

Analysis of survey data on young people and gambling

National Survey

The Gambling Commission's national survey of young people aged 11-16 years old (Oct 2019) was conducted using Ipsos MORI's Young People Omnibus, a representative online survey of pupils attending academies and maintained schools in England, Scotland and Wales (excluding fee-paying and other establishments covering 11-16 year olds). In total 2,943 11-16 year olds participated in the research across 124 schools. Data has been weighted to the known profile of the population, in order to provide a representative sample. The survey asked for young people's experience of gambling within the last 7 days of them taking the survey. The results revealed:

- 11% of young people had spent their own money on gambling activity
- The most common gambling activities that young people have spent their money on in the past 7 days are placing a private bet for money (5%) and fruit/slot machines (4%).
- 3% had used a scratch card and 2% had played the national Lottery.
- 67% of the young people that had gambled, had done so while with their parent/guardian

Leeds Survey Summary Results

From October 2018 the Leeds My health, My School survey included two new questions specifically about gambling behaviour, and added gambling as an option to three existing question responses. The Leeds survey asks for young people's experience within the last 12 months of taking the survey, and is a full year's view, in contrast to the 7 day response in the national survey. These questions were answered by 6,940 secondary school pupils across Leeds, in years 7, 9 & 11 (aged 11 to 15) and by 632 post 16 students in years 12 and 13. The survey concluded in July 2019 and results from September 2019 are analysed in full below, split into Secondary age analysis and Post 16 analysis. In summary the results reveal:

Gambling behaviour

- 24% of secondary aged pupils had taken part in gambling activity in the last 12 months. In comparison to other addiction subjects, 13% of secondary pupils had smoked a cigarette, 7% had tried illegal drugs and 51% had tried alcohol.
- Of the secondary aged pupils that had gambled; 65% did so with their parent/carer's knowledge. 20% had gambled without their parent/carer's knowledge
- 32% post 16 pupils surveyed had taken part in gambling activity in the last 12 months. In comparison to other addiction subjects, 43% had smoked a cigarette, 24% had tried illegal drugs 80% had tried alcohol.
- Of the post 16 students that had gambled in the last 12 months, almost 70% did so with their parent/carer being aware; 20% did so without their parent/carer being aware.

Popular Forms of Gambling

- The most common form of gambling amongst secondary aged pupils was via gaming or skin betting, with 21% of pupils taking part in this activity on a regular basis. Bingo was the second most popular form of gambling with almost 20% of pupils taking part throughout the last 12 months. Betting on sporting events was the third most popular form of gambling amongst pupils, with 19% taking part.
- The most common form of gambling for the post 16 year groups is national lottery scratch cards. Almost 24% of post 16 year groups have gambled through purchasing scratch cards. This could be attributed to this year group being legally able to purchase scratch cards and

lottery tickets. Placing a private bet with friends was the second most popular form of gambling amongst this age group with 18% taking part and betting on sporting events was the third most popular form of gambling with 17% taking part.

Causes of worry in young people

- When asked about things that cause worry in the last 12 months, 0.4% of secondary pupils cited gambling. In contrast, 1.3% cited drugs, alcohol and tobacco. 2.5% cited money problems. Appearances (12%), exams (10%) and friendships (9%) were the most common causes for worry amongst this survey group.
- When post 16 students were asked about things that cause worry in the last 12 months, 0.1% cited gambling. And 2.1% cited drugs, alcohol and tobacco. 4.3% cited money problems. Appearances (10%) and exams (11%) were among the more common causes for worry amongst the post 16 aged survey group.

Accessing Support Material

- Over 52% of secondary aged pupils felt they needed better information and learning material in school on gambling. In terms on knowing where to access support for such issues, 67% of pupils did know where to access gambling support but 33% did not know
- Over 39% of post 16 pupils felt they needed better information on learning material in school on gambling. 75% of pupils did know where to access gambling support but 25% did not know.

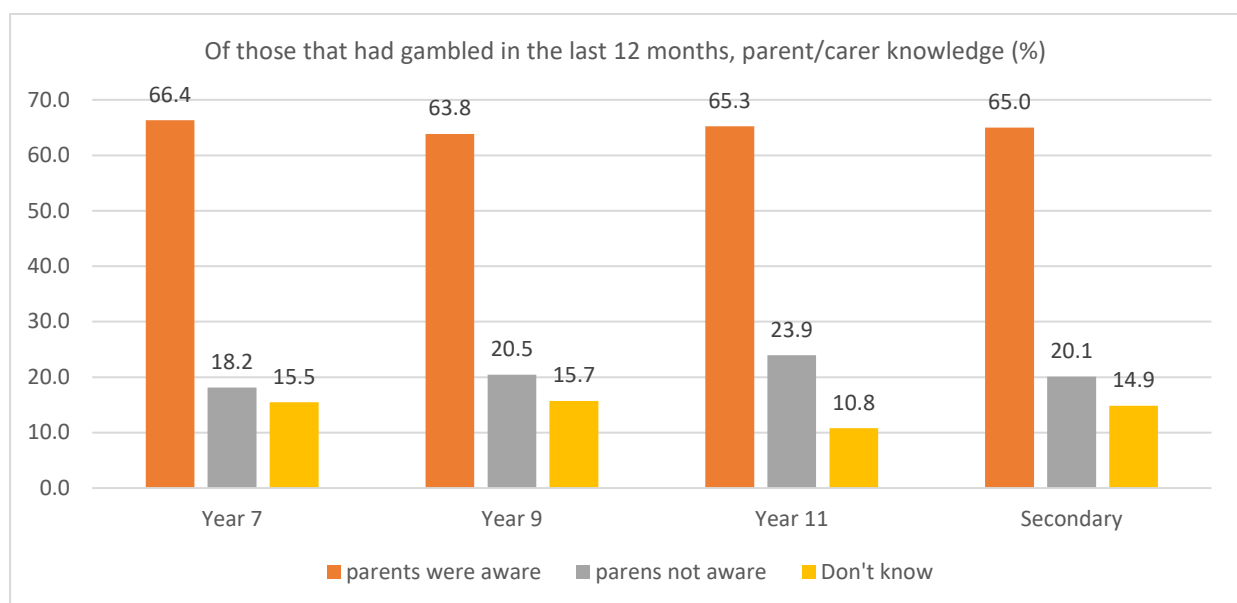
Leeds Survey full analysis

From October 2018 the Leeds My health, My School survey included two new questions specifically about gambling behaviour, and added gambling as an option to three existing question responses. The Leeds survey asks for young people's experience within the last 12 months of taking the survey, and is a full year's view, in contrast to the 7 day response in the national survey. These questions were answered by 6,940 secondary school pupils across Leeds, in years 7, 9 & 11 (aged 11 to 15) and by 632 post 16 students in years 12 and 13. The survey concluded in July 2019 and results from September 2019 are analysed in full below, split into Secondary age analysis and Post 16 analysis.

Secondary Age Student Analysis

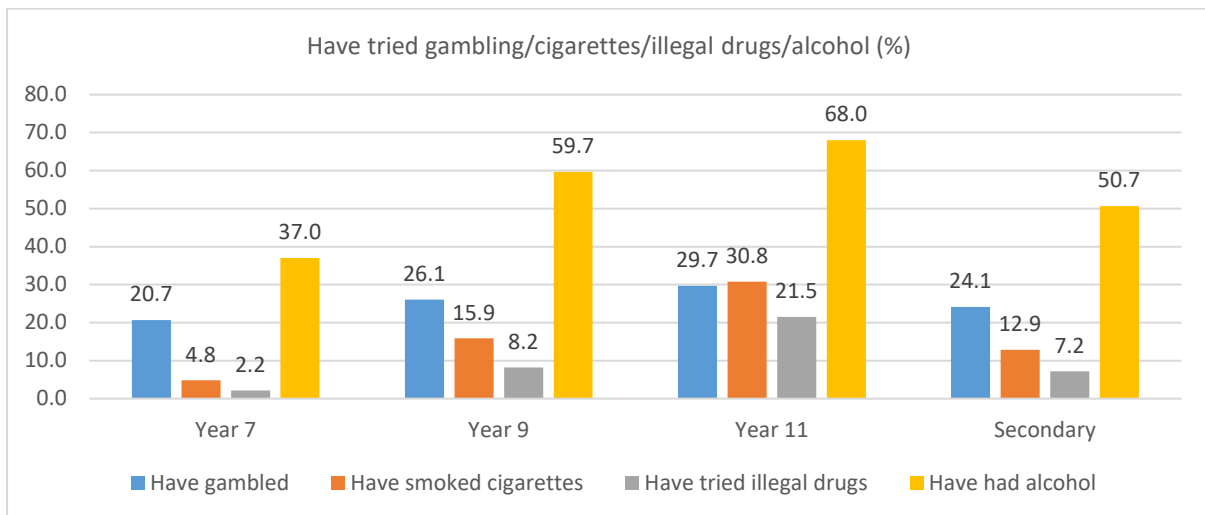


Of the 6,940 secondary age pupils that were surveyed; 5,265 had not gambled in the last 12 months and 1,675 had gambled. As displayed on the graph above, this represents 76% of secondary pupils surveyed that had never gambled and 24% that had gambled. When broken down by year group, 21% of year 7s had gambled in the first 12 months, this is higher at 26% for Year 9s and almost 30% for Year 11s.

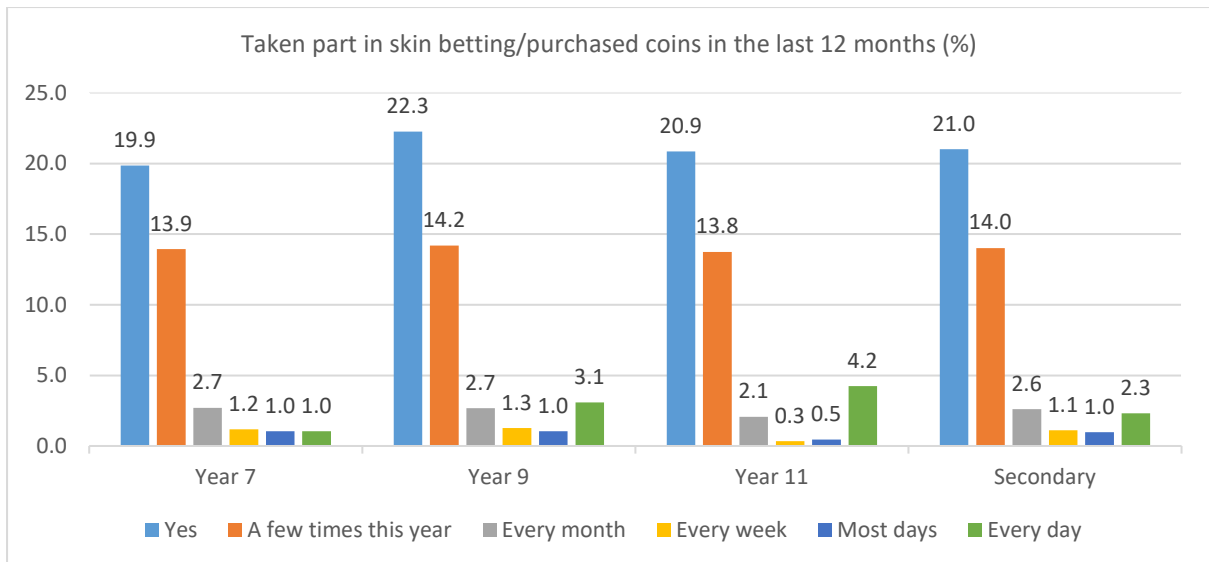


Of the 1,675 of secondary pupils that had gambled in the last 12 months, 65% did so with their parent/carer being aware; 20% did so without their parent/carer being aware and 14% did not know if their parent/carer was aware.

