

YouGov[®]

15 July 2020

Treatment and support needs among women

Topline debrief

GambleAware[®]

Introduction and method

Phase 1 survey

- Nationally representative
- 12,161 GB adults (6,190 women)
- Conducted online
- Fieldwork from Sept-Oct 2019
- To explore behaviour and trends at overall population level

Phase 2 survey

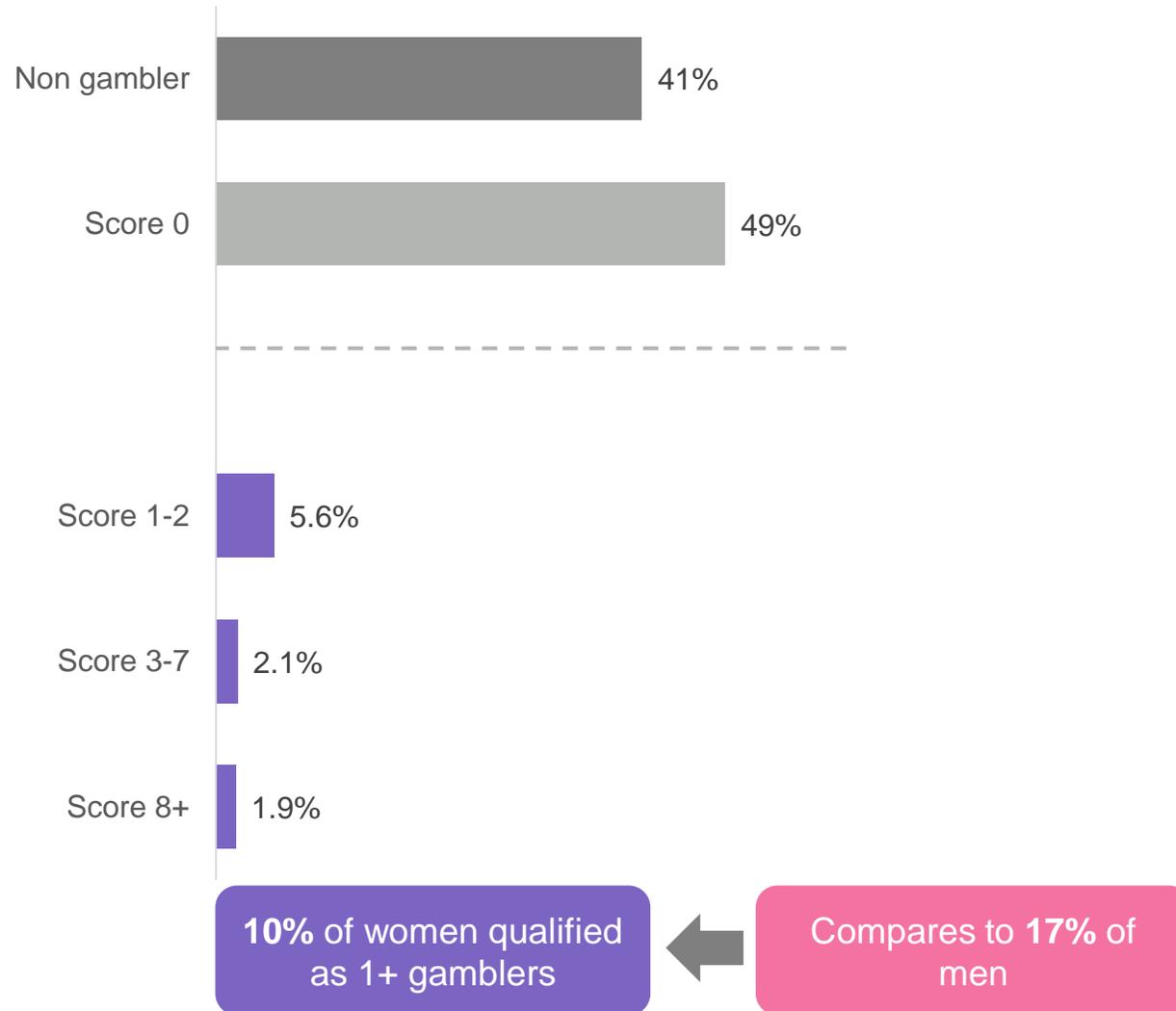
- Targeted survey of PGSI 1+ gamblers and affected others
- 3,001 respondents (1,407 women)
- Conducted online
- Fieldwork from Oct-Nov 2019
- To explore issues in more detail among this group

