



Gambling and problem gambling monitoring methods in EU Member States

EXPLORATORY STUDY OF MEMBER STATES' METHODS OF ASSESSING GAMBLING ENGAGEMENT, PROBLEM GAMBLING PREVALENCE LEVELS AND GAMBLING - RELATED HARM.

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Introduction

Background to
and aims of the
study

Methodology

Acknowledgement
/ Limitations /
Disclosure

Member States Prevalence Studies 1998- 2015

Source – RJ Williams, RA Volberg, RMG Stevens, 'The Population Prevalence of Problem Gambling: Methodological Influence, Standardized Rates, Jurisdictional Difference, and Worldwide Trends' 2012

Systematic surveys identified by Williams et al between 1998 and 2011 in EU Member States and Great Britain

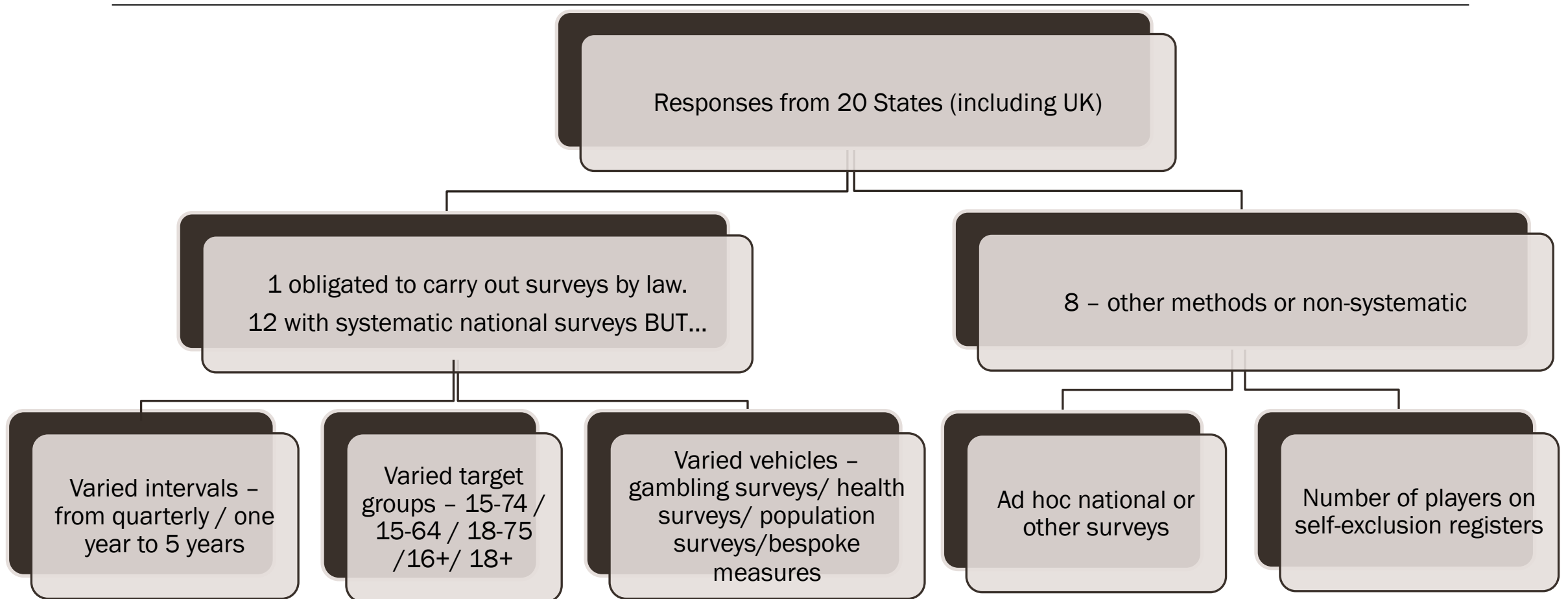
Belgium	1	2006
Denmark	1	2005
Estonia	2	2004, 2006
Finland	3	2004, 2006, 2011
France	1	2010
Germany	5	2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011
Hungary	1	2007
Italy	1	2008
Lithuania	1	2006
The Netherlands	1	2004
Sweden	2	1998, 2009
Great Britain	3	1997, 2007, 2010

Member States Prevalence Studies 2000- 2015

Source – F Calado, MD Griffiths, ‘Problem Gambling Worldwide: an Update and Systematic Review of Empirical Research (2000 – 2015)’ 2016 5(4) *Journal of Behavioral Addiction* 592

Austria	1	2011
Belgium	1	2006
Cyprus	1	2012
Czech Republic	1	2014
Denmark	2	2006, 2012
Estonia	2	2004, 2009
Finland	4	2003, 2007, 2013, 2014
France	2	2011, 2015
Germany	5	2007, 2008, 2008, 2011, 2015
Hungary	1	2012
Italy	2	2010, 2011
The Netherlands	3	2006, 2011, 2014
Portugal	1	2009
Slovenia	2	2008, 2010
Spain	1	2004
Sweden	2	2001, 2014
Great Britain	5	2003, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014