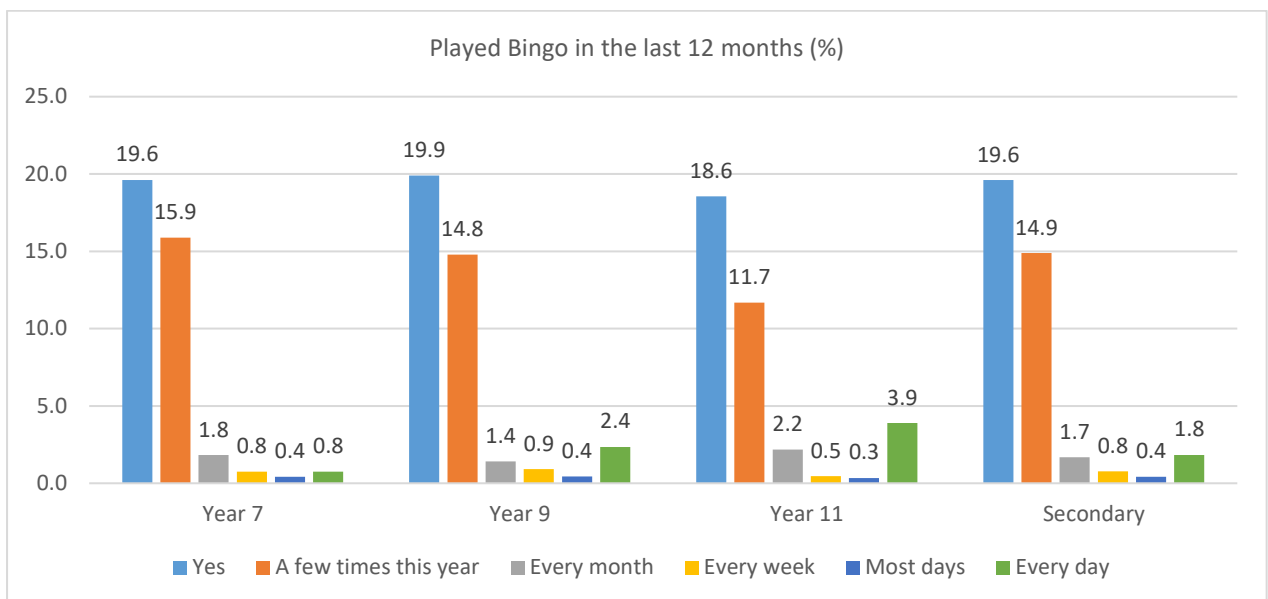
Breaking down each year group, 66% of Year 7s reported their parent/carers did know they had gambled compared to 64% of Year 9s and 65% of Year 11s. 18% of Year 7s had gambled without the knowledge of their parent/carer; compared to 21% of Year 9s and 24% of Year 11s.



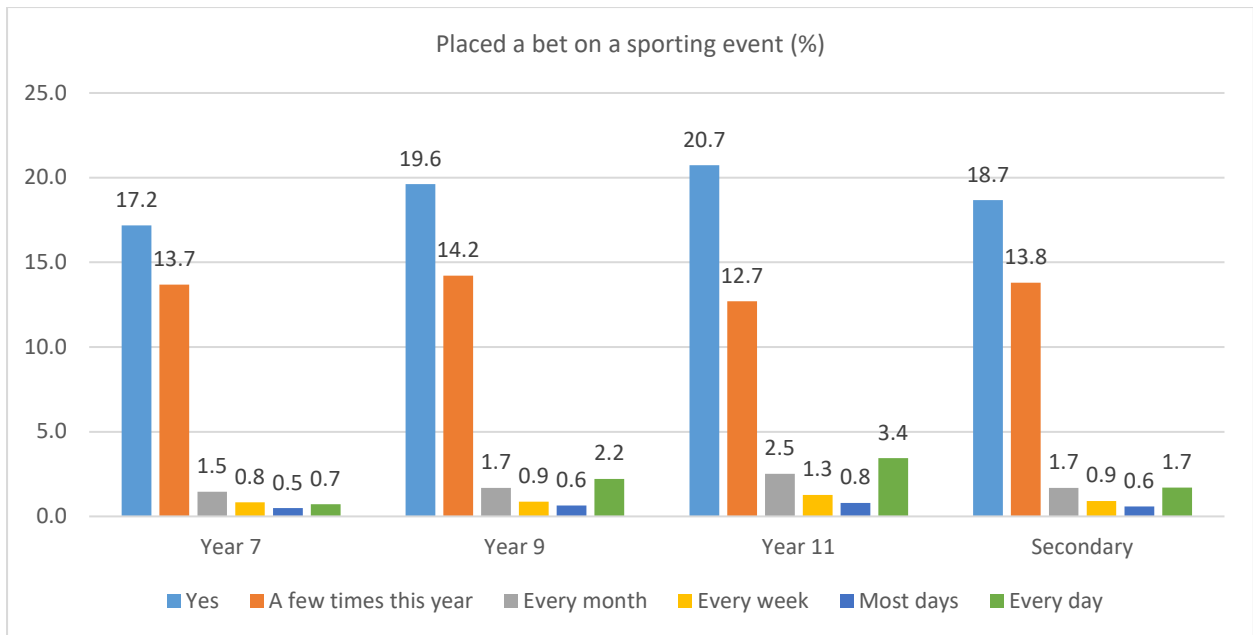
As seen earlier, 24% of secondary pupils had gambled. In comparison to other addiction subjects, 13% of secondary pupils had smoked a cigarette, 51% had tried alcohol and 7% had tried illegal drugs.



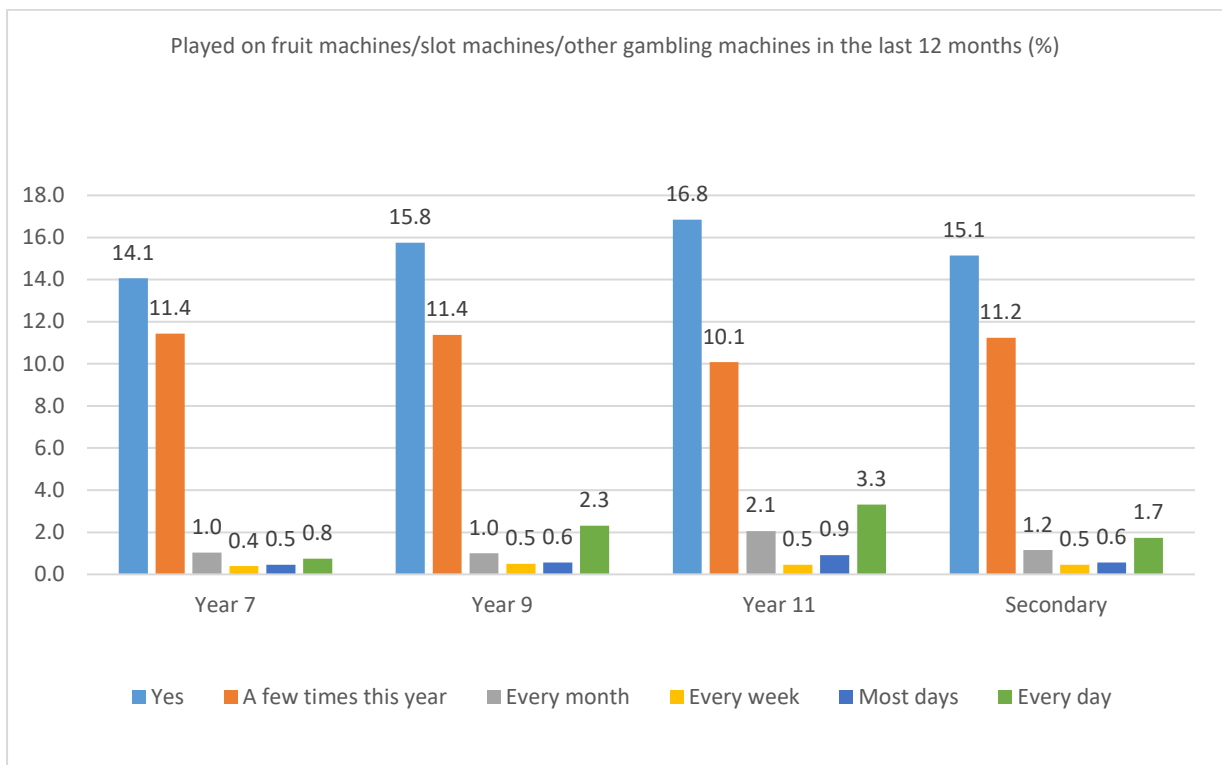
The most common form of gambling amongst pupils was via gaming or skin betting, with 21% of pupils taking part in this activity on a regular basis and over 2% playing every day. This form of gambling is most popular with the Year 9 age group with over 22% taking part regularly, slightly above the Year 7s at 20% and Year 11s at 21%. However it is the Year 11s that appear to play this form of gambling on a daily basis with over 4% taking part in skin betting every day in the last 12 months. In comparison, 3.1% of Year 9s play daily and 1% of Year 7s.



