



Massachusetts Council on
Compulsive Gambling

We understand the problem. We can help.

**Understanding
and Recognizing
Problem Gambling
for
Clinicians Serving the
Latino Community**

Facilitator Guide

Facilitator Guide Table of Contents

How to Use This Guide.....	3-5
Training Script.....	6-17
Welcome, Objectives, Agenda.....	7
Introductions, Types of Gambling	8
Definitions	9-10
Prevalence	11
Concepts of Latino Culture.....	12-15
Techniques That Work.....	15-16
Diagnostic Criteria	16
Levels of Gambling	17
Case Studies, Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse	18
Screening & Assessment Tools.....	19-22
CAGE.....	20
SOGS.....	20
MAGS	21
Application	21-22
CIDI.....	22
Resources	23
Action Planning, Evaluation.....	24
Appendix.....	25-34
Case Studies.....	26-30
Notes to Trainer	26
Case Studies	27-28
Notes re: Similarities/Differences	29-30
Sample Flipcharts	31
Role Plays.....	32-34
Notes to Trainer	32
SOGS Role Play	33
MAGS Role Play	34
Outline for 1.5 Hour Training	35
Participant Workbook.....	35-69
	(Cover ; 1-33)

Facilitator Guide Introduction

How To Use This Guidebook

This facilitator guide has been created to provide you with all the tools you need to deliver this training for the Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling. It includes:

- Training script
- Appendix
- Participant workbook

Training Script

The script is provided for you to read through prior to the training. It is written out so that you can get a feel for how the training is designed to be delivered – the flow of the material - and the key points that need to be covered. You do not need to read the script or say the exact words presented in the script! Feel free to use your own style and words to present the information. However, the material that is presented in the script does need to be covered during the training session.

The script is divided into 3 columns:

Time/Media – gives you the expected timeframe for delivery of each section and also alerts you where to use specific media.

Trainer's Notes – provides you with additional information that will help you facilitate the discussions, or instructions and trainer tips about how to facilitate a specific activity.

Training Script – provides you with a full narrative, indicating where to give information and where to ask questions to encourage participation.

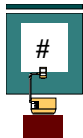
Symbols & Formatting: Time/Media

You will notice some consistent symbols and formatting styles:



- Flipchart symbol # – indicates if it should be pre-made in advance of the class, or created with participants.

Tip: in general, pre-made flipcharts should not be displayed before you are ready to use them. They may be up on the wall, but should be covered in some way (fold the bottom up over the top & tape it to the wall until ready to use).



- Overhead transparency symbol with # – indicates transparency number, in order of presentation. (This can either be your PowerPoint slide or your transparency.)

Facilitator Guide Introduction



- Video symbol – indicates name of video.



- Workbook symbol and Page – indicates page number in workbook, so participants can take notes or follow along.

Page #



- Small group symbol – indicates this activity should be conducted in small groups.

**Trainer's
Notes**

- ***Topic Headings*** – are bold & italicized.



- Appendix symbol – indicates that there is information in the Appendix of this guide that you should read prior to the training.

The Appendix section includes:

- ⇒ Case Studies and their processing information
- ⇒ Notes on Similarities and Differences between gambling and substance abuse

Training Script

- **Questions** are in bold for easy reference, preceded by “Ask:” They are provided as questions that will encourage participation and elicit information/responses useful in presenting and discussing the content information. You may use them, or come up with your own. In either case, as long as the questions are open-ended, they will ensure interaction and participation, which is one of our goals.








Tip: It is important to balance the length of responses and discussions in this session because the time is short and there is a lot to cover. Encourage people to share ideas and experiences, and also be aware of keeping them to topic and reasonable time on each question. It may mean asking people to come back to the topic, or to put discussion items on a flipchart labeled “Parking Lot,” so they can talk more about it at another time (after the training or in another session).



Facilitator Guide Introduction






There is plenty of “white space” for you to add your own notes – and we encourage you to do this and make it “yours!”



Training Script


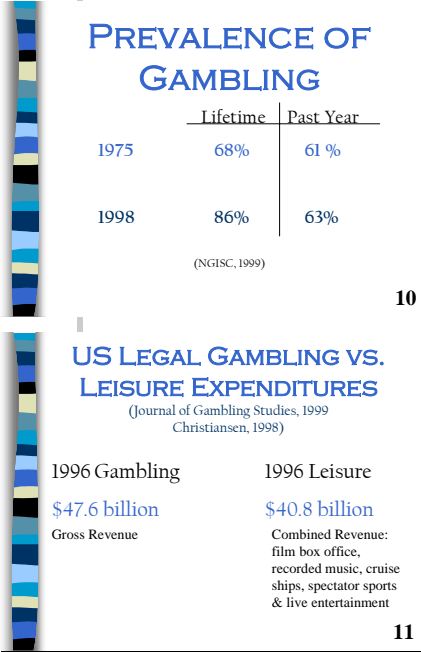
Understanding and Recognizing Problem Gambling for Clinicians


Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p>10 minutes</p>  <p>Welcome</p>  <p>Page 1</p> 	<p><i>Welcome, Objectives, Agenda</i></p> <p>WELCOME</p> <p>Understanding and Recognizing Problem Gambling</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Welcome to today's session on Understanding and Recognizing Compulsive Gambling.</p> <p>Introduce Self I am (<i>name</i>). I am (<i>professional title</i>), and I have been training for the Mass Council on Compulsive Gambling for (<i>length of time</i>). My experience working with compulsive gamblers is (<i>brief description of your experience</i>).</p> <p>Introduce MCCG The Mass Council on Compulsive Gambling's mission is to provide information, education, capacity building, advocacy, and referral services for problem gamblers, their families, and the greater community.</p> <p>This session is one of the services we provide to address our mission. This session is also approved for CEUs. The forms will be available at the end of the session.</p> <p>Let me give you the overview for our session today, then I'd like to get to know you.</p>
 <p>Objectives</p> 	<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Participants will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Identify the difference between gambling & problem gambling > Identify different types of gambling > Discuss cultural characteristics of Latinos > Identify signs/symptoms of problem gambling > Explain similarities/differences between substance abuse & problem gambling > Use assessment tools to determine if someone has a problem with gambling > Identify sources for assessment, referrals & resources <p>2</p>	<p>The objectives for this session are on page 1. (read through list)</p>
 <p>Agenda</p> 	<p>AGENDA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Welcome, Objectives, Agenda > Introductions > Gambling Definition > Growth/Expansion of Gambling > Cultural Characteristics of Latino Community > Levels of Gambling > Signs & Consequences of Problem Gambling > Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse > Assessment Tools > Application- Case Studies > Resources > Action Planning, Evaluation <p>3</p>	<p>The map for how we'll get to those objectives is the agenda. (<i>read through agenda</i>)</p>




Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="329 205 477 235">10 minutes</p> <div data-bbox="329 296 410 436">  </div> <p data-bbox="298 457 362 487">Intros</p> <div data-bbox="329 722 410 863">  </div> <p data-bbox="298 877 407 936">Types of Gambling</p>	<p data-bbox="602 205 792 273"><i>Participant Introductions</i></p> <p data-bbox="521 310 797 340">INTRODUCTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="537 352 597 382">➤ Name <li data-bbox="537 394 802 424">➤ Where you work & job function <li data-bbox="537 436 821 487">➤ Give <u>one</u> example/type of gambling you are aware of <p data-bbox="837 579 850 604">4</p> <div data-bbox="440 722 867 1476" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="610 737 703 787" style="text-align: center;">Types of Gambling</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="451 831 854 926"><i>Trainer's Note: The responses should include the following types of gambling. If they are not all mentioned, add them to the list at the end of introductions.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="451 936 841 984">● <i>Cards, board games with family or friends for money</i> <li data-bbox="451 995 818 1043">● <i>Outcome of sports, or other events with friends, family or co-workers</i> <li data-bbox="451 1054 834 1102">● <i>Games of skill: pool, golf, bowling, darts, arm wrestling for money</i> <li data-bbox="451 1113 735 1142">● <i>Raffles or fund-raising tickets</i> <li data-bbox="451 1152 532 1182">● <i>Bingo</i> <li data-bbox="451 1192 813 1241">● <i>Lottery : Instant win or scratch tickets; numbers games</i> <li data-bbox="451 1251 769 1281">● <i>Arcade or video games for money</i> <li data-bbox="451 1291 711 1320">● <i>Card games in card rooms</i> <li data-bbox="451 1331 764 1360">● <i>Parimutuels : Horse & dog races</i> <li data-bbox="451 1371 548 1400">● <i>Casinos</i> <li data-bbox="451 1411 850 1440">● <i>Formal sports pools sponsored by charities</i> <li data-bbox="451 1451 581 1480">● <i>Keno games</i> <li data-bbox="451 1491 751 1520">● <i>Animal fights : dogs; cocks; fish</i> </div>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1511 382">Now I'd like to hear a bit about who you all are. Here's the way I'd like you to introduce yourselves: your name, your job function, and, I'd like you to identify one type of gambling you are familiar with.</p> <p data-bbox="894 716 1354 745"><i>Record gambling types on flipchart.</i></p> <p data-bbox="894 1556 1495 1661">Great, thank you! Does anyone have any types of gambling that weren't mentioned that you want to add to the list?</p>

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="337 205 472 235">5 minutes</p> <p data-bbox="418 422 509 451">Page 2</p>   <p data-bbox="305 772 427 802">Definitions</p>   	<p data-bbox="545 205 857 235">Definition of Gambling</p> <p data-bbox="548 632 768 661">DEFINITIONS</p> <p data-bbox="513 716 834 772">Gambling: "... risking something of value on the outcome of an event when the probability of winning is less than certain."</p> <p data-bbox="513 789 834 821"><small>(David A. Korn & Howard J. Shaffer, Journal of Gambling Studies, Winter 1999, Vol. 15 - #4, pg. 292)</small></p> <p data-bbox="837 894 850 919">5</p> <p data-bbox="548 989 768 1018">DEFINITIONS</p> <p data-bbox="532 1052 850 1209">Gambler's Anonymous definition of gambling: "Any betting or wagering for self or others, whether for money or not, no matter how slight or insignificant, where the outcome is uncertain or depends upon chance or "skill", constitutes gambling." <small>(Gambler's Anonymous, March 1994, Handbook)</small></p> <p data-bbox="837 1255 850 1281">6</p> <p data-bbox="548 1356 768 1386">DEFINITIONS</p> <p data-bbox="532 1419 850 1629">Social Gambling: people who gamble in social settings & have no ill effects from gambling. There is a continuum in this category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ folks who gamble occasionally, with the emphasis on the social context vs. the gambling & who can take or leave the gambling experience, to ➢ others who gamble more heavily, with more of an emphasis on the gambling than the social interactions. <small>(MCCG Fact Sheet & AADAC)</small></p> <p data-bbox="837 1623 850 1648">7</p>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1503 342">To make sure we are all on the same page, here are the definitions of gambling that we will be working with today. You can write them on Page 2.</p> <p data-bbox="894 604 1511 783">Gambling: "... risking something of value on the outcome of an event when the probability of winning is less than certain." (David A. Korn & Howard J. Shaffer, Journal of Gambling Studies, Winter 1999, Vol. 15 - #4, pg. 292)</p> <p data-bbox="894 972 1495 1224">Gambler's Anonymous definition of gambling: "Any betting or wagering for self or others, whether for money or not, no matter how slight or insignificant, where the outcome is uncertain or depends upon chance or 'skill,' constitutes gambling." (Gambler's Anonymous, March 1994, Handbook)</p> <p data-bbox="894 1335 1511 1692">Social Gambling refers to those people who gamble in social settings and have no ill effects from gambling. There is a continuum in this category, ranging from folks who gamble occasionally, with the emphasis on the social context vs. the gambling and who can take or leave the gambling experience, to others who gamble more heavily, with more of an emphasis on the gambling than the social interactions. (MCCG Fact Sheet & AADAC)</p>





Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
	<p>DEFINITIONS</p> <p>Problem Gambling: is the term used to cover the entire range of harmful gambling involvement. That is, gambling that results in some kind of negative impact on the person's life or on the lives of the gambler's family, friends, and/or co-workers. It can be an occasional impact or an ongoing and serious situation.</p> <p>(AADAC)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>	<p>Problem Gambling: is the term used to cover the entire range of harmful gambling involvement. That is, gambling that results in some kind of negative impact on the person's life or on the lives of the gambler's family, friends, co-workers. It can be an occasional impact or an ongoing and serious situation.</p> <p>(AADAC)</p>
	<p>DEFINITIONS</p> <p>DSM-IV Definition of gambling: "Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior that disrupts personal, family or vocational pursuits".</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p>	<p>As you know, in terms of the history of gambling, gambling disorders first came under scrutiny as diagnosable disorders in the mid-1970s. In 1980, "pathological" gambling was first listed in the DSM III, and is described now in the DSM IV as an impulse control disorder:</p> <p>"Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior that disrupts personal, family or vocational pursuits."</p> <p>Ask: What questions do you have about these definitions?</p>


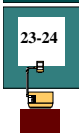
Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script											
<p data-bbox="321 205 483 235">5-7 minutes</p> <div data-bbox="293 793 418 1024">  <p data-bbox="293 968 418 1024">Prevalence Stats</p> </div> <div data-bbox="444 793 862 1440">  <p data-bbox="529 814 813 888">PREVALENCE OF GAMBLING</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="630 898 821 1024"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lifetime</th> <th>Past Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1975</td> <td>68%</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>86%</td> <td>63%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="634 1045 708 1062">(NGISC, 1999)</p> <p data-bbox="833 1077 857 1094">10</p> <p data-bbox="513 1136 824 1188">US LEGAL GAMBLING VS. LEISURE EXPENDITURES (Journal of Gambling Studies, 1999 Christiansen, 1998)</p> <table data-bbox="492 1251 841 1402"> <tr> <td>1996 Gambling \$47.6 billion Gross Revenue</td> <td>1996 Leisure \$40.8 billion Combined Revenue: film box office, recorded music, cruise ships, spectator sports & live entertainment</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="833 1413 857 1430">11</p> </div>		Lifetime	Past Year	1975	68%	61%	1998	86%	63%	1996 Gambling \$47.6 billion Gross Revenue	1996 Leisure \$40.8 billion Combined Revenue: film box office, recorded music, cruise ships, spectator sports & live entertainment	<p data-bbox="630 205 776 235">Prevalence</p> <p data-bbox="532 243 862 600"><i>Note: Go through these slides fairly quickly. The point is to raise awareness about how the presence & accessibility of gambling activities has increased in our society. See Appendix for more detail about individual slides.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1463 275">Ask: So just how accessible is gambling in our society?</p> <p data-bbox="894 317 1471 453">Here are some statistics on how the accessibility of gambling in our society has changed over the last 25 years: (read through overheads/flipcharts).</p> <p data-bbox="894 1518 1487 1587">Ask: What are the impacts of this increased accessibility?</p> <p data-bbox="894 1629 1503 1839">Yes, it means that gambling has very much become a part of every day culture and language. Therefore, there are more types of gambling activities or events available in more places - at work (office pools), in stores (lottery games), and in the home (online gambling).</p>
	Lifetime	Past Year											
1975	68%	61%											
1998	86%	63%											
1996 Gambling \$47.6 billion Gross Revenue	1996 Leisure \$40.8 billion Combined Revenue: film box office, recorded music, cruise ships, spectator sports & live entertainment												



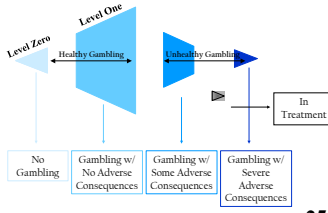


Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="331 1226 479 1255">10 minutes</p> <p data-bbox="420 1444 509 1474">Page 3</p>	<p data-bbox="544 1226 862 1329"><i>Concepts of Latino Culture & Their Impact on Gambling</i></p>  <p data-bbox="532 1627 850 1696"><i>Briefly give definition of these concepts.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1503 380">Problem or compulsive gambling occurs across gender, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, occupation, age, family status, physical ability, etc. This wasn't always thought to be the case, but studies are showing that this is true.</p> <p data-bbox="894 464 1495 667">What this does not take into account are all of the <i>illegal or covert</i> types of gambling that occur. These activities occur in every community, from simple in-home poker nights to games specific to different cultural communities.</p> <p data-bbox="894 716 1503 1108">We are specifically focusing on the Latino community today. While we know that there are illegal/covert gambling activities occurring, it is important to note that, at this time, there is very little data available about the occurrence of, and very few resources for treatment of problem gambling in the Latino community. We can speculate, based on the data we have for the non-Latino population and the types of activities we know take place in Latino communities.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1226 1511 1476">It is important to understand the culture these activities take place in, in order to best be able to serve the clients you deal with. So, let's first take a quick look at some core cultural concepts of the Latino community that have a definite impact on how gambling occurs and is viewed. They are listed on page 5.</p>


Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
 <p data-bbox="297 352 428 478">Cultural Concepts in Latino Community</p>	<p data-bbox="573 212 747 279">CULTURAL CONCEPTS</p> <p data-bbox="513 285 829 365">Familismo: the emphasis on family as the primary social unit & source of support. This may mean that Latinos will avoid sharing their problems outside of the family unit.</p> <p data-bbox="513 384 842 480">Simpatia: refers to the importance in the culture of polite & cordial social relations. A Latino may appear to agree with a message even though s/he has no intention of following the advice or does not understand it.</p> <p data-bbox="834 474 857 499">12</p>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1495 348">Familismo - the emphasis on family as the primary social unit & source of support. This may mean that Latinos will avoid sharing their problems outside of the family unit.</p> <p data-bbox="894 390 1495 564">Simpatia - refers to the importance in the culture of polite & cordial social relations. A Latino may appear to agree with a message even though s/he has no intention of following the advice or does not understand it.</p>
	<p data-bbox="573 632 747 699">CULTURAL CONCEPTS</p> <p data-bbox="513 705 849 806">Personalismo: a preference for relationships with others that reflect a certain familiarity & warmth. Latinos may be more likely to trust & cooperate with someone with whom they have had pleasant conversations.</p> <p data-bbox="513 825 829 905">Machismo: Latino culture reinforces the belief that men always have to be in control. It is unnatural for a Latino male to open up to a stranger, or to show signs of vulnerability.</p> <p data-bbox="834 898 857 924">13</p>	<p data-bbox="894 606 1495 781">Personalismo - a preference for relationships with others that reflect a certain familiarity & warmth. Latinos may be more likely to trust & cooperate with someone with whom they have had pleasant conversations.</p> <p data-bbox="894 825 1503 968">Machismo - Latino culture reinforces the belief that men always have to be in control. It is unnatural for a Latino male to open up to a stranger, or to show signs of vulnerability.</p>
	<p data-bbox="573 1052 747 1119">CULTURAL CONCEPTS</p> <p data-bbox="513 1125 846 1226">Marianismo: literally, the “long-suffering woman.” It is a cultural belief that Latina women should get married to serve their husbands & children. They should remain married forever & “bear their cross” until the end.</p> <p data-bbox="513 1245 849 1325">Time: Latinos have a more flexible understanding of punctuality than non-Latinos. Saving time is seen as less important than a smooth, warm social relationship.</p> <p data-bbox="834 1318 857 1344">14</p>	<p data-bbox="894 1010 1503 1220">Marianismo - literally, the “long-suffering woman.” It is a cultural belief that Latina women should get married to serve their husbands & children. They should remain married forever & “bear their cross” until the end.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1262 1495 1409">Time - Latinos have a more flexible understanding of punctuality than non-Latinos. Saving time is seen as less important than a smooth, warm social relationship.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1482 1422 1549">Ask: What are some types of gambling common in the Latino community?</p>
 <p data-bbox="297 1703 505 1787">Types of Gambling in Latino Community</p>	<p data-bbox="540 1591 862 1696"><i>Briefly describe each of these gambling games & its role in the community.</i></p>	<p data-bbox="894 1591 1373 1843">Cock fights - Cards - Dice - Slot machines in bodegas (bakeries) - Bingo - Casinos - Underground lotteries -</p>






Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
	<p>COCK FIGHTS</p>  <p>Pelea De Gallos</p> <p>15</p>	
	<p>CARDS & DICE</p>  <p>16</p>	
	<p>VIDEO SLOT MACHINES IN BODEGAS</p>  <p>17</p>	
	<p>BINGO & CASINOS</p>  <p>18</p>	
	<p>UNDERGROUND LOTTERIES</p>  <p>19</p>	<p>These games play an important social role in the community. They are viewed as a natural way to interact and socialize. Most of these games are illegal <u>and</u> culturally acceptable. It is only a problem if you get caught! There is not much education in the community about gambling as an addiction.</p>


Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="337 898 472 928">5 minutes</p> <p data-bbox="418 1045 509 1075">Page 4</p> <div data-bbox="298 1180 423 1381">  <p data-bbox="298 1352 423 1381">Techniques</p> </div> <div data-bbox="451 1180 862 1495">  <p data-bbox="526 1199 813 1266">TECHNIQUES THAT WORK</p> <ul data-bbox="500 1283 850 1461" style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clarify with client what therapy is about & educate client on late appointments, payments & cancellations ➤ Be patient. ➤ Make sure the client understands you are a counselor, not a doctor. <p data-bbox="834 1465 862 1495">20</p> </div> <div data-bbox="451 1507 862 1822">  <p data-bbox="526 1526 813 1593">TECHNIQUES THAT WORK</p> <ul data-bbox="500 1610 837 1808" style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Try to be flexible. Allow some extra time when you see these clients. ➤ Be prepared to do more outreach than you would with other clients. ➤ Self-evaluate at times. Are you reacting to what the client says or to what is different from your cultural norms? <p data-bbox="834 1791 862 1820">21</p> </div>	<p data-bbox="553 898 850 1003">Treatment Techniques <i>Briefly read through these techniques.</i></p> <div data-bbox="548 1031 659 1161">  </div>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1500 310">Ask: How might these core cultural attitudes impact interventions or treatment for problem gambling? <i>(people are less likely to discuss problems outside of the family; men especially are less likely to admit to having a problem; if men do get into treatment, it will take time to get them to open up about perceived vulnerabilities, etc.)</i></p> <p data-bbox="894 533 1500 638">Ask: What implications does this have for you, as providers of service to this community? <i>(understanding the importance of relationship building; not settling for simple agreement - asking patient to explain his/her understanding or what actions they will take, etc.)</i></p> <p data-bbox="894 898 1511 1041">Here are some techniques that work with Latino patients that you can incorporate in to your practice, if you don't already use them. They are listed on page 4.</p>


Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
	<p>TECHNIQUES THAT WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Be open & warm. Respond to personal questions & move on. ➤ Try to include spouse & family members. Don't feel threatened if the client brings different family members to each session without consulting you. Discuss confidentiality & let the client decide who he/she wants to be there. <p>22</p>	
<p>5-7 minutes</p> <p>Page 5</p>	<p>Diagnostic Criteria</p> 	<p>Ok, now let's look at the different criteria we can use to assess an individual's involvement with gambling, regardless of cultural background.</p> <p>The DSM-IV has some diagnostic criteria you should be aware of.</p>
 <p>DSM-IV Criteria</p>	<p>DSM-IV CRITERIA</p> <p>A. Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior as indicated by 5 or more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ preoccupied with gambling ➤ needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money to achieve desired excitement ➤ repeated unsuccessful efforts to control gambling ➤ restless or irritable when trying to cut down or stop ➤ after losing, often returns another day to get even <p>23</p>	<p>Here is a list of specific behaviors that, if 4 or less are present in an individual, it indicates there is a problem with gambling. If 5 or more are present, it indicates that there is a severe problem with gambling. They are listed on Page 7 in your workbook. <i>(read through list)</i></p>
	<p>DSM-IV CRITERIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ lies to others to conceal extent of involvement with gambling ➤ has committed illegal acts to finance gambling ➤ has jeopardized or lost significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity due to gambling ➤ relies on others to provide money to relieve a desperate financial situation caused by gambling <p>B. The gambling behavior is not better accounted for by a Manic Episode.</p> <p>24</p>	<p>Ask: What questions do you have about the DSM-IV criteria?</p>




Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script															
<p>10 minutes</p> <p>Page 6</p>   <p>Levels</p>	<p><i>Levels of Gambling</i></p> <p>LEVELS OF GAMBLING CONTINUUM OF PROBLEMS</p>  <p>25</p>	<p>Four levels of gambling have been identified by Dr. Howard J. Shaffer, of Harvard Medical School/DOA, that take into account all the ways people now engage in gambling activities. These levels are determined according to consequences or severity of the problem, and is how most gambling screens generally classify gambling activities. Let's take a quick look at these levels - Page 8.</p> <p>Level Zero - no gambling. People in this category have never gambled in their lifetime.</p> <p>Level One - social or recreational gambling. These individuals experience no adverse consequences from gambling activities.</p> <p>Level Two - gambling with some significant adverse consequences. People in this category may be at some risk, or “in transition,” of progressing to Level Three, or may be “in transition” away from gambling. Some screens refer to this as “problem” gambling.</p>															
<p>Page 7</p>   <p>Prevalence of Levels 2 & 3</p>	<p>PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM GAMBLING</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="490 1348 854 1516"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lifetime</th> <th>Past Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Level 3 Gambling</td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>0.9 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2 and 3 Gambling</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>2.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(NRC, 1999)</p> <p>26</p> <p>PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM GAMBLING</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="490 1675 854 1843"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Lifetime</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Level 3 Gambling</td> <td>1.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Level 2 and 3 Gambling</td> <td>2.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(NORC, 1999)</p> <p>27</p>		Lifetime	Past Year	Level 3 Gambling	1.5%	0.9 %	Level 2 and 3 Gambling	5.4%	2.9%		Lifetime	Level 3 Gambling	1.2%	Level 2 and 3 Gambling	2.5%	<p>Level Three - person experiences severe significant adverse consequences from gambling, which meet a diagnostic code. These people experience a level of impairment due to involvement with excessive gambling activities. Some screens refer to this as “pathological.”</p> <p>Level Four - those individuals who are in, or willing to enter, treatment to address the problem. They can actually be a subset of any of the previously mentioned levels.</p> <p>If we go back to looking at prevalence of problem gambling, we can see that only a small percent of the population falls in to Level 3, and also in the combining of Level 2 and Level 3.</p>
	Lifetime	Past Year															
Level 3 Gambling	1.5%	0.9 %															
Level 2 and 3 Gambling	5.4%	2.9%															
	Lifetime																
Level 3 Gambling	1.2%																
Level 2 and 3 Gambling	2.5%																

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="329 457 477 489">15 minutes</p> <div data-bbox="293 1375 423 1575">  <p data-bbox="293 1518 423 1575">Types of Information</p> </div> <div data-bbox="440 1400 857 1869"> <p data-bbox="524 1415 768 1444">Types of Information</p> <hr data-bbox="483 1451 808 1457"/> </div>	<p data-bbox="537 457 867 525"><i>Screening & Assessment Tools</i></p>	<p data-bbox="891 205 1487 306"><i>Ask: What questions do you have about the Levels of Gambling, or the similarities/differences with substance abuse?</i></p> <p data-bbox="891 457 1430 558">One thing we have to be clear about is the difference between “screening” and “assessment.”</p> <p data-bbox="891 604 1438 672"><i>Ask: What are the differences between a screening and an assessment?</i></p> <p data-bbox="891 716 1474 892">Screening instruments help determine if an individual has risk factors associated with the existence or development of problems or disorders. If so, that person is identified for further evaluation and diagnosis.</p> <p data-bbox="891 936 1511 1293">Assessment tools are used during the diagnostic process to make further evaluation and more precise decisions regarding the state of an individual’s at-risk behaviors and a possible treatment strategy. The assessment process is complex, and includes screening, evaluation and diagnostic activities. It provides a foundation for developing a relationship with the person, a blueprint for treatment plans, and a baseline for monitoring progress.</p> <p data-bbox="891 1337 1425 1438">Today we will briefly look at one tool for screening and look more in-depth at two assessment tools.</p> <p data-bbox="891 1518 1500 1661"><i>Ask: What types of information would you want to obtain from your client to determine if there is a gambling problem? (list responses on flipchart)</i></p>

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p>(3 minutes) Page 9</p>  <p>CAGE</p>  <p>CAGE</p> 	<p>CAGE</p> <p>CAGE ADAPTED FOR GAMBLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Have you ever attempted to <i>C</i>ut down on your gambling? ➤ Has anyone ever <i>A</i>nnoyed you or gotten on your nerves by telling you to cut down or stop gambling? ➤ Have you ever felt <i>G</i>uilty about your gambling? ➤ Have you ever felt the need to gamble when your <i>E</i>yes opened? <p style="text-align: right;">28</p>	<p>This is a good list - you already know the kinds of items you want to ask about. It is very similar to screening questions for other types of addictions.</p> <p>There is a tool - the CAGE - that was originally used to screen for alcohol abuse. Then it was adapted for screening for drug abuse - the CAGE-AID (Adapted to Include Drugs). Now there is another adapted version that can be used when screening for gambling problems. It is on page 9 in your workbook.</p> <p>This is a good first pass when you don't have time, or weren't prepared to have to ask questions from a formal paper and pencil screening tool. Positive responses to two or more of the questions is a strong indicator of potential gambling problems. This would indicate that more information is needed or that some form of intervention is necessary.</p> <p>Just FYI - Gamblers Anonymous also has a self-assessment screening tool based on 12 step principles and practices, however, it has not been well validated or widely used in clinical settings.</p>
<p>Pages 10-17 and End of Workbook</p>	 <p><i>A</i></p>	<p>There are two more common and more precise screening tools that will help you to get this information. They are the South Oaks Screen, or SOGS, and the Massachusetts Gambling Screen, or MAGS. Both tools have demonstrated reliability and validity, and are readily interpretable. Let's look at each of them. They are on pages 10-17, as well as in the Appendix of your workbook.</p>
<p>(4 minutes) Pages 10-13</p>	<p>SOGS</p> 	<p>The SOGS was introduced in 1987 and is based on the DSM-III-R. (<i>Read through some of the questions and explain the scoring procedure.</i>)</p> <p>Ask: What questions do you have about the SOGS?</p>

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p><i>(4 minutes)</i></p> <p>Pages 14-17</p>	<p>MAGS</p> 	<p>The MAGS, introduced in 1994, is the first instrument based solely on the DSM-IV criteria, and the first instrument to introduce weighted items for gambling assessment. It recognizes that some symptoms are more important than others. It has a long and short form. The short form is what is included in your workbook.</p> <p><i>(Read through some of the questions and explain the scoring procedure.)</i></p> <p>Ask: What questions do you have about the MAGS?</p>
<p>20 minutes</p>	<p>Application</p> <p><i>Pair people up and hand out part 2A of the case study.</i></p> <p><i>Be sure everyone uses the SOGS for part 2A and the MAGS for part 2B.</i></p> <p><i>Be sure everyone uses the SOGS/MAGS samples on pages 10-17.</i></p> <p><i>Keep a strict eye on the time.</i></p>	<p>Now let's take 10 minutes and practice using these 2 tools.</p> <p>This is what we'll do - you will work in pairs. I will hand out part 2A of our earlier case study to one person in each pair. That person will be the client and the other will be the clinician. The first round - part 2A, the clinician will use the SOGS to screen this client for a gambling problem. You will have 5 minutes to do the screening and make a determination. I will call time.</p> <p>Then I will hand out part 2B. You will switch roles and this time, the person playing the clinician will use the MAGS. Again, you will have 5 minutes to go through the tool and make your determination.</p> <p>Then we will discuss your experiences and decisions as a large group.</p> <p>Ask: What questions do you have about this activity?</p>
<p><i>(10 minutes total)</i></p>	<p><i>Conduct practice</i></p>	

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p><i>(5 minutes)</i></p>	<p><i>Discussion</i></p>	<p>OK! Let's come back together as a group and talk about this experience.</p> <p>Ask: What did you find most useful about the SOGS?</p> <p>Ask: What was less useful? Most difficult?</p> <p>Ask: What determination did you come up with for this client? <i>(Take a few responses. Ask for rationale. Give "correct" answer.)</i></p> <p>Ask: What did you find most useful about the MAGS?</p> <p>Ask: What was less useful? Most difficult?</p> <p>Ask: What determination did you come up with for this client? <i>(Take a few responses. Ask for rationale. Give "correct" answer.)</i></p> <p>Ask: What questions/comments do you have about these screening tools?</p>
<p><i>(3 minutes)</i></p> <p>CIDI Contact Information</p>	<p>CIDI</p> 	<p>There is one assessment tool that is available for problem gambling. It is called the Composite International Diagnostic Interviewing tool, or CIDI. We do not have copies of them, but if you want or need a copy, you can contact the American Psychiatric Press. The contact information is in your Appendix.</p> <p>Ask: What questions or comments do you have about any of the material we've covered today?</p>

