

Gambling Prevalence in South Australia



Government of South Australia
Department for Families
and Communities

October to December 2005



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OVERVIEW

Key findings

In South Australia in 2005, the rate of problem gambling, as measured by the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (moderate and high risk gambling), was 1.6% of the population aged 18 years or over. This rate is not considered to be different from that measured in 2001.

The number of people represented by this rate was approximately 18,000 adults (range 16,000 to 20,000), of whom 5,000 are high risk gamblers.

Overall, 70% of adult South Australians gambled at some time over the previous year. This has decreased from 76% in 2001.

The most popular gambling activity was lotto (including other lottery games like Powerball, Pools, Super 66, or Lottery). Overall, 52% of the adult population played lotto in the previous year.

Poker machines or gaming machines were played by 30% of the adult population at some time in the previous year.

Other popular gambling activities played by more than 10% of adult South Australians over the previous year were instant scratch tickets (24%), and betting on horse or greyhound racing (excluding sweepstakes) (19%).

Methodology

Over 17,000 South Australian adults were interviewed for the gambling survey. Telephone interviewing was used, with numbers being randomly selected from the White Pages.

This gambling survey follows the methodology of the 2001 study, which was, at that time, the largest survey undertaken to examine gambling patterns in South Australia. The current survey is three times larger than the 2001 survey.

This survey examined a wide range of gambling patterns. These included:

- how frequently people gamble;
- types of gambling most commonly used; and
- awareness of support services to assist gamblers with a problem.

Poker (gaming) machine use was examined in considerable detail and included questions on myths and beliefs that poker machine players have about playing these machines.

Frequent gamblers (respondents who gambled every week or fortnight) were asked about issues that indicated problems with gambling, and about the impacts that gambling may be having on their life.

Gambling behaviours among people aged 16 and 17 years were investigated for the first time in a major population survey in South Australia.

Moderate and high risk gambling

The Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) was used to assess risk of problem gambling among those who are frequent gamblers. This survey used a nine item instrument from the CPGI, and concentrated on behaviours that had occurred in the past 12 months.

Overall, 14.5% of adults are frequent gamblers (gambling at least fortnightly). This excludes those who only play lotto or bingo.

The CPGI found that 1.2% of the adult population were classified as moderate risk gamblers, and 0.4% of the population were classified as high risk gamblers. Together these moderate and high risk gamblers (1.6% of the population) are classified as problem gamblers.

Moderate and high risk gamblers identified in the survey were more likely:

- to be male; or
- to have no children in the household; or
- to have secondary school education only.

The most popular gambling activity among moderate and high gamblers was poker (gaming) machines.

Moderate and high risk gamblers self identified that gambling has often, or always:

- been too strong to control (12%);
- been constantly on their mind (14%);
- been used to escape from worry or trouble (22%); and
- made it harder to make money last between pay days (18%).

Overall, in the last year, 5% of problem gamblers lost their job, and 5% experienced a break up of an important relationship because of their gambling.

Of problem gamblers, 62% used alcohol or drugs while they were gambling.

In the past year, 41% of problem gamblers experienced feelings of serious depression.

Poker (gaming) machine use

Overall, 15% of poker machine players made use of loyalty or reward cards and 18% reported that they have increased their bets when losing on poker machines, even if only rarely.

There were 43% of poker machine players who said that they never take a break while playing.

Regarding beliefs about poker machines:

- 19% of players strongly believe that winning and losing occurs in cycles on poker machines;
- 5% strongly believe that there are certain ways of playing that increase winning;
- 2% strongly believe in engaging in rituals or superstitions when playing; and
- 18% strongly believe that it is always bad to play on a poker machine that has recently paid out.

A total of 2% of players strongly agreed that they sometimes find themselves talking to, or shouting at, poker machines.

Gambling in young people (16 and 17 year olds)

Overall, 44% of young people aged 16 to 17 years had gambled in the past year.

The most popular form of gambling for 16 and 17 year olds was instant scratch tickets (30% of young people had played instant scratch tickets in the last year).

Problem gambling in young people was assessed using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version IV, Juvenile Criteria (DSM IV-J). The DSM IV-J showed that 1% of 16 and 17 year olds were classified as problem gamblers.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trends in gambling and problem gambling in South Australia

Since 1995, there have been only three formal prevalence studies of gambling in South Australia:

1. a telephone survey of 1,206 adults conducted by Delfabbro and Winefield in 1996¹;
2. a national survey conducted by the Federal Productivity Commission in 1999²;
3. a large-scale survey of over 6,000 people conducted by the Department of Human Services³ in 2001.

This new prevalence study of Gambling Prevalence in South Australia (SA) was conducted from October to December 2005. It sought to further describe the gambling patterns of adults and young people in South Australia. The surveys in 2005 and 2001 were methodologically the same; however, the 2005 survey had a sample size (n=17,140) almost three times larger than the 2001 survey (n=6,045).

1.1.1 Definition of problem gambling in Australia

The term *problem gambling* was defined in 1999 by the Productivity Commission's report on Australia's Gambling Industries², in which problem gambling was used in reference to 'all gambling behaviour that compromises, disrupts or damages personal, family, social or employment activities'. This includes not only pathological gambling but other patterns of gambling behaviour which leads to adverse consequences, particularly financial losses relative to the gambler's means.

More recently in 2005, the Ministerial Council on Gambling, through Gambling Research Australia, undertook the task of determining a national definition of problem gambling in Australia. The following definition has been endorsed by all States and Territories:

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 community⁴.

1.1.2 Previous prevalence rates in South Australia

The Delfabbro and Winefield survey¹ in 1996 showed that 1.2% of South Australians could be classified as problem gamblers, with a slightly higher figure (2.0%) obtained by the Department of Human Services in 2001³. These figures were generally in accordance with the gradual increase in gambling expenditure observed during that time period. In 1996, South Australians spent \$530 per adult on gambling every year and this had increased to \$736 by 2001.

Since then there has been no formal prevalence research to investigate the gambling patterns of South Australians. Instead, most knowledge about the nature of South Australian gambling has had to be inferred from existing aggregate data maintained by the Department of Treasury and Finance and the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner. As shown in Figure 1.1, these figures indicate that overall net gambling expenditure per South Australian adult increased over the last four years at a rate of around 6–7% per year. Figure 1.2 indicates that the vast majority of total gambling expenditure in South Australia came from gaming machines located outside the Adelaide Casino (over two-thirds), with wagering (sports and race betting), casino gambling and lotteries each contributing around 10% of total market income.

Figure 1.1: Adult per capita gambling expenditure in South Australia

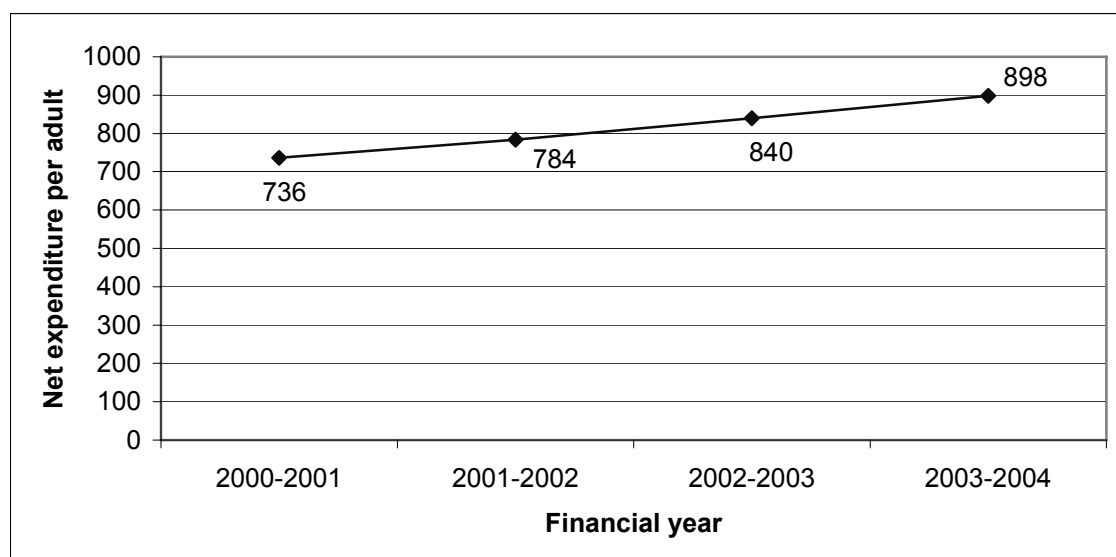
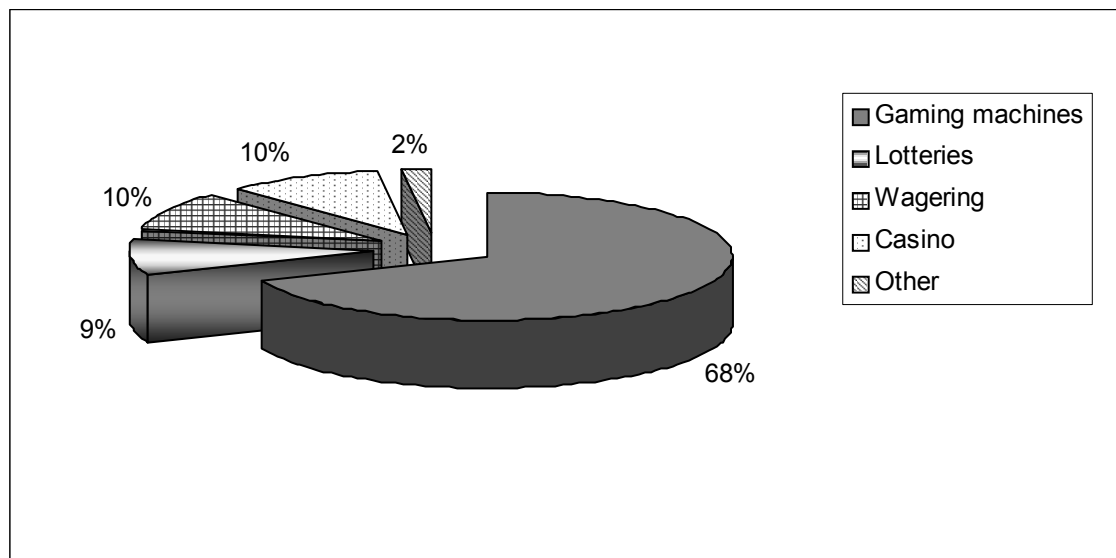


Figure 1.2: Percentage of total expenditure associated with each major industry segment (2003-2004)



Similar changes in expenditure were observed for gaming machines between 2000–01 and 2003–04, although more recent figures released by the Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner show that this rate of growth decreased substantially after 2003. In the period preceding this new prevalence survey, 2004–05, the annual growth rate in net expenditure had decreased to only 3.54% and then down to 0.23% in the 2005–06 financial year. A summary is provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Electronic gaming machine gambling in SA (source: Office of the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner)

Year	Total number of gaming venues*	Number of machines*	Total net expenditure (\$m)	% increase in expenditure
2000-2001	587	14,096	543.47	-
2001-2002	592	14,647	606.81	11.65
2002-2003	596	14,841	669.08	10.26
2003-2004	593	14,799	723.60	8.15
2004-2005	585	14,062	749.28	3.54
2005-2006	578	12,598	751.00	0.23

* These figures represent the total numbers at the end of the financial year

1.2 Survey objectives

The objectives of the survey were to:

- obtain an updated prevalence of gambling and problem gambling among the South Australian adult population (age 18 years and over), which in 2001 had been determined as 2.0% (95% CI 1.7–2.4) using the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)⁵;
- obtain a prevalence of gambling and problem gambling among young South Australians aged 16 and 17 years;
- examine gambling patterns in South Australia; and
- gain approval from two cohorts identified during the prevalence study—adult problem gamblers and young people—to participate in further research projects.

1.3 Survey design

1.3.1 Sample selection

All South Australian households with a telephone number listed in the Electronic White Pages (EWP) were eligible for selection in the sample. Telephone numbers were randomly selected from the Adelaide metropolitan and country regions EWP telephone listings⁶.

Within each household, the person who had their birthday most recently, and was 16 years or older, was selected for interview. There was no replacement for non-contactable persons.

1.3.2 Introductory letter

A letter introducing the survey (Appendix 1) was sent to the household of each selected telephone number, in line with the methodology of the Health Monitor surveys⁷ conducted by the Population Research and Outcome Studies (PROS) Unit, Department of Health in South Australia. This informed residents of the purpose of the survey and indicated that they could expect to be contacted by telephone within the time frame of the survey. Overall, 63.5% of the respondents reported receiving the letter and this is consistent with Health Monitor surveys.

1.3.3 Questions

The questionnaire design was based on:

- questions used previously in the 2001 SA Department of Health³ prevalence survey;
- questions from Health Monitor surveys⁷; and
- the 2001⁸ Queensland Household Gambling Survey (repeated in 2003).

The questionnaire used the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)⁹ and the adolescent problem gambling measure, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version IV, Juvenile Criteria (DSM IV-J)¹⁰, to identify problem gamblers. Questions were also designed to explore other areas of gambling research which were identified by the steering committee as lacking in the current literature.

Appendix 2 lists all of the questions asked in this survey.

1.3.4 Pilot testing

Before the conduct of the main survey, the questionnaire was pilot tested (n=47). In order to fully test the questionnaire content, the pilot testing included known problem gamblers. The original questionnaire was amended slightly on the basis of the information obtained from the pilot.

1.4 Data collection

Data collection was undertaken by the contracted agency, Harrison Health Research. Pilot testing took place on 25th and 26th August 2005. The survey commenced on Monday 17th October 2005 and concluded on Friday 23rd December 2005.

Telephone calls were made between 9.00 am and 8.30 pm, seven days a week. Professional interviewers conducted the interviews, under the supervision of Harrison Health Research and PROS unit personnel. Disposition codes, which detail each type of contact made with a household, were supplied to PROS unit staff daily or as required, ensuring careful monitoring of survey activities.

On contacting the household, the interviewer initially identified themselves and the purpose of the survey. If required, interviews were also conducted in Greek, Italian and Vietnamese^a.

1.4.1 Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

The Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system, Ozquest^b, was used to conduct the interviews. The main advantages of this system are the precise ordering and timing of call backs and correct sequencing of questions as specific answers are given. The CATI system enforces a range of checks on each response with most questions having a set of pre-determined response categories. In addition, CATI automatically rotates response categories, when required, to minimise bias. When open-ended responses are required, these are transcribed exactly by the interviewer.

1.4.2 Call backs

At least ten call backs were made to each selected telephone number to interview the appropriate household member. Different times of the day or evening were scheduled for each call back. If a person could not be interviewed immediately, they were rescheduled for interview at a time suitable to them. Where a refusal was encountered, another interviewer generally (at the discretion of the supervisor) called later to try and obtain the interview. Replacement interviews for persons who could not be contacted or interviewed were not permitted.

1.4.3 Validation

Of each interviewer's work, 10% was selected at random for validation by the supervisor. In addition, as a member of the Interview Quality Control Australia (IQCA), a national quality control assurance initiative of the Australian Market and Social Research Society (AMSRS), Harrison Health Research must strictly adhere to rigorous quality assurance requirements and are subject to regular audits by IQCA auditors.

^a Greek, Italian and Vietnamese are the three languages other than English most commonly spoken at home in South Australia. Chinese is the fourth most commonly spoken language; however, this proportion comprises those who speak Cantonese, Mandarin and other dialects, therefore only small proportions of respondents speak each language.

^b Ozquest is a CATI package designed for the collection of research data. It allows immediate entry of data from the interviewer's questionnaire screen to the computer database, and can be interfaced with other processing packages.

1.4.4 Participation and response rate

A sample of 33,000 was drawn at the commencement of the survey. Sample loss was due to:

- fax/modem connection (322);
- non-connected numbers (4243);
- household selected twice (132);
- mobile number belonging to a non South Australian resident (167); and
- non-residential numbers (618).

The remaining 27,518 (33,000 minus the sample loss) was the eligible sample for the survey.

The eligible sample was used to calculate the survey participation rate and response rate. The participation rate is defined as the number of completed interviews, divided by the eligible sample, minus the number of households where no contact was made during the survey. Thus the participation rate is the proportion of people who were spoken to in relation to the survey. The overall participation rate was 73.0% (Table 1.2).

From the eligible sample of 27,518, a response rate of 64.5% was calculated. The response rate is defined simply as the eligible sample divided by the number of completed interviews as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of response rate and participation rate

Response rate	n	%
Eligible sample	27518	83.5
Refusals	4796	17.4
Non-contact 10 attempts	3215	11.7
Foreign language	472	1.7
Incapacitated	970	3.5
Terminated	118	0.4
Respondent unavailable	194	0.7
Completed interviews	17753	
Sample loss due to lack of age information	8	
Response rate	17745	64.5
Participation rate		73.0

Response rate = completed interviews / initial eligible sample

Participation rate = completed interviews / (initial eligible sample – non-contact after ten attempts)

The proportion of disconnected numbers is in line with previous surveys—as is the proportion of non-participation because the selected household members spoke a language other than those offered by interviewers. Of the completed interviews, eight people were omitted from the analysis as they did not specify their age and consequently their responses could not be weighted accordingly. As a result the final sample size was $n=17745$.

1.5 Data processing

1.5.1 Analysis

Raw data from the CATI system was analysed using SPSS Version 14.0 and Microsoft Excel. Questions with multiple response options are presented as such and consequently do not have a total percentage result, as responses will add up to greater than 100%. Tables within this report present row percentages (sum to 100% across a row) or column percentages (sum to 100% down a column) depending on the information being summarised. Chi square tests were undertaken to determine significant differences in characteristics at a univariate level.

Multivariate analysis was used to determine the characteristics associated with specific gambling activities and specific classifications of gamblers. Multivariate analysis test relationships among several variables simultaneously, with the results of these relationships presented as odds ratios. The reference category for each variable is one. If a variable or category is positively related to the variable of interest, the odds ratio will be greater than one. If the variable or category is negatively related, the odds ratio will be less than one.

Where applicable, 95% confidence intervals (CI) are also presented. This means that there is a 95% probability that the true population estimate is contained within the calculated interval. For example, the proportion of respondents stating that they do not gamble will fall within the calculated 95% confidence interval 95% of the time. The conventional 5% level of statistical significance was also used to determine statistically significant differences.

1.5.2 Weighting

Weighting was used to correct for disproportionality of the sample with respect to the population of interest¹¹. The data was weighted by age, sex, area of residence and probability of selection in the household. Weighting by age, sex and area of residence reflects the structure of the population in South Australia over the age of 16 years. Probability of selection was calculated on the number of people aged 16 years and over in the household and the number of listings in the Electronic White Pages that reach the household. All 'n' presented in this report are the weighted 'n' unless otherwise stated.

1.5.3 Data interpretation

The weighting of the data results in rounding effects for the numbers. In all instances the percentages should be the point of reference, rather than the actual numbers of respondents. For example, cell sizes presented as 1, 2 and 4 could in fact be 1.3, 2.4 and 4.4, which results in a slight variation for the totals present (7 vs. 8). The percentages presented in this report have been processed on the figures pre-rounding, and are presented to one decimal place where possible.

Differences reported with $\uparrow \downarrow$ indicate that the overall figure is statistically significantly different from the sample proportion.

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

2.1 Introduction

This section presents all of the relevant demographic characteristics of the survey respondents. As described in Section 1.5.2, all 'n' and percentages presented in the following tables are weighted to the South Australian population aged 16 years and over, unless otherwise stated. The unweighted demographic characteristics are presented in Appendix 3.

A survey examining gambling prevalence was also conducted among respondents aged 18 years and over in 2001³. The comparable demographic characteristics from the 2001 and 2005 surveys are presented in Appendix 4.

2.2 Demographic characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the profile of respondents by gender, age group and household size.

Table 2.1: Demographic characteristics, gender, age group, household size and number of children in the household, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Gender	Male	8713	49.1
	Female	9032	50.9
Age group	16 to 17 years	605	3.4
	18 to 24 years	2074	11.7
	25 to 34 years	2892	16.3
	35 to 44 years	3258	18.4
	45 to 54 years	3124	17.6
	55 to 64 years	2457	13.8
	65 to 74 years	1672	9.4
	75 years and over	1664	9.4
Household size (aged 16 years and over)	1 adult	2438	13.7
	2 adults	9613	54.2
	3 adults	3178	17.9
	4 or more adults	2516	14.2
Number of children in household (under 16 years)	None	12022	67.8
	1 child	2443	13.8
	2 children	2302	13.0
	3 or more children	978	5.5
Total		17745	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 2.2 shows the area of residence of all survey respondents, determined by the South Australian Department for Families and Communities regions, which are based on Local Government Areas (LGA)^c.

^c **Eastern metropolitan region** includes Adelaide, Adelaide Hills, Burnside, Campbelltown, Norwood Payneham St Peters, Prospect, Unley, Walkerville

Northern metropolitan region includes Gawler, Playford, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully

Western metropolitan region includes Charles Sturt, Port Adelaide Enfield, West Torrens

Southern metropolitan region includes Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham, Onkaparinga

Northern country region includes Barossa, Barunga West, Ceduna, Clare and Gilbert Valleys, Cleve, Coober Pedy, Copper Coast, Elliston, Flinders Ranges, Franklin Harbour, Goyder, Kimba, Le Hunte, Light, Lower Eyre Peninsula, Mallala, Mount Remarkable, Northern Areas, Orroroo Carrieton, Peterborough, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie City and Districts, Roxby Downs, Streaky Bay, Tumby Bay, Wakefield, Whyalla, Yorke Peninsula

Southern country region includes Alexandrina, Berri and Barmora, Grant, Kangaroo Island, Karoonda East Murray, Lacedpede, Loxton Waikerie, Mid Murray, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Naracoorte and Lucindale, Renmark Paringa, Robe, Southern Mallee, Tatiara, The Coorong, Victor Harbor, Wattle Range, Yankalilla.

Table 2.2: Demographic characteristics, area of residence, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Area of residence	Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	13402	75.5
	Country North/Country South	4343	24.5
Area of residence (region)	Northern	3188	18.0
	Western	2729	15.4
	Eastern	3241	18.3
	Southern	4243	23.9
	Country North	2183	12.3
	Country South	2160	12.2
Total		17745	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 2.3 describes the country of birth reported by respondents. A comparison between the proportion of survey respondents from each country and the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing (South Australia)¹² is presented in Appendix 5. Generally, the country of birth characteristics of the sample are comparable to the ABS figures.

The majority of respondents were born in Australia, with the next most common country of birth being the United Kingdom and Ireland, although respondents from a wide range of other countries were also interviewed. Those from a non-English speaking background accounted for 10.2% of the sample population. Of the 78.0% who reported that they were born in Australia, 1.0% were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Table 2.3: Demographic characteristics, country of birth and Aboriginality, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Country of birth	Australia	13834	78.0
	English speaking countries	2089	11.8
	Non-English speaking countries	1815	10.2
	Not disclosed	6	0.04
	Australia	13834	78.0
	UK and Ireland	1796	10.1
	Italy	293	1.7
	South East Asia	209	1.2
	Other Western Europe	207	1.2
	Germany	181	1.0
	New Zealand	160	0.9
	Other Southern Europe	159	0.9
	Greece	113	0.6
	Eastern Europe	110	0.6
	Southern Asia	98	0.6
	Middle East	93	0.5
	Other Africa	91	0.5
	North East Asia	80	0.5
	USA and Canada	76	0.4
	Vietnam	73	0.4
	Russian Federation, Baltic States and Central Asia	51	0.3
	South and Central America and Caribbean	48	0.3
	Melanesia and Micronesia	23	0.1
	Northern Europe	22	0.1
	Africa and North Africa	18	0.1
	Not disclosed	6	0.04
Total		17745	100.0
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Yes	133	1.0
	No	13684	98.9
	Not disclosed	17	0.1
Total		13834	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 2.4 shows the main language spoken at home and marital status of respondents.

Table 2.4: Demographic characteristics, main language spoken at home and marital status, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Main language spoken at home	English	16793	94.6
	Italian	188	1.1
	Arabic languages/Afghan/Farsi/Turkish	98	0.6
	Greek	95	0.5
	Other Asian language (eg Hindi/Bengali/Urdu/Mandarin/Japanese/Korean/Indonesian)	66	0.4
	Vietnamese	66	0.4
	Chinese	55	0.3
	Polish	51	0.3
	German	44	0.2
	Spanish	39	0.2
	Croatian	37	0.2
	Cantonese	34	0.2
	Czech/Romanian/Hungarian/Bulgarian/Bosnian	31	0.2
	Russian/Latvian/Lithuanian/Albanian	31	0.2
	Other European language (eg Swedish/French/Norwegian/ Maltese)	30	0.2
	Serbian	28	0.2
	Filipino	26	0.1
	African languages (inc Afrikaans)	13	0.1
	Dutch	8	0.05
	Aboriginal languages	6	0.04
	Not disclosed	4	0.03
	Cambodian	2	0.01
Marital status	Married/de facto	11342	63.9
	Separated/divorced	1143	6.4
	Widowed	1106	6.2
	Never married	4099	23.1
	Not disclosed	55	0.3
Total		17745	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents were asked for their highest educational level and their work status. The responses are summarised in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Demographic characteristics, highest educational qualification obtained and work status, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Highest educational qualification obtained	Still at school	608	3.4
	Left school at 15 years or less	2529	14.3
	Left school after age 15	5096	28.7
	Left school after age 15 but still studying	854	4.8
	Trade/Apprenticeship	1812	10.2
	Certificate/Diploma	3446	19.4
	Bachelor degree or higher	3358	18.9
	Not disclosed	42	0.2
Work status	Full time employed	7124	40.1
	Part time employed	3316	18.7
	Unemployed	437	2.5
	Home duties	1293	7.3
	Retired	3764	21.2
	Student	1265	7.1
	Unable to work disability/WorkCover/ invalid	441	2.5
	Other	83	0.5
	Not disclosed	23	0.1
Total		17745	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All survey respondents were asked about their gross household income and whether their dwelling was rented or owned. The responses are in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Demographic characteristics, gross household annual income and ownership of dwelling, all respondents aged 16 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Gross household annual income	Up to \$12,000	672	3.8
	\$12,001 to \$20,000	1727	9.7
	\$20,001 to \$40,000	3037	17.1
	\$40,001 to \$60,000	2855	16.1
	\$60,001 to \$80,000	2207	12.4
	More than \$80,000	4073	23.0
	Not stated/not disclosed	935	5.3
	Don't know	2239	12.6
Ownership of dwelling	Owned or being purchased by the occupants	14594	82.2
	Rented from Housing Trust	701	4.0
	Rented privately	1937	10.9
	Retirement village	256	1.4
	Rent free/supplied with job	67	0.4
	Lives with parents	73	0.4
	Other	54	0.3
	Not disclosed	64	0.4
Total		17745	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Those who did not work full time or part time (n=7305) were then asked if they received any kind of pension or benefit. Overall, 64.3% received some kind of pension or benefit. The responses are summarised in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Summary of pension benefits received by respondents, all respondents aged 16 years and over*

Pension type	n	%
Aged pension	2591	35.5
Invalid/Disability	601	8.2
Service/Defence/War widow/Repatriation	405	5.5
AUSTUDY/Student allowance	293	4.0
Unemployment	284	3.9
Supporting parents benefit	280	3.8
Self funded/Superannuation	109	1.5
Carer's pension	88	1.2
English pension	43	0.6
Partner's allowance	40	0.5
Sickness benefit	26	0.4
Other overseas pension	25	0.3
Other	98	1.3
None	2570	35.2
Not disclosed	38	0.5

* Multiple responses possible

CHAPTER 3: GAMBLING PATTERNS OF ADULTS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the prevalence of each type of gambling activity for respondents aged 18 years and over (n=17140).

3.2 Types of gambling

All respondents (n=17140) were asked which of the following activities they had participated in over the past 12 months. Overall, 69.5% of respondents had participated in at least one gambling activity during that time. The most common form of gambling was lotteries (51.7%) followed by gambling on poker machines (30.2%). Results are summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary of the prevalence of each form of gambling in the last 12 months, aged 18 years and over*

Gambling activity	n	% (95% CI)
Played lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66	8868	51.7 (51.0 - 52.5)
Played poker machines or gaming machines	5172	30.2 (29.5 - 30.9)
Played instant scratch tickets ^d	4188	24.4 (23.8 - 25.1)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	3194	18.6 (18.1 - 19.2)
Played Keno	1377	8.0 (7.6 - 8.5)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	982	5.7 (5.4 - 6.1)
Played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	782	4.6 (4.3 - 4.9)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	714	4.2 (3.9 - 4.5)
Played bingo at a club or hall	470	2.7 (2.5 - 3.0)
Gambled on the Internet	89	0.5 (0.4 - 0.6)
Gambled via Pay TV	18	0.1 (0.1 - 0.2)
Played any other gambling activity - excluding raffles or sweeps	187	1.1 (0.9 - 1.3)
None of the above	5204	30.4 (29.7 - 31.1)
Not disclosed	19	0.1 (0.1 - 0.2)

* Multiple responses possible

^d The product name is *Instant Scratchies* however this report will refer to these tickets as instant scratch tickets or scratch tickets.

The results obtained from this survey were compared to those from the 2001 survey. Both surveys were methodologically the same; however, the 2005 survey had a sample size almost three times larger than 2001. This question was asked in each survey, 'I am now going to read out a list of popular gambling activities. Could you please tell me which of these you have participated in during the last 12 months?'. The response categories were the same for each survey and multiple responses were permitted. The results are shown in Figure 3.1.

