

# Annex J

## ONS Report commissioned by the Gambling Review Body

### Attitudes to Gambling in Great Britain January 2001

*A report by Social Survey Division for the Gambling Review Body using data from the National Statistics Omnibus Survey*

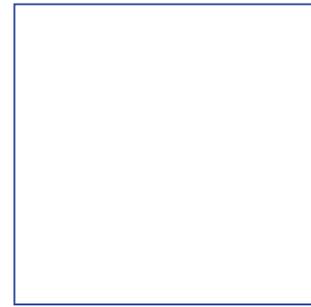
#### Summary

- Overall, 45% of respondents thought that there should be no fruit machines in places such as cafés, take-away food shops or minicab offices, 33% felt that the number of such machines was about right, whereas 21% felt that fewer machines would be more acceptable.
- 42% of survey respondents disapproved of children playing on fruit machines, with a similar proportion only giving approval if adults were with the children. With 13% of the population undecided, only 4% endorsed the activity of unaccompanied children playing on fruit machines.
- Nearly all respondents thought that horseracing, greyhound racing and gaming in a casino was a form of gambling. In addition, about 8 in 10 people thought that doing the National Lottery, buying scratch cards and spread betting was a form of gambling. About three quarters of the sample believed that doing the football pools was gambling and two thirds regarded bingo as a form of gambling. However, the proportion of people who thought that buying: premium bonds, raffle tickets, and stocks and shares were forms of gambling ranged from 44% to 55%.
- 36% of people thought that all the 11 listed activities were forms of gambling. Conversely 11% people thought that less than four of the listed activities were a form of gambling.
- 9 in 10 people had participated in at least one of the listed gambling activities over the last 12 months. Playing the National Lottery was the most popular activity (73%) followed by buying raffle tickets (58%). The least popular activity was spread betting; only 1% of people had participated in spread betting over the last 12 months.

- In the last year, over half of people had participated in one (25%) or two (27%) activities; around one fifth (19%) had participated in three activities, 11% in 4 activities and only 8% had participated in 5 or more gambling activities.
- Seventy-three per cent of adults played the National Lottery in the last 12 months.
- Despite the introduction of the National Lottery, most people (80%) said that they had not changed their attitude towards gambling over the past 10 years: 6% said that their attitude towards gambling had become more positive and 15% said that their attitude towards gambling had become more negative over the last 10 years.

#### Notes to Tables

1. Very small bases have been avoided wherever possible because of the relatively high sampling errors that attach to small numbers. In general, percentage distribution are shown if the base is 30 or more. Where the base is smaller than this, actual numbers are shown within square brackets.
2. A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.
3. The row or column percentages may add up to 99% or 101% because of rounding.
4. Unless otherwise stated, changes and differences mentioned in the text have been found to be statistically significant.



## 1. Background and aims

This report is written on behalf of the Gambling Review Body. The Gambling Review Body was established in February 2000 by the Home Secretary to review the gambling legislation in Great Britain today, and is due to make recommendations on the nature and extent of regulation for gambling activities by summer 2001.

To feed into this Review the Gambling Review Body commissioned the National Statistics Omnibus Survey to measure public attitudes towards gambling. Specifically, the survey aimed to:

- Measure public attitudes to the availability of fruit machines in places not usually associated with gambling;
- Measure public attitudes to allowing children to play on the type of fruit machines commonly found in seaside areas;
- Measure attitudes towards gambling and participation in certain gambling activities;
- Identify whether people considered playing the National Lottery to be a form of gambling.

Demographic profiles of the responding sample are presented in tables, which enable the reader to examine the influence of socio-demographic characteristics.

Results are presented from the January 2001 cycle of the National Statistics Omnibus Survey. The Omnibus survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out 8 times per year, based on a representative sample of adults aged 16 or over, in Great Britain. Further details about the Omnibus survey are given in Appendix A and the questionnaire used in this study is included in Appendix B.

## 2. Availability of Fruit Machines

Overall, 45% of respondents thought that there should be no fruit machines in places such as cafés, take-away food shops or minicab offices, 33% felt that the number of such machines was about right, whereas 21% felt that fewer machines would be more acceptable. Attitudes to the availability of fruit machines in places such as cafés, take-away food shops or minicab offices varied according to age and sex, educational qualification, working status and marital status. **(Table 2.1)**

### Age and sex

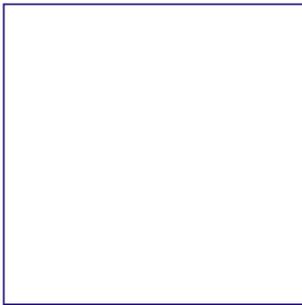
Older people were more likely than younger people to think that there should be fewer or no fruit machines available in such places. Seventy-three per cent of people aged 55 or over held this view compared with 52% of people aged 16 to 24 years. **(Table 2.1)**

Overall, women were more inclined than men to think that there should be fewer or no fruit machines available in such places (72% compared with 60%). However, the gender difference in opinion was most pronounced for the youngest age group. Forty per cent of women aged 16 to 24 years thought that there should be no fruit machines at all in cafés, take-away food shops or minicab offices compared with 22% of men of the same age group. **(Table 2.2)**

### Level of educational qualification

People with no formal educational qualifications (53%) were more likely than those with a degree or equivalent (43%) to think that there should be no fruit machines at all in cafés, take-away food shops or minicab offices. **(Table 2.1)**

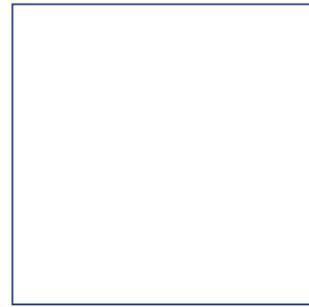
People's opinions on the availability of fruit machines did not vary significantly according to where they lived in the country, nor were there any significant differences between social class groups (non-manual/manual).



