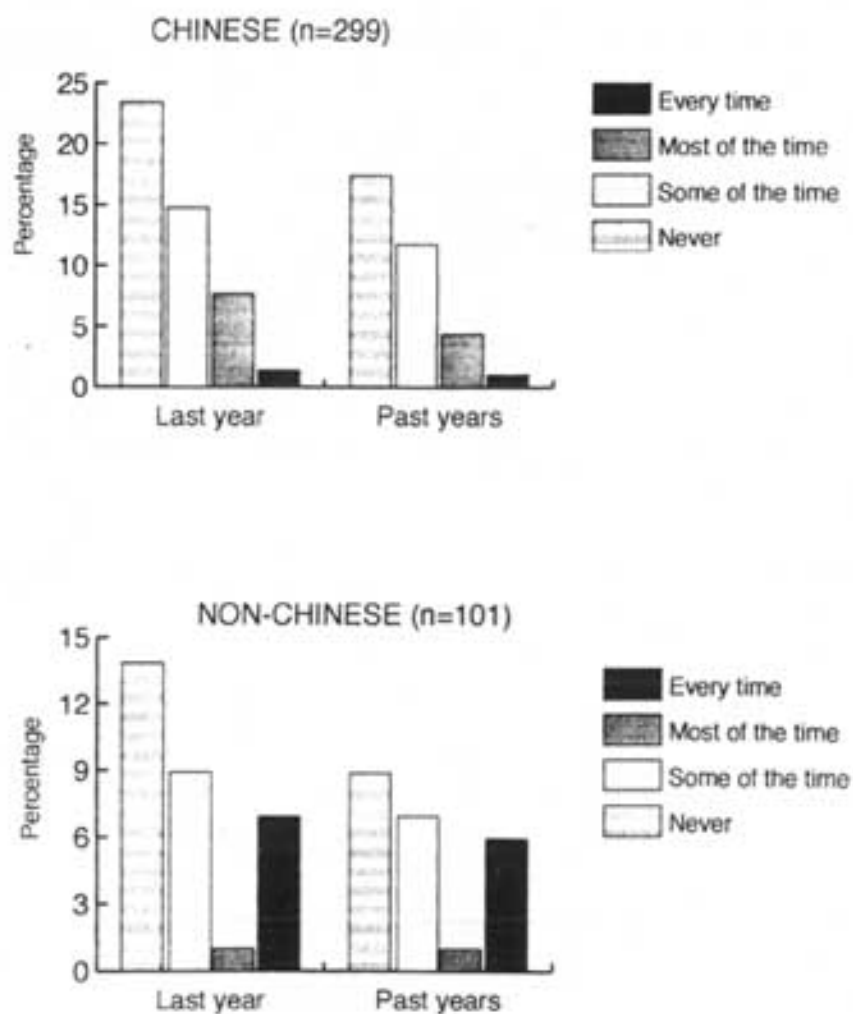
I: Family Members with Gambling Problems

Table 14 (see Appendix B) shows whether the family members or friends of the respondents have/had gambling problems. The respondents were reluctant to divulge information about their close family members. However, 3.68% of the Chinese and 6.93% of the non-Chinese respondents indicated their other relatives or friends had gambling problems.

J: Gambled to Recoup Losses

Table 15 (see Appendix B) indicates whether the respondents had gambled to win back lost money. The majority of the frequent gamblers (23.41%) of the Chinese, and 13.56% of the non-Chinese) stated that they never returned to gamble, hoping to win back the money they had lost previously in gambling. Table 15A depicts in bar graph format, the gambling patterns of Chinese and non-Chinese.

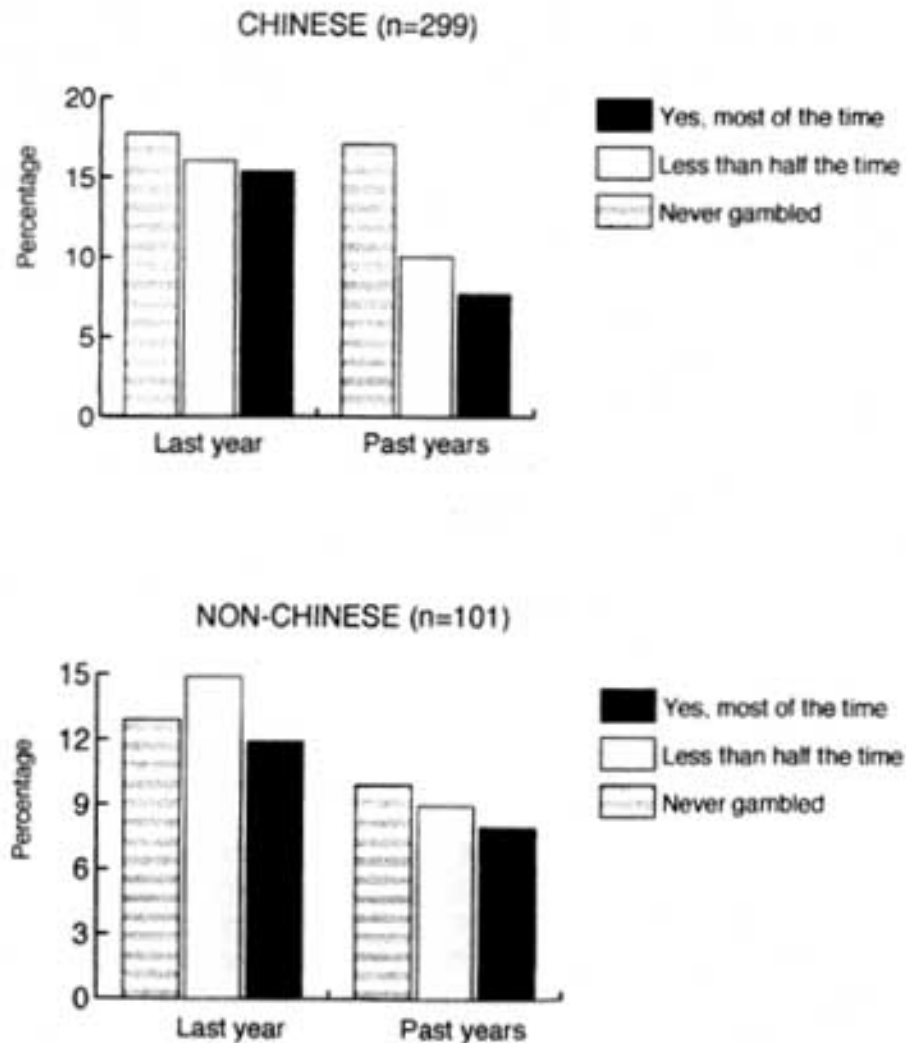
Table 15A: GAMBLING PATTERNS
PERCENTAGES BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER OF CHINESE (n=299),
AND TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CHINESE (n=101)



K: Boasting About Winning

Table 16 (see Appendix B) shows the frequency that gamblers boasted about winning while actually losing money. Table 16A shows in bar graph format the responses by Chinese and non-Chinese. In the past year, about 15.38% of the Chinese and 11.88% of the non-Chinese gamblers boasted about their winning most of the time.