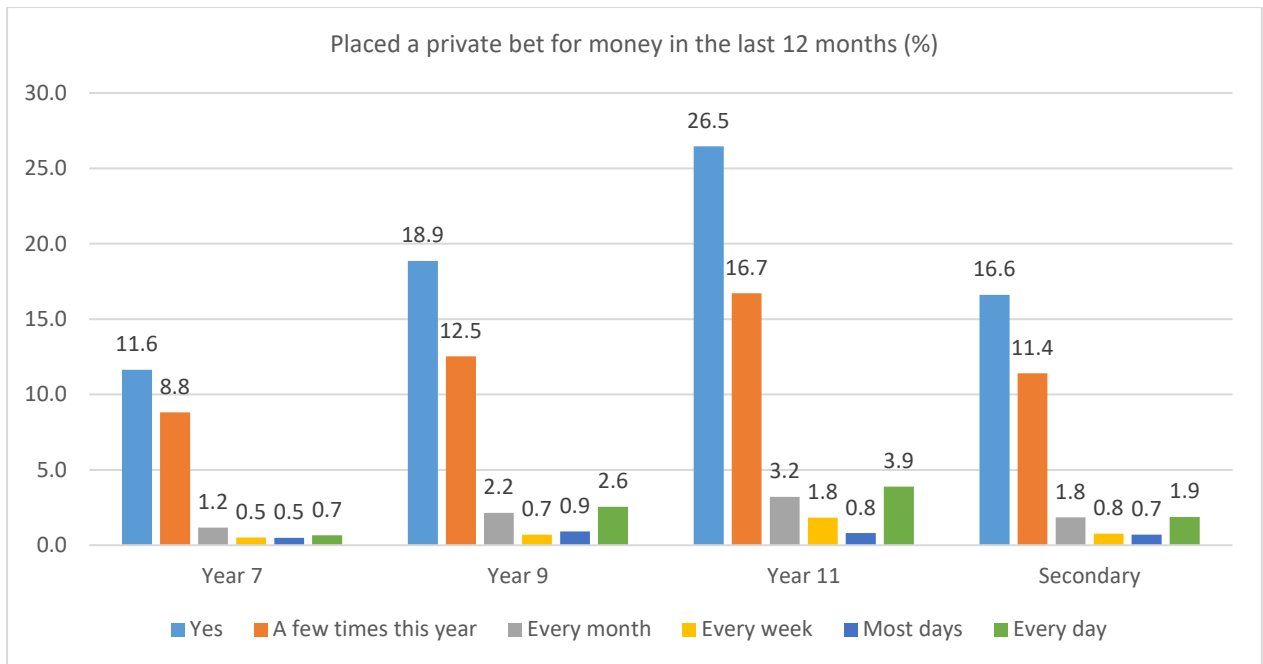
Bingo was the second most popular form of gambling amongst secondary pupils; with 19.6% of pupils taking part throughout the last 12 months. Bingo appears to be popular amongst all year groups, but 3.9% of Year 11s play bingo on a daily basis, which is double the overall secondary pupil results of 1.8%.



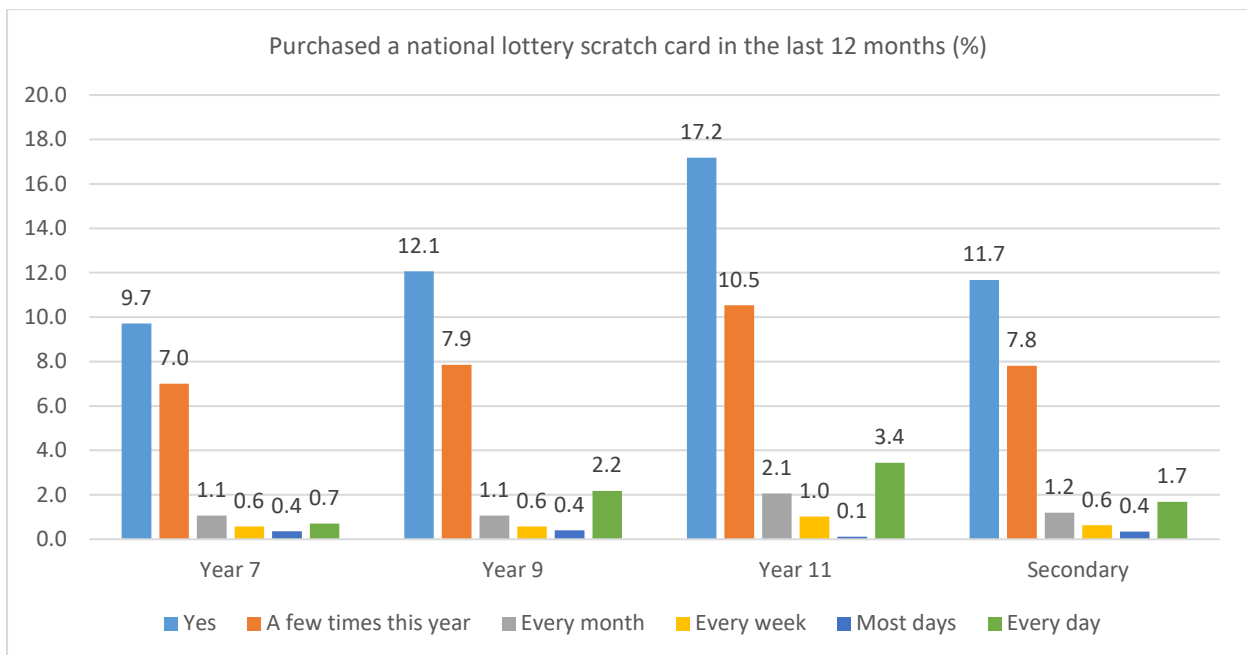
Betting on sporting events was the third most popular form of gambling amongst secondary aged pupils, with 18.7% taking part. When looking at each Year group, 17% of Year 7s had placed a bet on a sporting event, this compares to 19.6% of Year 9s and almost 21% of Year 11s.



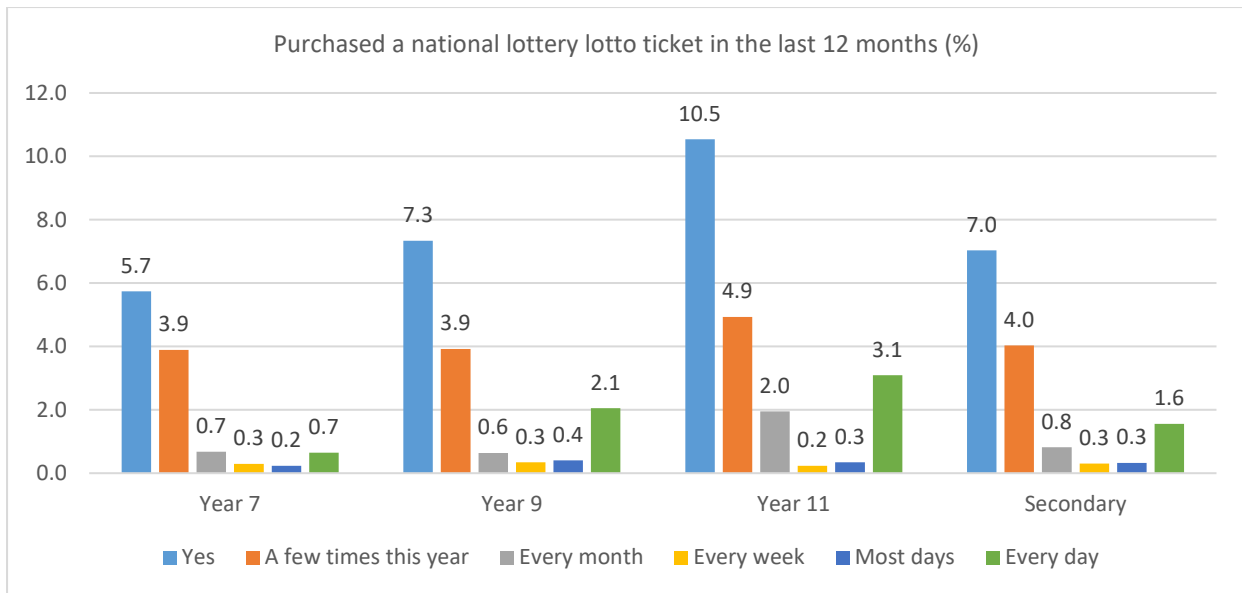
Over 15% of secondary pupils had used a gambling machine such as a fruit machine/slot machine; 11% of which had used them a few times throughout the year and 1.7% had used one every day. The Year 11 and Year 9 age groups were more likely to say they used a gambling machine every day at 3.3% and 2.3% respectively.



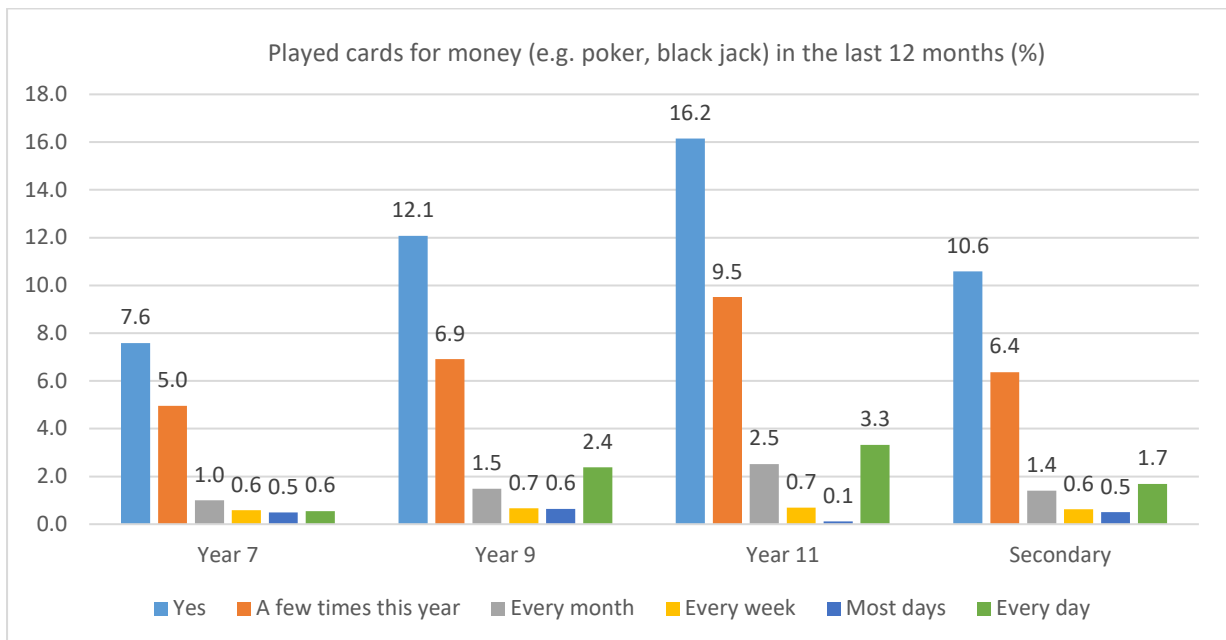
Almost 17% of secondary year pupils had placed a private bet for money in the last 12 months. With 11% doing so a few times in the year, and almost 2% doing so every day. This form of gambling appears to be most prevalent in the Year 11 group, with almost 27% of pupils in Year 11 placing private bets throughout the year, 17% doing so a few times in the year and almost 4% doing so every day.



