

HSE Data Analysis

2012 to 2018

March 2022



HSE Data Analysis- 2012 2015 2016 2018

1. Variables by year: West Midlands vs other regions

1.1. Demographics

Compared to other regions, respondents from West Midlands regions are older (after 2015, sig in 2015 and 2016), more likely to live in urban area (sig in 2012 and 2018), and in worse health status (sig in 2012-2018). They also tend to have lower proportion of White respondents (in all years, sig in 2015), lower levels of qualification (sig in all years), lower occupational status (2018, nssec8), larger household size (increasing gap since 2012, sig 2018) [refer to files "1..."]

1.2. Gambling behaviours

In 2012, respondents from West Midlands are more likely to spent money on gambling activities and gamble more often. In opposite, they are less likely to gamble and gamble less often compared to other regions in 2018.

Difference between West Midlands and other regions are only found in a few specific gambling behaviours, such as National Lottery Draw and other lottery, purchase of scratch cards and football pools, table games in casino and horse races.

Table 1 People who spent on gambling in last 12 months (percentage): West Midlands vs. other regions

Qs.	Gambling behaviours (%)	2012		2015		2016		2018	
		W	O	W	O	W	O	W	O
Subsamples									
N=		761	6,598	640	6,514	637	6,338	648	6,595
gala	Spent money on tickets for National Lottery Draw in last 12 months	58.08	52.36	45.94	47.19	40.50	41.78	34.57	37.73
galb	Bought scratch cards in last 12 months	23.65	17.80	18.53	20.98	16.64	19.77	14.46	17.72
galc	Bought tickets for other lottery in last 12 months	17.41	14.72	18.58	15.56	14.80	14.76	16.33	15.42
gale	Spent money on the football pools in last 12 months	3.57	1.95	3.23	1.86	1.30	2.14	1.55	2.36
gald	Spent money on bingo (not online) in last 12 months	6.87	5.44	6.11	5.95	6.14	5.10	5.26	4.90
galf	Played fruit or slot machines in last 12 months	7.79	5.85	4.02	6.40	4.84	5.45	4.32	5.17
galg	Played virtual gaming machines in bookmakers in last 12 months	2.11	2.25	2.25	2.57	2.27	2.25	1.39	1.87
gals	Played table games in casino in last 12 months	1.98	2.40	0.97	3.04	1.94	2.53	1.54	2.29

galh	Played poker in pub tournament/league or club in last 12 months	0.79	0.93	0.64	0.95	0.33	0.67	0.62	0.55
galj	Spent money online gambling (e.g. poker, bingo, instant win, casino games) in la	3.03	2.60	2.57	3.24	3.40	2.69	2.31	2.77
galt	Spent money online betting with bookmaker in last 12 months	4.21	4.00	5.61	5.99	5.83	6.37	6.33	6.83
galu	Spent money in betting exchange in last 12 months	0.67	0.72	0.33	0.81	0.16	0.93	0.47	0.97
galk	Bet on horse races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	10.12	9.86	8.49	10.92	10.79	9.02	6.19	8.53
gallx	Bet on dog races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	2.37	2.51	2.24	2.60	2.59	1.75	1.55	1.53
galm	Bet on sports events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	3.82	3.57	2.88	4.34	3.57	4.40	2.62	3.68
galn	Bet on other events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	1.05	0.84	0.64	1.26	1.30	1.03	1.08	1.31
galo	Spent money spread-betting in last 12 months	0.27	0.46	0.16	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.31	0.37
galp	Private betting/gambling with friends/family/colleagues in last 12 months	4.87	4.38	3.22	4.09	3.72	3.34	3.40	3.06
galq	Other form of gambling in last 12 months	0.92	1.32	1.29	1.55	1.13	1.09	0.77	1.10
anyacty	Whether spent money on any gambling activity in last 12 months	70.05	64.47	60.92	62.56	55.11	56.77	51.01	55.64
nactivy	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months	1.56	1.36	1.27	1.39	1.21	1.25	1.06	1.19
nactygr	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (grouped)	1.53	1.34	1.24	1.35	1.18	1.23	1.03	1.17

Note: Statistics are calculated based on all non-missing observations.