**Table 16A: BOASTED ABOUT WINNING BUT ACTUALLY LOST
PERCENTAGES BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER OF CHINESE (n=299),
AND TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CHINESE (n=101)**



L: Gambling Problems

Table 17 (see Appendix B) shows responses to questions about a person's problems. Many respondents (10.03% of the Chinese and 14.85% of the non-Chinese) stated that they had gambled more than they had intended to. Some felt guilty about gambling and hid signs of gambling from their family. A few Chinese gamblers admitted they had a gambling problem. It was possible to determine whether a person was a problem or pathological gambler from their answer to the questions.

M: Sources Of Borrowing

Table 18 (see Appendix B) illustrates the sources of borrowing for gambling. The most popular source of borrowing for Chinese was banks (5.35%) and for non-Chinese, credit cards (6.93%). Table 18A ranks the sources of borrowing for Chinese and non-Chinese. It shows that the Chinese borrow mainly from banks for gambling, while Caucasians borrow mainly on their credit cards.

**Table 18A:
MAIN SOURCES OF BORROWING**

Rank	Current Problem Gamblers Chinese	Rank	Current Problem Gamblers Non-Chinese
1.	Banks	1.	Credit cards
2.	Household money	2.	Household money
3.	Spouse	3.	Relatives / Friends
4.	Credit cards	4.	Banks
5.	Sold personal property	5.	Spouse
6.	Relatives / Friends	6.	Cash in Stocks, bonds

N: Profile of Problem Gamblers

From an analysis of the responses to the questionnaires, and based on the criteria from SOGS, it was possible to ascertain whether the respondents were problem or probable pathological gamblers.

Among the Chinese males there were nine current problem gamblers and five pathological gamblers. The "lifetime gamblers" consisted of four problem gamblers and four probable pathological gamblers. Three of these have since become "reformed gamblers" as a result of having gambled away all their life savings; lost their businesses, expensive cars or jobs; experienced marital problems and have been unable to borrow money for gambling.

There were seven current problem gamblers and three probable pathological gamblers among the Chinese females. There were three "lifetime" problem gamblers and four probable pathological gamblers. Some of these lifetime gamblers have become reformed gamblers when their sources of gambling money were exhausted. Some gambled away their inherited wealth, sold personal property or jewellery, and could not obtain credit anywhere.

In the non-Chinese group, there were three current problem gamblers and one probable pathological gambler.

The profile of problem gamblers, including compulsive gamblers, is as follows:

- 22-50 years old age group;
- employed;
- \$25,000 annual income;
- married;
- secondary level of education.

These gamblers preferred gambling activities over which they had some control over the outcome such as:

- mahjong;
- horse races;
- casino games;
- card games;
- sports betting.

Their reasons for gambling differed from the frequent gamblers and are as follows:

- to win money;
- skilful at particular types of gambling;
- for challenge;
- fun and entertainment.

Very few problem gamblers indicated that they gambled to support worthy causes.

Problem gamblers generally refuse to accept the fact that they have a problem. However, when they have to hide all evidence of gambling from family members and friends; lie about their absences from social activities; or do not have enough money for necessities, such as rent or groceries; then it is obvious that they have a problem and probably need counselling.

Problem gamblers face difficulties not experienced by frequent gamblers, such as: marital problems and family break-ups as result of their obsession with gambling; borrowing money from banks or using the maximum limit from credit cards. One self-confessed gambler stated that he even tried to pass "bad cheques" and stole money from his employer, out of desperation, because he had exhausted all avenues of getting money. One problem gambler got involved in illegal drug dealing to finance his gambling habit. He regretted his actions because it caused further problems for him. He indicated he is attending counselling sessions in order to stop gambling.

An unfortunate result of problem gambling according to one respondent is that when the gambler gets into very heavy debt and has no means of repaying his debts, he commits suicide. If he has life insurance, his debts may be repaid and his family would be spared the agony of having to repay his debts.

VII: CONCLUSION

The results show that the percentage of problem gamblers in this study is 7.75% of the total respondents. This percentage is higher than the provincial average of 5% of the total population (See Figure 2).

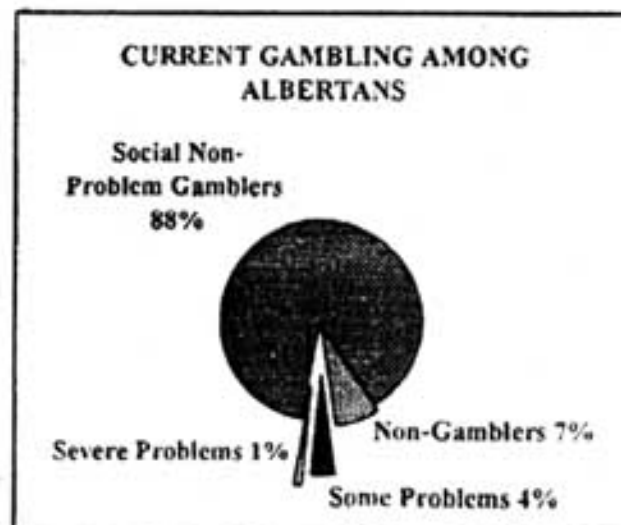
One explanation is the higher percentage of Chinese respondents in the survey. This explanation also coincides with the large numbers of Chinese gambling at casinos and televised horse races. Their frequent gambling means greater propensity to become problem gamblers. Another reason is that some of the interviews took place at the sites of the casinos, bingos, horse races and VLT bars, where gamblers were more willing to divulge information about their gambling habits.

While Lotto 6/49 was the most popular game, favoured by both Chinese and non-Chinese, mahjong was favoured by the Chinese. Bingo was more popular with the non-Chinese.

The amount gambled by most respondents in one day was around \$10. Problem gamblers sometimes spent in excess of \$1,000 per day and borrowed money mainly from banks or used their credit cards to the limit.

The frequent gamblers gambled for fun and entertainment while problem gamblers gambled to win money. With the proliferation of gambling opportunities at the present time and the tendency to gamble many times per week, the frequent gambler may become excessively involved in gambling, thereby unintentionally falling into the realm of problem gambling. Problem gamblers indicated that they get a feeling of euphoria when they win large amounts of money and that gambling had a higher priority in their lives than family or friends.

FIGURE 2



VIII: EVALUATION

Conducting this survey on problem gambling was more difficult than originally envisaged. During interviews it was discovered that a person's gambling habit was not easily disclosed to strangers. Some respondents were apprehensive about answering the questionnaires until they were assured that their responses would be kept confidential and that their names would not be used in the study.

The respondents on the whole were co-operative and many felt comfortable in answering the questions in Chinese. No problems were encountered with the non-Chinese respondents who had filled out the English version of the questionnaire.

There might be more problem gamblers than the study reveals. In one instance, a husband and wife indicated to the interviewer that they never gambled. However, when this interviewer visited a casino, the same husband and wife were gambling away at a blackjack table.

A more thorough study into problem gambling should take place at the gambling establishments. During interviews of some gamblers at the casinos, it was discovered that they were more open about their gambling habits, and willing to answer personal questions.

IX: EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Since most problem gamblers were in the working age groups, it is recommended that educational programs should be conducted through the personnel departments of large corporations and three levels of government.

It is recommended that high schools should also be targeted for educational programs because the students would be exposed to gambling opportunities when they leave school and start working.

Attempts were made to hold educational programs on gambling at the senior citizens residences in Calgary's East End, but met with resistance. The reason given was that holding such sessions would indicate there was a gambling problem among the senior citizens. The managers of those residential complexes also indicated that very few of their seniors were frequent gamblers. Only about five percent participated in the weekly bingo sessions that were held at the residential complexes.