People aged 16 or over						January 2001*
Characteristic		None	Fewer	Same	More	Total = 1000
<b>Age</b>	%	48	21	10	1	1,814
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	%	42	18	20	1	721
Female	%	48	24	27	1	993
<b>Age</b>						
16 to 20	%	31	13	46	7	64
21 to 24	%	20	20	41	1	64
25 to 29	%	20	20	39	0	280
30 to 34	%	45	23	21	0	280
35 to 39	%	40	20	34	0	264
40 to 44	%	51	20	28	0	280
45 to 49	%	54	21	24	-	264
50 and over	%	51	20	29	-	140
<b>Region</b>						
York North	%	50	22	27	1	204
ES-South and East South	%	48	19	32	1	957
London	%	50	19	29	2	147
South East	%	38	25	37	-	222
South West	%	44	25	21	-	148
England	%	49	21	30	1	1,790
Wales	%	48	20	32	-	79
Scotland	%	48	20	32	2	144
<b>Social Classification</b>						
Non-manual	%	45	20	31	0	604
Manual	%	46	21	32	1	880
<b>Highest Educational Qualification</b>						
Degree or equivalent	%	43	23	32	2	218
Below degree level	%	39	24	36	1	660
Illiterate	%	48	18	30	-	114
None	%	50	17	32	1	216
<b>Working Status</b>						
In paid work	%	41	23	36	1	660
Unemployed	%	47	15	37	-	46
Retired/fully retired	%	51	20	29	1	660
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Single	%	33	20	44	4	310
Married or cohabiting	%	48	21	31	0	929
Separated, divorced or widowed	%	46	20	30	-	260

\* Weights  
 † Non-manual - Professional, managerial, intermediate and other non-manual groups  
 Manual - Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual groups  
 Includes a few people in the armed forces or where there was an inadequate description  
 ‡ Includes foreign qualifications (outside UK) and other qualifications

Table 2.1: Attitudes to the availability of fruit machines in cafés, take-away food shops and minicab offices by socio-demographic characteristics



People aged 16 or over						January 2001*
Characteristic	All	Men	Women	Disapprove	Approve	Base = 1,616
All	21	46	21	33	1	1,616
Men						
16 to 24	21	22	15	57	5	66
25 to 34	21	41	13	48	4	139
35 to 44	21	40	14	41	0	141
45 to 54	21	38	19	46	0	119
55 to 64	21	50	16	34	1	139
65 to 74	21	31	23	22	0	101
75 or over	21	41	21	15	0	87
Women						
16 to 24	21	45	29	23	4	73
25 to 34	21	36	29	15	1	117
35 to 44	21	48	23	14	0	116
45 to 54	21	51	16	28	1	145
55 to 64	21	31	21	34	0	133
65 to 74	21	24	29	36	0	127
75 or over	21	29	26	15	0	88

\* Weights

Table 2.2: Attitudes to the availability of fruit machines in cafes, take-away food shops and mini-cab offices by age and sex

### 3. Children Playing on Fruit Machines

The law allows people of all ages to play on fruit machines as long as the prize money is limited to five pounds. Machines of this type are most commonly found at the seaside.

People were asked whether they:

- Approved of children playing on these machines;
- Approved of children playing on these machines only if they were accompanied by a responsible adult;
- Neither approved nor disapproved of children playing on these machines; or,
- Disapproved of children playing on these machines.

Table 3.1 shows that 42% of survey respondents disapproved of children playing on fruit machines, with a similar proportion only giving approval if adults were with the children. With 13% of the population undecided, only 4% endorsed the activity of unaccompanied children playing fruit machines.

People's attitudes to children playing on fruit machines were similar to those about the availability of such machines. Although there were no gender differences, attitudes to children playing on fruit machines varied by age, region, and level of educational qualification. In

common with attitudes to the availability of fruit machines, people's opinions of children playing on fruit machines did not vary significantly between social class groups. (Table 3.1)

#### Age

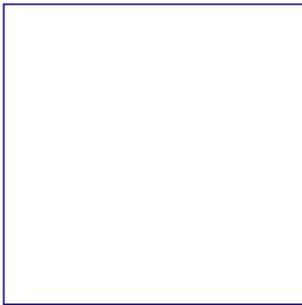
Although age differences in attitudes to children playing fruit machines was not so pronounced as for attitudes to the availability of fruit machines, those in the oldest age group (75 or over) were most likely to say that they disapproved of children playing on fruit machines (59%) compared with 24% of people aged 16 to 20 years. (Table 3.1)

#### Region

There were differences by region and attitude to children playing on fruit machines. People living in Scotland (56%), Wales (54%) and London (51%) were more likely to disapprove of children playing on fruit machines compared with people living elsewhere in Great Britain (39%). (Table 3.1)

