9. References

- Abbott, M.W. & Volberg, R.A. (1996). The New Zealand National survey of problem and pathological gambling. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 12 (2), 143-160.
- Abbott, M.W., Williams, M.M. & Volberg, R.A. (1999). Seven years on: A follow-up study of frequent and problem gamblers living in the community. Wellington, New Zealand: Report Number Two of the New Zealand Gaming Survey, Department of Internal Affairs.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1999). Gambling net takings of over \$11 billion confirmed. *Media Release, June 28 1999*, http://www.statistics.gov.au.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2000). Statistics on drug use in Australia 1998. Canberra, ACT: AIHW.
- American Psychiatric Association. (1980). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association
- American Psychiatric Association. (1994). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (4th ed.). Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association.
- Anderson, G. & Brown, R.I.F. (1984). Real and laboratory gambling, sensation seeking and arousal: Towards a Pavlovian component in general theories of gambling and gambling addictions. *British Journal of Psychology*, 75, 401-411.
- Babor, T.F. (1994). Method and theory in the classification of alcoholics. In T.F.

 Babor, V. Hesselbrock, R.E. Meyer & W. Shoemaker (Eds.) Types of Alcoholics:

 Evidence from clinical, experimental, and genetic research. Annals of the New

 York Academy of Science, New York, NY: New York Academy of Science, 708, 1-6.

- Babor, T.F., de la Fuente, J.R., Saunders, J. & Grant, M. (1992). AUDIT The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Guidelines for use in primary health care.

 World Health Organisation.
- Barker, J.C. & Miller, M. (1966). Aversion therapy for compulsive gambling. *Lancet*, 1, 491-492.
- Barnes, G.M., Welte, J.W., Hoffman, J.H. & Dintcheff, B.A. (1999). Gambling and alcohol use among youth: influences of demographic, socialization, and individual factors. *Addictive Behaviors*, 24 (6), 749-767,
- Baron, E. & Dickerson, M.D. (1999). Alcohol consumption and self-control of gambling behaviour. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 15. 3-15.
- Barry, K.L. & Fleming, M.F. (1993). The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and the SMAST-13: Predictive validity in a rural primary care sample. Alcohol & Alcoholism, 28 (1), 33-42.
- Black, D.W. & Moyer, T. (1998). Clinical features and psychiatric co-morbidity of subjects with pathological gambling behavior. *Psychiatric Services*, 49 (11), 1434-1439.
- Blaszczynski, A. Mconaghy, N. & Frankova, A. (1991). Control versus abstinence in the treatment of pathological gambling: A two to nine year follow-up. *British Journal of Addiction*, 86, 299-306.
- Blaszczynski, A.P. & McConaghy, N. (1989). Anxiety and/or depression in the pathogenesis of pathological gambling. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 24, 215-218.
- Blaszczynski, A., Walker, M., Sagris, A. & Dickerson, M. (1999). Psychological aspects of gambling behaviour: An Australian psychological society position paper. *Australian Psychologist*, 34 (1), 4-16.

- Blume, S.B. (1994). Pathological gambling and switching addictions: Report of a case. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 10 (1), 87-96.
- Blume, S.B.(1989). Treatment for the addictions in a psychiatric setting. British Journal of Addiction, 84, 727-729.
- Bond, P. (1998). The development of good practice and treatment in the rehabilitation of alcoholic and drug-addicted inmates in Her Majesty's prisons. *Alcohol & Alcoholism*, 33 (1), 83-88.
- Briggs, J.R., Goodin, B.J. & Nelson, T. (1996). Pathological gamblers and alcoholics: Do they share the same addictions? *Addictive Behaviors*, 21 (4), 515-519.
- Brown, B.R. (1991). The selective adaptation of the Alcoholics Anonymous program by Gamblers Anonymous. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 7 93), 187-206.
- Bujold, A., Ladouceur, R. & Sylvain, C. (1994). Treatment of pathological gamblers: An experimental study. *Journal of Behavioral Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 25, 275-282.
- Castellani, M.A. & Rugle, L. (1995). A comparison of pathological gamblers to alcoholics and cocaine misusers on impulsivity, sensation seeking, and craving. The International Journal of the Addictions, 30 (3), 275-289.
- Chan-Pensley, E. (1999). Alcohol-Use Disorders Identification Test: A comparison between paper and pencil and computerized versions. *Alcohol & Alcoholism*, 34 (6), 882-885.
- Ciarrocchi, J. (1987). Severity of impairment in dually addicted gamblers. *Journal of Gambling Studies*. 31 (1), 16-26.
- Ciarrocchi, J.W. (1993). Rates of pathological gambling in publicly funded outpatient substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 9 (3), 289-293.

- Ciarrocchi, J. & Richardson, R. (1989). Profile of compulsive gamblers in treatment: Update and comparisons. *Journal of Gambling Behavior*, 5 (1), 53-65.
- Comings, D.E., Gade, R., Wu, S., Chiu, S., Dietz, G., Muhleman, D., Saucier, G., Rosenthal, R.J., Rugle, L.J. & MacMurray, P. (1997). Studies of the potential role of the dopamine D1 receptor gene in addictive behaviours. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 2 (1), 44-56
- Comings, D.E., Rosenthal, R.J., Lesieur, H.R., Rugle, L.J., Muhleman, D., Chiu, C. & Gade, R. (1996). A study of the dopamine D2 receptor gene in pathological gambling. *Pharmacogenetics*, 6 (3), 223-34.
- Conigrave, K.M., Hall, W.D. & Saunders, J.B. (1995). The AUDIT questionnaire: Choosing a cut-off score. *Addiction*, 50, 1349-1356.
- Crockford, D.N. & el-Guebaly, N. (1998). Naltrexone in the treatment of pathological gambling and alcohol dependence. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 43 (1), 86.
- Cunningham-Williams, R.M., Cottler, L.B., Compton, W.M. & Spitznagel, E.L. (1998). Taking chances: Problem gamblers and mental health disorders results from the St. Louis Epidemiologic Catchment Area study. *American Journal of Public Health*. 88 (7), 1093-1096.
- Daghestani, A.N., Elenz, E. & Crayton, J.W. (1996). Pathological gambling in hospitalized substance abusing veterans. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 57 (8), 360-363.
- DeCaria, C.M., Hollander, E., Grossman, R., Wong, C.M., Mosovich, S.A. & Cherkasky, S. (1996). *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 57 (8), 80-84.
- Des Jarlais, D.C. & Hubbard, R.L. (1997). Alcohol and drug abuse. In R.Detels, Holland, W.H., McEwen, J. & C.S. Onenn (Eds.), Oxford textbook of public health: Vol 3 (3rd ed.) New York: Oxford University Press.