Results show that there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents playing:

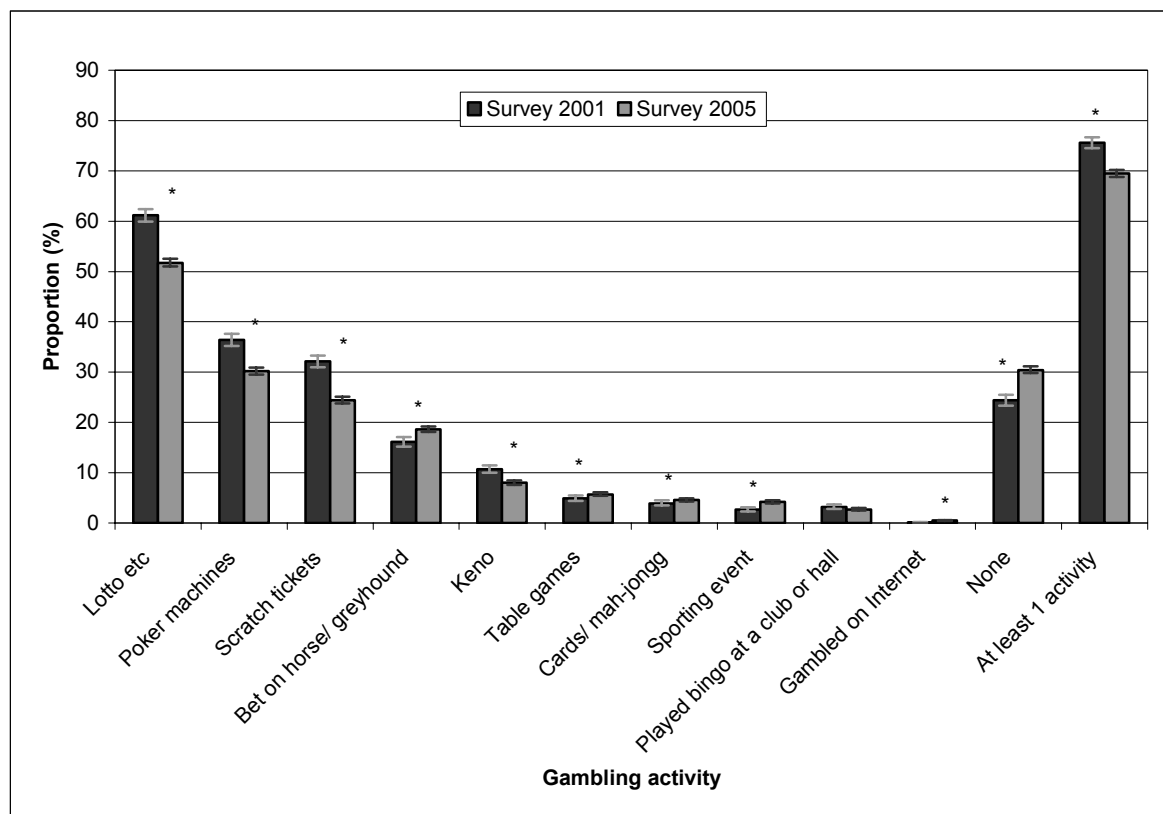
- poker machines;
- scratch tickets;
- lotteries; and
- Keno.

There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents:

- betting on horses or greyhounds;
- playing cards;
- playing mah-jongg
- playing table games at the casino; or
- betting on a sporting event.

The proportion of respondents who had not engaged in any of these activities over the past 12 months had also significantly increased. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who had taken part in at least one gambling activity in the past month had a statistically significant decrease.

Figure 3.1: Comparison between the prevalence of each type of gambling activity in 2001 and 2005, aged 18 years and over



* Statistically significant χ^2 test $p < 0.05$ between years

3.2.1 Poker and gaming machines

Machines may be known as poker or electronic gaming machines; however this report will refer to these machines only as poker machines. The colloquial term in South Australia is poker machines or pokies. The game of poker is not necessarily a defining feature of poker machines in South Australia.

Overall, 30.2% (n=5172) of respondents played poker machines or gaming machines in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Demographics of respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines in the last 12 months

Variable	Played poker machines	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	2582	30.7
Female	2590	29.7
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	1050	50.6 ↑
25 to 34 years	886	30.6
35 to 44 years	774	23.8 ↓
45 to 54 years	912	29.2
55 to 64 years	729	29.7
65 to 74 years	477	28.5
75 years and over	343	20.6 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	3972	30.7 ↑
Country North/Country South	1200	28.7 ↓
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	1084	35.2 ↑
Western	952	35.9 ↑
Eastern	696	22.3 ↓
Southern	1240	30.2
Country North	596	28.2 ↓
Country South	604	29.1
Overall	5172	30.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.2: Demographics of respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Played poker machines	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	623	25.6 ↓
2 adults	2699	28.3 ↓
3 adults	1014	35.1 ↑
4 or more adults	836	36.9 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	3764	32.0 ↑
One or more children	1408	26.2 ↓
Marital status		
Married/de facto	3146	27.7 ↓
Separated/divorced	327	28.6
Widowed	265	24.0 ↓
Never married	1421	40.6 ↑
Not disclosed	12	23.0
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	2907	34.2 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	1581	30.2
Degree or higher	670	20.0 ↓
Not disclosed	14	34.1
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4179	31.8 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	47	39.4 ↑
UK/Ireland	551	30.8
Other	384	18.5 ↓
Not disclosed	11	46.7
Main language spoken at home		
English	5038	31.1 ↑
Other	129	14.1 ↓
Not disclosed	4	100.0 #
Overall	5172	30.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.2: Demographics of respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Played poker machines	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	2273	32.0 ↑
Employed part time	978	30.2
Unemployed	134	32.7
Home duties/student/retired/other	1777	27.9 ↓
Not disclosed	9	37.1
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	4159	29.5 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	250	37.5 ↑
Rented privately	620	32.8 ↑
Other	127	29.8
Not disclosed	17	27.6
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	162	24.2 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	447	26.1 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	889	29.7
\$40,001 to \$60,000	884	31.6
\$60,001 to \$80,000	699	32.3 ↑
More than \$80,000	1202	29.8
Don't know/not stated	889	32.1 ↑
Overall	5172	30.2
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	625	28.3
Yes	1295	28.1
Overall	1920	28.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Of the 30.2% (n=5172) of all respondents aged 18 years and over who identified that they played poker machines in the last 12 months, 9.1% played poker machines at least fortnightly, but less than once a week. Table 3.3 provides a summary.

Table 3.3: Frequency of playing poker machines among respondents aged 18 years and over who gambled on poker machines

Frequency of playing poker machines	n	%
More than once a week	151	2.9
Once a week	432	8.3
Less than once a week but at least fortnightly	471	9.1
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	856	16.6
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2610	50.5
Once a year	599	11.6
Can't say/not disclosed	54	1.0
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 2.7% played poker machines less than once a week, but at least fortnightly. The results are summarised in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Frequency of gambling on a poker machines, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of playing poker machines	n	%
More than once a week	151	0.9
Once a week	432	2.5
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	471	2.7
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	856	5.0
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2610	15.2
Once a year	599	3.5
Can't say/not disclosed	54	0.3
Respondents who did not play poker machines or did not nominate a gambling activity	11968	69.8
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Further discussion regarding poker machine use is presented in Chapter 5.

3.2.2 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing poker machines

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over playing poker machines. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.5 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing poker machines. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 1267.14$, $df = 38$, $p < 0.001$).

Respondents who played poker machines were more likely to:

- be aged 18 to 24 years;
- live in the metropolitan Western region;
- live in a household of two or more adults;
- have no children aged under 16 years in the household;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- speak English at home;
- be in fulltime employment; and
- earn over \$20,000.

Table 3.5: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.49 (0.43-0.57)*
35 to 44 years	0.35 (0.30-0.40)*
45 to 54 years	0.40 (0.35-0.46)*
55 to 64 years	0.41 (0.35-0.47)*
65 to 74 years	0.41 (0.34-0.48)*
75 years and over	0.26 (0.22-0.31)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.21 (1.08-1.35)*
Eastern	0.62 (0.55-0.69)*
Southern	0.87 (0.79-0.97)*
Country North	0.72 (0.63-0.81)*
Country South	0.76 (0.67-0.86)*
Number of adults living in household	
One adult	1.00
Two adults	1.14 (1.01-1.28)*
Three adults	1.25 (1.08-1.44)*
Four or more adults	1.21 (1.03-1.41)*
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.72 (0.66-0.78)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.79 (0.73-0.86)*
Degree or higher	0.47 (0.42-0.52)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.42 (0.97-2.09)
UK/Ireland	1.08 (0.97-1.21)
Other	0.69 (0.60-0.79)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.5: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.43 (0.34- 0.54)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.84 (0.77-0.93)*
Unemployed	0.76 (0.60-0.95)*
Home duties/retired/student/other	0.82 (0.74-0.90)*
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.48 (1.24-1.76)*
Rented privately	1.12 (1.00-1.25)
Other	1.17 (0.93-1.47)
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to \$20,000	1.16 (0.93-1.44)
\$20,001 to \$40,000	1.27 (1.03-1.57)*
\$40,001 to \$60,000	1.34 (1.07-1.68)*
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1.40 (1.10-1.76)*
More than \$80,000	1.29 (1.03-1.63)*
Don't know/not stated	1.11 (0.89-1.38)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.3 Lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66

Overall, 51.7% (n=8868) of respondents had played lotto or any other type of lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66 in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.6. Among all respondents who had engaged in a gambling activity in the past 12 months (n=11917), 26.1% of respondents *only* played lotto or similar lottery games. Among lottery players (n=8868), 35.1% only played lotto and did not participate in any other gambling activity.

Table 3.6: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had participated in lotto or other lottery games in the last 12 months

Variable	Lotto or other lottery games	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	4549	54.1 ↑
Female	4319	49.5 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	564	27.2 ↓
25 to 34 years	1371	47.4 ↓
35 to 44 years	1942	59.6 ↑
45 to 54 years	1954	62.5 ↑
55 to 64 years	1508	61.4 ↑
65 to 74 years	892	53.4
75 years and over	636	38.3 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	6637	51.2 ↓
Country North/Country South	2231	53.3 ↑
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	1710	55.5 ↑
Western	1448	54.6 ↑
Eastern	1408	45.1 ↓
Southern	2071	50.4
Country North	1127	53.4
Country South	1150	53.2
Overall	8868	51.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.6: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had participated in lotto or other lottery games in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Lotto or other lottery games	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	1164	47.8 ↓
2 adults	5294	55.4 ↑
3 adults	1443	50.0 ↓
4 or more adults	968	42.7 ↓
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	5987	50.9 ↓
One or more children	2881	53.5 ↑
Marital status		
Married/de facto	6427	56.7 ↑
Separated/divorced	682	59.7 ↑
Widowed	460	41.6 ↓
Never married	1276	36.5 ↓
Not disclosed	24	44.9
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	4461	52.5
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	2932	56.0 ↑
Degree or higher	1459	43.5 ↓
Not disclosed	16	38.3
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6788	51.7
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	63	52.8
UK/Ireland	1071	59.9 ↑
Other	936	45.1 ↓
Not disclosed	11	47.8
Main language spoken at home		
English	8511	52.5 ↑
Other	354	38.8 ↓
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	8868	51.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.6: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had participated in lotto or other lottery games in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Lotto or other lottery games	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	4082	57.5 ↑
Employed part time	1662	51.4
Unemployed	166	40.5 ↓
Home duties/student/retired/other	2949	46.3 ↓
Not disclosed	10	41.5
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	7451	52.8 ↑
Rented from Housing Trust	342	51.4
Rented privately	882	46.7 ↓
Other	164	38.6 ↓
Not disclosed	28	46.5
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	267	39.9 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	821	47.8 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	1587	53.0
\$40,001 to \$60,000	1591	56.9 ↑
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1265	58.4 ↑
More than \$80,000	2177	54.0 ↑
Don't know/ not stated	1161	41.9 ↓
Overall	8868	51.7
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	961	43.5 ↓
Yes	2163	47.0 ↑
Overall	3124	45.9

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

3.2.4 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing lotto or other lottery games

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over playing lotto or other lottery games. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.7 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing lotto or other lottery games. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 1489.17$, $df = 36$, $p < 0.001$).

People who played lotto or other lottery games were more likely to:

- be male;
- be aged 35 years and over;
- live in the metropolitan Northern and Western regions;
- have no children aged under 16 in the household;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- have been born in the UK or Ireland;
- speak English at home;
- work full time; and
- earn over \$12,000.

Table 3.7: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played lotto or other lottery games

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.89 (0.83-0.96)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	2.14 (1.86-2.47)*
35 to 44 years	3.21 (2.77-3.72)*
45 to 54 years	3.46 (2.97-4.04)*
55 to 64 years	3.52 (2.98-4.15)*
65 to 74 years	2.84 (2.35-3.42)*
75 years and over	1.65 (1.35-2.01)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.09 (0.97-1.22)
Eastern	0.77 (0.69-0.86)*
Southern	0.86 (0.78-0.95)*
Country North	0.85 (0.76-0.95)*
Country South	0.84 (0.75-0.95)*
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.91 (0.83-0.99)*
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.09 (0.96-1.24)
Widowed	0.89 (0.76-1.04)
Never married	0.78 (0.69-0.87)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.7: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played lotto or other lottery games (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.87 (0.81-0.94)*
Degree or higher	0.54 (0.49-0.59)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.08 (0.74-1.57)
UK/Ireland	1.19 (1.07-1.32)*
Other	0.82 (0.73-0.92)*
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.81 (0.68-0.97)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.85 (0.77-0.93)*
Unemployed	0.70 (0.56-0.87)*
Home duties/retired/student/other	0.74 (0.67-0.82)*
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to \$20,000	1.23 (1.02-1.49)*
\$20,001 to \$40,000	1.36 (1.12-1.64)*
\$40,001 to \$60,000	1.51 (1.24-1.84)*
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1.63 (1.33-2.01)*
More than \$80,000	1.51 (1.24-1.85)*
Don't know/not stated	1.11 (0.92-1.34)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.5 Lotteries and frequent gambling

It has been shown that it is very rare for lottery gambling to be associated with problem gambling (Dickerson et al^{14,15,16}, Productivity Commission²). Consequently, people who only played lotto or any other type of lottery game such as Powerball, Pools or Super 66 and/or bingo were not asked about problem gambling, even if they gambled frequently.

3.2.6 Instant scratch tickets

Overall, 24.4% (n=4188) of respondents bought an instant scratch ticket in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who purchased instant scratch tickets in the last 12 months

Variable	Instant scratch tickets	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	1859	22.1 ↓
Female	2329	26.7 ↑
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	690	33.3 ↑
25 to 34 years	768	26.5 ↑
35 to 44 years	730	22.4 ↓
45 to 54 years	767	24.6
55 to 64 years	592	24.1
65 to 74 years	362	21.6 ↓
75 years and over	278	16.7 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	3136	24.2
Country North/Country South	1051	25.1
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	767	24.9
Western	692	26.1 ↑
Eastern	654	21.0 ↓
Southern	1024	24.9
Country North	544	25.8
Country South	508	24.4
Overall	4188	24.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.8: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who purchased instant scratch tickets in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Instant scratch tickets	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	486	20.0 ↓
2 adults	2259	23.6 ↓
3 adults	786	27.2 ↑
4 or more adults	657	29.0 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	2889	24.6
One or more children	1299	24.1
Marital status		
Married/de facto	2706	23.9 ↓
Separated/divorced	254	22.2
Widowed	219	19.8 ↓
Never married	996	28.5 ↑
Not disclosed	13	23.7
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	2281	26.8 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	1235	23.6
Degree or higher	669	19.9 ↓
Not disclosed	3	7.0 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3431	26.1 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	27	22.5
UK/Ireland	361	20.2 ↓
Other	366	17.6 ↓
Not disclosed	3	13.8 #
Main language spoken at home		
English	4060	25.0 ↑
Other	127	14.0 ↓
Not disclosed	-	-
Overall	4188	24.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.8: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who purchased instant scratch tickets in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Instant scratch tickets	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	1743	24.6
Employed part time	913	28.2 ↑
Unemployed	96	23.5
Home duties/student/retired/other	1432	22.5 ↓
Not disclosed	4	16.3 #
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	3421	24.3
Rented from Housing Trust	169	25.4
Rented privately	505	26.7 ↑
Other	84	19.7 ↓
Not disclosed	9	14.3
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	131	19.7 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	373	21.8 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	730	24.4
\$40,001 to \$60,000	732	26.2 ↑
\$60,001 to \$80,000	556	25.7
More than \$80,000	1033	25.6 ↑
Don't know/not stated	631	22.8 ↓
Overall	4188	24.4
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	537	24.3 ↑
Yes	995	21.6 ↓
Overall	1532	22.5

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall 24.4% (n=4188) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they purchased instant scratch tickets. Of these, 9.3% played instant scratch tickets once a week. Table 3.9 summarises the playing frequency of those respondents aged 18 years and over who played instant scratch tickets.

Table 3.9: Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets among respondents aged 18 years and over who purchased these tickets

Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets	n	%
More than once a week	88	2.1
Once a week	388	9.3
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	291	6.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	670	16.0
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2183	52.1
Once a year	460	11.0
Can't say/not disclosed	107	2.6
Total	4188	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 2.3% of respondents played instant scratch tickets once a week. The results are summarised in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets	n	%
More than once a week	88	0.5
Once a week	388	2.3
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	291	1.7
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	670	3.9
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2183	12.7
Once a year	460	2.7
Can't say/not disclosed	107	0.6
Respondents who did not purchase scratch tickets or did not nominate a gambling activity	12953	75.6
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.7 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with purchasing instant scratch tickets

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over playing instant scratch tickets. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.11 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with purchasing instant scratch tickets. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 457.32$, $df = 32$, $p < 0.001$).

People who played instant scratch tickets were more likely to:

- be female;
- be aged 18 to 24 years;
- live in a household of two or more adults;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- be born in Australia; and
- speak English at home.

Table 3.11: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who bought instant scratch tickets

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	1.33 (1.23-1.44)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.85 (0.74-0.97)*
35 to 44 years	0.65 (0.57-0.75)*
45 to 54 years	0.71 (0.62-0.81)*
55 to 64 years	0.75 (0.65-0.87)*
65 to 74 years	0.71 (0.60-0.84)*
75 years and over	0.50 (0.41-0.61)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.16 (1.03-1.32)*
Eastern	0.88 (0.78-0.99)*
Southern	1.06 (0.95-1.18)
Country North	1.03 (0.90-1.17)
Country South	0.97 (0.85-1.10)
Number of adults living in household	
One adult	1.00
Two adults	1.19 (1.06-1.33)*
Three adults	1.32 (1.14-1.52)*
Four or more adults	1.40 (1.20-1.63)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.83 (0.76-0.90)*
Degree or higher	0.65 (0.59-0.73)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.78 (0.50-1.22)
UK/Ireland	0.79 (0.70-0.90)*
Other	0.77 (0.67-0.89)*
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.55 (0.44-0.69)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.11: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who bought instant scratch tickets (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Work status	
Employed full time	1.00
Employed part time	1.00 (0.91-1.12)
Unemployed	0.78 (0.61-0.99)*
Home duties/student/retired/other	0.87 (0.79-0.97)*
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.16 (0.96-1.40)
Rented privately	1.13 (1.01-1.27)*
Other	0.88 (0.68-1.13)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.8 Bet on horses or greyhounds

Overall, 18.6% (n=3194) of respondents gambled on horse or greyhound races, excluding sweeps, in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horse or greyhound races in the last 12 months

Variable	Bet on horses or greyhounds	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	1916	22.8 ↑
Female	1278	14.6 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	466	22.5 ↑
25 to 34 years	689	23.8 ↑
35 to 44 years	657	20.2 ↑
45 to 54 years	592	18.9
55 to 64 years	408	16.6 ↓
65 to 74 years	229	13.7 ↓
75 years and over	155	9.3 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	2355	18.0 ↓
Country North/Country South	859	20.5 ↑
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	578	18.8
Western	465	17.5
Eastern	583	18.7
Southern	709	17.3 ↓
Country North	446	21.1 ↑
Country South	413	19.9
Overall	3194	18.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.12: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horse or greyhound races in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Bet on horses or greyhounds	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	384	15.7 ↓
2 adults	1801	18.9
3 adults	544	18.8
4 or more adults	465	20.5 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	2157	18.3
One or more children	1037	19.3
Marital status		
Married/de facto	2034	17.9 ↓
Separated/divorced	211	18.5
Widowed	108	9.8 ↓
Never married	831	23.8 ↑
Not disclosed	9	17.7
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	1544	18.2
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	1039	19.8 ↑
Degree or higher	600	17.9
Not disclosed	10	25.0
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2707	20.6 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	19	16.1
UK/Ireland	270	15.1 ↓
Other	192	9.3 ↓
Not disclosed	6	25.0
Main language spoken at home		
English	3151	19.4 ↑
Other	40	4.4 ↓
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	3194	18.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.12: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horse or greyhound races in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Bet on horses or greyhounds	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	1677	23.6 ↑
Employed part time	559	17.3 ↓
Unemployed	73	17.7
Home duties/student/retired/other	877	13.8 ↓
Not disclosed	8	35.7 ↑
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	2631	18.7
Rented from Housing Trust	118	17.7
Rented privately	377	20.0
Other	53	12.5 ↓
Not disclosed	15	23.9
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	89	13.3 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	210	12.3 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	480	16.0 ↓
\$40,001 to \$60,000	522	18.7
\$60,001 to \$80,000	452	20.9 ↑
More than \$80,000	1027	25.5 ↑
Don't know/not stated	414	15.0 ↓
Overall	3194	18.6
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	328	14.9
Yes	629	13.7
Overall	957	14.1

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall 18.6% (n=3194) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had bet on horse or greyhound races. Of these, 7.9% gambled on horse or greyhound races once a week. Table 3.13 provides a summary.

Table 3.13: The frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races among respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horses or greyhounds

Frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races	n	%
More than once a week	107	3.3
Once a week	252	7.9
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	158	5.0
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	237	7.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	958	30.0
Once a year	1450	45.4
Can't say/not disclosed	32	1.0
Total	3194	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 1.5% bet on horses or greyhounds once a week. The responses are summarised in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: The frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races	n	%
More than once a week	107	0.6
Once a week	252	1.5
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	158	0.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	237	1.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	958	5.6
Once a year	1450	8.5
Can't say/not disclosed	32	0.2
Respondents who did not bet on horses or greyhounds or did not nominate a gambling activity	13946	81.4
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horse or greyhound races (n=3194) were asked where they mainly engaged in these activities. Overall, 44.9% of these respondents placed bets at a stand alone TAB. The responses are summarised in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Where mainly bet on horse or greyhound races, respondents aged 18 years and over

Location	n	%
At race track	463	14.5
At a hotel	1017	31.8
At a club	55	1.7
At a stand alone TAB	1433	44.9
Via the Internet	41	1.3
Via the phone	80	2.5
Family member or friend placed bet	33	1.0
At work	10	0.3
Other responses	14	0.5
Don't know/can't remember	45	1.4
Not disclosed	3	0.1
Total	3194	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.9 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with betting on horses or greyhounds

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who bet on horse or greyhound races. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.16 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with betting on horse or greyhound races. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 757.98$, $df = 31$, $p < 0.001$).

People who bet on horses or greyhound races were more likely to:

- be male;
- have no children aged under 16 in the household;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- be born in Australia;
- speak English at home; and
- be employed full time.

Table 3.16: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horses or greyhounds

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.65 (0.59-0.71)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	1.22 (1.04-1.43)*
35 to 44 years	1.02 (0.86-1.21)
45 to 54 years	0.91 (0.76-1.09)
55 to 64 years	0.86 (0.71-1.05)
65 to 74 years	0.81 (0.64-1.03)
75 years and over	0.54 (0.41-0.70)*
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.88 (0.80-0.98)*
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.17 (0.99-1.38)
Widowed	0.94 (0.74-1.20)
Never married	1.26 (1.10-1.45)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.90 (0.82-0.99)*
Degree or higher	0.73 (0.65-0.82)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.81 (0.69-1.34)
UK/Ireland	0.79 (0.69-0.91)*
Other	0.60 (0.51-0.72)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.16: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on horses or greyhounds (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.31 (0.22-0.43)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.89 (0.79-1.00)
Unemployed	0.74 (0.56-0.97)*
Home duties/student/retired/other	0.87 (0.767-0.98)*
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to \$20,000	0.90 (0.68-1.18)
\$20,001 to \$40,000	0.98 (0.75-1.27)
\$40,001 to \$60,000	0.99 (0.76-1.30)
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1.12 (0.84-1.47)
More than \$80,000	1.47 (1.12-1.92)*
Don't know/not stated	0.81 (0.62-1.05)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.10 Keno

Overall, 8.0% (n=1377) of respondents bought Keno tickets in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is presented in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who participated in Keno in the last 12 months

Variable	Keno	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	895	10.6 ↑
Female	482	5.5 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	301	14.5 ↑
25 to 34 years	281	9.7 ↑
35 to 44 years	259	8.0
45 to 54 years	211	6.7 ↓
55 to 64 years	162	6.6 ↓
65 to 74 years	104	6.2 ↓
75 years and over	60	3.6 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	1095	8.5 ↑
Country North/Country South	282	6.7 ↓
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	352	11.4 ↑
Western	271	10.2 ↑
Eastern	166	5.3 ↓
Southern	306	7.5
Country North	137	6.5 ↓
Country South	145	7.0
Overall	1377	8.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.17: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who participated in Keno in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Keno	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	154	6.3 ↓
2 adults	716	7.5 ↓
3 adults	277	9.6 ↑
4 or more adults	231	10.2 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	970	8.2
One or more children	408	7.6
Marital status		
Married/de facto	802	7.1 ↓
Separated/divorced	85	7.4
Widowed	44	4.0 ↓
Never married	442	12.6 ↑
Not disclosed	5	9.1
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	808	9.5 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	427	8.1
Degree or higher	138	4.1 ↓
Not disclosed	4	10.8 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1112	8.5 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12	9.9
UK/Ireland	138	7.7
Other	112	5.4 ↓
Not disclosed	4	17.3 #
Main language spoken at home		
English	1330	8.2 ↑
Other	44	4.8 ↓
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	1377	8.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.17: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who participated in Keno in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Keno	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	667	9.4 ↑
Employed part time	255	7.9
Unemployed	38	9.2
Home duties/student/retired/other	413	6.5 ↓
Not disclosed	4	18.5 #
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1072	7.6 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	78	11.8 ↑
Rented privately	197	10.5 ↑
Other	24	5.7
Not disclosed	6	9.3
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	41	6.1
\$12,001 to \$20,000	121	7.0
\$20,001 to \$40,000	214	7.1 ↓
\$40,001 to \$60,000	256	9.1 ↑
\$60,001 to \$80,000	196	9.1
More than \$80,000	332	8.2
Don't know/not stated	219	7.9
Overall	1377	8.0
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	135	6.1
Yes	320	6.9
Overall	455	6.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall 8.0% (n=1377) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had played Keno in last 12 months. Of these, 9.4% played Keno once a week.

Table 3.18 provides a summary.

Table 3.18: The frequency of playing Keno in the past 12 months among respondents aged 18 years and over who played Keno

Frequency of playing Keno	n	%
More than once a week	41	3.0
Once a week	130	9.4
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	67	4.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	178	12.9
Less than once a month but more than yearly	674	49.0
Once a year	257	18.6
Can't say/not disclosed	29	2.1
Total	1377	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.8% played Keno once a week. The responses are summarised in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19: The frequency of playing Keno in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of playing Keno	n	%
More than once a week	41	0.2
Once a week	130	0.8
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	67	0.4
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	178	1.0
Less than once a month but more than yearly	674	3.9
Once a year	257	1.5
Can't say/not disclosed	29	0.2
Respondents who don't play Keno or did not nominate a gambling activity	15763	92.0
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents aged 18 years and over who played Keno (n=1377) were asked where they mainly played Keno. Overall, 60.4% of these respondents played Keno at a hotel. The responses are summarised in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20: Where mainly bet on Keno, aged 18 years and over

Location	n	%
At a club	110	8.0
At a hotel	832	60.4
At a casino	55	4.0
At a newsagent/lottery kiosk	361	26.2
Various places	3	0.3
Internet	1	0.04
Don't know/can't remember	14	1.0
Not disclosed	1	0.03
Total	1377	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.11 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing Keno

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who played Keno. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.21 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing Keno. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 614.20$, $df = 26$, $p < 0.001$).

People who played Keno were more likely to:

- be male;
- be aged 18 to 24 years;
- live in the metropolitan Northern and Western regions;
- have no children aged under 16 in the household;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- speak English at home; and
- rent privately or from the Housing Trust.

Table 3.21: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played Keno

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.50 (0.44-0.56)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.77 (0.64-0.92)*
35 to 44 years	0.63 (0.52-0.77)*
45 to 54 years	0.48 (0.39-0.58)*
55 to 64 years	0.44 (0.35-0.54)*
65 to 74 years	0.40 (0.31-0.52)*
75 years and over	0.23 (0.17-0.31)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	0.98 (0.82-1.16)
Eastern	0.51 (0.42-0.62)*
Southern	0.69 (0.58-0.81)*
Country North	0.53 (0.43-0.66)*
Country South	0.58 (0.47-0.71)*
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.76 (0.66-0.88)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.73 (0.64-0.83)*
Degree or higher	0.38 (0.31-0.46)*
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.52 (0.38-0.72)*
Work status	
Employed full time	1.00
Employed part time	1.00 (0.85-1.18)
Unemployed	0.69 (0.49-0.99)*
Home duties/student/retired/other	0.91 (0.77-1.08)
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.58 (1.22-2.03)*
Rented privately	1.25 (1.06-1.48)*
Other	0.91 (0.59-1.40)
Not disclosed	0.51 (0.12-2.16)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.12 Table games at the casino

Overall, 5.7% (n=982) played table games (for example, Blackjack or Roulette) at the casino in the past 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino in the last 12 months

Variable	Played table games at the casino	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	742	8.8 ↑
Female	239	2.7 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	361	17.4 ↑
25 to 34 years	317	11.0 ↑
35 to 44 years	153	4.7 ↓
45 to 54 years	102	3.3 ↓
55 to 64 years	35	1.4 ↓
65 to 74 years	10	0.6 ↓
75 years and over	3	0.2 #
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	829	6.4 ↑
Country North/Country South	152	3.6 ↓
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	182	5.9
Western	177	6.7 ↑
Eastern	255	8.2 ↑
Southern	216	5.3
Country North	73	3.5 ↓
Country South	79	3.8 ↓
Overall	982	5.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.22: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Played table games at the casino	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	65	2.7 ↓
2 adults	442	4.6 ↓
3 adults	213	7.4 ↑
4 or more adults	262	11.6 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	656	5.6
One or more children	326	6.1
Marital status		
Married/de facto	463	4.1 ↓
Separated/divorced	32	2.8 ↓
Widowed	3	0.3 #
Never married	478	13.7 ↑
Not disclosed	4	8.3 #
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	453	5.3 ↓
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	282	5.4
Degree or higher	243	7.3 ↑
Not disclosed	3	8.2 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	839	6.4 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	1.1 #
UK/Ireland	34	1.9 ↓
Other	102	4.9
Not disclosed	5	20.2 ↑
Main language spoken at home		
English	928	5.7
Other	50	5.5
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	982	5.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.22: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Played table games at the casino	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	622	8.8 ↑
Employed part time	162	5.0 ↓
Unemployed	29	7.1
Home duties/student/retired/other	165	2.6 ↓
Not disclosed	3	14.8 #
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	755	5.4 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	27	4.1
Rented privately	182	9.6 ↑
Other	14	3.4 ↓
Not disclosed	3	5.6 #
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	17	2.5 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	20	1.2 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	63	2.1 ↓
\$40,001 to \$60,000	154	5.5
\$60,001 to \$80,000	136	6.3
More than \$80,000	434	10.8 ↑
Don't know/not stated	158	5.7
Overall	982	5.7
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	118	5.3 ↑
Yes	80	1.7 ↓
Overall	198	2.9

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall 5.7% (n=982) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had played table games at the casino in the last 12 months. Of these, 3.9% played table games at the casino at least fortnightly, but less than weekly. Table 3.23 provides a summary.

