Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling Provalence	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
AUSTRALIA		1999	18+	Productivity Commession, (1999). Australia's Cambing Industries, Report No. 10. Chapter & What is Problem Cambing Appendix P. National Gambing Survey, Canberns: Austrica.	3,498 full interviews from initial sample of 10,525	modified random digit idaing; random selection within household; stratified by region, age, gender; all regular gambiers sampled, but only 1/4 nonregular gambiers and 1/2 nongambiers	'attitudes toward gambling'	telephone interview	47%	region, age, gender, household size, adjustment made for the random selection of 1/4 nonregular gamblers and 1/2 nongamblers	participated in a form of gambling (other than lottery games and Instant f win tickets) 1/week or more	SOGS-PY	105 People per EGM in 1999. 71 people per EGM in NSW/ACT. 158 people per EGM in Victoria; 116 people per EGM in Queensiand; 117 people per EGM in South Australia; 1576 people per EGM in Australia; 198 people per EGM in Tasmania; 158 people per EGM in Northem Territory.	82% (excluding raffies); 80% NSW: 81% Victoria; 88% Queensland; 77% South Australia; 84% Western Australia; 77% Tasmania; 80% ACT; 80% Northern Territory.	2.8%; (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.9% combined(SOGS 5+ for individual states/ternitories: 2.55% New South Wates; 2.45% South Australia, 2.0% Australia, 2.14% Victoria, 2.0% Australia, 2.0% Australiand, Capital Territory, 1.8% Northern Territory, 1.8% Queensland, 0.70% Western Australia, 0.44% Tasmania)	3.9%	Australia: 4.9 * 72 * 1.44 * 78 = 3.9% (4.16% New South Wales, 4.00% South Australia, 3.49% Victoria, 3.36% Australian Capital Territory, 3.08% Northern Territory, 3.07% Queensland, 1.14% Western Australia, 0.72% Tasmania)	age 18-25; males; separated/divorced slightly lower income; less education; non- English spoken at home; student	EGMs, race betting, casino table games		http://www.pc.gov.au		
AUSTRALIA		2013	18+	Dowling, N.A. Youssel, G. J., Machael, A.C., Poryan, D.K., Danam, M.M., K. K., Poryan, D.K., Markan, D. I. (2015). National estimates of the analysis of the analysis of the analysis of the analysis of the analysis of the analysis of the survey. Addition. doi: 10.1111/add. 13176	1.766 in PGSI sub- sample: original sampl of 2,000	dual-frame (laudine) - e mobie) sample design using CAU andro di daling (RCI) andro di adding (RCI) andro di representative sample- selected from each household using a mandom allocation to the "next birthdy mellod", probabili y proportional size quotas for 15 geographic strata	2	telephone interview	APOR Response Rate was 19.5% (21.7% iandline; 17.8% mobile), the cooperatio cooperatio an rate was 43.1% (38.0% iandline; 43.1% (38.0% iandline; and the refusal rate was 33.0% (42.0% iandline; 24.4% mobile).	sige, gender, educational attainment, country of birth, geographical location, telephone status; in-scope persons in each persons in each of landtin number of landtin number of landtin each adjusted for the overlapping chances of selection for persons with both landtine and mobile telephones in with both sample frames		PGSI		83.90%	PGSI:19% (3-7); 0.4% (6+); 2.3% combined			higher for mobile phone respondents vs. landline respondents		dual-fame (0%): Introline and 0%): mobile lephoner (compute calcivele line(phone) impact of dual-fame sampling approaches in mascal of dual-fame sampling approaches in familiarity experimentic sample with intractant metaantes of gambling participation and publicity.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4		
BELGIUM		2006	16-99	Druine, C., Delmarcelle, C., Dubois, M., Joris, L., & Somers, W. (2006). Elude quantitative des habitudes de Jear de hasard profiler disasigne et al-group en Belgard and particular and and and and and and behaviour in Belgard and and and behaviour in Belgard. Brudeles: Foundation Rodin. Druine (2006). Belgium. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, AM. Cariffitte (Eds.). Problem Gambing in Europe Intervention. New York: Springer doi: 10.1007/978-0.387/0486-1 (ding Druine et al. 2006).	3,002			telephone interview				DSM-IV-PY (DSM-IV-MR)	384 people per EGM in 2006	59.7%	1.8% (3-4); 0.4% (5+); 2.0% combined	2.8%	2.0 * 1.19 * 1.59 * 74 = 2.8%	. male: age 16-24; single; lower socioeconomic	"EGMs; casino; horse race betting; internet; telepthonephone-in quizzes"		http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
BRAZIL		2005-2008	14+	Tavettes, H., Connello, E., Sanches, I., Manches, L., Connello, C., Collo, Garchielo, I., B. Laureniere, R. (2010). Garchielo esolo demorgraphic correlates. <i>Associades and program and and application of the applicatio</i>	3,007 (2346 of which were 18+)	Stratified sampling of gender and geographic region: household member with most recer birthday selected; 3 attempts for each household.	e	face-to-face residential interview	66.4%	household size, gender, education, age, and geographic region	Everyone administered the two question Lie/Bet Questionnaire (LBQ). Individuals scoring as probable problem gambler on the LBQ (i.e., answering at least one of the two questions affirmative)) were administered the NCDS-L (16+) or DSM-U-Juverile- PY if they were aged	DSM-IV-L (NODS-L & DSM-IV- Juvenile; Fisher 1992)	No EGMs in 2006	(12% engage in monthly gambling)	1.3% (1-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.3% combined	0.9%	(2.3 * 1.19 * 44 * . 76 = 0.9%)	young, male, unemployed, nonstudent		First study to investigate the providence of multiple of the study of	http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
CANADA		2000	18+	Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: Final Report. Substituted to the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: User Manual. January 28, 2001. Submitted to the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.	3120	Random digit dialing stratified by region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Maritoba/Saskatchewar Alberta/SC. Household member with most recer birthday selected.	'gambling survey'	telephone interview		No	gambled in past 12 months	CPGI, SOGS- PY, DSM-IV-PY	53,877 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population in 1999 is 30,750,000. Approximately 570 people per EGM in 1999.		CPGI: 2.4% (3-7); 0.9% (8+); 3.4% combined SOGS-PY: 1.3% (3-4); 1.3% (5+); 2.6% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.7% (5+)	2.2%	CPGI: 3.4 *.58 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.3% SOGS-PY: 2.6 * .72 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.2% DSM-IV-PY: 0.7 * 2.60 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.1% Average = 2.2%	males; 18-24 age group; 25-34 age group; under \$20,0000 annual income			http://www.ccsa.ca/2	http://www.ccsa.ca	2
CANADA		2002	15+	Mershall, K., & Wynne, H. (2003). Fiphing the odds: Perspectives on Labour and Income. 4(12), 5-13.	24997	Gambling module included in Cycle 1.2 of the Canadian Community Health and Well-being population excludes population excludes those living in the 3 territories, individuals living on reserves or crown land, residents of institutions, kull-liven members of the Armed Some remote regions.	well-being and health practices' (gambling a component of a larger general survey on health)	face-to-face residential interview (86%)	77%		Gambling more than 5 times on some form of gambling in past year. People excluded, however, is they said they were not a gambler' regardless of their frequency of gambling.	CPGI	436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC: 282 people per EGM in BC: 282 people per EGM in SK: 185 people per EGM in SK: 185 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in OU; 283 people per EGM in NB: 216 people per EGM in NB: 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL.	76% (75% BC: 72% A8; 76% SK; 74% MB: 75% ON; 78% OU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL).	1.5% (3-7): 0.5% (3+): 2.0% combined (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 3.1% Manitoba, 3.0% Saskatchewan, 2.1% Alberta, 2.0% Ontario, 1.9% British Columbia, Nova Scotia, 1.6% Guebec; sample sizes too small for other provinces)	1.2%	Canada: 20 ° 0.56 = 1.2% (1.80% Manitoba, 1.74% Saskatchewan, 1.2% Alberta, 1.10% Dritish Columbia, 1.10% Nova Scofa, 93% Quebec)	male: younger age; less education; Aboriginal: province: slochol dependence; stress	VLTs; casinos; sports lotteries; horse racing (using CPGI 5+ threshold)	Unlike most surveys that collect sensitive demographics of temporal and the very order, function to encourage the contract of the sensitive sensitive addition the person is asked to provide hubber and the other people labeling in the readerice, and hasher date of both.	http://publications.go		
CANADA		2006-2007	18+	Williams, R.J. & Wood, R.J. (2006), Prevalence of Cambing and Problem Gambing in Canada 200/2007). data collected by the autons in 2006/2007. Some details of the study are reported in Wood, R.T. & Williams, R. J. (2009), Internet, Problems, and Prevalence, Patterns, Problems, and Prevalence, Patterns, Problems, and Research Centre, Guetph, Ontario. January 5, 2009	8496	random digit dialing	'gambling survey'	telephone interview	r 45.6%	age, gender, household size	any past year gambling	CPGI (entire sample); random 25% of sample also administered SOGS-PY, DSM-IV-PY (NODS-PY), and PPGM.	377 people per EGM in 2008. In 2007 482 people per EGM in Brits Columbia; 197 Alberta; 151 Saskatchewan; 141 Manitoba; 556 Ontario; 417 Quebec; 289 News Runswick; 285 Nova Scotia; 260 Prince Edward Island; 223 Newfoundland.	70.7% (includes risky stock market) but excludes traffies). 75.4% Newfoundand; 72.2% PEI; 72.8% Nova Scotis; 68.9% New Brunswick; 71.7% Quebec; 70.4% Manitoba; 68.1% Manitoba; 68.1% Manitoba; 68.1% Columbia.	CPGI: 2.4% (3-7): 0.8% (8+): 3.2% combined SOGS-PY: 1.4% (3-4): 1.0% (5+): 2.4% combined DSM-IV-PY: 1.1% (3-4): 0.9% (5+): 2.0% combined PPGM: 1.8% (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 4.4% BC, 3.4% AB, 3.5% ONT, 1.7% QU other provinces not reported due to small sample size)	2%	CPGI 32 * 58 * 144 * 76 * 2.0% SOGS-PY: 2.4 * . 72 * 1.44 * .76 * 1.9% D3M-V-PY: 2.0 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 * 2.6% PPGM 1.8 * 1.44 * .76 * 2.0% (CPGI : 2.79% British Columbia, 2.29% Alberta, 2.29% Alberta, 2.29% Alberta, 2.29% Alberta,	mala: age 18 – 29; mental heath problems; illicit drug use; tobacco use; Aboriginal, Asian, or "Other" ethnicity; lower income; less education	casino table games; horse race betting: Internet gambing: sports betting		http://ndi.handle.net/		
CYPRUS INORTHERN]	2007	18-65	Cakoc, M. (2012) The prevalence and risk factors of gambling behavior in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Anabian Journal of Psychiathy, 13(4), 243-249.	929	Household interviews; in urban areas, interviewer, started from a street determined at random, in rural areas interviewers started from the center or the village and went north, east, south and west; research covered every third household; maite-female quota was taken into consideration, age quotas; last birthday method	gambling s behaviour' f	Face-to-face residential interviews				SOGS-L [Turkish Version]		55% (Lifetime gambling participation)	2.2% (8+)			male, age 18-29, being unmarried or divorced, having no children	1		http://www.scopeme		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
CZECH REPUBLIC		2012	15-64	Mravčík, V., Grohmannová, K., Chomynová, P., Nečas, V., Grohmusová, L., Kiššová, L., Nechanská, B., Fidesová, H., Kalina, K., Vopravil, J., Kostelecká, L., Jurystová, L. (2012) Annual Report: The Czech Republic – 2011 Drug Situation. Prague: Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.	2134	6,210 households was addressed as part of the survey; final sample comprised 2,134 respondents		Face-to-face residential interviews	62%		Gambling in past 12-months	PGSI		25.5% (past-year); 58.2% (lifetime)	PGSI: 1.7% (3-7); 0.6% (8+); 2.3% combined	revalence		younger age groups	VLTs; EGMs; online players of betting games operated by entities outside the Czech Republic; casino players.	Collected as part of a national survey of frug solicition by the the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. "Focusing specifically on substance use, this study of a perpesentative sample of the population of the Czech Republic agent 15–64 follows up on the 2008 General Population Survey on the Use of Psychotropic Substances in the Czech Republics as far as its questionnaire, sample size, and extent are concerned."	https://www.drogy-in		
DENMARK		2005	18-74	Bonke, J., & Borregaard, K. (2006). The Prevalence and Heterogeneity of At-Risk and Pathological Gamblers - The Danish Case [Working Pager 15: 2006], Danish National Institute of Social Research.	8153	Random sample of Danish civit registry. Letter sent in advance to notify participants of the study.		Telephone interview. Face-to- face residential interview for people who could not be contacted by phone.	70%	gender, age, region, marital status	losing more than 35 Danish kroner (~\$7 U.S.) in a single day of gambling	DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS: entire sample) & SOGS-PY & SOGS-L (pre- test sample)	286 People per EGM in 2006	77%	DSM-IV-PY: 0.3% (3-4): 0.1% (5+); 0.4% combined DSM-IV-L: 0.4% (3- dy: 0.3% (5+); 0.7% combined SOGS- PY: 0.8% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 1.0% (5+); 1.7% (5+); 1.7% (5+); 1.7%	0.5%	DSM-IV-PY: 0.4 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 0.5%	males; no children living at home; lower socioeconomic status; 18-44	slots; poker and dice games; sports betting		http://pure.sfi.dk/ws/		
ESTONIA		2004	15-74	Faktum Uuringukeskus, 2001. Elamike kokkuyade haast- johrnennknyukéga (Camtiling Faktum: aasteoso, 8, 2005). Patiotokus, Taliene Kaktukatokinga (Pathologiai gambilin saastenthaginus Luktus Essä ning sociat kakimusuke ja iakusuke makatakohinga (Pathologiai gambilin saastenthaginus Luktus Essä ning sociat kakimusuke ja iakusuke makatakohinga (Pathologiai gambilin saastenthaginus ja pathologiai gambilin behviourual and gersonal inki factoru University of Talien, Essona University of Talien, Essona Heleventions, New York, Springer, doi: 10.100778-0387-0386-01	986		Ormbus survey" (i.e., presumably many topics other than gambling)					SOGS-L (Estonian version)	980 People per EGM in 2004	61% (Thave played games of chance')	2.6% (3.4); 2.4% (5+); 5.0% combined lifetime	1.6%	5.0 * 72 * 44 = 1.6%	males: 15-29: lower education	casino games; slot machines		http://dx.doi.org/10.1	1	
ESTONIA		2006	15-74	(Linity reaktini Curringkeska), 2004). Turu-uuringud, (2006), Elenikkonna kokkupuude hasart- jäönnemängudega (Sambling prevalence in Estonia). Tallimi: Turu- uuringud. Laansoo & Niil (2009). Estonia. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffins (Eds.). Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges. Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer.	2005	Stratified	"omnibus survey" (i.e., presumably many topics other than gambling)	self-administered				SOGS-L (Estonian version)	1182 People per EGM in 2008	75% ("admitted to have played games of chance")	3.1% (3-4); 3.4% (5+); 6.5% combined lifetime	2.1%	6.5*.72*.44 = 2.1%	males; 15-29; lower education; students; higher income; worker (as opposed to 'specialist'); urban; greater impulsivity; greater alcohol use; avoidance coping	greater number of games; casino games; slots	Faktum & Ariko was the survey company: http: //www.faktum-ariko.ee/2	http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
FINLAND		2003	15-74	Bas, H., & Tuja, T. (2003). Perningsspelanterskning, Heishank Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Jonsson J. (2004). An overview of prevalence surveys of pathological gambling in the Nordic or uses. Journal of Cambring Issues, 18. Jaskicka (2009). In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, A. M. Criffiths (Eds.), Problem Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/876-0577-06469. Thana. (clinn) lines & 877-06469. Thana. (clinn) lines & 877-06469. Thana. (clinn) lines & 707-06469. Thana. (clinn) lines & 70	5013	Sampling from teleptone registers stratified by age, gender and geographic residence.		telephone interview	r		gambling twice a month in past year	SOGS-L	338 People per EGM in 2002	74%	4.0% (3-4); 1.5% (6+); 5.5% combined	2.1%	6.5 * 72 * 44 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.1%	15-24; low income	higher number of games; slots; sports betting		http://www.camh.ne/	http://dx.doi.org/10	a
FINLAND		2007	15+	Aho, P., & Turja, T. (2007). Gambling in Finland 2007. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.	5008	random sample from Finnish Population Information System		telephone interview	r 48%	age, gender, location		SOGS-PY & SOGS-L	277 People per EGM in 2008	73% (87% Lifetime)	SOGS-PY: 2.1% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 3.1% combined SOGS-L: 3.6% (3- 4); 1.6% (5+); 5.2%	2.4%	3.1 * .72 * 1.44 * . 76 = 2.4%	males; age 18-24	slot machines		https://www.easg.or		
FINLAND		2011-2012 (October- January)	15-74	1 Turja, T., Heime, J., Arenola, M., Jáwnien-Tsesopaulos, J., Ronkainen J-E. (2012). Sucmalaisten Rahapelaaminen 2011 Finnish Gambling 2011]. Heisinki: National Institute for Health and Welfare.	4484	Random sample from Finnish Population Register: 16,000 people were sent a letter describing the study. The 4,871 people without a registered phone number were asked to provide a phone number if they wished to participate.	"research on Finnish gambling"	telephone interview	1 39.9%	Yes	Gambling in past 12 months.	SOGS-PY	19,745 EGMs in 2010, with population of 5,351,427, this equates to 271 people per EGM in 2010. Note: the number reported in the World Count of Gaming Machines (9,431) is not eccurate	78%	SOGS-PY: 1.7% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.7% combined	1.5%	2.7 * 0.72 * 1.44 * . 53 = 1.5%	males; age 15-34	Internet gambling; casino gambling; private betting, horse race betting	The survey description correction weight is 0.53 in the present study because of a response rate 445% (i.e., 39.5%), whereas this weight was 0.76 in the 2007 and 2005 Finnish studies because of response rates +45% (i.e., 46% in 2007). If so 27 is standardized rate would be 2.1% rather than 1.5%.	http://www.thl.fi/lhl-c		
FRANCE		2009-2010 (October-July	18-75	5 Costes, J.M., Pousett, M., Eroukmandf, V., Je Nezet, O., Richard, JB., Gisignard, R., Beck, F., & Anvidson, P. (2011). Les Niveaux et Pratiques des Jeux de Hasard et D'argent en 21 10. French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and the National Institute for Prevention and Health Education. Sectember 2011.	25,034, but only 2,762 were administered problem gambling questions	23,605 contacted via random digit dialing with random selection within household; this was supplemented by interviewing 2,944 individuals who only had cellphones.	Included in a large survey of health behaviors (Health Barometer 2010)	r telephone interview	r 60%	Household size, number of landlines, and 'national reference data'	played at least 52 times and / or has wagered at least 500 euros over the last 12 months	CPGI	EGM in 2010	47.8%	0.9% (3-7); 0.4% (8+); 1.3% combined	1.09%	1.3 * .58 * 1.44 = 1.09%	Male (75.5%); younger age (average age of 41); lower education; lower income; substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, in particular)	Larger number of gambling formats; Rapido (lottery with draws every 5 minutes); Internet gambling (horse racing, sports betting, poker).	The threachold to administer problem gambling questions is overly stringent, thus thus rates of problem gambling are likely slightly higher.	http://www.ofdt.fr/BC		
GERMANY		2006	18-65	Buth, S. & Stoker, H. (2008). Glücksspellerhanhme und Glücksspellerhanhme und Glücksspellerhanhme und Regnitasentativikelfragung [Cambling Regnitasentativikelfragung] Suchttherapie, 9, 3-11. Meyerä Hayer (2009). Germany. In (Eds.). Problem Cambling in Europe: Hortener Vork Springer. dei: 10.1007/878-0-387.04886-1 (ding Buth & Skover, 2008)	7980	Random sampling	leisure habits, interview starts wit questions concerning genera leisure activities	50% telephone; h 50% self- administered online (this may be an Online Panel survey)	55.8% phone; 68% online	age, gender, education, region, and nationality	gambled at least 1/week or 650/month on some form	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)	407 People per EGM in 2008	39.2%	0.64% (3-4); 0.56% (5+); 1.2% combined	. 1.4%	(1.2 * 1.19 = 1.4%)	male: age 18-29; relative with gambling problems	greater number (games; EGMs, horse racing, casinos; sports betting	BISDR0 2007. Funded by the Vehand der Lothoremtiller (association of Independentel Loth- providers). The Budy not included in the Laber of the Budy and State of the State of the State of the form an Online Panel).	http://cat.inist.fr/?aM	http://dx.doi.org/10	4
GERMANY		2006	18-64	Bühringer, G., Kraus, L., Sonntag, D., Pelkor, Genetic, J., & Sterner, S., Pelkor, Sonschult, J., & Sterner, S., Partorogisches Glücksspiel in Deutsch Hand. Spie-Lung Berckkenungersikken (Fabrick) auf Berckkenungersikken) (Fabrick) auf Berckkenungersikken) (Fabrick) Berckkenungersikken) (Fabrick) Berckkenungersikken) (Fabrick) Berckkenungersikken) Studien design um Methodik des Eurober Berckgerstein Sudia survey of the 2006 Epidemiological Survey of Substatione Akade Sudia (St. 4) erst 2008 Eurol, 45, 48–581 50 fbr	7912	Two step selection. Geographically representative sampling and then random sample from the population registers for that community. Oversampling of younger age groups.	Part of a general survey on substance use and abuse.	Self-administered mail-in survey (n = 6.589). Supplemented with telephone interviews for those who did not respond after 3 reminiders (n = 1.314).	48%	age, gender, geography	Spent at least 650month on some form of gambling in past year	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)	407 People per EGM in 2006	49.4% (Lifetime =71.5%)	0.20% (3-4):0.29% (5+):0.49% combined	0.6%	0.49 * 1.19 = 0.6%		card games on Internet; EGMs	EBA 2000. Funded by Ministry of Health.	http://www.lsgbayen	http://www.ift.de/ift	2