In Chinatown two educational sessions were held. There were about ten persons in attendance each time. A videotape on gambling, borrowed from AADAC's Calgary's office, was shown to the participants. A lecture and discussion on gambling followed. The feedback was that the videotape was interesting and the materials on identification of problem gambling were useful.

An educational session on gambling was held with the staff of the Calgary Indian Friendship Centre. It was delivered by a staff member from Calgary's AADAC office. It was attended by approximately ten staff members.

On March 12, 1996, the Calgary Chinese Cultural Society had a booth at the family and Social Services Fair, in Calgary's City Hall. Over 100 pamphlets on problem gambling in Chinese and English were distributed. A videotape on problem gambling was shown continuously in the booth and attracted a great deal of attention.

Pamphlets were distributed and informal contacts were made with students at the Alberta Vocational College, DeVry Institute of Technology, and at an immigrant employment training program.

It is important that educational sessions be continued in Chinatown and among other immigrant communities. From the study it is apparent that problem gambling is going to increase with the increasing opportunities for gambling in Calgary.

X: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

1. Questionnaire in English
2. Questionnaire in Chinese
3. South Oaks Gambling Screen
4. Educational pamphlet in English
5. Educational pamphlet in Chinese

CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY

The Calgary Chinese Cultural Society is conducting a project on behalf of The Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, entitled: "PROBLEM GAMBLING".

The purpose of this project is to determine whether there is problem-gambling in Calgary's Chinatown and in the East-end of downtown Calgary, and to offer educational sessions for the betterment of these communities.

It will take only a few minutes to complete the questionnaire. Your answers will be kept confidential and you are not required to reveal your name. Your participation in this important project will assist in formulating future actions. We thank you in advance for your co-operation.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Gender: Male ___ Female ___

Age: 16 - 21 ___ 22 - 50 ___ 50 - 65 ___ over 65 ___

Education: Elementary ___ Secondary ___ Post-secondary ___

Employment: Employed ___ Unemployed ___ Retired ___
Student ___ Housewife ___

Ethnic group: Chinese ___ Caucasian ___ Other: _____

Marital status: Married ___ Single ___ Divorced ___
Widowed ___ Common-law ___

Income: under \$25, 000 ___ under \$50, 000 ___ over \$50, 000 ___

Reasons for gambling:

fun/entertainment ___	to win money ___	excitement/challenge ___
support worthy causes ___	out of curiosity ___	socialization ___
as a hobby ___	because I'm good at it ___	
as a distraction from problems ___		to be alone ___

PROBLEM-GAMBLING QUESTIONNAIRE (Adapted from the South Oaks Gambling Screen)

1. Please indicate how frequently you did each type of gambling by checking one of the following for each time period:

A: not at all, B: less than once a week, C: once a week or more

	past twelve months			before Nov., 1994		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
a) played cards for money	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) bet on horses, dogs or other animals	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) bet on sports	—	—	—	—	—	—
d) played dice games for money	—	—	—	—	—	—
e) gambled in a casino	—	—	—	—	—	—
f) played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	—	—	—	—	—	—
g) played Bingo for money	—	—	—	—	—	—
h) played the stock market	—	—	—	—	—	—
i) played slot machines or other gambling machines (eg. VLT's)	—	—	—	—	—	—
j) played games of skill for money	—	—	—	—	—	—
k) pulled Nevada tickets or other paper games	—	—	—	—	—	—
l) played mahjong and other gambling (please specify) _____	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. What is the largest amount of money you have ever gambled in one day?

	past twelve months	before Nov., 1994
never gambled	—	—
up to \$10	—	—
up to \$100	—	—
up to \$1, 000	—	—
up to \$10, 000	—	—
more than \$10, 000	—	—

3. Which of the following (if any) have/had a gambling problem?

none ___ father ___ mother ___ brother/sister ___
 grandparent ___ spouse/partner ___ my child(ren) ___ relative or friend ___

4. How often have you gambled to win back money you lost?

	past twelve months	before Nov., 1994
never	—	—
some of the time	—	—
most of the times I lose	—	—
every time I lose	—	—

5. Have you claimed to be winning money gambling but actually lost?
- | | past twelve months | before Nov., 1994 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| never gambled | ___ | ___ |
| less than half the times I lose | ___ | ___ |
| yes, most of the time | ___ | ___ |

Please check yes or no for the following questions:

- | | past twelve months | | before Nov., 1994 | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| 6. Did you feel you had a problem with gambling? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 7. Did you gamble more than you intended to? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 8. Did people tell you that you had a gambling problem? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 9. Did you feel guilty about your gambling? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 10. Did you want to quit gambling but didn't think you could? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 11. Did you hide signs of gambling from your family? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 12. Did you argue over how you handle money?
If Yes, did money arguments centre on your gambling? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 13. Were you unable to repay debts as a result of gambling? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 14. Did you lose time from work or school due to gambling? | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | |
| 15. If you borrowed money to gamble or to pay gambling debts, who or where did you borrow from? | | | | | |
| household money | ___ | your spouse | ___ | relatives | ___ |
| banks | ___ | loan companies | ___ | credit cards | ___ |
| loan sharks | ___ | cash in stocks, bonds, etc | ___ | | |
| sold personal/family property | ___ | | | | |
| borrowed on chequing account (passed bad cheques) | ___ | | | | |
| you have (had) a credit line with a bookie or casino | ___ | | | | |

保密調查問卷

APPENDIX A-2

卡加利華人文化社現正代表亞伯特省酒類及藥物濫用委員會進行一項關於“賭博問題”的調查工作。

該項調查的目的為測定在卡加利華埠及市中心東側是否有由於賭博而引起的問題。同時也為這些社區的改善提供教育研討會。

此保密調查問卷約需要幾分鐘即可完成，你的答案一定會被保密，亦不會透露你的姓名，你的參與對本委員會未來採取的行動將有莫大的幫助，謹此衷心致謝。

個人資料

性別：男 () 女 ()

年齡：16至21歲 () 22至50歲 ()
50至65歲 () 65歲以上 ()

教育程度：小學 () 中學 ()
中學以上 ()

工作情況：在職 () 失業 ()
退休 () 學生 () 家庭主婦 ()

族裔：中國人____，白種人____，其他____。

賭博的原因：遊戲／娛樂____；為了贏錢____；刺激／挑戰____；賭博是值得支持的____；為了好奇____；交際應酬____；生活嗜好____；因為我精於賭博（有運）____；由於心煩意亂（情緒上受到困擾）____；由於孤獨寂寞____。

婚姻狀況：已婚____；未婚____；離婚____；寡居（喪偶）____；同居____。

年收入：低於二萬五千元____；低於五萬元____；超過五萬元____。

賭博問題問券（改編自South Oaks賭博調查）

- 請指出以下哪一類賭博是你在“A”，“B”兩個時期玩過的（“A”是指過去的十二個月，“B”是指一九九四年十一月以前），並指出屬以下哪種情況：(1) 從未賭過 (2) 每星期少於一次 (3) 每星期一次或多過一次。

