

GAMBLING

Data sources:

Canadian Community Health Survey 2007/08, Statistics Canada, Share File, Ontario Ministry of health and Long-Term Care.

Interpretation of a significant difference:

A statistic interpreted as 'significantly different' from another is an estimate found to be statistically meaningful; the difference is unlikely due to chance. Error bars noted in figures within this report illustrate 95% confidence intervals. If there is no overlap in range, the difference can be described as statistically significant.

Confidence intervals (CI) and variances were estimated using the bootstrapping method in STATA IC/14.1 (2013) for the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region and Ontario.

Gambling in the Previous 12 Months

In 2007/08, 67.5% of the population aged 12 years or older reported gambling at least once in the previous 12 months, significantly higher compared to the Ontario population (61.9%; see Figure 1 & Table 1).

Figure 1. Percentage of the Population Aged 12 Years and Older who Gambled at Least Once in the Previous 12 Months, by Region, 2007/08

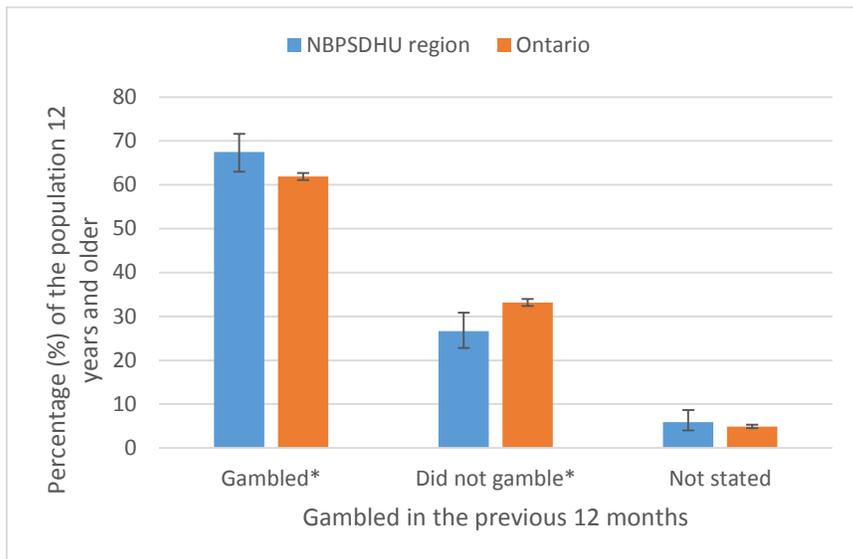


Table 1. Percentage of the Population Aged 12 Years and Older who Gambled at Least Once in the Previous 12 Months, by Region, 2007/08

Gambling in the previous 12 months	NBPSDHU Percentage (95% CI)	Ontario Percentage (95% CI)
Gambled	67.5* (63.0, 71.6)	61.9 (61.1, 62.7)
Did not gamble	26.6* (22.8, 30.9)	33.2 (32.4, 34.0)
Not stated	5.9 (4.0, 8.6)	4.9 (4.5, 5.3)

*Estimate for the NBPSDHU region was significantly different compared to the estimate for Ontario

GAMBLING

Types of Gambling

The most commonly reported types of gambling in the NBPSDHU region included lottery tickets, instant/daily tickets, & board games (see Table 2). A significantly higher percentage of the NBPSDHU population aged 12 years and older reported playing instant/daily tickets (about 4 of 10 people) compared to the Ontario population (about 3 of 10 people). About 8 in 100 people in the NBPSDHU region reported playing bingo in the previous 12 months, significantly higher compared to 4 in 100 people in Ontario. A significantly lower percentage of the NBPSDHU population played at a video lottery terminal at casinos compared to the Ontario population (about 5% points lower).

Table 2. Percentage of the Population Aged 12 Years and Older, by Type of Gambling & Region, 2007/08

Type of gambling	NBPSDHU Percentage (95% CI)	Ontario Percentage (95% CI)
Lottery tickets	52.6 (48.0, 57.2)	49.3 (48.4, 50.1)
Instant/daily tickets	37.7* (33.2, 42.3)	27.2 (26.5, 27.9)
Board games	12.5 (9.8, 15.9)	10.4 (10.0, 10.9)
Video lottery terminal at casinos	12.1* (9.6, 15.0)	16.8 (16.2, 17.3)
Bingo	8.0* (5.8, 10.9)	3.8 (3.5, 4.1)
Games of skill	4.7 (3.0, 7.3)	3.6 (3.3, 3.9)
Other forms of gambling	3.8 ^E (2.2, 6.5)	3.4 (3.1, 3.7)
Sports lotteries	3.5 ^E (2.2, 5.6)	4.9 (4.5, 5.2)
Other games at casinos	3.5 ^E (2.2, 5.6)	5.8 (5.4, 6.3)
Speculative investments	2.2 ^E (1.6, 4.0)	2.8 (2.5, 3.1)
Video lottery terminal outside casinos	1.0 ^E (0.6, 1.9)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)
Internet/arcade gambling	F	1.3 (1.1, 1.5)
Live horse racing	F	4.0 (3.7, 4.3)

*Estimate for the NBPSDHU region was significantly different than the estimate for Ontario

^E-Interpret with caution; the estimate is associated with high sampling variability

F-Estimate was suppressed due to high sampling variability associated with the estimate.