Table 3.23: Frequency of playing table games at the casino in the past 12 months among respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games

Frequency of playing table games	n	%
More than once a week	6	0.6
Once a week	10	1.1
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	38	3.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	64	6.6
Less than once a month but more than yearly	518	52.8
Once a year	334	34.0
Can't say/not disclosed	11	1.1
Total	982	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.2% played at least fortnightly, but less than weekly. The responses are summarised in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Frequency of playing table games at the casino in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of playing table games	n	%
More than once a week	6	0.04
Once a week	10	0.1
Less than weekly, but at least fortnightly	38	0.2
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	64	0.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	518	3.0
Once a year	334	1.9
Can't say/not disclosed	11	0.1
Respondents who did not play table games or did not nominate a gambling activity	16158	94.3
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.13 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing table games at the casino

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.25 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing table games at the casino. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 1451.32$, $df = 33$, $p < 0.001$).

People aged 18 years and over who played table games were more likely to:

- be male;
- be aged 18 to 24 years; and
- live in the metropolitan Western and Eastern regions.

Table 3.25: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.32 (0.27-0.38)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.51 (0.42-0.61)*
35 to 44 years	0.21 (0.17-0.26)*
45 to 54 years	0.14 (0.11-0.18)*
55 to 64 years	0.08 (0.05-0.11)*
65 to 74 years	0.06 (0.03-0.10)*
75 years and over	0.02 (0.004-0.05)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

Table 3.25: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played table games at the casino (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.38 (1.10-1.74)*
Eastern	1.38 (1.11-1.72)*
Southern	1.02 (0.82-1.26)
Country North	0.67 (0.50-0.90)*
Country South	0.71 (0.53-0.94)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.82 (0.69-0.97)*
Degree or higher	0.83 (0.68-1.00)
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.23 (0.04 -1.29)
UK/Ireland	0.61 (0.42-0.87)*
Other	1.02 (0.81-1.28)
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.83 (0.68-1.02)
Unemployed	0.67 (0.44-1.01)
Home duties/retired/student/other	0.69 (0.55-0.86)*
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.34 (0.87-2.08)
Rented privately	1.30 (1.07-1.57)*
Other	1.03 (0.58-1.83)
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	0.68 (0.34-1.35)
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	0.58 (0.32-1.04)
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	1.07 (0.61-1.89)
\$60,000 to less than \$80,000	1.09 (0.62-1.94)
\$80,001 or more	1.90 (1.08-3.32)*
Don't know/not stated	0.84 (0.48-1.47)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.14 Played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money

Overall, 4.6% (n=782) of respondents played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the last 12 months

Variable	Cards or mah-jongg	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	627	7.5 ↑
Female	155	1.8 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	302	14.6 ↑
25 to 34 years	226	7.8 ↑
35 to 44 years	109	3.4 ↓
45 to 54 years	75	2.4 ↓
55 to 64 years	36	1.5 ↓
65 to 74 years	19	1.2 ↓
75 years and over	14	0.8 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	615	4.7 ↑
Country North/Country South	167	4.0 ↓
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	120	3.9 ↓
Western	114	4.3
Eastern	186	6.0 ↑
Southern	195	4.8
Country North	82	3.9
Country South	85	4.1
Overall	782	4.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.26: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Cards or mah-jongg	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	58	2.4 ↓
2 adults	312	3.3 ↓
3 adults	210	7.3 ↑
4 or more adults	202	8.9 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	556	4.7
One or more children	226	4.2
Marital status		
Married/de facto	329	2.9 ↓
Separated/divorced	26	2.3 ↓
Widowed	10	0.9 ↓
Never married	412	11.8 ↑
Not disclosed	6	10.4 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	398	4.7
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	207	3.9 ↓
Degree or higher	174	5.2
Not disclosed	3	8.2 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	685	5.2 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	-	-
UK/Ireland	43	2.4 ↓
Other	51	2.5 ↓
Not disclosed	3	14.7 #
Main language spoken at home		
English	755	4.7 ↑
Other	23	2.6 ↓
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	782	4.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.26: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Cards or mah-jongg	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	434	6.1 ↑
Employed part time	129	4.0
Unemployed	33	7.9 ↑
Home duties/student/retired/other	183	2.9 ↓
Not disclosed	3	14.8 #
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	639	4.5
Rented from Housing Trust	14	2.1 ↓
Rented privately	112	5.9 ↑
Other	14	3.4
Not disclosed	3	5.6 #
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	18	2.6 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	14	0.8 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	70	2.3 ↓
\$40,001 to \$60,000	126	4.5
\$60,001 to \$80,000	104	4.8
More than \$80,000	303	7.5 ↑
Don't know/not stated	147	5.3 ↑
Overall	782	4.6
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	107	4.8 ↑
Yes	112	2.4 ↓
Overall	219	3.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall, 4.6% (n=782) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had played games such as cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the last 12 months. Of these, 6.6% played these games at least fortnightly, but less than weekly. Table 3.27 provides a summary.

Table 3.27: Frequency of playing games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the past 12 months among respondents aged 18 years and over who played cards or mah-jongg

Frequency of play cards or mah-jongg	n	%
More than once a week	19	2.4
Once a week	30	3.8
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	51	6.6
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	85	10.9
Less than once a month but more than yearly	430	55.0
Once a year	154	19.7
Can't say/not disclosed	13	1.6
Total	782	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.3% of respondents played less than weekly but at least fortnightly. The results are summarised in Table 3.28.

Table 3.28: Frequency of playing games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of play cards or mah-jongg	n	%
More than once a week	19	0.1
Once a week	30	0.2
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	51	0.3
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	85	0.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	430	2.5
Once a year	154	0.9
Can't say/not disclosed	13	0.1
Respondents who don't play cards or did not nominate a gambling activity	16358	95.4
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.15 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing cards or mah-jongg privately for money

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people who played cards or mah-jongg privately for money. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.29 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing cards or mah-jongg privately for money. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 1093.72$, $df = 30$, $p < 0.001$).

People aged 18 years and over who played cards or mah-jongg privately for money were more likely to:

- be male;
- be aged 18 to 24 years; and
- speak English at home.

Table 3.29: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played cards or mah-jongg privately for money

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.24 (0.20-0.28)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.67 (0.53-0.85)*
35 to 44 years	0.30 (0.22-0.41)*
45 to 54 years	0.20 (0.14-0.28)*
55 to 64 years	0.15 (0.10-0.22)*
65 to 74 years	0.16 (0.09-0.27)*
75 years and over	0.12 (0.06-0.23)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.37 (1.04-1.81)*
Eastern	1.59 (1.23-2.04)*
Southern	1.40 (1.09-1.79)*
Country North	1.22 (0.91-1.65)
Country South	1.29 (0.95-1.73)
Number of adults living in household	
One adult	1.00
Two adults	1.12 (0.79-1.60)
Three adults	1.48 (1.04-2.13)*
Four or more adults	1.38 (0.94-2.01)
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.24 (0.80-0.93)
Widowed	1.60 (0.75-3.40)
Never married	1.54 (1.20-1.98)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.76 (0.63-0.92)*
Degree or higher	0.86 (0.70-1.07)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.29: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played cards or mah-jongg privately for money (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.46 (0.30-0.72)*
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to \$20,000	0.40 (0.19-0.83)*
\$20,001 to \$40,000	0.73 (0.42-1.30)
\$40,001 to \$60,000	1.11 (0.64-1.94)
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1.05 (0.59-1.86)
More than \$80,000	1.52 (0.87-2.64)
Don't know/not stated	0.81 (0.46-1.42)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.16 Played bingo at club or hall

Overall, 2.7% (n=470) of respondents played bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.30. Among all respondents who had engaged in a gambling activity in the past 12 months (n=11917), 0.5% of respondents *only* played bingo. Among bingo players (n=470), 11.4% played bingo only and did not participate in any other gambling activity.

Table 3.30: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months

Variable	Bingo	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	136	1.6 ↓
Female	334	3.8 ↑
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	69	3.3
25 to 34 years	70	2.4
35 to 44 years	52	1.6 ↓
45 to 54 years	46	1.5 ↓
55 to 64 years	54	2.2
65 to 74 years	82	4.9 ↑
75 years and over	97	5.8 ↑
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	334	2.6 ↓
Country North/Country South	136	3.3 ↑
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	103	3.4 ↑
Western	84	3.2
Eastern	45	1.5 ↓
Southern	101	2.5
Country North	74	3.5 ↑
Country South	62	3.0
Overall	470	2.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.30: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Bingo	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	108	4.4 ↑
2 adults	231	2.4 ↓
3 adults	73	2.5
4 or more adults	58	2.6
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	363	3.1 ↑
One or more children	107	2.0 ↓
Marital status		
Married/de facto	256	2.3 ↓
Separated/divorced	31	2.7
Widowed	83	7.5 ↑
Never married	98	2.8
Not disclosed	2	3.3 #
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	315	3.7 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	113	2.1 ↓
Degree or higher	41	1.2 ↓
Not disclosed	2	4.7 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	350	2.7
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2.2 #
UK/Ireland	63	3.5 ↑
Other	54	2.6
Not disclosed	-	-
Main language spoken at home		
English	437	2.7
Other	33	3.6
Not disclosed	-	-
Overall	470	2.7

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.30: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who played bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Bingo	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	98	1.4 ↓
Employed part time	83	2.6
Unemployed	18	4.3
Home duties	44	3.4
Retired	196	5.2 ↑
Student/ other	32	2.4
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	343	2.4 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	36	5.4 ↑
Rented privately	56	3.0
Other	33	7.9 ↑
Not disclosed	1	1.7 #
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	31	4.7 ↑
\$12,001 to \$20,000	93	5.4 ↑
\$20,001 to \$40,000	105	3.5 ↑
\$40,001 to \$60,000	54	1.9 ↓
\$60,001 to \$80,000	33	1.5 ↓
More than \$80,000	51	1.3 ↓
Don't know/not stated	103	3.7 ↑
Overall	470	2.7
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	41	1.9 ↓
Yes	248	5.4 ↑
Overall	290	4.3

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

3.2.17 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with playing bingo

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who played bingo. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.31 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with playing bingo. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 295.57$, $df = 29$, $p < 0.001$).

People aged 18 years and over who played bingo were more likely to be female.

3.2.18 Bingo and frequent gambling

It has been shown that it is very rare for lottery gambling to be associated with problem gambling (Dickerson et al^{14,15,16}, Productivity Commission²). Consequently people who played lotto or any other type of lottery game such as Powerball, Pools or Super 66 and/or bingo were not asked about problem gambling, even if they gambled frequently.

Table 3.31: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who played bingo

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	2.04 (1.64-2.54)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.88 (0.59-1.31)
35 to 44 years	0.57 (0.36-0.89)*
45 to 54 years	0.52 (0.32-0.83)*
55 to 64 years	0.58 (0.35-0.95)*
65 to 74 years	0.81 (0.45-1.43)
75 years and over	0.73 (0.40-1.32)
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	0.86 (0.64-1.16)
Eastern	0.44 (0.31-0.64)*
Southern	0.73 (0.55-0.97)*
Country North	1.04 (0.76-1.41)
Country South	0.89 (0.64-1.23)
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.13 (0.76-1.67)
Widowed	1.49 (1.09-2.04)*
Never married	1.19 (0.84-1.68)
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.80 (0.64-1.01)
Degree or higher	0.53 (0.38-0.76)*
Work status	
Employed full time	1.00
Employed part time	1.29 (0.95-1.76)
Unemployed	2.06 (1.21-3.51)*
Home duties	1.42 (0.96-2.11)
Retired	2.33 (1.49-3.64)*
Student/other	1.08 (0.70-1.66)
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.48 (1.02-2.15)*
Rented privately	1.29 (0.96-1.74)
Other	1.87 (1.26-2.77)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.19 Gambled on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis

Overall, 4.2% (n=714) of respondents gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 3.32.

Table 3.32: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months

Variable	Sporting activities	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	597	7.1 ↑
Female	117	1.3 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	222	10.7 ↑
25 to 34 years	227	7.9 ↑
35 to 44 years	143	4.4
45 to 54 years	52	1.7 ↓
55 to 64 years	41	1.7 ↓
65 to 74 years	18	1.1 ↓
75 years and over	11	0.7 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	606	4.7 ↑
Country North/Country South	108	2.6 ↓
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	125	4.1
Western	135	5.1 ↑
Eastern	156	5.0 ↑
Southern	190	4.6
Country North	36	1.7 ↓
Country South	72	3.5
Overall	714	4.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.32: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Sporting activities	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	71	2.9 ↓
2 adults	346	3.6 ↓
3 adults	134	4.6
4 or more adults	163	7.2 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	498	4.2
One or more children	216	4.0
Marital status		
Married/de facto	347	3.1 ↓
Separated/divorced	32	2.8 ↓
Widowed	7	0.6 ↓
Never married	324	9.3 ↑
Not disclosed	5	9.5 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	331	3.9
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	213	4.1
Degree or higher	168	5.0 ↑
Not disclosed	3	8.2 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	617	4.7 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2.7 #
UK/Ireland	41	2.3 ↓
Other	50	2.4 ↓
Not disclosed	3	14.7 #
Main language spoken at home		
English	683	4.2
Other	28	3.0
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #
Overall	714	4.2

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.32: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who had gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	Sporting activities	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	456	6.4 ↑
Employed part time	91	2.8 ↓
Unemployed	23	5.7
Home duties/student/retired/other	140	2.2 ↓
Not disclosed	3	14.8 #
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	568	4.0 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	16	2.4 ↓
Rented privately	117	6.2 ↑
Other	10	2.3 ↓
Not disclosed	3	5.6 #
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	13	2.0 ↓
\$12,001 to \$20,000	16	0.9 ↓
\$20,001 to \$40,000	79	2.6 ↓
\$40,001 to \$60,000	120	4.3
\$60,001 to \$80,000	113	5.2 ↑
More than \$80,000	282	7.0 ↑
Don't know/not stated	91	3.3 ↓
Overall	714	4.2
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	71	3.2 ↑
Yes	97	2.1 ↓
Overall	167	2.5

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Overall, 4.2% (n=714) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had bet on a sporting event in the last 12 months. Of these, 6.1% bet on a sporting event at least fortnightly but less than weekly. Table 3.33 provides a summary.

Table 3.33: Frequency with which respondents aged 18 years and over have bet on a sporting event in the past 12 months

Frequency of betting on a sporting event	n	%
More than once a week	18	2.6
Once a week	27	3.8
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	44	6.1
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	111	15.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	344	48.2
Once a year	150	20.9
Can't say/not disclosed	21	2.9
Total	714	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.3% of respondents bet on sporting events less than weekly but at least fortnightly. The results are summarised in Table 3.34.

Table 3.34: Frequency with which respondents have bet on a sporting event, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of betting on a sporting event	n	%
More than once a week	18	0.1
Once a week	27	0.2
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	44	0.3
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	111	0.6
Less than once a month but more than yearly	344	2.0
Once a year	150	0.9
Can't say/not disclosed	21	0.1
Respondents who did not bet on a sporting event or did not nominate a gambling activity	16426	95.8
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on sporting events (n=714) were asked where they mainly placed bets on these events. Overall, 34.8% of these respondents placed bets at a stand alone TAB. The responses are summarised in Table 3.35.

Table 3.35: Where mainly bet on sporting events, aged 18 years and over

Location	n	%
At a club	17	2.4
At a hotel	185	26.0
At a stand alone TAB	249	34.8
At the event	91	12.7
Via a TV channel	3	0.5
Via the Internet	52	7.2
Via the phone	14	2.0
At work	26	3.6
With family/friends/private	31	4.3
Other	8	1.2
Don't know/can't remember	33	4.7
Not disclosed	5	0.7
Total	714	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.20 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with gambling on a sporting event

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people who gambled on sporting events. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.36 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with betting on sporting events. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2=933.27$, $df=20$, $p < 0.001$).

Respondents who gambled on sporting events were more likely to:

- be male; and
- aged 18 to 24 years.

Table 3.36: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who gambled on sporting events

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.20 (0.16-0.25)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.65 (0.53-0.80)*
35 to 44 years	0.35 (0.27-0.44)*
45 to 54 years	0.13 (0.10-0.18)*
55 to 64 years	0.15 (0.10-0.21)*
65 to 74 years	0.11 (0.06-0.18)*
75 years and over	0.07 (0.04-0.13)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.53 (1.18-1.98)*
Eastern	1.37 (1.07-1.76)*
Southern	1.35 (1.06-1.72)*
Country North	0.45 (0.31-0.66)*
Country South	0.93 (0.69-1.27)
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.73 (0.23-2.28)
UK/Ireland	0.89 (0.64-1.25)
Other	0.59 (0.43-0.80)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.64 (0.50-0.83)*
Unemployed	0.69 (0.44-1.08)
Home duties/retired/student/other	0.74 (0.59-0.93)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.21 Gambled on the Internet

Overall, 0.5% (n=89) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had gambled on the Internet in the last 12 months. Of these, 15.3% bet on the Internet more than weekly. Table 3.37 summarises the betting frequency of respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on the Internet.

Table 3.37: Frequency of gambling on the Internet in the past 12 months among respondents aged 18 years and over who had gambled on the Internet

Frequency of gambling on the Internet	n	%
More than once a week	14	15.3
Once a week	9	10.5
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	10	10.7
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	17	19.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	26	29.2
Once a year	13	14.1
Can't say/not disclosed	1	0.8
Total	89	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.1% of respondents bet on the Internet more than once week. The results are summarised in Table 3.38.

Tale 3.38: Frequency of gambling on the Internet in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of gambling on the Internet	n	%
More than once a week	14	0.1
Once a week	9	0.1
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	10	0.1
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	17	0.1
Less than once a month but more than yearly	26	0.2
Once a year	13	0.1
Can't say/not disclosed	1	0.004
Did not gamble on the Internet or did not nominate a gambling activity	17051	99.5
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.22 Pay TV

While gambling on Pay TV is illegal in Australia, respondents may have engaged in this activity overseas. Overall, 0.1% (n=18) of all respondents aged 18 years and over identified that they had gambled on Pay TV in the past 12 months. Of these, 53.8% gambled on Pay TV once a year. Table 3.39 summarises the gambling frequency of respondents aged 18 years and over who bet on Pay TV.

Table 3.39: Frequency of gambling on Pay TV in the past 12 months among respondents aged 18 years and over who gambled on Pay TV

Frequency of gambling on Pay TV	n	%
More than once a week	1	2.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2	13.3
Once a year	10	53.8
Can't say/not disclosed	5	30.4
Total	18	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of survey respondents aged 18 years and over, 0.1% gambled on Pay TV once a year. The results are summarised in Table 3.40.

Table 3.40: Frequency of gambling on Pay TV in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Frequency of gambling on Pay TV	n	%
More than once a week	1	0.003
Less than once a month but more than yearly	2	0.01
Once a year	10	0.1
Can't say/not disclosed	5	0.03
Respondents who did not bet using Pay TV or did not nominate a gambling activity	17122	99.9
Total	17140	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

3.2.23 Non gamblers

Overall, 30.4% (n=5204) of respondents did not gamble on any of the nominated activities (excluding raffles or sweeps) in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents compared with that of those who participated in at least one activity in the last 12 months (69.5%, n=11917) is summarised in Table 3.41.

Table 3.41: Demographic profile of respondents who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months, aged 18 years and over

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	6089	72.4 ↑	2318	27.6 ↓
Female	5828	66.8 ↓	2886	33.1 ↑
Age group (years)				
18 to 24 years	1486	71.6 ↑	587	28.3 ↓
25 to 34 years	1993	68.9	897	31.0
35 to 44 years	2332	71.6 ↑	922	28.3 ↓
45 to 54 years	2292	73.4 ↑	828	26.5 ↓
55 to 64 years	1776	72.3 ↑	680	27.7 ↓
65 to 74 years	1123	67.1 ↓	544	32.5 ↑
75 years and over	914	54.9 ↓	746	44.9 ↑
Area of residence				
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	8997	69.4	3941	30.4
Country North/Country South	2920	69.8	1264	30.2
Area of residence (region)				
Northern	2234	72.6 ↑	840	27.3 ↓
Western	1918	72.3 ↑	729	27.5 ↓
Eastern	1997	64.0 ↓	1119	35.9 ↑
Southern	2848	69.4	1253	30.5
Country North	1496	70.9	612	29.0
Country South	1424	68.6	651	31.4
Overall	11917	69.5	5204	30.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3).

Respondents who did not disclose their gambling status not reported

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.41: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)				
1 adult	1556	63.9 ↓	874	35.9 ↑
2 adults	6681	69.9	2860	29.9
3 adults	2088	72.3 ↑	798	27.6 ↓
4 or more adults	1591	70.3	673	29.7
Children (less than 16 years) living in household				
None	8172	69.5	3572	30.4
One or more children	3744	69.6	1632	30.3
Marital status				
Married/de facto	7927	69.9	3400	30.0
Separated/divorced	842	73.7 ↑	300	26.2 ↓
Widowed	640	57.8 ↓	464	41.9 ↑
Never married	2475	70.7	1024	29.3
Not disclosed	33	61.3	16	30.9
Highest educational qualification obtained				
Secondary	6103	71.8 ↑	2390	28.1 ↓
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	3739	71.4 ↑	1499	28.6 ↓
Degree or higher	2052	61.1 ↓	1301	38.8 ↑
Not disclosed	22	52.9 ↓	14	34.8
Country of birth				
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9305	70.8 ↑	3824	29.1 ↓
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	93	78.6 ↑	25	21.4 ↓
UK/Ireland	1289	72.1 ↑	495	27.7 ↓
Other	1216	58.6 ↓	853	41.1 ↑
Not disclosed	14	60.2	7	29.4
Main language spoken at home				
English	11425	70.4 ↑	4786	29.5 ↓
Other	487	53.5 ↓	418	45.9 ↑
Not disclosed	4	100.0 #	-	-
Overall	11917	69.5	5204	30.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3).

Respondents who did not disclose their gambling status not reported

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.41: Demographic profile of respondents aged 18 years and over who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Work status				
Employed full time	5271	74.3 ↑	1820	25.6 ↓
Employed part time	2262	69.9	973	30.1
Unemployed	282	68.8	128	31.2
Home duties/student/retired/other	4086	64.1 ↓	2278	35.7 ↑
Not disclosed	15	63.4	5	22.7
Housing dwelling status				
Owned or being purchased by occupants	9860	69.9 ↑	4227	30.0 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	481	72.3	184	27.7
Rented privately	1288	68.2	600	31.8
Other	252	59.2 ↓	173	40.8 ↑
Not disclosed	36	60.0	19	31.8
Gross annual household income				
Less than \$12,000	396	59.3 ↓	270	40.4 ↑
\$12,001 to \$20,000	1108	64.6 ↓	606	35.3 ↑
\$20,001 to \$40,000	2051	68.5	939	31.4
\$40,001 to \$60,000	2016	72.1 ↑	781	27.9 ↓
\$60,001 to \$80,000	1595	73.7 ↑	570	26.3 ↓
More than \$80,000	2955	73.2 ↑	1078	26.7 ↓
Don't know/not stated	1796	64.9 ↓	961	34.7 ↑
Overall	11917	69.5	5204	30.4
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)				
No	1406	63.6	797	36.1
Yes	2978	64.7	1615	35.1
Overall	4383	64.4	2411	35.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3).

Respondents who did not disclose their gambling status not reported

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

3.2.24 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with respondents who did not gamble

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who did not gamble on any of the nominated activities. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.42 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with not undertaking any of the nominated gambling activities in the last 12 months. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 767.98$, $df = 42$, $p < 0.001$).

People aged 18 years and over and who *did not* gamble in the past 12 months were more likely to:

- be female;
- aged 75 years and over;
- have a level of education greater than secondary;
- be born in a country other than Australia, the UK or Ireland;
- speak a language other than English at home;
- not work full time.

Table 3.42: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who did not gamble on any of the nominated activities

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	1.19 (1.10-1.28)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	1.06 (0.91-1.24)
35 to 44 years	1.01 (0.86-1.19)
45 to 54 years	0.91 (0.77-1.08)
55 to 64 years	0.87 (0.73-1.04)
65 to 74 years	0.98 (0.81-1.19)
75 years and over	1.58 (1.29-1.94)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	0.86 (0.77-0.97)*
Eastern	1.25 (1.12-1.40)*
Southern	1.16 (0.96-1.18)
Country North	1.12 (0.99-1.27)
Country South	1.25 (1.10-1.42)*
Number of adults living in household	
One adult	1.00
Two adults	0.82 (0.71-0.94)*
Three adults	0.82 (0.70-0.95)*
Four adults or more	0.89 (0.75-1.05)
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	0.75 (0.64-0.88)*
Widowed	0.92 (0.76-1.10)
Never married	0.88 (0.77-1.01)
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	1.28 (1.18-1.39)*
Degree or higher	2.04 (1.86-2.25)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.42: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who did not gamble on any of the nominated activities (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.68 (0.43-1.06)
UK/Ireland	0.90 (0.81-1.02)
Other	1.38 (1.22-1.56)*
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	1.45 (1.22-1.72)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	1.18 (1.06-1.31)*
Unemployed	1.29 (1.03-1.61)*
Home duties/retired/student/other	1.34 (1.21-1.49)*
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	0.83 (0.69-0.99)*
Rented privately	1.01 (0.92-1.13)
Other	1.16 (0.94-1.43)
Gross annual household income	
Less than \$12,000	1.00
\$12,001 to \$20,000	0.83 (0.68-1.01)
\$20,001 to \$40,000	0.81 (0.67-0.98)*
\$40,001 to \$60,000	0.75 (0.61-0.92)*
\$60,001 to \$80,000	0.69 (0.56-0.86)*
More than \$80,000	0.64 (0.52-0.79)*
Don't know/not stated	0.98 (0.80-1.19)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.2.25 Frequent gamblers

Within the sample, 0.1% (n=19) of respondents did not disclose a gambling activity. These respondents were excluded from further analysis, reducing the sample size to n=17121. Table 3.43 summarises the gambling prevalence of those respondents who had gambled in the preceding 12 months on any of the nominated activities.

Table 3.43: Prevalence of respondents aged 18 years and over who had gambled in the preceding 12 months

Prevalence of gamblers	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	5204	30.4 (29.7-31.1)
Gambled in the last 12 months	11917	69.6 (68.9-70.3)
Total	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Frequent gamblers were determined to be those respondents who gambled at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lotteries or bingo (as described in Section 3.2.5 and Section 3.2.18). Over the preceding 12 months, 69.6% (95% CI 69.9-70.3; n=11917) had undertaken some form of gambling activity, with 14.5% (95% CI 14.0-15.1; n=2486) classified as frequent gamblers. The prevalence is summarised in Table 3.44.

Table 3.44: Prevalence of frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Prevalence of frequent gamblers	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	5204	30.4 (29.7-31.1)
Gambled in the last 12 months but not frequently (or on lotto or bingo only)	9431	55.1 (54.3-55.8)
Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly	883	5.2 (4.8-5.5)
Gambled weekly or more often	1603	9.4 (8.9-9.8)
Total	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The demographic profile of frequent gamblers (n=2486) was determined. The results are summarised in Table 3.45.

Table 3.45: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Variable	Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled weekly or more often	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	490	5.8 ↑	1004	11.9 ↑
Female	393	4.5 ↓	599	6.9 ↓
Age group (years)				
18 to 24 years	149	7.2 ↑	251	12.1 ↑
25 to 34 years	170	5.9 ↑	209	7.2 ↓
35 to 44 years	124	3.8 ↓	215	6.6 ↓
45 to 54 years	159	5.1	279	8.9
55 to 64 years	133	5.4	276	11.2 ↑
65 to 74 years	83	5.0	210	12.6 ↑
75 years and over	65	3.9 ↓	164	9.9
Area of residence				
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	671	5.2	1250	9.7
Country North/Country South	212	5.1	353	8.4
Area of residence (region)				
Northern	196	6.4 ↑	347	11.3 ↑
Western	143	5.4	319	12.0 ↑
Eastern	121	3.9 ↓	219	7.0 ↓
Southern	211	5.1	364	8.9
Country North	112	5.3	166	7.9 ↓
Country South	99	4.8	187	9.0
Overall	883	5.2	1603	9.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.45: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Variable	Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled weekly or more often	
	n	%	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)				
1 adult	122	5.0	229	9.4
2 adults	455	4.8 ↓	830	8.7 ↓
3 adults	175	6.1 ↑	297	10.3
4 or more adults	131	5.8	247	10.9 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household				
None	682	5.8 ↑	1275	10.9 ↑
One or more children	201	3.7 ↓	328	6.1 ↓
Marital status				
Married/de facto	516	4.6 ↓	968	8.5 ↓
Separated/divorced	73	6.4	129	11.3 ↑
Widowed	56	5.0	100	9.0
Never married	233	6.7 ↑	401	11.5 ↑
Not disclosed	5	10.2	4	8.5 #
Highest educational qualification obtained				
Secondary	496	5.8 ↑	966	11.4 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	255	4.9	452	8.6 ↓
Degree or higher	127	3.8 ↓	179	5.3 ↓
Not disclosed	4	12.2 #	5	14.9
Country of birth				
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	719	5.5 ↑	1245	9.5
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8	6.7	12	10.5
UK/Ireland	87	4.9	207	11.6 ↑
Other	66	3.2 ↓	136	6.6 ↓
Not disclosed	3	16.4 #	3	14.3 #
Main language spoken at home				
English	861	5.3 ↑	1556	9.6 ↑
Other	18	2.0 ↓	45	5.0 ↓
Not disclosed	3	75.9 #	1	24.1 #
Overall	883	5.2	1603	9.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 3.45: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Variable	Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled weekly or more often	
	n	%	n	%
Work status				
Employed full time	395	5.6 ↑	704	9.9 ↑
Employed part time	180	5.6	225	6.9 ↓
Unemployed	15	3.7	43	10.5
Home duties/student/retired/other	289	4.5 ↓	627	9.8
Not disclosed	4	21.5 #	4	20.2 #
Housing dwelling status				
Owned or being purchased by occupants	700	5.0 ↓	1262	9.0 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	53	7.9 ↑	103	15.5 ↑
Rented privately	101	5.4	200	10.6 ↑
Other	25	6.0	33	7.8
Not disclosed	4	8.0 #	4	8.0 #
Gross annual household income				
Less than \$12,000	31	4.6	67	10.1
\$12,001 to \$20,000	92	5.4	180	10.5
\$20,001 to \$40,000	156	5.2	322	10.8 ↑
\$40,001 to \$60,000	161	5.8	265	9.5
\$60,001 to \$80,000	121	5.6	165	7.6 ↓
More than \$80,000	207	5.1	361	9.0
Don't know/not stated	115	4.2 ↓	243	8.8
Overall	883	5.2	1603	9.4
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)				
No	77	3.5 ↓	163	7.4 ↓
Yes	232	5.0 ↑	511	11.1 ↑
Overall	308	4.5	674	9.9

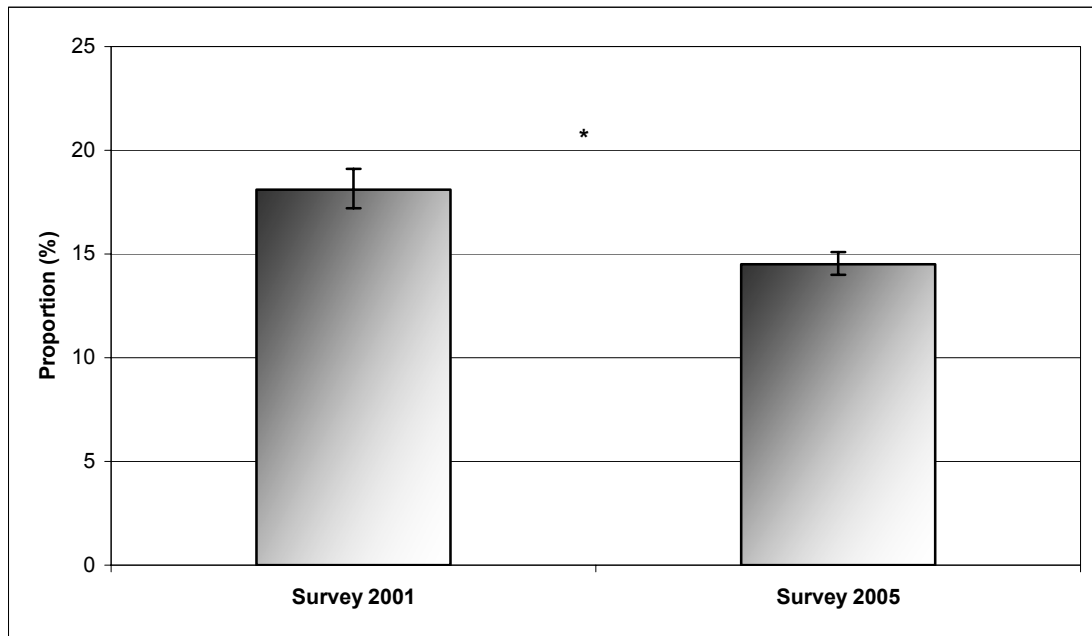
Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

The proportion of frequent gamblers obtained in 2001 compared to 2005 is shown in Figure 3.2. There was a significant difference in the proportion of frequent gamblers between the two years ($\chi^2=44.22$, $p<0.001$).

