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GAMBLING PREVALENCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (2012)

JULY 2013

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Overview of Findings

Introduction

This summary presents selected findings from the 2012 survey of Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (GPSA); a survey which involved telephone interviews with a random sample of 9,402 South Australian adults[1] between October and December 2012. It formed the fifth evaluation of gambling activity amongst South Australians since 1995 and used a methodology which largely replicated that used in the 2005 GPSA.

The 2012 survey examined a wide range of gambling issues such as the prevalence and frequency of participation in various types of gambling including internet gambling; the prevalence and impact of problem gambling; awareness and use of gambling support services; and participation in selected activities associated with gambling at hotels, clubs, casinos or stand-alone TAB agencies.

Key Findings

General Gambling Behaviour

- The 2012 GPSA showed that 68.8% of South Australian adults had participated in some type of gambling during the last 12 months. This result was not significantly different from the 2005 past year gambling prevalence figure of 69.5%.
- As in 2005, the most popular gambling activities were buying lotto/lottery tickets (55.5%), playing EGMs (26.5%), buying instant scratch tickets (20.7%) and betting on horse or grey hound racing (20.5%).

  Significant changes were evident since 2005 in the prevalence of several gambling activities.

  - There were *increases* in the prevalence of buying lotto/lottery tickets (up 3.8 percentage points), betting on horses/greyhounds (up 1.9 points) and sports betting (up 1.9 points to 6.1%).
  - At the same time there were *decreases* in the prevalence of playing EGMs and buying instant scratch tickets (both down 3.7 points) and also in playing of cards or mah-jong for money (down 2.0 points to 2.6%).
- 5.3% of South Australian adults had engaged in some form of **internet gambling** during the last 12 months. Wagering (2.9%), specifically betting on horse or greyhound racing (2.1%) and sports betting (2.0%); and on-line purchase of lotto/lottery tickets (1.6%) were the most common activities reported in this category.

  Internet gambling prevalence was disproportionately high amongst males; people under 35 years of age; residents of country regions; those with trade or technical qualifications; people in full-time paid work; and those with household incomes of $78,000 or more per annum.

  The prevalence of frequent internet gambling (that is, engaging in internet gambling at least once a fortnight) was 1.2% amongst all South Australian adults.

[1] A further 106 interviews were conducted with young people aged 16 to 17 years. However, this report focuses on findings for adults aged 18 years or more.

Problem Gambling

- The prevalence of problem gambling[2] in 2012 was 0.6% of *all South Australian adults*; a further 2.5% were classified as moderate risk gamblers and 7.1% as low risk gamblers.

  Amongst *frequent gamblers*[3], there were increases since 2005 in the prevalence of moderate risk gambling (from 8.3% in 2005 to 12.9% in 2012) and low risk gambling (from 16.2% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2012); although the prevalence of problem gambling did not change significantly between the two surveys (3.0% in 2005 and 4.4% in 2012). It should also be noted however that the proportion of South Australians classified as frequent gamblers in 2012 (12.0%) was lower than in 2005 (14.5%).

- As in 2005, higher levels of problem gambling were evident amongst males; and those with no formal post-secondary education qualification. Other groups for which problem gambling was relatively high included people from households with only one person aged 16 years or more; those exhibiting two or more indicators of financial stress; people of separated or divorced marital status; those from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; and people with annual household incomes below $15,600.

- Problem gamblers tended to start gambling relatively early (52.1% before 20 years of age); tended to gamble relatively large amounts at each session (22.4% usually gambled more than $200 at a session); had mostly gambled an amount of money that was "*far more than usual*" at least once in the last 12 months (86.9%); and had mostly engaged in (self-classified) binge gambling during this time (82.1%).

  In terms of gambling impact, around one in five problem gamblers felt their gambling had left insufficient time to spend with their children and to look after their family's interests; about half felt it had adversely affected their work performance; and just over a third were suffering from some degree of financial stress.

  Problem gamblers were also more likely to report relatively poor personal health (45.4% self-assessed their current health as "fair" or "poor" compared with 14.1% of all past year gamblers); perhaps to some degree reflecting a relatively high prevalence of smoking (47.1% were smokers) and of substance use (particularly alcohol) when gambling.

Venue Gambling

- In 2012, 35.5% of South Australian adults had gambled in a venue in the last 12 months; 28.1% at a club or hotel; 10.1% at a casino; and 9.1% at a stand-alone TAB.

- Of all past year venue gamblers, 5.3% ever accessed gambling cash via a credit card cash advance; 17.0% ever obtained extra cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session; while 13.4% obtained extra cash using venue EFTPOS facilities.

[2] Defined by the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), a part of the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI).
[3] People who gamble at least once a fortnight on any of the "selected" activities described in Section 3.3.2.

The use of these methods to access cash for gambling was more common amongst those venue gamblers who were moderate risk or problem gamblers. Of this group, 25.3% ever obtained gambling cash by taking a cash advance on a credit card; 64.8% ever drew extra gambling cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session; while 52.3% ever used venue EFTPOS facilities to do this.

Help Seeking

- During the past 12 months, 7.6% of all moderate risk/problem gamblers (24.5% of problem gamblers) had sought help for problems related to their gambling.
- Awareness of gambling assistance services in South Australia was dominated by the "*Gambling Helpline*" (mentioned unprompted by 51.0% of moderate risk/problem gamblers) and "*Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous*" (mentioned unprompted by 19.0% of moderate risk/problem gamblers).

  Unprompted awareness of specific assistance services available over the internet was very low; nevertheless the internet was nominated by more than one in two (56.7%) moderate risk/problem gamblers as the place they would go first if they were looking for gambling assistance services.
- 19.4% of problem gamblers who were also venue gamblers had requested self-exclusion from a gambling venue in the past 12 months.
- 17.2% of all problem gamblers had ever tried to quit gambling with the help of a gambling support service while 16.3% had ever tried to control their gambling in this way.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The 2012 survey of Gambling Prevalence in South Australia is the fifth formal gambling prevalence study undertaken in South Australia since 1995. Prior to this study there was a telephone survey of 1,206 adults conducted by Delfabbro and Winefield in 1996[4]; a national survey conducted by the Federal Productivity Commission in 1999; a survey of over 6,000 people conducted by the Department of Human Services in 2001; and a large-scale telephone survey of 17,745 people conducted by the Department for Families and Communities in 2005.

This latest survey of Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (GPSA) was conducted during the period October to December 2012. It sought to further describe the gambling patterns of adults and young people in South Australia and followed a similar approach to the 2005 GPSA with telephone data collection and a questionnaire which repeated a number of the core questions from the 2005 survey.

However, the total 2012 sample size was considerably smaller (n=9,508); the questionnaire incorporated a number of new questions (especially questions relating to internet gambling); and the approach to establishing problem gambling prevalence was changed slightly so that "at risk" gambling status could be determined for all those people who had gambled in the previous 12 months and not just those deemed to be "regular gamblers" (that is, who gambled at least fortnightly) as defined in the 2005 survey. Thus while comparisons have been made between the 2005 and 2012 GPSA surveys where appropriate, these issues have resulted in limited or non-existent comparability across some of the measures.

It should also be noted that, due to the relatively small number of interviews conducted with 16-17 year olds (n=106), this report focuses on the survey findings for South Australian adults.

1.2 Research Context

1.2.1 Gambling activity

For the most part, the prevalence of gambling activity in South Australia between the 2005 survey and the 2012 survey can only be inferred from patterns of expenditure reported by such organisations as the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner and from the Australian Gambling Statistics published by the Queensland Government Statistician. While not entirely current, the most recent of these statistics suggest some changes have occurred since 2005 in the gambling behaviour of South Australians. In particular:

- Between 2004/05 and 2009/10 there has been a slight decrease in per capita gambling expenditure in South Australia from $908.10 to $891.66. A decrease (from $810.93 to $780.06) was evident during this time-frame for gaming activity while per capita expenditure increased on racing (from $95.52 to $105.65) and sports betting (from $1.65 to $5.95)[5].

[4] Delfabbro P, Winefield A. *Community gambling patterns and the prevalence of gambling-related problems in South Australia: with particular reference to gaming machines.* Adelaide: Department of Family and Community Services, 1996.

[5] *Australian Gambling Statistics* 28th edition Released December 2012 Prepared by the Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade.

- The decline in gambling expenditure on EGMs is supported by data from the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner[6] which showed net gambling revenue per machine per day fell slightly from $164 in 2007/08 to $160 in 2011/12.

Since 2005, there has been increased interest in the prevalence and impact of online gambling activity. The 2010 Productivity Commission report on gambling estimated the Australian prevalence rate for this activity as being between 1 and 4 per cent; and while acknowledging difficulties in determining on-line gambling prevalence rates the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy Review of the Interactive Gambling Act[7] concluded that it is likely the prevalence rate is growing and also that Australian adults who gamble online are more likely to be at risk of low or moderate problem gambling, compared to land-based gamblers.

1.2.2 Problem gambling

A general definition of problem gambling that has been endorsed by all States and Territories was provided in 2005 by the Ministerial Council on Gambling, through Gambling Research Australia. Problem gambling was defined as follows:

Problem gambling is characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, others, or for the community[8].

However, the preferred survey-based measure used to ascertain the presence of problem gambling has changed over time from the South Oaks Gambling Screen[9] (SOGS) to the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), a component of the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), which has been used for consistency with other Australian states and territories. The PGSI was used to identify problem gambling in the 2005 GPSA and this approach has been used again in the 2012 GPSA, thus providing a greater degree of comparability between estimates of problem gambling than has previously been available[10].

1.3 Research objectives

The objectives of the survey were:

- To assess continuing trends in gambling in South Australia;
- To analyse the patterns of gambling and the prevalence of problem gambling; and
- To provide information to assist in the making of appropriate policy and planning decisions to develop preventative approaches to minimise the risk that gamblers will develop problems, communication strategies to convince problem gamblers to seek assistance and shape gambling assistance to be more effective.

[6] Annual Report 2011-2012 Gaming Machines Act 1992. Government of South Australia, Consumer and Business Services, September 2012.
[7] *Review of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001, Final Report 2012*. Australian Government; Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy.
[8] Neal P, Delfabbro P, O'Neil M. *Problem gambling and harm: towards a national definition.* Melbourne: Gambling Research Australia, 2005.
[9] The SOGS was used to ascertain problem gambling behaviour in the 2001 GPSA.
[10] However a change was made in the approach to administering the PGSI in 2012 leading to increased estimates, particularly for the prevalence of low and moderate risk gambling behaviour.

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodological overview

2.1.1 Mode of data collection and sample frame

The in-scope population for the survey is South Australian residents aged 16 years and over contactable by either a landline or mobile phone. Data collection was via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

The survey used a dual-frame sampling methodology (i.e. a sample design that utilises both landline and mobile phone telephone numbers)[11] which resulted in 7,133 interviews being conducted with respondents who were part of the randomly generated (RDD) landline sample and 2,375 interviews with respondents selected from a list-based mobile phone sample.

A dual-frame sampling methodology was preferred to a sample frame comprised solely of landline phone numbers. It recognises the now widely-held view that only interviewing persons contactable via landline telephone numbers results in biased survey estimates due to the exclusion of an increasing proportion of the population residing in 'mobile phone-only' households (currently estimated at around 19% of the population)[12] [13].

Consequently both the research team and the Department are confident that the findings presented in this report provide a more accurate 'read' on gambling in South Australia than if the survey had been conducted via landline telephone numbers only.

In particular, as demonstrated by the un-weighted data in Table 2.1.1a, respondents from the mobile phone sample frame showed a number of significant differences from those respondents who were part of the landline sample frame. Amongst this group there was a greater proportion of males; of younger people under 45 years, especially those aged 18 to 34 years; people with post-secondary education qualifications; those who mainly use a language other than English; those never married and people who were separated or divorced; Australian born; residents of households with three or more persons aged 16 years or more; full-time workers; people with one or more dependents aged under 18 years; people exhibiting one or more indicators of financial stress; those who are smokers; and those who use alcohol and marijuana while gambling.

Insofar as gambling participation was concerned, the prevalence of most gambling activities was significantly higher amongst those respondents from the mobile phone sample frame (see Table 2.1.1b). This suggests that using a "landline only" sample would lead to underestimates for the prevalence of these activities.

[11] An explanation of the dual-frame sampling methodology and its application to this survey is provided in a separate Technical Report (*Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (2012)*; Technical and Methodological Summary Report; July 2013)
[12] ACMA, 2011.
[13] Jackson, A.C., Pennay, D., Dowling, N.A. Coles-Janess, B., Christensen, D.R. (2013). Improving gambling survey research using a dual - frame survey of landline and mobile phone numbers. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, Online first DOI: 10.1007/s10899-012-9353-6

Table 2.1.1a: Comparison of landline and mobile sample frames – unweighted data (2012)

Unweighted Base: All respondents 16 years or more	Landline Sample *(n=7,133)* %	Mobile Sample *(n=2,375)* %
Characteristics		
Gender		
Male	41.0	54.8↑
Females	59.0	45.2↓
Age Group		
16 to 17 years	1.3	0.5↓
18 to 24 years	3.5	6.5↑
25 to 34 years	5.3	17.5↑
35 to 44 years	13.3	20.8↑
45 to 54 years	17.4	21.9↑
55 to 64 years	22.4	19.2↓
65 to 74 years	22.0	10.6↓
75 years or more	14.7	2.9↓
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	21.8	29.7↑
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	20.9	26.5↑
All other	56.4	43.0↓
Language usually spoken at home		
English	94.0	92.0↓
Other language	5.8	7.7↑
Marital status		
Never married	13.0	17.4↑
Married/living with a partner	63.2	65.0
Separated/Divorced	10.8	13.6↑
Widowed	12.3	3.3↓
Country of birth		
Australia	78.5	81.3↑
Other	21.3	18.4↓
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	28.0	22.4↓
Two	54.8	56.6
Three or more	17.2	21.0↑
Work status		
Working full-time	29.0	52.9↑
Working part-time/hours unknown	22.1	22.5
Unemployed	1.5	2.1
Home duties	7.4	4.1↓
Retired	34.0	12.9↓
All other	5.6	5.3
Dependents under 18 years of age		
None	76.2	63.7↓
One or more	23.7	36.0↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the landline sample, p<.05
Note: "Don't know" / "Refused" responses are not shown here; hence results in some categories may add to less than 100%.

Table 2.1.1b: Comparison of landline and mobile sample frames – unweighted data (2012)

Unweighted Base: All respondents 16 years or more	**Landline Sample** *(n=7,133)* %	**Mobile Sample** *(n=2,375)* %
Characteristics		
Financial stress		
Indicators of cash-flow difficulties		
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	6.4	10.7↑
Could not pay the rent or mortgage on time	1.4	3.7↑
Asked for financial help from friends or family	3.6	8.5↑
Indicators of financial hardship		
Pawned or sold something	1.5	2.7↑
Went without meals	1.3	2.0↑
Asked for help from welfare/community organisations	1.7	2.5↑
Number of Indicators of financial stress		
None	90.2	83.3↓
One	6.0	9.2↑
Two or more	3.8	7.5↑
Substances used while gambling		
Alcohol	24.5	36.8↑
Painkillers	3.7	3.0
Anti-depressants	2.4	2.6
Marijuana	0.9	1.6↑
Amphetamines	0.4	0.7
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.2
Smoking status		
Daily smoker	11.3	13.3↑
Smoke at all	12.9	16.4↑
Gambling prevalence (last 12 months)		
Played poker machines or gaming machines (EGMs)	22.1	25.5↑
Bought instant scratch tickets	20.5	19.9
Bet on horse or greyhound racing	17.8	22.1↑
Played keno	5.9	8.7↑
Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette	2.4	6.5↑
Bet on sporting events like football, cricket or tennis	2.9	6.4↑
Played games like cards or mah-jong privately for money	1.5	3.0↑
Bought lotto/lottery tickets	55.7	58.4↑
Played bingo at a club, hall or other place	2.8	2.6
Played casino games or poker for money over the internet	0.6	0.8
Participated in day trading	0.4	1.1↑
Participated in some other form of gambling activity	0.3	0.2
Participated in any of these forms of gambling activity	66.7	70.1↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the landline sample, p<.05
Note: "Don't know" / "Refused" responses are not shown here; hence results in some categories may add to less than 100%.

2.1.2 Sample design and stratification

The sample was stratified by location. A disproportionate stratified sample design was used for the landline component of the study, with landline interview quotas equally distributed across the twelve SA Government regions (approx. n=594 per region).

Given the less reliable nature of the postcode information provided with the mobile phone sample, two broad geographic strata were set up on a probability proportional to size basis (n=1,800 Greater Adelaide, n=575 Rest of SA).

Final allocations to geographic strata were based on the confirmed postcode/location information provided by respondents as part of the interview process. The distribution of interviews across the twelve geographic strata is provided in Table 2.1.2a.

Table 2.1.2a: Sample stratification – unweighted data (2012)

Base: All respondents 16 years or more	Landline	Mobile	Total
Metropolitan and Greater Adelaide			
Adelaide Hills	598	149	747
Barossa, Light and Lower North	595	109	704
Eastern Adelaide	565	284	849
Fleurieu and KI	589	94	683
Northern Adelaide	620	444	1,064
Southern Adelaide	608	491	1,099
Western Adelaide	594	255	849
Subtotal	***4,169***	***1,826***	***5,995***
Country Regions of SA			
Eyre and Western	592	59	651
Far North	590	28	618
Limestone Coast	593	147	740
Murray and Mallee	602	156	758
Yorke and Mid North	587	159	746
Subtotal	***2,964***	***549***	***3,513***
TOTAL	***7,133***	***2,375***	***9,508***

2.1.3 Call procedures

The within household selection routine used for the landline sample was the “last birthday” method. For the mobile sample in-scope phone answerers were selected for interview. The strategies adopted to maximise response included repeated call backs to establish contact, leaving messages on answering machines / voicemail, the operation of 1800 numbers by the Social Research Centre and the Department of Communities and Social Inclusion, offering a Departmental letter to explain the nature of the survey, refusal conversion interviewing and interviewing in languages other the English.

2.1.4 Fieldwork statistics and response rates

Fieldwork was conducted over the period 30 October to 19 December, 2012 with an average interview length of 14 minutes.

A total of 216,605 calls were placed to 39,168 sample records to achieve 9,508 completed surveys. This equates to an interview every 23 calls and an average of 5.5 calls per sample record.

An internationally accepted standard for calculating response rates, as recommended by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR)[14] was used for this study. Using the AAPOR Response Rate 3, which proportionally allocates records with an unknown outcome as either in-scope or out-of scope based on the distribution of records with a known call outcome, the final cooperation rate for the survey was 53.4% (interviews / interviews + partial completes +refusals) and the final response rate was 32.5% (interviews / ((interviews + partial completes (+refusals + non-contacts + other contacts) + (an estimate of the proportion of unknown outcomes likely to be in-scope)). This method of calculating response rates is not compatible with the bespoke method used in 2005.

2.1.5 The survey questionnaire and pilot testing

The questionnaire was based on questions used previously in the 2005 SA Department for Families and Communities prevalence survey and also took into account the Gambling Prevalence Study Standards (2011) released by Gambling Research Australia and prepared by the Queensland Office of Regulatory Policy, Department of Justice and Attorney General. Questions were added to address emerging issues such as internet gambling. To accommodate these new additions a number of questions were removed; these deletions either dealt with issues which were felt to have been explored sufficiently in 2005 or in other gambling surveys and/or which were no longer considered to be as relevant as they were at the time of the 2005 survey.

As in 2005, the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), a component of the Canadian Problem Gambling Index was used to ascertain the presence and severity of problem gambling. For those respondents aged 16 or 17 years, the adolescent problem gambling measure, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version IV, Juvenile Criteria (DSM-IV-MR-J) 10 was used to identify problem gamblers.

A formal pilot test of 50 interviews was conducted from 23-24 October, 2012. The final questionnaire used in 2012 is attached to this document as Appendix B.

2.1.6 Ethics

This survey was approved by the Families and Communities Research Ethics Committee as complying with the provisions obtained in the National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2007). Reference Number: REC 2012-09#31.

As part of these ethical obligations, a Departmental letter to explain the nature of the survey was available to respondents upon request. During the field period, only 4 such requests were made and

[14] American Association of Public Opinion Research.2011. Standard Definitions: Final Disposition of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 7th Edition. (http://www.aapor.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Standard_Definitions2&Template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=3156)

fulfilled. All survey participants, regardless of their answers, were offered the telephone numbers for three gambling and related support services.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the Ethics Committee, the ASMRO Privacy Principles and the AMSRS Code of Professional Behaviour were adhered to. Appropriate interviewer training was provided with regard to administering the survey and dealing with sensitive situations and adverse events.

A very important ethical consideration with respect to conducting interviews via a mobile phone is to ensure that it is safe for the sample member to take the call. With that end in mind all members of the mobile phone sample were asked at the outset "*May I just check whether or not it is safe for you to take this call at the moment? If not, I am happy to call you back when it is more convenient for you*".

Social Research Centre interviewers are trained in appropriate call escalation procedures. Only one Call Alert was raised during the course of fieldwork and this related to an incident whereby an interviewer reported that an incoherent respondent made mention of past suicidal tendencies. In addition, one request for general information was made to the Department's Study Information Line.

2.1.7 Interviewing in languages other than English

Non-English language interviewing was limited to the most commonly spoken languages in South Australia - Italian, Greek, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Arabic. A total of 70 interviews were conducted in a language other than English.

2.1.8 The use of weighted survey estimates

It is usual to weight the data collected via sample surveys in order to:

- adjust for unequal probabilities of selection both at the unit and within-unit level
- properly combine the landline and mobile phone samples, and
- compensate for the effects of non-coverage and non-response.

Weighting survey data improves the ability to draw inferences about the population based on the sample surveyed.

A four-step weighting procedure (further details are provided in a separate Technical Report[15]) was adopted for the survey. This comprised:

1. Applying an initial chance of selection weight to landline sample based on (the number of eligible persons in the household / the number of landlines to the household).
2. The initial weights for the mobile sample were set as the average value of the initial weights for the landline sample so that their contribution to the overall sample was proportional to the sample.
3. A post-stratification weight, using a RIM weighting procedure, was calculated to adjust the survey estimates, proportional to region, to the age, sex and educational attainment profile of the South Australian population aged 16 years and over. Separate targets were used for the Far North as that region has a distinctly different profile.

[15] *Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (2012);* Technical and Methodological Summary Report (July 2013).

4. The initial weights and the post-stratification weights were combined to provide the final dual-frame weighting solution.

2.1.9 Data interpretation

Several points should be kept in mind when considering the findings presented in this report.

- Firstly, all figures reported are based on weighted survey estimates. This applies to all results expressed as percentages and also to the bases (n) shown in the tables and graphs.
- As the results presented in this report are based on sample data rather than a census of the South Australian adult population, some variation between the results from the 2005 and 2012 surveys (and between subgroups within each survey, since they too are samples of larger populations) will occur by chance. To help decide whether differences are meaningful (that is, whether they represent genuine changes or differences rather than just random variation), testing of the statistical significance of these differences has been carried out.

  Results are only described as changed or different if a statistically significant[16] difference exists. Because of this, it is possible for two numbers to appear different but for the difference to be no more than random variation. For example, the total gambling prevalence estimate was 69.5% in 2005 and 69.0% in 2012 (see Figure 3.2a). Despite these numbers not being identical, statistical testing indicates they are not significantly different from each other; that is, we would conclude there has been no significant change since 2005 in total gambling prevalence amongst South Australian adults.

  Throughout the report, arrows have been used to indicate results which are either higher (↑) or lower (↓) than comparative benchmarks such as “the 2005 result”, “the total population”, “all past year gamblers”, and so on.
- Where figures have been rounded in this report, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Net percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some slight discrepancy may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures shown in the tables.

[16] At the 95% level of statistical confidence.

2.2 Sample characteristics

Section 2.2 provides details on the socio-demographic characteristics of the survey sample. Where common variables are available, the 2012 sample is compared with the 2005 GPSA (Section 2.2.1); otherwise figures are provided for 2012 only (Section 2.2.2).

All data shown have been weighted to the South Australian population parameters discussed earlier in Section 2.1.8.

2.2.1 Comparisons with 2005

As shown in Table 2.2.1a, the 2012 sample was slightly older than that obtained in 2005; a result which reflects the aging of the South Australian population documented by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census counts.

There was also a lower proportion of people with a university degree in the weighted 2012 sample. This is a consequence of the weighting process used which aligned the survey sample with ABS figures for the proportion of South Australians holding a university degree. This adjustment was considered necessary because social surveys of this type typically obtain higher response rates from people with a university education leading to their over-representation in the final sample unless some adjustment is made to control this.

Table 2.2.1a: Sample characteristics (2005 v 2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	2005 *(n=17,745)* %	2012 *(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics		
Gender		
Male	49.1	48.8
Females	50.9	51.2
Refused	-	<0.1
Age Group		
16 to 17 years	3.4	2.8↓
18 to 24 years	11.7	11.2
25 to 34 years	16.3	16.3
35 to 44 years	18.4	16.8↓
45 to 54 years	17.6	17.4
55 to 64 years	13.8	15.5↑
65 to 74 years	9.4	10.3
75 years or more	9.4	9.7
Median age (years)	*44.1*	*46.0*
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	18.9	15.7↓
All other	81.1	84.3↑
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	29.6	28.0↓
All other	51.2	55.5↑
Refused	0.2	0.8↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
A3: Record Gender. Only ask if necessary.
A1: Just to begin with would you mind telling me your current age please?
U6: What is your highest educational qualification?

The 2012 sample contained a slightly higher proportion of those usually speaking a language other than English at home; of people with a marital status of separated or divorced; and of people living in households with only one person aged 16 years or more (see Table 2.2.1b).

Table 2.2.1b: Sample characteristics (2005 v 2012)

	2005	2012
Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	*(n=17,745)* %	*(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics		
Language usually spoken at home		
English	94.6	90.2↓
Other language	5.3	9.6↑
Refused	<0.1	0.2
Marital status		
Never married	23.1	23.1
Married/Living with a partner	63.9	62.2
Separated	2.0	2.6↑
Divorced	4.4	5.9↑
Widowed	6.2	5.7
Refused	0.3	0.6
Country of birth		
Australia	78.0	79.2
Other	22.0	20.6↓
Refused	<0.1	0.2
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	13.7	16.3↑
Two	54.2	51.5↓
Three	17.9	17.0
Four or more	14.2	15.2
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background		
Wtd Base: 16 years or more; Australian Born[1]	*(n=13,834)*	*(n=7,530)*
Yes	1.0	1.2
No/Refused	99.0	98.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
[1] Note: Incidence of people from an ATSI background filtered to "Australian-born" for consistency with 2005.
U2: Do you usually speak a language other than English at home?
A6: How would you describe your current marital status?
U1: In which country were you born?
A4: Including yourself, how many people aged 16 years and over usually live in this household?
U4: Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

Table 2.2.1c shows the 2012 sample with a higher proportion of people employed in part-time paid work and, reflecting this, lower proportions of students, retirees and those whose work status was home duties.

Table 2.2.1c: Sample characteristics (2005 v 2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	2005 *(n=17,745)* %	2012 *(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics		
Work Status		
Full-time work	40.1	40.1
Part-time work	18.7	22.6↑
Working but hours unknown	na	2.1
Net: In paid employment	*58.8*	*64.8↑*
Unemployed	2.5	2.1
Home duties	7.3	5.9↓
Retired	21.2	19.4↓
Student	7.1	4.2↓
Unable to work/Other	3.0	3.4
Refused	0.1	0.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
U7a/b: Are you currently working in a job, business or farm? IF YES: About how many hours each week do you usually work?
U7c: Which of these best describes your current MAIN activity? Are you... (READ OUT)

2.2.2 Measures included in 2012 only

Section 2.2.2 provides an overview of the socio-demographic characteristics for which no comparable measures were obtained in the 2005 survey. The geographic distribution of the sample across Government regions matches that of the South Australian population; this is a consequence of region of residence being part of the weighting adjustment used to align the sample with ABS population parameters for South Australia.

Table 2.2.2a: Sample characteristics (2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	**2012** *(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics	
Geographic location (SA Government Regions)	
Metropolitan Adelaide	**71.1**
Eastern Adelaide	13.6
Northern Adelaide	22.1
Southern Adelaide	21.4
Western Adelaide	14.0
Greater Adelaide	**11.1**
Adelaide Hills	4.1
Barossa, Light and Lower North	4.0
Fleurieu Kangaroo Island	3.0
Country Regions	**17.8**
Eyre Western	3.4
Far North	1.7
Limestone Coast	3.8
Murray Mallee	4.2
Yorke Mid North	4.6

As shown in Table 2.2.2b, approximately two-thirds of the 2012 sample (68.0%) did not have any dependent children less than 18 years of age; a figure which corresponds closely with an estimated[17] 32% of South Australian households containing resident dependent children.

Table 2.2.2b: Sample characteristics (2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	2012 (n=9,508) %
Characteristics	
Number of dependents under 18 years of age	
None	68.0
One	11.2
Two	14.0
Three	5.0
Four or more	1.6
Refused	0.3

A5: How many dependent children under 18 years of age rely on you for their wellbeing?

Indicators of financial stress were not widespread amongst 2012 sample members although 13.8% reported that a shortage of money had caused the occurrence of at least one such indicator event in the last 12 months.