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p data-bbox="337 205 467 235">3 minutes</p> <p data-bbox="354 277 506 306">Pages 18-19</p> <div data-bbox="326 478 407 617">  </div> <p data-bbox="298 634 407 663">Resources</p>	<p data-bbox="634 205 769 235"><i>Resources</i></p> <div data-bbox="548 254 659 390">  </div> <div data-bbox="574 401 630 453">  </div> <p data-bbox="570 485 781 514">RESOURCES</p> <p data-bbox="586 520 764 541">12 Step Support Groups</p> <p data-bbox="500 543 829 564">➤ Gamblers Anonymous – for those with a gambling problem</p> <p data-bbox="500 567 829 588">Eastern Massachusetts 617-338-6020</p> <p data-bbox="500 590 748 611">www.newenglandga.com; info@newenglandga.com</p> <p data-bbox="500 613 699 634">Western Massachusetts 888-519-5059</p> <p data-bbox="500 636 699 657">Rhode Island 401-553-1441</p> <p data-bbox="500 659 699 680">Connecticut 203-777-5585</p> <p data-bbox="500 682 699 703">New Hampshire 603-644-8097</p> <p data-bbox="500 705 699 726">Eastern New York 518-292-0414</p> <p data-bbox="500 728 699 749">New York City 212-903-4400</p> <p data-bbox="500 751 699 772">International 213-386-8789</p> <p data-bbox="500 774 813 795">www.gamblersanonymous.org; isomain@gamblersanonymous.org</p> <p data-bbox="834 760 857 781">29</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="570 835 781 865">RESOURCES</p> <p data-bbox="586 871 764 892">12 Step Support Groups</p> <p data-bbox="500 907 813 928">➤ Bettors Anonymous – for those with a gambling problem</p> <p data-bbox="537 930 683 951">978-988-1777 ; 781-662-5199</p> <p data-bbox="500 976 829 997">➤ Gam-Anon - for family members and friends of problem gamblers</p> <p data-bbox="537 999 618 1020">888-644-8482</p> <p data-bbox="537 1022 740 1043">www.gamanon.org; info@gamanon.org</p> <p data-bbox="834 1100 857 1121">30</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="570 1173 781 1203">RESOURCES</p> <p data-bbox="545 1209 805 1230">Massachusetts Treatment Resources</p> <p data-bbox="500 1241 846 1304">The Massachusetts Department of Public Health offers gambling treatment programs – outpatient counseling for people experiencing gambling problems &/or their families.</p> <p data-bbox="500 1314 846 1377">The Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling has the most current information on specific support group meetings and counseling services:</p> <p data-bbox="500 1377 789 1398">Helpline: 1-800-426-1234 (MA only) ; 617-426-1234</p> <p data-bbox="500 1400 764 1421">There is a Spanish-speaking Helpline available.</p> <p data-bbox="500 1423 708 1444">www.masscompulsivegambling.org</p> <p data-bbox="834 1442 857 1463">31</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="570 1503 781 1533">RESOURCES</p> <p data-bbox="513 1539 829 1560">National Treatment & Education Resources</p> <p data-bbox="537 1577 805 1598">The National Council on Problem Gambling</p> <p data-bbox="618 1600 724 1621">208 G Street NE</p> <p data-bbox="594 1623 748 1644">Washington, DC 20002</p> <p data-bbox="626 1646 716 1667">202-547-9204</p> <p data-bbox="570 1669 773 1690">National Help Line: 1-800-4700</p> <p data-bbox="594 1692 740 1713">www.ncpgambling.org</p> <p data-bbox="618 1715 724 1736">Ncpg@erols.com</p> <p data-bbox="834 1766 857 1787">32</p>	<p data-bbox="894 205 1503 453">A number of resources are listed for you on pages 18-19. In the Appendix is a copy of the Mass Council newsletter, which lists information, education and referral sources, a calendar of events, addictions-related web-sites and interesting articles about advancements in the field.</p>

Time & Media	Trainers Notes	Training Script
<p>5 minutes</p>	<p><i>Action Planning & Evaluations</i> <i>Hand out evaluations.</i></p>	<p>Please take a few minutes and complete the evaluation for the Council We need your feedback so we can continue to make this session effective, and to know what other information would be useful, either in another training session, or in some other way.</p> <p>At the end of the evaluation is a personal and organization action plan. Please also take a minute to think of one thing you will do differently and one thing your agency can do differently based on what you learned today.</p> <p>Thank you!</p>

Appendix

Understanding and Recognizing Problem Gambling for Clinicians Serving the Latino Community

Case Study Notes to Trainer

The following pages contain the 2 case studies - Raul and Juana - that you will be using in the Application/Similarities & Differences section of the workshop. They are also in the Participants' Workbook, on pages 8 & 9.

At the end of each case study, there are questions that the participants will either answer verbally in the large group, or work in small groups to answer them. There are notes in italics after each of the questions. These notes are possible responses for each question, and a rationale for the recommended answers.

The important thing is for the participants to work with the material and come up with a thoughtful, reasonable rationale for their answers. As in real life, these are not hard and fast situations, and may be perceived a bit differently from one person to another. The discussion and application is the key to the activities.

Case Study #1 - Raul

Raul is 40 years old and lives with his wife, Lydia, of fifteen years and their two kids, Raul Jr., age 10 and Jennifer 6. Raul works fulltime in the kitchen at a local hotel and speaks limited English. He says he does his work and does not socialize with co-workers because of the “bochinche” (gossip). Raul has worked in the restaurant service industry ever since he arrived from his country.

Raul’s gambling began when he was a child. His father would take him to the local cockfights and would allow him to place small bets. When Raul was old enough he began to raise roosters with his father and soon thereafter he started to frequent the local gambling venue. He says his passion soon became “los topos” (dice) and “las barajas” (cards). Raul began drinking at the age of 16 and continues to do so.

Raul drinks every weekend when he goes to play cards and dice at the local underground casino. He says he feels “alive and in his element.” When he is drinking and playing he can speak with anyone. He reports that he often borrows money and on many occasions he comes home with no money, but “that’s just bad luck.”

His wife and kids always know when he loses all his money. They try to steer clear of him. They say, “He is not a very fun person to be around on most Sundays.” On Sunday’s he doesn’t want to be bothered; he says he needs his rest for the workweek ahead. On the rare occasion that he wins some money, he is very talkative and friendly. He will even bring little presents home for the kids.

1. What do you notice of the history of Raul’s gambling?

Started at a young age, both gambling & drinking. Seems to give him false confidence. Losing affects his mood. Denies having a problem.

2. If appropriate, identify the DSM IV-TR criterion that matches Raul’s behavior?

Restless & irritable after losing; borrows money to gamble; lies to his family about his mood swings; is jeopardizing his relationship with his family & possibly friends from whom he borrows money.

3. Which level do you think Raul is engaged in?

Level 3.

Case Study #2 - Juana

Juana is 35 years old and a single mother of three children. She works as a receptionist at the local health center. Juana was born and raised in New York City. She claims she enjoys her job because it enables her to interact with many people from the community.

Juana began to gamble ten years ago when she started going occasionally to the local bingo. She reports that going to the bingo was a way to get out of the house and meet new people when she divorced her husband. On occasion she goes to the casino with friends from work. Going to the bingo has become a daily ritual. Juana often borrows money from co-workers and then feels ashamed. She states, “Sometimes I can’t look at them in the face until I pay.” In addition, Juana buys scratch tickets on her way home from work at least twice a week.

Her increased gambling behavior is affecting her relationship with the children. The oldest has to baby sit when she goes to bingo or the casino. She frequently has no money to buy them clothing, food and other things. She says that kids that have it all “do not appreciate anything.”

Juana often speaks to her friend about how bad she feels when she loses and/or borrows money and when her kids ask for things she cannot provide. A close friend at work has recommended that she seek counseling, but she is hesitant. Juana often says, “Counseling is for locos” (crazy people) and I am not that.” However, Juana recognizes that she no longer goes to bingo to meet people and get out of the house. She reports feeling desperate but doesn’t know what to do.

1. What do you notice of the history of Juana’s gambling?

Gambling for 10 years as a way to meet other people. Has escalated to daily gambling in some form or another. Feels ashamed of her “habit.”

2. If appropriate, identify the DSM IV-TR criterion that matches Juana’s behavior?

Possibly preoccupied—gambles daily; borrows money from coworkers; jeopardizing her relationship with her children & possibly coworkers from whom she borrows money.

3. Which level do you think Juana is engaged in?

Level 2, moving to Level 3 if she doesn’t get help.

Trainer Notes : Similarities/Differences with Substance Abuse

Note: The following is background information for you, the trainer. Read it before teaching the class, and use it as needed in the discussions that arise during the workshop.

- Comorbidity:
 - ⇒ Researchers have found that 10-20% of chemically dependent patients they have studied are Level 3 gamblers.
 - ⇒ Another 10-20% are Level 2 gamblers.
 - ⇒ 50% of compulsive gamblers report having had some occurrence of psychoactive substance abuse at some time in their life.
- Researchers have found common personality characteristics shared by pathological gamblers and people whom are chemically dependent:
 - ⇒ Rate of depression is elevated
 - ⇒ Rate of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is elevated
 - ⇒ Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)
 - ⇒ Come from a dysfunctional family system
- As with substance abuse, pathological gambling has an impact on families. Similar traits have been found in chemically dependent households and households with compulsive gamblers, such as:
 - ⇒ Denying
 - ⇒ Minimizing
 - ⇒ Rationalizing
 - ⇒ Enabling (financial bailouts, covering up)
 - ⇒ Families wind up with high stress and being exhausted
- Both alcohol and gambling have identifiable stages which the addict goes through:
 - ⇒ Alcohol Stages: *Early* (Social), (Brown, 1986) *Middle* (Some problems apparent but not recognized as associated with alcohol), and *Late* (Physical dependence, serious problems, diagnosable evidence).
 - ⇒ Gambling Stages: *Winning* (Enjoyable pastime, occasional gambling with frequent winnings, experience of excitement or “high” when gambling, increase in amount of time and money spent gambling, escape from cares and worries), *Losing* (Increase in losses, the “chase”, relationships, career, finances suffer, increased borrowing—legal and illegal, hiding gambling and lying, thinks only of gambling), *Desperation* (Total obsession with gambling/getting even/paying off debts, extreme financial pressure, betting often done

Trainer Notes : Similarities/Differences with Substance Abuse

with borrowed or stolen money, irrational, erratic behavior, alienation from family and friends, damaged reputation from illegal acts, remorse, self-pity, panic).

- Recovery through 12-step programs:
 - ⇒ AA was started in 1935, GA in 1957.
 - ⇒ Both of these self-help groups are recognized as effective aids in recovery for an addicted person.
 - ⇒ Both addictions have significant bottoming-out points.
 - ⇒ The “bottom” has been raised for alcoholics with the increased awareness of alcohol and other drug use.
 - ⇒ In a relative sense, GA is going through its adolescent growing stage and adapting to its growing membership. Gambling has a long way to go to develop the awareness that the problem is statistically very significant and that the rates of addiction are increasing as gambling continues to be more socially acceptable and more available.

