Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada: A National Study

Research Proposal to the Alberta Gambling Research Institute (AGRI)

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Abstract

Comprehensive national investigations of gambling have been conducted in many countries, but not Canada. The present three-year project will address this deficit with the aid of a large multi-disciplinary, multi-university, AGRI-based team of researchers combined with co-funding from the Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research, the Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse and Addiction, and Gambling Research Exchange Ontario. There are three research elements to this investigation: a national Statistics Canada Survey of 28,000 Canadians; a national two-year Online Panel cohort of 10,000 Canadians; and Supplemental Investigations in the form of Key Informant Surveys of major provincial stakeholders and indigenous leaders, and targeted surveys of casino patrons and problem gamblers in treatment. The project has 10 research objectives:

1. Comprehensive documentation of the current legal and regulatory framework for gambling in each province and territory, the types of legal gambling that are provided, gambling revenue and its distribution, harm minimization strategies, and historical gambling and problem gambling prevalence rates.

2. Establishing current Canadian and provincial prevalence rates of gambling and problem gambling.

3. Establishing current Canadian and provincial prevalence of online gambling, regulatory capture of online gambling in each province, use of digital currencies, and a profile of Canadian online gamblers.

4. Establishing current attitudes toward gambling and knowledge about gambling in Canada as a function of province, demographic characteristics, and stakeholder group.

5. Establishing the level of gambling involvement predictive of future gambling harm to inform the Canadian Low Risk Gambling Guidelines.

6. Creation of a comprehensive profile of indigenous gambling and problem gambling in Canada.

7. Creation of a comprehensive profile of Canadian problem gamblers.

8. Establishing the etiology of problem gambling and problem gambling remission in Canada.

9. Establishing the role of legal gambling provision and harm minimization initiatives as predictors of concurrent Canadian and provincial rates of problem gambling and gambling-related harm.

10. Establishing the impact of cannabis legalization on gambling behaviour and gambling-related harm in Canada.
Introduction

National studies of gambling have been undertaken in several jurisdictions including Australia (Productivity Commission, 1999, 2010), the United States (National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission, 1999), the United Kingdom (Gambling Review Body, 2001) and in the European Union (European Commission, 2006). These landmark investigations have value in several ways. For one, they serve to document all the background information pertaining to the provision and participation in gambling, which serves as an excellent resource for policy makers and researchers. For another, they undertake a comprehensive national and regional examination of the impacts of gambling, something that has typically not been done up to that point. Finally, because of the high profile nature of these investigations and the relevance and importance of their findings, they usually have significant involvement and attention from all the major stakeholders, which, in turn, creates the potential for meaningful policy change.

A national study of gambling has never been conducted in Canada, despite the pervasiveness of legal gambling, considerable debate and variation in how it is provided, and the interest that has been expressed over the years in the value of such an investigation. The purpose of the present study is to help rectify this situation.

National investigations always vary somewhat in their scope, methods, and orientation. This will also be true of the present study. The following are the 10 research objectives deemed to be most pertinent and that would comprise the focus and products of the present study:

1. Comprehensive documentation of the current legal and regulatory framework for gambling in each province and territory, the types of legal gambling that are provided, gambling revenue and its distribution, harm minimization strategies, and historical gambling and problem gambling prevalence rates.
   This is essential background information for any national report. It will build on the information already contained in the Canadian Gambling Digest published by the Canadian Partnership for Responsible Gambling. While the Canadian Gambling Digest provides excellent documentation of most of these things, it does not contain detailed information about certain aspects of harm minimization strategies in each province or inter-provincial variation in legal gambling provision (e.g., prohibition of house credit, alcohol not being available on gambling floor, availability of reward cards, availability of pre-commitment, etc.). Some of this information will be available from the newly established National Committee of Directors of Responsible Gambling (NCDRG) (directors of responsible gambling for each provincial authority).

2. Current Canadian and provincial prevalence rates of gambling and problem gambling.
   There have only ever been two published national prevalence studies of gambling and problem gambling in Canada, the first in 2000 by Ferris & Wynne (2001) and the second in 2002 by Statistics Canada (CCHS 1.2) (Statistics Canada, 2002). There has been significant expansion of legal gambling availability since 2002 as well as the emergence of new forms of gambling (e-sports betting, virtual sports betting, fantasy sport betting, financial indices betting), new forms of payment (skins, digital currency), and new modalities of access (online). Current rates of overall gambling, specific types of gambling, and problem gambling are unknown, as is whether there continues to be significant inter-provincial or demographic differences in these rates (e.g., Cox et al., 2005). Problem gambling may have either increased since 2002 due to increased availability, or decreased due to ‘adaptation’ (LaPlante & Shaffer, 2007; Shaffer et al., 2004). A new national survey, administered by Statistics Canada, will address these issues.

Although several provincial prevalence studies of gambling have been conducted since 2002 (Canadian Gambling Digest; Williams, Volberg, & Stevens, 2012), their obtained rates are not directly comparable to each other due to different methodologies and time periods. The reliability and validity of these estimates is
also questionable due to a) very poor response rates (<20% in recent years) which increases the likelihood of a non-representative sample (Massey & Tourangeau, 2013; Peytchev, 2013); b) insufficient population coverage (e.g., some surveys have not included cell phones and/or have only been administered in one or two languages); c) overly inclusive thresholds for asking questions about problem gambling, which tends to be inefficient as well as increasing the risk of false positives (Williams & Volberg, 2009, 2010); d) small sample sizes; and e) description of the survey to prospective participants as a ‘gambling survey’, which tends to over-recruit heavy gamblers and under-recruit occasional gamblers and non-gamblers (Williams & Volberg, 2009, 2010). In contrast, surveys administered by Statistics Canada that have included a gambling module have a) very comprehensive population coverage (e.g., multiple languages available); b) achieve response rates of 65%+; c) employ a national sample size of 28,000+; d) embed the gambling module within a broad-based survey of health (i.e., the Canadian Community Health Survey, CCHS)1; e) have used more stringent criteria for administering questions about problem gambling2; and, f) use the same methodology for every province, allowing for inter-provincial comparisons.

3. **Current Canadian and provincial prevalence of online gambling, regulatory capture of online gambling in each province, use of digital currencies, and a profile of Canadian online gamblers.**

This is a very contemporary issue (e.g., Kairouz et al., 2012), which has never been thoroughly investigated on a national or inter-provincial level. The significant variation between the provinces in the legal availability of online gambling (not available in AB, SK, NU, YT, NT), the length of time online gambling has been provided (2004 in BC and Atlantic provinces versus 2015 for Ontario), and the types of online gambling currently available (everything in BC, more restricted elsewhere), can potentially shed light on the impact of these variants on provincial participation rates, regulatory capture, and associated harm.

4. **Current attitudes toward gambling and knowledge about gambling in Canada as a function of province, demographic characteristics, and stakeholder group.**

This has never been assessed on a national level by academic researchers. People will be asked their opinions on the benefit versus harm of gambling; whether all forms of gambling should be legal, and if not, which ones should not be; satisfaction with current legal availability of gambling; charity-group involvement in the provision of gambling; indigenous group involvement in the commercial provision of gambling;

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1 The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) which contains the gambling module is described to participants as a survey on ‘well-being and health practices’.

2 There has been controversy about the screening thresholds used for administering problem gambling questions in the CCHS 1.2 as no problem gambling questions were asked for anyone who a) had not engaged in some form of gambling at least 5 times in the past year and b) people who said ‘they were not a gambler’ even if they had reported gambling involvement. (This has since changed as for the past several years the CCHS has asked problem gambling questions of everyone with any past year gambling). This diverges from most population surveys that ask problem gambling questions for anyone with any past year gambling. The problem with an overly inclusive threshold (e.g., any past year gambling) is that it is inefficient and potentially irritating to ask questions only relevant to a small percentage of people, and it may produce false positives. Research on this issue by Williams & Volberg (2009, 2010) and Stone et al. (2015) has established the following: 1. More restrictive screening thresholds have a relatively small impact on problem gambling prevalence, a small to moderate impact on reducing the prevalence of unambiguous gambling-related harm (e.g., using PPGM problem questions), and a significant impact on reducing the prevalence of problem gambling symptomatology (e.g., PGSI 1-4 scores). 2. Expenditure-based thresholds are less advisable than frequency-based thresholds because a minority of problem gamblers report being net winners. 3. A mildly restrictive frequency threshold of gambling once a month or more on any type of gambling appears optimal in improving questionnaire efficiency and excluding some false positives while not inadvertently excluding people with genuine gambling-related harm. 4. Higher thresholds (e.g., gambling 2 or more times a month) excludes even more false positives, but also excludes people with genuine gambling-related harm. 5. Some ‘false positives’ are people with a lifetime history of problem gambling, but no past year gambling involvement. The present study will conduct research to ascertain whether some of these individuals may be genuinely reporting longer-term residual impacts from earlier years.
satisfaction with how gambling is currently legally provided; satisfaction with current harm minimization efforts; the proportion of responsibility that should be accorded the gambler versus the provider for harm minimization and responsible gambling; and their beliefs and/or knowledge about the proportion of revenue from problem gamblers, safe gambling limits, and who the major financial beneficiaries are from legal gambling.

5. **Current validated data to inform Canadian Low Risk Gambling Guidelines.**

   Most countries have developed consumption guidelines for alcohol that minimize risk of harm (e.g., Butt et al., 2011; Stockwell et al., 2012). This has spurred interest in developing analogous guidelines for gambling consumption. While tentative gambling guidelines have been developed (e.g., Currie et al., 2006, 2008, 2012, 2017), these guidelines are hampered by survey data that is out-of-date and quite variable in terms of when it was administered; inadequate capture of time spent gambling; nonoptimal and nonequivalent question wording to assess gambling expenditure; and inadequate assessment of ‘harm’. These issues will be rectified with a new large-scale national prevalence study along with a large scale two-year prospective study of gamblers. (Note: Data analysis and article writing for this research objective will be led by the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse and Addiction, specifically Dr. Shawn Currie and Dr. David Hodgins).

6. **An understanding of Indigenous gambling and problem gambling in Canada.**

   Indigenous people have some of the highest rates of gambling and gambling-related harm in Canada (Belanger et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2016). In some provinces they are also commercial providers of gambling. However, a nationally representative profile is lacking as is a broader discussion of the implications of these findings in the context of indigenous governance. Information from more current population surveys and Key Informant Interviews will build on findings from recent large-scale studies of gambling among urban Aboriginal people in Canada (Belanger et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2016) as well as prior general work on this topic (Belanger, 2011; Williams et al., 2011).

7. **To create a comprehensive profile of Canadian problem gamblers.**

   This has also never been comprehensively assessed on a national basis, although there has been some work on comorbidities (e.g., Afifi et al., 2010a, 2010b; el-Guebaly et al., 2006). The present study will more unambiguously establish demographics, comorbidities, treatment awareness and utilization, and self-help strategies of Canadian problem gamblers. Approximately ~2,500 problem gamblers will be identified in the present study (~1,500 in the Baseline Online Panel Survey; ~500 in the Statistics Canada Survey; and 500 in a Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey). The utility of this profile is that it provides information pertaining to the population of problem gamblers that both treatment and prevention should be directed towards.

8. **To understand the etiology of problem gambling and problem gambling remission.**

   A large national cohort of several thousand at-risk and problem gamblers comprehensively assessed and followed over two years would provide further (and more substantive) evidence on the:

   **Predictors of future problem gambling**

   This has been the focus of several longitudinal studies. In Canada, the main large-scale adult studies have been the Quinte Longitudinal Study (QLS) (Williams et al., 2015), the Leisure, Lifestyle, Lifecycle Project (LLLP) (el-Guebaly et al., 2015), and the Manitoba Longitudinal Study of Young Adults (MLSYA) (Afifi et al., 2016). Although the findings of these studies are believed to be fairly robust, a concern is the relatively low number of ‘first onset’ problem gamblers identified during the course of these studies (including the longitudinal studies conducted outside of Canada). More specifically, there were only 43 people who became problem gamblers during the LLLP study and 134 in QLS, which is why the datasets were co-analyzed together. The number of people who became problem gamblers during the course of the MLSYA is even lower as there were only 10 or fewer problem gamblers identified in each of the 4 waves of the MLSYA (with many of these individuals being the same people from previous waves). In addition to the relatively
low numbers of problem gamblers, all of these studies were provincial rather than national in scope and their findings may be somewhat dependent on the time period they were conducted (2006-2012).

**Role of harm minimization strategies in preventing future problem gambling (at an individual level)**

This was not assessed in LLLP or QLS primarily because at the time it was only available in the form of Responsible Gambling Information Centres and because of the low number of problem gamblers in the datasets who had utilized these centres.

**Predictors of future remission from problem gambling (including the role of treatment)**

QLS, LLLP, and MLSYA focused primarily on predictors of problem gambling onset, rather than predictors of remission among existing problem gamblers. Here again, this was partly due to an insufficient number of problem gamblers seeking treatment in these studies.

**Genetic contributions to problem gambling**

It is widely reported that between 40-60% of the propensity for developing problem gambling is due to genetic factors (Davis et al., 2018; Eisen et al., 1998; Gyollai et al., 2014; Lobo & Kennedy, 2006, 2009; Shah et al., 2005; Slutske et al., 2000, 2010). What is less well known is the relatively small and circumscribed evidentiary basis for this belief, which is primarily based on a comparison of problem gambling concordance rates in monozygotic versus dizygotic twins in the Vietnam Era Twin Registry (Gyollai et al., 2014; Henderson et al., 1990). While the number of twin pairs is fairly high in this data set, the actual number of individuals with problem gambling is fairly low (e.g., 94 in Slutske et al., 2000). Another issue is the restricted demographic nature of the sample, as it is 100% male, 93% Caucasian, and everyone is a U.S. military serviceman who served in the Vietnam war. Other methodologies for ascertaining the heritability of problem gambling are largely absent in the literature. There are no adoptee studies of problem gambling and only one small sample family study (Black et al., 2006). The present study will be able to contribute to the evidentiary basis on the genetics of problem gambling due to the very large samples collected in the longitudinal cohort (n = 10,000) and detailed questions about the genetic relatedness of other people in their family with problem gambling. An additional advantage of the present study is that multivariate analysis can be used to statistically gauge the approximate contribution of genetic relatedness to problem gambling relative to all the other demographic, mental health, substance use, personality, and gambling-related variables that are concurrently collected and that will also be etiologically related.

9. **The role of legal gambling provision and harm minimization initiatives as predictors of concurrent Canadian and provincial rates of problem gambling and gambling-related harm.**

The original impetus for the present national study was the recognition of significant inter-provincial differences in harm minimization initiatives, legal gambling provision, and treatment and prevention (as detailed below). This variation is quite useful in that it allows a determination of whether there are significant inter-provincial differences in rates of problem gambling and gambling-related harm, and if so, which particular harm minimization initiatives and aspects of legal gambling provision may be responsible for these differences.

**Legal Gambling Provision**

- Online gambling (BC, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL) or no online gambling (AB, SK, NU, YT, NT) (as well as inter-provincial variation in the types of online gambling provided)

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3 There are two other twin studies of problem gambling. One is from Australia, using the Australian Twin Registry (Slutske et al., 2010), and the other is based on the self-report of gambling involvement of adolescents and adults from the United States National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Beaver et al., 2010).
- ISP blocking of ‘off-shore’ online gambling sites (QC) or no ISP blocking (all other provinces/territories)\(^4\)
- No casinos (NL, NU, NT) vs casinos (everywhere else) (as well as variation in the number of casinos)
- First Nation casinos (BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, NB) vs no First Nation casinos (all other provinces/territories)
- No EGMs (NU, NT) vs presence of EGMs (all other provinces/territories) (as well as significant inter-provincial variability in EGMs per capita)
- EGMs exclusively within gambling venues (BC, ON, YT) or also outside gambling venues (all other provinces)
- EGM payback percentage (varies from 85% - 92%)
- Maximum bet limit (variable between provinces)
- Electronic bingo machines (BC, MB, ON) or no electronic bingo machines (all other provinces/territories)
- Charity sector involvement in casinos (AB) or charity sector involvement in just bingo, raffles, instant lottery tickets, and lotteries (all other provinces)
- Regulator independent of the provincial operator (BC, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE, NL) or part of the same organization (AB, SK)
- 24-hour casinos (BC, ON, QC, MB) vs casinos closed in early morning (generally between 3am – 9am) (AB, SK, NS, NB, YT)
- Alcohol prohibited on casino floor (BC) or available on casino floor (everywhere else)
- House credit offered by casinos themselves (ON) or no house credit in casinos (all other provinces)
- Reward Cards (province wide vs casino company specific (e.g., AB))
- Lottery, casino, and horse racing advertising and promotion (level, nature, and allowability varies widely)
- Proximity and withdrawal amounts from automatic teller machines within casinos (variation in allowed distance to gambling floor and amount that can be withdrawn)

Harm Minimization/Responsible Gambling initiatives
- On-site Gambling Information Centres (e.g., GameSense) and automated Responsible Gambling Terminals. Present in virtually all provinces (not NF), but with significant provincial variation in their number; whether they are just in casinos, or also in bars, bingo halls, racetracks; hours of operation; staffing hours; and the proactive or passive nature of the staff.
- Precommitment (some provinces offer precommitment of on some of their EGMs (AB, MB, ON), and all provincial online gambling sites offer precommitment of time and money spent). Note: no province currently offers pre-commitment on their reward cards.
- Frequency and prominence of media campaigns to promote responsible gambling
- Responsible Gambling accreditation (BC, ON, QC, NS) or no Responsible Gambling accreditation (everywhere else)

Treatment and prevention
- Casino and online gambling self-exclusion (available in all provinces, but with some variation in ban length, detection protocol, etc.)
- % of gambling revenue devoted to treatment and prevention (varies from 0.41% to 3.5%)
- Organization, provision, and nature of treatment provided (see Canadian Gambling Digest)
- Whether any school-based prevention programs are provided (see Canadian Gambling Digest)

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\(^4\) Quebec’s ISP blocking legislation is currently being challenged in the Quebec Supreme Court.
The impact of cannabis legalization on gambling behaviour and gambling-related harm in Canada.

High rates of co-morbidity between substance use and problematic gambling have been identified in numerous epidemiological investigations. While tobacco use and alcohol are most frequently associated with problematic gambling, cannabis use among this population is also very prevalent (Lorains et al., 2011). However, to date, very few studies have assessed the relationship between cannabis use and gambling beyond rates of co-occurrence. The limited experimental research examining the effects of cannabis on financial risk taking as well as gambling indicates that cannabis use may lead to cognitive deficits related to poorer decision making (Gilman et al., 2015; Wesley et al., 2011; Whitlow et al., 2004). Yet, the extent to which these potential effects influence real-world gambling behaviour have not been explored. The Government of Canada has announced that recreational cannabis will be legalized on October 17, 2018. This change in legislation represents a unique opportunity to more fully explore associations between cannabis use and gambling. A national baseline and follow-up study could assess the impact of legal cannabis availability on gambling behaviour as well as substance use more generally. Moreover, the current study will allow for a nuanced assessment of the cannabis-gambling link in a representative Canadian sample. Patterns of co-use will be explored and the unique relationships between problematic gambling and cannabis use (separate from other psychoactive substances) will be examined.
Method

There are three primary research elements in this investigation: a Statistics Canada Survey; a two-year Online Panel Cohort; and Supplemental Investigations in the form of key informant interviews/surveys and targeted surveys.

CCHS Statistics Canada Survey

From July 3, 2018 to December 24, 2018 Statistics Canada will administer a 17 question 'Rapid Response' Gambling Module within their annual Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) to 28,000 Canadians. Response rates to the CCHS of 64%+ are estimated by Statistics Canada, with roughly 35% administered in person via ‘computer assisted personal interview’ (CAPI) and 65% administered over the phone via ‘computer assisted telephone interview’ (personal communication, Statistics Canada, Dec 2017).

The new CCHS Statistics Canada Survey is central to most of the research objectives of the present project. More specifically, relative to each numbered research objective it will:

- Establish current Canadian and provincial prevalence rates of gambling, specific types of gambling, and problem gambling. This will then be used to establish whether there are statistically significant differences in these prevalence rates between provinces and between various demographic groups. (Research Objective 2)
- Establish current Canadian and provincial prevalence rates of online gambling. Here again, this will permit examination of whether there are statistically significant differences in these rates between provinces and between various demographic groups. (Research Objective 3)
- Provide current validated data on frequency of gambling to help inform Canadian Low Risk Gambling Guidelines for safe gambling. (Research Objective 5)
- Establish the prevalence and profile of gambling and problem gambling among indigenous Canadians, as an estimated 1,000 will be surveyed. (It should be noted that Statistics Canada does not interview on reserves).5 (Research Objective 6)
- Help establish the demographic and comorbidity profile of problem gamblers in Canada, as the ~50 minute CCHS will contain substantial demographic and comorbidity information. (Research Objective 7). More specifically:
  - CCHS ‘core content’ in 2018 that is potentially relevant to the present investigation consists of the following modules administered to all respondents in all provinces: Administration information (ADM), alcohol use (ALC), chronic conditions (CCC), general health (GEN), income (INC), labour force (LBF), main activity (MAC), physical activities (PAA), socio-demographics characteristics (SDC), subjective well-being (SLM), and smoking (SMK) (Appendix B).
  - CCHS ‘themed content’ in 2018 that is potentially relevant to the present investigation consists of the following modules administered to all respondents in all provinces: Perceived need for care (PNC), pain relief medication (PRM), sedentary behavior (SBE), stress and relationships (STR), and Washington Group disability measure (WDM)
  - CCHS ‘optional content’ in 2018 consists of the following modules administered to all respondents in the provinces and territories that select these modules: alcohol use during past week (ALW), consultations about mental health (CMH), depression (DEP), distress (DIS), drug use (DRG), medication use (MED),

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5 ‘Aboriginal’ includes First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples. A total of 36.9% of First Nations people currently live on-reserve (Statistics Canada, 2011a,b). (Inuit and Métis people do not have reserves).
satisfaction with life (SWL), social provisions (social support) (SPS), sources of stress (STS), and tobacco product alternatives (TAL) (Appendix B).

- Provide information on the etiology of gambling through the cross-sectional relationships between problem gambling and the various demographic and comorbidities assessed in the CCHS. (Research Objective 8).
- Facilitate the examination of the role of harm minimization initiatives and ways of providing legal gambling in each province as they relate to problem gambling. As described later in this proposal, the provincial prevalence rates of problem gambling will be used as the dependent variable in this analysis and the presence/absence of various harm minimization initiatives and ways of providing legal gambling will be the independent variables. (Research Objective 9).

There are two components to the new Gambling Module within the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (Appendix B):

**Past Year Gambling Participation**
This will be assessed with an abbreviated version of the new Gambling Participation Instrument (Williams et al., 2017). This instrument has improved reliability, validity, and efficiency over previous ways of assessing gambling participation (and the previous CCHS gambling module) due to the lack of conceptual overlap between types/modes/location of gambling, improved question wording, more contemporary nature, greater comprehensiveness, and more efficient question organization (i.e., 7 stem questions with branching questions from each).

**Problem Gambling**
The instrument that will be used is the 9 item Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) (Ferris & Wynne, 2001). This is utilized primarily to provide direct comparisons with previous national and provincial problem gambling estimates which have predominantly used this instrument (Canadian Gambling Digest; Williams, Volberg, & Stevens, 2012).

**Online Panel Surveys**
From August 16, 2018 to October 10, 2018 there will be administration of a Baseline Online Panel Survey (Appendix C) to 10,000 online panelists from across Canada who are members of LegerWeb. LegerWeb’s online panel, known as LegerWeb, is Canada’s largest online panel, with over 400,000 active members. Their panel is structured to be demographically and geographically representative of the Canadian adult population as measured by the latest census. However, because of the opt-in recruitment procedure of most online panels (rather than being randomly selected for inclusion), online panelists are not representative of the population in other ways (Bruggen et al., 2016). More specifically, online panels contain 3-4 times more heavy gamblers and problem gamblers than in the general population (Lee et al., 2015; Williams & Volberg, 2012). However, this is an advantage to researchers wishing to study this specific group. In addition, LegerWeb has detailed behavioural profiles on the members of its online panel, including identification of individuals who report gambling once a month or more (roughly 48% of panelists)7. Thus, the proportion of the sample who are regular gamblers and/or problem gamblers can be further enriched by selecting this subsample.

Leger will send out an email solicitation until an achieved sample of 10,000 stratified by region (see Table 3) is achieved. The current Baseline survey is estimated to be an average of 19.5 minutes, with a range of 14 minutes to 28 minutes depending on the individual. In August/September 2019 this survey will be repeated (Follow-Up Online Panel Survey), re-recruiting as many people from the Baseline Survey as possible. As many of the

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6 The CCHS includes several other modules as well, the ones listed are simply the ones deemed most relevant.

7 Personal communication from Andrew Mattern, LegerWeb, April 3, 2018.
questions do not have to be repeated the current Follow-Up survey is estimated to be an average of 14 minutes, with a range of 9 minutes to 22 minutes depending on the individual). Based on recent experience, we should be able to retain 75% of these people using a $10 incentive (in addition to the incentive normally offered by Leger).

The Online Panel Surveys are also central to almost all of the research objectives and supplementary to certain others. More specifically, relative to each numbered research objective they will:

- Serve to corroborate any significant provincial or demographic differences in gambling, specific types of gambling, or problem gambling identified in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey. Canadian online panels cannot be used to establish prevalence rates because of their non-representative nature. However, because the selection bias responsible for their non-representativeness is constant across subpopulations, they can still be used to compare prevalence rates between subgroups. The online panel will also contain much more comprehensive information about gambling participation than the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey. More specifically, for each type of gambling it will also assess subtype, location, time, and expenditure. One particularly important aspect of this greater comprehensiveness is that it also asks questions about participation in various forms of illegal gambling, the prevalence and nature of which has never been documented in Canada.8 (Research Objective 2)

- Obtain more precise information about online gambling than will be collected in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey, as online panels have a much higher prevalence of online gamblers (Lee et al., 2015; Williams & Volberg, 2012) and many more detailed questions will be asked about online gambling (i.e., specific types of online gambling engaged in, whether they patronized their provincial site, use of digital currencies, whether online gambling has created more problems than land-based gambling, whether they have utilized online pre-commitment or self-exclusion). (Research Objective 3)

- Obtain information about attitudes toward gambling and general knowledge about gambling in Canada, as this is not asked in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (the focus will be on inter-provincial and demographic differences in these attitudes and knowledge questions). (Research Objective 4)

- Provide detailed information on the level of gambling involvement (frequency, time, and expenditure) predictive of both concurrent and future harm, to help inform Canadian Low Risk Gambling Guidelines. (Note an assessment of harm is included in the Baseline and Follow-Up Online Panel Surveys but space limitations precluded this from being included in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey). (Research Objective 5)

- Supplement the Indigenous sample from the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (an additional 500 are anticipated, some of which will be on reserve). (Research Objective 6)

- Provide a more detailed profile of problem gamblers. As mentioned, online panels contain 3-4 times more heavy gamblers and problem gamblers than in the general population (Lee et al., 2015; Williams & Volberg, 2012), which can be further increased if the solicitation is made to ‘regular gamblers’. Based on recent experience, with a sample of 10,000 panelists we should obtain ~1400 problem gamblers, ~1400 ‘at-risk’ gamblers, and ~2000 people harmed by gambling (using a conservative measure of harm). Supplemental questions will be asked to people with PGSI scores of 5 or higher concerning whether there have been particular types of gambling that have contributed more to their problems; if so, which ones; whether they tried to curb their gambling on their own or with help; why they did not seek help; if they did seek help, the sort of help they received and how effective it was. It should be noted that while problem gamblers identified in online panels are fairly representative of the population of problem gamblers, some differences do exist. More specifically, they exclude problem gamblers who do not use smartphones or the internet,

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8 Because almost identical gambling frequency questions are asked in both the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey and the Online Panel Surveys, aggregate gambling frequency in the Online Panel Survey can be weighted to match the aggregate gambling frequency in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey to better ensure the representativeness of the online panel data (recognizing that because of the selection procedure of requiring gambling at least once a month, the weighted online panel data is intended to be representative of regular gamblers, rather than occasional gamblers).
their patronization of online gambling tends to be higher, and they tend to be somewhat younger. (Weighting the online problem gamblers relative to the characteristics observed in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey will help correct these biases). (Research Objective 7)

- Provide corroborating data on the etiological predictors of future problem gambling (either first onset cases, relapsed cases, or continuing cases) identified from the LLP, QLS, and MLSYA studies as well as examine the predictors of problem gambling remission (including treatment utilization). (Research Objective 8).

  Assuming 1,400 ‘At Risk’ gamblers, a one-year incidence rate of 10% (from QLS study, Williams et al., 2015), we anticipate ~150 first onset problem gamblers. The number of recovered problem gamblers in the Follow-Up Online Panel that will be identified is unknown, but it is reasonable to anticipate ~600. Based on the QLS data, we anticipate a one-year problem gambling continuation rate of ~50% (~650 individuals).

- The utilization and perceived effectiveness of harm minimization initiatives in preventing future problem gambling and facilitating remission will be specifically examined. Due to survey length constraints, the present study will focus on the variables most strongly predictive of future problem gambling in identified in prior longitudinal studies of gambling (see el-Guebaly et al, 2015 & Williams et al., 2015 for a review of these studies and their findings):
  - **Gambling-Related Variables** (i.e., intensity of gambling involvement, having a big win in the past year, participation in continuous forms of gambling, gambling identified as an important leisure pursuit, friend and family involvement in gambling, specific motivation for gambling, importance of gambling as a leisure activity, importance of money, gambling fallacies, proximity to electronic gambling machine (EGM) venues, early exposure or involvement in gambling)
  - **Comorbidities** (i.e., major depression, post-traumatic stress, generalized anxiety, panic disorder, behavioural addictions, substance use and abuse, lifetime history of mental health and/or substance abuse, family history of mental health and/or substance abuse problems, stressful events in the past year, child abuse, higher current level of stress)
  - **Personality** (i.e., impulsivity)
  - **Demographics** (i.e., gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment)

- Shed additional light on the relationship between provincial levels of problem gambling and gambling-related harm and the presence/absence of various harm minimization initiatives and variants of legal gambling provision. At an individual level this will be supplemented by gamblers’ self-reports of utilization of various harm minimization initiatives and their perceived effectiveness (Research Objective 9).

- Establish a baseline of gambling behaviour prior to the legalization of cannabis in October 2018. In Aug - Oct 2019 the Follow-up Online Panel Survey would ascertain what impacts, if any, cannabis legalization has had on gambling behaviour, gambling-related harm, and overall level of substance use more generally. (Research Objective 10). (Note: because the impacts of cannabis legalization will take years to fully manifest themselves, a future grant application could be made to follow this cohort for a longer period of time).

There are four components to the Online Panel Surveys (Appendix C):

**Demographics**
Gender, age, marital status, sexual orientation, children, educational attainment, employment status, occupation, household income, household debt, immigration status, country of birth, language used in the home, ethnic/cultural origins, province, and postal code.

**Comorbidities**
Past year use of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, and the main illicit drugs. Past year substance use disorder (assessed using DSM-5 criteria, APA, 2013). Lifetime and family history of substance abuse. Past year and lifetime history of behavioural addictions. Level of stress, history of child abuse or neglect, past year life events (an adaption of the Life Events Questionnaire, (Vuchinich, Tucker & Harlee, 1986)), presence of post-traumatic...

An important methodological issue concerns whether the questions in this section should be aligned to how these constructs are assessed in the Statistics CCHS Canada Survey or how they have been assessed in the previous longitudinal studies. The argument for aligning them with CCHS is that the online panel data will be collected concurrently with CCHS and so the findings can be triangulated. The argument for aligning them with previous longitudinal studies is that CCHS assesses a much more circumscribed set of relevant comorbidities than the longitudinal studies (i.e., superficial coverage of mental health), and it is unlikely that a majority of provinces will administer the ‘optional’ content that contains many of these important constructs; some of the constructs are not efficiently assessed (e.g., 22 questions on smoking); and these comorbidities are arguably more important in their etiological/prospective role than their cross-sectional profile with problem gambling. The current online panel surveys opts for an intermediate approach whereby individual questions are aligned when possible to the wording used in CCHS questions, but the constructs being assessed are aligned with how they have been assessed in previous longitudinal research as well as optimal assessment instruments (i.e., DSM-5 criteria in most cases (APA, 2013)).

Relative Deprivation
There is evidence that a person’s perception of being worse off compared to other people may drive risk-taking and gambling (e.g., Callan et al., 2008). Consequently, the 5 question Revised Personal Relative Deprivation Scale will be included in the Follow-Up Online Panel Survey. This instrument has well established reliability and validity (Callan et al., 2011).

Personality
The personality facet of impulsivity (i.e., subcategory of the Neuroticism domain) will be assessed with the NEO Personality Inventory - Revised (NEO PI-R) (Costa & McCrae, 1992). The NEO is currently the dominant instrument in the assessment of personality, providing a score in the 5 major personality domains of Introversion versus Extraversion; Neuroticism versus Emotional Stability; Openness versus Close-Mindedness; and Conscientiousness versus Lack of Conscientiousness. The full NEO-PI-R also provides scores in 6 facets of each personality domain. Internal reliability of the NEO-PI-R domain scores are known to be high, ranging from .86 to .92, and the internal reliabilities of the facets range from .58 to .82 (Costa & McCrae, 1992). The concurrent and discriminant validity of the NEO has been well established in both normal and clinical populations (Costa & McCrae, 1992).

Gambling
Similar to the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey, gambling questions will be asked toward the end of the questionnaire, and after comorbidities. The specific constructs to be assessed within the gambling section are:

Attitudes toward gambling
Most of these consist of face valid questions. However, the first four questions comprise the ‘Gambling Attitude Measure (GAM)’ (Williams, 2003) (which is also part of the Gambling Participation Instrument; Williams et al., 2017). One-month test-retest reliability for the composite GAM score in adults is \( r = .78 \). The four questions that comprise the measure have relatively low internal consistency due to the small number of questions and the fact that each question addresses a somewhat different issue (which it why the instrument is described as a “measure” rather than a “scale”). The GAM is face valid, as the four questions cover the four attitudinal areas that are of greatest policy relevance. Concurrent validity is established by its consistently positive relationship to gambling participation in 8 different studies with ~30,000 participants. The strength of this association is lower for money spent gambling compared to time spent gambling, frequency of gambling, and number of types of gambling engaged in. The overall magnitude of the correlations are moderate (\( r = .25 \) to \( r = .50 \)), which is partly due to the fact that some of the people with the highest levels of involvement (problem gamblers), have
very negative attitudes toward gambling. Predictive validity has been established by its significant and consistent positive correlation with future gambling involvement in all studies. Normative data is not available, as attitudes toward gambling are very fluid and vary substantially as a function of jurisdiction and prior exposure to gambling.

Past year gambling participation
Assessed with the full Gambling Participation Instrument (Williams et al., 2017) which assesses gambling participation in all of the primary dimensions of gambling: type, means of access, gambling provider, frequency, time, and expenditure. The test-retest reliability coefficients of this instrument are fair to excellent, ranging from .46 to .84, and the validity coefficients are good to excellent, ranging from .60 to .91. Note: bingo has been added so as to be consistent with the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey.

Motivation for gambling
This is assessed with a singular question having 9 response options. The response option categories are based on extensive analysis of both open-ended and closed-ended responses given to this question in several prior population surveys involving several thousand people. This question is also part of the Gambling Participation Instrument. Two additional questions ask about the importance of gambling as a recreational activity and the importance of money.

Context for gambling
A series of 5 face valid questions concerning whether person typically gambles alone or with friends/family, and the use of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs while gambling.

Gambling social exposure.
A total of 4 face valid questions concerning being exposed to gambling prior to age 18, the prevalence of regular gambling and problem gambling among the person’s current social group, as well as a question concerning the availability of gambling at the person’s place of work or school.

Gambling fallacies.
Assessed with the Gambling Fallacies Measure (GFM) (Leonard, Williams & Vokey, 2015). The GFM consists of 10 multiple-choice items, each with only one correct answer. Unlike most instruments, the GFM does not include any nonfallacious motivations, attitudes, biases or problem gambling behaviours. Factor analysis across multiple datasets has found a two factor solution to be most consistent: a failure to understand the random and uncontrollable nature of most gambling games and a failure to take statistical probabilities into account. The hierarchical coefficient omega shows adequate (0.61) internal consistency. The overall one-month test-retest reliability of the instrument is good (0.70). Depending on the dataset, GFM scores have been found to be consistently and significantly associated with intelligence, educational attainment, paranormal beliefs, and gambling ‘to win money’ as a primary motivation. Discriminant validity is also quite good.

Harm minimization and responsible gambling
A series of face valid questions on awareness, utilization, and perceived impact of various harm minimization initiatives on spending and enjoyment.

Family history of problem gambling
A singular question asking whether anyone in the person’s immediate family has ever had a gambling problem, and if so, their biological relatedness to the person.

Past year problem gambling and gambling-related harm.
Two instruments are employed in the gambling problems/harm section. The first is the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) (Ferris & Wynne, 2001). This is utilized primarily to provide direct comparisons with
previous national and provincial problem gambling estimates which have predominantly used this instrument (Canadian Gambling Digest; Williams, Volberg, & Stevens, 2012). The second instrument is the Problem and Pathological Gambling Measure (PPGM) (Williams & Volberg, 2010, 2014). The PPGM is included as it is the only validated measure for assessing problem gambling in the general population. Despite the widespread use of the PGSI (and DSM) criteria for assessing problem/pathological/disordered gambling in population surveys, research has consistently shown only poor to modest correspondence between people identified as problem gamblers by these instruments and subsequent clinical assessments (see Ferris & Wynne, 2001, p.39; Ladouceur et al., 2005; Murray et al., 2005; Williams & Volberg, 2014). One of the main reasons for this weak classification accuracy appears to be due to the fact these instruments were validated on treatment-seeking problem gamblers. However, the 5 – 15% of problem gamblers who seek treatment are significantly different from the general population of problem gamblers. More specifically, their problems tend to be more severe and pervasive, there is a greater past history of problem gambling, there is greater mental health and substance use comorbidity, they have much greater insight that they have a problem, and they are more likely to be male, older, married, and better educated (Braun et al., 2014; Harries, Redden, & Grant, 2017; Ledgerwood et al., 2013; Urbanoski & Rush, 2006; Weinstock et al., 2011). This pattern is a very similar to the differences seen in treatment versus non-treatment seeking alcoholics (Ray et al., 2017; Rohn et al., 2017).

The second reason for inclusion of the PPGM is that it can be used to assess gambling-related harm in the population. While there is obvious value in assessing the level and amount of gambling-related harm in Canada, there historically has been no broad consensus on how to define it or the best way of assessing it. The traditional approach has been to identify the number of people with subclinical levels of problem gambling symptomatology (e.g., Canale et al., 2016; Currie et al., 2009; Raisamo et al., 2015). Depending on the instrument, this generally results in a level of harm that is 4 to 10 times higher than problem gambling prevalence with the greater ‘burden or harm’ being in these subclinical groups. However, a) this approach does not adequately assess harm being caused to other people (as the questions in most instruments refer to harm to the individual), and b) many items in these instruments do not entail significant and unambiguous harm10 (e.g., ‘gambling with larger amounts to get same feeling of excitement’ (PGSI, DSM, PPGM); ‘chasing losses’ (PGSI, DSM, SOGS, PPGM); ‘feeling guilty about gambling’ (PGSI, SOGS); ‘claiming to win money when actually losing’ (SOGS); ‘gambling more than intended’ (SOGS, PPGM); ‘restless or irritable when not gambling’ (DSM); ‘preoccupied with gambling’ (DSM, PPGM)).

Another approach has been the development of harm-specific instruments. One example is the 22 item HARM Indicator (Productivity Commission, 1999). The strength of this instrument is that it provides a fairly comprehensive listing of clear and unambiguous harms in the areas of financial, mental health, relationship, work/school, and criminal activity. Its weakness is that physical health harms are not included, and the instrument primarily assesses harm in the individual, not harm to other people. Another example is the 72 item Harm Checklist (Browne et al., 2016, 2017; Langham et al., 2016). The strength of this instrument is that it comprehensively assesses harms in the standard domains (as well as including a ‘cultural harm’ domain).

9 Using treatment-seeking problem gamblers to identify problem gamblers in the general population is analogous to using the characteristics of a prison population to identify law-breakers in the general community. The specific basis for the false positives and false negatives in the PGSI and DSM concerns a) non-optimal cut-offs (a PGSI score of 8+ is too stringent); b) an additive scoring systems that allow people to be designated a problem gambler without reporting any problems and people designated as a non-problem gambler despite reporting serious problems; c) a scoring system that doesn’t require corroborating evidence of gambling involvement; d) the inability to identify problem gamblers in denial; and e) inadequate coverage of all the potential harms caused by gambling (Williams & Volberg, 2010, 2014), which, in turn, is reflective of its inability to adequately capture the heterogenous nature of problem gambling (Christensen et al., submitted).

10 This is especially true for PGSI items that only require a ‘sometimes’ endorsement.
However, here again, this instrument primarily assesses harm in the individual, not harm to other people\textsuperscript{11}. In addition, it includes several items that do not represent significant or unambiguous harm (e.g., ‘reduction of savings’, ‘reduction of available spending money’, ‘eating too much’, not eating as much or often as one should’, ‘increased credit card debt’, ‘reduced physical activity’, etc. (Delfabbro & King, 2017)\textsuperscript{12}. A final problem is that several questions inappropriately identify gambling as a less worthy form of entertainment compared to other pursuits (‘less spending on recreational expenses such as eating out, going to movies, or other entertainment’, ‘spending less time attending social events’, ‘reduced physical activity’, ‘reduced contribution to religious or cultural practices’, ‘spent less time with people I care about’).\textsuperscript{13}

The PPGM ‘Problems Section’, in contrast, only asks about clear and unambiguous harm in each of the standard domains of finances, mental health, relationships, physical health, work/school, and illegal activity. In addition, the questions ask the respondent about problems/harm “for you or someone close to you”. A final advantage is that the PPGM is already included in the Online Panel Surveys as a measure of problem gambling so no additional questions are required.\textsuperscript{14}

**Supplemental Investigations**

All of the above findings will be further bolstered with a more qualitative context for our results and some targeted surveys on groups and topics of particular importance. The following are the four specific investigations that will be undertaken:

**Key informant Survey of Major Provincial Stakeholders**

These are the regulators, provincial managers of legal gambling, provincial directors of responsible gambling, casino owners, and problem gambling treatment administrators in each province.

These individuals are the key stakeholders for gambling in Canada. Thus, it is essential for a national study of gambling that we solicit and record their opinions on the topic. In addition, and as already been done to some extent, it will be useful to alert some of these stakeholders in advance of actually conducting this study in order to potentially strengthen the methodology and facilitate some of the logistics (i.e., the members of the National Committee of Directors of Responsible Gambling). Engagement with stakeholders has the added benefit of helping increase the profile of this project and the potential implementation of any policy-relevant findings.

\textsuperscript{11} As proxy for ‘harm to others’ developers asked people having a close relationship with someone harmed by gambling to independently estimate harms experienced by the person who had been harmed.

\textsuperscript{12} Virtually all forms of expenditure (e.g., buying groceries) are ‘harmful’ using these items, as expenditure on something necessarily entails a reduction in one’s spending money, savings, and often a credit card transaction.

\textsuperscript{13} A 10 item short form of this instrument has also been developed (Browne et al., 2017). However, a) 5/10 questions are items that do not unambiguously assess harm and/or make value judgments about gambling as a form of recreation, and b) only 3 domains of harm are covered (i.e., 5 financial harm items, 4 mental health harm items, 1 relationship harm item).

\textsuperscript{14} There has been some legitimate consternation within the gambling industry that as the population of prevalence of problem gambling has declined (Williams et al., 2012), there has been very little recognition of this within the academic community (the bulk of whom study the harmful impacts of gambling); very little consideration of the role that industry efforts may had in this decline; and a sudden upsurge in the academic interest of the much more prevalent phenomenon of ‘gambling-related harm’. The point being made is that while gambling-related harm is a worthy additional metric to assess, it is critically important that our assessment of it be fair and uncontestable.
The key informant survey (Appendix D) focuses primarily on many of the same attitudinal questions that will be asked of the general public in the Online Panel Surveys. These questions have the same purpose as the ones administered to the general population, which is to understand key stakeholder’s opinions and knowledge about key gambling issues. It will also be instructive to see how well attitudes of these key stakeholders align to those of the general public, and as a function of key stakeholder category/position.

We hope to conduct 50 surveys in total, each lasting 5-10 minutes. For each of the 10 provinces we hope to survey the provincial regulator, the CEO of the provincial operator, the director of responsible gambling for the provincial operator, a casino owner, and a problem gambling treatment administrator (i.e., 5 occupational categories x 10 provinces = 50 interviews). We plan to combine the answers for people within each of the 5 categories to better ensure anonymity and to be able to say something about the responses of the group as a whole. Although we may use a few direct quotes, we will never ascribe it to any individual. These surveys will be administered online by the Project Manager. A telephone administration of the survey will be conducted when an online survey is not possible. In recognition of their time commitment, a donation of $100 to the key informant’s charity of choice will be made for each completed survey/interview.

Casino Patron Surveys

The large majority of harm minimization initiatives and variations in the legal provision of gambling are contained within casinos. Thus, the Casino Patron Surveys (Appendix E) of regular casino patrons will enquire about people’s awareness, utilization, and experience with all of the main harm minimization initiatives and variants of providing legal gambling in each province (e.g., Gambling Information Centres/terminals, casino self-exclusion, EGM precommitment, house credit, responsible gambling advertising, reward card use, etc.). In addition, we will enquire about people’s experience of gambling in the venue. It is hoped that our collaboration with the Canadian Responsible Gambling Association will facilitate the logistics of this investigation. The plan is to have 250 5-10 minute patron surveys in a major casino in each of BC, AB (River Cree), SK, ON, QU, NS with $10 per patron compensation (1,500 surveys in total). These self-administered paper and pencil surveys will be administered on-site by our Project Manager and a part-time Research Assistant under the supervision of Darren Christensen and Fiona Nicoll. To understand the representativeness of the sample, demographic comparisons will be made between these individuals and gamblers who patronized casinos in the population surveys. See Appendix E.

Key informant Interviews of Indigenous Leaders

Indigenous people will likely have the highest rates of gambling-related harm and problem gambling in Canada. In some provinces they are also involved in the commercial delivery of gambling. Thus, this segment of the population deserves special attention beyond the quantitative results of the surveys (Note: we should obtain ~500 surveys from indigenous people in the Baseline Online Panel Survey and ~1000 in the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey).

Key informant interviews (Appendix F) will be conducted with indigenous leaders from across Canada. More specifically, we will attempt to interview the national chief and the 10 regional chiefs of the Assembly of First Nations; an executive director or chief of each of the 10 Provincial Territorial Organizations; the national chief and national vice-chief of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples; and the president and vice-presidents of the Native Women’s Association of Canada. These qualitative investigations would endeavor to capture their views on the same types of attitudinal questions asked of other key informants, but the questions would be more specific to indigenous people. Additional questions will address the commercial provision of gambling, as well as potential remedies to the high rates of gambling-related harm among indigenous people. The findings of these interviews will be integrated with the population survey findings as well as prior work on this topic (Belanger, 2011; Belanger et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2011; Williams et al., 2016) (including unpublished data from 235 in-
depth interviews with indigenous people from across Canada (see Belanger et al., 2017 for details)). As is the case with the Key Informant Surveys of regulators, provincial managers, etc., an additional purpose of the key informant interviews with indigenous leaders is to alert them to gambling-related issues and the present project and to potentially mobilize any policy-relevant findings deriving from our investigation.

It is anticipated there will be ~25 key informant interviews in total, with interviews lasting 30 – 60 minutes each. These interviews will be conducted by Dr. Yale Belanger and/or Dr. Darrel Manitowabi15 and most will be done in person. A donation of $200 to the key informant’s organization will be made for each completed interview. See Appendix F.

**Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey**

These surveys (Appendix G) will enquire about the same things as the Casino Patron Surveys, with an additional focus on variables contributing to harm, relapse, and recovery. The survey will take no more than 15 minutes and our goal is to collect 500 surveys from across Canada, offering a $50 gift card per problem gambler in compensation. The logistics of this investigation involves our Project Manager (under the supervision of David Hodgins) contacting various treatment agencies, counselors, and Gamblers Anonymous groups across Canada to see if they would be willing to administer these anonymous surveys to any of their clients receiving treatment for problem gambling. Any agency that agrees will be provided with $50 per survey in compensation for their administration time and costs. A maximum of 50 surveys per agency. We will endeavor to obtain surveys from every province. To understand the representativeness of the sample, demographic comparisons will be made between these individuals and problem gamblers who have sought treatment in the population surveys. See Appendix G.

**Analysis**

The following chart summarizes the data sources and analyses associated with each of the 10 research objectives of this project:

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15 Dr. Manitowabi is an indigenous associate professor in Northern and Community Studies (Anthropology Program) at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Objective</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Comprehensive background documentation of gambling in Canada</td>
<td>• Online research</td>
<td>• None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Committee of Directors of Responsible Gambling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Current Canadian and provincial prevalence rates of gambling (legal and illegal), specific types of gambling, and problem gambling</td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey</td>
<td>• Univariate statistical tests of differences between provinces and demographic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Current online gambling (prevalence, regulatory capture, harm, profile of online gamblers)</td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey</td>
<td>• Univariate statistical tests of differences between provinces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Multivariate prediction of prevalence, regulatory capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Current gambling attitudes and knowledge</td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Key Informant Surveys of Major Provincial Stakeholders</td>
<td>• Univariate statistical tests of differences between provinces and demographic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Multivariate prediction of attitudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Low Risk Gambling Limits</td>
<td>• Baseline &amp; Follow-Up Online Panel Surveys</td>
<td>• Same analytic approach that has been historically used (see Currie et al., 2006, 2008, 2012, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Indigenous gambling</td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (~1000)</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey (~500)</td>
<td>• Pattern of results and common themes from key informant interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Key Informant Interviews of indigenous Leaders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Profile of Canadian problem gamblers</td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (~420)</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey (~1400)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey (500)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Etiology of problem gambling and problem gambling remission</td>
<td>• Baseline &amp; Follow-Up Online Panel Surveys</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey</td>
<td>• Logistic Regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Role of variation in how legal gambling is provided and harm minimization initiatives on problem gambling and gambling related harm</td>
<td>• CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (PG)</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Baseline Online Panel Survey (PG &amp; harm)</td>
<td>• Pattern of results and common themes from Key Informant Surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Key Informant Surveys of Major Provincial Stakeholders</td>
<td>• Univariate Correlation and Multiple Regression</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Casino Patron Surveys</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Impact of cannabis legalization</td>
<td>• Baseline &amp; Follow-Up Online Panel Surveys</td>
<td>• Descriptive Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Multiple Regression and Logistic Regression</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Detecting Inter-Provincial Differences**

Determining whether there are any significant inter-provincial differences in gambling attitudes, rates of gambling participation, problem gambling, and gambling-related harm will involve univariate statistically tests. With the 10,000 online panel and 28,000 Statistics Canada sample sizes, detecting significant inter-provincial differences in things such as attitudes toward gambling, rates of gambling participation, cannabis use, etc. will not be difficult. More difficult will be detecting differences in variables with very low prevalence rates, in particular, problem gambling and gambling-related harm. Based on recent provincial and state surveys, we estimate the current Canadian prevalence of problem gambling to be ~1.5% and the prevalence of gambling-related harm to be about double (~3.0%). Within the online panel we estimate the prevalence rates to be ~15% and ~20% respectively. It is also important to know the magnitude of the inter-provincial differences to be expected. In the last national prevalence study in 2002 there was a 2.7 times difference between the lowest provincial problem gambling prevalence rate (0.9% in PE) and the highest (2.4% in MB).