Table 2.2.2c: Sample characteristics (2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	2012 (n=9,508) %
Characteristics	
Financial stress	
Indicators of cash-flow difficulties	
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	8.7
Could not pay the rent or mortgage on time	2.6
Asked for financial help from friends or family	7.0
Indicators of financial hardship	
Pawned or sold something	2.6
Went without meals	1.8
Asked for help from welfare/community organisations	2.3
Number of Indicators of financial stress	
None	86.2
One	7.4
Two or more	6.4

N6: In the last 12 months, did any of the following happen because of a shortage of money? You... (READ OUT)

[17] Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, *Basic Community Profile* (Cat. 2001.0), South Australia, Table B25.

Slightly less than one in four (23.7%) sample members received income from a government pension.

Table 2.2.2d: Sample characteristics (2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	**2012** *(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics	
Sources of income	
Wages or salary	56.8
Business earnings	14.4
Superannuation	12.3
Investment income (eg: rent, dividends)	15.6
Child support	3.7
Workers compensation	0.4
Government pension	23.7
Unemployment benefit	2.1
Student allowance	2.9
Rent assistance	2.4
Other	5.5
Refused	3.4

U9: Which of the following are your sources of income…? (READ OUT)

All respondents were asked about their personal and household incomes with responses shown in Table 2.2.2e. The proportion unable to say or refusing to disclose this information was not immaterial but is not at an unusual level for surveys of this type.

When re-based to those who gave a valid response for the household income question (that is, excluding "can't say" and "refused" responses), 15.4% of respondents lived in households with reported annual incomes of less than $31,200.

Table 2.2.2e: Sample characteristics (2012)

Wtd Base: All respondents 16 years or more	**2012** *(n=9,508)* %
Characteristics	
Annual personal income	
Zero	3.2
$1-$10,399	4.8
$10,400-$15,599	6.3
$15,600-$20,799	6.7
$20,800-$31,199	8.3
$31,200-$41,599	7.7
$41,600-$51,999	9.7
$52,000-$64,999	8.3
$65,000-$77,999	5.9
$78,000-$103,999	7.2
$104,000 or more	4.7
Can't say	18.6
Refused	8.6
Annual household income	
Less than $15,600	1.9
$15,600-$31,199	8.0
$31,200-$51,999	10.2
$52,000-$77,999	11.4
$78,000-$129,999	19.3
$130,000-$182,000	9.0
More than $182,000	4.4
Can't say	24.0
Refused	11.8

U8: What is your personal annual income before tax, including pensions, income from investments and family allowances?
U10 What is your household annual income before tax, including pensions, income from investments and family allowances?

3. Adult Gambling Patterns

3.1 Introduction and key findings

This chapter describes the prevalence and frequency of gambling activity by South Australian adults. In the 2012 survey, the gambling activities examined were betting on horses/greyhounds and sports events; playing electronic gaming machines/poker machines (EGMs), bingo, Keno, cards/mah-jong for money and casino table games (both at a casino and over the internet); buying instant scratch tickets and lotto/lottery tickets; and engaging in day trading.

Where appropriate, comparisons have been made with equivalent measures from the 2005 Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (GPSA) survey. It should be noted that the 2012 survey did not include comparable measures for the types of gambling described in 2005 as "*gambling over the internet*" and "*gambling via Pay TV*". Instead the 2012 survey assessed participation in gambling activity that involved "*using the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money*" and "*participating in day trading*". This should be kept in mind when considering the overall gambling prevalence figures reported in this document.

Key findings from this section

- *The overall prevalence for any type of gambling in the last 12 months was 68.8% amongst South Australian adults; this figure was not significantly different from the overall gambling prevalence of 69.5% reported in the 2005 GPSA.*

  However, while overall gambling prevalence was stable, since 2005 there have been:

  - *Increases in the prevalence of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets (from 51.7% to 55.5%); betting on horse or greyhound racing (from 18.6% to 20.5%); and sports betting (from 4.2% to 6.1%); and*
  - *Decreases in the prevalence of gambling on EGMs (from 30.2% to 26.5%); purchase of instant scratch tickets (from 24.4% to 20.7%); and playing cards or mah-jong privately for money (from 4.6% to 2.6%).*

- *In the 2012 survey, 12.0% of South Australians had participated frequently[18] in a "selected"[19] set of gambling activities in the last 12 months; this was a slight decrease on the prevalence figure of 14.5% reported in 2005.*

  The prevalence of frequent gambling was relatively high amongst males; older people aged 55 to 74 years; residents of country regions of South Australia; people without dependent children; and those with no post-secondary education qualifications. There was also higher prevalence of frequent gambling within two somewhat diverse financially-based groups – on the one hand, those in full-time work and those with annual household incomes between

[18] People who gamble at least once a fortnight.
[19] In 2012 these were playing EGMs, keno, casino table games at a casino, casino/poker over the internet, cards/mah-jong, betting on horses/greyhounds, sports betting and purchase of instant scratch tickets. They were chosen to facilitate comparisons with results from the 2005 survey.

$78,000 and $129,999; and on the other, retirees and those people deriving income from a government pension.

- *5.3% of South Australian adults had engaged in some form of internet gambling during the last 12 months; wagering (2.9%), specifically betting on horse or greyhound racing (2.1%) and sports betting (2.0%); and on-line purchase of lotto/lottery tickets (1.6%) were the most common activities in this category.*

  Internet gambling prevalence was disproportionately high amongst males; people under 35 years of age; residents of country regions; those with trade or technical qualifications; people in full-time paid work; and those with higher household incomes of $78,000 or more per annum.

- *The prevalence of frequent internet gambling was 1.2% amongst all South Australian adults.*

3.2 Gambling prevalence

All survey respondents were asked which gambling activities they had participated in during the last 12 months; Figure 3.2a provided the results for respondents aged 18 years or older. For the 2012 survey it is evident that:

- Just over two-thirds (68.8%) of South Australian adults had participated in at least one of the activities shown, a result which was not significantly different from the 2005 gambling prevalence estimate of 69.5% for a similar[20] set of gambling activities.

- The most common forms of gambling activity were purchase of lotto/lottery tickets (55.5%), gambling on EGMs (26.5%), purchase of instant scratch tickets (20.7%) and betting on horse or greyhound racing (20.5%).

- As noted, overall gambling prevalence has remained stable since 2005; however changes have occurred since then in the prevalence of several types of gambling activity. Thus, compared to 2005;

  - The 2012 survey saw increased prevalence of buying lotto/lottery tickets (up 3.8 percentage points), betting on horse or greyhound races and of betting on sports events (both up 1.9 points).

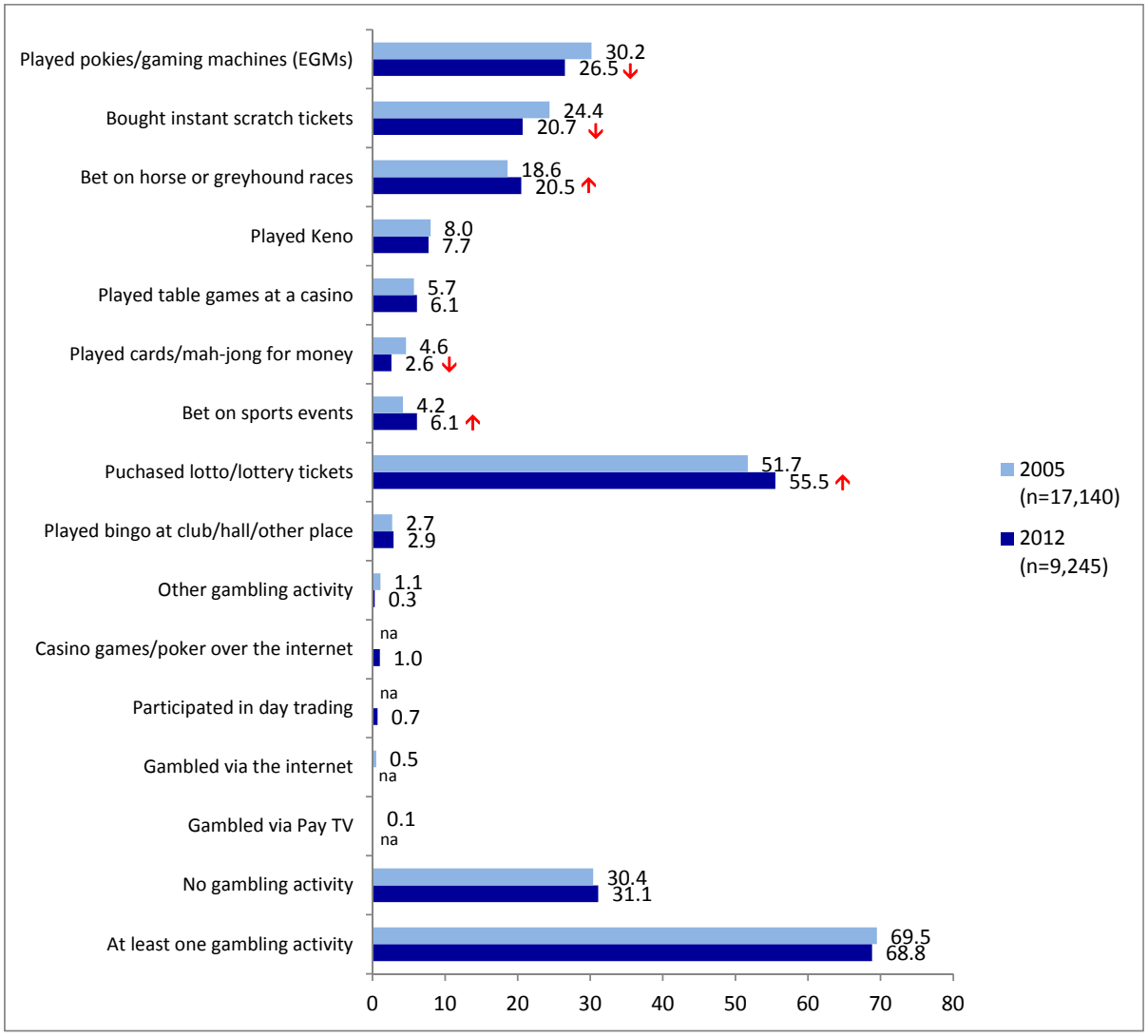
  - At the same time the 2012 survey found decreases in the prevalence of gambling on EGMs (down 3.7 points), purchase of instant scratch tickets (down 3.7 points) and playing cards or mah-jong for money (down 2.0 points).

The reduction in the proportion of the population playing EGMs is a feature of other recent gambling prevalence surveys in Australia. For example, in Tasmania the EGM participation rate declined from

[20] The 2005 figure includes participation in "gambling over the internet" (0.5% prevalence) and "gambling via Pay TV" (0.1% prevalence) while the 2012 figure replaces these two activities with participation in "casino games/poker over the internet" (1.0%) and "day trading" (0.7%).

the 28.5 % reported for their 2007 survey[21] to 20.5% in the 2011 Tasmanian gambling prevalence survey.[22].

Figure 3.2a: Prevalence of gambling activities (2005 v 2012)



Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) the 2005 result, p<.05
Base: All adults in both surveys.

[21] South Australian Centre for Economic Studies (2008). *Social and Economic Impact Study into Gambling in Tasmania*, Adelaide.
[22] The Allen Consulting Group, Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre, and the Social Research Centre (2011). *Social and economic impact study of gambling in Tasmania, Volume 2: Gambling survey*. Prepared for the Tasmanian Government Department of Treasury and Finance. http://www.tenders.tas.gov.au/domino/dtf/dtf.nsf/LookupFiles/Volume2secondgamblingSEIS.PDF/$file/Volume2secondgamblingSEIS.PDF.

3.3 Gambling frequency

This section of the report looks at the total frequency with which adults took part in gambling activities during the last 12 months. Two measures of total gambling frequency are considered here.

- The first of these is derived from respondents' participation in all of the activities shown in Figure 3.2a apart from "*other gambling activity*" and "*day trading*" (no frequency of participation measures were obtained for either of these) and the two activities that were only measured in the 2005 survey (that is, "*gambled via the internet*" and "*gambled via Pay TV*"). It should also be noted that as frequencies for "*buying lotto/lottery tickets*" and "*playing bingo*" were not obtained in 2005, there is no comparable total frequency measure available from the 2005 survey; hence this first gambling frequency measure is only reported for 2012. Results for this measure are presented in Section 3.3.1.
- The second measure is derived from a subset of the activities shown in Figure 3.2a. This subset was chosen to facilitate comparison between 2005 and 2012 and is limited to those activities most often associated with problem gambling. Specifically, the activities **excluded** from this second measure are "*purchase of lotto/lottery tickets*", "*playing bingo*", "*day trading*" and engaging in any "*other gambling activity*". At the same time frequency of "*gambling via the internet*" and "*gambling via Pay TV*" are included in the 2005 total frequency estimate for this measure. Further details on the subset of gambling activities used in this second measure, as well as research results, are provided in Section 3.3.2.

3.3.1 Total gambling frequency – all gambling activities

Table 3.3.1a shows the frequency with which South Australian adults participated in the gambling activities shown in Figure 3.2a (that is, the first gambling frequency measure described above). Just over one in four (26.7%) adults engaged in one or more of these forms of gambling at least once a fortnight while 14.7% did so more than once a week.

Table 3.3.1a: Frequency of participating in ANY gambling activities (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	**All adults** *(n=9,246)* %	**All past year gamblers** *(n=6,362)* %
Frequency of gambling activity		
More than once a week	14.7	21.3
Once a week	4.8	7.0
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	7.2	10.4
Net: At least once a fortnight	***26.7***	***38.7***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	9.7	14.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	1.8	2.6
Once a year	30.3	44.0
Gambling activity status unknown	0.4	0.6
No gambling activity in last 12 months	31.1	na
Gambling status unknown	<0.1	na

3.3.2 Total gambling frequency – selected gambling activities

The results shown in Section 3.3.1 are of general interest; however, due to the inclusion of activities not typically associated with problem gambling (that is, lotto and bingo), they are not really the main focus of this report. Of greater concern to the GPSA is the frequency with which South Australians take part in the gambling activities most strongly associated with problem gambling behaviour. Hence, this section of the report looks at the total frequency of past year participation in a ***selected subset*** of gambling activities (that is, the second gambling frequency measure discussed in the introduction to Section 3.3).

The activities making up this subset were consistent between the 2005 and 2012 surveys apart from the 2005 activities described as "*gambled on the internet*" (which is similar to, but less specific than the activity described in 2012 as "*Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money*") and "*gambled via Pay TV*" (for which there was no 2012 equivalent).

2005 Gambling Activities	2012 Gambling Activities
• Playing poker or gaming machines (EGMs)	• Playing poker or gaming machines (EGMs)
• Buying instant scratch tickets	• Buying instant scratch tickets
• Betting on horse or greyhound races	• Betting on horse or greyhound races
• Playing Keno	• Playing Keno
• Playing table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette	• Playing table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette
• Playing games like cards or mah-jong privately for money	• Playing games like cards or mah-jong privately for money
• Betting on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	• Betting on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis
• na	• Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money
• Gambled on the internet	• na
• Gambled via Pay TV	• na

To calculate the measure of total gambling frequency, gambling frequencies for each activity shown above were added together to create a total frequency measure; this is reported in Table 3.3.2a.

As shown in this table, 12.0% of South Australian adults had taken part in one or more of these selected gambling activities at least once a fortnight (that is, 12.0% were classified as "frequent gamblers" according to the definition used in the 2005 GPSA).

This figure was below the 14.5% frequent gambling prevalence reported in 2005; there were decreases evident in the proportion of adults who gambled more than once a week (down from 7.2% to 5.7%) and in the proportion who gambled on a weekly basis (down from 2.2% to 1.6%).

Table 3.3.2a also shows that, of all those who participated in any of the selected gambling activities during the last 12 months, 25.3% did so at least once a fortnight. This was lower than the figure of 28.9% reported for the equivalent subgroup in 2005.

Table 3.3.2a: Frequency of participating in SELECTED gambling activities in the last 12 months (2005 v 2012).

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All Adults		Participants in Selected Activities	
	2005	2012	2005	2012
	(n=17,140)	*(n=9,246)*	*(n=8,603)*	*(n=4,362)*
	%	%	%	%
Frequency of gambling activity in the last 12m				
More than once a week	7.2	5.7↓	14.3	12.0↓
Once a week	2.2	1.6↓	4.3	3.4↓
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	5.2	4.7	10.3	9.9
Net: At least once a fortnight	***14.5***	***12.0↓***	***28.9***	***25.3↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	7.5	6.5↓	15.0	13.8
Less than monthly but more than yearly	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.9
Once a year or less	27.1	27.3	53.9	58.0↑
No gambling activity in last 12 months	30.4	31.1	na	na
Gambling status unknown	0.1	<0.1	na	na
Lotto/bingo/other/day trading only (ie: no frequency measure collected in at least one survey)	19.3	21.6↑	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05

The prevalence of frequent participants in the selected gambling activities is shown in Tables 3.3.2b and 3.3.2c for various socio-demographic subgroups. It is evident that frequent gamblers were over-represented (relative to the total population) amongst males (16.2%); older people aged 55 to 64 years (15.0%) or 65 to 74 years (14.2%); people resident in country regions of South Australia (14.1%); those with no dependents under 18 years of age (13.1%); and those with no post-secondary education qualifications (14.3%).

As shown in Table 3.3.2c, frequent gamblers were also over-represented amongst full-time workers (14.9%) and retirees (13.5%); and, perhaps to some extent reflecting the nature of these latter two groups, people from relatively high income households (14.7% amongst those reporting household incomes of $78,000 - $129,999) and people receiving a government pension (13.4%).

Table 3.3.2b: Profile of "frequent" participants in selected gambling activities (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Frequent Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	12.0
Gender		
Male	*4492*	16.2↑
Females	*4752*	8.0↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	9.9
25 to 34 years	*1554*	12.4
35 to 44 years	*1596*	9.0↓
45 to 54 years	*1659*	11.7
55 to 64 years	*1472*	15.0↑
65 to 74 years	*983*	14.2↑
75 years or more	*919*	11.8
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	11.7
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	9.9↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	14.1↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	12.0
Two	*4873*	12.5
Three	*1506*	12.4
Four or more	*1328*	9.5
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	13.1↑
One or more children	*2980*	9.5↓
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	11.5
Separated/Divorced	*803*	12.7
Widowed	*536*	12.4
Never married	*1944*	13.3
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	6.2↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	10.9
Secondary or below	*5016*	14.3↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 3.3.2c: Profile of "frequent" participants in selected gambling activities (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Frequent Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	12.0
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	12.6
UK/Ireland	*906*	12.8
Other	*1023*	7.1↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	20.8
No	*9140*	11.9
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	12.4
Other	*877*	8.1↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	14.9↑
Part-time work	*2042*	7.2↓
Unemployed	*182*	8.7
Home duties	*561*	8.2↓
Retired	*1840*	13.5↑
Student	*275*	6.5
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	13.2
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	11.1
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	10.6
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	10.8
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	14.7↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	11.8
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	12.1
Government pension	*2250*	13.4↑
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	12.2
One	*692*	10.7
Two or more	*597*	10.1

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Compared to 2005, notable[23] decreases in the proportion of frequent gamblers were evident in 2012 amongst females (8.0% in 2012 versus 11.4% in 2005); 18 to 24 year olds (9.9% versus 19.3%) and 65 to 74 year olds (14.2% versus 17.5%); those born in Australia (12.6% versus 15.0%) or UK/Ireland (12.8% versus 16.4%); those living in households with either one person (12.0% v 14.4%) or three or more persons aged 16 years or more (11.0% versus 16.5%).

It should be noted that no mention has been made of characteristics where all of the subgroups within a socio-demographic category showed significant decreases between 2005 and 2012. For example, in the marital status category, the proportion of frequent gamblers decreased amongst those married or living with a partner, those separated or divorced and those never married (the widowed subgroup

[23] That is, significant changes were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category (see explanation in the following paragraph).

also reported a lower proportion of frequent gamblers than in 2005 but, due to the small sample size, this was not a statistically significant decrease).

3.4 Internet gambling

The rapid growth that has occurred in all types of internet use since 2005 saw a more detailed focus on various types of internet gambling activity in the 2012 GPSA. As mentioned earlier (see Section 3.3.2), a single broad measure of internet gambling was used in 2005; by contrast, nine separate questions about participation in internet gambling activity were used to address this issue in 2012.

3.4.1 Prevalence of internet gambling

The nine internet gambling participation questions used in 2012 (see Table 3.4.1a) were used to derive an overall measure of internet gambling prevalence; those who had participated in one or more of the activities shown during the last 12 months were classified as internet gamblers.

The table shows an internet gambling prevalence of 5.3% of South Australian adults in 2012. This compares with a reported prevalence of just 0.5% for the 2005 survey. It also compares with an estimated prevalence of 14% for any form of on-line gambling by UK adults as reported for the 2010 British Gambling Prevalence Survey[24]; however, this figure was inflated by the relatively high level of on-line purchase of tickets in the National Lottery (9% of UK adults). Using a more conservative definition of online gambling (which only includes those who bet online, used a betting exchange or gambled online on poker, bingo, slot machine style games or casino games) the prevalence of on-line gambling amongst UK adults was estimated at 7%.

Table 3.4.1a: Prevalence of internet gambling activities (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All Adults *(n=9,246)* %	All past year gamblers *(n=6,362)* %
Internet gambling activity		
Have gambled on the internet in the last 12 months	**5.3**	**7.7**
Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money	1.0	1.5
Played pokies/gaming machines on the internet or using a mobile device	<0.1	0.1
Bet on horses/greyhounds over the internet	2.1	3.1
Bought lotto/lottery tickets over the internet	1.6	2.4
Played casino games like blackjack or roulette over the internet	0.6	0.9
Bet on sports events over the internet	2.0	2.9
Played cards or mah-jong for money on an Internet website	0.2	0.2
Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money	0.8	1.2
Played cards on the internet in last 12 months	0.9	1.3
Have NOT gambled on the internet in the last 12 months	**94.7**	**92.3**
Net: Internet wagering activity (horses/greyhounds or sports events)	2.9	4.2
Net: Legal internet gambling (horses/greyhounds, sports events or	4.4	6.5

[24] Wardle, H., Moody, A., Spence, S., Orford, J., Volberg, R., Jotangia, D., et al. (2011). *British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010*. London: National Centre for Social Research.

lotto/lotteries)		
Net: Illegal internet gambling activities	1.2	1.7

The South Australian 2012 rate of adult internet gambling (5.3%) is directly comparable with the 2009 ACT prevalence survey[25], and higher than the 2007 Queensland survey (1.5%)[26] and the 2007 Tasmanian gambling prevalence survey rate of 1.4%[27]. It is also important to note that for many people gambling on the internet, this is not an exclusive gambling medium, and is likely to be even less so for problematic internet gamblers[28].

[25] Davidson, T., & Rodgers, B. 2010, *2009 Survey of The Nature and Extent of Gambling, and Problem Gambling, in the Australian Capital Territory*, Adelaide: Australian National University & Australian Capital Territory Gambling and Racing Commission.
[26] Gambling Policy Directorate and Office of the Government Statistician 2008, *Queensland gambling household survey, 2006–07*, Brisbane: Queensland Treasury
[27] South Australian Centre for Economic Studies 2008, *Social and economic impact study into gambling in Tasmania*, Adelaide: Department of Treasury and Finance.
[28] Lloyd, J., Doll, H., Hawton, K., Dutton, W. H., Geddes, J. R., Goodwin, G. M., et al. 2010, Internet Gamblers: A Latent Class Analysis of Their Behaviours and Health Experiences, *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 26(3), 387-399; Griffiths, M.D., Wardle, J., Orford, J., Sproston, K. & Erens, B. 2009, Socio-demographic correlates of internet gambling: findings from the 2007 British Gambling Prevalence Survey, *CyberPsychology and Behavior*, 12, 199-202.

The socio-demographic profile of internet gamblers is summarised in Tables 3.4.1a and 3.4.1b. Subgroups where internet gamblers were over-represented include males (7.8%); younger people aged 18 to 24 years (8.3%) or 25 to 34 years (10.6%); those "never married" (8.6%); people with a post-secondary trade or technical qualification (7.1%); people born in Australia (5.8%); those from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background (12.9%); and full-time workers (8.1%) earning higher household incomes (9.3% of those with annual household income of $130,000 or more).

Table 3.4.1a: Profile of adults who have gambled on the internet in the last 12 months (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Internet Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	5.3
Gender		
Male	*4492*	7.8↑
Females	*4752*	2.9↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	8.3↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	10.6↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	5.6
45 to 54 years	*1659*	4.2
55 to 64 years	*1472*	3.5↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	2.0↓
75 years or more	*919*	0.6↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	5.1
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	4.6
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	6.3↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	3.6↓
Two	*4873*	5.4
Three	*1506*	5.9
Four or more	*1328*	5.9
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	5.2
One or more children	*2980*	5.5
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	4.8↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	3.5↓
Widowed	*536*	1.3↓
Never married	*1944*	8.6↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	5.6
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	7.1↑
Secondary or below	*5016*	4.3↓

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 3.4.1b: Profile of adults who have gambled on the internet in last 12 months (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Frequent Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	5.3
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	5.8↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	3.2↓
Other	*1023*	3.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	12.9↑
No	*9140*	5.2
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	5.4
Other	*877*	3.9
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	8.1↑
Part-time work	*2042*	4.5
Unemployed	*182*	5.0
Home duties	*561*	2.3↓
Retired	*1840*	1.5↓
Student	*275*	4.5
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	0.3↓
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	2.1↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	4.8
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	6.1
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	7.5↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	9.3↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	6.9↑
Government pension	*2250*	2.2↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	5.2
One	*692*	5.6
Two or more	*597*	7.3

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

3.4.2 Frequency of internet gambling

The frequency with which South Australian adults took part in any form of internet gambling during the last 12 months is summarised, for all adults as well as for past year internet gamblers, in Table 3.4.2a.

As shown, 1.2% of adults (equivalent to 23.2% of past year internet gamblers) could be classified as "frequent internet gamblers"; that is, people who take part in some form of internet gambling at least once a fortnight.

Table 3.4.2a: Frequency of participating in INTERNET gambling activities

	All Adults	Past year internet gamblers
Base: 18 years plus	*(n=9,246)* %	*(n=488)* %
Frequency of internet gambling activity		
More than once a week	0.5	10.2
Once a week	0.3	6.5
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.3	6.6
Net: At least once a fortnight	***1.2***	***23.2***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.6	11.8
Less than monthly but more than yearly	0.1	1.4
Once a year	2.4	45.3
Frequency of internet gambling unknown	1.0	18.3
Have not gambled on the internet in the last 12 months	94.7	na

4. Problem Gambling

4.1 Introduction and key findings

All respondents who were classified as past year gamblers, (that is, those who had participated in at least one of the gambling activities listed in Figure 3.2a in the last 12 months), were asked a standard set of nine questions (the Problem Gambling Severity Index or PGSI) to ascertain whether or not they had a serious gambling problem. Based on their responses to these nine questions, all past year gamblers were classified into one of four categories:

- **Problem gamblers** defined as those who have experienced adverse consequences as a result of their gambling and who may have lost control of their gambling behaviour. Involvement in gambling may be at any level, but is likely to be heavy. Problem gamblers have scores of 8 or more on the PGSI.
- **Moderate risk gamblers** are those who have responded 'never' to most of the indicators of behavioural problems in the PGSI, but who are likely to score on one or more 'most of the time' or 'always' responses. This group may or may not have experienced adverse consequences from gambling. Moderate risk gamblers have scores of 3 to 7 on the PGSI.
- **Low risk gamblers** are unlikely to have experienced any adverse consequences from gambling and will have answered 'never' to most of the indicators of behavioural problems in the PGSI. Low risk gamblers have scores of 1 or 2 on the PGSI.
- **Non-problem gamblers** are those who have responded 'never' to all of the indicators of behavioural problems (that is, who score 0 on the PGSI). Members of this group may still be frequent gamblers with heavy involvement in gambling in terms of time and money, but they will not have experienced any adverse consequences.

Detailed responses for each of the nine items making up the PGSI, as well as a brief description of the method used to calculate PGSI scores, are included in Appendix A.

It should be noted that the 2012 approach used to ascertain the presence of a gambling problem was somewhat different from that used in the 2005 GPSA. In 2005 the PGSI questions were only administered to "frequent gamblers" (that is, people who gambled at least once a fortnight on any type of gambling activity apart from lotteries or bingo[29]); as a result, meaningful comparisons between 2005 and 2012 figures can only be made for this group of "frequent gamblers".

However, given the value in also considering "at risk" non-frequent gamblers, the analysis in this section of the report is focused mainly on "at risk" gamblers (particularly "moderate risk" and "problem gamblers") as defined for the 2012 GPSA; that is, both frequent and non-frequent gamblers are included in the "moderate risk" and "problem gambler" subgroups.

[29] That is, the "selected" gambling activities discussed previously in Section 3.3 of this report

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of problem gambling in 2012 was 0.6% of all South Australian adults; in addition, a further 2.5% were classified as moderate risk gamblers and 7.1% as low risk gamblers.*

  The prevalence of problem gambling was disproportionately high amongst males; people from households with only one person aged 16 years or more; those exhibiting two or more indicators of financial stress; separated or divorced marital status; those with no formal post-secondary education qualification; people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; and those with annual household incomes below $15,600.

