

Chapter 9: Gambling

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9.1 Introduction

This chapter examines participation in gambling activities. Unless otherwise stated, participation is defined as engaging in at least one type of gambling activity during the past twelve months.²³

Chapter Structure

- Levels of engagement (section 9.2) examines the prevalence of participation and reports on variations within population sub-groups.
- Location (section 9.3) presents the type of venues in which participation occurs.
- Recent engagement (section 9.4) explores the prevalence of participation during the past seven days.

9.2 Levels of engagement

The data show that 65 per cent of all adults participated in at least one type of gambling activity; equivalent to approximately 25.9 million adults.

The highest proportion of participants engaged in just one type of activity during the past twelve months (37%) (Table 9.2.1).

Table 9.2.1: Number of types participated in

	Percentage	Range (%)
0	34.8	34.1-35.5
1	37.4	36.8-38.1
2	16.0	15.5-16.6
3+	11.7	11.2-12.2

Of all adults, the most common type of activity participated in during the past twelve months was the National Lottery followed by bets on horse racing (57% and 12% respectively) (Table 9.2.2).

²³ See Glossary for the list of activities included.

Table 9.2.2: Activities participated in

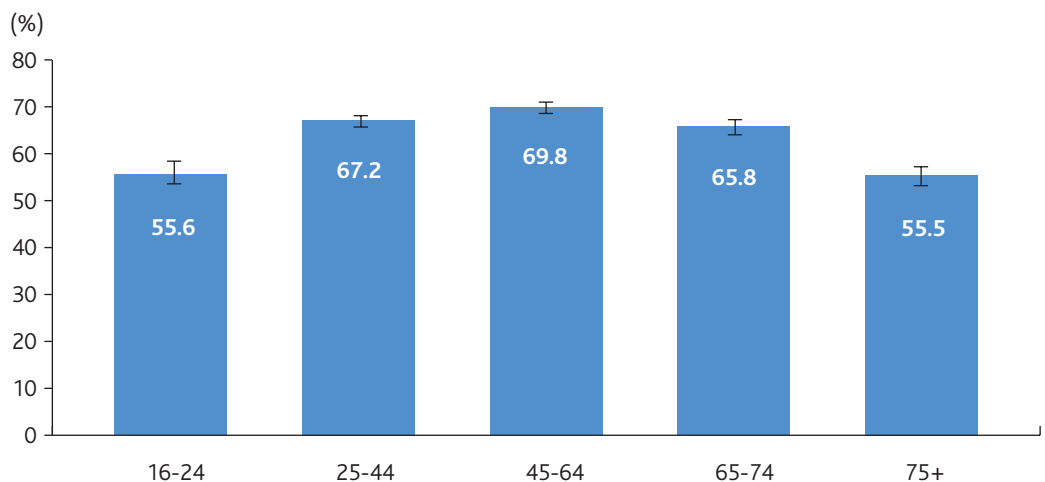
Percentage	Range (%)	
National Lottery	57.0	56.3-57.8
Bets on horse racing	12.2	11.7-12.6
Scratchcards	10.3	9.8-10.7
Other Lottery	6.9	6.5-7.2
Gaming/fruit machines	6.7	6.3-7.0
Bingo tickets	5.9	5.6-6.2
Bets on events, e.g. football matches or elections	3.3	3.1-3.6
Bets on dog racing	3.1	2.9-3.4
Football pools or 'fixed odds' coupons	3.1	2.9-3.4
Table games, e.g. roulette, cards or dice	2.7	2.4-2.9
Private bets	2.3	2.1-2.6
Other types*	0.6	0.5-0.7

*Other types include raffles, risk-based investment and internet/TV gambling.

Demographic variations

AGE (Figure 9.2.3):

- Adults in the youngest and oldest age groups had significantly lower rates of participation than all other age groups.
- Adults aged 45-64 had significantly higher rates of participation than those aged 25-44 and 65-74.

Figure 9.2.3: Participation by age group

GENDER (Table 9.2.4):

- Males had significantly higher rates of participation than females.