	“A”			“B”		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
a. 玩撲克牌賭錢_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. 賭馬、狗或其它動物_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. 賭有關體育運動類_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. 賭骰子（如大小等）_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. 在賭場賭_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. 賭六四九號碼中獎或其它彩票_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. 賭Bingo遊戲_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. 玩股票_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. 賭老虎機、其它賭博機器或VLTs_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
j. 賭技術遊戲_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
k. Nevada彩票或其它紙類遊戲_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
m. 玩麻將牌及其它賭博（請列出）_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

	“A”	“B”
2. 你在一天中的最大賭博額有多少？		
從沒有賭博_____	_____	_____
十元_____	_____	_____
一百元_____	_____	_____
一千元_____	_____	_____
一萬元_____	_____	_____
多於一萬元_____	_____	_____

3. 據你所知，以下的哪些人現在或以前曾有過因賭博而出現問題？

父親____ 母親____ 兄弟/姐妹____ 祖父母____
 配偶/拍檔____ 孩子____ 親朋戚友_____

4. 是否每次都贏錢？

從沒有_____	_____	_____
有時_____	_____	_____
大多數輸錢_____	_____	_____
逢賭必輸_____	_____	_____

	“A”	“B”
5. 你是否有曾經估計能贏錢的賭博，實際上是輸了？		
從不賭博 _____	_____	_____
輸的機會少於一半 _____	_____	_____
大多數是輸 _____	_____	_____

請回答

	是	否	是	否
6. 你曾為賭博感到困擾？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. 你是否比你計劃中賭得多？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. 有沒有人告訴你，你賭博已經出現問題？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. 你有否因賭博而感到內疚呢？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. 你是否想過戒賭，但卻認為你不能做到？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. 你有沒有將賭博的事瞞住你的家人呢？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. 你有否討論過如何控制你的財政，如果有，是否焦點在於賭博問題上？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13. 你是否因賭博而還不起債呢？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14. 你有沒有因為賭博而耽誤了上班或上學？ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. 如果你借錢賭博或還賭債，你到哪裡或向誰借呢？				
家庭的錢 _____；你的配偶 _____；親友 _____；銀行 _____；貸款公司 _____；				
信用卡 _____；高利貸 _____；兌現股票、債券 _____；				
售賣個人或家庭財物 _____；在支票戶口上借（空頭支票） _____；				
你是否在馬場或賭場有信用戶口 _____。				

AADAC Guide to the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

Description

The South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) is a valid and reliable 16-item interview/questionnaire used to detect gambling problems. The instrument has been useful in a wide variety of clinical and research situations with treatment and general populations.

Note:

The South Oaks Gambling Screen is a screening instrument and must be used in context with other sources of information, such as family members, referring parties, employers, etc.

Treatment planning and other clinical decisions should not be based solely on the results of this instrument. Positive scores suggest a problem, and further assessment is necessary before treatment proceeds. "No-problem" scores should be consistent with other sources of information before "no-treatment" decisions are made.

Administration

- The 16-item SOGS may be administered as either a questionnaire or an interview.
- If being used as a questionnaire, the client should be instructed to carefully read each question and the answers provided.
- All but one of the questions require a response for two time periods: the past 12 months, and in your lifetime prior to the past 12 months. Ask the client to check the appropriate box for each time period. *Note: "Lifetime" refers to the time period prior to the past 12 months and does not include the past 12 months.*
- Ask the client to ensure that each question (except #8) is answered for both time periods.
- Emphasize that each question must have only one response for each time period. Even if more than one response might be correct, or if no single response is just right, they must choose the best answer.

Scoring

(see next page)

AADAC Guide to the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

Scoring

Scoring is determined by adding up the number of questions which show an at risk response:

		<u>Past 12 months</u>	<u>Lifetime prior to past 12 months</u>
Questions 1, 2 & 3 are not counted.			
Question 4	most of the time I lose, or every time I lose.	_____	_____
Question 5	yes, less than half the time I lose, or yes, most of the time.	_____	_____
Question 6	yes, in the past 12 months, or yes, in my lifetime prior to the past 12 months.	_____	_____
Question 7	yes	_____	_____
Question 8	yes	_____	_____
Question 9	yes	_____	_____
Question 10	yes	_____	_____
Question 11	yes	_____	_____
Question 12	not counted		
Question 13	yes	_____	_____
Question 14	yes	_____	_____
Question 15	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 a	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 b	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 c	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 d	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 e	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 f	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 g	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 h	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 i	yes	_____	_____
Question 16 j	not counted		
Question 16 k	not counted		
There are 20 questions which are counted		<u> </u> Total	<u> </u> Total

Interpretation is for each time period. Do not add the two totals together.

0 = no problem

1 - 4 = some problem

5 or more = probable pathological gambler

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

Client Name _____

Date _____

File Number _____

These questions are about your gambling. Most of the questions require a response for two different time periods: *during the past 12 months* and *in your lifetime prior to the past 12 months*.

Note: "Lifetime" refers to the time period prior to the past 12 months and does not include the past 12 months.

Instructions

- Carefully read each question and the possible answers provided. Answer each question by placing a check-mark (✓) next to the answer that is most true for you, for each of the two time periods.
- Take as much time as you need. Work carefully, and try to finish as soon as possible. Please answer ALL questions.

If you have difficulty with a question or have any problems, please ask the questionnaire administrator.

For office use only

Completed by client _____
 interviewer _____

Results _____ Results _____
 Past 12 months Lifetime prior to
 past 12 months

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

Name _____

Date _____

1. Please indicate which of the following types of gambling you have done, for both time periods. For each type, mark one answer: "not at all," "less than once a week," or "once a week or more."

	Past 12 months			Lifetime prior to past 12 months		
	not at all	less than once a week	once a week or more	not at all	less than once a week	once a week or more
a. play cards for money	---	---	---	---	---	---
b. bet on horses, dogs or other animals (at off-track betting, the track, telephone pari-mutuels, or with a bookie)	---	---	---	---	---	---
c. bet on sports (parlay cards, Sport Select, hockey drafts, or with a bookie)	---	---	---	---	---	---
d. played dice games (including craps, over and under, or other dice games) for money	---	---	---	---	---	---
e. gambled in a casino (legal or otherwise)	---	---	---	---	---	---
f. played the numbers or bet on lotteries (Pick 3, Lotto 6/49)	---	---	---	---	---	---
g. played bingo for money	---	---	---	---	---	---
h. played the stock, options and/or commodities market	---	---	---	---	---	---
i. played slot machines, poker machines or other gambling machines	---	---	---	---	---	---
j. bowled, shot pool, played golf or some other game of skill, for money	---	---	---	---	---	---
k. pull tabs or "paper" games other than lotteries (Nevada tickets)	---	---	---	---	---	---
m. some form of gambling not listed above (please specify)	---	---	---	---	---	---

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

	<u>Past 12 months</u>	<u>Lifetime prior to past 12 months</u>
2. What is the largest amount of money you have ever gambled with on any one day?		
never have gambled.....	—	—
\$1 or less.....	—	—
more than \$1 up to \$10.....	—	—
more than \$10 up to \$100.....	—	—
more than \$100 up to \$1,000.....	—	—
more than \$1,000 up to \$10,000.....	—	—
more than \$10,000.....	—	—
3. Check which of the following people in your life has (or had) a gambling problem.		
<input type="checkbox"/> father		
<input type="checkbox"/> mother		
<input type="checkbox"/> brother or sister		
<input type="checkbox"/> grandparent		
<input type="checkbox"/> my spouse/partner		
<input type="checkbox"/> my child(ren)		
<input type="checkbox"/> another relative		
<input type="checkbox"/> a friend or someone else important in my life		
4. When you gamble, how often do you go back another day to win back money you lost?		
never.....	—	—
some of the time (less than half the time I lose).....	—	—
most of the time I lose.....	—	—
every time I lose.....	—	—
5. Have you ever claimed to be winning money gambling but weren't really? In fact, you lost?		
never (or never gamble).....	—	—
yes, less than half the time I lose.....	—	—
yes, most of the time.....	—	—