Loca	ition	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
GER	MANY		2007	16-65	Burdssterstrate für gesundheiliche Aufdrang (120,4) (2009). Glückssgelverhalter und Problematis des Oblicksgeleinen in Deutschlaus en Oblicksgeleinen in Deutschlaus problem gambling in Germany in 2007. Fedrall Certer for Heatt Education). Burdssterzheiter für gesundheiliche Aufdrang (125,4) (2012). Glückssgeleinenten und Glücksgelein drei repäsentävnen Bevölkerungsbet augenen 2007. Jobo und 2011. [Results from Three representative drei schleenten for Heattin drei ergistentävnen Bevölkerungsbet augenen 2007. Jobe und 2011.	10001	Random digit dialing Selection within the household of the person with the next birthday.	Unspecified, starting with leisure activities	telephone interview	/ 63.3%	# telephones per household, age, sex, education, region	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.	SOGS-PY	407 People per EGM in 2008	55%	0.41% (3-4): 0.19% (5+): 0.6% combined	0.62%	0.6*.72*1.44 = 0.62%	Male; age 18-25	EGM (Casino and Non Casino), sports betting, Poker.	B26A 2007 Funded by German Lotto and Tolo- Bio: The rate of problem gamiting is probably underestimated because some SOGS-8ems wern't answere by the respondents caused by i filter matalac.	http://www.bzga.de/	http://www.lozgis.de	a
GER	MANY		2010	14-64	Education, January 2012. Education, January 2012. Mediate Constraints, Justea, C., Kastink, N., Porz, S., Schol, D., Waster, A., Auguer, C., Martin, M., Waster, C., Auguer, C., Martin, J., Waster, C., Martin, J., Waster, C., Martin, J., Martin, C., Martin, J., Martin, C., Martin, J., Martin, J., Education, J., Education, S., Constraint, Education de Internation and Libeck.	15023	Landlines + 1,001 cell phones (1st known prevalence study to use sampling of German communities proportion to size. Additional recruiting of problem gamblers by media campaigns, popular gamblers by media campaigns, popular gambling halts, castinos), treatment institutions, prisons, credit courseling centres, and self-help groups. This annote was not used in the yrevalence estimates.	u	telephone interviews	52.4% (landline), 56.6% cell phones	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, unemployment, immigrant status (separated for landline and cell phones)	> 10 days gambling in lifetime	DSM-IV-L & DSM-IV-PY	388 people per EGM in 2010	45%	0.31% (3-4) + 0.35 (6+): 0.87% combined	0.61%	0.67 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .53 = 0.61%	male, younger people, lower education, unemployment, immigrant	EGMs, Poker, 'other sports betting'	PAGE 2010. Funded by the 16 federal states of Cermany under the gambling state treaty.			
GER	MANY		2009 (March- May)	16-65	Bundeszentrale für gesundheiliche Aufstarung (28/20) (2010). Guichageis Bundeszentrale (2010). Guichageis Bundeszentrale (2010). Bundeszentrale für gesundheiliche Aufstarung (28/20) (2012). Guichasgeievenhalten und Guichasgiet auch in Deutschullte. Ergebnisse aus Aufstarung (28/20) (2012). Guichasgeievenhalten und Guichasgiet agarugen 2007. 2009 und 2011 Results from there representative population surveys 2007. 2009 and 2011. Federal Carlier for Health	10000	Random digit dialing, Random selection of adult within household.	leisure habits, interview starts with questions concerning general leisure activities	telephone n interviews	61.6%	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, region.	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.	SOGS-PY	412 people per EGM in 2008.	53.8%	0.64% (3-4): 0.45% (5+): 1.09%	1.13%	1.09 * .72 * 1.44 = 1.13%	Mate; age 16-25; elementary school education; immigramt; unemployed	Greater number of gambing formats; Internet-casino gambing; EGMs, keno, casino table games	B2gA2010. Funded by German Lotto and Toto- Boc.	http://www.bzga.de/	http://www.bzga.de	z
GER	MANY		2009 (May- October)	18-64	Kraus, L., Sassen, M., Patst, A. & Buhringer, C. (2010). Kurzbenicht Epidemiologischer Suchtsurvey 2009. Zusstzauwertunger zum Glücksspieverhalter: Prävalenz des (pathologischem) Glücksspiels. November 2010. Kraus, L., & Pabst, A. (2010). Studiendesign und Methoolik des Epidemiologischen Suchtaurveys 2000.	8030	Two step selection. Geographically representative sampling and then random sample from the population registers for that community. Oversamping of younge age groups.	Part of a general survey on substance use and abuse.	3,731 self- administered mail- in survey, 927 self- administered online survey, 3,376 telephone interview	50.1%	Age, gender, citizenship, education.	Spent at least €50/month on some form of gambling in past year	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)	412 people per EGM in 2008.	45.2%	.19% (3-4) + .27 (5+): 0.46% combined	0.84%	0.46 * 1.19 = 0.55% Averaged with the 2009 BzGA study = 0.84%	Males; age 18 - 29		ESA 2009. Funded by Ministry of Health.	https://www.ift.de/file		
GER	MANY		2011 (April- June)	16-65	Bundleszentise für gesundhritliche Ausdeszentise für gesundhritliche Ausdeszentise für gesundhritliche Ausdeszentise für geschlichten eine und in Deutschlimme Ergebnisse aus drei repräsentativen Berokkerungsbef gungen 2007, 2009 auf 2011 Auklässung (B2A) (Flexult from three representative population auveys 2007, 2009 and 2011. Federal Centre for Health Education). January 2012. Schlare for Health Education). Smiller	10002	Random digit dialing of landlines, with oversampling of 16-25 year olds. Random selection of adult within household.	leisure habits, interview starts with questions concerning general leisure activities	telephone h interviews	59.9%	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, region.	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.	SOGS-PY	388 people per EGM in 2010.	63.5%	0.51% (3.4); 0.49% (5+); 1.00% combined	0.88%	1.0 * .72 * 1.44 = 1.0% Combined with the AWI 2011 study = . 88%	Males; age 21-25; low level of education; immigrant; unemployment	Sports betting; slot machines; greater number of gambling formats	B2p3,2011. Funded by German Lotto and Toto- Bioc	http://www.bzga.de/		
GER	MANT		March)	10+	mase, H. & Pune, H. (2011). Spielen mit und um Geld in Deutschland. TNS Emnid. October 2011.	15002	selection of adult within household.	leisure activities, then immediate recording of gambling activities	interviews	58.2%	'sociodemographic characteristics'.	average month	DSM-IV-PT	EGM in 2010	63.5%	(5+); 0.44% combined	0.75%	.44 * 1.19 * 1.44 = . 75%	young age	Engagement in multiple forms.	Punded by AVV Automaten-Wirtschartsverbande- Info GmbH (umbrella organization for automat providers including EGMs)	http://www.automais		
GRE BRIT (Eng Wale Scot	AT 'AIN land, :s, land)		1999	16+	Sproston, K., Erens, R., & Orford, J. (2000), British Gambian Pervalence Survey 1999. London: National Centre for Social Research.	7770	Random sample of 7.00 addresses from publicly available Postcode Address Files. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face to-face interview with 1 person. In addition, everyone 16 and older was asked to fill in self- completion questionnair and return it in the mail.	0 'gambling behavior'	Face to face residential interview + self- administered mail in	65%	age, sex	gambling in past year	SOGS 'current' & DSM-IV 'current'	250,000 EGMs in 1999. United Kingdom population in 1999 was 59,113,439. 238 people per EGM.		72% SOGS-PY: 1.3% (3-4): 0.8% (5+): 2.1% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4): 0.2% (5+): 0.8% combined	0.8%	SOGS-PY: 2.1* . 72*.78 = 1.1% DSM-IV-PY: 0.8* 1.19*.76 = 0.5% Average = 0.8%	male; age 16-24; parent who was problem gambler; lowest income group; separated o divorced	greater number of gambling formats; table games; sports and/or horse r race betting		http://www.gambling		
GRE BRI (Eng Wale Scot	AT AIN iand, .s, iand)		2010	16+	Wardle, H., Moody, A., Spenne, S., Contratt, M., Markey, J. A. Dobber, F. (2011). British Gamoling Prevalence Samey 2010. Prevalence for The Samey 2010. Prevalence for The Samey 2010. Prevalence for The National Centre for Social Research.	7756	Random sample of 3.7. addresses from England sociated and Vibes postaded nut by the postaded nut by the interviewers visited address and address and attempted to gain a face to face that address. Everyone interview with an addl at that address. Everyone address and attempted to gain a face to face oncripide an andividual questionnaire using addresses and a social to participants networks participants networks parti	5 The first few questions are about your leisure activities. ² Unlike previous surveys, the 2010 survey the 2010 context firme: Lottery and Recreation Study 2 2010 ² .	computer-assisted self-interview + supplemental telephone interviews	47%	age, sex and regional distribution	Gambling in past 12-months.	CPGI: DSM-IV- PY	251 people per EGM in 2010	73%	CPG:1.15% (3.2%) 0.7% (8-2.3%) 0.7% (8-2.3%) 0.64(1.0.4%) (5-3%) 0.84(1.0.4%) (5-3%) 0.9% combined	1.3%	CPGL 25 - 58 = 1.4% DSM-IV-PY: 0.9* 1.19 = 1.1% Average = 1.3%	male, younger, parents who gambied regularly and had experienced gambing problems tobacco smoker. Dami-hip option sessociated with being Alain/Asian British whereas associated with being unemployed and being in bad health.	larger number of gambling formats; poker at a pub/club (12.8%); online sidot machine style games (8.1%); fixed odds betling terminatis (EGMs) (8.8%)	Data collection in 2010 was computer-assisted for the first time.	http://www.gamblind		
GRE BRIT (Eng Wale Scoti	AT AIN land, :s, land)		2006-2007	16+	Warde, H., Sproston, K., Ofrer, J., Errens, B., Griffen, M., Constantine, H., & Popt, S. (2007). British Dept. S. (2007). British Condon: National Centre for Social Research.	9003	Random sample of 10,144 households. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face to face interview with 1 person. In addition, each person. If a staked to fill in self-completion questionnaire and return (either online or pape 6 pencil). Participants received 25 for participation. An attemp was made to conduct a participation. An attemp was made to conduct a participation who refused or could not be contacte at home	'gambling attitudes and activities' - t	face-lo-face residential (except problem gambling section which was self-administered) + self-administered mail-in or online + supplemental telephone interviews	52%	age, sex, region	spent money on gambling activity in past 12 months	CPGI & DSM- IV-PY	223 people per EGM in U.K. in 2006		68% CPGI: 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (64); 2.0% combined DSM-V-PY: 0.3% (3-4); 0.3% (5-); 0.6% combined	0.7%	CPGI: 2.0 * 58 * . 76 = 0.9% DSM-IV-PY: 0.8 *1. 19 * .76 = 0.5% Average = 0.7%	male, age 16-34; parent who istwas problem gambler; single, low income; minority group membership	greater number of gambing formats; spread betting) (sports betting) fixed odds betting terminals (EGMs); betting exchaniss (EGMs); betting exchaniss (IGMs); betting exchaniss (Internet) gambling		http://www.gambling		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	s Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
GREATAN (England & Scotland)		2012	16+	Watcher, H., Sesteiny, C., Alwand, L., Mang, C., Bono, C., Schell, J. & Sathon, R. (2014), Garanting Detection of England and Southanic England 2012 and Sociation Health News/2012. Program for The Cambing Commission.	England Platt even obtained data were obtained form 7.389 people. There obtained form 7.389 people. Prese obtained from 4.583 abult support of the second participation data were obtained from 4.081 abults appendix of the second gambling data were obtained from 4.081 abults.	See Section 1.2 of the sector sector 1.2 of the sector sec	Presented as a headh survey.	Data backgrin for Data backgrin for Shefa Sidouad the same procedures are procedures are procedures are procedures are and out fore-to- flore-sing outprocessing and data backgring and	Erganizes Erganizes erganizes	Yes are section combined data. Full details the full details the full details the full details the full details the full deta	General de leest months	PGSI (OPG): DSM-V-PY		85%	2005-19(137) 064 (19):146 0044 (19):146 0044 (19):054 (19)	Prevalence		Being much being min Back false. British A salam Alam British or Asiam Alam British and		Report provide jakomatiko ako gamtang de behaviour in Egoto and Solito and gamtang contributed from the Health Survey for England (ISES) 2012 and the Social Health Survey (DHAS) 2012.	bito. Javor gambin	thu And Ande of	
GREAT BRITAIN (Wales)		2015	16+	Cambling Commission. (2016). Welsh problem gambling survey. Birmingham, UK: Author.	4048	sample is designed to by representative of the adult population resident in Wales aged 16 and over. The unit of sampling is Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and 69 interviewing points throughout the Wales an selected with probability proportional to resident population, after stratification to y Loat Authority and Social Cravte	Not indicated	Data collection for both the HSE and ShteS followed the same procedures. Interviews were carried out face-to- face using computer-assisted interviewing.		age, gender	Gambled at least once in past 12- months.	PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY		61%	Problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI = 1%						http://www.gamblin		
GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)		2015	16+	Conolly, A., Fuller, E., Jones, H., Maplethorpe, N. Sondaal, A. & Wardle, H. (2017). Gambling behaviour in Great Britain in 2015: Evidence from England, Scotland and Wales. London: NatCen Social Research.		Survey methodology varied between countries, Particularly in Wales. See Appendix A.	Health survey (England/Scotland ; Survey on a wide variety of interesting topics (Wales)	Face-to-face; paper) self-completion (England/Scotland) ; computer-assisted self-completion (Wales).		Yes. See Section 1.2.2 for details.	Past year gamblin	g PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY		63%	CPGI: 1.1% (3-7); 0.8% (8+); 1.7% combined; DSM-IV- PY: 0.7% (3+)			male	spread betting, betting via a bettin exchange, playing poker in pubs or clubs, betting offline on events other than sports horse or dog racing, and playin machines in bookmakers.	"ev would caution against making cross nation ge comparisons between Wales and the other two g countries because of the underlying differences in how the data were collected. Cross national comparisons between England and Scotland can be made as the data were collected using very or similar methods." 9	I http://www.gamblin	2	
GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)		2017	16+	Condly, A., Davies, B., Fuller, E., Henrz, N., A. Wang, H. (2016). Carolis, J. (2016). Gardie E., Bahawiton H. Garagi, Malan Gardie E., Bahawita, Sondar M. (2016). Social Research.		Survey methodology varied between countries, particularly in Wales.				Yes. See Appendex A. for details.	Past year gamblin	ig PGSI(CPGI); DSM-IV-PY		57%	CPG1: 1.1% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 1.6% combined; DSM-IV- PY: 0.6% (3+)			male	played machines bookmakers (13.7%), bet offlin on events (offler than horse or dog racingor offler sports events) (13.1%),reported sunther gambling schväy not covere by the survey questions(11.6%) bet offline on dog spits, casino or bingo games (0.2%).	In This report provides information about jambing between or Levis behaviouring and a compared to the behaviouring of Levis and the compared of the Biological Science (Skels) 2016 and the Wales Complex in 2016.	https://www.gambii		
GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)		2018	16+	Gambling Commission. (2019). Gambling participation in 2018: Behaviour, awareness and attitudes. Annual Report. Birmingham: Author.		Combination of telephone and online surveys.								46% (past four- weeks)						Data on rates of problem, moderate and low-risk gambling are taken from our latest Combined Health Survey 2016 (which incorporates the Health Survey of England, the Scottish Health Survey and the Welsh Problem Gambling Survey due to its use of the Welsh Problem Gambling Sevently Index) and DSM-VI screens.	https://www.gambli	2	
HONG KONG		2001	15-64	wrong, I. L. K., & So, E. M. T. (2003). Prevalence estimates of problem and pathological gambing in Hong Kong, 1933–4. Centre for Social Policy Studies of The Department of Applied Social Centre of The Non Kong Polycebur University, (2002, March), Report on a Study of Hong Kong Polycebur Policyburg, (2002, March), Report on a Study of Hong Kong Polycebur Policyburg, (2002, March), Report and Study of Hong Kong Polyceburg, Bureau, 2005, March), Report Bureau, 2005, March, Report, 2005, March, Report Bureau, 2005, March, Report, 2005, March, 2005,	2004	Kandom digit dialing with random selection of individual within the household. Six attempts at each number over a 10 day period.	1	telephone interview	57.4%	No, but the "sample was comparable (through test analyses) to 2001 census figures for gender and age".		DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)	No EGMs in Han Kang.	g 78.0% (legal gambling = 77.8%; illegal gambling = 4.2%)	4.0% (3-4); 1.8% (5+); 5.8% combined	7.6%	5.8 * 1.19 * 1.44 *. 76 = 7.6%	male; lower education; lower income	norse racing; sports betting; casino table game	93	http://ajp.psychiatry	g http://www.hab.gov	1

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
HONG KONG		2005	15-64	Social Sciences Research Centre (2005), A Study of Hong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities. University of Hong Kong, Commissioned by Home Affairs Bureau, Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Dec 2005.	2093	Random digit dialing wit 6 attempts in a 23 day window. Random selection within household (next birthday).	 participation in gambling activities 	telephone interview	w 23.7% (CASRO calculatio n derived from data in the report)	age, gender		DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)	No EGMs in Hong Kong.	81.1% (legal gambling = 80.4%; illegal gambling = 2.1%)	3.1% (3-4); 2.2% (5+); 5.3% combined	4.8%	5.3 * 1.19 * 1.44 * . 53 = 4.8%	male; lowest family income group	horse racing, soccer betting, casino table games, social gambling		http://www.hab.gov.		
HUNG KUNG		August)	15-64	Hong Aong -oxylectinic University (2012), S. Study of Hong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities. Department of Applied Social Sciences. The Hong Kong Song Polytechric University. Commissioned by the Secretary for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. March 2012.	2024	Random digit calaing or listed residential phone numbers with 3 attempt to contact each samplec respondent. Sample was supplemented with telephone numbers not listed in the directory. Random selection within household (selecting person with next birthday).	gambling activities	telephone interview	(CASRO calculatio n derived from data in the report)			IDSN-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided	Kong in 2011.	0276	1.9% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.3% combined	4,476	3.3 ° 1.19 ° 2.18 ° . 51 = 4.4%	mare; less education; lower family income group	norse racing, soccer betting, Macau casinos		http://www.nab.gov.		
HONG KONG		2016	15-64	Hong Kong Polytechnic University (2017), Report on the Study offloat (annibig Activities in 2016. Gambling Activities in 2016. Department of Applied Social Sciences. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Commissioned by the Ping Wo Fund.	1	1045 Random digit disting of listed residential phone numbers with 3 attempt to contact each sampler respondent. Sample was supplemented with telephone numbers not listed in the directory. Random selection within household (selecting person with next birthday).	8 11	telephone interview	 59.31% "cooperation on rate" 	Yes		DSM-V (Chinese)		61.50%	1.4% (4-9 items).			male, aged 50+, unemployed	horserace betting, mahjong, Mark-Six, Iottery, Macau casinos wagering, Macau horserace betting	Also included a youth survey (aged 15-22).	http://www.hab.gov.		
HUNGARY		2007	18-64	Kun B., Balázs H., Arnold, P., Paksi, B., & Demetrovics, Z. (2011). Gambling in western and eastern Europe: The example of Hungary. Journal of Gambling Studies. doi: 10.1007/s10899-011-9242-4	2	1710 Sampling addresses from the civil registry stratified by geographic location, degree of urbanization and age.	Problem gambling assessed as part of a more thorough assessment of all addiction: "Nationa Survey on Addiction Problems"	face-to-face f residential interview; self- administered I SOGS	85.1%	i Yes	ever gambled on a weekly basis in their lifetime	SOGS-L	304 people per EGM in 2006	(65.3% Lifetime)	1.9% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.3% combined	1%	3.3 * .72 *.44 = 1.0%	males; age 18-24; less education; lower income; smoker; heavier drinking; lifetime cannabis use			http://dx.doi.org/10.		
ICELAND		2000	16-75	MG-Gabup (2000). Videnofisamedian Mittabide survey). Report. Reps/situ/ latenskaw Markadaramediant. Greatnasco, S. J. (2005). Prevalence of pathological agambing among adults in lochand. Paper prevalence of pathological agambing and te fito conference on research in Social Sociences, Reys/ank, Icoland. Jonsson, J. (2006). An overview of prevalence surveys of pathological gambing in the Nordic co uses. Journal of Cambing Issues.	1	500 randomly drawn from th national register	e		70.5%	5		DSM-IV-L (NODS-L)			0.7% (3-4): 0.6% (5+): 13% combined	0.7%	1.3 * 1.19 * .44 = 0.7%	Mates			http://www.camb.ne		
ICELAND		2005	18-70	Olason, D. T., & Grebersson, S. J. (2004). Ideated: In G. Mary T. (2004). Ideated: In G. Mary T. Barrowski, S. K. Stark, S. Stark, S. S. Stark, S.	3	338 randomly drawn from th national register	e	telephone interview a few self- administered mail- in (n = 100)	w 69.8%	, gender, age, residency		DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)& CPGI	280 People per EGM in 2008	69%	DSM-U-VPY: 0.5% (5-4): 0.6% (5+): 1.1% combined CPG:1.1% (5-7): 0.5% (6+): 1.6% combined	12%	DSM-V-PY: 1.1" 1.19 * 1.44 * 7.6 = 1.4% CPGI: 1.6 * 5.8 * 1.44 * 7.6 = 1.0% Average = 1.2%	male, 18-25, less education; single; ADHD; cognitive distortions	larger number of games: private card games; EGMs		http://dx.doi.org/10.	http://www.camh.ne	4
ICELAND		2007	18-70	Olason, D.T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Stu dies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May 2009.	3	1009 randomly drawn from th national register	e	telephone interview	w 63.4%	Not indicated, but presumed.		CPGI	280 People per EGM in 2008	69.4% (11.8% weekly)	1.3% (3-7); 0.3% (8+); 1.8% combined	1%	1.6 * .58 * 1.44 *.7 = 1.0%	3	slot machines; poker; Internet poker		http://www.snsus.or	6	
ICELAND		2011		Kily, Sciol. D.T., Hayer, T., Brosowski, Clason, D.T., Hayer, G. (2015). Gambling in the mist of economic crisis: Results from three national prevalence studies from loeland. Journal of Gambling Studes (Epub ahead of print).	1	887 randomly drawn from th national register	e	telephone interview	N			CPGI		76.2%	1.7% (3-7); 0.8% (8+); 2.5% combined			males; age group 18–25; primary education			https://dx.doi.org/10		
IRELAND, Republic of		2014-2015	15+	National Advisory Committee on Drugs and Alcohol (MACDA), (2016). Prevalence of drug Use and gambing in reland and roug use in Northern Ireland Bulletins 1 & 2. Dublin: Author.	7005 (Republic of Ireland)	Face-to-face interviews; computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI); those who are normally resident in households		Face-to-face		Yes - by gender, age and former Health Board region to maximise its representativeness of the general population.				64.5%						In 2014715, in releand, the survey asked about the last year and last month prevalence or Gambling for the fast line. Lifetime providence was not buying a lottery token of survey last lifetime public lifetime lifetime public lifetime lifetime laborameter short, gambling online or buy telephone, plasing a bet at a horse or dog name, lettime, plasing a bet at a horse or dog name, pamingkin makene, playing card games for money with fiendafamily, playing bingo in person and others such as work sweepstakes.	https://www.health-	https://www.health-	0
ISLE OF MAN		2012	16+	Askari, M. (2012). Isle of Man gambling prevalence survey 2012. Prepared for The Alcohol Advisory Service, in association with IOM Department of Health, Mental Health Services and the IOM Gambling Supervision Commission.	1	1942 A postal questionnaire was sent to 4000 randomly selected addresses chosen from the Small Users Postcode Address File.	Isle of Man Lottery & Gambling study	postal questionnaire	51%	Yes - to reflect the relative size of each group of the population.	Gambling in past 12-months	DSM-IV-PY		785	97.0% (0); 2.4% (1); 0.5% (2); 0.2% (6)			unemployed and unable to work due to long term disability; lived in a household as a couple.		Questionnaire design was compatible with a target gambling prevalence survey. Ite 2010 British Gambling Prevalence Survey (BGPS 2010).	http://hdl.handle.nel		
ITALY		2008	18-74	Barbaranell, C. (2010). Prevalence and Correlates of Problem Gambing in Italy, Bh European Contence on Segenther 11-17, 2010 and www. Intomatagoroup. convergipal/social/pre_sintesi_7_10_ new.pdf		000 Quota sampling for geographic area, city size, age, gender						CPGI and SOGS cross classification (presumably using the SOGS-PY)	291 People per EGM in 2008	54%	1.27% (5+)	2.3%	1.22 * (2.17+1.49) /2 = 2.3%	male, diverced, higher income, a parent with gambling problems gambling at a younger age, more gambling fallacies, higher depression and anxiety, greater mipulsivity, higher risk taking, greater motivation for geneter motivation for economic, and hedonistic motives,	larger number of games: horse racing, card games, EGMs, casinos		http://www.easg.org	/ http://www.lottomati	4