Thus, Table 1 outlines the needed sample size in each province to identify statistically significant inter-provincial differences of 50% and 100% (using a two-sided test, alpha = .05, power = .80). The top of the table reflects the range of values likely to be obtained with the *CCHS Statistics Canada Survey* and the values at the bottom reflect the range likely to be obtained with the *Online Panel Surveys*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50% Difference</th>
<th>100% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0% vs 1.5%</td>
<td>1.0% vs 2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5% vs 2.25%</td>
<td>1.5% vs 3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0% vs 3.0%</td>
<td>2.0% vs 4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5% vs 3.75%</td>
<td>2.5% vs 5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0% vs 4.5%</td>
<td>3.0% vs 6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5% vs 5.25%</td>
<td>3.5% vs 7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0% vs 6.0%</td>
<td>4.0% vs 8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0% vs 7.5%</td>
<td>5.0% vs 10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5% vs 11.25%</td>
<td>7.5% vs 15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0% vs 15.0%</td>
<td>10.0% vs 20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5% vs 18.75%</td>
<td>12.5% vs 25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0% vs 22.5%</td>
<td>15.0% vs 30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.5% vs 26.25%</td>
<td>17.5% vs 35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0% vs 30.0%</td>
<td>20.0% vs 40.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 outlines the likely obtained sample size for each province and territory in our surveys. As can be seen, the *Baseline Online Panel Survey* should be able to detect most provincial differences in problem gambling and Gambling-Related harm, especially if the sample is stratified (i.e., 1420 in each province or provincial region), whereas the *CCHS Statistics Canada Survey* (with 28,000) may only be able to identify significant differences between the most populous provinces (sampling cannot be stratified in this survey). Note that grouping of the Atlantic provinces is necessary for adequate sample size. This grouping is not that problematic from a theoretical perspective in that all the Atlantic provinces are all served by the Atlantic Lottery Corporation and have very similar availability of legal gambling and RG initiatives. Note also that Statistics Canada has indicated they will not be collecting data from the northern territories.
## Table 3. Provincial/Territorial Sample Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>2016 Population</th>
<th>% of Pop</th>
<th>Baseline Online Panel Survey (N = 10,000)</th>
<th>CCHS Statistics Canada Survey (N = 28,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia (BC)</td>
<td>4,707,021</td>
<td>13.06%</td>
<td>1306 1306 1420</td>
<td>3875 3875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta (AB)</td>
<td>4,231,959</td>
<td>11.74%</td>
<td>1174 1174 1420</td>
<td>3510 3510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan (SK)</td>
<td>1,142,570</td>
<td>3.17%</td>
<td>317 317 1420²</td>
<td>1175 1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba (MB)</td>
<td>1,303,893</td>
<td>3.62%</td>
<td>362 362 1420²</td>
<td>1340 1340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario (ON)</td>
<td>13,873,933</td>
<td>38.49%</td>
<td>3849 3849 1420</td>
<td>8670 8670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec (QC)</td>
<td>8,294,656</td>
<td>23.01%</td>
<td>2301 2301 1420</td>
<td>6060 6060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick (NB)</td>
<td>754,735</td>
<td>2.09%</td>
<td>209 659 1420</td>
<td>890 3370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia (NS)</td>
<td>945,824</td>
<td>2.62%</td>
<td>262 1175 6016</td>
<td>1180 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island (PE)</td>
<td>146,933</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>41 0 6016</td>
<td>490 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)</td>
<td>528,336</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
<td>147 10 6016</td>
<td>810 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon Territory (YT)</td>
<td>37,193</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>10 32 6016</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West Territory (NT)</td>
<td>44,291</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>12 0 6016</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunavut Territory (NU)</td>
<td>37,174</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>10 0 6016</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>36,048,518</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>10000 10000 10000</td>
<td>28000 ~28000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming we do find significant differences in gambling-related harm and problem gambling between the provinces, it will not be possible to attribute the differences to any individual harm minimization initiative or way of providing gambling, as each province has a fairly unique pattern of these things. All that can be said is that a specific provincial pattern of harm minimization and legal gambling is associated with significantly higher or lower rates of problem gambling and gambling-related harm. This is still a very useful undertaking, as provincial governments are the main entities with the ability to change the provincial landscape of harm minimization initiatives and legal gambling, which is something they will be much more likely to do if they are identified as lagging behind other provinces. This will be especially true if the specific harm minimization initiatives or way of providing gambling that influence these higher or lower rates are more unambiguously identified using the procedures described below:

### Disentangling the Contribution of Different Variables to Concurrent Problem Gambling and Gambling-Related Harm in Each Province

The main way of disentangling the contribution of different variables to problem gambling and gambling-related harm will be with univariate and multivariate analysis looking at the association between provincial problem gambling and gambling-related harm rates (the dependent variables) as a function of presence/absence of each harm minimization initiative, utilization of each harm minimization initiative, presence/absence of various forms of legal gambling, density of EGMs, % revenue to treatment, demographics, etc. The relative size of each individual correlation will speak to the potential importance/unimportance of the variable in producing or mitigating harm. Multiple regression (using all the significant variables from the univariate analyses) will then more unambiguously establish each variable’s relative importance and unique contribution to problem gambling and gambling-related harm.

The second way will involve the self-report from gamblers themselves. The **Online Panel Surveys** contain several questions asking all gamblers about their awareness of each harm minimization initiative, utilization of these

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16 LegerWeb indicated that a maximum of only 50-60 online panelists can be achieved in YT, NT, & NU.

17 The gambling rapid response module will not be administered in the territories.
initiatives, and perceived effectiveness of these initiatives. The answers to these questions will provide important triangulation of the statistical results described above.

**Products and Distribution of Work**

Because of the many different aspects to this project, producing several independent and detailed academic journal articles will be produced in addition to a 50-80 page Final Report that provides a more summative overview of our findings. The following identifies the lead for each paper, but all team members would have the opportunity to be co-authors on all articles. The lead on each paper may also wish to involve researchers beyond the Research Team in the data analysis and writing. The following is not a comprehensive list of potential articles; it is simply the obvious ones that derive from the investigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAPERS</th>
<th>Data Sources Utilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline Online Panel Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence and correlates of gambling and problem gambling in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Williams, Leonard, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online gambling in Canada: Prevalence, Participants, Regulatory Capture, and Harm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Williams, Leonard, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes toward gambling and knowledge of gambling in Canada as a function of province and demographic characteristics</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Smith, Nicoll, Christensen, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Illegal gambling in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Smith, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A profile of Canadian problem gamblers: demographics, comorbidities, treatment utilization, and self-help strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Hodgins, Williams, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous gambling and problem gambling in Canada: quantitative and qualitative perspectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Belanger, Manitowabi, Williams, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Nations Gambling in Canada (2nd Edition?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Belanger, ?</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role of harm minimization initiatives and legal gambling provision as predictors of concurrent Canadian and provincial rates of problem gambling &amp; gambling-related harm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Christensen, Nicoll, Williams ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy implications of inter-provincial differences and predictors of problem gambling &amp; gambling-related harm in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Smith, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levels of gambling involvement as predictive of concurrent and future harm: further data to inform Canadian low risk guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Currie, Hodgins, &amp; CCSA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etiology of problem gambling (include self-report explanations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Williams, ?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPGM-Revised (refinements to PG question threshold, At-Risk criteria, Pathological criteria)</td>
<td>Williams, ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The one-year impact of cannabis legalization on gambling behaviour and gambling-related harm in Canada</td>
<td>McGrath, ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The one-year impact of cannabis legalization on cannabis usage and cannabis-related harm in Canada</td>
<td>McGrath, ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predictors of problem gambling remission from a large scale longitudinal cohort (includes role of treatment)</td>
<td>Christensen, Hodgins, Williams, ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report: “Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada: A National Study”</td>
<td>Williams, Belanger, Christensen, el-Guebaly, Hodgins, Leonard, McGrath, Nicoll, Smith, Stevens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Timelines & Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2016</td>
<td>Idea put forward by the AGRI Board for another major AGRI project, analogous to LLLP and Social &amp; Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta (SEIGA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2016</td>
<td>Email confirmation from Statistics Canada (Dr. Andrew MacKenzie; section chief for CCHS) about our ability to create a revised gambling module in the CCHS (Rapid Response module) and the approximate costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 7, 2017</td>
<td>RW presents the proposal to AGRI Board and Researchers at AGRI Conference. Tentative acceptance of the idea, but needs to be fleshed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2017</td>
<td>Rough estimate of the costs of the online panel provided by Andrew Mattern of LegerWeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 30, 2017</td>
<td>More detailed 8 page outline of the project sent to AGRI Board and Researchers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2017</td>
<td>AGRI Board and Researchers provide feedback on initial outline. Broad support, but because of the many different elements makes more sense to characterize this as a ‘national study’ rather than a ‘prevention of gambling-related harm’ investigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26, 2017</td>
<td>Revised 5 page proposal sent out in advance of a teleconference to discuss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early June 2017</td>
<td>Overture made to Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research to participate. They agree to fund the Stats Canada portion (~$175K), but require an advisory board of researchers for this component. They will fund directly, rather than through AGRI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 15, 2017</td>
<td>AGRI Teleconference to discuss and finalize research plan. Continues to be broad acceptance, but there would be value in a broader base of contributors (and funders) for a national project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 19, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconference with Michelle Hynes-Dawson (AGLC representative to CRGA) for feedback on the 5 page proposal and their potential involvement (financial and otherwise). She will distribute the proposal to the next CRGA meeting and ask for input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 13, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconference with Alberta Health Services to discuss their interest and involvement. They are very interested and supportive, but are unable to contribute funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 15, 2017</td>
<td>More comprehensive proposal distributed to AGRI research team that includes a draft CCHS gambling module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 15, 2017</td>
<td>AGRI teleconference to discuss latest proposal and latest developments and plan of action. David Hodgins indicated that CCSA would likely be receptive to help fund elements pertaining to the Low Risk Guidelines. He will investigate further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 5, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconference with AGRI team to discuss updates and latest draft of proposal. CCSA is able to contribute $80K, primarily to fund Quebec portions of the initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 20, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconference with AGRI Board to provide update on project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 23, 2017 – Nov 9, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconferences and emails with CCGR and CCHS advisory panel (Cam Wild, Traci Afifi, Rob Williams, Sylvia Kairouz, Will Shead) to draft the new CCHS gambling module sent to Statistics Canada on Nov 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1, 2017</td>
<td>Teleconference with CRGA requesting their participation in the project both methodologically and financially (they subsequently decline to participate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 22, 2017</td>
<td>AGRI Teleconference to discuss next steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 25, 2017</td>
<td>Latest version of proposal distributed to AGRI team. Includes draft gambling module for CCHS and draft online panel surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1, 2017</td>
<td>Presentation to AGRI Board providing update on project. AGRI Board agrees to fund the project contingent on budget availability and continued search for partners (e.g., Manitoba Gambling Research Program).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 14, 2017</td>
<td>Finalized gambling module for CCHS submitted to Statistics Canada. They will be field testing the questionnaire in the next few months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 8, 2018</td>
<td>AGRI Teleconference to update team on Stats Canada survey and to discuss next steps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 15, 2018</td>
<td>Latest version of proposal distributed to AGRI team. Includes latest gambling module for the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey and latest draft of the Online Panel Surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 22, 2018</td>
<td>AGRI Teleconference to discuss latest version of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Jan 2018</td>
<td>Finalization of the content of the Online Panel Surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1, 2018</td>
<td>AGRI Board initiates 3 external reviews of the Research Proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-Apr 2018</td>
<td>• External reviews received and addressed. Project recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Firm quote for Online Panel Surveys obtained from LegerWeb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>• First 5 months of funding for grant received from AGRI (to Sep 30, 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Project Manager hired (Carrie Leonard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GREO agrees to fund 50% of the Project Manager’s salary + pay $30K towards cleaning of the LLLP dataset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ethics approval sought from University of Lethbridge Human Subjects Review Committee for the Online Panel Surveys (received Jun 19, 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continued discussions with Yukon, NWT, and Nunavut concerning their interest in funding a complementary telephone survey of gambling and problem gambling to be administered in Nov/Dec 2018 (will let us know by Aug 1, 2018). In August they declined to participate due to lack of resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun – Oct 2018</td>
<td>• Project Manager works on the data cleaning of the LLLP dataset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rhys Stevens undertakes background research to document historic and current harm minimization initiatives and gambling provision in each province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Further development of the questions for the Key Informant Interviews of Indigenous Leaders (Belanger to take lead); Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey (Hodgins to take lead); Casino Patron Surveys (Christensen and Nicoll to take lead). Once finalized, the lead for each component seeks ethics approval from the University of Lethbridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 2018</td>
<td>• Remainder of 1st year fiscal year funding for grant received from AGRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 16-Oct 10, 2018</td>
<td>BASELINE ONLINE PANEL SURVEY administered to 10,000 Canadians by LegerWeb. (final total of 10,198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 2018</td>
<td>Baseline Online Panel Survey cleaned and subset of questions pertaining to Low Risk Guidelines given to CCSA (David Hodgins on Oct 24).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 12, 2019</td>
<td>RDC application submitted to analyze the CCHS data. Informed by Statistics Canada that application will not be evaluated until early to mid May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr – May 2019</td>
<td>KEY INFORMANT SURVEYS OF THE MAJOR PROVINCIAL STAKEHOLDERS undertaken by Project Manager under supervision from Williams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun – Aug 2019</td>
<td>• INDIGENOUS KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS conducted by Yale Belanger &amp; Darrel Manitowabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 1 – Aug 2019</td>
<td>• CASINO PATRON SURVEYS administered by Project Manager and Research Assistant under supervision from Christensen and Nicoll (starting with River Cree in Edmonton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 25, 2019</td>
<td>• Statistics Canada CCHS module available in Research Data Centres; Carrie initiates statistical analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Initial papers can be written by Research Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2019</td>
<td>PROBLEM GAMBLERS IN TREATMENT SURVEYS conducted by Project Manager (under supervision from Hodgins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall/Winter 2019</td>
<td>• Project Manager does data cleaning, creation of composite variables, and codebook creation for the Follow-Up Online Panel Survey; data entry for Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey; data entry for Casino Patron Surveys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Additional papers written by Research Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Continued data analysis and article writing/submissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 30, 2020</td>
<td>End of contract for Project Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Data sets given to a public institutional repository and made available to other researchers. Statistics Canada will house the CCHS data, which will be available to all researchers via the Research Data Centres at most Canadian universities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Information

### In-Kind Contribution of AGRI Researchers
- Estimated monetary value of time spent by the AGRI members of the project in developing the methodology, administering the project, and analyzing and writing up the results over a 3-year time period (30% for RW, 15% for all other members)  
  - $507,200

### CCHS Statistics Canada Survey
- Sample of 28,000 administered from July 2018 to December 2018  
  - $200,000

### Online Panel Surveys (quote from LegerWeb)
- Sample of 10,000 in the Baseline Online Panel Survey and possible retention of 8,000 in the Follow-Up Online Panel Survey  
  - $237,300

### Full time Project Manager/Post Doc for 2 yr 8 mo ($65,854K/yr inclusive of benefits)
- Submitting and/or facilitating ethics application(s) and renewals  
- Financial management  
- Data cleaning and code book creation for the LLLP dataset  
- Coordination with other organizations/stakeholders  
- Data cleaning for the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey and the Online Panel Surveys  
- Creation of a code book for the Online Panel Surveys  
- Anonymizing the online panel data for public release at the end of the project  
- Administering the 50 Key Informant Surveys of Major Provincial Stakeholders  
- Organizing and administering the 1,500 Casino Patron Surveys (and hiring of the RA)  
- Arranging for the 500 Problem Gamblers in Treatment Surveys  
- Data cleaning and analysis of the Key Informant Surveys of Major Provincial Stakeholders, the Problem Gamblers in Treatment Survey, and the Casino Patron Surveys  
- Assisting with analyses and papers  
  - $175,637  
  - ($17.5K deducted by U of L for overhead)

### Key Informant Surveys of Major Provincial Stakeholders
- $100 donation to key informant’s charity of choice x 50 key informants; long-distance phone charges  
  - $5,250

### Key informant Interviews of Indigenous leaders
- $200 donation to key informant’s charity of choice x 25 key informants  
- Travel costs for Yale Belanger and Darrel Manitowabi to Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto/Ottawa, and Halifax (2 days in each location)  
- 1 laptop for field interviews  
  - $19,500

### Problem Gamblers in Treatment Surveys
- 500 surveys of problem gamblers receiving treatment; long distance charges  
- $50 per person compensation (gift card) + $50 per survey agency administration costs  
  - $50,250

### Casino Patron Surveys
- 250 surveys in 6 major casinos in each of BC, AB, SK, ON, QU, NS (1,500 surveys in total)  
- $10 per patron compensation (gift card)  
- 1 Research Assistant hired by the Project Manager (employed full time for 5 months)  
- Printing costs; long distance charges  
- Travel costs for Project Manager and Research Assistant  
- Laptops for Project Manager and Research Assistant + 3 ipads for survey administration  
  - $55,750

### Dissemination & Other
- Annual team meeting on day following AGRI conference  
- Printing final report; miscellaneous office supplies  
- Conference presentations to disseminate results ($2500 x 8 team members)  
  - $23,000

### TOTAL: $766,687 (not including in-kind contribution of AGRI researchers)  
  - $1,273,687
Co-Funders

- **Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research** is funding and managing the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey portion of the project (in conjunction with the 5-member CCHS Advisory Panel (Robert Williams, Traci Afifi, Sylvia Kairouz, Will Shead, Cameron Wild).

- **Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction** (CCSA). Through a financial contribution from the Mise sur toi Foundation, the CCSA is providing $80,000 (not including GST) toward the Online Panel Surveys (specifically toward helping develop the Canadian Low Risk Gambling Guidelines).

- **Gambling Research Exchange Ontario** (GREO). GREO are paying for 50% of the costs for the Project Manager to clean the data ($87,500). In return, the data will eventually be housed by GREO. They are also paying the Project Manager $30,000 for cleaning of the Leisure, Lifestyle, Lifecycle Project data (June 2018 – December 2018) in return for having it housed at GREO. In total, this constitutes 61.8% of the Project Manager’s salary.

- **Note:** Canadian Responsible Gambling Association and Alberta Health were both approached, but declined to provide funding.
### ANP Cash Flow by Fiscal Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CCHS Statistics Canada Survey</th>
<th>Online Panel Surveys</th>
<th>Project Manager</th>
<th>Key Informant Surveys of Major Stakeholders</th>
<th>Key Informant Interviews of Indigenous Leaders</th>
<th>Problem Gamblers in Treatment Surveys</th>
<th>Casino Patron Surveys</th>
<th>Dissemination &amp; Other</th>
<th>AGRI FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUNDER</td>
<td>CCGR</td>
<td>CCSA</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>GREO</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr – Jun 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul – Sep 2018</td>
<td>$200,000 (includes GST)</td>
<td>$42,000 (includes GST)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$107,981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct – Dec 2018</td>
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<td>$69,300 (includes GST)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan – Mar 2019</td>
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<td>$16,466</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr – Jun 2019</td>
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<td>$16,466</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>$500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul – Sep 2019</td>
<td>$42,000 (includes GST)</td>
<td>$84,000 (includes GST)</td>
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<td>$216,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct – Dec 2019</td>
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<td>$16,466</td>
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<td>Jan – Mar 2020</td>
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<td>Apr – Jun 2020</td>
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<td>$6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul – Sep 2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct – Dec 2020</td>
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<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$84,000</td>
<td>$153,300</td>
<td>$117,500(^{18})</td>
<td>$58,137</td>
<td>$5,250</td>
<td>$19,500</td>
<td>$50,250</td>
<td>$55,750</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
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<td>$365,187 AGRI Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{18}\) $17,500 deducted by U of L for overhead. Last 3 months of employment (Oct-Dec, 2020) eliminated to accommodate this.
Hi Andrew,

Thanks for this. We will shorten the survey and recheck our timings, with the notion of getting the baseline survey to something that we both agree is an average of 25 minutes. I will presume this would cost $106K.

Cheers, Robert

Robert Williams, PhD, RPsych
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Lethbridge, Alberta; Canada
T1K 3M4
403-382-7128 (phone)

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Hello Robert,

I hope all is well. We have re-crunched the numbers on this, we will indeed still be able to achieve the n=10,000, with the minimums of n=1,420 per region as discussed.

The tighter qualification (past 4 week gambler) does have an impact on the pricing discussed last year. Also, our experience, as well as our internal tests, suggest that this survey will average closer to 35-40 minutes overall, with the longest being up to 50 minutes.

All that said we have put together pricing for different LOI options. It is difficult to be 100% sure of the true length before hitting field, though as mentioned we do believe it to be in the 35-40 minute range.

The overall pricing would break down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 min</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 min</td>
<td>$132,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 min</td>
<td>$178,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above pricing would be the ‘all-in’ pricing for the Year 1 survey and include all programming, hosting, translation, data collection, incentives, and management.
Year 2 (estimated at 15 minutes), would be a straight-forward $5.00 per complete ($15.00 total once we include the additional $10.00 incentive).

Please let me know your thoughts, or if there is anything else I can do!

Cheers

Andrew Mattern
Director, Legerweb

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C. 514-825-1884
E. amattern@LegerWeb.com
References


Christensen, D.R., Williams, R.J., & Ofori-Dei, S.M. (submitted to *Journal of Gambling Studies*). The structure of problem gambling.


Statistics Canada (2017). *Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by type (single or multiple), Canada, provinces and territories, annual (number)*, CANSIM Table 102-4515 [http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a47](http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a47)


Appendix A: 2018 CCHS Gambling Module (GAM) for Statistics Canada Survey

The following questions are about various types of gambling activities. Please think about all forms of gambling done either in person or online, including lotteries, organised betting and casual wagers with friends. Note: specific time frame that ‘past 12 months’ applies to is specified in earlier modules, so no need to repeat it.

PAST YEAR GAMBLING PARTICIPATION
(Abbreviated and adapted Gambling Participation Instrument; CATI/CAPI format; Canadian Version)

G1a. In the past 12 months, how often have you purchased or played instant lottery tickets, such as scratch, break-open or pull-tabs, or played instant online games? (read response options) Interviewer Note: exclude lotteries such as Lotto 6/49, Max, etc.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read -> go to END

G2a. And how often have you played or spent money on lottery or raffle tickets, excluding sports lottery tickets? (in the past 12 months) (read response options) Interviewer Note: This includes Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max, Daily Grand, provincial/regional lotteries, hospital lotteries, 50-50 tickets.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G3a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money on electronic gambling machines, such as slot machines, VLTs, electronic blackjack, electronic roulette or video poker, either in person or online? (do not read response options) Interviewer Note: this refers to stand-alone machines and also includes electronic bingo machines, electronic craps, electronic keno machines, electronic racing machines. Includes playing at any location in any country.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G4a. Now, excluding electronic machine versions, how often in the past 12 months have you bet or spent money on casino table games like poker, blackjack, baccarat or roulette? Please include any location, whether at a casino, a private residence, online, or anywhere else. (do not read response options) Interviewer Note: also includes craps, mah-jong, sic bo, pai gow.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
G5a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet money on sports such as hockey, football, horseracing, billiards or golf including pools, sports lottery tickets, and bets made with friends? (read response options) Interviewer Note: Includes sport lottery tickets (Proline, Sports Select, Mise-O-Jeu); e-sports (professional video game competitions); fantasy sports (point totals from a ‘fantasy team’ composed of players selected from different teams); virtual sports (computer generated competitions); and sports the person participates in themselves (e.g. pool, bowling, golf, darts).
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G6a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money playing bingo, excluding instant bingo games or electronic machine versions? Interviewer Note: This includes bingo played while the numbers are drawn, such as at a bingo hall, or an online bingo hall, but excludes instant bingo games like scratch tickets or electronic machines versions.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G7a. How often in the past 12 months have you bet or spent money on any other forms of gambling that have not been mentioned? (do not read response options) Interviewer Note: Examples include keno, animal fights, dog racing, non-casino card or dice games such as rummy or backgammon, video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events. Please record speculative financial market activities in G8a.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G8a. In the past 12 months, how often have you engaged in any speculative financial market activities such as day trading, penny stocks, shorting, options, currency futures, etc.? (read response options). Interviewer Note: Also includes betting on the direction or future value of a financial index (e.g., TSX, currency value) on a gambling website.
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: Two to three times a month
5: Once a week
6: Several times a week
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

G9 only asked for people who report engaging in one or more types of gambling in past 12 months.

G9. For the types of gambling that you reported participating in, has your involvement been in-person, online, or both? Interviewer Note: online includes online purchase of lottery tickets.
1: Online
2: In-person
3: Both
DK: Don’t Know
RF: Refused

**GTYPES**.  Total number of different types of gambling engaged in within past 12 months.
**GFREQ**.  Total frequency reported on all types of gambling in past 12 months. Less than once a month = 6; Once a month = 12; Two to three times a month = 30; Once a week = 52; Several times a week = 130; 4 or more times a week = 208.
**GMAXFREQ**.  Maximum frequency reported on any type of gambling in past 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PROBLEM GAMBLING (GP)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 items comprising the <em>Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI)</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ADMINISTER THIS SECTION ONLY IF PERSON INDICATES GAMBLING MONTHLY OR MORE IN EITHER G1a, G2a, G3a, G4a, G5a, G6a, G7a, G8a**

You may feel like some of the following questions do not apply to you; however, it is important that they be asked in this survey.

**GP1.** In the past 12 months, how often have you bet more than you could really afford to lose? *(read response options)*
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read; go to END *(Note: this is the Statistics Canada Gambling Module protocol that will be retained for the purposes of consistency)*

**GP2.** In the past 12 months, how often have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? *(read response options)*
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

**GP3.** *(In the past 12 months)*, When you gambled, how often did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

**GP4.** *(In the past 12 months)*, Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

**GP5.** *(In the past 12 months)*, How often has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? *(read response options)*
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

GP6. [In the past 12 months], How often have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

GP7. [In the past 12 months], How often has your gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

GP8. [In the past 12 months], How often have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? (read response options)
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

GP9. [In the past 12 months], How often have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?
1: Never
2: Sometimes
3: Most of the time
4: Almost always
DK: Don’t Know do not read
RF: Refused do not read

PGSITOTAL. Sum of GP1-GP9 after recoded (1=0; 2=1; 3=2; 4=3)
PGSICATEGORY.
Appendix B: 2018 CCHS Core, Themed and Optional Content

ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION (ADM)

[To minimize the number of questions asked/To enhance the information you have provided], Statistics Canada will combine [your responses] with information from [the tax data of all members of the household/your tax data]. [Statistics Canada, your [territorial/provincial] ministry of health and the "Institut de la Statistique du Québec"/Statistics Canada and your [territorial/provincial] ministry of health] may also combine [your responses] with information from other survey or administrative sources. This may include information on past and continuing use of health services such as visits to hospitals, clinics and doctors' offices.

1: Continue (Go to ADM_D010A)
2: Respondent does not want his or her responses combined with other sources
3: Other [e.g., respondent hung up, interview suspended or interrupted]

ADM_Q010. Having a provincial or territorial health number will assist us in linking to this other information.
[Do you] have [a Newfoundland and Labrador/a Prince Edward Island/a Nova Scotia/a New Brunswick/a Quebec/an Ontario/a Manitoba/a Saskatchewan/an Alberta/a British Columbia/a Yukon/a Northwest Territories/a Nunavut] health number?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ADM_Q015. For which province or territory is [your] health number?
10: Newfoundland and Labrador
11: Prince Edward Island
12: Nova Scotia
13: New Brunswick
24: Quebec
35: Ontario
46: Manitoba
47: Saskatchewan
48: Alberta
59: British Columbia
60: Yukon
61: Northwest Territories
62: Nunavut
88: Does not have a Canadian health number
98: RF
99: DK

ADM_Q24. What is your health number?
Long Answer Length = 12

ADM_R025. To avoid duplication of surveys, Statistics Canada has signed agreements to share the data from this survey with provincial and territorial ministries of health, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. Provincial ministries of health may make the data available to local health authorities. With the exception of postal code, [names, addresses, telephone numbers and health numbers will be provided/names, addresses and telephone numbers will be provided].

ADM_R030. To avoid duplication of surveys, Statistics Canada has signed agreements to share the data from this survey with provincial and territorial ministries of health, the "Institut de la Statistique du Québec", Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada. The "Institut de la Statistique du Québec" and provincial ministries of health may make this data available to local health authorities. With the exception of postal code, [names, addresses, telephone numbers and health numbers will be provided/names, addresses and telephone numbers will be provided].
ADM_Q035. These organizations have agreed to keep the data confidential and use it only for statistical purposes. Do you agree to share the data provided?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ADM_Q037. To reduce the number of questions in this questionnaire, Statistics Canada will use information from your tax forms submitted to the Canada Revenue Agency. With your consent Statistics Canada will disclose this information from your forms to [provincial and territorial ministries of health, the "Institut de la Statistique du Québec", Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada/provincial and territorial ministries of health, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada]. These organizations have agreed to keep the information confidential and to use it only for statistical and research purposes.

Do you give Statistics Canada permission to disclose your tax information to [provincial and territorial ministries of health, the "Institut de la Statistique du Québec", Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada/provincial and territorial ministries of health, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada]?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ALCOHOL USE (ALC)

Now, some questions about your alcohol consumption. A 'drink' refers to: a bottle or small can of beer, cider or cooler with 5% alcohol content, or a small draft; a glass of wine with 12% alcohol content; a glass or cocktail containing 1 1/2 oz. of a spirit with 40% alcohol content.

ALC_Q005. Have you ever had a drink in your lifetime?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ALC_Q010. During the past 12 months, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, have you had a drink of beer, wine, liquor or any other alcoholic beverage?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ALC_Q015. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages?
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: 2 to 3 times a month
4: Once a week
5: 2 to 3 times a week
6: 4 to 6 times a week
7: Every day
8: RF
9: DK

ALC_Q020. How often in the past 12 months have you had [5/4] or more drinks on one occasion?
1: Never
2: Less than once a month
3: Once a month
4: 2 to 3 times a month
5: Once a week
6: More than once a week
The next question refers to your joints. Please do not include the back or neck.

**CCC_Q005.** During the past 30 days, have you had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q010.** Did your joint symptoms first begin more than 3 months ago?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_R015.** Now I'd like to ask about certain long-term health conditions which you may have. We are interested in "long-term conditions" which are expected to last or have already lasted 6 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional. Do you have asthma?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q020.** Have you had any asthma symptoms or asthma attacks in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q025.** In the past 12 months, have you taken any medicine for asthma such as inhalers (pumps), nebulizers, pills, liquids or injections?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q030.** Do you have chronic bronchitis, emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q035.** Have you been told by a health professional that you have sleep apnea?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q040.** Do you have scoliosis?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_R045.** Do you have fibromyalgia?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q050.** Do you have arthritis, for example osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout or any other type, excluding fibromyalgia?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q055.** Do you have back problems, excluding scoliosis, fibromyalgia and arthritis?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q060.** Do you have osteoporosis?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q065.** Do you have high blood pressure?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q070.** In the past month, have you taken any medicine for high blood pressure?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q075.** Do you have high blood cholesterol or lipids?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q080.** In the past month, have you taken any medicine for high blood cholesterol or lipids?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q085.** Do you have heart disease?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q090.** Do you suffer from the effects of a stroke?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK
CCC_Q095. Do you have diabetes?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q100. How old were you when this was first diagnosed?
Min = 1; Max = 121

CCC_Q105. Were you pregnant when you were first diagnosed with diabetes?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q110. Other than during pregnancy, has a health professional ever told you that you have diabetes?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q115. When you were first diagnosed with diabetes, how long was it before you were started on insulin?
1: Less than 1 month
2: 1 month to less than 2 months
3: 2 months to less than 6 months
4: 6 months to less than 1 year
5: 1 year or more
6: Never
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q120. Do you currently take insulin for your diabetes?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q125. In the past month, did you take pills to control your blood sugar?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q130. Do you have cancer?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_Q135. Have you ever been diagnosed with cancer?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CCC_R140. Do you have migraine headaches?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q145.** Do you have Alzheimer's Disease or any other dementia?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q185.** Do you have chronic fatigue syndrome?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q190.** Do you suffer from multiple chemical sensitivities?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q195.** Do you have a mood disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder, mania or dysthymia?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**CCC_Q200.** Do you have an anxiety disorder such as a phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder or a panic disorder?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

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**GENERAL HEALTH (GEN)**

The next questions are about your health. By health, we mean not only the absence of disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well-being.

**GEN_Q005.** In general, would you say your health is...?
1: Excellent
2: Very good
3: Good
4: Fair
5: Poor
8: RF
9: DK

**GEN_Q010.** Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means "Very dissatisfied" and 10 means "Very satisfied", how do you feel about your life as a whole right now?
Min = 0; Max = 10

**GEN_Q015.** In general, would you say your mental health is...?
1: Excellent
2: Very good
3: Good
4: Fair
5: Poor
8: RF
9: DK

**GEN_Q020.** Thinking about the amount of stress in your life, would you say that most of your days are...?
1: Not at all stressful
2: Not very stressful
3: A bit stressful
4: Quite a bit stressful
5: Extremely stressful
8: RF
9: DK

The next question is about your main job or business in the past 12 months.

**GEN_Q025.** Would you say that most days at work were...?
1: Not at all stressful
2: Not very stressful
3: A bit stressful
4: Quite a bit stressful
5: Extremely stressful
8: RF
9: DK

**GEN_Q030.** How would you describe your sense of belonging to your local community? Would you say it is...?
1: Very strong
2: Somewhat strong
3: Somewhat weak
4: Very weak
8: RF
9: DK

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**INCOME (INC)**

Although many health expenses are covered by health insurance, there is still an important relationship between health and income. Please be assured that, like all other information you have provided, these answers will be kept strictly confidential.

**INC_Q005.** Thinking about the total income for all household members, from which of the following sources did your household receive any income in the year ending December 31, [CURRENTYEAR minus 1]?

01: Wages and salaries
02: Income from self-employment
03: Dividends and interest (e.g., on bonds, savings)
04: Employment insurance
05: Workers' compensation
06: Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
07: Job-related retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
08: RRSP/RRIF (Registered Retirement Savings Plan/Registered Retirement Income Fund)
09: Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
10: Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
11: Child Tax Benefit or family allowances
12: Child support
13: Alimony
14: Other (e.g., rental income, scholarships)
15: None
98: RF
99: DK

**INC_Q010.** Does this amount include a supplement for people with disabilities?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
2018 CCHS CORE, THEMED, AND OPTIONAL CONTENT

9: DK

**INC_Q015.** What was the main source of household income?
01: Wages and salaries
02: Income from self-employment
03: Dividends and interest (e.g., on bonds, savings)
04: Employment insurance
05: Workers' compensation
06: Benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
07: Job-related retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
08: RRSP/RRIF (Registered Retirement Savings Plan/Registered Retirement Income Fund)
09: Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement
10: Provincial or municipal social assistance or welfare
11: Child Tax Benefit or family allowances
12: Child support
13: Alimony
14: Other (e.g., rental income, scholarships)
15: None
98: RF
99: DK

**INC_Q25.** Now a question about your total household income.
What is your best estimate of your total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions, during the year ending December 31, [CURRENTYEAR [minus] 1]? Income can come from various sources such as from work, investments, pensions or government. Examples include Employment Insurance, Social Assistance, Child Tax Benefit and other income such as child support, spousal support (alimony) and rental income.
Min = -9000000; Max = 9000000

**INC_Q30.** Can you estimate in which of the following groups your household income falls? Was the total household income during the year ending December 31, [CURRENTYEAR [minus] 1]... ?
1: Less than $50,000, including income loss
2: $50,000 and more
8: RF
9: DK

**INC_Q35.** Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to your household. Was it... ?
1: Less than $5,000
2: $5,000 to less than $10,000
3: $10,000 to less than $15,000
4: $15,000 to less than $20,000
5: $20,000 to less than $30,000
6: $30,000 to less than $40,000
7: $40,000 to less than $50,000
8: RF
9: DK

**INC_Q40.** Please stop me when I have read the category which applies to your household. Was it... ?
1: $50,000 to less than $60,000
2: $60,000 to less than $70,000
3: $70,000 to less than $80,000
4: $80,000 to less than $90,000
5: $90,000 to less than $100,000
6: $100,000 to less than $150,000
7: $150,000 and over
8: RF
9: DK

**LABOUR FORCE (LBF)**
Many of the following questions concern [your] activities last week. By last week, I mean the week beginning on 
_______, and ending _______  Last week, did you work at a job or business? (regardless of the number of hours)
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

Last week, did you have a job or business from which you were absent?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

What was the main reason you were absent from work last week?
1: Own illness or disability
2: Caring for own children
3: Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older)
4: Maternity or parental leave
5: Other personal or family responsibilities
6: Vacation
7: Labour dispute (strike or lockout) (Employees only)
8: Temporary layoff due to business conditions (Employees only)
9: Seasonal layoff (Employees only)
10: Casual job, no work available (Employees only)
11: Work schedule (e.g., shift work) (Employees only)
12: Self-employed, no work available (Self-employed only)
13: Seasonal business (Excluding employees)
14: Other - Specify
98: RF
99: DK

The next questions are about your current job or business.  If person currently holds more than one job, report on the 
job for which the number of hours worked per week is the greatest.  Were you an employee or self-employed?
1: Employee
2: Self-employed
3: Working in a family business without pay
8: RF
9: DK

What was the name of your business?
Long Answer Length = 50.  Enter the full name of the business. If there is no business name, enter the respondent’s full name.

For whom did you work?
Long Answer Length = 50.  Enter the full name of the company, business, government department or agency, or person.

What kind of business, industry or service was this?
Long Answer Length = 50.  Enter a detailed description. For example: new home construction, primary school, municipal police, 
wheat farm, retail shoe store, food wholesale, car parts factory, federal government

What was your work or occupation?
Long Answer Length = 50.  Enter a detailed description. For example: legal secretary, plumber, fishing guide, wood furniture assembler, secondary school teacher, computer programmer

In this work, what were your main activities?
Long Answer Length = 50.  Enter a detailed description. For example: prepared legal documents, installed residential plumbing, 
guided fishing parties, made wood furniture products, taught mathematics, developed software
LBF_Q025. On average, how many hours do you usually work per week?
Min = 0.0; Max = 168.0

LBF_Q030. Did you have more than one job or business last week?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

LBF_Q035. On average, how many hours do you usually work per week at your other job(s)?
Min = 1; Max = 168

MAIN ACTIVITY (MAC)

MAC_Q005. Last week, was your main activity working at a paid job or business, looking for paid work, going to school, caring for children, household work, retired or something else?
01: Working at a paid job or business
02: Vacation (from paid work)
03: Looking for paid work
04: Going to school (including vacation from school)
05: Caring for children
06: Household work
07: Retired
08: Maternity/paternity leave
09: Long term illness
10: Volunteering
11: Care-giving other than for children
12: Other
98: RF
99: DK

MAC_Q010. Have you worked at a job or business at any time in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MAC_Q015. Are you currently attending school, college, CEGEP or university?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MAC_Q020. Are you enrolled as...?
1: A full-time student
2: A part-time student
3: Both full-time and part-time student
8: RF
9: DK

MAC_Q025. To better understand the information you will provide on your health it is important to know if you are pregnant. Are you pregnant?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES - adults 18 years and older (PAA)
Physical activities - adults 18 years and older (PAA) - Question identifier: PAA_R001

The following questions are about various types of physical activities done in the last 7 days. I want you to only think of activities you did for a minimum of 10 continuous minutes.

**PAA_Q005.** In the last 7 days, that is from last \(^{\text{DT\_DAYLASTWEEKE}}\) to yesterday, did you use active ways like walking or cycling to get to places such as work, school, the bus stop, the shopping centre or to visit friends?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**PAA_Q010.** In the last 7 days, on which days did you do these activities?
1: Monday
2: Tuesday
3: Wednesday
4: Thursday
5: Friday
6: Saturday
7: Sunday
8: RF
9: DK

**PAA_Q015.** How much time in total, in the last 7 days, did you spend doing these activities? Please only include activities that lasted a minimum of 10 continuous minutes.
Min = 0; Max = 168

**PAA_N020** Enter number of minutes.
Min = 0; Max = 9995

**PAA_Q030.** [Not including activities you just reported, in] the last 7 days, did you do sports, fitness or recreational physical activities, organized or non-organized, that lasted a minimum of 10 continuous minutes?
Examples are walking, home or gym exercise, swimming, cycling, running, skiing, dancing and all team sports.
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**PAA_Q035.** Did any of these recreational physical activities make you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**PAA_Q040.** In the last 7 days, on which days did you do these recreational activities that made you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?
1: Monday
2: Tuesday
3: Wednesday
4: Thursday
5: Friday
6: Saturday
7: Sunday
8: RF
9: DK
PAA_Q045. In the last 7 days, how much time in total did you spend doing these activities that made you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?  
Min = 0; Max = 168

PAA_N050. Enter number of minutes.  
Min = 0; Max = 9995

PAA_Q060. In the last 7 days, did you do any other physical activities while at work, in or around your home or while volunteering? Examples are carrying heavy loads, shoveling, and household chores such as vacuuming or washing windows. Please remember to only include activities that lasted a minimum of 10 continuous minutes.  
1: Yes  
2: No  
8: RF  
9: DK

PAA_Q065. Did any of these other physical activities make you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?  
1: Yes  
2: No  
8: RF  
9: DK

PAA_Q070. In the last 7 days, on which days did you do these other activities that made you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?  
1: Monday  
2: Tuesday  
3: Wednesday  
4: Thursday  
5: Friday  
6: Saturday  
7: Sunday  
8: RF  
9: DK

PAA_Q075. In the last 7 days, how much time in total did you spend doing these activities that made you sweat at least a little and breathe harder?  
Min = 0; Max = 168

PAA_N080. Enter number of minutes.  
Min = 0; Max = 9995

PAA_Q095. You have reported a total of ^DV_PAATOTAL minutes of physical activity. Of these activities, were there any of vigorous intensity, meaning they caused you to be out of breath?  
1: Yes  
2: No  
8: RF  
9: DK

PAA_Q100. In the last 7 days, how much time in total did you spend doing vigorous activities that caused you to be out of breath?  
Min = 0; Max = 168

PAA_N105. Enter number of minutes.  
Min = 0; Max = 9995

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**PERCEIVED NEED FOR CARE (PNC) (THEMED CONTENT)**

The following questions deal with the different kinds of help you received, or thought you needed, for problems with your emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs.
PNC_Q01. During the past 12 months, did you receive the following kinds of help because of problems with your emotions, mental health or use of alcohol or drugs?
1: Information about these problems, treatments or available services
2: Medication
3: Counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships
4: Other type of help
5: None
8: RF
9: DK

PNC_Q02A. You mentioned that you received:
[information about these problems, treatments or available services/medication/counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships/other help]. Do you think you got as much of [each of these kinds/this kind] of help as you needed (during the past 12 months)?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PNC_Q02B. Which kind of help did you need more of (during the past 12 months)?
1: Information about these problems, treatments or available services
2: Medication
3: Counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships
4: Other
8: RF
9: DK

PNC_Q03. Why didn't you get [more information about these problems, treatments or available services/more medication/more counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships/more of the other kind of help you mentioned] (during the past 12 months)?
01: You preferred to manage yourself
02: You didn't know how or where to get this kind of help
03: You haven't gotten around to it (e.g., too busy)
04: Your job interfered (e.g., workload, hours of work or no cooperation from supervisor)
05: Help was not readily available
06: You didn't have confidence in health care system or social services
07: You couldn't afford to pay
08: Insurance did not cover
09: You were afraid of what others would think of you
10: Language problems
11: Help is ongoing
12: Other
98: RF
99: DK

PNC_Q04. Which of the following best describes why you preferred to manage yourself rather than seek help (during the past 12 months)?
01: You didn't think they knew how to help
02: You were uncomfortable talking about these problems
03: You relied on faith and spirituality
04: You relied on family and friends
05: You felt you'd be treated differently if people thought you had these problems
06: You didn't feel ready to seek help
07: You couldn't get this kind of help where you live
08: Other
98: RF
99: DK
PNC_Q05A. You mentioned that you did not receive:
[Information about these problems, treatments or available services/medication/counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships/other help]. Do you think you needed [this kind/any of these kinds] of help (during the past 12 months)?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PNC_Q05B. Which kind of help did you need (during the past 12 months)?
1: Information about these problems, treatments or available services
2: Medication
3: Counselling, therapy, or help for problems with personal relationships
8: RF
9: DK

PAIN RELIEF MEDICATION (PRM) (THEMED CONTENT)

The next series of questions are about your use of various pain relievers. By pain relievers, we mean products that contain opioids such as codeine or morphine, or related drugs. Most of these products require a prescription, although some codeine products are available without a prescription, for example, Tylenol #1 or 222s. We are not interested in pain relievers such as Aspirin, Advil, regular Tylenol, Celebrex, etc.

PRM_Q005. Have you ever used any such pain relieving products?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q010. During the past 12 months, have you used any codeine products like Tylenol #3, Tylenol #1, 292s or 222s?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q015. During the past 12 months, have you used any oxycodone products such as Percocet or OxyNeo?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q020. During the past 12 months, have you used any fentanyl products?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q025. (During the past 12 months,) have you used any other opioid products such as hydromorphone, Dilaudid, Hydromorph Contin, morphine, MS Contin, or Demerol?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q030. (During the past 12 months,) how often did you use any such pain relievers? Would you say...?
01: Once or twice
02: 3 to 11 times a year
03: About once a month
04: 2 or 3 times a month
05: About once or twice a week
06: 3 or 4 times a week
07: Daily or almost daily
08: As needed, or following surgery
98: RF
99: DK

PRM_Q035. Thinking about all the pain relievers you have used during the past 12 months, were they prescribed for you?
1: No, none were prescribed
2: Yes, they all were prescribed
3: Some were prescribed and others were not
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q040. Sometimes people do not take their pills as directed by a physician or pharmacist. Thinking about all the pain relievers you have used during the past 12 months, did you ever take more pills, or take them more often than you were supposed to?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q045. During the past 12 months, did you ever use pain relievers only for the experience, the feeling they caused or to get high?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q050. During the past 12 months, did you ever use pain relievers for reasons other than pain relief, for example, to feel better (improve mood), to cope with stress or problems, or any other reason?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

PRM_Q055. During the past 12 months, did you ever tamper with a pain reliever product before taking it, [for example, by crushing tablets to swallow, snort or inject/not counting for ease of swallowing or to take a lower dose]?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SEDENTARY BEHAVIOURS (SBE) (THEMED CONTENT)

The next questions are about the time you spent sitting in the last 7 days.

SBE_Q005. On a school or work day, how much of your free time did you spend watching television or a screen on any electronic device while sitting or lying down?
1: 2 hours or less per day
2: More than 2 hours but less than 4 hours
3: 4 hours to less than 6 hours
4: 6 hours to less than 8 hours
5: 8 hours or more per day
6: Was not at work or school
8: RF
9: DK
SBE_Q010. On a day that was not a school or workday, how much of your free time did you spend watching television or a screen on any electronic device while sitting or lying down?
1: 2 hours or less per day
2: More than 2 hours but less than 4 hours
3: 4 hours to less than 6 hours
4: 6 hours to less than 8 hours
5: 8 hours or more per day
8: RF
9: DK

**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (SDC)**

Now, some general background questions which will help us compare the health of people in Canada.

SDC_Q005. In what country were you born?
1: Search
3: Other - Specify
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_Q006. In which province or territory were you born?
10: Newfoundland and Labrador
11: Prince Edward Island
12: Nova Scotia
13: New Brunswick
24: Quebec
35: Ontario
46: Manitoba
47: Saskatchewan
48: Alberta
59: British Columbia
60: Yukon
61: Northwest Territories
62: Nunavut
98: RF
99: DK

SDC_Q007. Are you now, or have you ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_Q008. In what year did you first become a landed immigrant in Canada?
Min = 1870; Max = 2100

SDC_Q010. To which ethnic or cultural groups did your ancestors belong? (For example: French, Scottish, Chinese, East Indian)
1: Canadian
2: French
3: English
4: German
5: Scottish
6: Irish
7: Italian
8: Ukrainian
9: Dutch (Netherlands)
10: Chinese
11: Jewish
12: Polish
13: Portuguese
14: South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)
15: Norwegian
16: Welsh
17: Swedish
18: First Nations (North American Indian)
19: Métis
20: Inuit
21: Other - Specify
98: RF
99: DK

SDC_Q015. Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)? First Nations includes Status and Non-Status Indians.
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_Q016. Are you First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)?
1: First Nations (North American Indian)
2: Métis
3: Inuk (Inuit)
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_Q020. You may belong to one or more racial or cultural groups on the following list. Are you... ?
1: White
2: South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan)
3: Chinese
4: Black
5: Filipino
6: Latin American
7: Arab
8: Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian)
9: West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan)
10: Korean
11: Japanese
12: Other - Specify
98: RF
99: DK

SDC_Q025. Of English or French, which language(s) do you speak well enough to conduct a conversation? Is it... ?
1: English only
2: French only
3: Both English and French
4: Neither English nor French
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_Q026. What language do you speak most often at home?
Long Answer Length = 80

SDC_Q027. What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood and still understand?
Long Answer Length = 80

SDC_R030. Now a question about the dwelling in which you live. Is this dwelling...?
1: Owned by you or a member of this household, even if it is still being paid for
2: Rented, even if no cash rent is paid
8: RF
9: DK

SDC_R035. Now, one additional background question which will help us compare the health of people in Canada.
Socio-demographic characteristics (SDC). Do you consider yourself to be...?
1: Heterosexual (sexual relations with people of the opposite sex)
2: Homosexual, that is lesbian or gay (sexual relations with people of your own sex)
3: Bisexual (sexual relations with people of both sexes)
8: RF
9: DK

### SMOKING (SMK)

The next questions are about cigarette smoking.

SMK_Q005. At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes every day, occasionally or not at all?
1: Daily
2: Occasionally
3: Not at all
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q010. In the past 30 days, did you smoke any cigarettes?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q015. During the past 30 days, did you smoke every day?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q020. Have you smoked more than 100 cigarettes (about 4 packs) in your life?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q025. Have you ever smoked a whole cigarette?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q030. Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q035. At what age did you smoke your first whole cigarette?
Min = 5; Max = 121

SMK_Q040. At what age did you begin to smoke cigarettes daily?
Min = 5; Max = 121
SMK_Q045. How many cigarettes do you smoke each day now?
Min = 1; Max = 99

SMK_Q050. On the days that you do smoke, how many cigarettes do you usually smoke?
Min = 1; Max = 99

SMK_Q055. In the past month, on how many days have you smoked one or more cigarettes?
Min = 0; Max = 31

SMK_Q060. When did you stop smoking? Was it...
1: Less than one year ago
2: 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3: 2 years to less than 3 years ago
4: 3 or more years ago
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q065. In what month did you stop?
1: January
2: February
3: March
4: April
5: May
6: June
7: July
8: August
9: September
10: October
11: November
12: December
98: RF
99: DK

SMK_Q070. How many years ago was it?
Min = 3; Max = 121

SMK_Q075. When you smoked every day, how many cigarettes did you usually smoke each day?
Min = 1; Max = 99

SMK_Q080. When did you stop smoking daily? Was it...
1: Less than one year ago
2: 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3: 2 years to less than 3 years ago
4: 3 or more years ago
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q085. In what month did you stop?
1: January
2: February
3: March
4: April
5: May
6: June
7: July
8: August
9: September
10: October
SMK_Q090. How many years ago was it?
Min = 3; Max = 121

SMK_Q095. Was that when you completely quit smoking?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q100. When did you stop smoking completely? Was it...?
1: Less than one year ago
2: 1 year to less than 2 years ago
3: 2 years to less than 3 years ago
4: 3 or more years ago
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q105. In what month did you stop?
1: January
2: February
3: March
4: April
5: May
6: June
7: July
8: August
9: September
10: October
11: November
12: December
8: RF
9: DK

SMK_Q110. How many years ago was it?
Min = 3; Max = 121

STRESS AND RELATIONSHIPS (STR) (THEMED CONTENT)

Now a few questions about stress and relationships.

STR_Q005. In general, how would you rate your ability to handle the day-to-day demands in your life, for example, handling work, family and volunteer responsibilities? Would you say your ability is...?
1: Excellent
2: Good
3: Fair
4: Poor
8: RF
9: DK

STR_Q010. Please indicate to what extent the following statement describes your current relationships with other people. There are people I can depend on to help me if I really need it.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree  
4: Strongly disagree  
8: RF  
9: DK  

WASHINGTON GROUP – DISABILITY MEASURE (WDM) (THEMED CONTENT)

The next set of questions asks about your ability to do different activities.

**WDM_Q005.** Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say...?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK  

**WDM_Q010.** Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Would you say...?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK  

**WDM_Q015.** Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK  

**WDM_Q020.** Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK  

**WDM_Q025.** Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say...?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK  

**WDM_Q030.** Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?
1: No difficulty  
2: Some difficulty  
3: A lot of difficulty  
4: Cannot do at all / Unable to do  
8: RF  
9: DK
ALW_Q005. Thinking back over the past week, that is, from _____ to yesterday, did you have a drink of beer, wine, liquor or any other alcoholic beverage?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

ALW_Q010. Starting with yesterday, that is [DAY1_TEXT], how many drinks did you have?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q015. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY2_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q020. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY3_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q025. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY4_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q030. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY5_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q035. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY6_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

ALW_Q040. How many drinks did you have: on [DAY7_TEXT]?
Min = 0; Max = 99

CONSULTATIONS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH (CMH): NL, NS, QC, NU

Now I would like to ask you some questions about mental and emotional well-being.