- Dickerson, M. (1991). Gambling: The psychology of a non-drug compulsion. *Drug* and Alcohol Review, 9, 187-199.
- Dickerson, M.G., Allcock, C., Blaczczynski, A., Maddern, R., Nicholls, B. & Williams, J. (1998). A repeat of the 1995 study 2: An examination of the socioeconomic effects of gambling on individuals, families, and the community, including research into the costs of problem gambling in N.S.W. Report to the Casino Community Benefit Fund, N.S.W. Government. Australian Institute for Gambling Research: University of Western Sydney.
- Dickerson, M. G., Baron, E., Hong, S. M. & Cottrell, D. (1996). Estimating the extent and degree of gambling related problems in the Australian population: A national survey. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 12 (2), 161-178.
- Dickerson, M. G., McMillen, J., Hallebone, E. & Wooley, R. (1997). Definition and incidence of problem gambling including the socio-economic distribution. Report to the Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority, Victoria.
- Dickerson, M. G., Walker, M., Legg England, S. & Hinchy, J. (1990). Demographic, personality, cognitive and behavioural correlates of off-course betting involvement. Journal of Gambling Studies, 6 (2), 165-182.
- Elia, C. & Jacobs, D.F. (1993). The incidence of pathological gambling among Native Americans treated for alcohol Dependence. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 28 (7), 659-666.
- Feigelman, W., Kleinman, P.H., Lesieur, H.R., Millman, R.B. & Lesser, M.L. (1995). Pathological gambling among methadone patients. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 39, 75-81.
- Gadboury, A. & Ladouceur, R. (1989). Erroneous perceptions and gambling. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*, 4, 411-420.

- Garbutt, J.C., West, S.L., Carey, T.S., Lohr, K.N. & Crews, F.T. (1999).

 Pharmacological treatment of alcohol dependence: A review of the evidence.

 JAMA, 281 (14), 1318-1325.
- Greenberg, J.L., Lewis, S.E. & Dodd, D.K. (1999). Overlapping addictions and self-esteem among college men and women. *Addictive Behaviors*, 24 (4), 565-571.
- Hollander, E., Frenkel, M. & DeCaria C. (1992). Treatment of pathological gambling with clomipramine. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 149, 710-711.
- Keller, M., McCormick, M. & Efron, V. (1982). A dictionary of words about alcohol. 2nd edition. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Centre of Alcohol Studies.
- Koller, K.N. (1972). Treatment of poker machine addicts by aversion therapy. Medical Journal of Australia, 1, 742-745.
- Kyngdon, A. & Dickerson, M. (1999). An experimental study of the effect o prior alcohol consumption on a simulated gambling activity. *Addiction*, 94, 697-707.
- Lejoyeux, M., Feuche, M.D., Loi, S., Solomon, J. & Ades, J. (1999). Study of impulse-control disorders among alcohol-dependent patients. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 60 (5), 302-305.
- Lesieur, H.R. & Blume, S.B. (1987). The South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS): A new instrument for the identification of pathological gamblers. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 144 (9), 1185-1188.
- Lesieur, H.R. & Blume. S.B. (1990). Characteristics of pathological gamblers identified among patients on a psychiatric admissions services. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 41 (9), 1009-1012.
- Lesieur, H. & Blume, S. (1991). Evaluation of patients treated for pathological gambling in a combined alcohol, substance abuse and pathological gambling

- treatment unit using the Addiction Severity Index. British Journal of Addiction, 86, 1017-1028.
- Lesieur, H., Blume, S.B. & Zoppa, R. (1986). Alcoholism, drug abuse and gambling. Alcoholism: Clin. Exp. Res., 10, 33-38.
- Lesieur, H.R., Cross, J., Frank, M., Welch, M., White, C.M., Rubenstein, G., Moseley, K. & Mark, M. (1991). Gambling and pathological gambling among university students. *Addictive Behaviors*, 16, 517-527.
- Lesieur, H.R. & Heineman, M. (1988). Pathological gambling among youthful multiple substance abusers in a therapeutic community. *British Journal of Addiction*, 83, 765-771.
- Lesieur, H.R. & Rosenthal, J.R. (1991). Pathological gambling: A review of the literature. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 7, 5-40.
- Linden, R.D., Pope, H.G. & Jonas, J.M. (1986). Pathological gambling and major affective disorder: Preliminary findings. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 134, 558-559.
- Litten, R.Z. & Allen, J.P. (1998). Advances in development of medications for alcoholism treatment. *Psychopharmacology*, 139, 20-33.
- Mann, K., Hermann, D. & Heinz, A. (2000). One hundred years of alcoholism: The twentieth century. *Alcohol & Alcoholism*, 35 (1), 10-15.
- McConaghy, N., Armstrong, M.S., Blaszczynski, A. & Allcock, C. (1988). Behavior completion versus stimulus control in compulsive gambling: Implications for behavioral assessment. *Behavior Modification*, 12, 371-384.
- McCormick, R.M. (1993). Disinhibition and negative affectivity in substance abusers with and without a gambling problem. *Addictive Behaviors*, 18, 331-336.

- McCormick, R.M., Russo, A.M., Ramirez, L.F. & Taber, J.I. (1984). Affective disorders among pathological gamblers seeking treatment. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 141 (2), 215-218.
- McElroy, S.L., Hudson, J.I., Harrison, G., Pope, J., Keck, P.E. & Aizley, H.G. (1992). The DSM-III-R Impulse control disorders not elsewhere classified: Clinical characteristics and relationship to other psychiatric disorders. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 149 (3), 318-327.
- Moncrieff, J. & Drummond, D.C. (1997). New drug treatments for alcohol problems: a critical appraisal. *Addiction*, 92 (8), 939-947.
- Moskowitz, J.A. (1980). Lithium and lady luck: use of lithium carbonate in compulsive gambling. New York State Journal of Medicine, 80, 785-788.
- NHMRC (2000). Australian drinking guidelines. National Health and Medical Research Council: http://www.nhmrc.health.gov.au/advice/alcohol.htm
- O'Connor, J., Asshenden, R., Raven, M. & Allsop, S. (2000) Current 'Best Practice' Interventions for Gambling Problems: A Theoretical and Empirical Review.