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Standard Problem Calculation Gambling	ns Correlates of I	Game Correlates G of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
ITALY		2010	18-74	Batharend E., Vecchiner, M., Fela, R., Potos-Guidos, S. (2013). Extending the previewing of Add Markowski (Contention). Batharen (Contention). Interest, 28, 1-24. http://dx.doi.org/10. 4300/gr.2013.28.3	197	9 Bei-report questionnaire consisting of about 300 items administeres (b were collected by GFK Euristio between June were collected by GFK Euristio between June 2010 (bituly). A guida sample, balanced by GFK groups), and age by gender (12 groups), were protected by an untertween; and then tentieveen; and then untertween; and then contacted by an untertween; and then tentieveen; and then tentieveen; and then tentieveen; and then untertween; and then tentieveen; and then contacted by an untertween; and then tentieveen; and then tentieveen; and then contacted by an untertween; and then tentieveen; and tentieveen; participation. About 20 avers for the declined to participation then participation.	2 4	velf-report queetionnaire		Neights have been defined by considering level of exclusion (bur (merc categories), neitor be lation in the behavior of the percentation (filter and percentation) (filter and percentation) (filter and percent (two and percent)), and percent (two and percent), and percent (two and percent), and percent (two and percent), and percent (two and percent), and percent (two and percent), (the categories), procedure are available from the first author).		GOSS [Relian Version]: CFGI [Baian Translation]			SGGE: grabbly pathological = 2,05%, CPG: problem gambling = 2,17%	Prevalence			Results proteinsinity denocatured fluit flue psychometric programs of the SGOS and PGSI can be confirmed in the Tatian population: a social denoted the social set of the SGOS and PGSI questionnaire.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4		
ITALY		2010-2011	15-64	Colasante, E., Gori, M., Bastiani, L., Siciliano, V., Gordani, P., Grassi, M., & Molinaro, S. (2012). An assessment of the psychometric properties of Italian version of CPGI. Journal of Gambling Studies.	529	12 Cross-sectional study of a representative randomized sample of the Italian population between 15 and 64 years, extracted randomly from the registry lists of selected municipalities in the sample design		postal questionnaire	35%			CPGI [Italian Version]			4.3% (3-7); 1.3% (8+); 5.6% combined				Data for this study were drawn from IPSAD- Italiatio 2010-2011 (Italian Population Survey on Alcohol and other Drugs), also included the LieBet questionnair; aim of the study included assessment of the psychometric properties of the CPGI.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
LITHUANIA		2008	18-64	Stokauska (2000), Lithuania In G. Meyer, T. Huye, M. Gurithte (Eds.) Podem Cauching in Europe Intervention, New York, Springer doc: 10.1007/978-0-387-0448-1	100	2 sample design.						No established instrument used.	6305 People per EGM in 2008	"30.1% of respondents admitted they had gambled"	2.1% reported they had financial problems because of their gambing; 2.0% reported they had psychological problems; 0.1% reported they had reported they had reported they had reported they had reported they had reported they had reported they had psychological system the question about problems.	2.1% > 2.1%, which is a simple that questions about the d problems significant underestis true rates respective at 2.2011. Validation d problems d at 2.2011. Validation d cambing DC/11.01 C ambing DC/11.01 C am	vte: saksing presence prelated livitays y whomg loff et of a one n for mibling. Studies. 7 7 10-9232-		This dataset not considered relation by author, results are from an opinion poll on gambling.	<u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1</u>		
MACAU		2003	15-64	Fong , D. K. C., & Orozio, B. (2005). Gambling participation and prevalence estimates for pathological gambling in a far east gambling city: Macau. UNLV Gaming Research & Review Journal, 9(2), 15-28.	112	Half of all residential telephone numbers provided by the only fixed-line telephone service provider were randomly drawn; randor selection within household	n	telephone interview	r 68%		lifetime participation in gambling	DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)	550 People per EGM in 2002	67.9%	2.5% (3-4); 1.8% (5+); 4.3% combined	6% 4.3 * 1.19 74 = 6.0%	* 1.59 * . males; monthly personal incom less than MOP 8,000	casino gambling; e of betting on soccer; mahjong house gambling				
MACAU		2013	15-64	Institute for the Study of Commercial Garning, University of Macao (2014). A study of Macao people's participation in gambling activities 2013. Commissioned By Macao Social Welfare Bureau. Retrieved from http://www.ias.gov.mo/wp- content/uploads/2013/10/2014-05-16- 120116-76.of	215	8		telephone interview				Not indicated		49.5%	1.9% probable problem gamblers; 0.9% probable pathological gamblers			soccer/basketball betting; casino gambling	Report summary indicates that similar reseach studies were undertaken in 2010 and 2007; rate of problem/pathological gambling noted as being lower than in 2010.	http://www.ias.gov.n		
NETHERLANDS	s	2004	16+	De Bruin, D.E., Mejerman, C.J.M., Leenders, F.A.J., & Braam, R.V. (2007) Konstingers an interfeature of the Construction of the Construction of the Construction of the Construction of the Construction of the Ministry of Justice. Counting and the Construction of the Ministry of Justice. Counting and et al (2009). The Ministry of Justice. Counting and the Composition of the Ministry of Justice. Counting and the Composition of the Ministry of Justice. Counting and the Composition of the Ministry of Justice. Counting and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/97.6-0.387. 048645.1 (citing De Frain et al., 2005).	557	⁵⁵ Households randomly selected based on Duld postal codes. Those will a landine are phoned. Those without a landine without a landine and questionnaise and askee to complete and askee to complete and askee to procedure is allo used for people with a landin procedure is allo used for people with a landin the nousehold a with the next birthday within the nousehold a skeed to complete the survery(questionnaire. Pre-notification letter sent to households. Tent	n 1 1	Predominantly telephone interview. However, respondents could also complete online or vis paper & pencil and mai- in.	28%	gender, age, education, ethnicity, household size		SOGS-PY & SOGS-L	2579 People per EGM in 2004	71.7% (87% gambled in Lifetime)	SOGS-PY: 0.8% (54): 0.3% (54): 0.9% combined SOGS-L: 1.5% (3- 4): 1.0% (5+): 2.5% combined	0.5% 0.9.72 - 0.5%	1.44 - 5.3 male: age 30-5 norwestern: unemployed: single: lower education	i; large number of gambling formats; ilegal gambling sidos; cards a casino games	s	http://www.wode.nl/i	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
NETHERLANDS	s	2011	16+	Bieleman, B., Biesma, S., Kruize, A., Zimmerman, C., Boendermaker, M., Nijkamp, R., & Bak, T. (2011). Gokken in kaat: Tweede meling aard en omvang kansspelen in Nederland. Groningen-Rotterdam: WODC, ministerie van Veilioheid en Justitie.	6,000 surveys conducted among the Dutch population aged 16 and older and 500 interviews with regular players.																	
NEW ZEALAND		1991		Albott, M.V., & Volber, R.A. (1991) Cambing and Polesci Cambring In- Company and Polesci Cambring In- View (1994) Company and Cambring In- View (1994) Company and Cambring In- View (1994) Company and Cambring In- Cambring In New Zaland, Research Cambring In New Zaland, Research Parket, Research Cambring In New Zaland, Research C	405	33 and/on digit dalang, random selection, with and/on selection and calibacks.	"The survey we are doing has to do with betting activities or games in which there is a element of usk or chance."	telephone interview	r 66%	age, gender and household size		SOGS-PY & SOGS-L		(95% - Lifetime)	SOGS-PY: 21% (3-4): 1.2% (5+): 3.3% combined SOGS-L: 4.3% (3- 4): 2.7% (5+): 7.0% combined	2.0% 33.72 76-2.0%	1.44 * 18-29; maint Maori & Pacific Islander; unemployed; si	race track betting: EGMs		http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
NEW ZEALAND		1999	18+	Abbott, M.W., & Volberg, R.A. (2000). Taking the Pulses on Gambiang and Problem Gambiang in New Zasland: A National Providence Survey. Wellington: Department of Internal Affairs. Abbott, M.W., Volberg, R.A., & Ronnberg, S. (2004). Comparing the New Zealand and Swedish national surveys of gambiang and problem gambiang. Jon 307, 554, and and gambiang. Jon 307, 554, and and gambiang. Jon 307, 554, and B.J.OCS, MOUND40278, 08853, of		2452 prenotification letter sent to listed telephone numbers; survey conducted by Statistics New Zealand	"The survey has to do with betting activities or games in which there is a element of luck or chance, for example Lotto, TAB or Telebingo."	telephone interview	v 75%	i Yes	any lifetime gambling	SOGS-Past 6 months & SOGS-L	14.877 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population of 3,800,000 in 1999. 255 people per EGM.	(94% - Lifetime; 86% - Past 6- months)	SOGS-6 months: 0.8% (3-4): 0.5% (5+): 1.3% combined SOGS-L: 1.9% (3- 4): 1.0% (5+): 2.9% combined	1	% 1.3 * .72 * 1.44 * . 76 = 1.0%	Pacific Island ethnicity: Maori; born outside New Zealand, Europe, Australia and North America: Catholic; households with incomes between \$40,001 and \$50,000; male	casino games; EGMs; telebingo		http://www.dia.govd.	r <u>http://dx.doi.org/10</u>	1
NEW ZEALAND		2010	15+	Health Sponsorship Council. (2012). New Zealanders' knowledge, views and experience of gambling and gambling harm: Results from the 2010 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Wellington: Author: http://archive.hsc. org. nz/sitesi/default/files/publications/Gam bling%20Overview-%20fnl-120608. pdf		1740 The survey was designed to be able to produce nationally representiative estimates The 2010 HLS adopted a multi- stage, stratified, probability-proportional- to-size (PPS) of the meshblocks, sampling design.	health and lifestyles'	face-to-face residential interviews	Adult Sample: 55.5% (unweight ed); 56.7% (weighted	gender, ethnicity and age	gambled on one of the listed gambling activities in the last 12 months.	CPGI		819	6 2.3% (3-4); 0.7% (5+); 3.0% combined			living in more deprived areas; Māori and Pacific ethnicities	continous forms of gambling; EGMs; 4 or more gambling formats	The gambing section of the 2010 HLS contained more than 80 questions and was the largest section of the questionnarie. The 2010 HLS also included question relating to bhacco control, healthy eating and sun safety.	http://archive.hsc.or	6	
NEW ZEALAND		2002-2004	15+	Mason, K. (2006). Problem Gambing in New Zeatand: A nalysis of the 2002/03 New Zeatand Heatth Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Heatth.	1	2929 Complex multi-stage design, with stratification and clustering. Pre- survey letters were sent to selected households before the interviewer visited the house, and up to 10 callbacks were made to each selected household.		face-to-face residential interview	72%	y Yes - to represent the New Zealand adult civilian population aged 15 and over, who are non- institutionalised, live in permanent private dwellings and are usually resident in New Zealand.		custom 10 question gambling screen	158 people per EGM in 2002	69.4%	6 1.2% ("current problem gambling"); 1.9% (combined problem gambling and at-risk gambling)			age 25-34; male; Maori or Pacific ethnicity; employed; living alone; lower educational attainment; hazardous drinking smokers; poorer health; mental health problems	:	The custon gambling screen and scoring system were developed for the 2002(2) New Zealand Health Survey by the Ministry of Health and a ne existing gambling screen net the criteria required for the screen.	http://www.moh.gov		
NEW ZEALAND		2006-2007	15+	Mason, K. (2009). A Focus on Protein Sambling: Resul ts of the 200607 New Zeatand Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health.	t	2488 Random sample of smal areas (meshboicks), and from these a sample of households was selected, and from each household one adult and one child (if there were any residing in the household) were randomly selected. Oversamping for Maor Pacific and Asian peoples to ensure sufficient sample sizes for these groups. Up to 10 call-backs.	"Health Survey"	face-to-face residential interview	683	 age, gender, District Health Board area and ethnic group. 	gambled on one of the listed gambling activities in the last 12 months.	CPGI	197 People per EGM in 2008	65.3%	6 1.3% (3-4); 0.4% (5+); 1.7% combined	1	% 1.7 * .58 = 1.0%	age 35-44; males; Maori & Pacific people; socioeconomic deprivation; less education; smoker, hazardous drinker; anxiety or depressive disorde	greater number of gambling formats		http://www.moh.gov		
NORTHERN IRELAND		2010	16+	Department for Social Development Northern Ireand, (2010). Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010. Belfast: Author		1032 Random sample of 2.06 addresses selected from the Pointer Database, the most up-to-date listing of private households in Northem Ireland. At each address interviewers attempted a short, face to face, interview with one household member.	 'gambling attitudes and activities' 	Face-to-face residential interview; although CPGI section completed privately.	57%	age, gender, and regional distribution		CPGI	457 people per EGM in Ireland in 2010	75.3%	6 5.3% (3-7); 2.2% (8+); 7.5% combined	3.3	% 7.5 * .58 * .76 = 3.3%	males; age 18 to 29; single	EGMs, horse race betting, football betting, online gambling		http://www.dsdni.go	2	
NORWAY		1997	18+	Celetstam K.G., & Johansson, A. (2003). Characteristics of gambing and problematic gambing in the bieptone intervers study. Addictive Behaviors, 28, 189–97. Addictive Collestam & Johansson (2009). Norway, In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffins (Eds.), Problem Gambing in Lurope: Challenges, Prevention, and the into 100 NPT & 547 College. Into 100 NPT & 547 College.	:	2014 random-digit telephone dialing of residential dwellings; up to 6 call- backs made to complete an interview		telephone interview	v 47.8%	 age * sex * geography weights calculated, but were not applied to the problem gambling prevalence rates 		DSM-IV (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)	28.600 EGMs in 1999. Population o 4,438,547 in 1999. 155 people per EGM.	Not specifically f indicated, although 31.2% reported never gambling.	0.45% (3-4); 0.15% (5+); 0.6% combined	. 0.8	9% 0.8*1.19*1.59* 74 = 0.8%	. age 18-30; males	slots; lotteries		http://dx.doi.org/10.	http://dx.doi.org/10	1
NORWAY		2002	15-7	Liund, L. & Nordlund, S. (2003). Persyngenia og snegorodomer 1. Brennen and Statistick (Statistics). Solar Balenia Instituti för namindelfarbählung. Colestam & Juhansson (2009). Norway In G. Mayer, T. Hayer, A.M. Califfani, EGSJ, Problem Gambing in Horway in G. Mayer, T. Hayer, A.M. Califfani, EGSJ, Problem Gambing in Intervention. New York. Springer, do: 10.1077/878-387.0486-1 (citing Lund & Norwick, Schladen). Jonason, J. (2006). An overvine of generalisens surveys of nativological gambing in the Nordic co pathological gambing in the Nordic co pathologi		5235 random selection of people from the national registry		phone + mail in for those not contacted by phone	55% d (telephon e rate = 65.3%; postal response rate = 40.8%)			SOGS-PY & SOGS-L: DSM- IV-PY & DSM- IV-L (NODS)	150 People per EGM in 2002	81%	§ SOGS-PY: 0.4% (3-4): 0.2% (5+): 0.6% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4): 0.2% (5+): 0.7% combined SOGS-L: 0.7% (3-4): 0.3% (5+): 0.6% (5+): 1.4% (0.6% (5+): 1.4%) 0.6%		% SOGS: 06 7.2 159 * 74 = 0.5% DSM-IV-PY:0.2 * 1 19 * 159 * 74 = 1.0% Average = 7%	males .	larger number of games; EGMs; sports betting		http://dx.doi.org/10.	http://www.camb.n	a
NORWAY		2005	15- 70+	Card, H. & Berntsen, W. (2005). Undressiketic on perspecial) [Subyl and perspective perspectability of the appropriate of the second second second and the second second second second second Math. Golestam, K.G., & Johansson, A. (2006). Novery I. G. Meyer, T. (2006). Novery I. G. Meyer, T. (2007). Nover, T. (2007). Canating and Problem Gamping Stu Gamping Stu G		3135 Randomly selected from landline (60%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals with the glo participate. If they participate. If they questionnaire in the mail	"a study of Norwegians" attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"	edi-administered mailed-in surveys	estimated to be as low or lower than 25%	age, gender, region		CPGI	151 people per EGM in 2004	92.5%	5.36% (3-7);1.9% (8+);5.5% combined	1.7	% 55*58*53= 1.7%			Study conducted by Synovate (former) known as Markan and Moless Markan and Moless known as a study was criticated by Volberg, RA, Albott, MW, & Munce, Muy 26, Moless, Rave and Kall & Bernsten, Study on Population.	http://www.google.c	http://dx.doi.org/10	1 http://www.ansus.or
NORWAY		2007	15- 70+	Kavi, H., (2007). Spillevance og appleproblemer (en norske bener og spillevanderen (en norske bener og spillevanderen (en norske bener og spillevanderen (en norske bener og spillevanderen (en norske og spillevanderen (en norske)). Oberen (en norske), forske forske bener og spillevanderen (en norske), forske forske forske forske forske (en norske), forske (en norske), forske forske forske forske forske (en norske), forske (en norske), forske forske forske forske forske forske (en norske), forske), forske (en norske), forske (en norske), forske (en norske		3135 Randomly selected from landine (60%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with qudas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked if they were willing to agreed they were sent a guestionnaire in the mail	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"	sel-administered mailed-in surveys	22%	i age, gender, region		CPGI	Siet machines wern removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.	8	2 6% (3 -7); 1.7% (8); 4.3% combined	1.3	% 43 * 58 * 53 = 1.3%			Study conducted by Syrovate (formerly known as Instant and Media Instante (MMI)).	http://dx.doi.org/10.		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL Refe	rence URL
NORWAY		2007	16-74	4 Bakken, I. J., Gdestam, K. G., Grave, R. W., Wenzel, H. G. & Øren, A. (2009). Cambing behavior and gambing problems in Norway 2007. Sol. 333-330. doi: 10.1111/j.1467- 9450.2009.000113.x Classing Control and Control Control dets among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Adults. Finland, Enland, Ender Conference, Helsing, Finland, Nordic Conference, Helsing, Finland, Nordic Conference, Helsing, Finland, Nordic Conference, Helsing, Finland,	34	82 Random sample of 10,000 people from the national population register mailed a survey.		self-administered mailed-in surveys (or completed online)	36.19	6 age, gender, geography		DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS)	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.	e 67	9% DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4): 0.3% (5-3): 0.7% combined DSM-IV-L: 1.1% (2 4): 0.7% (5+): 1.7% combined	0.99	% 0.7 * 1.19 * .53 = . 4% Averaged with Synovate 2007 Study = 0.9%	male; 18-24; born outside Norway; lower education; single	slot machines; instant win	conducted by SINTEF organization	http://dx.doi.org/10.	http://www.snsus.org	
NORWAY		2008	16-74	 Barken, LJ. & Weggeberg, H. (2009) Pengespil og pengespillproblem i Norge 2008 (Gambling Behaviour and Problem Gsi mbing in Norwsy 2008); SINTEF Rapport A8499. Olason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Stu dies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation (§ 7th Nordic Adults: Frank, Frankrick 	34	41 10,000 surveys mailed out to random sample from the national population register.		self-administered mailed-in surveys (or completed online)	359	6 age, gender, geography		DSM-IV-PY (NODS)	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009. Note: World Count of Gaming Machines incorrectly reports 250 people per EGM in 2008	e 7	7% 0.6% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 0.8% combined	0.59	% .8 * 1.19 * .53 = 0.5%	male; 16-24; born outside Norway; lower education; single	greater number of games; Internet gambling; slots	conducted by SINTEF organization	http://www.sintef.no		
NORWAY		2008	15- 70+	Kawi, H. & Torvik, F.A. (2008). Spillevaner og spilleproblemer i befolkningen 2008 [Playing habits am gambling problems in the population 2008]. Synovate. Norsk Tipping Annual Reports	31	85 Randomly selected from landline (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuats were asked it they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a ouestionnaire in the mail	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"	self-administered mailed-in surveys	239	6 Age, gender, region		CPGI	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.	ė	2.1% (3-7); 1.9% (8+); 4.0% combined	0.879	% 4.0 * .58 * .53 = 1.23% Averaged with Bakken, I.J. & Weggeberg, H. (2008) = 0.87%	70% male; under age 30; low income; lower educational attainment; urban; single; unemployed/studer ts/retirees/pensione rs		Study conducted by Synovate.	http://www.spillevet	https://www.norsk-5s	
NORWAY		2010	15- 70+	Pran, K.R. & Ukkelberg, A. (2010). Spillevance og spilleproblemer befolkningen 2010 Synovate Norge. Norsk Tipping Annual Reports	46	38 Randomly selected from landime (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked it they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a questionnaire in the mail	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"	self-administered mailed-in surveys "The methodology used by the survey company, Synovate, was revised between the 2008 and 2010 surveys. This raises questions over the comparability of the two surveys".	149	6 Age, gender, region		CPGI	1,686 people per EGM in 2010.		2.3% (3-7); 2.1% (8+); 4.4% combined	1.369	% 4.4 * 58 * 53 = 1.35%	80% male; under age 30; low income; less education; urban and northern Norway; single; unemployed and pensioners	Internet gambling	Study conducted by Synovate.	www.spillevett.no/b	https://www.norsk-Sc	
SINGAPORE		2004-2005	18+	Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.	20	04 random sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groups		face-to-face residential interview	905	6 Yes		DSM-IV-PY	2,433 people per EGM in 2004	58% (of those 1 and above)	8 2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combined	4.99	% 4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%	male; Chinese; 30- 49; higher income; divorced/separated ; less than university education			http://www.mcys.go		
SINGAPORE		2007-2008	18+	Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2008). Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling A clivities Among Singapore Residents, 2008. Singapore: Author.	23	00 random sample of residences; oversampling of minority ethnic		face-to-face residential interview	895	6 Yes		DSM-IV-PY	2,277 People per EGM in 2008	ŧ	i4% 1.2% (3-4); 1.7% (5+); 2.9% combined	3.5%	% 2.9 * 1.19 = 3.5%	male; Chinese; 30- 59; less than university education; married; middle			http://www.mcys.go		
SINGAPORE		2011 (May- August)	18+	National Council on Problem Gambling (2012). Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling Activities a mong Singapore Residents, 2011. Singapore: Author. February 23, 2012	33	15 random sample of residences; oversampling of minority ethnic		face-to-face residential interview	819	6 Yes		DSM-IV-PY	2,351 People per EGM in 2010	4	17% 1.2% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 2.8% combined	3.19	% 2.6 * 1.19 = 3.1%	male; Chinese; 18- 29 & 40-49; less than university education; married; middle income			http://www.knowthe		
SINGAPORE		2014 (March August)	· 18+	National Council on Problem Gamiling (2015, Report of Savery on Participation in Gamiling Activities among Singapore Residente, 2014. Singapore: Author: February 5, 2015	30	20 A probability diaproportionate stratifie samping method was used to select the subjects. From a samping trame of residents' addresses, a randomly selected sample of 3,000 Singapore residents was interviewed using a structured questionnaire between March 2014. The minority ethnic groups were over-sampled.	d :	face-to-face residential interview	739	6 Yes, based on corresponding cohort proportions from published resident figures by the Department of Statistics as of 2014.		DSM-IV-PY			14% 0.5% (3-4): 0.2% (5+): 0.7% combined			Male: Chinese: aged 40 to 49 years: aged 60 years & above; lower education; monthly personal income of \$1,000-\$1,999 and \$3,000- \$3,999.			http://www.ncpg.org		
SOUTH AFRICA		2005	18+	Collins, P. & Barr, C. (2006). Gamilting and Protein Gamilting in Articletan Gamilting and Protein Gamilton Study 2000, National Centre for the Study 2000, National Centre fo	30	D3 1000 from Gauleng: 1000 from Western Cape: 1003 in KwsZuhu (chicken as these 3 provinces account for 80% of all gambling expenditure); aample is 80% of all gambling is an antipation of a second relatively easy access to gambling; and legal forms of gambling; in exceptional poverty. Approximately 90% of those surveyed lived in flats or houses made informat kinds of dwelling. Person mad dwelling. Person made informations of dwelling.	Teisure/recreations activities'	al face-to-face residential interview				Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions – Lifetime	2.204 People per EGM in 2004	91.7% have gambled	7+ - 4.8% Extrapolating from the 2000/201 study to get a SOGS score: 1.3 8% GA = 71 	2.7%	% (1.8 * 1.49 = 2.7%)	norwhite; poor and middle income		Results are very tentative due to the more representative complian and the extrapolation more reported to the second second second second second not reported in the satiles or included in the analyzes.	http://www.responsi		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
SOUTH		2006	18+	Ress. D., attr. G., Colins, P., Dellis, A. Hoffmar, A., Kunstal, H., Son, C., Vaser, M. & Vushnich, R. (2010). Vaser, M. & Vushnich, R. (2010). Control of the National Responsible Cambridge Betwook. The Research Cambridge and Program Science (Cambridge Foundation). And Program Science (Cambridge Foundation.	300	Di 1.000 randomiy dawan farom the sharman farom the sharman (Johannessourg- Tahwane). Cape Town (Johannessourg- Tahwane). Cape Town (Johannessourg- tahwane). Cape Town (Johannessourg- tahwane). Cape Town (Johannessourg- tah) papalation of Sandh selection for memberso of selection for memberso of selection for memberso of selection for memberso factor of brick, as nonadróga of brick, a		face-to face readominal interview			any participation in gambling	Gambers Anorymous Anorymous Cuestions; GPGI	2075 People per	52.1%	CPGL 89 (47): 347 (45): 11% combined	0.4%	11.0 *58 = 6.4%	younger age: depression; substance abuse	Ranking games based on protograms at high motion of the protogram of protograms at high motion of protograms at protograms at protog	Survey administered by boos Mori.	http://www.resourcet	MD-//www.responsit	
SOUTH		2000-2001	18+	Colline, P. A. Barr, G. (2001). Ign of a Colline of the second second second second second second National Active A Network Second Second Second National Active A Network of Cape Tools.	580	South African adults 19:4 (indiry in lowns and cities adult population); exclusion of people livin; in Trabat Trust or remove sexulation of people livin; in Trabat Trust or remove approximately 90% of those surveyed lived in this or houses made of builty in tables of builty in tables of builty in tables of builty informat kinks of developed of total knowledge of total knowledge of total African languages and administered to respondents in language of their choice by of their choice by of their choice by tanguages.	Leisure/recreations lactivites? (as was done in the 2006 same survey firm?)	Face-to-face residential interview. Questions from Gamblers Anonymous and from Alcoholics Anonymous were Anonymous were Anonymous were Anonymous were asking respondent of III cut a card an place It (anonymously) in a box.	8 1			Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions (Lifetime, as all the questions ask, social social for ever'); social ever'); social ever's specified and the term 'ever' has been removed from the questions)	2,132 people per EGM in 2002	74.4% have gambled	GA204-2.38%(7+) SOGS-PY: 1.4% (5+)	2.1%	(1.4 * 1.49 = 2.1%)			The requirement that the person had to have required to the second seco	http://www.responsil		
SOUTH AFRICA		2002-2003	18+	Collins, P., & Barr, G. (2003). Gambling and Problem Gambling in South Africa: A National Study. National Center for the Study of National Gambling at the University of Cape Town.	581	3 Same methodology as the 2000/2001 study.	Leisure/recreationa I activities? (as was done in the 2006 survey by the same survey firm?)	Face-to-face residential interview. However, the 20 questions from Gamblers Anonymous and from Alcoholics Anonymous were administered by asking respondents to fill out a card and place it (anonymously) in a box	s			Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions - Lifetime	2,132 people per EGM in 2002	79.9% have gambled	7+ = 4.6% Extrapolating from the 2000/2001 study to get a SOGS score: 1.4% SOGS-PY 5+/ 3.8% GA20 = ? / 4.8% GA20 ; ? = 1.7% SOGS-PY 5+	2.5%	(1.7 * 1.49 = 2.5%)			Repeated the 2011 survey using an identically ascientist sample and identical software of the software as its emphasis on financial consequences (e.g., tomoring), bounced (solvers, selling sates)) was homoring, bounced (solvers, selling sates) was Results must be seen as very transitive due to homore more repeated as software in the study is not reported in the tables or included in the analyses.	http://sargf.org.za/w	http://sargf.org.za/w	
SOUTH KOREA		1984	18-65	Lee, C.K., Kwak, Y.S., Yamamoto, J., Rhee, H., Kim, Y.S., Han, J.H., Choi, J.O., & Lee, Y.H. (1998a). Psychiatric and age differences in Secul. Journal of Nervous & Mential Disease, 178, 242–246. Lee, C.K., Kwak, Y.S., Yamamoto, J., Pinee, H., Kim, Koras, Part II, urban and rural differences. Journal of Nervous & Mential Disease, 178, 247– 2000.	517	S Urban samples from Secular and ural samples from scattered rural locations; all family members 16 – 65 interviewed if they had lived >3 months in the house	Gambling component contained within a general survey of psychiatric disorders.	face-to-face residential interview	83.5%			No EGMs in South Korea in 1984.		DSM-III-L (DIS-III)	1.02% (pathological gambling)	1.4%	(1.02 * 2.6 * .53 = 1.4%)	age 45-65		Results way lentitive because of the unknown wegfring factor that should be applied to be DIS- III and the fact that DIS only hard 4 questions, whereas the CISAN that of circles. All calcula are not included in the tables or the analysis.			
SOUTH KOREA		2011	19+	Williams, R. J., Lee, C.K., & Back, K.J. J. (2012). The prevalence and nature of gambling and problem gambling in South Kores. South Psychiatry & Page 2018 (2018) (2018) (2018) (2018) edit org/10.1007/s00127-012-0580-z 00100127-012-0580-z	4,000 telephone; 4,000 Online Panel	Cell Phones: Random digit dialing; age x gender cell quotas that were at least 50% of census figures; 16 attempts for each number with these attempts spread over a 1 month period. Online Panel: age x gender cell quotas that are at least 50% of census figures; 3 email solicitations	"health & recreational behaviour"	telephone interview; self- administered online (Online Panel)	Cell phones: 17.0% Online Panel: 20.2%	age, gender	Gambling at least once a month on some form	CPGI (cell phones); CPGI, PPGM, NODS (online)	32,796 People per EGM in 2010	41.8%	Cell Phone: CPGI: 0.70% (3-7): 0.33% (4+): 1.0% combined Online Panel: CPGI: 7.8% (3-7): 3.8% (6+): 1.14% combined Online Panel: PPGM: 6.3% Online Panel: NDDS: 3.1% (3-4); 2.6% (5+): 5.7% combined	0.84%	1.0 * .58 * 1.44 = 0.84%	Gambling fallacies; mental health problems; lower income; male; under age 65; gambling motivation (to escape)	Greater number of games; betting on horses, bicycling, or motorboat races; internet gambling; casino gambling; social gambling; social gambling; social	First prevalence study to exclusively use cell phones for random digit dialing.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
SOUTH KOREA		2006-2007	18-64	Park, S., Cho, M.J., Jeen, H.J., Lee, H.W., Bae, J.N., Park, J.J., Sohn, J.H., Lee, Y.R., Lee, J.Y.& Along, J.P. (2010). Prevalence, clinical correlations, comorbidilies, and suicidal tendencies in pathological Korean gambies: results from the Korean Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 45 (6), 621- 622. doi:10.1007/s00127-009-0170-9	6,510, although only 5,333 fully completed the Korean DIS for pathological gambling	stratified cluster sample based on population census in 2006; random selection within household	Gambling component contained within a general survey of psychiatric disorders.	face-to-face residential interview	81.7%	age, gender, region		DSM-IV-L (DIS- IV)	36,878 People per EGM in 2006		3.0% (1-4); 0.8% (5+)	0.9%	0.8 * 2.6 * .44 = 0.9%	male, age 30 – 49, divorced/separated /widowed, urban living, substance abuse, mood disorders, anxiety disorders	poker; EGMs; horse racing		http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
SPAIN		2014-2016	18-75	Yáñez, J. A. G. (2017). La transformación del juego problemático en España. (The Transformation of Problematic Gambling(Gaming in Spain), Revista Española de Sociología. doi:10.22325/fes/res. 2017.1								PGSI; DSM-IV								Review of three national studies that look place between 2014 and 2016. The studies were produced by different authors and used different methodologies. The studies, when combined, indicated a prevalence rate of 0.3% for the Spanish population aged from 18 to 75; Page 8 of the article provides a detailed listing of known Spanish papuling prevalence studies.	http://www.fes-sociol		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
SPAIN	7 Galicia cities			Becofia (1993d). Becofia, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and cases of Germany Holland, and Spain. Journal of Cambing Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/BP11539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffins (Eds.), Problem Cambing in Europe. Photom Cambing in Europe.	16	15		face-to-face residential				DSM-III-R- PY	228877 EGMs in 1999.		1.7% (2-3); 1.6% (4+); 3.3% (2+)	Prevalence		males; low income; 18- 30; lower education; alcohol abuse	EGMs	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SPAIN	Andalusia			Vork: Springer. doi: 10.1007/976-0- 387-09484. Inurita (1996). Becofia, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe. The cases of Germany, Hofland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/BF0159173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G.	49	77		face-to-face residential				DSM-IV-L	228877 EGMs in 1999.		1.7% (2-3); 3.3% (4+); 5.0% (2+)			males	EGMs	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SDAIN	Andalusia			Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1 Demissional ed. (1000). Receipt E	20	20		6000 to 6000				80081	220077 ECMa in		1.00/ /3.41.4.40/	1.49/	20+110+52+		FOUL	la 2006 essentina per sonito in Casia una 642	http://dv.doi.org/10.1	blieddy dei ereff 0.5	
SPAIN	Pillaiusia			National Provided Technological approximation of the control of	30			residential				300312	1999.		1.0 % (34), 1.4 % (5+); 3.0% (3+)	1.94.78	74 = 1.4%		EGMS	Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.			
SPAIN	Catalonia			Yark: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-04486. Cayutek (1990) Beccha, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Lorge. The cases of Germany. Holland, and Spain. Journal of Casmicing Studies, 12, 175-192. 1007/f8701539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Huyer, & M. Griftina (Eds.),	12	30		face-to-face residential				SOGS-L	228877 EGMs in 1999.		2.5% (3+)	1.2%	2.5 *1.19 *.53 *.74 = 1.2%		EGMs	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642. Euros, one of the lighted in the European Union. This study not included in the states or analyses.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SPAIN	Galicia	2002		Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1 Becoña, E. (2004). Prevalencia del	16	24		face-to-face				DSM-IV-PY & L	228877 EGMs in		0.9% L (3-4) 0.3%	1%	.5 * 2.6 *.74 = 1.0%	males; 31-	EGMs	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://www.adiccion
				juego patólógico en Galcia mediante o montalos, Derestro de la alcono mentalos, Derestro de la alcono renalisto, Derestro de la alcono renalisto, Derestro de la alcono renalisto, Derestro de la alcono renalisto, Derestro de la alcono gamiliar ja Europe. The cases of auriliary in Europe. The cases of auriliary in Europe. The cases of alconomic structures, and alconomic of caracting studies, and alconomic structures of caracting studies, alconomic structures of caracting studies, al Al conting (Edia) Diotrifica (Sarating al Al conting (Edia) Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-161). New				residential				(NODS)	1999.		PY (5+); 0.2% L (3+) (0.3% PY (5+); 1.1% L (3-4) 0.5% PY (5+)			44; married; alcohol abuse		Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This sludy not included in the tables or analyses.			
SPAIN	Galicia			York Springer. ao: 10.100/97/8-J. 307-08465. Introduction (1990) Beconds. (1996) Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gamiting in Europe. The cases of Germany. Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gamiting Studiet. J. (179-182. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/870/1559/173 Becond. F. (2006). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffithe (Eds.). Problem Gamiting in Europe. Challenges, Prevention, and Herverstönic Jpp. 137-151. Hew Interventions (pp. 137-151). Hew	10	28		face-to-face residential				SOGS-L	228877 EGMs in 1999.		1.4% (3-4); 2.0% (5+); 3.4% (3+)	1.6%	3.4 * 1.19 * .53 * . 74 = 1.6%	males; 16- 24; lower education	EGMs	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the Nighest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables of analyses.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SWEDEN		1997-1998	15-7	387-0486-1 9 Rentherg, S. Volberg, R.A., Abbolt, M.M., Moore, W.L., Anderin, Manck, J. M.W., Moore, W.L., Anderin, Manck, M. Swensson, O. (1999). Gamilling and Physical Control of the Stational Institute of Public Health Series on Cambling, Sociolaris National Institute of Public Health. Volberg, R.A., Abbott, M.W., Romiteng, S., & Marcel, I.M. (2001) gamithing in Sweden, Acta Psychiatrics Scandinavica 10(4), 250-250.	71	39 stratified by age, gender and education: oversampling of age 15- 1 for any of age 16- 1 mmigrants (n = 500)	"I am calling from Statistics Sweden for a large study of people's gambling habits and the addiction to gambling in Sweden."	89% phone; 11% mail (ones who could not be contacted by phone)	71.9%	yes		SOGS & DSM- IV-PY (DSM-IV- MR)	8,000 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population in 1999 was 8,911,296. 1114 people per EGM.	89% (96% Lifetime), Note: Reported as 89% in 2008-09 study results.	SOGS-PY: 1.4% (3-4): 0.6% (5+): 2.0% combined SOGS-1: 2.7% (3-4): 4): 1.2% (5+): 3.3% combined (3-1: 0.3% (2-1): 0.6% (3-1: 0.3% combined		SOGS-PY: 2.0*. 72*144*76 = 1.6% DSM-IV-PY: 0.9* 1.19*1.44*76 = 1.2% Average = 1.4%	males; 15-24; gambling at an early age; immigrants; more welfare; socially welfare; socially welfare; socially matable; chidhood; fallacies; megative life experiences; depression; alcohol abuse; personality disorders; substance use	casinos; EGMs		http://www.spefinslik	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SWEDEN		2008-2009	16-8	18: UTCS stock-of-2758 States 1, 01 USC 18: UTCS stock-of-2758 States 1, 01 USC 18: Swediah National Institute of Public Heatth (2009, November 24), SWELCGS = Population Study on Pomental and of Key Friedings from the Pomental and on I Key Friedings from the Print Data Collection, Breaktat seminar World Trade Center, Stockholm, Swediah National Institute of Public Heatth, 2011, Spel on pengar och spajerochem 1 Sweige 2008/2009, Swediah National Institute of Public Gambian Study, Report No. 3.	150	00	"a study about gambling and health"	telephone interview + mail (for individuals uncontactable by phone)	r 63%	Yes		SOGS-PY & SOGS-L; CPGI	1,017 People per EGM in 2002	70%	SOGS-L: 2.4% (3- 4): 1.8% (5+); 4.2% combined SOGS-PY: 1.2% (3-4): 0.8% (5+); 2.0% combined CPG: 1.19% (3-7); 0.3% (8+); 2.2% combined	1.5%	SOGS-PY: 2.0 *. 72 * 1.44 *.76 = 1.6% CPGI: 2.2 *. 58 * 1.44 *.76 = 1.5%	males; 16-24; poorer mental health	Internet gambling; bingo, EGMs, poker, casino games; gambling on multiple forms		http://www.fhi.se/Dor	http://www.fni.se/Pag	