Figure 3.2: The proportion of frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over in 2001 compared with 2005



* Statistically significant χ^2 test $p<0.05$ between years

3.2.26 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with frequent (at least fortnightly) gamblers

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with people aged 18 years and over who were classified as frequent gamblers. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 3.46 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with being a frequent (at least fortnightly) gambler. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2 = 701.59$, $df = 37$, $p < 0.001$).

People aged 18 years and over who were frequent gamblers were more likely to:

- be male;
- live in the metropolitan Northern and Western regions;
- live in a household with two or more adults;
- live in a household with no children under the age of 16 years;
- have a secondary school level of education;
- speak English at home;
- be employed full time; and
- rent their dwelling either privately or from the Housing Trust.

Table 3.46: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were classified as frequent (at least fortnightly) gamblers

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.60 (0.54-0.66)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	0.89 (0.74-1.08)
35 to 44 years	0.76 (0.62-0.93)*
45 to 54 years	0.87 (0.71-1.07)
55 to 64 years	1.04 (0.83-1.30)
65 to 74 years	1.16 (0.90-1.49)
75 years and over	0.88 (0.67-1.15)
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.05 (0.91-1.21)
Eastern	0.64 (0.55-0.75)*
Southern	0.80 (0.70-0.91)*
Country North	0.68 (0.58-0.80)
Country South	0.71 (0.60-0.83)*
Number of adults living in household	
One adult	1.00
Two adults	1.30 (1.09-1.55)*
Three adults	1.47 (1.21-1.78)*
Four or more adults	1.47 (1.20-1.82)*
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.62 (0.55-0.71)*
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.38 (1.14-1.66)*
Widowed	1.24 (0.97-1.57)
Never married	1.18 (1.00-1.40)
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.70 (0.63-0.77)*
Degree or higher	0.51 (0.44-0.58)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 3.46: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were classified as frequent (at least fortnightly) gamblers (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.16 (0.71-1.89)
UK/Ireland	1.07 (0.92-1.23)
Other	0.75 (0.63-0.90)*
Main language spoken at home	
English	1.00
Other	0.46 (0.34-0.63)*
Work status	
Full time employed	1.00
Part time employed	0.87 (0.77-1.00)
Unemployed	0.66 (0.49-0.88)*
Home duties/retired/student/other	0.80 (0.70-0.91)*
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	1.73 (1.42-2.11)*
Rented privately	1.25 (1.08-1.44)*
Other	0.95 (0.71-1.27)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

3.3 Types of gambling activities undertaken by fortnightly and weekly gamblers

The types of gambling activities of fortnightly and weekly gamblers were examined. Lotteries and playing poker machines were the two most common activities of fortnightly and weekly gamblers. The responses are summarised in Table 3.47.

Table 3.47: Types of gambling activities undertaken by fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over*

Gambling activity	Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled weekly or more often	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Played lotto or any other Lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66	613	69.5 (66.3-72.4)	1201	74.9 (72.7-77.0)
Played instant scratch tickets	508	57.6 (54.2-60.8)	955	59.6 (57.2-62.0)
Played Keno	231	26.2 (23.4-29.2)	521	32.5 (30.3-34.8)
Played poker machines	672	76.2 (73.2-78.8)	1190	74.3 (72.0-76.3)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	141	15.9 (13.7-18.5)	286	17.8 (16.0-19.8)
Played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	124	14.1 (11.9-16.5)	211	13.2 (11.6-14.9)
Played bingo at a club or hall	45	5.1 (3.8-6.8)	113	7.0 (5.9-8.4)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	383	43.4 (40.1-46.7)	789	49.2 (46.8-51.7)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	116	13.1 (11.1-15.5)	289	18.1 (16.2-20.0)
Gambled on the Internet	14	1.6 (0.9-2.6)	60	3.8 (2.9-4.8)
Gambled via Pay TV	-	-	14	0.9 (0.5-1.5)
Played any other gambling activity – excluding raffles or sweeps	20	2.2 (1.5-3.5)	36	2.2 (1.6-3.1)

* Multiple responses possible

CHAPTER 4: MODERATE AND HIGH RISK GAMBLING AMONG ADULTS

4.1 Identification of problem gamblers

The national definition of problem gambling (Neal et al⁴) defines it as 'being characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling, which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, others or the community.'

For this survey frequent gamblers (n=2486) were defined as people who gambled regularly, at least once a fortnight, on any type of gambling (excluding lotteries or bingo). This group were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether they had a serious gambling problem.

Problem gamblers were identified using the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)⁹.

4.1.1 Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)

The instrument used in this survey was the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), the recently recommended measurement instrument for population surveys in Australia⁴. Work previously undertaken in Canada⁹ identified the need for an instrument which was able to identify and classify non-problem and at risk (low, moderate and high) gamblers among the general population. The instrument used to identify problem gambling in the previous survey conducted in 2001³, the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)⁵, has only been validated on clinical populations and is now considered to be less sophisticated measure of problem gambling. The CPGI is thought to be a more accurate measure of at risk gambling behaviour among the general and non-clinical population⁹. However, the use of this instrument in the 2005 survey means that the prevalence of problem gambling in 2001 and 2005 can not be directly compared.

This survey used a nine item index from the CPGI and concentrated on behaviours which had occurred in the past 12 months. All of the respondents aged 18 years and over, classified as frequent gamblers (n=2486) were asked the questions from the CPGI. The response categories are 'never', 'rarely', 'sometimes', 'often' and 'always' and are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
1 In the last 12 months, have you bet more than you could really afford to lose, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2108	84.8	12.3
Rarely	153	6.2	0.9
Sometimes	137	5.5	0.8
Often	36	1.4	0.2
Always	30	1.2	0.2
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	6	0.2	0.03
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
2 In 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, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2293	92.2	13.4
Rarely	71	2.8	0.4
Sometimes	67	2.7	0.4
Often	25	1.0	0.1
Always	6	0.3	0.04
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
3 In the last 12 months, when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2239	90.1	13.1
Rarely	82	3.3	0.5
Sometimes	110	4.4	0.6
Often	20	0.8	0.1
Always	12	0.5	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
4 In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2400	96.6	14.0
Rarely	24	1.0	0.1
Sometimes	26	1.1	0.2
Often	6	0.2	0.03
Always	4	0.2	0.02
Don't know/can't remember	19	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
5 In the last 12 months, have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2237	90.0	13.1
Rarely	68	2.7	0.4
Sometimes	109	4.4	0.6
Often	20	0.8	0.1
Always	28	1.1	0.2
Don't know/can't remember	17	0.7	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
6 In the last 12 months, has gambling cause you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2328	93.6	13.6
Rarely	51	2.0	0.3
Sometimes	47	1.9	0.3
Often	15	0.6	0.1
Always	23	0.9	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	7	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.1: Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) – questions and response categories, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Frequent gamblers		Proportion of whole sample
	n	%	%
7 In 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, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2270	91.3	13.3
Rarely	72	2.9	0.4
Sometimes	85	3.4	0.5
Often	21	0.9	0.1
Always	15	0.6	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
8 In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2364	95.1	13.8
Rarely	35	1.4	0.2
Sometimes	43	1.7	0.2
Often	13	0.5	0.1
Always	7	0.3	0.04
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
9 In the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?			
Never	2089	84.0	12.2
Rarely	94	3.8	0.5
Sometimes	194	7.8	1.1
Often	37	1.5	0.2
Always	49	2.0	0.3
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.6	0.1
Not disclosed	8	0.3	0.04
Not a frequent gambler			85.5
Total	2486	100.0	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The CPGI 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 – high risk.

The mean CPGI score was 0.95 (SD 2.62, range 0–26). The distribution of scores is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the CPGI scores, aged 18 years and over

Score	CPGI classification	n	%
0	<i>Frequent, no risk gambler</i>	1802	72.5
Score of 1-2	<i>Low risk gambler</i>	402	16.2
1		271	10.9
2		131	5.3
Score of 3-7	<i>Moderate risk gambler</i>	207	8.3
3		85	3.4
4		56	2.3
5		24	1.0
6		23	0.9
7		19	0.8
Score of 8-26	<i>High risk gambler</i>	74	3.0
8		17	0.7
9		12	0.5
10		4	0.2
11		6	0.2
13		4	0.2
14		5	0.2
15		7	0.3
16		3	0.1
17		4	0.1
18		1	0.03
19		3	0.1
20		1	0.03
21		4	0.1
23		1	0.02
24		3	0.1
26		2	0.1
Total		2486	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.1.2 Comparison with 2001 survey

As previously stated, direct comparability between the 2001 and 2005 surveys is difficult due to the use of different instruments. The South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)⁵, with a score of 5 or more indicating problem gambling, has only been validated on clinical populations, while the CPGI is used on general and non-clinical populations. Consequently, the CPGI is considered to be a more conservative measurement of the level of problem gambling.

In general, the proportion of moderate and high risk gamblers combined is considered to be similar to a SOGS score of 5 or more (i.e. a problem gambler). In 2001³, the definition of a problem gambler comprised:

- those who scored 5 or more on the SOGS; or
- those respondents who self rated their gambling as a problem at a level of 5 or more on a scale of 1 to 10.

Thus the prevalence of problem gambling based on the SOGS score alone in 2001 was 1.9% (95% CI 1.6-2.3). This compares to a combined prevalence of moderate and high risk gamblers in 2005, as determined by the CPGI, of 1.6% (95% CI 1.5-1.8). The confidence intervals of these two proportions overlap, indicating that there is no significant difference in the prevalence between the years.

4.1.3 Comparative CPGI figures

Three previous Australian studies have been published with comparative scores for the CPGI (Victoria in 2003¹⁷, Queensland in 2001⁸ and 2003–04¹⁸). A summary of these figures is provided in Table 4.3, along with the South Australian figures presented in this report. As indicated in the table, the prevalence of at moderate risk and high risk gambling in South Australia is generally lower than in the other states.

Table 4.3: Comparative Australian prevalence rates based on the CPGI

State	Year	Moderate risk CPGI Score 3-7 (%)	High risk CPGI Score 8+ (%)
Queensland	2001	2.70	0.83
	2003/4	2.00	0.55
Victoria	2003	0.97	0.88
South Australia	2005	1.20	0.40

4.2 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gamblers

4.2.1 Derivation of moderate and high risk gamblers

As described in the previous section, if gamblers were “frequent” gamblers (that is, gambled at least fortnightly) they were then asked the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). The CPGI identifies respondents as:

- a non-problem gambler (score=0);
- a low risk gambler (score between 1 and less than 3);
- a moderate risk gambler (score between 3 and less than 8); and
- a high risk gambler (score between 8 and 27).

4.2.2 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gambling as defined by the CPGI

Overall, using the CPGI, 1.2% of respondents were identified as moderate risk gamblers and 0.4% were identified as high risk gamblers. The responses are summarised in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Prevalence of levels of gambling as defined by the CPGI, aged 18 years and over

Category	n	% (95% CI)	SA population aged 18 and over ¹²
Non gambler or non-frequent gambler	14635	85.5 (84.9-86.0)	949061
Frequent but non problem gambler	1802	10.5 (10.1-11.0)	116874
Frequent but low risk gambler	402	2.3 (2.1-2.6)	26057
Frequent and moderate risk gambler	207	1.2 (1.1-1.4)	13450
Frequent and high risk gambler	74	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	4825
Total	17121	100.0	1110267

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.2.3 Demographic profile of moderate and high risk gamblers

Table 4.5 presents the demographic profiles of moderate risk, high risk, and moderate and high risk frequent gamblers combined, as classified by the CPGI. The demographic profile of low risk frequent gamblers is presented in Appendix 6.

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender						
Male	144	1.7 ↑	35	0.4	179	2.1 ↑
Female	63	0.7 ↓	40	0.5	103	1.2 ↓
Age group (years)						
18 to 24 years	36	1.7 ↑	18	0.9 ↑	54	2.6 ↑
25 to 34 years	40	1.4	10	0.3	50	1.7
35 to 44 years	42	1.3	19	0.6	61	1.9
45 to 54 years	41	1.3	15	0.5	57	1.8
55 to 64 years	30	1.2	8	0.3	38	1.5
65 to 74 years	13	0.8	3	0.2 #	16	0.9 ↓
75 years and over	6	0.3 ↓	2	0.1 #	8	0.5 ↓
Area of residence						
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	169	1.3 ↑	63	0.5 ↑	233	1.8 ↑
Country North/Country South	38	0.9 ↓	11	0.3 ↓	49	1.2 ↓
Area of residence (region)						
Northern	52	1.7 ↑	11	0.3	63	2.1 ↑
Western	43	1.6 ↑	26	1.0 ↑	69	2.6 ↑
Eastern	32	1.0	18	0.6	50	1.6
Southern	42	1.0	9	0.2 ↓	51	1.3 ↓
Country North	12	0.6 ↓	3	0.1 #	15	0.7 ↓
Country South	26	1.2	8	0.4	34	1.6
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3). ↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined. # Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI (cont.)

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)						
1 adult	34	1.4	17	0.7 ↑	51	2.1
2 adults	101	1.1 ↓	22	0.2 ↓	124	1.3 ↓
3 adults	42	1.4	15	0.5	57	2.0
4 or more adults	30	1.3	20	0.9 ↑	50	2.2 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household						
None	161	1.4 ↑	55	0.5	216	1.8 ↑
One or more children	47	0.9 ↓	19	0.4	66	1.2 ↓
Marital status						
Married/de facto	110	1.0 ↓	32	0.3 ↓	142	1.3 ↓
Separated/divorced	21	1.8	9	0.8 ↑	30	2.6 ↑
Widowed	8	0.7	-	-	8	0.7 ↓
Never married	69	2.0 ↑	31	0.9 ↑	100	2.9 ↑
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.6 #	2	3.6 #
Highest educational qualification obtained						
Secondary	117	1.4	45	0.5	162	1.9 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	69	1.3	12	0.2 ↓	82	1.6
Degree or higher	21	0.6 ↓	16	0.5	36	1.1 ↓
Not disclosed	1	1.7 #	1	3.0 #	2	4.6 #
Country of birth						
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	178	1.4 ↑	57	0.4	235	1.8 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2.3 #	1	1.2 #	4	3.5 #
UK/Ireland	16	0.9	5	0.3	21	1.2
Other	11	0.5 ↓	9	0.4	20	1.0 ↓
Not disclosed	-	-	1	5.2 #	1	5.2 #
Main language spoken at home						
English	204	1.3 ↑	69	0.4	273	1.7
Other	3	0.4 #	4	0.5 #	7	0.8 ↓
Not disclosed	-	-	1	24.1 #	1	24.1 #
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 4.5: Demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over, as classified by the CPGI (cont.)

Variable	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Moderate/ high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Work status						
Employed full time	126	1.8 ↑	25	0.4	151	2.1 ↑
Employed part time	24	0.8 ↓	9	0.3	33	1.0 ↓
Unemployed	4	1.1 #	4	0.9 #	8	2.0
Home duties/student/retired/other	52	0.8 ↓	35	0.6	87	1.4 ↓
Not disclosed	1	5.2 #	1	5.5 #	2	10.6 #
Housing dwelling status						
Owned or being purchased by occupants	162	1.2	42	0.3 ↓	204	1.5 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	14	2.1 ↑	14	2.1 ↑	27	4.1 ↑
Rented privately	26	1.4	16	0.8 ↑	42	2.2 ↑
Other	5	1.2	1	0.3 #	6	1.5
Not disclosed	-	-	1	1.9 #	1	1.9 #
Gross annual household income						
Less than \$12,000	5	0.8	4	0.6 #	9	1.4
\$12,001 to \$20,000	17	1.0	11	0.6	28	1.6
\$20,001 to \$40,000	37	1.2	17	0.6	54	1.8
\$40,001 to \$60,000	44	1.6	17	0.6	61	2.2 ↑
\$60,001 to \$80,000	27	1.2	9	0.4	36	1.7
More than \$80,000	58	1.4	9	0.2 ↓	67	1.7
Don't know/not stated	20	0.7 ↓	7	0.2	27	1.0 ↓
Overall	207	1.2	74	0.4	282	1.6
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)						
No	16	0.7	15	0.7	30	1.4
Yes	42	0.9	25	0.5	67	1.5
Overall	57	0.8	40	0.6	97	1.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

4.2.4 Multivariate analysis of characteristics associated with moderate/high risk frequent gamblers

Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the variables most likely to be associated with adults aged 18 years and over identified as moderate/ high risk frequent gamblers. Variables that were significant at a level $p < 0.25$ at a univariate level were included in the model¹³. Table 4.6 presents the odds ratios and associated p-values for the variables found to be significantly associated with being classified as a moderate/high risk frequent gambler. Results are stated to highlight those demographic groups where the observed gambling behaviour or prevalence is significantly higher than all other categories ($\chi^2=191.06$, $df=32$, $p < 0.001$).

These respondents were more likely to:

- be male;
- not have children under the age of 16 years in the household; and
- have a secondary school level of education.

Table 4.6: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were moderate/high risk frequent gamblers

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Sex	
Male	1.00
Female	0.63 (0.49-0.82)*
Age	
18 to 24 years	1.00
25 to 34 years	1.00 (0.65-1.54)
35 to 44 years	1.31 (0.83-2.05)
45 to 54 years	1.11 (0.69-1.81)
55 to 64 years	0.86 (0.50-1.47)
65 to 74 years	0.44 (0.22-0.89)*
75 years and over	0.20 (0.08-0.50)*
Area of residence (region)	
Northern	1.00
Western	1.29 (0.90-1.84)
Eastern	0.88 (0.60-1.30)
Southern	0.67 (0.46-0.98)*
Country North	0.34 (0.19-0.60)*
Country South	0.77 (0.50-1.19)
Children (less than 16 years) living in household	
None	1.00
One or more children	0.59 (0.42-0.82)*
Marital status	
Married/de facto	1.00
Separated/divorced	1.51 (1.00-2.32)
Widowed	1.05 (0.47-2.32)
Never married	1.52 (1.05-2.02)*
Highest educational qualification obtained	
Secondary	1.00
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	0.72 (0.54-0.95)*
Degree or higher	0.48 (0.33-0.71)*
Country of birth	
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.00
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.61 (0.58-4.46)
UK/Ireland	0.76 (0.48-1.20)
Other	0.52 (0.32-0.83)*

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at p<0.05 level

Table 4.6: Multivariate analysis of variables associated with respondents aged 18 years and over who were moderate/high risk frequent gamblers (cont.)

Variables	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Work status	
Employed full time	1.00
Employed part time	0.53 (0.36-0.80)*
Unemployed	0.61 (0.30-1.26)
Home duties/student/retired/other	0.95 (0.68-1.32)
Housing dwelling status	
Owned or being purchased by occupants	1.00
Rented from Housing Trust	2.48 (1.60-3.85)*
Rented privately	1.28 (0.90-1.82)
Other	1.51 (0.66-3.42)

Not disclosed category not reported

Odds ratios are described in Section 1.5.1

* Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

4.2.5 Prevalence of moderate and high risk gambling among those who gamble weekly or fortnightly

The survey examined the prevalence of each of the three levels of gambling risk, as measured by the CPGI, among those respondents who gambled:

- weekly or more often; and
- at least fortnightly, but not weekly.

The results are in Table 4.7.

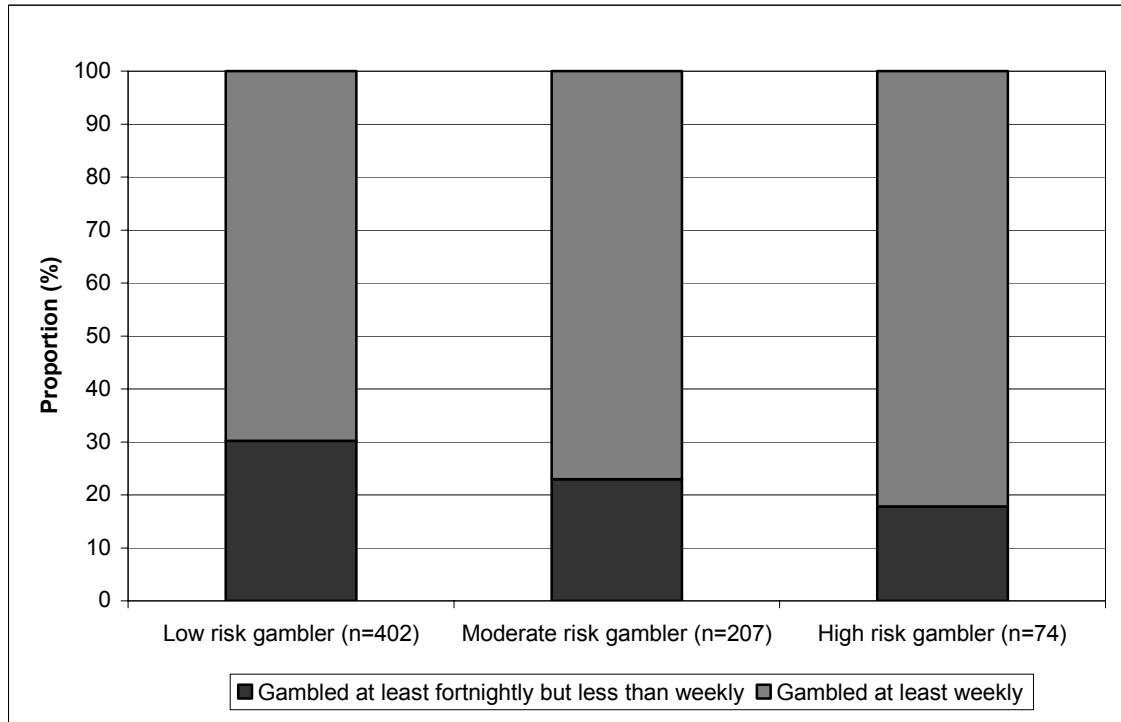
Table 4.7: Proportion of respondents aged 18 years and over gambling weekly or fortnightly within each gambling risk level, as determined by the CPGI

Category of CPGI Frequency of gambling	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly	121	30.2	48	22.9	13	17.8
Gambled at least weekly	280	69.8	160	77.1	61	82.2
Total within each risk category	402	100.0	207	100.0	74	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

A comparison of these results is also presented in Figure 4.1. The proportion of respondents who gambled at least fortnightly, but less than weekly, was higher among respondents classified as low risk frequent gamblers. The proportion of respondents who gambled at least weekly was higher among respondents classified as high risk frequent gamblers.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of risk levels of gambling among weekly and fortnightly gamblers, aged 18 years and over



4.3 Types of activities undertaken by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers

The types of gambling activities undertaken by moderate risk and high risk gamblers were examined. Over 90% of moderate and high risk gamblers played poker machines. The responses are summarised in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Types of gambling activities undertaken by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over*

Gambling activity	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Played lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66	161	77.4 (71.6-82.9)	48	64.8 (53.5-74.8)
Played instant scratch tickets	114	55.1 (48.3-61.7)	50	66.7 (56.3-77.1)
Played Keno	80	38.5 (32.3-45.4)	29	38.4 (28.9-50.6)
Played poker machines	189	91.1 (86.7-94.4)	69	93.3 (85.1-97.1)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	65	31.5 (25.5-38.0)	17	22.2 (14.9-33.7)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	54	25.9 (20.6-32.5)	7	9.6 (4.7-18.3)
Played bingo at a club or hall	13	6.4 (3.7-10.4)	8	10.4 (5.6-19.9)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	117	56.4 (49.7-63.1)	35	47.2 (36.3-58.5)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	57	27.6 (21.9-34.0)	8	10.5 (5.6-19.9)
Gambled on the Internet	18	8.8 (5.6-13.3)	1	1.5 (0.2-7.3)
Gambled via Pay TV	4	1.7 (0.8-4.9)	-	-
Played any other gambling activity – excluding raffles or sweeps	9	4.5 (2.3-8.1)	-	-

* Multiple responses possible

4.4 Self-report of problem gambling

4.4.1 Respondents rating their gambling problem

Frequent gamblers (n=2486) were also asked how they would rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 indicated that the respondent felt their gambling was not a problem now, and 10 meant the respondent thought their gambling was a serious problem. The responses are shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Self-rating of their gambling as not a problem to a serious problem, by respondents aged 18 years and over

Score	Frequent gamblers		Total sample	
	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	1767	71.1	1767	10.3
2	295	11.9	295	1.7
3	195	7.8	195	1.1
4	49	2.0	49	0.3
5	84	3.4	84	0.5
6	16	0.6	16	0.1
7	7	0.3	7	0.04
8	7	0.3	7	0.04
9	10	0.4	10	0.1
10 A serious problem	11	0.5	11	0.1
Can't say	44	1.8	44	0.3
Not a frequent gambler			14635	85.5
Total	2486	100.0	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Work undertaken by Delfabbro (2005)¹⁹ indicates that respondents with a score of 2 or more on the self-rating scale are likely to be problem gamblers. The self-reported rating of gambling for fortnightly and weekly and gamblers is presented in Table 4.10. The self-reported rating of gambling for each gambling risk level is presented in Table 4.11.

It must be noted that, of frequent gamblers, 1.8% (n=44) of respondents were unable to rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10. Of fortnightly gamblers, 3.8% (n=33) were unable to rate their gambling on a scale of 1 to 10 (compared to 0.7% [n=11] of weekly gamblers), as were 2.3% (n=41) of non-problem frequent gamblers.

Table 4.10: Self-reported rating of gambling for fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Score	Fortnightly gamblers		Weekly gamblers	
	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	665	75.3	1103	68.8
2	104	11.7	191	11.9
3	45	5.2	149	9.3
4	11	1.2	38	2.4
5	21	2.4	63	3.9
6	2	0.2	14	0.9
7	-	-	6	0.4
8	-	-	7	0.4
9	-	-	10	0.6
10 A serious problem	1	0.1	10	0.6
Can't say	33	3.8	11	0.7
Total	883	100.0	1603	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.11: Self-reported rating of gambling by gambling risk level, aged 18 years and over

Score	Non-problem frequent gambler		Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	1520	84.4	197	49.0	46	22.1	4	5.9
2	163	9.0	93	23.1	35	16.9	4	5.8
3	58	3.2	69	17.1	62	29.7	7	9.1
4	7	0.4	20	5.0	18	8.8	3	4.2
5	11	0.6	17	4.3	35	17.0	20	27.2
6	2	0.1	3	0.7	5	2.3	7	9.1
7	-	-	1	0.2	2	0.8	4	5.9
8	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	5	6.2
9	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	9	12.7
10 A serious problem	1	0.04	-	-	1	0.2	10	13.8
Can't say	41	2.3	2	0.6	1	0.7	-	-
Total	1802	100.0	402	100.0	207	100.0	74	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Using 2 as the cut-off score, as defined by Delfabbro (2005)¹⁹, a comparison can be made on a population level between the 2001 and the 2005 survey scores. There was no significant difference between years in the proportion rating their gambling at a value of 2 or more (where 10 is a serious problem). The responses are summarised in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Overall proportion of sample respondents aged 18 years and over who self rated their gambling between 2 and 10 – comparison between 2001 and 2005

Score	2001 (n=6045)		2005 (n=17121)	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Self rated problem gambling score of 2 and up to 10	235	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	674	3.9 (3.7-4.2)

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5 The impact of gambling

Once respondents had completed the nine item CPGI, a selected number were asked if they agreed to answer some more questions about their gambling. These were:

- respondents with a score greater than or equal to 3; and
- those who scored less than 3 on the CPGI, but 5 or more on the self-rating scale.

Of the n=316 respondents who fulfilled these criteria, 84.6% (n=268 weighted) were happy to continue.

However, n=27 (weighted) respondents self-rated their gambling at a level of greater than or equal to 5, but had a CPGI score of less than 3. Because of the small numbers, this group's responses are not reported on further.

For respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers according to the CPGI (n=240), the following sections report on the impact which gambling has:

- generally;
- personally;
- on work;
- on family;
- legally; and
- on housing.

4.5.1 General impacts

The general impact on moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) was examined in relation to:

- where respondents first started gambling;
- gambling wins and losses; and
- gambling problems within the family.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.13, Table 4.14, Table 4.15 and Table 4.16.