A blue-tinted photograph of gambling items. In the foreground, there are several stacks of white chips with black and red markings. To the left, there are two dice. In the background, there are several playing cards, including a King of Hearts and a King of Spades. The text "Female 1+ gamblers: profile and behaviour" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Female 1+ gamblers: profile and behaviour

One in ten women qualified as PGSI 1+ gamblers in the survey - less than the proportion of men that did.

PGSI score category



Female 1+ gamblers are more likely to be...

BAME



One in five (20%) female gamblers with a **PGSI score of 1+** are from a **BAME background**

And **a third (35%)** of female **problem gamblers** are **BAME**

Compared to 12% of women overall

Younger



Over a third (36%) of female gamblers with a **PGSI score of 1+** are aged **18-34**

And **over half (55%)** of **female problem gamblers** are **18-34**

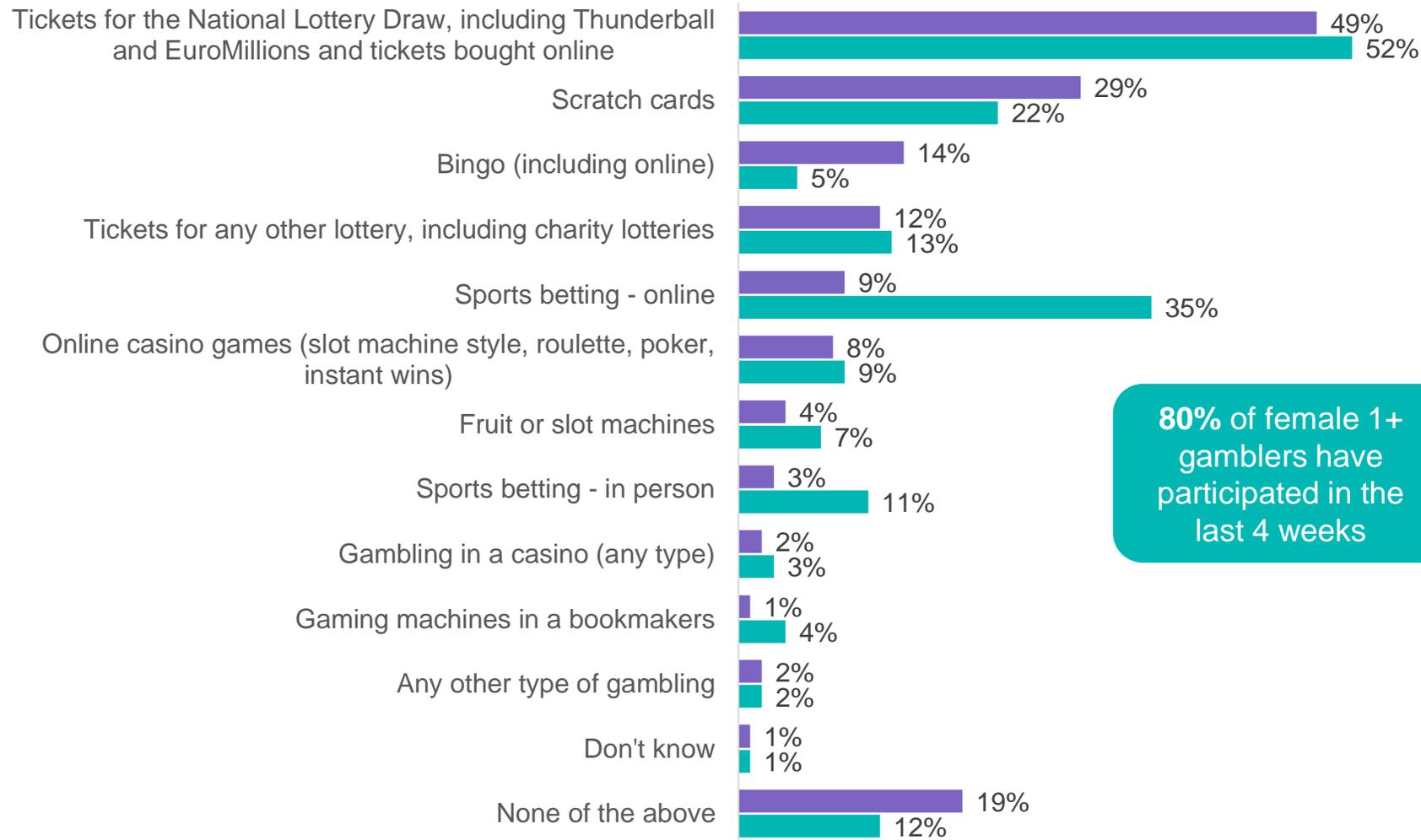
Compared to 27% of women overall

C2DE



Over half (53%) of female gamblers with a **PGSI score of 1+** are from social grade **C2DE**, compared to 47% of women overall

Lotteries, scratch cards and bingo dominate among female 1+ gamblers, but there is also significant participation in other activities including online casino games