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
SWITZERLAN	D	1998	18+	Bootoff, G., Oake, C., & Ferrero, F. (2000). Prevalence estimates of pathological gambing in Swatzmiand. Acta Psychiatrics Sandhankia, 101 (e), 473–475. doi: http://dt.doi.org/10. 1364/j.1800-444.200.101006873.x Bordoff & Ferrero (1999). Cited in Halel, J. (2009). Swatzerland. In G. Myeyr, T. Hayer, A. M. Griffiths (Eds). Polatem Cambing in Europe Hotevention (Springer, doi: 10.1007/978-0- 337-0488-1	253	28 stratified for age, gende region, occupation		telephone interview	v 59%	9 Yes		SOGS-PY	8,595 EGMs in 1999. Population in 1999 was 7,164,434, 834 people per EGM.		2.2% (3-4); 0.8% (5+); 3.0% combined	2.4%	3.0 * .72 * 1.44 * . 76 = 2.4%	alcohol abuse; males, singles, people under age 29; people who began gambling in adolescence	proximity to gambling, especialty EGMs outside casinos		http://dx.doi.org/10.1	http://dx.doi.org/10.1	
SWITZERLAN	D	2005	18+	Bondoff, G., Jermann, F., Ferrero, F., Zulino, D., & Oteik, C.H. (2008). Prevatence of pathological gambling in Switzerland after the opening of casinos and the introduction of new preventive legislation. Acta Psychiatrics Scandinavica, 117(3), 238-239. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10. 1111/j.1800-0447.2007.01149.x	28	33 Random digit dialing. U to 30 attempts made to contact each number. Quotas for sex, age and occupational status.	p	telephone interview	v 47%	Yes		SOGS-PY & SOGS-L	659 people per EGM in 2004		SOGS-PY: 0.8% (3-4); 0.5% (5+); combined = 1.3% SOGS-L: 2.2% (3- 4); 1.1% (5+); combined = 3.3%	1%	1.3*.72*1.44*. 76 = 1.0%	No significant differences found between non- gamblers/non- problem gamblers and problem/pathologic al gamblers.		Replication of 1998 survey; method used was identical to the previous survey.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
SWITZERLAN	D	2006-2007	14+	Brodbeck, J., Durnerberger, S., & Dog, H. (2007). Chromospentistudge Chromospentistudge Glucksopeiangebote und deten Erhinsa auf die Dagrose des Pathot geboten Spetten [Baseline study: agenes of change and her influence on the diagnosis of pathodigical gambing]. Bern: University of Bern Hafel J. (2009). Switzerland. In G. Meyer, T. Heyer, & M. Griffith (Elso). Challenges, Prevention, auf Challenges, Prevention, auf Intervention (pp. 317-328). New York, Springer, doi: 10.1007/876.0- 30070-807.		37 Random sampling of listed landing phone numbers (excluding the 3% with unlisted; and the 12 15% of households only with a cell phone) with subsample sizes stratified to regional size random selection within household.		telephone interview	 40.4% participati on rate 	Yes	Spending at least CHF 500 per month (\$634 USD) on gambling at some point in their ives - an attempt to control their gambling behaviour at some point in their ives.	DSM-IV-L (NODS)	2.191 People per EGM in 2006	(34.4% participated in at least one game of chance during the month prior to the survey)	0.6% (3-4): 0.3% (5+): 0.9% combined	0.4%	(0.9*1.19*.44* 1.44*.53=0.4%)	Males	EGMs	These figures are unreliable due to the over- dimped of their angulated to be admissioned the subgroup of their angulated to be admissioned the toos as a threshold (especially a very high noe) kouldes many protoned gambles who deny locates (but will achronoledge the frequency of their locates (but will achronoledge the frequency of their latents) to only admissioned subgroup and gambles who have not yel attempted this. This short is not included in the tables or the analyses.	http://www.gesundh	http://dx.doi.org/10.7	
UNTED STATES		1975	18+	U.S. Commission on the Review of the Network (Service) the National Palloy Charan Gambington, Report, Washington, D.C. Autor. Report, Washington, D.C. Autor. Material, S. Salito, D. C. Marton, T. & Motelau, J. (1979), A. Savery of Merican Careford, B. Matter, S. M. Handlaue, Belavior, M. Andrey, M. Handlaue, B. Martin, Merican, Careford, B. Martin, M. Handlaue, Merican, S. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Merican, C. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Merican, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Merican, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Merican, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, Martin, M. Savery, J. Martin, M. Sa	1,749 (reported as 1,749 in NORC report	Three-stage sample of the design of the desi		face-to face residential interviews	75.5%	e gender (adjusting for oversampling), geography, income, race, education, and occupation		Collicial analysis ² based on a) the similarity the restanced 10 questions questions computer computer computer computer answered the same questions b) observations mecoticed by the esame questions b) observations recorded by the end of each by the end of each interview, c) betting patterns reported by the respondent.	Most casino shyle gambling expansion occurred 998980 (after 9989 IGRA).	61% (Jletine = 66%)	As a result of this clinical examination was examination was and the second second second second condition of the second second condition of the second computative gamblers, with second 20% as computative gamblers.			Males		The 1975 survey included a supplementary adjust anyong of 200 percess in three counter in the State of Nervesh. This study not included in the Mele or a relaytee.	bilp://kd handle.net	http://doud9.nen.uc	4
UNITED STATES		1996	18+	National Opinion Research Corter. (1996). Cambing impact and Behavior Study. Chicago: Author.	29-	17 Random digit dialing (n. 2,417)+ Patron survey sample (n = 530). Weighting procedure in order to combine the respondents and the patron survey respondents.	 Telephone Questionnaire: "You've been selected to represent your household by participating in the Gambling Impact and Behavior Study which is sponsored by the National Study Detrononaire: Ouestionnaire: Questio	telephone interview	v (ccoperati on rate of 55.5%)	patron survey appropriately weighted	Losing \$100 or more in a single day of gambling, and/or been behind at least \$100 across an entire year at some point in their lives.	DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS)	Most casino shife gambing expansion occurred after 1988 (after 1988 (after 1988 (after 1988 (after 1988 (after)) EGMs in 1999. With population of 272,690,413 this makes 47 people per EGM.	63% (86% Lifetime	D DSM-IV-PY- 0.7% (3-4): 0.6% (5+): 1.3% combined DSM-IV-1: 1.5% (3-4): DSM-IV-1: 1.5% (3-4): 2.7% combined	1.7%	1.3 * 1.19 * 1.44 * . 76 = 1.7%	males; age 50-64			bttp://cloud9.norc.uc		
UNITED STATES		1999-2000	18+	Welte, J. W., Barnes, G. M., Wieczorek, W.F., Tidwell, M. C., & Parker, J. (2002). Gambling participation in the U.S results from a national survey. Journal of Gambling Studies, 18(4), 313-337. doi: 10.1023/A-1021019915591	26	 Random digit dialing wit random selection of individual within the household; geographically stratified 		telephone interview	v 65.4%	 household size, gender, age, race 		DSM-IV-PY (DIS-IV-PY)	Most casino style gambling expansion occurred after 1989 (after 1988 IGRA). 582,604 EGMs in 1999. With population of 272,690,813 this makes 488 people per EGM.	829	5 2.1% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.5% combined	4.6%	3.5*1.19*1.44*. 76 = 4.6%	males; Blacks, Hispanics and Asians; lower socioeconomic status			http://dx.doi.org/10.1		
UNITED STATES		2001-2002	18+	Petry, NM., Stinson, F.S., & Grant, B. F. (2005). Comovality of DSM-VI pathological gambing and other psychiatric disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on NetSARCJ, Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 86, 564-574.	43,093 (PG was assessed in a probability subsample of 3435 of the 9282 respondents)		Problem gambling part of a much larger survey on substance use/abuse.	face-to-face residential interview	81%	i Yes	To be routed into the Gambling section of the interview, respondents had to acknowledge having 'gambled' at least 5 times in any one year of their life, resulting in about one- quarter of respondents being administered questions about problem gambling.	DSM-IV-L (Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule – DSM-IV)	428 People per EGM in 2002		0.42% (5+)	0.48%	0.42% *2.6 * .44 = 0.48%	Alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, tobacco use, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, anxiety disorder, male, black, age 45-64, not married, residing in western or southern U.S.		The first-bold for administering PG questors is both imput, as it requires respondent to self- identify as a gambler. Consequently, the classified and of problem genetaring is also an underestimate	http://www.paychiatr		

Location	Sub- Region	Year Study Conducted	Age	Sources	Sample Size	Sampling Strategy	Survey Description	Administration Method	Respons e Rate	Weighting	Threshold for PG Questions	Assessment Instrument	Gambling Availability	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	Standardization Calculations	Demographic Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	Comments	Reference URL	Reference URL	Reference URL
UNITED STATES		2001-2003	18+	Kessler, R.C., Hvang, L., Laffer, R., Petahere, M., Sampon, N.A., Van Sterner, M., Sampon, N.A., Van Sterner, S. S., Sampon, S. S., Comotelisti, Survey Replication. Comotelisti, Survey Replication. PSBC, doi:10.1017/me.3809.1351- 5320.doi:10.1017/me.3809.1351- 53200.doi:10.1017/me.3809.1351- 53200.doi:10.0	3.435 (FC was assessed in a probabily subsample of 4363 of the 9262 respondents)	\$50 for participation	Problem gambing part of a much larger survey on mental health conditions.	face-to-face residential interview	70.9%	Yes	Person reports gambling 100 or more on some type least one of bour least one of bour problem gambling (i.e., interference with responsibilities at work, school or home; repeated at work, school or home; repeated with family, filends, neighbors, or arguments or serious problems gambling from friends or family; claim to be winy; filends, or family; losing).	DSM-IV-L (CIDI-Lifetime)	428 People per EGM in 2002	(Lifetime =78.4%)	2.3% (14): 0.0% (5%): 20% (25\%): 20% (25\%): 20\% (25\%):	1.59	6 (2.9 ° 1.19 ° 44 = 1.5%)	young male; black gambling earlier	larger number of gambling formats; card games; sports betting with bookie; EGMs; betting on horse nong or cock/dog fights	Past year rates of problem gambing (6-) were limitated in the John Minn, John	http://dx.doi.org/10	1	
UNITED STATES		2011-2013	18+	Wetle, J. W., Barnes, G. M., Tidwell, M. O., Hoffman, J. H., & Wiecznek, W. F. (2014). Gambling and problem gambling in the United States: Changes between 1999 and 2013. Journal of Gambling Studies [Epub ahead of print]. http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/s10899-014-9471-4	2963	8 Random digit dialing with random selection of individual within the household; geographically stratified	h	telephone interview	v 54.0% (landline sample); 62.7% (cell phone sample)	Yes, adjustments to account for selection by landline or cell phone; also weighted for gender, age and race distribution of U.S. population.		DSM-IV-PY (DIS-IV-PY); SOGS		76.9%	3.8% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 4.8% combined			male, black, Hispanic, lower socio-economic status		Replication of 1999-2000 survey by Welte et al.; measures and methodology for both surveys was the same; respondents paid \$30.	http://dx.doi.org/10	1	

Location	AUSTRALIA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1999
Age	18+
Sources	Productivity Commission. (1999). Australia's Gambling Industries. Report No. 10. Chapter 6. What is Problem Gambling? & Appendix F. National Gambling Survey. Canberra: AusInfo.
Sample Size	3,498 full interviews from initial sample of 10,525
Sampling Strategy	modified random digit dialing; random selection within household; stratified by region, age, gender; all regular gamblers sampled, but only 1/4 nonregular gamblers and 1/2 nongamblers
Survey Description	'attitudes toward gambling'
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	47%
Weighting	region, age, gender, household size; adjustment made for the random selection of 1/4 nonregular gamblers and 1/2 nongamblers
Threshold for PG	participated in a form of gambling (other than lottery games and Instant
Questions	win tickets) 1/week or more
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	105 People per EGM in 1999. 71 people per EGM in NSW/ACT; 158 people per EGM in Victoria; 116 people per EGM in Queensland; 117 people per EGM in South Australia; 1576 people per EGM in Western Australia; 198 people per EGM in Tasmania; 158 people per EGM in Northern Territory.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	82% (excluding raffles); 80% NSW; 81% Victoria; 86% Queensland; 77% South Australia; 84% Western Australia; 77% Tasmania; 80% ACT; 80% Northern Territory.
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.8% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.9% combined(SOGS 5+ for individual states/territories: 2.55% New South Wales, 2.45% South Australia, 2.14% Victoria, 2.06% Australian Capital Territory, 1.89% Northern Territory, 1.88% Queensland, 0.70% Western Australia, 0.44% Tasmania)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.9%
Standardization Calculations	Australia: 4.9 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 3.9%(4.16% New South Wales, 4.00% South Australia, 3.49% Victoria, 3.36% Australian Capital Territory, 3.08% Northern Territory, 3.07% Queensland, 1.14% Western Australia, 0.72% Tasmania)
Demographic Correlates of PG	age 18-25; males; separated/divorced; unemployed; slightly lower income; less education; non-English spoken at home; student
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs, race betting, casino table games

Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.pc.gov.au/projects/inquiry/gambling/docs/finalreport

Location	AUSTRALIA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2013
Age	18+
Sources	Dowling, N. A., Youssef, G. J., Jackson, A. C., Pennay, D. W., Francis, K. L., Pennay, A., & Lubman, D. I. (2015). National estimates of Australian gambling prevalence: Findings from a dual-frame omnibus survey. Addiction. doi: 10.1111/add.13176
Sample Size	1,768 in PGSI sub-sample; original sample of 2,000
Sampling Strategy	dual-frame (landline / mobile) sample design using CATI random digit dialling (RDD) aimed to obtain a nationally representative sample; selected from each household using a random allocation to the "next birthday method"; landline frame used probability proportional to size quotas for 15 geographic strata
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	AAPOR Response Rate was 19.5% (21.7% landline; 17.8% mobile), the cooperation rate was 43.1% (38.0% landline; 49.7% mobile), and the refusal rate was 33.0% (42.0% landline; 24.4% mobile)
Weighting	age, gender, educational attainment, country of birth, geographical location, telephone status; in-scope persons in each household, number of landline telephone connections; adjusted for the overlapping chances of selection for persons with both landline and mobile telephones into both sample frames
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	PGSI
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	63.90%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	PGSI: 1.9% (3-7); 0.4% (8+); 2.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	higher for mobile phone respondents vs. landline respondents
Game Correlates of PG	

Comments dual-frame (5	0% landline and 50% mobile telephone) computer
assisted telep	hone interviewing; first to comprehensively explore the
impact of dua	l-frame sampling approaches in a nationally
representative	e sample with standard measures of gambling
participation a	and problems.
Reference URL http://dx.doi.o	rg/10.1111/add.13176

Location	BELGIUM
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006
Age	16-99
Sources	Druine, C., Delmarcelle, C., Dubois, M., Joris, L., & Somers, W. (2006). Etude quantitative des habitudes de Jeux de hasard pour l'offre classique et un ligne en Belgique [Quantitative study on online and offline gambling behaviour in Belgium]. Bruxelles: Foundation Rodin. Druine (2009). Belgium. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 (citing Druine et al., 2006).
Sample Size	3,002
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DSM-IV-MR)
Gambling Availability	384 people per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	59.7%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.6% (3-4); 0.4% (5+); 2.0% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.8%
Standardization Calculations	2.0 * 1.19 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.8%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; age 16-24; single; lower socioeconomic
Game Correlates of PG	"EGMs; casino; horse race betting; sports betting; Internet; telephonephone-in quizzes"
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	BRAZIL
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005-2006
Age	14+
Sources	Tavares, H., Carneiro, E., Sanches, M., Pinsky, I., Caetano, R., Zaleski, M., & Laranjeira, R. (2010). Gambling in Brazil: Lifetime prevalences and socio-demographic correlates. Psychiatry Research, 180(1), 35-41. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2010.04.014
Sample Size	3,007 (2346 of which were 18+)
Sampling Strategy	Stratified sampling of gender and geographic region; household member with most recent birthday selected; 3 attempts for each household.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	66.4%
Weighting	household size, gender, education, age, and geographic region
Threshold for PG Questions	Everyone administered the two question Lie/Bet Questionnaire (LBQ). Individuals scoring as probable problem gambler on the LBQ (i.e., answering at least one of the two questions affirmatively) were administered the NODS-L (18+) or DSM-IV-Juvenile-PY if they were aged 14 – 17.
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (NODS-L & DSM-IV-Juvenile; Fisher, 1992)
Gambling Availability	No EGMs in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(12% engage in monthly gambling)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.3% (1-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.9%
Standardization Calculations	(2.3 * 1.19 * .44 * .76 = 0.9%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	young, male, unemployed, nonstudent
Game Correlates of PG	

Comments	First study to investigate the prevalence of gambling and problem gambling in a national Latin–American sample. The standardized rate must be seen as very tentative because of the overly stringent criteria used before administering the problem gambling assessment instrument. Another problem is that the DSM-IV-Juvenile questions use a mixture of current and past year time frames, whereas the NODS-L has a lifetime time frame. This study is not included in the tables or the analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2010.04.014

Location	CANADA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2000
Age	18+
Sources	 Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: Final Report. Submitted to the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: User Manual. January 28, 2001. Submitted to the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.
Sample Size	3120
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing stratified by region (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba/Saskatchewan, Alberta/BC. Household member with most recent birthday selected.
Survey Description	'gambling survey'
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	No
Threshold for PG Questions	gambled in past 12 months
Assessment Instrument	CPGI, SOGS-PY, DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	53,877 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population in 1999 is 30,750,000. Approximately 570 people per EGM in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 2.4% (3-7); 0.9% (8+); 3.4% combined SOGS-PY: 1.3% (3-4); 1.3% (5+); 2.6% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.7% (5+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.2%
Standardization Calculations	CPGI: 3.4 *.58 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.3% SOGS-PY: 2.6 * .72 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.2% DSM-IV-PY: 0.7 * 2.60 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.1% Average = 2.2%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 18-24 age group; 25-34 age group; under \$20,0000 annual income
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.ccsa.ca/2003%20and%20earlier%20CCSA%20Documents/c
Reference URL	http://www.ccsa.ca/2003%20and%20earlier%20CCSA%20Documents/c

Location	CANADA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006-2007
Age	18+
Sources	 Williams, R.J. & Wood, R.J. (2008). Prevalence of Gambling and Problem Gambling in Canada 2006/2007. Unpublished analysis of prevalence data collected by the authors in 2006/2007. Some details of this study are reported in Wood, R.T. & Williams, R.J. (2009). Internet Gambling: Prevalence, Patterns, Problems, and Policy Options. Final Report prepared for the Ontario Problem Gambling Research Centre, Guelph, Ontario. January 5, 2009
Sample Size	8496
Sampling Strategy	random digit dialing
Survey Description	'gambling survey'
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	45.6%
Weighting	age, gender, household size
Threshold for PG Questions	any past year gambling
Assessment Instrument	CPGI (entire sample); random 25% of sample also administered SOGS-PY, DSM-IV-PY (NODS-PY), and PPGM.
Gambling Availability	377 people per EGM in 2006. In 2007 482 people per EGM in British Columbia; 197 Alberta; 151 Saskatchewan; 141 Manitoba; 556 Ontario; 417 Quebec; 289 New Brunswick; 285 Nova Scotia; 260 Prince Edward Island; 223 Newfoundland.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	70.7% (includes risky stock market but excludes raffles). 75.4% Newfoundland; 72.2% PEI; 72.8% Nova Scotia; 68.9% New Brunswick; 71.7% Quebec; 70.4% Ontario; 71.0% Manitoba; 68.1% Saskatchewan; 70.3% Alberta; 69.7% British Columbia.
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 2.4% (3-7); 0.8% (8+); 3.2% combined SOGS-PY: 1.4% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.4% combined DSM-IV-PY: 1.1% (3-4); 0.9% (5+); 2.0% combined PPGM: 1.8% (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 4.4% BC, 3.6% AB, 3.5% ONT, 1.7% QU other provinces not reported due to small sample size)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2%
Standardization Calculations	CPGI: 3.2 * .58 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.0% SOGS-PY: 2.4 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.9% DSM-IV-PY: 2.0 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.6% PPGM: 1.8 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.0% (CPGI: 2.79% British Columbia, 2.29% Alberta, 2.22% Ontario, 1.08% Quebec)

