

ANSWER SHEET to Problem Gambling Awareness Pre-/Post-Survey

Gambling: It's a Risky Deal

This survey was developed to highlight "talking points" in a free presentation aimed to increase awareness of problem gambling.

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CORRECT ANSWERS

1. Gambling is " <i>betting anything of value (money, property, food, etc.) on an event with an uncertain outcome.</i> "	True
2. Buying a raffle ticket or paying to play a game to win a prize at the county fair is gambling.	True
3. People who bet on sports, cards, dice, or other games at home, on the internet, or in the community are gambling.	True
4. Problem gambling can result in less time spent in usual family, friend, home, school, work or community activities.	True
5. Identifying a person with gambling problems is as easy as identifying a person who abuses or is addicted to alcohol or drugs.	False
6. Increased borrowing/credit activity and not having enough money to pay monthly bills can occur when a person continues to bet despite losses.	True
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.	True
8. Problem gamblers rarely commit illegal acts in order to keep on gambling.	False
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.	False
10. Teens are less likely to have problems with gambling than adults.	False
11. Only people with a personal or family history of addiction are at risk for problem gambling.	False
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.	True
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.	False
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.	True
15. A "big win" while gambling as a child or teen is a risk factor for adult problem gambling.	True
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.	True
17. One in every 25 Oregon teens already has problems with gambling.	True
18. Males and females are equally likely to become problem gamblers.	True
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	<u>True, if blanks are filled:</u> "1 877 MY LIMIT www1877mylimit.org"
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: _____	<u>True, if blanks are filled:</u> " Tillamook Family Counseling Center "
21. Regularly scheduled Gamblers Anonymous (GA) meetings are available in Tillamook County.	True

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). For free downloadable pre-/post-survey form & other materials visit www.tfcc.org.