- *Amongst frequent[30] gamblers, there have been increases since 2005 in the prevalence of moderate risk gambling (from 8.3% in 2005 to 12.9% in 2012) and low risk gambling (from 16.2% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2012); although the prevalence of problem gambling did not change significantly between the two surveys (3.0% in 2005 and 4.4% in 2012).*

- *Problem gamblers:*

  - *Showed a disproportionately high prevalence of all gambling activities except for purchasing lotto/lottery tickets.*

  - *They started gambling earlier (52.1% before 20 years of age); and a relatively high proportion experienced "big wins" (61.2%) and "big losses" (45.9%) when they first started gambling.*

  - *They usually gambled larger amounts at a single session – 22.4% usually gambled more than $200 (versus 9.0% of moderate risk gamblers and 1.2% of all past year gamblers) – had mostly (86.9%) gambled far more than usual at least once in the last 12 months; and a relatively high proportion (57.0%) had been gambling alone when this happened.*

    Further, most (82.1%) would describe the gambling activity on which they spent most money in the last 12 months as binge gambling.

  - *20.4% felt their gambling had left insufficient time to spend with their children and 17.3% felt it had not left them enough time to look after their family's interests;*

  - *Almost half (47.4%) felt their gambling had adversely affected their work performance; and*

  - *35.6% reported two or more indicators of financial stress.*

  - *There was also a relatively high prevalence of substance use when gambling (especially use of alcohol) and a high smoking prevalence (47.1% were smokers). Perhaps reflecting this almost one in two (45.4%) self-assessed their current health as "fair" or "poor" compared with 14.1% of all past year gamblers and 21.3% of moderate risk gamblers.*

[30] People who gamble at least once a fortnight on any of the "selected" activities described in Section 3.3.2.

4.2 Distribution of PGSI scores

The population distribution of PGSI scores is shown in Table 4.2a. Of all South Australian adults, 31.2% had either not gambled in the past year or were of unknown gambling status. A further 58.6% had participated in some form of gambling activity in the last 12 months but had a PGSI score of zero and hence were classified as non-problem gamblers. Thus, 89.8% of South Australian adults were either non-problem gamblers or had not gambled at all in the past year.

The remainder were either in the low risk (PGSI scores of 1 or 2), moderate risk (PGSI scores of 3 to 7) or problem gambler (PGSI scores of 8 or above) categories.

Results are also shown separately for males and females. It is evident that a greater proportion of females were classified as non-gamblers or non-problem gamblers than were males (92.4% of females fall into these categories compared with 87.1% of males).

Table 4.2a: Population distribution of PGSI scores (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years plus	**All Adults** *(n=9,246)*		**Males** *(n=4,492)*		**Females** *(n=4,752)*	
	%	*Cum.* %	%	*Cum.* %	%	*Cum.* %
PGSI Score						
Non-gamblers/Unknown gambling status	31.2	31.2	28.6	28.6	33.7	33.7
Past year gamblers						
Zero	58.6	89.8	58.5	87.1	58.7	92.4
One	5.4	95.2	6.1	93.2	4.7	97.1
Two	1.7	96.9	2.3	95.5	1.1	98.2
Three	1.1	98.0	1.4	96.9	0.9	99.1
Four	0.5	98.6	0.7	97.6	0.3	99.5
Five	0.4	99.0	0.7	98.4	0.1	99.6
Six	0.2	99.1	0.3	98.7	<0.1	99.6
Seven	0.2	99.4	0.4	99.0	0.1	99.7
Eight or above	0.6	100.0	1.0	100.0	0.3	100.0

4.3 Prevalence of problem gambling

The population distribution of the key gambling groups discussed in Section 4.1 is presented graphically for 2012 in Figure 4.3a. This graph shows that, of all South Australian adults:

- 0.6% were classified as problem gamblers;
- 2.5% as moderate risk gamblers;
- 7.1% as low risk gamblers;
- 58.6% as non-problem gamblers (7.4% as frequent non-problem gamblers; 51.2% as non-frequent non-problem gamblers); and

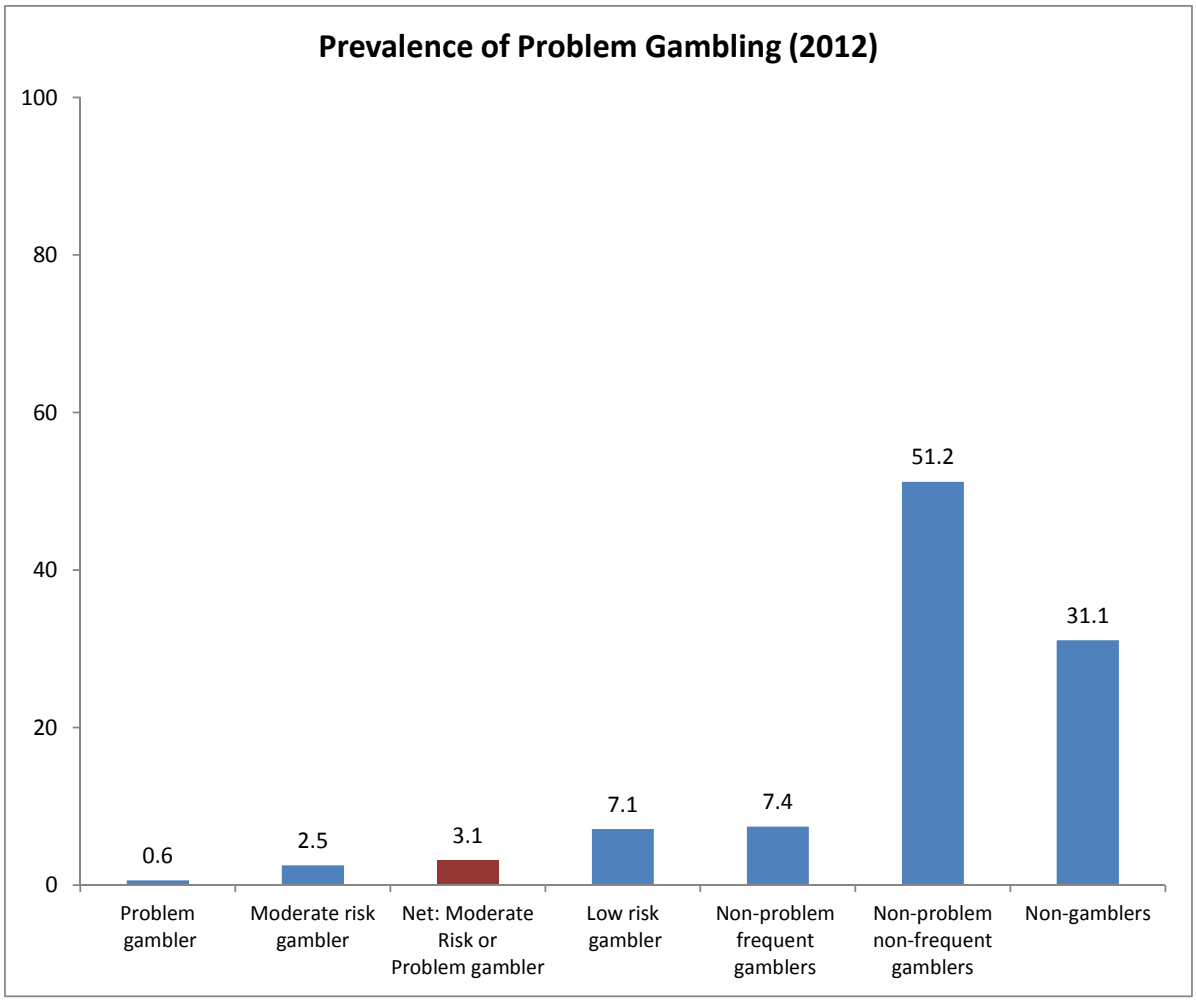
- 31.1% had not gambled at all in the past year.

These figures are fairly consistent with results obtained in other Australian surveys which used the PGSI as a basis for establishing the population prevalence of problem gambling. Specifically:

- In a 2009 study, 0.7% of Victorian[31], adults were classified as problem gamblers; 2.4% as being at moderate risk; and 5.7% as low risk gamblers.
- The 2003-2004 Queensland Household Gambling Survey[32] classified 0.6% of Queensland adults as problem gamblers; 2.0% as moderate risk gamblers; and 5.3% as low risk gamblers.

The only noticeable difference between these results appeared to be a slightly lower proportion of low risk gamblers in both Victoria and Queensland compared to the situation in South Australia.

Figure 4.3a: Prevalence of problem gambling in South Australia (2012).



Wtd Base: All adults (n=9,246).

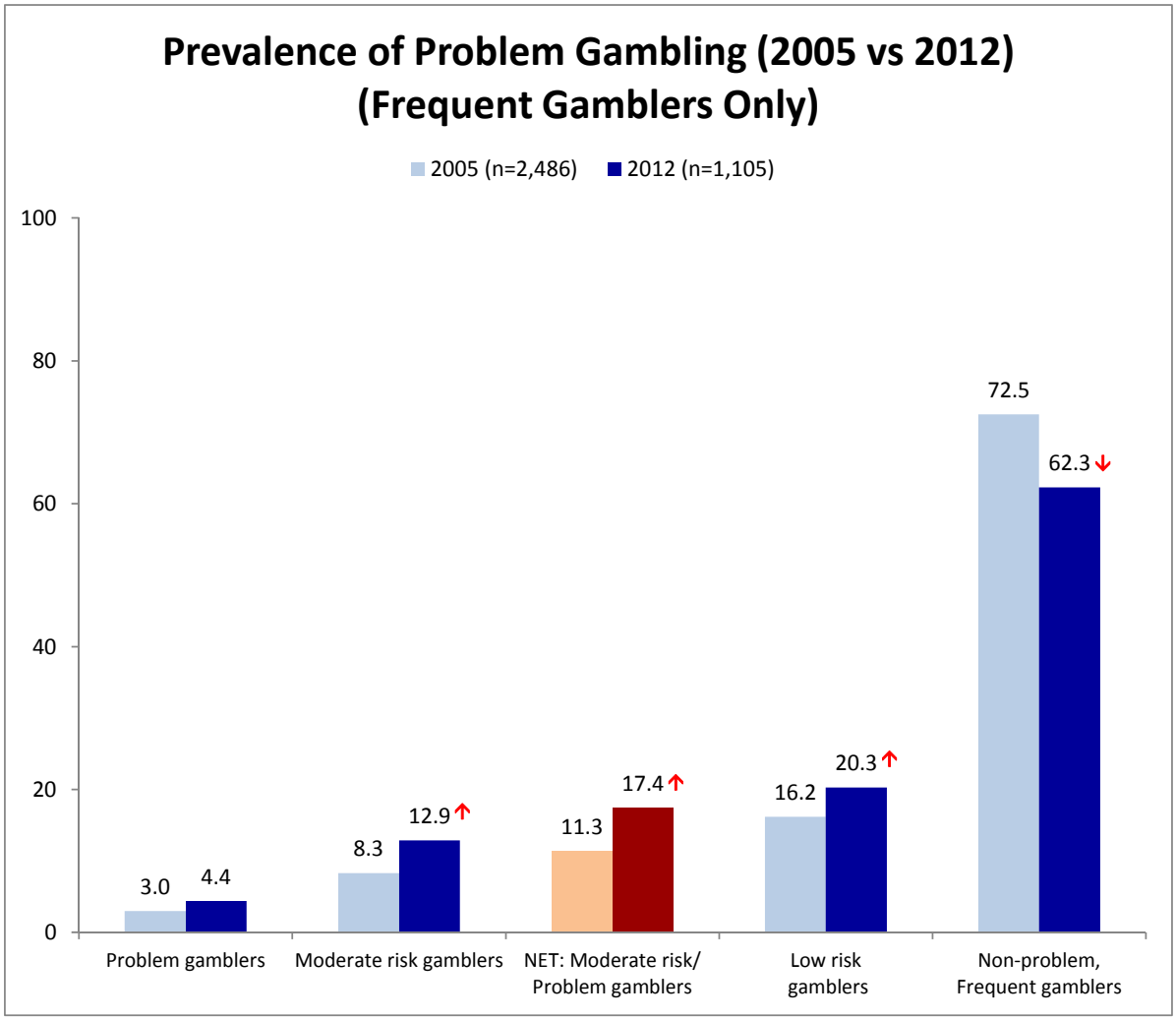
[31] Hare, S. *A Study of gambling in Victoria: Problem gambling from a public health perspective*, September 2009, Department of Justice, Victoria.
[32] *Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2003-2004*, Queensland Government, 2006.

Figure 4.3b compares the 2005 and 2012 prevalence rates for problem gambling amongst **frequent gamblers**[33] in South Australia.

Differences between the estimates from the two surveys include significant increases in the proportion of moderate risk gamblers (up from 8.3% of frequent gamblers in 2005 to 12.9% of this group in 2012) and low risk gamblers (up from 16.2% in 2005 to 20.3% in 2012). As a result of these changes the proportion of frequent gamblers classified as non-problem gamblers decreased from 72.5% in 2005 to 62.3% in 2012.

Thus, while the overall population prevalence of frequent gamblers was lower in 2012 than in 2005 (down from 14.5% to 12.0% as shown previously in Table 3.3.2a), the above changes point to an increase in the proportion of "at risk" gamblers **within** the frequent gambler category.

Figure 4.3b: Prevalence of problem gambling amongst frequent gamblers (2005 v 2012).



Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) the 2005 result, p<.05
Wtd Base: Frequent Gamblers.

[33] Those who, at least once a fortnight, took part in the "selected" gambling activities shown in Section 3.3.2.

4.4 Socio-demographic profiles of moderate risk and problem gamblers

Socio-demographic analysis in this section looks at two areas.

- Firstly, an examination of socio-demographic subgroups exhibiting relatively high prevalence of **all** moderate risk/problem gamblers (Section 4.4.1).
- Section 4.4.2 then compares the socio-demographic profiles of **frequent versus non-frequent** moderate risk/problem gamblers.

4.4.1 Socio-demographic profiles of moderate risk and problem gamblers

As shown in Tables 4.4.1a and 4.4.1b there was a degree of similarity between the socio-demographic profiles of moderate risk and problem gamblers.

Both groups were over-represented amongst males; people from households with one person aged 16 years or more; and those showing two or more indicators of financial stress.

Moderate risk and problem gamblers were under-represented amongst females; those aged 75 years or more (and, associated with this, retirees); people with a university degree; and those who did not show any indicators of financial stress.

At the same time, some differences between these two groups were evident. Thus:

- Moderate risk gamblers (but not problem gamblers) were also over-represented amongst those never married; people in full-time work and the unemployed; and those exhibiting just one indicator of financial stress.
- By contrast, problem gamblers (but not moderate risk gamblers) were over-represented amongst separated or divorced people; those with no formal post-secondary qualification; people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; and those with annual household incomes of less than $15,600.

These profiles are summarised graphically below.

	Prevalence of Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers	
	Moderate Risk Gamblers	*Problem Gamblers*
Males	3.5%	1.0%
Households with one person aged 16 years plus	3.7%	1.2%
Two or more indicators of financial stress	5.3%	3.4%
Never married	4.5%	
In full-time paid employment	3.1%	
Unemployed	10.6%	
One indicator of financial stress	5.1%	
Separated or divorced		1.6%
No formal post-secondary qualification		0.9%
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background		3.7%
Household income less than $15,600 pa		2.8%

Blue shading shows subgroups where prevalence is significantly above that of the total population, p<0.05.

Table 4.4.1a: Socio-demographic profiles of moderate risk and problem gamblers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Prevalence of Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*	
		Moderate Risk Gamblers %	*Problem Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	2.5	0.6
Gender			
Male	*4492*	3.5↑	1.0↑
Females	*4752*	1.5↓	0.3↓
Age Group			
18 to 24 years	*1063*	3.9	0.4
25 to 34 years	*1554*	3.3	1.2
35 to 44 years	*1596*	2.7	0.4
45 to 54 years	*1659*	1.9	0.8
55 to 64 years	*1472*	2.7	0.6
65 to 74 years	*983*	1.6↓	0.4
75 years or more	*919*	0.8↓	<0.1↓
Region			
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	2.4	0.7
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	2.3	0.3
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	2.7	0.3↓
Number of persons 16 years plus in household			
One	*1538*	3.7↑	1.2↑
Two	*4873*	2.0↓	0.7
Three	*1506*	2.6	0.2
Four or more	*1328*	2.6	0.3
Number of dependents under 18 years of age			
None	*6245*	2.7	0.8
One or more children	*2980*	2.1	0.4
Marital status			
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	1.8↓	0.4↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	3.5	1.6↑
Widowed	*536*	1.8	0.1
Never married	*1944*	4.5↑	1.1
Educational attainment			
University degree or higher	*1496*	1.5↓	0.2↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	2.4	0.4
Secondary or below	*5016*	2.8	0.9↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 4.4.1b: Socio-demographic profiles of moderate risk and problem gamblers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Prevalence of Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*	
		Moderate Risk Gamblers %	*Problem Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	2.5	0.6
Country of birth			
Australia	*7298*	2.7	0.6
UK/Ireland	*906*	1.4	0.7
Other	*1023*	2.0	0.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin			
Yes	*94*	5.2	3.7↑
No	*9140*	2.4	0.6
Main language spoken at home			
English	*8348*	2.3	0.7
Other	*877*	3.7	0.4
Work Status			
Full-time work	*3807*	3.1↑	0.9
Part-time work	*2042*	2.0	0.3
Unemployed	*182*	10.6↑	0.6
Home duties	*561*	0.8↓	0.6
Retired	*1840*	1.5↓	0.3↓
Student	*275*	2.1	-
Gross annual household income			
Less than $15,600	*174*	2.6	2.8↑
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	2.5	0.5
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	3.6	0.5
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	3.0	0.3
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	2.4	0.6
$130,000 or more	*1255*	1.7	0.5
Sources of income			
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	2.7	0.6
Government pension	*2250*	2.4	0.4
Indicators of financial stress			
None	*7956*	2.0↓	0.4↓
One	*692*	5.1↑	0.5
Two or more	*597*	5.3↑	3.4↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

4.4.2 Socio-demographic profiles of frequent and non-frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers

Tables 4.4.2a and 4.4.2b show the socio-demographic profiles of two different groups of moderate risk/problem gamblers; those who were also frequent gamblers (2.1% of South Australian adults) and those who were non-frequent gamblers (1.0% of South Australian adults).

As shown, moderate risk/problem gamblers who were also **frequent gamblers** were over-represented amongst males; residents of country regions of South Australia; persons from households with only one person aged 16 years or more; those with no dependent children under 18 years of age; those never married; those with no formal post-secondary qualifications; people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; those in full-time paid work; and people exhibiting two or more indicators of financial stress.

Moderate risk/problem gamblers who were **non-frequent gamblers** were over-represented amongst people aged 25 to 34 years; households with one person aged 16 years plus; those who were separated or divorced; unemployed people; those with annual household incomes in the range $31,200 to $51,999; and those exhibiting either one or two indicators of financial stress.

Thus, in contrast to frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers, non-frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers were:

- Over-represented amongst 25 to 34 year olds; those separated or divorced; unemployed; and those with annual household incomes of $31,200 to $51,999.
- Under-represented amongst 65 to 74 year olds; residents of South Australian country regions; widowed; those born in the UK/Ireland; retirees; and those with household incomes of $130,000 or more.
- In addition, there was no bias in the non-frequent gambler group towards over-representation amongst males; those with no dependent children; those never married; those with no formal post-secondary qualifications; people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; and those in full-time work; as there was amongst frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Table 4.4.2a: Socio-demographic profiles of frequent/non-frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Prevalence of Frequent/Non-frequent Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All %	*Frequent Gamblers* %	*Non-frequent Gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	3.1	2.1	1.0
Gender				
Male	*4492*	4.5↑	3.3↑	1.2
Females	*4752*	1.8↓	0.9↓	0.9
Age Group				
18 to 24 years	*1063*	4.3	3.2	1.1
25 to 34 years	*1554*	4.4	2.4	2.0↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	3.1	1.8	1.3
45 to 54 years	*1659*	2.8	2.0	0.7
55 to 64 years	*1472*	3.4	2.3	1.0
65 to 74 years	*983*	2.0↓	1.7	0.3↓
75 years or more	*919*	0.8↓	0.7↓	0.1↓
Region				
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	3.2	2.1	1.1
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	2.6	1.5↓	1.1
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	3.1	2.5↑	0.5↓
Number of persons 16 years plus in household				
One	*1538*	4.9↑	3.1↑	1.8↑
Two	*4873*	2.7↓	1.9	0.7↓
Three	*1506*	2.8	1.4	1.4
Four or more	*1328*	2.9	2.2	0.7
Number of dependents under 18 years of age				
None	*6245*	3.4	2.4↑	1.0
One or more children	*2980*	2.5	1.4↓	1.1
Marital status				
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	2.1↓	1.4↓	0.7↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	5.2↑	2.6	2.6↑
Widowed	*536*	2.0	1.8	0.2↓
Never married	*1944*	5.6↑	4.0↑	1.5
Educational attainment				
University degree or higher	*1496*	1.7↓	1.0↓	0.7
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	2.8	1.7	1.1
Secondary or below	*5016*	3.7↑	2.6↑	1.1

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 4.4.2b: Socio-demographic profiles of frequent/non-frequent moderate risk/problem gamblers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	Wtd Base	Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers		
		All	Frequent Gamblers	Non-frequent Gamblers
	n	%	%	%
All adults	*9246*	3.1	2.1	1.0
Country of birth				
Australia	*7298*	3.3	2.2	1.1
UK/Ireland	*906*	2.1	1.9	0.2↓
Other	*1023*	2.4	1.3	1.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin				
Yes	*94*	8.9↑	6.7↑	2.2
No	*9140*	3.0	2.0	1.0
Main language spoken at home				
English	*8348*	3.0	2.1	0.9
Other	*877*	4.1	2.2	1.9
Work Status				
Full-time work	*3807*	4.0↑	3.0↑	1.0
Part-time work	*2042*	2.3	1.0↓	1.3
Unemployed	*182*	11.2↑	3.9	7.3↑
Home duties	*561*	1.4	1.3	0.1
Retired	*1840*	1.8↓	1.5	0.3↓
Student	*275*	2.1	0.6	1.5
Gross annual household income				
Less than $15,600	*174*	5.4	4.0	1.4
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	2.9	1.9	1.0
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	4.2	1.3	2.9↑
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	3.4	2.3	1.0
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	3.0	2.0	1.0
$130,000 or more	*1255*	2.2	2.0	0.2↓
Sources of income				
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	3.3	2.2	1.1
Government pension	*2250*	2.8	1.6	1.2
Indicators of financial stress				
None	*7956*	2.5↓	1.9↓	0.6↓
One	*692*	5.6↑	2.3	3.3↑
Two or more	*597*	8.8↑	4.3↑	4.4↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

4.5 Gambling behaviour amongst moderate risk and problem gamblers

Section 4.5 turns to a consideration of gambling behaviour amongst all moderate risk and problem gamblers, specifically the prevalence of various types of gambling (including internet gambling); early gambling behaviour; and current gambling behaviour including spending patterns and situations in which gambling takes place.

4.5.1 Prevalence of specific types of gambling

As shown in Table 4.5.1a, compared to all past year gamblers there was higher prevalence of all gambling activities amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers except for day trading (2.3% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers versus 1.0% amongst all past year gamblers) and the purchase of lotto/lottery tickets (75.4% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers versus 80.7% amongst all past year gamblers).

Also the prevalence of playing EGMs (94.9%) and keno (54.3%) was higher amongst problem gamblers than amongst moderate risk gamblers (amongst whom the corresponding prevalence figures were 75.7% for playing EGMs and 24.1% for playing keno).

Table 4.5.1a: Prevalence of gambling activities amongst past year gamblers (2012)

		Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers		
Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,362)* %	*All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers* *(n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=58)*** %
Prevalence of past year gambling activities				
Played poker machines or gaming machines	38.5	79.6↑	75.7	94.9↑
Bet on horse or greyhound races	29.9	59.7↑	58.1	65.7
Bought instant scratch tickets	30.1	46.7↑	45.0	53.5
Played keno	11.1	30.2↑	24.1	54.3↑
Played table games at a casino, such as blackjack or roulette	8.9	25.6↑	24.7	29.2
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	8.8	28.2↑	26.3	35.9
Played games like cards or mah-jong privately for money	3.8	15.5↑	15.1	16.9
Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money	1.5	12.0↑	11.8	12.8
Participated in day trading	1.0	2.3	1.4	6.0
Bought lotto tickets or any other lottery tickets	80.7	75.4	76.1	72.8
Played bingo at a club or hall [or other place]	4.2	13.8↑	13.8	13.9
Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps and raffle tickets	0.4	-	-	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

Prevalence of any on-line gambling (see Table 4.5.1b) was higher amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers than it was for all past year gamblers (27.6% compared with 7.7% of all past year gamblers).

However no significant differences were evident in internet gambling prevalence between moderate risk and problem gamblers.

Table 4.5.1b: Prevalence of internet gambling activities amongst past year gamblers (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,362)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=58)*** %
Past year internet gambling				
Have gambled on the internet in the last 12 months	**7.7**	**27.6↑**	**27.0**	**29.7**
Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money	1.5	12.0↑	11.8	12.8
Played pokies/gaming machines on the internet or using a mobile device	0.1	<0.1	-	0.2
Bet on horses/greyhounds over the internet	3.1	15.2↑	13.6	21.2
Bought lotto/lottery tickets over the internet	2.4	4.2	4.1	4.5
Played casino games like blackjack or roulette over the internet	0.9	6.8↑	6.6	7.6
Bet on sports events over the internet	2.9	13.2↑	11.5	20.0
Played cards or mah-jong for money on an Internet website	0.2	4.3↑	3.6	7.1
Used the internet including mobile devices to play casino games or poker for money	1.2	9.1↑	8.9	9.8
Played cards on the internet in last 12 months	1.3	10.2↑	10.5	8.7
Have NOT gambled on the internet in the last 12 months	**92.3**	**72.4↓**	**73.0**	**70.3**
Net: Internet wagering activity (horses/greyhounds or sports events)	4.2	16.4↑	15.3	21.2
Net: Legal internet gambling (horses/greyhounds, sports events or lotto/lotteries)	6.5	20.6↑	19.4	25.7
Net: Illegal internet gambling activities	1.7	12.0↑	11.8	12.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

4.5.2 Early gambling behaviour

As shown in Table 4.5.2a, most past year gamblers began gambling for money before they reached 35 years of age; 39.5% began before they turned 20.

By comparison, a significantly greater proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers (55.5%) had begun gambling for money before reaching 20 years of age with 7.5% still under 16 years when they first started gambling. However, no significant differences in age of commencement were evident between moderate risk and problem gamblers.

Table 4.5.2a: Age at which gamblers started betting or gambling for money (2012)

		Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers		
	All Past Year Gamblers	*All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers*	*Moderate Risk Gamblers*	*Problem Gamblers*
Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*(n=6,362)*	*(n=286)*	*(n=229)*	*(n=58)***
	%	%	%	%
Age at which first started betting or gambling for money				
Under 16 years	3.3	7.5↑	8.0	5.2
16 to 17 years	5.5	11.0↑	9.4	17.7
18 to 19 years	30.8	37.1	39.0	29.2
Net: Under 20 years of age	***39.5***	***55.5↑***	***56.4***	***52.1***
20 to 34 years	39.3	25.4↓	25.0	27.1
35 to 44 years	7.5	6.6	7.1	4.6
45 to 54 years	5.3	5.0	3.3	12.0
55 years or more	5.3	5.2	6.2	1.1
Can't say/Refused	3.0	2.2	2.0	3.1

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
K1: What age did you first start betting or gambling for money?

As shown in Table 4.5.2b, just under one in five (19.4%) past year gamblers recalled "a big win" when they started gambling; this figure rose significantly to 49.9% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Against this, 7.8% of past year gamblers recalled "a big loss" during the early stages of their gambling. This figure too was significantly higher at 35.2% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Again, no significant differences were evident between moderate risk and problem gamblers in terms of recalling either a big win or a big loss when they first started gambling.

Table 4.5.2b: Recall of big wins and losses when first started gambling (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Recall a big win when started gambling				
Yes	19.4	49.9↑	47.0	61.2
No	80.2	49.4↓	52.9	35.7
Can't say / Refused	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.2
Recall a big loss when started gambling				
Yes	7.8	35.2↑	32.5	45.9
No	91.8	64.0↓	67.3	51.0
Can't say/Refused	0.3	0.9	0.3	3.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
K2: When you first started gambling, do you remember a big win?
K3: When you first started gambling, do you remember a big loss?

4.5.3 Current gambling behaviour – expenditure patterns

Most past year gamblers (89.0%) reported a usual gambling amount of less than $50 at any one session. However, this was not the case for problem gamblers in particular, where around 4 out of 5 usually gambled more than $50 and 22.4% usually gambled more than $200 at a session.

Problem gamblers were also the group most likely to have gambled far more than their usual amount on at least one occasion in the last 12 months; 86.9% had done so compared with 52.6% of moderate risk gamblers and just 9.8% of all past year gamblers.