1.3. Problem gambler

Among all the items used to identify problem gamblers, only the DSM total score is significantly different between West Midlands and other regions in 2018: the former has a higher score, implying higher likelihood of being a problem gambler in West Midlands in 2018.

Table 2 People who have problem due to gambling in last 12 months (percentage): West Midlands vs. other regions

Qs.	Problem gambler	2012		2015		2016		2018	
		W	O	W	O	W	O	W	O
Subsamples									
N=		710	6,081	602	6,153	605	6,087	630	6,297
dsm1	When gamble, often go back another day to win back money lost (%)	1.96	1.82	1.83	2.47	1.49	2.10	0.16	0.80
dsm2	Often found self thinking about gambling (%)	0.98	0.62	0.83	0.78	0.66	0.89	0.95	0.79
dsm3	Often needed to gamble with more and more money to get excitement (%)	0.42	0.23	0.83	0.44	0.00	0.43	0.32	0.41
dsm4	Often felt restless or irritable when trying to cut down gambling (%)	0.28	0.16	0.50	0.42	0.17	0.41	0.16	0.37
dsm5	Often gambled to escape problems or when feeling depressed/anxious (%)	0.56	0.21	0.50	0.44	0.17	0.44	0.32	0.40
dsm6	Often lied to family or others to hide extent of gambling (%)	0.71	0.33	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.16	0.27
dsm7	Often made unsuccessful attempts to control/stop gambling (%)	0.42	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.08
dsm8	Ever committed crime to finance gambling or pay gambling debts (%)	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.39	0.17	0.20	0.00	0.16
dsm9	Ever risked or lost relationship, job, work opportunity because of gambling (%)	0.56	0.26	0.17	0.47	0.17	0.35	0.16	0.25
dsm10	Ever asked others for money to help with desperate financial situation caused (%)	1.96	1.82	1.83	2.47	1.49	2.10	0.16	0.80
dsmsc	DSM score	0.068	0.043	0.055	0.063	0.033	0.056	0.022	0.038
dsmtotsc	DSM total score (continuous)	0.328	0.245	0.267	0.294	0.233	0.262	0.113	0.205
dsmprob	Whether a DSM problem gambler	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.004
N=		480	3,782	356	3,724	321	3,388	315	3,417
pgsi1a	Ever bet more than could really afford to lose (%)	1.56	1.56	1.00	1.48	1.66	1.46	0.79	1.53
pgsi2a	Ever needed to gamble with larger amounts to get same excitement (%)	0.43	0.63	0.17	0.83	1.00	0.71	0.32	0.64
pgsi3a	Ever gone back to try to win back money lost (%)	3.13	2.44	2.49	2.84	1.99	2.30	1.75	2.08
pgsi4a	Ever borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble (%)	0.57	0.35	0.17	0.46	0.67	0.28	0.48	0.37
pgsi5a	Ever felt might have a problem with gambling (%)	0.85	0.84	1.00	1.08	1.66	1.00	0.32	0.95
pgsi6a	Ever felt gambling caused health problems (incl stress/anxiety) (%)	0.71	0.66	0.50	0.77	1.00	0.68	0.48	0.60

pgsi7a	Ever been criticised for betting, or told have a gambling problem(%)	1.43	0.89	1.00	1.14	1.33	0.92	0.16	0.87
pgsi8a	Ever felt gambling caused financial problems for self or household (%)	0.57	0.51	0.83	0.75	1.50	0.63	0.63	0.52
pgsi9a	Ever felt guilty about way gamble or what happens when gamble (%)	1.28	1.12	1.66	1.34	2.00	1.19	0.79	1.13
pgsisc	PGSI score	0.155	0.110	0.121	0.144	0.145	0.111	0.068	0.116
pgsiprob	PGSI problem gambling score, grouped	0.063	0.054	0.048	0.058	0.066	0.051	0.033	0.050
pgsigr2	PGSI non problem/problem gambler	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.007	0.004	0.003	0.003
probgam	Whether a problem gambler according to either DSM OR PGSI	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.005
probgam2	Whether a problem gambler according to DSM and PGSI	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003