Table 4.13: General impacts: moderate high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – where first started betting

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Did you first start betting or gambling..?				
At school	15	8.6	2	3.4
With your friends	72	41.4	31	46.1
With your family	31	18.1	6	9.0
At work	16	9.1	4	6.1
By yourself	34	19.7	23	34.0
Other	3	1.8	1	1.4
Not disclosed	2	1.3	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.14: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – big win or a big loss

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
When you first started gambling do you remember a big <i>win</i>?				
Yes	94	54.7	36	53.9
No	71	41.0	27	40.7
Don't know/can't remember	7	4.3	4	5.4
When you first started gambling do you remember a big <i>loss</i>?				
Yes	61	35.3	25	37.1
No	112	64.7	39	57.5
Don't know/can't remember	-	-	4	5.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.15: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – most money lost on any one occasion

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
What is the most money you have lost on any one occasion?				
Up to \$50	30	17.2	4	5.6
Over \$50 and up to \$100	34	19.7	4	6.1
Over \$100 and up to \$200	28	16.1	13	19.7
Over \$200 and up to \$500	31	18.2	18	27.3
Over \$500 and up to \$1000	29	16.8	8	12.4
Over \$1000	12	7.0	16	24.2
Don't know/can't remember	8	4.4	3	4.7
Not disclosed	1	0.5	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.16: General impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – anyone in family had a gambling problem

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Has anyone in your immediate family ever had a gambling problem?				
Yes	36	20.7	11	16.8
No	133	76.9	53	79.1
Don't know/can't remember	4	2.5	3	4.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.2 Personal impacts

The personal impact on moderate and high risk frequent gamblers was examined, namely:

- the need to gamble;
- the importance of gambling;
- thoughts about gambling;
- using gambling as an escape;
- effects on people close to the respondent; and
- making money last.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control? [Would you say...]				
Never	111	64.4	13	19.7
Rarely	32	18.8	4	5.9
Sometimes	27	15.3	24	35.5
Often	3	1.5	17	25.1
Always	-	-	9	13.8
In the last 12 months has gambling been more important than anything else you might do? [Would you say...]				
Never	147	85.2	20	29.1
Rarely	19	10.9	9	13.1
Sometimes	5	3.0	17	25.9
Often	1	0.5	9	14.0
Always	1	0.4	12	17.9
In the last 12 months has the thought of gambling been constantly in your mind? [Would you say...]				
Never	88	51.2	14	20.4
Rarely	40	23.1	4	6.5
Sometimes	39	22.6	22	32.8
Often	5	2.7	16	24.2
Always	1	0.4	11	16.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble? [Would you say...]				
Never	90	52.2	6	8.5
Rarely	25	14.6	7	10.1
Sometimes	41	23.6	18	27.2
Often	12	6.8	17	25.2
Always	4	2.3	20	29.0
Can't say	1	0.5	-	-
In the last 12 months as a result of your gambling have you and people close to you put off doing things together? [Would you say....]				
Never	127	73.4	18	26.4
Rarely	20	11.4	9	14.1
Sometimes	25	14.7	23	34.1
Often	1	0.6	11	15.6
Always	-	-	6	9.2
[In the last 12 months] Have people close to you had difficulties trusting you due to your gambling? [Would you say...]				
Never	155	89.5	38	56.2
Rarely	13	7.3	8	11.5
Sometimes	2	1.1	12	17.4
Often	2	1.3	3	5.0
Always	-	-	7	9.8
Can't say	2	0.9	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.17: Personal impacts – moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months how often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday [pension day] to the next? [Would you say...]				
Never	72	41.6	3	4.6
Rarely	66	38.2	5	7.5
Sometimes	27	15.7	25	37.6
Often	5	3.0	16	24.2
Always	3	1.5	18	26.2
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.3 Work/ vocational impacts

The work and vocational impacts section examined whether gambling had:

- adversely affected work performance;
- caused a:
 - job change;
 - job loss; or
 - loss of a position of trust.

Only respondents who stated that they worked full or part time (n=151) were asked if there had been an adverse effect on their work performance. The remaining work and vocational impact questions were asked of all respondents (n=240). The results are in Table 4.18 and Table 4.19.

Table 4.18: Work/vocational impacts: moderate and high frequent risk gamblers aged 18 years and over – adverse effect on work performance (asked only of those who worked full or part time)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work? [Would you say...]				
Never	110	91.3	17	55.4
Rarely	4	3.3	4	12.8
Sometimes	6	5.4	4	12.7
Often	-	-	6	19.1
Total	121	100.0	30	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.19: Work/vocational impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – changed jobs; lost job; lost other position of trust

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	11	16.4
No	171	99.3	54	80.2
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.4
During the last 12 months have you lost a job because of gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	10	15.3
No	171	99.3	55	81.3
Not disclosed	-	-	2	3.4
[During the last 12 months] Have you lost any other position of trust, such as a club treasurer, because of gambling?				
Yes	1	0.7	10	14.5
No	171	99.3	58	85.5
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.4 Family and interpersonal impacts

In relation to family and interpersonal impacts, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were asked if:

- they had time to look after family interests; and
- an important relationship had broken up as a result of gambling.

Respondents who reported that they had children aged under 16 (n=55) were also asked if gambling had reduced the time spent with their children. The responses are in Table 4.20, Table 4.21 and Table 4.22.

Table 4.20: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – not enough time to look after family interests

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests? [Would you say...]				
Never	159	91.8	38	55.7
Rarely	10	5.9	12	17.1
Sometimes	3	1.6	12	17.3
Often	-	-	1	0.9
Always	-	-	5	7.3
No family	1	0.7	1	1.0
Can't say	-	-	1	0.7
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.21: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – not enough time to spend with children (only asked of people with children in household aged under 16 years)

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to spend with your children? [Would you say....]				
Never	22	59.4	8	49.1
Rarely	4	10.1	3	16.0
Sometimes	5	13.5	6	34.9
Often	2	4.4	-	-
No children	5	12.6	-	-
Total	38	100.0	17	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.22: Family and interpersonal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – break-up of an important relationship

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?				
Yes	3	1.9	10	15.0
No	170	98.1	57	85.0
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the n=13 respondents who reported that gambling had led to the break-up of an important relationship in their life, the marital status was examined. The results are presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Marital status of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over reporting that gambling had led to the break-up of an important relationship

Marital status	n	%
Married/de facto	1	6.4
Separated/divorced	4	29.4
Never married	9	64.2
Total	13	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.5 Legal impacts

Legal impacts were examined by asking respondents whether gambling had led to:

- obtaining money illegally;
- trouble with the police;
- a court appearance on charges relating to gambling; or
- bankruptcy.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.24 and Table 4.25.

Table 4.24: Legal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – obtaining money illegally; trouble with the police

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling led you to obtain money illegally (even if you intended to pay it back)?				
Yes	2	1.2	18	26.0
No	171	98.8	50	74.0
During the last 12 months have you been in trouble with the police because of activities relating to your gambling?				
Yes	-	-	7	10.2
No	173	100.0	61	89.8
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.25: Legal impacts: moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – court appearance related to gambling; bankruptcy

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months have you appeared in court on charges relating to gambling?				
Yes	-	-	3	4.2
No	173	100.0	65	95.8
Has your gambling ever resulted in your being declared bankrupt?				
Yes	-	-	4	6.6
No	173	100.0	63	93.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.5.6 Housing impacts

Housing impacts examined whether gambling had left no money to pay:

- rent or mortgage; or
- household bills.

The responses are summarised in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Household impacts: Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over – no money for rent or mortgage; no money for bills

Question	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay rent or mortgage? [Would you say...]				
Never	161	93.3	42	61.6
Rarely	6	3.8	6	8.4
Sometimes	3	1.9	9	13.5
Often	-	-	9	13.3
Always	-	-	2	3.1
Can't say	2	1.1	-	-
During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay your household bills? [Would you say....]				
Never	154	89.1	27	39.4
Rarely	12	6.7	13	18.7
Sometimes	6	3.6	12	18.1
Often	1	0.5	14	20.7
Always	-	-	2	3.1
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

4.6 Substance use

Selected respondents were asked if they had used alcohol or drugs while gambling in the past 12 months. These were respondents (n=268) who were happy to continue to answer questions and:

- were classified as moderate risk or high risk frequent gamblers; or
- rated their problem as greater than or equal to 5.

Overall, n=27 respondents self-rated their gambling at a level of greater than or equal to 5, but had a CPGI score of less than 3. Because of the small numbers, the responses for this group are not reported on further. Thus the following sections report the substance use of respondents classified as moderate or high risk gamblers according to the CPGI (n=240).

Table 4.27 reports on whether respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) used alcohol or drugs *while gambling*. Overall, 62.4% of these respondents reported using alcohol or drugs while gambling.

Table 4.27: Used alcohol or drugs *while gambling*, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Used alcohol or drugs	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	117	67.8	33	48.6
No	56	32.2	35	51.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, who stated that they had used drugs or alcohol while gambling (62.4%, n=150), were then asked if they found that they *gambled more often* when under the influence of alcohol, legal or illegal drugs. Overall, 56.4% of these respondents (n=84) did not feel that they gambled more often under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The responses are in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: Gambled *more often* while under influence of alcohol or drugs, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over who admitted using alcohol or drugs while gambling

Gamble more often	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	50	42.5	16	47.8
No	67	57.5	17	52.2
Total	117	100.0	33	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 4.29 reports on whether respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240), gambled *while under the influence of alcohol or legal or illegal drugs*.

Table 4.29: Gambled *while under influence of alcohol or drugs*, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Gamble under influence	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	97	56.2	28	42.0
No	75	43.2	39	58.0
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.6	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers who stated that they had gambled *while under the influence of drugs or alcohol* (52.2%, n=125) were then asked if they found that they drink alcohol, or take legal or illegal drugs more frequently when they gamble. Overall, 72.6% of these respondents (n=91) did not feel that they drank alcohol or took drugs more often when gambling. The responses are in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Drink alcohol or take drugs more often when gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over who admitted gambling under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Drink or take drugs more often	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	25	26.0	8	27.5
No	70	72.6	21	72.5
Don't know/can't remember	1	1.4	-	-
Total	97	100.0	28	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were then asked if they felt that they might have an alcohol or drug problem. Overall, 17.8% (n=43) of these respondents felt that they might. Of the total number of survey respondents who disclosed their gambling activities, 0.3% (n=44) felt that they had a drug or alcohol problem. The responses are in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Have you felt that you might have an alcohol or drug problem? Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Alcohol or drug problem	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler		Total sample	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	26	15.0	17	25.0	44	0.3
No	146	84.6	50	73.9	222	1.3
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.3	1	1.0	1	0.01
All other respondents					16853	98.4
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0	17121	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were asked if, in the last 12 months, they had the urge to gamble if something painful had happened in their lives. Overall, 27.6% (n=66) of moderate or high risk gamblers responded that they had felt the urge to gamble following the occurrence of a painful event. The responses are in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Urge to gamble following the occurrence of a painful event, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Urge to gamble following a painful event	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	25	14.5	41	61.3
No	146	84.6	23	34.5
Don't know/can't remember	2	1.0	3	4.2
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) were then asked whether they had consumed any of a list of medicines or substances in the past four weeks. The responses are in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33: Consumed medicines or substances, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over*

Consumed medicines or substances	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Pain-killers (including Panadol)	92	53.4	36	54.1
Anti-depressants	24	13.8	27	40.7
Tranquillisers	17	10.0	17	25.0
Other prescribed drugs	60	34.6	20	29.6
Marijuana	29	17.1	9	13.2
Any other illegal substances	10	5.8	1	1.5
None	43	25.1	10	14.8

* Multiple responses possible

It is of note that an overall proportion of 21.4% (n=51) of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers reported that they used antidepressants in the past four weeks. Data from the 2001 National Health survey²⁰ indicates that 7.5% of all South Australians had taken antidepressant tablets or capsules for nerves or anxiety in the past two weeks. The indication is that use of this type of medication may be higher

among this population group of gamblers. Furthermore, the 2001 National Health Survey²¹ reported that, of the Australian population aged 18 years and over, 4.7% had taken anti-depressants and 0.7% had taken tranquillisers in the past two weeks. This again indicates that moderate and high risk frequent gamblers may be more likely to take these forms of medication.

4.7 Stress/depression

All respondents aged 18 years and over (except those who had refused to answer further questions about their gambling, n=49) were asked whether they had been under a doctor's care because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress (n=17091). The responses are in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Physical or emotional problems brought on by stress, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Care for problems brought on by stress	n	%
Yes	2302	13.5
No	14699	86.0
Don't know/can't say	76	0.4
Not disclosed	14	0.1
Total	17091	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 13.5% (n=2302) of respondents reported that they had been under a doctor's care for physical or emotional problems brought on by stress. However, among respondents classified as moderate risk frequent gamblers, this proportion was 15.4% (n=27), rising to 51.4% (n=35) among those classified high risk frequent gamblers. The responses are in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35: Physical or emotional problems brought on by stress, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Care for problems brought on by stress	All other respondents		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	2241	13.3	27	15.4	35	51.4
No	14521	86.2	145	84.1	33	48.6
Don't know/can't say	75	0.4	1	0.5	-	-
Not disclosed	14	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	16851	100.0	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents (n=17091) were then asked if they had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months. The responses are in Table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months, all respondents aged 18 years and over

Seriously depressed	n	%
Yes	2470	14.4
No	14549	85.1
Don't know/can't say	53	0.3
Not disclosed	20	0.1
Total	17091	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 14.4% (n=2470) of respondents had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months. However, 32.8% (n=57) of moderate and 61.8% (n=42) of high risk frequent gamblers reported feeling seriously depressed in the past 12 months (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Seriously depressed	All other respondents		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	2371	14.1	57	32.8	42	61.8
No	14410	85.5	116	66.9	23	34.5
Don't know/can't say	50	0.3	1	0.3	3	3.7
Not disclosed	20	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	16851	100.0	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Moderate and high risk frequent gamblers who reported that they had felt seriously depressed in the past 12 months (n=98) were then asked if they had felt that way because of their gambling. Of these, 24.7% (n=24) said that gambling had been the cause. The responses are in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38: Felt seriously depressed because of gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers aged 18 years and over

Felt this way because of gambling	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	4	7.5	20	48.1
No	52	92.5	20	47.9
Don't know	-	-	2	4.0
Total	57	100.0	42	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

CHAPTER 5: POKER (GAMING) MACHINE USE

5.1 Introduction

Machines may be known as poker or electronic gaming machines; however this report will refer to these machines only as poker machines. The colloquial term in South Australia is poker machines or pokies. The game of poker is not necessarily a defining feature of poker machines in South Australia.

Respondents aged 18 years and over who gambled on poker machines (30.2%, n=5172) were asked a series of more detailed questions regarding their use of these machines. The responses are summarised below.

5.2 Where people play poker machines and type of poker machines

5.2.1 Where people play poker machines

Respondents (n=5172) were asked where they mainly bet on poker machines. The responses are in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Where mainly bet on poker machines, aged 18 years and over

Location	n	%
At a club	462	8.9
At a hotel	4118	79.6
At a casino	523	10.1
All/no specific place/more than one of these	20	0.4
Interstate/overseas/on holidays	10	0.2
Other	3	0.1
Don't know/can't remember	31	0.6
Not disclosed	3	0.1
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers (n=590) were then examined and are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Where mainly bet on poker machines, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Location	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
At a club	36	10.9	22	8.6
At a hotel	262	78.9	223	86.5
At a casino	33	9.9	11	4.3
All/no specific place/more than one of these	-	-	1	0.5
Interstate/overseas/on holidays	-	-	1	0.2
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.3	-	-
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.2.2 Name and kind of machine played

Respondents who played poker machines (n=5172) were asked what kind of machine they usually played. The majority of respondents reported that they played one cent machines (74.9%). The responses are summarised in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Kind of machine usually played, aged 18 years and over

Kind of machine	n	%
1 cent machine	3874	74.9
2 cent machine	336	6.5
5 cent machine	345	6.7
10 cent machine	65	1.2
20 cent machine	69	1.3
50 cent machine	12	0.2
\$1 machine	252	4.9
\$2 machine	6	0.1
Higher than \$2 machine	1	0.01
Don't know	209	4.1
Not disclosed	3	0.1
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were then examined and are presented in Table 5.4. Overall, 75.0% of respondents classified as low risk frequent gamblers, and 79.5% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers, played one cent machines.

Table 5.4: Kind of machine usually played, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Kind of machine	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
1 cent machine	249	75.0	205	79.5
2 cent machine	10	3.1	15	5.9
5 cent machine	28	8.5	10	3.9
10 cent machine	3	.9	1	0.4
20 cent machine	9	2.8	1	0.3
50 cent machine	-	-	1	0.2
\$1 machine	15	4.5	22	8.7
\$2 machine	-	-	-	-
Higher than \$2 machine	-	-	1	0.2
Don't know	17	5.3	2	0.8
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5172) were then asked the name or theme of their favourite machine. The responses are summarised in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Name or theme of favourite machine, aged 18 years and over

Favourite machine or theme	n	%
Dolphin Treasure/Double Dolphin/Dolphin machine	499	9.6
Indian/Indian Dreaming	122	2.4
Black Rhino/Rhino	97	1.9
Jewel of the Nile/Cleopatra/Pharaoh/Pyramids	54	1.1
Shogun	51	1.0
Treasure Chest	47	0.9
Big Ben	40	0.8
Spring Carnival	20	0.4
Adonis	19	0.4
Mermaids	19	0.4
Money Tree	19	0.4
Lions/50 Lions	18	0.3
Geisha	13	0.3
Hearts/Heart throb/Sweetheart	12	0.2
Jewel of Arabia	12	0.2
Blackjack	10	0.2
Egyptian Princess/Egyptian	9	0.2
Racing game/horses	9	0.2
Cash Man	8	0.2
Koala Mint	8	0.2
Red Baron	7	0.1
Enchanted Forest	6	0.1
Inca/Inca Gold/Inca Sun	6	0.1
Arabian Nights/Arabian	5	0.1
Chinamen/Oriental	5	0.1
Golden Goose	5	0.1
Chick's Tavern	4	0.1
Dream Catcher	4	0.1
Other favourite machine (one)	116	2.2
Various combinations of two machines	55	1.1
Various combination of three or more machines	16	0.3
No loyalty	1492	28.9
Play anything	1444	27.9
Ones that give free spins	11	0.2
Don't know	902	17.4
Not disclosed	7	0.1
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.2.3 Rewards and patterns of play

All respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines (n=5172) were asked if they used loyalty or reward cards when they played poker machines.

Overall, 14.9% of respondents used loyalty or rewards cards. The responses are summarised in Table 5.6.

Tale 5.6: Loyalty or rewards cards used, aged 18 years and over

Loyalty or reward cards	n	%
Yes	769	14.9
No	4384	84.8
Don't know/can't remember	16	0.3
Not disclosed	3	0.1
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are summarised in Table 5.7. A higher proportion of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers used loyalty or rewards cards (35.3%), compared to low risk frequent gamblers (27.2%).

Table 5.7: Loyalty or rewards cards used, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Loyalty or reward cards	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	90	27.2	91	35.3
No	240	72.5	167	64.7
Don't know/can't remember	1	0.3	-	-
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5172) were asked how often they bet more than one line at each press of the button. Overall, 45.5% of respondents always did so. The responses are summarised in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: How often bet more than one line at each press of the button, aged 18 years and over

How often bet more than one line	n	%
Never	618	12.0
Rarely	334	6.5
Sometimes	977	18.9
Often	678	13.1
Always	2354	45.5
Can't say	205	4.0
Not disclosed	6	0.1
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 5.9 summarises the responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers. A similar proportion of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always bet more than one line at each press of the button (66.0%), compared to low risk frequent gamblers (66.8%).

Table 5.9: How often bet more than one line at each press of the button, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

How often bet more than one line	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	15	4.5	12	4.6
Rarely	14	4.3	6	2.3
Sometimes	46	13.8	34	13.1
Often	33	10.0	34	13.1
Always	221	66.8	170	66.0
Can't say	2	0.6	2	0.8
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated that they rarely, sometimes, often, or always bet more than one line (n=4344) were then asked how many lines they play. Overall, 34.0% of respondents played one to five lines. The responses are in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Number of lines played, aged 18 years and over

Number of lines played	n	%
1 to 5 lines	1477	34.0
6 to 10 lines	897	20.7
11 to 20 lines	960	22.1
21 lines to 30 lines	671	15.5
Don't know/not disclosed	339	7.8
Total	4344	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The number of lines played by low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers was examined, as presented in Table 5.11. A slightly higher proportion of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers played 11 to 20 lines when they bet more than one line (34.4%), compared to low risk frequent gamblers (30.3%).

Table 5.11: Number of lines played, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Number of lines played	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
1 to 5 lines	56	17.7	55	22.5
6 to 10 lines	64	20.4	45	18.5
11 to 20 lines	95	30.3	84	34.4
21 lines to 30 lines	74	23.6	56	23.1
Don't know/not disclosed	25	8.1	4	1.6
Total	314	100.0	244	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents who played poker machines (n=5172) were then asked whether they bet more than one credit per line. Overall, 12.3% of respondents always bet more than one credit per line. The responses are in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Whether bet more than one credit per line, aged 18 years and over

Bet more than one credit	n	%
Never	1990	38.5
Rarely	655	12.7
Sometimes	1259	24.4
Often	402	7.8
Always	634	12.3
Can't say	222	4.3
Not disclosed	9	0.2
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined. A higher proportion of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always bet more than one credit per line (26.9%), compared to low risk frequent gamblers (21.3%). Results are presented in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Whether bet more than one credit per line, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Bet more than one credit	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	95	28.8	35	13.6
Rarely	40	12.0	24	9.3
Sometimes	83	24.9	76	29.5
Often	42	12.6	53	20.7
Always	71	21.3	70	26.9
Can't say	2	0.5	-	-
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated they rarely, sometimes, often, or always bet more than one credit per line (n=2950) were then asked how many credits they play on these occasions. Overall, 68.9% of respondents bet one to five credits per line. The responses are in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14: If bet more than one credit per line, how many credits per line usually play on those occasions, aged 18 years and over

How many credits play per line	n	%
1 to 5 credits	2032	68.9
6 to 10 credits	50	1.7
11 to 19 credits	218	7.4
20 credits (or more)	189	6.4
Don't know/not disclosed	462	15.7
Total	2950	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.15. There was a slightly higher proportion of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers who bet between one and five credits per line (78.7%), compared to low risk frequent gamblers (78.7%).

Table 5.15: If bet more than one credit per line, how many credits per line usually play on those occasions, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

How many credits play per line	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
1 to 5 credits	180	76.8	176	78.7
6 to 10 credits	5	2.0	1	0.6
11 to 19 credits	8	3.2	14	6.2
20 credits (or more)	15	6.2	20	8.9
Don't know/not disclosed	28	11.8	12	5.6
Total	234	100.0	223	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents who play poker machines (n=5172) were asked if they ever increased their bets when they were losing. Overall, 0.8% of respondents always increased their bets when losing. The responses are summarised in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Increased bets when losing, aged 18 years and over

Increased bets when losing	n	%
Never	4210	81.4
Rarely	379	7.3
Sometimes	462	8.9
Often	28	0.5
Always	40	0.8
Can't say	44	0.8
Not disclosed	10	0.2
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined. Overall, 4.4% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always increased their bets when losing, compared to low risk frequent gamblers (2.8%). Table 5.17 provides a summary.

Table 5.17: Increased bets when losing, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Increased bets when losing	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	215	64.9	126	48.6
Rarely	39	11.7	44	16.9
Sometimes	60	18.2	69	26.7
Often	4	1.2	8	3.3
Always	9	2.8	11	4.4
Can't say	4	1.2	-	-
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated they rarely, sometimes, often, or always increased their bets when losing (n=908) were then asked how long their losing streak would need to be before they increased their bets. Overall, the losing streak needed to be between zero and five minutes before 36.6% of respondents increased their bets. The responses are in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: How long losing streak needs to be (minutes) before increased bets, aged 18 years and over

How long before increased bets	n	%
Between 0 and 5 minutes	333	36.6
6 to 10 minutes	95	10.4
11 to 30 minutes	69	7.6
31 to 60 minutes	14	1.5
More than 60 minutes	4	0.4
Don't know/not disclosed	394	43.4
Total	908	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and the results are in Table 5.19. Overall, it took between zero and five minutes for 27.9% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers to increase their bets when losing, compared to 38.1% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.19: How long losing streak needs to be (minutes) before increased bets, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

How long before increased bets	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Between 0 and 5 minutes	43	38.1	37	27.9
6 to 10 minutes	8	7.5	18	13.7
11 to 30 minutes	15	13.0	14	10.5
31 to 60 minutes	1	1.0	5	3.8
More than 60 minutes	-	-	4	2.8
Don't know/not disclosed	45	40.4	55	41.3
Total	112	100.0	133	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated that they would rarely, sometimes, often, or always increase their bets when on a losing streak (n=908) were then asked by how much they would increase their bets on these occasions. Overall, 2.4% of respondents would increase their bets by five times. The responses are in Table 5.20.

Table 5.20: By how much increase bets when losing, aged 18 years and over

How much increase bets	n	%
Less than double	263	29.0
Double	512	56.4
Triple	12	1.3
4 times	6	0.6
5 times	22	2.4
Increase to maximum	6	0.6
Depends	4	0.4
Other	6	0.6
Don't know	67	7.4
Not disclosed	12	1.3
Total	908	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.21. Overall, 5.4% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers increased their bets by five times when losing, compared to 2.8% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.21: By how much increase bets when losing, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

How much increase bets	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Less than double	24	21.1	29	22.0
Double	72	64.1	81	60.8
Triple	1	1.0	4	3.0
5 times	3	2.8	7	5.4
Increase to maximum	-	-	2	1.4
Other	2	2.0	2	1.1
Don't know	8	7.2	8	6.1
Not disclosed	2	1.7	1	0.2
Total	112	100.0	133	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents who had gambled on poker machines in the past 12 months (n=5172) were then asked how many times they had lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling. Overall, 0.9% of respondents had lost \$50 or more on more than 50 occasions. The responses are in Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: How many times lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling in the past 12 months, aged 18 years and over

How many times lost \$50 or more	n	%
Never	3937	76.1
Between 1 and 5 times	748	14.5
Between 6 and 10 times	158	3.1
Between 11 and 20 times	119	2.3
Between 21 and 50 times	65	1.3
More than 50 times	49	0.9
Don't know	81	1.6
Not disclosed	15	0.3
Total	5172	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of those classified as low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and the results are presented in Table 5.23. Overall, 13.9% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers had lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling more than 50 times in the past 12 months, compared to low risk frequent gamblers (1.1%).

Table 5.23: How many times lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling in the past 12 months, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

How many times lost \$50 or more	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	115	34.6	31	12.1
Between 1 and 5 times	107	32.4	61	23.4
Between 6 and 10 times	40	12.0	43	16.5
Between 11 and 20 times	36	10.8	41	15.8
Between 21 and 50 times	14	4.2	35	13.7
More than 50 times	4	1.1	36	13.9
Don't know	16	4.9	7	2.8
Not disclosed	-	-	5	1.8
Total	331	100.0	258	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.3 Venues

5.3.1 Location of gambling venue

Respondents aged 18 years and over who played poker machines, and were happy to continue to answer questions following the administration of the CPGI (n=5130), were asked a series of questions about where they play poker machines.

Firstly, survey participants were asked how far from home they would travel to gamble on poker machines. Overall 20.6% would travel ten or more kilometres from home. The responses are in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24: How far from home would you travel to gamble on poker machines, aged 18 years and over

Travel	n	%
Within 1 km	1102	21.5
2–5 km	1767	34.5
6–10 km	645	12.6
10 or more km	1055	20.6
Don't know	504	9.8
Not disclosed	56	1.1
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.25. Overall, 15.4% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers would travel ten or more kilometres to gamble on poker machines, compared to 11.9% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.25: How far from home would you travel to gamble on poker machines, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Travel	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Within 1 km	83	25.2	59	26.8
2–5 km	133	40.3	96	43.1
6–10 km	51	15.3	22	10.1
10 or more km	39	11.9	34	15.4
Don't know	23	7.0	10	4.7
Not disclosed	1	0.2	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were then asked whether they usually gamble at the venue closest to home. Overall, 44.7% of respondents usually gambled at the closest venue to their home. The responses are summarised in Table 5.26.

Table 5.26: Gamble at venue closest to home, aged 18 years and over

Closest venue to home	n	%
Yes	2293	44.7
No	2679	52.2
Don't know	130	2.5
Not disclosed	28	0.6
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.27. Overall, 65.8% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers gamble at the venue closest to home, compared to 60.8% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.27: Gamble at venue closest to home, low, moderate, high risk frequent gambler, aged 18 years and over

Closest venue to home	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	200	60.8	146	65.8
No	119	36.0	72	32.3
Don't know	10	3.1	4	1.9
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were then asked whether they gambled at the venue closest to their work or place of study. Overall, 9.6% of respondents gamble at venues closest to their work or place of study. The responses are in Table 5.28.

Table 5.28: Gamble at venue closest to work or study, aged 18 years and over

Closest venue to work or study	n	%
Yes	492	9.6
No	4497	87.7
Don't know	109	2.1
Not disclosed	31	0.6
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.29. Overall, 29.1% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers gamble at the venue closest to work or study, compared to 10.9% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.29: Gamble at venue closest to work or study, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Closest venue to work or study	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	36	10.9	65	29.1
No	287	87.1	153	69.0
Don't know	7	2.0	3	1.3
Not disclosed	-	-	1	0.6
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who gambled at the venue closest to their home (n=2293) were examined to determine whether these respondents also gambled at the venue closest to their place of work or study. Of these, 13.3% (n=305) also gambled at the venue closest to their place of work or study.

5.3.2 Breaks from gambling

Respondents (n=5130) were then asked if they took breaks from gambling, and the purpose of the breaks. The most common reason for taking a break while gambling was to talk with friends (37.6%). The responses are in Table 5.30.

Table 5.30: Breaks while gambling, aged 18 years and over*

Breaks	n	%
Eat	1559	30.4
Drink	1715	33.4
Smoke	866	16.9
Toilet	1678	32.7
Talk with friends	1928	37.6
Don't take breaks while gambling	2180	42.5
Don't play long enough to take a break	124	2.4
Other responses	29	0.6
Don't know/can't remember	126	2.4
Not disclosed	27	0.5

* Multiple responses possible

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were examined and are presented in Table 5.31. The most common reason for low risk frequent gamblers to take a break was to talk with friends (58.2%), while the toilet was the most common reason for taking a break among moderate/ high risk frequent gamblers (59.9%).

Table 5.31: Breaks while gambling, low, moderate, high risk frequent gambler, aged 18 years and over*

Breaks	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Eat	153	46.5	86	39.0
Drink	164	49.9	103	46.6
Smoke	103	31.2	58	26.2
Toilet	166	50.5	133	59.9
Talk with friends	192	58.2	105	47.1
Don't take breaks while gambling	75	22.7	62	28.0
Don't play long enough to take a break	6	1.8	-	-
Other responses	2	0.5	-	-
Don't know/can't remember	4	1.2	1	0.6
Not disclosed	1	0.4	-	-

* Multiple responses possible

5.3.3 Obtaining money for gambling

Respondents (n=5130) were asked how often they had used plastic cards to withdraw money from savings or cheque accounts for gambling. Overall, 1.5% of respondents always withdrew money at the hotel or gambling venue. Results are summarised in Table 5.32.

Table 5.32: Withdrew money to gamble from savings or cheque account at hotel or gambling venue, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at hotel or venue	n	%
Never	4056	79.1
Rarely	537	10.5
Sometimes	330	6.4
Often	106	2.1
Always	78	1.5
Not disclosed	23	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. Overall, 2.6% of respondents who gambled fortnightly but not weekly, and 2.8% of weekly gamblers, always withdrew money at the venue (Table 5.33).