- Over the past decade the awareness of gambling problems and its relationship of comorbidity with substance dependence has caused an increase in screening for problem gambling on one side and an increase in screening for substance abuse on the other.

Notes for Assessment Role Plays

The following two role plays are designed as an opportunity for participants to use the SOGS and MAGS assessment tools.

You will need to have copies of both of the role plays to hand out during the training.

Pair participants up, and instruct one to be the clinician and the other to be the client for the first round. Then, hand out either case study, being sure that everyone is working on the same one at the same time. This will make debriefing them easier.

Instruct the person playing the client to read the role and try to get into the persona of the client as much as possible. Especially try to incorporate some of the cultural concepts discussed in the training. Then, proceed in the exercise in that character.

Hand out the second role play and have the participants change roles.

SOGS Role Play

You are **Maria**. You are 43 years old, married, with three children.

Every day you go to the “bodega” (corner store) to purchase food and other things for the house. While you are there you always play the video slot machines and on some occasions you play the underground lottery with the local bookie. Frequently you return with no food or money because you lost it all.

When you don’t go to the bodega, the bookie comes to your house. This enables you to play the numbers daily.

Losing puts you in a bad mood - you know you become very quiet, irritable, and distant from your three kids and husband. You and your husband have gotten into some heated arguments because he has noticed your behavior and has confronted you. He now refuses to trust you with money and insists that you stop this behavior or else.

You feel really bad about the situation, but don’t know what to do. A friend of yours noticed your mood and asked what was wrong. You just mentioned that there were some family issues, but nothing more. She mentioned that she had talked with a counselor once and it had helped her. So, you decided to give it a try and here you are. You don’t know who this person is, but you’ll see how it goes.

MAGS Role Play

You are **José**. You are 28 years old. You are married and have 2 children. You work hard in the tobacco fields of Western Massachusetts.

You were brought up in Puerto Rico and your father taught you everything there is to know about cockfights. This is a major source of recreation and entertainment for you. You own several roosters and spend a lot of time and money getting them in to fighting form. Here in the US cockfights are illegal, however, during weekends you visit the local underground cockfights. Most of your money is going to raise and train the roosters as well as to bet on the fights.

Your wife is always asking for money for household needs and the children and you just tell her that you don't have any. You often tell her, "I have the best roosters and they will make us money, you will see." You work hard for your money and your wife should not be telling you how to spend it.

More often than not you lose money and become very irritated. You know you usually take it on your wife, children and co-workers. You don't like that about yourself, but you also don't like her nagging you about the money. You just know you are going to win a lot one of these days. If she could just be supportive and patient.

You overheard a co-worker talking about going to a counselor to deal with some issues he and his wife are having. So, you decided to give it a try yourself. You're not sure this will do any good, and you don't want to share too much with this stranger, but you don't like fighting with your wife.

Outline for 1.5 Hour Training

Welcome, Objectives, Agenda	10 minutes
Introductions, Types of Gambling	10 minutes
Definitions	5 minutes
Prevalence	5 minutes
Concepts of Latino Culture	10 minutes
Treatment Techniques.....	5 minutes
Diagnostic Criteria	5 minutes
Case Studies, Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse	25 minutes
Assessment Tools (Brief Overview).....	5 minutes
Resources	5 minutes
Action Planning, Evaluation.....	5 minutes

Participant Workbook

Understanding and Recognizing Problem Gambling for Clinicians Serving the Latino Community



Massachusetts Council on
Compulsive Gambling

We understand the problem. We can help.

Objectives

After participating in today's session, you will be able to:

- Identify the difference between gambling and problem gambling
- Identify different types of gambling
- Discuss cultural characteristics of Latinos
- Identify signs & symptoms of problem gambling
- Explain the similarities/differences between substance abuse & problem gambling
- Use assessment tools to determine if someone has a problem with gambling
- Identify sources for assessment, referrals & resources

Agenda

- Welcome, Objectives, Agenda
- Introductions, Definitions, Growth/expansion of Gambling in U.S.
- Cultural Characteristics of Latino Community
- Types of Gambling in Latino Community
- Treatment Techniques for Latino Clients
- Diagnostic Criteria
- Levels of Gambling
- Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse
- Screening & Assessment Tools
- Resources
- Action Planning, Evaluation

Gambling Definitions

Gambling

“... risking something of value on the outcome of an event when the probability of winning is less than certain.”

(David A. Korn & Howard J. Shaffer, *Journal of Gambling Studies*, Winter 1999, Vol. 15 - #4, pg. 292)

Social Gambling

People who gamble in social settings & have no ill effects from gambling. There is a continuum in this category:

- folks who gamble occasionally, with the emphasis on the social context vs. the gambling & who can take or leave the gambling experience, to
- others who gamble more heavily, with more of an emphasis on the gambling than the social interactions.

(MCCG Fact Sheet & AADAC)

Problem Gambling

The term used to cover the entire range of harmful gambling involvement. That is, gambling that results in some kind of negative impact on the person's life or on the lives of the gambler's family, friends, and/or co-workers. It can be an occasional impact or an ongoing and serious situation. (AADAC)

Gambler's Anonymous

“Any betting or wagering for self or others, whether for money or not, no matter how slight or insignificant, where the outcome is uncertain or depends upon chance or “skill”, constitutes gambling.”

(Gambler's Anonymous, March 1994, Handbook)

DSM-IV Definition

“Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior that disrupts personal, family or vocational pursuits”.

Cultural Characteristics of Latino Community

Familismo - the emphasis on family as the primary social unit & source of support. This may mean that Latinos will avoid sharing their problems outside of the family unit.

Simpatia - refers to the importance in the culture of polite & cordial social relations. A Latino may appear to agree with a message even though s/he has no intention of following the advice or does not understand it.

Personalismo - a preference for relationships with others that reflect a certain familiarity & warmth. Latinos may be more likely to trust & cooperate with someone with whom they have had pleasant conversations.

Machismo - Latino culture reinforces the belief that men always have to be in control. It is unnatural for a Latino male to open up to a stranger, or to show signs of vulnerability.

Marianismo - literally, the “long-suffering woman.” It is a cultural belief that Latina women should get married to serve their husbands & children. They should remain married forever & “bear their cross” until the end.

Time - Latinos have a more flexible understanding of punctuality than non-Latinos. Saving time is seen as less important than a smooth, warm social relationship.

Treatment Techniques That Work with Latino Clients

- Clarify with client what therapy is about & educate client on late appointments, payments & cancellations
- Be patient. Some clients are quick learners, but others may require extra time.
- Make sure the client understands you are a counselor, not a doctor. Explain what a doctor does versus what a counselor does.
- Try to be flexible. Allow some extra time when you see these clients.
- Be prepared to do more outreach than you would with other clients.
- Self-evaluate at times. Are you reacting to what the client says or to what is different from your cultural norms?
- Be open & warm. Respond to personal questions & move on.
- Try to include spouse & family members. Don't feel threatened or out of control if the client brings different family members to each session without consulting you. It is usually uncomfortable for therapists not to know who the clients are. For the Latino client, bringing additional family members is a sign of support and caring. If confidentiality is an issue, discuss it with the client and let the client decide who he/she wants to be include in the sessions.

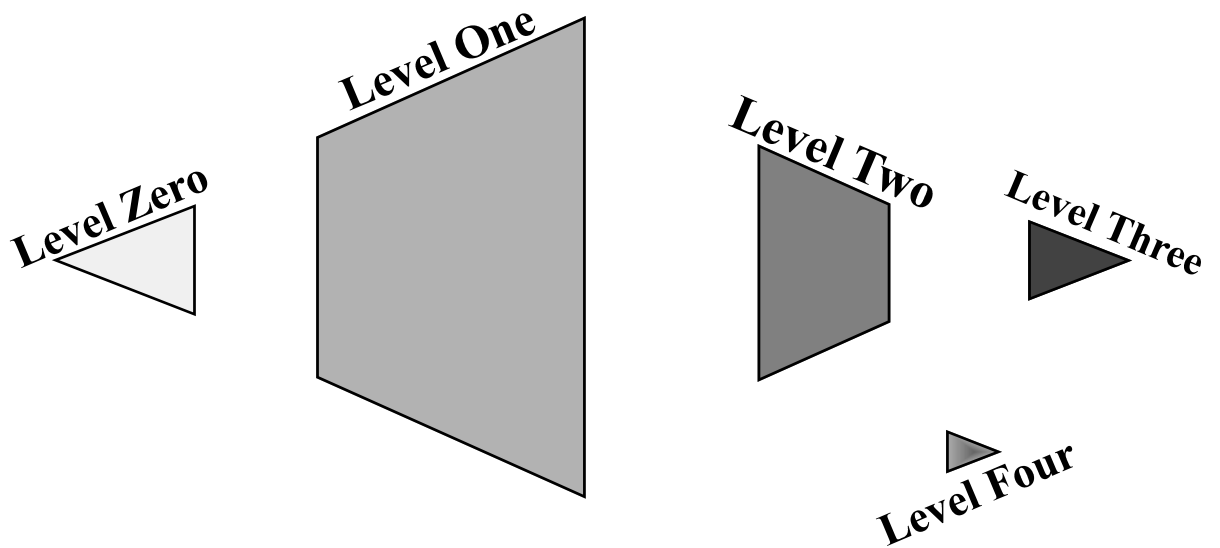
DSM-IV Criteria

A. Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior as indicated by 5 or more:

- Preoccupation - preoccupied with gambling
- Tolerance - needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money to achieve desired excitement
- Loss of Control - repeated unsuccessful efforts to control gambling
- Withdrawal - restless or irritable when trying to cut down or stop
- Chasing - after losing, often returns another day to get even
- Lying - lies to others to conceal extent of involvement with gambling
- Illegal Acts - has committed illegal acts to finance gambling
- Risked Significant Relationship - has jeopardized or lost significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity due to gambling
- Bailout - relies on others to provide money to relieve a desperate financial situation caused by gambling

B. The gambling behavior is not better accounted for by a Manic Episode.

Levels of Gambling



Legend:

Shape & Size = Prevalence of the problem. The larger the shape, the more prevalent that type of gambling is.

Color/Shading = Severity of the problem. The darker the color/shade, the more severe the problem is.

Prevalence of Level 2 & 3 Gambling

NRC, 1999
National Research Council

	Lifetime	Past Year
Level 3 Gambling	1.5%	0.9%
Level 2 <i>and</i> 3 Gambling	5.40%	2.9%

Prevalence of Level 2 & 3 Gambling

NORC, 1999
National Opinion Research Center

	Lifetime
Level 3 Gambling	1.2%
Level 2 <i>and</i> 3 Gambling	2.5%

Case Study #1 - Raul

Raul is 40 years old and lives with his wife, Lydia, of fifteen years and their two kids, Raul Jr., age 10 and Jennifer 6. Raul works fulltime in the kitchen at a local hotel and speaks limited English. He says he does his work and does not socialize with co-workers because of the “bochinche” (gossip). Raul has worked in the restaurant service industry ever since he arrived from his country.