Table 9.2.4: Participation by gender

	Percentage	Range (%)
Male	68.2	67.2-69.1
Female	62.4	61.5-63.3

DISABILITY/ILLNESS (Table 9.2.5):

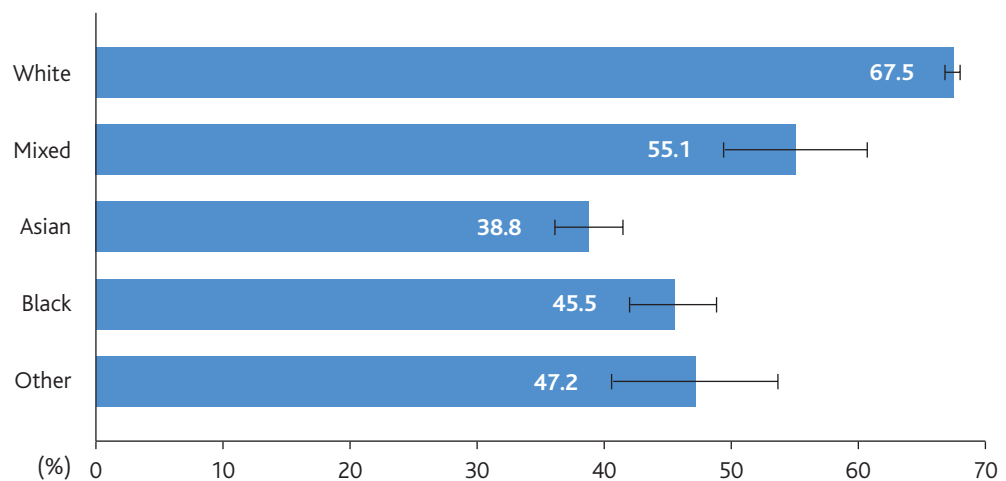
- Adults with a non-limiting disability/illness had significantly higher rates of participation than both those with a limiting and no disability/illness.

Table 9.2.5: Participation by disability/illness

	Percentage	Range (%)
Limiting disability/illness	65.9	64.5-67.3
Non-limiting disability/illness	70.1	67.6-72.5
No disability/illness	64.5	63.6-65.3

ETHNICITY (Figure 9.2.6):

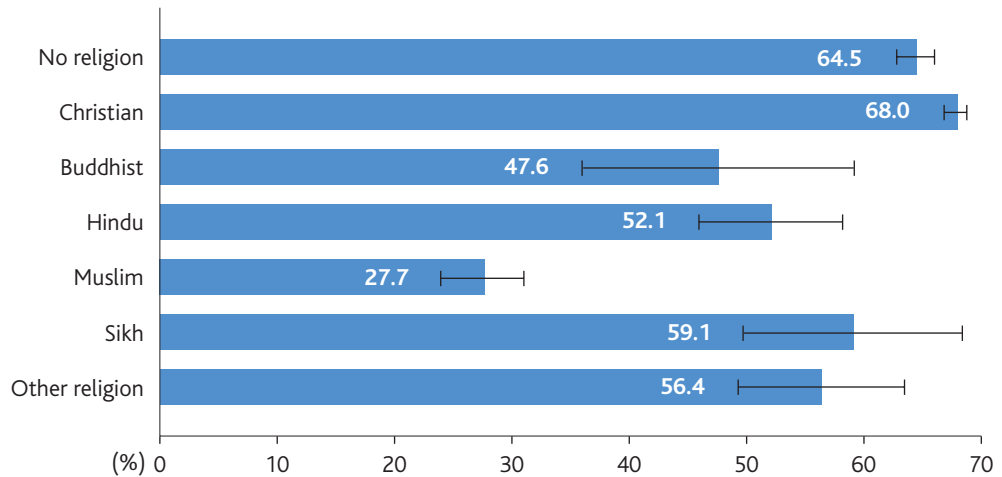
- Adults from White ethnic backgrounds had significantly higher rates of participation than all of the remaining ethnic groups.
- Adults from Asian ethnic backgrounds had significantly lower rates of participation than all of the remaining ethnic groups.
- Adults from Mixed ethnic backgrounds had significantly higher rates of participation than those from Black ethnic backgrounds.