80% of female 1+ gamblers have participated in the last 4 weeks



Male 1+ gamblers have much higher participation in all types of sports betting, casinos, fruit/slot machines and gaming machines.

Female 1+ gamblers have higher participation in Scratchcards and bingo.

Participation in National Lottery, other/charity lotteries and online casino games is roughly equal.

One in six female 1+ gamblers have used some form of treatment, support or advice in the last 12 months

	All female 1+ gamblers	Score 1-2	Score 3-7	Score 8+
Used any treatment	11%	1%	6%	47%
Used any support/advice	12%	2%	14%	40%
Used any treatment/ support/advice	16%	2%	16%	57%
Have not used any	84%	98%	84%	43%



Younger women are more likely than older women to have used any form of treatment/support (41% of 18-24s vs. 9% of 55+).

This is also much higher than the proportion of young men (23%) that have used treatment / support.

Demand mirrors usage, with one in six female 1+ gamblers saying they would want any form of treatment, support or advice

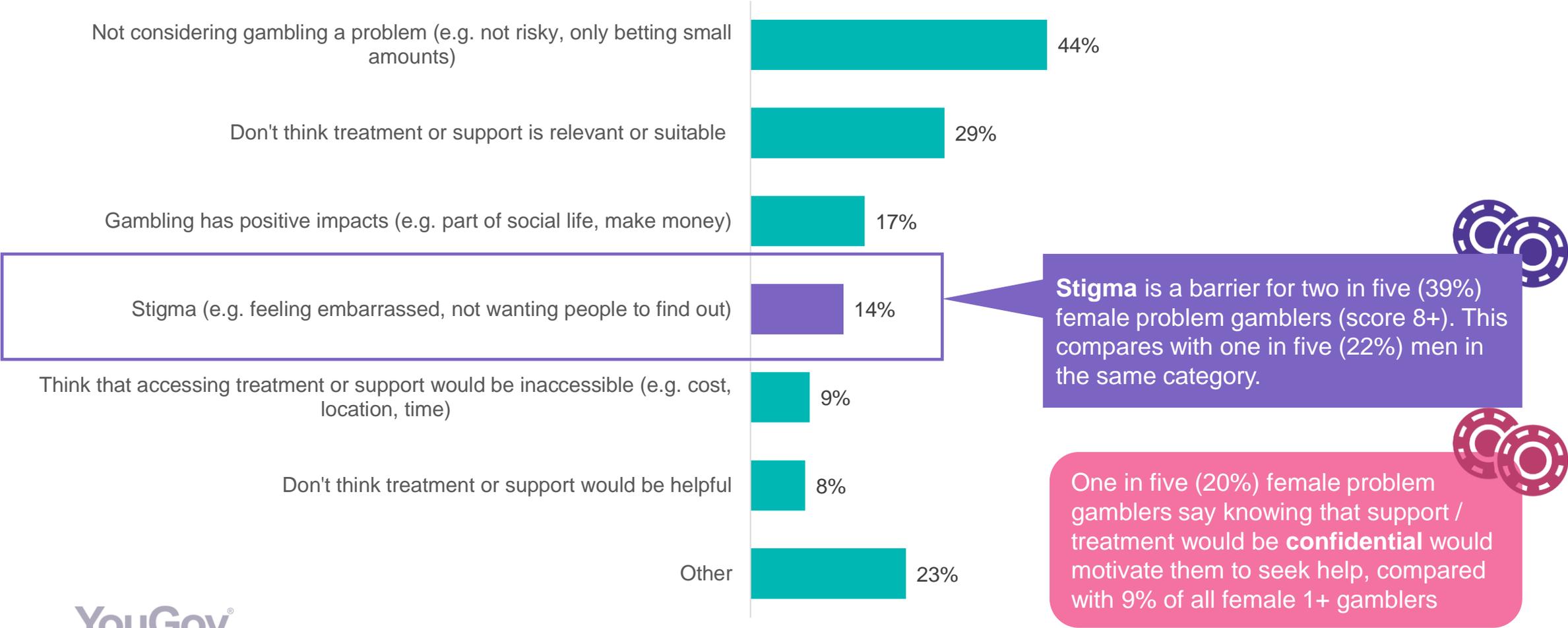
	All female 1+ gamblers	Score 1-2	Score 3-7	Score 8+
Want any treatment	11%	1%	7%	47%
Want any support/advice	12%	1%	14%	43%
Want any treatment/support/advice	16%	1%	16%	58%
Do not want any	84%	99%	84%	42%



