

## Statistics for Gambling Treatment in Great Britain 2016-2017 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 2016 and March 2017.

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 8808 clients referred for treatment during 2016-17, 7421 were referred to GamCare, 788 to the NPGC and 599 to GMA.
- 82% of clients referred were men.
- 89% of clients waited less than three weeks for their first offered appointment.
- 12% of clients offered treatment didn't attend their first appointment, and 19% of clients dropped out of treatment with no explanation.
- Overall, 54% of problem gambling clients who entered treatment completed that treatment as agreed with their therapist. 69% of affected others who entered 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 have no additional psychological diagnoses.
- Treatment-seeking affected others were most likely to be: in their mid-40s, female, White British, employed, in a relationship or married and have no additional psychological diagnoses.
- The average length of time between starting to gamble and presenting for treatment was 7.5 years.
- Almost 12% of those seeking help for their own gambling problem had lost a job due to gambling, and 25% had lost a significant relationship. 77% were in debt due to gambling, with 15% being in debt over £20,000.
- 90% of all referrals of problem gamblers were self-referrals. 95.6% of all referrals of affected others were self-referrals. Amongst problem gambling clients, 18.5% were recurrent referrals and 8% of affected others were recurrent referrals.
- At first assessment, 96.8% (n=5345) of those seeking help for their own gambling problem scored 8 or above on the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), indicating a moderate to severe gambling problem. The average change in PGSI score was minus 12. Of those who completed treatment, 70% scored below 8 on the PGSI, on discharge.
- At first assessment, 83% of all clients scored above 10 on the CORE-10, indicating moderate to severe psychological distress. Of those who completed treatment, 61% 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; missing data has been eliminated.

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)

**IT'S NEVER TOO SOON TO BeGambleAware®**