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

	Past 12 months		Lifetime prior to past 12 months	
	yes	no	yes	no
6. Do you feel you have ever had a problem with betting money or gambling?	—	—	—	—
7. Did you ever gamble more than you intend to?	—	—	—	—
8. Have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?	—	—	—	—
9. Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?	—	—	—	—
10. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop betting money or gambling but didn't think you could?	—	—	—	—
11. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, IOUs, or other signs of betting or gambling from your spouse, children or other important people in your life?	—	—	—	—
12. Have you ever argued with people you live with over how you handle money?	—	—	—	—
13. (If you answered yes to question 12): Have money arguments ever centered on your gambling?	—	—	—	—
14. Have you ever borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?	—	—	—	—
15. Have you ever lost time from work (or school) due to betting money or gambling?	—	—	—	—

South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

	Part 12 months		Lifetime prior to past 12 months	
	yes	no	yes	no
16. If you borrowed money to gamble or to pay gambling debts, who or where did you borrow from? (Check "yes" or "no" for each.)				
a. from household money	—	—	—	—
b. from your spouse	—	—	—	—
c. from other relatives or in-laws	—	—	—	—
d. from banks, loan companies, or credit unions.....	—	—	—	—
e. from credit cards	—	—	—	—
f. from loan sharks	—	—	—	—
g. you cashed in stocks, bonds or other securities.....	—	—	—	—
h. you sold personal or family property.....	—	—	—	—
i. you borrowed on your chequing account (passed bad cheques)	—	—	—	—
j. you have (had) a credit line with a bookie	—	—	—	—
k. you have (had) a credit line with a casino ...	—	—	—	—

ABCs of Problem Gambling

APPENDIX A4

Many people gamble without ever encountering a problem. They buy a lottery or raffle ticket, go to the racetrack or an evening of bingo, drop an occasional loonie into a machine. When the draw or the game is over, they go on to other non-gambling activities.

But for some people, gambling takes on more importance in their lives and becomes a problem. Gambling problems can range from minor to quite serious. The gambling may cause only occasional problems in the gambler's life—for example, making it difficult to pay the utility bill or rent some month. Or it may progress and have an ongoing negative impact on the gambler and his or her family—causing excessive debt, marriage problems, even illegal activity.

Here are some signs that a person may have a gambling problem:

▲ Spends large amounts of time gambling.

This allows little time for family, friends or other interests.

▲ Begins to place larger, more frequent bets.

Larger bets are necessary to get the same level of excitement.

▲ Has growing debts.

The person with a gambling problem is secretive or defensive about money, and may borrow money from family members or friends.

▲ Pins hopes on the "big win."

The problem gambler believes the big win, rather than changing the gambling behaviour, will solve financial or other problems.

▲ Promises to cut back on gambling.

The problem gambler is unable to reduce or stop gambling.

▲ Refuses to explain behaviour, or lies about it.

The person with a gambling problem may be away from home or work for long periods of time, or may make an unusually high number of telephone calls.

▲ Feels frequent highs and lows.

If unable to gamble, the problem gambler misses the thrill of the action and may be bad-tempered, withdrawn, depressed or restless. During a winning streak, the gambler is on a high.

▲ Boasts about winning.

The person with a gambling problem loves to relive a win but will make light of losses when others express their concern. Wins and losses may also be kept a secret.

▲ Prefers gambling to a special family occasion.

The problem gambler may arrive late or miss family events such as birthdays, school activities and other family gatherings.

▲ Seeks new places to gamble close to home and away.

The problem gambler may insist that evenings out or even family vacations be at places where gambling is available.

If you are concerned that you or someone you know may have a gambling problem, help is available. Call 1-800-665-9676.

▲ For further information contact your local AADAC office.

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AADAC Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission

賭博問題

很多人從未在賭博方面遇到過問題，他們只買些Lottery彩票或獎券，或到賽馬場去買馬票，每當賭博活動結束後，他們繼續其他性質不同的活動。某些人把賭博作為他們生活中很重要的一部份，從而使賭博成為他們生活中的大問題。賭博對賭博人士會帶來一些連鎖性的問題，例如在繳付公共設施費用單或租金方面造成困難；更嚴重者會令賭博者面臨著更大的創傷——引致額外的負債、婚姻問題、甚至做出非法的行為。

以下是顯示一個人可能犯有賭博問題的跡象：

▲ 化費很多時間在賭博上

幾乎沒有時間留給家人、朋友或其他重要事情之上。

▲ 經常下更大賭注

希望藉以贏得大筆錢

▲ 增加借債

犯賭博問題的人通常在金錢方面是非常敏感，甚者可能會向家人或朋友借錢，更甚者會有偷竊行為。

▲ 許諾減賭或戒賭

仍自欺欺人的人是不能減少或停止賭博的。

▲ 變化無常

好賭者，偶然有贏，則情緒高漲，興奮異常；如敗北，則變得脾氣暴躁，情緒低落。

▲ 自誇贏錢

當別人表示對他關注之時，他因貪於再度贏錢而置之不理。

▲ 較喜歡在一個特殊的家居場所賭博

有賭博問題的人可能常常遲到，錯失家庭大事，如生日等。

▲ 選擇離家較近的地方賭博

犯賭博問題的人總是傍晚外出；有時甚至連家人渡假所到的地方也可以作為賭博場所。

若你擔憂你或你所認識的人，可能有賭博問題而需幫忙時，請致電：

1-800-665-9676 或
(403) 297-3071 求助。

想索取更詳盡資料，請聯絡你本地的AADAC辦公室。

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TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Age (years)	Males (n = 185)						Females (n = 215)					
	Respondents in Age Group		Problem Gamblers		Non-problem Gamblers		Respondents in Age Group		Problem Gamblers		Non-problem Gamblers	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
16-21	9	4.86	0	0.00	9	4.86	6	2.79	0	0.00	6	2.79
22-50	71	38.38	9	4.86	62	33.51	73	33.95	8	3.72	65	30.23
51-65	40	21.62	4	2.16	36	19.46	42	19.53	2	0.93	40	18.60
65+	65	35.14	4	2.16	61	32.97	94	43.72	3	1.40	91	42.33

Notes:

Percentages in this table are based on the total number of males (185) and the total number of females (215).

The respondents were divided into four categories:

- 1) The 16 - 21 year olds represented students. There were no problem gamblers in this category.
- 2) The 22 - 50 year olds represented those in the workplace. The greatest percentage of problem gamblers were males in this age group.
- 3) The 51 - 65 year olds represented the semi-retired group.
- 4) The over 65 year olds represented the mostly retired group. As previously mentioned, the study area has a large concentration of seniors' apartments. This explains the predominance of seniors in the sample.