Note: Questions on problem gambling are coded as four-point scale questions, range from 1 (Always) to 4 (Never). Lower means for questions d1 to d10 and p1 to p9 Statistics are calculated based on all non-missing observations. Statistics on scores are calculated to two or three decimal places to show the difference between West Midlands and other regions accurately.

2. Gambling by gender, employment status and residential area: West Midlands and other regions

2.1. Gambling- West Midlands

In West Midlands:

- Compared to females, males are more likely to take on almost all types of gambling, except for offline bingo on which females are more likely to spend money than males.
- Employed and self-employed respondents are generally the same in all types of gambling behaviours, but the latter are more likely to spend money in betting exchange.
- Urban respondents more likely to spend on scratch card and offline bingo, but less likely to spend on horse race, compared to rural respondents.
- Overall, males are more likely to gamble compared to females, and gambles more often. No significant differences are found in the over gambling behaviours between employed and self-employed respondents, or between urban and rural residents.

Table 3 People who spent on gambling in West Midlands (percentage): by gender, employment status and residential area.

Qs.	West Midlands (%)	Gender		Employed		Urban	
		M	F	E	S	U	R
Subgroups							
N=		1,203	1,446	2,199	295	2,159	490
gala	Spent money on tickets for National Lottery Draw in last 12 months	48.9	42.4	47.6	47.1	44.9	47.2
galb	Bought scratch cards in last 12 months	18.0	19.0	19.0	17.0	19.7	13.6
galc	Bought tickets for other lottery in last 12 months	16.9	16.7	17.6	17.0	16.2	19.4
gale	Spent money on the football pools in last 12 months	4.2	1.0	2.5	3.1	2.7	1.5
gald	Spent money on bingo (not online) in last 12 months	3.7	8.1	6.6	4.5	6.7	3.5
galf	Played fruit or slot machines in last 12 months	7.4	3.7	5.6	4.5	5.7	3.7
galg	Played virtual gaming machines in bookmakers in last 12 months	3.3	0.9	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.7
gals	Played table games in casino in last 12 months	2.9	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
galh	Played poker in pub tournament/league or club in last 12 months	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0
galj	Spent money online gambling (e.g. poker, bingo, instant win, casino games) in la	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.1
galt	Spent money online betting with bookmaker in last 12 months	9.5	2.1	5.4	7.3	5.3	6.0
galu	Spent money in betting exchange in last 12 months	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.2
galk	Bet on horse races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	11.6	6.7	9.3	9.6	8.2	12.2
galx	Bet on dog races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.5
galm	Bet on sports events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	6.2	0.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.5
galn	Bet on other events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.6
galo	Spent money spread-betting in last 12 months	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0
galp	Private betting/gambling with friends/family/colleagues in last 12 months	6.1	2.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	2.9
galq	Other form of gambling in last 12 months	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.8
anyacty	Whether spent money on any gambling activity in last 12 months	62.7	57.3	61.6	60.3	58.9	63.5
nactivy	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months	1.505	1.106	1.329	1.329	1.305	1.208
nactygr	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (grouped	1.448	1.102	1.308	1.241	1.273	1.198

2.2. Gambling -other regions

In other regions:

- Compared to females, males are more likely to take on almost all types of gambling, except for scratch card and offline bingo on which females are more likely to spend money on, and other lottery on which the spending is statistically the same for males and females.
- Compared to the self-employed, the employed are more likely to spend on national lottery draw, scratch cards, football pools, offline bingo, slot machines and online gambling, but less likely to spend on table games in casino and betting exchange in last 12 months.
- Compared to rural respondents, urban respondents more likely to spend on offline bingo, slot machines, table games in casino, online gambling, sports events and spread-betting, but less likely to spend on national lottery draws, other lottery, horse races or bet events rather than horse races, dog races and sport events.
- Overall, males, the employed and urban respondents are more likely to gamble and gambles more often.