Figure 9.2.6: Participation by ethnicity

RELIGION (Figure 9.2.7):

- Adults who reported their religion as Muslim had significantly lower rates of participation than all of the remaining groups.
- Adults who reported their religion as Christian had significantly higher rates of participation than all of the remaining groups, except for those who reported their religion as Sikh.
- Adults who reported to have no religion had significantly higher rates of participation than all of the remaining groups, except for those who reported their religion as Christian or Sikh.

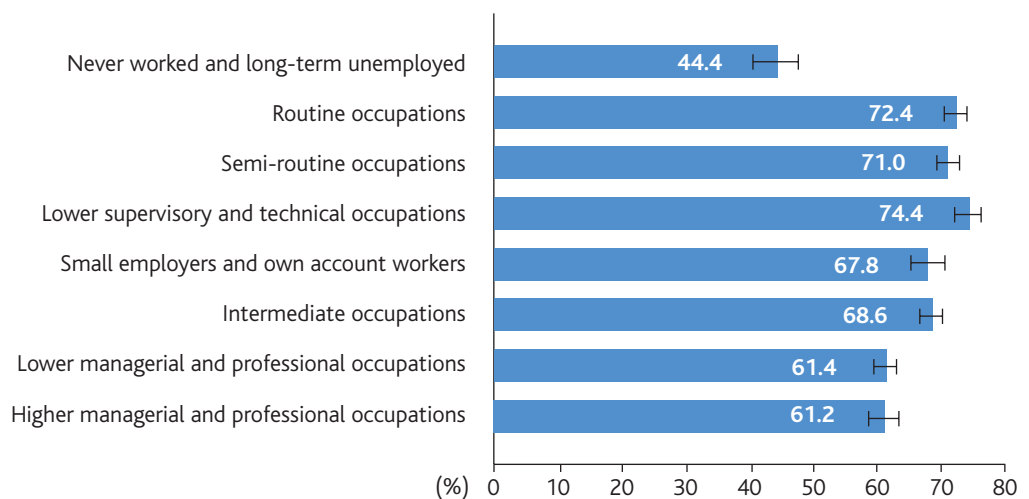
Figure 9.2.7: Participation by religion



SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP (Figure 9.2.8):

- Adults who have never worked or are long-term unemployed had significantly lower rates of participation than all other groups.
- Adults from higher and lower managerial and professional occupations had significantly lower rates of participation than all other groups, except for those who have never worked or are long-term unemployed.
- Adults from intermediate occupations and from small employers had significantly lower rates of participation than both those from routine and lower supervisory and technical occupations.
- Adults from small employers had significantly lower rates of participation than those from semi-routine occupations.
- Adults from semi-routine occupations had significantly lower rates of participation than those from lower supervisory and technical occupations.