Younger women are also more likely to say that they would like any form of treatment or support (39% of 18-24s vs. 12% of 55+).

This is also much higher than the proportion of young men (26%) that say they want it.

For female gamblers who would not want treatment or support, barriers tend to relate to the perception that their gambling is not extensive or risky enough. Stigma is a key barrier for gamblers experiencing high levels of harm.



Phase 2: Q13. Which, if any, of the following are reasons why you would not currently want treatment, support or advice to cut down your gambling? Please tick all that apply.
 Base: All 1+ gamblers who would not want to receive treatment, advice or support (n=640)

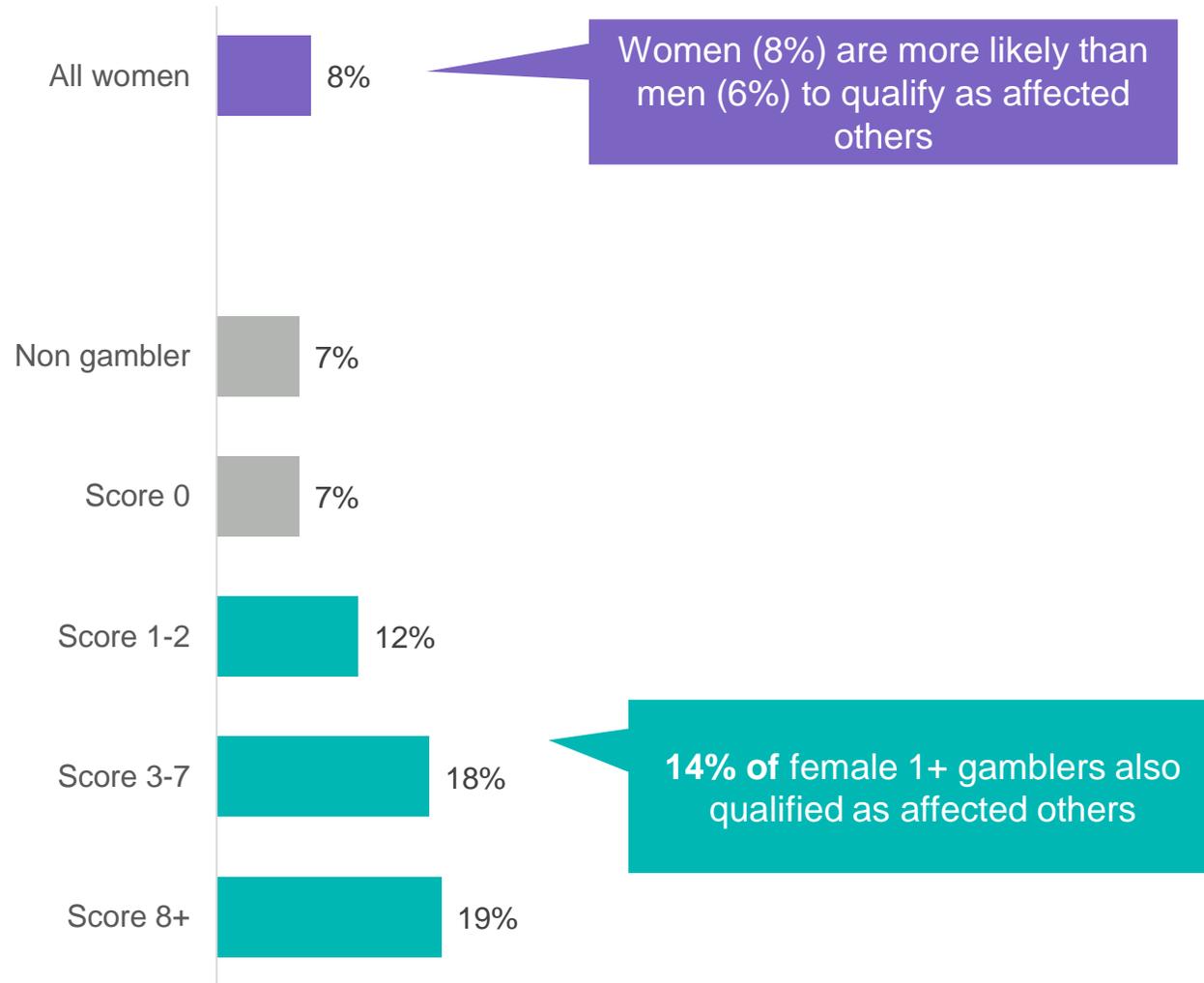
A hand is shown interacting with a tablet computer that displays a line graph. The scene is set on a roulette table, with several stacks of coins visible in the background and foreground. The entire image has a blue color cast. The text 'Female affected others: profile and behaviour' is overlaid in white.