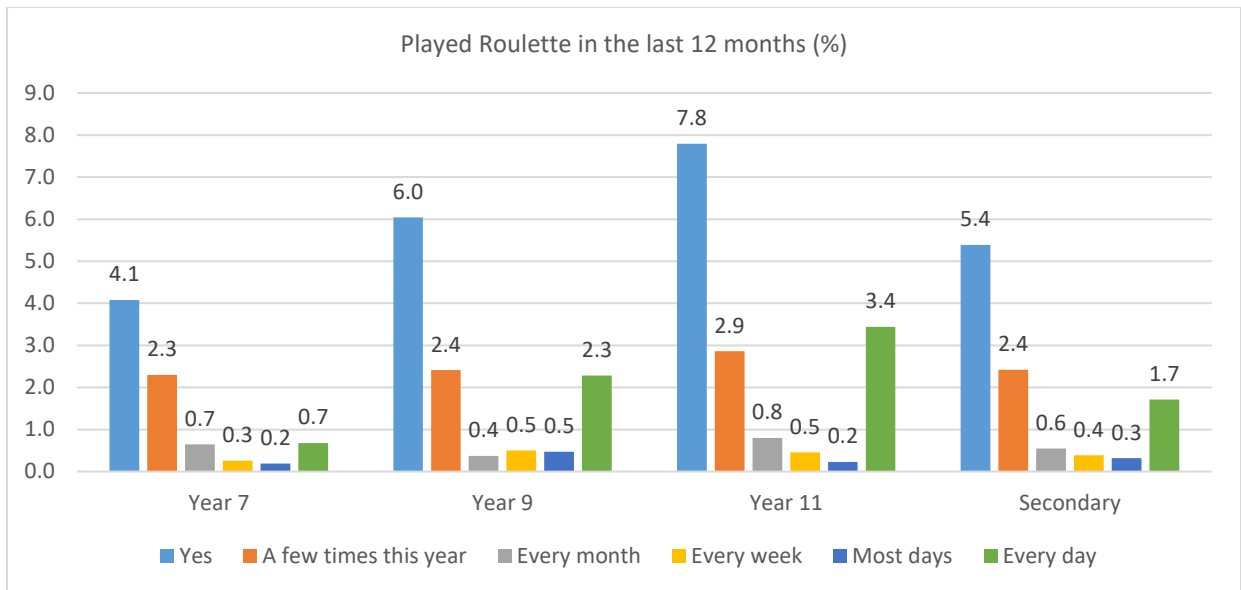
The legal age to purchase a national lottery scratch card is 16. Almost 12% of secondary aged pupils (aged 11-15) had purchased a scratch card, with 8% purchasing a card a few times throughout the year and almost 2% doing so every day. This activity is more common in the Year 11 age group with over 17% having bought a scratch card and 3.4% doing so every day.



As with scratch cards, the legal age to purchase a national lottery ticket is 16. 7% of secondary aged pupils (aged 11-15) had purchased a lottery ticket, with 4% purchasing a ticket a few times throughout the year and almost 2% doing so every day. This activity is more common in the Year 11 age group with over 10% having bought a lottery ticket and just over 3% doing so every day.



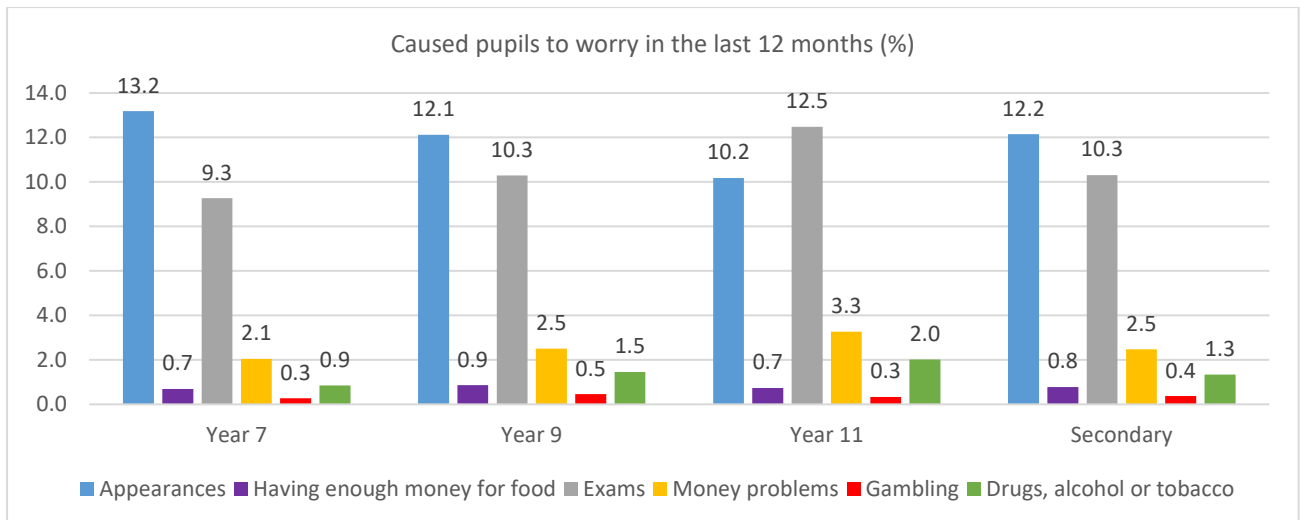
Almost 11% of secondary aged pupils had played cards for money through games such as poker or black jack. This form of gambling was highest amongst the Year 11s with over 16% having taken part. In comparison, 12% of Year 9s and almost 8% of Year 7s had gambled when playing cards.



Roulette appears to be the least popular form of gambling amongst the options suggested to secondary age pupils. 5.4% had played roulette in the last 12 months and 1.7% had played every day. The Year group breakdown shows that almost 8% of Year 11s had played roulette, this compares to 6% of Year 9s and 4% of Year 7.

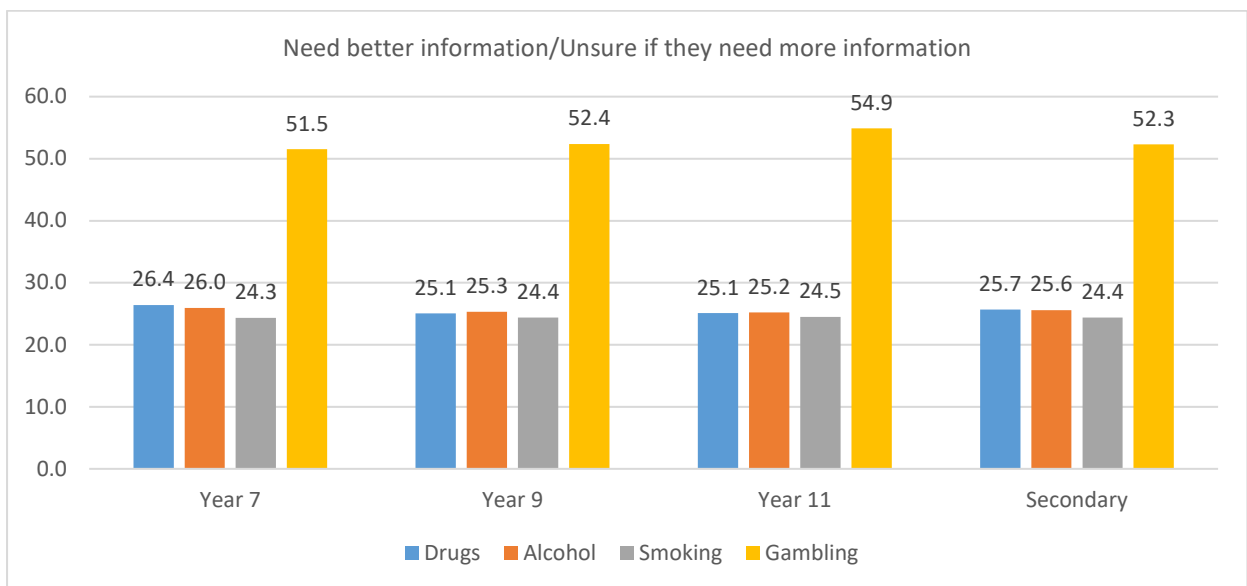


When asked if pupils took part in any other form of gambling in that are different to those listed above, 8.4% revealed that they do. Amongst the different year groups, almost 13% of the Year 11s said they took part in other gambling activities.

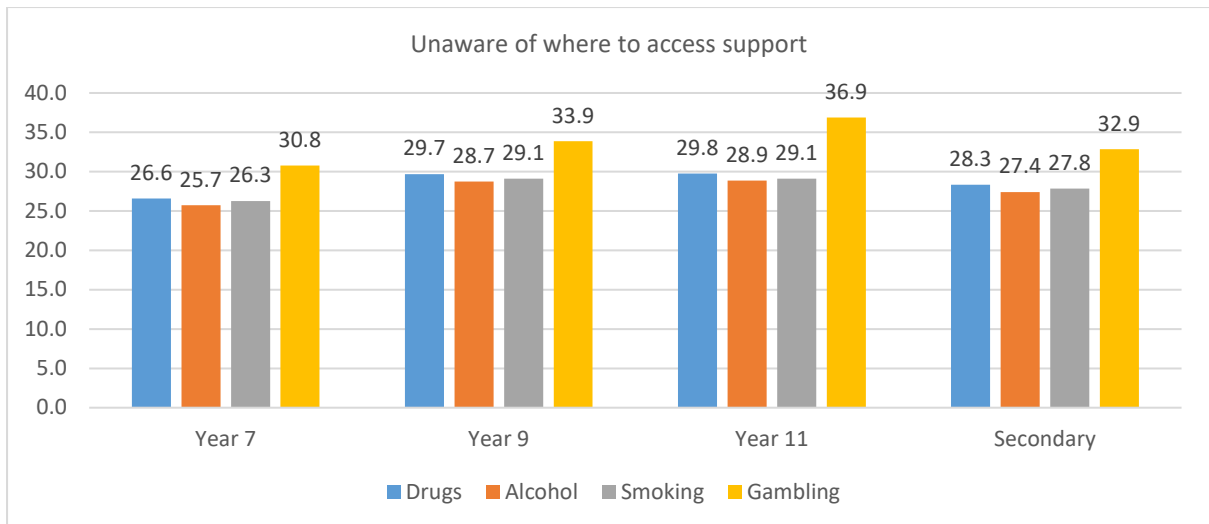


When asked about things that cause worry in the last 12 months, 0.4% cited gambling (105 pupils). And 1.3% (377 pupils) cited drugs, alcohol and tobacco. 2.5% (695 pupils) cited money problems and 0.8% (219) of pupils were worried about not having enough to eat because their families didn't have enough money for food. Appearances (12.2%) and exams (10.3%) were the most common causes for worry amongst the overall secondary aged survey group.