Table 4.5.3a: Amount usually gambled at a session (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Amount gambled				
Less than $50	89.0	44.0↓	49.6	21.5↓
$50 to $200	9.4	43.6↑	40.5	56.0
$201 to $500	0.8	6.4↑	5.6	9.6
$501 to $2,000	0.3	4.9↑	2.9	12.8↑
More than $2,000	0.1	0.4	0.5	-
Can't say/Refused	0.4	0.7	0.9	-
Gambled far more than usual amount in last 12m				
Yes	9.8	59.5↑	52.6	86.9↑
No	90.1	40.3↓	47.2	13.1↓
Can't say/Refused	0.1	0.2	0.2	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
J1: How much do you usually gamble at any one session? Which of these is closest…? (READ OUT)
J2: Thinking about the last 12 months, was there any occasion on which you gambled far more than your usual amount?

As shown in Table 4.5.3b, the majority of problem gamblers who had "gambled far more than usual" at least once in the last 12 months were gambling alone (57.0%) when they did so.

This figure was significantly higher than for all past year gamblers (30.4%) who had done this.

Table 4.5.3b: Situation in which most money was gambled (2012)

Wtd Base: Gambled far more than usual in last 12m	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=620)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=170)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=120)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=50)*** %
Amount gambled				
Alone	30.4	40.6↑	33.8	57.0
With people you hardly know	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0
With your partner	19.3	13.1	12.4	14.8
With your friends	34.8	30.4	35.8	17.4
With your relatives	7.5	9.7	13.8	-
With your co-workers	3.3	0.8	1.1	-
With business clients	0.2	0.2	0.3	-
Can't say/Refused	2.8	4.0	1.6	9.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
J3: Thinking about the gambling you have done in the last 12 months. When you spent the most money, has it been more likely that you have gambled…? (READ OUT)

All past year gamblers were asked if they would describe as binge gambling the gambling activity on which they had spent the most money in the past 12 months; a brief description of binge gambling (with further elaboration given if necessary) was provided as part of this survey question. Results are shown in Table 4.5.3c.

Fewer than one in ten (8.8%) past year gamblers were prepared to describe the gambling activity on which they spent the most money as binge gambling. However, this figure was significantly higher amongst both moderate risk (39.7%) and problem gamblers (82.1%). This problem gambler binge gambling rate is higher than the 63.3% reported in the 2011 Tasmanian study, although that survey used a somewhat more restrictive definition of binge gambling than the 2012 South Australian survey[34]

Further, for all past year gamblers and for moderate risk gamblers it was higher again amongst those who had gambled far more than usual on at least one occasion during the past 12 months (33.2% and 57.5% respectively), which is the essence of 'binge' behaviour.

[34] The Allen Consulting Group, Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre, and the Social Research Centre (2011). *Social and economic impact study of gambling in Tasmania, Volume 2: Gambling survey*. Prepared for the Tasmanian Government Department of Treasury and Finance. http://www.tenders.tas.gov.au/domino/dtf/dtf.nsf/LookupFiles/Volume2secondgamblingSEIS.PDF/$file/Volume2secondgamblingSEIS.PDF

Table 4.5.3c: Self-reported binge gambling (2012)

	All Past Year Gamblers	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers	*Moderate Risk Gamblers*	*Problem Gamblers*
	%	%	%	%
Described gambling on which most money was spent as binge gambling				
Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*(n=6,362)*	*(n=286)*	*(n=229)*	*(n=58)***
Yes	8.8	48.2↑	39.7	82.1↑
No	90.3	51.4↓	59.8	17.9↓
Can't say/Refused	0.9	0.4	0.5	-
Wtd Base: Gambled far more than usual in last 12m	*(n=620)*	*(n=170)*	*(n=120)*	*(n=50)***
Yes	33.2	65.4↑	57.5	84.3↑
No	66.2	34.3↓	42.1	15.7↓
Can't say/Refused	0.6	0.3	0.4	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
J4: Thinking about the gambling activity on which you have spent the most money in the past 12 months, would you describe your gambling on this activity as binge gambling? Binge gambling means excessive gambling in between periods of either not gambling or gambling in a controlled way

4.5.4 Current gambling behaviour – gambling situations

The situations when gambling occurred most often during the past 12 months are shown in Table 4.5.4a. A wide range of unprompted responses is evident including those relating to special events such as dining out and major sporting events, the offer of a large prize and more routine gambling behaviour such as buying lottery tickets each week or betting at weekends/days off.

While patterns were generally similar to those of all past year gamblers, moderate risk/problem gamblers were more likely to mention gambling most often when there was money available (pay day or pension day); at regular times (weekends/days off, before/after work, evenings); and when feeling down or depressed.

Table 4.5.4a: Situation in which past year gamblers gambled most often (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Amount gambled				
Special event				
Out for a meal/Night out at pub/club/casino/etc	7.9	11.4	12.8	5.9
Out for a meal/Night out at other venue	10.0	4.4	4.9	2.5
Special/Major sporting event	7.5	5.0	4.7	6.2
Special occasion (birthday, Christmas, etc)	5.1	2.3	2.9	-
On holiday/While travelling	3.9	3.2	4.1	-
At a work-related function or event	1.1	0.2	-	0.8
Charity or fund-raising event	0.4	-	-	-
Financial incentive				
When there's a big jackpot/large prize money	27.6	11.0↓	13.7	-↓
Payday/Pension day/When have spare money	2.1	7.2↑	5.5	14.1
Routine/Habitual behaviour				
Buy weekly Lotto tickets	5.4	1.1↓	1.5	-
When out shopping/at the shops	4.5	2.0	2.5	-
At weekly/general sports events (races/football/etc)	4.3	7.2	9.0	-
I'm a regular/routine gambler	0.4	0.1	-	0.5
At a particular time				
At weekends/On days off	9.0	20.3↑	18.8	26.5
Before/After work	1.4	4.4↑	3.8	6.9
Weekdays	1.2	1.6	1.1	3.5
Evenings	0.5	2.6↑	1.3	7.7
Daytime/Afternoons	0.4	1.1	1.4	-
Frequency				
Weekly	1.7	0.6	0.7	-
Fortnightly/Monthly	1.0	0.3	-	1.4
Less than once a month/Occasionally	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Psychological/Emotional				
Spur of the moment/When feeling bored	3.5	6.0	6.6	3.4
When feeling down/depressed	0.4	4.1↑	4.0	4.5
Varies/No particular time or situation	6.1	4.9	4.1	7.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05

** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
J5: Thinking about the last 12 months, when did you most often gamble? (Specify)

Compared to all past year gamblers, a higher proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers reported receiving a lump sum payment other than a tax refund in the last 12 months (20.2% versus 11.3% of all past year gamblers). Apart from tax refunds (36.8%), the types of lump sum most commonly mentioned by moderate risk/problem gamblers were receipt of an inheritance/ life insurance pay-out (6.9%) or of a commission or bonus (6.2%).

Table 4.5.4b: Receipt of lump sums in the past 12 months (2012)

		Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers		
Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,362)* %	*All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Sources of lump sums				
Tax refund	35.9	36.8	39.9	24.6
Any lump sum other than tax refund	***11.3***	***20.2↑***	***18.7***	***26.0***
Commission or bonus	3.7	6.2	6.1	6.7
Inheritance or life insurance policy payout	2.4	6.9↑	5.5	12.8
Severance package	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.1
Lump sum superannuation payout	1.4	1.8	1.4	3.5
Accident or workers' compensation payout	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.7
Other	2.7	3.1	3.6	1.0
None of these	58.2	53.9	52.6	58.8
Can't say/Refused	0.4	0.2	0.3	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
J6: Thinking about the last 12 months, have you received any of the following substantial lump sums of money…? (READ OUT)

4.6 Impacts of gambling on moderate risk and problem gamblers

Section 4.6 provides a brief overview of various self-reported impacts of gambling on the personal relationships, work, finances and health of moderate risk and problem gamblers.

4.6.1 Family exposure and impacts

All respondents were asked if anyone in their family had ever had an issue with gambling and also if they had experienced any personal or financial problems as a result of someone else's gambling. As shown in Table 4.6.1a, 10.6% of all adults had a family member who had experienced issues with gambling; this figure rose to 11.9% amongst all past year gamblers and to 27.3% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers. Some 42.3% of problem gamblers reported problems with gambling amongst immediate family members.

Only 1.6% of adults (1.7% of past year gamblers) had experienced personal or financial problems in the last 12 months because of someone else's gambling. Again however, at 11.1%, this figure was higher amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Table 4.6.1a: Experience of gambling problems with other family member or person (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Adults* *(n=9,246)* %	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,362)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
			All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=58)*** %
Immediate family member ever had issue with their gambling					
Yes	10.6	11.9↑	27.3↑	23.5	42.3
No	88.6	87.3↓	70.8↓	74.1	57.5
Can't say / Refused	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.2
Had personal/financial problems because of someone else's gambling					
Yes	1.6	1.7	11.1↑	10.0	15.8
No	98.3	98.3	88.9↓	90.0	84.2
Can't say / Refused	0.1	<0.1	-	-	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
G1: Has anyone in your immediate family ever had an issue with their gambling?
G2: In the last 12 months, have you had personal or financial problems because of someone else's gambling?

Those moderate risk/problem gamblers who were living with a partner and/or had one or more dependent children were asked if their gambling had left them with insufficient time; firstly, to look after their family's interests and secondly, to spend with their children.

As shown in Table 4.6.1b, the great majority of moderate risk/problem gamblers felt this was not the case – 92.8% never felt that gambling had left insufficient time to look after family's interests; 89.7% never felt gambling had left them insufficient time to spend with their children.

However, the situation was slightly less clear-cut amongst problem gamblers – as a result of their gambling 17.3% of this group felt they had insufficient time for their family's needs at least occasionally while 20.4% felt the same way about the amount of time spent with their children.

Table 4.6.1b: During the last 12 months gambling did not leave enough time to look after family's interests/spend with children (2012)

Wtd Base: Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers; living with partner and/or has children under 18	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
	All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=145)*	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=119)*	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=26)***
	%	%	%
Gambling has left insufficient time for family's interests			
Never happened	***92.8***	***95.0***	***82.7***
Rarely	3.1	3.8	-
Sometimes	3.1	0.8	13.8↑
Often	0.6	-	5.5
Always	0.3	0.4	-
Net: Has happened	***7.2***	***5.0***	***17.3***
Gambling has left insufficient time to spend with children			
Never happened	***89.7***	***91.9***	***79.6***
Rarely	6.9	4.7	16.9
Sometimes	-	-	-
Often	0.6	-	3.5
Always	-	-	-
Net: Has happened	***7.6***	***4.7***	***20.4***
Do not have any children	2.8	3.4	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
M7: During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests? (Read Out)
M8: During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to spend with your children? (Read Out)

As shown in Table 4.6.1c, 3.4% of all moderate risk/problem gamblers believed gambling had led to the break-up of an important relationship in their lives. No significant difference was evident in the proportion of moderate risk (1.9%) and problem gamblers (9.5%) who felt this had happened.

Table 4.6.1c: During the last 12 months gambling has led to the break-up of an important relationship (2012)

Wtd Base: All Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
	All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Gambling has led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life			
Yes	3.4	1.9	9.5
No	96.5	98.0	90.5
Can't say / Refused	0.1	0.1	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
M9: During the last 12 months has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?

4.6.2 Personal/emotional impacts

Problem gamblers were more likely than moderate risk gamblers to have experienced situations where the need to gamble had been too strong to control (85.6% had experienced this in the last 12 months versus 39.9% of moderate risk gamblers); and to have gambled to escape from worry or trouble (84.3% had done this in the last 12 months versus 37.6% of moderate risk gamblers).

Table 4.6.2a: Emotional effects of gambling during the last 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
	All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Need to gamble has been too strong to control			
Never	***50.9***	***60.1***	***14.4↓***
Rarely	20.1	19.3	23.5
Sometimes	23.2	19.5	37.7
Often	3.5	0.7	14.7↑
Always	2.2	0.4	9.6↑
Net: Has happened	***49.1***	***39.9***	***85.6↑***
Gambled to escape from worry or trouble			
Never	***53.0***	***62.4***	***15.7↓***
Rarely	12.4	10.7	19.1
Sometimes	22.8	19.3	36.7
Often	7.7	5.8	15.0
Always	4.1	1.8	13.5↑
Net: Has happened	***47.0***	***37.6***	***84.3↑***

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
M1: Thinking about the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control? (Read Out)
M2: Thinking about the last 12 months have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble? (Read Out)

4.6.3 Work and vocational impacts

Just on half of all problem gamblers (47.4%) felt their gambling had an adverse effect on their work performance during the past year. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of moderate risk gamblers (7.3%) who felt this had been the case.

Table 4.6.3a: Effect of gambling on vocational activity during the last 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
	All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Gambling adversely affected work performance			
Never happened	***79.9***	***87.9***	***48.1↓***
Rarely	4.9	1.8	16.8↑
Sometimes	8.0	5.4	18.2↑
Often	0.4	-	1.8
Always	2.2	0.1	10.6↑
Net: Has happened	***15.4***	***7.3***	***47.4↑***
Can't say / Refused / Not applicable	4.7	4.8	4.5
Changed jobs because of gambling			
Yes	0.4	0.3	0.5
Lost a job because of gambling			
Yes	0.1	-	0.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
M4: During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work or study? (Read Out)
M5: During the last 12 months have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?
M6: During the last 12 months have you lost a job because of gambling?

4.6.4 Financial impacts

Just under nine out of ten (88.6%) problem gamblers agreed their gambling had made it harder to make money last from one payday/pension day to the next; for 30.5% of this group, this was always or often the case. By contrast, a much lower proportion of moderate risk gamblers (40.9%) agreed making their money last had been made harder by their gambling.

Table 4.6.4a: Financial impact of gambling during the last 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: Moderate Risk/Problem Gamblers	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
	All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Gamble has made it harder to make money last from one pay/pension day to the next			
Never	***49.5***	***59.1***	***11.4↓***
Rarely	22.1	21.1	25.9
Sometimes	19.0	15.6	32.3
Often	7.1	2.8	24.3↑
Always	2.3	1.3	6.2
Net: Has happened	***50.5***	***40.9***	***88.6↑***

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
M3: In the last 12 months how often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday or pension day to the next? (Read Out)

All respondents were asked a standard set of questions to establish the degree of financial stress they were experiencing. Financial stress may be considered to be present when two or more of the events described in Table 4.6.4b have occurred in a 12 month period due to a shortage of money.

When compared to all past year gamblers, significantly higher proportions of moderate risk/problem gamblers exhibited one (13.5% versus 6.8% of all past year gamblers) or two or more (18.3% versus 6.1% of all past year gamblers) of these markers for financial stress.

The presence of two or more financial stress indicators was especially marked amongst problem gamblers with 35.6% of this group experiencing two or more financial problems in the last 12 months; especially common were being unable to pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time (35.9%), asking for financial help from friends or family (28.5%), and having to pawn or sell something because they were short of money (27.4%).

Table 4.6.4b: Financial stress and gambling (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Adults (n=9,246) %	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Cash flow difficulties in the last 12 months					
Could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time	8.9	8.3	17.2↑	12.5	35.9↑
Could not pay the rent or mortgage on time	2.7	2.7	9.5↑	7.9	16.0
Asked for financial help from friends or family	6.9	6.3	21.5↑	19.7	28.5
None of these	87.3	88.2	69.9↓	72.0	61.3
One of these	8.3	7.7	16.8↑	19.6	5.9
Two or more of these	4.4	4.2	13.3↑	8.4	32.8↑
Financial hardship in the last 12 months					
Pawned or sold something	2.6	2.4	9.6↑	5.2	27.4↑
Went without meals	1.8	1.6	7.2↑	5.4	14.7
Asked for help from welfare/community organisations	2.3	1.9	6.8↑	7.9	2.4
None of these	94.7	95.3	83.5↓	87.5	67.3↓
One of these	4.3	3.7	11.7↑	9.4	20.8
Two or more of these	1.1	1.0	4.9↑	3.1	11.9
Number of financial stress indicators present in the last 12 months					
None	86.1	87.1	68.2↓	70.7	58.3
One	7.5	6.8	13.5↑	15.3	6.1
Two or more	6.5	6.1	18.3↑	13.9	35.6↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
N6: In the last 12 months, did any of the following happen because of a shortage of money? (Read Out)

4.6.5 Health impacts

Moderate risk/problem gamblers appeared to be making more use of mood-altering and other chemical substances while gambling (particularly alcohol) when compared to the use of these substances by all past year gamblers (see Table 4.6.5a). Problem gamblers were also disproportionately high users of painkillers (15.3%), amphetamines (17.6%) and prescription drugs (8.9%) when compared to moderate risk gamblers.

Smoking prevalence was also much higher amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers than amongst all past year gamblers (34.5% of moderate risk/problem gamblers were smokers versus 17.3% of all past year gamblers).

Table 4.6.5a: Substance use while gambling in the past 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,362)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=58)*** %
Substances used while gambling				
Alcohol	33.9	64.8↑	62.8	72.6
Painkillers	3.4	6.1	3.8	15.3↑
Anti-depressants	2.6	7.4↑	5.3	15.9
Marijuana	1.7	9.2↑	8.9	10.3
Amphetamines	0.8	4.4↑	1.1	17.6↑
Tranquillisers	0.3	0.2	-	1.2
Other prescribed drugs	3.5	2.9	1.3	8.9↑
Any other illegal substances	0.6	-	-	-
None of these	60.6	28.6↓	32.2	14.5
Can't say / Refused	0.3	0.1	-	0.3
Smoking status				
Daily smoker	14.2	30.2↑	27.0	42.7
Smoke at all	17.3	34.5↑	31.3	47.1

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
N1: Thinking of the last 12 months, which of the following have you used while gambling? (Read Out)
N5: Do you now smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other tobacco products…? (Read Out Categories)

Perhaps to some degree reflecting disproportionately high levels of smoking and use of chemical substances while gambling, moderate risk/problem gamblers were over-represented amongst those who self-assessed their current health status as "fair" (17.5% versus 11.1% of all past year gamblers) or "poor" (8.7% versus 3.1% of all past year gamblers).

The proportion who self-assessed their current health as "fair"/"poor" was particularly high amongst problem gamblers amongst whom it reached 45.4%.

Table 4.6.5b: Self-assessed health status (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Adults (n=9,246) %	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent	20.1	19.2↓	12.7	12.3	14.5
Very good	34.9	36.0↑	30.0	33.6	15.9
Net: Excellent/Very good	*55.0*	*55.3*	*42.7↓*	*45.8*	*30.4*
Good	30.4	30.3	31.1	32.8	24.3
Fair	11.2	11.1	17.5↑	13.4	33.9↑
Poor	3.1	3.1	8.7↑	8.0	11.4
Net: Fair/Poor	*14.3*	*14.1*	*26.2↑*	*21.3*	*45.4↑*
Can't say / Refused	0.4	0.3	-	-	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
N4: In general, would you say your health is...? (Read Out)

There were indications of higher GP visitation levels amongst problem gamblers (only 7.9% had not visited a GP in the last 12 months compared with 18.6% of moderate risk gamblers and 12.7% of all South Australian adults), something which might be expected given their higher levels of smoking and substance use and relatively poor self-assessed current health.

A significantly higher proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers reported they had been under a doctor's care during the last 12 months for physical or emotional problems brought on by stress (20.1% versus 9.9% of all past year gamblers).

Table 4.6.5c: GP visitation and experience of stress related problems in the last 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Adults (n=9,246) %	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Number of GP visits made in the last 12 months					
None	12.7	11.3	16.5	18.6	7.9
One to three	48.3	48.1	43.6	41.3	53.0
Four or more	36.3	37.9↑	39.3	39.3	39.1
Can't say / Refused	2.8	2.7	0.6	0.8	-
Been under doctor's care for stress-related physical or emotional problems					
Yes	10.7	9.9	20.1↑	19.6	22.0

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column immediately to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
N2: How many times in the last 12 months did you go to the GP for an issue related to your own health?
N3: Thinking about the last 12 months, have you been under a doctor's care because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress?

5. Electronic Gaming Machines

5.1 Introduction and key findings

The next eight sections of this report provide a more detailed description of behaviour associated with each of the gambling activities shown previously in Figure 3.2a. We begin with an examination of the use of EGMs (also referred to as poker and gaming machines or pokies) by South Australian adults.

Attention is given to the socio-demographic profile of EGM users, the frequency of EGM use, the time spent on each playing occasion, the type of machine usually played, the number of lines and credits usually played and the location where EGM play usually occurs (including over the internet).

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of EGM gambling fell significantly from 30.2% of South Australian adults in 2005 to 26.5% in 2012. The prevalence of frequent[35] EGM play also decreased, from 6.1% in 2005 to 4.2% in 2012.*
- *The socio-demographic characteristics of EGM gamblers were much the same as those identified in 2005; that is the prevalence of EGM gambling was higher amongst males; younger people under 35 years of age; people with no formal post-secondary educational qualification; and those in full-time paid employment.*
- *Most EGM players (70.2%) spent no more than 30 minutes at a machine each time they played; although a higher proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers reported longer sessions (33.9% spent more than an hour at a machine on each playing occasion).*
- *Most EGM play was at hotels (72.4% of past year EGM players) although this was less than in 2005 (79.6%); casino play increased from 8.9% of past year players in 2005 to 16.0% in 2012.*
- *The majority of EGM players (67.0%) still played one cent machines. However, this was lower than in 2005 (74.9%) while the proportion playing 20 cent and one dollar machines increased (from 1.3% to 2.8% and from 4.9% to 11.8% respectively). Amongst EGM players who were moderate risk/problem gamblers, the use of one dollar machines in 2012 was 20.9%.*
- *Most EGM players usually played more than five lines per spin (28.4% usually played 1 to 5 lines); and most (72.9%) usually played 1 to 5 credits per line.*

[35] People who play at least once a fortnight.

5.2 Socio-demographic profile of EGM players

As noted earlier, 26.5% of South Australian adults were past year EGM players; that is, people who had played EGMs at least once in the last 12 months. This represented a significant decrease on the prevalence figure of 30.2% reported for past year EGM use in 2005.

Tables 5.2a and 5.2b provide information on the prevalence of EGM use within various socio-demographic subgroups. Where the prevalence varies significantly from the total population figure of 26.5%, this is indicated by an arrow next to the figure of interest.

As shown in Table 5.2a, past year EGM users were over-represented amongst males; younger people aged 18 to 24 years (41.1%) and 25 to 34 years (32.2%); amongst people from larger households comprising three or more persons aged 16 years plus (30.7%); amongst those with no dependent children (29.0%); amongst those never married (37.2%); and amongst those who have not completed any formal post-secondary education (30.7%). This was broadly similar to the pattern seen in 2005 when use of EGMs was above average amongst 18 to 24 year olds; households with three or more persons aged 16 years or more, those never married and those who did not complete any formal post-secondary education.

Prevalence of EGM use (see Table 5.2b) was also disproportionately high amongst those born in Australia (28.7%); those whose main language is English (27.7%); people in full-time employment (28.5%) and, reflecting this, people who receive income from wages, salary or business earnings (27.8%). These results are also similar to the situation in 2005 when use of EGMs was disproportionately high amongst the first three of these groups.

Insofar as changes since 2005 were concerned, decreases were evident across most of these subgroups except for the following: 25 to 44 year olds and those aged 75 years or more; people from households with only one person aged 16 years plus; those whose marital status was separated/divorced, widowed or never married; speakers of a language other than English; and those whose employment status was retired, unemployed or student. For each of these subgroups, the prevalence of EGM use did not change significantly between the 2005 and 2012 surveys.

Table 5.2a: Socio-demographic profile of past year EGM players (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year EGM players* %
All adults	*9246*	26.5
Gender		
Male	*4492*	28.1↑
Females	*4752*	24.9↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	41.1↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	32.2↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	22.9↓
45 to 54 years	*1659*	21.1↓
55 to 64 years	*1472*	25.0
65 to 74 years	*983*	24.5
75 years or more	*919*	20.6↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	26.8
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	22.6↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	27.6
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	24.6
Two	*4873*	24.6
Three	*1506*	30.0↑
Four or more	*1328*	31.6↑
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	29.0↑
One or more children	*2980*	21.4↓
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	23.2↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	27.1
Widowed	*536*	23.0
Never married	*1944*	37.2↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	16.9↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	24.3
Secondary or below	*5016*	30.7↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 5.2b: Socio-demographic profile of past year EGM players (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year EGM players* %
All adults	*9246*	26.5
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	28.7↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	22.9↓
Other	*1023*	14.5↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	28.9
No	*9140*	26.5
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	27.7↑
Other	*877*	15.2↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	28.5↑
Part-time work	*2042*	26.4
Unemployed	*182*	26.3
Home duties	*561*	19.3↓
Retired	*1840*	24.3↓
Student	*275*	25.2
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	27.5
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	24.3
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	25.2
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	23.0↓
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	28.3
$130,000 or more	*1255*	26.8
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	27.8↑
Government pension	*2250*	26.3
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	26.8
One	*692*	22.3
Two or more	*597*	27.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

5.3 Frequency of EGM play

Frequency of playing EGMs is summarised in Table 5.3a. As shown, in the 2012 survey 4.2% of South Australian adults could be classified as frequent EGM players; that is, as people who played EGMs at least once a fortnight. This is slightly less than in 2005 when 6.1% of adults were classified as frequent EGM players.

A similar pattern is evident when frequency is re-based to past year EGM players only. Again, there is evidence of a decrease in the prevalence of frequent EGM play; from 20.4% of past year EGM players in 2005 to 16.0% in 2012.

Table 5.3a: Frequency of playing EGMs in the past year (2005 v 2012)

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of playing EGMs (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.9	0.7
Once a week	2.5	1.5↓
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	2.7	2.0↓
Net: At least once a fortnight	***6.1***	***4.2↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	5.0	3.7↓
Less than monthly but more than yearly	15.2	14.7
Once a year	3.5	3.5
Can't say / Refused	0.3	0.4
Have not played pokies in last 12m / Status unknown	69.8	73.5↑
Frequency of playing EGMs (All past year EGM players)		
Wtd Base: All past year EGM players; 18 years or more	*(n=5,172)*	*(n=2,450)*
More than once a week	2.9	2.6
Once a week	8.3	5.8↓
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	9.1	7.6
Net: At least once a fortnight	***20.4***	***16.0↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	16.6	13.9↓
Less than monthly but more than yearly	50.5	55.5↑
Once a year	11.6	13.2
Can't say / Refused	1.0	1.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E1: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually played poker machines or gaming machines?

Amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers the prevalence of frequent EGM play was significantly higher than for EGM players in general. Of those past year EGM players who were also moderate risk/problem gamblers, 48.8% were frequent players.

Table 5.3b: Frequency of playing EGMs in the past year (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played EGMs	Past year EGM players	
	All *(n=2,450)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=228)* %
Frequency of playing EGMs		
More than once a week	2.6	14.1↑
Once a week	5.8	19.0↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	7.6	15.8↑
Net: At least once a fortnight	***16.0***	***48.8↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	13.9	16.9
Less than monthly but more than yearly	55.5	26.8↓
Once a year	13.2	3.2↓
Can't say / Refused	1.4	4.2↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05

5.4 Details of EGM play

This section provides further detail on the way past year players interact with EGMs; specifically, the time spent playing, the locations where EGMs are usually played and the nature of play including the value of machines used and the number of spins and credits usually played.

For the most part comparable figures from the 2005 survey were not available so the focus is on results from the 2012 survey only. However, comparisons have been drawn between all past year EGM players and those players classified[36] as either moderate risk or problem gamblers.

5.4.1 Time spent on each EGM playing occasion

All past year EGM players were asked how long they usually spent each time they played poker or gaming machines. The results are shown in Table 5.4.1a for all past year EGM players and also for those EGM players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers. It is evident that:

- Most past year EGM players (70.2%) spent no more than 30 minutes each time they played EGMs while only one in ten (10.4%) reported spending more than an hour on each playing occasion.
- However, a different picture was evident amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers; of those who had played EGMs in the past year, 33.9% spent more than one hour at the machines on each playing occasion.

[36] Classified in this way by the PGSI. This is discussed in detail in Section 4 of the report.

Table 5.4.1a: Usual amount of time spent each time EGMs are played (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	Past year EGM players	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
	(n=2,450) %	*(n=228)* %
Time spent playing EGMs on each occasion		
15 minutes or less	42.3	20.8↓
16 to 30 minutes	27.9	25.6
31 to 60 minutes	15.5	14.0
61 to 120 minutes	7.2	18.3↑
More than 120 minutes	3.2	15.6↑
Can't say / Refused	3.9	5.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year EGM players, p<.05
E2: How many hours or minutes do you usually spend each time you play poker machines or gaming machines?

5.4.2 Where EGMs are mainly played

Table 5.4.2a shows, for all past year EGM players, the places where EGM play usually took place. In 2012, hotels were, by far the most common locations for EGM play with 72.4% of past year players mainly gambling on poker or gaming machines there; clubs (16.0%) and casinos (10.5%) were the next most commonly mentioned sites. Only 0.2% of past year players reported playing EGMs over the internet.

Compared with 2005, the 2012 results showed an increase in the proportion who mainly played EGMs at clubs (up from 8.9% to 16.0%) and a decrease in those who mainly played at hotels (down from 79.6% to 72.4%).