Table 4 People who spent on gambling in other regions (percentage): by gender, employment status and residential area.

Qs.	Other regions (%)	Gender		Employed		Urban	
		M	F	E	S	U	R
Subgroups							
N=		11,340	14,288	21,006	3,318	20,261	5,359
gala	Spent money on tickets for National Lottery Draw in last 12 months	49.0	41.5	46.8	43.4	44.3	46.6
galb	Bought scratch cards in last 12 months	18.1	19.8	20.0	15.1	19.2	18.3
galc	Bought tickets for other lottery in last 12 months	15.1	15.1	15.8	15.1	14.6	17.1
gale	Spent money on the football pools in last 12 months	3.7	0.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.8
gald	Spent money on bingo (not online) in last 12 months	3.3	7.0	5.8	3.1	5.5	4.7
galf	Played fruit or slot machines in last 12 months	7.5	4.3	6.0	4.4	5.9	5.1
galg	Played virtual gaming machines in bookmakers in last 12 months	4.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.6
gals	Played table games in casino in last 12 months	4.3	1.2	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.9
galh	Played poker in pub tournament/league or club in last 12 months	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
galj	Spent money online gambling (e.g. poker, bingo, instant win, casino games) in la	3.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.4
galt	Spent money online betting with bookmaker in last 12 months	10.2	2.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.4
galu	Spent money in betting exchange in last 12 months	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7
galk	Bet on horse races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	12.1	7.6	9.8	10.2	9.2	11.2
galx	Bet on dog races (at bookmakers, by phone or at track) in last 12 months	3.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.8
galm	Bet on sports events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	7.6	1.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2
galn	Bet on other events (at bookmakers, by phone or at venue) in last 12 months	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7
galo	Spent money spread-betting in last 12 months	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3

galp	Private betting/gambling with friends/family/colleagues in last 12 months	6.0	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6
galq	Other form of gambling in last 12 months	2.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
anyacty	Whether spent money on any gambling activity in last 12 months	63.6	56.9	62.0	57.3	59.3	62.0
nactivy	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months	1.561	1.090	1.348	1.212	1.302	1.286
nactygr	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (grouped	1.505	1.084	1.320	1.181	1.272	1.267

2.3. Problem gambler- West Midlands

In West Midlands:

- Males and urban respondents are more likely to have specific problems due to gambling compared to their female or rural counterparts. This is reflected in the higher DSM scores for male and urban respondents, and higher PGSI score for males.
- However, no evidence that, in general, male and urban respondents are more likely to become problem gamblers.

Table 5 People who have problem due to gambling in last 12 months (percentage): West Midlands

Qs.	West midlands	Gender		Employed		Urban	
		M	F	E	S	U	R
Subgroups							
N=		1,155	1,392	2,113	280	2,086	461
dsm1	When gamble, often go back another day to win back money lost (%)	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.7
dsm2	Often found self thinking about gambling (%)	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4
dsm3	Often needed to gamble with more and more money to get excitement (%)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
dsm4	Often felt restless or irritable when trying to cut down gambling (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
dsm5	Often gambled to escape problems or when feeling depressed/anxious (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
dsm6	Often lied to family or others to hide extent of gambling (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0