CMH_Q005. In the past 12 months, that is, from [CURRENTDATE - 1] to yesterday, have you seen or talked to a health professional about your emotional or mental health? Include both face to face and telephone contacts.
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

CMH_Q010. How many times (in the past 12 months)?
Min = 1; Max = 366

CMH_Q015. Whom did you see or talk to? Read categories to respondent. Mark all that apply.
1: Family doctor or general practitioner
2: Psychiatrist
3: Psychologist
4: Nurse
5: Social worker or counsellor
6: Other - Specify
8: RF
9: DK

DEPRESSION (DEP): PEI, NT

DEP_Q005. Over the last two weeks, how often have you had little interest or pleasure in doing things?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
DEP_Q010. Over the last two weeks, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q015. Over the last two weeks, how often have you had trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q020. Over the last two weeks, how often have you felt tired or had little energy?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q025. Over the last two weeks, how often have you had poor appetite or overate?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q030. Over the last two weeks, how often have you felt bad about yourself, or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q035. Over the last two weeks, how often have you had trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q040. Over the last two weeks, how often have you been moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite, being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q045. Over the last two weeks, how often have you had thoughts that you would be better off dead, or of hurting yourself?
1: Not at all
2: Several days
3: More than half the days
4: Nearly every day
8: RF
9: DK

DEP_Q050. How difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?
1: Not difficult at all
2: Somewhat difficult
3: Very difficult
4: Extremely difficult
8: RF
9: DK

DISTRESS (DIS): YT, NT

The following questions deal with feelings you may have had during the past month.

DIS_Q005. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: tired out for no good reason?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q010. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: nervous?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q015. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: so nervous that nothing could calm you down?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q020. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: hopeless?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q025. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: restless or fidgety?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q030. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: so restless you could not sit still?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q035. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: sad or depressed?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q040. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q045. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: that everything was an effort?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK
DIS_Q050. During the past month, that is, from [CURRENTDATE-1] to yesterday, about how often did you feel: worthless?
1: All of the time
2: Most of the time
3: Some of the time
4: A little of the time
5: None of the time
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q055. We just talked about feelings that occurred to different degrees during the past month. Putting them all together, did these feelings occur more often in the past month than is usual for you, less often than usual or about the same as usual?
1: More often
2: Less often
3: About the same
4: Never have had any
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q060. Is that a lot more, somewhat more or only a little more often than usual?
1: A lot
2: Somewhat
3: A little
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q065. Is that a lot less, somewhat less or only a little less often than usual?
1: A lot
2: Somewhat
3: A little
8: RF
9: DK

DIS_Q070. During the past month, how much did these feelings usually interfere with your life or activities?
1: A lot
2: Some
3: A little
4: Not at all
8: RF
9: DK

DRUG USE (DRG): NB, ON, MB, YT, NT

I am now going to ask questions on your use of various drugs.

DRG_Q005. Have you ever used or tried marijuana or hashish?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q010. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q015. How often did you use marijuana or hashish in the past 12 months?
2018 CCHS CORE, THEMED, AND OPTIONAL CONTENT

1: Less than once a month
2: 1 to 3 times a month
3: Once a week
4: More than once a week
5: Every day
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q020. Have you ever used or tried cocaine in any form, including crack, freebase, powder or snow?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q025. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q030. Have you ever used or tried amphetamines, speed, methamphetamines or crystal meth?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q035. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q040. Have you ever used or tried ecstasy, also known as MDMA, E, Xtc, Adam or X?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q045. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q050. Have you ever used or tried hallucinogens such as PCP, LSD, acid, magic mushrooms, mescaline or angel dust?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q055. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF

DRG_Q060. Have you ever sniffed glue, gasoline or other solvents to get high?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q065. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q070. Have you ever used a needle to inject or be injected with a drug not prescribed by a doctor?
1: Yes, just once
2: Yes, more than once
3: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q075. Was this in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

DRG_Q080. Which of the following drugs have you injected using a needle?
1: Cocaine
2: Heroin or opium
3: Methamphetamine
4: Steroids
5: Other
6: I have never injected a drug using a needle
8: RF
9: DK

The next series of questions are about various medications. The first series of questions are about your use of various pain relievers. By pain relievers, we mean products that contain opioids such as codeine or morphine, or related drugs. Most of these products require a prescription, although some codeine products are available without a prescription, for example, Tylenol #1 or 222s. We are not interested in pain relievers such as Aspirin, Advil, regular Tylenol, Celebrex, etc.

MED_Q005. During the past 12 months, have you used any codeine products like Tylenol #3, Tylenol #1, 292s or 222s?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q010. During the past 12 months, have you used any oxycodone products such as Percocet or Percodan?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK
MED_Q015. During the past 12 months, have you used any other opioid products such as hydromorphone, Dilaudid, Hydromorph Contin, morphine, MS Contin, or Demerol?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q020. During the past 12 months, how often did you use any such pain relievers? Would you say…?
1: Once or twice
2: 3 to 11 times a year
3: About once a month
4: 2 or 3 times a month
5: About once or twice a week
6: 3 or 4 times a week
7: Daily or almost daily
8: As needed, or following surgery
98: RF
99: DK

MED_Q025. Thinking about all the pain relievers you have used during the past 12 months, were they prescribed for you?
1: No, none were prescribed
2: Yes, they all were prescribed
3: Some were prescribed and others were not
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q030. Sometimes people do not take their pills as directed by a physician or pharmacist. Thinking about all the pain relievers you have used during the past 12 months, did you ever take more pills, or take them more often than you were supposed to?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q035. During the past 12 months, did you ever use pain relievers only for the experience, the feeling they caused or to get high?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q040. During the past 12 months, did you ever use pain relievers for reasons other than pain relief, for example, to feel better (improve mood), to cope with stress or problems, or any other reason?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q045. During the past 12 months, did you ever tamper with a pain reliever product before taking it, [for example, by crushing tablets to swallow, snort or inject, not counting for ease of swallowing or to take a lower dose]?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_R050. The next few questions are about your use of various stimulants. By stimulants, we mean products prescribed by a doctor to help people who have attention or concentration problems (such as ADHD). Examples of stimulants include Ritalin, Concerta, Adderall, Dexedrine or others. During the past 12 months, have you used any stimulants?
1: Yes
MED_Q055. During the past 12 months, how often did you use any stimulants? Would you say...?
1: Once or twice
2: 3 to 11 times a year
3: About once a month
4: 2 or 3 times a month
5: About once or twice a week
6: 3 or 4 times a week
7: Daily or almost daily
8: As needed, or following surgery
9: RF
99: DK

MED_Q060. Thinking about all the stimulants you used during the past 12 months, were they prescribed for you?
1: No, none were prescribed
2: Yes, they all were prescribed
3: Some were prescribed and others were not
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q065. Sometimes people do not take their pills as directed by a physician or pharmacist. Thinking about all the stimulants you have used during the past 12 months, did you ever take more pills or take them more often than you were supposed to?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q070. During the past 12 months, did you ever use stimulants only for the experience, the feeling they caused or to get high?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q075. During the past 12 months, did you ever use stimulants for reasons other than why they were prescribed, for example, to study, to stay alert, to decrease your appetite or for any other reason?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_R080. The next few questions are about your use of various sedatives or anti-anxiety medications. By sedatives, we mean products that can be obtained from a doctor such as diazepam, Valium, lorazepam, Ativan, alprazolam, Xanax, clonazepam, Rivotril or others. Sedatives are sometimes prescribed to help people sleep, calm down, or to relax their muscles. During the past 12 months, have you used any sedatives?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

MED_Q085. During the past 12 months, how often did you use any sedatives? Would you say...?
1: Once or twice
2: 3 to 11 times a year
3: About once a month
4: 2 or 3 times a month
5: About once or twice a week
6: 3 or 4 times a week
7: Daily or almost daily
8: As needed, or following surgery
98: RF
99: DK

**MED_Q090.** Thinking about all the sedatives you have used during the past 12 months, were they prescribed for you?
1: No, none were prescribed
2: Yes, they all were prescribed
3: Some were prescribed and others were not
8: RF
9: DK

**MED_Q095.** Sometimes people do not take their pills as directed by a physician or pharmacist. Thinking about all the sedatives you have used during the past 12 months, did you ever take more pills or take them more often than you were supposed to?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**MED_Q100.** During the past 12 months, did you ever use sedatives only for the experience, the feeling they caused or to get high?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**Satisfaction with Life (SWL): NS, QC, AB, YT**

Now, I'd like to ask about your satisfaction with various aspects of your life. For each question, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

**SWL_Q005.** How satisfied are you with your job or main activity?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

**SWL_Q010.** How satisfied are you with your leisure activities?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

**SWL_Q015.** How satisfied are you with your financial situation?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK
SWL_Q020. How satisfied are you with yourself?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SWL_Q025. How satisfied are you with the way your body looks?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SWL_Q030. How satisfied are you with your relationships with family members?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SWL_Q035. How satisfied are you with your relationships with friends?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SWL_Q040. How satisfied are you with your housing?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SWL_Q045. How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood?
1: Very satisfied
2: Satisfied
3: Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4: Dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied
8: RF
9: DK

SOCIAL PROVISIONS (SPS): NL, PEI, AB, BC

The next questions are about your current relationships with friends, family members, co-workers, community members, and so on. Please indicate to what extent each statement describes your current relationships with other people.
SPS_Q005. There are people I can depend on to help me if I really need it.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q010. There are people who enjoy the same social activities I do.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q015. I have close relationships that provide me with a sense of emotional security and wellbeing.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q020. There is someone I could talk to about important decisions in my life.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q025. I have relationships where my competence and skill are recognized.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q030. There is a trustworthy person I could turn to for advice if I were having problems.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q035. I feel part of a group of people who share my attitudes and beliefs.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q040. I feel a strong emotional bond with at least one other person.
SPS_Q045. There are people who admire my talents and abilities.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

SPS_Q050. There are people I can count on in an emergency.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Disagree
4: Strongly disagree
8: RF
9: DK

Now a few questions about the stress in your life.

STS_Q005. In general, how would you rate your ability to handle unexpected and difficult problems, for example, a family or personal crisis? Would you say your ability is...?
1: Excellent
2: Good
3: Fair
4: Poor
8: RF
9: DK

STS_Q010. In general, how would you rate your ability to handle the day-to-day demands in your life, for example, handling work, family and volunteer responsibilities? Would you say your ability is...?
1: Excellent
2: Good
3: Fair
4: Poor
8: RF
9: DK

STS_Q015. Thinking about stress in your day-to-day life, what would you say is the most important thing contributing to feelings of stress you may have?
1: Work
2: Financial concerns
3: Family
4: School work
5: Time pressures / not enough time
6: Health
7: Other - Specify
8: None
98: RF
99: DK
Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about tobacco products, other than cigarettes.

**TAL_Q005.** In the past 30 days, did you smoke any little cigars or cigarillos?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q010.** Were these (little cigars or cigarillos) plain, flavoured or both?
1: Plain
2: Flavoured
3: Both
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q015.** In the past 30 days, did you smoke any cigars other than little cigars or cigarillos?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q020.** In the past 30 days, did you use an electronic cigarette, also known as an 'e-cigarette'?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q025.** In the past 30 days, did you smoke a pipe?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q030.** In the past 30 days, did you use any chewing tobacco, pinch or snuff?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK

**TAL_Q035.** In the past 30 days, did you smoke a tobacco water-pipe, also known as a hookah, shisha, nargeelay, hubble-bubble or gouza to smoke tobacco?
1: Yes
2: No
8: RF
9: DK
Appendix C: Baseline Online Panel Survey

LEGER QUESTIONS

Survey language
Préféreriez-vous répondre à ce questionnaire en anglais ou en français ? Would you prefer to complete the survey in English or French?
9: English
12: Français

Introvision
Thank you for taking the time to participate. We are currently conducting a very important academic study among many Canadians. Before you begin the study, you should be aware that there will be questions of a sensitive nature that arise. Do you wish to continue?
1: Yes
2: No, I would prefer not to participate

INT01 - ASK ALL
"I agree to answer the following survey questions truthfully and thoughtfully."
1: Yes
Not Eligible: No

PROV - ASK ALL
In which province or territory do you live?
BC: British Columbia
AB: Alberta
SK: Saskatchewan
MB: Manitoba
ON: Ontario
QC: Quebec
NB: New Brunswick
NS: Nova Scotia
PE: Prince Edward Island
NF: Newfoundland
NT: Northwest Territories
YK: Yukon
NU: Nunavut

QAB - ASK IF PROV=AB
In which region of Alberta do you live?
61: Calgary
62: Edmonton
63: Other regions of Alberta

QBC - ASK IF PROV=BC
In which region of British Columbia do you live?
70: Metro Vancouver
71: Other region in British Columbia

QON - ASK IF PROV=ON
In which region of Ontario do you live?
50: Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula
51: Kingston - Pembroke
52: Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie
53: Greater London area
54: Muskoka - Kawartha
55: Northeast
56: Northwest
57: Greater Ottawa area
58: Stratford - Bruce Peninsula
59: Greater Toronto area
60: Windsor - Sarnia

Q0QC - ASK ALL
In which region of Quebec do you live?
1: Bas-Saint-Laurent
2: Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean
3: Capitale-Nationale
4: Mauricie
5: Estrie
6: Montréal
7: Outaouais
8: Abitibi-Témiscamingue
9: Côte-Nord
10: Nord-du-Québec
11: Gaspésie/Îles-de-la-Madeleine
12: Chaudière-Appalaches
13: Laval
14: Lanaudière
15: Laurentides
16: Montérégie
17: Centre-du-Québec

Q0QCA - ASK IF Q0QC=14(Lanaudière)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: L'Assomption
2: Charlemagne
3: L'Épiphanie
4: Lavaltrie
5: Mascouche
6: Repentigny
7: Saint-Sulpice
8: Terrebonne
96: Other Lanaudière city

Q0QCB - ASK IF Q0QC=15(Laurentides)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Blainville
2: Boisbriand
3: Bois-des-Filion
4: Deux-Montagnes
5: Gore
6: Kanesatake
7: Lorraine
8: Mirabel
9: Oka
10: Pointe-Calumet
11: Rosemère
12: Saint-Colomban
13: Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines
14: Saint-Lin-Laurentides
14: Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac
15: Sainte-Thérèse
16: Saint-Eustache
17: Saint-Jérôme
18: Saint-Joseph-du-Lac
19: Saint-Placide
96: Other city of Laurentides

Q0QCC - ASK IF Q0QC=16(Montérégie)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question.
For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city".
In which city do you live?
1: Beauharnois
2: Beloeil
3: Boucherville
4: Brossard
5: Candiac
6: Carignan
7: Chambly
8: Châteauguay
9: Coteau-du-Lac
10: Delson
11: Hudson
12: Kahnawake
13: La Prairie
14: Léry
15: Les Cèdres
16: Les Coteaux
17: L’Île-Cadieux
18: L’Île-Perrot
19: Longueuil
20: McMasterville
21: Mercier
22: Mont-Saint-Hilaire
23: Notre-Dame-de-l’Île-Perrot
24: Otterburn Park
25: Pincourt
26: Pointe-des-Cascades
27: Richelieu
28: Saint-Amable
29: Saint-Basile-le-Grand
30: Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville
31: Saint-Constant
32: Sainte-Catherine
47: Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
33: Sainte-Julie
34: Saint-Isidore
35: Saint-Lambert
36: Saint-Lazare
37: Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu
38: Saint-Mathieu
39: Saint-Philippe
40: Saint-Zotique
41: Terrasse-Vaudreuil
42: Varennes
43: Vaudreuil-Dorion
44: Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac
45: Verchères
96: Other city of Montérégie

Q0QCD - ASK IF Q0QC=3(Capitale-Nationale)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities on the outskirts of Québec City are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Ville de Québec
2: Boischatel
3: Château-Richer
4: Fossambault-sur-le-Lac
5: L'Ancienne-Lorette
6: L'Ange-Gardien
7: Lac-Beauport
8: Lac-Delage
9: Lac-Saint-Joseph
10: Neuville
11: Notre-Dame-des-Anges
12: Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures
13: Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
14: Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier
15: Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
16: Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
17: Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
18: Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval
19: Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier
20: Sainte-Famille
21: Sainte-Pétronille
22: Shannon
23: Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury
24: Wendake
96: Other city of Capitale-Nationale

Q0QCE - ASK IF Q0QC=12(Chaudière-Appalaches)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities on the outskirts of Québec City are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Ville de Lévis
2: Beaumont
3: Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly
4: Saint-Henri
5: Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon
96: Other city of Chaudière-Appalaches

Q0QCF - ASK IF Q0QCD=1
Please indicate in which borough you live:
1: Borough of La Cité-Limoilou
2: Borough of Sainte-Foy-Sillery-Cap-Rouge
3: Borough of Les Rivières
4: Borough of Beauport
5: Borough of Charlesbourg
6: Borough of La Haute-St-Charles (Lac-Saint-Charles, Saint-Émile, Loretteville, Les Châtels, Val-Béair)

Q0QCG - ASK IF Q0QCE=1
Please indicate in which borough you live:
1: Desjardins
2: Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est
3: Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest

SEXE - ASK ALL
Please indicate your sex:
Note: As indicated by Statistics Canada, transgender, transsexual, and intersex Canadians should indicate the sex (male or female) with which they most associate themselves.
1: Male
2: Female
3: Other

AGE - ASK ALL
How old are you?
0: Under 18
1: Between 18 and 24
2: Between 25 and 34
3: Between 35 and 44
4: Between 45 and 54
5: Between 55 and 64
6: Between 65 and 74
7: 75 or older
9: I prefer not to answer

INTRODUCTION & SCREEN

I understand that other researchers may have access to this data, and may use my words in publications, reports, web pages, and other research outputs, only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the information as requested in this form.

Please take as much time as needed to complete this questionnaire and try to answer the questions as accurately as you can. Many questions ask about the past 12 months, which would be from [specify month and year] to the present time.

SCREEN1. How often would you say you participate in any form of gambling? This would include buying lottery tickets or scratch games, visiting a casino, bingo, sports or horse betting as well as online betting.
1: Usually at least once a month
2: Once every 2-6 months (go to End)
3: Less often than every 6 months (go to End)
4: Never (go to End)

COMORBIDITIES (C)

C1a. During the past 12 months, how often did you use tobacco or e-cigarettes? (includes cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, shisha tobacco, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, snuff)
0: Not at all
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: 2 to 3 times a month
4: Once a week
5: 2 to 3 times a week
6: 4 to 6 times a week
7: Every day

C2a. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages? (CCHS ALC_Q015)
0: Not at all (go to C3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: 2 to 3 times a month
4: Once a week
5: 2 to 3 times a week
6: 4 to 6 times a week
7: Every day

C2b. When you consume alcohol, how often do you count the number of glasses you drink?
0: Never
1: Rarely  
2: Only when I am going to drive  
3: Every time  

C3a. Have you heard of Low Risk Drinking Guidelines promoted by Canada and Quebec? (CCSA question) (for Quebec participants reference is made just to Quebec’s Low Risk Guidelines)  
0: No  
1: Yes  
2: Unsure  

C3b. How many standard drinks in a day do you think is considered a low risk amount? (CCSA question)  
Males______ Females_______ (limit to numerals lower than 100)  

C3c. How did you learn about low risk drinking limits? (check all that apply) (ask only if responded ‘yes’ to C3a) (CCSA question)  
1: Television or radio advertisements  
2: Newspaper or magazine advertisements  
3: Information (poster, pamphlet) where I purchase alcohol  
4: Information (poster, pamphlet) where I consume alcohol (e.g., Bar)  
5: Other public awareness campaign  
6: Health professional  
7: Word of mouth  
8: Internet  
9: At school  
10: At work  
11: Do not remember  

C4a. During the past 12 months, how often did you use marijuana, hashish, or any cannabis product? (modelled after CCHS DRG_Q005, DRG_Q010, DRG_Q015)  
0: Not at all (go to C4d)  
1: Less than once a month  
2: Once a month  
3: 2 to 3 times a month  
4: Once a week  
5: 2 to 3 times a week  
6: 4 to 6 times a week  
7: Every day  

C4b. What methods did you use in the past 12 months to consume cannabis? Check all that apply.  
1: Smoking joints  
2: Smoking it in handheld pipes
3: Smoking it using a water pipe
4: Vaping
5: Dab smoking
6: Edibles (e.g. baked goods)
7: Drinking cannabis tea or some liquid containing cannabis
8: Tincture (‘green dragon’)
9: Topical application (e.g. cream, lotions)

Now we are thinking about the last 3 months

C4c. How much did you spend on cannabis in the past three months? (National Cannabis Survey CAN_Q35)
1: Nothing, got it free or traded something for it
2: Between $1 and $10
3: Between $11 and $25
4: Between $26 and $50
5: Between $51 and $100
6: Between $101 and $150
7: Between $151 and $250
8: Over $250

C4d. How will the legalization of cannabis for recreational use impact your use of cannabis?
1: It will have no impact, as I’ll never use it
2: I may try it for the first time
3: I’ll use it less than I do now
4: No real impact, I’ll use it about the same as I do now
5: I’ll use it more often than I do now

C5a. During the past 12 months have you used cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens (such as LSD, mushrooms, or PCP), heroin, opium, fentanyl, or any other drugs not intended for medical use? “Non-medical” drug use means using it to get high or experience pleasurable effects, see what the effects are like, or use with friends.
0: No (go to C6a)
1: Yes

C5b. Which ones? (check all that apply)
1: Benzodiazepines (downers)
2: Amphetamines (methamphetamine, ice, uppers, crystal, speed)
3: Ecstasy/MDMA
4: Cocaine (coke, crack)
5: Opiates and Opioids (opium, morphine, codeine, Oxycontin, fentanyl, heroin, Demerol, Talwin, Percocet)
6: Hallucinogens (LSD, mushrooms, PCP, mescaline/peyote, ayahuasca)
7: Other (khat, bath salts, salvia)

C6a administered only if person has score of 3 or higher on C2a or C4a, or a score of 1 on C5a. Otherwise go to C6c.

C6a. In the past 12 months has your use of alcohol or other drugs been associated with any of the following (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for Substance Use Disorder):
1: often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than intended
2: a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control use
3: a great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
4: strong cravings for the substance
5: recurrent use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home
6: continued use despite the substance causing or worsening social or interpersonal problems
7: continued use despite the substance causing or worsening a physical or psychological problem
8: important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of use
9: recurrent use in situations in which it was physically dangerous
10: tolerance to the substance (needing more of it to have the same effect)
11: withdrawal symptoms when not using the substance
97: no, none of the above
C6ATOTAL
SUD (0-1 = no SUDisorder; 2-3 = mild SUDisorder; 4-5 = moderate SUDisorder; 6+ = severe SUDisorder)

C6b administered only if person endorses 1 or more items from C6a.

C6b. During the past 12 months, have you sought professional help for your use of alcohol or drugs?
0: No
1: Yes

C6c. Prior to the past 12 months, have you had any significant problems with drug or alcohol use (i.e., difficulty controlling your use to the extent that it resulted in significant problems)? (this does not include tobacco)
0: No
1: Yes

C7a. In the past 12 months have you had any problems with overinvolvement in behavioural addictions such as overeating, sex or pornography, shopping, exercise, video games, the internet, or social media? What we mean is difficulties controlling your involvement in the behavior which has led to significant negative consequences for you or other people.
0: No (go to C7c)
1: Yes

C7b. Which specific activities have you had problems with? Check all that apply.
1: Overeating
2: Sex or pornography
3: Exercise
4: Shopping
5: Social media
6: Video games
7: Internet
8: Other

C7c. Prior to the past 12 months, have you had any significant problems with excessive involvement in overeating, sex or pornography, shopping, exercise, video games, the internet, or social media or other things?
0: No
1: Yes

C8. Thinking about the amount of stress in our life, would you say that in the past 12 months most of your days are..... (modelled after CCHS GEN_Q020)
1: Not at all stressful
2: Not very stressful
3: A bit stressful
4: Quite a bit stressful
5: Extremely stressful

C9. Did you experience significant physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or neglect as a child?
0: No
1: Yes

C10. Check off any events that have happened to you in the past 12 months. (Adaptation of the Life Events Questionnaire). Check all that apply.
work/school
1: started school
2: experienced significant difficulties at school
3: dropped out of school
4: started a new job
5: had a significant change in work hours, work demands, or work type
6: received an important promotion
7: had serious conflict(s) at work
8: suffered a significant business loss or failure
9: had difficulty finding employment
10: was laid off or fired
11: retired

family and friends
12: moved to new location/house
13: became pregnant (or spouse became pregnant)
14: experienced a miscarriage or abortion
15: had a new addition to the family through birth or adoption
16: son or daughter left home
17: started a relationship with a new boyfriend/girlfriend
18: got married
19: had serious conflicts or difficulties with spouse or partner
20: broke up with boyfriend/girlfriend
21: separated or divorced
22: had serious conflicts with family member(s)
23: had serious conflicts with close friend(s)
24: had serious conflicts with neighbor(s)
25: had serious conflicts with ex-spouse
26: death of spouse or partner
27: death of other close family member
28: death of close friend
29: serious illness or injury in family member or close friend
30: death of important family pet

property and finances
31: suffered a significant financial loss
32: declared bankruptcy
33: went on social support or welfare
34: suffered a significant loss or damage of property
35: borrowed a significant amount of money (e.g., mortgage)
36: had a significant financial improvement

legal matters/crime
37: arrested or charged with a crime
38: placed in jail
39: became involved in lawsuit
40: received serious threats or harassment
41: was assaulted
42: was robbed
43: was a victim of some other crime
44: caused a serious accident that injured or killed someone

health
45: witnessed a serious accident that injured or killed someone
46: suffered a serious injury as a result of an accident
47: became seriously overweight or underweight
48: developed a serious physical illness
49: developed a serious mental illness
50: developed a drug or alcohol addiction
97: none of the above

C10 TOTAL

NegTOTAL (total of the subset of just negative stressors/events: 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50)

ONLY ASK C11a FOR PEOPLE WHO ENDORSED 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, or 46

C11a. Did any of the following symptoms occur for at least a month as a result of [specify the list of specific event(s) checked off in C10] (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for PTSD):
1: recurrent intrusive distressing memories of the event
2: recurrent distressing dreams about the event
3: flashbacks, in which you felt you were reliving the event
4: intense psychological distress to reminders of the event
5: intense physical reactions to reminders of the event
97: no, none of these symptoms occurred

C11ATOTAL
Go to C12 if no symptoms checked off in C11a.

C11b. During the period you were experiencing the symptoms you just checked off, did you also (check all that apply)
1: make efforts to avoid distressing memories, thoughts, or feelings about the event
2: make efforts to avoid external reminders (people, places, etc.) of the event
0: no, I did not make any efforts to avoid distressing memories or external reminders

C11BTOTAL
Go to C12 if no symptoms checked off in C11b

C11c. During this period did you have any of the following symptoms (check all that apply)
1: inability to remember an important part of the event
2: persistent and exaggerated negative beliefs or expectations about oneself, others, or the world (e.g., “I am bad”, “No one can be trusted”, “The world is dangerous”)
3: persistent, distorted beliefs about the cause or consequences of the event that has led you to blame yourself or others
4: persistent negative emotions (fear, horror, anger, guilt, shame)
5: markedly decreased interest or participation in activities
6: feelings of detachment from others
7: persistent inability to experience positive emotions
97: no, none of the above

C11CTOTAL
Go to C12 if less than 2 symptoms checked off in C11c

C11d. During this period did you have any of the following symptoms (check all that apply)
1: irritable behavior and angry outbursts
2: reckless or self-destructive behavior
3: over-vigilance or over-alertness
4: exaggerated startle response
5: difficulty concentrating
6: difficulty sleeping
97: no, none of the above

C11DTOTAL

PTSD (1= YES if C11ATOTAL > 0 & C11BTOTAL > 0 & C11CTOTAL > 1 & C11DTOTAL > 1; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C12. In the past 12 months, how would you rate your overall level of happiness?
1: Very high
2: High
3: Moderate
4: Low
5: Very low

C13a. In the past 12 months, was there ever a period of 2 weeks or longer where you had a depressed mood most of the day nearly every day and/or a loss of interest or pleasure in most activities? (DSM-5 criteria for Major Depressive Disorder)
0: No (go to C14a)
1: Yes

C13b. Check off any of the following that occurred during this time period: (DSM-5 criteria for Major Depressive Disorder)
1: significant weight loss or weight gain or an increase or decrease in appetite
2: problems sleeping or excessive sleeping nearly every day
3: physical agitation or being slowed down nearly every day
4: fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day
5: feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt
6: decreased ability to think or concentrate or indecisiveness nearly every day
7: recurrent thoughts of death or suicide
97: none of the above

C13bTOTAL

DEPRESSION (1=YES if C13bTOTAL >3; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C14a. Would you describe yourself as chronically anxious? (i.e., having difficulty controlling excessive anxiety and worry most days about a variety of things)? (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
0: No (go to C15a)
1: Yes

C14b. Does this anxiety cause significant distress or impairment in your social functioning, employment, or other areas? (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
0: No (go to C15a)
1: Yes

C14c. Do you also have any of the following symptoms? (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
1: restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge
2: easily fatigued
3: difficulty concentrating or mind going blank
4: irritability
5: muscle tension
6: difficulty sleeping
97: no, none of the above

C14cTOTAL

GANXIETY (1=YES if C14cTOTAL > 2; 0=NO for all other cases)

C15a. In the past 12 months have you had recurrent unexpected panic attacks during which 4 or more of the following symptoms occur: pounding heart, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, feelings of choking, chest pain, nausea, dizziness, chills or hot flashes, numbness, feelings of unreality, fear of losing control, fear of dying? (DSM-5 criteria for Panic Disorder)
0: No (go to C16a)
1: Yes

C15b. Have these attacks been followed by either a persistent worry about having additional attacks and/or avoidance of activities (e.g., exercise) or unfamiliar places? (DSM-5 criteria for Panic Disorder)
0: No
1: Yes

PANIC (1=YES if C15b = Yes; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C16a. In the past 12 months have you had any other significant mental health problem that has not been mentioned (e.g., bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, bulimia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, etc.)?
0: No (go to C17)
1: Yes

C16b. Which one?
1: Bipolar disorder
2: Schizophrenia
3: Bulimia
4: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
5: Other

C17. **Prior to the past 12 months, do you have any significant history of mental health problems such as depression, post-traumatic stress, panic attacks, generalized anxiety, agoraphobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, bulimia, etc.**?
0: No
1: Yes

C18. Is there any significant history of mental health problems, drug or alcohol addictions, or behavioral addictions (overeating, sex or pornography, shopping, exercise, video games, the internet, or social media) in your parents, siblings, or children?
0: No
1: Yes
2: Unsure

MD (1=YES; 0=NO), any past year history of any major mental disorder (PTSD, DEPRESSION, GANXIETY, PANIC, Yes to C16a)

### PERSONALITY (NEO)

NEO PI-R (Form S) for subfacet of Impulsivity (I) (Costa & McCrae, 1992).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEO-N-I-TOTAL</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I3 I have little difficulty resisting temptation.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I1 I rarely overindulge in anything.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I4 When I am having my favourite foods, I tend to eat too much.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I5 I seldom give in to my impulses.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I6 I sometimes eat myself sick.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I2 I have trouble resisting my cravings.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I7 Sometimes I do things on impulse that I later regret.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO-N-I8 I am always able to keep my feelings under control.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GAMBLING ATTITUDES (GA)

For the following questions, when we refer to “gambling” we are referring to participation in activities such as lottery and raffle tickets, instant lotteries, electronic gambling machines, casino table games, sports betting, betting on other games, bingo, keno, etc.

GA1. Which best describes your belief about the benefit or harm that gambling has for society?
1: The harm far outweighs the benefits
2: The harm somewhat outweighs the benefits
3: The benefits are about equal to the harm
4: The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm
5: The benefits far outweigh the harm

GA2. Which of the following best describes your opinion about legalized gambling?
1: All types of gambling should be legal
2: All types of gambling should be illegal
3: Some types of gambling should be legal and some should be illegal.

GA3. Which of the following best describes your opinion about gambling opportunities in your province?
1: Gambling is too widely available
2: The current availability of gambling is fine
3: Gambling is not available enough

GA4. Who do you believe receives the majority of gambling revenue in Canada? **Randomize order.**
1: Provincial governments
2: The federal government
3: Charity and nonprofit groups
4. Aboriginal groups
5. Casino companies

GA5. What is your opinion about charity involvement in gambling (i.e., both their provision of gambling and their receiving funding from gambling revenue)?
1: I support it
2: I am against it
3: I support them receiving funding from gambling revenue, but I do not think they should be providing any type of gambling
4: I am supportive of their involvement in raffles, lotteries, and bingo, but not their involvement in casinos or other types of gambling
5: I am neutral or have no opinion

GA6. What is your opinion about First Nations provision of gambling?
1: I support it
2: I am against it
3: I am supportive of their involvement in raffles, lotteries, and bingo, but not casinos or other types of gambling
4: I am neutral or have no opinion

GA7. Who do you think has the responsibility for minimizing the harm associated with gambling?
1: The gambler
2: The provider of gambling
3: It is a shared responsibility between the gambler and the provider, but the gambler has the primary responsibility
4: It is a shared responsibility between the gambler and the provider, but the provider has the primary responsibility
5: It is a shared responsibility with both the gambler and the provider having equal responsibility

GA8. How satisfied are you with the integrity and fairness of how gambling is provided in your province?
1: Very satisfied
2: Somewhat satisfied
3: Neutral
4: Somewhat dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied

GA9. How satisfied are you with government and gambling provider efforts to minimize the harm associated with gambling?
1: Very satisfied
2: Somewhat satisfied
3: Neutral
4: Somewhat dissatisfied
5: Very dissatisfied

GAMBLING PARTICIPATION (G)
(Gambling Participation Instrument; Online Administration Format; Canadian Version; adapted to align with the 2018 Statistics Canada Gambling Module)

The following questions are about various types of gambling activities. Please think about all forms of gambling done either in person or online, including lotteries, organised betting and casual wagers with friends. Many of these questions ask about the past 12 months, which would be from [specify month and year] to the present time.

Note: ‘a’ questions address frequency of gambling, ‘b’ questions address subtype of gambling, ‘c’ questions address location of play and/or means of access, ‘d’ questions address time spent gambling, and ‘e’ questions assess gambling expenditure.

G1a. In the past 12 months, how often have you purchased lottery or raffle tickets? This does not include instant lottery tickets, scratchcards, sports lottery tickets, or break-open tickets, but does include Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max, Daily Grand, provincial/regional lotteries, hospital lotteries, and 50-50 tickets.
0: Never (go to G2a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G1b. What type of lottery or raffle did you participate in? (check all that apply)
1: A national lottery (e.g., Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max, Daily Grand) or provincial/regional lottery (e.g., names of popular provincial/regional lotteries) (BC=BC/49, Poker Lotto; AB,SK,MB,YK,NWT,NU= Western 649, Western Max, Poker Lotto; ON=Ontario 49, Lottario; QU=Quebec 49, Grande Vie, Lotto Poker; NB, NS, PE, NL=Atlantic 49, Poker Lotto)
2: A charity, hospital, or community group lottery or raffle
3: An out-of-country lottery

G1c. Where did you purchase these tickets? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based store or outlet in [home province]
2: At a land-based store or outlet outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G1d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on lottery or raffle tickets in a typical month (this includes any time taken to purchase tickets, check results, and/or do research)?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G1e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on lottery and raffle tickets in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____

G2a. In the past 12 months, how often would you say you have purchased instant lottery tickets, such as scratchcards, break-open tickets, or pull-tabs or played online instant games for money?
0: Never (go to G3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G2c. Where did you purchase these tickets or play these games? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based store or outlet in [home province]
2: At a land-based store or outlet outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G2d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on instant lottery tickets or instant games in a typical month?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G2e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on instant lottery tickets or instant games in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____

G3a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money on electronic gambling machines, such as slot machines, ALV French VLTs, electronic blackjack, electronic roulette, or video poker either in person or online? This refers to stand-alone machines and also includes electronic bingo machines, electronic craps, electronic keno machines, and electronic racing machines.
0: Never (go to G4a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G3b. What type of electronic gambling machine did you play (check all that apply)

1: Traditional machine with fruits/symbols/pictures and paylines
2: Electronic machine offering virtual casino table games such as poker, blackjack, baccarat, roulette, craps, big wheel, or virtual bingo, keno, etc.
3: Other type of machine (e.g., skill-based video gambling machine)

G3c. Where did you play these machines (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based casino, racetrack, or bingo hall in [home province]
2: At a land-based casino, racetrack, bingo hall or other gambling venue outside of [home province].
3: In a bar or lounge in [home province]
4: In a bar, hotel, restaurant, retail shop, airport, etc. outside of [home province].
5: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
6: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
7: At an underground/illegal casino or some other underground/illegal location in [home province]
8: On a ship in international waters

G3d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing electronic gambling machines in a typical month?______(limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G3e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on electronic gambling machines in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____  (limit to numerals)

G4a. Excluding electronic machine versions, how often in the past 12 months have you bet or spent money on casino table games like poker, blackjack, baccarat or roulette? Please include any location, whether at a casino, a private residence, online, or anywhere else. This also includes craps, mah-jong, sic bo, and pai gow.
0: Never (go to G5a or G4f if person scored 1-6 on G3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G4b. What casino table games did you play (check all that apply)?
1: Poker
2: Blackjack
3: Baccarat
4: Roulette
5: Craps
6: Mahjong
7: Sic Bo
8: Pai Gow
9: Big Wheel (Wheel of Fortune; Big Six)
10: Other

G4c. Where did you play these table games (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based casino in [home province]
2: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, card room, Mahjong house, etc.) outside of [home province].
3: At a bar or lounge outside of [home province].
4: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
5: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
6: At a land-based underground/illegal casino, card room, or other venue in [home province]
7: At a private residence or workplace
8: On a ship in international waters

G4d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing casino table games in a typical month?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G4e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on casino table games in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money you spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G4f to G4i only asked for people who scored 1-6 on G3a or G4a

G4f. Are you a member of any gambling rewards or loyalty program?
0: No
1: Yes

G4g. In the past 12 months how often have you accessed additional money from automatic teller machines or other cash machines when you go gambling?
0: Never
1: Occasionally
2: Most times that I go

G4h. In the past 12 months how often have you borrowed money or played on credit when you gambled?
0: Never
1: Occasionally
2: Most times that I go

G4i. Have you gambled at a casino between the hours of 3am – 9am in the past 12 months?
0: No
1: Yes

G5a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet money on sports either in person or online? This includes betting on professional sports such as hockey, football, basketball, and horse racing; sports lottery tickets and sports pools; betting on e-sports (professional video game competitions); fantasy sports (point totals from a ‘fantasy team’ composed of players selected from different teams); virtual sports (computer generated competitions); and sports you participate in yourself such as pool, bowling, golf, or darts.
0: Never (go to G6a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G5b. What type of sports betting did you engage in? (check all that apply)
1: Betting on professional sporting events (i.e., hockey, football, basketball, baseball, boxing, mixed martial arts, motor racing, horse racing, e-sports (professional video game competitions). Which ones(s)__________________
2: Sports pools/lotteries (i.e., betting on the outcomes of several different professional sporting matches)
3: Fantasy Sports betting
4: Virtual Sports betting (i.e., betting on computer-generated sporting competitions)
5: Betting on sports that you participated in yourself (e.g., golf, pool, bowling, darts, foosball)

G5c. Where and how did you bet on sports? (indicate all that apply)
1: Purchased sports lottery tickets (e.g., Proline, Sports Select, Mise-O-Jeu) from a local land-based retailer
2: Placed bets at an online sports betting site in [home province] [name of provincial website: BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)]
3: Placed bets at an online sports betting site outside of [home province].
4: Made bets with other people at a private residence, your place of work, or some other non-commercial location
5: Placed bets at an illegal/underground land-based sports betting shop or bookmaker

G5d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on sports betting in a typical month? (this includes any time taken to do research and calculate odds)? ______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G5e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on sports betting in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G6a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money playing bingo? This includes bingo played while the numbers are drawn, such as at a bingo hall, or an online bingo hall, but excludes instant bingo games like scratch tickets or electronic machines versions.
0: Never (go to G7a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G6c. Where did you play bingo (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based bingo hall in [home province]
2: At a land-based bingo hall outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G6d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing bingo in a typical month? ______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G6e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent playing bingo in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G7a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money on other types of gambling that have not yet been mentioned? Examples includes keno, cock fights, dog racing, dog fights, non-casino card or dice games (e.g., rummy, backgammon), video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events, or anything else.
0: Never (go to G8a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week
G7b. What are these other types of gambling you bet money on? (check all that apply)
1: Keno
2: Bingo
3: Kinzo
4: Cock fights
5: Dog racing
6: Dog fights
7: Other animal contests
8: Non-casino card games (e.g., rummy, euchre, hanafuda (hwatu))
9: Non-casino dice games (e.g., backgammon, Yahtzee)
10: Video games (i.e., other than electronic video gambling machines in casinos and e-sport competitions)
11: Board games
12: Televised entertainment events
13: Political events
14: Other________________ [specify] (do not include financial index wagering in this list)

G7c. Where did you make these bets? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, bingo hall, racetrack) in [home province]
2: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, bingo hall, racetrack) outside of [home province].
3: At a bar/lounge/club/hotel in [home province]
4: At a bar/lounge/club/hotel outside of [home province].
5: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. (BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games)
6: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
7: At a land-based underground/illegal casino, card room, or other venue in [home province]
8: At my place of work, a private residence, or some other non-commercial location
9: On a ship in international waters

G7d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on these other types of gambling in a typical month?______(limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G7e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on these other types of gambling in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G8a. In the past 12 months, how often have you engaged in any speculative financial market activities? This refers to things such as day trading, penny stocks, shorting, options, currency futures, or placing a wager on the direction or future value of a financial index (e.g., composite index such as TSX, Dow Jones, currency value)?
0: Never (go to G9)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G8b. Which specific activities did you engage in? (check all that apply)
1: Day trading
2: Penny stocks
3: Shorting stocks
4: Options
5: Futures
6: Financial index betting
7: Other________________ [specify]

G8d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on speculative financial market activities in a typical month? (this includes time taken to do research and check prices)______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)
G8e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on these speculative financial market activities in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

Go to next Section if there has been no participation in any type of gambling in the past 12 months.

G9. You said that you engaged in (list types of gambling reported earlier) in the past year. In a typical month, how many days do you engage in at least one form of gambling, including buying lottery tickets_____ (limit to numbers from 0 to 30) (CCSA question)

G10. Has your frequency of gambling over the past 12 months been steady and regular or more variable and irregular?
1: Very regular and steady
2: Fairly regular and steady
3: Fairly variable and irregular
4: Very variable and irregular

G11a. In the past 12 months, what is the largest amount of money you have lost to gambling in a single day?
0: $0
1: $1-$199
2: $200-$499
3: $500-$999
4: $1000-$1999
5: $2000-$4999
6: $5000-$9999
7: $10000 or more

G11b. In the past 12 months, what is the largest amount of money you have won from gambling in a single day?
0: $0
1: $1-$199
2: $200-$499
3: $500-$999
4: $1000-$1999
5: $2000-$4999
6: $5000-$9999
7: $10000 or more

G12 is only asked of people who participated in online gambling in the past 12 months (i.e., scored either 2 on G1c; 2 on G2c; 5 or 6 on G3c; 4 or 5 on G4c; 2 or 3 on G5c; 2 on G6c; or 5 or 6 on G7c)

G12. How did you pay for your online gambling?
1: Regular currency (credit card, debit card, bank wire transfer, PayPal, cheque)
2: Digital or cryptocurrency (e.g., Bitcoin)
3: Both regular currency and digital currency

GAMBLER. Any past year gambling on G1 to G8.
ONLINEGAMBLING. Any past year online gambling on G1 to G8.
GTYPES. Total number of different types of gambling engaged in within past 12 months (G1 – G8)
GFREQ. Total combined frequency reported on all types of gambling in past 12 months (range of 0 to 48).
GMAXFREQ. Maximum frequency reported on any type of gambling in past 12 months.
GTIME. Total ‘typical month’ time reported on all types of gambling in past 12 months. All values of 500 and higher reset to 499.
GNETLOSS. Total ‘typical month’ net loss/win on all types of gambling in past 12 months.
GTOTALLOSS. Only totalling losses reported on each type. Net wins for each type are reset to -1.

Ge (Expenditure) Data Cleaning: For all Ge questions, any value above +$50,000 or below -$50,000 is individually examined. The number is deleted if an anomalous value greater than $50,000 is also reported on additional types of gambling and if these expenditures are inconsistent with the person’s reported frequency or time spent gambling, the person’s reported household income, and the person’s problem gambling status. Otherwise, the number is reset to $49,999.
### BASELINE ONLINE PANEL SURVEY

#### GAMBLING MOTIVATION (GM)

Do not ask GM1 to anyone who has not participated in any type of gambling in the past 12 months.

**GM1a. What would you say are the main reasons that you gamble? (check all that apply)**

1: Excitement/enjoyment/fun
2: To win money
3: To develop my skills
4: To compete or for the challenge
5: To socialize
6: To support worthy causes
7: To escape, relax, or relieve stress
8: It makes me feel good about myself
9: Other __________________ [specify]

**GM1b. What would you say is the primary reason that you gamble? (only accept one response)**

1: Excitement/enjoyment/fun
2: To win money
3: To develop my skills
4: To compete or for the challenge
5: To socialize
6: To support worthy causes
7: To escape, relax, or relieve stress
8: It makes me feel good about myself
9: Other __________________ [specify]
97: I don’t have a primary reason.

**GM2. How important to you is gambling as a leisure or recreational activity?**

0: Not at all important
1: Somewhat important
2: Quite important
3: Very important

**GM3. How important is money to you?**

0: Not at all important
1: Somewhat important
2: Quite important
3: Very important

#### GAMBLING CONTEXT (GC)

The following questions are not asked of non-gamblers and people who only purchase lottery/raffle or instant lottery tickets.

**GC1. In the past 12 months have you typically gambled alone or with friends/family?**

1: Always alone
2: Mostly alone
3: Sometimes alone and sometimes with friends/family
4: Mostly with friends/family
5: Always with friends/family

**GC2. In the past 12 months how often did you drink alcohol when you gambled?**

1: Always
2: Often
3: Sometimes
4: Rarely
0: Never

**GC3. In the past 12 months how often did you smoke or use tobacco when you gambled?**
GC4. In the past 12 months how often did you use cannabis when you gambled?
1: Always  
2: Often  
3: Sometimes  
4: Rarely  
0: Never

GC5. In the past 12 months how often did you use stimulants (e.g., cocaine, amphetamine), opiates or opioids (e.g., morphine, codeine, fentanyl, heroin), tranquilizers, ecstasy, or other drugs when you gambled?
1: Always  
2: Often  
3: Sometimes  
4: Rarely  
0: Never

**GAMBLING SOCIAL EXPOSURE (GE)**

GE1. Did you ever gamble with your parents, grandparents, brothers, or sisters when you were growing up (i.e., prior to age 18)?
0: No  
1: Yes, occasionally  
2: Yes, regularly

GE2. In the past 12 months, how many of the people that you regularly spend time with have been regular gamblers?
0: None  
1: One  
2: A few of them  
3: Many of them  
4: All of them  
5: Unsure

GE3. In the past 12 months, how many of the people that you regularly socialize with have had gambling problems? Someone is a ‘problem gambler’ if they have impaired control over their gambling that has caused a significant problem for them or someone in their immediate social network.
0: None  
1: One  
2: A few of them  
3: Many of them  
4: All of them  
5: Unsure

GE4. How available are opportunities to gamble at your workplace or school (past 12 months)?
1: Not available  
2: Available on occasion  
3: Readily available if you seek them out  
4: Readily available  
5: Unsure or not applicable

**GAMBLING FALLACIES (GF)**

(Gambling Fallacies Measure; Leonard, Williams & Vokey, 2015)

GF1. Which of the following set of lottery numbers has the greatest probability of being selected as the winning combination?
GF2. Which gives you the best chance of winning the jackpot on a slot machine?
0: Playing a slot machine that has not had a jackpot in over a month.
0: Playing a slot machine that had a jackpot an hour ago.
1: Your chances of winning the jackpot are the same on both machines.

GF3. How lucky are you? If 10 people’s names were put into a hat and one name drawn for a prize, how likely is it that your name would be chosen?
1: About the same likelihood as everyone else
0: Less likely than other people
0: More likely than other people

GF4. If you were to buy a lottery ticket, which would be the best place to buy it from?
0: A place that has sold many previous winning tickets
0: A place that has sold few previous winning tickets
1: One place is as good as another

GF5. A positive attitude or doing good deeds increases your likelihood of winning money when gambling.
1: Disagree
0: Agree

GF6. A gambler goes to the casino and wins 75% of the time. How many times has he or she likely gone to the casino?
1: 4 times
0: 100 times
0: It is just as likely that he has gone either 4 or 100 times

GF7. You go to a casino with $100 hoping to double your money. Which strategy gives you the best chance of doing this?
1: Betting all your money on a single bet
0: Betting small amounts of money on several different bets
0: Either strategy gives you an equal chance of doubling your money

GF8. Which game can you consistently win money at if you use the right strategy?
0: Slot machines
0: Roulette
0: Bingo
1: None of the above

GF9. Your chances of winning a lottery are better if you are able to choose your own numbers.
1: Disagree
0: Agree

GF10. You have flipped a coin and correctly guessed ‘heads’ 5 times in a row. What are the odds that heads will come up on the next flip. Would you say...
1: 50%
0: More than 50%
0: Or less than 50%

GHM1a. In the past 12 months have you seen or heard any media or public awareness campaigns to prevent problem gambling in your province (e.g., on television, posters, radio, social media, billboards, etc.)?
0: No (go to GHM2a)
1: Yes
GHM1b. What impact have these messages had on your gambling expenditure?
0: No impact
1: Caused me to decrease my spending
2: Caused me to increase my spending

GHM2 questions only asked of past year gamblers.