Table 5.4.2a: Locations where EGMs are mainly played (2005 versus 2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	Past year EGM players	
	2005	2012
	(n=5,172) %	*(n=2,450)* %
Locations where EGMs are mainly played		
At a club	8.9	16.0↑
At an hotel	79.6	72.4↓
At a casino	10.1	10.5
On the internet or using a mobile device	na	0.2
Other	0.6	0.1↓
Can't say / Refused	0.7	0.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E6: Where do you mainly bet on poker machines or gaming machines?

Past year EGM players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers showed no significant difference from all past year EGM players in their use of these locations (see Table 5.4.2b).

Table 5.4.2b: Locations where EGMs are mainly played (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	Past year EGM players	
	All	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers**
	(n=2,450) %	*(n=228)* %
Locations where EGMs are mainly played		
At a club	16.0	19.3
At an hotel	72.4	69.0
At a casino	10.5	11.6
On the internet or using a mobile device	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	<0.1
Can't say / Refused	0.8	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year EGM players, p<.05

5.4.3 Value of EGMs usually played

Table 5.4.3a shows the value of machines usually played by past year EGM players. The question used in the 2012 survey was slightly different from that used in 2005 in that certain values ("$0.50" and the "$2 or more" options) were excluded in 2012 and hence are shown as "na" in the table. With that slight variation in mind, there were indications of a decrease since 2005 in the proportion of past year EGM players who used lower value machines (that is, one and two cent machines) and an increase in the proportion that usually played $0.20 and $1 machines.

Table 5.4.3a: Value of EGM usually played (2005 versus 2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	Past year EGM players	
	2005	**2012**
	(n=5,172) %	*(n=2,450)* %
Value of machine usually played		
One cent	74.9	67.0↓
Two cent	6.5	4.7↓
Five cent	6.7	5.0
Ten cent	1.2	1.5
Twenty cent	1.3	2.8↑
Fifty cent	0.2	na
One dollar	4.9	11.8↑
Two dollars or more	0.1	na
Can't say / Refused	4.1	7.2↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05

E3: There are six different types of poker machines, one cent, two cent, five cent, ten cent, twenty cent and one dollar. What kind do you usually play?

While the pattern of machine use was generally similar, it can be seen from Table 5.4.3b that use of $1 machines was significantly higher amongst past year EGM players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers than it was for past year EGM players in general (20.9% versus 11.9%).

Table 5.4.3b: Value of EGMs usually played (2012)

	Past year EGM players	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	*(n=2,450)* %	*(n=228)* %
Value of machine usually played		
One cent	67.0	61.1
Two cent	4.7	2.8
Five cent	5.0	4.3
Ten cent	1.5	1.2
Twenty cent	2.8	1.8
One dollar	11.8	20.9↑
Can't say / Refused	7.2	7.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year EGM players, p<.05

5.4.4 Lines and credits usually played on EGMs

Past year EGM players were asked how many lines and how many credits they usually played per spin when gambling on EGMs. Results for 2012[37] are shown in Table 5.4.4a where it can be seen that:

- 28.4% of past year EGM players usually played from one to five lines per spin; hence, the great majority played more than five lines per spin with a further 28.6% reporting that they usually played more than 20 lines per spin. Results for past year EGM players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers were little different from the overall figures apart from a slightly higher proportion who played 11 to 20 lines per spin (24.4% versus 16.0% of all past year EGM players).
- Table 5.4.4a also shows the number of credits per line usually played. Most past year EGM players (72.9%) usually played from one to five credits per line; a figure which was not significantly different from that reported by past year EGM players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers; 72.3% of this group usually played one to five credits per line.

[37] Due to the different question format used, 2005 results were not considered comparable and are not reported here.

Table 5.4.4a: Number of lines and credits usually played (2012)

	Past year EGM players	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year EGM players	*(n=2,450)* %	*(n=228)* %
Number of lines per spin usually played		
1 to 5 lines	28.4	23.3
6 to 10 lines	7.8	10.6
11 to 20 lines	16.0	24.4↑
21 to 30 lines	16.6	12.2
More than 30 lines	12.0	16.7
Can't say / Refused	8.6	2.2↓
Don't have usual number of lines	10.6	10.5
Number of credits per line usually played		
1 to 5 credits	72.9	72.3
6 to 10 credits	2.0	4.0
11 to 20 credits	3.1	3.5
More than 20 credits	5.9	9.3
Can't say / Refused	10.1	8.0
Don't have usual number of credits	6.0	3.0

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year EGM players, p<.05
E4: When playing poker machines, you can play just one line, or a number of lines per spin. How many lines do you usually play?
E5: Poker machines also allow you to play just one credit or multiple credits per spin. How many credits per line do you usually play?

6. Betting on Horses/Greyhounds

6.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 6 reports on South Australians' betting on horse and greyhound racing. Again, prevalence figures are presented for various socio-demographic subgroups. Information is also provided on betting frequency, the locations where betting usually takes place and use of the internet for placing bets.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of betting on horse or greyhound racing increased from 18.6% of South Australian adults in 2005 to 20.5% in 2012. However, the prevalence of frequent[38] betting was not significantly different at 3.2% in 2012.*
- *Prevalence of betting on horses/greyhounds was higher for males; households with two persons aged 16 years or more; residents of South Australian country regions; younger people particularly those aged 25 to 34 years; those in full-time paid employment; and those with higher annual household incomes of $78,000 or more.*
- *Betting on horses/greyhounds was most common at clubs/hotels (49.1% of past year bettors) and stand-alone TAB agencies (43.6%).*
- *Bets were placed over the internet by 10.4% of past year bettors although this figure was significantly higher amongst those past year bettors who were moderate risk or problem gamblers (25.4%). Of all past year bettors on horse or greyhound racing, 24.2% had used the internet for lay betting and 14.3% had used the internet for spread betting during the last 12 months.*

[38] People who bet at least once a fortnight.

6.2 Socio-demographic profile of those who bet on horse/greyhound racing

As noted earlier, 20.5% of South Australian adults were past year bettors on horse or greyhound races, a significant increase on the prevalence figure of 18.6% reported in 2005.

Tables 6.2a and 6.2b show the prevalence of betting on horse or greyhound races amongst socio-demographic subgroups of the population. Subgroups where prevalence was disproportionately high included males (25.0%); people aged 25 to 34 years (30.1%); people living in country regions of South Australia (23.5%); and those living in households with two persons aged 16 years or more (22.1%).

Higher prevalence was also evident amongst (see Table 5.2b) people born in Australia (22.8%); those whose main language is English (21.7%); those working full-time (27.7%); and those living in households with annual household incomes of $78,000 or more.

These relatively high prevalence socio-demographic groups were similar to those identified in 2005, except that 2005 saw a slightly greater bias towards younger people (18 to 24 year olds and those never married exhibited relatively high prevalence) and those whose post-secondary education was in the trade/certificate/diploma area.

Other notable[39] increases in prevalence since 2005 were evident amongst people aged 25 to 34 years and those aged 45 to 64 years; people living with a partner; residents of households with two persons aged 16 years or more; those with no formal post-secondary qualification; people born in Australia; and those in full-time paid work.

[39] That is, significant increases were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category.

Table 6.2a: Socio-demographic profile of those who bet on horse or greyhound races in the past year (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bet on horses/ greyhounds in past year* %
All adults	*9246*	20.5
Gender		
Male	*4492*	25.0↑
Females	*4752*	16.3↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	18.2
25 to 34 years	*1554*	30.1↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	20.4
45 to 54 years	*1659*	21.8
55 to 64 years	*1472*	19.6
65 to 74 years	*983*	16.0↓
75 years or more	*919*	11.5↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	20.1
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	18.4↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	23.5↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	17.1↓
Two	*4873*	22.1↑
Three	*1506*	21.2
Four or more	*1328*	18.0
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	19.9
One or more children	*2980*	22.0
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	21.1
Separated/Divorced	*803*	21.9
Widowed	*536*	11.3↓
Never married	*1944*	21.1
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	18.2↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	21.2
Secondary or below	*5016*	21.0

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 6.2b: Socio-demographic profile of those who bet on horse or greyhound races in the past year (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bet on horses/ greyhounds in past year* %
All adults	*9246*	20.5
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	22.8↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	16.7↓
Other	*1023*	8.0↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	30.1
No	*9140*	20.4
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	21.7↑
Other	*877*	9.4↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	27.7↑
Part-time work	*2042*	17.5↓
Unemployed	*182*	22.2
Home duties	*561*	14.4↓
Retired	*1840*	14.2↓
Student	*275*	11.9
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	10.0↓
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	13.2↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	15.7↓
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	23.5
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	26.6↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	27.9↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	23.9↑
Government pension	*2250*	14.4↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	20.5
One	*692*	19.2
Two or more	*597*	22.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

6.3 Frequency of betting on horse or greyhound racing

Frequency of betting on horse or greyhound racing in the past year is summarised in Table 6.3a.

In the 2012 survey 3.2% of South Australian adults could be classified as frequent participants in betting on horse or greyhound racing; this result is not significantly different from the figure of 3.0% recorded in 2005. Since 2005 however there has been a slight increase (from 5.6% to 6.6%) in the proportion of adults who bet on horse or greyhound races with a moderate frequency of "less than monthly but more than yearly"; possibly people drawn to betting on a few major racing "events" during the course of the year.

When betting frequency is re-based to those who had bet on horse or greyhound races during the past year, no significant differences were evident between 2005 and 2012 results (apart from a slight increase in the proportion of non-disclosure).

Table 6.3a: Frequency of betting on horses/greyhounds in past year (2005 versus 2012)

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of betting on horses/greyhounds (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.6	0.6
Once a week	1.5	1.7
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.9	0.9
Net: At least once a fortnight	***3.0***	***3.2***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	1.4	1.4
Less than monthly but more than yearly	5.6	6.6↑
Once a year	8.5	8.9
Can't say / Refused	0.2	0.4
Have not bet on horses/greyhounds in last 12m / Status unknown	81.4	79.5↓
Frequency of betting on horses/greyhounds (All past year bettors)		
Wtd Base: All past year bettors; 18 years or more	*(n=3,194)*	*(n=1,899)*
More than once a week	3.3	2.8
Once a week	7.9	8.1
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	5.0	4.6
Net: At least once a fortnight	***16.2***	***15.5***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	7.4	6.8
Less than monthly but more than yearly	30.0	32.3
Once a year	45.4	43.3
Can't say / Refused	1.0	2.2↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E7: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps?

Frequent betting was far more common amongst those bettors on horse/greyhound racing who were also classified as moderate risk/problem gamblers; during the last 12 months 46.2% of this group had bet on horse or greyhound races at least once a fortnight.

Table 6.3b: Frequency of betting on horses/greyhounds in the past year (2012)

	Past year bettors on horses/greyhounds	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year bettors on horses/greyhounds	**All** *(n=1,899)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=171)* %
Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets		
More than once a week	2.8	12.0↑
Once a week	8.1	15.6↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	4.6	18.5↑
Net: At least once a fortnight	***15.5***	***46.2↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	6.8	8.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	32.3	17.9↓
Once a year	43.3	21.9↓
Can't say / Refused	2.2	5.8↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05

6.4 Details of betting on horse or greyhound racing

Further details of horse/greyhound betting behaviour provided in this section relate to how bets are placed and to the prevalence and type of betting used over the internet.

6.4.1 How bets are placed

As shown in Table 6.4.1a, bets on horse or greyhound races were most commonly placed at clubs or hotels (49.1%), TABs (43.6%) and at the track (21.9%). Approximately one in 10 (10.4%) of those who had bet on horses or greyhounds in the past year had done so over the internet with computers (8.2%) and smart phones (4.2%) the most common way of doing this.

Amongst those moderate risk/problem gamblers who were past year bettors on horse or greyhound racing, betting at clubs/hotels (53.7%), TABs (48.0%) and racetracks (17.3%) followed a similar pattern to that seen for all past year bettors. However, members of this group did show a significantly higher prevalence of betting on horses/greyhounds over the internet (25.4%); they also made greater use of telephone betting (8.9%).

Table 6.4.1a: How bets on horse/greyhound racing are placed (2012)

	Past year bettors on horses/greyhounds	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year bettors on horses/greyhounds	*(n=1,899)* %	*(n=171)* %
How bets are placed		
At a racetrack	21.9	17.3
At a club or hotel	49.1	53.7
At a standalone TAB	43.6	48.0
Over the internet: computer	8.2	24.0↑
Over the internet: mobile/smart phone	4.2	13.3↑
Over the internet: other portable device (eg: ipad)	1.3	4.4↑
Net: over the Internet	***10.4***	***25.4↑***
Via a voice telephone call	3.3	8.9↑
Via SMS	0.4	-
Some other way	2.2	0.8
Can't say / Refused	2.2	5.8↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year bettors, p<.05
E8: Over the last 12 months, when you have placed bets on horse or greyhound races, how have you placed your bets?

6.4.2 Frequency and types of internet betting on horse/greyhound racing

Overall 2.1% of South Australian adults had used the internet to bet on horse or greyhound racing at all during the past year while less than one per cent (0.8%) had done this at least once a fortnight and so could be classified as frequent internet bettors on horse or greyhound racing (see Table 6.4.2a).

It is also evident that frequent internet betting on horses or greyhounds was more common amongst moderate risk or problem gamblers; 17.6% of this group who had bet on horses/greyhounds in the past year were classified as frequent participants in this form of internet betting.

Table 6.4.2a: Frequency of internet betting on horses/greyhounds in the past year (2012)

		Past year bettors on horses/greyhounds	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All Adults *(n=9,246)* %	All *(n=1,899)* %	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers *(n=171)* %
Frequency of internet betting on horses/greyhounds			
More than once a week	0.3	1.2	7.5↑
Once a week	0.3	1.7	9.1↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.2	1.0	0.9
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.8***	***3.9***	***17.6↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.3	1.3	1.0
Less than monthly but more than yearly	0.7	3.4	6.5
Once a year	0.3	1.5	0.3
Can't say / Refused	0.1	0.3	-
Net: have bet on horses/greyhounds over the internet in past year	***2.1***	***10.4***	***25.4↑***
Have bet on horses/greyhounds but not over the internet	18.4	89.6	74.6↓
Have not bet on horses/greyhounds at all in last 12m / Status unknown	79.5	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year bettors, p<.05
E9: Over the last 12 months, how often have used the internet to place bets on horse or greyhound races?

Table 6.4.2b shows use of the internet for lay and spread betting amongst past year internet bettors on horse or greyhound racing. Amongst this group, the prevalence of lay betting was 24.2% while 14.3% had used spread betting; the majority (58.7%) had not engaged in either of these forms of internet betting.

While the sample size is small for moderate risk and problem gamblers who have used the internet to bet on horse or greyhound racing during the past year, the results shown in Table 5.4.2b suggest that the prevalence of lay and spread betting may be higher amongst the members of this group

Table 6.4.2b: Internet use of lay and spread betting on horse/greyhound racing (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year internet bettors on horses or greyhounds	Past year internet bettors on horses/greyhounds	
	All	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers**
	(n=198)	*(n=43)***
	%	%
Types of bet used over the internet (2012)		
Lay betting on a horse or greyhound (ie: betting on it to lose)	24.2	37.7
Spread betting	14.3	32.5
Neither of these	58.7	28.8↓
Can't say / Refused	4.9	8.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year internet bettors, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E10: Over the last 12 months, in using the Internet, have you bet…? (Read Out)

7. Lotteries

7.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 7 focuses on participation in gambling involving the lotteries products lotto, instant scratch tickets and keno. Socio-demographic information is provided for past year users of each of these products; there is also data on frequency of purchase and, for lotto/lottery tickets, frequency of purchase over the internet.

Key findings from this section

- *Prevalence figures for use of lotteries products showed increased purchase of lotto/lottery tickets from 51.7% of South Australian adults in 2005 to 55.5% in 2012; decreased purchase of instant scratch tickets from 24.4% in 2005 to 20.7% in 2012; and no significant change for playing keno (8.0% in 2005 and 7.7% in 2012).*

  18.3% of adults were frequent[40] purchasers of lotto/lottery tickets; 3.1% were frequent buyers of instant scratch tickets (down from 4.5% in 2005); and 1.5% were frequent players of keno (not significantly changed from 1.4% in 2005).

- *Socio-demographic groups exhibiting higher prevalence of using lotteries products included males (except for instant scratch tickets where use was higher amongst females); slightly older people than most other gambling activities (particularly lotto/lottery tickets where purchase was highest amongst those aged 35 to 64 years); residents of country regions; people born in Australia; and those with mid-level to higher household incomes of $52,000 or more.*

- *Of all South Australian adults, 1.8% had used the internet to purchase lotto/lottery tickets in the last 12 months.*

[40] People who purchase/play at least once a fortnight.

72 Lotto/lottery tickets

7.2.1 Socio-demographic profile of lotto/lottery ticket purchasers

As noted earlier 55.5% of South Australian adults were past year buyers of lotto/lottery tickets, a significant increase on the corresponding 2005 figure of 51.7%.

Prevalence estimates for past year purchase of lotto/lottery tickets by socio-demographic subgroups is presented in Tables 7.2.1a and 7.2.1b.

Disproportionately high prevalence for use of this product was evident amongst males (57.6%); people aged from 35 to 64 years; residents of South Australian country regions (60.4%); residents of households with two persons aged 16 years or more (59.7%); those with one or more dependent children (61.0%); those living with a partner (60.7%) or those separated/divorced (61.8%); people with a trade/certificate or diploma qualification (59.7%); people born in Australia (56.6%); those whose main language is English (56.7%); and people with mid-/higher household incomes of $52,000 or more per year.

While this subgroup prevalence pattern was more or less identical to that observed in 2005, there were some subgroups where notable[41] increases have occurred since the earlier survey. Specifically these included people aged 25 to 34 years and those aged 55 to 74 years; those born in Australia; those living in households with one or two persons aged 16 years or more; those living with a partner and those who had never married; those whose main language is English; and those in full-time paid employment.

[41] That is, significant increases were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category.

Table 7.2.1a: Socio-demographic profile of past year lotto/lottery ticket purchasers (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bought lotto/lottery tickets in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	55.5
Gender		
Male	*4492*	57.6↑
Females	*4752*	53.5↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	29.1↓
25 to 34 years	*1554*	58.2
35 to 44 years	*1596*	62.0↑
45 to 54 years	*1659*	64.0↑
55 to 64 years	*1472*	64.7↑
65 to 74 years	*983*	57.1
75 years or more	*919*	38.5↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	54.8
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	52.5↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	60.4↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	52.4↓
Two	*4873*	59.7↑
Three	*1506*	54.0
Four or more	*1328*	45.4↓
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	52.9↓
One or more children	*2980*	61.0↑
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	60.7↑
Separated/Divorced	*803*	61.8↑
Widowed	*536*	42.5↓
Never married	*1944*	41.3↓
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	49.0↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	59.7↑
Secondary or below	*5016*	55.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 7.2.1b: Socio-demographic profile of past year lotto/lottery ticket purchasers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bought lotto/lottery tickets in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	55.5
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	56.6↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	57.8
Other	*1023*	46.5↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	57.0
No	*9140*	55.5
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	56.7↑
Other	*877*	44.8↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	63.9↑
Part-time work	*2042*	52.2↓
Unemployed	*182*	43.2↓
Home duties	*561*	48.7↓
Retired	*1840*	51.0↓
Student	*275*	18.7↓
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	44.1↓
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	48.1↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	55.6
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	63.9↑
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	62.2↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	64.1↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	59.7↑
Government pension	*2250*	50.8↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	56.4↑
One	*692*	52.0
Two or more	*597*	47.4↓

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

7.2.2 Frequency of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets

Frequency of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets in the past year is summarised in Table 7.2.2a.

In the 2012 survey[42] 18.3% of South Australian adults could be classified as frequent past year purchasers of lotto/lottery tickets. Of those who had bought lotto/lottery tickets in the past year, just on one in three (33.0%) had done so at least once a fortnight (that is, were frequent purchasers) with 22.9% of this group buying tickets on a weekly basis.

Frequent purchase of lotto/lottery tickets was not significantly different amongst those past year purchasers who were classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers (41.4% were frequent purchasers of lotto/lottery tickets during the past year); although a lower percentage of this group had purchased lotto tickets at a frequency of less than once a month.

Table 7.2.2a: Frequency of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets in the past year (2012)

		Past year purchasers of lotto/ lottery tickets	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more	**All Adults** *(n=9,246)* %	**All** *(n=5,133)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=216)* %
Frequency of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets			
More than once a week	1.6	2.9	4.4
Once a week	12.7	22.9	30.7
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	4.0	7.2	6.3
Net: At least once a fortnight	***18.3***	***33.0***	***41.4***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	6.8	12.2	22.5↑
Less than monthly but more than yearly	23.7	42.7	28.7↓
Once a year	6.2	11.1	2.8↓
Can't say / Refused	0.6	1.0	4.5↑
Have not purchased lotto/lottery tickets at all in last 12m / Status unknown	44.5	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year purchasers, p<.05
E12: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bought lotto tickets or any other lottery tickets?

[42] Frequency of purchase for lotto/lottery tickets was not collected in the 2005 survey.

7.2.3 Internet purchase of lotto/lottery tickets

As shown in Table 7.2.3a, purchase of lotto/lottery tickets over the internet is currently at a fairly low level with 1.8% of South Australian adults having made such a purchase during the past year and just 0.2% having purchased on at least a fortnightly basis.

These figures rise to 3.3% and 0.4% respectively when re-based to past year purchasers of lotto/lottery tickets. Overall prevalence of purchasing lotto tickets over the internet was slightly higher amongst those classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers (7.4%) but frequent internet purchase (0.4%) was no higher than for all past year lotto ticket purchasers.

Table 7.2.3a: Frequency of purchasing lottery tickets over the internet in the past year (2012)

		Past year purchasers of lotto/ lottery tickets	
	All Adults	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more	*(n=9,246)*	*(n=5,133)*	*(n=216)*
	%	%	%
Frequency of purchasing lottery tickets over the internet			
More than once a week	<0.1	<0.1	-
Once a week	0.1	0.2	0.4
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.1	0.2	<0.1
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.2***	***0.4***	***0.4***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.2	0.3	0.6
Less than monthly but more than yearly	0.7	1.2	0.7
Once a year	0.5	1.0	3.9↑
Can't say / Refused	0.2	0.3	1.9↑
Net: have purchased lottery tickets over the internet in the past year	***1.8***	***3.3***	***7.4↑***
Have purchased lottery tickets but not over the internet	53.7	96.7	92.6↓
Have not purchased lottery tickets at all in last 12m / Status unknown	44.5	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year purchasers, p<.05
E13: Over the last 12 months, how often have you used the internet to purchase lottery tickets?

7.3 Instant scratch tickets

7.3.1 Socio-demographic profile of instant scratch ticket purchasers

Population purchase prevalence for instant scratch tickets was 20.7%, down from 24.4% in 2005. Purchase prevalence for instant scratch tickets by socio-demographic subgroups is presented in Tables 7.3.1a and 7.3.1b.

Prevalence was disproportionately high amongst females (23.2%); people aged under 35 years (24.0%); those living in country regions of South Australia (27.0%); people living in households with two persons aged 16 years or more (21.9%); those with no formal post-secondary qualifications (23.2%); Australian born (22.4%); those whose main language is English (21.5%); people in part-time paid employment (23.2%); and those with annual household incomes of $78,000 to $129,999 (23.3%).

Compared to 2005, notable[43] decreases in the prevalence of purchasing instant scratch tickets were evident amongst 18 to 24 year olds, 35 to 54 year olds and those aged 65 to 74 years; those born in Australia or in an overseas country other than the UK or Ireland; those from households with either one or three or more persons aged 16 years or more; those living with a partner and those never married; those whose main language is English; and those in full-time or part-time work or who describe their employment status as home duties.

Table 7.3.1a: Socio-demographic profile of past year instant scratch ticket buyers (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bought instant scratch tickets in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	20.7
Gender		
Male	*4492*	18.0↓
Females	*4752*	23.2↑
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	24.6
25 to 34 years	*1554*	23.6
35 to 44 years	*1596*	19.2
45 to 54 years	*1659*	19.0
55 to 64 years	*1472*	21.9
65 to 74 years	*983*	18.2↓
75 years or more	*919*	17.8↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	19.4↓
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	18.7↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	27.0↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	17.3↓
Two	*4873*	21.9↑
Three	*1506*	20.2
Four or more	*1328*	20.7
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	21.1
One or more children	*2980*	20.0
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	20.5
Separated/Divorced	*803*	20.4
Widowed	*536*	17.9
Never married	*1944*	22.3
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	13.7↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	20.2
Secondary or below	*5016*	23.2↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

[43] That is, significant increases were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category.

Table 7.3.1b: Socio-demographic profile of past year instant scratch ticket buyers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bought instant scratch tickets in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	20.7
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	22.4↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	17.9
Other	*1023*	10.9↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	29.2
No	*9140*	20.6
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	21.5↑
Other	*877*	13.0↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	20.7
Part-time work	*2042*	23.2↑
Unemployed	*182*	18.5
Home duties	*561*	19.3
Retired	*1840*	18.9↓
Student	*275*	17.7
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	20.9
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	18.6
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	19.2
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	23.5
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	23.3↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	18.7
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	21.5
Government pension	*2250*	21.8
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	20.6
One	*692*	21.1
Two or more	*597*	21.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

7.3.2 Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets

As shown in Table 7.3.2a, frequent purchase of instant scratch tickets has also fallen since 2005; in 2012 3.1% of South Australian adults were frequent past year purchasers of instant scratch tickets, down 1.4 percentage points on the 2005 figure of 4.5%.

Amongst past year purchasers of instant scratch tickets, the corresponding figures were 14.8% in 2012 and 18.3% in 2005.

Table 7.3.2a: Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets in the past year (2012)

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.5	0.3
Once a week	2.3	1.5↓
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	1.7	1.3
Net: At least once a fortnight	***4.5***	***3.1↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	3.6	2.9↓
Less than monthly but more than yearly	13.0	12.1
Once a year	2.7	2.0↓
Can't say / Refused	0.6	0.6
Have not purchased instant scratch tickets in the last 12m / Status unknown	75.6	79.3↑
Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets (All past year purchasers)		
Wtd Base: All past year purchasers; 18 years or more	*(n=4,188)*	*(n=1,914)*
More than once a week	2.1	1.5
Once a week	9.3	7.1↓
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	6.9	6.2
Net: At least once a fortnight	***18.3***	***14.8↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	14.7	13.9
Less than monthly but more than yearly	53.4	58.6↑
Once a year	11.0	9.7
Can't say / Refused	2.6	3.0

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E11: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bought instant scratch tickets?

As shown in Table 7.3.2b, a slightly higher proportion of those past year instant scratch ticket buyers who were moderate risk or problem gamblers bought tickets more than once a week - 5.3% versus 1.5% of all past year purchasers. However, there were no other significant differences between these two groups.

Table 7.3.2b: Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets in the past year (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; purchased instant scratch tickets	Past year purchasers of instant scratch tickets	
	All *(n=1,914)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=134)* %
Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets		
More than once a week	1.5	5.3↑
Once a week	7.1	8.5
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	6.2	8.3
Net: At least once a fortnight	***14.8***	***22.0***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	13.9	22.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	58.6	48.5
Once a year	9.7	6.5
Can't say / Refused	3.0	0.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year purchasers, p<.05

7.4 Keno

7.4.1 Socio-demographic profile of keno players

The prevalence of past year participation in keno by socio-demographic subgroups is provided in Tables 7.4.1a and 7.4.1b.

Prevalence of playing keno was disproportionately high amongst males (10.4%); people aged 25 to 34 years (10.6%); residents of country regions outside Greater Adelaide (8.8%); those never married (10.0%); those with no formal post-secondary qualifications (8.5%); Australian born (8.5%); those with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background (22.5%); those whose main language is English (8.1%); people in full-time paid employment (11.5%); and people from households with relatively high annual incomes of $78,000 or more.

Table 7.4.1a: Socio-demographic profile of past year keno players (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played keno in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	7.7
Gender		
Male	*4492*	10.4↑
Females	*4752*	5.1↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	7.7
25 to 34 years	*1554*	10.6↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	9.0
45 to 54 years	*1659*	8.5
55 to 64 years	*1472*	7.1
65 to 74 years	*983*	5.6↓
75 years or more	*919*	2.0↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	7.6
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	6.3↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	8.8↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	8.3
Two	*4873*	7.3
Three	*1506*	9.2
Four or more	*1328*	6.5
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	7.6
One or more children	*2980*	7.7
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	7.1↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	8.2
Widowed	*536*	4.8↓
Never married	*1944*	10.0↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	4.1↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	8.3
Secondary or below	*5016*	8.5↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 7.4.1b: Socio-demographic profile of past year keno players (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played keno in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	7.7
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	8.5↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	5.4↓
Other	*1023*	3.6↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	22.5↑
No	*9140*	7.5
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	8.1↑
Other	*877*	3.4↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	11.5↑
Part-time work	*2042*	5.4↓
Unemployed	*182*	4.6
Home duties	*561*	5.5
Retired	*1840*	3.8↓
Student	*275*	5.6
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	4.3
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	6.1
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	5.5
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	8.2
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	10.6↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	10.7↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	9.2↑
Government pension	*2250*	5.7↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	7.7
One	*692*	6.8
Two or more	*597*	7.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

7.4.2 Frequency of playing keno

As noted earlier, 7.7% of South Australian adults were past year keno players, a figure which has not changed significantly from the 2005 prevalence estimate of 8.0% for this activity.