Demographic Correlates of PG	male; age 18 – 29; mental health problems; illicit drug use; tobacco use; Aboriginal, Asian, or 'Other' ethnicity; lower income; less education
Game Correlates of PG	casino table games; horse race betting; Internet gambling; sports betting
Comments	
Reference URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10133/693

Location	CANADA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2002
Age	15+
Sources	Marshall, K., & Wynne, H. (2003). Fighting the odds. Perspectives on Labour and Income, 4(12), 5-13.
Sample Size	24997
Sampling Strategy	Gambling module included in Cycle 1.2 of the Canadian Community Health Survey-Mental Health and Well-being (CCHS 1.2). Target population excludes those living in the 3 territories, individuals living on reserves or crown land, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Armed Forces, and residents of some remote regions.
Survey Description	'well-being and health practices' (gambling a component of a larger general survey on health)
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview (86%)
Response Rate	77%
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling more than 5 times on some form of gambling in past year. People excluded, however, is they said 'they were not a gambler' regardless of their frequency of gambling
	regaralood of their requeries of gameling.
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL.
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL. 76% (75% BC; 72% AB; 76% SK; 74% MB; 75% ON; 79% QU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL).
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability Past-Year Gambling Prevalence Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL. 76% (75% BC; 72% AB; 76% SK; 74% MB; 75% ON; 79% QU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL). 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 3.1% Manitoba, 3.0% Saskatchewan, 2.1% Alberta, 2.0% Ontario, 1.9% British Columbia, Nova Scotia, 1.6% Quebec; sample sizes too small for other provinces)
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability Past-Year Gambling Prevalence Problem Gambling Prevalence Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL. 76% (75% BC; 72% AB; 76% SK; 74% MB; 75% ON; 79% QU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL). 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 3.1% Manitoba, 3.0% Saskatchewan, 2.1% Alberta, 2.0% Ontario, 1.9% British Columbia, Nova Scotia, 1.6% Quebec; sample sizes too small for other provinces) 1.2%
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability Past-Year Gambling Prevalence Problem Gambling Prevalence Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence Standardization Calculations	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL. 76% (75% BC; 72% AB; 76% SK; 74% MB; 75% ON; 79% QU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL). 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 3.1% Manitoba, 3.0% Saskatchewan, 2.1% Alberta, 2.0% Ontario, 1.9% British Columbia, Nova Scotia, 1.6% Quebec; sample sizes too small for other provinces) 1.2% Canada: 2.0 * 0.58 = 1.2% (1.80% Manitoba, 1.74% Saskatchewan, 1.22% Alberta, 1.16% Ontario, 1.10% British Columbia, 1.10% Nova Scotia, .93% Quebec)
Assessment Instrument Gambling Availability Past-Year Gambling Prevalence Problem Gambling Prevalence Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence Standardization Calculations Demographic Correlates of PG	CPGI 436 people per EGM in 2002. 1246 people per EGM in BC; 282 people per EGM in AB; 177 people per EGM in SK; 165 people per EGM in MB; 611 people per EGM in ONT; 372 people per EGM in QU; 293 people per EGM in NB; 216 people per EGM in NS; 337 people per EGM in PEI; 200 people per EGM in NL. 76% (75% BC; 72% AB; 76% SK; 74% MB; 75% ON; 79% QU; 76% NB; 78%NS; 75% PEI; 75% NL). 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined (CPGI 3+ for individual provinces: 3.1% Manitoba, 3.0% Saskatchewan, 2.1% Alberta, 2.0% Ontario, 1.9% British Columbia, Nova Scotia, 1.6% Quebec; sample sizes too small for other provinces) 1.2% Canada: 2.0 * 0.58 = 1.2% (1.80% Manitoba, 1.74% Saskatchewan, 1.22% Alberta, 1.16% Ontario, 1.10% British Columbia, 1.10% Nova Scotia, .93% Quebec) male; younger age; less education; Aboriginal; province; alcohol dependence; stress

Comments	Unlike most surveys that collect sensitive demographic information at the very end, much of this is collected at the very outset of the CCHS. In addition the person is asked to provide his/her name, the names of all the other people living in the residence, and his/her date of birth.
Reference URL	http://publications.gc.ca/collections/Collection-R/Statcan/75-001-XIE/01

Location	CYPRUS [NORTHERN]
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007
Age	18-65
Sources	Çakıcı, M. (2012) The prevalence and risk factors of gambling behavior in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Anatolian Journal of Psychiatry, 13(4), 243-249.
Sample Size	929
Sampling Strategy	Household interviews; in urban areas, interviewers started from a street determined at random, in rural areas interviewers started from the center of the village and went north, east, south and west; research covered every third household; male-female quota was taken into consideration; age quotas; last birthday method.
Survey Description	gambling behaviour'
Administration Method	Face-to-face residential interviews
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L [Turkish Version]
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	55% (Lifetime gambling participation)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.2% (8+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, age 18-29, being unmarried or divorced, having no children
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.scopemed.org/?mno=31832

Location	CZECH REPUBLIC
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2012
Age	15-64
Sources	Mravčík, V., Grohmannová, K., Chomynová, P., Nečas, V., Grolmusová, L., Kiššová, L., Nechanská, B., Fidesová, H., Kalina, K., Vopravil, J., Kostelecká, L., Jurystová, L. (2012) Annual Report: The Czech Republic – 2011 Drug Situation. Prague: Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.
Sample Size	2134
Sampling Strategy	6,210 households was addressed as part of the survey; final sample comprised 2,134 respondents
Survey Description	
Administration Method	Face-to-face residential interviews
Response Rate	62%
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling in past 12-months
Assessment Instrument	PGSI
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	25.5% (past-year); 58.2% (lifetime)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	PGSI: 1.7% (3-7); 0.6% (8+); 2.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	younger age groups
Game Correlates of PG	VLTs; EGMs; online players of betting games operated by entities outside the Czech Republic; casino players.
Comments	Collected as part of a national survey of drug addiction by the the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. "Focusing specifically on substance use, this study of a representative sample of the population of the Czech Republic aged 15–64 follows up on the 2008 General Population Survey on the Use of Psychotropic Substances in the Czech Republic as far as its questionnaire, sample size, and extent are concerned."
Reference URL	https://www.drogy-info.cz/data/obj_files/1619/706/GAMBLING%20REPC
Reference URL	

Location	DENMARK
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005
Age	18-74
Sources	Bonke, J., & Borregaard, K. (2006). The Prevalence and Heterogeneity of At-Risk and Pathological Gamblers - The Danish Case [Working Paper 15:2006]. Danish National Institute of Social Research.
Sample Size	8153
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of Danish civil registry. Letter sent in advance to notify participants of the study.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	Telephone interview. Face-to-face residential interview for people who could not be contacted by phone.
Response Rate	70%
Weighting	gender, age, region, marital status
Threshold for PG Questions	losing more than 35 Danish kroner (~\$7 U.S.) in a single day of gambling
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS; entire sample) & SOGS-PY & SOGS- L (pre-test sample)
Gambling Availability	286 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	77%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	DSM-IV-PY: 0.3% (3-4); 0.1% (5+); 0.4% combined DSM-IV-L: 0.4% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.7% combined SOGS-PY: 0.8% (3- 4); 0.2% (5+); 1.0% combined SOGS-L: 1.2% (3-4); 0.5% (5+); 1.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.5%
Standardization Calculations	DSM-IV-PY: 0.4 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 0.5%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; no children living at home; lower socioeconomic status; 18-44
Game Correlates of PG	slots; poker and dice games; sports betting
Comments	
Reference URL	http://pure.sfi.dk/ws/files/236757/2006_15_WP.pdf

Location	ESTONIA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2004
Age	15-74
Sources	Faktum Uuringukeskus. (2004). Elanike kokkupuuted hasart- jaõnnemängudega (Gambling prevalence in Estonia). Tallinn: Faktum.
	Laansoo, S. (2005). Patoloogiline hasartmängimine: ulatus Eestis ning seosed käitumuslike ja isiksuslike riskifaktoritega (Pathological gambling in Estonia and the relationships with behavioural and personal risk factors). Unpublished master's thesis, University of Tallinn, Estonia.
	Laansoo & Niit (2009). Estonia. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 (citing Faktum Uuringukeskus, 2004).
Sample Size	986
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	"Omnibus survey" (i.e., presumably many topics other than gambling)
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L (Estonian version)
Gambling Availability	990 People per EGM in 2004
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	61% ("have played games of chance")
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.6% (3-4); 2.4% (5+); 5.0% combined lifetime
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.6%
Standardization Calculations	5.0 * .72 * .44 = 1.6%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 15-29; lower education
Game Correlates of PG	casino games; slot machines
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	ESTONIA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006
Age	15-74
Sources	 Turu-uuringud. (2006). Elanikkonna kokkupuude hasart- jaõnnemängudega (Gambling prevalence in Estonia). Tallinn: Turu- uuringud. Laansoo & Niit (2009). Estonia. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1.
Sample Size	2005
Sampling Strategy	Stratified
Survey Description	"omnibus survey" (i.e., presumably many topics other than gambling)
Administration Method	self-administered
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L (Estonian version)
Gambling Availability	1182 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	75% ("admitted to have played games of chance")
Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.1% (3-4); 3.4% (5+); 6.5% combined lifetime
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1%
Standardization Calculations	6.5 * .72 * .44 = 2.1%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 15-29; lower education; students; higher income; worker (as opposed to 'specialist'); urban; greater impulsivity; greater alcohol use; avoidance coping
Game Correlates of PG	greater number of games; casino games; slots
Comments	Faktum & Ariko was the survey company: http://www.faktum-ariko. ee/2
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	FINLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2003
Age	15-74
Sources	 Ilkas, H., & Turja, T. (2003). Penningsspelsundersökning. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Jonsson, J. (2006). An overview of prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in the Nordic countries. Journal of Gambling Issues, 18. Jaakkola (2009). In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem
	Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 Finland. (citing Ilkas & Turja, 2003).
Sample Size	5013
Sampling Strategy	Sampling from telephone registers stratified by age, gender and geographic residence.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	gambling twice a month in past year
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	338 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	74%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.0% (3-4); 1.5% (5+); 5.5% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1%
Standardization Calculations	5.5 * .72 * .44 * 1.59 * .74 = 2.1%
Demographic Correlates of PG	15-24; low income
Game Correlates of PG	higher number of games; slots; sports betting
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.camh.net/egambling/issue18/jonsson.html
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	FINLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007
Age	15+
Sources	Aho, P., & Turja, T. (2007). Gambling in Finland 2007. Helsinki: Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.
Sample Size	5008
Sampling Strategy	random sample from Finnish Population Information System
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	48%
Weighting	age, gender, location
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	277 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	73% (87% Lifetime)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 2.1% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 3.1% combined SOGS-L: 3.6% (3-4); 1.6% (5+); 5.2% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.4%
Standardization Calculations	3.1 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age 18-24
Game Correlates of PG	slot machines
Comments	
Reference URL	https://www.easg.org/media/file/conferences/novagorica2008/thursday/1

Location	FINLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011-2012 (October-January)
Age	15-74
Sources	Turja, T., Halme, J., Mervola, M., Järvinen-Tassopoulos, J., Ronkainen, J-E. (2012). Suomalaisten Rahapelaaminen 2011 [Finnish Gambling 2011]. Helsinki: National Institute for Health and Welfare.
Sample Size	4484
Sampling Strategy	Random sample from Finnish Population Register. 16,000 people were sent a letter describing the study. The 4,871 people without a registered phone number were asked to provide a phone number if they wished to participate.
Survey Description	"research on Finnish gambling"
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	39.9%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling in past 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	19,745 EGMs in 2010, with population of 5,351,427, this equates to 271 people per EGM in 2010. Note: the number reported in the World Count of Gaming Machines (9,431) is not accurate.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	78%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 1.7% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.5%
Standardization Calculations	2.7 * 0.72 * 1.44 * .53 = 1.5%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age 15-34
Game Correlates of PG	Internet gambling; casino gambling; private betting, horse race betting
Comments	The survey description correction weight is 0.53 in the present study because of a response rate <45% (i.e., 39.9%), whereas this weight was 0.76 in the 2007 and 2003 Finnish studies because of response rates >45% (i.e., 48% in 2007). If a 0.76 weighting was applied in the present study the standardized rate would be 2.1% rather than 1.5%.
Reference URL	http://www.thl.fi/thl-client/pdfs/948b7a38-bd15-4d6c-91ae-c0b565cc3cb

Location	FRANCE
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2009-2010 (October-July)
Age	18-75
Sources	Costes, J-M., Pousett, M., Eroukmanoff, V., le Nezet, O., Richard, J-B., Guignard, R., Beck, F., & Arwidson, P. (2011). Les Niveaux et Pratiques des Jeux de Hasard et D'argent en 2010. French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and the National Institute for Prevention and Health Education. September 2011.
Sample Size	25,034, but only 2,762 were administered problem gambling questions
Sampling Strategy	23,605 contacted via random digit dialing with random selection within household; this was supplemented by interviewing 2,944 individuals who only had cellphones.
Survey Description	Included in a larger survey of health behaviors (Health Barometer 2010)
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	60%
Weighting	Household size, number of landlines, and 'national reference data'
Threshold for PG Questions	played at least 52 times and / or has wagered at least 500 euros over the last 12 months
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	3,657 people per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	47.8%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.9% (3-7); 0.4% (8+); 1.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.09%
Standardization Calculations	1.3 * .58 * 1.44 = 1.09%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Male (75.5%); younger age (average age of 41); lower education; lower income; substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, in particular)
Game Correlates of PG	Larger number of gambling formats; Rapido (lottery with draws every 5 minutes); Internet gambling (horse racing, sports betting, poker).
Comments	The threshold to administer problem gambling questions is overly stringent, thus true rates of problem gambling are likely slightly higher.
Reference URL	http://www.ofdt.fr/BDD/publications/docs/eftxjcr9.pdf

Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006
Age	18-65
Sources	Buth, S. & Stöver, H. (2008). Glücksspielteilnahme und Glücksspielprobleme in Deutschland: Ergebnisse einer bundesweiten Repräsentativbefragung [Gambling and gambling problems in Germany: Results of a national survey]. Suchttherapie, 9, 3-11. Meyer & Hayer (2009). Germany. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 (citing Buth & Stover, 2008)
Sample Size	7980
Sampling Strategy	Random sampling
Survey Description	leisure habits, interview starts with questions concerning general leisure activities
Administration Method	50% telephone; 50% self-administered online (this may be an Online Panel survey)
Response Rate	55.8% phone; 68% online
Weighting	age, gender, education, region, and nationality
Threshold for PG Questions	gambled at least 1/week or €50/month on some form
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)
Gambling Availability	407 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	39.2%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.64% (3-4); 0.56% (5+); 1.2% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4%
Standardization Calculations	(1.2 * 1.19 = 1.4%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; age 18-29; relative with gambling problems
Game Correlates of PG	greater number of games; EGMs, horse racing, casinos; sports betting
Comments	BISDRO 2007. Funded by the Verband der Lottovermittler (association of independent Lotto-providers). This study not included in the tables or analyses (as 50% of the sample may have been from an Online Panel).
Reference URL	http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=20112715

Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	GERMANY		
Sub-Region			
Year Study Conducted	2006		
Age	18-64		
Sources	Bühringer, G., Kraus, L., Sonntag, D., Pfeiffer-Gerschel, T. & Steiner, S. (2007). Pathologisches Glücksspiel in Deutschland: Spiel- und Bevölkerungsrisiken [Pathological gambling in Germany: Gambling and population based risks]. Sucht, 53(5), 296-308. Kraus, L., & Baumeister, S. (2008). Studien design und Methodik des Epidemiologischen Sucht surveys 2006 [Study design and methodology of the 2006 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse]. Sucht, 54, S6–S15. http://www.ift. de/literaturverzeichnis/Kraus_Baumeister_2008_Sucht_54_S6-S15.pdf		
Sample Size	7912		
Sampling Strategy	Two step selection. Geographically representative sampling and then random sample from the population registers for that community. Oversampling of younger age groups.		
Survey Description	Part of a general survey on substance use and abuse.		
Administration Method	Self-administered mail-in survey (n = $6,598$). Supplemented with telephone interviews for those who did not respond after 3 reminders (n = $1,314$).		
Response Rate	48%		
Weighting	age, gender, geography		
Threshold for PG Questions	Spent at least €50/month on some form of gambling in past year		
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)		
Gambling Availability	407 People per EGM in 2006		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	49.4% (Lifetime =71.5%)		
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.20% (3-4); 0.29% (5+); 0.49% combined		
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.6%		
Standardization Calculations	0.49 * 1.19 = 0.6%		
Demographic Correlates of PG			
Game Correlates of PG	card games on Internet; EGMs		
Comments	ESA 2006. Funded by Ministry of Health.		
Reference URL	http://www.lsgbayern.de/fileadmin/user_u	upload/lsg/Praxish	nandbuch_net
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Reference URL	http://www.ift.de/literaturverzeichnis/Krau	us_Baumeister_20	008_Sucht_54

Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007
Age	16-65
Sources	Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) (2008). Glücksspielverhalten und Problematisches Glücksspielen in Deutschla nd 2007 [Gambling behaviour and problem gambling in Germany in 2007. Federal Center for Health Education]. Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) (2012). Glücksspielverhalten und Glücksspielsucht in Deutschland, Ergebnisse
	aus drei repräsentativen Bevölkerungsbefragungen 2007, 2009 und 2011 [Results from three representative population surveys 2007, 2009 and 2011. Federal Centre for Health Education]. January 2012.
Sample Size	10001
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing. Selection within the household of the person with the next birthday.
Survey Description	Unspecified, starting with leisure activities
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	63.3%
Weighting	# telephones per household, age, sex, education, region
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	407 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	55%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.41% (3-4); 0.19% (5+); 0.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.62%
Standardization Calculations	0.6 * .72 * 1.44 = 0.62%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Male; age 18-25
Game Correlates of PG	EGM (Casino and Non Casino), sports betting, Poker.
Comments	BZgA 2007. Funded by German Lotto and Toto-Bloc. The rate of problem gambling is probably underestimated because some SOGS- items weren't answered by the respondents caused by a filter mistake.

Reference URL	http://www.bzga.de/pdf.php?id=e3424fa656f5a2a402a2d92003669dc5
Reference URL	http://www.bzga.de/forschung/studien-untersuchungen/studien/glueckss

Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010
Age	14-64
Sources	Meyer, C., Rumpf, HJ., Kreuzer, A, de Brito, S., Glorius, S., Jeske, C., Kastirke, N., Porz, S., Schön, D., Westram, A., Klinger, D., Goeze, D., Bischof, G. & John, U. (2011). Pathologisches Glücksspielen und Epidemiologie (PAGE): Entstehung, Komorbidität,Remission und Behandlung. Endbericht an das Hessische Ministerium des Innern und für Sport . Universitäten Greifswald und Lübeck.
Sample Size	15023
Sampling Strategy	Landlines + 1,001 cell phones (1st known prevalence study to use cell phones) with sampling of German communities proportional to size. Additional recruiting of problem gamblers by media campaigns, popular gambling venues (gambling halls, casinos), treatment institutions, prisons, credit counseling centres, and self-help groups. This supplemental sample was not used in the prevalence estimates.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interviews
Response Rate	52.4% (landline), 56.6% cell phones
Weighting	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, unemployment, immigrant status (separated for landline and cell phones)
Threshold for PG Questions	> 10 days gambling in lifetime
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L & DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	388 people per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	45%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.31% (3-4) + 0.35 (5+); 0.67% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.61%
Standardization Calculations	0.67 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .53 = 0.61%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, younger people, lower education, unemployment, immigrant
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs, Poker, 'other sports betting'
Comments	PAGE 2010. Funded by the 16 federal states of Germany under the gambling state treaty.
Reference URL	

Reference URL		
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Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2009 (March-May)
Age	16-65
Sources	Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) (2010). Glücksspiel-verhalten in Deutschland 2007 und 2009. [Gambling Behavior in Germany in 2007 and 2009. Federal Centre for Health Education]. January 2010.
	Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) (2012). Glücksspielverhalten und Glücksspielsucht in Deutschland. Ergebnisse aus drei repräsentativen Bevölkerungsbefragungen 2007, 2009 und 2011 [Results from three representative population surveys 2007, 2009 and 2011. Federal Centre for Health Education]. January 2012.
Sample Size	10000
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing. Random selection of adult within household.
Survey Description	leisure habits, interview starts with questions concerning general leisure activities
Administration Method	telephone interviews
Response Rate	61.6%
Weighting	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, region.
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	412 people per EGM in 2008.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	53.8%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.64% (3-4); 0.45% (5+); 1.09%
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.13%
Standardization Calculations	1.09 * .72 * 1.44 = 1.13%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Male; age 16-25; elementary school education; immigrant; unemployed
Game Correlates of PG	Greater number of gambling formats; Internet-casino gambling; EGMs, keno, casino table games
Comments	BZgA 2010. Funded by German Lotto and Toto-Bloc.
Reference URL	http://www.bzga.de/forschung/studien-untersuchungen/studien/glueckss

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Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2009 (May-October)
Age	18-64
Sources	Kraus, L., Sassen, M., Pabst, A., & Buhringer, G. (2010). Kurzbericht Epidemiologischer Suchtsurvey 2009. Zusatzauswertungen zum Glücksspielverhalten: Prävalenz des (pathologischen) Glücksspiels. November 2010. Kraus, L., & Pabst, A. (2010). Studiendesign und Methodik des Epidemiologischen Suchtsurveys 2009. Sucht, 56, 315-326.
Sample Size	8030
Sampling Strategy	Two step selection. Geographically representative sampling and then random sample from the population registers for that community. Oversampling of younger age groups.
Survey Description	Part of a general survey on substance use and abuse.
Administration Method	3,731 self-administered mail-in survey, 927 self-administered online survey, 3,376 telephone interview
Response Rate	50.1%
Weighting	Age, gender, citizenship, education.
Threshold for PG Questions	Spent at least €50/month on some form of gambling in past year
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY)
Gambling Availability	412 people per EGM in 2008.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	45.2%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	.19% (3-4) + .27 (5+); 0.46% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.84%
Standardization Calculations	0.46 * 1.19 = 0.55% Averaged with the 2009 BzGA study = 0.84%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Males; age 18 - 29
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	ESA 2009. Funded by Ministry of Health.

Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011 (April-June)
Age	16-65
Sources	Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) (2012). Glücksspielverhalten und Glücksspielsucht in Deutschland. Ergebnisse aus drei repräsentativen Bevölkerungsbefragungen 2007, 2009 und 2011 Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) [Results from three representative population surveys 2007, 2009 and 2011. Federal Centre for Health Education]. January 2012.
Sample Size	10002
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing of landlines, with oversampling of 16-25 year olds. Random selection of adult within household.
Survey Description	leisure habits, interview starts with questions concerning general leisure activities
Administration Method	telephone interviews
Response Rate	59.9%
Weighting	Number of telephone numbers in the household, age, gender, education, region.
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambled on some form of gambling at least once in past 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	388 people per EGM in 2010.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	50.7%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.51% (3-4); 0.49% (5+); 1.00% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.88%
Standardization Calculations	1.0 * .72 * 1.44 = 1.0% Combined with the AWI 2011 study = .88%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Males; age 21-25; low level of education; immigrant; unemployment
Game Correlates of PG	Sports betting; slot machines; greater number of gambling formats
Comments	BZgA 2011. Funded by German Lotto and Toto-Bloc
Reference URL	http://www.bzga.de/forschung/studien-untersuchungen/studien/glueckss

Location	GERMANY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011 (Feb-March)
Age	18+
Sources	Haase, H. & Puhe, H. (2011). Spielen mit und um Geld in Deutschland. TNS Emnid. October 2011.
Sample Size	15002
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing of landlines. Random selection of adult within household.
Survey Description	starting question leisure activities, then immediate recording of gambling activities
Administration Method	telephone interviews
Response Rate	58.2%
Weighting	Yes, by 'sociodemographic characteristics'.
Threshold for PG Questions	>50 Euro in an average month
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	388 people per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	63.5%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	.21% (3-4) + .23 (5+); 0.44% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.75%
Standardization Calculations	.44 * 1.19 * 1.44 = .75%
Demographic Correlates of PG	young age
Game Correlates of PG	Engagement in multiple forms.
Comments	Funded by AWI Automaten-Wirtschaftsverbände-Info GmbH (umbrella organization for automat providers including EGMs)

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Wales, Scotland)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1999
Age	16+
Sources	Sproston, K., Erens, R., & Orford, J. (2000). British Gambling Prevalence Survey 1999. London: National Centre for Social Research.
Sample Size	7770
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of 7,000 addresses from publicly available Postcode Address Files. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face- to- face interview with 1 person. In addition, everyone 16 and older was asked to fill in self-completion questionnaire and return it in the mail.
Survey Description	'gambling behavior'
Administration Method	Face to face residential interview + self-administered mail in
Response Rate	65%
Weighting	age, sex
Threshold for PG Questions	gambling in past year
Assessment Instrument	SOGS 'current' & DSM-IV 'current'
Gambling Availability	250,000 EGMs in 1999. United Kingdom population in 1999 was 59,113,439. 236 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	72%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 1.3% (3-4); 0.8% (5+); 2.1% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 0.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.8%
Standardization Calculations	SOGS-PY: 2.1 * .72 * .76 = 1.1% DSM-IV-PY: 0.6 * 1.19 * .76 = 0.5% Average = 0.8%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; age 16-24; parent who was problem gambler; lowest income group; separated or divorced
Game Correlates of PG	greater number of gambling formats; table games; sports and/or horse race betting
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/researchconsultations/resear