GHM2a. Do you generally keep track of how much money you gamble? (CCSA question)
0: No (go to GHM3a)
1: Yes

GHM2b. in what ways (check all that apply) (CCSA question)
1: daily basis
2: weekly basis
3: monthly basis
4: annual basis

GHM3a. Do you generally keep track of how often you gamble? (CCSA question)
0: No (go to GHM4a)
1: Yes

GHM3b. in what ways (check all that apply) (CCSA question)
1: daily basis
2: weekly basis
3: monthly basis
4: annual basis

GHM4a. Do you generally keep track of how much time you spend each time you gamble? (CCSA question)
0: No (go to GHM5a)
1: Yes

GHM4b. in what ways (check all that apply) (CCSA question)
1: daily basis
2: weekly basis
3: monthly basis
4: annual basis

GHM5a. In the past 12 months, how often did you limit the amount of time playing to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM6a)
1: rarely (go to GHM6a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM5b. What time limit do you typically use? _______ hours _______ minutes per session/day (CCSA question)

GHM5c. How helpful is setting a time limit in helping you to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM6a. In the past 12 months, how often did you limit how often you play to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM7a)
1: rarely (go to GHM7a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM6b. What frequency limit do you typically use? ______ times per week/month (CCSA question)

GHM6c. How helpful is setting a frequency limit in helping you to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM7a. In the past 12 months, how often did you set a predetermined spending limit in advance of how much you would spend gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM8a)
1: rarely (go to GHM8a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM7b. What spending limit do you typically use? _$______ per week/month (CCSA question)

GHM7c. How helpful is setting a spending limit in helping you to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM8a. In the past 12 months, how often did you keep track of the money you spend in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM9a)
1: rarely (go to GHM9a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM8b. How helpful is keeping track of the money you spend in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM9a. In the past 12 months, how often did you limit the amount of alcohol you consume while gambling to control your gambling? (CCSA question) (only asked if C2a>0)
0: never (go to GHM10a)
1: rarely (go to GHM10a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM9b. How helpful is limiting the amount of alcohol you consume in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM10a. In the past 12 months, how often did you limit the amount of cannabis you consume while gambling to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM10a)
1: rarely (go to GHM10a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM10b. How helpful is limiting the amount of cannabis you consume in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM11a. In the past 12 months, how often did you think about the negative consequences of excessive gambling to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM11a)
1: rarely (go to GHM11a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM11b. How helpful is thinking about the negative consequences in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM12a. In the past 12 months, how often did you restrict access to additional cash (i.e., leaving bank cards at home) to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM13a)
1: rarely (go to GHM13a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM12b. How helpful is restricting access to additional cash in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

GHM13a. In the past 12 months, how often did you play with friends and/or family present to control your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: never (go to GHM14a)
1: rarely (go to GHM14a)
2: sometimes
3: usually
4: always

GHM13b. How helpful is playing with friends and/or family present in controlling your gambling? (CCSA question)
0: not at all helpful
1: mildly helpful
2: somewhat helpful
3: very helpful

Do not ask GHM14 questions unless person scored 1-6 on G3a (i.e., has played EGMs in the past year).

| GHM14a. Are you aware of the following things which are often found in Canadian casinos? | Aware | Not Aware |
|---|---|
| 1: ‘Responsible gambling information terminals’ and/or ‘gambling information centres’ staffed by advisors (e.g., ‘GameSense’) | | |
2: limits on casino hours of operation (i.e., closed in early morning hours)
3: prohibition of casino employees from gambling at the casino
4: smoking bans
5: prohibition of gambling while intoxicated
6: ability to receive statements of gambling spending and frequency for reward/loyalty card members
7: limits on cash payouts for winnings (i.e., receiving a cash voucher or cheque instead)
8: a limit on the maximum bet on electronic gambling machines (i.e., slots, VLTs, electronic blackjack, video poker, etc.)
9: a limit on the maximum number of betting lines on slots or VLTs
10: ability to put preset limits on time, money or frequency of slot or VLT play
11: clocks on electronic gambling machines
12: responsible gambling messaging on electronic gambling machines
13: casino self-exclusion (ability to ban yourself from the casino)
14: Other_____________________(specify)

Provide a list of everything checked off in GHM14a and randomize order:

**GHM14b. What impact have these things had on your spending on electronic gambling machines?** (i.e., slots, VLTs, electronic blackjack, video poker, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decreased spending</th>
<th>Increased spending</th>
<th>No impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Responsible gambling information terminals’ and/or ‘gambling information centres’ staffed by advisors (e.g., ‘GameSense’)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>limits on casino hours of operation (i.e., closed in early morning hours)</td>
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<tr>
<td>prohibition of casino employees from gambling at the casino</td>
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<tr>
<td>casino self-exclusion (ability to ban yourself from the casino)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other_____________________(specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Provide a list of everything checked off in GHM14a and randomize order:

**GHM14c. What impact have these things had on your enjoyment of electronic gambling machines?** (i.e., slots, VLTs, electronic blackjack, video poker, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decreased enjoyment</th>
<th>Increased enjoyment</th>
<th>No impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Responsible gambling information terminals’ and/or ‘gambling information centres’ staffed by advisors (e.g., ‘GameSense’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>limits on casino hours of operation (i.e., closed in early morning hours)</td>
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<td>prohibition of casino employees from gambling at the casino</td>
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<tr>
<td>casino self-exclusion (ability to ban yourself from the casino)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other_____________________(specify)</td>
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</table>
Do not ask GHM15 questions unless person has participated in online gambling in the past 12 months

GHM15a. For online gambling, have you used any of the responsible gambling tools available on the website that allow you to set time, frequency, or spending limits or temporarily suspend your account?
0: No (go to next section)
1: Yes

GHM15b. What impact have these things had on your online spending?
0: No impact
1: Decreased spending
2: Increased spending

FAMILY HISTORY OF PROBLEM GAMBLING (GFH)

GFH1a. Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever had a gambling problem? (i.e., had difficulty controlling their gambling to the extent that it caused significant problems)?
0: No (go to next section)
1: Yes
2: Unsure

GFH1b. Who was that? (indicate all that apply)
1: Myself
   1a. Was that in the past 12 months or prior to that? (check all that apply)
      1: Past 12 months
      2: Prior to that
      3: Both

2: father
   2a. Was this your
      1: biological father
      2: stepfather, or
      3: adopted father

3: mother
   3a. Was this your
      1: biological mother
      2: stepsister, or
      3: adopted mother

4: brother(s)
   4a. Was this your
      1: biological brother
      2: stepbrother, or
      3: twin brother

   4b. Was this your
      1: Identical twin brother or
      2: non-identical twin brother

5: sister(s)
   5a. Was this your
      1: biological sister
      2: stepsister, or
      3: twin sister

   5b. Was this your
      1: Identical twin sister or
      2: non-identical twin sister

6: child or children
   6a. Was this your
      1: biological child
      2: stepchild, or
      3: adopted child
7: spouse
8: other (grandparent, cousin, nephew, niece, grandchild, etc.)

**GAMBLING PROBLEMS/HARM (GP)**

GO TO GP1 if there has been any past year gambling. Note: this threshold is different from the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey where it is gambling once a month or more on any type. The present survey will investigate whether the Statistics Canada criteria are too stringent by adding questions that inquire about discrepancies between high levels of gambling involvement and no harm and reports of significant harm in the absence of significant gambling involvement.

Please answer all of the following questions, even if you think they do not apply to you.

In the past 12 months, how often...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Never (0)</th>
<th>Sometimes (1)</th>
<th>Most of the time (2)</th>
<th>Almost always (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP1. PGS1. have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP2. PGS12/PPGM14. have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP3. PGS13/PPGM9. when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP4. PGS14/PPGM1a. have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP5. PGS18/PPGM1b. has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP6. PGS15. have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP7. PGS16/PPGM4. has your gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP8. PGS17/PPGM7. have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP9. PGS19. have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past 12 months......

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No (0)</th>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP10. PPGM2. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant mental stress in the form of guilt, anxiety, or depression for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP11. PPGM3a. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant problems in your relationship with your spouse/partner or important friends or family in the past 12 months?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP12. PPGM3b. In the past 12 months, has your involvement in gambling caused you to repeatedly neglect your children or family?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP13. PPGM5. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant work or school problems for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months or caused you to miss a significant amount of time off work or school?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP14. PPGM6. In the past 12 months, has your involvement in gambling caused you or someone close to you to write bad cheques, take money that didn’t belong to you or commit other illegal acts to support your gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP15. PPGM8. In the past 12 months, have you often gambled longer, with more money or more frequently than you intended to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP16. PPGM10a. In the past 12 months, have you made attempts to either cut down, control or stop gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP17. PPGM10b. Were you successful in these attempts to cut down, control or stop gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP18. PPGM11. In the past 12 months, is there anyone else who would say that you had difficulty controlling your gambling, regardless of whether you agreed with them or not?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP19. PPGM12. In the past 12 months, would you say you have been preoccupied with gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP20. PPGM13. In the past 12 months, when you did try cutting down or stopping did you find you were very restless or irritable or that you had strong cravings for it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PGSITOTAL. Sum of PGS1 to PGS19.
PGSISPLUS. Scoring 5 or higher on PGSITOTAL.
PGSI8PLUS. Scoring 8 or higher on PGSITOTAL
PPGMHARM. Sum of (PPGM1a & PPGM1b; maximum score of 1 for both) + PPGM2 + (PPGM3a + PPGM3b; maximum score of 1 for both) + PPGM4 + PPGM5 + PPGM6 + PPGM7
PPGMCATEGORY (Non-Gambler, Recreational Gambler, At-Risk Gambler, Problem Gambler, Pathological Gambler)

Ask GP22a if PPGMHARM is 1 or higher and GMAXFREQ is <3 and GTIME is < 2 and GNETLOSS is < $75

GP22a. You report significant past year problems from gambling, and yet your past year involvement in gambling and losses are very low. Do you think you may have made a mistake in some of your answers?____________________

Ask GP22b if PPGMHARM is 0 and GMAXFREQ = 6 or GTIME is > 40 or GNETLOSS is > $1000

GP22b. You report significant past year involvement in gambling as well as gambling losses, and yet you report no significant harm from your gambling. Do you think you may have made a mistake in some of your answers?____________________

IF PGSITOTAL < 5, GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

GP23. Are there particular types of gambling that have contributed to your problems more than others?
0: No (go to GP25)
1: Yes

GP24a. Which types of gambling have contributed to your problems? (check all that apply)
1: Lottery or raffle tickets
2: Instant lottery tickets or online instant games
3: Electronic gambling machines (i.e., slot machines, video lottery terminals, electronic roulette, electronic baccarat, electronic blackjack, electronic bingo, electronic keno machines, electronic racing machines)
4: Poker
5: Other casino table games (i.e., poker, blackjack, baccarat, roulette, craps, etc.) (live or online)
6: Sports betting
7: Speculative high-risk stocks, options, futures, or day trading
8: Other (keno, bingo, cock fights, dog racing, dog fights, non-casino card or dice games (e.g., rummy, backgammon), video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events, or anything else)

GP24b. Are your problems most with land-based gambling or online gambling?
1: Land-based
2: Online
3: Both

GP25. What do you believe are the causes of your gambling problems?___________________________

GP26x. Are you aware of the problem gambling treatment services in your area?
0: No
1: Yes

If person scores 0 on GP16 then go to Demographics Section.

GP26. When you tried to cut back or stop your gambling in the past year, did you do this primarily on your own or with help from other people?
1: Primarily on my own
2: Primarily with help from others (go to GP29)

GP27. What are the reason(s) you chose to do this on your own rather than seek help? (check all that apply)
1: I did not believe I would need help
2: I was unaware of where to get help
For your information, the problem gambling helpline for your province is [BC 1-888-795-6111; AB 1-866-332-2322; SK 1-800-306-6789; MB 1-800-463-1554; ON 1-888-230-3505; QU: 1-800-461-0140; NB 1-800-461-1234; NS 1-888-347-8888; PEI 1-855-255-4255; NF 1-888-899-4357; YK 1-866-456-3838; NU 1-800-265-3333; NWT: 1-800-661-0830]

3: I felt too ashamed to seek help
4: I did not believe that treatment would work for me

GP28. How successful were you in reducing or stopping your gambling?
0: Not at all successful
1: Somewhat successful
2: Quite successful
3: Very successful

GP29. What sort of help did you seek? (check all that apply)
1: Support and/or counselling from friends and/or family
2: In-person counselling from counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist
3: In-person counselling from family doctor
4: In-person counselling from pastor, minister, priest, or other religious figure
5: Group therapy or support (e.g., Gamblers Anonymous)
6: Online or telephone counselling
7: Medication from family doctor or psychiatrist
8: Self-help materials from books or online
9: Casino or online self-exclusion
10: Residential or in-patient treatment
11: Other_________________

GP30. How helpful was this assistance in reducing or stopping your gambling?
0: Not at all helpful
1: Somewhat helpful
2: Quite helpful
3: Very helpful

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DEMOGRAPHICS

D1. Please indicate your sex
1: Male
2: Female
3: Other

D2. In what year were you born?________
9999: I prefer not to say

D3. What is your current marital status?
1: Single (never married and not living in a common-law relationship)
2: Married or living in a common-law relationship
3: Separated, but still legally married
4: Divorced
5: Widowed
9: I prefer not to answer

D4. Do you consider yourself to be.. (CCHS SDC_R035)
1: Heterosexual (sexual relations with people of the opposite sex)
2: Homosexual, that is lesbian or gay (sexual relations with people of your own sex)
3: Bisexual (sexual relations with people of both sexes)
9: I prefer not to answer

D5a. Do you have any children (biological, stepchildren, or adopted)?
1: Yes
2: No (go to D6)
9: I prefer not to answer

D5b. How many?
1: 1
2: 2
3: 3
4: 4
5: 5
6: More than 5
9: I prefer not to answer

D5c. How many currently live with you?
0: 0
1: 1
2: 2
3: 3
4: 4
5: 5
6: More than 5
9: I prefer not to answer

D6. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?19
1: Primary level
2: Some Secondary schooling
3: Completion of Secondary school
4: Some Vocational training
5: Completion of Vocational training
6: Some Post-Secondary schooling at college, university or other post-secondary institute
7: A post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree below a bachelor’s degree
8: Bachelor’s degree or equivalent
9: Professional degree (e.g., law, medicine) requiring additional education beyond standard bachelor degree
10: Master’s or doctorate degree
99: I prefer not to answer

D7a. Which category best describes your current employment situation?
1: Employed full-time
2: Employed part-time (includes people who may also be retired, or a homemaker, or fulltime student)
3: Sick leave, maternity leave, on strike, on disability
4: Homemaker and not working for money (go to D8)
5: Unemployed (go to D8)
6: Full-time student and not working for money (go to D8)
7: Retired and not working for money (go to D8)
99: I prefer not to answer

D7b. What is your current occupation?____________________

D8. What is your best estimate of your total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions in the last calendar year. This includes wages, investments, pensions, support payments, rental income, employment insurance, etc. (modelled after CCHS ADM_Q020B)
1: Less than $20,000
2: $20,000 – $39,000
3: $40,000 – $59,000
4: $60,000 - $79,000
5: $80,000 - $99,000
6: $100,000 - $119,000
7: $120,000 - $139,000

---

19 Based on the International Standard Classification of Education
D9. What do you estimate your current household debt to be? This would include mortgages, credit cards, loans, car payments, etc.?
1: No debt
2: Less than $39,000
3: $40,000 – $79,000
4: $80,000 - $119,000
5: $120,000 - $159,000
6: $160,000 - $199,000
7: $200,000 - $239,000
8: $240,000 - $299,000
9: >$300,000
98: uncertain
99: I prefer not to answer

D10a. Were you born in Canada? (modelled after CCHS SDC_Q005)
0: No
1: Yes (go to D11)
99: I prefer not to answer

D10b. What country were you born in? ______________________
999: I prefer not to answer

D11. What language do you speak most often at home? (modelled after CCHS SDC_Q026)
1: English
2: French
3: Other
9: Prefer not to answer

D12. What are the main ethnic or cultural origins of your ancestors? (check as many as apply) (modelled after CCHS SDC_Q010) and research on ethnocultural groupings and their geospatial locations)
1: Western and Northern European (Austria, Belgium, England, France, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Scandinavian countries, Scotland, Slovenia, Switzerland)
2: Eastern European (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Western Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine)
3: Southern European (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain)
4: Middle Eastern and Arab (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen)
5: Central and Northern Asian (Afghanistan, Eastern Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan)
6: Chinese
7: South Asian (i.e., India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)
8: South-East Asian (i.e., Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Laos, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia)
9: East Asian (i.e., Korea, Japan)
10: Latin American (i.e., Mexico, all Central American countries, all South American countries)
11: African
12: Indigenous North American (First Nations, Inuk/Inuit, Métis)
12a. Check which one applies:
   1: First Nations
   2: Inuk/Inuit
   3: Métis
   9: I prefer not to answer
13: Other ______________________ [specify]
14: Unsure
99: Prefer not to answer
POSTAL. What is your postal code ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___? (limit to Letter, Number, Letter, Number, Letter, Number)
99: Don't know/Prefer not to answer

RECONTACT. Thank you for your time! In one year from now we will contact you again to see whether you would be willing to re-take a shorter version of this same survey and receive $10 in addition to your regular compensation from LegerWeb.

In addition to the survey one year from now we may have other paid gambling-related research available. Would you be interested in being contacted for this research? (CCSA question; for people who indicated ‘yes’, CCSA will provide a list of ID numbers of individuals it potentially wishes to interview to AGRI who will forward this list to LegerWeb → LegerWeb will contact these people to ask permission to share their contact info with CCSA → LegerWeb will then send a file to AGRI who will forward this contact info to CCSA).
0: No
1: Yes

Thank you, you have completed the survey.

End

Please click on the following arrow to receive your reward(s). Legerweb.com would like to thank you for answering this survey.
Appendix C: Follow-Up Online Panel Survey

Note: yellow highlighting indicates a change from the Baseline Online Panel Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LÉGER QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Préféreriez-vous répondre à ce questionnaire en anglais ou en français ? Would you prefer to complete the survey in English or French?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9: English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12: Français</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank you for taking the time to participate. We are currently conducting a very important academic study among many Canadians. Before you begin the study, you should be aware that there will be questions of a sensitive nature that arise. Do you wish to continue?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: No, I would prefer not to participate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INT01 - ASK ALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I agree to answer the following survey questions truthfully and thoughtfully.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Eligible: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROV - ASK ALL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which province or territory do you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC: British Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB: Alberta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK: Saskatchewan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB: Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON: Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC: Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB: New Brunswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS: Nova Scotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE: Prince Edward Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF: Newfoundland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT: Northwest Territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK: Yukon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NU: Nunavut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QAB - ASK IF PROV=AB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which region of Alberta do you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61: Calgary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62: Edmonton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63: Other regions of Alberta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QBC - ASK IF PROV=BC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which region of British Columbia do you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70: Metro Vancouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71: Other region in British Columbia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QON - ASK IF PROV=ON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which region of Ontario do you live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50: Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51: Kingston - Pembroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52: Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53: Greater London area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54: Muskoka - Kawarthas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOLLOW-UP ONLINE PANEL SURVEY

55: Northeast
56: Northwest
57: Greater Ottawa area
58: Stratford - Bruce Peninsula
59: Greater Toronto area
60: Windsor - Sarnia

Q0QC - ASK ALL
In which region of Quebec do you live?
1: Bas-Saint-Laurent
2: Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean
3: Capitale-Nationale
4: Mauricie
5: Estrie
6: Montréal
7: Outaouais
8: Abitibi-Témiscamingue
9: Côte-Nord
10: Nord-du-Québec
11: Gaspésie/Îles-de-la-Madeleine
12: Chaudière-Appalaches
13: Laval
14: Lanaudière
15: Laurentides
16: Montérégie
17: Centre-du-Québec

Q0QCA - ASK IF Q0QC=14(Lanaudière)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: L'Assomption
2: Charlemagne
3: L'Épiphanie
4: Lavaltrie
5: Mascouche
6: Repentigny
7: Saint-Sulpice
8: Terrebonne
96: Other Lanaudière city

Q0QCB - ASK IF Q0QC=15(Laurentides)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Blainville
2: Boisbriand
3: Bois-des-Filion
4: Deux-Montagnes
5: Gore
6: Kanesatake
7: Lorraine
8: Mirabel
9: Oka
10: Pointe-Calumet
11: Rosemère
12: Saint-Colomban
13: Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines
14: Saint-Lin-Laurentides
14: Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac
15: Sainte-Thérèse
16: Saint-Eustache
17: Saint-Jérôme
18: Saint-Joseph-du-Lac
19: Saint-Placide
96: Other city of Laurentides

Q0QCC - ASK IF Q0QC=16(Montérégie)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question.
For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities outside of the Island of Montreal are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city".
In which city do you live?
1: Beauharnois
2: Beloeil
3: Boucherville
4: Brossard
5: Candiac
6: Carignan
7: Chambly
8: Châteauguay
9: Coteau-du-Lac
10: Delson
11: Hudson
12: Kahnawake
13: La Prairie
14: Léry
15: Les Cèdres
16: Les Coteaux
17: L'Île-Cadieux
18: L'Île-Perrot
19: Longueuil
20: McMasterville
21: Mercier
22: Mont-Saint-Hilaire
23: Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot
24: Otterburn Park
25: Pincourt
26: Pointe-des-Cascades
27: Richelieu
28: Saint-Amable
29: Saint-Basile-le-Grand
30: Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville
31: Saint-Constant
32: Sainte-Catherine
47: Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
33: Sainte-Julie
34: Saint-Isidore
35: Saint-Lambert
36: Saint-Lazare
37: Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu
37: Saint-Mathieu
38: Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil
39: Saint-Philippe
40: Saint-Zotique
41: Terrasse-Vaudreuil
42: Varennes
43: Vaudreuil-Dorion
44: Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac
FOLLOW-UP ONLINE PANEL SURVEY

45: Verchères
96: Other city of Montérégie

Q0QCD - ASK IF Q0QC=3(Capitale-Nationale)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities on the outskirts of Québec City are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Ville de Québec
2: Boischatel
3: Château-Richer
4: Fossambault-sur-le-Lac
5: L'Ancienne-Lorette
6: L'Ange-Gardien
7: Lac-Beaupre
8: Lac-Delage
9: Lac-Saint-Joseph
10: Neuville
11: Notre-Dame-des-Anges
12: Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures
13: Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
14: Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier
15: Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
16: Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
17: Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans
18: Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval
19: Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier
20: Sainte-Famille
21: Sainte-Pétronille
22: Shannon
23: Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury
24: Wendake
96: Other city of Capitale-Nationale

Q0QCE - ASK IF Q0QC=12(Chaudière-Appalaches)
Your city of residence may not appear on the list at the next question. For statistical processing reasons, only certain cities on the outskirts of Québec City are identified. If this is the case, please select the response "other city". In which city do you live?
1: Ville de Lévis
2: Beaumont
3: Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly
4: Saint-Henri
5: Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon
96: Other city of Chaudière-Appalaches

Q0QCF - ASK IF Q0QCD=1
Please indicate in which borough you live:
1: Borough of La Cité-Limoilou
2: Borough of Sainte-Foy-Sillery-Cap-Rouge
3: Borough of Les Rivières
4: Borough of Beaupre
5: Borough of Charlesbourg
6: Borough of La Haute-St-Charles (Lac-Saint-Charles, Saint-Émile, Loretteville, Les Châtels, Val-Béair)

Q0QCG - ASK IF Q0QCE=1
Please indicate in which borough you live:
1: Desjardins
2: Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est
3: Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest
SEXE - ASK ALL
Please indicate your sex:
Note: As indicated by Statistics Canada, transgender, transsexual, and intersex Canadians should indicate the sex (male or female) with which they most associate themselves.
1: Male
2: Female
3: Other

AGE - ASK ALL
How old are you?
0: Under 18
1: Between 18 and 24
2: Between 25 and 34
3: Between 35 and 44
4: Between 45 and 54
5: Between 55 and 64
6: Between 65 and 74
7: 75 or older
9: I prefer not to answer

INTRODUCTION

I understand that other researchers may have access to this data, and may use my words in publications, reports, web pages, and other research outputs, only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the information as requested in this form.

Please take as much time as needed to complete this questionnaire and try to answer the questions as accurately as you can. Many questions ask about the past 12 months, which would be from [specify month and year] to the present time.

COMORBIDITIES (C)

C1a. During the past 12 months, how often did you use tobacco or e-cigarettes? (includes cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, shisha tobacco, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, snuff)
0: Not at all
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: 2 to 3 times a month
4: Once a week
5: 2 to 3 times a week
6: 4 to 6 times a week
7: Every day

C2a. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink alcoholic beverages? (CCHS ALC_Q015)
0: Not at all (go to C3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: 2 to 3 times a month
4: Once a week
5: 2 to 3 times a week
6: 4 to 6 times a week
7: Every day

C3a. Eliminated

C3b. Eliminated

C3c. Eliminated
C4a. During the past 12 months, how often did you use marijuana, hashish, or any cannabis product?  
(modelled after CCHS DRG_Q005, DRG_Q010, DRG_Q015)  
0: Not at all (go to C5a)  
1: Less than once a month  
2: Once a month  
3: 2 to 3 times a month  
4: Once a week  
5: 2 to 3 times a week  
6: 4 to 6 times a week  
7: Every day  

C4b. What methods did you use in the past 12 months to consume cannabis? Check all that apply.  
1: Smoking joints  
2: Smoking it in handheld pipes  
3: Smoking it using a water pipe  
4: Vaping  
5: Dab smoking  
6: Edibles (e.g. baked goods)  
7: Drinking cannabis tea or some liquid containing cannabis  
8: Tincture (‘green dragon’)  
9: Topical application (e.g. cream, lotions)  

Now we are thinking about the last 3 months  

C4c. How much did you spend on cannabis in the past three months? (National Cannabis Survey CAN_Q35)  
1: Nothing, got it free or traded something for it  
2: Between $1 and $10  
3: Between $11 and $25  
4: Between $26 and $50  
5: Between $51 and $100  
6: Between $101 and $150  
7: Between $151 and $250  
8: Over $250  

C4d. Eliminated  

C5a. During the past 12 months have you used cocaine, amphetamines, hallucinogens (such as LSD, mushrooms, or PCP), heroin, opium, fentanyl, or any other drugs not intended for medical use? “Non-medical” drug use means using it to get high or experience pleasurable effects, see what the effects are like, or use with friends.  
0: No (go to C6a)  
1: Yes  

C5b. Which ones?  
1: Benzodiazepines (downers)  
2: Amphetamines (methamphetamine, ice, uppers, crystal, speed)  
3: Ecstasy/MDMA  
4: Cocaine (coke, crack)  
5: Opiates and Opioids (opium, morphine, codeine, Oxycontin, fentanyl, heroin, Demerol, Talwin, Percocet)  
6: Hallucinogens (LSD, mushrooms, PCP, mescaline/peyote, ayahuasca)  
7: Other (khat, bath salts, salvia)  

C6a administered only if person has score of 3 or higher on C2 or C3a, or a score of 1 on C5a. Otherwise go to C7.  

C6a. In the past 12 months has your use of alcohol, cannabis or other drugs been associated with any of the following (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for Substance Use Disorder):  
1: often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than intended  
2: a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control use  
3: a great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
4: strong cravings for the substance
5: recurrent use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home
6: continued use despite the substance causing or worsening social or interpersonal problems
7: continued use despite the substance causing or worsening a physical or psychological problem
8: important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of use
9: recurrent use in situations in which it was physically dangerous
10: tolerance to the substance (needing more of it to have the same effect)
11: withdrawal symptoms when not using the substance
97: no, none of the above

C6ATOTAL
SUD (0-1 = no SUDisorder; 2-3 = mild SUDisorder; 4-5 = moderate SUDisorder; 6+ = severe SUDisorder (relabeled from C6ACATEGOREIS))

C6b administered only if person endorses 1 or more items from C6a.

C6b. During the past 12 months, have you sought professional help for your use of alcohol or drugs?
0: No
1: Yes

C7a. In the past 12 months have you had any problems with overinvolvement in behavioural addictions such as overeating, sex or pornography, shopping, exercise, video games, the internet, or social media? What we mean is difficulties controlling your involvement in the behavior which has led to significant negative consequences for you or other people.
0: No (go to C7c)
1: Yes

C7b. Which specific activities have you had problems with? Check all that apply.
1: Overeating
2: Sex or pornography
3: Exercise
4: Shopping
5: Social media
6: Video games
7: Internet
8: Other

C7c. Eliminated

C8. Thinking about the amount of stress in our life, would you say that in the past 12 months most of your days are….. (modelled after CCHS GEN_Q020)
1: Not at all stressful
2: Not very stressful
3: A bit stressful
4: Quite a bit stressful
5: Extremely stressful

C9. Eliminated

C10. Check off any events that have happened to you in the past 12 months. (Adaptation of the Life Events Questionnaire). Check all that apply.
work/school
1: started school
2: experienced significant difficulties at school
3: dropped out of school
4: started a new job
5: had a significant change in work hours, work demands, or work type
6: received an important promotion
7: had serious conflict(s) at work
8: suffered a significant business loss or failure
9: had difficulty finding employment
10: was laid off or fired
11: retired
family and friends
12: moved to new location/house
13: became pregnant (or spouse became pregnant)
14: experienced a miscarriage or abortion
15: had a new addition to the family through birth or adoption
16: son or daughter left home
17: started a relationship with a new boyfriend/girlfriend
18: got married
19: had serious conflicts or difficulties with spouse or partner
20: broke up with boyfriend/girlfriend
21: separated or divorced
22: had serious conflicts with family member(s)
23: had serious conflicts with close friend(s)
24: had serious conflicts with neighbor(s)
25: had serious conflicts with ex-spouse
26: death of spouse or partner
27: death of other close family member
28: death of close friend
29: serious illness or injury in family member or close friend
30: death of important family pet
property and finances
31: suffered a significant financial loss
32: declared bankruptcy
33: went on social support or welfare
34: suffered a significant loss or damage of property
35: borrowed a significant amount of money (e.g., mortgage)
36: had a significant financial improvement
legal matters/crime
37: arrested or charged with a crime
38: placed in jail
39: became involved in lawsuit
40: received serious threats or harassment
41: was assaulted
42: was robbed
43: was a victim of some other crime
44: caused a serious accident that injured or killed someone
health
45: witnessed a serious accident that injured or killed someone
46: suffered a serious injury as a result of an accident
47: became seriously overweight or underweight
48: developed a serious physical illness
49: developed a serious mental illness
50: developed a drug or alcohol addiction
97: none of the above

C10TOTAL
NegTOTAL (total of the subset of just negative stressors/events: 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50)

ONLY ASK C11a FOR PEOPLE WHO ENDORSED 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, or 46

C11a. Did any of the following symptoms occur for at least a month as a result of [specify the specific event(s) checked off in C12] (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for PTSD):
1: recurrent intrusive distressing memories of the event
2: recurrent distressing dreams about the event
3: flashbacks, in which you felt you were reliving the event
4: intense psychological distress to reminders of the event
5: intense physical reactions to reminders of the event
97: no, none of these symptoms occurred

C11ATOTAL
Go to C12 if no symptoms checked off in C11a.

C11b. During the period you were experiencing the symptoms you just checked off, did you also (check all that apply)
1: make efforts to avoid distressing memories, thoughts, or feelings about the event
2: make efforts to avoid external reminders (people, places, etc.) of the event
0: no, I did not make any efforts to avoid distressing memories or external reminders

C11BTOTAL
Go to C12 if no symptoms checked off in C11b

C11c. During this period did you have any of the following symptoms (check all that apply)
1: inability to remember an important part of the event
2: persistent and exaggerated negative beliefs or expectations about oneself, others, or the world (e.g., “I am bad”, “No one can be trusted”, “The world is dangerous”)
3: persistent, distorted beliefs about the cause or consequences of the event that has led you to blame yourself or others
4: persistent negative emotions (fear, horror, anger, guilt, shame)
5: markedly decreased interest or participation in activities
6: feelings of detachment from others
7: persistent inability to experience positive emotions
97: none of the above

C11CTOTAL
Go to C12 if less than 2 symptoms checked off in C11c

C11d. During this period did you have any of the following symptoms (check all that apply)
1: irritable behavior and angry outbursts
2: reckless or self-destructive behavior
3: over-vigilance or over-alertness
4: exaggerated startle response
5: difficulty concentrating
6: difficulty sleeping
97: no, none of the above

C11DTOTAL

PTSD (1= YES if C10ATOTAL > 0 & C11BTOTAL > 0 & C11CTOTAL > 1 & C11DTOTAL > 1; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C12. In the past 12 months, how would you rate your overall level of happiness?
1: Very high
2: High
3: Moderate
4: Low
5: Very low

C13a. In the past 12 months, was there ever a period of 2 weeks or longer where you had a depressed mood most of the day nearly every day and/or a loss of interest or pleasure in most activities? (DSM-5 criteria for Major Depressive Disorder)
0: No (go to C14a)
1: Yes

C13b. Check off any of the following that occurred during this time period: (DSM-5 criteria for Major Depressive Disorder)
1: significant weight loss or weight gain or an increase or decrease in appetite
2: problems sleeping or excessive sleeping nearly every day
3: physical agitation or being slowed down nearly every day
4: fatigue or loss of energy nearly every day
5: feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt
6: decreased ability to think or concentrate or indecisiveness nearly every day
7: recurrent thoughts of death or suicide
97: none of the above

C13b TOTAL

DEPRESSION (1=YES if C13b TOTAL >3; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C14a. Would you describe yourself as chronically anxious? (i.e., having difficulty controlling excessive anxiety and worry most days about a variety of things)? (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
0: No (go to C15a)
1: Yes

C14b. Does this anxiety cause significant distress or impairment in your social functioning, employment, or other areas? (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
0: No (go to C15a)
1: Yes

C14c. Do you also have any of the following symptoms? (check all that apply) (DSM-5 criteria for Generalized Anxiety)
1: restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge
2: easily fatigued
3: difficulty concentrating or mind going blank
4: irritability
5: muscle tension
6: difficulty sleeping
97: no, none of the above

C14c TOTAL

GANXIETY (1=YES if C14c TOTAL > 2; 0=NO for all other cases)

C15a. In the past 12 months have you had recurrent unexpected panic attacks during which 4 or more of the following symptoms occur: pounding heart, sweating, trembling, shortness of breath, feelings of choking, chest pain, nausea, dizziness, chills or hot flashes, numbness, feelings of unreality, fear of losing control, fear of dying? (DSM-5 criteria for Panic Disorder)
0: No (go to C16a)
1: Yes

C15b. Have these attacks been followed by either a persistent worry about having additional attacks and/or avoidance of activities (e.g., exercise) or unfamiliar places? (DSM-5 criteria for Panic Disorder)
0: No
1: Yes

PANIC (1=YES if C15b = Yes; 0 = NO for all other cases)

C16a. In the past 12 months have you had any other significant mental health problem that has not been mentioned (e.g., bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, bulimia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, etc.)?
0: No (go to C17)
1: Yes

C16b. Which one?
1: Bipolar disorder
2: Schizophrenia
3: Bulimia
4: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
The following questions are about various types of gambling activities. Please think about all forms of gambling done either in person or online, including lotteries, organised betting and casual wagers with friends. Many of these questions ask about the past 12 months, which would be from [specify month and year] to the present time.

Note: ‘a’ questions address frequency of gambling, ‘b’ questions address subtype of gambling, ‘c’ questions address location of play and/or means of access, ‘d’ questions address time spent gambling, and ‘e’ questions assess gambling expenditure.

G1a. In the past 12 months, how often have you purchased **lottery or raffle tickets**? This does not include instant lottery tickets, scratchcards, sports lottery tickets, or break-open tickets, but does include Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max, Daily Grand, provincial/regional lotteries, hospital lotteries, and 50-50 tickets.

0: Never (go to G2a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G1b. What type of lottery or raffle did you participate in? (check all that apply)
1: A national lottery (e.g., Lotto 6/49, Lotto Max, Daily Grand) or provincial/regional lottery (e.g., names of 2 provincial/regional lotteries) [BC=BC/49, Poker Lotto; AB,SK,MB,YK,NWT,NU= Western 649, Western Max, Poker Lotto; ON=Ontario 49, Lottario; QU=Quebec 49, Grande Vie, Lotto Poker; NB, NS, PE, NL=Atlantic 49, Poker Lotto]
2: A charity, hospital, or community group lottery or raffle
3: An out-of-country lottery.

G1c. Where did you purchase these tickets? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based store or outlet in [home province]
2: At a land-based store or outlet outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G1d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on lottery or raffle tickets in a typical month (this includes any time taken to purchase tickets, check results, and/or do research)?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)
G1e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on lottery and raffle tickets in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). $_$ (limit to numerals)

G2a. In the past 12 months, how often would you say you have purchased instant lottery tickets, such as scratchcards, break-open tickets, or pull-tabs or played online instant games for money?

0: Never (go to G3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G2c. Where did you purchase these tickets or play these games? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based store or outlet in [home province]
2: At a land-based store or outlet outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G2d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on instant lottery tickets or instant games in a typical month? (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G2e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on instant lottery tickets or instant games in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). $_$ (limit to numerals)

G3a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money on electronic gambling machines, such as slot machines, VLTs, electronic blackjack, electronic roulette, or video poker either in person or online? This refers to stand-alone machines and also includes electronic bingo machines, electronic craps, electronic keno machines, and electronic racing machines.

0: Never (go to G4a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G3b. What type of electronic gambling machine did you play (check all that apply)

1: Traditional machine with fruits/symbols/pictures and paylines

2: Electronic machine offering virtual casino table games such as poker, blackjack, baccarat, roulette, craps, big wheel, or virtual bingo, keno, etc.

3: Other type of machine (e.g., skill-based video gambling machine)

G3c. Where did you play these machines (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based casino, racetrack, or bingo hall in [home province]
2: At a land-based casino, racetrack, bingo hall or other gambling venue outside of [home province].
FOLLOW-UP ONLINE PANEL SURVEY

3: In a bar or lounge in [home province]
4: In a bar, hotel, restaurant, retail shop, airport, etc. outside of [home province].
5: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
6: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
7: At an underground/illegal casino or some other underground/illegal location in [home province]
8: On a ship in international waters

G3d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing electronic gambling machines in a typical month?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G3e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on electronic gambling machines in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G4a. Excluding electronic machine versions, how often in the past 12 months have you bet or spent money on casino table games like poker, blackjack, baccarat or roulette? Please include any location, whether at a casino, a private residence, online, or anywhere else. This also includes craps, mah-jong, sic bo, and pai gow.
0: Never (go to G5a or G4f if person scored 1-6 on G3a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G4b. What casino table games did you play (check all that apply)?
1: Poker
2: Blackjack
3: Baccarat
4: Roulette
5: Craps
6: Mahjong
7: Sic Bo
8: Pai Gow
9: Big Wheel (Wheel of Fortune; Big Six)
10: Other

G4c. Where did you play these table games (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based casino in [home province]
2: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, card room, Mahjong house, etc.) outside of [home province].
3: At a bar or lounge outside of [home province].
4: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
5: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
6: At a land-based underground/illegal casino, card room, or other venue in [home province]
7: At a private residence or workplace
8: On a ship in international waters

G4d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing casino table games in a typical month?______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G4e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on casino table games in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money you spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____ (limit to numerals)
G4f to G4i only asked for people who scored 1-6 on G3a or G4a

G4f. Are you a member of any gambling rewards or loyalty program?
0: No
1: Yes

G4g. In the past 12 months how often have you accessed additional money from automatic teller machines or other cash machines when you go gambling?
0: Never
1: Occasionally
2: Most times that I go

G4h. In the past 12 months how often have you borrowed money or played on credit when you gambled?
0: Never
1: Occasionally
2: Most times that I go

G4i. Have you gambled at a casino between the hours of 3am – 9am in the past 12 months?
0: No
1: Yes

G5a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet money on sports either in person or online? This includes betting on professional sports such as hockey, football, basketball, or horse racing; sports lottery tickets and sports pools; betting on e-sports (professional video game competitions); fantasy sports (point totals from a ‘fantasy team’ composed of players selected from different teams); virtual sports (computer generated competitions); and sports you participate in yourself such as pool, bowling, golf, or darts.
0: Never (go to G6a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G5b. What type of sports betting did you engage in? (check all that apply)
1: Betting on professional sporting events (i.e., hockey, football, basketball, baseball, boxing, mixed martial arts, motor racing, horse racing, e-sports (professional video game competitions). Which ones(s)_________________________
2: Sports pools/lotteries (i.e., betting on the outcomes of several different professional sporting matches)
3: Fantasy Sports betting
4: Virtual Sports betting (i.e., betting on computer-generated sporting competitions)
5: Betting on sports that you participated in yourself (e.g., golf, pool, bowling, darts, foosball)

G5c. Where and how did you bet on sports? (indicate all that apply)
1: Purchased sports lottery tickets (e.g., Proline, Sports Select, Mise-O-Jeu) from a local land-based retailer
2: Placed bets at an online sports betting site in [home province] [i.e., name of provincial website] BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB, NS, PE, NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB, SK, YK, NU, NWT)
3: Placed bets at an online sports betting shop outside of [home province].
4: Made bets with other people at a private residence, your place of work, or some other non-commercial location
5: Placed bets at an illegal/underground land-based sports betting shop or bookmaker
6: Placed bets at a land-based horse race track or teletheatre

G5d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on sports betting in a typical month? (this includes any time taken to do research and calculate odds)?______(limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G5e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on sports betting in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)
G6a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money playing bingo? This includes bingo played while the numbers are drawn, such as at a bingo hall, or an online bingo hall, but excludes instant bingo games like scratch tickets or electronic machines versions.
0: Never (go to G7a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G6c. Where did you play bingo (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based bingo hall in [home province]
2: At a land-based bingo hall outside of [home province]
3: At an online website within [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
4: At an online website outside of [home province].

G6d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent playing bingo in a typical month? ______ (limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G6e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent playing bingo in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G7a. In the past 12 months, how often have you bet or spent money on other types of gambling that have not yet been mentioned? Examples include keno, cock fights, dog racing, dog fights, non-casino card or dice games (e.g., rummy, backgammon), video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events, or anything else.
0: Never (go to G8a)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G7b. What are these other types of gambling you bet money on? (check all that apply)
1: Keno
2: Bingo
3: Kinzo
4: Cock fights
5: Dog racing
6: Dog fights
7: Other animal contests
8: Non-casino card games (e.g., rummy, euchre, hanafuda (hwatu))
9: Non-casino dice games (e.g., backgammon, Yahtzee)
10: Video games (i.e., other than electronic video gambling machines in casinos and e-sport competitions)
11: Board games
12: Televised entertainment events
13: Political events
14: Other________________ [specify] (record financial index wagering in G8)

G7c. Where did you make these bets? (check all that apply)
1: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, bingo hall, racetrack) in [home province]
2: At a land-based gambling venue (casino, bingo hall, racetrack) outside of [home province].
3: At a bar/lounge/club/hotel in [home province]
4: At a bar/lounge/club/hotel outside of [home province].
5: At an online gambling website in [home province] [name of provincial website]. BC=BCLC PlayNow; MB=Manitoba Liquor & Lotteries PlayNow; ON=PlayOLG; QU=Loto-Quebec jeux en ligne; NB,NS,PE,NL=Atlantic Lottery Corporation online games (this option not presented to AB,SK,YK,NU,NWT)
6: At an online gambling website outside of [home province].
7: At a land-based underground/illegal casino, card room, or other venue in [home province]
8: At my place of work, a private residence, or some other non-commercial location
9: On a ship in international waters

G7d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on these other types of gambling in a typical month?______(limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G7e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on these other types of gambling in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

G8a. In the past 12 months, how often have you engaged in any speculative financial market activities? This refers to things such as day trading, penny stocks, shorting, options, currency futures, or placing a wager on the direction or future value of a financial index (e.g., composite index such as TSX, Dow Jones, currency value)?
0: Never (go to G9)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

G8b. Which specific activities did you engage in? (check all that apply)
1: Day trading
2: Penny stocks
3: Shorting stocks
4: Options
5: Futures
6: Financial index betting.
7: Other________________[specify]

G8d. In the past 12 months, how many hours do you estimate you spent on speculative financial market activities in a typical month? (this includes time taken to do research and check prices)______(limit to numerals with a maximum value of 400)

G8e. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on these speculative financial market activities in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). _$_____ (limit to numerals)

Go to next Section if there has been no participation in any type of gambling in the past 12 months.

G9. You said that you engaged in (list types of gambling reported earlier) in the past year. In a typical month, how many days do you engage in at least one form of gambling, including buying lottery tickets_____ (limit to numbers from 0 to 30) (CCSA question)

G10. Has your frequency of gambling over the past 12 months been steady and regular or more variable and irregular?
1: Very regular and steady
2: Fairly regular and steady
3: Fairly variable and irregular
4: Very variable and irregular

G11a. In the past 12 months, what is the largest amount of money you have lost to gambling in a single day?
0: $0
1: $1-$199
2: $200-$499
G11b. In the past 12 months, what is the largest amount of money you have won from gambling in a single day?
0: $0
1: $1-$199
2: $200-$499
3: $500-$999
4: $1000-$1999
5: $2000-$4999
6: $5000-$9999
7: $10000 or more

G12 is only asked of people who participated in online gambling in the past 12 months (i.e., scored either 2 on G1c; 2 on G2c; 5 or 6 on G3c; 4 or 5 on G4c; 2 or 3 on G5c; 2 on G6c; or 5 or 6 on G7c)

G12. How did you pay for your online gambling?
1: Regular currency (credit card, debit card, bank wire transfer, PayPal, cheque)
2: Digital or cryptocurrency (e.g., Bitcoin)
3: Both regular currency and digital currency

GM1a. What would you say are the main reasons that you gamble? (check all that apply) (go to GM2 if only one reason is indicated)
1: Excitement/enjoyment/fun
2: To win money
3: To develop my skills
4: To compete or for the challenge
5: To socialize
6: To support worthy causes
7: To escape, relax, or relieve stress
8: It makes me feel good about myself
9: Other______________ [specify]

GM1b. What would you say is the primary reason that you gamble? (only accept one response)
1: Excitement/enjoyment/fun
2: To win money
3: To develop my skills
4: To compete or for the challenge
5: To socialize
6: To support worthy causes
7: To escape, relax, or relieve stress
8: It makes me feel good about myself
9: Other______________ [specify]
10. I don’t have a primary reason.

GM2. How important to you is gambling as a leisure or recreational activity?
0: Not at all important
1: Somewhat important
2: Quite important
3: Very important

GM3. How important is money to you?
0: Not at all important
1: Somewhat important
2: Quite important
3: Very important

**RELATIVE DEPRIVATION** (new section)

Revised Personal Relative Deprivation Scale

**RD1. I feel deprived when I think about what I have compared to what other people like me have.**
1: Strongly disagree
2: Disagree
3: Slightly disagree
4: Neutral
5: Slightly agree
6: Agree
7: Strongly agree

**RD2. I feel privileged compared to other people like me. (reverse scored)**
7: Strongly disagree
8: Disagree
5: Slightly disagree
4: Neutral
3: Slightly agree
2: Agree
1: Strongly agree

**RD3. I feel resentful when I see how prosperous other people like me seem to be.**
1: Strongly disagree
2: Disagree
3: Slightly disagree
4: Neutral
5: Slightly agree
6: Agree
7: Strongly agree

**RD4. When I compare what I have with what others like me have, I realize that I am quite well off. (reverse scored)**
7: Strongly disagree
8: Disagree
5: Slightly disagree
4: Neutral
3: Slightly agree
2: Agree
1: Strongly agree

**RD5. I feel dissatisfied with what I have compared to what other people like me have.**
1: Strongly disagree
2: Disagree
3: Slightly disagree
4: Neutral
5: Slightly agree
6: Agree
7: Strongly agree

RDTOTAL. Sum of RD1 to RD5.

GAMBLING CONTEXT (GC)

The following questions are not asked of non-gamblers and people who only purchase lottery/raffle or instant lottery tickets.

GC1. In the past 12 months have you typically gambled alone or with friends/family?
1: Always alone
2: Mostly alone
3: Sometimes alone and sometimes with friends/family
4: Mostly with friends/family
5: Always with friends/family

GC2. In the past 12 months how often did you drink alcohol when you gambled?
1: Always
2: Often
3: Sometimes
4: Rarely
0: Never

GC3. In the past 12 months how often did you smoke or use tobacco when you gambled?
1: Always
2: Often
3: Sometimes
4: Rarely
0: Never

GC4. In the past 12 months how often did you use cannabis when you gambled?
1: Always
2: Often
3: Sometimes
4: Rarely
0: Never

GC5. In the past 12 months how often did you use stimulants (e.g., cocaine, amphetamine), opiates or opioids (e.g., morphine, codeine, fentanyl, heroin), tranquilizers, ecstasy, or other drugs when you gambled?
1: Always
2: Often
3: Sometimes
4: Rarely
0: Never

GAMBLING SOCIAL EXPOSURE (GE)

GE1. Eliminated

GE2. In the past 12 months, how many of the people that you regularly spend time with have been regular gamblers?
0: None
1: One
2: A few of them
3: Many of them
4: All of them
5: Unsure
GE3. In the past 12 months, how many of the people that you regularly socialize with have had gambling problems? Someone is a ‘problem gambler’ if they have impaired control over their gambling that has caused a significant problem for them or someone in their immediate social network.
0: None
1: One
2: A few of them
3: Many of them
4: All of them
5: Unsure

GE4. How available are opportunities to gamble at your workplace or school (past 12 months)?
1: Not available
2: Available on occasion
3: Readily available if you seek them out
4: Readily available
5: Unsure or not applicable

GAMBLING FALLACIES (GF)
(Gambling Fallacies Measure; Leonard, Williams & Vokey, 2015)

GF1. Which of the following set of lottery numbers has the greatest probability of being selected as the winning combination?
0: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
0: 8, 18, 3, 55, 32, 28
1: Each of the above have an equal probability of being selected

GF2. Which gives you the best chance of winning the jackpot on a slot machine?
0: Playing a slot machine that has not had a jackpot in over a month.
0: Playing a slot machine that had a jackpot an hour ago.
1: Your chances of winning the jackpot are the same on both machines.

GF3. How lucky are you? If 10 people’s names were put into a hat and one name drawn for a prize, how likely is it that your name would be chosen?
1: About the same likelihood as everyone else
0: Less likely than other people
0: More likely than other people

GF4. If you were to buy a lottery ticket, which would be the best place to buy it from?
0: A place that has sold many previous winning tickets
0: A place that has sold few previous winning tickets
1: One place is as good as another

GF5. A positive attitude or doing good deeds increases your likelihood of winning money when gambling.
1: Disagree
0: Agree

GF6. A gambler goes to the casino and wins 75% of the time. How many times has he or she likely gone to the casino?
1: 4 times
0: 100 times
0: It is just as likely that he has gone either 4 or 100 times

GF7. You go to a casino with $100 hoping to double your money. Which strategy gives you the best chance of doing this?
1: Betting all your money on a single bet
0: Betting small amounts of money on several different bets
0: Either strategy gives you an equal chance of doubling your money

GF8. Which game can you consistently win money at if you use the right strategy?
GF9. Your chances of winning a lottery are better if you are able to choose your own numbers.
1: Disagree
0: Agree

GF10. You have flipped a coin and correctly guessed ‘heads’ 5 times in a row. What are the odds that heads will come up on the next flip. Would you say...
1: 50%
0: More than 50%
0: Or less than 50%

HARM MINIMIZATION (GHM) & RESPONSIBLE GAMBLING

GHM1a. In the past 12 months have you seen or heard any media or public awareness campaigns to prevent problem gambling in your province (e.g., on television, posters, radio, social media, billboards, etc.)?
0: No (go to GHM2a)
1: Yes

GHM1b. What impact have these messages had on your gambling expenditure?
0: No impact
1: Caused me to decrease my spending
2: Caused me to increase my spending

Example 1: Lower Risk Gambling Guidelines Risk Bar 1

Gambling can cause financial, relationship, emotional, health, and other problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gambling days per month</th>
<th>Risk of problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 days or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHM16. Based on Example 1, if you want to reduce your risk of gambling-related problems, you should gamble no more than ____ days per month.
• 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Example 2: Lower Risk Gambling Guidelines Risk Bar 2

Percentage of household income gamble per month*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of household income gamble per month</th>
<th>Risk of problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00% ($0)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25% ($15)</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50% ($30)</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75% ($45)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00% ($60)</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25% ($75)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50% ($90)</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.75% ($105)</td>
<td>120%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00% or more ($120 or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Dollar figures are based on the Statistics Canada 2016 Census of Population, household median income of $70,556 per year, rounded up to the nearest $5 increment.

GHM17. Based on Example 2, if you want to reduce your risk of gambling-related problems, you should gamble no more than ____
percent of your household income per month.
• 0.00%, 0.25%, 0.50%, 0.75%, 1.00%, 1.25%, 1.50%, 1.75%, 2.00%

** PROGRAMMING NOTE: Examples X and Y should be presented in random order.**

Example X

Gambling can cause financial, relationship, emotional, health, and other problems. To reduce your risk of experiencing these problems:

• Gamble no more than **4 days per month**

AND

• Gamble no more than **1% of your household income** ($60 per month for most Canadians). Consult the chart to the right to see what this means for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly Household Income</th>
<th>Suggested Monthly Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After reading Example X, please answer the following questions:

GHM18. As general advice, does the message of gambling **no more than 4 days per month** seem too high, too low or just right for most people who gamble?
1: Very much too high
2: A little too high
3: Just right
4: A little too low
5: Very much too low
6: Message is not clear. Why?______________

GHM19. As general advice, does the **suggested spending limit (1% of household income)** seem too high, too low or just right for most people who gamble?
1: Very much too high
2: A little too high
3: Just right
4: A little too low
5: Very much too low
6: Message is not clear. Why?______________

GHM20. Taken together (i.e., no more than 4 days and 1% of your income), I would use these guidelines to make decisions about how much I gamble.
1: Strongly agree
2: Agree
3: Undecided
4: Disagree
5: Strongly disagree

GHM21. What aspects of Example X do you find confusing or vague? ________________________

GHM22. Do you have advice on how to improve this message?__________________________

Example Y
Gambling can cause financial, relationship, emotional, health, and other problems. To reduce your risk of experiencing these problems:

- Gamble no more than **6 days per month**

AND

- Gamble no more than **1.5% of your household income**
  ($90 per month for most Canadians). Consult the chart to the right to see what this means for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly Household Income</th>
<th>Suggested Monthly Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After reading Example Y, please answer the following questions:

**GHM23.** As general advice, does the message of gambling no more than **6 days per month** seem too high, too low or just right for most people who gamble?
- 1: Very much too high
- 2: A little too high
- 3: Just right
- 4: A little too low
- 5: Very much too low
- 6: Message is not clear. Why? ________________

**GHM24.** As general advice, does the **suggested spending limit (1.5% of household income)** above seem too high, too low or just right for most people who gamble?
- 1: Very much too high
- 2: A little too high
- 3: Just right
- 4: A little too low
- 5: Very much too low
- 6: Message is not clear. Why? ________________

**GHM25.** Taken together (i.e., no more than 6 days and 1.5% of your income), I would use these guidelines to make decisions about how much I gamble.
- 1: Strongly agree
- 2: Agree
- 3: Undecided
- 4: Disagree
- 5: Strongly disagree

**GHM26.** What aspects of Example Y do you find confusing or vague? ________________

**GHM27.** Do you have advice on how to improve this message? ________________

**GHM28a.** Between Example X and Example Y, which set of guidelines do you think would be more effective in helping people reduce their risk of gambling problems?
- 1: Example X
- 2: Example Y
- 3: Both would be effective
- 4: Neither would be effective

**GHM28b.** Why? ________________

**GHM29a.** Between Example X and Example Y, which set of guidelines would you be most likely to use?
- 1: Example X
- 2: Example Y
- 3: Both
GO TO GP1 if there has been any past year gambling. Note: this threshold is different from the CCHS Statistics Canada Survey where it is gambling once a month or more on any type. The present survey will investigate whether the Statistics Canada criteria are too stringent by adding questions that inquire about discrepancies between high levels of gambling involvement and no harm and reports of significant harm in the absence of significant gambling involvement.