TABLE 2: EDUCATION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Education Level	Age Group (years)															
	Males (n = 185)						Females (n = 215)									
	16 - 21		22 - 50		51 - 65		65+		16 - 21		22 - 50		51 - 65		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Elementary	0	0.00	3	1.62	4	2.16	11	5.95	1	0.47	7	3.26	9	4.19	31	14.42
Secondary	6	3.24	35	18.92	18	9.73	43	23.24	4	1.86	32	14.88	20	9.30	60	27.91
Post-secondary	3	1.62	33	17.84	18	9.73	11	5.95	1	0.47	34	15.81	13	6.05	3	1.40

Note: percentages in this table are based on the number of male respondents (n = 185) and female respondents (n = 215).

TABLE 3: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Employment Status	Age Group (years)									
	Males (n = 185)					Females (n = 215)				
	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+		
Employed	50	21	4	1	50	19	1		
Unemployed	9	4	1	1	11	1	1		
Retired	70	.....	.....	14	90		
Student	6	15	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Housewife	9	8	2		

The majority of people surveyed stated that they were retired. The second largest group were those who were employed.

TABLE 3A: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Employment Status	Age Group (years)									
	Males (n = 185)					Females (n = 215)				
	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+		
Employed	-----	27.03	11.35	2.16	0.47	23.26	8.84	0.47		
Unemployed	-----	4.86	2.16	0.54	0.47	5.12	0.47	0.47		
Retired	-----	-----	-----	37.84	-----	-----	6.51	41.86		
Student	3.24	8.11	-----	-----	1.86	1.40	-----	-----		
Housewife	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.19	3.72	0.93		

Note: percentages in this table are based on the number of male respondents (n = 185) and female respondents (n = 215).

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLING BY GENDER AND ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic Group	Males (n = 185)				Females (n = 215)			
	Number of respondents	Problem gamblers	Non-problem gamblers	Never gambled	Number of respondents	Problem gamblers	Non-problem gamblers	Never gambled
Chinese	148	14	111	23	151	10	104	37
Caucasian	29	2	15	12	49	2	27	20
Native	4	1	2	1	5	1	3	1
Other	4	-----	2	2	10	1	5	4

TABLE 4B: DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLING BY GENDER AND ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic Group	Males (n = 185)				Females (n = 215)			
	Respondents in ethnic group (%)	Problem gamblers (%)	Non-problem gamblers (%)	Never gambled (%)	Respondents in ethnic group (%)	Problem gamblers (%)	Non-problem gamblers (%)	Never gambled (%)
Chinese	80.00	7.57	60.00	12.43	70.23	4.65	48.37	17.21
Caucasian	15.68	1.08	8.11	6.49	22.79	0.93	12.56	9.30
Native	2.16	0.54	1.08	0.54	2.33	0.47	1.40	0.47
Other	2.16	-----	1.08	1.08	4.65	0.47	2.33	1.86

Notes:

Percentages in this table are based on the number of male respondents (n = 185) and female respondents (n = 215). Problem gamblers, both male and female, make up 7.75% of the total respondents.

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM GAMBLING BY GENDER BY AGE GROUP

Marital Status	Males (n = 185)						Females (n = 215)					
	Respondents in group		Problem gamblers		Non-problem gamblers ¹		Respondents in group		Problem gamblers		Non-problem gamblers ¹	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Married	101	54.59	10	5.41	90	48.65	88	40.93	10	4.65	78	36.28
Single	33	17.84	3	1.62	31	16.76	45	20.93	2	0.93	43	20.00
Divorced	8	4.32	2	1.08	6	3.24	9	4.19	1	0.47	8	3.72
Widowed	40	21.62	-----	-----	39	21.08	71	33.02	1	0.47	70	32.56
Common-law	3	1.62	1	0.54	2	1.08	2	0.93	-----	-----	2	0.93

Notes:

Percentages in this table are based on the number of male respondents (n = 185) and female respondents (n = 215).

¹ The Non-problem gambling group includes individuals who have never gambled.

TABLE 6: INCOME LEVEL OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Yearly Income (\$)	Males (n = 185)				Females (n = 215)			
	Respondents at income level		Problem gamblers at income level		Respondents at income level		Problem gamblers at income level	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
under 25,000	123	66.49	11	5.95	164	76.28	10	4.65
under 50,000	42	22.70	4	2.16	46	21.40	3	1.40
over 50,000	20	10.81	2	1.08	5	2.33	1	0.47

Note: The percentages in this table are based on the number of male respondents (n = 185) and female respondents (n = 215).

TABLE 7: REASONS FOR GAMBLING AMONG RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

	Number of Responses									
	Males					Females				
	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+		16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+	
Reasons for Gambling	3	25	18	45		2	30	30		
Fun / entertainment	6	46	20	35		4	55	30		77
To win money	1	9	5	4		-----	5	5		1
Excitement / challenge	-----	5	-----	5		-----	4	4		1
Support worthy causes	-----	1	1	-----		-----	3	4		1
Out of curiosity	-----	7	5	35		-----	2	2		60
Socialization	-----	6	1	3		-----	3	2		-----
As a hobby	-----	4	2	3		-----	-----	1		1
Skilled at gambling	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----		3
Distraction from problems	-----	3	-----	2		-----	-----	1		-----
To be alone	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----		-----

TABLE 7B: REASONS FOR GAMBLING AMONG RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

	Percentage of Responses (%)									
	Males					Females				
	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+	16 - 21	22 - 50	51 - 65	65+		
Reasons for Gambling										
Fun / entertainment	1.62	13.51	9.73	24.32	0.93	13.95	13.95	35.81		
To win money	3.24	24.86	10.81	18.92	1.86	25.58	13.95	18.60		
Excitement / challenge	0.54	4.86	2.70	2.16	-----	2.33	2.33	0.47		
Support worthy causes	-----	2.70	-----	2.70	-----	1.86	1.86	0.47		
Out of curiosity	-----	0.54	0.54	-----	-----	1.40	1.86	0.47		
Socialization	-----	3.78	2.70	18.92	-----	0.93	0.93	27.91		
As a hobby	-----	3.24	0.54	1.62	-----	1.40	0.93	-----		
Skilled at gambling	-----	2.16	1.08	1.62	-----	-----	0.47	0.47		
Distraction from problems	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.93	1.40		
To be alone	-----	1.62	-----	1.08	-----	-----	0.47	-----		

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of male respondents (n = 185) and the total number of female respondents (n = 215). As respondents can name more than one reason for gambling, the percentages given exceed 100%.