Female affected others: profile and behaviour

8% of women qualified as 'affected others'.

This proportion increases with PGSI score, showing the inter-relationship between gamblers and affected others.

Proportion qualifying as affected others



Female affected others are more likely to be...



BAME

16% of female **affected others** are from a **BAME** background.

Compared to 12% of women overall.



Slightly younger

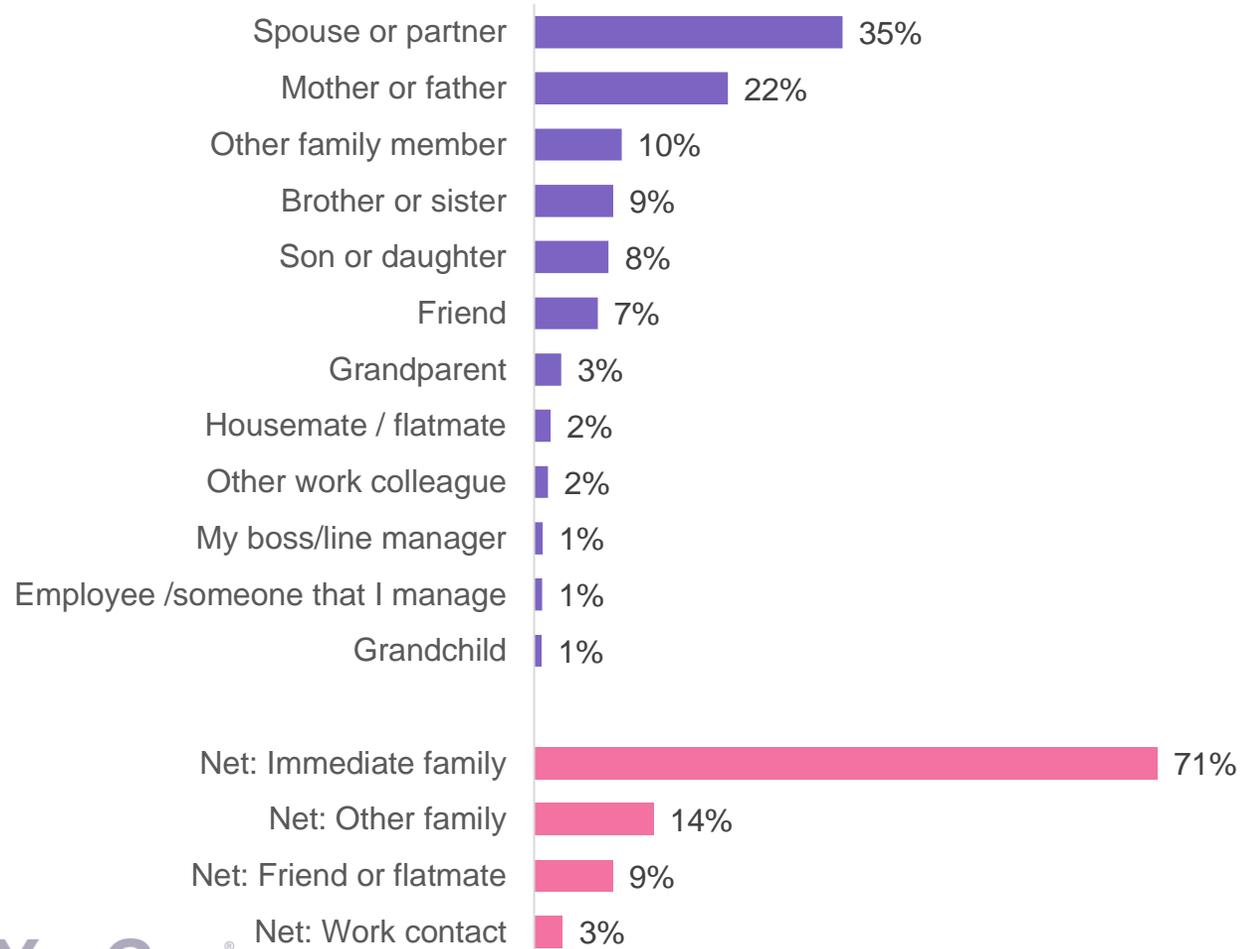
Female affected others have a similar age profile to the overall female population. They are slightly younger (36% are aged 55+ compared with 40% of women overall) but the difference is modest.