Gambling causing worry was higher at 0.5% in the Year 9 year group; compared to 0.3% for both Year 7 and Year 11.

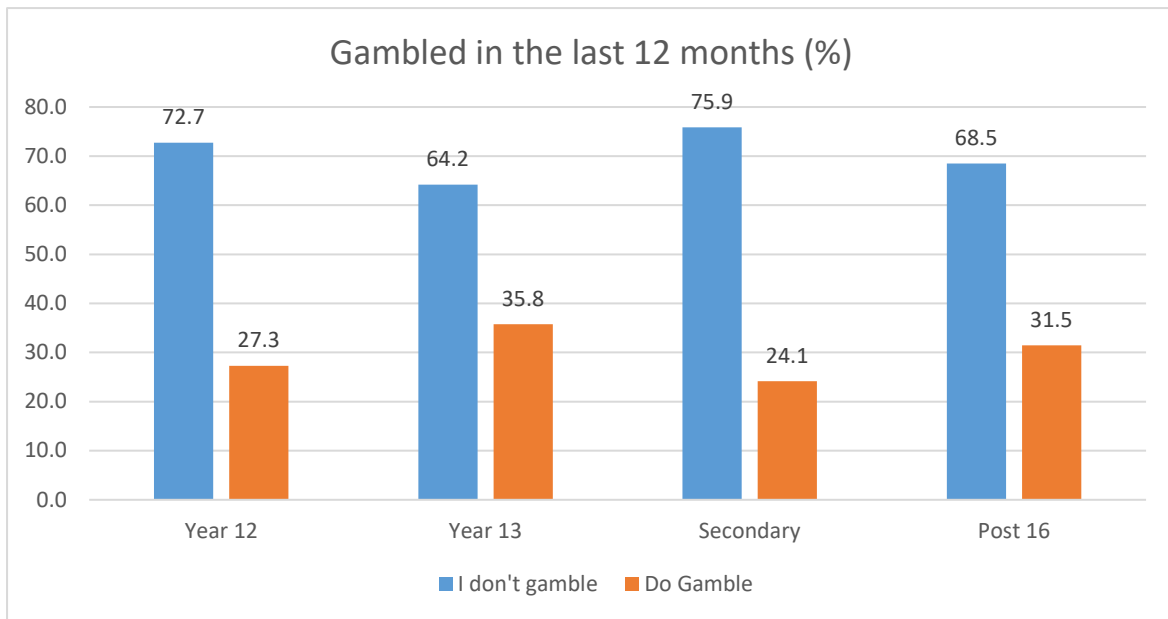


Over 52% of pupils felt they needed better information or were unsure if they needed better information on learning material in school on gambling and 48% believed they have had enough useful information on this subject. In comparison, 24% wanted better information on smoking, 26% on alcohol and 26% on drugs.

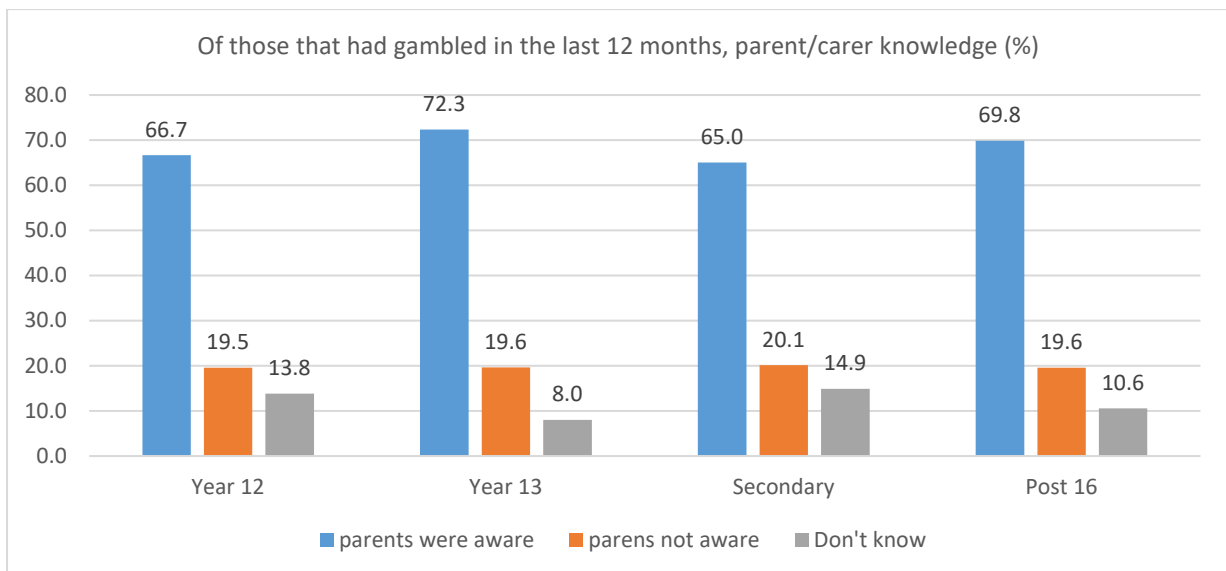


In terms on knowing where to access support for such issues, 67% of pupils did know where to access gambling support but 33% did not know. In comparison 28% did not know where to access support for drugs, 27% didn't know about access to support on alcohol and 28% didn't know where to access support on smoking.

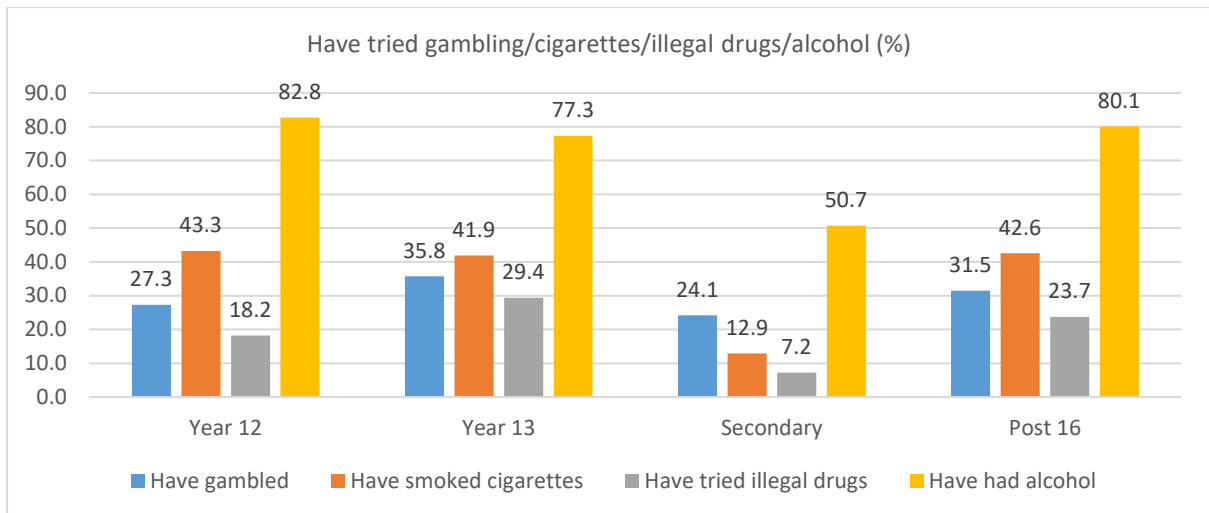
Post 16 Analysis



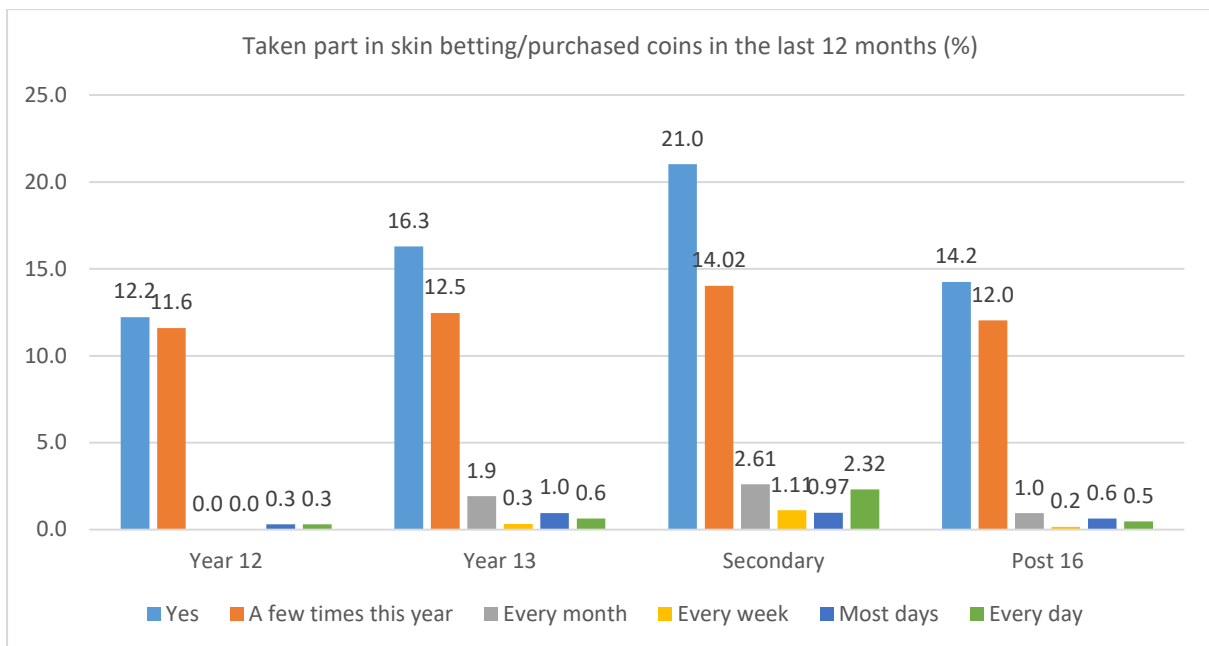
Of the 632 post 16 age pupils that were surveyed; 433 had not gambled in the last 12 months and 199 had gambled. As displayed on the graph above, this represents 69% of post 16 pupils surveyed that had never gambled and 32% that had gambled. When broken down by year group, 27% of Year 12s and 36% of Year 13s had gambled in the last 12 months. Gambling is more prevalent at 32% in the post 16 year groups than at 24% in the secondary year groups.



