

Comparative Examination of Attitudes of Addicts and Non-Addicts - Gamblers

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Abstract

The attitude is interpreted on the one hand, as a function of the individual's perception of - in our case, for example. The usefulness of gambling / harmful effects - on the other hand it is the internal control of social behavior (impulsion, motivation, pressure). A separated area of the research is attitude studies, where we examine the behavior of individuals to develop what causes cognitive and emotional factors. At present, it is also undisputed that researches attitudes and attitude scales capable of measuring attitudes at all: the results could not clearly show the link with the behavior [1]. The attitude - based on the definition given by All port - was organized through experience mental and neural state of readiness, which is a dynamic leader or entice, a mobilizing effect on the individual reaction of all those situations towards which the attitude concerns [2].

Below described in this study includes the examination of the hypothesis and statistical comparative analysis of five samples taken in 2011 and 2016, according to which the gamblers attitude mean values and standard deviations greater than the non-problem players.

Conclusion: Problematic (contingent) players are more positively related to gambling than the average players. Students are less than average. Significant values were also found for gender differences.

Keywords: Gambling; Attitude; Problematic Player; Addiction

Conclusion

Each response to an attitude statement was given a score between 1 and 5 (Table 1). For those items phrased in a way that is positive towards gambling the scoring was: strongly agree (score 5), agree (4), neither agree or disagree (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). In summary, the comparable demographic data showed only measurable deviations for the age groups in 2011,

that is, all the others were the average of the attitudes and normal distribution. Men have a higher average attitude score, meaning gambling is more positive among them [3-7] (Tables 2 & 3). At the same time, the "attitudes" of the youngest age group among the examined age groups are the most receptive. The situation is similar in 2016, but we have found a statistically significant relationship between sex, education and passionate gamblers.

Table 1: Attitudes towards Gambling Scale.

People should have the right to gamble whenever they want	1-2-3-4-5
2. There are too many opportunities for gambling nowadays*	1-2-3-4-5
3. Gambling should be discouraged*	1-2-3-4-5
4. Most people who gamble do so sensibly	1-2-3-4-5
5. Gambling is dangerous for family life*	1-2-3-4-5
6. On balance gambling is good for society	1-2-3-4-5
7. Gambling livens up life	1-2-3-4-5
8. It would be better if gambling was banned altogether	1-2-3-4-5

Table 2: One-step ANOVA test.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Between Groups	5,396	18	,300	1,255	,224
	Within Groups	038,692	162	,239		
	Total	044,088	180			
Age	Between Groups	19,471	18	1,082	,810	,686
	Within Groups	216,319	162	1,335		
	Total	235,790	180			
School	Between Groups	23,899	18	1,328	1,518	,090
	Within Groups	0134,714	154	,875		
	Total	158,613	172			

Table 3: Correlation study between certain demographic parameters and attitudes of the sample.

		Gender	Age	School	Attitude
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	-,318**	-,144**	-,077**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000
	N	4495	4470	4291	4495
Age	Pearson Correlation	-,318**	1	-,296**	-,013
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,398
	N	4470	4496	4266	4496
Qualifications	Pearson Correlation	-,144**	-,296**	1	,116**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000
	N	4291	4266	4291	4291
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	-,077**	-,013	,116**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,398	,000	
	N	4495	4496	4291	4521

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