Table 5.33: Withdrew money, to gamble, from savings or cheque account at hotel or gambling venue, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at hotel or venue	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	2863	86.5	460	69.5	733	63.3
Rarely	273	8.2	90	13.6	174	15.1
Sometimes	109	3.3	79	11.9	142	12.2
Often	21	0.6	14	2.2	70	6.1
Always	29	0.9	17	2.6	32	2.8
Not disclosed	14	0.4	2	0.3	6	0.5
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined and are presented in Table 5.34. Overall, 12.8% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always withdrew money to gamble from a savings or cheque account at a hotel or gambling venue, compared to 3.3% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.34: Withdrew money, to gamble, from savings or cheque account at hotel or gambling venue, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at hotel or venue	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	160	48.5	45	20.2
Rarely	67	20.5	38	17.2
Sometimes	78	23.6	57	25.5
Often	11	3.4	54	24.4
Always	11	3.3	28	12.8
Not disclosed	2	0.7	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were asked if they withdrew money before they gambled. Overall results, as indicated in Table 5.35, are that 6.8% always withdrew money before gambling.

Table 5.35: Withdrew money before gamble, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money before gamble	n	%
Never	3795	74.0
Rarely	355	6.9
Sometimes	457	8.9
Often	131	2.6
Always	350	6.8
Don't know	23	0.5
Not disclosed	18	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

When the responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were examined, 8.4% of respondents who gambled fortnightly, but not weekly, always withdrew money before they gambled, compared to 10.8% of weekly gamblers. Results are summarised in Table 5.36.

Table 5.36: Withdrew money before gamble, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money before gamble	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	2671	80.7	440	66.4	683	59.0
Rarely	176	5.3	59	8.9	121	10.4
Sometimes	208	6.3	85	12.9	164	14.2
Often	55	1.7	17	2.6	59	5.1
Always	170	5.1	56	8.4	125	10.8
Don't know	16	0.5	5	0.8	2	0.2
Not disclosed	14	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.4
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined (Table 5.37). Overall, 21.6% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always withdrew money to gamble beforehand, compared to 15.0% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.37: Withdrew money before gamble, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money before gamble	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	148	44.8	58	26.0
Rarely	48	14.7	23	10.6
Sometimes	57	17.2	67	30.4
Often	25	7.7	25	11.4
Always	49	15.0	48	21.6
Don't know	2	0.5	-	-
Not disclosed	1	0.2	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were then asked whether they withdrew money at the ATM at the venue. Overall, 3.0% always did so, as indicated by the results presented in Table 5.38.

Table 5.38: Withdrew money at ATM at the venue, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at ATM at venue	n	%
Never	3976	77.5
Rarely	407	7.9
Sometimes	465	9.1
Often	106	2.1
Always	152	3.0
Don't know	5	0.1
Not disclosed	19	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the respondents who gambled fortnightly but not weekly, 5.3% always withdrew money from the venue ATM, compared to 5.4% of weekly gamblers. Table 5.39 presents the results.

Table 5.39: Withdrew money at ATM at the venue, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at ATM at venue	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	2792	84.4	457	68.9	727	62.8
Rarely	199	6.0	72	10.9	135	11.7
Sometimes	215	6.5	84	12.7	166	14.3
Often	33	1.0	13	1.9	61	5.3
Always	54	1.6	35	5.3	63	5.4
Don't know	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2
Not disclosed	14	0.4	-	-	4	0.4
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined, as presented in Table 5.40. Overall, 18.0% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always withdrew money from an ATM at the gambling venue, compared to 7.8% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.40: Withdrew money at ATM at the venue, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at ATM at venue	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	164	49.9	47	21.3
Rarely	53	15.9	29	13.2
Sometimes	68	20.5	70	31.3
Often	17	5.2	36	16.1
Always	26	7.8	40	18.0
Don't know	2	0.5	-	-
Not disclosed	1	0.2	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were also asked if they withdrew money at the cashier. Overall, 0.6% always withdrew money from the cashier. The responses are shown in Table 5.41.

Table 5.41: Withdrew money at cashier, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at cashier	n	%
Never	4703	91.7
Rarely	172	3.3
Sometimes	167	3.3
Often	19	0.4
Always	33	0.6
Don't know	17	0.3
Not disclosed	20	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 0.6% of fortnightly gamblers and 1.2% of weekly gamblers always withdrew money from the cashier. The responses are summarised in Table 5.42.

Table 5.42: Withdrew money at cashier, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at cashier	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	3109	94.0	593	89.5	1000	86.4
Rarely	89	2.7	35	5.2	48	4.1
Sometimes	70	2.1	24	3.6	74	6.4
Often	5	0.2	1	0.2	12	1.0
Always	15	0.5	4	0.6	14	1.2
Don't know	5	0.1	5	0.8	7	0.6
Not disclosed	15	0.5	-	-	4	0.3
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined and are presented in Table 5.43. Overall, 1.8% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always withdrew money at a cashier, compared to 0.8% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.43: Withdrew money at cashier, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at cashier	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	262	79.5	168	75.7
Rarely	26	7.8	11	5.1
Sometimes	35	10.5	29	13.3
Often	2	0.5	7	3.2
Always	3	0.8	4	1.8
Don't know	3	1.1	2	1.0
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were asked whether they withdrew money using their credit card. Overall, 0.7% of respondents always withdrew money using their credit card. The overall responses are summarised in Table 5.44.

Table 5.44: Withdrew money using credit card, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money using credit card	n	%
Never	4814	93.8
Rarely	108	2.1
Sometimes	129	2.5
Often	17	0.3
Always	36	0.7
Don't know	6	0.1
Not disclosed	19	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 0.8% of fortnightly gamblers, and 0.9% of weekly gamblers, always withdrew money using their credit card. The responses are in Table 5.45.

Table 5.45: Withdrew money using credit card, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money using credit card	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	3160	95.5	622	93.8	1032	89.2
Rarely	53	1.6	14	2.1	41	3.6
Sometimes	53	1.6	19	2.9	56	4.8
Often	4	0.1	1	0.1	12	1.0
Always	21	0.6	5	0.8	10	0.9
Don't know	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2
Not disclosed	15	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.3
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined and are presented in Table 5.46. Overall, 4.1% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers always withdrew money using their credit card, compared to 0.8% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.46: Withdrew money using credit card, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at cashier	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	287	87.1	157	70.8
Rarely	20	6.1	9	4.1
Sometimes	13	4.1	42	19.0
Often	5	1.5	4	2.0
Always	3	0.8	9	4.1
Don't know	2	0.5	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were asked whether they withdrew money using cash cheques. Overall, 98.5% of respondents never withdrew money using cash cheques. The responses are summarised in Table 5.47.

Table 5.47: Withdrew money using cash cheques, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money using cash cheques	n	%
Never	5052	98.5
Rarely	28	0.5
Sometimes	21	0.4
Often	2	0.04
Always	4	0.1
Don't know	4	0.1
Not disclosed	20	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, 99.1% of fortnightly gamblers, and 97.6% of weekly gamblers, never withdrew money using cash cheques. The responses are in Table 5.48.

Table 5.48: Withdrew money using cash cheques, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money using cash cheques	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	3265	98.7	657	99.1	1130	97.6
Rarely	13	0.4	2	0.3	13	1.1
Sometimes	12	0.4	1	0.1	8	0.7
Often	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Always	1	0.02	2	0.3	1	0.1
Don't know	-	-	2	0.2	2	0.2
Not disclosed	16	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.3
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses of low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers were also examined (Table 5.49). Overall, 94.1% of moderate to high risk frequent gamblers never withdrew money using cash cheques, compared to 98.4% of low risk frequent gamblers.

Table 5.49: Withdrew money using cash cheques, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money at cashier	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	324	98.4	209	94.1
Rarely	3	0.8	5	2.3
Sometimes	-	-	8	3.6
Always	1	0.3	-	-
Don't know	2	0.5	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=5130) were then asked whether they withdrew money from any other sources. The responses are in Table 5.50.

Table 5.50: Withdrew money from other sources, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money from other sources	n	%
Bank/savings account	111	2.2
Cash from purse/pocket	63	1.2
ATM elsewhere (bank, shopping centre)	59	1.1
EFTPOS	30	0.6
Friends/relatives	7	0.1
Cards/bonus/loyalty	5	0.1
Other responses	5	0.1
Do not withdraw money from other sources	4807	93.7
Don't know	22	0.4
Not disclosed	21	0.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses were also examined to compare fortnightly gamblers and weekly gamblers, presented in Table 5.51, and low risk and moderate to high risk frequent gamblers, presented in Table 5.52.

Table 5.51: Withdrew money from other sources, fortnightly and weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money from other sources	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Bank/savings account	55	1.7	23	3.5	32	2.8
Cash from purse/pocket	50	1.5	5	0.8	8	0.7
ATM elsewhere (bank, shopping centre)	31	0.9	9	1.3	19	1.6
EFTPOS	10	0.3	-	-	20	1.7
Friends/relatives	2	0.1	-	-	5	0.5
Cards/bonus/loyalty	1	0.03	3	0.4	1	0.1
Other responses	-	-	-	-	5	0.4
Do not withdraw money from other sources	3131	94.6	620	93.5	1056	91.3
Don't know	14	0.4	1	0.2	6	0.5
Not disclosed	14	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.4
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 5.52: Withdrew money from other sources, low, moderate, high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Withdrew money from other sources	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate/high risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Bank/savings account	12	3.6	15	7.0
Cash from purse/pocket	3	0.9	-	-
ATM elsewhere (bank, shopping centre)	8	2.6	3	1.5
EFTPOS	4	1.4	6	2.7
Friends/relatives	1	0.2	3	1.2
Cards/bonus/loyalty	1	0.2	1	0.5
Do not withdraw money from other sources	295	89.4	190	85.5
Don't know	4	1.3	-	-
Not disclosed	2	0.5	-	-
Total	330	100.0	222	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4 Beliefs

5.4.1 Winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles

Respondents (n=5130) who used poker machines, and who consented to continue answering questions about their gambling, were asked how strongly they agreed with six statements about poker machine gambling.

Firstly, respondents were asked how strongly they agreed that winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles. A rating of one meant that respondents did not agree and a rating of ten indicated that they strongly agreed. Overall 24.4% of respondents did not agree, and 18.6% strongly agreed, that winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles. The responses are summarised in Table 5.53.

Table 5.53: How strongly agree that winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles, aged 18 years and over

Win and lose in cycles	n	%
Don't agree	1249	24.4
2	176	3.4
3	202	3.9
4	99	1.9
5	759	14.8
6	167	3.3
7	333	6.5
8	489	9.5
9	144	2.8
Strongly agree	954	18.6
Don't know/can't say	558	10.9
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. The proportions of fortnightly and weekly gamblers that strongly agreed with the statement were 21.0% and 20.1% respectively. The responses are summarised in Table 5.54

Tale 5.54: How strongly agree that winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Win and lose in cycles	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	819	24.8	162	24.5	268	23.1
2	120	3.6	26	3.9	30	2.6
3	129	3.9	27	4.1	46	4.0
4	62	1.9	16	2.4	21	1.8
5	475	14.4	111	16.8	173	14.9
6	97	2.9	28	4.2	43	3.7
7	232	7.0	27	4.1	73	6.3
8	297	9.0	49	7.4	143	12.3
9	88	2.6	23	3.4	34	2.9
Strongly agree	582	17.6	139	21.0	232	20.1
Don't know/can't say	408	12.3	55	8.3	95	8.2
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

These responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify those classified as low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers according to their CPGI score. The proportions who agreed that winning and losing tends to occur in cycles were:

- 27.7% low;
- 22.3% moderate; and
- 23.5% high risk.

The responses are in Table 5.55.

Table 5.55: How strongly agree that winning and losing on poker machines tends to occur in cycles, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Win and lose in cycles	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	69	21.0	26	16.1	21	33.6
2	5	1.4	2	1.4	-	-
3	10	3.0	10	6.5	4	5.9
4	7	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.8
5	54	16.5	22	14.1	7	10.7
6	16	5.0	8	5.3	3	4.0
7	21	6.4	13	8.0	2	2.6
8	34	10.5	24	14.9	11	16.7
9	9	2.8	11	6.9	1	2.3
Strongly agree	91	27.7	35	22.3	15	23.5
Don't know/can't say	12	3.7	6	3.7	-	-
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4.2 Certain ways of playing poker machines that give a better chance of winning money

Respondents (n=5130) were asked whether they agreed that there are certain ways of playing poker machines that give a better chance of winning. The responses are in Table 5.56.

Table 5.56: Believe that there are certain ways of playing poker machines that give you a better chance of winning money, aged 18 years and over

Better chance of winning money	n	%
Don't agree	3129	61.0
2	310	6.0
3	185	3.6
4	75	1.5
5	315	6.1
6	91	1.8
7	106	2.1
8	136	2.7
9	45	0.9
Strongly agree	244	4.8
Don't know/can't say	495	9.6
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. The responses are summarised in Table 5.57.

Table 5.57: Believe that there are certain ways of playing poker machines that give you a better chance of winning money, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Better chance of winning money	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	2016	60.9	401	60.5	712	61.5
2	197	6.0	44	6.6	69	6.0
3	112	3.4	38	5.8	34	2.9
4	47	1.4	9	1.4	18	1.6
5	204	6.2	40	6.0	71	6.1
6	64	1.9	9	1.4	18	1.6
7	77	2.3	14	2.2	14	1.2
8	73	2.2	16	2.4	47	4.1
9	28	0.8	6	0.9	11	1.0
Strongly agree	120	3.6	47	7.1	77	6.6
Don't know/can't say	371	11.2	38	5.8	86	7.4
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers according to their CPGI score. The responses are in Table 5.58.

Table 5.58: Believe that there are certain ways of playing poker machines that give you a better chance of winning money, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Better chance of winning money	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	188	57.1	97	61.0	35	55.2
2	15	4.6	11	7.1	5	7.3
3	12	3.7	5	3.2	1	1.8
4	6	1.7	1	0.4	2	3.4
5	27	8.1	14	8.6	2	3.8
6	5	1.6	3	2.0	3	5.5
7	11	3.2	3	2.0	-	-
8	14	4.3	6	3.6	6	9.0
9	3	0.9	1	0.3	1	2.3
Strongly agree	42	12.8	12	7.5	5	7.3
Don't know/can't say	7	2.1	7	4.4	3	4.4
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4.3 Engaging in rituals or superstitious behaviours when playing poker machines

Respondents (n=5130) were asked if they found themselves engaging in a number of rituals or superstitious behaviours when they play poker machines. The responses are in Table 5.59.

Table 5.59: Engage in rituals or superstitions when play poker machines, aged 18 years and over

Rituals and superstitions	n	%
Don't agree	4230	82.5
2	234	4.6
3	86	1.7
4	39	0.8
5	142	2.8
6	38	0.7
7	48	0.9
8	47	0.9
9	29	0.6
Strongly agree	106	2.1
Don't know/can't say	130	2.5
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. The responses are summarised in Table 5.60.

Table 5.60: Engage in rituals or superstitions when play poker machines, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Rituals and superstitions	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	2752	83.2	555	83.7	923	79.8
2	153	4.6	23	3.4	59	5.1
3	55	1.7	12	1.8	19	1.6
4	20	0.6	7	1.1	11	1.0
5	76	2.3	23	3.4	43	3.7
6	23	0.7	5	0.8	10	0.9
7	31	0.9	8	1.3	8	0.7
8	29	0.9	3	0.4	15	1.3
9	12	0.4	6	0.9	11	0.9
Strongly agree	66	2.0	7	1.1	33	2.8
Don't know/can't say	90	2.7	14	2.1	25	2.2
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, according to their CPGI score. The responses are in Table 5.61.

Table 5.61: Engage in rituals or superstitions when play poker machines, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Rituals and superstitions	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	247	75.0	113	71.4	29	46.0
2	15	4.6	12	7.3	4	6.6
3	9	2.7	5	3.1	-	-
4	11	3.5	2	1.4	1	2.3
5	14	4.2	10	6.6	4	5.6
6	8	2.4	1	0.3	5	7.8
7	5	1.4	3	1.8	1	2.3
8	1	0.4	3	2.0	9	14.3
9	3	0.8	-	-	1	2.2
Strongly agree	13	3.8	10	6.0	6	9.7
Don't know/can't say	4	1.3	-	-	2	3.2
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4.4 Always bad to play on poker machines that have recently paid out

Respondents (n=5130) were asked if they agreed that it is always bad to play a poker machine that has recently paid out. Overall, 17.6% of respondents strongly agreed with this statement. The responses are in Table 5.62.

Table 5.62: Always bad to play on a poker machine that has recently paid out, aged 18 years and over

Bad to play on machine that has paid out	n	%
Don't agree	1835	35.8
2	189	3.7
3	149	2.9
4	87	1.7
5	620	12.1
6	111	2.2
7	212	4.1
8	341	6.6
9	151	2.9
Strongly agree	904	17.6
Don't know/can't say	531	10.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. Of these, 15.0% of fortnightly gamblers and 19.6% of weekly gamblers strongly agreed that it was bad to play on poker machines that had recently paid out. The responses are summarised in Table 5.63.

Table 5.63: Always bad to play on a poker machine that has recently paid out, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Bad to play on machine that has paid out	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	1113	33.6	281	42.3	441	38.1
2	119	3.6	32	4.9	38	3.3
3	88	2.7	21	3.2	39	3.4
4	54	1.6	14	2.1	19	1.6
5	416	12.6	64	9.6	139	12.0
6	84	2.5	11	1.7	16	1.4
7	137	4.1	22	3.4	52	4.5
8	229	6.9	38	5.8	73	6.3
9	104	3.1	20	3.1	26	2.3
Strongly agree	577	17.4	99	15.0	227	19.6
Don't know/can't say	386	11.7	59	8.9	86	7.5
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, according to their CPGI score. The proportions who strongly agreed that it was bad to play on machines that had recently paid out were:

- 24.3% 2.0% low risk;
- 21.5% 0.8% moderate risk; and
- 21.8% 4.9% high risk.

The responses are in Table 5.64.

Table 5.64: Always bad to play on a poker machine that has recently paid out, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Bad to play on machine that has paid out	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	118	35.9	53	33.7	20	31.5
2	15	4.6	9	5.8	2	2.4
3	13	4.0	6	4.0	-	-
4	10	3.0	3	2.0	1	2.1
5	39	11.8	23	14.7	2	3.5
6	7	2.1	1	0.6	1	1.2
7	14	4.1	7	4.6	3	5.5
8	11	3.4	15	9.4	14	22.3
9	5	1.6	4	2.6	4	5.8
Strongly agree	80	24.3	34	21.5	14	21.8
Don't know/can't say	17	5.3	2	1.2	3	4.0
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4.5 Respondents that consider themselves particularly good at picking winning poker machines

Respondents were asked if they considered themselves good at picking winning poker machines. Overall, 1.3% strongly agreed that they were good at picking winning machines. The responses are in Table 5.65.

Table 5.65: Respondents that consider themselves to be good at picking winning poker machines, aged 18 years and over

Good at picking winning machines	n	%
Don't agree	4002	78.0
2	304	5.9
3	115	2.2
4	59	1.1
5	273	5.3
6	39	0.8
7	42	0.8
8	41	0.8
9	7	0.1
Strongly agree	65	1.3
Don't know/can't say	184	3.6
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. Of these, 1.0% of fortnightly gamblers, and 1.9% of weekly gamblers, strongly agreed that they considered themselves to be good at picking winning poker machines. The responses are summarised in Table 5.66.

Table 5.66: Respondents that consider themselves to be good at picking winning poker machines, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Good at picking winning machines	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	2638	79.7	502	75.8	861	74.4
2	196	5.9	36	5.5	72	6.2
3	61	1.8	21	3.2	32	2.8
4	30	0.9	10	1.6	18	1.6
5	149	4.5	47	7.0	78	6.7
6	20	0.6	6	0.9	12	1.0
7	28	0.9	5	0.7	9	0.8
8	13	0.4	7	1.0	20	1.8
9	4	0.1	-	-	2	0.2
Strongly agree	37	1.1	6	1.0	22	1.9
Don't know/can't say	132	4.0	22	3.3	30	2.6
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, according to their CPGI score. The proportions who strongly agreed that they were good at picking winning machines were:

- 2.0% low risk;
- 0.8% moderate risk; and
- 4.9% high risk.

The responses are in Table 5.67.

Table 5.67: Respondents that consider themselves to be good at picking winning poker machines, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Good at picking winning machines	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	221	67.1	116	73.1	40	63.7
2	23	7.1	12	7.3	3	5.1
3	8	2.5	7	4.7	3	4.9
4	13	4.1	3	2.2	1	0.7
5	32	9.7	15	9.2	7	11.2
6	9	2.7	1	0.7	-	-
7	3	0.8	-	-	1	2.2
8	8	2.4	3	2.1	-	-
9	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
Strongly agree	7	2.0	1	0.8	3	4.9
Don't know/can't say	4	1.1	-	-	5	7.3
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

5.4.6 Respondents who sometimes find themselves talking to or shouting at poker machines

Respondents (n=5130) were asked if they sometimes found themselves talking to or shouting at poker machines. Overall, 1.9% of respondents agreed that they sometimes did. The responses are in Table 5.68.

Table 5.68: Sometimes find themselves talking to, or shouting at, poker machines, aged 18 years and over

Talk to or shout at machines	n	%
Don't agree	4171	81.3
2	204	4.0
3	97	1.9
4	62	1.2
5	182	3.6
6	53	1.0
7	61	1.2
8	61	1.2
9	23	0.5
Strongly agree	96	1.9
Don't know/can't say	121	2.4
Total	5130	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses for fortnightly and weekly gamblers were also examined. Of these, 2.3% of fortnightly, and 3.5% of weekly, gamblers strongly agreed that they talked to or shouted at machines sometimes. The responses are summarised in Table 5.69.

Table 5.69: Sometimes find themselves talking to or shouting at poker machines, fortnightly or weekly gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Talk to or shout at machines	Gambled but not frequently		Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled at least weekly	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	2755	83.3	523	78.9	892	77.1
2	121	3.7	33	5.0	50	4.3
3	55	1.7	17	2.5	26	2.2
4	40	1.2	6	1.0	15	1.3
5	107	3.2	29	4.3	46	4.0
6	30	0.9	5	0.7	18	1.6
7	26	0.8	12	1.8	23	2.0
8	35	1.1	10	1.6	15	1.3
9	18	0.5	1	0.2	4	0.3
Strongly agree	40	1.2	15	2.3	40	3.5
Don't know/can't say	82	2.5	12	1.8	27	2.4
Total	3309	100.0	663	100.0	1158	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Responses (n=5130) were also examined to identify low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers according to their CPGI score. The proportions who strongly agreed that they sometimes found themselves talking to or shouting at poker machines were:

- 5.7% low;
- 8.7% moderate; and
- 3.0% high risk.

The responses are in Table 5.70.

Table 5.70: Sometimes find themselves talking to or shouting at poker machines, low, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Talk to or shout at machines	Low risk frequent gambler		Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Don't agree	224	68.1	98	61.7	44	69.8
2	14	4.3	9	5.4	5	7.3
3	10	3.1	5	3.3	1	1.4
4	2	0.6	5	2.9	1	2.0
5	24	7.3	6	3.9	4	6.1
6	15	4.5	4	2.7	-	-
7	10	3.1	13	8.1	3	4.2
8	7	2.2	4	2.6	1	2.2
9	1	0.1	1	0.7	1	0.8
Strongly agree	19	5.7	14	8.7	2	3.0
Don't know/can't say	3	1.0	-	-	2	3.2
Total	330	100.0	159	100.0	63	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

CHAPTER 6: DISASSOCIATION OR LOSS OF REALITY

6.1 Introduction

A series of questions about their gambling activities were asked of all respondents, aged 18 years and over, who gambled on any activity other than lotteries or bingo for any period of time at all (n=8670). The responses are summarised below.

6.2 Disassociation or loss of reality

6.2.1 Lost track of reality while gambling

Respondents (n=8670) were asked how often they felt like they had lost track of reality while gambling. The majority of respondents (95.3%, n=8264) said that this had never happened to them. The responses are in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: How often have you lost track of reality while gambling, aged 18 years and over

Lost track of reality	n	%
Never	8264	95.3
Rarely	167	1.9
Sometimes	98	1.1
Often	12	0.1
Very often	28	0.3
Don't know	79	0.9
Not disclosed	22	0.3
Total	8670	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

On this point, the proportion of respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers (n=240) was examined. Overall:

- 69.2% (n=120) of moderate risk frequent gamblers said that they never lost track of reality while gambling;
- 38.2% (n=26) of high risk frequent gamblers said they never lost track of reality while gambling; but
- 30.6% (n=21) of high risk frequent gamblers said they lost track of reality very often while gambling.

The responses are in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: How often have you lost track of reality while gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Lost track of reality	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	120	69.2	26	38.2
Rarely	25	14.7	8	12.6
Sometimes	26	15.0	7	10.6
Often	2	1.1	5	8.0
Very often	-	-	21	30.6
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=139) who stated that they sometimes, often, or very often, lost track of reality while gambling were then asked with which type of gambling this had usually occurred. The responses are in Table 6.3. Poker machines were the most common form of gambling during which respondents said they lost track of reality (72.7%, n=101).

Table 6.3: Type of gambling where usually lose track of reality, aged 18 years and over

Type of gambling	n	%
Poker machines	101	72.7
Horse or dog racing	6	4.5
Cards	5	3.3
Table games at casino	4	3.2
Keno	3	2.5
Poker machines and another activity	3	2.2
Scratch tickets	3	2.1
Internet	1	0.4
All gambling activities	5	3.7
Don't know	5	3.9
None	2	1.6
Total	139	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

6.2.2 Felt as though in a trance

Respondents (n=8670) were asked whether, during the past 12 months, they had felt like they were in a trance while gambling. Overall, 96.0% (n=8320) respondents said they had never had this experience. The responses are in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Felt in a trance while gambling, aged 18 years and over

Felt in a trance	n	%
Never	8320	96.0
Rarely	86	1.0
Sometimes	115	1.3
Often	18	0.2
Very often	27	0.3
Don't know	78	0.9
Not disclosed	26	0.3
Total	8670	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The proportion of respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers were examined to identify how often they felt like they were in trance while gambling. Overall:

- 76.3% (n=132) of moderate risk frequent gamblers said that they never felt like they were in trance while gambling;
- 33.4% (n=23) of high risk frequent gamblers said they never felt like they were in trance while gambling; but
- 26.6% (n=18) of high risk frequent gamblers said they very often felt like they were in trance while gambling.

The responses are in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Felt in a trance while gambling, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Felt in a trance	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	132	76.3	23	33.4
Rarely	11	6.2	4	6.2
Sometimes	25	14.4	14	20.5
Often	3	1.6	9	13.3
Very often	1	0.7	18	26.6
Not disclosed	1	0.7	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=160) who stated that they sometimes, often, or very often, felt in a trance while gambling were then asked with which type of gambling this usually had occurred. The majority of respondents 79.0% (n=126) said they had felt this way while gambling on poker machines. The responses are in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Type of gambling felt as though in a trance, aged 18 years and over

Type of gambling	n	%
Poker machines	126	79.0
Horse or dog racing	7	4.5
Table games at casino	7	4.1
Cards	2	1.3
Scratch tickets	2	1.1
Internet	1	0.4
Keno	1	0.3
All gambling activities	3	1.8
Don't know	6	3.9
None	5	2.8
Not disclosed	1	0.7
Total	160	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

6.2.3 Felt as though lost track of time

Respondents (n=8670) were asked whether, during the past 12 months, they had felt like they had lost track of time while gambling. Overall, 92.6% (n=8028) had never had this experience. The responses are in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Felt like lost track of time, aged 18 years and over

Lost track of time	n	%
Never	8028	92.6
Rarely	199	2.3
Sometimes	264	3.0
Often	48	0.6
Very often	30	0.3
Don't know	76	0.9
Not disclosed	25	0.3
Total	8670	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The proportion of respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers were examined to identify how often they felt as though they had lost track of time while gambling. Overall:

- 60.0% (n=104) of moderate risk frequent gamblers said that they never lost track of time while gambling;
- 22.2% (n=15) of high risk frequent gamblers said they never felt as though they had lost track of time while gambling; but
- 26.6% (n=18) of high risk frequent gamblers said they very often felt as though they had lost track of time while gambling.

The responses are in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Felt like lost track of time, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Lost track of time	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	104	60.0	15	22.2
Rarely	13	7.6	8	11.9
Sometimes	48	27.6	16	23.3
Often	5	2.9	11	16.0
Very often	2	1.2	18	26.6
Not disclosed	1	0.7	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=342) who responded that they sometimes, often, or very often, lost track of time while gambling were then asked with which type of gambling this usually had occurred. The majority of respondents 62.7% (n=214) stated that they had lost track of time while gambling on poker machines. The responses are in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Type of gambling where felt like lost track of time, aged 18 years and over

Type of gambling	n	%
Poker machines	214	62.7
Table games at casino	38	11.1
Horse or dog racing	16	4.7
Cards	11	3.1
Poker machines and another activity	5	1.6
Scratch tickets	3	0.8
Internet	2	0.5
Sporting events	1	0.4
All	11	3.3
Don't know	15	4.4
Not disclosed	3	0.8
None	22	6.6
Total	342	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

6.2.4 Someone else controlling actions

Finally, respondents (n=8670) were asked whether, in the past 12 months, they had ever felt like someone else was controlling their actions while they were gambling. Overall, 96.6% (n=8379) of respondents stated that they had never felt this way. The responses are in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Felt like someone else controlling actions, aged 18 years and over

Someone else controlling actions	n	%
Never	8379	96.6
Rarely	84	1.0
Sometimes	67	0.8
Often	12	0.1
Very often	28	0.3
Don't know	76	0.9
Not disclosed	24	0.3
Total	8670	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The proportion of respondents classified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers were examined to identify how often they felt that someone else was controlling their actions while they were gambling. Overall:

- 86.0% (n=149) of moderate risk frequent gamblers said that they never felt that someone else was controlling their actions while they were gambling;
- 41.3% (n=28) of high risk frequent gamblers said they never felt that someone else was controlling their actions while they were gambling; but
- 29.1% (n=20) of high risk frequent gamblers said they felt that someone else was controlling their actions very often while they were gambling.

The responses are in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Felt like someone else controlling actions, moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, aged 18 years and over

Someone else controlling actions	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Never	149	86.0	28	41.3
Rarely	11	6.1	7	10.7
Sometimes	8	4.6	9	12.7
Often	2	1.0	4	6.3
Very often	3	1.6	20	29.1
Not disclosed	1	0.7	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=107) who responded that they sometimes, often, or very often, felt as though someone was controlling their actions while they were gambling in the past 12 months were then asked with which type of gambling activity this usually had occurred. Overall, 62.5% (n=70) of respondents stated that this had occurred while they were playing on poker machines. The responses are in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12: Felt like someone else controlling actions, aged 18 years and over

Type of gambling	n	%
Poker machines	70	65.2
Combination of two or more activities	5	4.2
Horse or dog racing	4	3.9
Table games at casino	2	2.0
Sporting events	1	0.8
Internet	1	0.6
Scratch tickets	1	0.6
All	3	2.5
Don't know	1	0.6
None	21	19.6
Total	107	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

CHAPTER 7: AWARENESS OF GAMBLING HELP

7.1 Introduction

All respondents aged 18 years and over were asked some general questions about gambling.

