Casino use by college students.
College students' gambling behavior (N = 238) at the Foxwoods Resort Casino in Mashantucket, Connecticut was investigated using the South Oaks Gambling Screen. Of the 730 randomly sampled students, 238 returned usable questionnaires, a return rate of 32.5%. Only 35 (14.8%) of the students indicated having visited Foxwoods, of these, 26 (11% of the total) reported having gambled. Rates of problem were relatively low (6 students; 2.5%) and few underage students (3 students; 1.9%) reported using Foxwoods in the fall of 1994. As in other studies of casino gambling by students, slot machines and blackjack were the most frequent activities. Copyright 1997, Psychological Reports, Inc.
Location: Baker Library

Impulsivity, coping, stress, and problem gambling among university students.
Lightsey OR Jr; Hulsey CD. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 49(2): 202-211, 2002. (70 refs.)
The authors investigated whether coping styles moderated the relationship between (a) impulsivity and stress and (b) stress and gambling behavior and tested whether impulsive persons who use avoidant or emotion-focused coping under high-stress conditions are most likely to gamble. Among 202 university student volunteers, 33% of men but only 3% of women reported problem or pathological gambling, and neither stress, impulsiveness, nor coping predicted gambling among women. Among men, impulsiveness, task coping, and emotion coping accounted for significant and unique variance in gambling. For higher task coping and lower emotion-focused coping, impulsiveness had a weaker relationship to gambling. Additionally, among nonimpulsive men, emotion-focused coping in high stress conditions was most likely to result in gambling. Copyright 2002, American Psychological Association, Inc.
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Gambling attitudes among black South African university students.
Peltzer K; Thole JM. *Psychological Reports* 86(3 Pt 1): 957-962, 2000. (15 refs.)
Political change in South Africa since 1994 has led to a marked increase in opportunities to gamble. The purpose of the study was, therefore, to investigate
attitudes towards gambling in African University students with the Gambling Attitude Scales by sex, course of study, and personality traits such as conservatism and risk-taking. The sample included 136 University of the North students, 80 first-year psychology and 56 second-year African law students. The students were 69 men and 65 women in the age range of 18 to 32 years (M of 21.8 yr., SD = 3.9). Analysis showed that men held more positive attitudes than women did towards gambling. Positive attitudes toward gambling were related to individual differences in risk-taking, liberalism, and course of study. Copyright 2000, Psychological Reports, Inc.

Gambling in the context of other recreation activity: A quantitative comparison of casual and pathological student gamblers.
The motivations for gambling of recreational and pathological student gamblers were described and compared with their motivations for other leisure activities. Students (n = 996) at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas completed self-report questionnaires including the South Oaks Gambling Screen and the Recreation Experience Preference scales. Despite statistical differences, pathological gamblers and recreational gamblers shared seven of the top ten ranked motives for gambling. Copyright 2001, National Recreation and Park Association.

Gambling and risk-taking behavior among university students.
Powell J; Hardoon K; Derevensky JL; Gupta R. Substance Use & Misuse 34(8): 1167-1184, 1999. (28 refs.)
The present study examines the relationships between risk taking, sensation seeking, and level of gambling involvement. The intent of this research was to investigate whether risk taking and/or sensation seeking are determinants in distinguishing pathological gamblers from problem gamblers and whether risk taking and gambling behavior for a university population are positively correlated for both males and females. Results indicated that the Risk-Taking Questionnaire (RTQ), the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking (AISS), and the Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) distinguished between probable/pathological gamblers and nonproblem gamblers with probable/pathological gamblers scoring the highest on each measure. However, the RTQ was the only measure able to distinguish probable/pathological gamblers from gamblers experiencing some problems relating to their gambling behavior. Females encountering some problems resulting from their gambling behavior consistently reported higher risk-taking and sensation seeking scores than males with no gambling problems. Results indicate that excessive gamblers are significantly greater risk takers.
than social gamblers, a finding which could prove useful in advising treatment regimens. Copyright 1999, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
Location: Dartmouth e-journal

College students from 2 Minnesota universities were surveyed about their gambling involvement. Gambling was reported to be a common experience, with 87% having participated at least once in the previous year. Most students reported gambling at fairly infrequent levels, and few identified financial, social, or personal consequences as a result of gambling. The odds of being identified as a probable pathological gambler was high for men, those indicating a positive parental history for gambling problems, regular (weekly plus) users of illicit drugs, and those with poor grades. Copyright 1998, American Psychological Association.
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