As shown in Table 7.4.2a, in 2012 1.5% of South Australian adults had played keno at least once a fortnight during the past year, a figure which was not significantly different from that obtained in 2005 (1.4%) for frequent playing of keno.

Amongst past year keno players, the corresponding prevalence figures for frequent participation were 19.5% in 2012 and 17.3% in 2005; again, there was no significant difference between these two survey estimates.

Table 7.4.2a: Frequency of playing keno in the past year

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of playing keno (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.2	0.3
Once a week	0.8	0.7
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.4	0.6
Net: At least once a fortnight	***1.4***	***1.5***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	1.0	0.9
Less than monthly but more than yearly	3.9	3.8
Once a year	1.5	1.3
Can't say / Refused	0.2	0.1
Have not played keno in the last 12m / Status unknown	92.0	92.3
Frequency of playing keno (All past year players)		
Wtd Base: All past year players; 18 years or more	*(n=1,377)*	*(n=708)*
More than once a week	3.0	3.4
Once a week	9.4	8.6
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	4.9	7.5
Net: At least once a fortnight	***17.3***	***19.5***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	12.9	11.6
Less than monthly but more than yearly	49.0	49.8
Once a year	18.6	17.6
Can't say / Refused	2.1	1.6

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E11: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bought instant scratch tickets?

Table 7.4.2b suggests that past year keno players classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers were more likely to be frequent keno players than were past year keno players in general; 38.6% of the moderate risk/problem gambler group played keno at least once a fortnight compared with 19.5% of all past year keno players.

Table 7.4.2b: Frequency of playing keno in the past year (2012)

	Past year keno players	
Base: 18 years or more; played keno in past year	**All** *(n=708)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=86)*** %
Frequency of playing keno		
More than once a week	3.4	6.6
Once a week	8.6	10.4
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	7.5	21.6↑
Net: At least once a fortnight	***19.5***	***38.6↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	11.6	15.3
Less than monthly but more than yearly	49.8	36.2
Once a year	17.6	9.6
Can't say / Refused	1.6	0.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year purchasers, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

8. Sports Betting

8.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 8 reports on sports betting by South Australian adults; that is, betting on "*sports events like football, cricket or tennis*". Information provided in this section includes the socio-demographic profile of those who have engaged in sports betting in the past year; the frequency of betting on sports events; when and where sports betting takes place; and reasons for engaging in this activity.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of sports betting increased from 4.2% of South Australian adults in 2005 to 6.1% in 2012. The prevalence of frequent[44] betting also increased from 0.5% in 2005 to 1.3% in 2012.*
- *Socio-demographic subgroups where the prevalence of sports betting was disproportionately high included males; younger people under 35 years of age; residents of metropolitan Adelaide; those in full-time paid employment and students; people with annual household incomes of $78,000 or more.*
- *Most past year participants in sports betting (96.0%) placed their bets before the game although 7.8% (27.5% of those who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers) did so during the game or match on some occasions.*
- *Sports betting occurred most commonly at clubs or hotels (47.3% of past year sports bettors) and stand-alone TAB agencies (37.0%) while 32.9% had engaged in sports betting over the internet during the last 12 months.*
- *Amongst past year sports bettors, 47.4% engaged in sports betting because it made them feel more involved in the game; while 43.6% engaged in this activity because the odds offered led them to feeling they had a good chance of winning.*

[44] People who bet at least once a fortnight.

8.2 Socio-demographic profile of those betting on sports events

The prevalence figure for sports betting in 2012 was 6.1% of South Australian adults. This was significantly higher than the prevalence figure of 4.2% recorded in 2005.

As shown in Tables 8.2a and 8.2b, the prevalence of sports betting was disproportionately high amongst the following socio-demographic subgroups: males (10.2%); people aged under 35 years (13.3% amongst 18 to 24 year olds; 13.8% amongst those aged 25 to 34 years); residents of metropolitan Adelaide (6.7%); those from households with four or more persons aged 16 years or more (9.3%); those never married (11.4%); those born in Australia (7.1%); people working full-time (10.0%) and students (13.3%); and those from households reporting higher annual incomes of $78,000 or more per year.

Since 2005, notable[45] increases in the prevalence of sports betting were evident amongst those aged 25 to 34 years; Australian born; people living with a partner; people with a trade/certificate or diploma qualification or with no post-secondary educational qualification; and those in full-time paid employment.

[45] That is, significant increases were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category.

Table 8.2a: Socio-demographic profile of those betting on sports events in the past year (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bet on sports events in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	6.1
Gender		
Male	*4492*	10.2↑
Females	*4752*	2.1↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	13.3↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	13.8↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	4.9
45 to 54 years	*1659*	4.8
55 to 64 years	*1472*	1.7↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	1.4↓
75 years or more	*919*	0.8↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	6.7↑
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	3.8
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	4.9↓
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	4.0↓
Two	*4873*	5.7
Three	*1506*	6.5
Four or more	*1328*	9.3↑
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	5.9
One or more children	*2980*	6.5
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	5.2↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	3.4↓
Widowed	*536*	0.6↓
Never married	*1944*	11.4↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	5.8
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	6.0
Secondary or below	*5016*	6.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 8.2b: Socio-demographic profile of those betting on sports events in the past year (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Bet on sports events in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	6.1
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	7.1↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	2.2↓
Other	*1023*	1.9↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	6.1
No	*9140*	6.1
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	6.4
Other	*877*	3.0↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	10.0↑
Part-time work	*2042*	3.7↓
Unemployed	*182*	6.3
Home duties	*561*	3.1↓
Retired	*1840*	1.1↓
Student	*275*	13.3↑
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	1.7↓
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	1.5↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	2.6↓
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	4.8
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	9.9↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	9.8↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	7.7↑
Government pension	*2250*	1.5↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	6.3
One	*692*	4.5
Two or more	*597*	4.8

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

8.3 Frequency of betting on sports events

As shown in Table 8.3a, not only has the prevalence of sport betting increased since 2005 (from 4.2% to 6.1%) but there has also been an increase in the prevalence of frequent sports betting from 0.5% of South Australian adults (12.5% of past year sports bettors) in 2005 to 1.3% (21.4% of past year sports bettors) in 2012.

Table 8.3a: Frequency of betting on sports events in the past year (2012)

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of betting on sports events (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.1	0.2
Once a week	0.2	0.7↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.3	0.4
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.5***	***1.3↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.6	0.8
Less than monthly but more than yearly	2.0	2.6↑
Once a year	0.9	1.2↑
Can't say / Refused	0.1	0.2
Have not bet on sports events in the last 12m / Status unknown	95.8	93.9↓
Frequency of betting on sports events (All past year bettors)		
Wtd Base: All past year bettors; 18 years or more	*(n=714)*	*(n=560)*
More than once a week	2.6	3.7
Once a week	3.8	11.6↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	6.1	6.1
Net: At least once a fortnight	***12.5***	***21.4↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	15.5	13.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	48.2	42.9
Once a year	20.9	20.1
Can't say / Refused	2.9	2.6

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E18: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis?

Prevalence of frequent sports betting was significantly higher amongst those past year participants classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers; as shown in Table 8.3b, 43.7% of this group engaged in sports betting at least once a fortnight (37.4% at least once a week) compared with 21.4% of all past year sports betting participants.

Table 8.3b: Frequency of betting on sports events in the past year (2012)

	Past year bettors on sports events	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; bet on sports events	**All** *(n=560)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=81)*** %
Frequency of betting on sports events		
More than once a week	3.7	13.2↑
Once a week	11.6	24.2↑
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	6.1	6.2
Net: At least once a fortnight	***21.4***	***43.7↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	13.1	16.3
Less than monthly but more than yearly	42.9	31.7
Once a year	20.1	5.8↓
Can't say / Refused	2.6	2.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year purchasers, p<.05

** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

8.4 Sports betting behaviour

The aspects of sports betting considered in the 2012 GPSA were when (before or during the event) participants placed their bets, where bets were placed and reasons for placing bets on sporting events.

8.4.1 When bets are placed on sports events

From Table 8.4.1a it is apparent that most past year participants in sport betting (96.0%) placed their bets before the game or match begins although 7.8% did place bets during the game on at least some occasions.

Amongst those past year sports bettors who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers, the proportion that at least sometimes placed bets during the game rose to 27.5%, significantly higher than the 7.8% for all past year participants in sports betting.

Table 8.4.1a: When bets are placed on sports events (2012)

	Past year bettors on sports events	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year bettors on sports events	*(n=560)* %	*(n=81)*** %
When bets are placed on sports events		
Before the game or match	96.0	93.9
During the game or match	7.8	27.5↑
Can't say / Refused	2.4	2.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year sports event bettors, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E19: When you have bet on a sporting event, when did you place your bet …? (Read Out)

As far as the authors are aware, no comparable data on 'in the run' sports betting exists in Australia. This was the conclusion of a review of interactive gambling undertaken for the review of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001[46].

8.4.2 Where bets are placed on sports events

Table 8.4.2a shows, for past year sports bettors, where sports betting takes place. As shown, the most common locations for this activity were at clubs or hotels (47.3%) and at standalone TAB agencies (37.0%).

[46] The Allen Consulting Group, Problem Gambling Research and Treatment Centre, Gambling Compliance and Roy Morgan Research (2012) *Research for the review of the Interactive Gambling Act 2001: Online gambling and 'in-the-run' betting.* Prepared for the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy. http://www.dbcde.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/155839/Allen_Consulting_Group-Online_gambling_and_in-the-run_betting.pdf

There was also evidence of substantial use of the internet for placing bets on sporting events. Overall, just on one in three (32.9%) past year participants in sports betting had placed a bet over the internet with 25.1% having done this from a computer (this figure rose to 45.1% amongst those past year sports bettors who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers).

The figure of 32.9% for internet sports betting corresponds quite closely with the 27.0% reported in the British Gambling Prevalence Survey[47] for the proportion of sports betting participants who used this method to place bets on sports events.

Table 8.4.2a also shows the use of Australian and overseas internet sites; 30.0% of past year sports bettors had used an Australian internet site to place a bet, while just 2.7% had used an overseas site at least once. The corresponding figures for moderate risk or problem gamblers were not significantly different at 44.4% and 6.6% respectively for use of Australian and overseas sites.

Table 8.4.2a: Where bets are placed on sports events (2012)

	Past year bettors on sports events	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year bettors on sports events	*(n=560)* %	*(n=81)*** %
Where bets are placed on sports events		
At a club or hotel	47.3	44.4
At a standalone TAB	37.0	55.3↑
At a casino	2.5	12.8↑
Net: over the Internet	***32.9***	***46.9***
Over the internet: computer	25.1	45.1↑
Over the internet: mobile/smart phone	13.9	22.8
Over the internet: other portable device (eg: ipad)	5.3	7.9
Types of internet site used		
Have used Australian internet site	*30.0*	*44.4*
Have used overseas internet site	*2.7*	*6.6*
To the betting agency via a phone call	4.6	19.3↑
Some other way	4.7	1.8
Can't say / Refused	1.8	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year sports event bettors, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E20: When you have bet on a sporting event, where did you place your bet …? (Read Out)
E21: When placing bets on sporting events over the internet, have you placed bets on Australian internet sites, overseas internet sites or both?

[47] Wardle, H. et al, *British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010*, National Centre for Social Research 2011, p31.

8.4.3 Reasons for betting on sports events

The final issue addressed in relation to sports betting related to the reasons participants had for taking part in this form of gambling. The set of reasons shown in Table 8.4.3a was read out to all past year participants who were asked to state whether or not each reason applied to their own participation in sports betting.

As shown, the most common reasons for engaging in sports betting were because "*betting on the event made you feel more involved in the game*" (47.4% of all past year sports betting participants and 69.2% of those who were moderate risk or problem gamblers) and "*the odds given made you feel you had a good chance of winning*" (43.6% and 44.9% respectively).

Table 8.4.3a: Reasons for betting on sports events (2012)

	Past year bettors on sports events	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year bettors on sports events	*(n=560)* %	*(n=81)*** %
Reasons for betting on sports events		
A sports betting site contacted you	3.1	6.7
Betting on the event made you feel more involved in the game	47.4	69.2↑
Betting on your team is a sign of loyalty to your club	24.9	36.0
You bet because everyone in the group you were with laid a bet	19.9	23.7
The odds given made you feel you had a good chance of winning	43.6	44.9
None of these	13.7	6.4
Can't say / Refused	1.6	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year sports event bettors, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E22: When you have bet on a sporting event, do one or more of the following statements match your reasons for betting on the sporting event…? (Read Out)

9. Casino Gambling

9.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 9 looks at the playing of table games like blackjack or roulette, both on-site at a casino and on-line. Consideration is also given (in section 9.3) to the prevalence and frequency with which the internet is used to play casino games or poker for money.

Key findings from this section

- *6.1% of South Australian adults had played casino table games like blackjack or roulette at a casino in the last 12 months; not significantly changed from the 2005 prevalence of 5.7% for this activity. There was also no significant change in the prevalence of frequent[48] play (0.3% in 2005 and 0.2% in 2012).*
- *Prevalence of playing casino table games at a casino was disproportionately high amongst males; people under 35 years of age; residents of metropolitan Adelaide; those with trade or technical post-secondary qualifications; people in full-time paid work; and those with relatively high annual household incomes of $130,000 or more.*
- *The prevalence of playing casino games (including casino table games) or poker for money over the internet was 1.2% amongst South Australian adults.*

[48] People who play at least once a fortnight.

9.2 Casino table games

This section focuses on the playing of casino table games both on-site at a casino and on-line. The prevalence figure for playing table games like blackjack or roulette **at a casino** in 2012 was 6.0% of South Australian adults. This was not significantly different from the figure of 5.7% observed in 2005. As shown in Table 9.2.1a, in the past year 0.6% of adults[49] had gone on-line to play casino games of this type.

9.2.1 Socio-demographic profile of those playing casino table games

Tables 9.2.1a and 9.2.1b show the prevalence of playing casino games like blackjack or roulette within the standard set of selected socio-demographic subgroups; figures are shown for on-line play as well as for on-site play at a casino.

Those subgroups where prevalence of **on-site play** was high relative to the total population included males (9.7%); those aged under 35 years (16.1% amongst 18 to 24 year olds; 12.9% amongst 25 to 34 year olds); residents of metropolitan Adelaide (6.9%); people living in households with three or more persons aged 16 years or more (8.6%); those never married (12.4%); people with trade, certificate or diploma qualifications (8.1%); Australian born (6.8%); those in full-time paid employment (10.2%); and those reporting higher annual household incomes of $130,000 or more (10.7%).

These subgroups were more or less the same as those identified as “high prevalence” in the 2005 GPSA. The only exception was in the area of post-secondary education where in 2005, prevalence of play was disproportionately high amongst those with a “university degree or higher”; this was not the case in the 2012 survey.

The pattern for **on-line play** of these types of table games was broadly similar to that seen for on-site play at a casino; that is, prevalence was relatively high amongst males, people aged less than 35 years and, reflecting this relatively young demographic, those never married and those born in Australia.

However, on-line play *did not* show the same biases as on-site play towards higher prevalence amongst Greater Adelaide residents (possibly reflecting easier casino access for metropolitan residents), those from households with larger numbers of residents aged 16 years or more (perhaps suggesting casino visits may be more of a group activity for which house-mates provide a readily available social group), those with trade, certificate or diploma qualifications, full-time workers and higher income households.

[49] Note: this question was only asked of those who had played casino games on-site at a casino in the past year.

Table 9.2.1a: Socio-demographic profile of past year players of casino table games (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base*	*Past year players of casino table games*	
	n	*At a casino* %	*Via internet* %
All adults	*9246*	6.1	0.6
Gender			
Male	*4492*	9.7↑	1.1↑
Females	*4752*	2.7↓	0.2↓
Age Group			
18 to 24 years	*1063*	16.1↑	2.3↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	12.9↑	1.5↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	5.7	0.4
45 to 54 years	*1659*	4.3↓	0.3
55 to 64 years	*1472*	1.4↓	<0.1↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	0.5↓	0.1↓
75 years or more	*919*	0.3↓	-↓
Region			
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	6.9↑	0.7
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	3.8↓	0.3
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	4.2↓	0.6
Number of persons 16 years plus in household			
One	*1538*	3.8↓	0.5
Two	*4873*	5.3↓	0.5
Three	*1506*	8.0↑	0.7
Four or more	*1328*	9.3↑	1.0
Number of dependents under 18 years of age			
None	*6245*	6.2	0.7
One or more children	*2980*	6.0	0.5
Marital status			
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	5.0↓	0.2↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	2.8↓	0.5
Widowed	*536*	0.5↓	-
Never married	*1944*	12.4↑	2.1↑
Educational attainment			
University degree or higher	*1496*	5.7	0.7
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	8.1↑	0.7
Secondary or below	*5016*	5.3↓	0.6

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 9.2.1b: Socio-demographic profile of past year players of casino table games (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base*	*Past year players of casino table games*	
	n	*At a casino* %	*Via internet* %
All adults	*9246*	6.1	0.6
Country of birth			
Australia	*7298*	6.8↑	0.8↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	3.3↓	0.3
Other	*1023*	3.6↓	-
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin			
Yes	*94*	8.0	3.8↑
No	*9140*	6.1	0.6
Main language spoken at home			
English	*8348*	6.1	0.7
Other	*877*	5.9	0.3
Work Status			
Full-time work	*3807*	10.2↑	0.9
Part-time work	*2042*	5.2	1.0
Unemployed	*182*	6.2	0.1
Home duties	*561*	1.8↓	0.5
Retired	*1840*	0.3↓	<0.1↓
Student	*275*	6.6	0.1
Gross annual household income			
Less than $15,600	*174*	0.5↓	-
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	2.1↓	0.1
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	3.4↓	0.6
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	6.5	0.8
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	7.2	0.9
$130,000 or more	*1255*	10.7↑	0.8
Sources of income			
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	8.4↑	0.9↑
Government pension	*2250*	1.0↓	0.3↓
Indicators of financial stress			
None	*7956*	6.1	0.6
One	*692*	4.8	0.1
Two or more	*597*	6.9	1.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

9.2.2 Frequency of playing table games at a casino

As shown in Table 9.2.2a, 0.2% of South Australian adults (2.9% of past year players) were classified as frequent players of on-site casino table games; this was not significantly different from the figure of 0.3% of adults (5.6% of past year players) obtained in 2005.

Table 9.2.2a: Frequency of playing table games at a casino in the past year (2012)

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of playing table games at a casino (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	<0.1	<0.1
Once a week	0.1	<0.1
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.2	0.1
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.3***	***0.2***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.4	0.3
Less than monthly but more than yearly	3.0	3.4
Once a year	0.9	2.1
Can't say / Refused	0.1	0.1
Have not played tables games at a casino in the last 12m / Status unknown	94.3	93.9
Frequency of playing table games at a casino (All past year players)		
Wtd Base: All past year players; 18 years or more	*(n=982)*	*(n=563)*
More than once a week	0.6	0.4
Once a week	1.1	0.4
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	3.9	2.1
Net: At least once a fortnight	***5.6***	***2.9***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	6.6	5.0
Less than monthly but more than yearly	52.8	55.8
Once a year	34.0	35.1
Can't say / Refused	1.1	1.3

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E15: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette?

While the sample size is small and the results should be treated with caution, the figures presented in Table 9.2.2b suggest a slightly higher proportion of frequent players amongst past year players of on-site casino table games who were also moderate risk/problem gamblers (11.0% versus 2.9% of all players).

Table 9.2.2b: Frequency of playing table games at a casino in the past year (2012)

	Past year players of table games at a casino	
	All	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played table games at a casino	*(n=563)*	*(n=73)***
	%	%
Frequency of playing table games at a casino		
More than once a week	0.4	-
Once a week	0.4	-
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	2.1	11.0↑
Net: At least once a fortnight	***2.9***	***11.0↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	5.0	9.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	55.8	66.1
Once a year	35.1	13.9↓
Can't say / Refused	1.3	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05

** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

9.2.3 Frequency of playing casino table games like blackjack or roulette over the internet

Table 9.2.3a shows the frequency with which on-site players of casino table games like blackjack or roulette also engaged in playing these games over the internet. It is evident that 3.7% of past year players of on-site casino table games were also frequent on-line players of these games with a significantly higher proportion of frequent players (16.3%) evident amongst the moderate risk/problem gambler group.

Table 9.2.3a: Frequency of playing casino table games over the internet in the past year (2012)

	Past year players of table games at a casino	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played table games at a casino	**All** *(n=563)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=73)*** %
Frequency of playing casino table games over the internet		
More than once a week	0.3	-
Once a week	1.5	4.7
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	1.8	11.6↑
Net: At least once a fortnight	***3.7***	***16.3↑***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	2.4	4.8
Less than monthly but more than yearly	3.8	5.5
Once a year	0.2	-
Can't say / Refused	0.3	-
Have not played casino table games over the internet in past year	89.6	73.3↓

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E16: Over the last 12 months, how often have you used the internet or a mobile device to play casino table games such as blackjack or roulette?

9.3 Internet casino games or poker

In the 2012 survey two questions were used to obtain prevalence estimates for different aspects of casino game play over the internet. Hence, this section uses a composite measure derived from both of these questions for the prevalence estimates and analysis shown. The questions used to create this composite measure of internet casino game play referred to:

- Whether or not the internet (including mobile devices) had been used to play casino games or poker for money in the past year; and
- Whether or not casino games like blackjack or roulette had been played over the internet in the past year (this was only asked of those who had played these games on-site at a casino in the past year).

As shown in Table 9.3.1a, this composite measure gave a past year prevalence estimate of 1.2% of South Australian adults who had used the internet to play any casino games or poker for money.

9.3.1 Socio-demographic profile of those playing casino games or poker over the internet

Using the composite measure, Tables 9.3.1a and 9.3.1b show prevalence estimates for past year internet play of casino games or poker for money by socio-demographic subgroups.

Prevalence was disproportionately high amongst males (1.8%); those under 35 years of age; residents of country regions (1.5%); those never married (3.4%); Australian born (1.3%); people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background (9.6%); and those deriving some income from wages or business earnings (1.4%).

Table 9.3.1a: Socio-demographic profile of past year players of any casino games or poker for money over the internet (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played any casino games or poker via internet in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	1.2
Gender		
Male	*4492*	1.8↑
Females	*4752*	0.5↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	3.7↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	2.7↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	0.7
45 to 54 years	*1659*	0.7
55 to 64 years	*1472*	0.1↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	0.1↓
75 years or more	*919*	-↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	1.1
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	0.9
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	1.5↑
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	1.0
Two	*4873*	1.0
Three	*1506*	1.6
Four or more	*1328*	1.5
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	1.2
One or more children	*2980*	1.2
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	0.6↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	0.7
Widowed	*536*	0.1↓
Never married	*1944*	3.4↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	0.8
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	1.5
Secondary or below	*5016*	1.1

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 9.3.1b: Socio-demographic profile of past year players of any casino games or poker for money over the internet (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played any casino games or poker via internet in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	1.2
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	1.3↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	0.6
Other	*1023*	0.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	9.6↑
No	*9140*	1.1
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	1.1
Other	*877*	1.2
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	1.5
Part-time work	*2042*	1.6
Unemployed	*182*	2.7
Home duties	*561*	0.9
Retired	*1840*	0.1↓
Student	*275*	0.1
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	-
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	0.3↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	1.4
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	1.9
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	1.1
$130,000 or more	*1255*	0.8
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	1.4↑
Government pension	*2250*	0.8
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	1.0
One	*692*	1.6
Two or more	*597*	2.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

9.3.2 Frequency of playing casino games or poker over the internet

Table 9.3.2a shows the frequency of playing any casino games or poker for money over the internet. Only 0.3% of South Australian adults could be classified as frequent participants in these on-line gambling activities although amongst past year players, 28.4% fell into the frequent player category.

When looking at the past year players who were moderate risk or problem gamblers, the sample size is too small to draw any statistically reliable conclusions. Nevertheless, around four in ten members of this group appeared to have played casino games or poker for money over the internet at least once a fortnight during the past year.

Overall these figures suggest that while the prevalence of these on-line gambling activities is quite low, many of those who do participate do so frequently and at a level which appears comparable to that discussed earlier for on-line sports betting (see Table 8.4.2a).

Table 9.3.2a: Frequency of playing casino games/poker via the internet in the past year (2012)

		Past year internet players of any casino games/poker	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more	**All Adults** *(n=9,246)* %	**All** *(n=107)*** %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=34)*** %
Frequency of playing internet casino games/poker			
More than once a week	0.2	13.0	13.5
Once a week	0.1	10.4	23.5
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.1	5.0	3.2
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.3***	***28.4***	***40.2***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.2	19.7	16.1
Less than monthly but more than yearly	0.4	36.7	27.7
Once a year	<0.1	0.4	-
Can't say / Refused / Unclassified	0.2	14.7	16.0
Net: have played casino games/poker over the internet in past year	***1.2***	***100.0***	***100.0***
Have not played any internet casino games/poker in past year / Status unknown	98.8	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E26: Over the last 12 months, how often have you used the internet to play casino games or poker for money?
E16: Over the last 12 months, how often have you used the internet or a mobile device to play casino table games such as blackjack or roulette?

10. Gambling on Cards or Mah-jong

10.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 10 is concerned with the playing of cards or mah-jong for money, specifically the socio-demographic profile of past year players, the frequency of play and details of where and for how long play took place. For internet card players, information is also presented on several characteristics of the card games played.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of playing cards or mah-jong privately for money decreased from 4.6% of South Australian adults in 2005 to 2.6% in 2012. There was also a decrease in the prevalence of frequent[50] play from 0.6% in 2005 and 0.2% in 2012.*
- *The prevalence of play was disproportionately high amongst males; younger people under 35 years of age (those aged 25 to 34 years in particular); people in full-time paid work; and those with annual household incomes of $130,000 or more.*
- *Most past year players (88.4%) had played at a friend's house although 36.5% of those past year players who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers had also played at a casino. Of all past year players, 5.8% had played cards or mah-jong privately for money on the internet; this figure was significantly higher (27.9%) amongst those who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers.*
- *Of all South Australian adults, 0.9% had used the internet during the last 12 months to play card games like poker for money. This figure rose to 10.2% amongst people who were moderate risk or problem gamblers.*

[50] People who play at least once a fortnight.

10.2 Playing cards or mah-jong privately for money

The prevalence figure for playing cards or mah-jong privately for money in 2012 was 2.6% of South Australian adults. This was significantly lower than the prevalence figure of 4.6% obtained in the 2005 GPSA.

10.2.1 Profile of those playing card or mah-jong privately for money

Prevalence figures for playing cards or mah-jong privately for money in the past year are presented in Tables 10.2.1a and 10.2.1b for selected socio-demographic subgroups.

Prevalence was disproportionately high amongst males (4.7%); people aged 25 to 34 years (5.2%); those never married (4.2%); people in full-time paid work (4.1%); those with household incomes of $130,000 or above (5.0%); and somewhat contradictorily (although the problem here was with cash flow difficulties rather than with the indicators of more severe problems associated with financial hardship), those exhibiting two or more indicators of financial stress (5.3%).

Compared to 2005, prevalence estimates in 2012 were notably[51] lower amongst the following subgroups: those under 35 years of age; Australian born; those living in households with three or more persons aged 16 years or more; those never married and those with a marital status of separated/divorced; those with no formal post-secondary educational qualifications and those with a university degree or higher; and those whose main language is English.

[51] That is, significant decreases were not present amongst all subgroups within a socio-demographic category.

Table 10.2.1a: Socio-demographic profile of those who played cards/mah-jong privately for money in the past year (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year players of cards/mah-jong* %
All adults	*9246*	2.6
Gender		
Male	*4492*	4.7↑
Females	*4752*	0.6↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	4.1
25 to 34 years	*1554*	5.2↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	3.2
45 to 54 years	*1659*	1.7↓
55 to 64 years	*1472*	1.4↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	0.9↓
75 years or more	*919*	0.7↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	2.8
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	1.4↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	2.5
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	2.6
Two	*4873*	2.7
Three	*1506*	2.7
Four or more	*1328*	2.1
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	2.5
One or more children	*2980*	2.8
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	2.5
Separated/Divorced	*803*	1.0↓
Widowed	*536*	0.3↓
Never married	*1944*	4.2↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	2.3
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	3.2
Secondary or below	*5016*	2.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 10.2.1b: Socio-demographic profile of those who played cards/mah-jong privately for money in the past year (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year players of cards/mah-jong* %
All adults	*9246*	2.6
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	2.8
UK/Ireland	*906*	1.6
Other	*1023*	2.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	5.8
No	*9140*	2.6
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	2.7
Other	*877*	1.9
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	4.1↑
Part-time work	*2042*	2.1
Unemployed	*182*	3.3
Home duties	*561*	2.0
Retired	*1840*	0.5↓
Student	*275*	2.0
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	0.8
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	1.1↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	1.6
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	3.5
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	3.2
$130,000 or more	*1255*	5.0↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	3.4↑
Government pension	*2250*	0.8↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	2.3
One	*692*	3.7
Two or more	*597*	5.3↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

10.2.2 Frequency of playing cards or mah-jong privately for money

The frequency of playing cards or mah-jong privately for money in the past year is shown in Tables 10.2.2a and 10.2.2b.

Since 2005 there has been a significant decrease in the prevalence of frequent past year players; from 0.6% to 0.2% of all South Australian adults. This decrease has not carried through when the figures are rebased to past year players (12.8% in 2005 versus 9.0% in 2012); however this appears to reflect the lower precision resulting from relatively small sample sizes rather than any key difference in the findings.