Raul’s gambling began when he was a child. His father would take him to the local cockfights and would allow him to place small bets. When Raul was old enough he began to raise roosters with his father and soon thereafter he started to frequent the local gambling venue. He says his passion soon became “los topos” (dice) and “las barajas” (cards). Raul began drinking at the age of 16 and continues to do so.

Raul drinks every weekend when he goes to play cards and dice at the local underground casino. He says he feels “alive and in his element.” When he is drinking and playing he can speak with anyone. He reports that he often borrows money and on many occasions he comes home with no money, but “that’s just bad luck.”

His wife and kids always know when he loses all his money. They try to steer clear of him. They say, “He is not a very fun person to be around on most Sundays.” On Sunday’s he doesn’t want to be bothered; he says he needs his rest for the workweek ahead. On the rare occasion that he wins some money, he is very talkative and friendly. He will even bring little presents home for the kids.

- 1. What do you notice of the history of Raul’s gambling?**
- 2. If appropriate, identify the DSM IV-TR criterion that matches Raul’s behavior?**
- 3. Which level do you think Raul is engaged in?**

Case Study #2 - Juana

Juana is 35 years old and a single mother of three children. She works as a receptionist at the local health center. Juana was born and raised in New York City. She claims she enjoys her job because it enables her to interact with many people from the community.

Juana began to gamble ten years ago when she started going occasionally to the local bingo. She reports that going to the bingo was a way to get out of the house and meet new people when she divorced her husband. On occasion she goes to the casino with friends from work. Going to the bingo has become a daily ritual. Juana often borrows money from co-workers and then feels ashamed. She states, “Sometimes I can’t look at them in the face until I pay.” In addition, Juana buys scratch tickets on her way home from work at least twice a week.

Her increased gambling behavior is affecting her relationship with the children. The oldest has to baby sit when she goes to bingo or the casino. She frequently has no money to buy them clothing, food and other things. She says that kids that have it all “do not appreciate anything.”

Juana often speaks to her friend about how bad she feels when she loses and/or borrows money and when her kids ask for things she cannot provide. A close friend at work has recommended that she seek counseling, but she is hesitant. Juana often says, “Counseling is for locos” (crazy people) and I am not that.” However, Juana recognizes that she no longer goes to bingo to meet people and get out of the house. She reports feeling desperate but doesn’t know what to do.

- 1. What do you notice of the history of Juana’s gambling?**
- 2. If appropriate, identify the DSM IV-TR criterion that matches Juana’s behavior?**
- 3. Which level do you think Juana is engaged in?**

Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse

Similarities	Differences

CAGE

Adapted for gambling:

- Have you ever attempted to **Cut** down on your gambling?
- Has anyone ever **Annoyed** you or gotten on your nerves by telling you to cut down or stop gambling?
- Have you ever felt **Guilty** about your gambling?
- Have you ever felt the need to gamble when your **Eyes** opened?

South Oaks Gambling Screen

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Please indicate which of the following types of gambling you have done in your lifetime. For each type, mark one answer: "Not at all," Less than once a week," or "Once a week or more."

Not At All	Less Than 1x/Week	1x/Week or more	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Play cards for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Bet on horses, dogs, or other animals (at OTB, the track or with a bookie)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Bet on sports (parlay cards, with a bookie or at Jai Alai)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Played dice games (including craps, over & under or other dice games) for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) Gambled in a casino (legal or otherwise)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Played the numbers or bet on lotteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G) Played bingo for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H) Played the stock, options and/or commodities market
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I) Played slot machines, poker machines or other gambling machines
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	J) Bowled, shot pool, played golf or some other game of skill for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	K) Pull tabs or "paper" games other than lotteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L) Some form of gambling not listed above (please specify) _____

2. What is the largest amount of money you have ever gambled with on one day?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never have gambled | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$100 up to \$1,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1.00 or less | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$1,000 up to \$10,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$1.00 up to \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$10,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$10 up to \$100 | |

3. Check which of the following people in your life has (or had) a gambling problem:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father | <input type="checkbox"/> Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> A brother or sister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A grandparent | <input type="checkbox"/> My spouse or partner | <input type="checkbox"/> My child(ren) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Another relative | <input type="checkbox"/> A friend or someone else important in my life | |

4. When you gamble, how often do you go back another day to win back money you lost?

- Never
- Some of the time (less than half the time I lost)
- Most of the time I lost
- Every time I lost

South Oaks Gambling Screen

5. Have you ever claimed to be winning money gambling but weren't really? In fact, you lost?
 Never (or never gamble)
 Yes, less than half the time I lost
 Yes, most of the time
6. Do you feel you have ever had a problem with betting money or gambling?
 No
 Yes, in the past but not now
 Yes
7. Did you ever gamble more than you intended to? Yes No
8. Have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Yes No
9. Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? Yes No
10. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop betting money or gambling but didn't think you could? Yes No
11. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, I.O.U.'s or other signs of betting or gambling from your spouse, children or other important people in your life? Yes No
12. Have you ever argued with people you live with over how you handle money? Yes No
13. If you answered "yes" to question 12 - have money arguments ever centered on your gambling? Yes No
14. Have you ever borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling? Yes No

South Oaks Gambling Screen

15. Have you ever lost time from work (or school) due to betting money or gambling? Yes No
16. If you borrowed money to gamble or to pay gambling debts, who or where did you borrow from? (check "yes" or "no" for each)
- A) From household money Yes No
- B) From your spouse Yes No
- C) From other relatives or in-laws Yes No
- D) From banks, loan companies or credit unions Yes No
- E) From credit cards Yes No
- F) From loan sharks Yes No
- G) You cashed in stocks, bonds or other securities Yes No
- H) You sold personal or family property Yes No
- I) You borrowed on your checking account (passed bad checks) Yes No
- J) You have (had) a credit line with a bookie Yes No
- K) You have (had) a credit line with a casino Yes No

Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc.
190 High St., Suite 5

Boston, Massachusetts 02110-3031

Telephone: 617-426-4554/TTY 617-426-1855

Helpline: 1-800-426-1234/Fax: 617-426-4555

Email: gambling@aol.com/Website: www.masscompulsivegambling.org

An affiliate of The National Council on Problem Gambling Inc.

Funded in part by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Pub-

South Oaks Gambling Screen Score Sheet

Scores on the SOGS are determined by adding up the number of questions which show an "at risk" response.

- _____ Questions 1, 2, and 3 not counted.
- _____ Question 4 - most of the time I lose or every time I lose.
- _____ Question 5 - yes, less than half the time I lose, or yes, most of the time I lose.
- _____ Question 6 - yes, in the past but not now, or yes
- _____ Question 7 - yes
- _____ Question 8 - yes
- _____ Question 9 - yes
- _____ Question 10 - yes
- _____ Question 11 - yes
- _____ Question 12 - not counted
- _____ Question 13 - yes
- _____ Question 14 - yes
- _____ Question 15 - yes
- _____ Question 16a - yes
- _____ Question 16b - yes
- _____ Question 16c - yes
- _____ Question 16d - yes
- _____ Question 16e - yes
- _____ Question 16f - yes
- _____ Question 16g - yes
- _____ Question 16h - yes
- _____ Question 16i - yes
- _____ Question 16j and k - not counted
- _____ **TOTAL** (there are 20 questions which are counted)

0 = no problem
1-4 = some problem
5+ = probable pathological gambler

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Please circle the response that best represents your answer.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Responses</i>
1. Have you ever gambled (for example, bet money on the lottery, bingo, sporting events, casino games, cards, racing or other games of chance)?	1. No Yes
2. Have you ever experienced social, psychological or financial pressure to start gambling or increase how much you gamble?	2. No Yes
3. How much do you usually gamble compared with most other people?	3. Less About the same More
4. Do you feel that the amount or frequency of your gambling is "normal"?	4. Yes No
5. Do friends or relatives think of you as a "normal" gambler? ...	5. Yes No
6. Do you ever feel pressure to gamble when you do not gamble?	6. No Yes

If you never have gambled, please skip to question #29 now.

7. Do you ever feel guilty about your gambling	7. No Yes
8. Does any member of your family ever worry or complain about your gambling?	8. No Yes
9. Have you ever thought that you should reduce or stop gambling?	9. No Yes
10. Are you always able to stop gambling when you want?	10. Yes No
11. Has your gambling ever created problems between you and any member of your family or friends?	11. No Yes
12. Have you ever gotten into trouble at work or school because of your gambling?	12. No Yes
13. Have you ever neglected your obligations (e.g., family, work or school) for two or more days in a row because you were gambling?	13. No Yes
14. Have you ever gone to anyone for help about your gambling?	14. No Yes
15. Have you ever been arrested for a gambling related activity?..	15. No Yes
16. Have you been preoccupied during the past 12 months with thinking of ways to get money for gambling or reliving past gambling experiences (e.g., handicapping, selecting a number)?	16. No Yes
17. During the past 12 months, have you gambled increasingly larger amounts of money to experience your desired level of gambling excitement?	17. No Yes
18. During the past 12 months, did you find that the same amount of gambling had less effect on you than before?	18. No Yes
19. Has stopping gambling or cutting down how much you gamble made you feel restless or irritable during the past 12 months?	19. No Yes

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Responses</i>
20. During the past 12 months, did you gamble to reduce any uncomfortable feelings (e.g., restlessness or irritability) that resulted from having previously stopped or reduced gambling?	20. No Yes
21. Have you gambled as a way of escaping from problems or relieving feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety or depression during the past 12 months?	21. No Yes
22. During the past 12 months, after losing money gambling, have you returned to gambling on another day to win back your lost money?	22. No Yes
23. Have you lied to family members or others to conceal the extent to which you have been gambling during the past 12 months?	23. No Yes
24. Have you committed any illegal acts (e.g., forgery, fraud, theft, embezzlement, etc.) during the past 12 months to finance your gambling?	24. No Yes
25. During the past 12 months, have you jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity because of your gambling?	25. No Yes
26. During the past 12 months, have you relied on other sources (e.g., family, friends, coworkers, bank) to provide you with money to resolve a desperate financial situation caused by your gambling?	26. No Yes
27. During the past 12 months, have you made efforts unsuccessfully to limit, reduce or stop gambling?	27. No Yes
28. How old were you when you placed your first bet?	28. <input style="width: 100px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
29. What is your sex?	29. Female Male
30. What is your age as of your last birthday?	30. <input style="width: 100px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
31. How honest were your responses to each of the questions on this survey?	31. Not at all honest Somewhat dishonest Somewhat honest Very honest

Thank you for your cooperation!

Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc.
 190 High St., Suite 5
 Boston, Massachusetts 02110-3031
 Telephone: 617-426-4554/TTY 617-426-1855
 Helpline: 1-800-426-1234/Fax: 617-426-4555
 Email: gambling@aol.com/Website: www.masscompulsivegambling.org
 An affiliate of The National Council on Problem Gambling Inc.
 Funded in part by

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Scoring Guide Instructions

Step One

- Administer the Massachusetts Gambling Screen¹ (MAGS) to the respondent.