dsm7	Often made unsuccessful attempts to control/stop gambling (%)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
dsm8	Ever committed crime to finance gambling or pay gambling debts (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
dsm9	Ever risked or lost relationship, job, work opportunity because of gambling (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
dsm10	Ever asked others for money to help with desperate financial situation caused (%)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
dmsc	DSM score	0.055	0.037	0.047	0.032	0.053	0.011
dsmtotsc	DSM total score (continuous)	0.326	0.165	0.247	0.204	0.267	0.108
dsmprob	Whether a DSM problem gambler	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.005	0.000
pgsi1a	Ever bet more than could really afford to lose (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
pgsi2a	Ever needed to gamble with larger amounts to get same excitement (%)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
pgsi3a	Ever gone back to try to win back money lost (%)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
pgsi4a	Ever borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble (%)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
pgsi5a	Ever felt might have a problem with gambling (%)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
pgsi6a	Ever felt gambling caused health problems (incl stress/anxiety) (%)	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
pgsi7a	Ever been criticised for betting, or told have a gambling problem (%)	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
pgsi8a	Ever felt gambling caused financial problems for self or household (%)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
pgsi9a	Ever felt guilty about way gamble or what happens when gamble (%)	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
pgsisc	PGSI score	0.201	0.058	0.132	0.086	0.141	0.039
pgsiprob	PGSI problem gambling score, grouped	0.082	0.028	0.055	0.046	0.058	0.031
pgsigr2	PGSI non problem/problem gambler	0.007	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.000
probgam	Whether a problem gambler according to either DSM OR PGSI	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.000
probgam2	Whether a problem gambler according to DSM and PGSI	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.000

2.4. Problem gambler- other regions

In other regions:

- Significant differences are found in almost all the problems between males and females, and urban and rural respondents.
- Males and urban respondents have higher DSM scores and PGSI scores, and more likely to become a problem gambler.
- The self-employed has higher DSM score, and more likely to become a DSM problem gambler.

Table 6 People who have problem due to gambling in last 12 months (percentage): other regions

Qs.	Subgroups	Gender		Employed		Urban	
		M	F	E	S	U	R
N=		1,155	1,392	2,113	280	2,086	461
dsm1	When gamble, often go back another day to win back money lost (%)	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
dsm2	Often found self thinking about gambling (%)	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4
dsm3	Often needed to gamble with more and more money to get excitement (%)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
dsm4	Often felt restless or irritable when trying to cut down gambling (%)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
dsm5	Often gambled to escape problems or when feeling depressed/anxious (%)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
dsm6	Often lied to family or others to hide extent of gambling (%)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
dsm7	Often made unsuccessful attempts to control/stop gambling (%)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
dsm8	Ever committed crime to finance gambling or pay gambling debts (%)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
dsm9	Ever risked or lost relationship, job, work opportunity because of gambling (%)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
dsm10	Ever asked others for money to help with desperate financial situation caused (%)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
dsmsc	DSM score	0.080	0.026	0.049	0.055	0.056	0.027
dsmtotsc	DSM total score (continuous)	0.385	0.144	0.248	0.262	0.274	0.164
dsmprob	Whether a DSM problem gambler	0.008	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.002
pgsi1a	Ever bet more than could really afford to lose (%)	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
pgsi2a	Ever needed to gamble with larger amounts to get same excitement (%)	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
pgsi3a	Ever gone back to try to win back money lost (%)	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4
pgsi4a	Ever borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble (%)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

pgsi5a	Ever felt might have a problem with gambling (%)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
pgsi6a	Ever felt gambling caused health problems (incl stress/anxiety) (%)	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1
pgsi7a	Ever been criticised for betting, or told have a gambling problem (%)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
pgsi8a	Ever felt gambling caused financial problems for self or household (%)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
pgsi9a	Ever felt guilty about way gamble or what happens when gamble (%)	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2
pgsisc	PGSI score	0.208	0.050	0.116	0.141	0.132	0.075
pgsiprob	PGSI problem gambling score, grouped	0.089	0.025	0.052	0.058	0.057	0.037
pgsigr2	PGSI non problem/problem gambler	0.007	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.002
probgam	Whether a problem gambler according to either DSM OR PGSI	0.010	0.002	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.003
probgam2	Whether a problem gambler according to DSM and PGSI	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.001