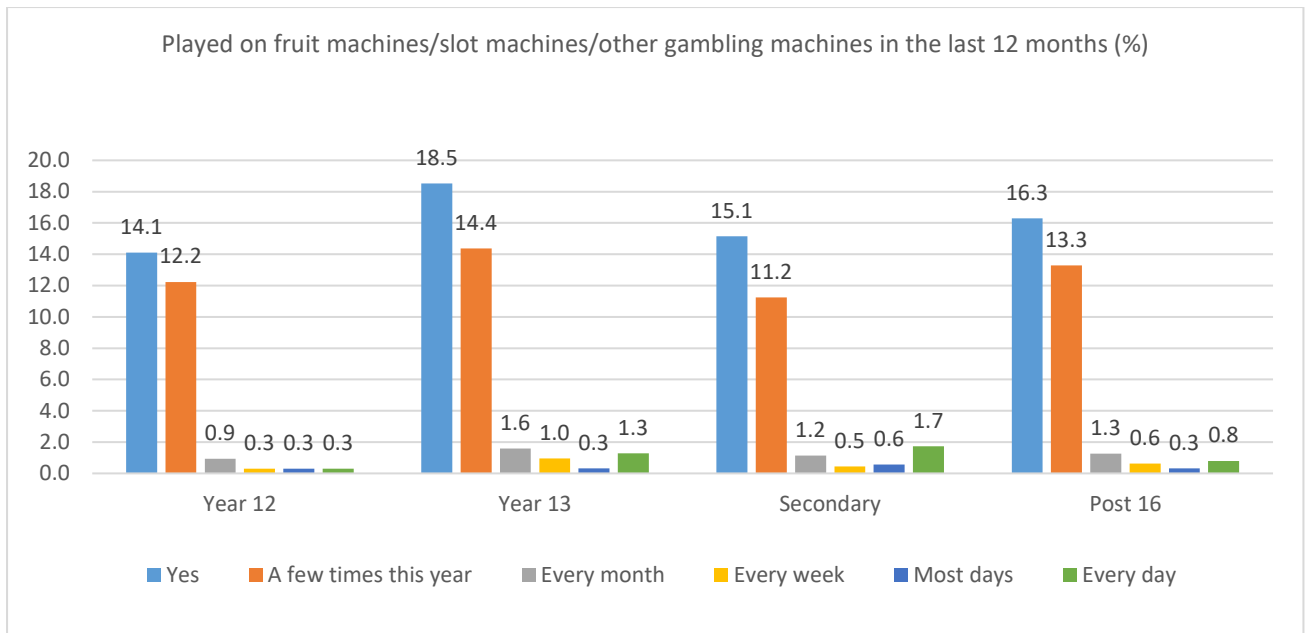
Of the 199 post 16 students that had gambled in the last 12 months, Almost 70% did so with their parent/carer being aware; 20% did so without their parent/carer being aware and 11% did not know if their parent/carer was aware.



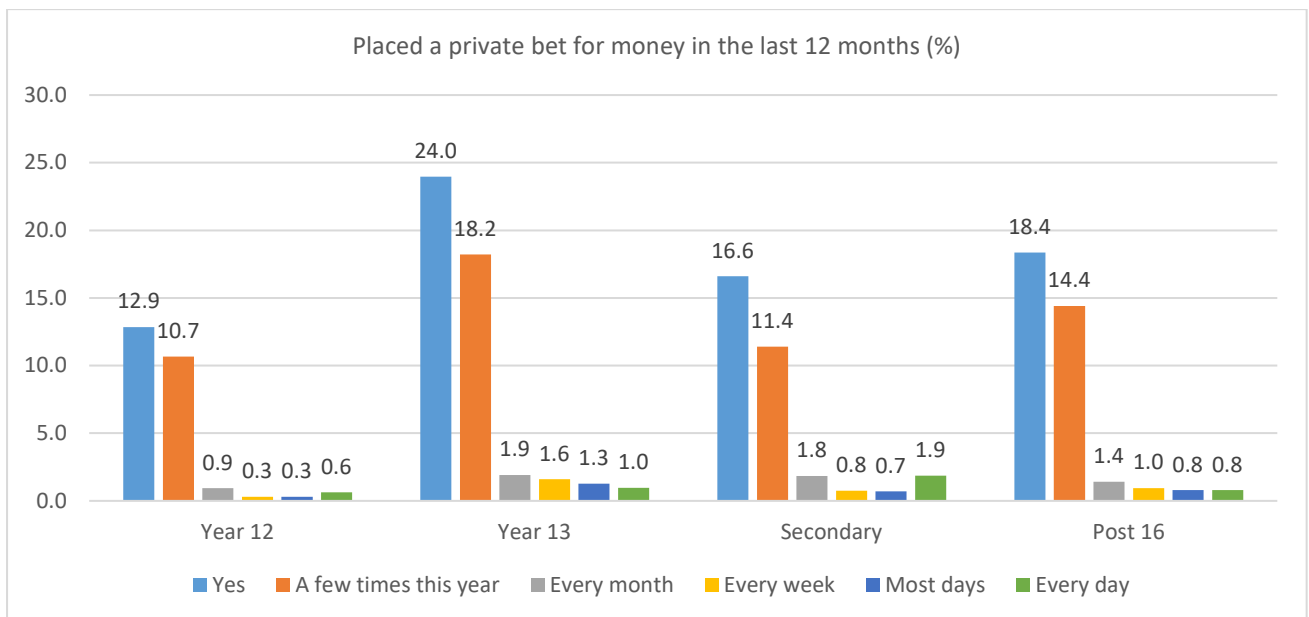
As seen earlier, 32% of post 16 pupils had gambled. In comparison to other addiction subjects, 43% of post 16 pupils had smoked a cigarette, 24% had tried illegal drugs 80% had tried alcohol.



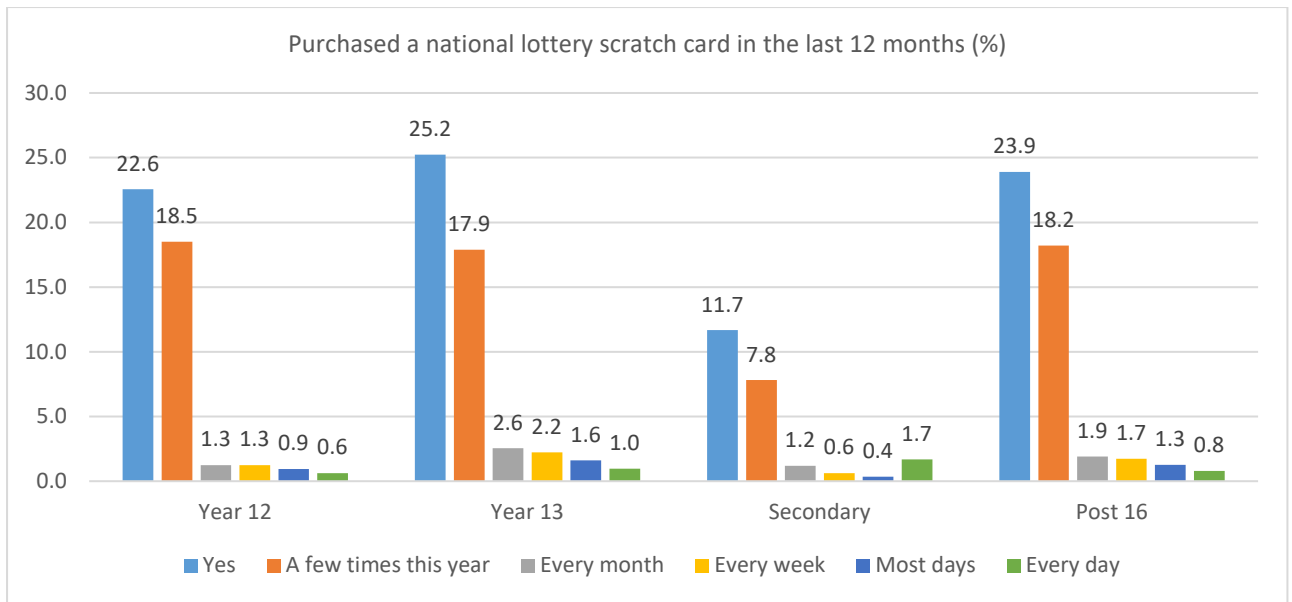
Gaming and Skin Betting was not as popular amongst the post 16 year groups as the secondary years. 14% of post 16 students took part in this activity in the last 12 months, compared to 21% in the secondary year groups.



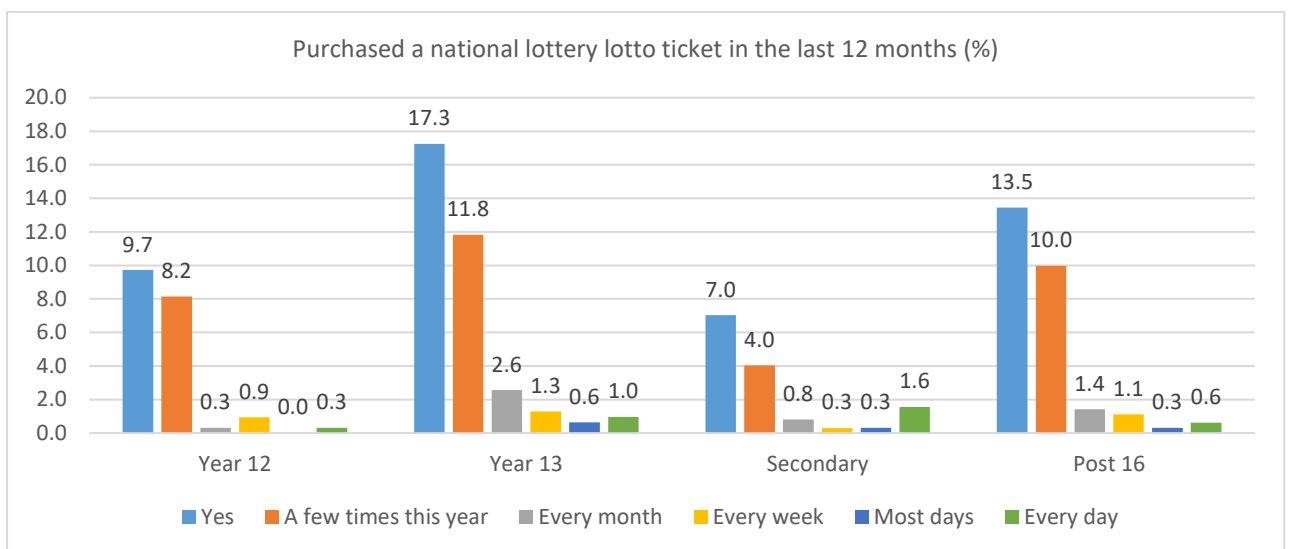
Over 16% of post 16 students had used a gambling machine such as a fruit machine/slot machine; 13% of which had used them a few times throughout the year and 0.8% had used one every day.