Step Two

- On the Scoring Guide, indicate the respondent's survey answers by circling the appropriate response option for each of the specified questions. The question numbers on the Scoring Guide refer to the question numbers on the MAGS survey.

Not all of the MAGS survey items are used on the Scoring Guide.

Step Three

- For each question, write the selected value on the corresponding line.

Step Four

- Add the seven (7) scores for the MAGS items.
- Enter the sum on the Subtotal line.
- Next, subtract the value .62. Enter the resulting value on the TOTAL 1 line.
- To classify the respondent according to MAGS criteria, refer to the MAGS Classification Key and select the category that corresponds to the value on the TOTAL 1 line.

Step Five

- Add the twelve (12) scores for the DSM-IV items.
- Enter the sum on the TOTAL 2 line.
- To classify the respondent according to the DSM-IV criteria, refer to the DSM-IV Classification Key and select the category that corresponds to the value on the TOTAL 2 line.

¹ Shaffer, H.J., LaBrie, R., Scanlan, K.M. & Cummings, T.N. (1994). Pathological Gambling Among Adolescents: Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS). *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 10(4), 339-362.

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Scoring Guide

To classify according to the MAGS:

(6) no = 0	yes = .63	_____
(8) no = 0	yes = .91	_____
(10) yes = 0	no = .56	_____
(11) no = 0	yes = .93	_____
(12) no = 0	yes = 1.51	_____
(13) no = 0	yes = 1.53	_____
(15) no = 0	yes = 1.63	_____
	Subtotal =	_____
	subtract	_____ 0.62
	Total 1	_____

MAGS Classification Key

- If the value on the Total 1 line is a negative number, the respondent is classified as: Nonpathological.
- If the value on the Total 1 line is between 0 and 2 (including 0 and 2), the respondent is classified as In Transition.
- If the value on the Total 1 line is *greater than 2*, the respondent is classified as Pathological.

To classify according to DSM-IV:

(16) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(17) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(18) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(19) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(20) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(21) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(22) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(23) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(24) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(25) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(26) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(27) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
	Total 2	_____

DSM-IV Classification Key

- If the value on the Total 2 line is less than 5, the respondent is classified as: Nonpathological.
- If the value on the Total 2 line is 5 or greater, the respondent is classified as Pathological.

Resources: 12 Step Support Groups

Gamblers Anonymous – for those with a gambling problem

Eastern Massachusetts 617-338-6020

www.newenglandga.com

email: info@newenglandga.com

Western Massachusetts 888-519-5059

Rhode Island 401-553-1441

Connecticut 203-777-5585

New Hampshire 603-644-8097

Eastern New York 518-292-0414

New York City 212-903-4400

International 213-386-8789

www.gamblersanonymous.org

email: isomain@gamblersanonymous.org

Bettors Anonymous – for those with a gambling problem

978-988-1777 ; 781-662-5199

Gam-Anon - for family members and friends of problem gamblers

888-644-8482

www.gamanon.org

email: info@gamanon.org

Massachusetts Treatment Resources

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health offers gambling treatment programs – outpatient counseling for people experiencing gambling problems &/or their families.

The Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling has the most current information on specific support group meetings and counseling services:

Helpline: 1-800-426-1234 (MA only) ; 617-426-1234
There is a Spanish-speaking Helpline available.

www.masscompulsivegambling.org

National Treatment & Education Resources

The National Council on Problem Gambling

208 G Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-547-9204
National Help Line: 1-800-4700
www.ncpgambling.org
Email: ncpg@erols.com

Overheads/Slides

WELCOME

Understanding and Recognizing Problem Gambling and the Latino Community

1

OBJECTIVES

Participants will be able to:

- Identify the difference between gambling & problem gambling
- Identify different types of gambling
- Discuss cultural characteristics of Latinos
- Identify signs/symptoms of problem gambling
- Explain similarities/differences between substance abuse & problem gambling
- Use assessment tools to determine if someone has a problem with gambling
- Identify sources for assessment, referrals & resources

2

AGENDA

- Welcome, Objectives, Agenda
- Introductions
- Gambling Definition
- Growth/Expansion of Gambling
- Cultural Characteristics of Latino Community
- Levels of Gambling
- Signs & Consequences of Problem Gambling
- Similarities/Differences to Substance Abuse
- Assessment Tools
- Application - Case Studies
- Resources
- Action Planning, Evaluation

3

INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- Where you work & job function
- Give one example/type of gambling you are aware of

4

DEFINITIONS

Gambling: "... risking something of value on the outcome of an event when the probability of winning is less than certain."

(David A. Korn & Howard J. Shaffer, Journal of Gambling Studies, Winter 1999, Vol. 15 - #4, pg. 292)

5

DEFINITIONS

Gambler's Anonymous definition of gambling: "Any betting or wagering for self or others, whether for money or not, no matter how slight or insignificant, where the outcome is uncertain or depends upon chance or "skill", constitutes gambling."
(Gambler's Anonymous, March 1994, Handbook)

6

DEFINITIONS

Social Gambling: people who gamble in social settings & have no ill effects from gambling.

There is a continuum in this category:

- folks who gamble occasionally, with the emphasis on the social context vs. the gambling & who can take or leave the gambling experience, to
- others who gamble more heavily, with more of an emphasis on the gambling than the social interactions.

(MCCG Fact Sheet & AADAC)

7

DEFINITIONS

Problem Gambling: is the term used to cover the entire range of harmful gambling involvement. That is, gambling that results in some kind of negative impact on the person's life or on the lives of the gambler's family, friends, and/or co-workers. It can be an occasional impact or an ongoing and serious situation.

(AADAC)

8

Overheads/Slides

DEFINITIONS

DSM-IV Definition of gambling: "Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior that disrupts personal, family or vocational pursuits".

9

PREVALENCE OF GAMBLING

	Lifetime	Past Year
1975	68%	61%
1998	86%	63%

(NGISC, 1999)

10

US LEGAL GAMBLING VS. LEISURE EXPENDITURES

(Journal of Gambling Studies, 1999
Christiansen, 1998)

1996 Gambling

\$47.6 billion

Gross Revenue

1996 Leisure

\$40.8 billion

Combined Revenue:
film box office,
recorded music, cruise
ships, spectator sports
& live entertainment

11

CULTURAL CONCEPTS

Familismo: the emphasis on family as the primary social unit & source of support. This may mean that Latinos will avoid sharing their problems outside of the family unit.

Simpatia: refers to the importance in the culture of polite & cordial social relations. A Latino may appear to agree with a message even though s/he has no intention of following the advice or does not understand it.

12

CULTURAL CONCEPTS

Personalismo: a preference for relationships with others that reflect a certain familiarity & warmth. Latinos may be more likely to trust & cooperate with someone with whom they have had pleasant conversations.

Machismo: Latino culture reinforces the belief that men always have to be in control. It is unnatural for a Latino male to open up to a stranger, or to show signs of vulnerability.

13

CULTURAL CONCEPTS

Marianismo: literally, the "long-suffering woman." It is a cultural belief that Latina women should get married to serve their husbands & children. They should remain married forever & "bear their cross" until the end.

Time: Latinos have a more flexible understanding of punctuality than non-Latinos. Saving time is seen as less important than a smooth, warm social relationship.

14



15

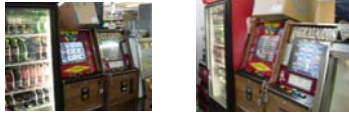
CARDS & DICE



16

Overheads/Slides

VIDEO SLOT MACHINES IN BODEGAS



17

BINGO & CASINOS



18

UNDERGROUND LOTTERIES



19

TECHNIQUES THAT WORK

- Clarify with client what therapy is about & educate client on late appointments, payments & cancellations
- Be patient.
- Make sure the client understands you are a counselor, not a doctor.

20

TECHNIQUES THAT WORK

- Try to be flexible. Allow some extra time when you see these clients.
- Be prepared to do more outreach than you would with other clients.
- Self-evaluate at times. Are you reacting to what the client says or to what is different from your cultural norms?

21

TECHNIQUES THAT WORK

- Be open & warm. Respond to personal questions & move on.
- Try to include spouse & family members. Don't feel threatened if the client brings different family members to each session without consulting you. Discuss confidentiality & let the client decide who he/she wants to be there.

22

DSM-IV CRITERIA

A. Persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior as indicated by 5 or more:

- preoccupied with gambling
- needs to gamble with increasing amounts of money to achieve desired excitement
- repeated unsuccessful efforts to control gambling
- restless or irritable when trying to cut down or stop
- after losing, often returns another day to get even

23

DSM-IV CRITERIA

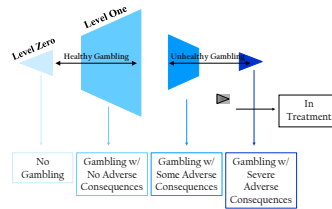
- lies to others to conceal extent of involvement with gambling
 - has committed illegal acts to finance gambling
 - has jeopardized or lost significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity due to gambling
 - relies on others to provide money to relieve a desperate financial situation caused by gambling
- B. The gambling behavior is not better accounted for by a Manic Episode.

24

Overheads/Slides

LEVELS OF GAMBLING

CONTINUUM OF PROBLEMS



25

PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM GAMBLING

	Lifetime	Past Year
Level 3 Gambling	1.5%	0.9%
Level 2 and 3 Gambling	5.4%	2.9%

(NRC, 1999)

26

PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM GAMBLING

	Lifetime
Level 3 Gambling	1.2%
Level 2 and 3 Gambling	2.5%

(NORC, 1999)

27

CAGE

ADAPTED FOR GAMBLING

- Have you ever attempted to Cut down on your gambling?
- Has anyone ever Annoyed you or gotten on your nerves by telling you to cut down or stop gambling?
- Have you ever felt Guilty about your gambling?
- Have you ever felt the need to gamble when your Eyes opened?

28

RESOURCES

12 Step Support Groups

- **Gamblers Anonymous** – for those with a gambling problem

Eastern Massachusetts 617-338-6020

www.newenglandga.com; info@newenglandga.com

Western Massachusetts 888-519-5059

Rhode Island 401-553-1441

Connecticut 203-777-5585

New Hampshire 603-644-8097

Eastern New York 518-292-0414

New York City 212-903-4400

International 213-386-8789

www.gamblersanonymous.org; isomaint@gamblersanonymous.org

29

RESOURCES

12 Step Support Groups

- **Bettors Anonymous** – for those with a gambling problem

978-988-1777; 781-662-5199

- **Gam-Anon** - for family members and friends of problem gamblers

888-644-8482

www.gamanon.org; info@gamanon.org

30

RESOURCES

Massachusetts Treatment Resources

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health offers gambling treatment programs – outpatient counseling for people experiencing gambling problems &/or their families.