 Victorian Government Department of Human Services, Melbourne.
- O'Malley, S.S., Jaffe, A.J. & Chang, G. (1996). Six month follow-up of naltrexone and psychotherapy for alcohol dependence. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 53, 217-224.
- Petry, N.M. & Armentano, C. (1999). Prevalence, assessment, and treatment of pathological gambling: A review. *Psychiatric Services*, 50, 1021-1027.
- Productivity Commission (1999). Australia's gambling industries. (Report No. 10), Canberra: AusInfo.

- Ramirez, L.F., McCormick, R.A., Russo, A.M. & Taber, J.I. (1983). Patterns of substance abuse in pathological gamblers undergoing treatment. *Addictive Behaviors*, 8, 425-428.
- Russo, A.M., Taber, J.I., McCormick, R.A. & Ramirez, L.F. (1984). An outcome study of an in-patient treatment program for pathological gamblers. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 35, 823-827.
- Saunders, J.B., Aasland, O.G., Babor, T.F., De la Fuente, J.R., & Grant, M. (1993). Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO collaborative project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption –II. Addiction, 88, 791-804.
- Shaffer, H.J. (1999). Strange befellows: a critical view of pathological gambling and addiction. *Addiction*, 94 (10), 1445-1448.
- Sharpe, L. (in press). A reformulated cognitive-behavioural model of problem gambling: A biopsychosocial perspective. *Clinical Psychology Review*.
- Sharpe, L. & Tarrier, N. (1992). A cognitive-behavioral treatment approach for problem gambling. *Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy: An International Quarterly*, 6, 193-203.
- Shepherd, R.M. (1996). Clincal obstacles in administrating the South Oaks Gambling Screen in a Methodone and Alcohol Clinic. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 12 (1), 21-32.
- Smart, R.G. & Ferris, J. (1996). Alcohol, drugs and gambling in the Ontario Adult population. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 41, 36-45.
- Spunt, B., Dupont, I., Lesieur, H., Liberty, H.J. & Hunt, D. (1998). Pathological gambling and substance misuse: A review of the literature. Substance Use & Misuse, 33 (13), 2535-2560.

- Spunt, B., Lesieur, H., Hunt, D. & Cahill, L. (1995). Gambling among methadone patients. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 30, 929-962.
- Swift, R.M. (1999). Drug therapy for alcohol dependence. New England Journal of Medicine, 340 (19), 1482-1490.
- Sylvain, C., Ladouceur, R. & Boisvert, J.M. (1997). Cognitive and behavioral treatment of pathological gambling: A controlled study. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 65, 727-732.
- Templer, D., Kaiser, G. & Siscoe, K. (1993). Correlates of pathological gambling propensity in prison inmates. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 34 (5), 347-351.
 - Wetterling, T., Veltrup, C. & Junghanns, K. (1997). How to assess craving for alcohol. European Addiction Research, 3, 110-115.

Appendices

- Appendix A. Treatment services questionnaire.
- Appendix B1. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents attending treatment services for alcohol problems.
- Appendix B2. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents attending treatment services for gambling problems.
- Appendix B3. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents attending treatment services for alcohol and gambling problems.
- Appendix C1. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents with self-identified drinking problems not attending treatment services.
- Appendix C2. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents with self-identified gambling problems not attending treatment services.
- Appendix D. Demographic characteristics of co-morbid respondents that regularly play EGM's.
- Appendix E. Forms of gambling played once a week or more by co-morbid respondents receiving treatment, co-morbid respondents not receiving treatment, and co-morbid respondent that are regular EGM players.
- Appendix F1. Co-morbid respondents attending treatment services: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems.
- Appendix F2. Co-morbid respondents not attending treatment services: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems.
- Appendix G1. Gambling patterns of co-morbid respondents attending treatment services for alcohol and/or gambling problems.
- Appendix G2. Gambling patterns of co-morbid respondents not attending treatment services.
- Appendix G3. Gambling patterns of co-morbid respondents that regularly gamble on EGM's.
- Appendix H. Study 1. Participating treatment services.
- Appendix I. Study 2. 1800 phone message recorded for potential respondents.



UWS Macarthur

PO Box 555, Campbelltown NSW 2560 Australia

Ethics Approval Number: 2000/052

The relationship between alcohol drinking and gambling

You are invited to participate in a study that will be investigating the relationship between alcohol drinking and gambling patterns. We hope to estimate how often a person may experience problems associated with drinking and gambling in order to describe a group of people who may benefit from a different or additional type of treatment or recovery program.

If you decide to participate, this questionnaire will ask several questions about your alcohol consumption and gambling patterns. The questionnaire will take approximately 20 minutes of your time to fill out and a reply-paid envelope has been included so that you can post the questionnaire back to me at the Uni from anywhere in N.S.W. free of charge.

The questionnaire is to be filled out anonymously. That is, we do not require your name, address or phone number to be written on the questionnaire.

The data from the questionnaire will be entered into a computer and then tabulated into a report. A copy of the report will be sent to the Service that you are seeking help from so that you may look at it if you wish.

Your decision whether or not to participate will not prejudice your future relations with the University of Western Sydney Macarthur or the Service you are seeking help from. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent and to discontinue participation at any time without prejudice.

To ensure anonymity and confidentiality of your information, a reply-paid envelope is supplied with this questionnaire so that you can fill it out in your own time and POST IT BACK to Sandi Hill at the University of Western Sydney.

If you have any questions regarding the questionnaire or nature of the study please do not hesitate to call Sandi Hill (9772 6733) or her Supervisor Professor Mark Dickerson (9772 6916).

The ethical aspects of this study has been approved by the University of Western Sydney Macarthur Ethics Review Committee (Human Subjects). If you have any complaints or reservations about the ethical conduct of this research, you may contact the Ethics Committee through the Executive Officer, Claire Kaspura (tel: 02 4620 3641). Any issues you raise will be treated in confidence and investigated fully, and you will be informed of the outcome.