GAMBLING

Type of Gambler:

Defined according to the Problem Gambling Index developed (Ferris & Wynne. 2001.

The Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI): Final Report. Retrieved on October 28, 2016 from

<http://ccgr.ca/sites/default/files/CPGI-Final-Report-English.pdf>.

The CPGI in the CCHS was modified where respondents who self-identified as non-gamblers were not asked the CPGI questions, and other modifications as described in the Canadian Community Health Survey 2008 (Annual component) and 2007-08 Derived Variable Specifications Master and Share files (Retrieved on October 28, 2016 from

http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/pub/document/3226_D5_T9_V4-eng.pdf).

Nine items quantified the modified CPGI:

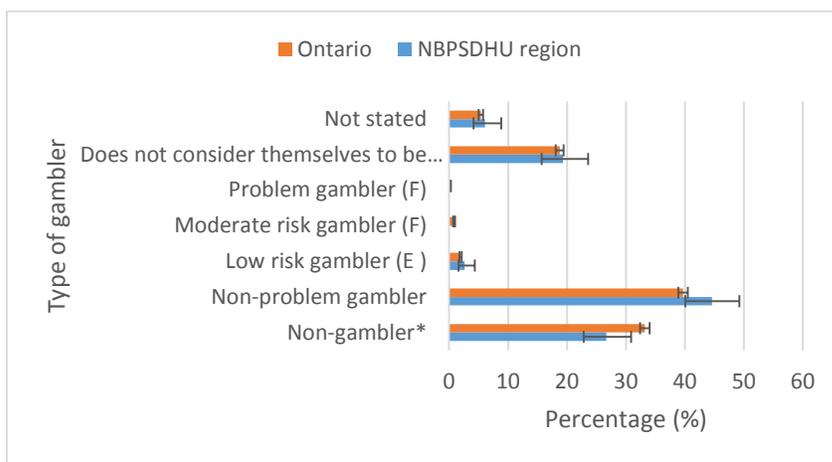
- 1) How often you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement
- 2) When gambling, how often did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost
- 3) How often have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble
- 4) How often have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling
- 5) How often has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety
- 6) How often people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem
- 7) How often has your gambling caused financial problems for you or your family
- 8) How often have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble
- 9) How often have you bet more than you could really afford to lose

Risky Gambling Behaviour

In 2007/08, 2.6% of the population in the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region aged 12 years or older were categorized as low risk gamblers according to the Canadian Problem Gambling Index, statistically similar to the percentage for Ontario (2.0%; see Figure 2 & Table 3).

The NBPSDHU regional estimates for moderate risk gamblers and problem gamblers were suppressed due to high sampling variability associated with the estimates. A significantly lower percentage of the population were non-gamblers in the NBPSDHU region (26.6%) compared to Ontario (33.2%).

Figure 2. Percentage of the Population Aged 12 Years and Older, by Type of Gambler & Region, 2007/08



*Estimate for the NBPSDHU region was significantly lower than the estimate for Ontario

(E)-Interpret the NBPSDHU estimate with caution; the estimate is associated with high sampling variability

(F) Estimate was suppressed due to high sampling variability associated with the estimate.

GAMBLING

Table 3. Percentage of the Population Aged 12 Years and Older, by Type of Gambler & Region, 2007/08

Type of gambler	NBPSDHU Percentage (95% CI)	Ontario Percentage (95% CI)
Non-gambler	26.6* (22.8, 30.9)	33.2 (32.4, 34)
Non-problem gambler	44.6 (40.1, 49.2)	39.7 (38.9, 40.5)
Low risk gambler	2.6 ^E (1.6, 4.4)	2.0 (1.8, 2.2)
Moderate risk gambler	F	0.8 (0.7, 1.0)
Problem gambler	F	0.2 (0.16, 0.30)
Does not consider themselves to be a gambler	19.3 (15.7, 23.6)	18.8 (18.1, 19.4)
Not stated	6.1 (4.2, 8.8)	5.4 (5.0, 5.8)

*Estimate was significantly lower than the estimate for Ontario

^E-Interpret with caution; the estimate is associated with high sampling variability

F-Estimate was suppressed due to high sampling variability associated with the estimate.