Measurement methods 2015-2020 in European States



Problem Gambling Measurements

Screening tools

CPGI (PGSI) ~ DSM (DSM-IV, DSM-V, DIS, CIDI, DIGS, Fisher Screen, NODS (NODS -Clip) ~ GA20 ~ Lie/Bet Scale ~ PPGM ~ SOGS ~ VGS

2 MS = two measures in the same survey ~ 9 MS = PGSI ~ 2 MS = NODS ~ 2 MS = SOGS ~ 3 MS = DSM-IV/V ~ 4 MS = Others / Bespoke

Official gambling-related harms

No country, yet, has an 'official' definitive and exhaustive list of gambling related harms
But Finland has 'health, social and financial harm' listed in the statute.

But health and other professionals and regulators consistently report awareness of the range of problems that gambling can cause.

Table D - Gambling engagement rates

	Including Lotteries						Excluding Lotteries					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Austria	41% (last 12 months) 26.5% (last 30 days)	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium				30.8% (Sciensano) 32% VAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	32.9%	38.9%	39.8%	43.3%	35.4%	-	14.1%	13.5%	11.8%	15.0%	11.1%
Denmark	-	63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia												
Finland	80% (m-85%, f-75.1%)	-	-	-	78.4% (m-82.2%, f-74.5%)	-	Lottery gambling – 63.6%		n/a	n/a	Lottery gambling 69.1%	n/a
France	57.2% (2014)	-	-	-	47.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	75%	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Ireland	-	-	-	-	49%	-	-	-	-	-	20.2%	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	36.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	36%	-	-	50%	-	-	10%	-	-	19.7%	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	52.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Netherlands												
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	--		-	--	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3638	3498	3378	3311	1477
Spain	-	-	59.5%		63.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	58% (Swelogs)	59% (NPHS)	n/a	58% (Swelogs) 58% (NPHS)	2020 56%	56% (NPHS)	40% (Swelogs)	-	-	No data	-	-
UK	-	57% (GB)	-	57% (England only)	-	-	-	42% (GB)	-	43% (England only)	-	-

Problem gambling prevalence												
	Problem gambling						At risk of problem gambling					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Austria	0.62%	-	-	-	-	Publication pending	0.47%	-	-	-	-	Publication pending
Belgium	-	-	-	0.9% (Sciensano) 1% (VAD)	-	-	-	-	-	0.2% (Sciensano) 0.3% (VAD)	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	4.5%	-	1%	-	-	-	9.75%	-	3.2%	-
Czech Republic	-	5.7%	-	-	-	4.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark		10.000 (total population)	-	-	-	-	-	125.000 (total population)	-	-	-	-
Finland	3% (m-4%, f-2.2%)	-	-	-	3.3% (m - 4.3%, f- 2.4%)	-	18.3% (m- 22.6%, f- 14.1%)	-	-	-	13.7% (m- 17.1%, f- 10.3%)	-
France	4.8% (2014)	-	-	-	2.9% 6.0%	-	-	-	-	-	5.1% 10.7%	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	2.7%	-	-	-	-	-	21.6%
Ireland	-	-	-	-	0.3% (all) 0.6% (last year players)	-	-	-	-	-	3.2% (all) 6.5% (last year players)	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	3.0%	-	-	-	-	-	9.9%	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	6.4%	-	-	-	-	-	5.1%	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	1% to 2%	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-
The Netherlands												
Portugal	-	-	17600 2.2% of registered players	31500 2.7% of registered players	47800 2.8% of registered players	72400 2.9% of registered players	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	639	795	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1683	2085	2294	1535
Spain	-	-	2.6%	-	2.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	0.4% (PGSI 8+) (Swelogs)	-	-	0.6%	-	-	5.9% (PGSI 1+) (Swelogs)	4.4% (NPHS)	-	4.2% (Swelogs) 3.7% (NPHS)	-	3.4% (NPHS)
UK	-	0.7% (DSM IV or PGSI) England only 0.7%	- 0.6%	0.5% (DSM IV or PGSI) England only 0.5%	- 0.6%	- 0.3%	-	3.5% (DSM-IV or PGSI) England only 3.7% - low risk 1.8% - moderate risk	- 3.2% - low risk 1.9% - moderate risk	3.6% (DSM-IV or PGSI) England only 3.3% - low risk 1.5% - moderate risk	- 2.7% - low risk 1.2% - moderate risk	- 2.0% - low risk 0.9% - moderate risk

What do you think?

What is the role of problem gambling monitoring in the development of gambling policy?

Why do you think there is so much divergence between how gambling engagement and problem gambling levels are being measured.

What do you think would need to happen for countries to converge their gambling engagement measurement methods?



Conclusion

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