Tampbelltown Campus Varellan Road Tampbelltown NSW Felephone: +61-2-4620 3100

3ankstown Campus 3ullecourt Avenue vilperra NSW Telephone: +61-2-9772 6200

nternet Home Page http://www.macarthur.uws.edu.au

A Member of the Jniversity of Western Sydney with UWS Nepean and JWS Hawkesbury

JWS Chancellery Freat Western Highway Verrington NSW Telephone: +61-2-9678 7800 Please remember to post the questionnaire back to me at the University of Western Sydney by Thanks. Sandi

A)	· ·	first time you have att associated with alcoho	the contract of the contract o		Recovery I	Program for
		Yes No				
B)	You are at	tending a Treatment S	ervice or Recov	very Program fo	or:	
		Alcohol Gambling Alcohol & Gamblin	g			
C)	How long h	ave you been attendin	g this Service?			
	0000	1 month or less More than 1 month to More than 3 months More than 6 months More than 12 months	to 6 months to 12 months			
D)		ought help from your problems associated				how long
	0	Less than 6 months 6 to 12 months 1 year or more				
		READ TI	HIS CAREFU	JLLY	•	·
		k to the time when ment Service or Red				
Pleas and/o	r gambling pro	nestions as if you had judicions from the treatment of the ding. Please answer a	nent service or :	recovery progra	am you are	r alcohol currently

Rating Scale for answering questions 1 to 7:

0 = Never

1 = Monthly or less

2 = 2 to 4 times a month

3 = 2 to 3 times a week

4 = 4 or more times a week

Please tick one box per item which best represents your drinking patterns just before you sought help from the Treatment Service or Recovery Program you are currently attending.

A Standard Drink is a "middy" or "twist top" of full strength beer or a schooner of light beer; or a small glass of wine, sherry or port; or a nip of spirits. A "schooner", "stubby" or "can" of full-strength beer contains around 2 standard drinks.

Ų	Item	0	1	1 3	<u>:</u>		<u></u> .
1.	Just before you sought help, how often did you have a	<u> </u>	1	1 2	- 3		4
	urink containing alcohol?		1		-		
2.	Just before you sought help, how often did you have six		╂——	-		<u> </u>	
	Or more standard drinks on any one occasion?		1	1		-	
3.	Just before you sought help, how often during the last		 				
	year had you found that you were not able to stop drinking						
	once you had started?		l		1	-	
	Just before you sought help, how often during the last		 				
	year nad you failed to do what was normally expected from				.		•
	you because of drinking?	•		1	1		
•	Just before you sought help, how often during the last		-	+	+		
	year did you need a first drink in the morning to get				1	1	
	yourself going after a heavy drinking session?				1		-
	Just before you sought help, how often during the last			 	 	┼—	
	year nave you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after	- 1	:		1		
]	drinking?	- 1			} .		
7	Just before you sought help, how often during the last				 	 	
- [year nad you been unable to remember what happened the	- 1	:				
	night before because you had been drinking?	- 1	. 1			1	

	year had you been night before beca	n unal	ole to rememb ou had been d	er what ha	g the last ppened th	ne			. :		
8.	Just before yo	u soug	ht help, had	you or som	eone else	been i	njured	as a res	ult of yo	our drin	king
			Yes, but n	ot in the las g the last ye	st year .						
9.	Just before you concerned about	sougl	n t help, had a drinking or su	relative or uggested yo	friend, o	r a doct vn?	or or o	ther hea	alth wor	ker bee	n
			Yes, but no Yes, during No	t in the last the last yea	year ar						
10.	Just before you typical day when	sough drinki	t help , how n ng?	nany standa	ırd [*] drink	s conta	ining a	Icohol (did you	have on	ıa
		_	1 or 2 3 or 4 5 or 6 7 to 9								
		_	10 or more				-				

Please tick one box per item which best represents your gambling patterns just before you sought help from the Treatment Service or Recovery Program you are currently attending.

1. Just before you sought help, which of the following types of gambling had you done in the last year. Please indicate by ticking one box "not at all", "Less than once a week" or "Once a week or more" for each question.

Q	Not at all	Less than once a week	Once a week or more	Gambling Forms
A				Played gaming machines (eg. Poker or video card machines)
В				Bet on horse/harness/greyhound races (excluding sweeps)
C				Bought an instant lottery ticket (eg. Instant Scratchies, Scratch 'n' win)
D				Played lotto or any other lottery game (eg. Tattslotto, Powerball)
Е				Played table games at a casino
F				Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or any other place
G				Played bingo at a club or hall
H				Bet on a sporting event (eg. Football, cricket, tennis)
				Gambled on the internet
				Played games privately for money at home/elsewhere (eg. Cards, mahjong)
				Played any other gambling activity (excluding raffles)
	<u>.</u>			Played the stock, options and/or commodities market

	Never Monthly or less 2 to 4 times a month 2 to 3 times a week 4 or more times a week				
3. Just before you	sought help, on average, ho	w long did you g	amble on any giv	ven playin	g day?
	Never Less than an hour Between 1 and 2 hours 3 hours or more				,