Sub-Region 2006-2007 Age 16+ Sources Wardle, H., Sproston, K., Orford, J., Erens, B., Griffiths, M., Constantine, R., & Pigott, S. (2007). British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2007. London: National Centre for Social Research. Sample Size 9003 Sampling Strategy Random sample of 10,144 households. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face-to-face interview with 1 person. In addition, each person 164 asked to fill in self-completion questionnaire and return (either online or paper & pencil). Participants received £5 for participants who refused or could not be contacted at home. Survey Description 'gambling attitudes and activities' Administration Method face-to-face residential (except problem gambling section which was self-administered) + self-administered mail-in or online + supplemental telephone interviews Response Rate 52% Weighting age, sex, region Threshold for PG spent money on gambling activity in past 12 months Questions CPGI & DSM-IV-PY Assessment CPGI & DSM-IV-PY Instrument 68% Provalence 0.7% Standardized Problem DSM-IV-PY: 0.6* '.19 * .76 = 0.5% Average = 0.7% Demographic CPGI : 2.0 *.58 * .76 = 0.9% Catculations DSM-IV-PY: 0.6* '.19 * .76 = 0.5% Average = 0.7% <th>Location</th> <th>GREAT BRITAIN (England, Wales, Scotland)</th>	Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Wales, Scotland)
Year Study Conducted 2006-2007 Age 16+ Sources Wardle, H., Sproston, K., Orford, J., Erens, B., Griffiths, M., Constantine, R., & Pigott, S. (2007). British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2007. London: National Centre for Social Research. Sample Size 9003 Sampling Strategy Random sample of 10,144 households. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face-to-face interview with 1 person. In addition, each person 16+ asked to fill in self-completion questionnaire and return (either online or paper & pencil). Participants received £5 for participation. An attempt was made to conduct a telephone interview for participatis who refused or could not be contacted at home. Survey Description 'gambling attitudes and activities' Administration Method face-to-face residential (except problem gambling section which was self-administered) + self-administered mail-in or online + supplemental telephone interviews Response Rate 52% Weighting age, sex, region Threshold for PG spent money on gambling activity in past 12 months Questions CPGI & DSM-IV-PY Assessment CPGI & DSM-IV-PY Instrument CPGI & 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined Gambling Prevalence DSM-IV-PY: 0.3% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.6% combined Problem Gambling CPGI : 2.0 *.58 * .76 = 0.9% Standardization <t< td=""><th>Sub-Region</th><td></td></t<>	Sub-Region	
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Sampling StrategyRandom sample of 10,144 households. At each address interviewers attempted to obtain face-to-face interview with 1 person. In addition, each person 16+ asked to fill in self-completion questionnaire and return (either online or paper & pencil). Participants received £5 for participants who refused or could not be contacted at home.Survey Description'gambling attitudes and activities'Administration Methodface-to-face residential (except problem gambling section which was self-administered) + self-administered mail-in or online + supplemental telephone interviewsResponse Rate52%Weightingage, sex, regionThreshold for PG 	Sample Size	9003
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Response Rate52%Weightingage, sex, regionThreshold for PG Questionsspent money on gambling activity in past 12 monthsAssessment InstrumentCPGI & DSM-IV-PYGambling Availability223 people per EGM in U.K. in 2006Past-Year Gambling Prevalence68%Problem Gambling PrevalenceCPGI: 1.5% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 2.0% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.3% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.6% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence0.7%Standardization CPGI: 2.0 *.58 * .76 = 0.9% DSM-IV-PY: 0.6 *1.19 * .76 = 0.5% Average = 0.7%Demographic Correlates of PGmale, age 16-34; parent who is/was problem gambler; single, low income; minority group membershipGame Correlates of PG Game Correlates of PGgreater number of gambling formats; spread betting (sports betting); fixed odds betting terminals (EGMs); betting exchanges (Internet); Internet gamblingComments Reference URLhttp://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/research_consultations/resear	Administration Method	face-to-face residential (except problem gambling section which was self-administered) + self-administered mail-in or online + supplemental telephone interviews
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Comments Image: Comments and the second	Game Correlates of PG	greater number of gambling formats; spread betting (sports betting); fixed odds betting terminals (EGMs); betting exchanges (Internet); Internet gambling
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	Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/researchconsultations/resear

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Wales, Scotland)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010
Age	16+
Sources	Wardle, H., Moody, A., Spence, S., Orford, J., Volberg, R., Jotangia, D., Griffiths, M., Hussey, D., & Dobbie, F. (2011). British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010. Prepared for The Gambling Commission. London: National Centre for Social Research.
Sample Size	7756
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of 9,775 addresses from England, Scotland and Wales selected from the Postcode Address File. Interviewers visited each address and attempted to gain a face to face interview with an adult at that address. Everyone age 16+ was asked to complete an individual questionnaire using computer-assisted self-interviewing. An advance letter was also sent to all sampled addresses. Participants received £5 for participation. An attempt was made to conduct a telephone interview for participants who refused or could not be contacted at home.
Survey Description	"The first few questions are about your leisure activities." Unlike previous surveys, the 2010 survey was given a survey title that did not explicitly mention the term gambling (i.e., 'Leisure time: Lottery and Recreation Study 2010').
Administration Method	computer-assisted self-interview + supplemental telephone interviews
Response Rate	47%
Weighting	age, sex and regional distribution
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling in past 12-months.
Assessment Instrument	CPGI; DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	251 people per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	73%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 1.8% (3-7); 0.7% (8+); 2.5% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.5% (3-4); 0.4% (5+); 0.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.3%
Standardization Calculations	CPGI: 2.5 * .58 = 1.4% DSM-IV-PY: 0.9 * 1.19 = 1.1% Average = 1.3%

Demographic Correlates of PG	male, younger, parents who gambled regularly and had experienced gambling problems, tobacco smoker; DSM-IV problem gambling was also associated with being Asian/Asian British whereas CPGI problem gambling was associated with being unemployed and being in bad health.
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of gambling formats; poker at a pub/club (12.8%); online slot machine style games (9.1%); fixed odds betting terminals (EGMs) (8.8%)
Comments	Data collection in 2010 was computer-assisted for the first time.
Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/researchconsultations/research_consultations/resea

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England & Scotland)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2012
Age	16+
Sources	Wardle, H., Seabury, C., Ahmed, H., Payne, C., Byron, C., Corbett, J., & Sutton, R. (2014). Gambling behaviour in England and Scotland: Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012. Prepared for The Gambling Commission.
Sample Size	[England] Past year gambling participation data were obtained from 7,359 people. Problem gambling data were obtained from 6,791 adults. [Scotland] Past year gambling participation data were obtained from 4,393 adults aged 16 and over. Problem gambling data were obtained from 4,081 adults.
Sampling Strategy	See Section 1.2.1 of the report "Sample and response" for full details.
Survey Description	Presented as a health survey.
Administration Method	Data collection for both the HSE and SHeS followed the same procedures. Interviews were carried out face-to-face using computer-assisted interviewing.
Response Rate	[England] Interviews were carried out at 64% of sampled eligible households; Interviews were obtained with 85% of adults in 'co- operating' households; individual response rate, based on all eligible households, was estimated to be 56% among adults. [Scotland] Interviews were carried out at 66% of sampled eligible households. Interviews were obtained with 90% of adults in 'co-operating' households (where at least one person was interviewed). The individual response rate, based on all eligible households, was estimated to be 56% among adults.
Weighting	Yes. See Section 1.2.4 "Weighting combined data." Full details of the weighting strategies used for the HSE and SHeS individually can be found in their respective technical reports.
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambled at least once in past 12-months.
Assessment Instrument	PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	65%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 1.0% (3-7); 0.4% (8+); 1.4% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.5% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	

Demographic Correlates of PG	Being male, being from Black/Black British, Asian/Asian British or other non-White backgrounds, having low mental wellbeing and having ever had high blood pressure.
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Report provides information about gambling behaviour in England and Scotland using data combined from the Health Survey for England (HSE) 2012 and the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2012.
Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/pdf/Gambling%20behaviour%20
Reference URL	http://hdl.handle.net/1880/50217

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (Wales)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2015
Age	16+
Sources	Gambling Commission. (2016). Welsh problem gambling survey. Birmingham, UK: Author.
Sample Size	4048
Sampling Strategy	sample is designed to be representative of the adult population resident in Wales aged 16 and over. The unit of sampling is Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and 69 interviewing points throughout the Wales are selected with probability proportional to resident population, after stratification by Local Authority and Social Grade.
Survey Description	Not indicated
Administration Method	Data collection for both the HSE and SHeS followed the same procedures. Interviews were carried out face-to-face using computer-assisted interviewing.
Response Rate	
Weighting	age, gender
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambled at least once in past 12-months.
Assessment Instrument	PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	61%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	Problem gambler according to either DSM-IV or PGSI = 1%
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/docs/Welsh-Problem-Gambling
Reference URL	

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2015
Age	16+
Sources	Conolly, A., Fuller, E., Jones, H., Maplethorpe, N., Sondaal, A., & Wardle, H. (2017). Gambling behaviour in Great Britain in 2015: Evidence from England, Scotland and Wales. London: NatCen Social Research.
Sample Size	
Sampling Strategy	Survey methodology varied between countries, particularly in Wales. See Appendix A.
Survey Description	Health survey (England/Scotland); Survey on a wide variety of interesting topics (Wales)
Administration Method	Face-to-face; paper self-completion (England/Scotland); computer- assisted self-completion (Wales).
Response Rate	
Weighting	Yes. See Section 1.2.2 for details.
Threshold for PG Questions	Past year gambling
Assessment Instrument	PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	63%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 1.1% (3-7); 0.6% (8+); 1.7% combined; DSM-IV-PY: 0.7% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male
Game Correlates of PG	spread betting, betting via a betting exchange, playing poker in pubs or clubs, betting offline on events other than sports or horse or dog racing, and playing machines in bookmakers.
Comments	"we would caution against making cross national comparisons between Wales and the other two countries because of the underlying differences in how the data were collected. Cross national comparisons between England and Scotland can be made as the data were collected using very similar methods."
Reference URL	http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-beh
Reference URL	

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2017
Age	16+
Sources	Conolly, A., Davies, B., Fuller, E., Heinze, N., & Wardle, H. (2018). Gambling behaviour in Great Britain in 2016: Evidence from England, Scotland and Wales. London: NatCen Social Research.
Sample Size	
Sampling Strategy	Survey methodology varied between countries, particularly in Wales.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	Yes. See Appendex A. for details.
Threshold for PG Questions	Past year gambling
Assessment Instrument	PGSI (CPGI); DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	57%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 1.1% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 1.6% combined; DSM-IV-PY: 0.6% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male
Game Correlates of PG	played machines in bookmakers (13.7%), bet offline on events (other than horse or dog racingor other sports events) (13.1%),reported another gambling activity not covered by the survey questions(11.6%), bet offline on dog racing (9.5%),or gambled onlineon slots, casino or bingo games (9.2%).
Comments	This report provides information about gambling behaviour in Great Britain using data combined from the Health Survey for England (HSE) 2016, the Scottish Health Survey (SHeS) 2016 and the Wales Omnibus in 2016.
Reference URL	https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-be
Reference URL	

Location	GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland & Wales)
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2018
Age	16+
Sources	Gambling Commission. (2019). Gambling participation in 2018: Behaviour, awareness and attitudes. Annual Report. Birmingham: Author.
Sample Size	
Sampling Strategy	Combination of telephone and online surveys.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	46% (past four-weeks)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Data on rates of problem, moderate and low-risk gambling are taken from our latest Combined Health Survey 2016 (which incorporates the Health Survey for England, the Scottish Health Survey and the Welsh Problem Gambling Survey) due to its use of the full PGSI (Problem Gambling Severity Index) and DSM-IV screens.
Reference URL	https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-pa
Reference URL	

Location	HONG KONG
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2001
Age	15-64
Sources	 Wong, I. L. K., & So, E. M. T. (2003). Prevalence estimates of problem and pathological gambling in Hong Kong. American Journal of Psychiatry, 160, 1353–4. Centre for Social Policy Studies of The Department of Applied Social Sciences & The General Education Centre of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. (2002, March). Report on a Study of Hong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities. Commissioned By Home Affairs Bureau.
Sample Size	2004
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing with random selection of individual within the household. Six attempts at each number over a 10 day period.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	57.4%
Weighting	No, but the "sample was comparable (through t test analyses) to 2001 census figures for gender and age".
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)
Gambling Availability	No EGMs in Hong Kong.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	78.0% (legal gambling = 77.8%; illegal gambling = 4.2%)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.0% (3-4); 1.8% (5+); 5.8% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	7.6%
Standardization Calculations	5.8 * 1.19 * 1.44 *.76 = 7.6%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; lower education; lower income
Game Correlates of PG	horse racing; sports betting; casino table games
Comments	
Reference URL	http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/160/7/1353
Reference URL	http://www.hab.gov.hk/file_manager/en/documents/whats_new/gambling

Location	HONG KONG
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005
Age	15-64
Sources	Social Sciences Research Centre (2005). A Study of Hong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities. University of Hong Kong. Commissioned by Home Affairs Bureau, Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Dec 2005.
Sample Size	2093
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing with 6 attempts in a 23 day window. Random selection within household (next birthday).
Survey Description	'participation in gambling activities'
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	23.7% (CASRO calculation derived from data in the report)
Weighting	age, gender
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)
Gambling Availability	No EGMs in Hong Kong.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	81.1% (legal gambling = 80.4%; illegal gambling = 2.1%)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.1% (3-4); 2.2% (5+); 5.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.8%
Standardization Calculations	5.3 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .53 = 4.8%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; lowest family income group
Game Correlates of PG	horse racing, soccer betting, casino table games, social gambling
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.hab.gov.hk/file manager/en/documents/publications and pr

Location	HONG KONG
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011 (July-August)
Age	15-64
Sources	Hong Kong Polytechnic University (2012). A Study of Hong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities. Department of Applied Social Sciences. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Commissioned by the Secretary for Home Affairs, Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. March 2012.
Sample Size	2024
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing of listed residential phone numbers with 3 attempts to contact each sampled respondent. Sample was supplemented with telephone numbers not listed in the directory. Random selection within household (selecting person with next birthday).
Survey Description	'participation in gambling activities'
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	14.8% (CASRO calculation derived from data in the report)
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)
Gambling Availability	No EGMs in Hong Kong in 2011.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	62%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.9% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.4%
Standardization Calculations	3.3 * 1.19 * 2.18 * .51 = 4.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; less education; lower family income group
Game Correlates of PG	horse racing, soccer betting, Macau casinos
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.hab.gov.hk/file_manager/en/documents/publications and pr

Location	HONG KONG
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2016
Age	15-64
Sources	Hong Kong Polytechnic University (2017). Report on the Study ofHong Kong People's Participation in Gambling Activities in 2016. Department of Applied Social Sciences. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Commissioned by the Ping Wo Fund.
Sample Size	2045
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing of listed residential phone numbers with 3 attempts to contact each sampled respondent. Sample was supplemented with telephone numbers not listed in the directory. Random selection within household (selecting person with next birthday).
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	59.31% "cooperation rate"
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-V (Chinese)
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	61.5%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4% (4-9 items).
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, aged 50+, unemployed
Game Correlates of PG	horserace betting, mahjong, Mark-Six lottery, Macau casinos wagering, Macau horserace betting
Comments	Also included a youth survey (aged 15-22).
Reference URL	http://www.hab.gov.hk/file_manager/en/documents/policy_responsibilitie

Location	HUNGARY	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2007	
Age	18-64	
Sources	Kun B., Balázs H., Arnold, P., Paksi, B., & Demetrovics, Z. (2011). Gambling in western and eastern Europe: The example of Hungary. Journal of Gambling Studies. doi:10.1007/s10899-011-9242-4	
Sample Size	2710	
Sampling Strategy	Sampling addresses from the civil registry stratified by geographical location, degree of urbanization and age.	
Survey Description	Problem gambling assessed as part of a more thorough assessment of all addiction: "National Survey on Addiction Problems"	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview; self-administered SOGS	
Response Rate	85.1%	
Weighting	Yes	
Threshold for PG Questions	ever gambled on a weekly basis in their lifetime	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L	
Gambling Availability	304 people per EGM in 2006	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(65.3% Lifetime)	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.9% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.3% combined	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%	
Standardization Calculations	3.3 * .72 *.44 = 1.0%	
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age 18-24; less education; lower income; smoker; heavier drinking; lifetime cannabis use	
Game Correlates of PG		
Comments		
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10899-011-9242-4	

Location	ICELAND	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2000	
Age	16-75	
Sources	IMG-Gallup (2000). Vidhorfsrannsókn [Attitude survey]. Report. Reykjavik: Íslenskar Markadsrannsóknir.	
	Olason D. T., Barudottir, S. K., & Gretarsson, S. J. (2005). Prevalence of pathological gambling among adults in Iceland. Paper presented at the 6th conference on research in Social Sciences, Reykjavík, Iceland.	
	Jonsson, J. (2006). An overview of prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in the Nordic countries. Journal of Gambling Issues, 18.	
Sample Size	1500	
Sampling Strategy	randomly drawn from the national register	
Survey Description		
Administration Method		
Response Rate	70.5%	
Weighting		
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (NODS-L)	
Gambling Availability		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence		
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.7% (3-4); 0.6% (5+); 1.3% combined	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.7%	
Standardization Calculations	1.3 * 1.19 * .44 = 0.7%	
Demographic Correlates of PG	Males	
Game Correlates of PG		
Comments		
Reference URL	http://www.camh.net/egambling/issue18/jonsson.html	

Location	ICELAND	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2005	
Age	18-70	
Sources	Olason, D. T., & Gretarsson, S. J. (2009). Iceland. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 Jonsson, J. (2006). An overview of prevalence surveys of problem and	
	 pathological gambling in the Nordic countries. Journal of Gambling Issues, 18. Ólason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009. 	
Sample Size	3358	
Sampling Strategy	randomly drawn from the national register	
Survey Description		
Administration Method	telephone interview + a few self-administered mail-in (n = 100)	
Response Rate	69.8%	
Weighting	gender, age, residency	
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIGS-PY) & CPGI	
Gambling Availability	280 People per EGM in 2008	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	69%	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	DSM-IV-PY: 0.5% (3-4); 0.6% (5+); 1.1% combined CPGI: 1.1% (3-7); 0.5% (8+); 1.6% combined	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.2%	
Standardization Calculations	DSM-IV-PY: 1.1 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.4% CPGI: 1.6 * .58 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.0% Average = 1.2%	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; 18-25; less education; single; ADHD; cognitive distortions	
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of games; private card games; EGMs	
Comments		
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1	
Reference URL	http://www.camh.net/egambling/issue18/jonsson.html	
Reference URL		

Location	ICELAND	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2007	
Age	18-70	
Sources	Ólason, D.T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009.	
Sample Size	3009	
Sampling Strategy	randomly drawn from the national register	
Survey Description		
Administration Method	telephone interview	
Response Rate	63.4%	
Weighting	Not indicated, but presumed.	
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	CPGI	
Gambling Availability	280 People per EGM in 2008	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	69.4% (11.8% weekly)	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.3% (3-7); 0.3% (8+); 1.6% combined	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%	
Standardization Calculations	1.6 * .58 * 1.44 *.76 = 1.0%	
Demographic Correlates of PG		
Game Correlates of PG	slot machines; poker; Internet poker	
Comments		
Reference URL	http://www.snsus.org/pdf/2009/gambling_and_problem_gambling_studie	

Location	ICELAND	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2011	
Age		
Sources	Olason, D.T., Hayer, T., Brosowski, T., & Meyer G. (2015). Gambling in the mist of economic crisis: Results from three national prevalence studies from Iceland. Journal of Gambling Studes [Epub ahead of print].	
Sample Size	1887	
Sampling Strategy	randomly drawn from the national register	
Survey Description		
Administration Method	telephone interview	
Response Rate		
Weighting		
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	CPGI	
Gambling Availability		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	76.2%	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.7% (3-7); 0.8% (8+); 2.5% combined	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence		
Standardization Calculations		
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age group 18–25; primary education	
Game Correlates of PG		
Comments		
Reference URL	https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10899-015-9523-4	

Location	IRELAND, Republic of	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2014-2015	
Age	15+	
Sources	National Advisory Committee on Drugs and Alcohol (NACDA). (2016). Prevalence of drug Use and gambling in Ireland and drug use in Northern Ireland Bulletins 1 & 2. Dublin: Author.	
Sample Size	7005 (Republic of Ireland)	
Sampling Strategy	Face-to-face interviews; computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI); those who are normally resident in households	
Survey Description		
Administration Method	Face-to-face	
Response Rate		
Weighting	Yes - by gender, age and former Health Board region to maximise its representativeness of the general population.	
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument		
Gambling Availability		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	64.5%	
Problem Gambling Prevalence		
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence		
Standardization Calculations		
Demographic Correlates of PG		
Game Correlates of PG		
Comments	In 2014/15, in Ireland, the survey asked about the last year and last month prevalence of Gambling for the first time. Lifetime prevalence was not asked. Gambling includes all forms of gambling, buying a lottery ticket or scratchcard in person, playing lottery games online, gambling in a bookmaker's shop, gambling online or by telephone, placing a bet at a horse or dog racing meeting, playing games at a casino, playing gaming/slot machines, playing card games for money with friends/family, playing bingo in person and other such as work sweepstakes.	
Reference URL	https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/all-irel	

Location	ISLE OF MAN	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2012	
Age	16+	
Sources	Askari, M. (2012). Isle of Man gambling prevalence survey 2012. Prepared for The Alcohol Advisory Service, in association with IOM Department of Health, Mental Health Services and the IOM Gambling Supervision Commission.	
Sample Size	1942	
Sampling Strategy	A postal questionnaire was sent to 4000 randomly selected addresses chosen from the Small Users Postcode Address File.	
Survey Description	Isle of Man Lottery & Gambling study	
Administration Method	postal questionnaire	
Response Rate	51%	
Weighting	Yes - to reflect the relative size of each group of the population.	
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling in past 12-months	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY	
Gambling Availability		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	78%	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	97.0% (0); 2.4% (1); 0.5% (2); 0.2% (6)	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence		
Standardization Calculations		
Demographic Correlates of PG	unemployed and unable to work due to long term disability; lived in a household as a couple.	
Game Correlates of PG		
Comments	Questionnaire design was compatible with a larger gambling prevalence survey, the 2010 British Gambling Prevalence Survey (BGPS 2010).	

Reference URL <u>http://hdl.handle.net/1880/49352</u>

Location	ITALY	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2008	
Age	18-74	
Sources	Barbaranelli, C. (2010). Prevalence and Correlates of Problem Gambling in Italy. 8th European Conference on Gambling Studies and Policy Issues, September 14-17, 2010 and www.lottomaticagroup. com/eng/pdf/social/pre_sintesi_7_10_new.pdf	
Sample Size	2000	
Sampling Strategy	Quota sampling for geographic area, city size, age, gender	
Survey Description		
Administration Method		
Response Rate		
Weighting		
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	CPGI and SOGS cross classification (presumably using the SOGS-PY)	
Gambling Availability	291 People per EGM in 2008	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	54%	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.27% (5+)	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.3%	
Standardization Calculations	1.27 * (2.17+1.49)/2 = 2.3%	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, divorced, higher income, a parent with gambling problems, gambling at a younger age, more gambling fallacies, higher depression and anxiety, greater impulsivity, higher risk taking, greater motivation to gamble for symbolic, economic, and hedonistic motives, lower self- efficacy	
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of games; horse racing, card games, EGMs, casinos	
Comments		
Reference URL	http://www.easg.org/media/file/vienna2010/presentations/Friday/0930/P	
Reference URL	http://www.lottomaticagroup.com/eng/pdf/social/pre_sintesi 7 10 new.p	

Location	ITALY	
Sub-Region		
Year Study Conducted	2010	
Age	18-74	
Sources	Barbaranelli, C., Vecchione, M., Fida, R., & Podio-Guidugli, S. (2013). Estimating the prevalence of adult problem gambling in Italy with SOGS and PGSI. Journal of Gambling Issues, 28, 1-24. http://dx.doi. org/10.4309/jgi.2013.28.3	
Sample Size	1979	
Sampling Strategy	Self-report questionnaire consisting of about 300 items adminstered to each participant; Data were collected by GFK Eurisko between June 2010 (pilot) and July 2010 (study). A quota sample, balanced by geographical area (four areas), city size (five groups), and age by gender (12 groups), was used. Participants were contacted by an interviewer, and then invited to fill out a questionnaire. The questionnaire was individually administered to participants at their own house. Individuals received a reimbursement of about 20 euros for their participation. About 5% of the persons who were first contacted later declined to participate and were replaced by other participants with homogeneous characteristics.	
Survey Description		
Administration Method	self-report questionnaire	
Response Rate		
Weighting	Weights have been defined by considering level of education (four levels), occupation (nine categories), penetration/diffusion into the Italian population of the games considered in the survey (12 categories), geographical area (four zones) by size of city (five levels), and gender (two categories) by age (six categories) (note: frequencies used for the weighting procedure are available from the first author).	
Threshold for PG Questions		
Assessment Instrument	SOGS [Italian Version]; CPGI [Italian Translation]	
Gambling Availability		
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence		
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS: probably pathological = 2.05%; CPGI: problem gambling = 2.17%	
Standardized Problem		

Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Results preliminarily demonstrated that the psychometric properties of the SOGS and PGSI can be confirmed in the Italian population; a social desirability scale was included in the questionnaire.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.4309/jgi.2013.28.3
Reference URL	

Location	ITALY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010-2011
Age	15-64
Sources	Colasante, E., Gori, M., Bastiani, L., Siciliano, V., Giordani, P., Grassi, M., & Molinaro, S. (2012). An assessment of the psychometric properties of Italian version of CPGI. Journal of Gambling Studies.
Sample Size	5292
Sampling Strategy	Cross-sectional study of a representative randomized sample of the Italian population between 15 and 64 years, extracted randomly from the registry lists of selected municipalities in the sample design.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	postal questionnaire
Response Rate	35%
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI [Italian Version]
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.3% (3-7); 1.3% (8+); 5.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Data for this study were drawn from IPSAD–Italia® 2010–2011 (Italian Population Survey on Alcohol and other Drugs); also included the Lie/Bet questionnarie; aim of the study included assessment of the psychometric properties of the CPGI.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10899-012-9331-z
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Reference URL	

Location	LITHUANIA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006
Age	18-64
Sources	Skokauskas (2009). Lithuania. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Sample Size	1002
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	No established instrument used.
Gambling Availability	6305 People per EGM in 2008
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	"30.1% of respondents admitted they had gambled"
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1% reported they had financial problems because of their gambling; 2.0% reported they had psychological problems; 0.1% reported they had 'other' problems. 13.0% did not answer the question about problems.
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1%
Standardization Calculations	>2.1%. Note: single item questions asking about the presence of gambling-related problems always significantly underestimates true rates of problem gambling (e.g., Rockloff et al., 2011. Validation of a one item screen for problem gambling. Journal of Gambling Studies. DOI:10.1007/s10899-010-9232-y).
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	This dataset not considered reliable by author; results are from an opinion poll on gambling.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.ora/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	MACAU
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2003
Age	15-64
Sources	Fong , D. K. C., & Orozio, B. (2005). Gambling participation and prevalence estimates for pathological gambling in a far east gambling city: Macau. UNLV Gaming Research & Review Journal, 9(2), 15-28.
Sample Size	1121
Sampling Strategy	Half of all residential telephone numbers provided by the only fixed-line telephone service provider were randomly drawn; random selection within household.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	68%
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	lifetime participation in gambling
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV (modified Chinese version) (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)
Gambling Availability	550 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	67.9%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.5% (3-4); 1.8% (5+); 4.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	6%
Standardization Calculations	4.3 * 1.19 * 1.59 * .74 = 6.0%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; monthly personal income of less than MOP 8,000
Game Correlates of PG	casino gambling; betting on soccer; mahjong house gambling
Comments	

Location	MACAU
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2013
Age	15-64
Sources	Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macao (2014). A study of Macao people's participation in gambling activities 2013. Commissioned By Macao Social Welfare Bureau. Retrieved from http://www.ias.gov.mo/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/2014-05-16-120116-76.pdf
Sample Size	2158
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	Not indicated
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	49.5%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.9% probable problem gamblers; 0.9% probable pathological gamblers
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	soccer/basketball betting; casino gambling
Comments	Report summary indicates that similar reseach studies were undertaken in 2010 and 2007; rate of problem/pathological gambling noted as being lower than in 2010.

