

## Statistics for Gambling Treatment in Great Britain 2015-2016 from the Data Reporting Framework

This statistical release presents key results from the Data Reporting Framework (DRF) on the number of people in contact with GambleAware®-funded gambling treatment providers between April 2015 and March 2016.

GambleAware® funds three main treatment providers: GamCare, offering a range of community-based psychosocial interventions to both clients with a gambling disorder and those experiencing difficulties due to someone else's gambling problem, via providers across Great Britain; the National Problem Gambling Clinic (NPGC), offering psychological and psychiatric treatment to clients from across Britain from their clinic in London; and the Gordon Moody Association (GMA), offering residential treatment from two centres in the West Midlands and Kent.

- Of the 7906 clients referred for treatment during 2015-16, 6652 were referred to GamCare, 716 to the NPGC and 538 to GMA.
- 81% of clients referred were men.
- 89% of clients waited less than three weeks for their first offered appointment.
- 20% of clients offered treatment didn't attend their first appointment, and 27% of clients dropped out of treatment with no explanation.
- Overall, 41% of problem gambling clients who were offered treatment completed that treatment as agreed with their therapist. 69% of affected others referred for treatment completed that treatment as agreed with their therapist.
- Treatment seeking problem gamblers were most likely to be: in their mid-30s, male, white British, employed, in a relationship or married, and to have no additional psychological diagnoses.
- Treatment-seeking 'affected others' were most likely to be: in their mid-40s, female, White British, employed, married or in a relationship, and have no additional psychological diagnoses.
- The average length of time between starting to gamble and presenting for treatment was 8.8 years.
- Just over 10% of those seeking help for their own gambling problem had lost a job due to gambling, and almost 21% had lost a significant relationship. 71% were in debt due to gambling, with 12.9% being in debt over £20,000.

- 90% of all referrals of problem gamblers were self-referrals. 94.1% of all referrals of affected others were self-referrals. Amongst problem gambling clients, 13.5% were repeat, or recurrent referrals. Amongst affected others, 5.9% of referrals were repeat, or recurrent referrals.
- At first assessment, 90% of those seeking help for their own gambling problem (n=4406) scored 8 or above on the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). The average change in PGSI score was minus 11.8. Of those who completed treatment, 82% scored below 8 on the PGSI, on discharge.
- At first assessment, 80% of all clients scored above 10 on the CORE-10, indicating moderate to severe psychological distress. Of those who completed treatment, 62% scored below 10 on the CORE-10, on discharge.

These figures report data that was collected and reported to GambleAware® by each of its funded treatment providers.

The data quality is reviewed by ViewIt Ltd at the University of Manchester. This statistical report has not been subject to further peer review, and GambleAware® may make alterations to this document in the light of further data submissions and/or analysis at any time.

More information on the DRF is available on the GambleAware® website [about.gambleaware.org](http://about.gambleaware.org)  
For media enquiries, contact [GambleAware@Atlas-Partners.co.uk](mailto:GambleAware@Atlas-Partners.co.uk)

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