C2DE

Over half (53%) of female **affected others** are from social grade **C2DE**, compared to 47% of women overall

Female affected others are most likely to be negatively affected by the gambling problem of a spouse/partner. This is in contrast to men, who are more affected by friends and work contacts.



Reflecting the profile of problem gamblers, women are much more likely to be negatively affected by a spouse/partner (35% vs. 9% of male affected others).

Men are more likely to be affected by a friend or flatmate (33% vs. 9%) or a work contact (11% vs. 3%)

The two parties that women are most likely to be affected by – spouse/partner and mother/father – are also those whose gambling problem has the greatest negative impact.

Women generally reported a greater impact than men affected by the same person, e.g. 52% of women affected by a spouse/partner reported a severe impact vs 23% of men.

Close to half of female affected others had sought advice/support – either on behalf of the gambler or for themselves – and a similar proportion would like advice/support

	Received any	Would like any
Any advice/support from a professional/treatment service	19%	26%
Any support/advice from less formal sources	36%	34%
Any support/advice overall	45%	46%



Women aged 18-34 expressed greater appetite for support from various sources including mental health services and an online forum.

Overall, 57% of 18-34s would like any advice/support, compared with 37% of 35-54s and 45% of 55+.



Summary

Summary of key headlines

Female gamblers experiencing harm are more likely to be from a BAME background

- One in five (20%) female gamblers with a PGSI score of 1+ are from a BAME background, compared with 12% of women overall. A third (35%) of female problem gamblers are BAME. The same pattern is seen among men.

Among gamblers with a PGSI score 1+, participation in online casino games among men and women is similar

- 8% of female gamblers with a PGSI score of 1+ have participated in online casino games in the past 4 weeks – this is comparable with 9% of male gamblers.

For female gamblers, stigma is a key barrier to accessing treatment, support or advice to cut down their gambling

- Two in five (39%) female problem gamblers (PGSI score 8+) perceive stigma as a barrier, compared to 22% of men.

There is an overlap between gamblers and affected others

- 8% of women qualify as ‘affected others’ (vs 6% of men). This proportion increases with PGSI score, showing the inter-relationship.

Female affected others tend to be closer to the gambler than male affected others, and experience greater impacts

- Female affected others tend to be affected by a spouse/partner or parent – these are also the parties whose gambling has the most impact. Women generally reported a greater impact than men even when affected by the same person.