Location	NETHERLANDS
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2004
Age	16+
Sources	 De Bruin, D.E., Meijerman, C.J.M., Leenders, F.R.J., & Braam, R.V. (2006). Verslingerd aan meer dan één spel: Een onderzoek naar de aard en omvang van kansspelproblematiek in nederland [Wired to more than one game. A study on the nature and extent of problem gambling in the Netherlands]. Den Haag: Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice. Goudriaan et al (2009). The Netherlands. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention,
	and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 (citing De Bruin et al., 2006).
Sample Size	5575
Sampling Strategy	Households randomly selected based on Dutch postal codes. Those with a landline are phoned. Those without a landline (32%) are given a questionnaire and asked to complete online or via paper and pencil and return via mail. This procedure is also used for people with a landline who could not be contacted. Person with the next birthday within the household asked to complete the survey/questionnaire. Prenotification letter sent to households. Ten call attempts.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	Predominantly telephone interview. However, respondents could also complete online or via paper & pencil and mail-in.
Response Rate	28%
Weighting	gender, age, education, ethnicity, household size
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	2579 People per EGM in 2004
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	71.7% (87% gambled in Lifetime)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 0.6% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.9% combined SOGS-L: 1.5% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.5% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.5%
Standardization Calculations	0.9 * .72 * 1.44 *.53 = 0.5%

Demographic Correlates of PG	male; age 30-50; nonwestern; unemployed; single; lower education
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of gambling formats; illegal gambling; slots; cards & dice; casino games
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.wodc.nl/images/ob238_volledige%20tekst_tcm44-59674.pd
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	NETHERLANDS
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011
Age	16+
Sources	Bieleman, B., Biesma, S., Kruize, A., Zimmerman, C., Boendermaker, M., Nijkamp, R., & Bak, T. (2011). Gokken in kaart: Tweede meting aard en omvang kansspelen in Nederland. Groningen-Rotterdam: WODC, ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie.
Sample Size	6,000 surveys conducted among the Dutch population aged 16 and older and 500 interviews with regular players.
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	

Location	NEW ZEALAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1991
Age	
Sources	Abbott, M.W., & Volberg, R.A. (1991). Gambling and Problem Gambling in New Zealand. Research Series No. 12. Wellington: Department of Internal Affairs.
	Abbott, M.W., & Volberg, R.A. (1992). Frequent Gamblers and Problem Gamblers in New Zealand. Research Series No. 14. Wellington: Department of Internal Affairs.
	Abbott, M.W., & Volberg, R.A. (1996). The New Zealand national survey of problem and pathological gambling. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12(2), 143-160. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539171
	Volberg, R.A., & Abbott, M.W. (1994). Lifetime prevalence estimates of pathological gambling in New Zealand. International Journal of Epidemiology, 23, 976-983. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ije/23.5.976
Sample Size	4053
Sampling Strategy	random digit dialing; random selection within household; up to 8 callbacks
Survey Description	"The survey we are doing has to do with betting activities or games, in which there is an element of luck or chance."
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	66%
Weighting	age, gender and household size
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(95% - Lifetime)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 2.1% (3-4); 1.2% (5+); 3.3% combined SOGS-L: 4.3% (3-4); 2.7% (5+); 7.0% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.6%
Standardization Calculations	3.3 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.6%
Demographic Correlates of PG	18-29; males; Maori & Pacific Islander; unemployed; single

Game Correlates of PG	race track betting; EGMs
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539171
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ije/23.5.976

Location	NEW ZEALAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1999
Age	18+
Sources	Abbott, M.W., & Volberg, R.A. (2000). Taking the Pulse on Gambling and Problem Gambling in New Zealand: A Report on Phase One of the 1999 National Prevalence Survey. Wellington: Department of Internal Affairs.
	Abbott, M.W., Volberg, R.A., & Ronnberg, S. (2004). Comparing the New Zealand and Swedish national surveys of gambling and problem gambling. Journal of Gambling Studies, 20(3), 237-258. doi:10.1023/B: JOGS.0000040278.08853.c0
Sample Size	6452
Sampling Strategy	prenotification letter sent to listed telephone numbers; survey conducted by Statistics New Zealand
Survey Description	"The survey has to do with betting activities or games in which there is an element of luck or chance, for example Lotto, TAB or Telebingo."
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	75%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	any lifetime gambling
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-Past 6 months & SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	14,877 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population of 3,800,000 in 1999. 255 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(94% - Lifetime; 86% - Past 6-months)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-6 months: 0.8% (3-4); 0.5% (5+); 1.3% combined SOGS-L: 1.9% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 2.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%
Standardization Calculations	1.3 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.0%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Pacific Island ethnicity; Mäori; born outside New Zealand, Europe, Australia and North America; Catholic; households with incomes between \$40,001 and \$50,000; male
Game Correlates of PG	casino games; EGMs; telebingo
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.dia.govt.nz/pubforms.nsf/URL/TakingthePulse.pdf/\$file/Takin

Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B:JOGS.0000040278.08853.c0
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Location	NEW ZEALAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010
Age	15+
Sources	Health Sponsorship Council. (2012). New Zealanders' knowledge, views and experience of gambling and gambling harm: Results from the 2010 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Wellington: Author. http: //archive.hsc.org.nz/sites/default/files/publications/Gambling% 20Overview-%20fnl-120608.pdf
Sample Size	1740
Sampling Strategy	The survey was designed to be able to produce nationally representative estimates. The 2010 HLS adopted a multi-stage, stratified, probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) of the meshblocks, sampling design.
Survey Description	health and lifestyles'
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interviews
Response Rate	Adult Sample: 55.5% (unweighted); 56.7% (weighted)
Weighting	gender, ethnicity and age
Threshold for PG Questions	gambled on one of the listed gambling activities in the last 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	81%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.3% (3-4); 0.7% (5+); 3.0% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	living in more deprived areas; Māori and Pacific ethnicities
Game Correlates of PG	continous forms of gambling; EGMs; 4 or more gambling formats
Comments	The gambling section of the 2010 HLS contained more than 80 questions and was the largest section of the questionnaire. The 2010 HLS also included questions relating to tobacco control, healthy eating and sun safety.
Reference URL	http://archive.hsc.org.nz/sites/default/files/publications/Gambling%20Ov

Location	NEW ZEALAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2002-2004
Age	15+
Sources	Mason, K. (2006). Problem Gambling in New Zealand: Analysis of the 2002/03 New Zealand Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health.
Sample Size	12929
Sampling Strategy	Complex multi-stage design, with stratification and clustering. Pre- survey letters were sent to selected households before the interviewer visited the house, and up to 10 callbacks were made to each selected household.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	72%
Weighting	Yes - to represent the New Zealand adult civilian population aged 15 and over, who are non-institutionalised, live in permanent private dwellings and are usually resident in New Zealand.
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	custom 10 question gambling screen
Gambling Availability	158 people per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	69.4%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.2% ("current problem gambling"); 1.9% (combined problem gambling and at-risk gambling)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	age 25-34; male; Maori or Pacific ethnicity; employed; living alone; lower educational attainment; hazardous drinking; smokers; poorer health; mental health problems
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	The custom gambling screen and scoring system were developed for the 2002/03 New Zealand Health Survey by the Ministry of Health and a contracted technical specialist, as it was thought no existing gambling screen met the criteria required for the screen.
Reference URL	http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/pagesmh/5025/\$File/problemgamblingr

Location	NEW ZEALAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006-2007
Age	15+
Sources	Mason, K. (2009). A Focus on Problem Gambling: Results of the 2006/07 New Zealand Health Survey. Wellington: Ministry of Health.
Sample Size	12488
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of small areas (meshblocks), and from these a sample of households was selected, and from each household one adult and one child (if there were any residing in the household) were randomly selected. Oversampling for\ Māori, Pacific and Asian peoples to ensure sufficient sample sizes for these groups. Up to 10 call-backs.
Survey Description	"Health Survey"
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	68%
Weighting	age, gender, District Health Board area and ethnic group.
Threshold for PG Questions	gambled on one of the listed gambling activities in the last 12 months.
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	197 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	65.3%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.3% (3-4); 0.4% (5+); 1.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%
Standardization Calculations	1.7 * .58 = 1.0%
Demographic Correlates of PG	age 35-44; males; Maori & Pacific people; socioeconomic deprivation; less education; smoker; hazardous drinker; anxiety or depressive disorder
Game Correlates of PG	greater number of gambling formats
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/pagesmh/9072/\$File/a-focus-on-problem-

Location	NORTHERN IRELAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010
Age	16+
Sources	Department for Social Development [Northern Ireland]. (2010). Northern Ireland Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010. Belfast: Author
Sample Size	1032
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of 2,069 addresses selected from the Pointer Database, the most up-to-date listing of private households in Northern Ireland. At each address, interviewers attempted a short, face to face, interview with one household member.
Survey Description	'gambling attitudes and activities'
Administration Method	Face-to-face residential interview; although CPGI section completed privately.
Response Rate	57%
Weighting	age, gender, and regional distribution
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	457 people per EGM in Ireland in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	75.3%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	5.3% (3-7); 2.2% (8+); 7.5% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.3%
Standardization Calculations	7.5 * .58 * .76 = 3.3%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age 18 to 29; single
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs, horse race betting, football betting, online gambling
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/northern ireland gambling prevalence survey

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1997
Age	18+
Sources	Götestam K.G., & Johansson, A. (2003). Characteristics of gambling and problematic gambling in the Norwegian context: A DSM-IV based telephone interview study. Addictive Behaviors, 28, 189–97.doi: 10.1016/S0306-4603(01)00256-8 Götestam & Johansson (2009). Norway. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-
Comple Cize	09486-1 (citing Götestam & Johansson, 2003).
Sample Size	2014 random digit talanhana dialing of ragidential dwallings; up to 9 call
Sampling Strategy	backs made to complete an interview
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	47.8%
Weighting	age * sex * geography weights calculated, but were not applied to the problem gambling prevalence rates
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV (designated as PY because no specific time frame provided)
Gambling Availability	28,600 EGMs in 1999. Population of 4,438,547 in 1999. 155 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	Not specifically indicated, although 31.2% reported never gambling.
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.45% (3-4); 0.15% (5+); 0.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.8%
Standardization Calculations	0.6 * 1.19 * 1.59 * .74 = 0.8%
Demographic Correlates of PG	age 18-30; males
Game Correlates of PG	slots; lotteries
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0306-4603(01)00256-8

Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2002
Age	15-74
Sources	 Lund, I., & Nordlund, S. (2003). Pengespill og pengeproblemer i Norge (Rapport nr. 2/2000). Oslo: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning. Gotestam & Johansson (2009). Norway. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions. New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 (citing Lund & Nordlund, 2003). Jonsson, J. (2006). An overview of prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in the Nordic countries. Journal of Gambling Issues, 18.
Sample Size	5235
Sampling Strategy	random selection of people from the national registry
Survey Description	
Administration Method	phone + mail in for those not contacted by phone
Response Rate	55% (telephone response rate = 65.3%; postal response rate = 40.8%)
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L; DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS)
Gambling Availability	150 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	81%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 0.4% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 0.6% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.7% combined SOGS-L: 0.7% (3- 4); 0.3% (5+) 1.0% combined DSM-IV-L: 0.8% (3-4); 0.6% (5+); 1.4% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.7%
Standardization Calculations	SOGS: 0.6 * .72 * 1.59 * .74 = 0.5% DSM-IV-PY: 0.7 *1.19 * 1.59 * .74 = 1.0% Average = .7%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of games; EGMs; sports betting
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Reference URL	http://www.camh.net/egambling/issue18/jonsson.html

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005
Age	15-70+
Sources	Kavli, H., & Berntsen, W. (2005). Undersøkelse om pengespill [Study of gambling for money]. Spillevaner og spilleproblemer I befolkningen. Oslo: MMI.
	Götestam, K.G., & Johansson, A. (2009). Norway. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 209-218). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
	Ólason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009.
Sample Size	3135
Sampling Strategy	Randomly selected from landline (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked if they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a questionnaire in the mail.
Survey Description	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys
Response Rate	estimated to be as low or lower than 25%
Weighting	age, gender, region
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	151 people per EGM in 2004
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	92.5%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.6% (3-7); 1.9% (8+); 5.5% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.7%
Standardization Calculations	5.5 * .58 * .53 = 1.7%
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	

Comments	Study conducted by Synovate (formerly known as Market and Media Institute (MMI)). This study was critiqued by Volberg, RA, Abbott, MW, & Munck (May 29, 2006). Review of Kavli & Bernsten, Study on Gambling Habits and Gambling Problems in the Population.
Reference URL	http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CBoQFjAA&u
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Reference URL	http://www.snsus.org/pdf/2009/gambling and problem gambling studie

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007
Age	15-70+
Sources	 Kavli, H. (2007). Spillevaner og spilleproblemer i den norske befolkningen. Analyserapport 2007. Synovate MMI. Götestam, K. G., & Johansson, A. (2009). Norway. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 209-218). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1 Ólason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009.
Sample Size	3135
Sampling Strategy	Randomly selected from landline (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked if they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a questionnaire in the mail.
Survey Description	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys
Response Rate	22%
Weighting	age, gender, region
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.6% (3-7); 1.7% (8+); 4.3% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.3%
Standardization Calculations	4.3 * .58 * .53 = 1.3%
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	

Comments	Study conducted by Synovate (formerly known as Market and Media
	Institute (MMI)).
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Reference URL	

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007
Age	16-74
Sources	Bakken, I. J., Götestam, K. G., Gråwe, R. W., Wenzel, H. G. & Øren, A. (2009). Gambling behavior and gambling problems in Norway 2007. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 50, 333-339. doi: 10.1111/j.1467- 9450.2009.00713.x Ólason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th
	Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009.
Sample Size	3482
Sampling Strategy	Random sample of 10,000 people from the national population register mailed a survey.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys (or completed online)
Response Rate	36.1%
Weighting	age, gender, geography
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS)
Gambling Availability	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	67.9%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	DSM-IV-PY: 0.4% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.7% combined DSM-IV-L: 1.1% (3-4); 0.7% (5+); 1.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.9%
Standardization	0.7 * 1.19 * .53 = .4%
Calculations	Averaged with Synovate 2007 Study = 0.9%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; 16-24; born outside Norway; lower education; single
Game Correlates of PG	slot machines; instant win
Comments	conducted by SINTEF organization
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9450.2009.00713.x
Reference URL	http://www.snsus.org/pdf/2009/gambling_and_problem_gambling_studie

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2008
Age	16-74
Sources	Bakken, I.J. & Weggeberg, H. (2008). Pengespill og pengespillproblem i Norge 2008 [Gambling Behaviour and Problem Gambling in Norway 2008]. SINTEF Rapport A8499. Ólason, D. T. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling Studies among Nordic Adults: Are they Comparable? Conference presentation @ 7th Nordic Conference, Helsinki, Finland, May, 2009.
Sample Size	3441
Sampling Strategy	10,000 surveys mailed out to random sample from the national population register.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys (or completed online)
Response Rate	35%
Weighting	age, gender, geography
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (NODS)
Gambling Availability	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009. Note: World Count of Gaming Machines incorrectly reports 250 people per EGM in 2008
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	77%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.6% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 0.8% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.5%
Standardization Calculations	.8 * 1.19 * .53 = 0.5%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; 16-24; born outside Norway; lower education; single
Game Correlates of PG	greater number of games; Internet gambling; slots
Comments	conducted by SINTEF organization
Reference URL	http://www.sintef.no/uploadpages/218303/a8499.pdf
Reference URL	

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2008
Age	15-70+
Sources	Kavli, H. & Torvik, F.A. (2008). Spillevaner og spilleproblemer i befolkningen 2008 [Playing habits and gambling problems in the population 2008]. Synovate. Norsk Tipping Annual Reports
Sample Size	3165
Sampling Strategy	Randomly selected from landline (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked if they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a questionnaire in the mail.
Survey Description	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys
Response Rate	23%
Weighting	Age, gender, region
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	Slot machines were removed from Norway in July 2007 and reintroduced in January 2009.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1% (3-7); 1.9% (8+); 4.0% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.87%
Standardization	4.0 * .58 * .53 = 1.23%
Calculations	Averaged with Bakken, I.J. & Weggeberg, H. (2008) = 0.87%
Demographic Correlates of PG	70% male; under age 30; low income; lower educational attainment; urban; single; unemployed/students/retirees/pensioners
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Study conducted by Synovate.
Reference URL	http://www.spillevett.no/binary/7089/file?download
Reference URL	https://www.norsk-tipping.no/selskapet/english/annual_reports

Location	NORWAY
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2010
Age	15-70+
Sources	Pran, K.R. & Ukkelberg, A. (2010). Spillevaner og spilleproblemer I befolkningen 2010 Synovate Norge. Norsk Tipping Annual Reports
Sample Size	4636
Sampling Strategy	Randomly selected from landline (50%) and cell phone numbers (50%) with quotas for gender, age, and region. Individuals were asked if they were willing to participate. If they agreed they were sent a questionnaire in the mail.
Survey Description	"a study of Norwegians' attitudes to gambling and gambling habits"
Administration Method	self-administered mailed-in surveys "The methodology used by the survey company, Synovate, was revised between the 2008 and 2010 surveys. This raises questions over the comparability of the two surveys".
Response Rate	14%
Weighting	Age, gender, region
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	CPGI
Gambling Availability	1,686 people per EGM in 2010.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.3% (3-7); 2.1% (8+); 4.4% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.35%
Standardization Calculations	4.4 * .58 * .53 = 1.35%
Demographic Correlates of PG	80% male; under age 30; low income; less education; urban and northern Norway; single; unemployed and pensioners
Game Correlates of PG	Internet gambling
Comments	Study conducted by Synovate.
Reference URL	www.spillevett.no/binary/36282/file?download
Reference URL	https://www.norsk-tipping.no/selskapet/english/annual reports

Sub-RegionYear Study Conducted2004-2005Age18+SourcesMinistry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.Sample Size2004Sampling Strategyrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Methodface-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsAssessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYSambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedPrevalence4.9%Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.1*1.19 = 4.9%Calculations Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Location	SINGAPORE
Year Study Conducted2004-2005Age18+SourcesMinistry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.Sample Size2004Sampling Strategyrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Method face-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYInstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedProblem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Market Standardization Calculationsmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Sub-Region	
Age18+SourcesMinistry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.Sample Size2004Sampling Strategyrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Method face-to-face residential interviewAdministration Method Response Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYInstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedProblem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Calculations Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Year Study Conducted	2004-2005
SourcesMinistry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.Sample Size2004Sampling Strategyrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Method face-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYInstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Prevalence20% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedProblem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Age	18+
Sample Size2004Sampling Strategyrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Method face-to-face residential interviewAdministration Methodface-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYSambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedProblem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%	Sources	Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2005, April). Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports Survey. Singapore: Author.
Sampling Strategy groupsrandom sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groupsSurvey DescriptionAdministration Method face-to-face residential interviewAdministration Method Response Rateface-to-face residential interviewWeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsSM-IV-PYAssessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling 	Sample Size	2004
Survey DescriptionAdministration Methodface-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYAssessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYSambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Sampling Strategy	random sample of residences with oversampling of minority ethnic groups
Administration Methodface-to-face residential interviewResponse Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsSecond Second	Survey Description	
Response Rate90%WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsSessment DSM-IV-PYAssessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
WeightingYesThreshold for PG QuestionsSessmentAssessmentDSM-IV-PYInstrument2,433 people per EGM in 2004Gambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Response Rate	90%
Threshold for PG QuestionsDSM-IV-PYAssessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Weighting	Yes
Assessment InstrumentDSM-IV-PYGambling Availability2,433 people per EGM in 2004Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Threshold for PG Questions	
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Past-Year Gambling Prevalence58% (of those 18 and above)Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization 	Gambling Availability	2,433 people per EGM in 2004
Problem Gambling Prevalence2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combinedStandardized Problem Gambling Prevalence4.9%Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	58% (of those 18 and above)
Standardized Problem 4.9% Gambling Prevalence 4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9% Standardization 4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9% Calculations male; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.0% (3-4); 2.1% (5+); 4.1% combined
Standardization Calculations4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%Demographicmale; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.9%
Demographic male; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than	Standardization Calculations	4.1 * 1.19 = 4.9%
Correlates of PG university education	Demographic Correlates of PG	male; Chinese; 30-49; higher income; divorced/separated; less than university education
Game Correlates of PG	Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Comments	
Reference URL http://www.mcys.gov.sg/MCDSFiles/download/gambling_survey.pdf	Reference URL	http://www.mcys.gov.sg/MCDSFiles/download/gambling_survey.pdf

Levellen	
Location	SINGAPURE
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2007-2008
Age	18+
Sources	Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2008). Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling Activities Among Singapore Residents, 2008. Singapore: Author.
Sample Size	2300
Sampling Strategy	random sample of residences; oversampling of minority ethnic
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	89%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	2,277 People per EGM in 2008
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	54%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.2% (3-4); 1.7% (5+); 2.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.5%
Standardization Calculations	2.9 * 1.19 = 3.5%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; Chinese; 30-59; less than university education; married; middle income
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.mcys.gov.sg/MCDSFiles/Resource/Materials/GamblingSurve

Location	SINGAPORE
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011 (May-August)
Age	18+
Sources	National Council on Problem Gambling (2012). Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling Activities among Singapore Residents, 2011. Singapore: Author. February 23, 2012.
Sample Size	3315
Sampling Strategy	random sample of residences; oversampling of minority ethnic
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	81%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	2,351 People per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	47%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.2% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 2.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.1%
Standardization Calculations	2.6 * 1.19 = 3.1%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male; Chinese; 18-29 & 40-49; less than university education; married; middle income
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.knowtheline.sg/pdf/2011_NCPG_Gambling_Participation_Su

Location	SINGAPORE
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2014 (March-August)
Age	18+
Sources	National Council on Problem Gambling (2015). Report of Survey on Participation in Gambling Activities among Singapore Residents, 2014. Singapore: Author. February 5, 2015.
Sample Size	3000
Sampling Strategy	A probability disproportionate stratified sampling method was used to select the subjects. From a sampling frame of residents' addresses, a randomly selected sample of 3,000 Singapore residents was interviewed using a structured questionnaire between March 2014 and August 2014. The minority ethnic groups were over-sampled.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	73%
Weighting	Yes. based on corresponding cohort proportions from published resident figures by the Department of Statistics as of 2014.
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	44%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.5% (3-4); 0.2% (5+); 0.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	Male; Chinese; aged 40 to 49 years; aged 60 years & above; lower education; monthly personal income of \$1,000-\$1,999 and \$3,000-\$3,999.
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.ncpg.org.sg/en/pdf/2014%20NCPG%20Gambling%20Partici

Location	SOUTH AFRICA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005
Age	18+
Sources	Collins, P. & Barr, G. (2006). Gambling and Problem Gambling in South Africa: The National Prevalence Study 2006. National Centre for the Study of Gambling at the University of Cape Town.
Sample Size	3003
Sampling Strategy	1000 from Gauteng; 1000 from Western Cape; 1003 in KwaZulu-Natal (chosen as these 3 provinces account for 80% of all gambling expenditure); sample is only representative of the 12 million who have relatively easy access to legal forms of gambling; also surveyed 1000 living in exceptional poverty. Approximately 90% of those surveyed lived in flats or houses made of brick, as opposed to living in shacks or other informal kinds of dwelling. Person must have had knowledge of household finances.
Survey Description	'leisure/recreational activities'
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions – Lifetime
Gambling Availability	2,204 People per EGM in 2004
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	91.7% have gambled
Problem Gambling Prevalence	7+ = 4.8% Extrapolating from the 2000/2001 study to get a SOGS score: 1.4% SOGS-PY 5+ / 3.8% GA = ? / 4.8 GA; ? = 1.8% SOGS-PY 5+
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.7%
Standardization Calculations	(1.8 * 1.49 = 2.7%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	nonwhite; poor and middle income
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Results are very tentative due to the nonrepresentative sampling and the extrapolation to a SOGS 5+ rate from a GA20 rate. This study is not reported in the tables or included in the analyses.
Reference URL	http://www.responsiblegambling.co.za/media/user/documents/NRGP%2

Location	SOUTH AFRICA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2008
Age	18+
Sources	 Ross, D., Barr, G., Collins, P., Dellis, A., Hofmeyr, A., Kincaid, H., Rousseau, J., Schuhr, A., Sharp, C., Visser, M., & Vuchinich, R. (2010). Summary of Basic Data on from the National Urban Prevalence Study of Gambling Behaviour. The Research Division of the National Responsible Gambling Programme. Collins, P. & Barr, G. (2009). Gambling and Problem Gambling in South Africa: A Comparative Report. A report prepared for the South African Responsible Gambling Foundation.
Sample Size	3000
Sampling Strategy	1,000 randomly drawn from the three main metropolises (Johannesburg-Tshwane, Cape Town and eThekweni (Durban)); sample designed to be demographically representative of the adult population of South Africa as a whole without selection for members of households with knowledge of household finances. Approximately 60% of those surveyed lived in flats or houses made of brick, as opposed to living in shacks or other informal kinds of dwelling. [This survey differs from previous S. African studies as it includes a lower proportion of relatively affluent South Africans]. "The most notable difference in the way the data was collected was that the 2005 sample was deliberately skewed towards the 'developed or first world' sector of the South African economy rather than towards it 'developing or third world' sector."
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	any participation in gambling
Assessment Instrument	Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions; CPGI
Gambling Availability	2,075 People per EGM in 2008
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	52.1%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	CPGI: 8% (3-7); 3% (8+); 11% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	6.4%

Standardization Calculations	11.0 *.58 = 6.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	younger age; depression; substance abuse
Game Correlates of PG	Ranking games based on proportions of participants at high risk for problem gambling, we obtain, from highest to lowest: Dice games for money, Card games for money, Roulette, Fafi / iChina tied with Sports betting, Horse racing and other animal events tied with Electronic gaming machines, Lucky draws, Scratch cards tied with Slot machines tied with Bingo, Lottery / Lotto; casino gambling is negatively associated with problem gambling.
Comments	Survey administered by Ipsos-Mori.