#### Level of educational qualification

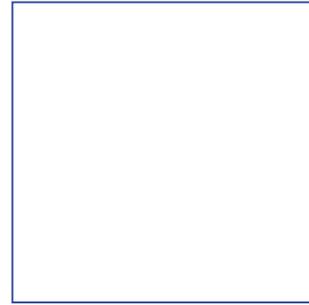
There was no clear relationship between attitude to children playing on fruit machines and level of educational qualification. People with a degree or equivalent (48%), and people with no formal qualifications (46%) were most likely to disapprove of children playing on these machines compared with people with qualification below degree level (37%). (Table 3.1)



People aged 16 or over						January 2008 <sup>†</sup>
Characteristic	Approved	Approved with advice	Neither approved nor disapproved	Disapproved	Base = 100%	
<b>Age</b>						
16 to 20	X	4	41	13	41	
21 to 24	X	4	41	13	41	
25 to 29	X	4	40	14	41	
30 to 34	X	3	41	13	41	
35 to 39	X	4	40	14	41	
40 to 44	X	3	40	14	41	
45 to 49	X	2	39	17	41	
50 to 54	X	2	37	19	41	
55 to 59	X	2	36	20	41	
60 to 64	X	2	35	21	41	
65 to 69	X	2	34	22	41	
70 or over	X	4	27	29	41	
<b>Region</b>						
The South	X	4	44	11	41	
Midlands and East Angles	X	5	41	14	41	
London	X	2	31	17	41	
South West	X	4	37	18	41	
South West	X	1	40	16	41	
<b>England</b>	X	4	41	14	41	
Wales	X	2	33	13	41	
Scotland	X	2	34	8	41	
<b>Social Classification</b>						
Professional	X	3	41	13	41	
Manual	X	3	41	13	41	
<b>Higher Educational Qualification</b>						
Degree or equivalent	X	3	34	16	41	
Higher degree level (diploma)	X	4	41	13	41	
College	X	3	44	10	41	
None	X	4	39	11	41	
<b>Working Status</b>						
In paid work	X	4	41	13	41	
Unemployed	X	3	35	7	41	
Homefull-time	X	2	39	11	41	
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Single	X	3	41	14	41	
Married or cohabiting	X	3	41	13	41	
Divorced, widowed or widower	X	3	34	14	41	

<sup>†</sup> Weights  
<sup>‡</sup> Non-manual - Professionals, managerial, intermediate and other non-manual groups  
<sup>§</sup> Manual - skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual groups  
<sup>¶</sup> Includes a few people in the manual group or others whose usual industry description is not clear (group questionnaire (current ILS) and other questionnaires)

Table 3.1: Attitudes to children playing on fruit machines by socio-demographic characteristics



People aged 16 or over						January 2001*
Characteristics	Approved	Approved with advice	Neither approved nor disapproved	Disapproved	Base = 100%	
All	2	41	10	48	1,440	
Sex						
16 to 24	2	27	14	24	154	
25 to 34	2	42	11	46	136	
35 to 44	2	47	11	18	131	
45 to 54	2	17	21	18	120	
55 to 64	2	11	17	46	122	
65 to 74	2	10	11	24	104	
75 or over	2	26	11	40	39	
Marital status						
16 to 24	2	47	13	29	74	
25 to 34	2	41	14	17	141	
35 to 44	2	41	12	41	141	
45 to 54	2	40	14	41	146	
55 to 64	2	45	3	41	126	
65 to 74	2	41	7	49	124	
75 or over	2	27	1	49	114	

\* Weighted

Table 3.2: Attitudes to children playing on fruit machines by socio-demographic characteristics

#### 4. Activities considered to be a form of gambling

Respondents were shown a list of 11 activities and asked to identify which activities they considered to be a form of gambling.

- Buying raffle tickets
- Buying premium bonds
- Playing bingo
- Buying stocks and shares
- Doing the football pools
- Doing the National Lottery
- Playing on fruit machines
- Buying scratchcards
- Spread betting
- Betting on horse/greyhound racing
- Gaming in a casino

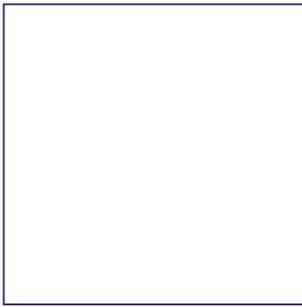
Not unexpectedly, nearly all respondents thought that horseracing, greyhound racing and gaming in a casino was a form of gambling. In addition, about 8 in 10 people thought that doing the National Lottery, buying scratchcards and spread betting was a form of gambling. About three quarters of the sample believed that doing the football pools was gambling and two thirds regarded bingo as a form of gambling. However, the proportion of people who thought that buying premium bonds, raffle tickets, and stocks and shares were forms of gambling ranged from 44% to 55%. (Table 4.1)

##### 4.1 Types of gambling activity

As with the attitudes to the availability of fruit machines, and to children playing on fruit machines, there were differences in the proportion of people which rated each activity as gambling by socio-demographic characteristics. (Table 4.2)

##### Sex

Men were more likely than women to think that doing the football pools and spread betting were forms of gambling and to have considered the activities that are not immediately thought of as core gambling activities, such as buying raffle tickets, premium bonds and buying stocks and shares, as gambling.



### Age

Young people aged 16 to 24 years were less likely than all other age groups to think that buying raffle tickets, premium bonds, playing bingo, buying stocks and shares, as well as spread betting, were forms of gambling.

### Social class

People in professional occupations were significantly more likely than those in unskilled occupations to think that buying raffle tickets, premium bonds, playing bingo, and doing the football pools were forms of gambling. They were also more likely to think that playing on fruit machines, buying scratchcards and spread betting were forms of gambling.