3. Summary

3.1. Gender, employment status and residential area

- Summary statistics table

Subgroups		Gender		Employed		Urban	
		M	F	E	S	U	R
West midlands							
anyacty	Whether spent money on any gambling activity in last 12 months (%)	63.6	56.9	62.0	57.3	59.3	62.0
nactivy	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (%)	1.561	1.090	1.348	1.212	1.302	1.286
nactygr	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (grouped, %)	1.505	1.084	1.320	1.181	1.272	1.267
dsmprob	Whether a DSM problem gambler	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.005	0.000
pgsigr2	PGSI non problem/problem gambler	0.007	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.005	0.000
probgam	Whether a problem gambler according to either DSM OR PGSI	0.008	0.004	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.000
probgam2	Whether a problem gambler according to DSM and PGSI	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.000
Other regions							

anyacty	Whether spent money on any gambling activity in last 12 months (%)	62.7	57.3	61.6	60.3	58.9	63.5
nactivy	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (%)	1.505	1.106	1.329	1.329	1.305	1.208
nactygr	Number of gambling activities participated in within last 12 months (grouped, %)	1.448	1.102	1.308	1.241	1.273	1.198
dsmprob	Whether a DSM problem gambler	0.008	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.002
pgsigr2	PGSI non problem/problem gambler	0.007	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.002
probgam	Whether a problem gambler according to either DSM OR PGSI	0.010	0.002	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.003
probgam2	Whether a problem gambler according to DSM and PGSI	0.005	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.001

Notes: This table contains summary statistics for gambling behaviours and problem gambler for West Midlands and other regions by gender, employment status and residential areas. Statistics by age, qualification, marital status, housing tenure, health status and mental health can be found in [demo_region_sum_w and o_mar2022 v2.xlsx](#)

- Summary of findings

	West-Midlands	Other regions	
Age	Respondents aged between 35-64 are more likely to become gamblers, 25-44 gamble more frequently. 16-34 more likely to become problem gamblers.	Respondents aged between 35-64 are more likely to become gamblers, 16-44 gamble more frequently. 16-34 more likely to become problem gamblers.	Basically the same.
Gender	Males are more likely to become gamblers, gamble more frequently, and more likely to become problem gamblers.	Males are more likely to become gamblers, gamble more frequently, and more likely to become problem gamblers.	Basically the same.
Education	NVQ1-NVQ3 more likely to become gamblers and problem gamblers: the lower the qualification, the higher the likelihood.	NVQ1-NVQ3 more likely to become gamblers. NVQ1 the most likely to become problem gamblers.	Basically the same.
Marital status	Widowed respondents more likely to gamble, but single respondents more likely to become problem gambler.	Widowed respondents more likely to gamble, but single respondents more likely to become problem gambler.	The same.

Employment status	Employed respondents are more likely to become a gambler, and gamble more frequently than self-employed respondents.	Self-employed respondents are more likely to become the DSM type of problem gamblers.	Different.
Residential areas	Rural respondents are more likely to become a gambler, but gamble less frequently than urban respondents.	No difference is found in the likelihoods of becoming a gambler between rural and urban respondents. However, urban residents are more likely to become problem gamblers.	Different
Housing tenure	Shared-owners more likely to gamble and gamble more frequently, renters more likely to become problem gamblers.	Shared-owners more likely to gamble, mortgagees gamble more frequently, renters more likely to become problem gamblers.	Basically the same.
Health status	People in very good health status more likely to gamble and gamble more often, while people in bad/very bad health status more likely to be problem gamblers.	People in fair or very good health status more likely to gamble and gamble more often, while people in bad/very bad health status more likely to be problem gamblers.	Basically the same.
Mental health	People with lower GHQ score more likely to gamble and gamble more often, but people with high GHQ score (4+) more likely to become problem gamblers.	People with lower GHQ score more likely to gamble and gamble more often, but people with high GHQ score (4+) more likely to become problem gamblers.	The same.

Email: cpfw@aston.ac.uk

Twitter: @CPFW_Aston

Website: <https://www.aston.ac.uk/research/bss/abs/centres-hubs/cpfw>



CPFW
Centre for Personal
Financial Wellbeing