Please answer all of the following questions, even if you think they do not apply to you.

Please answer all of the following questions, even if you think they do not apply to you. In the past 12 months, how often

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Never (0)</th>
<th>Sometimes (1)</th>
<th>Most of the time (2)</th>
<th>Almost always (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP1. PGSi1. have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP2. PGSi2/PPGM14. have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP3. PGSi3/PPGM9. when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP4. PGSi4/PPGM1a. have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP5. PGSi8/PPGM1b. has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP6. PGSi5. have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP7. PGSi6/PPGM4. has your gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP8. PGSi7/PPGM7. have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP9. PGSi9. have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past 12 months......

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Never (0)</th>
<th>Yes (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP10. PPGM2. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant mental stress in the form of guilt, anxiety, or depression for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP11. PPGM3a. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant problems in your relationship with your spouse/partner or important friends or family in the past 12 months?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP12. PPGM3b. In the past 12 months, has your involvement in gambling caused you to repeatedly neglect your children or family?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP13. PPGM5. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant work or school problems for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months or caused you to miss a significant amount of time off work or school?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP14. PPGM6. In the past 12 months, has your involvement in gambling caused you or someone close to you to write bad cheques, take money that didn’t belong to you or commit other illegal acts to support your gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP15. PPGM8. In the past 12 months, have you often gambled longer, with more money or more frequently than you intended to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP16. PPGM10a. In the past 12 months, have you made attempts to either cut down, control or stop gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td>(go to GP18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP17. PPGM10b. Were you successful in these attempts to cut down, control or stop gambling?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP18. PPGM11. In the past 12 months, is there anyone else who would say that you had difficulty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
controlling your gambling, regardless of whether you agreed with them or not?

GP19. PPGM12. In the past 12 months, would you say you have been preoccupied with gambling?

GP20. PPGM13. In the past 12 months, when you did try cutting down or stopping did you find you were very restless or irritable or that you had strong cravings for it?

PGSITOTAL. Sum of PGSI1 to PGSI9.
PGSI5PLUS. Scoring 5 or higher on PGSITOTAL.
PGSI8PLUS. Scoring 8 or higher on PGSITOTAL.
PPGMHARM. Sum of (PPGM1a & PPGM1b; maximum score of 1 for both) + PPGM2 + (PPGM3a + PPGM3b; maximum score of 1 for both) + PPGM4 + PPGM5 + PPGM6 + PPGM7
PPGMCONTROL. Sum of PPGM8, PPGM9, PPGM10b, PPGM11
PPGMOTHER. Sum of PPGM12, PPGM13, PPGM14
PPGMTOTAL
PPGMCATEGORY (Non-Gambler, Recreational Gambler, At-Risk Gambler, Problem Gambler, Pathological Gambler)

Ask GP22a if PPGMHARMTOTAL is 1 or higher and GMAXFREQ is <3 and GTIME is < 2 and GNETLOSS is < $75

GP22a. You report significant past year problems from gambling, and yet your past year involvement in gambling and losses are very low. Do you think you may have made a mistake in some of your answers?____________________

Ask GP22b if PPGMHARMTOTAL is 0 and GMAXFREQ =6 or GTIME is > 40 or GNETLOSS is > $1000

GP22b. You report significant past year involvement in gambling as well as gambling losses, and yet you report no significant harm from your gambling. Do you think you may have made a mistake in some of your answers?____________________

IF PGSITOTAL < 5, GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

GP23. Are there particular types of gambling that have contributed to your problems more than others?
0: No (go to GP25)
1: Yes

GP24a. Which types of gambling have contributed to your problems? (check all that apply)
1: Lottery or raffle tickets
2: Instant lottery tickets or online instant games
3: Electronic gambling machines (i.e., slot machines, video lottery terminals, electronic roulette, electronic baccarat, electronic blackjack, electronic bingo, electronic keno machines, electronic racing machines)
4: Poker
5: Other casino table games (i.e., poker, blackjack, baccarat, roulette, craps, etc.) (live or online)
6: Sports betting
7: Speculative high-risk stocks, options, futures, or day trading
8: Other (keno, bingo, cock fights, dog racing, dog fights, non-casino card or dice games (e.g., rummy, backgammon), video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events, or anything else)

GP24b. Are your problems most with land-based gambling or online gambling?
1: Land-based
2: Online
3: Both

GP25. What do you believe are the causes of your gambling problems?________________________________________

GP26x. Are you aware of the problem gambling treatment services in your area?
0: No
1: Yes

If person scores 0 on GP16 then go to Demographics Section.

GP26. When you tried to cut back or stop your gambling in the past year, did you do this primarily on your own or with help from other people?
1: Primarily on my own

2: Primarily with help from others (go to GP29) this filter did not work in the Baseline Online Panel Survey

GP27. What are the reason(s) you choose to do this on your own rather than seek help? (check all that apply)
1: I did not believe I would need help
2: I was unaware of where to get help
   ➢ For your information, the problem gambling helpline for your province is [BC 1-888-795-6111; AB 1-866-332-2322; SK 1-800-306-6789; MB 1-800-463-1554; ON 1-888-230-3505; NB 1-800-461-1234; NS 1-888-347-8888; PEI 1-855-255-4255; NF 1-888-899-4357; YK 1-867-9061; NU 1-800-265-3333]
3: I felt too ashamed to seek help
4: I did not believe that treatment would work for me

GP28. How successful were you in reducing or stopping your gambling?
0: Not at all successful
1: Somewhat successful
2: Quite successful
3: Very successful

GP29. What sort of help did you seek? (check all that apply)
1: Support and/or counselling from friends and/or family
2: In-person counselling from counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist
3: In-person counselling from family doctor
4: In-person counselling from pastor, minister, priest, or other religious figure
5: Group therapy or support (e.g., Gamblers Anonymous)
6: Online or telephone counselling
7: Medication from family doctor or psychiatrist
8: Self-help materials from books or online
9: Casino or online self-exclusion
10: Residential or in-patient treatment
11: Other

GP29a needs to be asked for each type checked off in GP29.

GP29a. How helpful was this assistance in reducing or stopping your gambling?
0: Not at all helpful
1: Somewhat helpful
2: Quite helpful
3: Very helpful

GP29b. Do you remember how you found out about this service (skip if treatment was option 1)?
1: I looked for information on the web.
2: A family member or friend found the information
3: I got the information at a gambling venue
4: I saw a media announcement about this.
5: I called a helpline
6: I spoke to a health professional (e.g., doctor).
7: Other
8: Do not remember

GP29c. For treatment(s) rated as most helpful - 2,3 above), How was/were [ ....] helpful?

GP29d needs to be asked of everyone answering this section (i.e., GP 16 = 1)

GP29d. Before the last year, what types of help have you ever accessed? (check all that apply, whether or not it was helpful to you)
1: Support and/or counselling from friends and/or family
2: In-person counselling from counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist
3: In-person counselling from family doctor
4: In-person counselling from pastor, minister, priest, or other religious figure
5: Gamblers Anonymous
6: Group therapy or support (lead by a professional)
FOLLOW-UP ONLINE PANEL SURVEY

7: Online or telephone counselling
8: Medication from family doctor or psychiatrist
9: Self-help materials from books or online
10: Casino or online self-exclusion
11: Residential or in-patient treatment
12: Other_________________

What age did you first get (for each one checked)?

GP30. How helpful was this assistance in reducing or stopping your gambling? (for each one checked)
0: Not at all helpful
1: Somewhat helpful
2: Quite helpful
3: Very helpful

DEMographics

D1. Please indicate your sex
1: Male
2: Female
3: Other

D2. In what year were you born?________
97: prefer not to say

D3. What is your current marital status?
1: Single (never married and not living in a common-law relationship)
2: Married or living in a common-law relationship
3: Separated, but still legally married
4: Divorced
5: Widowed

D4. Eliminated

D5a. Eliminated

D5b. Eliminated

D5c. Eliminated

D6. Eliminated

D7a. Which category best describes your current employment situation?
1: Employed full-time
2: Employed part-time (includes people who may also be retired, or a homemaker, or fulltime student)
3: Sick leave, maternity leave, on strike, on disability
4: Homemaker and not working for money (go to D8)
5: Unemployed (go to D8)
6: Full-time student and not working for money (go to D8)
7: Retired and not working for money (go to D8)

D7b. Eliminated

D8. What is your best estimate of your total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions in the last calendar year. This includes wages, investments, pensions, support payments, rental income, employment insurance, etc. (modelled after CCHS ADM_Q020B)
1: Less than $20,000
2: $20,000 – $39,000
3: $40,000 – $59,000
4: $60,000 - $79,000
5: $80,000 - $99,000
6: $100,000 - $119,000
7: $120,000 - $139,000
8: >$140,000

D9. What do you estimate your current household debt to be? This would include mortgages, credit cards, loans, car payments, etc.?
1: No debt
2: Less than $39,000
3: $40,000 – $79,000
4: $80,000 - $119,000
5: $120,000 - $159,000
6: $160,000 - $199,000
7: $200,000 - $239,000
8: $240,000 - $299,000
9: >$300,000

D10a. Eliminated

D10b. Eliminated

D11. Eliminated

D12. Eliminated

POSTAL. What is your postal code ___ ___ ___ ___ ___? (limit to Letter, Number, Letter, Number, Letter, Number)

RECONTACT. Eliminated

End

Thank you, you have completed the survey. Please click on the following arrow to receive your reward(s).
Appendix D: Key Informant Survey of Major Provincial Stakeholders

Email Invitation & Consent

Dear [specify name],

We would like you to participate in a **5-minute survey** designed to assess the opinions of Canada’s major gambling stakeholders on a range of gambling-related issues. In compensation for your valuable time we will donate $100 to the charity of your choosing.

This survey is being conducted as part of the Canadian National Study of Gambling funded by the Alberta Gambling Research Institute, Canadian Consortium of Gambling Research, Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, and Gambling Research Exchange Ontario. The overarching purpose of this national investigation is to improve our understanding of gambling in Canada, with details about the specific research objectives being available on our [website](https://uleth.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aavVp89QcmMniNn?Q_DL=bDTNAQ4GEWrDUDX_aavVp89QcmMniNn_MLRP_0djK5ziWdY6JVS1&Q_CHL=email).

The present survey is one element of a multi-faceted investigation that includes a recently completed survey of 28,000 Canadians by Statistics Canada as well as a more in-depth survey of 10,000 online panelists. The purpose of the present survey is to understand the opinions of the major provincial stakeholders on things such as the benefits versus harms of gambling; charity involvement in gambling; responsible gambling; integrity with which gambling is provided, etc. For each province we have sent this survey link to the Regulator; CEO of the Provincial Gambling Operator; Provincial Directors of Responsible Gambling; a Casino Owner or General Manager; and a Problem Gambling Treatment Administrator.

The 10-member Research Team from the universities of Alberta, Calgary, and Lethbridge is led by Dr. Robert Williams, Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. For more information about this study you can contact myself (carrie.leonard@uleth.ca). Questions regarding your rights as a participant in this research may be addressed to the Office of Research Ethics, University of Lethbridge (403-329-2747 or research.services@uleth.ca).

Thank you for your participation and for the valuable insights you can provide!

Dr. Carrie Leonard  
Project Manager  
Canadian National Study  
[Carrie.leonard@uleth.ca](mailto:Carrie.leonard@uleth.ca)

Follow this link to the Survey:  
[Take the Survey](https://uleth.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aavVp89QcmMniNn?Q_DL=bDTNAQ4GEWrDUDX_aavVp89QcmMniNn_MLRP_0djK5ziWdY6JVS1&Q_CHL=email)  
Or copy and paste the URL below into your internet browser:  
https://uleth.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aavVp89QcmMniNn?Q_DL=bDTNAQ4GEWrDUDX_aavVp89QcmMniNn_MLRP_0djK5ziWdY6JVS1&Q_CHL=email

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**Week1:** personal email  
**Week2:** personal email reminder  
**Week3:** personal email reminder “we understand that you are a busy individual and may not have the time or desire to participate. If this is the case, please let us know and will be respectively indicate this in our Final Report.”  
**Week4:** personal email reminder “final reminder…. personal email reminder “we understand that you are a busy individual and may not have the time or desire to participate. If this is the case, please let us know and will be respectively indicate this in our Final Report.”  
**Week5:** start same procedure with back-up Key Informant
Thank you for agreeing to be surveyed. Please read the following letter of information before beginning the survey:

What is this study about?
The present survey is one element of a multi-faceted investigation that includes a recently completed survey of 28,000 Canadians by Statistics Canada as well as a more in-depth survey of 10,000 online panelists. The purpose of the present survey is to understand the opinions of the major provincial stakeholders on a range of gambling-related issues. For each province we have sent this survey link to the Regulator; CEO of the Provincial Gambling Operator; Provincial Directors of Responsible Gambling; a Casino Owner or Operator; and a Problem Gambling Treatment Administrator.

What is expected of you?
The survey length varies but will take an average of 5 minutes to complete. You will be asked to respond to statements on the benefits versus harms of gambling; charity involvement in gambling; responsible gambling; integrity with which gambling is provided, etc.

What are the anticipated uses of the data collected?
The responses to the survey will be aggregated with the nine other people in your category to ensure anonymity. Although individual responses may be quoted, they will never be ascribed to any individual. Further, the aggregated data from the present survey will never be reported on its own, but rather combined with data from other research arms of the overall national investigation and published in a Final Report, as well as academic publications and conference presentations.

What are the risks and benefits of participating?
There are no anticipated risks from participating. You may find some questions sensitive in nature, and you are free to not answer certain questions. The main benefit of participating is the ability to contribute to this comprehensive investigation whose ultimate aim is to improve our understanding of gambling in Canada so as to further maximize the benefits and minimize the harms. In recognition of your valuable time, we will also contribute $100 to the charity of your choosing.

How will your confidentiality and anonymity be protected?
Your responses will not be identified with you personally as the survey collects no identifying information. However, as with any electronic online survey, anonymity and confidentiality can never be completely guaranteed. The responses to this survey will be kept on a password-protected computer with restricted access. The privacy policy for Survey Monkey can be viewed at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/legal/privacy-policy/.

How can a participant withdraw?
Your participation is completely voluntary and you may withdraw your participation at any time by simply closing your browser before you submit your responses. If you wish to withdraw from the study after you submit your responses then contact carrie.leonard@uleth.ca to have your data deleted.

Who is conducting this research?
The 10 member Research Team is led by Dr. Robert Williams, Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. For more information about this study you can contact myself (carrie.leonard@uleth.ca). Questions regarding your rights as a participant in this research may be addressed to the Office of Research Ethics, University of Lethbridge (403-329-2747 or research.services@uleth.ca). This research study has been reviewed for ethical acceptability and approved by the University of Lethbridge Human Subject Research Committee. The overall findings of this investigation will be contained in a Final Report available on our website in mid to late 2020.

Consent. If you consent to participate in the survey, please click ‘Next’ and proceed to the survey questions now. Submission of your responses will be accepted as implied consent to participate. Thank you in advance for your participation.
1a. Which best describes your belief about the benefit or harm that gambling has for society?
   5: The benefits far outweigh the harm
   4: The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm
   3: The benefits are about equal to the harm
   2: The harm somewhat outweighs the benefits
   1: The harm far outweighs the benefits

1b. What do you believe are the main benefits?___________________

1c. What do you believe are the main harms?____________________

2. Which of the following best describes your opinion about legalized gambling?
   1: All types of gambling should be legal
   2: All types of gambling should be illegal
   3: Some types of gambling should be legal and some should be illegal. Specify ones that should be illegal__________________

3. Which of the following best describes your opinion about legal gambling opportunities in your province?
   1: Gambling is too widely available
   2: The current availability of gambling is fine
   3: Gambling is not available enough

4. What is your opinion about charity involvement in gambling (i.e., either their provision of gambling and/or receiving funding from gambling)?
   1: I support it
   2: I am against it
   3: I am supportive of their involvement in raffles, lotteries, and bingo, but not casinos or other types of gambling
   4: I am neutral or have no opinion on the topic
   5: Other____________________________

5. What is your opinion about First Nations provision of gambling?
   1: I support it
   2: I am against it
   3: I am supportive of their involvement in raffles, lotteries, and bingo, but not casinos or other types of gambling
   4: I am neutral or have no opinion on the topic
   5: Other____________________________

6. Who do you think has the responsibility for minimizing the harm associated with gambling?
   1: The gambler has the responsibility
   2: The provider of gambling has the responsibility
   3: It is a shared responsibility between the gambler and the provider, but with the gambler having the primary responsibility
   4: It is a shared responsibility between the gambler and the provider, but with the provider having the primary responsibility
   5: It is a shared responsibility with both the gambler and the provider having equal responsibility

7. How satisfied are you with the integrity and fairness with which legal gambling is provided in Canada?
   1: Very satisfied
   2: Somewhat satisfied
   3: Neutral
   4: Somewhat dissatisfied
   5: Very dissatisfied

8a. How satisfied are you with the enforcement of gambling laws in your province?
   1: Very satisfied
   2: Somewhat satisfied
   3: Neutral
   4: Somewhat dissatisfied
   5: Very dissatisfied
8b. What is your opinion concerning money laundering within casinos?
   1: it is a very minor problem that is being well controlled
   2: It is a very minor problem that is not being well controlled
   3: It is a problem of moderate significance that is being well controlled
   4: It is a problem of moderate significance that is not being well controlled
   5: It is a serious problem that is being well controlled
   6: It is a serious problem that is not being well controlled

9. How satisfied are you with government and gambling provider efforts to minimize the harm associated with gambling?
   1: Very satisfied
   2: Somewhat satisfied
   3: Neutral
   4: Somewhat dissatisfied
   5: Very dissatisfied

10a. The Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse is leading an effort to establish safe gambling limits. In your own estimation, what would you estimate to be a safe maximum frequency of gambling (number of times gambling per month) that is unlikely to lead to any significant harm? Provide a number between 0 and 30.

10b. What would you estimate is a safe maximum amount of spending on gambling per month that is unlikely to lead to any significant harm? $_____

10c. What would you estimate is a safe maximum percent of monthly income that could be spent on gambling that is unlikely to lead to any significant harm? ____%

11. The large majority of Canadians gamble recreationally without experiencing any harm. However, a small percentage can be classified as problem gamblers. What percentage of the Canadian adult population would you estimate are problem gamblers? Provide a number between 1 and 100:______%

12. What percentage of gambling revenue would you estimate comes from problem gamblers? Provide a number between 1 and 100:_____%

13. Do you believe that public consultations are necessary before introducing new legal forms of gambling?
   0: No
   1: Yes
   2: Unsure

14. What, if anything, can be done to improve the provision and regulation of legalized gambling so as to better maximize the benefits and minimize the harms?______________________

15. Please indicate which province you reside in.
   1: British Columbia
   2: Alberta
   3: Saskatchewan
   4: Manitoba
   5: Ontario
   6: Quebec
   7: Newfoundland and Labrador
   8: New Brunswick
   9: Prince Edward Island
   10: Nova Scotia

16. Please indicate which category of Key Informant you are.
   1: Provincial regulator
   2: CEO or Board Chair of provincial operator
   3: Provincial director of responsible gambling (employed by the provincial operator)
   4: Casino owner/manager
   5: Problem gambling prevention/treatment administrator
6: Gambling research &/or knowledge exchange entity

17. Which charity would you like us to make a $100 donation to in your name?_____________________________
Appendix E: Casino Patron Survey

Methodology
- Surveys administered by Project Manager (PM) and Research Assistant (RA) in venues (close to exit) during a weekend (both in evenings and during days).
- The surveys will be given to patrons in print and self-administered but PM & RA will clarify and explain some of the questions where required to ensure quality of responses as well as ensure that hand-writing is legible. In cases where the participant is unable to write legibly, the PM & RA may transcribe oral responses and in cases where the participant is visually impaired, they will read out the questions and assist with written responses where required.
- Aspire to obtain 250 per venue
Please read the following letter of information carefully before beginning the survey:

Principal Investigators: Darren R. Christensen, Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Fiona Nicoll, Chair in Gambling, Alberta Gambling Research Institute, Associate Professor, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta

What is this study about?
You are invited to participate in an anonymous survey of casino patrons. This is a research study that examines the perceptions of casino patrons about gambling, responsible gambling, and their experiences of casinos. Through your participation, we hope to better understand the gambling experience relating to responsible gambling measures in casinos. This invitation to participate is being extended to casino patrons at select casinos across Canada.

What is expected of you?
The survey contains 57 brief questions and will take approximately five to ten minutes to complete. These questions ask you for information about your gambling and your gambling experiences. You may choose to skip any question you prefer not to answer.

What are the anticipated uses of the data collected?
The responses to the survey will be aggregated and presented in a report to the Alberta Gambling Research Institute. The aggregated findings may also be published in scholarly presentations and publications.

What are the risks and benefits of participating?
There are no anticipated risks from participating in this study. The main direct benefit of you participating is receiving a $10 gift card. Results of this research may be used by governments and gambling providers to improve the experience of casino patrons and access to effective responsible gambling resources over time.

How will your confidentiality and anonymity be protected?
Participation is voluntary, and your responses will not be identified with you personally as the survey collects no identifying information.

The completed surveys will be held in secure locked locations. Only the study team will have access to the data. The responses to this survey will be kept on password-protected computers on secure servers with restricted access.

How can a participant withdraw?
You may withdraw your participation at any time without penalty. To withdraw simply retain the survey or indicate that you wish to withdraw from the survey to the survey administrator. If you indicate you wish to withdraw the survey administrator will destroy your survey data immediately. If you choose to discontinue participation after you have submitted your responses and do not immediately indicate your withdrawal, it will not be possible to withdraw your responses because they will not have identifying information linked to them.

Who is conducting this research?
For more information on this study or for a summary of the findings you may contact the Principle Investigators Darren Christensen at darren.christensen@uleth.ca or 403-329-5124, or Fiona Nicoll at fnicoll@ualberta.ca or 780-240-7430. Questions regarding your rights as a participant in this research may be addressed to the Office of Research Ethics, University of Lethbridge (Phone: 403-329-2747 or Email: research.services@uleth.ca).

This research study has been reviewed and approved by the University of Lethbridge Human Subject Research Committee.

Compensation
You will receive a $10 gift-card after completing the survey.

Eligibility
You must be 18 years or older to participate in this survey.

Consent
By completing and returning the survey (paper copy or tablet) you are indicating consent to be a participant in this study.

Next
Quit
## Gambling Experience

**GE1.** Do you understand the rules and design of all the games you play in the casinos you attend?

0: No (go to GE3)  
1: Yes

**GE2.** Where did you learn about these rules and game designs? ________________ (go to GE4)

**GE3.** Where would you go to find information about these rules and games? ________________

**GE4a.** What are the benefits that this casino creates in your local community? ________________

**GE4b.** What are the harms that this casino creates in your local community? ________________

**GE5.** How would you rate the casinos you attend in terms of quality of food, entertainment, friendliness of staff, cleanliness, comfort of furnishings, smoking and climate control?

1: Poor  
2: Below average  
3: Average  
4: Above average  
5: Excellent

**GE6.** What do you like best about your local casino? ________________

**GE7.** What things in your local casino would you like to see improved? ________________

**GE8.** How would you rate the casinos you most often go to in terms of responsibility (i.e., alcohol service, promptness of pay-outs, correct functioning of gaming equipment, etc.)?

1: Poor  
2: Below average  
3: Average  
4: Above average  
5: Excellent

**GE9.** Are you a member of any gambling rewards or loyalty program provided by your province or casino?

0: No (go to GE18)  
1: Yes

**GE10.** What are the benefits of membership to you personally? ________________

**GE11.** Have you experienced any negative experiences related to your membership?

0: No (go to GE18)  
1: Yes

**GE11a.** Please describe the negative experiences you have had related to your membership ________________

**GE18.** As a consumer, what is the most important thing you would like the government and gambling businesses to know about casinos in your province? ________________

---

### Responsible Gambling

All Canadian casinos provide services to help people better understand the game odds, gambling myths, and signs of gambling addiction. These things take the form of pamphlets, responsible gambling staff (e.g., GameSense Advisor, PlaySmart Advisor), and interactive responsible gambling terminals.
RG1. Prior to today, were you aware of responsible gambling staff, interactive responsible gambling terminals/kiosks, and/or responsible gambling information pamphlets in casinos in your province? (similar to online panel question)
1: Yes
0: No (go to RG8)

RG2. How accessible are these responsible gambling staff, terminals, and pamphlets in the casinos you patronise?
1: Not accessible at all
2: Somewhat accessible
3: Very accessible
4: Always accessible

RG3. Do you feel comfortable about using these responsible gambling services?
1: No
2: A little bit
3: Yes

RG4. Prior to today, how often in the past 12 months have you used responsible gambling terminals/kiosks, pamphlets, or had an interaction with a responsible gambling staff in the casino (e.g., GameSense Advisor, PlaySmart Advisor)?
0: Never (go to RG9)
1: Once or twice
2: Two or three times
3: Four to 12 times
4: More than 12 times

RG5. How did you initially access these responsible gambling services?
1: I sought them out myself
2: Casino staff alerted me to them
3: Other gamblers alerted me to them

RG6. Have these responsible gambling services been informative?
0: No, I didn’t really learn anything new
1: Yes, somewhat
2: Yes, I definitely learned some useful things

RG7. Have these responsible gambling services changed your gambling behaviour in any way?
0: No (go to RG11)
1: Yes

RG7a. How have these responsible gambling services changed your behaviour? Select all that apply
1: I spend more time gambling
2: I spend more money gambling
3: I spend less time gambling
4: I spend less money gambling

RG11. How often in the past 12 months have you used your loyalty/reward card to place limits on time spent, money spent, or frequency of play?
0: Never
1: Once or twice
2: Two or three times
3: Four to 12 times
4: More than 12 times
9: I don’t have a card or my card does not have these features (go to RG13)

RG12. How often in the past 12 months have you viewed your player activity statements so as to limit your play or spending?
0: Never
1: Once or twice
2: Two or three times
3: Four to 12 times
Casinos provide an option for customers to ban themselves from entering the casinos in the province if they are having problems. This is called self-exclusion.

RG13. Have you ever self-excluded yourself from the casinos in your province? (GP29 in the online panel gathers similar info)
0: No (go to RG21)
1: Yes

RG14. How long did you self-exclude for?
1: 6 months
2: 1 year
3: 2 years
4: more than 2 years

RG15. How helpful was casino self-exclusion to you in curbing your gambling?
0: Not at all helpful
1: Somewhat helpful
2: Very helpful

RG17. Have you re-entered a casino in your province during your period of self-exclusion?
0: No
1: Yes, once or twice
2: Yes, several times

RG18. Were you ever detected?
0: No
1: Yes, once
2: Yes, more than once

RG19. Were there any consequences for being detected?
0: No
1: Yes. Describe the consequences _________________________________________________

RG21. In general, what, if any, improvements to responsible gambling safeguards and services would you suggest?
__________________________________________________________________________________
GB5. In the past 12 months how often did you make the maximum bet on slot machines or VLTs?
0: Never
1: occasionally
2: fairly often
3: most of the time
4: all of the time

GB6. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on electronic gambling machines in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____ (online panel question)

GB7. Excluding electronic machine versions, how often in the past 12 months have you bet or spent money on casino table games like poker, blackjack, baccarat or roulette? Please include any location, whether at a casino, a private residence, online, or anywhere else. Casino table games also includes craps, mah-jong, sic bo, and pai gow. (online panel and CCHS Stats Canada question; important for triangulation and weighting)
0: Never (go to GB9)
1: Less than once a month
2: Once a month
3: Two to three times a month
4: Once a week
5: Several times a week
6: 4 or more times a week

GB8. In the past 12 months, how much money do you estimate you spent on casino table games in a typical month? Spend means how much you are ahead or behind or your net win or loss (if you have a net win, put a ‘+’ sign in front of the number). Do not include money you spent on transportation, food, drinks, or parking. _$_____ (online panel question)

Problem Gambling
PG1. In the past 12 months, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?
0: No
1: Yes

PG2. In the past 12 months, have you often gambled longer, with more money or more frequently than you intended to?
0: No
1: Yes

PG3. In the past 12 months, have you made attempts to either cut down, control or stop gambling?
0: No
1: Yes

Demographics
Same demographic questions as contained in the Online Panel surveys (important for triangulation and weighting purposes)

D1. What is your gender?
1: Male
2: Female
3: Other/Non-binary
4: Prefer not to say

D2. In what year were you born?________

D3. Which category best describes your current employment situation?
1: Employed full-time
2: Employed part-time (includes people who may also be retired, or a homemaker, or fulltime student)
3: Sick leave, maternity leave, on strike, on disability
4: Homemaker and not working for money
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW OF KEY INDIGENOUS LEADERS

5: Unemployed
6: Full-time student and not working for money
7: Retired and not working for money

D4. What is your best estimate of your total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions in the last calendar year. This includes wages, investments, pensions, support payments, rental income, employment insurance, etc.
1: Less than $20,000
2: $20,000 – $39,000
3: $40,000 – $59,000
4: $60,000 - $79,000
5: $80,000 - $99,000
6: $100,000 - $119,000
7: $120,000 - $139,000
8: >$140,000

D6. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?
1: Primary level
2: Some Secondary schooling
3: Completion of Secondary school
4: Some Vocational training
5: Completion of Vocational training
6: Some Post-Secondary schooling at college, university or other post-secondary institute
7: A post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree below a bachelor’s degree
8: Bachelor’s degree or equivalent
9: Professional degree (e.g., law, medicine) requiring additional education beyond standard bachelor degree
10: Master’s or doctorate degree
Appendix F: Draft Key Informant Interview of Indigenous Leaders

I understand that other researchers may have access to this data, and may use my words in publications, reports, web pages, and other research outputs, only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the information as requested in this form.

Date__________________________________________    Interviewer________________________________________

D1. Gender (do not ask)
1: Male
2: Female

D2. Position (do not ask)
1: Regional Chief with the Assembly of First Nations
2: Executive Director or Chief of a Provincial Territorial Organization
3: National Chief or Vice-Chief of the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
4: President or Vice-President of the Native Women’s Association of Canada

D3. Province or territory of residence
1: Alberta
2: British Columbia
3: Manitoba
4: New Brunswick
5: Newfoundland and Labrador
6: Northwest Territories
7: Nova Scotia
8: Nunavut
9: Ontario
10: Prince Edward Island
11: Quebec
12: Saskatchewan
13: Yukon

Q1. Are you the leader of a community that currently hosts a casino?

Q2. Are you the leader of a community that is located nearby a community that hosts a casino?

Q3. Have casinos lived up to their potential in terms of economic development?

Q4. Have casinos been divisive in terms of Indigenous/state relations; or inter-community relations?

Q5. What are the benefits of First Nations casinos (internally and externally)?

Q6. What are the drawbacks of First Nations casinos (internally and externally)?

Q7. What economic benefits have you witnessed from operating First Nations casinos?

Q8. What economic costs have you witnessed from operating First Nations casinos?

Q9. What social benefits have you witnessed from operating First Nations casinos?

Q10. What social costs have you witnessed from operating First Nations casinos?

Q11. What political benefits have you witnessed from operating First Nations casinos?
Q12. Has pursuing casino development aided or compromised Indigenous sovereignty?

Q13. Why are some leaders so assertive in their support for reserve casinos?

Q14. Who is benefitting the most from First Nations casinos (i.e., communities, provincial government, off-reserve businesses)?

Q15. How have non-Indigenous individuals responded to First Nations casino operations?

Q16. Should the provinces be involved/able to influence First Nations casino development?

Q17. Why do believe there is so much resistance to First Nations casino operations?

Q18. How can First Nations casino operations become an element of the national reconciliation process?

Q19. As a leader are you interested in constructing a casino in your community (why/why not)?

Q20. Is there support for such a project in your community (why/why not)?

The following questions are asked to see how closely aligned the opinions of indigenous leaders are to the opinions of the general population of indigenous people

GA1. Which best describes your belief about the benefit or harm that gambling has for society? (same question asked in online panel survey and urban aboriginal survey)
1: The harm far outweighs the benefits
2: The harm somewhat outweighs the benefits
3: The benefits are about equal to the harm
4: The benefits somewhat outweigh the harm
5: The benefits far outweigh the harm

GA2. Which of the following best describes your opinion about legalized gambling? (same question asked in online panel survey)
1: All types of gambling should be legal
2: All types of gambling should be illegal
3: Some types of gambling should be legal and some should be illegal. Specify ones that should be illegal ________________

GA3. Which of the following best describes your opinion about gambling opportunities in your province? (same question asked in online panel survey)
1: Gambling is too widely available
2: The current availability of gambling is fine
3: Gambling is not available enough

GA4. What is your opinion about First Nations provision of gambling? (same question asked in online panel survey)
1: I support it
2: I am against it
3: I am supportive of our involvement in raffles, lotteries, and bingo, but not casinos or other types of gambling
4: I am neutral or have no opinion on the topic

GA5. What is your opinion about First Nations casinos? (same question asked in urban aboriginal survey)
1: They are a good thing for First Nations people
2: They are a bad thing for First Nations people
3: Unsure

GA6. Do you believe that gambling is a part of traditional Native cultural or religious practices? (same question asked in urban aboriginal survey)
1: Yes
0: No
2: Unsure
GA7. In your opinion what is the most important issue that needs to be addressed for First Nations people? (same question asked in urban aboriginal survey)
1: economic development and jobs
2: better education
3: Land claims settlements
4: problem gambling
5: drug and alcohol problems
6: violence
7: racial discrimination
8: other ________________________________
I understand that other researchers may have access to this data, and may use my words in publications, reports, web pages, and other research outputs, only if they agree to preserve the confidentiality of the information as requested in this form.

Treatment Facility Name________________________________________   Date______________________________________

G4f. Have you been a member of any gambling rewards or loyalty program?  
0: No  
1: Yes

G4g. In the past 12 months how often have you accessed additional money from automatic teller machines or other cash machines when you go gambling?  
0: Never  
1: Occasionally  
2: Most times that I go

G4h. In the past 12 months how often have you borrowed money or played on credit when you gambled?  
0: Never  
1: Occasionally  
2: Most times that I go

G4i. Have you gambled at a casino between the hours of 3am – 9am in the past 12 months?  
0: No  
1: Yes

GHM1a. In the past 12 months have you seen or heard any media or public awareness campaigns to prevent problem gambling in your province (e.g., on television, posters, radio, social media, billboards, etc.)?  
0: No (go to GHM2a)  
1: Yes

GHM1b. What impact have these messages had on your gambling expenditure?  
0: No impact  
1: Caused me to decrease my spending  
2: Caused me to increase my spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHM2a. Are you aware of the following things which are often found in Canadian casinos?</th>
<th>Aware</th>
<th>Not Aware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: ‘Responsible gambling information terminals’ and/or ‘gambling information centres’ staffed by advisors (e.g., ‘GameSense’)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: limits on casino hours of operation (i.e., closed in early morning hours)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3: prohibition of casino employees from gambling at the casino</td>
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<tr>
<td>4: smoking bans</td>
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<tr>
<td>5: prohibition of gambling while intoxicated</td>
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<tr>
<td>6: ability to receive statements of gambling spending and frequency for reward/loyalty card members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7: limits on cash payouts for winnings (i.e., receiving a cash voucher or cheque instead)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8: a limit on the maximum bet on electronic gambling machines (i.e., slots, VLTs, electronic blackjack, video poker, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9: a limit on the maximum number of betting lines on slots or VLTs</td>
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<tr>
<td>10: ability to put preset limits on time, money or frequency of slot or VLT play</td>
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<tr>
<td>11: clocks on electronic gambling machines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12: responsible gambling messaging on electronic gambling machines</td>
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<tr>
<td>13: casino self-exclusion (ability to ban yourself from the casino)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GHM2b. What impact have these things had on your spending on electronic gambling machines? (i.e., slots, VLTs, electronic blackjack, video poker, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Decreased spending</th>
<th>Increased spending</th>
<th>No impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: ‘Responsible gambling information terminals’ and/or ‘gambling information centres’ staffed by advisors (e.g., ‘GameSense’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13: Casino self-exclusion (ability to ban yourself from the casino)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14: Other_______________________________________________________ (specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Q27a. Have you ever self-excluded yourself from the casinos in your province?
0: No (go to Q28)
1: Yes

Q27b. How long did you self-exclude for?
1: Less than six months
2: Six months to 12 months
3: 12 months to 24 months
4: More than 24 months

Q27c. Did you reenter a casino in your province during your period of self-exclusion?
0: No (go to Q28)
1: Yes, once or twice
2: Yes, several times

Q27d. Were you ever detected?
0: No
1: Yes, once
2: Yes, more than once

PPGM1a. Has your involvement in gambling caused you either to borrow a significant amount of money or sell some of your possessions in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM1b. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant financial concerns for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM2. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant mental stress in the form of guilt, anxiety, or depression for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No
PPGM3a. Has your involvement in gambling caused serious problems in your relationship with your spouse/partner, or important friends or family in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM3b. Has your involvement in gambling caused you to repeatedly neglect your children or family in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM4. Has your involvement in gambling resulted in significant health problems or injury for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM5. Has your involvement in gambling caused significant work or school problems for you or someone close to you in the past 12 months or caused you to miss a significant amount of time off work or school?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM6. Has your involvement in gambling caused you or someone close to you to write bad cheques, take money that didn’t belong to you or commit other illegal acts to support your gambling in the past 12 months?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM7. Is there anyone else who would say that your involvement in gambling in the past 12 months has caused any significant problems regardless of whether you agree with them or not?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM8. In the past 12 months, have you often gambled longer, with more money or more frequently than you intended to?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM9. In the past 12 months, have you often gone back to try and win back the money you lost?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM10a. In the past 12 months, have you made any attempts to either cut down, control or stop your gambling?
1: Yes
0: No go to PPGM11

PPGM10b. Were you successful in these attempts?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM11. In the past 12 months, is there anyone else who would say that you have had difficulty controlling your gambling, regardless of whether you agreed with them or not?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM12. In the past 12 months, would you say you have been preoccupied with gambling?
1: Yes
0: No

PPGM13. In the past 12 months, when you were not gambling did you often experience irritability, restlessness or strong cravings for it?
1: Yes
PPGM14. In the past 12 months, did you find you needed to gamble with larger and larger amounts of money to achieve the same level of excitement?

0: No
1: Yes
0: No

GP23. Are there particular types of gambling that have contributed to your problems more than others?

0: No (go to GP25)
1: Yes
1: Yes
0: No

GP24a. Which types of gambling have contributed to your problems? (check all that apply)

1: Lottery or raffle tickets
2: Instant lottery tickets or online instant games
3: Electronic gambling machines (i.e., slot machines, video lottery terminals, electronic roulette, electronic baccarat, electronic blackjack, electronic bingo, electronic keno machines, electronic racing machines)
4: Poker
5: Other casino table games (i.e., poker, blackjack, baccarat, roulette, craps, etc.) (live or online)
6: Sports betting
7: Speculative high-risk stocks, options, futures, or day trading
8: Other (keno, bingo, cock fights, dog racing, dog fights, non-casino card or dice games (e.g., rummy, backgammon), video games, board games, television events (e.g., reality show winners), political events, or anything else)

GP24b. Are your problems most with land-based gambling or online gambling?

1: Land-based (go to GP25a)
2: Online
3: Both

GP24c. Have you used any of the reserva(213,419),(554,534) responsible gambling tools available on the website that allow you to set time, frequency, or spending limits or temporarily suspend your account?

0: No (go to next section)
1: Yes

GP24d. What impact have these things had on your online spending?

0: No impact
1: Decreased spending
2: Increased spending

GP25a. What do you believe are the causes of your gambling problems?

GP25b. What are the main things that cause you to relapse?

GP25c. What are the main things that help you recover from your gambling problems?

GP29a. In addition to your current treatment did you also seek help from other sources?

0: No
1: Yes

GP29b. Which sources were these? (check all that apply)

1: Support and/or counselling from friends and/or family
2: In-person counselling from counselor, psychologist, or psychiatrist
3: In-person counselling from family doctor
4: In-person counselling from pastor, minister, priest, or other religious figure
5: Group therapy or support (e.g., Gamblers Anonymous)
6: Online or telephone counselling
7: Medication from family doctor or psychiatrist
8: Self-help materials from books or online
9: Casino or online self-exclusion
10: Residential or in-patient treatment
11: Other_________________

GP30. How helpful was this assistance in reducing or stopping your gambling?
0: Not at all helpful
1: Somewhat helpful
2: Quite helpful
3: Very helpful

D1. Gender
1: Male
2: Female

D2. In what year were you born?_______

D3. What is your current marital status?
1: Single (never married and not living in a common-law relationship)
2: Married or living in a common-law relationship
3: Separated, but still legally married
4: Divorced
5: Widowed

D6. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?
1: Primary level
2: Some Secondary schooling
3: Completion of Secondary school
4: Some Vocational training
5: Completion of Vocational training
6: Some Post-Secondary schooling at college, university or other post-secondary institute
7: A post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree below a bachelor’s degree
8: Bachelor’s degree or equivalent
9: Professional degree (e.g., law, medicine) requiring additional education beyond standard bachelor degree
10: Master’s or doctorate degree

D7a. Which category best describes your current employment situation?
1: Employed full-time
2: Employed part-time (includes people who may also be retired, or a homemaker, or fulltime student)
3: Sick leave, maternity leave, on strike, on disability
4: Homemaker and not working for money
5: Unemployed
6: Full-time student and not working for money
7: Retired and not working for money

D8. What is your best estimate of your total household income received by all household members, from all sources, before taxes and deductions in the last calendar year. This includes wages, investments, pensions, support payments, rental income, employment insurance, etc.
1: Less than $20,000
2: $20,000 – $39,000
3: $40,000 – $59,000
4: $60,000 - $79,000
5: $80,000 - $99,000
6: $100,000 - $119,000
7: $120,000 - $139,000
8: >$140,000
D9. What do you estimate your current household debt to be? This would include mortgages, credit cards, loans, car payments, etc.?
1: No debt
2: Less than $39,000
3: $40,000 – $79,000
4: $80,000 - $119,000
5: $120,000 - $159,000
6: $160,000 - $199,000
7: $200,000 - $239,000
8: $240,000 - $299,000
9: >$300,000

D10a. Were you born in Canada?
0: No
1: Yes

D12. What are the main ethnic or cultural origins of your ancestors? (check as many as apply)
1: Western and Northern European (Austria, Belgium, England, France, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Scandinavian countries, Scotland, Slovenia, Switzerland)
2: Eastern European (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Western Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine)
3: Southern European (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain)
4: Middle Eastern and Arab (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen)
5: Central and Northern Asian (Afghanistan, Eastern Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan)
6: Chinese
7: South Asian (i.e., India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)
8: South-East Asian (i.e., Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Laos, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia)
9: East Asian (i.e., Korea, Japan)
10: Latin American (i.e., Mexico, all Central American countries, all South American countries)
11: African
12: Indigenous North American (First Nations, Inuk/Inuit, Métis)
   12a. Check which one applies:
      1: First Nations
      2: Inuk/Inuit
      3: Métis
13: Other__________________ [specify]
14: Unsure

D13. What province or territory do you live in?
1: Alberta
2: British Columbia
3: Manitoba
4: New Brunswick
5: Newfoundland and Labrador
6: Northwest Territories
7: Nova Scotia
8: Nunavut
9: Ontario
10: Prince Edward Island
11: Quebec
12: Saskatchewan
13: Yukon
Appendix H: Curricula Vitae of Research Team

ROBERT J. WILLIAMS, Ph.D., R.Psych.

Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences &
Research Coordinator, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
3017 Markin Hall
University of Lethbridge
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada
T1K 3M4
403-382-7128 (phone)
robert.williams@uleth.ca

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>Supervisor(s)</th>
<th>Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986 – 1990</td>
<td>GRADUATE STUDIES IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY</td>
<td>University of Manitoba</td>
<td>(individually tailored program for clinical psychology respecialization)</td>
<td>Dr. Marianne Johnson, Dr. Michael Thomas</td>
<td>Dr. Eugene Kaprowy, Dr. Larry Hardy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CURRENT PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION & MEMBERSHIPS

REGISTERED CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST, College of Alberta Psychologists (#2401)

MEMBER, Canadian Psychological Association (#10011408)
EMPLOYMENT

2004 – present
PROFESSOR, FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES & RESEARCH COORDINATOR, ALBERTA GAMBLING RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA

2011 – present
ASSOCIATE MEMBER, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE

2001 – 2003
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES & RESEARCH COORDINATOR, ALBERTA GAMING RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA

1998 – 2000
ADJUNCT ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

1996 – 2000
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST ADDICTION CENTRE – ADOLESCENT PROGRAM, FOOTHILLS HOSPITAL CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA
• assessments (drug abuse, psychological, intellectual, educational, vocational)
• therapy for dually-diagnosed adolescents (individual, group, family)
• research in addictions and psychopathology

1994 – 1996
SENIOR PSYCHOLOGIST MANITOBA FAMILY SERVICES, THOMPSON REGION THOMPSON, MANITOBA, CANADA
• supervision of all provincial Family Service psychologists doing assessments

1989 – 1996
PRIVATE PRACTICE THOMPSON, MANITOBA, CANADA
• court assessments (victim impact, personal injury, custody)
• disability assessments and psychotherapy (Worker’s Compensation Board)
• psychotherapy for parolees (Correctional Service of Canada)
• employee assistance program (EAP) counselling for Wilson Banwell and Blue Cross
• psychoeducational assessment and consulting to Native Reserve schools

1985 – 1996
REGIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST MANITOBA FAMILY SERVICES, THOMPSON REGION THOMPSON, MANITOBA, CANADA
• assessments (developmental, family, child abuse, psychological, intellectual)
• coordination of the Early Childhood Intervention program (1987 – 1990)
• behavioural programming for children and mentally handicapped adults
• development/administration of “Light Room” for Seasonal Affective Disorder
• development of smoking cessation programs for city of Thompson
• program evaluation of new initiatives in Child & Family Services
## COURSES TAUGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Courses Offered</th>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Behavioural Pharmacology; Adult Psychopathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Nutritional Neuroscience(^1); Behavioural Pharmacology; Adult Psychopathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Behavioural Pharmacology; Adult Psychopathology; Implicit Assessment of Addictions(^4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Study Leave</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Gambling; Neurophysiology of Addictions; Adult Psychopathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Advanced Statistics; Adult Psychopathology</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>Advanced Statistics; Gambling; Adult Psychopathology</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>Gambling: Economic, Social &amp; Health Issues; Assessment of Addictions; Government Roles in Gambling(^4); Neurobiology of Depression(^4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Gambling: Economic, Social &amp; Health Issues; Assessment of Addictions; Prevention of Problem Gambling(^4); Gaming Industry Integrity(^4)</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Gambling as an Addictive Disorder</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Assessment of Addictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Evolutionary Psychology(^3); Abnormal Psychology(^3); Current Issues in Psychopathology(^3) ((x2))</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Behavioural Pharmacology(^3); Abnormal Psychology(^3); Current Issues in Psychopathology(^3)</td>
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<td>Introductory Psychology(^2)</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; Behaviour(^1); Introductory Psychology(^1)</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Drugs &amp; Behaviour(^1); Developmental Psychopathology(^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Abnormal Psychology(^1); Child Development(^2); Developmental Psychopathology(^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Abnormal Psychology(^1) ((x2)); Drugs &amp; Behaviour(^1) ((x2))</td>
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\(^1\) Department of Psychology, University of Winnipeg  
\(^2\) Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba  
\(^3\) Department of Psychology, University of Calgary  
\(^4\) Independent Study
### CURRENT STUDENT SUPERVISION

- **2017 (Sep) – present:** Ph.D. THESIS SUPERVISOR (Gillian Russell). Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge. *Investigating the longitudinal relationship between implicit memory associations and gambling.*
- **2014 (Jan) – present:** Ph.D. THESIS SUPERVISOR (Carrie Leonard). Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge. *Gambling fallacies and paranormal beliefs: conceptual and etiological similarities and implications for intervention.*

### PAST STUDENT SUPERVISION

- **2011 (May) – 2017:** M.Sc. Committee Member (Scott Oberg). Department of Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge.
- **2015 (Mar) – 2017 (Jan):** M.Ed. Committee Member (Joel Mader). Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge. *Longitudinal analysis of gambling typologies.*
- **2016 (Mar) – 2017 (Aug):** POST-DOCTORAL CO-SUPERVISOR (Seema Mutti-Packer). Alberta Gambling Research Institute (a joint supervision with Dr. David Hodgins at the University of Calgary).
- **2015 (Jan) – 2016:** M.Sc. Committee Member (James Kotuah). Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. *A cross-cultural assessment of condom use intentions among university students in Ghana and Canada using the theory of planned behaviour.*
- **2013 (Feb) – 2015:** M.Ed. Committee Member (Eric Burgess), Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge.
- **2012 (June) – 2013 (Aug):** M.Sc. Committee Member (Samuel Ofori Dei). Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge.
- **2007 – 2011 (Sept):** Ph.D. Committee Member (Kelly Suschinsky). Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge.
- **2007 – 2010:** Ph.D. Committee Member (Sandeep Mishra). Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge.
- **2008 (Sept) – 2010:** M.Sc. Committee Member (Greg Christie). Department of Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge.
- **2008 (May) – 2009:** M.N. Committee Member (Kathy Haight). Faculty of Nursing, Memorial University, Newfoundland.
- **2006 (Jan) – 2008 (Dec):** M.Sc. THESIS CO-SUPERVISOR (Janet Lapins). School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. *Evaluation of the Chinook Health Region Primary Care Initiative.* Karran Thorpe was the other Co-Supervisor.
• 2006 (Jan) – 2008: M.Sc. Committee Member (Janet Vas). School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge.
• 2006 (Jan) – 2007: M.Sc. Committee Member (Joann Boorsma). School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. Withdrew from committee due to Study Leave.
• 2003 – 2007: M.Sc. Committee Member (Sharie Falk). School of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge. Withdrew from committee due to Study Leave.
• 2004 – 2006: M.A. Committee Member (Tammy Jo Gillis). Department of Sociology, University of Lethbridge. Successfully defended April 2006.
• 1998 – 2000: M.D. Research Project Preceptor (Dr. Omar al Modayfer, Dr. Regina Liu). Faculty of Medicine, University of Calgary.
• 1994 – 1998: M.S.W. Committee Member (3 students). Northern School of Social Work, University of Manitoba.

**PUBLICATIONS & SUBMISSIONS**

Christensen, D.R., Williams, R.J., & Ofori-Dei, S.M. (submitted Feb 2018 to *Addiction*). The structure of problem gambling.


Mader, J., Christensen, D.R., & Williams, R.J. (submitted Jan 2018 to *Journal of Gambling Studies*). An evaluation of the pathways model using the Quinte Longitudinal Dataset.


Note: this program is included in SAMHSA’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices. http://nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=235


### CURRENT RESEARCH FUNDING

**Examining the Relationship between Problem Gambling and Problematic Video Game Use.**

Sanders, J. & **Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on $116,500 funding (December 2015 – October 2018 from the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.

**Investigating the Leisure Benefits of Gambling (replication study).**

Parke, J., & **Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on £31,200 funding from Unibet London Ltd. May 2015 - December 2018.

**The Massachusetts Gambling Impact Cohort (MAGIC).**

Volberg, R.A., **Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on $5,309,511 funding (November 4, 2014 – November 2019) from the Massachusetts Gaming Commission.

**The Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Massachusetts (SEIGMA).**

Volberg, R.A., **Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on $10,979,309 funding (April 1, 2013 – June 30, 2019) from the Massachusetts Gaming Commission.

### PAST FUNDED RESEARCH

**Measuring the Impact of the Legalization of Online Gambling in Ontario.**

**Williams, R.J., Volberg, R.A.** Co-Principal Investigators on $398,690 funding (February 1, 2012 – July 1, 2016) from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre.

**Examining the Psychometric Properties of a Test of Video Game Addiction.**

Sanders, J. & **Williams, R.J.** Co-Investigator on $38,101 funding (March 1, 2015 – Feb 28, 2016 from the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.
Prescription Drug Misuse among Problem Gamblers in Canada.

Development and Validation of a Gambling Participation Instrument.
Williams, R.J., Volberg, R.A. Co-Principal Investigator on $150,000 funding (October 1, 2012 – July 1, 2016) from the Canadian Consortium for Gambling Research.

Assessing Transitions in Problem Gambling in a Longitudinal Study.

A Mixed Methods Study to Assess Urban Aboriginal Gambling in Canada’s Prairie Provinces.

Investigating the Leisure Benefits of Gambling.
Parke, J., & Williams, R.J. Co-Principal Investigator on £20,000 funding from Unibet London Ltd. June 2011 – April 2014.