Figure 9.2.8: Participation by socio-economic group

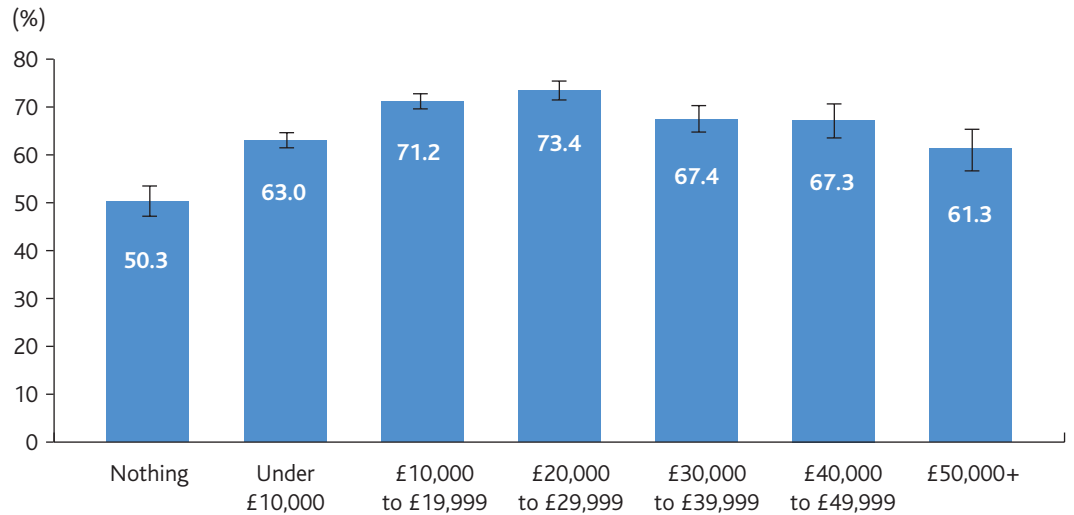


PERSONAL INCOME (Figure 9.2.9):

- Adults who earn nothing had significantly lower rates of participation than all other income groups.
- Adults who earn £50,000 or more had significantly lower rates of participation than those in all lower income groups, except for those earning under £10,000.

- Adults who earn under £10,000 had significantly lower rates of participation than those in all higher income groups, except for those earning £50,000 or more.
- Adults who earn between £10,000 and £19,999 and between £20,000 and £29,999 had significantly higher rates of participation than both those who earn between £30,000 and £39,999 and between £40,000 and £49,999.

Figure 9.2.9: Participation by personal income



TENURE (Table 9.2.10):

- Adults who rent from the private sector had significantly lower rates of participation than both those who rent from the social sector and owner occupiers.

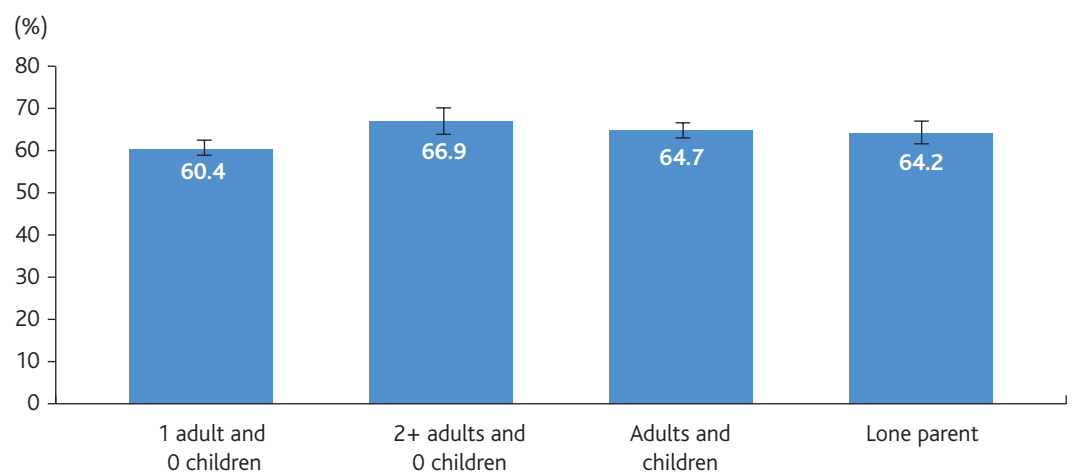
Table 9.2.10: Participation by tenure

	Percentage	Range (%)
Owners	65.7	64.9-66.5
Social rented sector	67.1	65.6-68.6
Private rented sector	59.8	57.7-61.8

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE (Figure 9.2.11):

- Adults living in single adult households (1 adult & 0 children) had significantly lower rates of participation than all other groups.