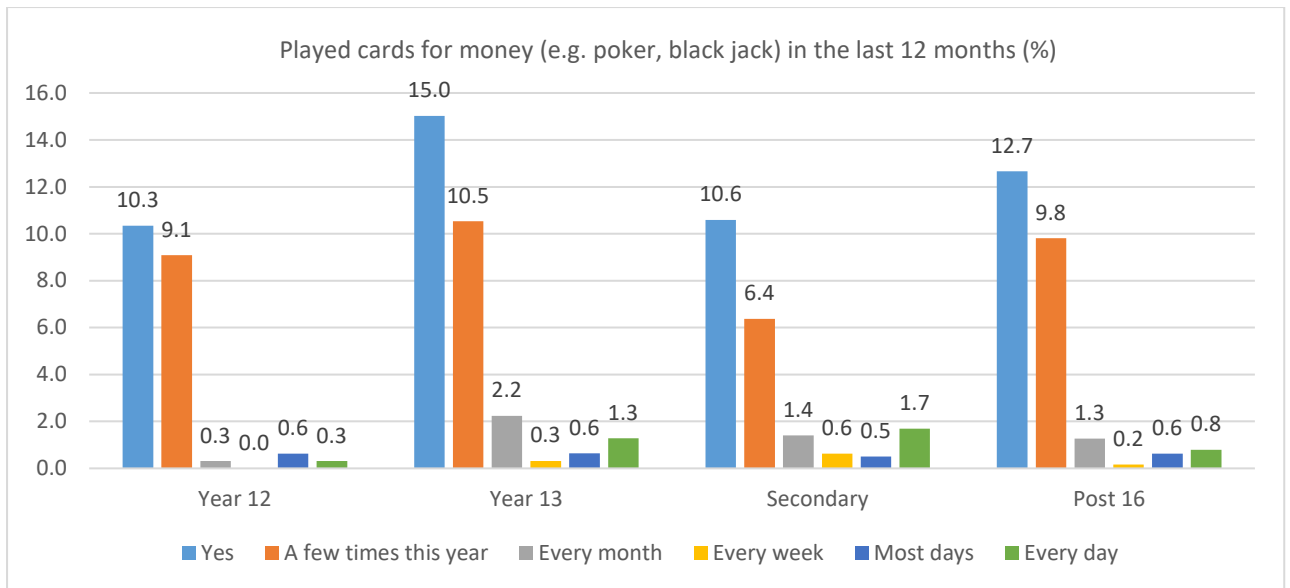
Over 18% of post 16 students had placed a private bet for money in the last 12 months. With 14% doing so a few times in the year, and almost 0.8% doing so every day. This form of gambling appears to be higher in Year 13, with 24% placing private bets throughout the year, compared to 13% in Year 12.



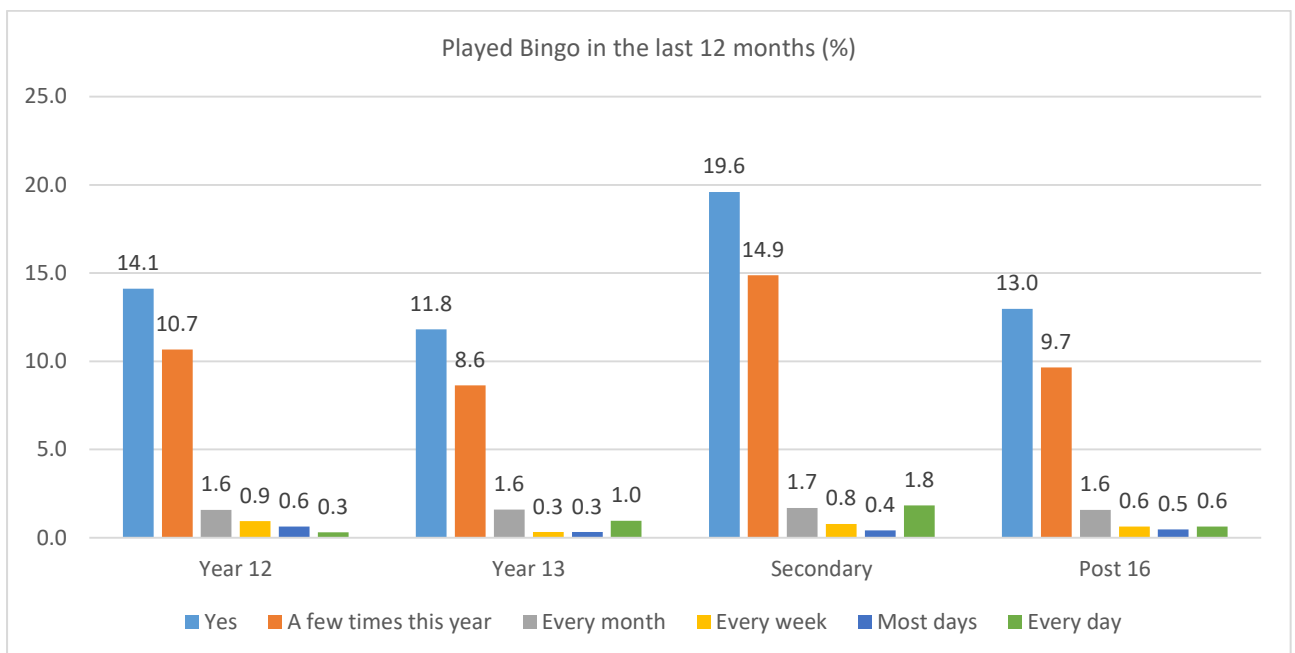
The most common form of gambling for the post 16 year groups is national lottery scratch cards. Almost 24% of post 16 year groups have gambled through purchasing scratch cards. This could be attributed to this year group being legally able to purchase scratch cards and lottery tickets.



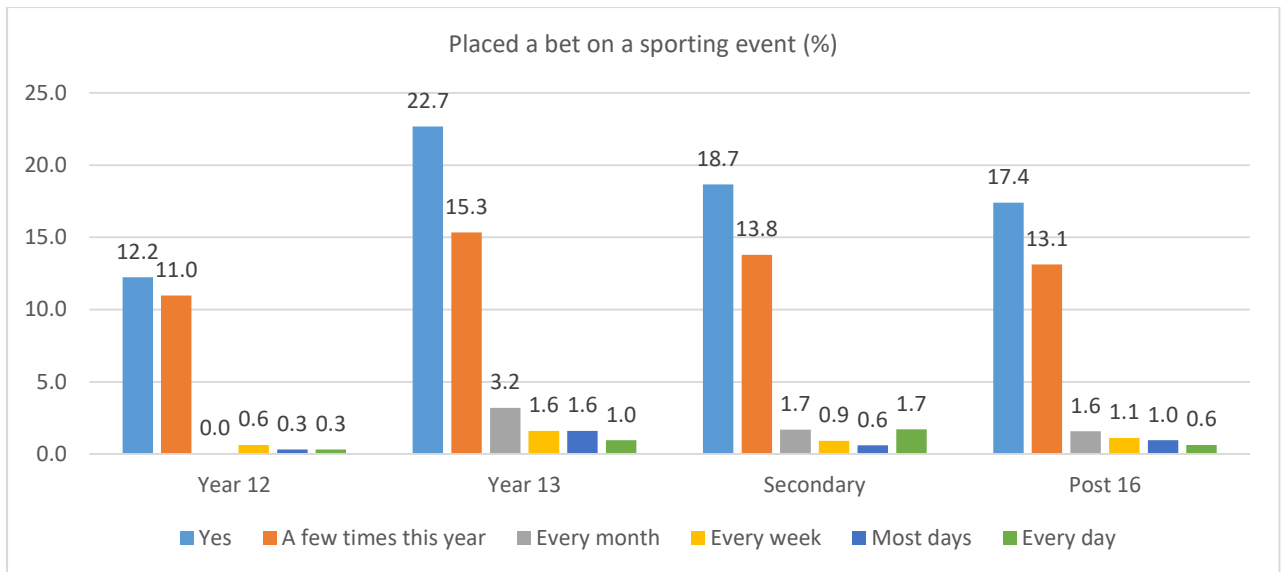
Almost 14% of post 16 students had purchased a lottery ticket in the last 12 months, with 10% purchasing a ticket a few times throughout the year. This activity is more common in the Year 13 age group with over 17% having bought a lottery ticket.



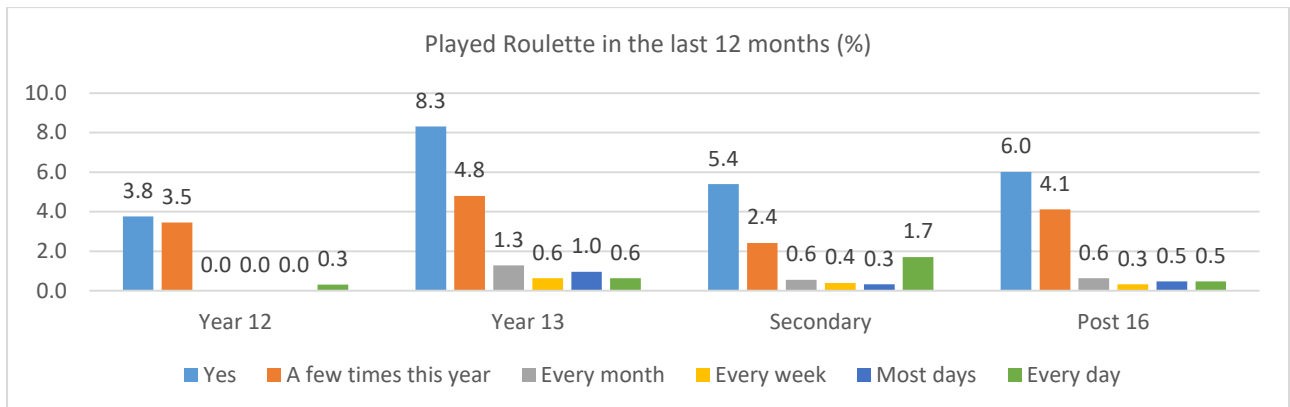
Almost 13% of post 16 students had played cards for money through games such as poker or black jack. This form of gambling was highest amongst the Year 13s with 15% having taken part. In comparison, 10% of Year 12s had gambled when playing cards.