The Organizational Delivery of Problem Gambling Treatment Services.
Novotna, G., & Williams, R.J. Co-Principal Investigator on $2,500 funding (Jan 1, 2013 – Dec 31, 2013) from the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.

The Psychological and Behavioral Impacts of Casino Design.
Steinke, C., & Williams, R.J. Co-Principal Investigator on $4,000 funding (Dec 1, 2012 – Nov 30, 2013) from the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.

Cross-Cultural Validation of Problem Gambling and its Epidemiology.

The Development of Responsible Gaming in Alberta: A Prospective Study.

The Quinte Longitudinal Study: Examining the Socioeconomic Impact of a Race Track Slots Facility in the Belleville, Ontario Area.
Williams, R.J., Hann, B., Schopflocher, D., Wood, R.T., Grinols, E., McMillen, J. Co-Principal Investigator on $3,100,000 funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Apr 1, 2006 – Nov, 2012).

Williams, R.J., & Volberg, R.A. Co-Principal Investigator on $441,416 funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre. June 1, 2010 – December 1, 2012.

Williams, R.J. Principal Investigator on $25,000 funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre. March 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012.

Developing a Mini-Screen for Problem Gambling.
Volberg, R.A. & Williams, R.J. Co-Principal Investigator on £30,000 funding from the U.K. Gambling Commission. July 2011 – February 2012.

Williams, R.J., & Volberg, R.A. Co-Principal Investigator on $35,000 funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre. March 1, 2011 – February 2012.

Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling.
**Williams, R.J. & Rehm, J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$60,000** funding from the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse & the Canadian Inter-Provincial Consortium on Gambling Research. October 1, 2009 – March, 2011.

**Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling in Alberta (SEIGA)**

**Williams, R.J. & Belanger, Y.** Principal Investigator on **$685,000** funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Apr 1, 2008 – Dec 31, 2010). [http://research.uleth.ca/seiga/](http://research.uleth.ca/seiga/)

**Assessing the Performance of a Brief Problem Gambling Screen in a Clinically Validated Sample of At-Risk, Problem and Pathological Gamblers.**

**Volberg, R.A. & Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$44,000** from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute. December 1, 2009 – January 30, 2011.

**The Determinants of Risky Decision Making and Gambling: The Role of Need and Relative Deprivation.**

**Mishra, S., Daly, M., Lalumiere, M. Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$42,000** funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre. September 1, 2009 – September 1, 2010.

**Best Practices in the Population Assessment of Problem Gambling.**

**Williams, R.J., Volberg, R.A.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$308,000** funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Sep 1, 2007 – August 30, 2010).

**Internet Gambling: Prevalence, Demographics, and Problem Behavior.**

**Wood, R.T & Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$479,000** funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Mar 30, 2005 – Dec 30, 2008).

**A Window into the Addicted Brain: The Neurobiological Basis of Addiction to Gambling.**

**Tata, M., Williams, R.J., Sutherland, R.** Co-Investigator on **$10,000** funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Jun 1, 2007 – May 31, 2008).

**Gambling and risk-taking: Individual differences in risk-acceptance and variance preference.**

**Mishra, S., Lalumiere, M.L., Williams, R.J.** Co-Investigator on **$10,000** funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Jan 1, 2007 – Dec 31, 2007).

**Internet Gambling Literature Review.**

**Williams, R.J., & Wood, R.T.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$25,000** funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Mar 31, 2007 – Jul 15, 2007).

**Applying Modern Item Response Theory to Measures of Problem and Pathological Gambling.**

**Pelton, T., Williams, R.J., Pelton, L.F.** Co-Investigator on **$34,200** funding from the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Aug 1, 2005 – Jun 30, 2007).

**Social and Economic Impact Study of the Introduction of Casinos in Lower Mainland Communities**

**Blue Thorn Research, Population Health Promotion Associates, & Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$390,000** funding from the British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and the Solicitor General (Jun 15, 2004 – Mar 31, 2007).

**Delinquency and Gambling: A Pilot Study of their Inter-Relationship and Common Determinants.**

**Lalumiere, M., Williams, R.J., Morgan, M.** Co-Investigator on **$10,000** funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Sep 1, 2005 – Sep 1, 2006).

**Joint Blood Reserve and Lethbridge Demonstration Project on Prevention of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.**

**Sutherland, R., Williams, R.J.** Co-Investigator on **$250,000** funding from the Alberta Centre for Child, Family and Community Research (ACCFCR) (May 2005 – May 2006).

**Strategic Contingency Management to Enhance Treatment Outcomes for Problem Gamblers.**

**West, B., & Williams, R.J.** Co-Principal Investigator on **$10,000** funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (May 15, 2005 – May 15, 2006).

**Examining Gambling and Problem Gambling in Albertan Aboriginal Communities**

Prevention of Problem Gambling: A School-Based Intervention.
Williams, R.J., Wood, R.T., Currie. S. Co-Principal Investigator on $147,800 funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Jan 1, 2003 – Jan 1, 2005).

Implications of the Implementation of the Reno Model in Alberta.

Basford, L., Williams, R.J., Thorpe, K., Droessler, J., Deshpande, S., Reed, A. Co-Principal Investigator on $70,000 funding from the Alberta Centre for Child, Family and Community Research (ACCFCR) (Apr 2004 – Dec 2004).

Gambling, Identity and Community: Evaluating the Place of Chance in the Formation of Moral Cultures.
Ramp, B., Williams, R.J., Cosgrave, J., Klassen, T.R. Co-Investigator on $38,853 funding from the Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Nov 1, 2002 – Dec 1, 2004).

Proportion of Gaming Revenue Derived from Problem Gamblers.

Demographics of Ontario Gaming Revenue.
Williams, R.J., Wood, R.T. Co-Principal Investigator on $170,396 funding from Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (Nov 1, 2002 – Mar 1, 2004).

Using On-Line Survey Techniques to Profile the Internet Gambler: A Pilot Study.

Seniors and Gambling: Toward a Better Understanding.

Substance Use and Gambling in the Alberta Workplace, 2002: A Replication Study.

Impact of Statistical Knowledge on Gambling Attitudes and Behaviour of University Students.
Connolly, D., Williams, R.J., Morris, J. Co-Principal Investigator on $10,000 funding from Alberta Gaming Research Institute (Mar 1, 2002 – May 31, 2003).

Prevention of Problem Gambling.

Mental Health Status of Adolescent Substance Users.
Williams, R.J., Zolnar, T., Bertrand, L., & Davis, M. Principal Investigator on $3,500 funding from the Centre for Advancement of Health, Calgary Health Region (Jan 1, 2001 – Dec 31, 2001).

Meaning and Diagnostic Relevance of Self-Mutilation in Adolescents.
Williams, R.J. Principal Investigator on $6,000 funding from University of Calgary Research Grants Committee (Sep 2000 – Sep 2001).
Stages of Change, Decisional Balance & Self-Efficacy with Adolescent Substance Abusers.

Smoking Cessation Program for the City of Thompson.

PRESENTATIONS


May 2014. **San Francisco, California.** “Binge-Eating Disorder Behaviour as a Function of Age, Gender, and Marital Satisfaction”. *26th Annual Association for Psychological Science Annual Convention.*


February 18, 2014. **Auckland, New Zealand.** “Canadian Longitudinal Studies of Gambling (Invited Speaker)”. *International Think Tank on Gambling Research, Policy and Practice.* AUT University City Campus.


• June 14, 2011. Reykjavik, Iceland. “Classification Accuracy of the CPGI, SOGS, NODS, and PPGM Compared to Clinical Assessment”. 8th Nordic Conference of Prevalence, Prevention, Treatment and Responsible Gaming.


• December 1, 2010. Gold Coast, Queensland. “Good Science + Personalized attention to the details by front line staff = 94% Retention Rates: Methodological Lessons from the Quinte Longitudinal Study (QLS).” National Association for Gambling Studies 20th Annual Conference.


- March 5, 2004:  Calgary, Alberta.  “Designing cohorts of gamblers... a trip to Mars!”.  University of Calgary Department of Psychiatry Littman Research Day.


• June 2000: Calgary, Alberta. “Antidepressant Use in Adolescents”. Collaboration in Addiction Research and Education Group, University of Calgary.


• October 1999: Quebec City, Quebec. “Engaging Clients into Substance Abuse Treatment”. Canadian Society on Addiction Medicine.


OTHER SCHOLARLY ACTIVITIES

Conference Organizer

• Conference and program organizer for the “Gambling Research at the University of Lethbridge Symposium”, Feb 7, 2002.

Journal Reviewer
• Addiction
• Addiction Research & Theory
• Addictive Behaviors
• American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse
• Association for Canadian Studies in the United States Online Policy Journal
• Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science
• Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health
• Canadian Public Policy
• Clinical Drug Investigation
• Drug and Alcohol Dependence
• Evaluation and Program Planning
• Field Methods
• International Gambling Studies
• International Journal of Mental Health & Addiction
• Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
• Journal of Gambling Issues
• Medical Science Monitor
• New England Journal of Medicine
• Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry
• Psychiatric Times

Grant Reviewer
• Calgary Health Region
• Economic & Social Research Council (U.K.)
• Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre
• Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
• University of Lethbridge Research Fund

COMMUNITY AND UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Public Data Repository
• In 2014 I donated the Quinte Longitudinal Study data set to the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre for public distribution. This was a $3.1 million 5 year longitudinal study of gambling and problem gambling. With a 94% retention rate and ~5,000 variables it represents the most comprehensive and complete longitudinal data set of gambling in the world (and the only major longitudinal data set that has been made publically available).

Current University of Lethbridge Committees & Administrative Duties
• University of Lethbridge Coordinator for the Alberta Gambling Research Institute (2001 – present)
Past University of Lethbridge Committees & Administrative Duties

- Dean of Health Sciences Appointment Committee (2010 – 2012)
- Faculty of Health Sciences Appointment Committee (2009 – 2011)
- Vice President Research Search Committee (2008 – 2009)
- Mental Health Chair Search Committee (2007 – 2009)
- Faculty Association Grievance Committee (2005 – 2006)
- University Review Committee (2010 – 2014)
- Health Sciences Study Leave Committee (2004 – 2006; 2008 - 2010)
- Creation of the School of Health Sciences website (March 2006)
- Vice-President Research mid-term Review Committee (2006)
- Health Sciences Dean Search Committee (2002-2003; 2006)
- Health Sciences Faculty Search Committee (2001 – 2006; 2011 - 2016)
- General Faculties Council (2001 – 2004)
- Management Faculties Council (2001 – 2002)

Past Community Steering Committees


Expert Witness Testimony

- Manitoba Courts: psychological assessment and child psychology
- Ontario Courts: problem gambling and casino self-exclusion
  - Edwards vs. Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation (2013)
  - Maalouf vs. Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation (2009)
  - Dennis & Noble vs. Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation (2009)
  - R (Queen) vs Lindberg (2009)
  - Treyes vs. Ontario Lottery & Gaming Corporation (2007)
- British Columbia Courts: responsible gambling and casino self-exclusion
  - Ross vs. British Columbia Lottery Corporation (2012)

Media Interviews and/or Coverage of My Work

• “I put a bullet in a gun: Toll of gambling could be high, addict warns”. CTV News (Vancouver). July 6, 2016.
• “Social and economic impacts of gambling”. May 2, 2016. David Pakman show: https://www.davidpakman.com/
• “Toronto council can score only a symbolic blow against gambling”. National Post. July 2, 2015.
• “Internet gambling”. NBN News (Gold Coast, NSW). November 26, 2014.
• “Something so addictive even governments can’t resist” Soo Today. May 23, 2014.
http://www.torontosun.com/2014/03/28/a-dangerous-gamble-dont-let-innocent-play-turn-into-addiction
http://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/dec/13/gambling-addiction-fixed-odds-betting-terminals
• “How many video lottery machines is too many?” CBC Radio (Manitoba). May 14, 2013.
• “Internet Gambling Site Launched in Saskatchewan”. CBC Radio (Saskatoon). November 6, 2012.
• “The big bet: What’s to gain and what’s to lose; the pros and cons of city’s gambling debate”. Hamilton Spectator, September 26, 2012.
• “Go West, Young Gambler”. Toronto Star (A13). March 27, 2012.

• “Province plans for new VLTs”. Country 95FM (Lethbridge). February 18, 2011.
• “As gambling revenue falls, Alberta looks to ‘jazz up’ VLTs. Calgary Herald. February 15, 2011.
• “British Columbia’s high-stakes bet on online gambling”. Globe & Mail. September 3, 2010.
• “Real costs of online gambling worry experts; concerns raised over social impact and ability to compete with offshore sites”. Vancouver Sun. Aug 19, 2010.
• “Online gambling”. Alberta@noon CBC Radio. August 12, 2010
• “B.C. gambler out of luck collecting his jackpot”. Canadian Press. July 29, 2010


“Problem gambling and gambling responsibly”. RDI television Alberta (CBC). November 23, 2009

“Problem gambling and gambling responsibly”. RDI television Canada (CBC). November 7, 2009


“Casinos spend millions to make losers feel like winners: Addicts get gifts to come back, but no help to stay away”. Globe & Mail. October 3, 2009.


“Research indicates online gambling can be more addictive than conventional form”. Country 95.5 News (Lethbridge radio). April 1, 2009.


“Aussies, Kiwis gamble the most”. Online Casino Reports. March 28, 2009.

“Australians are biggest gamblers in the world”. Gambling Online Magazine. March 27, 2009.


“New Zealand and Australia the world leaders in online gambling”. New Online Casinos. March 21, 2009.


“Canadians lost $13.6 billion to gambling in 2007; $524 a year – That’s the cost of gambling for each Canadian”. Vancouver Sun. September 27, 2008.

“Canadians losing more to gambling”. The Windsor Star. September 27, 2008.

• Governments’ gambling take on a roll: study; $13.6-Billion; Statistics Canada report reveals rapid growth”. National Post, A9. September 27, 2008.

• “Alberta helps boost Canada’s gambling revenue”. 660 News. September 27, 2008.


• Albertans biggest gamblers last year; Gov’t earned $13.6 billion from Canadians trying Lady Luck”. Edmonton Journal, A6. September 27, 2008.


• “Regulate gambling properly and reap the economic rewards”. Welland Tribune. September 15, 2008.

• “Rising popularity of online gambling sites leading to rising rates of problem gambling”. Owen Sound Sun Times. September 15, 2008.


• “Tangled web of bets: Online gambling is growing, but odds are against winning”. Edmonton Sun. September 12, 2008 & Toronto Sun. September 12, 2008.

• “Problem gamblers bet on toothless exclusion rules; System to keep addicts out of casinos isn’t working, report finds”. Edmonton Journal, B5. August 7, 2008.

• “Problem gamblers find it easy to slip into casinos: report.” The Leader-Post (Regina), C12. August 7, 2008.


• “Larger study hopes to reveal extent of problem gambling: Are people spending more, or are more people wagering?” Edmonton Journal, B4. June 20, 2008.

• “Gaming Centre plans unveiled”. Maple Ridge – Pitt Meadows Times (p.3). June 20, 2008.


• “City professors part of gambling study”. Lethbridge Herald. May 18, 2008.

• “Proportion of gambling revenue from problem gamblers”. Windsor Star (letter to editor). Late April 2008.


• “Gaming may seem like big boom for economy but doesn’t create new revenue”. Cornwall Standard-Freeholder, p14. April 9, 2008.


• “Gaming may seem like boom, but doesn’t create new revenue”. Penticton Herald, B4. April 9, 2008.


• “Gaming boom job boom doesn’t make up for social costs, critics say.” Waterloo Region Record, A3. April 9, 2008.


• “Gaming industry report draws critics fire.” The Niagara Falls Review. April 9, 2008.

• “Gaming may seem like big boom for economy but doesn’t create new revenue: critics”. Canadian Press. April 9, 2008.

• “Gambling job boom doesn’t make up for social costs, critics say.” Waterloo Region Record, A3. April 9, 2008.

• “Gambling boom job boom doesn’t make up for social costs, critics say.” Waterloo Region Record, A3. April 9, 2008.

• “Gambling addicts can recover naturally: study; ‘dynamic problem’ similar to alcohol or heroin addictions, research finds”. Montreal Gazette, A10. January 29, 2008.


• “Alberta’s responsible gambling initiatives”. Global TV. October 23, 2007.

• “Problem gambling message not reaching the right people”. Lethbridge Herald (front page). October 23, 2007.


• “Study finds we have a negative attitude toward gambling, no increase in related problems”. News 1130 (Vancouver). September 20, 2007.
• “Fewer gamblers are spending more”.  Vancouver Sun, A5.  July 21, 2007.
• “Canadian gambling habits create windfall for government, study shows; A report reveals that gambling rates are higher in Canada than most other countries, and the government is cashing in on the action”.  The Ottawa Citizen, A3.  July 21, 2007.
• We’re high earners, high rollers; Albertans have most disposable income in Canada and highest per-capita spending on gambling”.  Edmonton Journal, A3.  July 21, 2007.
• “Canadians’ 2006 gambling loss $14.5B study finds”.  Canadian Press (Sault Star; London Free Press; Toronto Star; ChronicleHerald.ca (Halifax); Orillia Packet & Times; Vancouver Province; Canoe.ca; 570 News, News1130, 680 News; Globe & Mail; Calgary Herald; The Guardian (Charlottetown); Daily Courier (Kelowna); The Record (Kitchener); Times & Transcript (Moncton); North Bay Nugget; Niagara Falls Review; St. Catherines Standard; New Brunwick Telegraph).  April 27, 2007.
• “Gov’t run gaming dubious bet at best”.  The Star Phoenix (Saskatoon).  March 2, 2007.
• “Internet wagering may be key to sports gambling’s future”.  The Edmonton Journal, C1.  February 21, 2007.
• “Good odds on addiction: Province’s plan to poll public about online gambling points to probably entrance into market”.  Edmonton Sun.  February 10, 2007.
• “Quinte region hosts massive gaming research project”.  The Shield.  December 22, 2006.
• “One of the world’s largest studies of gambling is under way in Quinte”.  Community Press (Quinte Edition) (front page).  December 22, 2006.
• “Thousands call gambling helpline for lotto results”.  The Ottawa Citizen.  October 7, 2006.
• “Young gambling addicts are reluctant to get help”.  The Hamilton Spectator, G6.  August 1, 2006.
• “The changing face of gambling; Where do they go?”  The Daily Gleaner (Fredericton).  July 31, 2006.


“Tracking the big gamble; Research centre in Guelph launches major gambling study”. The Guelph Mercury. March 31, 2006.


“Problem gamblers feed Alberta gov’t coffers: 5.2% of population responsible for big chunk of $1.5B revenue”. Edmonton Journal (A1/Front). April 2, 2005.


• “Rob’s gambling addiction program a hit with high school students”. Lethbridge Herald, p a2. Oct 11, 2004.
• “Problem gambling study to include 2,000 Albertans”. Lethbridge Herald, p a1. June 26, 2004.
• “More needs to be done for gamblers”. Lethbridge Herald. page a3. February 14, 2004
• “Gambling has its hooks in Canadian teens”. Ottawa Citizen. October 14, 2003.
• “When teens party”. Times Colonist (Victoria), B5/front. August 31, 2003
• “AGRI Corporate Video”. I am one of the researchers profiled in the AGRI corporate video. March 2003.
“Youth gambling a growing concern”. Calgary Herald. December 14, 2002
“Half of gambling grants go to University of Lethbridge”. University of Lethbridge Legend. December, 2002
“Odds are about one in 21 million of winning $34 million in the Super 7”. Lethbridge Herald. May 15, 2002.
“Making people smarter gamblers” in Research Reveals (Volume 1, issue 3, Feb/Mar 2002), published by Alberta Gaming Research Institute.
“Odds against them”. Lethbridge Herald (front-page headline article). February 8, 2002.
“Gambling Research at the University of Lethbridge”. CTV. February 7, 2002.
“Gambling Research at the University of Lethbridge”. Global TV. February 7, 2002.
“Alberta Gaming Research Institute announces $250,000 in funding to University of Lethbridge”. University of Lethbridge Legend, January 2002.
Dr. YALE D. BELANGER (Ph.D.)
Department of Political Science
University of Lethbridge
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
T1K 3M4
(403) 382-7101 – work
(403) 380-1882 – Belanger Lab
(403) 380-1855 – fax
belayd@uleth.ca

CURRENT POSITION
Professor, Political Science Department, University of Lethbridge, 2016-present

PREVIOUS POSITIONS
Associate Professor, Political Science & Native American Studies Departments, University of Lethbridge, 2010-2016
Assistant Professor, Native American Studies Department, University of Lethbridge, 2004-2010
Assistant Professor, Political Studies Department, University of Saskatchewan, 2003-2004

ACADEMIC AFFILIATIONS
Research Affiliate, Nathan Associates, Los Angeles, California, 2017-present
Research Affiliate, Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy, University of Lethbridge, 2017-present
Adjunct Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 2012-2015.

EDUCATION
2006 Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). Indigenous Studies, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.
Dissertation: A Brief History of Indian Political Organizing in Canada, 1870-1951.
Advisor: Prof. David R. Newhouse.
Examiner: Dr. James Rodger (JR) Miller, Canada Research Chair.


1998 Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Honours Arts Program, Native American Studies (NAS).

IMPACT FACTOR
Google Scholar Citations: 530
Google Scholar h-index: 13
Google Scholar i10-index: 18

AWARDS, PRIZES, RECOGNITION

2015. Blockades or Breakthroughs listed as one of The Hill Times’ 100 Best Political Books of 2015.

2013. Innovation in Housing First Award. Social Housing in Action (SHIA), City of Lethbridge, AB.


2001-2002. Ontario Graduate Scholarship, Trent University. Award Amount: $15,000

2000. Manitoba Legislative Internship (declined). Award Amount: $18,500

1999-2000. University of Manitoba Graduate Fellowship. Award Amount: $8,500

1998-1999. University of Manitoba Graduate Fellowship. Award Amount: $8,500
RESEARCH GRANTS

EXTERNAL GRANTS


2013. Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Grant entitled, “Homelessness Research in Alberta: Prioritizing Health Indicators through Community-based Research and Knowledge Exchange Forums (KEF)s.” **Co-PI for CIHR Grant: Y.D. Belanger. Total Grant Amount: $25,000.**


2012. Alberta Homelessness Research Consortium (AHRC) Grant entitled, Assessing Urban Aboriginal Homelessness & Aboriginal Migration Patterns in Lethbridge.” **PI for AHRC Grant: Y.D. Belanger. Total Grant Amount: $5,000.**


2010-2011. Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN) Grant entitled “RISE communications network in southern Alberta.” **Co-PI on Grant: Y.D. Belanger, with S. Ferzacca & D. Gregory. Total Grant Amount: $10,000.**


INTERNAL GRANTS

2017-2018. University of Lethbridge Research Fund grant entitled “Evaluating the Urban Aboriginal Non-market Housing Experience in Calgary.” **Total Grant Amount: $5,997.72**


2015. SSHRC Student Training Grant entitled “Assessing Rural Homelessness in Southern Alberta.” Student: K. Dekruyf. **Total Grant Amount: $5,000.**

2009. Chinook Summer Research Award entitled “Collapse of the Kainai First Nation’s cattle ranching industry.” Student: J. Doherty. **Total Grant Amount: $5,625.**

2006. SSHRC General Research Grant to assist with producing a concerning urban Aboriginal housing issues. **Total Grant Amount: $6,500.**

2005-2006. University of Lethbridge Research Fund grant to research Southern Alberta Native attitudes about voting in provincial and federal elections. **Total Grant Amount: $4,327.90.**

2004-2005. Alberta Gaming Research Institute (AGRI) **Small Research Grant Award** to research Aboriginal gaming in Canada. **Total Grant Amount: $6,000.**

**PUBLICATIONS**

Lifetime summary (count) according to the following categories:

- Scholarly books authored, edited or co-edited .................................................................8
- Papers in refereed journals .................................................................................................37
- Book chapters .....................................................................................................................30
- Non-refereed contributions/reference works.................................................................13
- Work in progress ..................................................................................................................4
- Professional/Technical reports ..........................................................................................28
- Encyclopedia entries ........................................................................................................27
- Book reviews ....................................................................................................................22
- Conference presentations/panel participant.................................................................86

**SCHOLARLY BOOKS (authored, edited or co-edited)**


**PAPERS IN REFEREED JOURNALS**


BOOK CHAPTERS


NON-REFEREED CONTRIBUTIONS/REFERENCE WORKS


WORK IN PROGRESS


PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL REPORTS


**ENCYCLOPAEDIA ENTRIES**


**REVIEWS**


**CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS/PANEL PARTICIPANT**


April 7-9, 2016. Montreal, Quebec. Invited panel participant, “Indian Gaming in the U.S. and Aboriginal Gaming in Canada: A Comparative Perspective.” *ABA Business Law Section, Spring Meeting*. Montreal, QC. (withdrew)

November 2-4, 2015. Montreal, Quebec. “Several of this band are putting up very good houses’: A Critical Review of Canadian First Nations and Aboriginal Housing Policy, 1867-present” (invited speaker). *National Conference on Ending Homelessness*. Montreal, Quebec.


October 5, 2012. Montreal, Quebec. Two hour private faculty seminar on Aboriginal gaming in Canada with faculty from Concordia University and University of Montreal, Quebec.


April 20, 2007. Kingston, Ontario. “Aboriginal Attitudes About the Canadian Forces: Ideas to (Re) Consider” (invited speaker). *School of Policy Studies, Queen’s University, Dialogue on Diversity in Canada’s Armed Forces.*


TEACHING EXPERIENCE

COURSES TAUGHT

2018  Canadian Politics & Government; Social Movements
2017  Media and Politics in Canada; Canadian Politics & Government; Social Policy in Canada; Reconciliation and the State (latter two scheduled for fall 2017)
2016  Social Policy in Canada; Social Movements; Municipal Indigenous Governance
2015  The Politics of Indigenous Protest; Media and Politics in Canada (Sabbatical leave, July-December 2015)
2014  Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Canadian Indian History; Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources
2013  Canadian Indian History, Prairie Indian Treaties (x2); Native Politics in Canada
2012  Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources; Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; American Indian History
2011  Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Native Politics in Canada (Sabbatical leave, July-December 2011)
2010  Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Canadian Indian History; Introduction to Native American Studies; Prairie Indian Treaties
2009  Native Politics in Canada; Introduction to Native American Studies (x2); Administrative Aspects of First Nations’ Governments; The Métis
2008  Traditional Aboriginal Political Economy; Aboriginal Peoples and Natural Resources; Introduction to Native American Studies; Canadian Indian History; Prairie Indian Treaties
2007  Aboriginal Political Organizations in Canada; Introduction to Native American Studies; Native American History (USA) (Sabbatical leave, July-December 2007)
2006  Native American Health; Native Politics in Canada; The Métis; Canadian Indian History; Aboriginal Peoples and Canadian Politics
2005  Prairie Indian Treaties; Introduction to Native American Studies; Administrative Aspects of First Nations’ Governments
2004  Native Politics in Canada; Canadian Indian History; The Evolution of Indian Policy in the U.S. and Canada; Political Change in a Global Era (x2)
2003  Political Change in a Global Era; The Interface of Aboriginal Organizations in Canada; Introduction to Native Studies; Urban Aboriginal Self-Government in Canada; Introduction to Native Studies II; Introduction to Native Studies III; Administrative Aspects of First Nations’ Governments
2002  Introduction to Native American Studies; Introduction to Native Studies I; Introduction to Native Studies II; Topics in Aboriginal Identity
2001  Introduction to Native Studies I; Introduction to Native Studies II; Introduction to Native American Studies
2000  Introduction to Native American Studies; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. I; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. II (x2)
1999  The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. I; The Native Peoples of Canada, Pt. II

1 University of Saskatchewan
2 Trent University
3 Brandon University
4 University of Manitoba

STUDENT/THESIS SUPERVISION

2014 – current. Ph.D. Committee Member (Ben Fawcett). Geography and Planning, University of Saskatchewan.

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ACADEMIC SERVICE

CURRENT COMMITTEES & ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES
Chair, Chair Selection Committee, Geography (Fall 2017-spring 2018)
Arts and Science representative of the Faculty of Health Sciences Council, 1 September 2016-31 August 2018

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEES
Addressing Aboriginal Homelessness in Canada, Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (co-lead)(2013-present)
International Editorial Board Member, International Gambling Studies Journal, 2013-current
Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), editorial board member (2011-present)
Alberta Rural Development Network (ARDN), Regional Advisory Board (RAB), Homelessness Partnering Strategy, Alberta
Parkland Institute, Research Committee (2013-2016)
Southwest Alberta Community Loan Fund (SWACLF), Vice-president (2013-2015)
Social Housing in Action Leadership Council (2013-2014)
Alberta Health Services-Social Housing in Action, committee member (2013-2014)
Southwest Alberta Community Loan Fund (SWACLF), Board Member (2011-2012)
Canadian Historical Association, Jurist, Aboriginal History Book Prize committee (Spring 2011)
Alberta Homelessness Research Consortium, Steering Committee (October 2010-2013)
Alberta Housing Secretariat, co-Chair Lethbridge Research Node (March 2010-2013)
City of Lethbridge, Social Housing In Action (SHIA) (2007-2012)
City of Lethbridge, Affordable Housing Policy Task Force (policy consultation group) (2007-2010)
City of Lethbridge, Affordable Housing Committee (2007-2009)
Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO) Standing Committee on Education & Research and National Co-ordinator: Competency Evaluation Committee (2002-2010)
University Support Committee USIC/Flying Dust First Nation (2003-2010)

PAST COMMITTEES & ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES
Academic Quality Assurance Committee (AQAC), 1 July 2016-October 2017
Chief Negotiator, ULFA Handbooks Committee (2015)
Representative, Appointment Committee for the Vice-President (Research)(September 2014 – 2015)
Chair Selection Committee, Religious Studies (Spring 2015)
Chair Selection Committee, Political Science (Spring 2015)
ULFA Handbooks Committee (July 2013-2015)
Vice-President Research (VPR) Research Advisory Committee (Fall 2011-2015)
Native American Studies Faculty Search Committee (Spring 2014)
Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee (Spring 2013)
Committee of Research and Teaching, Faculty of Arts and Science (Summer 2010-2012)
General Faculties Council, General Liberal Education Requirement committee (University of Lethbridge 2010-2012)
Chair Selection Committee, Sociology (Spring 2011)
Gender and Diversity Caucus (ULFA 2010-2011)
Chair Selection Committee, Political Science (Spring 2010)
ULFA Study Leave Relocation Committee (2008-2009)
First Nations, Métis & Inuit (FNMI) Support Committee (2007-2009)
Native American Studies Faculty Search Committee (Spring 2008)
Salary Tenure Promotion (STP) Committee (Spring 2007)
Native American Studies Chair Selection Committee (Spring 2012, 2011, 2007, 2005)
Travel Committee (University of Lethbridge 2006-2008)
Canadian Studies (University of Lethbridge 2006-2008)

JOURNAL EDITORIAL DUTIES

JOURNAL/ACADEMIC PRESS/ACADEMIC AGENCY REVIEWER
Aboriginal Issues Press, University of Manitoba (2)
Aboriginal Policy Studies (2)
American Indian Culture and Research Journal (1)
Asian Journal of Gambling Issues and Public Health (1)
Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (report reviewer 2011-2014, 2016) (7)
Canadian Geographer (1)
Canadian Homelessness Research Network (Toronto) (3)
Canadian Journal of Native Studies (2)
Canadian Public Policy (4)
Canadian Journal of Political Science (4)
City & Society (1)
Critical Social Work (3)
Environment and Planning A (1)
Fraser Institute (1)
Frontier Centre (1)
Great Plains Quarterly (1)
Health & Place (2)
Institute on Governance (Ottawa) (1)
Institute on Research for Public Policy (IRPP) (1)
International Gambling Studies (5)
Journal of Aboriginal Economic Development (7)
Journal of Canadian Studies (2)
Journal of Gambling Studies (1)
Journal of Housing and the Built Environment (1)
Journal of Law and Social Policy (1)
Journal of Rural and Community Development (1)
Macdonald-Laurier Institute (1)
McGill-Queen's University Press (book manuscripts) (2)
Native Law Centre (University of Saskatchewan) (book manuscript 2017)
Native Studies Review (3)
Oxford University Press (book manuscripts) (3)
Pearson Education (book manuscript 2008)
Publius: The Journal of Federalism (3)
Saskatchewan Institute of Public Policy (1)
The International Indigenous Policy Journal (2)
Thompson Nelson Education (1)
UNLV Gaming Research and Review Journal (2)
University of British Columbia Press (book manuscript 2017)
University of Ottawa Press (book manuscript 2017)
University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre (book manuscript 2017)
University of Toronto Press (book manuscript 2017)
Urban Planning (1)
CV: CHRISTENSEN

GRANT REVIEWER

Marsden Fund (Royal Society, NZ) (2017)
MITACS (Acceleration Proposal Grant) (2017)
M.S.I. Foundation (2017)
Canada Council Killam Prize (2016)
Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (2011-2017)
Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre (2013, 2010)
Alberta Centre for Child, Family & Community Research (2013)

COMMUNITY AND UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Expert Witness

• For Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, civil claim BC/Yukon Association of Drug War Survivors v. City of Abbotsford (2014-2015). Supreme Court of B.C.

MEDIA COVERAGE (228 appearances)

Work highlighted or opinions sought from media outlets such as The National with Peter Mansbridge, CBC Radio International and CBC Canada (provincial/national), Radio UAS 96.1 (Sinaloa, Mexico), Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), Prime Time Alberta, Globe and Mail, National Post, Financial Post Magazine, Municipal Monitor, Optimum Online: The Journal of Public Sector Management, and Maisonneuve: A Quarterly of Arts, Opinion & Ideas.

• “Name recognition goes a long way.” Lethbridge Herald 17 October 2017.
• “Sand Hills posts deficit, looks to rebound.” Brandon Sun December 3, 2016.
• 88.7 CFUR, Prince George News. 2 September 2016 (discussion about Aboriginal homelessness: 2 minutes).
• “Indigenous Calgarians struggle to find their cultural identity.” CBC News Calgary July 10, 2016.
• “First Nations casinos in Alberta see the most profit.” Alberta Sweetgrass December 2015.
• “Social relationships key to economy.” Lethbridge Herald December 8, 2015.
• 770 Calgary, Alberta Morning News. 5 December 2015 (discussion about recently released CD Howe report on social partnerships: 5 minutes).
• “The action need to take place,” says residential school survivor on commission findings.” Calgary Herald June 2, 2015.
• Global News Lethbridge June 2, 2015 (interview about the recently released TRC report: 1 minute).
• “Council, committee will talk affordable housing.” Fort Macleod Gazette May 20, 2015: A12.
• “What’s in a name? School divisions have decision to make.” Saskatoon Star Phoenix May 15, 2015.
• “Homeless youth a unique group.” Lethbridge Herald March 4, 2015.
CV: CHRISTENSEN

- CBC-Edmonton (radio). January 24, 2014 (interview about Alexis FN filing bankruptcy: 2 minutes).
- Global News January 17, 2014 (interview about Enoch FN taking over full ownership of casino: 2 minutes).
- CTV Lethbridge (CFCN). October 1, 2013 (interview about Riverstone NIMBY concerning proposed development: 1 minute).
- QR77 Newstalk Calgary (radio). July 13, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness: 5 minutes).
- CJOC (radio). July 12, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness: 1 minute).
- The A-Channel (CITY-TV). July 11, 2013 (interview about the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and disaster preparedness: 1 minute).
- “University of Lethbridge Researchers and Community Partners to Play Key Role in National Homelessness Initiative.” Lethbridge Living July 11, 2013.
- “Racism in Alberta causing social ills.” Lethbridge Herald May 21, 2013.
- “Unclear picture on Aboriginal homelessness.” Lethbridge Herald April 9, 2013.
- CTV Lethbridge (CFCN) December 26, 2012 (interview about impact of social media and Idle No More: 2 minutes).
- CBC Winnipeg (radio). November 2, 2012 (interview about new FN casino agreement: 6 minutes).
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) September 13, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 4½ minutes).
- ACCESS TV (CTV): Prime Time Alberta. September 12, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 7 minutes).
- CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) September 12, 2012 (interview about social media and racism after the grassfire in Lethbridge: 2½ minutes).
- “Growing urban Aboriginal population focus of U of L research.” Alberta Sweetgrass February 2012.
- ACCESS TV (CTV): Prime Time Alberta. December 1, 2011 (interview about the FNDF revenue agreement: 15 minutes).
• “From Stoney Nakoda youth, a call for unity … and an overhaul.” Calgary Herald November 13, 2011.
• CKUA 99.3 FM, October 26, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 90 seconds)
• CBC-Calgary (radio), October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
• CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN) October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
• Country 95.5 FM, October 20, 2011 (interview about Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 1 minute).
• “Seeds of change?” Lethbridge Herald October 21, 2011.
• “New centre opens at U of L.” Lethbridge Herald October 19, 2011.
• “Casino model needs overhaul.” Brandon Sun October 18, 2011.
• “Not all First Nations reaping casino benefits.” CBCNews October 18, 2011
• CBC-Manitoba (TV), October 18, 2011 (interview about lack of circulating casino revenues: 5 minutes).
• CBC-Manitoba (radio), October 18, 2011 (interview about lack of circulating casino revenues: 5 minutes).
• “New Research Centre in Lethbridge focuses on urban aboriginal issues.” PrairiePost.com October 17, 2011.
• “Management fees eat up First Nations casino profits.” CBCNews October 17, 2011.
• CBC-Manitoba (TV), October 17, 2011 (interview about casino revenues paid to American operator: 6 minutes).
• CBC-Manitoba (radio), October 17, 2011 (interview about casino revenues paid to American operator: 6 minutes).
• QR-77 Country 105 FM (Calgary), October 15, 2011 (interview about the Centre for Urban Aboriginal Research symposium: 5 minutes).
• “Chief criticizes Alberta government’s decision to end aboriginal affairs as stand-alone ministry.” Edmonton Journal October 14, 2011.
• CBC-Regina (radio), Blue Sky: Wide Open Radio with Garth Materie, October 3, 2011 (interview on call-in show about recent SIGA difficulties: 25 minutes).
• CBC-Saskatchewan (radio), The Morning Edition with Sheila Coles, September 15, 2011 (interview about FSIN complaints about SIGA spending: 8 minutes).
• The A-Channel (CITY-TV). May 2, 2011 (interview about the SEIGA study final report and recommendations: 1 minute).
• “Charities can’t win for losing.” Edmonton Journal April 30, 2011.
• “Alberta study finds one-tenth of gamblers responsible for biggest chunk of money.” Canadian Press April 28, 2011.
• “First Nations gaming in Canada.” Alberta Sweetgrass April 2, 2011.
• “Socioeconomic impacts of gambling in Alberta analyzed in comprehensive Institute-funded research report.” Gambling Research Reveals 19, no. 3 (February/March 2003), pp. 1-3.
• “Politics aside.” The Daily Graphic/Central Plains Herald-Leader March 5, 2011.
• “Opening a dialogue of respect.” The Legend February 2011.
• “From the library …” Gambling Research Reveals 10, no. 2 (December 2010/January 2011), p. 3.
• ACCESS TV (CTV): Prime Time Alberta. December 1, 2010 (interview about the Alberta Métis hunting decision: 4 minutes).
• “Community Minded: Research project examines reactions to First Nations renters and homeowners with an eye to creating greater inclusion.” Southern Alberta Magazine 2, no. 1 (2010).
• CKXU Lethbridge, Ravine. November 17, 2010 (interview about the UNDRIP and NIMBY research in Lethbridge).
• CBC-Canada (Cape Breton). April 30, 2010 (interview about Membertou First Nation installation of VLTs).
• CTV-Lethbridge (CFCN). April 16, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 1 minute).
• The Source 94.1 FM. April 15, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 30 seconds).
• Rogers Cable, Lethbridge. April 15, 2010 (interview about NIMBY in Lethbridge: 5 minutes).
• CTV-Calgary (CFCN). March 17, 2010 (interview about racism in Lethbridge: 2 minutes).
• Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), Winnipeg, Manitoba. APTN National News: Contact (participant panellist on investigative television program discussing Aboriginal casinos in Canada: 1 hour) February 27, 2008.


• “Q & A on native casinos with Yale Belanger, professor of Native American studies.” National Post February 20 2008. Online www.nationalpost.com


• CBC-Winnipeg, February, 2008 (interview about Aboriginal gaming in Manitoba specifically and Canada generally: 10 minutes).


• CBC-Winnipeg, January 9, 2008 (interview about proposed Aboriginal casino in Brandon, Manitoba: 3 minutes).

• “Great Minds, No Walls.” FLAT: Furthering Innovation and Teaching 1, no. 1 (Fall 2007).

• CBC-Regina, Saskatchewan, October 5, 2007 (interview about Aboriginal gaming in Saskatchewan specifically and Canada generally: 10 minutes).

• CJOB-Radio, Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 17, 2007 (interview about recent profits announced by South Beach and Aseneskak Casinos in Manitoba: 10 minutes).

• Liz Katynski, “Doubling Down: Authors asks is Aboriginal gaming is worth the gamble.” Prairie Books Now (Spring 2007).


• CBC Radio Canada International (RCI), June 26, 2007 (interview about First Nations reserve economic development: 6 minutes).

• Global Television Network, Lethbridge (CISA-TV), Lethbridge. June 25, 2007 (interview about low-income housing study presented to Lethbridge City Council: 1 minute)

• CBC-Moncton (radio), June 5, 2007 (interview about potential First Nations casino in New Brunswick).

• University of Saskatchewan international curriculum project. May 30, 2007 (45 minute video interview about Aboriginal identity development in Winnipeg, Manitoba).


• Global Television Network. Lethbridge. November 9, 2006 (interview about the impact of Aboriginal gaming in Alberta: 2 minutes).

• CFCN, Lethbridge (CTV), Lethbridge. November 8, 2006 (interview about the release of Gambling with the Future: 1 minute).


• CBC-Edmonton (radio), October 25, 2006 (interview with Tim Adams about the potential impact of the soon to open River Cree Resort and Casino: 3 minutes).

• CBC-Saskatchewan (radio), The Morning Edition with Sheila Coles, October 11, 2006 (interview about First Nations gaming in Saskatchewan: 8 minutes).


• “Panelists discuss the implications of Aboriginal casino gaming in Southern Alberta.” Research Reveals: An Update on Gambling Research in Alberta 5, no. 3 (Feb.-March 2006), 1-4.


• CBC-Halifax, January 4, 2006 (background interview about recent events concerning Donald Marshall Jr.)
• The National with Peter Mansbridge. January 4, 2006 (interview about Native voting patterns in southern Alberta specifically and Canada generally: 3 minutes).
• CBC NewsWorld, CBC Now, CBC Calgary (television), December 23, 2005 (interview about Native voting patterns in southern Alberta specifically and Canada generally: 4 minutes).
• Q-R-77 Radio Calgary, December 20, 2005 (interview about Native casinos and their potential impact in southern Alberta: 5 minutes).
• The A-Channel (CITY-TV), “Casinos Divide Native Communities.” November 27, 2005 (interview about the divisive nature of Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 1 minute).
• CBC-Calgary (radio), November 25, 2005 (interview about Aboriginal summit announcement of $5B to Indian Affairs for housing, health, etc … : 1 minute)
• CBC-Calgary (radio), “Aboriginal summit to address housing, health.” November 23, 2005 (interview about the upcoming Aboriginal Summit in Kelowna: 1 minute).
• CFCN, Lethbridge (CTV), Lethbridge. November 23, 2005 (interview about the government’s $4B residential school settlement package: 1 minute)
• Global Television Network, Lethbridge (CISA-TV). Lethbridge. November 23, 2005 (interview about the government’s $4B residential school settlement package: 1 minute)
• “From town to country: Revenue improves quality of rural life.” Winnipeg Sun November 11, 2005.
• “Las Vegas of the North?” Lethbridge Herald November 5, 2005.
• CFCN, Lethbridge (CTV), November 4, 2005 (interview about the creation of Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 1 minute).
• Global Television Network, Lethbridge (CISA-TV). November 4, 2005 (interview about the creation of Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 1 minute).
• The A-Channel (CITY-TV). November 4, 2005 (interview about the creation of Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 1 minute).
• Country 95 FM. November 4, 2005 (interview about the creation of Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 1 minute).
• CBC-Calgary (radio). Wild Rose Country. November 4, 2005 (participant in panel discussion with Dr. Robert Williams and Dr. Phyllis Day Chief concerning Aboriginal casinos in Alberta: 15 minutes).
• “Yale returns to university, this time as a faculty member.” Lethbridge Herald January 29, 2005, A2.
• CKOM 650 AM Radio, Saskatoon, SK. The Afternoon Show. Dec. 8, 2003 (interview regarding the Reform Alliance/Progressive Conservative party merger: 5 minutes).
• CJWW 600 AM Radio, Saskatoon, SK. Let’s Talk Saskatchewan. Oct. 21, 2003 (interview about the upcoming provincial elections: 12½ minutes).
• Global Television Network, Lethbridge (CISA-TV). March 1996 (interview about involvement in co-coordinating student run conference on Aboriginal issues: 1 minute)
• “Conference tackles Native racism.” The Lethbridge Herald March 1996: A3
DARREN R. CHRISTENSEN

Personal Address

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Lethbridge,
Alberta, T1K 2S6
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Email: darrenrobertchristensen@gmail.com

University Address

Faculty of Health Sciences,
The University of Lethbridge,
4401 University Drive,
Alberta, T1K3M4
Canada.
Tel: 403-329-5124
Email: darren.christensen@uleth.ca

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy: Psychology (2010), University of Canterbury, New Zealand
- Master of Science: Psychology, Honours (2003), University of Canterbury, New Zealand
- Post Graduate Diploma in Science: Psychology (2000), University of Canterbury, New Zealand.
- Bachelor of Business Studies: Human Resource Management (1992), Massey University, New Zealand.

Prizes, Awards, Distinctions and Fellowships

- Te Amorangi National Māori Academic Excellence Award (2011). New Zealand
- PhD Scholarship (2006 – 2008), Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.
- Psychology Department Speech Prize (2003), Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Professional Memberships

- Society for the Quantitative Analyses of Behavior
- Association for Behavior Analysis International
- New Zealand Association for Behaviour Analysis
- National Association of Gambling Studies
- College on Problems of Drug Dependence
Employment History

Position: **Associate Professor (Faculty of Health Sciences), Chair in Gambling (Alberta Gambling Research Institute)**

*Dates*: July 2017 - present  
*Organization*: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge  
*Reports to*: Dean  
*Responsibilities*: Generate new knowledge that will increase understanding of gambling behaviours and their consequences and will contribute to enhancing the province’s capacity to provide evidence-informed decisions regarding the development of responsible gambling policy and processes.

Position: **Assistant Professor (Faculty of Health Sciences), Chair in Gambling (Alberta Gambling Research Institute)**

*Dates*: January 2014 – June 2017  
*Organization*: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge  
*Reports to*: Dean  
*Responsibilities*: Generate new knowledge that will increase understanding of gambling behaviours and their consequences and will contribute to enhancing the province’s capacity to provide evidence-informed decisions regarding the development of responsible gambling policy and processes.

Position: **Adjunct Assistant Professor**

*Dates*: November 2014 – present  
*Organization*: Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge  
*Reports to*: Head of Department  
*Responsibilities*: Support the Psychology Department

Position: **Honorary Research Fellow**

*Dates*: July 2014 - present  
*Organization*: Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, Australia  
*Reports to*: Director.  
*Responsibilities*: See below

Position: **Research Fellow**

*Dates*: June 2013-December 2013  
*Organization*: Australian Gambling Research Centre, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Australia  
*Reports to*: Center Manager  
*Responsibilities*: Developing policy initiatives for the Australian federal government on pre-commitment, transaction histories, and self-exclusion. Designing a national gambling prevalence study, advising federal organisations on gambling policy, particularly harm minimisation.

Position: **Honorary Research Fellow**

*Dates*: July 2013- July 2014  
*Organization*: Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre, Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, Australia  
*Reports to*: Director.  
*Responsibilities*: See below

Position: **Research Fellow**

*Dates*: November 2009 – May 2013  
*Organization*: Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre, Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, Australia  
*Reports to*: Director.  
*Responsibilities*: Development of grant applications, research protocols and academic papers. This includes writing manuscripts, data analysis, supervision of research assistants and PhD candidates, management of projects, development of training manuals, and presentation of research papers. The areas I worked on were new diagnostic systems for disordered gambling, new gambling treatments, and evaluating gambling programs.
Position: **Post-Doctoral Research Fellow**  
Organization: Center for Addiction Research, College of Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, United States of America.  
Reports to: Director.  
Responsibilities: Supporting grant applications, developing study protocols and writing academic papers. This includes data analysis, supervision of research assistants, management of projects, and presentation of research papers. The research areas I worked on were substance abuse, addiction, impulsivity, decision making, quantification of choice, behavioural economics, neuro-economics, executive functioning, and rapid trans-cranial magnetic stimulation.

Position: **Teaching Assistant**  
Dates: March 2003 – August 2006.  
Organization: University of Canterbury, Department of Psychology, New Zealand  
Reports to: Course Coordinator.  
Responsibilities: Preparing and teaching tutorial material for undergraduate statistics paper and research methods papers. Marking tests, assignments and mid-term exams.

**Research and Teaching Interests**

My research and teaching interests are in the arenas of learning and decision-making with a focus on deleterious behaviours (substance use, smoking, gambling, etc.). This has involved multiple research approaches; epidemiology, harm minimisation, behaviour modification, behavioural science, behavioural economics, behavioural pharmacology, and neuro-economics.