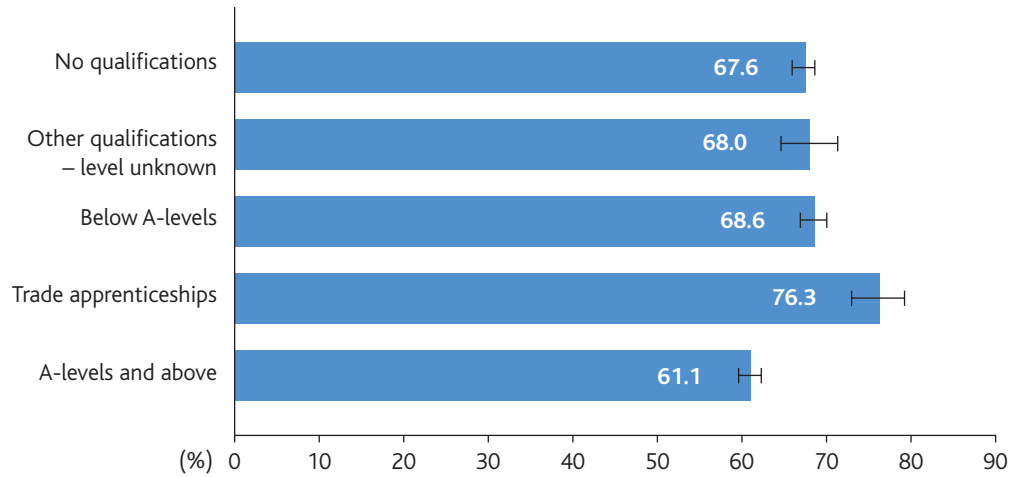
Figure 9.2.11: Participation by household structure



QUALIFICATIONS (Figure 9.2.12):

- Adults with A-levels or above had significantly lower rates of participation than all other groups.
- Adults with trade apprenticeships had significantly higher rates of participation than all other groups.

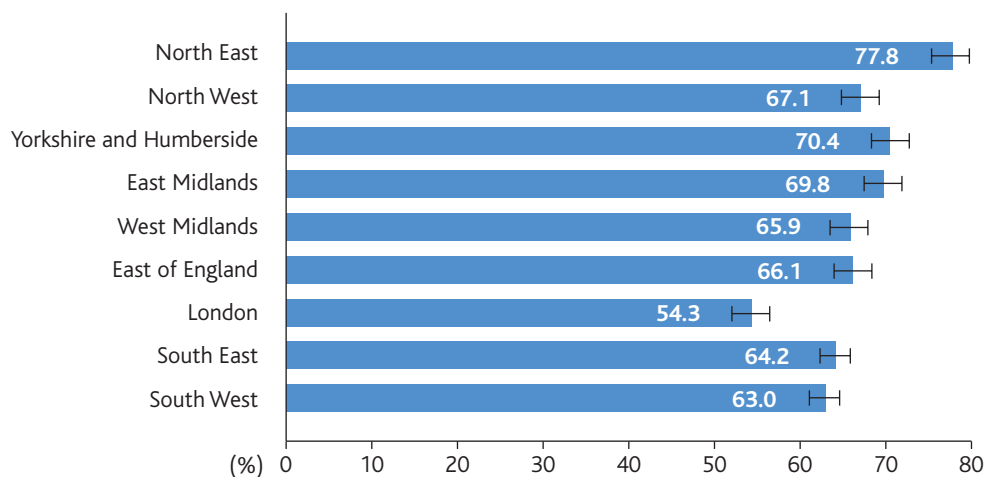
Figure 9.2.12: Participation by qualifications



GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION (Figure 9.2.13):

- Adults living in the North East had significantly higher rates of participation than those living in all other English regions.
- Adults living in London had significantly lower rates of participation than those living in all other English regions.
- Adults living in Yorkshire and Humberside had significantly higher rates of participation than those living in all other English regions, except for the East Midlands and the North East.
- Adults living in the South West had significantly lower rates of participation than those living in all other English regions, except for the South East and London.
- Adults living in the South East had significantly lower rates of participation than those living in the North West and the East Midlands.
- Adults living in the East Midlands had significantly higher rates of participation than those living in the West Midlands and the East of England.