### Educational qualification

People with qualifications, particularly those with higher educational qualifications were more likely to have considered the non-core gambling activities as 'gambling'.

In summary, men, older people, those in professional occupations and those with higher qualifications were more likely than their counterparts to consider the non-core activities (i.e. raffle tickets, premium bonds, stocks and shares) as forms of gambling.

## 4.2 Number of activities

A scale was developed in order to investigate attitudes to these activities further. An activity score was assigned to each respondent, which represented the sum of the number of activities that they considered to be gambling.

Looking at the variation in number of activities regarded as gambling by socio-demographic characteristics, two groups of respondents can be identified for comparative analysis: those who regarded all eleven items as gambling and those who thought that three or less activities were gambling. Results from the activity scale showed that 36% of people thought that all the listed activities were forms of gambling and that 11% people thought that less than four of the listed activities were a form of gambling. (Table 4.3)

The proportion of the sample who rated all activities as gambling was:

- Slightly higher among men than women (39% compared with 33%)
- Highest in the 55-64 year olds, 47%, and lowest among the 16-24 year olds, 18%
- Most prevalent in Wales, 46%, and the least frequent in London, 30%
- Highest among those in the "professional" social classification and lowest among those in the partly skilled and semi-skilled groups (44% compared with 28%)

Activity	Percentage
Buying or fundraising raffle tickets	34
Playing bingo	34
Buying or playing scratchcards	33
Buying the National Lottery	33
Buying premium bonds	27
Playing football pools	27
Playing fruit machines	26
Buying stocks and shares	25
Buying scratchcards	24
Buying premium bonds	24
None of the above	0
<b>Total = 100%</b>	<b>1,669</b>

\* Weights  
 \*\* Percentage may not add to 100% as respondents could give more than one answer

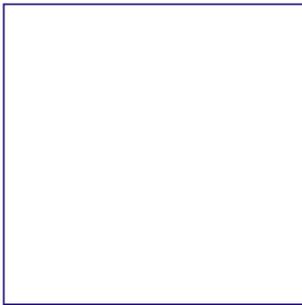
Table 4.1: Proportion of adults who considered different activities to be a form of gambling



People aged 16 or over													January 2011*
Characteristic	How or often	Casino gambling	Casino machines	National Lottery	South council	Grey betting	Football pools	Days	Stock & Shares	Bulls ticks	Financial Spreads	How often = 1000	
<b>Proportion who regarded each activity as being a form of gambling</b>													
All	X	96	96	98	98	79	78	78	66	55	54	64	1,044
Sex													
Male	X	97	96	98	98	81	84	80	70	59	57	66	757
Female	X	95	95	97	97	70	71	77	67	51	50	79	287
Age													
16 to 24	X	98	94	97	98	71	69	70	57	71	66	57	44
25 to 34	X	95	95	98	97	74	73	74	63	49	37	33	44
35 to 44	X	96	97	98	97	80	84	84	68	51	38	38	200
45 to 54	X	97	96	99	98	86	83	81	75	60	56	66	313
55 to 64	X	97	97	99	98	77	73	70	70	57	55	65	323
65 to 74	X	98	98	99	98	80	80	80	73	62	57	67	230
75 to 84	X	98	97	98	98	77	78	73	66	51	45	45	204
85 or over	X	91	98	91	79	77	65	60	43	56	57	43	171
Region													
The North	X	96	96	91	98	83	78	77	66	53	53	63	480
Yorkshire and the Humber	X	96	96	97	98	77	79	78	60	54	53	61	444
East of England	X	98	98	98	97	74	77	73	64	40	33	37	198
South East	X	97	97	98	98	81	84	77	73	41	56	51	336
South West	X	98	98	95	79	80	77	75	60	41	57	50	151
England	X	98	98	98	98	79	79	78	68	58	54	63	1,401
Wales	X	97	97	98	95	85	80	83	74	59	60	51	30
Scotland	X	95	95	97	77	70	71	70	60	39	39	41	136
Social class†													
Professional	X	98	98	98	95	80	81	80	70	41	71	55	60
Intermediate Professional	X	98	98	98	98	80	80	81	73	60	59	60	404
Lower Professional	X	96	96	97	98	77	77	75	60	53	50	61	263
Non-manual Specialist	X	95	95	97	79	80	77	70	61	54	50	51	200
Non-manual Skilled	X	98	98	98	74	72	68	68	64	40	46	37	240
Unskilled	X	97	96	97	70	71	66	68	66	46	41	38	30
Highest Educational Qualification													
Degree	X	100	97	94	97	80	80	84	75	43	43	53	120
Advanced Certificate	X	97	97	98	70	70	68	70	60	54	53	61	701
University	X	96	96	98	87	87	77	80	70	43	57	48	120
None	X	94	94	94	77	74	66	71	64	53	51	64	644

\* Weighted  
† Non-manual - Professional, managerial, intermediate and other non-manual groups  
Manual - Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual groups  
Includes a few people in the armed forces or where there was an inadequate description  
‡ Includes degree qualifications (outside UK) and other qualifications

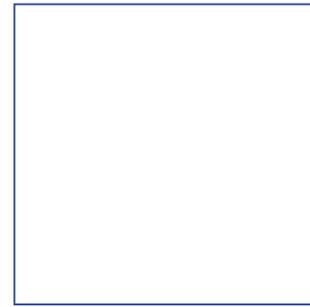
Table 4.2: Attitude to gambling related activities by socio-demographic characteristics