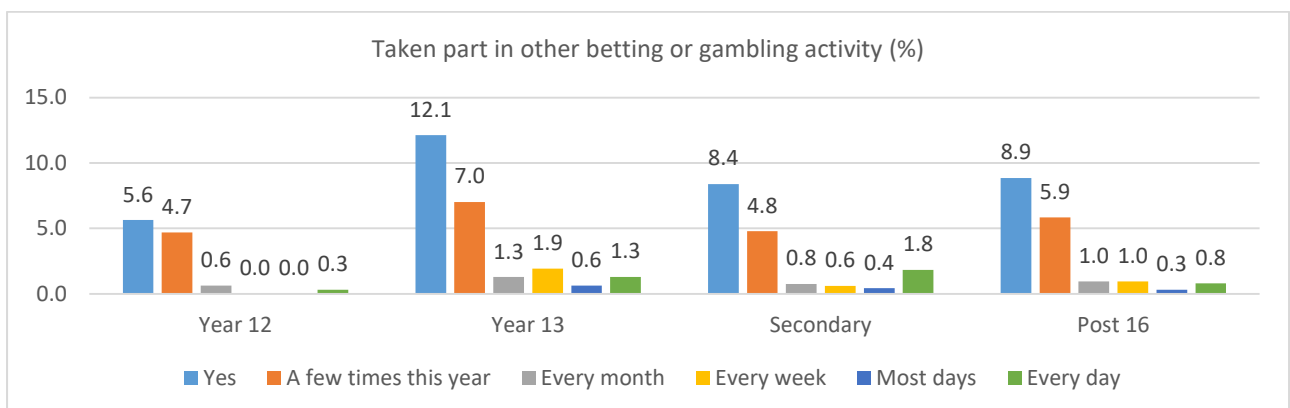
Bingo was not as popular amongst the post 16 age group as it was for the secondary age group. 13% of the post 16 year groups took part in Bingo, compared to almost 20% of secondary pupils.



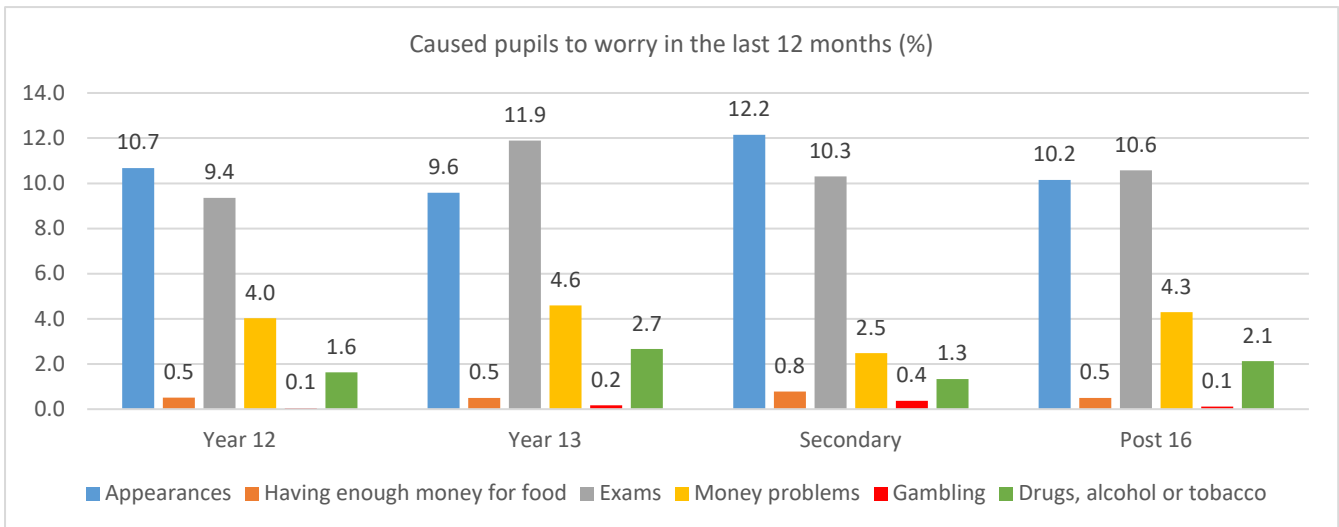
Betting on sporting events was the third most popular form of gambling amongst post 16 aged pupils, with 17.4% taking part (After Scratch cards-24% and placing a private bet with friends-18%).



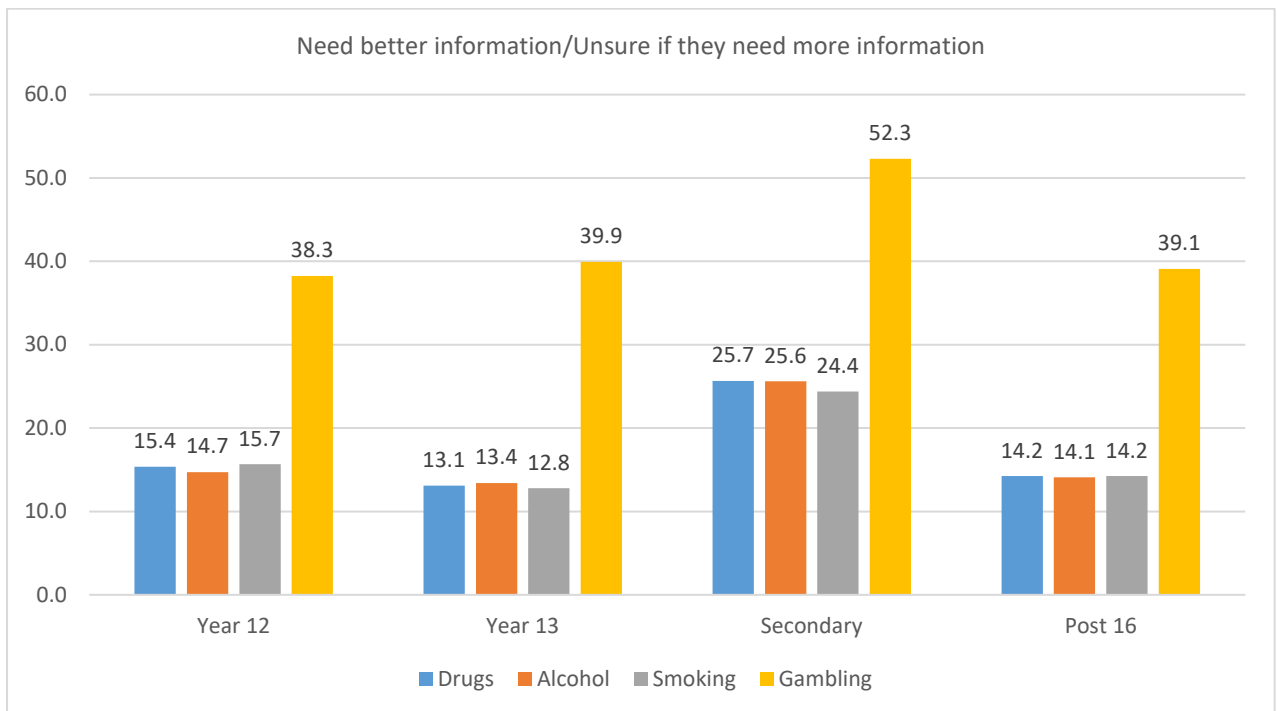
Roulette also appears to be the least popular form of gambling amongst the options suggested to post 16 age pupils. Just 6% had played roulette in the last 12 months, although over 8% had played from the Year 13 Year group.



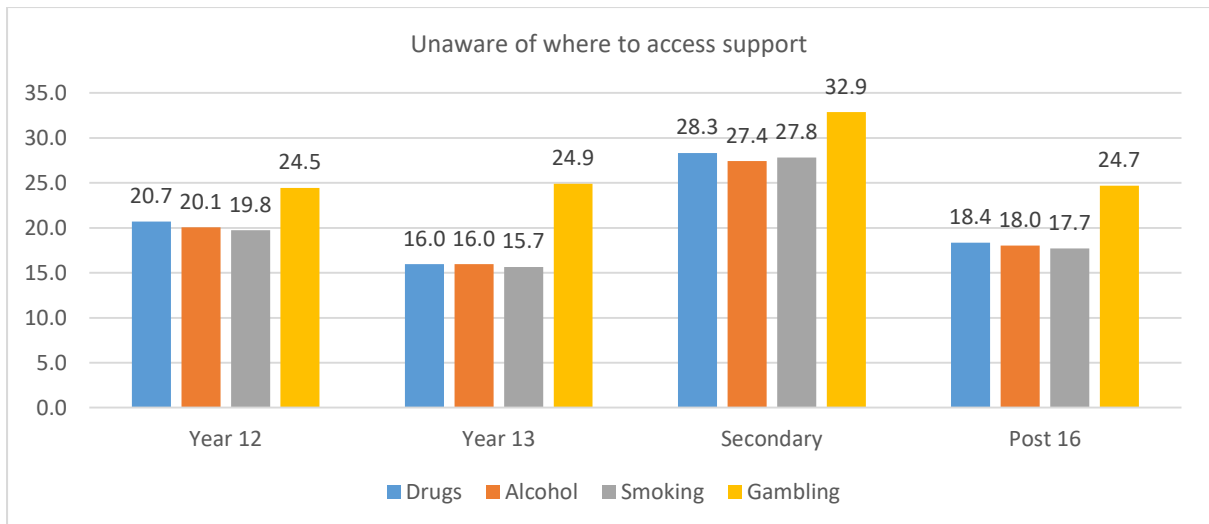
When asked pupils took part in any other form of gambling, that are different to those listed above, 8.9% of post 16 students revealed that they do. Over 12% of the Year 13s said they took part in other gambling activities.



When post 16 students were asked about things that cause worry in the last 12 months, 0.1% cited gambling (less than 5 pupils). And 2.1% (80 pupils) cited drugs, alcohol and tobacco. 4.3% (162 pupils) cited money problems and 0.5% (19 pupils) of pupils were worried about not having enough to eat because their families didn't have enough money for food. Appearances (10.2%) and exams (10.6%) were among the more common causes for worry amongst the overall post 16 aged survey group.



Over 39% of pupils felt they needed better information or were unsure if they needed better information on learning material in school on gambling and 61% believed they have had enough useful information on this subject. In comparison, 14% wanted better information on smoking, alcohol and drugs.



In terms of knowing where to access support for such issues, 75% of pupils did know where to access gambling support but 25% did not know. In comparison 18% did not know where to access support for drugs, alcohol or on smoking.