٠.	•	4.	Just before	you sought hel	p, what is t	he largest amount	of money you	ı have ever	lost in one days	5
	·			_		3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	or money you	nave ever	ost in one day	Their erre t
										refore you
					n \$1 up to \$	310				lave you
				More that	n \$10 up to	\$100		•		ou could
				More than	ր \$100 up t	\$1000				lave you
			. [More than	า \$1.000 นก	to \$10,000				ther sign:
				More than		10 \$10,000		•		eople in
					,				•.	lave you
					•					noney?
	5	5. .	Just before y	ou sought help.	, which of t	he following peo	nle in voor life	has for had	l) a gambli	you ans
			and/or alcoho	l problem?			pio in your me	ilas (OI IIac	i) a gainoing	entred on
					•					lave you
				Gambling	Alcohol	T	Gambling	Alcohol	, ,	f your ga
			Father			My child(ren)	Junibing	Alconor	4	lave you
			Mother			A grandparent	-		-	
			A brother or			Another	 		4	you born
			sister			relative				ou borrov
			My spouse or	,		A friend or	 	<u> </u>		from hous
	•		partner		j	someone else		İ		<u> </u>
. :		,		1		important in		1		∳rom your
				1 . 1		my life	ľ			
•		e, i		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u> </u>		from other
	_		•							
. (6.		Just before you	ı sought help, v	vhen you g	ambled, how often	n did you go b	ack another	ده سماه	from bank
		. 1	back money you	u lost?	, ,		did you go o	ack another	day to win	<u></u>
										from credi
				Never			•			1
				Some of the	time (less ti	han half the time)	Llost			from loan:
	~			Most of the t	ime I lost		1 1031			1
				Every time I			•			You cashed
			•				•		1 1	<u> </u>
		÷ .				•	•		•	You sold p
7.	•	J	ust before you	sought help, ha	d you ever	claimed to be wir	mino money o	amhlina hu	• •••••	
		re	ally? In fact yo	u lost?			g money g	uu giiitoiina,	r weiell f	You borrov
	٠				- 1					
				Never						7
		•		Yes, less than	half the tim	ie I lost			•	Just befc
				Yes, most of the			•			
							•			L
						• '				Ī
8.	٠.	Ju	st before you s	ought help, did	you feel yo	ou had ever had a	problem with	gambling?		L.
			·		•			5		L.
-				No						Ţ
				Yes, in the past	but not no	w				An a
				Yes, most of the	e time					Just befo
				4	•				•	during a
			•				*.			_
		•	2					÷		[
	T				•					į.
)	7	Tick o	ne box (Yes or	No) that best re	presents yo	our gambling pat	terns inct	YES NO	<u>5 </u>	1
	10	ejure	you sought ne	lD.			Just 1	17.0	•	t ·
•		oid yo	u ever gamble	more than you ir	ntended to?			- 	\dashv	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	<u></u>		• •	• • •			1			-
0.	H	lave p	eople ever criti	cised your gamb	oling?					A Standar
			•		•			1		of wine, s
l.	H	ave y	ou ever felt gui	lty about the wa	y you gaml	ole or what happe	ns when	- 		around 2:
	yo	ou gar	nble?	· · ·		mar mappe	wiicii			1

ne box (Yes or No) that best represents your gambling patterns, just	YES	NO
you sought help.		
ou ever felt like you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think		1
ıld?		
ou ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, or		1
gns of gambling from your spouse, children or other important		
in your life?	1.	
ou ever argued with people you live with over how you handle		+
nswered yes to the previous question: Have money arguments ever		
on your gambling?		
ou ever borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result		·
gambling?		ļ ·
u ever lost time from work (or school) due to gambling?		
orrowed money to gamble or pay gambling debts, who or where did		
ow from? (Tick yes or no for each item below)		
usehold money?		
ur spouse?		
	j	
ner relatives or in-laws?		
to to a company of the state of	;	
nks, Ioan companies, or credit unions?		
dit cards?		
		•
n sharks?	·	
ed in stocks, bonds or other securities?		
personal or family property?	- +	
L		
owed on your checking account (passed bad cheques)?	·····	
The state of the s		
fore you cought halp on average how often did you driet -1t-1	uhan was	an malela di
fore you sought help, on average, how often did you drink alcohol w	vuen you ;	gamored
□ Nouse		
Never		
10% of the time I gambled		
25% if the time I gambled		
50% of the time I gambled		
□ 100% of the time I gambled		
ore you sought help, on average, how many standard alcoholic drin	- بالمثام معاد	
typical gambling session?	iks aid yo	u urink
□ 1 or 2		
□ 3 or 4	-	
□ 5 or 6	:	
□ 7 to 9		
☐ 10 or more		

dard Drink is a "middy" or "twist top" of full strength beer or a schooner of light beer; or a small glass e, sherry or port; or a nip of spirits. A "schooner", "stubby" or "can" of full-strength beer contains 2 standard drinks.

Demographic Information

1 tense ti	ick ine appropriate response.		. 1. 1
What is	your age (in years)?		
	20-24	55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79	
What is y	our sex?		k you f
0			y us as:
Approxim	ately what is your yearly incor	me?	,
0000	\$0-10,000	\$40,001-50,000 \$50,001-60,000 \$60,001-70,000 \$70,001+	Plea me a
Which of the	he following best describes yo	u current work status?	
0 0 0	Working full time Working part time Home duties	Retired (self-support Pensioner Unemployed (or look Other	
What is the	highest level of education you	have reached?	
00000	Primary School Junior Secondary (School C Senior Secondary (HSC) Trade/TAFE certificate University Degree Post-graduate University De		
What is your	current marital status?		
0000	Married Separated or divorced Defacto/Living with a partne Widowed Single	:r	
What is your o	country of birth?		- And Control of the
What language	e do you speak at home?		Marie e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

for taking the time to participate in this study. © The information will ssess the need for different or additional treatment services in N.S.W.

ase remember to post this questionnaire back to at the University of Western Sydney by Thanks. Sandi ©

Demographic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents Attending Treatment Services for Alcohol Problems

Sex	n	%
Male	24	75
Female	8	25

Language		
spoken	n	%
English	31	96.9
NESB	1	3.1

n	%
5	15.6
4	12.5
· 1 ·	3.1
2	6.3
5	15.6
3	9.4
8	25
4	12.5
	5 4 · 1 2 5 3

n	%
9	28.1
9	28.1
5	15.6
9	28.1
	9 9 5 9

n	%
5	15.7
14	43.8
5	15.7
6	18.8
2	6.3
	n 5 14 5 6 2

Highest	,	%
Education	n	
Primary school	3	9.4
School certificate	14	43.8
нес	. 3	9.4
TAFE	7	21.9
Degree	4	12.5
Post-Graduate	1	3.1

Income A\$	n	%
0-10,00	10	31.3
10,001-20,000	4	12.5
20,001-30,000	8	25
30,001-40,000	4	12.5
40,001-50,000	2	6.3
50,001-60,000	1	3.1
60,001-70,000	3	9.4

)emoş ¦ervic

English NESB

Full time Part tim Home C Student Retired

Pensio Unemp

Ma Marrie Sepan

raphic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents Attending Treatment s for Gambling Problems

ex	n	%
ale	7	63.6
паје	4	36.4

guage		
oken	n	%
	- 11	100
*	0	0

status	n	%
rork	5	45.1
vork	0	.0
es	0	0
	1	9.1
	. 0	Ó
	1	9.1
ed .	4	36.4
	0	0

il status	n	%
	3	27.3
t/Divorced	1	9.1
	3	27.3
	4	36.4

Age	, .n	%
18-19	1	9.1
20-29	2	18.2
30-39	4	36.4
40-49	2	18.2
50-59	1	9.1
60-69	1	9.1