People aged 16 or over		January 2001*					Base = 1000
Characteristic		11 activities	6-10 activities	4-5 activities	1-3 activities	None	
<b>Sex</b>	%	36	26	26	18	1	1,678
Men	%	38	20	21	9	11	787
Women	%	35	30	30	11	1	891
<b>Age</b>							
18 to 24	%	11	37	36	9	0	181
25 to 34	%	20	30	30	7	1	291
35 to 44	%	30	21	21	6	1	316
45 to 54	%	28	27	26	9	1	373
55 to 64	%	47	20	17	13	-	339
65 to 74	%	37	23	27	14	0	288
75 or over	%	28	34	29	14	2	178
<b>Region</b>							
Yorkshire	%	38	27	28	9	1	411
Midlands and East Angles	%	33	28	34	11	0	468
London	%	30	28	28	12	1	181
South East	%	42	28	21	6	0	337
South West	%	40	26	21	12	1	188
<b>Region</b>	%	33	28	28	10	1	1,433
White	%	44	28	27	9	3	61
Black	%	26	21	30	18	-	148
<b>Qualification</b>							
Professional	%	44	26	21	8	-	48
Intermediate	%	41	21	21	7	11	487
GCSE (5 or more)	%	31	28	28	9	1	343
GCSE (4 or less)	%	36	26	28	9	0	281
Below GCSE	%	28	34	31	18	2	384
Unqualified	%	38	26	21	24	-	88
<b>Highest educational qualification</b>							
Degree or equivalent	%	40	25	19	5	1	331
Work-related level 4 or above	%	31	30	28	6	0	784
GCSE	%	38	26	28	7	-	100
None	%	26	28	26	18	1	689
<b>Year in which</b>							
born	%	26	21	24	6	0	114
1950-59	%	28	27	27	6	2	48
1960-69	%	33	21	28	13	1	716
<b>Marital Status</b>							
Single	%	21	33	38	18	1	327
Married or cohabiting	%	38	26	26	9	0	181
Widowed	%	40	26	28	12	1	400

\* Weights  
† Excludes a few people in the armed forces or others where there was an inadequate description  
‡ Includes foreign qualifications (such as US) and other qualifications

Table 4.3: Number of activities considered to be a form of gambling by socio-demographic characteristics



Conversely the proportions of those who deemed less than 4 activities as gambling were more prevalent among the over 65s, adults in partly skilled or unskilled occupations and those economically inactive.

Among those who considered just one activity as gambling, there was no clear consensus regarding what that activity was, however among those who considered two or three activities as gambling, 90% reported that two of those activities were betting on horse/greyhound races and gaming in a casino.

## 5. Participation in Gambling Activities

Respondents were shown the same list of activities that they had previously been shown and asked to identify which activities they had participated in over the last 12 months. 9 in 10 people had participated in at least one of the listed gambling activities over the last 12 months.

Playing the National Lottery was the most popular activity (73%) followed by buying raffle tickets (58%). The least popular activity was spread betting; only 1% of people had participated in spread betting over the last 12 months.

(Table 5.1)

### 5.1 Participation in each type of gambling activity

Table 5.2 shows how participation in gambling related activities varied by socio-demographic characteristics. There were differences in the proportion of people who participated in gambling related activities according to sex, age, region, social class, working status and marital status. There was no in difference in rates of participation in gambling activities according to educational attainment.

#### Sex and age

There were differences in the types of activity that men and women took part in. As can be seen from Table 5.2, men were more likely than women to bet on horse/greyhound races, buy stocks and shares, play on fruit machines and do the football pools. Women, on the other hand were more likely than men to play bingo. (Young women aged 16 to 24 years, were just as likely to play bingo (23%) as women aged 65 years or over (22%) in the last year).

(Table 5.2)

#### Region

People living in London were less likely to play on fruit machines, play the National Lottery, play bingo, play the football pools and buy raffle tickets compared with people living elsewhere in the country.

#### Social class

Social class was also related to participation in gambling activities. Whilst there was no difference between manual and non-manual workers in the number of activities that they had taken part in, there were differences in what those activities were. Non-manual workers were more likely than manual workers to purchase raffle tickets, premium bonds and stocks and shares. Whereas manual workers were more likely than non-manual workers to play bingo, play on fruit machines and bet on horse/greyhound races.

### 5.2 Participation in the number of gambling activities

A measure of an individual's level of participation in gambling activities was developed in a similar manner to the activity scale in the previous section. A participation score was assigned to each respondent, which represented the sum of the number of activities that they had participated in over the last 12 months. Respondents could have: -

- Score of 0 (had not taken part in any activity);
- Score of 1 (had taken part in just one activity);
- Score of 2 (had taken part in two activities);
- Score of 3 (had taken part in three activities);
- Score of 4 (had taken part in four activities);
- Score of 5 (had participated in five or more activities).

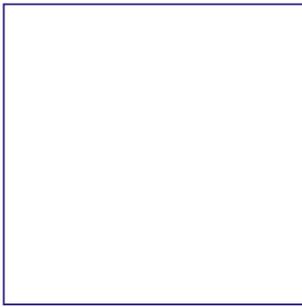
In the last year, over half of people had participated in one (25%) or two (27%) activities; around one fifth (19%) had participated in three activities, 11 % in 4 activities and only 8% had participated in 5 or more gambling activities.

(Table 5.3)

Among those who participated in only one activity, 59% reported that the activity was playing the National Lottery. Among those who participated in two activities, 82% reported that these activities were playing the National Lottery and 66% buying raffle tickets.

#### Sex and age

Men participated in a larger number of gambling activities than women. Men were more likely to take part in 5 or more activities than women (12% compared with 5% respectively). Women were more likely than men to take part in just one gambling activity (28% compared with 22%).



People at either end of the age spectrum were less likely to have taken part in any gambling activity. One in five (20%) young people aged 16 to 24 years and 18% people aged 75 or over reported that they had not participated in any gambling activity over the last 12 months. People aged 55 to 64 years were the most likely to have taken part in some form of gambling activity (95%).

### Region

People living in Wales were less likely not to gamble at all (4%) compared with people in England (10%).

### Marital status

Marital status was also related to participation in gambling activities over the last 12 months. Twelve per cent of single adults had taken part in 5 or more activities compared with 8% of those who were married or cohabiting and 6% of those who were divorced, separated or widowed.

### 5.3 Attitude to gambling and participation in gambling related activities

Those who were most likely to have considered all 11 activities to be a form of gambling were also most likely to participate in a higher number of gambling related

activities. This was most evident in men, young people, those who live in Wales and in those who were in paid work. The opposite effect was apparent with people living in London. People in London were less likely to have considered all activities as a form of gambling and were also less likely to have taken part in gambling related activities.

### 5.4 Those who did not participate in any gambling activity

One in ten adults did not participate in any gambling related activity over the last 12 months. Non-gamblers were most likely to be aged 16-24 years, single and live in London.

Non-gamblers were most likely to say that they felt more negative towards gambling over the past 10 years. Twenty three per cent of those who had not taken part in any gambling activity described becoming more negative compared with 14% of those who had taken part in at least one gambling activity.

People who had not taken part in any gambling activity over the last 12 months were more likely to say that they disapproved of children playing on fruit machines (62%) than people who had taken part in at least one or more gambling activities (40%). (Table 5.3)

Activity	Percentage
People aged 16 to over	January 2017
Activity	100
Watching the National Lottery	73
Watching sports events	69
Watching sports events on TV	58
Watching sports events on radio	13
Watching sports events on mobile phone	13
Watching sports events on tablet	14
Watching sports events on computer	12
Watching sports events on social media	7
Watching sports events on YouTube	7
Watching sports events on Instagram	4
Watching sports events on Facebook	1
Share of the above 11	
Base = 1,000	1,000
Weights	
** Percentages may not add to 100% as respondents could give more than one answer	

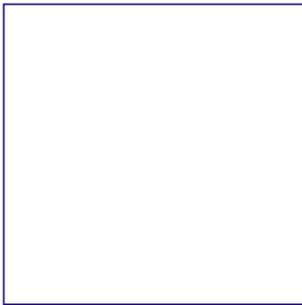
Table 5.1: Proportion of adults who participated in gambling related activities over the last 12 months



People aged 16 or over													January 2001*	
Characteristic	Hours or percentage	Casino	Fruit machines	National Lottery	Central cash	Special lottery	Football pools	Days	Books & shares	Bulls ticks	Premises trades	Bar = 1000		
<b>Proportion who regarded each activity to be a form of gambling</b>														
All	15	4	12	77	20	1	7	14	15	29	7	1,671		
Sex														
Male	22	5	16	77	21	3	10	9	20	27	7	757		
Female	9	3	9	77	19	0	4	17	10	29	7	914		
Age														
16 to 20	17	2	26	40	26	-	4	17	3	21	4	46		
21 to 25	19	0	24	51	20	-	10	20	7	46	1	44		
26 to 30	20	8	19	70	20	3	8	11	13	22	4	201		
31 to 35	14	5	11	79	21	0	4	10	17	47	5	212		
36 to 40	14	4	10	77	19	0	4	11	19	40	7	229		
41 to 45	18	2	9	81	10	1	3	16	20	41	14	239		
46 to 50	19	2	4	74	11	0	4	15	11	22	11	202		
51 or over	9	-	2	82	12	-	4	20	0	46	7	171		
Region														
The North	14	4	11	79	17	3	8	15	14	22	7	400		
Yorkshire and the Humber	18	3	14	75	24	0	7	14	11	41	7	444		
London	20	2	9	80	16	1	2	6	17	40	3	180		
South East	18	4	14	71	22	0	8	13	20	41	10	204		
South West	14	1	12	70	22	-	7	12	10	45	10	125		
England	14	4	14	79	20	1	7	10	10	29	3	1,401		
Wales	10	4	9	80	24	1	4	14	14	44	5	30		
Scotland	17	2	12	79	22	2	9	20	11	16	8	126		
Social Classification														
Professional	12	2	9	87	6	-	5	7	10	60	12	60		
Intermediate manual	18	4	12	72	16	1	7	0	21	42	10	400		
Lower manual	12	4	12	70	22	1	4	14	0	41	9	242		
Unskilled manual	22	4	17	79	20	1	11	14	10	29	5	200		
Partly skilled	14	2	10	72	20	1	5	10	0	40	4	242		
Unskilled	14	2	12	70	19	1	4	10	2	22	3	30		
Higher Educational Qualification														
England or equivalent	17	5	10	80	16	1	5	5	20	42	10	200		
Wales	14	4	10	74	22	1	7	12	10	41	7	70		
Scotland	20	2	11	80	18	2	3	12	10	40	9	120		
None	12	2	9	70	20	0	7	10	7	20	5	644		

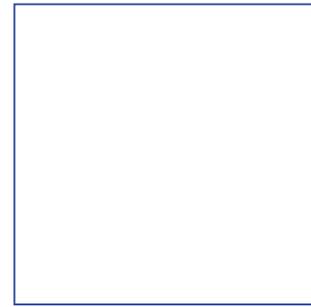
\* Weighted  
 † Non-manual - Professional, managerial, intermediate and other non-manual groups  
 Manual - Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual groups  
 Excludes a few people in the manual group for whom there was an inadequate description  
 †† Excludes foreign qualifications (outside UK) and other qualifications

Table 5.2: Participation in gambling related activities by socio-demographic characteristics



People aged 16 or over								January 2001*
Characteristic		None	1	2	3	4	5+	Base = 1000
<b>All</b>	%	30	36	27	19	11	0	1,671
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	%	30	35	24	19	11	13	787
Female	%	9	36	29	18	11	8	514
<b>Age</b>								
16 to 20	%	30	36	19	30	7	14	48
21 to 25	%	30	34	14	23	16	13	61
26 to 30	%	29	37	14	20	10	10	294
31 to 35	%	4	35	21	22	10	7	312
36 to 40	%	7	34	21	22	10	4	321
41 to 45	%	4	37	16	20	13	10	267
46 to 50	%	7	38	16	18	13	4	236
51 or over	%	30	30	21	14	5	3	171
<b>Region</b>								
The North	%	12	36	30	17	12	7	400
Midlands and East Angles	%	7	36	30	18	11	9	404
London	%	17	31	21	15	7	7	100
South East	%	7	31	21	19	13	11	236
South West	%	30	7	30	20	14	7	100
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	%	30	36	27	19	11	9	1,440
Other	%	4	31	20	23	13	5	90
<b>Social Classification</b>								
Non-manual	%	0	31	29	19	12	0	329
Manual	%	11	27	21	18	10	9	220
<b>Higher Educational Qualification</b>								
Degree or equivalent	%	12	27	24	20	7	10	220
Below degree level	%	0	31	16	20	13	10	794
None**	%	13	30	16	10	15	7	130
None	%	30	27	30	14	10	7	654
<b>Working Status</b>								
In paid work	%	7	24	24	20	12	11	912
Unemployed	%	30	36	30	19	11	2	40
Retired/early benefits	%	13	30	29	16	9	4	711
<b>Marital Status</b>								
Single	%	19	36	21	19	9	12	220
Married or cohabiting	%	6	24	29	21	13	0	247
Separated, divorced or widowed	%	14	30	29	17	4	4	290
† Working								
‡ Non-manual - Professional, managerial, intermediate and other non-manual groups								
§ Manual - Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled (manual) groups								
Includes a few people in the armed forces or others where one or two groups description								
** Includes foreign qualifications (outside UK) and other qualifications								

Table 5.3: Number of gambling related activities people had participated in over the last 12 months by socio-demographic characteristics



## 6. Focus on the National Lottery

Seventy-three per cent of adults played the National Lottery in the last 12 months. (Table 6.1)

### Age

Participation in the National Lottery was related to age. People aged 55 to 64 (81%) were most likely to buy a National Lottery ticket in the last 12 months and young people aged 16 to 20 years (48%) were the least likely to purchase a National Lottery ticket.

### Region

There was regional variation in respondents' participation in the National Lottery. Those in Scotland and Wales were most likely to buy a lottery ticket (80% and 85% respectively) compared with those living in England (71%). People living in London were least likely to play the Lottery (64%).

### Social class

Playing the Lottery also varied by social class. Although there was no difference between manual and non-manual workers, those in social class group 1 were less likely to play the National Lottery. Those who were unemployed (67%) or economically inactive (68%) were also less likely to play the National Lottery than those in paid work (76%).

### 6.1 Change in attitudes to gambling over the last 10 years

To what extent has the introduction of the National Lottery softened public attitudes to gambling and led to increased levels of participation in gambling activities? Although this survey did not attempt to directly measure this, respondents were asked whether their attitudes to gambling had changed over the past 10 years, a period which covered the introduction of the National Lottery in 1994.

The majority (80%) of people said that they had not changed their attitude towards gambling over the past 10 years. Only a small proportion (6%) said that their attitude towards gambling had become more positive and 15% said that their attitude towards gambling had become more negative over the last 10 years. (Table 6.3).

### 6.2 Whether people think of the National Lottery as a form of gambling

Respondents were asked whether they had played the National Lottery before they were asked about their views on gambling, so as not to prompt them into considering the National Lottery as a form of gambling.

As previously mentioned there was a large group whose participation in gambling was restricted to playing the National Lottery (59%). The following analysis compared the views of people who only played the National Lottery with the opinions of people who participated in other gambling activities.

Both those who played the Lottery and those who did not play the Lottery said that they thought that the National Lottery was a form of gambling. Seventy-nine per cent of people who bought a Lottery ticket thought this compared with 82% of people who had not bought a Lottery ticket in the last year.

### 6.3 National Lottery and participation in other gambling related activities

People who played the National Lottery in the last 12 months were also more likely to have bet on horse/greyhound races, played on fruit machines, played the football pools, played bingo, bought raffle tickets and scratchcards than people who did not play the National Lottery in the last year. (Table 6.2)

People who bought a Lottery ticket in the last year were also less likely to have disapproved of children playing on fruit machines than people who did not purchase a Lottery ticket in the last year (40% compared with 48% respectively).





People aged 16 or over		January 2001*		
Activity	Played Lottery	Did not play Lottery	All	%
	%	%		%
Played Lottery	42	44		29
Did not play Lottery	25	5		28
Played Lottery and never played any other	17	5		15
Played Lottery and played other	14	16		12
Never played Lottery or other	14	5		14
Never played Lottery or other	14	19		19
Played Lottery and other	9	2		7
Never played Lottery or other	6	1		7
Never played Lottery or other	4	2		4
Never played Lottery or other	1	1		1
Sum = 100%	100	100		1,491

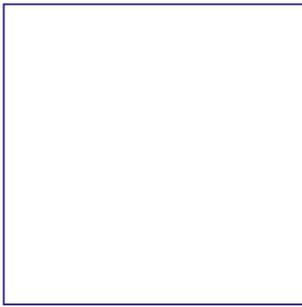
\* Weights

Table 6.2: Percentage of adults who participated in other gambling activities by participation in the National Lottery

People aged 16 or over		January 2001*	
Attitude over last 10 years			%
More positive attitude towards gambling since 1991 More negative attitude towards gambling since 1991 Attitude unchanged			
Sum = 100%			1,496

\* Weights

Table 6.3: Whether respondent's attitude towards gambling has changed over the last 10 years



# Appendix A

## The Omnibus Survey

The Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics for use by non-profit making organisations. Interviewing is carried out in two of the three months each quarter, and each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting different user's requirements.

### The Sample

A random probability sample of 3,000 private households in Great Britain is selected (each month) using the small users' Postcode Address File<sup>1</sup> as a sampling frame. One hundred new postal sectors are selected and are stratified by region, the proportion of households renting from local authorities and the proportion in which the head of household is in Socio-Economic Groups 1-5 or 13 (that is a professional, employer or manager). The postal sectors are selected with probability proportional to size and within each sector 30 addresses are selected randomly.

Within households with more than one adult, one person aged 16 or over is randomly selected for interview. No proxy interviews are taken.

### Weighting

As only one household member is interviewed at each address, people in households containing few adults have a higher probability of selection than those in households with many. Where the unit of analysis is individual adults, as it is for this module, a weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability of selection. This weighting factor is referred to as 'weight a' and when applied, this is indicated in a footnote to each table and figure.

### Significance

Any differences mentioned in this report are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated.

### Fieldwork

Interviews are carried out in respondents' homes, face to face, by interviewers who have been trained to carry out a range of National Statistics surveys. The Omnibus Survey uses computer assisted interviewing which has well documented effects on the quality of the data. Advance letters are sent to all addresses giving a brief account of the survey. Interviewers must make at least three or four calls at an address at different times of the day and week. As with all NS surveys, a quality check on fieldwork is carried out through recall interviews with a proportion of respondents.

### Questions

The module of questions (shown in Appendix B) was developed in conjunction with the Gambling Review Body.

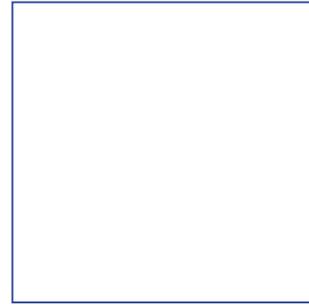
### Response Rates

The small user's Postal Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible is about 11%-12%. This figure is removed before the response rate is calculated.

The response rate for the January 2001 Omnibus Survey was 62%, as shown below:

	No.	%	%
Net sample	3,000	100	
Ineligible addresses	273	9	
Eligible addresses	2,727	91	100
Refusals	700		25
Non-Contacts	260		10
Actual interviews	1,578		62

<sup>1</sup> An address which receives less than 50 items of mail each day.



# Appendix B

## The Questions

Have you bought a National Lottery ticket or a National Lottery instant/scratchcard in the last year?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Nowadays you may find fruit machines in places like cafés, takeaway food shops and minicab offices:

Do you think there should be:

- (1) More fruit machines in places like these,
- (2) Fewer fruit machines in places like these,
- (3) About the same number of fruit machines in places like these, or
- (4) No fruit machines at all in places like these?

The law currently allows children of all ages to play on fruit machines as long as the prize money is limited to five pounds. Machines of this type are commonly found at the seaside.

Do you:

- (1) Approve of children playing on these machines,
- (2) Approve of children playing on these machines only if they are accompanied by a responsible adult,
- (3) Neither approve nor disapprove of children playing on these machines, or
- (4) Disapprove of children playing on these machines?

Do you think your attitude towards gambling has changed at all over the last 10 years

Have you become:

- (1) More positive towards gambling,
- (2) More negative towards gambling,
- (3) Or has your attitude towards gambling remained unchanged over that time?

Which, if any, of the following do you consider to be a form of gambling?

- (1) Buying raffle tickets
- (2) Buying premium bonds
- (3) Playing bingo
- (4) Buying stocks and shares
- (5) Doing the football pools
- (6) Doing the National Lottery
- (7) Playing on fruit machines
- (8) Buying scratchcards
- (9) Spread betting
- (10) Betting on horse/greyhound races
- (11) Gaming in a casino
- (12) None of the above

In the last year, which of these activities have you taken part in?

- (1) Buying raffle tickets
- (2) Buying premium bonds
- (3) Playing bingo
- (4) Buying stocks and shares
- (5) Doing the football pools
- (6) Doing the National Lottery
- (7) Playing on fruit machines
- (8) Buying scratchcards
- (9) Spread betting
- (10) Betting on horse/greyhound races
- (11) Gaming in a casino
- (12) None of the above