Figure 9.2.13: Participation by Government Office region



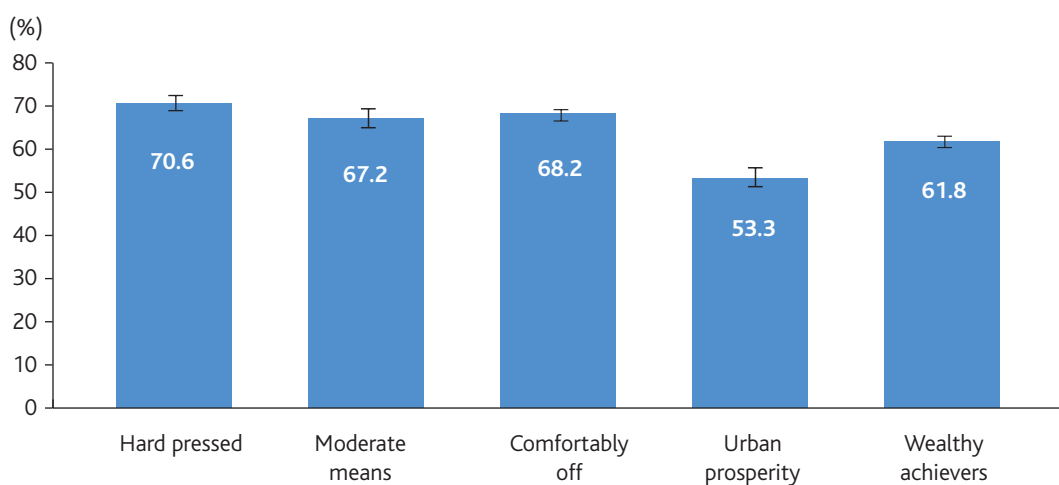
AREA TYPE:

- There was no significant difference in the rates of participation between adults living in urban and rural areas (65% and 66% respectively).

ACORN CATEGORY (Figure 9.2.14):

- Adults living in 'hard pressed' neighbourhoods had significantly higher rates of participation than those living in all other neighbourhood types.
- Adults living in 'urban prosperity' neighbourhoods had significantly lower rates of participation than those living in all other neighbourhood types.
- Adults living in 'wealthy achievers' neighbourhoods had significantly lower rates of participation than those living in all other neighbourhood types, except for those living in 'urban prosperity'.

Figure 9.2.14: Participation by ACORN category



9.3 Location

This section looks at the different types of locations where adults participate in gambling activities.

The data show that of those who participated in at least one type of gambling activity, shops/supermarkets/newsagents was the most popular location, followed by betting shops (85% and 16% respectively) (Table 9.3.1).

Table 9.3.1: Types of locations

	Percentage	Range (%)
Shop/supermarket/newsagent	85.4	84.8-86.0
In a betting shop	15.7	15.1-16.4
In a club or bingo hall	8.9	8.4-9.4
With friends/family members/colleagues	8.2	7.7-8.6
In a pub	7.2	6.7-7.6
At a race course or dog track with bookmaker	5.9	5.5-6.4
On the internet	5.3	4.9-5.7
In a casino	2.8	2.5-3.1
In an arcade	2.6	2.3-2.9
With the Tote at a race course	1.7	1.4-1.9
Via post	1.0	0.8-1.2
Other locations*	5.5	5.1-5.9

*Other locations include house collection, through a TV and by phone.

9.4 Recent engagement

This section looks at participation in gambling activities during the past seven days.

Of all adults, the most common type of activity participated in during the past seven days was the National Lottery followed by scratchcards (37% and 3% respectively) (Table 9.4.1).

Table 9.4.1: Activities participated in

	Percentage	Range (%)
National Lottery	37.5	36.8-38.2
Scratchcards	3.2	3.0-3.5
Other Lottery	2.5	2.3-2.7
Bets on horse racing	2.4	2.2-2.7
Bingo tickets	2.2	2.0-2.4
Gaming/fruit machines	1.9	1.7-2.0
Football pools or 'fixed odds' coupons	1.7	1.5-1.9
Other types*	2.2	2.0-2.4

*Other types include private bets, bets on dog racing and raffles.