The **Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling** has the most current information on specific support group meetings and counseling services:

Helpline: 1-800-426-1234 (MA only); 617-426-1234

There is a Spanish-speaking Helpline available.

www.masscompulsivegambling.org

31

RESOURCES

National Treatment & Education Resources

The National Council on Problem Gambling

208 G Street NE

Washington, DC 20002

202-547-9204

National Help Line: 1-800-4700

www.ncpgambling.org

Ncpg@erols.com

32

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Please circle the response that best represents your answer.

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Responses</i>	
1. Have you ever gambled (for example, bet money on the lottery, bingo, sporting events, casino games, cards, racing or other games of chance)?	1. No	Yes
2. Have you ever experienced social, psychological or financial pressure to start gambling or increase how much you gamble?	2. No	Yes
3. How much do you usually gamble compared with most other people?	3. Less	About the same More
4. Do you feel that the amount or frequency of your gambling is "normal"?	4. Yes	No
5. Do friends or relatives think of you as a "normal" gambler? ...	5. Yes	No
6. Do you ever feel pressure to gamble when you do not gamble?	6. No	Yes

If you never have gambled, please skip to question #29 now.

7. Do you ever feel guilty about your gambling	7. No	Yes
8. Does any member of your family ever worry or complain about your gambling?	8. No	Yes
9. Have you ever thought that you should reduce or stop gambling?	9. No	Yes
10. Are you always able to stop gambling when you want?	10. Yes	No
11. Has your gambling ever created problems between you and any member of your family or friends?	11. No	Yes
12. Have you ever gotten into trouble at work or school because of your gambling?	12. No	Yes
13. Have you ever neglected your obligations (e.g., family, work or school) for two or more days in a row because you were gambling?	13. No	Yes
14. Have you ever gone to anyone for help about your gambling?	14. No	Yes
15. Have you ever been arrested for a gambling related activity?..	15. No	Yes
16. Have you been preoccupied during the past 12 months with thinking of ways to get money for gambling or reliving past gambling experiences (e.g., handicapping, selecting a number)?	16. No	Yes
17. During the past 12 months, have you gambled increasingly larger amounts of money to experience your desired level of gambling excitement?	17. No	Yes
18. During the past 12 months, did you find that the same amount of gambling had less effect on you than before?	18. No	Yes
19. Has stopping gambling or cutting down how much you gamble made you feel restless or irritable during the past 12 months?	19. No	Yes



Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

<i>Questions</i>	<i>Responses</i>
20. During the past 12 months, did you gamble to reduce any uncomfortable feelings (e.g., restlessness or irritability) that resulted from having previously stopped or reduced gambling?	20. No Yes
21. Have you gambled as a way of escaping from problems or relieving feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety or depression during the past 12 months?	21. No Yes
22. During the past 12 months, after losing money gambling, have you returned to gambling on another day to win back your lost money?	22. No Yes
23. Have you lied to family members or others to conceal the extent to which you have been gambling during the past 12 months?	23. No Yes
24. Have you committed any illegal acts (e.g., forgery, fraud, theft, embezzlement, etc.) during the past 12 months to finance your gambling?	24. No Yes
25. During the past 12 months, have you jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity because of your gambling?	25. No Yes
26. During the past 12 months, have you relied on other sources (e.g., family, friends, coworkers, bank) to provide you with money to resolve a desperate financial situation caused by your gambling?	26. No Yes
27. During the past 12 months, have you made efforts unsuccessfully to limit, reduce or stop gambling?	27. No Yes
28. How old were you when you placed your first bet?	28. <input style="width: 100px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
29. What is your sex?	29. Female Male
30. What is your age as of your last birthday?	30. <input style="width: 100px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>
31. How honest were your responses to each of the questions on this survey?	31. Not at all honest Somewhat dishonest Somewhat honest Very honest

Thank you for your cooperation!

Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc.
 190 High St., Suite 5
 Boston, Massachusetts 02110-3031
 Telephone: 617-426-4554/TTY 617-426-1855
 Helpline: 1-800-426-1234/Fax: 617-426-4555
 Email: gambling@aol.com/Website: www.masscompulsivegambling.org
 An affiliate of The National Council on Problem Gambling Inc.
 Funded in part by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Scoring Guide Instructions

Step One

- Administer the Massachusetts Gambling Screen¹ (MAGS) to the respondent.

Step Two

- On the Scoring Guide, indicate the respondent's survey answers by circling the appropriate response option for each of the specified questions. The question numbers on the Scoring Guide refer to the question numbers on the MAGS survey.

Not all of the MAGS survey items are used on the Scoring Guide.

Step Three

- For each question, write the selected value on the corresponding line.

Step Four

- Add the seven (7) scores for the MAGS items.
- Enter the sum on the Subtotal line.
- Next, subtract the value .62. Enter the resulting value on the TOTAL 1 line.
- To classify the respondent according to MAGS criteria, refer to the MAGS Classification Key and select the category that corresponds to the value on the TOTAL 1 line.

Step Five

- Add the twelve (12) scores for the DSM-IV items.
- Enter the sum on the TOTAL 2 line.
- To classify the respondent according to the DSM-IV criteria, refer to the DSM-IV Classification Key and select the category that corresponds to the value on the TOTAL 2 line.

¹ Shaffer, H.J., LaBrie, R., Scanlan, K.M. & Cummings, T.N. (1994). Pathological Gambling Among Adolescents: Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS). *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 10(4), 339-362.

Massachusetts Gambling Screen (MAGS)

Scoring Guide

To classify according to the MAGS:

(6) no = 0	yes = .63	_____
(8) no = 0	yes = .91	_____
(10) yes = 0	no = .56	_____
(11) no = 0	yes = .93	_____
(12) no = 0	yes = 1.51	_____
(13) no = 0	yes = 1.53	_____
(15) no = 0	yes = 1.63	_____
Subtotal =		_____
<i>subtract</i>		_____ 0.62
Total 1		_____

MAGS Classification Key

- If the value on the Total 1 line is a negative number, the respondent is classified as: Nonpathological.
- If the value on the Total 1 line is between 0 and 2 (including 0 and 2), the respondent is classified as In Transition.
- If the value on the Total 1 line is *greater than 2*, the respondent is classified as Pathological.

To classify according to DSM-IV:

(16) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(17) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(18) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(19) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(20) no = 0	yes = .5	_____
(21) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(22) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(23) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(24) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(25) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(26) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
(27) no = 0	yes = 1	_____
Total 2		_____

DSM-IV Classification Key

- If the value on the Total 2 line is less than 5, the respondent is classified as: Nonpathological.
- If the value on the Total 2 line is 5 or greater, the respondent is classified as Pathological.

South Oaks Gambling Screen

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Please indicate which of the following types of gambling you have done in your lifetime. For each type, mark one answer: "Not at all," Less than once a week," or "Once a week or more."

Not At All	Less Than 1x/Week	1x/Week or more	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Play cards for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Bet on horses, dogs, or other animals (at OTB, the track or with a bookie)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Bet on sports (parlay cards, with a bookie or at Jai Alai)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Played dice games (including craps, over & under or other dice games) for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) Gambled in a casino (legal or otherwise)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Played the numbers or bet on lotteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G) Played bingo for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H) Played the stock, options and/or commodities market
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I) Played slot machines, poker machines or other gambling machines
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	J) Bowled, shot pool, played golf or some other game of skill for money
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	K) Pull tabs or "paper" games other than lotteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L) Some form of gambling not listed above (please specify) _____

2. What is the largest amount of money you have ever gambled with on one day?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never have gambled | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$100 up to \$1,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1.00 or less | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$1,000 up to \$10,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$1.00 up to \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$10,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than \$10 up to \$100 | |

3. Check which of the following people in your life has (or had) a gambling problem:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father | <input type="checkbox"/> Mother | <input type="checkbox"/> A brother or sister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A grandparent | <input type="checkbox"/> My spouse or partner | <input type="checkbox"/> My child(ren) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Another relative | <input type="checkbox"/> A friend or someone else important in my life | |

4. When you gamble, how often do you go back another day to win back money you lost?

- Never
- Some of the time (less than half the time I lost)
- Most of the time I lost
- Every time I lost

South Oaks Gambling Screen

5. Have you ever claimed to be winning money gambling but weren't really? In fact, you lost?
 Never (or never gamble)
 Yes, less than half the time I lost
 Yes, most of the time
6. Do you feel you have ever had a problem with betting money or gambling?
 No
 Yes, in the past but not now
 Yes
7. Did you ever gamble more than you intended to? Yes No
8. Have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Yes No
9. Have you ever felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? Yes No
10. Have you ever felt like you would like to stop betting money or gambling but didn't think you could? Yes No
11. Have you ever hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money, I.O.U.'s or other signs of betting or gambling from your spouse, children or other important people in your life? Yes No
12. Have you ever argued with people you live with over how you handle money? Yes No
13. If you answered "yes" to question 12 - have money arguments ever centered on your gambling? Yes No
14. Have you ever borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling? Yes No

South Oaks Gambling Screen

15. Have you ever lost time from work (or school) due to betting money or gambling? Yes No
16. If you borrowed money to gamble or to pay gambling debts, who or where did you borrow from? (check "yes" or "no" for each)
- A) From household money Yes No
- B) From your spouse Yes No
- C) From other relatives or in-laws Yes No
- D) From banks, loan companies or credit unions Yes No
- E) From credit cards Yes No
- F) From loan sharks Yes No
- G) You cashed in stocks, bonds or other securities Yes No
- H) You sold personal or family property Yes No
- I) You borrowed on your checking account (passed bad checks) Yes No
- J) You have (had) a credit line with a bookie Yes No
- K) You have (had) a credit line with a casino Yes No

Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling, Inc.
190 High St., Suite 5

Boston, Massachusetts 02110-3031

Telephone: 617-426-4554/TTY 617-426-1855

Helpline: 1-800-426-1234/Fax: 617-426-4555

Email: gambling@aol.com/Website: www.masscompulsivegambling.org

An affiliate of The National Council on Problem Gambling Inc.

Funded in part by The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

South Oaks Gambling Screen Score Sheet

Scores on the SOGS are determined by adding up the number of questions which show an "at risk" response.

- _____ Questions 1, 2, and 3 not counted.
- _____ Question 4 - most of the time I lose or every time I lose.
- _____ Question 5 - yes, less than half the time I lose, or yes, most of the time I lose.
- _____ Question 6 - yes, in the past but not now, or yes
- _____ Question 7 - yes
- _____ Question 8 - yes
- _____ Question 9 - yes
- _____ Question 10 - yes
- _____ Question 11 - yes
- _____ Question 12 - not counted
- _____ Question 13 - yes
- _____ Question 14 - yes
- _____ Question 15 - yes
- _____ Question 16a - yes
- _____ Question 16b - yes
- _____ Question 16c - yes
- _____ Question 16d - yes
- _____ Question 16e - yes
- _____ Question 16f - yes
- _____ Question 16g - yes
- _____ Question 16h - yes
- _____ Question 16i - yes
- _____ Question 16j and k - not counted
- _____ **TOTAL** (there are 20 questions which are counted)

0 = no problem
1-4 = some problem
5+ = probable pathological gambler