Table 10.2.2a: Frequency of playing cards/mah-jong privately for money in the past year

	2005	2012
	%	%
Frequency of playing card/mah-jong for money (All adults)		
Wtd Base: All 18 years or more	*(n=17,140)*	*(n=9,246)*
More than once a week	0.1	0.1
Once a week	0.2	0.1
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.3	0.1↓
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.6***	***0.2↓***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.5	0.3
Less than monthly but more than yearly	2.5	1.5↓
Once a year	0.9	0.5↓
Can't say / Refused	0.1	<0.1
Have not played card/mah-jong for money in the last 12m / Status unknown	95.4	97.4↑
Frequency of playing card/mah-jong for money (All past year players)		
Wtd Base: All past year players; 18 years or more	*(n=782)*	*(n=241)*
More than once a week	2.4	2.5
Once a week	3.8	3.1
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	6.6	3.4
Net: At least once a fortnight	***12.8***	***9.0***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	10.9	13.0
Less than monthly but more than yearly	55.0	59.2
Once a year	19.7	18.1
Can't say / Refused	1.6	0.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that obtained in 2005, p<.05
E23: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually played games like cards or mahjong privately for money?

No statistically significant differences were evident between all those who played cards or mah-jong privately for money during the past year and the small group (n=43) of moderate risk or problem gamblers who did this (see Table 10.2.2b).

Table 10.2.2b: Frequency of playing cards/mah-jong privately for money in the past year (2012)

Base: 18 years or more; played cards/mah-jong for money	Past year players of cards/ mah-jong for money	
	All (n=241) %	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers (n=44)** %
Frequency of playing cards/mah-jong for money		
More than once a week	2.5	3.9
Once a week	3.1	4.4
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	3.4	12.3
Net: At least once a fortnight	***9.0***	***20.6***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	13.0	15.4
Less than monthly but more than yearly	59.2	53.5
Once a year	18.1	10.5
Can't say / Refused	0.7	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.

10.2.3 Details of playing cards or mah-jong privately for money

From Table 10.2.3a it can be seen that most of those who played cards or mah-jong privately for money in the past year did so at a friend's house (88.4%). This was also the case amongst the moderate risk/problem gambler subgroup of players although higher proportions of this group also played at a casino (36.5%) and on the internet (27.9%).

Table 10.2.3a: Where cards/mah-jong was played (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played cards/mah-jong for money	Past year players of cards/ mah-jong for money	
	All (n=241) %	Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers (n=44)** %
Places where played cards/mah-jong privately for money		
At a friend's house	88.4	81.5
Casino	10.5	36.5↑
Club or hotel	8.6	17.1
Internet website	5.8	27.9↑
Other location	7.1	7.3
Can't say/Refused	0.7	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E24: Over the last 12 months, where have you played cards or mah-jong for money?

Most play was for more than two hours (68.6% of all past year players; 71.6% of those players classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers).

Table 10.2.3b: Time usually spent playing cards/mah-jong (2012)

	Past year players of cards/ mah-jong for money	
Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played cards/mah-jong for money	**All** *(n=241)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=44)*** %
Time usually spent playing cards/mah-jong privately for money		
30 minutes or less	0.6	-
31 to 60 minutes	3.4	2.7
61 to 120 minutes	22.1	5.3
More than 120 minutes	68.6	71.6
Can't say/Refused	5.2	20.3

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E25: How long would you usually play?

10.3 Playing card games on the internet

Just less than one percent (0.9%) of South Australian adults had played card games like poker on the internet during the past year; this figure rose to 10.2% of those who were moderate risk or problem gamblers.

All past year players of internet card games were asked about the type of card play that had been involved; this involved reading out the list of five characteristics shown in Table 10.3a.

As shown, the most common types of internet card play were "*playing at the same stakes level as others*" (41.5%) and "*playing multi-table games*" (39.1%).

Table 10.3a: Nature of card games played on the internet in the past year (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; played cards over the internet	Past year players of cards on the internet	
	All *(n=81)* %	**Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers** *(n=29)*** %
Type of cards played on the internet		
At the same stakes level as others	41.5	**
Multi-table	39.1	**
At the same skill level as others	26.5	**
With friends far away	20.6	**
Played with celebrities	2.6	**
None of these	7.0	**
Can't say / Refused	10.8	**

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Due to the very small sample size, results are not reported for the moderate risk/problem gambler group.
E28: What type of card play was involved, for example… (READ OUT)

11. Bingo at a club, hall or other place

11.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 11 reports on the prevalence and frequency of playing bingo "*at a club, hall or other place*" during the past year.

The prevalence figure for playing bingo in these circumstances in 2012 was 2.9% of all South Australian adults; this was not significantly different from the prevalence of 2.7% obtained for this activity in 2005.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of playing bingo at a club, hall or other place was 2.9% in 2012, not significantly different from the figure of 2.7% of South Australian adults reported in 2005. The population prevalence of frequent*[52] *play was 0.7% in 2012.*
- *The prevalence of playing bingo was disproportionately high amongst females; widowed; those never married; people with no formal post-secondary education qualifications; those whose main language was English; retirees; people living in households with one person aged 16 years or more; and those who derived income from a government pension. Perhaps reflecting the use of bingo for fund raising activities, prevalence was also disproportionately high amongst those aged 18 to 24 years.*

11.2 Socio-demographic profile of past year bingo players

As shown in Tables 11.2a and 11.2b, subgroups where the prevalence of past year participation in bingo was disproportionately high relative to the total population were: females (3.7%); 18 to 24 year olds (5.4%); those from households with only one person aged 16 years or more (3.7%); widowed (5.2%) and never married (4.3%); those with no formal post-secondary qualification (3.6%); those whose main language is English (3.1%); retirees (3.6%); and those receiving income in the form of a government pension (4.8%).

[52] People who play at least once a fortnight.

Table 11.2a: Socio-demographic profile of those who played bingo at a club, hall or other place in the past year (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played bingo in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	2.9
Gender		
Male	*4492*	1.9↓
Females	*4752*	3.7↑
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	5.4↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	2.2
35 to 44 years	*1596*	2.2
45 to 54 years	*1659*	2.5
55 to 64 years	*1472*	2.3
65 to 74 years	*983*	3.2
75 years or more	*919*	3.4
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	2.9
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	2.2
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	3.3
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	3.7↑
Two	*4873*	2.6
Three	*1506*	3.3
Four or more	*1328*	2.5
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	3.0
One or more children	*2980*	2.6
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	2.2
Separated/Divorced	*803*	2.5
Widowed	*536*	5.2↑
Never married	*1944*	4.3↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	1.0↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	2.6
Secondary or below	*5016*	3.6↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 11.2b: Socio-demographic profile of those who played bingo at a club, hall or other place in the past year (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Played bingo in the past year* %
All adults	*9246*	2.9
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	3.1
UK/Ireland	*906*	3.3
Other	*1023*	0.9↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	6.6
No	*9140*	2.8
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	3.1↑
Other	*877*	0.5↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	1.9↓
Part-time work	*2042*	3.4
Unemployed	*182*	3.6
Home duties	*561*	3.1
Retired	*1840*	3.6↑
Student	*275*	4.9
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	4.1
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	4.1
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	3.4
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	2.1
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	2.2
$130,000 or more	*1255*	2.1
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	2.5
Government pension	*2250*	4.8↑
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	2.9
One	*692*	2.7
Two or more	*597*	2.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

11.3 Frequency of playing bingo

Frequency of playing bingo in a club, hall or other place in the past year is shown in Table 11.3a[53].

As shown, 0.7% of South Australian adults (23.9% of all past year bingo players) were frequent bingo players, engaging in this activity at least once a fortnight.

The small sample (n=40) of moderate risk/problem gamblers who had played bingo in the past 12 months suggests the results for this group should only be treated as broadly indicative. Nevertheless, there is no evidence in Table 11.3a of any greater participation in bingo by moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Table 11.3a: Frequency of playing bingo in a club, hall or other place in the past year (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All Adults (n=9,246) %	Past year players of bingo in a club, hall or other place: All (n=265) %	Past year players of bingo in a club, hall or other place: Moderate Risk/Problem gamblers (n=40)** %
Frequency of playing bingo in a club, hall, etc			
More than once a week	0.1	3.3	2.4
Once a week	0.5	16.6	12.1
At least once a fortnight but less than once a week	0.1	4.0	4.3
Net: At least once a fortnight	***0.7***	***23.9***	***18.8***
At least monthly but less than fortnightly	0.1	3.1	3.2
Less than monthly but more than yearly	1.2	43.1	64.6
Once a year	0.8	27.8	13.4
Can't say / Refused / Unclassified	0.1	2.1	-
Net: have played bingo in a club, hall or other place in the past year	***2.9***	***100.0***	***100.0***
Have not played bingo in a club, hall or other place in the past year / Status unknown	97.1	na	na

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E17: Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually played bingo at a club or hall or other place?

[53] Note: frequency of playing bingo was not obtained in the 2005 GPSA.

12. Day trading

12.1 Introduction and key findings

The final gambling activity considered in the 2012 GPSA was participation in day trading. The prevalence of day trading, the socio-demographic profile of participants and some details of day trading behaviour (the types of instrument traded, value of the trading 'float' and reasons for preferring day trading to the share market) are presented in this section of the report.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of day trading was 0.7% amongst South Australian adults in 2012.*
- *Prevalence of day trading was disproportionately high amongst males; people with a university degree; those from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background; people in full-time paid work; and those with relatively high annual household income of $130,000 or more.*
- *84.4% of past year day traders based their trading on stocks; while 22.9% had traded financial instruments.*

12.2 Profile of day traders

Day trading appeared to be a relatively low prevalence activity with 0.7% of South Australian adults having participated in it during the past year.

As shown in Tables 12.2a and 12.2b the prevalence of past year day traders was disproportionately high amongst males (1.1%); those with a university degree or higher (1.1%); people from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background (3.7%); those in full-time paid work (1.0%); and those with household incomes of $130,000 or more (1.7%).

Table 12.2a: Socio-demographic profile of past year day traders (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year Day Traders* %
All adults	*9246*	0.7
Gender		
Male	*4492*	1.1↑
Females	*4752*	0.2↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	<0.1
25 to 34 years	*1554*	1.0
35 to 44 years	*1596*	0.7
45 to 54 years	*1659*	0.9
55 to 64 years	*1472*	0.9
65 to 74 years	*983*	0.3
75 years or more	*919*	0.2
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	0.8
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	0.2↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	0.6
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	0.8
Two	*4873*	0.6
Three	*1506*	0.9
Four or more	*1328*	0.5
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	0.7
One or more children	*2980*	0.6
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	0.6
Separated/Divorced	*803*	0.6
Widowed	*536*	-
Never married	*1944*	1.0
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	1.1↑
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	0.7
Secondary or below	*5016*	0.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 12.2b: Socio-demographic profile of past year day traders (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year Day Traders* %
All adults	*9246*	0.7
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	0.7
UK/Ireland	*906*	0.5
Other	*1023*	0.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	3.7↑
No	*9140*	0.6
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	0.6
Other	*877*	0.9
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	1.0↑
Part-time work	*2042*	0.6
Unemployed	*182*	0.3
Home duties	*561*	-
Retired	*1840*	0.3↓
Student	*275*	-
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	-
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	0.1
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	0.2
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	0.8
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	0.9
$130,000 or more	*1255*	1.7↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	0.8
Government pension	*2250*	<0.1↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	0.7
One	*692*	0.4
Two or more	*597*	0.6

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

12.3 Details of day trading behaviour

As shown in Table 12.3a day traders most commonly traded in stocks (84.4%). After this the most common types of instruments traded were financial instruments (22.9%) and commodities, contracts, interest rate and equity index futures (19.8%). Trading 'floats' were most commonly in the range $10,000 to $99,999 (29.6%).

Table 12.3a: Types of day trading undertaken in past year and value of 'float' (2012)

Base: 18 years or more; past year day traders	Past Year Day Traders *(n=61)*** %
Types of day trading undertaken in past year	
Stocks	84.4
Financial instruments	22.9
Commodities, contracts, interest rate, equity index futures trading	19.8
Currency trading	14.4
Options trading	11.6
Trading resources	8.0
Binary betting	-
Can't say/Refused	0.7
Value of trading 'float'	
Less than $1,000	1.9
$1,000 to $9,999	15.0
$10,000 to $99,999	29.6
$100,000 or more	12.7
Don't have a 'float'	2.2
Can't say / Refused	38.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E29: In the last twelve months, which of the following types of day trading have you engaged in…? (READ OUT)
E30: What is the value of the 'float' that you tap into to conduct your day trading?

Reasons for preferring day trading to the share market include perceptions of better returns (17.5%) and the opportunity to be more hands-on (13.3%).

Table 12.3b: Reasons for preferring day trading to the share market (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more; past year day traders	Past Year Day Traders *(n=61)*** %
Reasons for preferring day trading to share market	
Better returns	17.5
More hands-on	13.3
Relies on more expert information	10.4
Other reasons	16.5
Don't prefer day trading to share market	14.1
Can't say / Refused	28.2

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year players, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
E31: If you prefer day trading to the share market, what is your principal reason?

13. Summary of Socio-demographic Profiles

13.1 Introduction

The preceding sections of this report have discussed a wide range of different gambling activities and have presented a considerable volume of information on the socio-demographic profiles of past year participants in them. To help clarify any overall patterns in the socio-demographic characteristics of gambling participants, this section provides a graphic representation of subgroups where the prevalence of each gambling activity is disproportionately high relative to the general population.

Figures 13.2a and 13.2b provide this information with blue shading used to denote subgroup prevalence estimates which are significantly higher than the estimate for the population.

13.2 Socio-demographic profiles for past year gambling activity

Looking first at Figure 13.2a it is evident that:

- The prevalence of most gambling activities was disproportionately high amongst males. Instant scratch tickets and bingo were the only activities in which prevalence was higher amongst females.
- Younger people under 35 years of age exhibited higher prevalence for almost all of the gambling activities considered in the 2012 GPSA. The only exceptions were the purchase of lotto/lottery tickets where prevalence was disproportionately high for people aged 35 to 64 years and day trading and purchase of instant scratch tickets where no clear age biases were evident.
- Geographically there was relatively high prevalence in country regions outside Greater Adelaide with respect to the purchase of all three lotteries products (lotto, keno and instant scratch tickets), betting on horse or greyhound racing and on-line play of casino games or poker. The only activity showing above average prevalence in metropolitan Adelaide was playing table games at a casino where ease of access for metropolitan residents is likely to be a factor.
- Household size characteristics show few biases except:
    - In households with two persons aged 16 years or more there was a higher prevalence of betting on horses/greyhounds (possibly reflecting couples attendance at race meetings) and of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets (possibly reflecting the age group – 35 to 64 years – where there is a relatively high prevalence of this activity and also a relatively high proportion of people living with a partner); and
    - There was also greater prevalence of EGM use, sports betting and playing casino table games in larger households with three/four or more persons aged 16 years plus; to some degree this may reflect the high prevalence of these activities amongst 18 to 24 year olds who are more likely to either be living in larger households – either shared households or still living at home with parents.

- Those never married exhibited higher prevalence for a number of gambling activities (EGMs, keno, sports betting, casino table games, cards/mah-jong, bingo and on-line casino games or poker) although to some degree this probably reflects the relatively high prevalence of these activities amongst younger people under 35 years of age.
- Apart from this, there was also a greater prevalence of playing bingo amongst those whose marital status was widowed (80% of whom were females aged 55 years or more); and of purchasing lotto/lottery tickets amongst those living with a partner and those separated or divorced.
- Insofar as educational qualifications were concerned:
    - Day trading was the only activity where prevalence was disproportionately high amongst those with a university degree;
    - Purchase of lotto/lottery tickets and participation in on-site casino table games were both higher amongst those with a trade, certificate or diploma qualification; and
    - Amongst those with no formal post-secondary qualification there was greater prevalence of EGM play, keno, bingo and the purchase of instant scratch tickets.

From Figure 13.2b it can be seen that:

- Most of the gambling activities considered in this survey showed greater prevalence amongst:
    - Those born in Australia (except for cards/mah-jong, day trading and bingo) and, probably associated with this to some degree, those for whom English is the main language spoken at home;
    - Those in full-time work (and who, as a result, draw income from wages, salary and/or business earnings); and
    - Those with annual household incomes of $78,000 or above.
- Prevalence of bingo was also disproportionately high amongst retirees and associated with this, those receiving a government pension.
- People from an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural background showed a higher prevalence of day trading and of gambling via keno and internet casino games/poker although the relatively small sample sizes involved means these results should be treated with caution;
- Sports betting was higher amongst students; and
- Those from households exhibiting two or more indicators of financial stress also had higher prevalence levels for gambling on cards/mah-jong.

Figure 13.2a: Prevalence estimates for selected gambling activities by socio-demographic subgroups (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	EGMs	Horses/ Dogs	Lotto/ Lotteries	Keno	Sports Betting	Table games at a casino	Cards/ Mah-jong	Day Trading	Instant Scratchies	Bingo	Internet casino games/ poker
Gender											
Male	28.1%	25.0%	57.6%	10.4%	10.2%	9.7%	4.7%	1.1%			1.8%
Females									23.2%	3.7%	
Age Group											
18 to 24 years	41.1%				13.3%	16.1%				5.4%	3.7%
25 to 34 years	32.2%	30.1%		10.6%	13.8%	12.9%	5.2%				2.7%
35 to 44 years			62.0%								
45 to 54 years			64.0%								
55 to 64 years			64.7%								
65 to 74 years											
75 years or more											
Region											
Metropolitan Adelaide						6.9%					
Greater Adelaide											
Country Regions of South Australia		23.5%	60.4%	8.8%					27.0%		1.5%
Number of persons 16 years plus in household											
One										3.7%	
Two		22.1%	59.7%						21.9%		
Three	30.0%					8.0%					
Four or more	31.6%				9.3%	9.3%					
Number of dependents under 18 years of age											
None	29.0%										
One or more children			61.0%								
Marital status											
Married/Living with a partner			60.7%								
Separated/Divorced			61.8%								
Widowed										5.2%	
Never married	37.2%			10.0%	11.4%	12.4%	4.2%			4.3%	3.4%
Educational attainment											
University degree or higher								1.1%			
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma			59.7%			8.1%					
Secondary or below	30.7%			8.5%					23.2%	3.6%	

Blue shading denotes a prevalence estimate that is significantly above that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Figure 13.2b: Prevalence estimates for selected gambling activities by socio-demographic subgroups (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	EGMs	Horses/ Dogs	Lotto/ Lotteries	Keno	Sports Betting	Table games at a casino	Cards/ Mah-jong	Day Trading	Instant Scratchies	Bingo	Internet casino games/ poker
Country of birth											
Australia	28.7%	22.8%	56.6%	8.5%	7.1%	6.8%			22.4%		1.3%
UK/Ireland											
Other											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin											
Yes				22.5%				3.7%			9.6%
No											
Main language spoken at home											
English	27.7%	21.7%	56.7%	8.1%					21.5%	3.1%	
Other											
Work Status											
Full-time work	28.5%	27.7%	63.9%	11.5%	10.0%	10.2%	4.1%	1.0%			
Part-time work									23.2%		
Unemployed											
Home duties											
Retired										3.6%	
Student					13.3%						
Gross annual household income											
Less than $15,600											
$15,600-$31,199											
$31,200-$51,999											
$52,000-$77,999			63.9%								
$78,000-$129,999		26.6%	62.2%	10.6%	9.9%				23.3%		
$130,000 or more		27.9%	64.1%	10.7%	9.8%	10.7%	5.0%	1.0%			
Sources of income											
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	27.8%	23.9%	59.7%	9.2%	7.7%	8.4%	3.4%				1.4%
Government pension										4.8%	
Indicators of financial stress											
None			56.4%								
One											
Two or more							5.3%				

Blue shading denotes a prevalence estimate that is significantly above that of the total adult sample, p<.05

14. Venue Gambling

14.1 Introduction and key findings

This section examines the ways in which gamblers access the money required to fund their gambling activity at venues such as clubs or hotels, casinos and stand-alone TABs. This involved asking all past year gamblers if they had gambled at any of these types of venues during the last 12 months. Those who had done so were then asked a set of questions about their use of credit cards, ATMs and EFTPOS to "*access cash for gambling*"; they were also asked if they had a loyalty card at the venue they used most often.

Key findings from this section

- *The prevalence of past year venue gambling was 35.5% amongst South Australian adults in 2012; 28.1% had gambled at a club or hotel; 10.1% at a casino; and 9.1% at a stand-alone TAB. Prevalence rose to 91.9% amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers (85.0% at a club or hotel; 39.9% at a casino; 35.2% at a stand-alone TAB).*
- *Prevalence of venue gambling was disproportionately high amongst males; people under 35 years of age; those with no formal post-secondary education qualifications; those in full-time paid work; and people with household incomes of $78,000 or more per annum.*
- *The majority of past year venue gamblers appeared to be relatively conservative when accessing cash for gambling. Of all past year venue gamblers, 5.3% had ever accessed gambling cash via a credit card cash advance; 17.0% had ever obtained extra cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session; while 13.4% had ever done this using venue EFTPOS facilities.*

  However, use of these methods to access cash for gambling was more common amongst those venue gamblers who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers; of this group 25.3% had ever obtained gambling cash by taking a cash advance on a credit card; 64.8% had ever drawn extra gambling cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session; while 52.3% had ever used venue EFTPOS facilities to do this.
- *11.8% of all past year venue gamblers (28.1% of those who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers) held a loyalty card with the venue they used most often.*

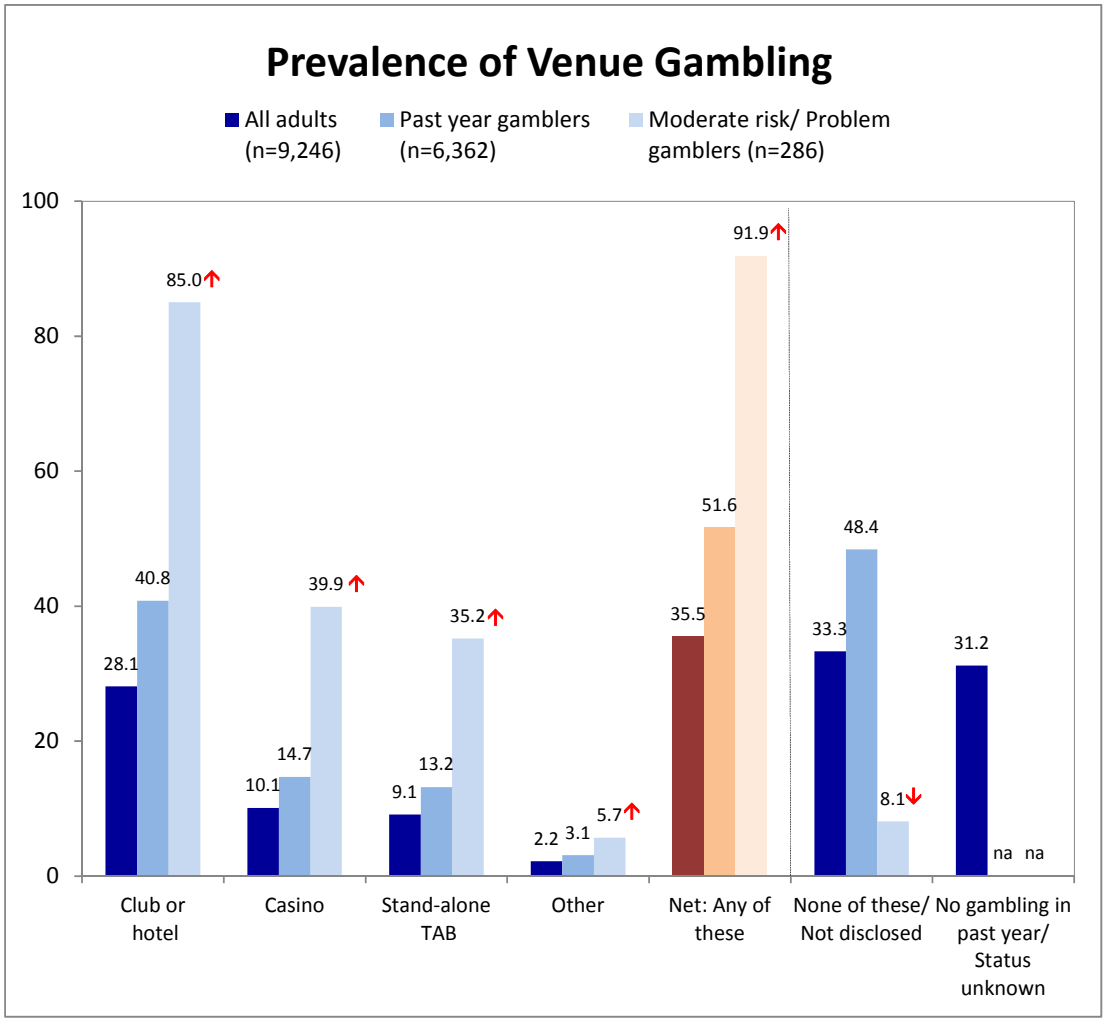
14.2 Prevalence of venue gambling

During the past year, 35.5% of South Australian adults had gambled at one or more of the venues shown in Figure 14.2a; 28.1% at a club or hotel, 10.1% at a casino and 9.1% at a stand-alone TAB agency.

Amongst past year gamblers, these figures were 40.8% at a club or hotel, 14.7% at a casino and 13.2% at a stand-alone TAB; the prevalence of any venue gambling was 51.6% amongst this group.

For moderate risk and problem gamblers, the corresponding figures were 91.9% venue gambling prevalence with 85.0% of this group having gambled at a club or hotel, 39.9% at a casino and 35.2% at a stand-alone TAB; that is, prevalence of all forms of venue gambling was significantly higher amongst members of the moderate risk/problem gambler subgroup.

Figure 14.2a: Prevalence of venue gambling in the past year (2012).



Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year gamblers, p<.05
F1: Have you gambled at any of the following venues in the last 12 months...? (READ OUT)

14.3 Socio-demographic profile of venue gamblers

Prevalence of venue gambling was disproportionately high amongst males (39.9%); younger people (45.2% of 18 to 24 year olds; 44.2% of 25 to 34 year olds); those never married (43.6%); and people with no formal post-secondary qualifications (38.0%).

Further, as shown in Table 14.3b, there was also a relatively higher prevalence of venue gambling amongst those people born in Australia (38.5%); those whose main language is English (36.9%); those in full-time employment (42.1%); and those with higher household incomes (38.9% for incomes of $78,000 to $129,999; 41.3% for incomes of $130,000 and above).

Table 14.3a: Socio-demographic profile of past year venue gamblers (2012)

Base: Total sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year venue gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	35.5
Gender		
Male	*4492*	39.9↑
Females	*4752*	31.3↓
Age Group		
18 to 24 years	*1063*	45.2↑
25 to 34 years	*1554*	44.2↑
35 to 44 years	*1596*	35.7
45 to 54 years	*1659*	34.4
55 to 64 years	*1472*	31.6↓
65 to 74 years	*983*	30.6↓
75 years or more	*919*	22.7↓
Region		
Metropolitan Adelaide	*6576*	35.9
Greater Adelaide	*1019*	30.8↓
Country Regions of South Australia	*1651*	36.6
Number of persons 16 years plus in household		
One	*1538*	33.1↓
Two	*4873*	34.6
Three	*1506*	39.3↑
Four or more	*1328*	37.2
Number of dependents under 18 years of age		
None	*6245*	36.3
One or more children	*2980*	34.1
Marital status		
Married/Living with a partner	*5906*	33.4↓
Separated/Divorced	*803*	36.6
Widowed	*536*	28.5↓
Never married	*1944*	43.6↑
Educational attainment		
University degree or higher	*1496*	27.4↓
Trade qualification/Certificate/Diploma	*2660*	35.8
Secondary or below	*5016*	38.0↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

Table 14.3b: Socio-demographic profile of past year venue gamblers (2012)

Base: Total Sample in each subgroup	*Wtd Base* n	*Past year venue gamblers* %
All adults	*9246*	35.5
Country of birth		
Australia	*7298*	38.5↑
UK/Ireland	*906*	29.3↓
Other	*1023*	19.9↓
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin		
Yes	*94*	41.9
No	*9140*	35.4
Main language spoken at home		
English	*8348*	36.9↑
Other	*877*	22.2↓
Work Status		
Full-time work	*3807*	42.1↑
Part-time work	*2042*	33.0
Unemployed	*182*	30.9
Home duties	*561*	25.3↓
Retired	*1840*	28.6↓
Student	*275*	35.7
Gross annual household income		
Less than $15,600	*174*	31.1
$15,600-$31,199	*750*	30.4↓
$31,200-$51,999	*963*	32.8
$52,000-$77,999	*1085*	35.4
$78,000-$129,999	*1829*	38.9↑
$130,000 or more	*1255*	41.3↑
Sources of income		
Wages/Salary/Business earnings	*6139*	38.8↑
Government pension	*2250*	30.8↓
Indicators of financial stress		
None	*7956*	35.8
One	*692*	30.8
Two or more	*597*	37.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total adult sample, p<.05

14.4 Cash access when gambling at a venue

All past year venue gamblers were asked how often they accessed cash for gambling using each of the methods listed in Table 14.4a. This table suggests that most followed relatively conservative practices when accessing cash for venue gambling. Specifically;

- The great majority "never" take a credit card cash advance for gambling (94.6%) and "never" withdraw extra cash using EFTPOS (86.2%) or an ATM (82.9%) during a gambling session.
- A majority of venue gamblers "never" withdraw cash from a venue EFTPOS facility (74.8%) or ATM (64.4%) before they start gambling; while
- 60.0% claim to "always" obtain their gambling cash before arriving at the venue.