**Teaching (Course Taught, Post-Graduate Students Supervised)**

**Courses Taught**

*Position: Course Coordinator*  
*Dates: Spring 2017, Spring 2018*  
*Organisation: University of Lethbridge, Faculty of Health Sciences*  
*Country: Canada*  
*Course: HLSC 3700 A – Problem Gambling*  
*Level: Undergraduate*

*Position: Course Coordinator*  
*Dates: Spring 2016, Spring 2017, Spring 2018*  
*Organisation: University of Lethbridge, Faculty of Health Sciences*  
*Country: Canada*  
*Course: HLSC 2850 A – Drugs of Abuse*  
*Level: Undergraduate*

*Position: Course Coordinator*  
*Dates: Spring 2015, Spring 2016*  
*Organisation: University of Lethbridge, Faculty of Health Sciences*  
*Country: Canada*  
*Course: HLSC 3700 A - Gambling*  
*Level: Undergraduate*

*Position: Course Coordinator*  
*Dates: Fall 2014*  
*Organisation: University of Lethbridge, Faculty of Health Sciences*  
*Country: Canada*  
*Course: ADCS 3140 - Neurophysiology of Addiction*  
*Level: Undergraduate*
Position: **Lecturer**  
*Dates*: Spring 2014  
*Organisation*: University of Lethbridge, Faculty of Health Sciences  
*Country*: Canada  
*Course*: HLSC 3850 - Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder  
*Level*: Undergraduate

Position: **Course Director**  
*Dates*: Summer 2009  
*Organisation*: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Public Health  
*Country*: United States of America  
*Course*: PBHL 5133 – Introduction to Health Behavior and Health Education  
*Level*: Postgraduate

Position: **Teaching Assistant**  
*Organisation*: University of Canterbury, Department of Psychology  
*Country*: New Zealand  
*Course*: PSYC206 – Research Design and Statistics  
*Level*: Undergraduate

Position: **Teaching Assistant**  
*Dates*: Summer 2006  
*Organisation*: University of Canterbury, Department of Psychology  
*Country*: New Zealand  
*Course*: PSYC344 – Research Methods  
*Level*: Undergraduate

**Post-Graduate Students Supervised to Completion**

Student: Sharen Nisbet, PhD, Faculty of Education, University of Melbourne  
Title: ‘An investigation of the use of card based gaming machine technologies in Australian venues’  
Position: Co-supervisor  
Institution: University of Melbourne  
Dates: April 2012 – November 2013

Student: Mackenzie Becker, M.Ed., Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge.  
Title: ‘Canadian Counseling Psychology Graduate Student Knowledge of Women’.  
Position: Committee Member  
Institution: University of Lethbridge  

Student: Sean Wilcox M. Phil., Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Lethbridge.  
Title: ‘Addiction: A matter of choice’.  
Position: Committee member  
Institution: University of Lethbridge  

Student: Joel Mader, M.Ed., Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge  
Title: ‘An Evaluation of the Pathways Model of Problem Gambling using the Quinte Longitudinal Dataset’.  
Position: Primary Supervisor  
Institution: University of Lethbridge  
Dates: April 2015- February 2017

Student: Erin Mason, MSc, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
Title: ‘Examining protective factors associated with non-risk drinking and gambling among Aboriginal youth in Canada’
Position: Committee Member
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: April 2014-December 2016

Post-Graduate Students Currently Supervised

Student: Lorraine Valladares, PhD Candidate, Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne
Title: Pre-commitment Gambling Behaviour
Position: Committee Member
Institution: University of Melbourne
Dates: April 2012 -

Student: Odedeji Odeloye, MSc Candidate, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
Title: Recreational and low-risk gambling
Position: Primary supervisor
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: April 2015-

Student: Carrie Leonard, PhD candidate, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
Title: ‘Paranormal and Cognitive distortions in problem gamblers’
Position: Committee Member
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: April 2014-

Student: Samuel Ofori, PhD Candidate, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
Title: ‘Developing a predictive model of gambling behaviour at the Local Government Level’.
Position: Primary supervisor
Institution: University of Lethbridge.
Dates: April 2014-

Student: Maryam Alghamdi, MSc Candidate, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge.
Title: Intimate Partner Violence among Arab Women in Canada
Position: Committee Member
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: April 2015-

Student: Catherine Laskowski, PhD candidate, Behavioural Neuroscience, University of Lethbridge.
Title: Animal Models of Addiction
Position: Committee Member
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: April 2016-

Student: Chrysta Bell, MSc candidate, Faculty of Health Science, University of Lethbridge
Title: Tobacco Prevention for Youth
Position: Primary supervisor
Institution: University of Lethbridge
Dates: July 2016-
Research (Editorial/Reviewer positions, Grants, Academic Publications, Research Reports, Presentations, Media)

Reviewer Positions
- Addiction
- Addictive Behaviors Reports
- Addiction Research & Theory
- Analysis of Gambling Behavior
- Behavioural Processes
- BMC Public Health
- Canadian Journal of Addiction
- Drug and Alcohol Dependence
- Journal of Gambling Issues
- Journal of Gambling Studies
- Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior
- Psychiatry Research
- The Psychological Record
## Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Funder</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Neural Pathways in Problem Gambling and Alcohol Dependence: Influence of Regular Naltrexone Dosing on Brain Function, Alcohol Use and Gambling</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>UoM</td>
<td>PI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>Social and Economic Impact Study of Gambling in Tasmania</td>
<td>$629,557</td>
<td>TAS</td>
<td>Co-I</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>ARC Centre of Excellence on Gambling Research, Treatment and Policy</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>UoM</td>
<td>Co-I</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>South Australian Gambling Survey (Design only)</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Co-I</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-16</td>
<td>The Impact of Adding Contingency Management to Treatment as Usual for Disordered Gambling</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>AIHS</td>
<td>PI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-16</td>
<td>Neural Mechanisms of Impulsivity and Their Relationship to the Development and Persistence of Disordered Gambling</td>
<td>$155,000</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>Co-PI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-16</td>
<td>Naltrexone as a Treatment for Disordered Gambling</td>
<td>$154,450</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>PI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-16</td>
<td>Gambling Disorder vs. Alcohol Use Disorder: Comparing Treatment Outcomes with Congruence Couple Therapy</td>
<td>$157,297</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>Co-PI</td>
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<td>2015-20</td>
<td>Prairie CRISM Node Proposal</td>
<td>$1,835,000</td>
<td>CIHR</td>
<td>Co-I</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>CCT Training</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>CRISM</td>
<td>Co-PI</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Implications of Integration of Mental Health and Addiction Systems for Problem Gambling Treatment: Case Studies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario</td>
<td>$101,840</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>Co-PI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>The Addition of Contingency Management to Best Practice Counselling as an Adjunct Treatment for Rural and Remote Albertan Disordered Gamblers</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>CRISM</td>
<td>PI</td>
</tr>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>Tobacco Addiction: Nicotine as a Drug of Dependence</td>
<td>$6,100</td>
<td>CCVIC</td>
<td>PI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- UoM: University of Melbourne, TAS: Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance; SA: South Australian Office for Problem Gambling, AIHS: Alberta Innovates Health Solutions; AGRI: Alberta Gambling Research Institute, CIHR: Canadian Institutes of Health Research; CRISM: Canadian Research Initiative in Substance Misuse, CCVIC: Cancer Council Victoria, PI: Primary Investigator; Co-PI: Co-Primary Investigator; Co-I: Co-Investigator
CV: CHRISTENSEN

Academic Publications (all peer reviewed except where noted)


Nisbet, S., Jackson, A.C., Christensen, D.R. (2016). The influence of pre-commitment and associated player-card technologies on decision making: design, research and implementation issues. International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 14, 228-240


CV: CHRISTENSEN


Notes:
Underlined = student author
Ψ= equal first authorship
* = non-peer reviewed

Research Reports


Presentations

**Christensen, D. R.** (2017). *Internet Delivered Counselling for Gambling Disorder*. CRISM: Prairie Node Annual meeting, Poster, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada.


Notes:
* = Invited presentation

Media

- Author unknown (2017, December 5). Research snapshot: Demographic groups that are at risk for problem gambling in Tasmania. Gambling Research Exchange Ontario. Link
- Staff Writer (2017, November 22). Free counselling available to rural gamblers in alberta. Macleod Gazette. Link
- Green, K (2017, November 10). Encouraging results in problem gambling study. CTV Calgary. Link
- Woodrow, B (2017, February 5). Naltrexone as a treatment for gambling disorder. CTV Toronto. Link
- Green, K (2017, February 2). University of lethbridge drug study attempts to alleviate problem gambling. CTV Calgary. Link
- Author Unknown. (2016, November 28). New study to offer free online counselling for rural and remote people struggling with gambling disorders. University of Lethbridge UNews: Research. Link
- Author unknown (2014, Spring). University continues to grow as hub for addiction research. Southern Alberta Magazine (on-line and print). Link
• Park, A. (2012, November 6). What are your chances of winning Oz Lotto? World News Australia, SBS One (on-line article).  Link
• Quist, J. (2012, November 5). Melbourne cup fever. Today Tonight, Channel 7 (on-line, recorded TV interview).  Link
• Munro, P. (2012, October 23). Dreamers cast aside logic in rush for shot at $50m lottery bonanza. Sydney Morning Herald (on-line article).  Link

Academic Service (Committees, Reports)

Committees

• Committee Member, Human Subject Research Ethics Appeals Committee (2017-), Research Services, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member, Executive Committee (2017-), Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member, MSc Health Sciences & PhD Population Health Programs (2017-), Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member, Heritage Youth Researcher Summer Program, (2017) Research Services, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member, General Faculties Grants Committee (2016- ), Research Services, University of Lethbridge.
• Committee Member, Health Sciences Faculty Search (2016- ) Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member, Study Leave Advisory Committee (2016-2017 ) Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member (2015-2016) - Faculty of Health Sciences Curriculum Committee, University of Lethbridge
• Co-chair (2015-2016) Ad Hoc Teaching Evaluation Committee, University of Lethbridge
• Ethics Committee Reviewer, Second Tier (September, 2014-2016). Human Subjects Research Committee, University of Lethbridge
• Ethics Committee Reviewer Third Tier (June, 2014 - August, 2014). Human Subjects Research Committee, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member (2014). STP Appeals Committee, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member (2014). Search Committee, Chair in Rural Health, University of Lethbridge
• Committee Member (2014). Public Health Program Development Committee, University of Lethbridge.
• Committee Member (2012). Melbourne Graduate School of Education, Early Career Researcher Grants Review Panel, University of Melbourne
• PhD Review Committee Chair (2011-2013). Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne
• Staff-Student Liaison (2010-2011). The Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre Student Group, University of Melbourne
• Ethics Committee Reviewer (2010, 2013). Melbourne Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne
• Adjudicator (2010). National Conference of Emerging and New Researchers. The Problem Grambling Research and Treatment Centre, University of Melbourne and Monash University

Reports

NADY A. EL-GUEBALY, C.M., MD

Professor and Head, Division of Addictions, Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary
Medical Consultant, Addiction Centre & Program
Research Director, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
1403 - 29 St. N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 2T9
Tel: (403) 944-2086  Fax: (403) 944-2056
nady.el-guebaly@albertahealthservices.ca

LANGUAGES SPOKEN: Fluent - English, French, and Arabic
CITIZENSHIP: Canadian; born Suez (Egypt)
MARITAL STATUS: Married - 2 children, 2 grandchildren

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

June 1958 - High School "French Lycee" of Alexandria, Egypt
Oct 1958 - June 1964 - Faculty of Medicine (Cairo University), M.B.Ch.B.
Sept 1964 - Sept 1965 - Rotating Internship (Cairo University Hospital)
Apr 1967 - July 1968 - Instructor, High Institute Public Health (Alexandria University) - Diploma of Public Health majoring in Epidemiology, D.P.H. (Epid.)
Aug 1968 - Nov 1969 - Senior House Officer then Registrar, Bexley Group of Hospitals (Psychiatry) - Kent, U.K.; affiliated Maudsley Institute of Psychiatry, London
Jan 1969 - E.C.F.M.G., No. 118-127-0
Nov 1969 - June 1972 - Psychiatric Resident, Royal Ottawa Hospital and Ottawa Civic Hospital (University of Ottawa)
July - Dec 1971 - 4th year Resident, Clinical Institute, Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Ontario
June 1972 - Diploma of Psychiatry - Ottawa University (D. Psych.)
Dec 1972 - Certification and Fellowship in Psychiatry C.R.C.P.(C) - F.R.C.P.(C), No. 1584
July 1974 - L.M.C.C., No. 37,780
Dec 1974 - N.I.A.A.A.'S "National Alcoholism Training Program Professionals", Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
Sept 1977- May 1979 - Completion 2 year Extension Course on Health Care Organization and Management - (Canadian Hospital Association)
Sept - Nov 1980 - World Health Organization Fellowship, 3 months, surveying mental health facilities in Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and United Kingdom
July 1984 - June 1985 - Visiting Professorship (sabbatical), University of California, San Diego
Oct 1986 - First certification exam, American Medical Society on Alcoholism and other Drug Dependencies, No 1637

July 1996   - American Society of Addiction Medicine’s Medical Review Officer (MRO) Training Course, Denver, Colorado


Dec 1996   - Recertification exam, American Society of Addiction Medicine, No 1637

Oct 2006   - Certification exam, International Society of Addiction Medicine, No 2006-21

March 2009   - Diplomat, American Board of Addiction Medicine, No 000028

UNIVERSITY, HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PRACTICE ACTIVITIES

1965-1967   - General Practice, the Suez Canal Co., Egypt

July 1972   - Staff Psychiatrist, Royal Ottawa Hospital, founder of Addiction Management Service - Member, Task Force of Ottawa's Detoxification Centre and Board of Serenity Halfway House


July 1974   - Lecturer - full-time geographic - Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa

- Full registration, Province of Ontario No. 26868

Jan 1975   - President Medical Staff, Royal Ottawa Hospital and Member, Board of Trustees; Founding Chairman, Steering Committee on Alcoholism, Eastern Ontario Region

Mar 1975   - Consultant Addiction Field, Department of External Affairs, Government of Canada

Oct 1976   - Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba; Head, Department of Psychiatry, St. Boniface General Hospital, Winnipeg

- Full registration Province of Manitoba, No. 10-889

Mar 1977   - Consultant in Psychiatry, Health Sciences Centre, Winnipeg

June 1977   - Consultant in Psychiatry, Tache Nursing Centre (Geriatric) and St. Amant Centre (Mental Retardation)

May 1978   - Consultant, Sara Riel, Inc. (long-term psychiatric facility)

June 1978   - Consultant, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manitoba

Oct 1978   - Member, Interdisciplinary Curriculum Committee, Mental Health Manitoba

June 1979   - Member, Manitoba's Legislative Mental Health Act Draft Committee

Oct 1979   - Granted Tenure by Board of Governors, University of Manitoba

Nov 1979   - Manitoba Government's allocation of $2.6 million capital project to double hospital's department to a 56 bed facility, i.e. 48 beds adult plus 8 beds adolescents. Building dedicated by Mrs. Rosalyn Carter, First Lady, United States

June 1980 - July 1987   - Associate Head, Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba

Apr 1981   - Elected member, Faculty Executive Council, School of Medicine, University of Manitoba
Mar 1982 - Member, Faculty Council of Graduate Studies, University of Manitoba
Apr 1983 - Re-elected, member Faculty Executive Council and member, Nominating Committee, School of Medicine, University of Manitoba
July 1983 - Tenured full Professor of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba
- Member, Psychiatric Advisory Committee, Manitoba Health Insurance Services
1985 - 1987 - Member, Board of Governors, Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba
Aug 1987 - July 1996 - Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Calgary; Director, Department of Psychiatry, Foothills Hospital
- Registration, Province of Alberta, No. 9346 and Specialist Status
Oct 1987 - Consultant, Alberta Hospital Ponoka
- Consultant, Alberta Community Mental Health Services
- Chairman, Regional Psychiatric Services Planning Committee
Jan 1988 - Consultant, Calgary General Hospital
Sept 1988 - Consultant, Alberta Children's Hospital
- Member, Provincial Mental Health Advisory Council
Feb 1989 - Elected, Executive Medical Advisory Committee, Foothills Hospital
April-Nov 1989 - Fundraising $1,050,000 towards Endowed Chair for Schizophrenia Studies plus provincial 1:1 match.
June 1989 - Fundraising $80,000 M. Newell Fund in Substance Abuse plus provincial 1:1 match.
Sept 1990 - Vice-chair, Department Heads Committee, Foothills Hospital
June 1991 - Chair, Department Heads Committee, Foothills Hospital
- Elected, Executive Committee, Faculty of Medicine Council
Sept 1991 - July 1996 - Reappointed, Head Department of Psychiatry, The University of Calgary and Director Department of Psychiatry, Foothills Hospital for second 5 year term
- Chairman, Regional Mental Health Planning Committee
1991 -
1991 - Elected, Board of Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, Ottawa
April 1992 - Alberta Government's allocation of $1.3 million operating and $950,000 capital budgets to develop Addiction Centre, Foothills Hospital.
May 1994 - Associate Member, Liver Unit, University of Calgary
Dec 1994 - Re-elected, Board of Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, Ottawa
Sept 1995 - Fundraising, Partners in Health Campaign. Target $500,000 for Addiction Centre.
Dec 1995 - Member, Naltrexone Advisory Board, Dupont Pharma
- Consultations Health Canada "Collaboration on Substance Use Education and Training" and "Health and Enforcement in Partnership"
July 1996 - Head, Division of Substance Abuse, University of Calgary; then Division of Addictions
Feb 1997 - Adjunct Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta
1997 - 2000   - Re-elected (third term), Board of Canadian Centre for Substance Abuse, Ottawa

Aug 1997   -  External Reviewer, Addiction Rehabilitation Program London / St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital / University of Western Ontario

Dec 1999   -  Representative, University of Calgary, Alberta Gaming Research Institute Board

Jan 2002   -  World Health Organization, Project Consultant: “Adherence to long-term Therapies”.

July 2002   -  Elected, Chair, Alberta Gaming Research Institute Board

April 2003   -  External Reviewer, Addiction Program, Dept of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba

May 2004   -  Consultant, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Cairo Office

Mar 2005   -  Re-elected, Chair, Alberta Gaming Research Institute

Oct 2005 – July 2008   -  Medical Director, Addictions Program, Calgary Health Region

Apr 2008 – June 2011   -  Elected, Third term, Chair, Alberta Gaming Research Institute Board

Jan 2011   -  Member, Scientific Advisory Panel on Opioid Analgesic Abuse, Health Canada

Jan 2013   -  Research Director, Alberta Gambling Research Institute

Mar 2013   -  Member, Alberta’s Responsible Gambling Advisory Committee

April 2015   -  PACES (Provincial Addiction Curricula & Experiential Skill), Addiction Medicine Specialist, Alberta Health Services

July 2016   -  Vice Chair, Royal College Physicians and Surgeons Workforce on Addiction Medicine

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' APPOINTMENTS

1977-1978   -  Elected Manitoba's representative at Canadian Psychiatric Association's Professional Standards and Practice Council

1978- 1985   -  Chairman, Canadian Psychiatric Association's Professional Standards and Practice Council

1979 - 1980   -  President, Manitoba Psychiatric Association

1979 - 1981   -  Marker, Health Care Organization and Management Course, Canadian Hospital Association

Dec 1980 -      -  Fellow, American Psychiatric Association (F.A.P.A.)

1983 - 1984   -  Council Member, Western Canada District Branch and President, Manitoba Chapter, American Psychiatric Association

1983 - 1984   -  Representative, Canadian Psychiatric Association to Canadian Medical Association's Affiliate Societies Meeting


1984 - 1986   -  Member, Committee on Peer Review, American Psychiatric Association

Apr 1984 -     -  Elected member, American College of Psychiatrists

1984 - 1987   -  Re-elected, American Psychiatric Association's Public Affairs Representative
1986 - 1987   - President, Western Canada District Branch, American Psychiatric Association
1986 - 1989   - Elected, Board of Directors, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1986 - 1988   - Coordinator, Psychiatry Study Group, National Speciality Manpower Review and member Standing Manpower Committee, The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
1987 - 1990   - Member, Committee on Constitution and By-laws, American College of Psychiatrists
1987 - 1992   - Member, Physician's Assistance Committee, Alberta Medical Association
Feb 1988 -    - Fellow, American College of Psychiatrists (F.A.C.P.)
1988 - 1992   - Re-appointed, Member Standing Manpower Committee, The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada
1989 - 1991   - Chairman, Scientific Program Committee, Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs First Annual Meeting
1989 - 1990   - Elected Member, Scientific Council, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1989 - 1998   - Member, Executive Committee, Alberta Psychiatric Association
1989 - 1993   - Member, Scientific Program Committee, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1990 - 1998   - Canada's Director, American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addictions
1990 - 1996   - Chairman, Scientific and Research Council, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1990 - 1996   - Chair, Manpower Committee, Canadian Association of Professors of Psychiatry
1991 - 1993   - Elected, Board of Directors, American Society of Addiction Medicine
1991 - 1996   - Member, Committee on Membership Development, American College of Psychiatrists
1991 - 1993   - Elected Chairman, Canadian Association of Professors of Psychiatry
1992 - 1994   - Founding Chair, Section of Addiction Psychiatry, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1993 - 1994   - Re-elected Chairman, Canadian Association of Professors of Psychiatry
1993-1996     - Member, Committee on the Added Qualification Courses, American Academy of Psychiatrists in Alcoholism and Addictions
Sept 1993 -   - Elected, Board of Directors, Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs
1993 - 1995   - President-Elect, Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CMSAOD)
1995 - 1997   - Elected, Assembly Deputy-Representative, American Psychiatric Association
1995 - 1996   - Re-appointed, Chairman, Scientific and Research Council, Canadian Psychiatric Association
1995-1997     - President, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine (CSAM)
1995-1997     - Editor, Bulletin of Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine (CSAM - ex CMSAOD)
May 1996      - Consultant and Assembly Liaison, Council on Addictions, American Psychiatric Association
CV: EL-GUEBALY

July 1996 -   - Executive Committee, Section Drug Dependence and Alcoholism, World Psychiatric Association

1996 - 2002 - Chairman, Canadian Psychiatric Association Research Network

Jan 1997 -   - Fellow, American Society of Addiction Medicine (F.A.S.A.M. - “the first 90”)

1997 - 1999 - Member, Canadian Medical Association Advisory Group on Drug and Gambling Addictions

1997 - 2001 - Assembly Representative, American Psychiatric Association

Sept 1997 - 1998 - President - elect, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Aug 1997 - Member, Council Affiliate Societies, Canadian Medical Association

1997 - 2000 - Member, PRITE Editorial Board, American College of Psychiatrists

Apr 1998 - 1999 - Chair, Planning Committee, International Society of Addiction Medicine

Sept 1998 - 1999 - President, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Nov 1998 - Member Executive, Council Affiliate Societies, Canadian Medical Association

Apr 1999 - 2002 - Founding President, International Society of Addiction Medicine

July 1999 - Member, Royal College and American Board Task Force on Mutual Recognition of Training Programs in Psychiatry and Neurology

Aug 1999 - Chair, Drug Dependence and Alcoholism Section (Addiction Psychiatry), World Psychiatric Association

Sept 1999 - Past President, Canadian Psychiatric Association

1999-2002 - Founding Chair, Board of Trustees, The Foundation of the Canadian Psychiatric Association

Aug 2001 - 2004 - Elected Chair, Council Affiliate Societies (45), Canadian Medical Association

- Member, Board of Directors, Canadian Medical Association

Sept 2001 - Member, CMA’s Health Care Sustainability Task Force for Romanow Commission

Oct 2001 - Honorary Membership, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine

Aug 2002 - Re-elected Chair, Addiction Psychiatry Section, World Psychiatric Association

Oct 2002-2005 - Re-elected President, International Society of Addiction Medicine

Jan 2003-2010 - Member, PIPE, Psychiatrists in Practice Examination, Editorial Board, American College of Psychiatrists and Star prize 2003

- Distinguished Fellow, American Psychiatric Association

Apr 2003 - Member, American Society of Addiction Medicine Scientific Program Committee

Mar 2004 - Founder, Section of Addiction Medicine, Alberta Medical Association

May 2004 - Distinguished Life Fellow, American Psychiatric Association

Dec 2004 - First Honorary Fellow, Italian Society of Addiction Psychiatry

Apr 2005 - Executive Medical Director, International Society of Addiction Medicine
- Past Founding President

May 2005
- Member, Alberta Medical Association – AADAC Steering Committee

July 2005
- Chief Examiner, International Society of Addiction Medicine

Sept 2005-2008
- Re-elected, Third term Chair, Addiction Psychiatry Section, World Psychiatric Association

Dec 2005
- Founders’ Award, American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Oct 2006
- Fellow, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Mar 2007
- Honorary Membership, Canadian Medical Association

June 2007
- Member Emeritus, Alberta Medical Association

Oct 2007
- Best Doctors in Canada, peer choice list
  - Charles Roberts Award for Clinical Leadership, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Oct 2008
- Chair, Local Organizing and Scientific Committees, Joint International and Canadian Associations of Addiction Medicine: the Anniversary meetings, Calgary 2009.

Sept 2009
- Chair, Joint International and Canadian Associations of Addiction Medicine Anniversary Meetings, Calgary

Nov 2009
- Board Member, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine

Jan 2011
- Member, College on Problems of Drug Dependence

Oct 2011
- Senior Editor, The International Textbook of Addiction Treatment, International Society Addiction Medicine – Springer

Nov 2011
- Distinguished Fellow, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Dec 2011
- Distinguished Fellow, American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Jan 2012
- Best Doctors in America, peer choice list
  - Co-Chair, Dual Diagnoses Section, World Psychiatric Association

Jun 2012
- Editor-in-Chief, Canadian Journal of Addiction (CJA/JCA)

Oct 2014
- Chair, Organizing Committee, Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine, Banff 2015

Dec 2014
- Overseas Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, UK

July 2015
- Zonal Representative, Board, World Association on Dual Disorders

Oct 2015
- Chair, Organizing Committee, Annual Meeting, International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM), Montreal 2016
  - Chair, Council Regional Representatives, International Society Addiction Medicine (ISAM)

Jan 2016
- Distinguished Fellow, American Society of Addiction Medicine (DFASAM)

July 2016
- Elected, Board, International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE)

Oct 2016
- Fellow, International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM), #2016-16

Feb 2017
- Editor-in-Chief, International Addiction Review (IAR)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1974</td>
<td>Grant $1,500 from Research Fund, Royal Ottawa Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977 - 1987</td>
<td>Member, Research Committee, Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1978</td>
<td>Grant $4,000 from St. Boniface Research Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1979</td>
<td>Grant $5,000 from St. Boniface Research Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 1979</td>
<td>Grant $4,000 from Canadian Psychiatric Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981 - 1987</td>
<td>Member, Scientific Advisory Committee, St. Boniface Research Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 1981</td>
<td>Grant $8,275 from Manitoba Mental Health Research Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1981</td>
<td>Chairman, Task Force on Research Development, Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1982</td>
<td>Supervision of 2 medical students' B.Sc. Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982 - 1987</td>
<td>Associate Head in charge of Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1984</td>
<td>Grant $2,200 - Ruth Hurd Fund, University of Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 1985</td>
<td>Grant $8,000 - University of Manitoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1985</td>
<td>External Surveyor, Quebec's Fonds de la Recherche en Sante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1986</td>
<td>External referee, Medical Research Council</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ph.D. External Examiner, Dr. E.D. Moore, &quot;Children of Alcoholics&quot;, Fielding Institute, Santa Barbara, CA.</td>
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<td>June 1986</td>
<td>Grant, $16,000 - Ruth Hurd Fund and Psychiatry Fee Pool Fund, St. Boniface General Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1986</td>
<td>Grant $11,200 - Canadian Psychiatric Association - Psychiatric Manpower Review</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External Referee, Ontario Mental Health Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 1988</td>
<td>Grant $6,000, Foothills Hospital, towards National Course &quot;Administration in Mental Health&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1988</td>
<td>Member, Alberta Mental Health Advisory Council's Research Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1989</td>
<td>PhD Supervisory Committee, Dr. A. Sheldon, &quot;Personality Disorders and Attachment&quot;, Medical Sciences Graduate Program, University of Calgary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1989</td>
<td>Elected Vice-Chairman, Alberta Mental Health Advisory Council's Research Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PhD External Examiner, Dr. D.J. Clair, &quot;An Examination of the Adjustment of the Offspring of Alcoholics from a Relational Perspective of Stress&quot;, University of Saskatchewan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1989</td>
<td>Grant $2,000, University of Calgary, NOVSEC &quot;Children of Alcoholics&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 1990</td>
<td>Member, Research and Development Committee, Foothills Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 1990</td>
<td>Grant Co-Investigator $69,600 &quot;Prospective Study of Substance Abuse Relapse in Substance Abusers With and Without Mood Disorder Histories&quot;, Alberta Mental Health Research Fund.</td>
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</table>
Oct 1991 - Grant $5,000 "Research manpower supply in psychiatry", Canadian Association of Professors of Psychiatry and Canadian Psychiatric Association

June 1992 - Grant Co-Investigator $5000 "Factors Predicting Compliance in Group Therapy for the Mentally Ill Substance Abuser", Foothills Research and Development Fund.

Sept 1992 - Grant $122,500 "CME of Physicians on Substance Abuse", Alberta Family Life and Substance Abuse Foundation.

Sept 1993 - PhD Supervision Mr. Harvey Smith "Substance Abuse and the Family"

Nov 1993 - Reviewer, Quebec's Fonds de la Recherche en Sante

Jan 1994 - Reviewer, National Health Research & Development Program (NHRDP)

Mar 1994 - Grant Co-Investigator $8,733 "Long-Term Follow-up of Substance Abuse and Mood Disorders", Alberta Mental Health Research Fund

Nov 1994 - Grant $30,000 “Implementation of a Continuous Care Model”, Alberta Health

Jan 1995 - Scholarship $4,000 for Mr. H. Smith

Mar 1995 - Member, Planning Committee $7500 “Standardized Patients in Substance Abuse, Pain Control and HIV” Josiah Macy Jr Foundation, New York

Apr 1995 - Grant Co-Investigator $16,182 “Group Treatment for Substance Abusing Schizophrenics”, Alberta Mental Health Research Fund

- Coordinator, Calgary Site, Canadian Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (CCENDU) $8,000, National Health Research & Development Program (NHRDP) and Matt Newell Fund

Dec 1995 - Grant Co-Investigator $40,253 "Smoking Cessation Group for Schizophrenia", National Health Research and Development Program

- Grant $5,000 "Substance Abuse and Emergency Room Data", Health and Welfare

Jan 1996 - Site reviewer, Addiction Research Foundation's Biobehavioral Research Programs, Ontario

Mar 1996 - Grant Co-Investigator $58,954 "Natural Recovery from Gambling Problems", Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research and Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission

May 1997 - Grant $11,000 “Continuing Medical Education in Substance Related Disorders: A Systematic Review of the Impact of Intervention Strategies” Le Riche Endowment for Research and Education in Substance Abuse

Aug 1997 - PhD Thesis completion, Dr. Harvey Smith “Motivation for Change in Adolescent Substance Abuse Patients”

Sept 1997 - MSc Supervisory Committee, Ms. Kate Diskin


Mar 1998 - Grant Co-Investigator $64,000 “Minimal Self-Help Interventions with Problem Gamblers”, Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research

- Summer Scholarship Program (L. Michaud) $3500: “Gender differences in alcoholic relapse”. Alberta Mental Health Research Fund.


Feb 1999 - Grant Co-Investigator $3,100 “Alcoholism, Depression and Smoking”, Calgary Regional Health Authority


Mar 2000 - Grant Co-Investigator $62,000 “Non-pharmacological Treatment of Insomnia in Recovering Alcoholics”, Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research.

June 2000 - Memorandum of Collaboration, Russian Federation Research Institute on Addictions.

- Grant $5,000: “Mental Health Care and Smoking Cessation: Towards Responsible Policies”, Calgary Regional Health Authority.
- Grant $1,000: “Aboriginal Prescription Drug Misuse”. Le Riche Endowment Fund for Research and Education in Substance Abuse.
- Grant Co-Investigator $4,000: “The Effect of Disulfiram on Cocaine Craving”, Le Riche Endowment Fund for Research and Education in Substance Abuse.

- Grant Co-Investigator $122,500: “Preventing Relapse in Former Gamblers”. Alberta Gaming Research Institute.
- Visiting Scholar Grant, Psychiatric Research Institute [FAPESP], State of Sao Paulo, Research Funding Agency, Brazil


Apr 2001 - Grant Co-Investigator $3,000,000: “Illicit opiate addiction, treatment and policy in Canada: A cross-disciplinary comprehensive and concerted research initiative.” PI: B. Fisher, Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Leader In-depth Studies A-C, IHRT for 6 sites over 4 years.

Jun 2001 - Grant $6,000: “Craving, Personality and other female vulnerability factors leading to alcohol and drug dependence”. Calgary Regional Health Authority.
- Grant $60,000: “Gambling behaviors cohort proposal”. Alberta Gaming Research Institute.


Jan 2002 - Jury member, Douglas Utting National Prize for research in Mood Disorders

April 2002 - Grant Co-Investigator $7,170: “Personality changes in women recovering from substance-related dependence”. Center for Advancement of Health, Calgary Health Region


- Grant Co-Investigator $39,299: “Descriptive epidemiology of major depression in the Canadian population”. Canadian Institute Health Research [INMHA]  

- Grant $15,000: “Genetics of alcoholism and clinical relevance: an update”. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.

Oct 2004 - Grant, Co-Investigator $72,584: “fMRI and Gambling”. Alberta Gaming Research Institute  
- Grant, Co-Investigator $8,000: “Clinical utility of urine frequency in substance abuse treatment”. Calgary Laboratory Services.

- Grant, Co-Investigator $6,900: “Smoking, nicotine dependence and motivation for smoking cessation in psychiatric inpatients”. Calgary Health Region.  
- Grant, Co-Investigator $20,000: “Baclofen and Buprenorphine SR Combination Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation: A Phase I Clinical Trial, URGC.”


May 2005 - Member, Data Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) for North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI).

Jun 2005 - Grant, Co-Investigator $89,764 (Y1 $46,289): “Utilizing social norming and personalized feedback strategies to reduce binge drinking and drinking related consequences on university campuses”. Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research.

June 2006 - NIDA travel grant US$1,250.00 International Forum, Scottsdale, AZ.


Nov 2006 - UK National Institute for Health Research. Programme Grant Reviewer


Jan 2008 - ISAM Conference Grant, Co-investigator US$40,000 per year for 3 years. National Institutes of Health.


Nov 2008-Dec 2009 - Canadian Institute of Health Research Emerging Team Grant: Comorbidity of Brain Disorders and Other Health Problems Peer Review Committee.


June 2010 - NIDA Travel Grant: US $1,000 International Forum, Scottsdale, AZ.

July 2010 - MSc Thesis Committee, Mr. Shady Beshai “Cognition and Depression in Egypt and Canada. An examination of the cognitive triad”, University of Calgary, Faculty of Graduate Studies.

March 2011 - Reviewer, Canada Research Chair renewal – N. Brunelle PhD, L’Université du Québec, Trois-Rivières.
   - Member, Scientific Committee, Fonds de Recherche Societe et Culture, Quebec re:Research Chair on Responsible Gambling- I Giroux PhD and S Kairouz PhD

Oct 2012 - Grant $15,800 Leroy LeRiche Endowment for Research and Education in Substance Abuse
   - Grant Co-Investigator – Measuring Addictions and Mental Health Problems in Alberta: Item Development

Dec 2012 - Grant Co-Investigator $148,579 “Assessing Transitions in Problem Gambling in a Longitudinal Study” with Dr. D. Hodgins, Alberta Gambling Research Institute

Jan 2013 - Research Director, Alberta Gambling Research Institute

May 2013 - External evaluation, Dr. Rani Hoff’s Promotion to Full Professorship – Investigative Track, Yale Medical School

May 2013 - PhD Dissertation evaluation, Dr. Sari Castren, Helsinki University, Finland

Jan 2014 - Member, International Review Committee COSMO (Cocaine and Mental Health) Drs. Bruneau & Roy (PI’s), University of Montreal, CIHR grant


June 2015 - NIDA Travel Grant $800.00. International Forum, Scottsdale, AZ

SELECT INVITED ADDRESSES

Apr 1978 - Guest Speaker, National Council on Alcoholism, Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri. Topic - "The Children of Alcoholics"

Dec 1981 - Guest Speaker, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa. Topic - Psychiatric Manpower

Oct 1982 - Chairman, Symposium on Depression and Old Age - 8 hours credit, College of Family Physicians, Winnipeg

Jan 1983 - Guest Speaker, Symposium "Dilemmas in Medicine", Catholic Physicians Guild, Winnipeg

May 1984 - Guest Speaker, Western Canada APA District Branch's Annual Meeting, Vancouver. Topic: "Psychiatry and the Media"


Jan 1988 - Academic Lecturer, Ontario Psychiatric Association's Annual Meeting - Topic: "Psychiatric Manpower in Canada"

April 1990 - Public workshop "Dual Diagnosis", Cariboo College, Kamloops and Victoria, B.C.


Nov 1990 - Keynote Speaker, Dual Disorders Conference, Toronto sponsored by Ontario Ministry of Health and University of Toronto - Topic: "Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: The Canadian Experience".
1989 - 1990 - University Grand Rounds Alberta, Manitoba, Western Ontario and Hawaii – Topics: "Dual Diagnosis" and "Adult Children of Alcoholics".

1991 - University Grand Rounds Queens, Ottawa, Newfoundland, Dalhousie and Manitoba Topic: "Substance Abuse and Mental Illness".

Oct 1991 - Guest participant, Symposium on Dual Disorders by Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse at III Congress, World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Montreal.

- Invited participant, National Consensus Symposium on Children of Alcoholics and Co-Dependency ADAMHA, Airlie, Virginia.

Aug 1992 - International exchange scientist, Sapporo Medical College, Hokkaido, Japan. Topics: "Risk Research and Alcoholism" and "Substance Abuse and Mental Illness".

- Plenary session speaker on "Alcoolisme et Toxicomanies" Annual Meeting, Association des Medecins de Langue Francaise du Canada.

Oct 1993 - Visiting Professor, Kagawa Medical School, Shikoku, Japan. Topics: "The Addiction Centre, Foothills Hospital and University of Calgary" and "Research Activities at the Addiction Centre"


- External examiner, Diploma and Fellowship Exams, Saudi Arabia

Apr 1995 - Invited faculty, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York. Topic: “Standardized Patients and Competency in Substance Abuse”


June 1996 - Guest Speaker, “Partnership for Recovery” - Rideau Hall, Ottawa

October 1996 - University Grand Rounds Medical College of Wisconsin (Milwaukee) and University of Manitoba, “Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: recent investigations”

January 1997 - Keynote Speaker, National Conference on Dual Diagnoses, Lillehammer, Norway

May 1997 - Guest Speaker, Annual Meeting, New Brunswick Psychiatric Association

June 1997 - Keynote speaker, Second Addiction Medicine Annual Conference, Estoril, Portugal “Substance abuse and Dual Diagnoses”

- University Grand Round: Department of Psychiatry, Porto, Portugal “Addiction Medicine: An update”

Sept 1998 - Invited Speaker: Medical Education and Alcohol-Related Problems. Third Campral European Symposium, Lisbon

Oct 1998 - Guest Speaker: Services de Toxicomanie pour personnes presentant des troubles psychiatriques. Association des Hopitaux du Quebec, Montreal

Apr 1999 - Guest Speaker, Alberta Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting. “Addiction medicine: An Update”, Banff, AB

- Plenary Session Speaker “The World of ISAM”, Founding Meeting, International Society of Addiction Medicine, Palm Springs, CA
May 1999  - Guest Speaker, Saskatchewan Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting. “Anxiety and Addiction”,
Saskatoon

- University Grand Rounds, Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba. “Pathological
Gambling”, Winnipeg

June 1999  - Invited Speaker, “Substance-related Disorders and Chronic Psychosis”. The North American

- Guest Speaker, “The Ambulatory Care Treatment of Substance Abuse”, Charlottetown, Prince Edward
Island.

Sept 1999  - Presidential Address, “The Pioneering Aspects of Psychiatry”, Canadian Psychiatric Association,
Toronto.

Oct 1999  - University Grand Round, Department of Psychiatry, McMaster University, “Substance –related
Disorders, Schizophrenia and Chronic Psychosis”, Hamilton, Ontario

- Guest Speaker, Homewood Health Centre, “Sequential Psychotherapy in Addiction Medicine”,
Guelph, Ontario.


Feb 2000  - Visiting Professor, Al-Amal Hospital Network for Addiction and King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi
Arabia. Topics: “Benzodiazepine Treatment and Safety”, “Training requirements in Addiction
Psychiatry”, “The role of the psychiatrist and dual diagnosis”’ “Addiction: conceptual advances and
treatment implications”.

May 2000  - Keynote address, Royal Ottawa Health Care Goup and Centre for Addiction and Mental Health’s
Dialogue on Concurrent Disorders, “One Size does not fit all: Customizing clinical applications”,
Ottawa.

charter on alcohol”, Geneva, Switzerland.

Jun 2000  - Keynote address, Mount Royal College’s Interventions for the 21st Century, “Caring for the Addicted:
Bridging Research and Practice”, Calgary, AB.

- Visiting Professor, Russian Federation Research Institute on Addictions, “North American Research
and a Framework for Practice”, Moscow, Russia.

Nov 2000  - Visiting Professor, State of Sao Paulo, Research Funding Agency, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Jul 2001  - Keynote Speaker, “Winter in the Sun” Annual Addiction Meeting, Brisbane, Australia

- Presenter, Medical School Rounds, Otago University, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Sept 2001  - Keynote Speaker, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Heidelberg, Germany

- Keynote Speaker, “Addiction Medicine: a Global Perspective”, Tel Aviv, Israel; Trieste, Italy &
Ljubljana, Slovenia

Dos Deputados, Brasilia

Jan 2002  - Guest Speaker, “International Addiction Medicine”, Cairo University and World Psychiatric
Association, Sharm-el-Shiekh, Egypt.
Apr 2002 - Guest Speaker, “Una estrategia global en la lucha contra las drogas y otras dependencias: hacia el equilibrio y la integracion”, Secretaria para la Prevencion de la Drogadiccion y La Lucha contra el Narcotrafico (SEDRONAR), Buenos Aires, Argentina.


Oct 2003 - Visiting Professor: “Skill Training Course in Addiction”. Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt
- Keynote Speaker: “Substance Related Disorders and Mental Illness: Is there a Global Perspective”. Diagnosticos Duplos, Oporto, Portugal.


Dec 2004 - Guest Lecturer: “ISAM and the University of Cairo: Current and Future Partnerships”, Cairo University, Egypt.


Jan 2010 - Plenary Speaker: “Trauma and substance abuse: Challenges in management”. Saudi Arabia Medical Services Armed Forces, Sixth Annual Conference, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

- Plenary Speaker: “Strategies for defining behavioral addictions”. Canadian Society Addiction Medicine, Charlottetown, PEI.


Oct 2016 - Invited Speaker: “Opioid Crisis in Canada”, House of Commons Standing Committee on Health, Ottawa, Canada.

AWARDS


CV: EL-GUEBALY

June 1972 - 1st prize, 2nd Psychiatric Residents' National Forum Frank W. Horner, Ltd.

Mar 1980 - Outstanding Young Manitoban Award for 1979 (Manitoba Jaycees - Junior Chamber of Commerce)

May 1993 - Recognition Award, American Society of Addiction Medicine

May 1999 - Recognition Award, Mexican Psychiatric Association

Oct 2001 - Honorary Membership, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine


Mar 2004 - Faculty of Medicine’s Guenter Distinguished Achievement Award in International Health, University of Calgary

May 2004 - Distinguished Life Fellowship, American Psychiatric Association

Dec 2004 - First Honorary Fellow, Italian Society of Addiction Psychiatry

Nov 2005 - Alberta Centennial Medal, nominated by Calgary Foothills Provincial Riding

Dec 2005 - Founders’ Award, American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Oct 2006 - Fellow, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Mar 2007 - Honorary Member, Canadian Medical Association

June 2007 - Member Emeritus, Alberta Medical Association

Oct 2007 - Best Doctors Canada

Nov 2007 - C.A. Roberts Award for Clinical Leadership, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Nov 2011 - Distinguished Fellow, Canadian Psychiatric Association

Dec 2011 - Distinguished Fellow, American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Jan 2012 - Best Doctors in America


Oct 2013 - Honorary Member, Spanish Society of Dual Pathology

Jan 2016 - Distinguished Fellow, American Society of Addiction Medicine

Oct 2016 - Fellow, International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM), #2016-16

July 2017 - Appointed Member, Order of Canada, by Governor General David Johnston

**PUBLICATIONS**

**PEER REVIEWED MANUSCRIPTS:**


(185) Patten SB, Wilkes CR, Williams JV, Lavorato DH, el-Guebaly N, Wild TC, Coleman I, Bulloch A. Childhood adversity and subsequent mental health status in adulthood: Screening for association using two linked surveys. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, DOI: 10.1017/S2045796015000104 (Published online: 25 Feb 2015).


el-Guebaly N. Foreword in Clinical Interview with Children and Adolescents by P Barker, WW Norton and Co, 1990 p 7-8.


CV: EL-GUEBALY

OTHER ABSTRACTS, COURSES, AND SYMPOSIA PROCEEDINGS:

(278) el-Guebaly N. The Role of a Psychiatrist in a Methadone Maintenance Program - Proceedings, 4th International
Institute on Drug Dependence, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, ICAA 1973

(279) el-Guebaly N. The Prescription Abuser: A Comparative Profile. Proceedings, Canadian Psychiatric Association
Meeting, Fall, 1976 and reported by the Journal (Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario. November 1, 1976); The
Medical Post (October 26, 1976) and Intern Medical News Service (November, 1976).


(281) el-Guebaly N, Holmes L. The Methadone Maintenance Experience. Proceedings, 12th Annual Conference Canadian

(282) el-Guebaly N. The Competent Offspring of Psychiatrically Ill Parents - Current Issues. Proceedings, Canadian

College Neuropsychopharmacology, Hamilton, April, 1979.

(284) el-Guebaly N, Leichner P. Psychiatric Manpower in Canada. Proceedings, American Psychiatric Association Annual


(286) Toews JA, Leckie A, el-Guebaly N. Patients' Reaction to Their Commitment. Proceedings, Canadian Psychiatric

(287) Leichner P, el-Guebaly N. Future Career Intentions of Residents. Proceedings, American Psychiatric Association’s


(290) el-Guebaly N. Mental Health Services for the Elderly: European Models. Proceedings, Canadian Psychiatric

(291) Atchison B, el-Guebaly N. The Joint Women's Clinic or Menopause Re-visited. Proceedings, Canadian Psychiatric


(293) el-Guebaly N, Papineau D. Economical Constraints and Quality Assurance in Mental Health Services. Proceedings,

(294) el-Guebaly N, Prosen H, Bebchuk W. On Direct Patient Participation in the Cost of Their Psychiatric Care.

(295) el-Guebaly N. Menopause and Psychiatric Morbidity. Proceedings, American Institute of Medical Education, Hawaii,
1983.

406, 1983.


Psychiatric Peer Review in Substance Abuse - Faculty Member Course 30. Proceedings, American Psychiatric Association, Annual meeting, 1986.


Campbell W, el-Guebaly N. Chronic Pain and Substance Abuse. Proceedings, Canadian Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drugs (CMSAOD), Montreal, 1990.


el-Guebaly N et al. Personal Variables and the Attitudes of Medical Students Towards Substance Abuse. Canadian Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drugs (CMSAOD), Montreal, 1990.


el-Guebaly N. The Road to Specialization: Canadian Alternatives. Plenary Session, Canadian Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drugs (CMSAOD), Toronto, 1991.


Hodgins D, el-Guebaly N. Prospective and Retrospective Reports of Mood States Prior to Relapse to Substance Abuse. Proceedings, Sixth International Conference on Treatment of Addictive Behaviors. Santa Fe, Jan 1993.


Hodgins DC, el-Guebaly N. The Role of Negative Mood in Alcoholic Relapse. Proceedings, Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs Annual Meeting, p. 12, 1993.


el-Guebaly N. Undergraduate Education within Lifelong Learning. Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Undergraduate Education National Workshop, p. 2, October 1993.


el-Guebaly N. Facets of Harm Reduction. Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, p. 12, Banff, 1995.


(381) el-Guebaly N. Bill C-41 and Treatment Responses. Myth and Reality. Symposium on Drugs, Rehabilitation and Clinical Justice, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, 1996.

(382) el-Guebaly N. Biological Underpinnings of Substance Use Disorders: Current Research. Canadian Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting, p. 83, Quebec City, 1996.


(384) el-Guebaly N. Management and Outcome of Substance Use Disorders: Critical Variables. Canadian Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting, p. 156, Quebec City, 1996.


(389) el-Guebaly N, Graham D, Jacovella D, Morissette L. Furthering the Legitimacy of Addiction Medicine. Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, p. 15, Toronto, 1996.


(391) el-Guebaly N, Armstrong S, Hodgins D. Substance Abuse and the Emergency Room. Canadian Medical Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs, p. 6, Toronto, 1996.


el-Guebaly N. Preferred Roles of the Psychiatrist as we enter the Next Millenium. In: La Psiquiatria Canadiense y la Reforma al Sistema de Salud Symposium. World Psychiatric Association, Las Americas Regional Meeting, Guadalajara, 1998.


el-Guebaly N, Hodgins D. Developing a Self-help Workbook as Treatment for Problem Gamblers. International Society of Addiction Medicine Meeting, p. 35, Palm Springs, CA, 1999


el-Guebaly N. The Prescription of Heroin as a Therapeutic Alternative. Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine, Section III, Montreal, 1999.


el-Guebaly N. A Self-Help Workbook for Problem Gamblers. Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine, Section 1A, Montreal, 1999.


el-Guebaly N. Sequential Psychotherapy for Addictions, Asociacion Psiquiatrica Mexicana, Huatulco, Mexico, 1999.


el-Guebaly N. An international blueprint in Addiction Medicine. ISAM/WPA Joint Meeting, Cairo, November 2000.

el-Guebaly N. The role of psychotherapy in Addiction Treatment. ISAM/WPA Joint Meeting, Cairo, November 2000.

el-Guebaly N. Towards integrated services in addiction management. ISAM/WPA Joint Meeting, Cairo, November 2000.

el-Guebaly N. Update on psychotherapy and psychopharmacology approaches in alcoholism. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Nov 2000.


el-Guebaly N. Treatment approaches for Pathological Gambling in North America. Sao Paulo, Brazil, November 2000.


el-Guebaly N. Substance Use Disorders and Severe Mental Illness. Plenary Speaker, 2001 Winter School in the Sun, Brisbane, Australia, p51, July 2001.


el-Guebaly N. Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: Addiction principles for mental health programs. South Pacific Regional/Middlemore Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand, July 2001.

el-Guebaly N. Substance Abuse and Mental Illness: the involvement of medicine. Grand Rounds, School of Medicine, Otago University, New Zealand, July 2001.


(508)  el-Guebaly N, Schneider J, Talbott GD. Panel: Impulse Control, Compulsive Disorder or Addiction?, “Is Addiction a Reward Disorder?”, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine, Banff 2001.


el-Guebaly N. An International Perspective on Addiction Psychiatry. Cairo University, Cairo, 2002.


el-Guebaly N. Evaluating Treatment Outcome with Comorbidities. International Meeting on Treatment Outcome Studies of Pathological Gamblers. Laval University, Quebec 2002.


el-Guebaly N. Bridging the Substance Abuse Treatment and Justice Systems. XII World Congress of Psychiatry, Yokohama, Aug 2002.


Hodgins DC, Peden N, Cassidy E, el-Guebaly N, Diskin K. Evaluation of a minimal cognitive-behavioral intervention to reduce relapse in pathological gamblers. Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy, Reno, Nevada, Nov 2002.


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<td>570</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N, Currie S. Smoking cessation and schizophrenia. Fifth International Society of Addiction Medicine Annual Meeting, Amsterdam, 2003.</td>
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<td>574</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N. Concurrent Disorders and Effective Practices. Cairo University Seminar, Cairo, Egypt 2003.</td>
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<td>575</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N. Psychopharmacology of Concurrent Disorders. Cairo University Seminar, Cairo, Egypt 2003.</td>
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<td>576</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N. Is Addiction a Reward Deficiency Disorder? Cairo University Seminar, Cairo, Egypt 2003.</td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N. Placement criteria in Addiction. Interactive Workshop, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 2003.</td>
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<td>578</td>
<td>el-Guebaly N. Clinical Presentation in Comorbidities: Case Vignettes. Interactive Workshop, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, 2003.</td>
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Lussier D, el-Guebaly N. Spirituality and Health: Correlation or Causality? Spirituality and Health, Calgary 2004.


el-Guebaly N. ISAM and a Facilitating Role in Research. Satellite Symposium, Sixth International Society of Addiction Medicine Annual Meeting, St. Petersburg, Russia, June 2004.


Hodgins DC, Currie SR, el-Guebaly N, Diskin KM. Preventing relapse among problem gamblers using minimal intervention bibliography. World Congress on Cognitive and Behavioral Therapies, Kobe, Japan, 2004.


CV: EL-GUEBALY


(620) el-Guebaly N. ISAM and the University of Cairo: current and future partnerships. Cairo University, Egypt, December 2004.


el-Guebaly N. Is being a physician harmful to one’s health? The Canadian experience. World Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting, Cairo, Sept 2005, p 134.


Hodgins DC, Peden N, Moulton K, el-Guebaly N, Young S. The role of comorbid substance abuse and dependence and mood disorders in the outcome from pathological gambling over five years. Eleventh Intern Conference Treatment Addictive Behaviors, Santa Fe, Jan 2006.
Hodgins DC, Peden N, el-Guebaly N, Young S. The role of comorbid substance abuse and dependence and mood disorders in the outcome from pathological gambling over five years. Canadian Psychological Association, Calgary, June 2006.


el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.

el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.


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el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.
el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.
el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.
el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.
el-Guebaly N. Investigating the association between moderate drinking and mental health. Symposium on Moderate Alcohol Consumption, Boston University School of Medicine & International Centre on Alcohol Policies, Cambridge Massachusetts, May 2006.


el-Guebaly N. Physician Health: helping others by helping ourselves. Italian Psychiatric Association, Bormio, April 2009, p33.


el-Guebaly N. Treatment Outcomes in Substance Use Disorders: A research journey. Brazilian Association of Studies of Alcohol and other Drugs (ABEAD), Bento Goncalves, October 2009

el-Guebaly N. Cannabis: 85 years of legal and health interplay. Brazilian Association of Studies of Alcohol and other Drugs (ABEAD), Bento Goncalves, October 2009.

el-Guebaly N. Crack, harm reduction and ABEAD’s position. Brazilian Association of Studies on Alcohol and other Drugs (ABEAD), Bento Goncalves, October 2009.

el-Guebaly N, Daniels K, Lim R: Chronic pain and addiction: A system management. Saudi Arabia Medical Services Armed Forces, Sixth Annual Conference, Riyadh, Jan 2010.

el-Guebaly N, Hertzsprung M. Trauma and Substance Abuse: Challenges in Management. Saudi Arabia Medical Services, Sixth Annual Conference, Riyadh, Jan 2010.

el-Guebaly N. Addictions, mental and physical health. Al-Amal Hospital Education Day, Jeddah, Jan 2010.


el-Guebaly N, Violato C. The international certification of addiction medicine…the first 5 years. International Society Addiction Medicine, Milan, Oct 2010.


el-Guebaly N. Furthering the knowledge base in gambling. International Society Addiction Medicine, Oslo, September 2011, p46.


el-Guebaly N. The concept of recovery and its management implications. International Society Addiction Medicine, Oslo, September 2011, p46.

el-Guebaly N. System management of concurrent disorders in addiction and mental health: the Alberta case study. II International Congress on Dual Disorders, Barcelona, October 2011.


el-Guebaly N, Lim R. The benzodiazepine monologues. 5th Annual ADDICTION Day, Calgary, April 2012

Yakovenko I, Hodgins DC, Stea JN, el-Guebaly N, Casey DM, Smith GJ, Williams RJ, Schoplochel DP. Gambling fallacies over two years follow-up. 73rd Annual Convention, Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax, June 2012.