Highest	n	%
Education		
Primary school	0	0
School certificate	3	27.3
HSC	3	27.3
TAFE	3	27.3
Degree	1	9.1
Post-Graduate	1	9.1
*		

Income A\$	n	%
0-10,00	4	36.4
10,001-20,000	0	0
20,001-30,000	1	9.1
30,001-40,000	2	18.2
40,001-50,000	1	9.1
50,001-60,000	2	18.2
60,001-70,000	1	9.1

De Alı

Par Hor Stu Ret Per Unk

Mai Ser Def Sin

Demographic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents Attending Treatment Services for Alcohol & Gambling Problems

Sex	n	%
Maie	13	86.7
Female	2	13.3

Language		
spoken	n	%
English	15	100
NESB	0	0

Work status	n .	%
Full time work	8	53.3
Part time work	0	0
Home duties	0	0
Student	0	0
Retired	0	0
Pensioner	4	26.7
Unemployed	3	20
Other	0	0

n	%
1	6.7
6	40
3	20
1	6.7
4	26.7
	n 1 6 3 1

Age	n	%
20-29	3	20
30-39	4	26.7
40-49	2	13.4
50-59	6	40

Highest	n	%
Education		
Primary school	.1	6.7
School certificate	. 6	40
HSC	1	6.7
TAFE	6	40
Degree	0	0
Post-Graduate	1	6.7

Income A\$	n	%
0-10,00	3	20
10,001-20,000	2	13.3
20,001-30,000	1	6.7
30,001-40,000	2	13.3
40,001-50,000	5	33.3
50,001-60,000	2	13.3
60,001-70,000	0	0

ographic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents With Self-identified hol Problems Not Attending Treatment Services

Sex	n	%
Male	13	92.9
Female	1	7.1

anguage		
spoken	n	%
h	, 14	100
	0	0

'ork status	n	%
ne work	7	50
me work	4	28.6
duties	1	7.1
nt	0	0
đ	Q ·	0 ^
mer	2	14.3
oloyed	0 -	0
	0	0

rital status	'n	%
đ	3	21.4
ted/Divorced	5	35.7
D	2	14.3
· ·	4	28.6

Age	n	%
18-29	0	0
30-39	9	64.3
40-49	5	35.7
50-59	0	0
60-69	0	0

Highest Education	n	%
Primary school	1	7.1
School certificate	8	57.1
HSC	1	7.1
TAFE	3	21.4
Degree	0	0
Post-Graduate	1	7.1

Income A\$	П	%
0-10,00	1	7.1
10,001-20,000	4	28.6
20,001-30,000	1	7.1
30,001-40,000	4	28.6
40,001-50,000	1	7.1
50,001-60,000	1	7.1
60,001-70,000	2	14.3

Demographic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents with Self-identified Gambling Problems Not Attending Treatment Services

		- %
Sex	12	85.7
Male	12	14.3
Female	1 ²	14.0

Language		
spoken	n	%
English	14	100
NESB	0	0
INEOD		

7	50
3	21.4
0	0
0	0
0	0
2	14.3
2	14.3
	0
	3 0 0 0 2

n	%
3	21.4
2	14.3
3	21.4
6	42.9
	n 3 2 3 6

	%
n	l
3	21.4
	35.7
	35.7
5	· ·
1	7.1
U.	<u> </u>
	n 3 5 5

7.1
7.1
7.1
50
28.6
14.3
0

Income A\$	n .	%
0-10,00	1	7.1
10,001-20,000	3	21.4
20,001-30,000	3	21.4
		14.3
30,001-40,000		28.6
40,001-50,000		7.1
50,001-60,000		
60,001-70,000		<u> </u>

Demographic EGM's

	Sex
	Male
_	Female

Language			
S	ooken		
nglish			
Other			

	ome A
0	-10,00
	01-20,0
	01-30,0
	01-40,
40,0	01-50
50,0	01-60.
60.0	001-70
	70,001

graphic Characteristics of Co-morbid Respondents That Regularly Play's

Sex	n	%
Male	16	51.6
emale	15	48.4

nguage		
poken	n ·	%
750,4	18	58.1
	13	41.9

	<u> </u>
n	%
5	16.1
8	25.8
5 .	16.1
3	9.7
1	3.2
4	12.9
3	9.7
2	6.4
	5 8 5 3 1 4

Agè	n	%
18-19	2	6.5
20-29	13	41.9
30-39	4	12.9
40-49	4	12.9
50-59	4	12.9
60-69	1	3.2
70+	1	3.2

Highest Education	n	%
Primary school	0	0
School certificate	11	35.5
HSC	8	25.8
TAFE	5	16.1
Degree	6	19.4

Appendix F1.

Forms of Gambling Played Once a Week or More by Co-morbid Respondents

Treatment services (Gambling patterns prior to treatment)

	-		×	Ke		dities	Ī	_						7
			Stock	market				 		c	,	٩	• _	
			S S S	forms of	11	gamonng		4.6		9.1		12.2	2	
			Cambling Other	Privately forms of	for monor.	to money		12.5		9.1		6.7	;	
			,	-	Internet		,	>		.		0		
				Sport betting	e.g. football	commodities commodities	70		ļ	<u> </u>	3 3,	20.00		
		-		i	Singo		_	,		>	ļ	>		
					Veno	T	12.5		100	7.0.	20.00	3		
			Tohle gromen	of the contra	at the casino	ļ	 		-	,	6.7	;		ig panems
ment)		Lono, Powerbail	OZ Lotto		Commission	24.4	+	0.07	2.50		46.7		Dair inclinion of marchiter and	
man of found on formal of			Bet on horses/ Lottery tickets	greyhounds Scratchies etc		34.4		2 a l	7.5		⊋		more: , a including could select as many gampling ootlons apolicable to their	
Car insend Same			Bet on horses/	greyhounds		28.1		16	:	7.80			any gambling ootk	•
				EGM		40.6		9. 8.		86.7	•		Select as me	
				c	Ş	Ŋ,	ļ	Ξ		15		1		
	Ireatment	Committee	371A 150		A 12.5 L. 1	Alcono	:	Gampling		A & C		Note Destining		

