

## The BAME Project



## **Gambling statistics within the Black and Asian community**

- In an analysis conducted by YouGov into gambling harm, it was found that 7% of BAME adults had a problem gambling severity index of 8 (PGSI-8) and were “high-risk problem gamblers” in comparison to 2% of White adults.
- Betting shops in England and Wales are located in postcode districts that are disproportionately composed of those from BAME ethnic groups, e.g., 41% more Asian ethnicity, and 50% more Black ethnicity compared to -7% less White ethnicity.
- 75% of problem gamblers from BAME ethnicities reported that they needed some form of treatment, support, or advice, compared to 49% of White problem gamblers.
- In research conducted into gambling and young people in the BAME community, only 36% of participants who claimed they knew the legal age of gambling in Britain were actually correct. One participant thought they were illegally buying scratch cards and lottery tickets, despite being over 16.
- In a study looking at young people from BAME groups, 89% reported that there is a difference in the way in which gambling is perceived in ethnic cultures compared to white cultures. Some of these differences include religious and parental restrictions; financial limitations; the intentions behind gambling; normalisation; perception on what constitutes gambling; and geographic location.
- In the British Gambling Prevalence Survey, it was found that Asian and Black gamblers were less motivated to gamble recreationally, but rather were more driven to gamble to win money or win big money when compared to other gamblers.
- It was reported that 1 in 2 BAME adults gambled, 1 in 4 suffer significant harm and 1 in 15 suffer the most severe form of harm in the BAME community.
- In a YouGov survey, 9% of responses from the BAME community qualified as affected others, in comparison to 7% in White adults, which could reflect the higher incidence of gambling with some level harm in adults from the BAME community.
- There is higher demand in treatment, support, and advice among gambling adults in BAME groups (31%) than White adults (15%).

## **Reasons why gambling awareness is needed within the Black and Asian community**

- The survey conducted by YouGov highlighted the impact of gambling harm on BAME communities, along with the importance of support services for these affected groups. Therefore, increased awareness into gambling support, and outlining the forms of treatment available, may encourage and allow for better access to these services by members of BAME ethnicities.
- Through research conducted by GambleAware, there is evidence to show that there is a disproportionate burden of gambling harm on minority and minority ethnic communities.
- There is a lack of in-depth research to understand the motivations behind gambling harm in minority communities. – GambleAware
- It was reported that gambling within BAME groups may be associated with religious and cultural stigma, and therefore, may be perceived differently by those around them. Gambling awareness is needed within the BAME community to allow for young people to have a better understanding of gambling harm, to know the different forms of gambling and where to seek support.
- There is very limited research on gambling in BAME communities. There has only been one qualitative study, and no quantitative studies. – TalkGen
- After the British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010, funding into prevalence studies were cut and therefore, attempts to measure and understand gambling harm have been incredibly limited.
- Gamblers from BAME communities with a PGSI score of 1+ were more likely than White adults to state that having awareness of support services, would motivate them to seek treatment, support, or advice, in particular, knowing that they could get help by phone (11% vs. 4%). This is particularly the case for problem gamblers from BAME communities

(25%) and highlights the importance of increasing awareness of different available support services.