TABLE 7C: REASONS FOR GAMBLING AMONG RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP
(16 - 21 and 22 - 50 age groups combined)

	Number of Responses					
	Males			Females		
	16 - 50	51 - 65	65+	16 - 50	51 - 65	65+
Reasons for Gambling	28	18	45	32	30	77
Fun / entertainment	52	20	35	59	30	40
To win money	10	5	4	5	5	1
Excitement / challenge	5	-----	5	4	4	1
Support worthy causes	1	1	-----	3	4	1
Out of curiosity	7	5	35	2	2	60
Socialization	6	1	3	3	2	-----
As a hobby	4	2	3	-----	1	1
Skilled at gambling	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3
Distraction from problems	3	-----	2	-----	1	-----

TABLE 7D: REASONS FOR GAMBLING AMONG RESPONDENTS BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP
(16 - 21 and 22 - 50 age groups combined)

	Percentage of Responses (%)					
	Males			Females		
	16 - 50	51 - 65	65+	16 - 50	51 - 65	65+
Reasons for Gambling						
Fun / entertainment	15.14	9.73	24.32	14.88	13.95	35.81
To win money	28.11	10.81	18.92	27.44	13.95	18.60
Excitement / challenge	5.41	2.70	2.16	2.33	2.33	0.47
Support worthy causes	2.70	-----	2.70	1.86	1.86	0.47
Out of curiosity	0.54	0.54	-----	1.40	1.86	0.47
Socialization	3.78	2.70	18.92	0.93	0.93	27.91
As a hobby	3.24	0.54	1.62	1.40	0.93	-----
Skilled at gambling	2.16	1.08	1.62	-----	0.47	0.47
Distraction from problems	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.93	1.40
To be alone	1.62	-----	1.08	-----	0.47	-----

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of male respondents (n = 185) and the total number of female respondents (n = 215). As respondents can name more than one reason for gambling, the percentages given exceed 100%.

TABLE 8: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING PRACTISED BY CHINESE MALES, BY AGE GROUP

Type of Gambling	Number of Responses											
	B: less than once a week, C: more than once a week						Past Years					
	Last Year			65+ years old			16 - 65 years old			65+ years old		
	B	C		B	C		B	C		B	C	
played cards for money	10	5		6	2		10	1		2	2	
bet on horses, dogs or other animals	4	8		3	1		6	5		2	1	
bet on sports	4	1		1	-----		2	-----		1	-----	
played dice games for money	2	1		-----	-----		2	-----		-----	-----	
gambled in a casino	9	4		2	-----		10	3		1	-----	
played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	30	16		20	10		23	30		16	14	
played Bingo for money	3	1		-----	-----		1	1		-----	-----	
played the stock market	6	3		2	1		2	4		1	1	
played slot machines or gambling machines (eg. VLTs)	7	-----		-----	-----		1	1		-----	-----	
played games of skill for money	1	1		-----	-----		-----	-----		-----	-----	
played paper games (eg. Nevada tickets)	-----	-----		1	-----		1	-----		-----	-----	
played mahjong or other gambling	20	10		28	7		12	11		24	6	

TABLE 8B: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING PRACTISED BY CHINESE MALES, BY AGE GROUP

Type of Gambling	Percentage of Responses (%), by Age Group (Chinese Males, n = 148) B: less than once a week, C: more than once a week											
	Last Year			Past Years			Past Years					
	16 - 65 years old			65+ years old			16 - 65 years old			65+ years old		
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
played cards for money	6.76	3.38	4.05	1.35	6.76	0.68	1.35	0.68	1.35	1.35		
bet on horses, dogs or other animals	2.70	5.41	2.03	0.68	4.05	3.38	1.35	0.68	1.35	0.68		
bet on sports	2.70	0.68	0.68	-----	1.35	-----	-----	-----	0.68	-----		
played dice games for money	1.35	0.68	-----	-----	1.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
gambled in a casino	6.08	2.70	1.35	-----	6.76	2.03	6.76	2.03	0.68	-----		
played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	20.27	10.81	13.51	6.76	15.54	20.27	10.81	20.27	10.81	9.46		
played Bingo for money	2.03	0.68	-----	-----	0.68	-----	-----	0.68	-----	-----		
played the stock market	4.05	2.03	1.35	0.68	1.35	0.68	1.35	2.70	0.68	0.68		
played slot machines or gambling machines (eg. VLTs)	4.73	-----	-----	-----	0.68	-----	-----	0.68	-----	-----		
played games of skill for money	0.68	0.68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
played paper games (eg. Nevada tickets)	-----	-----	0.68	-----	0.68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
played mahjong or other gambling	13.51	6.76	18.92	4.73	8.11	7.43	16.22	7.43	16.22	4.05		

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of male Chinese respondents (n = 148). Totals may exceed 100%.

TABLE 9: LARGEST AMOUNT OF MONEY GAMBLED IN ONE DAY BY CHINESE MALES

Largest Amount of Money Gambled in One Day (\$)	Number and Percentage (%) of Respondents (Chinese males, n = 148)							
	Last Year				Past Years			
	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		16 - 65 years old		65+ years old	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
never gambled	10	6.76	6	4.05	17	11.49	10	6.76
up to 10	37	25.00	43	29.05	28	18.92	34	22.97
up to 100	24	16.22	20	13.51	20	13.51	19	12.84
up to 1,000	6	4.05	1	0.68	7	4.73	1	0.68
up to 10,000	2	1.35	-----	-----	2	1.35	-----	-----
more than 10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of male Chinese respondents (n = 148). As respondents can name more than one type of gambling, the percentages given exceed 100%.

TABLE 10: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING PRACTISED BY CHINESE FEMALES, BY AGE GROUP

Type of Gambling	Number of Responses, by Age Group, Chinese Females B: less than once a week, C: more than once a week											
	Last Year						Past years					
	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		16 - 65 years old		65+ years old	
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
played cards for money	6	2	-----	3	4	3	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
bet on horses, dogs or other animals	4	1	-----	-----	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
bet on sports	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played dice games for money	-----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
gambled in a casino	7	3	-----	-----	8	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	26	20	13	13	23	18	10	14	-----	-----	-----	-----
played Bingo for money	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played the stock market	7	1	-----	1	6	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
played slot machines or other gambling machines (eg. VLTs)	2	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played games of skill for money	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played paper games (eg. Nevada tickets)	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played mahjong or other gambling	17	7	26	18	8	8	23	17	8	8	23	17

TABLE 10A: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING PRACTICED BY CHINESE FEMALES, BY AGE GROUP

Type of Gambling	Percentage of Responses (%), by Age Group, Chinese Females B: less than once a week, C: more than once a week											
	Last Year						Past years					
	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		16 - 65 years old		65+ years old	
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
played cards for money	3.97	1.32	-----	1.99	2.65	1.99	0.66	1.99	0.66	1.99	0.66	1.99
bet on horses, dogs or other animals	2.65	0.66	-----	-----	3.31	0.66	-----	0.66	-----	-----	-----	0.66
bet on sports	0.66	-----	-----	-----	0.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played dice games for money	-----	-----	-----	1.32	1.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.32
gambled in a casino	4.64	1.99	-----	-----	5.30	1.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	17.22	13.25	8.61	8.61	15.23	11.92	6.62	11.92	6.62	11.92	6.62	9.27
played Bingo for money	1.32	-----	-----	-----	1.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played the stock market	4.64	0.66	-----	0.66	3.97	1.32	-----	1.32	-----	1.32	-----	1.32
played slot machines or other gambling machines (eg. VLTs)	1.32	-----	-----	-----	1.99	0.66	-----	0.66	-----	0.66	-----	-----
played games of skill for money	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played paper games (eg. Nevada tickets)	1.32	-----	-----	-----	1.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played mahjong or other gambling	11.26	4.64	17.22	11.92	5.30	5.30	15.23	5.30	15.23	5.30	15.23	11.26

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of female Chinese respondents (n = 151). Totals may exceed 100%.