7.2 Awareness of gambling help

7.2.1 Overall number of services

A selected number were asked which services in South Australia they were aware of that assist people with gambling problems. This group (n=17091) was made up of respondents who did not gamble, and those:

- with a score greater than or equal to 3;
- those who scored less than 3 on the CPGI, but 5 or more on the self-rating scale; and
- who had agreed to continue answering questions.

The responses are summarised below in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Services to assist people with gambling problems*

Support services	n	%
Gambling Help Line	5225	30.6
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	4473	26.2
Salvation Army	333	1.9
Nick Xenophon	226	1.3
Anglicare	213	1.2
Gambling venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	172	1.0
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	154	0.9
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	152	0.9
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	128	0.7
Church	116	0.7
Break Even Counselling	101	0.6
Break Even	73	0.4
Centacare	64	0.4
Doctor/GP	52	0.3
Relationships Australia/Cope	51	0.3
Ban from venue	45	0.3
Brochures/stickers/cards	42	0.2
Advertising/TV/website	41	0.2
Community health centres/community groups/local council	40	0.2
Independent Gambling Authority	35	0.2
Flinders Medical Centre	26	0.2
Government	25	0.1
Telephone book	14	0.1
Centre for Anxiety and Related Disorders	13	0.1
Child and Youth Health	12	0.1
Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers	12	0.1
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	11	0.1
Vietnamese Community in Australia	9	0.1
Take away/reduce machines	8	0.05
Drug and alcohol rehabilitation	4	0.02
P.E.A.C.E (Personal Education and Community Empowerment)	4	0.02
Family and friends	3	0.02
Cambodian Association	2	0.01
Overseas Chinese Association	1	0.01
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	240	1.4
Other responses	40	0.2
Can't remember name	3563	20.8
None	3646	21.3

* Multiple responses possible

The number of services that respondents (n=17091) were able to nominate was also examined. Overall:

- 47.6% (n=8139) were able to name one service;
- 42.1% (n=7201) could not remember the name of a single service, or could not name any; while
- the remainder were able to name more than one service.

The responses are summarised in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Number of services nominated by respondents

Number of support services	n	%
None/can't remember name	7201	42.1
1	8139	47.6
2	1384	8.1
3	263	1.5
4	71	0.4
5	25	0.1
6	6	0.04
8	1	0.002
11	1	0.005
15	1	0.005
Total	17091	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The study then examined other services that respondents had nominated, in addition to the Gambling Helpline (30.6%, n=5225) and Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous (26.2%, n=4473). These responses are in Section 7.2.2 and Section 7.2.3.

7.2.2 Respondents who nominated the Gambling Help Line

The Gambling Helpline was the service most frequently nominated by respondents (30.6%, n=5225). Of those who nominated the Gambling Help Line (n=5225), their responses were examined further to determine how many other services they cited. The results are summarised in Table 7.3, with 21.1% (n=1105) naming at least one additional service apart from the Helpline.

Table 7.3: Number of services nominated by respondents who cited the Gambling Help Line

Number of support services	n	%
1	4120	78.9
2	891	17.1
3	153	2.9
4	40	0.8
5	15	0.3
6	4	0.1
8	1	0.008
11	1	0.02
15	1	0.02
Total	5225	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

These responses (21.1%, n=1105) were examined to identify the other services nominated. Overall, 57.8% of these respondents also nominated Gamblers Anonymous/ Pokies Anonymous. The responses are in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Other services nominated by respondents who nominated the Gambling Help Line*

Support services	n	%
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	639	57.8
Salvation Army	98	8.8
Anglicare	59	5.3
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	56	5.1
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	52	4.7
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	46	4.1
Break Even Counselling	45	4.1
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	44	4.0
Church	35	3.1
Nick Xenophon	30	2.7
Doctor/GP	26	2.4
Break Even	25	2.3
Ban from venue	25	2.2
Centacare	20	1.8
Community health centres/community groups/local council	17	1.5
Advertising/TV website	12	1.1
Independent Gambling Authority	12	1.1
Brochures/stickers/cards	11	1.0
Flinders Medical Centre	11	1.0
Child and Youth Health	10	0.9
Centre for Anxiety and Related Disorders	8	0.7
Relationships Australia/Cope	8	0.7
Telephone book	8	0.7
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	7	0.6
Take away/reduce machines	4	0.4
Vietnamese Community in Australia	3	0.3
Cambodian Association	2	0.2
Drug and alcohol rehabilitation	1	0.1
Family and friends	1	0.1
Government	1	0.1
Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers	1	0.1
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	90	8.2
Other	9	0.8
Can't remember name	2	0.2

* Multiple responses possible

7.2.3 Respondents who nominated Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous

Gamblers Anonymous/ Pokies Anonymous was the second most frequently nominated service (26.2%, n=4473). Those responses (n=4473) were examined further to determine how many other services they had nominated. The results are summarised in Table 7.5, with 25.9% (n=1158) naming at least one additional service apart from Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous.

Table 7.5: Number of services nominated by respondents who cited Gamblers Anonymous or Pokies Anonymous

Number of support services	n	%
1	3315	74.1
2	914	20.4
3	181	4.1
4	38	0.8
5	20	0.4
6	4	0.1
8	1	0.01
15	1	0.02
Total	4473	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

These responses (25.9%, n=1158) were further examined to identify the other services nominated. Of these, 55.1% also nominated the Gambling Help Line. The responses are in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Other services nominated by respondents who cited Gamblers Anonymous or Pokies Anonymous*

Support services	n	%
Gambling Help Line	639	55.1
Salvation Army	144	12.4
Anglicare	92	8.0
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	61	5.3
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	58	5.0
Church	57	4.9
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	54	4.6
Nick Xenophon	51	4.4
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	48	4.2
Break Even Counselling	30	2.6
Doctor/ GP	27	2.4
Centacare	25	2.2
Break Even	16	1.4
Ban from venue	14	1.2
Community health centres/community groups/local council	14	1.2
Relationships Australia/ Cope	13	1.1
Flinders Medical Centre	10	0.9
Brochures/stickers/cards	10	0.8
Government	10	0.8
Independent Gambling Authority	10	0.8
Take away/reduce machines	8	0.05
Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers	4	0.4
Telephone book	4	0.4
Vietnamese Community in Australia	4	0.4
Advertising/TV/website	4	0.3
Child and Youth Health	3	0.3
Cambodian Association	2	0.2
Centre for Anxiety and Related Disorders	1	0.1
Drug and alcohol rehabilitation	1	0.1
Family and friends	1	0.1
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	1	0.1
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	76	6.6
Other	10	0.9
Can't remember name	6	0.5

* Multiple responses possible

7.3 Support services nominated in relation to area of residence

The area of residence of respondents was examined in relation to the gambling support services that they nominated. The responses are presented in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7: Services nominated by respondents to assist people with gambling problems, by area of residence*

Support services	Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern		Country North/Country South	
	n	%	n	%
Gambling Help Line	4027	31.2	1198	28.7
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	3438	26.6	1035	24.8
Salvation Army	270	2.1	63	1.5
Nick Xenophon	180	1.4	45	1.1
Anglicare	174	1.3	40	1.0
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	152	1.2	20	0.5
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	110	0.8	44	1.1
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	105	0.8	22	0.5
Church	89	0.7	27	0.7
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	82	0.6	69	1.7
Break Even Counselling	74	0.6	27	0.6
Break Even	46	0.4	26	0.6
Relationships Australia/Cope	44	0.3	7	0.2
Doctor/GP	39	0.3	13	0.3
Advertising/TV/website	38	0.3	3	0.1
Centacare	36	0.3	28	0.7
Ban from venue	32	0.2	13	0.3
Community health centres/community groups/local council	32	0.2	8	0.2
Independent Gambling Authority	30	0.2	5	0.1
Brochures/stickers/cards	28	0.2	14	0.3
Flinders Medical Centre	25	0.2	1	0.02

* Multiple responses possible

Table 7.7: Services nominated by respondents to assist people with gambling problems, by area of residence (cont.)*

Support services	Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern		Country North/Country South	
	n	%	n	%
Government	18	0.1	7	0.2
Centre for Anxiety and Related Disorders	12	0.1	1	0.03
Telephone book	12	0.1	3	0.1
Child and Youth Health	9	0.1	3	0.1
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	9	0.1	2	0.1
Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers	8	0.1	4	0.1
Vietnamese Community in Australia	8	0.1	1	0.03
Take away/reduce machines	7	0.1	1	0.03
P.E.A.C.E (Personal Education and Community Empowerment)	4	0.03	-	-
Drug and alcohol rehabilitation	3	0.03	-	-
Cambodian Association	2	0.02	-	-
Family and friends	1	0.01	1	0.03
Overseas Chinese Association	1	0.01	-	-
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	189	1.5	51	1.2
Other	32	0.2	8	0.2
Can't remember name	2635	20.4	929	22.2
None	2696	20.9	950	22.8

* Multiple responses possible

7.4 Support services nominated by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers

The services nominated by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers, that is, respondents who had a CPGI score of greater than or equal to three, were also examined. Overall, the service named most often by moderate and high risk frequent gamblers was the Gambling Help Line (61.2% and 46.8% respectively). The responses are in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Services nominated by respondents to assist people with gambling problems, moderate and high risk gamblers*

Support services	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Gambling Help Line	106	61.2	32	46.8
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	43	24.8	23	34.7
Independent Gambling Authority	5	2.8	-	-
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	4	2.4	-	-
Ban from venue	4	2.3	-	-
Relationships Australia/Cope	3	2.0	-	-
Salvation Army	3	1.9	1	1.0
Brochures/stickers/cards	3	1.8	-	-
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	3	1.8	4	5.2
Break Even Counselling	3	1.6	3	3.9
Break Even	2	1.2	4	6.1
Church	2	1.0	-	-
Nick Xenophon	2	0.9	-	-
Anglicare	1	0.8	3	3.8
Doctor/ GP	1	0.7	-	-
Advertising/TV/website	1	0.6	-	-
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	1	0.2	1	0.9
Centre for Anxiety and Related Disorders	-	-	8	12.0
Flinders Medical Centre	-	-	1	1.3
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	-	-	6	8.7
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	-	-	3	4.3
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	1	0.6	1	1.1
Other	1	0.4	-	-
Can't remember name	24	14.1	8	11.3
None	6	3.4	4	5.6

* Multiple responses possible

7.5 Banned from gambling venue

All respondents previously identified as moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, that is, respondents who had a CPGI score of greater than or equal to three, and who agreed to continue to answer questions regarding their gambling, (n=240) were asked if they had ever tried banning (also known as barring or self-exclusion) themselves from a gambling venue. Overall, 19.2% of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers stated that they had tried to ban themselves from a gambling venue. The responses are in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Proportion of respondents, moderate or high risk frequent gamblers, who have tried to ban themselves from a gambling venue

Banned from gambling venue	n	%
Yes	46	19.2
No	193	80.3
Not disclosed	1	0.5
Total	240	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The responses were examined to identify the proportion of moderate or high risk frequent gamblers who stated that they had tried to ban themselves from a venue. Of the respondents identified as moderate risk frequent gamblers, 14.4% (n=25) had tried to ban themselves from a venue, compared to 31.5% (n=21) of the high risk frequent gamblers. The responses are summarised in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10: Ban from gambling venue, moderate and high risk frequent gambler

Banned from gambling venue	Moderate risk frequent gambler		High risk frequent gambler	
	n	%	n	%
Yes	25	14.4	21	31.5
No	147	84.8	46	68.5
Not disclosed	1	0.7	-	-
Total	173	100.0	67	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

CHAPTER 8: GAMBLING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16 AND 17 YEARS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the prevalence of each type of gambling activity for respondents aged 16 and 17 years of age (n=605). The responses by 16 and 17 year olds have been weighted to the South Australian population and thus are reflective of this age group in South Australia.

8.2 Types of gambling

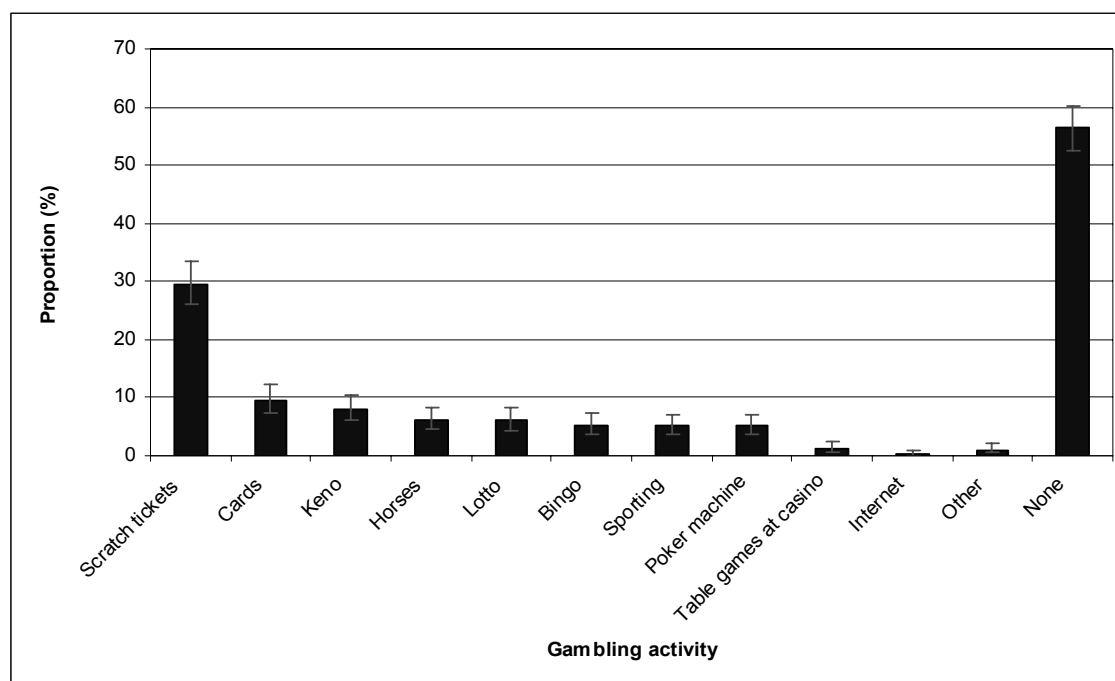
All respondents aged 16 and 17 years (n=605) were asked to self report on their participation in any of the listed gambling activities over the past 12 months (Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1). This age group was surveyed because young people in South Australia aged 16 years and over are able to legally participate in various lottery products such as Instant Scratchies, lotto, Keno, Powerball etc. The most common form of gambling was scratch tickets (29.6%). This was followed by games played privately for money, such as cards or mah-jongg (9.6%).

Table 8.1: Summary of the prevalence of each form of gambling in the last 12 months, 16 and 17 year olds*

Gambling activity	n	% (95% CI)
Played instant scratch tickets	179	29.6 (26.1 - 33.4)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	58	9.6 (7.5 - 12.2)
Played Keno	49	8.0 (6.1 - 10.5)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	37	6.2 (4.5 - 8.4)
Played lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Pools or Super 66	36	6.0 (4.4 - 8.2)
Played bingo at a club or hall	32	5.2 (3.7 - 7.3)
Played poker machines or gaming machines	31	5.1 (3.6 - 7.2)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	31	5.1 (3.6 - 7.1)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	7	1.2 (0.6 - 2.5)
Gambled on the Internet	1	0.2 (0.1 - 1.0)
Gambled via Pay TV	-	-
Played any other gambling activity – excluding raffles or sweeps	6	1.0 (0.5 - 2.2)
None of the above	341	56.4 (52.5 - 60.3)

* Multiple responses possible

Figure 8.1: Prevalence of each type of gambling activity among young people, aged 16 and 17 years



8.3 Gambling activity in the past 12 months among 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 43.6% (n=263) of 16 and 17 year olds had participated in one of the nominated activities in the past 12 months. The responses are summarised in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Prevalence of undertaking a gambling activity in the past 12 months, 16 and 17 years

Prevalence of gamblers	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	341	56.4 (52.5 - 60.3)
Gambled in the last 12 months	263	43.6 (39.7 - 47.5)
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The demographic profile of those aged 16 and 17 years who did, and did not, gamble in the past 12 months is summarised in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Demographic profile of 16 and 17 year olds who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	136	45.5	163	54.5
Female	127	41.6	178	58.4
Area of residence				
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	191	42.8	255	57.2
Country North/Country South	73	45.8	86	54.2
Area of residence (region)				
Northern	39	36.0	70	64.0
Western	25	33.0	51	67.0
Eastern	55	44.9	67	55.1
Southern	71	51.6	67	48.4
Country North	32	42.2	43	57.8
Country South	41	49.1	43	50.9
Household size (16 years and over)				
1 adult	2	57.0 #	1	43.0 #
2 adults	26	44.0	34	56.0
3 adults	127	43.8	163	56.2
4 or more adults	108	43.0	143	57.0
Children (less than 16 years) living in household				
None	130	49.1 ↑	135	50.9 ↓
One or more children	133	39.2 ↓	206	60.8 ↑
Marital status				
Married/de facto	3	100.0 #	-	-
Never married	259	43.1	341	56.9
Not disclosed	2	100.0 #	-	-
Overall	263	43.6	341	56.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 8.3: Demographic profile of 16 and 17 year olds who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Highest educational qualification obtained				
Secondary	258	44.1	328	55.9
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	5	27.9	14	72.1
Country of birth				
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	239	43.7	308	56.3
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4	25.8 #	11	74.2
UK/Ireland	7	81.6	2	18.4 #
Other	13	38.9	21	61.1
Main language spoken at home				
English	253	44.6	315	55.4
Other	10	28.0	26	72.0
Work status				
Employed full time	15	56.9	12	43.1
Employed part time	52	63.6 ↑	30	36.4 ↓
Unemployed	10	38.7	16	61.3
Student/other	186	39.6 ↓	284	60.4 ↑
Overall	263	43.6	341	56.4

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 8.3: Demographic profile of 16 and 17 year olds who did, and did not, participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months (cont.)

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Housing dwelling status				
Owned or being purchased by occupants	221	44.8	273	55.2
Rented from Housing Trust	11	31.7	24	68.3
Rented privately	19	39.0	29	61.0
Other	12	50.0	12	50.0
Not disclosed	-	-	3	100.0 #
Gross annual household income				
Less than \$12,000	2	43.4 #	3	56.6 #
\$12,001 to \$20,000	9	78.1 ↑	2	21.9 #
\$20,001 to \$40,000	19	43.2	25	56.8
\$40,001 to \$60,000	25	43.2	33	56.8
\$60,001 to \$80,000	27	63.4 ↑	16	36.6 ↓
More than \$80,000	28	73.4 ↑	10	26.6 ↓
Don't know/not stated	154	37.9 ↓	253	62.1 ↑
Overall	263	43.6	341	56.4
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)				
No	161	40.6	236	59.4
Yes	35	35.4	64	64.6
Overall	196	39.5	300	60.5

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

8.4 Time spent on gambling activities, 16 and 17 year olds

The time that each respondent aged 16 to 17 years spent on each gambling activity was identified to determine the frequency of gambling. However, the results were approached in the same way as those of respondents aged 18 years and over, in that the time spent playing lotteries or bingo was not used in determining gambling frequency (Section 3.2.5 and 3.2.18). The time spent on the remaining activities is summarised below (Table 8.4).

8.4.1 Frequency of playing instant scratch tickets, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 29.6% (n=179) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents identified that they played instant scratch tickets. Of these, 40.4% (n=72) played instant scratch tickets less than once a month, but more than yearly. The frequency of playing is summarised in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: The frequency of playing instant scratch tickets, 16 and 17 year olds who played instant scratch tickets

Frequency of playing scratch tickets	n	%
More than once a week	4	2.3
Once a week	12	6.7
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	10	5.6
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	26	14.8
Less than once a month but more than yearly	72	40.4
Once a year	47	26.5
Can't say/not disclosed	7	3.7
Total	179	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 12.0% played instant scratch tickets less than once a month but more than yearly. The results are summarised in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: The frequency of playing instant scratch tickets, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of playing scratch tickets	n	%
More than once a week	4	0.7
Once a week	12	2.0
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	10	1.7
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	26	4.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	72	12.0
Once a year	47	7.8
Can't say/not disclosed	7	1.1
Respondents who did not play scratch tickets	426	70.4
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.2 Frequency of playing Keno, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 8.0% (n=49) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents stated that they played Keno. Of these, 36.2% (n=18) played Keno less than once a month but more than yearly. Table 8.6 summarises the playing frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who played Keno.

Table 8.6: The frequency of playing Keno, 16 and 17 year olds who played Keno

Frequency of playing Keno	n	%
Once a week	4	8.2
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	6	11.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	10	21.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	18	36.2
Once a year	11	22.4
Total	49	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of 16 and 17 year old respondents, 2.9% purchased Keno tickets less than once a month but more than yearly. The results are summarised in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: The frequency of playing Keno, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of playing Keno	n	%
Once a week	4	0.7
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	6	1.0
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	10	1.7
Less than once a month but more than yearly	18	2.9
Once a year	11	1.8
Respondents who did not play Keno	556	92.0
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.3 Frequency of playing cards or mah-jongg privately for money, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 9.6% (n=58) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents stated that they played cards or mah-jongg privately for money. Of these, 50.7% (n=29) played cards or mah-jongg less than once a month but more than yearly. Table 8.8 summarises the playing frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money.

Table 8.8: The frequency of playing cards or mah-jongg privately for money, 16 and 17 year olds who participated in this form of gambling

Frequency of playing cards or mah-jongg	n	%
Once a week	8	14.1
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	3	5.2
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	9	15.2
Less than once a month but more than yearly	29	50.7
Once a year	9	14.8
Total	58	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 4.9% played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money less than once a month but more than yearly. The results are summarised in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: The frequency of playing cards, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of playing cards or mah-jongg	n	%
Once a week	8	1.4
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	3	0.5
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	9	1.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	29	4.9
Once a year	9	1.4
Respondents who did not play cards	547	90.4
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.4 Frequency of betting on horses or greyhounds, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 6.2% (n=37) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents identified that they gambled on horses or greyhounds (excluding sweeps). Of these, 35.5% (n=13) bet on horses or greyhounds less than once a month but more than yearly, and 48.0% (n=18) did so once a year. Table 8.10 summarises the playing frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who bet on horses or greyhounds.

Table 8.10: The frequency of betting on horses or greyhounds, 16 and 17 years who bet on horses or greyhounds

Frequency of betting on horses or greyhounds	n	%
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	4	9.9
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	2	5.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	13	35.5
Once a year	18	48.0
Can't say/not disclosed	1	1.2
Total	37	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 2.2% bet on horses or greyhounds less than once a month but more than yearly, and 3.0% did so once a year. The results are summarised in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11: The frequency of betting on horses or greyhounds, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of betting on horses or greyhounds	n	%
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	4	0.6
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	2	0.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	13	2.2
Once a year	18	3.0
Can't say/not disclosed	1	0.1
Respondents who did not bet on horses or greyhounds	567	93.8
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.5 Frequency of gambling on sporting events, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 5.1% (n=31) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents identified that they gambled on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis. Of these, 37.7% (n=12) bet on sporting events less than once a month but more than yearly, and 51.6% (n=16) did so once a year. Table 8.12 summarises the betting frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who gambled on sporting events.

Table 8.12: The frequency of gambling on sporting events, 16 and 17 years who bet on sporting events

Frequency of gambling on sporting events	n	%
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	1	4.3
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	2	6.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	12	37.7
Once a year	16	51.6
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of all respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 1.9% of all 16 and 17 year olds gambled on sporting events less than once a month but more than yearly, and 2.6% did so once a year. The results are summarised in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: The frequency of gambling on sporting events, all 16 and 17 year olds

Frequency of gambling on sporting events	n	%
Less than weekly but at least fortnightly	1	0.2
Less than fortnightly but at least monthly	2	0.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	12	1.9
Once a year	16	2.6
Respondents who did not gamble on sporting events	574	94.9
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.6 Frequency of gambling on poker machines, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 5.1% (n=31) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents identified that they played poker machines. Of these, 37.9% (n=12) gambled on poker machines less than once a month but more than yearly, and 50.6% (n=16) did so once a year. Table 8.14 summarises the playing frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who gambled on poker machines.

Table 8.14: The frequency of gambling on poker machines, 16 and 17 years who played poker machines

Frequency of playing poker machines	n	%
Once a week	4	11.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	12	37.9
Once a year	16	50.6
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 1.9% gambled on poker machines less than once a month but more than yearly, and 2.6% did so once a year. The results are summarised in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15: The frequency of gambling on poker machines, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of playing poker machines	n	%
Once a week	4	0.6
Less than once a month but more than yearly	12	1.9
Once a year	16	2.6
Respondents who did not gamble on poker machines	574	94.9
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.7 Frequency of playing table games at the casino, 16 and 17 year olds

Overall, 1.2% (n=7) of all 16 and 17 year old respondents identified that they played table games at the casino. Of these, 62.6% (n=5) played table games at the casino less than once a month but more than yearly, and 37.4% (n=3) once a year. Table 8.16 summarises the playing frequency of young people aged 16 and 17 years of age who played table games at the casino.

Table 8.16: The frequency of playing table games at the casino, 16 and 17 years who played table games at a casino

Frequency of playing table games at a casino	n	%
Less than once a month but more than yearly	5	62.6
Once a year	3	37.4
Total	7	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Of the total number of respondents aged 16 and 17 years, 0.8% played table games at the casino less than once a month but more than yearly, and 0.5% did so once a year. The results are summarised in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: The frequency of playing table games at the casino, all 16 and 17 year old respondents

Frequency of playing table games at a casino	n	%
Less than once a month but more than yearly	5	0.8
Once a year	3	0.5
Respondents did not play table games at the casino	597	98.8
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.4.8 Time spent gambling on the Internet, 16 and 17 year olds

The one respondent aged between 16 and 17 years who gambled on the Internet, did so once a year.

8.5 Where undertake gambling activities, 16 and 17 years

Those respondents aged 16 to 17 years who:

- bet on horse or greyhound races;
- bet on sporting events; or
- played Keno;

were also asked where they had mainly participated in that activity.

Overall, of respondents aged 16 and 17 years who bet on horses or greyhounds, 35.7% did so at a stand alone TAB. The responses are summarised in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Where mainly bet on horse or greyhound races, 16 and 17 years who bet on horses or greyhounds

Location	n	%
At race track	8	21.8
At a hotel	10	27.5
At a stand alone TAB	13	35.7
Via the phone	2	5.3
Family member/friend	2	4.4
Don't know/can't remember	2	5.3
Total	37	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, of 16 and 17 year olds who played Keno, 60.6% did so at a newsagent or lottery kiosk. The responses are summarised in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19: Where mainly bet on Keno, 16 and 17 years who played Keno

Location	n	%
At a hotel	19	39.4
At a newsagent/lottery kiosk	29	60.6
Total	49	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Overall, of 16 and 17 year olds who bet on sporting events, 39.9% did so with family, friends or privately. The responses are summarised in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20: Where mainly bet on sporting events, 16 and 17 years who bet on sporting events

Location	n	%
At a hotel	6	19.1
At a stand alone TAB	6	19.6
At the event	4	13.2
With family/friends/privately	12	39.9
Don't know/can't remember	3	8.2
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.6 Poker machines and young people

Respondents aged 16 to 17 years who reported that they had played poker machines in the past year (n=31) were asked a series of more detailed questions about the machines they had used. The responses are summarised in the following sections.

8.6.1 Where play poker machines, 16 and 17 years

Respondents (n=31) were asked where they mainly bet on poker machines. The responses are in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21: Where play poker or gaming machines, 16 and 17 years

Location	n	%
At a club	2	6.6
At a hotel	24	79.1
At a casino	3	9.0
Don't know/can't remember	2	5.4
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.6.2 Name and kind of machine played, 16 and 17 years

Respondents (n=31) were asked what kind of machine they usually played. The responses are summarised in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22: Kind of machine usually played, 16 and 17 years

Kind of machine	n	%
1 cent machine	15	48.4
2 cent machine	5	17.4
\$1 machine	3	11.2
Don't know	7	23.0
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents (n=31) were then asked the name or theme of their favourite machine. The responses are summarised in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23: Favourite machine name or theme, 16 and 17 years

Favourite machine name or theme	n	%
Dolphin Treasure/Double Dolphin/Dolphin machine	4	14.3
Red Baron	2	6.4
Play anything	11	35.4
No loyalty	8	24.9
Don't know	6	19.0
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.6.3 Rewards and patterns of play, 16 and 17 years

All respondents aged 16 and 17 years who played poker machines (n=31) were asked if they use loyalty or rewards cards when they play gaming machines. All respondents stated that they did not use loyalty or rewards cards (100.0%, n=31).

Respondents (n=31) were asked how often they bet more than one line at each press. The responses are summarised in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24: How often bet more than one line, 16 and 17 years

How often bet more than one line	n	%
Never	4	13.1
Rarely	8	26.6
Sometimes	8	27.0
Often	1	3.6
Always	8	24.3
Can't say	2	5.4
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated that they rarely, sometimes, often, or always bet more than one line (n=25), were then asked how many lines they play. The responses are in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25: Number of lines played, 16 and 17 years

How many lines	n	%
1 to 5 lines	10	40.2
6 to 10 lines	5	18.9
11 to 20 lines	5	18.4
21 lines to 30 lines	4	15.9
Don't know/not disclosed	2	6.6
Total	25	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

All respondents aged 16 and 17 years who played poker machines (n=31) were then asked how often they bet more than one credit per line. The responses are in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26: How often bet more than one credit, 16 and 17 years

How often bet more than one credit	n	%
Never	7	21.5
Rarely	7	23.9
Sometimes	12	37.7
Often	1	4.3
Always	2	7.2
Can't say	2	5.4
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents, who stated that they rarely, sometimes, often, or always play more than one credit (n=23), were then asked how many credits they play. The responses are in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27: How many credits usually play, 16 to 17 years

How many credits	n	%
1 to 5 credits	12	51.2
11 to 19 credits	2	8.8
20 credits (or more)	4	17.6
Don't know/not disclosed	5	22.5
Total	23	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents aged 16 and 17 years who played on poker machines (n=31) were asked if they ever increased their bets when they were losing. The responses are summarised in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28: Increased bets when losing, 16 and 17 years

Increased bets when losing	n	%
Never	24	79.2
Rarely	3	8.6
Sometimes	2	5.8
Always	2	6.4
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Respondents who stated that they rarely, sometimes, or always, increased their bets when losing (n=6), were then asked how long their losing streak would need to be before they increased their bets. Of these respondents:

- 69.1% (n=4) stated that the losing streak would have to be between zero and five minutes; and
- 30.9% (n=2) said they did not know how long their losing streak would need to be before increasing their bets.

Respondents who stated that they would increase their bets (n=6) were then asked by how much they would increase them. Of these respondents, 41.1% (n=3) would increase their bets by less than double, and 58.9% (n=4) would double their bets.