Phone-in (Gambling nott

Treatment				Treatment	(City		,						
					Lotto, Powerball								
Service			Bet on horses/	Bet on horses/ Lottery tickets	OZTotto	Toble	·				Gambling Other	Other	Stock
	c	EGM	greyhounds	greyhounds Scratchies etc		Table galles			Sport betting		Privately	Privately forms of	market
					Foliches	at the casino Keno	Keno	Binan	Bingo A Cotholl	1			-
Alcoboi	7	42.9	64.3	20.0	Ī				-6. 10010all	Internet	for money	gampling [Internet for money gambling Commodities
			?	0.03	27.7	0	28 R		ľ				
Gambling	4	57	71.4	7,10		,	2	•	>	0	0	7.1	-
0		;	<u>:</u>	†	42.9	14.3	3 00	\ 					,
Note. Particina	ofe court	t coloat on the				?	20.0	>	14.3	0	7.1	c	c
	3	م مواهد طه الله	any gamping opt	The second secon	their individual nambling patterns	20 Cottons						,	•
					The same of the sa	a remains							

Regular EGM Players (Gambling patterns during the last month)

				(111)	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי		
Kegular			Bet on horses/	Lottery tickets	Bet on horses/ Lottery tickets Lotto Dougle-11 Pr. 11	7,11	
EGM players	. c	NO.			Court, 1 Ower Dail	rane games	
	:		greynounds	Scratchies etc	s Scratchies etc OZ Lotto, Lotteries at the casino 1	at the cacino	Diago
Cambling	31	30	F			Offices Services	ogille
Smann	;	3	404	86	58	30.5	ç
Marks Day						3	פ

Note. Participants could select as many gambling options applicable to their individual gambling patterns

Co-morbid Respondents Attending Treatment Services: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems

Co-morbid respondents receiving treatment for alcohol problems: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems

				:				
Treatment service	% Father	% Mother	% Mother	% Spouse	% Children	% Children % Grandparent % Other relative % Close friend	% Other relative	%Close friend
Alcohol	(n=12) 37.5	(n=2) 6.3	(n=10) 31.3	S & (C=u)	/nuk) 16.6		i i	
			200	VI-1-1) CIC	0.01 (0-11)	(12.5)	(n=/) 21.9	(n=6)18.8
Cambling	(n=2) 6.3	(n=3) 9.4	(n=3) 9.4	(n=2) 6.3	0	(n=1) 3.1	(n=1) 3.1	(n=2) R 3
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	30 10-0)	, 0	\$ 50° 10°	Ī		1		
2 2 2	C2 (0-11)	4.8 (5.17)	(n=0) 18.8	(n=4) 12.5	(n=1) 3.1	(n=5) 15.6	(n=7) 21.9	(n=8) 25

Note. Participants could select as many options as applicable to them

Co-morbid respondents receiving treatment for gambling problems: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems

Treatment Service	% Father	% Mother	% Mother % Brother/sister	% Spouse	% Children	% Children % Grandparent % Other relative %Close friend	% Other relative	%Close friend
Alcohol	(n=3) 27.3	(n=2) 18.2	(n=3) 27.3	(n=1) 9.1	(n=1) 9.1	(n=1) 9.1		(n=1) 9.1
Gambling	(n=1) 9.1			(n=1) 9.1	(n=1) 9.1	(n=1) 9.1		(n=2) 18.9
A&G	(n=1) 9.1	(n=1) 9.1	(n=2) 18.2	(n=1) 9.1			(n=2) 18.2	(n=3) 27.3

Note. Participants could select as many options as applicable to them

Co-morbid respondents receiving treatment for alcohol and gambling problems: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems

		, ,		t				
i rearment service	% rather	% Mother	% Mother % Brother/sister	% Spouse	% Children	% Grandparent	% Children % Grandparent % Other relative %Close friend	%Close friend
Alcohol	(n=5) 33.3	(n=4) 26.7	(n=5) 33.3	(n=3) 20		(n=3) 20	(n=1) 6.7	(n=5) 33,3
Gambling	(n=2) 13.3					(n=1) 6.7		
A & G	(n=4) 26.7	(n=1) 6.7	(n=2) 13.3	(n=2) 13.3	(n-1) R 7	0 6+ (0-0)	30 10 -17	0. 10
				20.01	20 (1-11)	C'C1 (2=1)	UZ (S=II)	(n=b) 40
Motor Darking on the contract of the contract	the section of the second	3						

Note. Participants could select as many options as applicable to them

Gambli Co-moi

San

Alcohol

Gamblii

Note.

a Scaled to 3 time hours or

^c Scaled \$100, 4=

Co-morbid Respondents Not Receiving Treatment: Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or gambling problems

Co-morbid respondents with self recognised alcohol problems not receiving treatment : Family members and social contacts with alcohol and/or

Treatment Service	% Father	% Mother	% Mother % Brother/sister	% Sports	% Child-				
Alcohol	0 V (G=U)			and .	/ CHINE	% Grandparent	/ Cultification of Canada with the Country of Canada Canad	%Close friend	
	C.T. (2-17)		(n=2) 14.3			1 10 (0 -0)			
Gambling	(n=2) 14.3		0 7 1 (G-u)			4.12 (C=II)	1.7(r=n)	(n=6) 42.9	
(• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			0.1.						
۲ کا در	(n=4) 28.6	:-	(n=2) 14.3	1 10 (0-0)					
Mote Destining			200	#: N (2)		(n=3) 21.4	(n=2) 28 6	2 00 (N-W)	
	as many	Options as applicable to those	Achto to those					0.07	

Co-morbid respondents with self recognised gambling problems not receiving treatment : Family members and social contacts with alcohol