Cortina S, el-Guebaly N. Problem gambling and self-reported health status in individuals receiving disability. Alberta Gambling Research Institute, 12th Annual Conference, Banff, April 2013.

el-Guebaly N. The recovery paradigm: comparing international voices with Alberta’s. 6th Annual Addiction Day, Calgary, April 2013.


Cortina SC, el-Guebaly N. Disordered gambling and health functioning in individuals receiving disability benefits. Canadian Society Addiction Medicine, Vancouver, September 2013.


el-Guebaly N, Winsor T. The Canadian guidelines and experiences on addiction and dual diagnosis. III International Congress on Dual Disorders, Barcelona, October 2013.

Ruiz P, Szerman N, el-Guebaly N, Didia J. The State of the Art. WPA Section on Dual Disorders. III International Congress on Dual Disorders, Barcelona, October 2013.

el-Guebaly N, Winsor T. The recovery paradigm in addiction and mental health: promises and challenges. III International Congress on Dual Disorders, Barcelona, October 2013.


el-Guebaly N. Marijuana use among women and during pregnancy. NIDA’s International Women’s Group, Puerto Rico, June 2014.


el-Guebaly N. Addiction medicine education and training. The Nijmegen Consultation, Radboud University, Nijmegen, August 2014.

el-Guebaly N. Refining the scope of addiction medicine through education. World Psychiatric Association, Madrid, September 2014, SY3, p5.


el-Guebaly N. Building an individualized treatment profile across behavioral addictions. IV International Congress Dual Disorders, Barcelona, April 2015.


el-Guebaly N. Educational foundations in addiction medicine and dual disorders. IV International Congress Dual Disorders, Barcelona, April 2015.


el-Guebaly N. Competencies in addiction medicine: The Canadian journey. International Society of Addiction Medicine, Dundee, October 2015, p34.

Klimas J, el-Guebaly N, Wood E, Cullen W. Diversity of training healthcare providers in addiction medicine. International Society of Addiction Medicine, Dundee, October 2015, p37.


Alharbi F, el-Guebaly N. Distinguishing the Psychotic Features of Cannabis and Amphetamine-type Stimulants. Joint International & Canadian Societies of Addiction Medicine, Montreal, October 2016.


el-Guebaly N et al. Strategic Plan of Research and Training in Addiction. Panel, Psychiatry in the 21st Century, Kasr Al-Aliny, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, February 2017.

CV: EL-GUEBALY


(856) el-Guebaly N. So you Want to Publish Your Work: Challenges from Experience. International Society of Addiction Medicine, Abu Dhabi, October 2017.

BOOK REVIEWS:


POSITION PAPER DEVELOPED AS CHAIRMAN OF C.P.A.’S PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICE COUNCIL


CV: EL-GUEBALY


POSITION PAPERS DEVELOPED AS CHAIRMAN OF C.P.A.’S SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH COUNCIL


POSITION PAPERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ADDICTION MEDICINE


POSITION PAPERS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF ADDICTION MEDICINE


EDITORIALS: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ADDICTION


(914) Facets of Substance Misuse in our Communities, our Hospitals and Fort Mac, Canadian Journal of Addiction, 7(2):4, 2016.


CV: EL-GUEBALLY


VIDEOS AND TAPES:
el-Guebaly N. Update on Substance Abuse: Role of the Psychiatrist. Telemedicine Canada, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, June 1996.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:
•  el-Guebaly N. Substance Abuse and Mental Illness.
•  el-Guebaly N. Evaluation of Medical Education in Addictions.
•  el-Guebaly N. Treatment Outcome Research and Practice Research Network.
•  el-Guebaly N. Pathological Gambling

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARDS & REVIEWS:
1979 - 1986  - Reviewer, American Journal of Psychiatry
1982 -  - Reviewer, Hospital and Community Psychiatry Journal now Psychiatric Services
1984 - 2004  - Reviewer, Canadian Medical Association Journal
1984 - 2004   - Reviewer, Canadian Journal of Psychiatry
1987 - 2000  - Reviewer, Journal of Studies on Alcohol
1991 -  - Editorial Board, American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse
1991 -  - Reviewer, American Journal on Addictions
1992 -  - Editorial Board, American Journal of Addiction Medicine
1993 - 1995  - Reviewer, Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse
1993 - 1995  - Reviewer, Medical Journal of Sport Medicine
1995 - 1997  - Reviewer, Psychological Bulletin
1996 - 1999  - Editor, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine Bulletin
1997 -  - Reviewer, Alcohol Health & Research World, NIAAA
2000 - Editorial Board, Alcohol MD.com
2000 - 2003  - Managing Editor, International Addiction [e-publication]
2001 -  - Editorial Board, Addictive Disorders and Their Treatment
2002 - Editorial Board, Journal of Gambling Studies
2003 - International Advisory Board, Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry
- Reviewer, Substance Abuse
2004 - International Editorial Board, Substance Abuse
2005 - 2010 Reviewer, Harvard Review of Psychiatry
2007 - Editorial Board, Journal of Addiction Medicine
- Editorial Scientific Committee, Dipendenze Patologiche/Addiction Disorders, Italy
- Editorial International Scientific Committee, Revista Argentina de Psiquiatria Biologica, Argentina
2010 - Editorial Board, Mind & Brain. The Journal of Psychiatry
- Editorial Board, Canadian Journal of Addiction Medicine
2012 - Editor in Chief, Canadian Journal of Addiction Medicine, now Canadian Journal of Addiction
2017 - Editor in Chief, International Addiction Review

**TEACHING ACTIVITIES**

**University of Manitoba**

1. Undergraduate
- Clinical tutor in general psychiatry, fourth year medical students.
- Lecturer in general psychiatry, second year medical students.
- B.Sc. project supervisor
2. Postgraduate
- Supervisor, one senior resident in substance abuse, general psychiatry or administrative psychiatry; one junior resident, general psychiatry
- Supervisor of resident in psychotherapy
- Lecturer to psychiatric residents on substance abuse and psychiatric administration
- Coordinator, Seminar Research and the Practice of Psychiatry

**University of Calgary**

1. Undergraduate
- Past Lecturer, substance abuse, second year medical students
- Past Lecturer, substance abuse and mental illness, third year medical students
- Supervisor, Research elective
- Supervisor, History of Medicine elective
2. Postgraduate
- Past Supervisor, junior residents, outpatient psychiatry
- Past Supervisor, residents in psychotherapy
- Lecturer to psychiatric residents on substance abuse and research
- Supervisor, residents and fellowship electives in substance abuse and administrative psychiatry

**University of Alberta**
1. **Postgraduate**
   - Lecturer to psychiatric residents on substance abuse
   - Supervisor, fellowship elective in substance abuse

**ASSOCIATIONS - CURRENT MEMBERSHIPS**

1. Emeritus Member, Alberta Medical Association & Executive, Section of Addiction Medicine
2. Honorary Member & Past Member, Board of Directors, Canadian Medical Association
3. Life Member & Past Executive, Alberta Psychiatric Association, 2 terms
4. Past President, and Distinguished Fellow, Canadian Psychiatric Association
5. Distinguished Life Fellow, American Psychiatric Association
6. Emeritus Fellow, American College of Psychiatrists
7. Chair, Section of Addiction Psychiatry, World Psychiatric Association, 3 terms
8. Past Member, American Association of Chairmen of Departments of Psychiatry
9. Past Chair, Canadian Association of Chairmen of Psychiatry
10. Founding Member and Distinguished Fellow, American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
11. Fellow, American Society of Addiction Medicine
12. Member, Research Society on Alcoholism and International Societies for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism
13. Honorary Member & Past President; Member at Large, Board, Canadian Society of Addiction Medicine
14. Past Founding President (2 terms), and Executive Medical Director and Chief Medical Examiner, International Society of Addiction Medicine
15. Member, College on Problems of Drug Dependence
16. Board Member, International Society of Addiction Journals Editors
17. Overseas Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine
18. Board Member, World Association on Dual Disorders

**ARBITRATION AND COURT EXPERTISE**

Expert Witness since 1996 in addiction and psychiatry in select cases including:

- Court proceedings – Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench & Provincial Court including Traffic Division
- Justice Canada and Alberta Justice
- Provincial First Nation Investigative Commission
- Arbitration expertise on behalf of:
  - employers (including Air Canada, Syncrude, TELUS) vs employees
  - employees (i.e., Individuals, Unions) vs employers including Tribal Administration
- Canadian Medical Protective Association – legal proceedings against physicians
- Insurance Industry - Chair, Canadian Psychiatric Association Task Force on Disability 1999
  - Independent Medical Examinations for Compremed, LifeMark, Medysis, Viewpoint, Canada Life
- Workers’ Compensation Board – review panel
- Mental Health Boards
- Consultant to Legal Firms
Daniel Stephen McGrath

CONTACT INFORMATION
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Department of Psychology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T2N 1N4

daniel.mcgrath@ucalgary.ca
dmcgrathphd@gmail.com

PHONE: 403-220-7268

ACADEMIC POSITIONS
2014-Present  Assistant Professor (tenure track), Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
2014-2019  Alberta Gambling Research Institute (AGRI) Research Chair, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
2012-2014  Assistant Professor (term appointment), Department of Psychology, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick
2011-2012  Lecturer (term appointment), Department of Psychology, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

RESEARCH POSITIONS
2013-2018  Research Associate, Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia
2009-2010  Research Analyst, Maritime Data Centre for Aging Research & Policy Analysis, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Nova Scotia
2004-2005  Research Assistant, Department of Marketing and Consumer Studies, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
2002-2003  Research Assistant and Project Coordinator, Adult Development and Aging Research Programme Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS
2017-Present  Member, Hotchkiss Brain Institute, NeuroTeam, Calgary, Alberta
2017-Present  Founding Member, International Behavioral Addictions and Impulse Control Disorders Network, Calgary, Alberta & Sao Paulo, Brazil
2016-Present  Member, Canadian Research Initiative in Substance Misuse (CRISM), Prairie Node
2014-Present  **Adjunct Scientist Expert**, Gambling Research Exchange Ontario (GREO), Guelph, Ontario

**EDUCATIONAL HISTORY**

2013  **Doctor of Philosophy**, Experimental Psychology  
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

2006  **Master of Science**, Marketing and Consumer Studies  
University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario

2003  **Bachelor of Arts (Honours)**, Major in Psychology and Minor in Commerce  
Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

2001  **Bachelor of Business Administration**, Concentration in Marketing  
Cape Breton University, Sydney, Nova Scotia

1999  **Diploma in Business Technology**, Marketing  
New Brunswick Community College, Saint John, New Brunswick

**ACADEMIC HONOURS**

2014-2016  Postdoctoral Fellowship (Declined)  
The Ontario Mental Health Foundation ($35,000 per annum)

2013  Nominated for the 2014 J.E.A. Crake Teaching Award in recognition of teaching excellence within the Faculty of Science at Mount Allison University

2013  Finalist for the 2013 Dalhousie University Doctoral Dissertation Award for Best Thesis in the Natural and Medical Sciences and Engineering

2008-2011  Doctorate Fellowship  
Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre ($20,000 per annum)

2007-2008  Doctorate Student Research Award  
Nova Scotia Gaming Foundation ($10,030)

2007-2008  Doctorate Student Research Award  
Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation ($10,030)

2007-2008  Dalhousie Graduate Scholarship  
Dalhousie University ($18,300 per annum, declined)

2005  Tibor I. Barsony Award  
 Responsible Gambling Council ($1,000)

2005  Conference Grant  
 Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre ($2,000)

2004-2005  Masters Fellowship  
 Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre ($10,000)

2004-2005  Ontario Graduate Scholarship  
 Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities ($15,000)

2003  Dorothy Britton Memorial Scholarship  
 University of Guelph ($3,000)

2003  Award for Academic Excellence  
 Canadian Psychological Association

2002  Harold Crabtree Award  
 Mount Allison University ($500)
2001 Entrance Scholarship
Mount Allison University ($1,000)
2001 Ronald J. Somers Memorial Bursary
Cape Breton University ($1,000)
1999 Millennium Scholarship
Millennium Scholarship Fund, Government of Canada ($2,500)
1999 T.S. Simms & Co Ltd. Bursary
New Brunswick Community College ($500)

GRANTS

Research Grants


Barrett, S.P. & McGrath, D.S. (2013-2014). Cue Induced Craving for Alcohol in Daily and Non-Daily Smokers. Dalhousie University, Department of Psychiatry Research Fund. ($10,000)


Research Grants (Under Review)


Travel Grants


McGrath, D.S. (2016). The Categorical Stability of Gambling Motives among Community-recruited Gamblers over 5 Years. University of Calgary, Faculty of Arts, Conference Travel Grant. ($1,500)
PUBLICATIONS

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


**Manuscripts under Review**


3. **McGrath, D.S.,** Kim, H.S., Novitsky, C., Hodgins, D.C., & Tavares, H.
Who are the anonymous? Motivations, involvement and predictors of gamblers anonymous attendance among disordered gamblers presenting for treatment. *Journal of Gambling Studies.*


Manuscripts in Preparation


Published Book Chapters


PRESENTATIONS

Conference Presentations & Posters


disordered gamblers who commit illegal acts. Poster presented at the Alberta Gambling Research Institute’s (AGRI) 16th Annual Conference, Banff, Alberta, Canada.


young online and offline poker players. Poster presented at the 73rd Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.


Invited Talks

McGrath, D.S. (2017, July). The influence of image content, colour, and type of gambling activity on attentional bias toward gambling stimuli. The Psychiatry Institute, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.


**SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES**

**Graduate Student Supervision**

2017-present  Emma Ritchie, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary  
Master of Science in Psychology (Supervisor)

2017-present  Chelsea Fitzpatrick, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary  
Master of Science in Psychology (Supervisor)

2016-present  Christina Rash, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary  
Master of Science in Psychology (Supervisor)

2015-present  Kerry Martens, Department of Art, University of Calgary  
Master of Fine Arts (Co-supervisor)

**Honours Thesis Supervision**

2016-2017  Stephen Williams, University of Calgary

2015-2016  Christina Rash, University of Calgary

2015-2016  Emma Ritchie, University of Calgary

2013-2014  Adrienne O’Neil, Mount Allison University

2012-2013  Paula Buckley, Mount Allison University

2012-2013  Amanda Reidpath, Mount Allison University

2011-2012  Justin Ferdinand, Mount Allison University

2009-2010  Tracy Monaghan (Co-supervisor), Dalhousie University

2007-2008  Lyndsay Bozec (Co-supervisor), Dalhousie University

**Directed/Independent Studies Supervision**

2018  Shang (James) Da Li, University of Calgary

2017-2018  Mallaz Najmi-Beauchamp, University of Calgary

2017-2018  Emma Xie, University of Calgary

2017  Christine Novitsky, University of Calgary

2017  Eva Fluckiger, University of Calgary

2016-2017  Brittany Horiachka, University of Calgary

2016  Stefania Garlicka, University of Calgary

2015-2016  Amadeus Meitner, University of Calgary

2015  Mandana Rad, University of Calgary

2015  Christina Rash, University of Calgary

2013-2014  Meghan Barnes, Mount Allison University

2013-2014  Hannah Burroughs, Mount Allison University

2013-2014  Rebecca Sly, Mount Allison University

2013-2014  Emma Wilson-Pease, Mount Allison University

2012-2013  Kate Meisner, Mount Allison University

2012-2013  Emma Wilson-Pease, Mount Allison University
2010-2011 Anders Dorbeck (Co-supervisor), Dalhousie University
2008-2009 Evan Schmid (Co-supervisor), Dalhousie University

COMMITTEE SERVICE

PhD Committees

2018-Present member of Maryam Sharif-Razi’s Doctoral Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2017-Present member of Amanda Fernandez’s Doctoral Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2017 member on Julie Choi’s Doctoral Candidacy Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2016-Present member of Yizhe Lin’s Doctoral Thesis Committee, Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary
2015-Present member of Hyoun (Andrew) Kim’s Doctoral Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2015-Present member of Jennifer Swan’s Doctoral Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary

Masters Committees

2017-Present member of Michelle Flynn’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2015-2017 member of Maryam Sharif-Razi’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2015-2016 member of Amanda Fernandez’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2015-2016 member of Caitlin Comeau’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary

External Examiner

2016 external examiner on Joel Mader’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Education, University of Lethbridge
2016 internal-external examiner on Tamara Humphrey’s Doctoral Dissertation Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
2016 external examiner on Mackenzie Becker’s Master’s Thesis Committee, Department of Education, University of Lethbridge
2014 external examiner on Tamara Nerlien’s Doctoral Candidacy Committee, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary

SERVICE & PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Editorial Boards
2017-Present  Journal of Cognitive Psychology, Editorial Board Member

Ad-hoc Reviewer

Addiction Biology
Addictive Behaviors
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research
American Journal on Addictions
Canadian Psychology
Criminal Justice and Behavior
Drug and Alcohol Dependence
International Gambling Studies
Journal of Behavioral Addictions
Journal of Gambling Issues
Journal of Gambling Studies
Journal of Psychiatric Research
Preventive Medicine
Psychiatry Research
Psychological Reports

Grant Reviewer

2018  Reviewer for Valuing Mental Health Innovation and Integration Research Grant Program, Policy Wise for Children & Families, Alberta Health Services Addiction & Mental Health Strategic Clinical Network

Committee Service

2017  Member of the Department of Psychology Academic Assessment Committee, University of Calgary
2017-Present Member of the Department of Psychology Undergraduate Program Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2016-2017 Member of the Department of Psychology Open House Organizing Committee, University of Calgary
2016-Present Member of the Department of Psychology Graduate Program Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Calgary
2016  Co-chair and Committee Member, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care
Scientific Review Panel of the Ontario Health System Research Fund (HSRF) Call for Targeted Research in Problem Gambling
2015-2016 Member of the Planning Committee for the Alberta Gambling Research Institute’s (AGRI) 15th Annual Conference, Banff, Alberta, Canada.
2015-Present Faculty of Arts Representative, Markin Undergraduate Student Research Program (USRP), University of Calgary
2015-Present  Chair of the Research Ethics Board  
Department of Psychology, University of Calgary

2012-2014  Member of the Space Committee, 
Department of Psychology, Mount Allison University

2008-2009  Member of the Space Committee, 
Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University

2007-2008  Member of the Psychology Research Ethics Committee 
Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University

2004  Member of the Ontario Council on Graduate Studies Review Committee 
Department of Marketing and Consumer Studies, University of Guelph

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Graduate Courses Taught

2017  University of Calgary  
PSYC 712B.6 - Research in Brain and Cognitive Sciences

2015-2016  University of Calgary  
PSYC620 Advanced Topics in Brain and Cognitive Sciences

Undergraduate Courses Taught

2018  University of Calgary  
PSYC201 Principles of Psychology I

2017  University of Calgary  
PSYC200 Principles of Psychology II

2015-2016  University of Calgary  
PSYC475 Drugs and Behaviour

2014-2015  University of Calgary  
PSYC503 The Psychology of Addictions

2012-2014  Mount Allison University  
PSYC1001 Introduction to Psychology I  
PSYC1011 Introduction to Psychology II  
PSYC2701 Personality  
PSYC3111 Conditioning  
PSYC3151 Drugs and Behavior  
PSYC4991 Psychology of Addiction

2011-2012  Mount Allison University  
PSYC1001 Introduction to Psychology I  
PSYC1011 Introduction to Psychology II  
PSYC3991 Industrial & Organizational Psychology  
PSYC4991 Psychology of Addiction

2011  Dalhousie University  
P3225 Health Psychology
Guest Lectures

2008-2010 Dalhousie University
Delivered four course lectures:
P3122 Methods in Experimental Clinical Psychology
P2220 Abnormal Behaviour

2004 University of Guelph
Delivered four course lectures:
MSC2600 Consumer Behaviour

MEDIA RELATIONS

b CBC.ca. (2003, July 14). Old guys are holding it together. CBC News New Brunswick. [Web log post]
DR FIONA NICOLL

Associate Professor and Canada Research Council Chair
Gambling Policy
Department of Political Science and Alberta Gambling Research Institute
University of Alberta
Canada
fnicoll@ualberta.ca

Honorary Senior Research Fellow
School of Communication and Arts
University of Queensland
Australia
f.nicoll@uq.edu.au

Citizenship: Australian

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

1998 PhD University of Melbourne
1991 Bachelor of Arts (Honours) University of Melbourne/Berkeley (CA)
1990 Bachelor of Arts University of Melbourne.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

2017-present Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Alberta
2014-2017 Senior Lecturer C, University of Queensland
2004-2015 Lecturer B, University of Queensland
2002-2003 Lecturer B, University of Sydney
2002-2003 Lecturer A, University of Wollongong
2002-2003 Lecturer A, University of Western Sydney
2001-2002 Australian Research Council Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Western Sydney
1999 – 2001 Australian Research Council Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Adelaide University
1998-1999 Lecturer A, University of Melbourne
1997 Lecturer A, University of Melbourne
1998 Tutor and Research Assistant, University of Melbourne
1996 Tutor and Research Assistant, University of Melbourne
1994 Tutor and Research Assistant, University of Melbourne
1993 Tutor and Research Assistant, University of Melbourne
1992 Tutor and Research Assistant, University of Melbourne

OTHER POSITIONS

2014 Project Manager, Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University, University of Queensland.
2003 Consultant, Migration Heritage Centre, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney
2001 Curator, Liverpool Regional Museum, Sydney

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

Books


**2015** *Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University* (author and academic editor with Fiona Foley and Louise Martin-Chew) University of Queensland Press, St Lucia.

**2008** *Transnational Whiteness Matters* (co-edited with Aileen Moreton-Robinson and Maryrose Casey) Lexington Books, Maryland.


Edited Journal Issues


*Borderlands e-journal*, 1 (2) 2002.

Refereed Journal Articles

Submitted

**2015** “Almost the same but not quite”: the camouflage of play in digital gambling platforms’. Co-authored with César Albarrán Torres and submitted to *Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies*, August, 2016.

Published


**2011** ‘The Pokie Lounge as a Cultural Site of Neoliberal Governmentality in Australia’. *Cultural Studies Review*. 17 (2) 219-256

_____ ‘Notes on Captain Cook’s Gambling Habit: Settling Accounts of White Possession’ *Journal of Critical Race and Whiteness Studies*. 7 (2) 1-23

**2010** ‘Gambling Drivers: Regulating Cultural Technologies, Subjects, Spaces and Practices of Mobility’, *Mobilities*. 5 (3) 409 – 430 (co-authored with Dr Sarah Redshaw)


**2008** ‘Successful Resistance/Resisting Success’ *Journal of Social Epistemology*. 22 (2) 203-217. (co-authored with Melissa Gregg)

2002 ‘De-facing Terra Nullius and Facing the Secret of Indigenous Sovereignty in Australia, Borderlands e-journal, 1 (2) 2002 (no page nos)
1999 ‘Anglo-Celticity and the Cultural Politics of Tolerance’, The Queensland Review. 6(1) 77-84
1997 ‘Facializing the Nation: The Digger’s Face, 1918-1995’, New Formations, no.31, Spring/Summer. 119 -140
   ‘“Up ya Bum”? Queer(y)ing Australian Nationalist Subjectivity’, Critical InQueeries, 1(3). 53-75

Refereed Book Chapters
2010 ‘Subjects in A State: Cultural Economies of Gambling’ in (ed) Sytze Kingma, Cultural Perspectives on Gambling Organizations, Routledge. 211-233
2008 ‘What’s So Funny about Indian Casinos?’ in (eds) Katrina Schlunke and Nicole Anderson, Cultural Theory in Everyday Practice, Oxford University Press, Australia. 87-196
2004 ‘Reconciliation In and Out of Perspective: White Knowing, Seeing, Curating and Being @ Home In and Against Indigenous Sovereignty’ in (ed) Aileen Moreton-Robinson, Whitening Race: Essays in Social and Cultural Criticism, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Press, Canberra.17-31

Non Refereed Academic Publications
Editorial Essays


ART WRITING

Exhibition Catalogues

2015 Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University, St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 2015

Catalogue Essays

2012 ‘Vernon Ah Kee: Speaking the unwritten truth of White Ignorance’, New V2: Selected Recent Acquisitions 2009-2011, University of Queensland Art Museum, St Lucia. 75-78

Art Exhibition Reviews


PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

Invited Public Lectures

2015 ‘Problematising the Problem Gambler’, School of Law, University of Wollongong, November 2.

Invited Keynote Lectures

2016 Invited international keynote All Bets are Off: The Bingo Project, University of Kent, June 23-24, UK.


**Invited Panel Addresses**

2016 ‘What Can Art do in a University?’, School of Law, University of Wollongong, November 6.


2006 Invited national panellist ‘Gambling and Older Australians’, *Crossing the Cultural Divide: Where Do Older People Fit in Australian Culture*, Australasian Centre on Ageing, December 6, University of Queensland, Brisbane.


**Conference Presentations**


2013 ‘Transnational Zones of Gambling Iconography’ (with Cesar Albarran-Torres), *Dangerous Consumptions*, University of Western Sydney, 5-6 December.

2012 ‘Indians without Cowboys and Casinopolitanism’ (with Alan Han) *Australian Critical Race and Whiteness Studies Association*, Adelaide University 7-10 December.
CV: NICOLL

Finopower: Governing Intersections between Gambling and Finance’, Cultural Studies Association of Australasia Conference, Sydney University, 4-6 December.

Zones of Iconography: Iconography of the Zone, Dangerous Consumptions, Auckland University of Technology, 29-30 November.


2009 ‘Gambling Drivers’ with Dr Sarah Redshaw, Dangerous Consumptions, University of Melbourne, 26-27 November.

2008 ‘Gambling Cultures’ with Dr Fiona Allon, Futures, Cultural Studies of Australasia Conference, Curtin University Kalgoorlie, 1-4 December.

2007 ‘Whiteness and the Racialised Subject of Problem Gambling Discourses in Australia’, Transforming Bodies, Nations and Knowledges, University of South Australia, 11 December.


2006 ‘What’s so Funny about Indian Casinos?’ The Border Politics of Whiteness, Macquarie University, Sydney, 30 November.

‘Cultural Economies of Gambling’, Dangerous Consumptions, ANU, Canberra, 5 December.


2001 ‘Celebrating/Federating/Procrastinating’, 3rd Conference of the International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society, University of Melbourne, 8 October.


Other Invited Public Presentations

2015 Invited public lecture, Legal Intersections Research Centre, University of Wollongong (forthcoming).


2013 Invited panellist, ‘Djalkiri: Collaboration or Intervention?’ University of Queensland Art Museum. 31 May.

2010 Invited chair of ‘Queer Writing’ panel for Brisbane Writers Festival, 4 September.


‘The Cultural Space of the Pokie Lounge and neo-liberal Governmentality’, Department of English and American Studies. Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 15 September.
CV: NICOLL

____ ‘Introducing Critical Race and Whiteness Studies’, Department of English and American Studies. Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, 15 September.
____ ‘Cultural Spaces of Gambling in Australia’, School of Culture, Organisation and Management, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, 21 September.
____ ‘Social Identities in Gambling’, School of Culture, Organisation and Management, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, 23 September.
2007 ‘Australian Identity’, Centre for Research on Group Processes in the School of Psychology, University of Queensland, 30 November.
2006 ‘Gambling Drivers’ with Dr Sarah Redshaw, English, Media Studies and Art History, University of Queensland, 31 October.

REVIEWS

Academic Review Essays

____ Review Essay on The Porn Report, by Alan McKee, Catherine Lumby and Catherine Albury, Journal of Australian Studies 32(3) 405-21
2003 Review Essay on Against Paranoid Nationalism by Ghassan Hage, Cultural Studies Review, November. 203-211
2000 Review Essay on White Aborigines: Identity politics in Australian art by Ian McLean, Postcolonial Studies, 3(1) 111-117

Academic Book Reviews

2009 Review Convincing ground: learning to fall in love with your country by Bruce Pascoe, Journal of Australian Studies, 33 (2) 245-247
2008 Review of Race and Epistemologies of Ignorance, *Social Epistemology* 24(2) 137-9

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

**Undergraduate Teaching at University of Queensland 2004 - current**

My undergraduate teaching encompasses all levels from first year through to honours and postgraduate course-work. I provide quality, research-led teaching to students through a combination of face-to-face and electronic learning methods and platforms. I regularly monitor my teaching performance by responding to issues identified in student evaluations and to the constructive suggestions of colleagues.

- **Introduction to Communication and Cultural Studies** (COMU1000)

  Gateway course to the communication and cultural studies major, introducing key concepts, current research trends and methodology of semiotic analysis.

- **Introduction to Media Studies** (MSTU1000)

  Gateway course to the media studies major, introducing media industries, policies and texts and presenting students with reflections by current industry leaders.

- **Television and Popular Culture** (MSTU2008)

  Second level television studies course exploring the relationship between television producers and audiences within framework of popular culture studies.

- **Media, Ideology and Culture** (MSTU2003)

  Second level cultural studies course with focus on media discourses and texts through evolving theories of ideology and the subject.

- **Issues in Cultural Studies** (COMU3005)

  Capstone (third level) course in which students are taught how to apply the ‘circuit of culture’ model to produce a developed and informed cultural study of a space, product or practice of their choice.

- **Cultural Studies Theory** (CCST2220)

  Second and third level course presenting cultural studies theory from the Birmingham School and structuralism through to post-structuralist, feminist, postcolonial and queer studies.

**Honours courses**

- **Everyday Cultures** (COMU6002)
Course preparing honours students to apply cultural studies literature on everyday life to their research topics.

Courses taught prior to 2004

- **Introduction to Australian Studies** (Wollongong University)
- **Perspectives on Contemporary Aboriginal Art** (University of Melbourne)
- **Introduction to Cultural Studies** (University of Western Sydney)
- **Gender Studies** (University of Western Sydney)
- **Gender, Race and Australian Identities** (University of Sydney)

Postgraduate Teaching

My commitment to and success in supervising postgraduate students is evident in the timely graduation of fourteen candidates (including eight PhDs) since 2004. In addition to supervising theses on a range of topics I have developed customised courses to introduce relevant literature and key concepts and arguments within specific fields of study. My completed supervisions of international students demonstrates my skills in managing the needs of culturally and linguistically diverse students.

- **Writing Whiteness and Race**

  An international master-class featuring experts in critical race and whiteness studies: Aileen Moreton-Robinson, David Roediger, Marilyn Lake, Suvendrini Perera and Gillian Whitlock.

- **Theorising Subjectivity**

Postgraduate course preparing students to engage at a high level with theories of subjectivity used across the Arts Faculty.

Current PhD Supervision Topics

- *Environmental discourses and knowledges in Indigenous film-making in Australia and Brazil*
- *The figure of the melancholy white woman in contemporary Hollywood cinema*
- *Use of mobile communication technologies by rural migrants working in Chinese factories*
- *Photographic practice as mediation of problems in father and son relationships*
- *‘Dark Tourism’ practices and neo-liberal subject formation in the former Yugoslavia*
- *Mythological iconography in video gaming designs*
- *Discourses of risk in contemporary visual art practice*

Completed PhD Supervision Topics

- *Humour in Aboriginal Australian Art and Literature*
- *Re-imagining Medieval Men: Adapting Medieval Masculinities in Contemporary Popular Culture*
- *‘Belonging in the Museum: An examination of Chinese Australian heritage’*
- *Three Women Artists in Twentieth Century China*
- *Contemporary Televisual Spaces, Power Dynamics and Constructions of Identity in Prison Break*
• Recruitment in the visual arts: a comparative study of Second World War: Australian propaganda posters and Greek popular icons.
• Babylon Gets Rude: The Representation of Racial Violence in Black British Writing
• Transnational Adoption and Constructions of Identity and Belonging: A Qualitative Study of Australian Parents of Children Adopted from Overseas

Completed Masters of Philosophy Supervision Topics

• Reconciliation and Representations of Youth in Indigenous Cinema 1990 - 2004
• The Otherwise Than Being of J. M. Coetzee and Emmanuel Levinas
• 'Because You Demanded It!' Participatory Culture and Superhero Comic Book
• Representations of Indigenous Youth in Australian Literature and Film
• Representations of Carnivale in Brazilian Popular Media

EXTERNAL GRANTS

2012-2013
$60,000 from Arts Queensland (Queensland State Government) for Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University.
$15,000 from Copyright Australia Limited for Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University.
$10,000 philanthropic donation from Professor Fred D’Agostino for Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University.
$5,000 from National Indigenous Research Network (QUT) for Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University.

2006-9
$16,000 from Higher Education Equity Support Program to support pilot project Embedding Indigenous Knowledge across a School.

1999-2001
ARC postdoctoral fellowship for From Diggers to Drag Queens: National Identity at the Intersection of Anzac Day and Mardi Gras.

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

2015 Legal Intersections Research Centre Fellowship, University of Wollongong.
2013 Centre for Critical and Cultural Studies Visiting Fellowship, UQ
2005 Centre for Critical and Cultural Studies Visiting Fellowship, UQ
2004 UQ New Staff Research Start-Up Fund, UQ
2001 Short listed author for NSW Premier’s Award for From Diggers to Drag Queens (Pluto, 2001)
2002 Highly Commended Member, Centre for Cultural Research, UWS
1999 Australian Academy of Humanities Publication Grant
1995 Alma Hansen Travelling Scholarship, University of Melbourne
CV: NICOLL

1993 University Fund Travelling Scholarship, University of Melbourne
1992 Faculty of Arts Travel Grant, University of Melbourne
1991 Australian Postgraduate Research Award
1990 Melbourne University Postgraduate Scholarship

ACADEMIC SERVICE

National Leadership

2004-6 Founding Vice-President of the Australian Critical Race and Whiteness Studies Association
2004-5 Created website for the Australian Critical Race and Whiteness Studies Association and produced and edited inaugural journal issue.

Editorial Board Membership

2013 – Writing From Below
2009 – Critical Race and Whiteness Studies

Academic Association Membership

2004 -
• Australian Critical Race and Whiteness Studies Association
• Cultural Studies Association of Australasia
• Indigenous Studies Research Network (non-Indigenous affiliate)

Peer Review


Conference Convening

2015 Convened national symposium Interrogating Media Devices, a two day meeting of critical media and cultural studies scholars working on the theme of digital devices and surveillance.
2014 Convened national colloquium Dangerous Consumptions, an interdisciplinary gathering of researchers presenting work on risky cultural products, practices and spaces.
2014 Convened Courting Blakness: Recalibrating Knowledge in the Sandstone University, a two day national symposium gathering Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists, curators and academics together to discuss themes explored in the temporary Indigenous art installation.
2005 Convened Whiteness and the Horizons of Race conference with Australian Studies Centre, UQ at which over 100 delegates presented 72 papers and 4 Keynote speeches were delivered by national and international experts in the field.
Research Thesis Examinations - PhD

Marisa Fogarty, ‘Is Aboriginal gambling a problem? An analysis of gambling in a remote Aboriginal community in Northern Australia’, Charles Darwin University
Clare Land ‘The Politics of Solidarity with Indigenous Struggles in Southeast Australia’, Deakin University, April 2012
Sally Ann Coppard, ‘The Dance Between Cosmography and Chorography: Mapping Australia’, University of Western Sydney, August 2005
Ben Wadham, ‘What Does a White Man Want: White Australian Masculinities and Aboriginal Reconciliation’, Flinders University, August 2002

Research Thesis Examinations - Master of Arts

Jessica Czaban, ‘Challenging White Fantasies of Post-Aboriginality: Reading the Work of Fiona Foley and Vernon Ah Kee.’ College of Fine Arts, University of Sydney.
Maggie Fletcher, ‘Dreaming’: Interpretation and Representation’, Flinders University, February, 2003
Ali Baker, ‘Identity like my Nan’s Squeezebox has hidden folds’, Flinders University, 2002

Policy Impact

2013-2015 Courting Blakness is a high profile transformative education project using a temporary public art installation of contemporary Indigenous art and national symposium to promote cross-cultural discussion of issues that matter to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Building on its success, curator Adjunct Professor Fiona Foley has been invited to curate a larger project at UTS in 2018 to commemorate the 1938 Aboriginal Day of Mourning. Following the publication of the illustrated edited collection of essays by the University of Queensland Press, this project is likely to have further impact in arts, education and Indigenous policy.

2012 Comparative cultural research with Sarah Redshaw on driving and gambling has citations in articles published in the Journal of the Australasian College of Road Safety and the Canadian Journal of Law and Society.

2007 From Diggers to Drag Queens was cited in a policy report by the ANU School of Social Sciences titled How well does Australian democracy serve sexual and gender minorities?

Media Comment

I provide media comment on several areas, from nationalism and race politics to cultural aspects of gambling in Australia.


2012 Interview on Melbourne Cup Day cited in Courier Mail 5 November.
2011 ‘Melbourne Cup Day Celebrations’, Radio Australia’, 1 November
(republished on ABC Drum website)

2010 cited in ‘Cab racism claims refuted by Dan Nancarrow, Brisbane Times, 10 July.
   ‘Curating the Aunty Nance exhibition’, BBC Radio, 11.00 am (Radio interview) 12 July.
GARRY J. SMITH, Ph.D.  
(Gambling Studies CV)

Academic and Professional Experience:
Lecturer—University of New Brunswick, School of Physical Education (1965-66)
Assistant Professor—University of Western Ontario, Faculty of Physical Education (1967-71)
Professor—University of Alberta, Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation (1972-97)
Professor Emeritus—University of Alberta (1997-present)
Gambling research specialist—Alberta Gaming Research Institute (1999-present)

Degrees Awarded:
Bachelor of Physical Education, University of Alberta (1963)
Master of Arts, University of Western Ontario (1968)
Doctor of Philosophy, University of Alberta (1974)

Summary of Gambling Research Involvement:
Dr. Garry Smith has researched gambling-related topics for twenty-five years, during which time he has produced numerous government reports and articles for academic journals, as well as addressing national and international audiences on gambling-related matters. Dr. Smith also appears frequently in the mass media commenting on gambling issues, including CBC's "The National" and "The Fifth Estate" TSN documentaries, Toronto Globe and Mail, Canadian Business, and so forth.

Dr. Smith has been lead or co-investigator on several province of Alberta gambling studies including the 1994, 1998, 2002 adult prevalence studies and the 1996 adolescent prevalence study; the principal researcher for a 1999 study of Crime and Gambling in western Canada for the Canada West Foundation; and the principal investigator of two recent Alberta Gaming Institute reports: "A Preliminary Analysis of Video Lottery Terminal Gambling in Alberta" (2004) and "Using Police Files to Assess Gambling Impacts: A Study Of Crime and Gambling in Edmonton" (2003). Dr. Smith along with Dr. C. Campbell and Dr. T. Hartnagel also coauthored a report for the Law Commission of Canada’s What is a Crime? series entitled “The Legalization of Gambling in Canada (2005). Dr. Smith was also a member of the Alberta Gambling Research Institute team that conducted a five year longitudinal study (The Leisure, Lifestyle, & Lifecycle Project, 2015) that examined 1808 Albertan’s gambling patterns and behaviors.

Dr. Smith was one of forty North American invitees to the Harvard University "Think Tank" on youth gambling issues in 1995 and was awarded the University of Alberta's prestigious McCalla professorship in 1991 to study the social and economic impacts of gambling. In 2003 Dr. Smith was an invited as a visiting scholar by the Australian Centre for Gambling Research (university of Western Sydney).

Currently, Dr. Smith is a University of Alberta professor emeritus and a gambling research specialist for the Alberta Gaming Research Institute. Dr. Smith’s research interests include the social and economic impacts of gambling, gambling and problem gambling prevalence studies, crime and gambling and sports gambling.

RECENT GAMBLING-RELATED ACADEMIC AND CONSULTING INVOLVEMENTS
Peer Reviewed Academic Journals


**Presentations**


Smith, G. (2013), The role of the expert witness in criminal trials where gambling addiction is a factor, paper presented at the Law on the Edge conference, University of British Columbia Faculty of Law, Vancouver, BC, July 1-4.


Smith, G. & Paley R. (June, 2002). Par for the course: a study of gambling on the links. Presentation at the National Conference on Compulsive Gambling, Dallas, TX.


Smith, G. & Wynne, H. (April, 2000). Gambling and crime in western Canada. Presentation made at the Annual Gaming Investigators Conference, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, Saskatoon, SK.


**Major Reports**


**Books**


**Book Chapters**


**Book Reviews**


**Peer Review Involvement**


Reviewed twenty grant proposals for the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre since 2001.


**Student Advising**

Have served as academic supervisor/committee member for the following gambling-related graduate student theses:


**External examiner for:**


**Consulting, Policy Development and Administration**

Completed the 60 hour certification course on “Treatment for Compulsive Gamblers” offered by the Minnesota Council on Compulsive Gambling and subsequently provided counseling services for problem gamblers. Conducted feasibility studies for new casinos at the Calgary Convention Centre and the Ak Chin Indigenous peoples, located near Phoenix, Arizona.

Played a leadership role with the University of Alberta’s Government Studies Program in establishing the Alberta Gaming Research Institute.

Impacted public policy as research team member that produced a 1994 report for Alberta Lotteries, entitled *Gambling and Problem Gambling in Alberta.*” This report led to a government commitment of $3 million to the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission for treatment, prevention, and research initiatives to ameliorate problem gambling.

Co-organized six national conferences on gambling topics:

"Gambling Research and Public Policy," University of Alberta, April, 2005.
"Reflecting on the Big Questions in Gambling Studies," Banff School, April, 2011.
"Controversial Topics in Gambling," Banff School, April, 2014.

**Expert Witness**

Served as an expert witness in eight trials (six dealing with crimes committed by problem gamblers, one dealing with tax evasion by alleged professional gamblers, and one dealing with the operation of a large bookmaking ring in Toronto).

**Other Recent Administrative Positions**

Chairman, University of Alberta Sports Hall of Fame Committee 2010 to present.

Chairman Valleyview Condominium Association 2011 to present.

**Honors**

Member of University of Alberta Sports Hall of Fame
Mr. Rhys Stevens
Correspondence language: English
Sex: Male
Date of Birth: 5/27
Canadian Residency Status: Canadian Citizen

Contact Information
The primary information is denoted by (*)

Address

Mailing
c/o University of Lethbridge Library
4401 University Dr. W.
Lethbridge Alberta T1K3M4
Canada

Telephone
Fax 403-329-2234
Mobile 403-393-8284
Work (*) 403-329-5176

Email
Work (*) rhys.stevens@uleth.ca

Website
Social Media https://twitter.com/rhysmgstevens?lang=en
Social Media https://scholar.google.ca/citations?user=V1onlJMdCiiJ&hl=en
Language Skills

<table>
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Degrees

1996/1 - 1997/6 Master's non-Thesis, MLIS, University of Western Ontario
Degree Status: Completed

1989/9 - 1995/6 Bachelor's Honours, Geography, University of Western Ontario
Degree Status: Completed

Credentials

1997/5 Leadership Development Certificate, University of Alberta

User Profile

Employment

2001/4 Librarian III
Library, The University of Lethbridge
Full-time
Tenure Status: Tenure, 2008/4 -
Librarian & Information Specialist for the Alberta Gambling Research Institute; subject
liaison librarian for Geography, Geographic Information Systems, Anthropology, Maps &
Government Documents, Spatial & Numeric Data. University of Lethbridge Library's DLI
(Data Liberation Initiative) representative. Member of the Library Research Services Team
and Library Assessment Team. Responsible for University Archives & Special Collections
(2017-18).
1998/1 - 2001/4
Database Administrator; Intranet Librarian
Information Services,
Full-time
Provided customer focused Oracle database support for application developers and
database users on UNIX and NT development platforms; Supported backup and recovery
of production and development databases; Completed Oracle SQL/PLSQL, Database
Administrator, Backup & Recovery certification; Prepared and developed orientation
sessions for incoming co-operative education university students; Planned and developed
the Corporate Intranet, created corporate publishing guidelines, programmed the Intranet
search engine, instructed Intranet developers on logical structuring of information for quick
and easy access/searching; Created corporate acronym glossary, interactive pages using
Active Server Pages, web graphics, technology reports/presentations/business plans, and
developed pathfinders.

1997/1 - 1997/4
Internet Content Developer - Consumer Affairs
Office of Consumer Affairs,
Full-time
Worked as part of a team of information specialists developing a portal designed to
provide an integrated information service for and about consumers in both English and
French.

1996/5 - 1996/8
Internet Content Developer - E-Conferencing
Full-time
Designed and updated WWW pages for the department using HTML editors and Lotus
Notes groupware.

Research Funding History

Awarded [n=1]
2012/1
Collaborator
Development and Validation of a Gambling Participation Instrument, Contract
Project Description: Development and Validation of a Gambling Participation Instrument;
My role: Researched and authored a 14-page report for the grant holders entitled “Optimal
Strategies for Obtaining Accurate Retrospective Self-Reports of Alcohol Consumption,
Tobacco Use & Illicit Drug Use” (2013, January).
Research Uptake: N/A. Project still in progress. Anticipated to include a final report.
Research Settings: Canada
Areas of Research: Community Health / Public Health
Research Uptake Stakeholders: Government Personnel, Policy Maker/Regulator
Fields of Application: Public Health
Funding Sources:
Total Funding - 150,000
Portion of Funding Received - 4,000 (Canadian dollar)
Funding Renewable?: No
Funding Competitive?: Yes
Principal Investigator : Rachel Volberg; Robert Williams

Completed [n=4]
2011/1 - 2012/12
Collaborator
Social and Economic Impact of Gambling (SEIG), Contract
Clinical Research Project?: No
Project Description: Systematic identification of the basic principles for conducting
socioeconomic impact studies that can ensure that the obtained results are
comprehensive, provide a meaningful accounting of the social impacts of gambling, and are scientifically rigorous.

Research Uptake: Final report & executive summary reports created; publications made available via Institutional Repository and from the funding agency web site.

Research Uptake Stakeholders: Academic Personnel, Government Personnel

**Funding Sources:**

(Canadian dollar) (Canadian dollar)

Co-investigator : Jürgen Rehm;
Principal Investigator : Robert Williams

Clinical Research Project?: No

Project Description: The primary purpose of the present research was to standardize problem gambling prevalence rates so as to facilitate comparisons between jurisdictions as well as within the same jurisdiction over time.

Research Uptake: Final report (English); research summary (English/French); inclusion in Institutional Repository.

Research Uptake Stakeholders: Academic Personnel, Healthcare Personnel

**Funding Sources:**

Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre
Total Funding - 35,000 (Canadian dollar)
Funding Reference Number: 3163

Principal Investigator : Rachel Volberg; Robert Williams

2010/1 - 2012/12 Co-applicant

Literature Review: Progression of Women's Gambling Behaviors into the Realm of Problem Gambling, Grant
Clinical Research Project?: No

Project Description: This literature review will be dissemination into resources for women problem gamblers, practitioners, researchers, and training facilities in order to positively impact the women who are problem gamblers through treatment practices.

Research Uptake: Conference presentations/posters; Organization of a pre-Conference workshop on women's problem gambling in Banff, Alberta in conjunction with the Annual Alberta Conference on Gambling Research sponsored by the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.

Research Uptake Stakeholders: Academic Personnel, Healthcare Personnel

**Funding Sources:**

2010/1 - 2010/12 Total Funding - 10,000 (Canadian dollar)
Funding Competitive?: Yes
Funding Reference Number: S20

Co-investigator : Noella Piquette

2004/1 - 2004/12 Collaborator

Socio-Economic Impacts Associated with the Introduction of Casino Gambling: A Literature Review and Synthesis, Contract
Clinical Research Project?: No

Project Description: To comprehensively identify and synthesize the literature examining the socio-economic impacts associated with the introduction of casino-style gambling.

Research Uptake: Final report; also posted to Institutional Repository.

Research Uptake Stakeholders: Policy Maker/Regulator
Student/Postdoctoral Supervision

Bachelor's [n=1]
2009/1 - 2009/5 Principal Supervisor: Jolene James (Completed) , University of Lethbridge
Thesis/Project Title: Library Science Applied Study: Nicholas de Grandmaison
Project Description: Digitization of archival materials related to Canadian artist Nicholas de Grandmaison.

Journal Review Activities
2015/1 - 2017/10 ACMLA Awards Committee Member, Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (ACMLA)

Conference Review Activities
2017/4 - 2017/4 Research Poster Judge, Just Gambling? Ethical Challenges Pertaining to Gambling Provision, Policy and Research [2017], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
2016/4 - 2016/4 Research Poster Judge, Understanding Gambling: Mechanisms and Predictors [2016], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
2015/3 - 2015/3 Research Poster Judge, Critical Issues in Gambling Research [2015], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
2014/4 - 2014/4 Research Poster Judge, Controversial Topics in Gambling [2014], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
2013/4 - 2013/4 Research Poster Judge, Research to Practice in Gambling Disorders [2013], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
Number of Works Reviewed / Refereed: 30
2012/4 - 2012/4 Research Poster Judge, The Causes of Problem Gambling [2012], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
Number of Works Reviewed / Refereed: 30
2011/4 - 2011/4 Research Poster Judge, Engaging the Big Questions in Gambling Studies [2011], Open, Alberta Gambling Research Institute
Number of Works Reviewed / Refereed: 30

Promotion Tenure Assessment Activities
2017/6 - 2017/8 STP Appeal Committee Member, The University of Lethbridge
Number of Assessments: 2
Review Salary, Tenure, Promotion cases that have been appealed. Involves ensuring that processes outlined in the Faculty Handbook has been applied correctly.
2015/1 - 2016/12 Library STP Committee Member, The University of Lethbridge
Knowledge and Technology Translation

2001/4 - 2017/10  Newsletter Writer / Editor, Community Engagement
Group/Organization/Business Serviced: Alberta Gambling Research Institute
Target Stakeholder: General Public
Outcome / Deliverable: Increase knowledge of gambling research to the public of Alberta. Evidence of Uptake/Impact: Tracking of Downloads; informal communications with Government of Alberta stakeholders (e.g., Alberta Gaming & Liquor Commission).
References / Citations / Web Sites: http://www.abgamblinginstitute.ca/newsletter
Activity Description: Quarterly newsletter providing information about gambling research related to the activities of the Alberta Gambling Research Institute.

Presentations

1. (2015). Data Services @ the University of Lethbridge. ACCOLEDS Meeting, University of Calgary, Calgary, Main Audience: Researcher
Invited?: Yes, Keynote?: No, Competitive?: No
Invited?: Yes, Keynote?: No, Competitive?: No
Main Audience: Researcher
Invited?: Yes, Keynote?: No, Competitive?: Yes
Description / Contribution Value: Role = Co-principal investigator on grant; training of graduate students; collection & analysis of relevant resources.
Main Audience: Researcher, Competitive?: Yes
Description / Contribution Value: Role = Co-principal investigator on grant; training of graduate students; collection & analysis of relevant resources.
Main Audience: Researcher
Invited?: Yes, Keynote?: No
Main Audience: General Public
Invited?: Yes

Publications

Book Chapters

Published, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg, Canada
Number of Contributors: 3
Description / Contribution Value: Collection & analysis of relevant resources, editing, some writing.
Book Reviews

   Accepted, Canada
   Review Year: 2017
   The Human Atlas of Europe: A Continent United in Diversity.
   Refereed?: No
   Contribution Percentage: 91-100

   Review Year: 2017
   Atlas of Design, Volume Three. (3)
   Refereed?: No
   Contribution Percentage: 91-100
   Description of Contribution Role: Book Review

Reports

   Number of Contributors: 5
   Contribution Percentage: 11-20
   Description of Contribution Role: Authored section on assessment instruments used in the field of addictions. Including strengths and weaknesses, etc.


   Number of Contributors: 3
   Description / Contribution Value: There are many basic principles for conducting socioeconomic impact studies that can ensure that the obtained results are comprehensive, provide a meaningful accounting of the social impacts of gambling, and are scientifically rigorous. These principles are outlined in the first section of this paper.

   Synthesis?: Yes
   Number of Contributors: 3
   Description / Contribution Value: Role = Collection & analysis of relevant resources; editing.

Online Resources

   Number of Contributors: 1
   Description / Contribution Value: Guide intended to provide guidance for students researching topics
   related to Kinesiology and Exercise Science.
15. Stevens, R. M. G.Gambling LibGuide. (2012). Number of Contributors: 1
   Description / Contribution Value: Library resources related to gambling and problem gambling.
   Description / Contribution Value: Guide intended to be used by University of Lethbridge students and
   faculty to locate newspapers and newspaper articles.
17. First Listed Author. Stevens, R. M. G.Gambling & Problem Gambling Prevalence Studies: Canada, United
    Number of Contributors: 1
    Description / Contribution Value: Comprehensive guide to all known national, provincial and state-level
    gambling prevalence studies. Includes obtaining permission, digitization and archiving of the majority of
    report-based studies.

Conference Publications
   Poster
   Contribution Percentage: 91-100
2. (2017). Genealogy Resources @ the Library. Lethbridge Genealogical Society Conference, Lethbridge,
   Conference Date: 2017/6
   Poster
   Refereed?: No, Invited?: Yes
   Contribution Percentage: 91-100
   CONTENTdm Users Group Meeting (University of South Carolina), Columbia, United States,
   Poster
   Refereed?: No
   Contribution Percentage: 91-100