Location	SOUTH AFRICA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2000-2001
Age	18+
Sources	Collins, P., & Barr, G. (2001). Gambling and Problem Gambling in South Africa: A National Study. National Centre for the Study of Gambling at the University of Cape Town.
Sample Size	5800
Sampling Strategy	South African adults 18+ living in towns and cities (i.e.,45% of the total adult population); exclusion of people living in Tribal Trust or remote rural areas; approximately 90% of those surveyed lived in flats or houses made of brick, as opposed to living in shacks or other informal kinds of dwelling). Only interviewed members of households who claimed knowledge of total household budgets. Questionnaire translated into all main South African languages and administered to respondents in language of their choice by interviewers fluent in that language.
Survey Description	Leisure/recreational activities? (as was done in the 2006 survey by the same survey firm?)
Administration Method	Face-to-face residential interview. However, the 20 questions from Gamblers Anonymous and from Alcoholics Anonymous were administered by asking respondents to fill out a card and place it (anonymously) in a box.
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions (Lifetime, as all the questions ask about 'ever'); SOGS (designated as PY, as no time frame is specified and the term 'ever' has been removed from the questions)
Gambling Availability	2,132 people per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	74.4% have gambled
Problem Gambling Prevalence	GA20-L: 3.8% (7+) SOGS-PY: 1.4% (5+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1%
Standardization Calculations	(1.4 * 1.49 = 2.1%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	

Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	The requirement that the person had to have knowledge of household finances "will have biased respondents in favour of senior members of households". Results must be seen as very tentative due to the nonrepresentative sampling. This study is not reported in the tables or included in the analyses.
Reference URL	http://www.responsiblegambling.co.za/media/user/documents/gambling
Location	SOUTH AFRICA
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Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2002-2003
Age	18+
Sources	Collins, P., & Barr, G. (2003). Gambling and Problem Gambling in South Africa: A National Study. National Centre for the Study of Gambling at the University of Cape Town.
Sample Size	5816
Sampling Strategy	Same methodology as the 2000/2001 study.
Survey Description	Leisure/recreational activities? (as was done in the 2006 survey by the same survey firm?)
Administration Method	Face-to-face residential interview. However, the 20 questions from Gamblers Anonymous and from Alcoholics Anonymous were administered by asking respondents to fill out a card and place it (anonymously) in a box.
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	Gamblers Anonymous 20 Questions - Lifetime
Gambling Availability	2,132 people per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	79.9% have gambled
Problem Gambling Prevalence	7+ = 4.6% Extrapolating from the 2000/2001 study to get a SOGS score: 1.4% SOGS-PY 5+/ 3.8% GA20 = ? / 4.6% GA20; ? = 1.7% SOGS-PY 5+
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.5%
Standardization Calculations	(1.7 * 1.49 = 2.5%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Repeated the 2001 survey using an identically selected sample but did not use SOGS instrument, as its emphasis on financial consequences (e.g., borrowing, bounced cheques, selling assets) was unsuitable for large portions of the population. Results must be seen as very tentative due to the nonrepresentative sampling and the extrapolation to a SOGS 5+ rate from a GA20 rate. This study is not reported in the tables or included in the analyses.
Reference URL	http://sargf.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Gambling-and-Problem-

Reference URL <u>Intp://sargi.org.za/wp-content/upioads/2016/11/Gambling-and-Probl</u>	Reference URL	http://sargf.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Gambling-and	d-Problem-
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Location	SOUTH KOREA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1984
Age	18-65
Sources	 Lee, C.K., Kwak, Y.S., Yamamoto, J., Rhee, H., Kim, Y.S., Han, J.H., Choi, J.O., & Lee, Y.H. (1990a). Psychiatric epidemiology in Korea. Part I: gender and age differences in Seoul. Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 178, 242–246. Lee, C.K., Kwak, Y.S., Yamamoto, J., Rhee, H., Kim, Y.S., Han, J.H., Choi, J.O., & Lee, Y.H. (1990b). Psychiatric epidemiology in Korea. Part II: urban and rural differences. Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 178, 247–252.
Sample Size	5176
Sampling Strategy	Urban samples from Seoul and rural samples from scattered rural locations; all family members 18 – 65 interviewed if they had lived >3 months in the house
Survey Description	Gambling component contained within a general survey of psychiatric disorders.
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	83.5%
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	No EGMs in South Korea in 1984.
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	DSM-III-L (DIS-III)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.02% (pathological gambling)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4%
Standardization Calculations	(1.02 * 2.6 * .53 = 1.4%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	age 45-65
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Results very tentative because of the unknown weighting factor that should be applied to the DIS-III and the fact that DIS only has 4 questions, whereas the DSM-III has 8 criteria. Results are not included in the tables or the analysis.

Location	SOUTH KOREA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006-2007
Age	18-64
Sources	Park, S., Cho, M.J., Jeon, H.J., Lee, H.W., Bae, J.N., Park, J.I., Sohn, J.H., Lee, Y.R., Lee, J.Y. & Hong, J.P. (2010). Prevalence, clinical correlations, comorbidities, and suicidal tendencies in pathological Korean gamblers: results from the Korean Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, 45 (6), 621-629. doi:10.1007/s00127-009-0102-9
Sample Size	6,510, although only 5,333 fully completed the Korean DIS for pathological gambling
Sampling Strategy	stratified cluster sample based on population census in 2005; random selection within household
Survey Description	Gambling component contained within a general survey of psychiatric disorders.
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	81.7%
Weighting	age, gender, region
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (DIS-IV)
Gambling Availability	36,878 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.0% (1-4); 0.8% (5+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.9%
Standardization Calculations	0.8 * 2.6 * .44 = 0.9%
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, age 30 – 49, divorced/separated/widowed, urban living, substance abuse, mood disorders, anxiety disorders
Game Correlates of PG	poker; EGMs; horse racing
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00127-009-0102-9

Location	SOUTH KOREA
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011
Age	19+
Sources	Williams, R. J., Lee, C-K., & Back, K-J. (2012). The prevalence and nature of gambling and problem gambling in South Korea. Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology. http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/s00127-012-0580-z
Sample Size	4,000 telephone; 4,000 Online Panel
Sampling Strategy	Cell Phones: Random digit dialing; age x gender cell quotas that were at least 50% of census figures; 16 attempts for each number with these attempts spread over a 1 month period. Online Panel: age x gender cell quotas that are at least 50% of census figures; 3 email solicitations
Survey Description	"health & recreational behaviour"
Administration Method	telephone interview; self-administered online (Online Panel)
Response Rate	Cell phones: 17.0% Online Panel: 20.2%
Weighting	age, gender
Threshold for PG Questions	Gambling at least once a month on some form
Assessment Instrument	CPGI (cell phones); CPGI, PPGM, NODS (online)
Gambling Availability	32,796 People per EGM in 2010
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	41.8%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	Cell Phone: CPGI: 0.70% (3-7); 0.33% (8+); 1.0% combined Online Panel: CPGI: 7.6% (3-7); 3.8% (8+); 11.4% combined Online Panel: PPGM: 6.3% Online Panel: NODS: 3.1% (3-4); 2.6% (5+); 5.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.84%
Standardization Calculations	1.0 * .58 * 1.44 = 0.84%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Gambling fallacies; mental health problems; lower income; male; under age 65; gambling motivation (to escape)
Game Correlates of PG	Greater number of games; betting on horses, bicycling, or motorboat races; Internet gambling; casino gambling; social gambling; sports betting
Comments	First prevalence study to exclusively use cell phones for random digit dialling.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00127-012-0580-z

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	
Voar Study Conducted	2014 2016
A ma	40.75
Age	
Sources	Yáñez, J. A. G. (2017). La transformación del juego problemático en España. [The Transformation of Problematic Gambling/Gaming in Spain]. Revista Española de Sociología. doi:10.22325/fes/res.2017.1
Sample Size	
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG	
Questions	
Assessment	PGSI; DSM-IV
Gambling Availability	
Bast Year Cambling	
Prevalence	
Problem Gambling	
Prevalence	
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization	
Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Review of three national studies that took place between 2014 and 2016. The studies were produced by different authors and used different methodologies. The studies, when combined, indicated a prevalence rate of 0.3% for the Spanish population aged from 18 to 75; Page 8 of the article provides a detailed listing of known Spanish gambling prevalence studies.
Reference URL	http://www.fes-sociologia.com/texto-principal-la-transformacion-del-jueg

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	Catalonia
Year Study Conducted	
Age	
Sources	Cayuela (1990) Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10. 1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1
Sample Size	1230
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	tace-to-tace residential
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.5% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.2%
Standardization Calculations	2.5 *1.19 *.53 *.74 = 1.2%
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	7 Galicia cities
Year Study Conducted	
Age	
Sources	 Becoña (1993d). Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1
Sample Size	1615
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	for a factor of the state
Administration Method	tace-to-tace residential
Response Rate	
weighting	
Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-III-R- PY
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.7% (2-3); 1.6% (4+); 3.3% (2+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; low income; 18- 30; lower education; alcohol abuse
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173

Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	Galicia
Year Study Conducted	2002
Age	
Sources	 Becoña, E. (2004). Prevalencia del juego patológico en Galicia mediante el NODS. ¿Descenso de la prevalencia o mejor evaluación del trastorno? Adicciones, 16(3), 173-184. Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Sample Size	1624
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential
Response Rate	
weighting	
Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY & L (NODS)
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.9% L (3-4) 0.3% PY (5+); 0.2% L (3-4) 0.3% PY (5+); 1.1% L (3-4) 0.5% PY (5+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%
Standardization Calculations	.5 * 2.6 *.74 = 1.0%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 31- 44; married; alcohol abuse
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.

Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	Andalusia
Year Study Conducted	
Age	
Sources	Irurita (1996). Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1
Sample Size	4977
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.7% (2-3); 3.3% (4+); 5.0% (2+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	males
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	Andalusia
Year Study Conducted	
Age	
Sources	Ramirez et al. (1999). Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1
Sample Size	3000
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.6% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.0% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4%
Standardization Calculations	3.0 * 1.19 * .53 * .74 = 1.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SPAIN
Sub-Region	Galicia
Year Study Conducted	
Age	
Sources	 Becoña & Fuentes (1995) Becoña, E. (1996). Prevalence surveys of problem and pathological gambling in Europe: The cases of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Journal of Gambling Studies, 12, 179-192. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173 Becona, E. (2009). Spain. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 137-151). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Sample Size	1028
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	
Administration Method	tace-to-tace residential
Response Rate	
Weighting	
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	228877 EGMs in 1999.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4% (3-4); 2.0% (5+); 3.4% (3+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.6%
Standardization Calculations	3.4 * 1.19 * .53 * .74 = 1.6%
Demographic	males; 16-
Correlates of PG	24; lower education
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs
Comments	In 2005 spending per capita in Spain was 642 Euros, one of the highest in the European Union. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF01539173
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Reference URL	

Location	SWEDEN
Sub Pagion	SWEDEN
Sub-Region	1007 1009
fear Study Conducted	1997-1990
Age	
Sources	Rönnberg, S., Volberg, R.A., Abbott, M.W., Moore, W.L., Andre'n, Munck, I., Jonsson, J., Nilsson, T., & Svensson, O. (1999). Gambling and Problem Gambling in Sweden. Report Number Two of the National Institute of Public Health Series on Gambling. Stockholm: National Institute of Public Health. Volberg, R.A., Abbott, M.W., Ronnberg, S., & Munck, I.M. (2001). Prevalence and risks of pathological gambling in Sweden. Acta
	Abbott, M. W., Volberg, R. A., & Rönnberg, S. (2004). Comparing the New Zealand and Swedish national surveys of gambling and problem gambling. Journal of Gambling Studies, 20(3), 237-258.doi: 10.1023/B: JOGS.0000040278.08853.c0
Sample Size	7139
Sampling Strategy	stratified by age, gender, and education; oversampling of age 15-17 (n = 1000) and immigrants (n = 500)
Survey Description	"I am calling from Statistics Sweden for a large study of people's gambling habits and the addiction to gambling in Sweden."
Administration Method	89% phone; 11% mail (ones who could not be contacted by phone)
Response Rate	71.9%
Weighting	yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS & DSM-IV-PY (DSM-IV-MR)
Gambling Availability	8,000 EGMs in 1999. Estimated population in 1999 was 8,911,296. 1114 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	89% (95% Lifetime); Note: Reported as 88% in 2008-09 study results.
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 1.4% (3-4); 0.6% (5+); 2.0% combined SOGS-L: 2.7% (3-4); 1.2% (5+); 3.9% combined DSM-IV-PY: 0.6% (3+); 0.3% (5+); 0.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.4%

Standardization Calculations	SOGS-PY: 2.0 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.6% DSM-IV-PY: 0.9 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.2% Average = 1.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 15-24; gambling at an early age; immigrants; more likely receive social welfare; socially unstable childhood; adopted; gambling fallacies; dissociative states; negative life experiences; depression; alcohol abuse; personality disorders; substance use
Game Correlates of PG	casinos; EGMs
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.spelinstitutet.se/reports/objects/gambling_and_problem_gam
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/B:JOGS.0000040278.08853.c0

Location	SWEDEN
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2008-2009
Age	16-84
Sources	Swedish National Institute of Public Health (2009, November 24). SWELOGS – a Population Study on Gambling and Health 2008/09: A Presentation of Key Findings from the First Data Collection. Breakfast seminar World Trade Center, Stockholm. Swedish National Institute of Public Health. (2011). Spel om pengar och spelproblem i Sverige 2008/2009, SWELOGS, Swedish Longitudinal Gambling Study. Report No. 3.
Sample Size	15000
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	"a study about gambling and health"
Administration Method	telephone interview + mail (for individuals uncontactable by phone)
Response Rate	63%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L; CPGI
Gambling Availability	1,017 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	70%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-L: 2.4% (3-4); 1.8% (5+); 4.2% combined SOGS-PY: 1.2% (3-4); 0.8% (5+); 2.0% combined CPGI: 1.9% (3-7); 0.3% (8+); 2.2% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.5%
Standardization Calculations	SOGS-PY: 2.0 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.6% CPGI: 2.2 * .58 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.4% Average: 1.5%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; 16-24; poorer mental health
Game Correlates of PG	Internet gambling; bingo, EGMs, poker, casino games; gambling on multiple forms
Comments	
Reference URL	http://www.fhi.se/Documents/Vart-uppdrag/spel/SWELOGS/frukostsemi
Reference URL	http://www.fhi.se/PageFiles/10965/R2010-23-Spel-om-pengar-o-spelpro

Location	SWITZERLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1998
Age	18+
Sources	 Bondolfi, G., Osiek, C., & Ferrero, F. (2000). Prevalence estimates of pathological gambling in Switzerland. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 101(6), 473–475. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0447.2000.101006473.x Bondolfi & Ferrero (1999). Cited in Hafeli, J. (2009). Switzerland. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.), Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions (pp. 317-326). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1
Sample Size	2526
Sampling Strategy	stratified for age, gender, region, occupation
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	59%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY
Gambling Availability	8,595 EGMs in 1999. Population in 1999 was 7,164,434. 834 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.2% (3-4); 0.8% (5+); 3.0% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.4%
Standardization Calculations	3.0 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 2.4%
Demographic Correlates of PG	alcohol abuse; males, singles, people under age 29; people who began gambling in adolescence
Game Correlates of PG	proximity to gambling, especially EGMs outside casinos
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0447.2000.101006473.x
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	SWITZERLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2005
Age	18+
Sources	Bondolfi, G., Jermann, F., Ferrero, F., Zullino, D., & Osiek, C.H. (2008). Prevalence of pathological gambling in Switzerland after the opening of casinos and the introduction of new preventive legislation. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 117(3), 236-239. doi: http://dx.doi. org/10.1111/j.1600-0447.2007.01149.x
Sample Size	2803
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing. Up to 30 attempts made to contact each number. Quotas for sex, age and occupational status.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	47%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	SOGS-PY & SOGS-L
Gambling Availability	659 people per EGM in 2004
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	SOGS-PY: 0.8% (3-4); 0.5% (5+); combined = 1.3% SOGS-L: 2.2% (3-4); 1.1% (5+); combined = 3.3%
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1%
Standardization Calculations	1.3 * .72 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.0%
Demographic Correlates of PG	No significant differences found between non-gamblers/non-problem gamblers and problem/pathological gamblers.
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Replication of 1998 survey; method used was identical to the previous survey.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0447.2007.01149.x

Location	SWITZERLAND
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2006-2007
Age	14+
Sources	 Brodbeck, J., Durrenberger, S., & Znoj, H. (2007). Grundlagenstudie Spielsucht: Prävalenzen, Nutzung der Glücksspielangebote und deten Einfluss auf die Diagnose des Pathologischen Spielsen [Baseline study: Prevalences and consumption of games of change and their influence on the diagnosis of pathological gambling]. Bern: University of Bern. Hafeli, J. (2009). Switzerland. In G. Meyer, T. Hayer, & M. Griffiths (Eds.) Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges. Prevention, and
	Interventions (pp. 317-326). New York: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-0- 387-09486-1 (citing Brodbeck et al., 2007).
Sample Size	4497
Sampling Strategy	Random sampling of listed landline phone numbers (excluding the 3% with unlisted; and the 12-15% of households only with a cell phone) with subsample sizes stratified to regional size; random selection within household.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	40.4% participation rate
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	Spending at least CHF 500 per month (\$634 USD) on gambling at some point in their lives + an attempt to control their gambling behaviour at some point in their lives
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (NODS)
Gambling Availability	2,191 People per EGM in 2006
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(34.4% participated in at least one game of chance during the month prior to the survey)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.6% (3-4); 0.3% (5+); 0.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.4%
Standardization Calculations	(0.9 * 1.19 * .44 * 1.44 * .53 = 0.4%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	Males
Game Correlates of PG	EGMs

Comments	These figures are unreliable due to the overly stringent criteria required to be administered the problem gambling instrument: a) using a monetary loss as a threshold (especially a very high one) excludes many problem gamblers who deny losses (but will acknowledge the frequency of their gambling); b) requiring an admission of an attempt to control gambling excludes problem gamblers who have not yet attempted this. This study is not included in the tables or the analyses.
Reference URL	http://www.gesundheitsfoerderung-uri.ch/fileadmin/dateien/dokumente/V
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-09486-1

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1975
Age	18+
Sources	 U.S. Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. (1976). Gambling in America: Final Report. Washington, DC: Author. Kallick, M., Suits, D., Dielman, T., & Hybels, J. (1979). A Survey of American Gambling Attitudes and Behavior. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. National Opinion Research Center. (1999). Gambling Impact and Behavior Study. Chicago: Author.
Sample Size	1,736 (reported as 1,749 in NORC report)
Sampling Strategy	Three-stage sample design; First, a set of primary sampling units (counties, large cities, and boroughs) were selected at random to represent all of the household dwellings in the country. Approximately 3,250 households were then selected randomly within these primary sampling units (including an oversample of households in 12 of the largest U.S. cities). Random selection of individual within households, with a two-to-one oversample of males. This initial household contact was the "screening" stage, completed in approximately 2,680 households, or 82.5% of those sampled. Survey carried out by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
Survey Description	
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interviews
Response Rate	75.5%
Weighting	gender (adjusting for oversampling), geography, household type, income, race, education, and occupation
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	"Clinical analysis" based on a) the similarity of the respondent answered 18 questions relative to how 274 known compulsive gamblers answered the same questions; b) observations recorded by the interviewer at the end of each interview; c) betting patterns reported by the respondent.
Gambling Availability	Most casino style gambling expansion occurred after 1989 (after 1988 IGRA).
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	61% (Lifetime = 68%)

Problem Gambling Prevalence	As a result of this clinical examination, it was estimated that 0.77% of the national sample could be classified as "probable" compulsive gamblers, with another 2.33% as "potential" compulsive gamblers.
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	Males
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	The 1975 survey included a supplementary adult survey of 296 persons in three counties in the State of Nevada. This study not included in the tables or analyses.
Reference URL	http://hdl.handle.net/1880/41368
Reference URL	http://cloud9.norc.uchicago.edu/dlib/ngis.htm

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1998
Age	18+
Sources	National Opinion Research Center. (1999). Gambling Impact and Behavior Study. Chicago: Author.
Sample Size	2947
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing (n = 2,417)+ Patron survey sample (n = 530). Weighting procedure in order to combine the telephone survey respondents and the patron survey respondents.
Survey Description	Telephone Questionnaire: "You've been selected to represent your household by participating in the Gambling Impact and Behavior Study which is sponsored by the National Gambling Impact Study Commission." Patron Questionnaire: "Now I would like to ask about your experience with various kinds of gambling."
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	(cooperation rate of 55.5%)
Weighting	patron survey appropriately weighted
Threshold for PG Questions	Losing \$100 or more in a single day of gambling, and/or been behind at least \$100 across an entire year at some point in their lives.
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY & DSM-IV-L (NODS)
Gambling Availability	Most casino style gambling expansion occurred after 1989 (after 1988 IGRA). 582,604 EGMs in 1999. With population of 272,690,813 this makes 47 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	63% (86% Lifetime)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	DSM-IV-PY: 0.7% (3-4); 0.6% (5+); 1.3% combined DSM-IV-L: 1.5% (3-4); 1.2% (5+); 2.7% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.7%
Standardization Calculations	1.3 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 1.7%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; age 50-64
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://cloud9.norc.uchicago.edu/dlib/ngis.htm

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	1999-2000
Age	18+
Sources	Welte, J. W., Barnes, G. M., Wieczorek, W.F., Tidwell, M. C., & Parker, J. (2002). Gambling participation in the U.S results from a national survey. Journal of Gambling Studies, 18(4), 313-337. doi: 10.1023/A: 1021019915591
Sample Size	2630
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing with random selection of individual within the household; geographically stratified
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	65.4%
Weighting	household size, gender, age, race
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIS-IV-PY)
Gambling Availability	Most casino style gambling expansion occurred after 1989 (after 1988 IGRA). 582,604 EGMs in 1999. With population of 272,690,813 this makes 468 people per EGM.
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	82%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.1% (3-4); 1.4% (5+); 3.5% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	4.6%
Standardization Calculations	3.5 * 1.19 * 1.44 * .76 = 4.6%
Demographic Correlates of PG	males; Blacks, Hispanics and Asians; lower socioeconomic status
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1021019915591

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2001-2002
Age	18+
Sources	Petry, N.M., Stinson, F.S., & Grant, B.F. (2005). Comorbidity of DSM- IV pathological gambling and other psychiatric disorders: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 66, 564-574.
Sample Size	43,093 (PG was assessed in a probability subsample of 3435 of the 9282 respondents)
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Description	Problem gambling part of a much larger survey on substance use/abuse.
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	81%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	To be routed into the Gambling section of the interview, respondents had to acknowledge having "gambled" at least 5 times in any one year of their life, resulting in about one-quarter of respondents being administered questions about problem gambling.
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule – DSM-IV)
Gambling Availability	426 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	
Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.42% (5+)
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	0.48%
Standardization Calculations	0.42% * 2.6 * .44 = 0.48%
Demographic Correlates of PG	Alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, tobacco use, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, personality disorder, male, black, age 45-64, not married, residing in western or southern U.S.
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	The threshold for administering PG questions is too stringent, as it requires respondents to self-identify as a gambler. Consequently, the obtained rate of problem gambling is also an underestimate.
Reference URL	http://www.psychiatrist.com/abstracts/abstracts.asp?abstract=200505/0

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2001-2003
Age	18+
Sources	Kessler, R.C., Hwang, I., LaBrie, R., Petukhova, M., Sampson, N.A., Winters, K.C., et al. (2008). DSM-IV pathological gambling in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. Psychological Medicine, 38 (9), 1351-1360. doi: 10.1017/S0033291708002900
Sample Size	3,435 (PG was assessed in a probability subsample of 3435 of the 9282 respondents)
Sampling Strategy	\$50 for participation
Survey Description	Problem gambling part of a much larger survey on mental health conditions.
Administration Method	face-to-face residential interview
Response Rate	70.9%
Weighting	Yes
Threshold for PG Questions	Person reports gambling 100 or more on some type of gambling PLUS person endorses at least one of four questions about problem gambling (i.e., interference with responsibilities at work, school or home; repeated arguments or serious problems with family, friends, neighbors, or coworkers; hiding gambling from friends or family; claim to be winning when actually losing).
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-L (CIDI-Lifetime)
Gambling Availability	426 People per EGM in 2002
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	(Lifetime =78.4%)
Problem Gambling Prevalence	2.3% (1-4); 0.6% (5+); 2.9% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	1.5%
Standardization Calculations	(2.9 * 1.19 * .44 = 1.5%)
Demographic Correlates of PG	young; male; black; gambling earlier
Game Correlates of PG	larger number of gambling formats; card games; sports betting with bookie; EGMs; betting on horse racing or cock/dog fights

Comments	Past year rates of problem gambling (5+) were "estimated" to be 0.3%, but the mechanism for estimating these past year rates was not specified. The standardized rate is very tentative because of the overly stringent criteria used before administering the problem gambling assessment instrument. This study is not included in the tables or the analyses.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0033291708002900

Location	UNITED STATES
Sub-Region	
Year Study Conducted	2011-2013
Age	18+
Sources	Welte, J. W., Barnes, G. M., Tidwell, M. O., Hoffman, J. H., & Wieczorek, W. F. (2014). Gambling and problem gambling in the United States: Changes between 1999 and 2013. Journal of Gambling Studies [Epub ahead of print]. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10899-014-9471-4
Sample Size	2963
Sampling Strategy	Random digit dialing with random selection of individual within the household; geographically stratified
Survey Description	
Administration Method	telephone interview
Response Rate	54.0% (landline sample); 62.7% (cell phone sample)
Weighting	Yes, adjustments to account for selection by landline or cell phone; also weighted for gender, age and race distribution of U.S. population.
Threshold for PG Questions	
Assessment Instrument	DSM-IV-PY (DIS-IV-PY); SOGS
Gambling Availability	
Past-Year Gambling Prevalence	76.9%
Problem Gambling Prevalence	3.6% (3-4); 1.0% (5+); 4.6% combined
Standardized Problem Gambling Prevalence	
Standardization Calculations	
Demographic Correlates of PG	male, black, Hispanic, lower socio-economic status
Game Correlates of PG	
Comments	Replication of 1999-2000 survey by Welte et al.; measures and methodology for both surveys was the same; respondents paid \$30.
Reference URL	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10899-014-9471-4