TABLE 11: LARGEST AMOUNT OF MONEY GAMBLED IN ONE DAY BY CHINESE FEMALES, BY AGE GROUP

Largest Amount of Money Gambled in One Day (\$)	Number and Percentage (%) of Respondents (Chinese females, n = 151)									
	Last Year					Past Years				
	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old			16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
never gambled	5	3.31	2	1.32	3	1.99	-----	-----	-----	-----
up to 10	31	20.53	36	23.84	19	12.58	31	20.53		
up to 100	10	6.62	7	4.64	10	6.62	8	5.30		
up to 1,000	1	0.66	1	0.66	1	0.66	1	0.66		
up to 10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
more than 10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the number of female Chinese respondents (n = 151).

TABLE 12A: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING PRACTISED BY NON-CHINESE RESPONDENTS, BY AGE GROUP

Type of Gambling	Percentage of Responses (%), by Age Group, Caucasians and Others B: less than once a week, C: more than once a week											
	Last Year						Past years					
	16 - 65 years old			65+ years old			16 - 65 years old			65+ years old		
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
played cards for money	5.94	3.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	2.97	1.98	-----	-----	0.99	0.99
bet on horses, dogs or other animals	1.98	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.99	-----	-----	-----	0.99	-----
bet on sports	3.96	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played dice games for money	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
gambled in a casino	2.97	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.99
played Lotto 6/49 or lotteries	14.85	13.86	26.73	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	13.86	20.79	13.86	20.79	9.90
played Bingo for money	7.92	1.98	19.80	9.90	9.90	9.90	4.95	0.99	18.81	0.99	18.81	9.90
played the stock market	-----	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played slot machines or other gambling machines (eg. VLTs)	3.96	3.96	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.99	0.99	-----	0.99	-----	-----
played games of skill for money	-----	3.96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
played paper games (eg. Nevada tickets)	1.98	0.99	1.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.98	-----	-----	-----
played mahjong or other gambling	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of non-Chinese respondents (n = 101). Totals may exceed 100%.

TABLE 13: LARGEST AMOUNT OF MONEY GAMBLED IN ONE DAY BY NON-CHINESE RESPONDENTS, BY AGE GROUP

Largest Amount of Money Gambled in One Day (\$)	Number and Percentage of Responses (%), Non-Chinese Respondents									
	Last Year					Past Years				
	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old		#	%	16 - 65 years old		65+ years old	
#	%	#	%	#			%	#	%	
never gambled	10	9.90	15	14.85	4	3.96	10	9.90		
up to 10	27	26.73	24	43.56	23	22.77	23	42.57		
up to 100	7	6.93	2	1.98	5	4.95	1	0.99		
up to 1,000	2	1.98	-----	-----	1	0.99	1	0.99		
up to 10,000	1	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
more than 10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the number of non-Chinese respondents (n = 101).

TABLE 14: PRESENCE OF A GAMBLING PROBLEM IN PEOPLE RELATED TO RESPONDENTS

Related Person with a Gambling Problem	Number and Percentage of Affirmative Responses, by Ethnic Group			
	Chinese, n = 299		Non-Chinese, n = 101	
	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total Chinese (%)	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total Non-Chinese (%)
none	-----	-----	-----	-----
father	1	0.33	-----	-----
mother	2	0.67	-----	-----
brother / sister	-----	-----	1	0.99
grandparent	1	0.33	1	0.99
spouse / partner	-----	-----	-----	-----
child(ren)	1	0.33	-----	-----
other relative / friend	11	3.68	7	6.93

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the number of Chinese (n = 299) and non-Chinese (n = 101) respondents.

TABLE 15: FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING TO WIN BACK LOST MONEY, BY ETHNIC GROUP

	Number and Percentage (%) of Responses, by Ethnic Group											
	Chinese					Non-Chinese						
	Last Year		Past Years		Last Year		Past Years		Last Year		Past Years	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
never	70	23.41	52	17.39	14	13.86	9	8.91	9	8.91	9	8.91
some of the time	44	14.72	35	11.71	9	8.91	7	6.93	7	6.93	7	6.93
most of the time	23	7.69	13	4.35	1	0.99	1	0.99	1	0.99	1	0.99
every time	4	1.34	3	1.00	7	6.93	6	5.94	6	5.94	6	5.94

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of Chinese respondents (n = 299) and Non-Chinese respondents (n = 101).

TABLE 16: FREQUENCY OF BOASTING ABOUT WINNING BUT ACTUALLY LOSING

Frequency	Number and Percentage (%) of Responses, by Ethnic Group									
	Chinese					Caucasian and Other				
	Last Year		Past Years		Last Year	Last Year		Past Years		Past Years
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
never gambled	53	17.73	51	17.06	13	12.87	10	9.90		
less than half the time	48	16.05	30	10.03	15	14.85	9	8.91		
yes, most of the time	46	15.38	23	7.69	12	11.88	8	7.92		

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of Chinese respondents (n = 299) and Non-Chinese respondents (n = 101).

TABLE 17: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GAMBLING, BY ETHNIC GROUP

Question	Number and Percentage (%) of Responses, by Ethnic Group										
	Chinese					Caucasian and Other					
	Last Year		Past Years		#	Last Year		Past Years		#	%
Did you feel you had a problem with gambling?	15	5.02	11	3.68		-----	-----	-----	-----		
Did you gamble more than you had intended?	30	10.03	14	4.68	15	14.85	7	6.93	-----	-----	-----
Were you told you had a gambling problem?	3	1.00	3	1.00	6	5.94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Did you feel guilty about gambling?	27	9.03	10	3.34	6	5.94	6	5.94	-----	-----	5.94
Did you want to quit but felt you could not?	16	5.35	4	1.34	2	1.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Did you hide signs of gambling from family?	17	5.69	11	3.68	5	4.95	3	2.97	-----	-----	-----
Did you argue over handling of money?	16	5.35	4	1.34	4	3.96	4	3.96	-----	-----	3.96
If yes, were arguments centred on gambling?	2	0.67	1	0.33	2	1.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Were you unable to repay debts because of gambling?	7	2.34	1	0.33	5	4.95	1	0.99	-----	-----	-----
Did you lose time from work because of gambling?	8	2.68	2	0.67	3	2.97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: percentages in this table are based on the total number of Chinese respondents (n = 299) and Non-Chinese (n = 101) respondents.

TABLE 18: SOURCE OF BORROWING FOR GAMBLING OR REPAYMENT OF GAMBLING DEBTS

Source of Loan	Number and Percentage (%) of Responses, by Ethnic Group									
	Chinese					Non-Chinese				
	Male		Female		#	Male		Female		#
#	%	#	%	#		%	#	%		
household money	6	2.01	9	3.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	3.96
your spouse	7	2.34	3	1.00	1	0.99	-----	-----	-----	-----
relatives / friends	8	2.68	2	0.67	2	1.98	-----	-----	2	1.98
banks	12	4.01	4	1.34	1	0.99	-----	-----	2	1.98
loan companies	1	0.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
credit cards	10	3.34	-----	-----	3	2.97	-----	-----	4	3.96
loan sharks	1	0.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
cashied-in stocks, bonds	1	0.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	0.99
sold personal property	6	2.01	7	2.34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
borrowed on chequing accounts (passed bad cheques)	1	0.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
line of credit with a bookie or casino	3	1.00	1	0.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: Percentages in this table are based on the total number of Chinese respondents (n = 299) and the total number of non-Chinese respondents (n = 101). Each respondent can name more than one source for a gambling loan or may not make a response at all. Hence, the percentages given may not total 100%.