Table 14.4a: Sources of cash used for venue gambling (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years plus/Past year venue gamblers (n=3,282)	How often cash is accessed in each of these ways						
	Never	Rarely	Some-times	Often	Always	Net: Ever	DK/ Ref
Frequency of using these sources of cash							
You use your credit card to get cash advances for gambling	**94.6**	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	**5.3**	0.1
You obtain your cash before you arrive at the venue	**12.2**	3.5	14.0	8.8	60.0	**86.3**	1.5
You withdraw money at a venue ATM before you start gambling	**64.4**	8.8	16.2	4.3	5.9	**35.1**	0.4
You withdraw extra cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session	**82.9**	8.6	6.8	1.0	0.7	**17.0**	0.1
You withdraw money using EFTPOS facilities in the venue before you start gambling	**74.8**	8.4	12.2	2.2	2.0	**24.9**	0.3
You withdraw extra cash using EFTPOS facilities in the venue during a gambling session	**86.2**	6.4	6.0	0.5	0.6	**13.4**	0.4

F2: I am now going to read out some statements about accessing cash for gambling and I'd like you to tell me whether they never, rarely, sometimes, often or always apply for you (READ OUT)

However, the above pattern for past year venue gamblers tends not to carry over for those venue gamblers classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers. As shown in Table 14.4b, this group has a significantly higher percentage of people who:

- Use credit card cash advances for gambling (25.3%);
- Withdraw money from a venue EFTPOS facility (50.2%) or ATM (68.7%) before starting gambling; and who
- Withdraw money from a venue EFTPOS facility (52.3%) or ATM (64.8%) during a gambling session.

Further, although moderate risk/problem gamblers are just as likely as all past year venue gamblers to "ever" obtain cash before arriving at the venue, a significantly lower proportion say they "always" obtain cash beforehand (43.3% versus 60.0% of all past year venue gamblers). Thus, overall 57.0% of those past year venue gamblers classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers have "ever" arrived at a venue without obtaining their gambling cash beforehand compared with 38.5% of all past year venue gamblers.

These findings on differential use of EFTPOS and ATM facilities by problem gamblers are consistent with the findings of the 2009 Victorian Survey[54], and have been noted as an important sign of problematic gambling in venues[55].

Table 14.4b: Sources of cash EVER used for venue gambling (2012)

	Past Year Venue Gamblers	
	All	Moderate Risk / Problem Gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years plus; Past year venue gamblers	*(n=3,282)*	*(n=263)*
Have EVER used these methods to obtain cash		
You use your credit card to get cash advances for gambling	5.3	25.3↑
You obtain your cash before you arrive at the venue	86.3	92.2
You withdraw money at a venue ATM before you start gambling	35.1	68.7↑
You withdraw extra cash from a venue ATM during a gambling session	17.0	64.8↑
You withdraw money using EFTPOS facilities in the venue before you start gambling	24.9	50.2↑
You withdraw extra cash using EFTPOS facilities in the venue during a gambling session	13.4	52.3↑

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year venue gamblers, p<.05

[54] Hare, S. (2009). *A Study of Gambling in Victoria – Problem Gambling from a Public Health Perspective*, Melbourne: Victorian Department of Justice

[55] Delfabbro, P., Osborn, A., Nevile, M., Skelt, L, McMillen, J. (2007). *Identifying Problem Gamblers in Gambling Venues: Final Report*. Melbourne: Gambling Research Australia.

14.5 Venue gambling and loyalty cards

Table 14.5a shows that just over one in 10 (11.8%) past year venue gamblers held a loyalty card with the gambling venue they used most often. This figure rose significantly to 28.1% amongst those past year venue gamblers classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers.

Table 14.5a: Loyalty cards held at gambling venue used most often (2012)

	Past Year Venue Gamblers	
	All	Moderate Risk / Problem Gamblers
Wtd Base: 18 years plus; Past year venue gamblers	*(n=3,282)*	*(n=263)*
Have loyalty card at gambling venue uses most often		
Yes	11.8	28.1↑
No	88.1	71.4↓
Can't say / Refused	0.2	0.5

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that for all past year venue gamblers, p<.05
F3: Do you have a loyalty card at the gambling venue you most often gamble at?

15. Help Seeking

15.1 Introduction and key findings

Section 15 provides an overview of the extent to which gamblers have sought assistance in dealing with gambling problems; it examines awareness of sources of help; and, for selected groups of gamblers, specific actions taken including self-exclusion from gambling venues and attempts to quit or control gambling activity.

Key findings from this section

- *During the past 12 months, 6.4% of all moderate risk/problem gamblers (2.0% of all past year gamblers) had tried to get help for problems related to someone else's gambling while 7.6% (24.5% of problem gamblers) had sought help for problems related to their own gambling.*
- *Awareness of gambling assistance services in South Australia was dominated by the "Gambling Helpline" (mentioned unprompted by 31.7% of all past year gamblers and 51.0% of moderate risk/problem gamblers) and "Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous" (mentioned unprompted by 17.9% and 19.0% respectively of these two groups).*

  Unprompted awareness of specific assistance services available over the internet was very low; nevertheless the internet was nominated most often (by 60.4% of past year gamblers and 56.7% of moderate risk/problem gamblers) as the place they would go first if they were looking for gambling assistance services.
- *19.4% of venue gamblers who were also problem gamblers had requested self-exclusion from a gambling venue in the past 12 months.*
- *17.2% of all problem gamblers had ever tried to quit gambling with the help of a gambling support service; 16.3% of problem gamblers had ever tried to control their gambling in this way.*

15.2 Seeking assistance

All past year gamblers were asked if, during the last 12 months, they had sought any sort of assistance for problems related to someone else's gambling. In addition, those classified as moderate risk or problem gamblers were also asked if they had sought help for problems related to their own gambling.

Results are summarised in Table 15.2a. Compared to past year gamblers in general, a greater proportion of moderate risk/problem gamblers had sought help for problems related to someone else's gambling (6.4% versus 2.0% of all past year gamblers).

Insofar as problems relating to their own gambling were concerned, 7.6% of all moderate risk and problem gamblers had sought help to deal with these in the last 12 months. The proportion that sought help was significantly higher amongst problem gamblers (24.5%) than it was amongst the moderate risk group (3.4%). This is consistent with international findings on the relationship between problem gambling severity and help-seeking, that more gambling-related harm leads to higher rates of help seeking[56].

Table 15.2a: Help seeking for problems with gambling in the past 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Problems related to SOMEONE ELSE'S gambling				
Yes	2.0	6.4↑	5.9	8.7
No	98.0	93.6	94.1	91.3
Can't say / Refused	<0.1	-	-	-
Problems related to YOUR gambling				
Yes	na	7.6	3.4	24.5↑
No	na	92.4	96.6	75.5↓
Can't say / Refused	na	-	-	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
H1: In the past 12 months, have you tried to get any sort of help - including informal help from a friend, or more formally from a help professional, for… (READ OUT)

[56] Slutske, W. S. (2006). Natural recovery and treatment-seeking in pathological gambling: Results of two U.S. national surveys. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 163(2), 297–302; Suurvali, H., Hodgins, D.C., Cunningham, J.A. (2010). Motivators for Resolving or Seeking Help for Gambling Problems: A Review of the Empirical Literature. *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 26:1–33, DOI 10.1007/s10899-009-9151-y

15.3 Awareness of gambling support services

Section 15.3 looks at awareness of gambling assistance services, both of the services themselves and also where people would seek information on how to access such services.

15.3.1 Awareness of available gambling help services

All respondents were asked what gambling assistance services they were aware of, both in general and those services available specifically over the internet.

Table 15.3.1a presents unprompted awareness of any gambling help services available in South Australia. Clearly, the Gambling Helpline (27.5%) and Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous (16.6%) stood out as the services with the highest awareness amongst South Australian adults.

The profiles of both services were higher amongst past year gamblers (31.7% and 17.9% respectively) and, for the Gambling Helpline awareness was higher again amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers (51.0%).

Of all adults, 51.8% failed to nominate any services (34.5% "none"; 17.3% "can't say/refused"). At 28.0% the corresponding figure was significantly lower amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers.

Table 15.3.1a: Unprompted awareness of gambling help services in South Australia (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	All Adults (n=9,246) %	All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,362) %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers: All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229) %	Problem Gamblers (n=58)** %
Assistance services					
Government/Semi-government					
Gambling Helpline	27.5	31.7↑	51.0↑	51.1	51.0
Relationships Australia	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.7
SA Problem Gambling website	<0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Government counselling service (nfi)	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Gambling Research/Treatment Centres					
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	16.6	17.9↑	19.0	18.3	21.7
Statewide Gambling Help Service	0.6	0.6	<0.1	-	0.2
National Gambling Help Online	-	-	-	-	-
Organisations with Religious Affiliation					
Salvation Army	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	3.5
Anglicare	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.4	3.1
Uniting Care Wesley	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.1
Religious/Church based organisations (nfi)	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.2
Community based organisations					
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Beyond Blue	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3
All other	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	5.1
None	34.5	30.2↓	18.1↓	20.5	8.4
Can't say/Refused	17.3	16.3↓	9.9↓	8.2	16.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05

** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
L1: What services are you aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems? (Do Not Prompt)

As shown in Table 15.3.1b, awareness of internet gambling help services was very limited with 97.6% of South Australian adults unable to nominate any of these services (87.5% "none"; 10.1% "can't say/refused"). Overall awareness was no higher amongst past year gamblers or moderate risk/problem gamblers although members of this latter group did show slightly greater awareness of "National Gambling Help Online" (3.7% versus 1.1% of all past year gamblers).

Table 15.3.1b: Unprompted awareness of INTERNET gambling help services (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Adults (n=9,246)* %	*All Past Year Gamblers (n=6,382)* %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
			All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers (n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers (n=58)*** %
Internet assistance services					
Government/Semi-government					
Gambling Helpline	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	-
Relationships Australia	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
SA Problem Gambling website	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Government counselling service (nfi)	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
Gambling Research/Treatment Centres					
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.9
Statewide Gambling Help Service	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
National Gambling Help Online	0.8	1.1↑	3.7↑	4.5	0.5
Organisations with Religious Affiliation					
Salvation Army	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
Anglicare	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
Uniting Care Wesley	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
Religious/Church based organisations (nfi)	<0.1	<0.1	-	-	-
Community based organisations					
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Beyond Blue	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
All other	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
None	87.5	87.8	84.5	85.0	82.7
Can't say/Refused	10.1	9.4	10.6	9.3	15.9

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
L2: What Gambling Help Services on the INTERNET are you aware of? (Do Not Prompt)

15.3.2 Sources of referral information for gambling help services

All past year gamblers were also asked where they would look first if they were seeking gambling assistance services for themselves or for someone else.

Table 15.3.2a shows that the majority of past year gamblers (60.4%) would go to the internet as the first "port of call" when looking for gambling assistance services. This was also the case amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers although "gambling venues" did have a higher profile amongst this group than amongst past year gamblers in general (mentioned by 19.0% compared with 7.7% of all past year gamblers).

The high proportion prepared to use the internet is interesting given the lack of awareness of specific internet gambling help organisations discussed in Section 15.3.1. It suggests people may expect to use the internet's search capabilities to help them locate potential sources of assistance rather than going directly to the website of a specific on-line support service.

Table 15.3.2a: First source of referral information for gambling help services (2012)

		Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers		
Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Past Year Gamblers* *(n=6,382)* %	*All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers* *(n=286)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=229)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=58)*** %
First information sources				
Internet/Online	60.4	56.7	59.0	47.7
Yellow Pages	13.8	11.8	11.0	14.7
At the gambling venue you attend	7.7	19.0↑	16.6	28.7
Your Doctor	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.8
Council information services	2.3	1.2	1.4	0.5
Family/Friends	1.8	3.3	4.0	0.5
Priest/Other Religious personage	0.4	0.2	0.3	-
Would deal with the problem myself (self-help)	0.2	-	-	-
Nowhere/Not relevant to me	1.4	0.4	0.5	-
Can't say/Refused	8.9	4.9	4.9	5.0

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
L3: If you were looking to find services to help you or someone else about their gambling, where would you look first? (Do Not Prompt)

15.4 Preferred types of gambling support services

All respondents were asked (from the pre-selected, read out list shown in Table 15.4a) how personal a gambling help service would have to be for them to find it attractive. Amongst moderate risk/problem gamblers, the strongest support was evident for "*a one to one service from someone you didn't know*" (selected by 49.5% of this group) followed by a service where you stayed anonymous (selected by 20.0% of moderate risk/problem gamblers).

Table 15.4a: Preferred type of gambling help service (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus	*All Adults* (n=9,246) %	*All Past Year Gamblers* (n=6,362) %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
			All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers (n=286) %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* (n=229) %	*Problem Gamblers* (n=58)** %
Preferred type of help service					
You would want 1:1 service from someone you didn't know	35.0	38.8↑	49.5↑	46.9	59.6
You would want to stay anonymous	21.7	22.3	20.0	23.0	8.4
You would want 1:1 service from someone you knew and trusted	12.7	12.3	6.1↓	5.8	7.1
You would want to work issues through with a group with similar problems	11.9	11.3	13.7	12.8	17.6
Other	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.7
Can't say/Refused	16.8	13.4↓	9.5	11.0	3.7

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
L4: How personal would a gambling help service have to be to attract you? (Read Out)

15.5 Personal efforts to control or stop gambling

This section looks at gamblers' attempts to stop or control their gambling activities. Results are provided for self-exclusion from gambling venues; and for the incidence, success and reasons for failure to stop and to control personal gambling behaviour.

15.5.1 Self-exclusion from gambling venues

Of all past year venue gamblers, less than one percent (0.7%) had asked to have themselves excluded from a gambling venue in the last 12 months. However, such requests were more common amongst problem gamblers, 19.4% of whom had made a request for exclusion from a gambling venue during this time.

Table 15.5.1a: Requested self-exclusion from a gambling venue in last 12 months (2012)

Wtd Base: All 18 years plus; past year venue gamblers	*All Past Year Venue Gamblers* *(n=3,282)* %	*Past year venue gamblers: Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers *(n=263)* %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* *(n=208)* %	*Problem Gamblers* *(n=55)*** %
Requested exclusion from a gambling venue				
Yes	0.7	4.8↑	1.0	19.4↑
No	99.3	95.2↓	99.0	80.6↓
Can't say/Refused	<0.1	-	-	-

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
L6: In the last 12 months have you requested to have yourself excluded from a gambling venue?

15.5.2 Support services and attempts to quit gambling

Table 15.5.2a summarises quitting behaviour amongst all past year gamblers and also for moderate risk and problem gamblers.

It should be noted that for this table (and also for Table 15.5.3a) the relatively low incidence of attempts to quit/control gambling means sample bases are extremely small for the information on "success" and reasons for failure to quit/control gambling; consequently much of this information is not published at all and where it is, the estimates should be treated as no more than very broadly indicative. . It is worth noting, in relation to these findings, that problem gamblers entering treatment with either an abstinence or control goal achieve comparable rates of success in their treatment as matched with their goal[57].

With that proviso in mind, it can be seen from Table 15.5.2a that 0.4% of all past year gamblers had ever attempted to quit gambling with the help of support services. Amongst problem gamblers this figure rose to 17.2% although the success rate does not appear to have been especially high with less than one in five of those problem gamblers who had made such an attempt able to stay quit.

Table 15.5.2a: Use of support services to help quit gambling (2012)

	All Past Year Gamblers %	*Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers*		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers %	*Moderate Risk Gamblers* %	*Problem Gamblers* %
Have attempted to quit gambling				
Wtd Base: All past year gamblers	*(n=6,362)*	*(n=286)*	*(n=229)*	*(n=58)***
Yes	0.4	5.0↑	1.9	17.2↑
No	69.5	92.0↑	94.5	82.1↓
Can't say / Refused	0.1	-	-	-
Only gambling activity was lotto and/or day trading	30.1	3.0	3.6	0.7
Succeeded in staying quit				
Wtd Base: Those who ever tried to quit	*(n=24)***	*(n=14)***	*(n=4)*	*(n=10)***
Yes	32.0	16.9	***	18.3
No	68.0	83.1	***	81.7
Reasons for returning to gambling				
Wtd Base: Those who did not stay quit	*(n=16)***	*(n=12)***	*(n=4)*	*(n=8)*
Mental health issues	49.0	43.5	***	***
Personal issues	19.1	22.1	***	***
Emotional issues	12.6	17.1	***	***
To win money/win back money lost	10.3	14.0	***	***
Traumatic experience	0.6	0.8	***	***
Other reason	3.4	2.6	***	***
Can't say/Refused	5.1	-	***	***

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
*** Results not reported due to very small sample size.

[57] Dowling, N., Smith, D., & Thomas, T. (2009). A preliminary investigation of abstinence and controlled gambling as self-selected goals of treatment for female pathological gambling, *Journal of Gambling Studies*, available On Line First: www.springerlink.com/content/1050-5350

L7: Have you ever tried to quit gambling with the help of support services?
L8: Did you stay quit or did you return to gambling?
L9: What was the single greatest factor that returned you to gambling?

15.5.3 Support services and attempts to control gambling

Attempts to control gambling with the help of gambling support services were at a similar level to quitting attempts; 0.5% of past year gamblers had ever attempted to control their gambling in this way as had 6.0% of moderate risk/problem gamblers and 16.3% of problem gamblers.

While sample bases are small, the results suggest that attempts to control gambling may have had a greater success rate than attempts to quit; more than half of those who had attempted to control their gambling (72.8% of all those who had made such an attempt; 65.2% of those who were also moderate risk or problem gamblers) felt they had been successful in doing so.

Table 15.5.3a: Use of support services to help control gambling (2012)

	All Past Year Gamblers %	Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers		
		All Mod. Risk and Problem Gamblers %	Moderate Risk Gamblers %	Problem Gamblers %
Have attempted to control gambling				
Wtd Base: All past year gamblers	*(n=6,362)*	*(n=286)*	*(n=229)*	*(n=58)***
Yes	0.5	6.0	3.4	16.3↑
No	69.3	91.0	93.0	83.0
Can't say / Refused	0.1	-	-	-
Only gambling activity was lotto and/or day trading	30.1	3.0	3.6	0.7
Successful in controlling gambling				
Wtd Base: Ever tried to control their gambling	*(n=34)***	*(n=17)***	*(n=8)*	*(n=9)*
Yes	72.8	65.2	***	***
No	27.2	34.8	***	***
Reasons for not being able to control gambling				
Wtd Base: Those unable to control their gambling	*(n=9)***	*(n=6)***	*(n=2)*	*(n=4)*
Mental health issues	32.7	***	***	***
Emotional issues	16.2	***	***	***
To win money/win back money lost	7.7	***	***	***
Traumatic experience	1.0	***	***	***
Other reason	21.8	***	***	***
Can't say/Refused	20.5	***	***	***

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the column to the left, p<.05
** Caution, small sample size; results should be treated as broadly indicative only.
*** Results not reported due to very small sample size.
L10: Have you ever tried to control your gambling with the help of support services?
L11: Were these services successful in helping you to successfully control your gambling?
L12: What was the single greatest factor that led you to not being able to control your gambling?

16. Analysis by Region

16.1 Introduction

Section 16 provides a summary of gambling prevalence measures from the 2012 GPSA for each of the twelve South Australian Government regions. These regions are:

- Metropolitan Adelaide (Eastern Adelaide, Northern Adelaide, Southern Adelaide, and Western Adelaide);
- Greater Adelaide (Adelaide Hills, Barossa Light and Lower North, Fleurieu Kangaroo Island); and
- Country regions (Eyre Western, Far North, Limestone Coast, Murray Mallee and Yorke Mid North).

16.2 Gambling prevalence and problem gambling by region

As shown in Table 16.2.a, the overall prevalence of past year gambling was **high** (relative to the total population) in the regions of Eyre Western, Far North and Limestone Coast. These same three regions (plus the Murray Mallee region) also exhibited high prevalence for the "selected" subset of gambling activities defined in Section 3.3.2 (that is, gambling on EGMs, instant scratch tickets, horses/greyhounds, keno, table games at a casino, cards/mah-jong, sports betting, and casino games/poker over the internet).

The overall prevalence of gambling was **low** in Eastern Adelaide (61.2%) and Adelaide Hills (62.3%). These two regions also exhibited lower prevalence for the "selected" subset of gambling activities with figures of 42.2% and 38.1% respectively.

Looking at regions of **high** prevalence for specific types of gambling, it was evident this applied to:

- EGM gambling in Far North and Murray Mallee;
- Purchase of instant scratch tickets in all five country regions;
- Betting on horse or greyhound racing in the three country regions of Eyre Western, Far North and Limestone Coast;
- Playing keno in Northern Adelaide and Far North;
- Playing cards or mah-jong for money in Southern Adelaide and Far North; and
- Purchase of lotto/lottery tickets in Eyre Western, Far North and Limestone Coast.

Internet gambling was more commonly found in Far North (particularly internet betting on horses/greyhounds and lotto tickets) and Limestone Coast (particularly use of the internet to buy lotto tickets). In addition, playing casino table games and/or card games over the internet was slightly more common in Southern Adelaide.

The prevalence of **frequent gambling** of any sort was high in Far North and Limestone Coast while Far North was the only region where frequent gambling on the "selected" subset of gambling activities was high relative to the total population.

Figure 16.2a: Prevalence estimates for selected gambling activities by Government region (2012)

Wtd Base: Total sample 18 years plus	*Eastern Adelaide (n=1,248)* %	*Northern Adelaide (n=2,064)* %	*Southern Adelaide (n=1,976)* %	*Western Adelaide (n=1,288)* %	*Adelaide Hills (n=376)* %	*Barossa Light and Lower North (n=365)* %	*Fleurieu Kangaroo Island (n=278)* %	*Eyre Western (n=320)* %	*Far North (n=160)* %	*Lime-stone Coast (n=355)* %	*Murray Mallee (n=389)* %	*Yorke Mid North (n=427)* %
Gambling Prevalence												
Played pokies/gaming machines (EGMs)	23.0	28.3	26.9	28.1	19.9↓	23.3	25.3	27.0	31.7↑	24.6	31.9↑	25.0
Bought instant scratch tickets	15.9↓	21.7	17.8	21.7	17.5	19.4	19.3	28.0↑	28.8↑	26.5↑	25.3↑	27.7↑
Bet on horse or greyhound racing	17.8	18.8	21.9	21.8	16.7	18.4	20.5	25.7↑	27.7↑	26.1↑	21.9	19.7
Played keno	4.4↓	10.9↑	7.4	5.7	4.2↓	8.1	6.8	6.9	13.7↑	7.7	9.4	8.5
Played tables games at a casino	5.9	6.7	7.7	7.2	4.4	2.5↓	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	3.0↓	3.1↓
Played cards/mah-jong privately for money	1.7	2.7	4.1↑	2.0	1.2	0.9↓	2.3	2.2	5.1↑	2.5	1.7	2.6
Bet on sports events	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.0	3.4↓	4.3	3.6↓	6.2	8.5	5.9	4.0	2.6↓
Bought lotto/lottery tickets	45.5↓	57.0	55.3	59.3	50.1↓	54.5	53.2	62.7↑	64.6↑	63.3↑	58.6	56.3
Played bingo at a club/hall/other place	1.4↓	3.2	3.7	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	1.7	2.2	3.9	4.4↑
Played casino games/poker via the internet	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
Engaged in day trading	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.8↑	0.1	0.3	0.4
Any other type of gambling activity	-	0.3	0.5	-	0.9↑	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	0.8
Any of these types of gambling	**61.2↓**	**69.9**	**69.8**	**71.2**	**62.3↓**	**65.4**	**67.7**	**74.4↑**	**79.0↑**	**74.9↑**	**71.2**	**68.0**
None of these types of gambling	**38.7↑**	**30.1**	**30.1**	**28.8**	**37.5↑**	**34.6**	**32.3**	**25.6↓**	**21.0↓**	**25.1↓**	**28.8**	**32.0**
Any of the "selected" gambling activities	**42.2↓**	**49.9**	**46.8**	**49.6**	**38.1↓**	**43.3**	**48.8**	**53.6↑**	**59.3↑**	**53.2↑**	**53.1↑**	**49.9**
Any internet gambling	**4.6**	**4.7**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**4.7**	**5.6**	**7.0**	**10.7↑**	**7.4↑**	**4.6**	**4.9**
Problem Gambling												
Problem gamblers	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Moderate risk gamblers	1.2	2.5	3.4	2.2	0.8↓	3.6	2.4	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.0
Low risk gamblers	5.7	8.0	6.0	8.6	4.7	5.9	6.7	7.5	8.8	8.0	8.5	7.2
Non-problem gamblers	53.6↓	58.6	59.8	59.5	56.4	55.3	58.6	63.7↑	65.8↑	63.6↑	60.1	58.2
Non-gamblers/Gambling status unknown	38.8↑	30.1	30.2	28.8	37.7↑	34.6	32.3	25.6↓	21.0↓	25.1↓	28.8	32.0
Frequent Gambling (ie: gamble at least once a fortnight)												
Any type of gambling	17.3↓	26.9	26.9	30.7	20.6↓	28.5	27.8	30.9	34.5↑	34.0↑	29.4	27.6
"Selected" gambling activities	8.2↓	13.6	10.8	13.7	7.6↓	11.3	11.1	13.5	17.6↑	14.8	14.4	12.4

Result is significantly above (↑) or below (↓) that of the total population, p<.05

Appendix A: Detailed PGSI Scores

This survey used the nine item Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) from the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). All of the respondents aged 18 years and over, classified as past year gamblers were asked the questions from the PGSI. The response categories are 'never', 'rarely', 'sometimes', 'often' and 'always' and responses are summarised in Tables A.1a and A.1b.

Table A.1a: Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) – questions and response categories (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All adults *(n=9,246)* %	All past year gamblers *(n=6,362)* %
Thinking about the last 12 months, have you bet more than you could really afford to lose, would you say…?		
Never	63.9	92.9
Rarely	2.9	4.2
Sometimes	1.5	2.2
Often	0.2	0.3
Always	0.2	0.3
Don't know / Can't say	<0.1	0.1
Refused	<0.1	<0.1
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement, would you say…?		
Never	65.7	95.5
Rarely	1.6	2.3
Sometimes	1.1	1.6
Often	0.2	0.3
Always	0.1	0.2
Don't know / Can't say	0.1	0.1
Refused	<0.1	<0.1
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say…?		
Never	65.5	95.2
Rarely	1.4	2.1
Sometimes	1.4	2.1
Often	0.3	0.4
Always	0.1	0.1
Don't know / Can't say	0.1	0.1
Refused	-	-
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say…?		
Never	68.4	99.4
Rarely	0.1	0.2
Sometimes	0.2	0.3
Often	<0.1	<0.1
Always	<0.1	0.1
Don't know / Can't say	-	-
Refused	-	-
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na

Table A.1b: Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) – questions and response categories (2012)

Wtd Base: 18 years or more	All adults *(n=9,246)* %	All past year gamblers *(n=6,362)* %
Thinking about the last 12 months, have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say…?		
Never	67.0	97.4
Rarely	0.6	0.9
Sometimes	0.9	1.3
Often	0.2	0.3
Always	0.1	0.1
Don't know / Can't say	<0.1	<0.1
Refused	-	-
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say…?		
Never	67.0	97.3
Rarely	0.7	1.1
Sometimes	0.8	1.1
Often	0.2	0.3
Always	0.1	0.1
Don't know / Can't say	<0.1	<0.1
Refused	<0.1	<0.1
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true, would you say…?		
Never	66.8	97.0
Rarely	0.9	1.3
Sometimes	0.8	1.2
Often	0.1	0.2
Always	0.1	0.2
Don't know / Can't say	<0.1	0.1
Refused	<0.1	<0.1
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say…?		
Never	67.9	98.6
Rarely	0.4	0.5
Sometimes	0.4	0.6
Often	0.1	0.2
Always	<0.1	0.1
Don't know / Can't say	<0.1	<0.1
Refused	<0.1	<0.1
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na
Thinking about the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say…?		
Never	64.3	93.5
Rarely	1.9	2.8
Sometimes	1.9	2.7
Often	0.2	0.3
Always	0.4	0.6
Don't know / Can't say	0.1	0.1
Refused	-	-
Not a past year gambler/Gambling status unknown	31.2	na

The PGSI was calculated by allocating the following score to each of the responses:

- ‘never’, ‘don’t know/can’t remember’ and ‘refused’ were equal to 0;
- ‘rarely’ and ‘sometimes’ scored 1;
- ‘often’ scored 2; and
- ‘always’ scored 3.

The values were summed to give an overall sum ranging between 0 and 27. The CPGI score defines gamblers thus:

- equal to 0 – non-problem;
- between 1 and less than 3 – low risk;
- between 3 and less than 8 – moderate risk;
- between 8 and 27 – problem gambler.

Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire