

PRE-SURVEY Please read each statement, then circle True or False	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Gambling: It's a Risky Deal</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">This survey was developed to highlight "talking points" in a free presentation aimed to increase awareness of problem gambling.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">By Mary Ann Dearborn, LCSW Problem Gambling Prevention Coordinator for Tillamook County, 2010.</p>	POST-SURVEY Please read each statement, then circle True or False
T F	1. Gambling is "betting anything of value (money, property, food, etc.) on an event with an uncertain outcome."	T F
T F	2. Buying a raffle ticket or paying to play a game to win a prize at the county fair is gambling.	T F
T F	3. People who bet on sports, cards, dice, or other games at home, on the internet, or in the community are gambling.	T F
T F	4. Problem gambling can result in less time spent in usual family, friend, home, school, work or community activities.	T F
T F	5. Identifying a person with gambling problems is as easy as identifying a person who abuses or is addicted to alcohol or drugs.	T F
T F	6. Increased borrowing/credit activity and not having enough money to pay monthly bills can occur when a person continues to bet despite losses.	T F
T F	7. Lying behaviors common among problem gamblers and associated lack of trust can serious hurt the gambler's relationships, with or without money lost gambling.	T F
T F	8. Problem gamblers rarely commit illegal acts in order to keep on gambling.	T F
T F	9. Gambling online is safe because you know you'll get paid and you don't have to worry about credit card fraud, identity theft, or other illegal activity.	T F
T F	10. Teens are less likely to have problems with gambling than adults.	T F
T F	11. Only people with a personal or family history of addiction are at risk for problem gambling.	T F
T F	12. A way to avoid problems that can result from gambling is to follow rules of responsible gambling, like setting and sticking to a limit on the amount of time and money spent gambling and accepting every loss as part of the cost of betting.	T F
T F	13. Teens (8 th graders) who gamble are no more likely to engage in risky behaviors, like alcohol/drug use, sexual intercourse, carrying a weapon, fighting or threatening to seriously hurt someone, than teens who do not gamble.	T F
T F	14. A person is more likely to gamble if he or she is raised in a family or community where gambling activities are traditional practices or expected behaviors.	T F
T F	15. A "big win" while gambling as a child or teen is a risk factor for adult problem gambling.	T F
T F	16. Brain function and development are associated with youth gambling problems, because good decision making (supported by your brain's pre-frontal cortex) can be impaired by alcohol/drug use, and pre-frontal cortex development is not complete until the 3 rd decade of life.	T F
T F	17. One in every 25 Oregon teens already has problems with gambling.	T F
T F	18. Males and females are equally likely to become problem gamblers.	T F
T F	19. I know an Oregon 24/7 helpline and website where a problem gambler and others impacted by his or her gambling can get free, confidential information and help: 1877 _____ www.1877 _____ .org	T F
T F	20. I know an agency in Tillamook that provides free, confidential, helpful information and services for a problem gambler and/or others negatively impacted by his or her gambling: _____	T F
T F	21. Regularly scheduled Gamblers Anonymous (GA) meetings are available in Tillamook County.	T F

Sources: www.1877mylimit.org, www.tfcc.org, www.npgaw.org, www.npcgambling.org, www.lanecounty.org/prevention/pgs/opgaw-guide-2010.htm. Survey data was also used. See findings from a 2005-2006 Oregon youth survey that asked questions about gambling and other risk behaviors (n=2,479 teens from 8 regions, none from Tillamook County), and 2006-2007 Tillamook County youth gambling survey (n=193, 3 school districts).