Treetment Comitee	ľ					-		
and a service	% rather	% Mother	% Mother % Brother/sister % Spouse	% Spouse	% Children	0/ Care A	. 0 /0	
Alcohol	(n=2) 14.3	(n=1) 7.1				% Other relative % Close friend	% Other relative	%Close friend
						(n-1) 7		
Cambling	(n=1) 7.1		7 36 13-0/			1	4,12 (S=0)	(1=1) 7.1
			7.00 (0-12)	(n=2) 14.3	(n=1) 7 1	0 1 1 10 10 1		
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	(n=3) 21 4					(II=C) 14.3	(n=2) 14.3	(n=3) 21.4
				-				
Note. Participants could salact as many publication	Ild select se many						-	(n=5) 35.7

many options as applicable to them

ling Patterns of Co-morbid Respondents Attending Treatment Services

orbid Respondents Gambling Patterns

mple	Sample Statistic	Average mmber of gambling sessions	Average session duration	Largest amount of money lost in one day c
1	n	32	32	32
7	Mean	3.28	2.91	3.78
1.	SD	1.02	0.85	0.91
	Range	2-5	1-4	2-6
ing	n	11	11	11
	Mean	4.09	3.73	3.91
	SD	0.94	0.46	0.94
	Range	3-5	3-4	2-5
	n	15	15	15
	Mean	4.13	3.73	4.4
	SD	0.64	0.46	0.63
	Range	3-5	3-4	4-6

d scores range from 1-5 and refer to: 1= never, 2= monthly or less, 3= 2 to 4 times a month, 4= 2 ies a week, and 5= 4 or more times a week.

s range from 1-4 and refer to: 1= never, 2= less than 1 hour, 3= between 1 and 2 hours, and 4= 3 or more.

d scores range from 0-6 and refer to: 0= never gamble, 1= \$1 or less, 2= \$1 to \$10, 3= \$10 to 1= \$100 to \$1000, 5= \$1000 to \$10,000, and 6= more than \$10,000

Gambling Patterns of Co-morbid Respondents Not Attending Treatment Services

Co-morbid Respondents Gambling Patterns

Sample 3	Saurae Saurae Saurae	Average of gambling sessions	Average session duration	Largest amount of money lost in one day c
Alcohol	n	14	14	14
	Mean	3.07	2.57	3.21
	SD	0.99	0.51	0.66
	Range	2-5	3-4	3-5
Gambling	n	14	14	14
	Mean	4.57	3.79	4.71
	SD	0.65	0.43	0.73
	Range	3-5	3-4	4-6

Note.

Gamb

Regula EGM players Gambi

Note.

a Scale to 3 tim
b Score hours c

^c Scale \$100,4

^a Scaled scores range from 1-5 and refer to: 1= never, 2= monthly or less, 3= 2 to 4 times a month, 4= 2 to 3 times a week, and 5= 4 or more times a week.

^b Scores range from 1-4 and refer to: 1= never, 2= less than 1 hour, 3= between 1 and 2 hours, and 4= 3 hours or more.

^c Scaled scores range from 0-6 and refer to: 0= never gamble, 1= \$1 or less, 2= \$1 to \$10, 3= \$10 to \$100, 4= \$100 to \$1000, 5= \$1000 to \$10,000, and 6= more than \$10,000

mbling Patterns of Co-morbid Respondents that Regularly Gamble on EGM's

rolar M. yers	Sample: statistic	Average no of gambling. Sessions	Average session duration	Largest amount lost in one day ^c
mbling	n	31	31	31
	Mean	3.25	3.16	4.27
	SD	1.45	2.52	3.47
	Range	3-5	2-4	2-6

called scores range from 1-5 and refer to: 1= never, 2= monthly or less, 3= 2 to 4 times a month, 4= 2 i times a week, and 5= 4 or more times a week.

cores range from 1-4 and refer to: 1= never, 2= less than 1 hour, 3= between 1 and 2 hours, and 4= 3 urs or more.

called scores range from 0-6 and refer to: 0= never gamble, 1= \$1 or less, 2= \$1 to \$10, 3= \$10 to 10, 4= \$100 to \$1000, 5= \$1000 to \$10,000, and 6= more than \$10,000

Study 1. Participating Treatment Services

Treatment Service	Type of Service	Location
City Care Newcastle Inc.	Drug & Alcohol	Newcastle, NSW
Lorna House	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Newcastle, NSW
Kirkwood House	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Newcastle, NSW
Alcoholics Anonymous	Alcohol	Rosebery, NSW
Manly Drug Education &	Drug & Alcohol	Manly, NSW
Counselling Centre (MDEC)		
Jarrah House	Drug & Alcohol	Malabar, NSW
Blacktown Alcohol & Other	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Blacktown, NSW
Drugs Family Service (BADFS)		
Mid Western Area Health	Drug & Alcohol	Parkes, NSW
Service		
The Lyndon Community	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Lyndon, NSW
South Pacific Private Hospital	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Harbord, NSW
Hornsby Hospital	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Hornsby, NSW
Ryde Hospital	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Ryde, NSW
St Edmonds Private Hospital	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Eastwood, NSW
Maryfields Day Recovery	Drug, Alcohol & Gambling	Campbelltown, NSW
Centre		
Christian Community Aid	Gambling	Crows Nest, NSW
Services		
Gamblers Anonymous	Gambling	Sydenham, NSW
Wesley Gambling Counselling	Gambling	Chippendale, NSW
Service		
Mission Australian Wollongong	Gambling	Wollongong, NSW
Credit Worthy		

Ethics Approval Number:.....

Problem Drinking / Problem Gambling: A study of co-morbid individuals in NSW.

Transcript of message bank information

The information in brackets below refers to the second advert in the Sunday Telegraph for problem gamblers.

First answer machine message received by participants:

"Hello, you have reached the University of Western Sydney's Alcohol and Gambling project. We would like to ask you several questions relating to your alcohol consumption and possible gambling patterns (or relating to gambling patterns and possible alcohol consumption), and this will take approximately 30 minutes. A gift voucher for \$20.00 will be mailed to you as reimbursement for your time on completion of the questionnaire.

The information you provide will be treated strictly confidential. If you choose to complete the questionnaire, this will be taken as your consent to be part of the study. The information you provide will be done so anonymously. This means that your name or any other identifying information will not be used as part of the end report. Once the gift voucher is sent to you, there will be no record kept of your mailing details.

If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent and to discontinue participation at any time.

If you are 18 years or over, and your drinking (or gambling) has become a problem in the last 12 months and you have not gone for treatment, stay on the line and a researcher will be with you as soon as possible."

Second participant message while on hold (if all three telephone lines are busy):

"Thank you for calling the Alcohol & Gambling Project at the University of Western Sydney. All researchers are taking calls right now, but your call is important to us and someone will be with you as soon as possible. If you are unable to wait please find the following phone numbers for alcohol and gambling 24 hour help services in N.S.W. For gambling: Please call G-Line on 1800 633 635. For Alcohol: Please call Alcohol and Other Drug Information Services on 8383 2111."