All respondents (n=31) were then asked how many times they had lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling. The responses are in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29: How many times lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling, 16 and 17 years

Number of times lost \$50 or more	n	%
Never	26	85.1
Between 1 and 5 times	2	7.8
Between 21 and 50 times	2	7.2
Total	31	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.7 Frequent gamblers aged 16 and 17 years of age

Frequent gamblers were determined to be those respondents aged 16 and 17 years who gambled at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lotteries or bingo. Over the preceding 12 months, 43.6% (n=263) had participated in some form of gambling activity; however, only 8.0% (n=48) of these were classified as frequent gamblers. The prevalence is summarised in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30: Prevalence of frequent gamblers, 16 and 17 years

Prevalence of frequent gamblers	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	341	56.4 (52.5 - 60.3)
Gambled in the last 12 months but not frequently (or on lotto or bingo only)	215	35.6 (31.9 - 39.5)
Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly	14	2.4 (1.4 - 3.9)
Gambled weekly or more often	34	5.6 (4.0 - 7.7)
Total	605	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The demographic profile of those who gambled at least fortnightly (n=48) is presented in Table 8.31.

Table 8.31: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers, 16 and 17 years

Variable	Gambled at least fortnightly	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	28	9.5
Female	20	6.5
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	36	8.1
Country North/Country South	12	7.5
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	7	6.3
Western	5	6.8
Eastern	14	11.7
Southern	10	7.1
Country North	5	6.1
Country South	7	8.8
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	1	41.4 #
2 adults	8	14.1
3 adults	17	5.8
4 or more adults	22	8.6
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	27	10.3
One or more children	21	6.2
Marital status		
Married/de facto	3	100.0 #
Never married	46	7.6 ↓
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	47	8.0
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	1	6.9 #
Main language spoken at home		
English	45	7.8
Other	4	10.0 #
Overall	48	8.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table 8.31: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers, 16 and 17 years (cont.)

Variable	Gambled at least fortnightly	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	42	7.7
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	7.4 #
UK/Ireland	2	22.0 #
Other	3	8.2 #
Work status		
Employed full time	5	17.2
Employed part time	11	13.2
Unemployed	3	11.7 #
Student/other	30	6.3 ↓
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	34	6.9 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	2	6.5 #
Rented privately	10	21.6 ↑
Other	1	5.7 #
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	2	43.4 #
\$12,001 to \$20,000	-	-
\$20,001 to \$40,000	8	17.5 ↑
\$40,001 to \$60,000	2	3.4 #
\$60,001 to \$80,000	8	17.7 ↑
More than \$80,000	5	12.1
Don't know/not stated	24	6.0 ↓
Overall	48	8.0
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	21	5.2 ↓
Yes	12	12.3 ↑
Overall	33	6.6

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

8.8 Types of activities undertaken by frequent gamblers aged 16 and 17 years

The survey examined the types of gambling activities of fortnightly (n=14) and weekly gamblers (n=34) aged 16 to 17 years. As the response summary in Table 8.32 shows, the most common activity was playing scratch tickets.

Table 8.32: Types of gambling activities undertaken by fortnightly and weekly gamblers, 16 and 17 years*

Gambling activity	Gambled at least fortnightly but less than weekly		Gambled weekly or more often	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Played instant scratch tickets	11	78.7 (52.9 - 92.4)	30	87.6 (72.5 - 94.9)
Played Keno	3	21.5 (7.7 - 47.3)	13	39.9 (25.3 - 56.6)
Played lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66	2	15.4 (4.6 - 40.8)	9	25.9 (14.2 - 42.6)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place	4	27.3 (11.1 - 53.0)	16	46.4 (30.8 - 62.7)
Played bingo at a club or hall	1	6.4 (1.1 - 30.1)	3	9.4 (3.4 - 23.8)
Bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps	5	32.3 (14.2 - 57.8)	15	43.8 (28.5 - 60.3)
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	2	15.6 (4.7 - 41.0)	9	28.1 (15.8 - 44.9)
Played poker machines or gaming machines	2	15.6 (4.7 - 41.0)	8	24.5 (13.1 - 41.1)
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	-	-	3	9.1 (3.2 - 23.4)

* Multiple responses possible

8.9 Identification of problem gamblers

The national definition of problem gambling (Neal et al⁴) defines it as ‘being characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling, which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler, for others, or for the community’.

Frequent gamblers (n=48)—defined as respondents aged 16 and 17 years of age who gambled regularly, at least once a fortnight, on all types of gambling excluding lotteries or bingo—were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether they had a serious gambling problem.

8.9.1 Adolescent Problem Gambling Measure (DSM IV-J)

Problem gamblers aged 16 and 17 years were identified using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Version IV, Juvenile Criteria (DSM IV-J)¹⁰. The DSM IV-J consists of 12 questions which are presented in Table 8.33.

Table 8.33: DSM IV-J – questions and response categories, 16 and 17 years

Question	n	%
The following questions refer to the ways people gamble and how people feel while gambling. Thinking about the last 12 months, please indicate yes or no to the statements which apply to your own gambling in the last 12 months		
1 Do you often find yourself thinking about gambling activities at odd times of the day and/or planning the next time you will play?		
Yes	6	12.5
No	42	87.5
2 Do you lie to your family or friends, or hide how much you gamble?		
Yes	-	-
No	48	100.0
3 After spending money on gambling activities, do you play again another day to try and win your money back (more than half the time)?		
Yes	6	12.5
No	42	87.5
4 In the past year, have you spent your school lunch money or money for bus fares, on gambling activities?		
Yes	4	7.9
No	44	92.1
5 In the past year, have you taken money from someone you live with, without their knowing, to gamble?		
Yes	-	-
No	48	100.0
6 Do you ever gamble as a way of escaping problems?		
Yes	4	8.4
No	44	91.6
Total	48	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

Table 8.33: DSM IV-J – questions and response categories, 16 and 17 years (cont.)

Question	n	%
7 Do you find you need to spend more and more money on gambling activities?		
Yes	-	-
No	48	100.0
8 In the past year, have you stolen money from outside the family, or shoplifted, to gamble?		
Yes	2	4.1
No	46	95.9
9 Do you become restless, tense, fed up or bad tempered when trying to cut down or stop gambling?		
Yes	4	9.1
No	44	90.9
10 In the past year, have you gone to someone for help with a serious money worry caused by participation in gambling?		
Yes	2	5.0
No	46	95.0
11 Have you fallen out with members of your family, or close friends, because of your gambling behaviour?		
Yes	4	7.6
No	45	92.4
12 In the past year, have you missed school to participate in gambling experiences (5 times or more)?		
Yes	2	5.0
No	46	95.0
Total	48	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

The DSM IV-J was scored by allocating 1 point for every 'yes' response. The points are then summed and if the score is greater than or equal to four, the respondent is classified as a problem gambler. The range of scores is summarised in Table 8.34.

Table 8.34: Distribution of the DSM IV-J scores, 16 and 17 years

Score	APGM classification	n	%
Score of 0-3	<i>Frequent and non-problem 16 and 17 year old gamblers</i>	42	87.5
0		40	83.7
1		2	3.7
Score of 4-12	<i>Frequent and problem 16 and 17 year old gamblers</i>	6	12.5
4		2	3.4
6		4	9.1
Total		48	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.10 Prevalence of problem gamblers

8.10.1 Derivation of problem gamblers

As described in the previous section, those 16 and 17 year olds who were identified as 'frequent' gamblers (that is, gambled at least fortnightly) were then asked the DSM IV-J. The DSM IV-J identifies respondents as a non-problem gambler (score < 4) and a problem gambler (score ≥ 4).

8.10.2 Prevalence of problem gambling as defined by the DSM IV-J

Overall, using the DSM IV-J, 1.0% (n=6) of 16 and 17 year olds respondents (n=605) were identified as problem gamblers. The responses are summarised in Table 8.35.

Table 8.35: Prevalence of levels of gambling as defined by the DSM IV-J, 16 and 17 years

Category	n	% (95% CI)	SA population aged 16 and 17 years ¹²
Non gambler	341	56.4 (52.4-60.3)	23192
Gambled but not frequent	215	35.6 (31.9-39.5)	14625
Frequent gambler but not a problem	42	7.0 (5.2-9.3)	2863
Problem gambler	6	1.0 (0.5-2.2)	410
Total	605	100.0	41091

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.11 The impact of gambling

Once respondents had completed the DSM IV-J, those with a score greater than or equal to four were asked if they were happy to answer some more questions about their gambling. Of the n=6 respondents who fulfilled these criteria, n=4 were prepared to answer questions regarding the impact of their gambling. Due to the small number of respondents, these results will not be reported on further.

8.12 Awareness of help seeking/ support services

8.12.1 Overall number of services

All respondents aged 16 and 17 years, except those who had declined to answer further questions regarding their gambling (n=603), were asked to identify services to help people with gambling problems. The responses are in Table 8.36.

Table 8.36: Services that respondents are aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems, 16 and 17 years*

Support service	n	%
Gambling Help Line	360	59.6
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	29	4.8
Ban from venue	6	1.0
Church	6	1.0
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	4	0.6
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	3	0.6
Break Even Counselling	3	0.5
Advertising/TV/website	2	0.3
Doctor/GP	2	0.3
Break Even	1	0.2
Centacare	1	0.2
Nick Xenophon	1	0.1
Anglicare	-	-
Cambodian Association	-	-
Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie	-	-
Centre for Anxiety Related Disorders	-	-
Independent Gambling Authority	-	-
Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers	-	-
Nunkawarrin Yunti	-	-
Overseas Chinese Association	-	-
P.E.A.C.E (Personal Education and Community Empowerment)	-	-
Relationships Australia/Cope	-	-
Salvation Army	-	-
Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission	-	-
Vietnamese Community in Australia	-	-
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	17	2.9
Other responses	2	0.3
Can't remember name	92	15.3
None of the above	122	20.3

* Multiple responses possible

The number of services that respondents (n=603) were able to nominate was examined. Overall, 58.3% (n=351) of respondents were able to name one service, and 35.6% (n=215) could not remember the name of a single service, or could not name any. The responses are summarised in Table 8.37.

Table 8.37: Number of services nominated by respondents, 16 and 17 years

Number of support services	n	%
0	215	35.6
1	351	58.3
2	29	4.8
3	7	1.2
5	1	0.2
Total	603	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

8.12.2 Respondents aged 16 and 17 years who nominated the Gambling Help Line

The Gambling Help Line was the service most frequently nominated by respondents (59.6%, n=360). The respondents who nominated the Gambling Help Line (n=360) were examined further to determine what other services they had nominated. The number of services nominated overall by these respondents is summarised in Table 8.38, with 10.3% (n=37) nominating at least one additional service apart from the Help Line.

Table 8.38: Number of other services named by respondents who nominated the Gambling Help Line, 16 and 17 years

Number of support services	n	%
1	322	89.7
2	29	8.0
3	7	1.9
5	1	0.4
Total	360	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

These respondents (10.3%, n=37) were then examined further to identify the other services they had nominated. Overall, 36.6% (n=14) of these respondents also nominated 'Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)', and 31.3% (n=12) also nominated Gamblers Anonymous/ Pokies Anonymous. The responses are in Table 8.39.

Table 8.39: Other services named by respondents who nominated the Gambling Help Line, 16 and 17 years*

Support service	n	%
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	12	31.3
Church	6	16.5
Ban from venue	4	12.0
Lifeline/Lifeline South East	4	9.8
Break Even Counselling	3	8.0
Break Even	1	3.7
Centacare	1	3.7
Gambling Venue services (e.g. Casino, Hotels Association)	1	3.7
Other counselling services (i.e. not elsewhere listed)	14	36.6
Other responses	2	4.5

* Multiple responses possible

Due to small numbers, there was no further examination of responses of 16 and 17 year olds to the gambling support services question.

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APPENDIX 1

October 2005

Dear Householder,

I am writing to ask you to take part in an important health, lifestyle and social survey being conducted by the South Australian Department of Health. Your responses to this survey will be used in improving the planning of government services in South Australia.

Your telephone number has been selected randomly from all telephone listings in the state and one of our interviewers will be contacting your household in the next few weeks. The interview will be conducted over the telephone and will take around 15 minutes. The interviewer will ask to speak to the person in the household who is 16 years and over and had the last birthday. **All information collected will be strictly confidential.**

We will use the results from the survey to obtain up to date information about South Australians. We can use this information to better plan and develop our services. We want to be more responsive to local needs and it is your response that will help us gain an accurate picture of your local community.

We hope that you will choose to take part in this survey. We rely on people's voluntary co-operation to produce information to help everyone understand what is happening in our community. The survey is voluntary, if you have any queries about the survey, please call the South Australian Population Health Study Hotline on **1800 635 352**.

I would like to thank you in advance for your support and participation in this important initiative.

Yours sincerely,

Associate Professor Anne Taylor
Manager
Population Research and Outcome Studies Unit

APPENDIX 2

GAMBLING SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE OCTOBER 2005

INTRODUCTION

Good My name is from the South Australian Department of Health. We are conducting an important health, lifestyle and social survey about South Australians.

You would have received a letter recently about the survey on behalf of the Department. Did you receive the letter?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |

Could I please speak with the person in the household, aged 16 and over, who was the last to have a birthday. *(Interviewer note: If required person is not available, ask for a suitable time to call back, record first name details for call back. If the respondent changes repeat the first paragraph of the introduction)*

I can assure you that all information given will remain confidential. The answers from all people interviewed will be gathered together and presented in a report. No individual answers will be passed on.

Interviewer select the appropriate type:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Respondent | [] |
| 2. Foreign language interviewer required | Enter language [] |
| 3. Refusal | Enter reasons [] |

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

As some of the next questions relate to certain groups of people only, could you please tell me ...

A.1 How old you are?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1. Enter age | ___ |
| 2. Not stated | [999] |

Sequence Guide: If A.1 < 999 Go to A.3

A.2 Which age group are you in? Would it be ...

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. 16 to 17 years | [] |
| 2. 18 to 24 years | [] |
| 3. 25 to 34 years | [] |
| 4. 35 to 44 years | [] |
| 5. 45 to 54 years | [] |
| 6. 55 to 64 years | [] |
| 7. 65 to 74 years | [] |
| 8. 75 years or over | [] |
| 9. Refused | [] |

A.3 Voice (ask if unsure)

- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. Male | [] |
| 2. Female | [] |

A.4 Including yourself how many people aged 16 and over live in this household?

(Single Response. Enter number of people 16 years and over)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. Enter number | ___ |
| 2. Not stated | [999] |

A.5 How many children under 16 years live in your household?

(Single Response. Enter number of people 16 years and under. Enter 0 if None)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. Enter number | ___ |
| 2. Not stated | [999] |

A.6 What is the Postcode of the house?

(Single Response. If postcode is not known enter 5999)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. Enter number | _____ |
|-----------------|-------|

Sequence Guide: If A.6 < 5999 Go E1

A.7 What town or suburb do you live in?

(Single Response. Enter town/suburb)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. Enter town/suburb | _____ |
|----------------------|-------|

E. GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

E.1 I am now going to read out a list of popular gambling activities. Could you please tell me which of these you have participated in during the last 12 months?

(Read Options, Multiple Response.
Interviewer note: Footy tipping in other category)

1. Played poker machines or gaming machines []
2. Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps []
3. Played instant scratch tickets []
4. Played lotto or any other Lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66, or Lottery []
5. Played Keno []
6. Played table games at a Casino such as Blackjack or Roulette []
7. Played bingo at a club or hall []
8. Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis []
9. Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place []
10. Gambled on the Internet []
11. Gambled via Pay TV []
12. Played any other Gambling activity [excluding raffles or sweeps] (specify) []
13. None of the above [] Go to Q.
14. Refused [] Go to Q.

Sequence Guide: If E.1.2 = 0 (not bet on horse or greyhound racing) Go to E.4.

E.2 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps?

(Single Response)

1. Week — —
2. Month — —
3. Year — —
4. Don't know/can't say []
5. Refused []

E.3 Where do you mainly bet on horse or greyhound races?

(Single response. Interviewer note:
Prompt if required)

1. At a race track []
2. At a hotel []
3. At a club []
4. At a stand alone TAB []
5. Via the Internet []
6. Via the phone []
7. Other (specify) []
8. Don't know/can't remember []
9. Refused []

E.4 Sequence Guide: If E.1.3 = 0 (not bought instant scratch tickets) Go to E.6

E.5 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you bought instant scratch tickets?

(Single Response)

1. Week — —
2. Month — —
3. Year — —
4. Don't know/Can't say []
5. Refused []

E.6 Sequence Guide: If E.1.5 = 0 (not played Keno) Go to E.9

E.7 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played Keno?

(Single Response)

1. Week — —
2. Month — —
3. Year — —
4. Don't know/Can't say []
5. Refused []

E.8 Where do you mainly bet on Keno?

(Single response)

1. At a club []
2. At a hotel []
3. At a casino []
4. At a newsagent/ Lottery kiosk []
5. Other (specify) []
6. Don't know/can't remember []
7. Refused []

E.9 Sequence Guide: If E.1.6 = 0 (not played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette) Go to E.11

E.10 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | — — |
| 2. Month | — — |
| 3. Year | — — |
| 4. Don't know/Can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.11 Sequence Guide: If E.1.8 = 0 (not bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis) Go to E.14.

E.12 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis?
(Interviewer note: includes online sports betting)

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | — — |
| 2. Month | — — |
| 3. Year | — — |
| 4. Don't know/Can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.13 Where do you mainly bet on sporting events?

(Single response. Interviewer note: Prompt if required)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. At a club | [] |
| 2. At a hotel | [] |
| 3. At a stand alone TAB | [] |
| 4. At the event | [] |
| 5. Via a TV channel | [] |
| 6. Via the Internet | [] |
| 7. Via the phone | [] |
| 8. Other (specify) | [] |
| 9. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 10. Refused | [] |

E.14 Sequence Guide: If E.1.9 = 0 (not played games like cards, or mah-jongg, privately for money at home or at any other place) Go to E.16.

E.15 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played games like cards, or mah-jongg, privately for money at home or at any other place?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | — — |
| 2. Month | — — |
| 3. Year | — — |
| 4. Don't know/Can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.16 Sequence Guide: If E.1.10 = 0 (not gambled on the Internet) Go to E.18

E.17 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you gambled on the Internet?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | — — |
| 2. Month | — — |
| 3. Year | — — |
| 4. Don't know/Can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.18 Sequence Guide: If E.1.11 = 0 (not gambled on Pay TV) Go to E.20

E.19 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you gambled on Pay TV?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | — — |
| 2. Month | — — |
| 3. Year | — — |
| 4. Don't know/can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.20 Sequence Guide: If E.1.1 = 0 (not played poker machines or gaming machines) Go to E.34

E.21 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played poker machines or gaming machines?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Week | ___ |
| 2. Month | ___ |
| 3. Year | ___ |
| 4. Don't know/Can't say | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.22 Where do you mainly bet on poker machines or gaming machines?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. At a club | [] |
| 2. At a hotel | [] |
| 3. At a casino | [] |
| 4. Other (<i>specify</i>) | [] |
| 5. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 6. Refused | [] |

E.23 What kind of machine do you usually play?

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 cent machine | [] |
| 2. 2 cent machine | [] |
| 3. 5 cent machine | [] |
| 4. 10 cent machine | [] |
| 5. 20 cent machine | [] |
| 6. 50 cent machine | [] |
| 7. \$1 machine | [] |
| 8. \$2 machine | [] |
| 9. Higher than \$2 machine | [] |
| 10. Don't know | [] |
| 11. Refused | [] |

E.24 What is the name or theme of your favourite machine (or machines)?

(Single response. *Interviewer note: record all favourite machines*)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. <i>Specify</i> | [] |
| 2. Play anything | [] |
| 3. No loyalty | [] |
| 4. Don't know | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

E.25 Do you use a loyalty or rewards card which you can use to earn bonus points when you play gaming machines?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

E.26 Do you bet more than one line at each press of the button? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Never | [] | Go to E.28 |
| 2. Rarely | [] | |
| 3. Sometimes | [] | |
| 4. Often | [] | |
| 5. Always | [] | |
| 6. Can't say | [] | Go to E.28 |
| 7. Refused | [] | Go to E.28 |

E.27 And how many lines do you usually play on those occasions?

(Single Response, Enter Number.

Interviewer note: Max number of lines is up to 30)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. Number of lines | ___ |
| 2. Don't know/can't say | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

E.28 Do you bet more than one credit per line? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Never | [] | Go to E.30 |
| 2. Rarely | [] | |
| 3. Sometimes | [] | |
| 4. Often | [] | |
| 5. Always | [] | |
| 6. Can't say | [] | Go to E.30 |
| 7. Refused | [] | Go to E.30 |

E.29 And how many credits per line do you usually play on those occasions?

(Single Response, Enter Number)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Number of credits per line | ___ |
| 2. Don't know | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

E.30 Do you ever increase your bets when you are losing? Would you say ...

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Never** ☐ Go to E.33
2. **Rarely** ☐
3. **Sometimes** ☐
4. **Often** ☐
5. **Always** ☐
6. Don't know ☐ Go to E.33
7. Refused ☐ Go to E.33

If age < 18 and gambles at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to G.

If age < 18 and does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to S.

E.31 How long would your losing streak need to be (in minutes) before increasing your bets?

(Enter number of minutes)

1. Number of minutes
2. Don't know ☐
3. Refused ☐

E.32 And by how much would you increase your bets on these occasions?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Less than double** ☐
2. **Double** ☐
3. **Triple** ☐
4. **4 times** ☐
5. **5 times** ☐
6. Other (specify) ☐
7. Don't know ☐
8. Refused ☐

E.33 In the last 12 months, how many times have you lost \$50 or more in a single day or session of gambling?

(Enter Number, Enter 999 if not known)

1. Number
2. Never ☐
3. Don't know ☐
4. Refused ☐

E.34 Sequence guide: If age ≥ 18 and if does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to Q.

If gambles on lotteries or bingo only. Go to Q.

If age ≥ 18 and does not gamble at least fortnightly on poker machines (E.1.1) Go to N.

F. CANADIAN PROBLEM GAMBLING INDEX

F.1 In the last 12 months, have you bet more than you could really afford to lose, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.2 In 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, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.3 In the last 12 months, when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.4 In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.5 In the last 12 months, have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.6 In the last 12 months, has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.7 In 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, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.8 In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

F.9 In the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Calculation of CPGI

Non-Problem, Low Risk, Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers are defined using the following scores for each of the responses to D1 to D9:

Never	0
Rarely	1
Sometimes	1
Often	2
Always	3

Don't know/can't remember	0
Refused	0

If CPGI is equal to 0, then this is a non-problem gambler.

If the CPGI is between 1 and less than 3, then this is a low risk gambler.

If the CPGI is 3 and less 8, then this is a moderate risk gambler.

If the CPGI is between 8 - 27, then this is a problem gambler.

F.10 Now on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means you feel your gambling is not a problem and 10 means you feel your gambling is a serious problem,

how would you rate your gambling right now?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 - Not at all a problem | [] |
| 2. 2 | [] |
| 3. 3 | [] |
| 4. 4 | [] |
| 5. 5 | [] |
| 6. 6 | [] |
| 7. 7 | [] |
| 8. 8 | [] |
| 9. 9 | [] |
| 10. 10 - a serious problem | [] |
| 11. Can't say | [] |

F.11 Sequence guide: If CPGI score ≥ 3 Go to H.

If CPGI < 3 and F.10 ≥ 5 Go to H. .

If CPGI score < 3 and F.10 < 5 and does not play pokies Go to Q.

If CPGI score < 3 and F.10 = 11 and plays pokies Go to N.

If CPGI score < 3 and F.10 < 5 and plays pokies Go to N.

G. ADOLESCENT PROBLEM GAMBLING MEASURE (16 to 17 year olds)

The following questions refer to the ways people gamble and how people feel while gambling. Thinking about the last 12 months, please indicate yes or no to the statements which apply to your own gambling during the last 12 months.

G.1 Do you often find yourself thinking about gambling activities at odd times of the day and/or planning the next time you will play?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.2 Do you lie to your family or friends or hide how much you gamble?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.3 After spending money on gambling activities do you play again another day to try and win your money back (more than half the time)?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.4 In the past year, have you spent your school lunch money or money for bus fares, on gambling activities?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.5 In the past year, have you taken money from someone you live with, without their knowing, to gamble?

(Single response)

- | | |
|--------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
|--------|-----|

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.6 Do you ever gamble as a way of escaping problems?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.7 Do you find you need to spend more and more money on gambling activities?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.8 In the past year, have you stolen money from outside the family, or shoplifted, to gamble?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.9 Do you become restless, tense, fed up, or bad tempered when trying to cut down or stop gambling?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.10 In the past year, have you gone to someone for help with a serious money worry caused by participation in gambling?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.11 Have you fallen out with members of your family, or close friends, because of your gambling behaviour?

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

G.12 In the past year, have you missed school to participate in gambling experiences? (5 times or more)

(Single response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

Scoring APGM: Score 1 point for each yes. If score ≥ 4 , problem gambler

Sequence guide If age < 18 and score < 4 Go to S.

H. IMPACTS – GENERAL**H.1 At this stage I would like to ask you further questions about your gambling. These questions may take an extra 15 to 20 minutes to complete, depending on your answers. Is it alright to continue?**

(Single response)

- | | |
|--------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |

Sequence guide: If H.1 = 2, Go to T.

H.2 Did you first start betting or gambling..

(Read options. Single response)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. At school | [] |
| 2. With your friends | [] |
| 3. With your family | [] |
| 4. At work | [] |
| 5. By yourself | [] |
| 6. Other (<i>specify</i>) | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.3 When you first started gambling, do you remember a big win?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

H.4 When you first started gambling, do you remember a big loss?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

H.5 What is the most money you have lost on any one occasion?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Specify | [] |
| 2. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

H.6 Has anyone in your immediate family ever had a gambling problem?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If age < 18 Go to S.

IMPACTS – Personal**H.7 In the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control? [Would you say ...]**

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.8 In the last 12 months has gambling been more important than anything else you might do? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.9 In the last 12 months has the thought of gambling been constantly in your mind? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.10 In the last 12 months have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.11 In the last 12 months as a result of your gambling have you and people close to you put off doing things together? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.12 [In the last 12 months] Have people close to you had difficulties trusting you due to your gambling? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.13 In the last 12 months how often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday [pension day] to the next? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

I. OTHER DEMOGRAPHICS

As some of the next questions relate to certain groups of people I need to ask.....

I.1 What is your work status?

(Read options if necessary. Single response. *Interviewer note: Self employed is either full or part time*)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Full time employed | [] |
| 2. Part time employed | [] |
| 3. Unemployed | [] |
| 4. Home duties | [] |
| 5. Retired | [] |
| 6. Student | [] |
| 7. Unable to work because of disability/WorkCover/invalid | [] |
| 8. Other (specify) | [] |
| 9. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If I.1 < 2 Go to J.

I.2 Do you receive any of the following pension benefits?

(Read options. Multiple response)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Aged/ widow's pension | [] |
| 2. Service or defence/ War widow's/Repatriation pension | [] |
| 3. Invalid/Disability pension | [] |
| 4. Unemployment benefit | [] |
| 5. Sickness benefit | [] |
| 6. Supporting parents benefit | [] |
| 7. AUSTUDY/student allowance | [] |
| 8. Other (specify) | [] |
| 9. None | [] |
| 10. Refused | [] |

J. IMPACT - Work/vocational

Sequence Guide: If I.1 > 2 (employed) Go to J.2 (skip intro)

The next questions are about your work or main daily commitments. Work includes study, home duties, being a carer, and voluntary work, among others.

J.1 During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

J.2 During the last 12 months have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

J.3 During the last 12 months have you lost a job because of gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

J.4 [During the last 12 months] Have you lost any other position of trust, such as a club treasurer, because of gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

K. IMPACT - Family and interpersonal

K.1 During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. No family | [] |
| 7. Can't say | [] |
| 8. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If A.5 = 0 Go to K.3

K.2 During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with not enough time to spend with your children? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. No children | [] |
| 7. Can't say | [] |
| 8. Refused | [] |

K.3 During the last 12 months has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

L. IMPACT – Legal

We would now like to ask you some questions about legal aspects of gambling. We know these are personal questions and would like to reassure you that all of your answers are completely confidential.

- L.1 During the last 12 months has your gambling led you to obtain money illegally (even if you intended to pay it back)?**

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

- L.2 During the last 12 months have you been in trouble with the police because of activities relating to your gambling?**

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

- L.3 During the last 12 months have you appeared in court on charges relating to gambling?**

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

- L.4 Has your gambling ever resulted in you being declared bankrupt?**

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

M. IMPACTS – Housing

- M.1 During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay rent or mortgage? [Would you say ...]**

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

- M.2 During the last 12 months has your gambling left you with no money to pay your household bills? [Would you say ...]**

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide If E.1.1 = 0 (does not play poker machines) go to P.

N. VENUES

The next questions are about where you play poker machines.

N.1 How far from home would you usually travel to gamble on poker machines? Would you say...?

(Read options. Single Response)

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. Within 1 km | [] |
| 2. 2–5 km | [] |
| 3. 6–10 km | [] |
| 4. 10 or more km | [] |
| 5. Don't know | [] |
| 6. Refused | [] |

N.2 Would you say that you usually gamble at the venue/venues closest to your home?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

N.3 Would you say that you usually gamble at the venue/venues closest to your work or place of study?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

N.4 Do you take breaks from gambling for any of the following reasons?

(Read Options. Multiple Response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Eat | [] |
| 2. Drink | [] |
| 3. Smoke | [] |
| 4. Toilet | [] |
| 5. Talk with friends | [] |
| 6. Other (<i>specify</i>) | [] |
| 7. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 8. Refused | [] |
| 9. Don't take breaks | [] |

N.5 In the last 12 months, how often have you used plastic cards at hotels or gambling venues to withdraw money from savings or cheque accounts for gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Refused | [] |

N.6 When you gamble, do you withdraw money before you gamble?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

N.7 When you gamble, do you withdraw money at the ATM at the venue?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

N.8 When you gamble, do you withdraw money at the cashier?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

N.9 When you gamble, do you withdraw money using your credit card?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

N.10 When you gamble, do you withdraw money using cash cheques?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

N.11 When you gamble, do you withdraw money from other sources?(Read Options. Single Response,
Interviewer note: If yes, specify)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes (<i>specify</i>) | [] |
| 2. No/Never | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

O. BELIEFS

Thinking about poker machine gambling, how strongly do you agree with the following statements OUT OF 10, WHERE 1 means you don't agree at all and 10 means you strongly agree

O.1 Winning and losing on poker machines tend to occur in cycles?

(Single response)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 Don't agree | [] |
| 2. 2 | [] |
| 3. 3 | [] |
| 4. 4 | [] |
| 5. 5 | [] |
| 6. 6 | [] |
| 7. 7 | [] |
| 8. 8 | [] |
| 9. 9 | [] |
| 10. 10 Strongly agree | [] |
| 11. Don't know/can't say | [] |

O.2 There are certain ways of playing poker machines that give you a better chance of winning money?

(Single response)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 Don't agree | [] |
| 2. 2 | [] |
| 3. 3 | [] |
| 4. 4 | [] |
| 5. 5 | [] |
| 6. 6 | [] |
| 7. 7 | [] |
| 8. 8 | [] |
| 9. 9 | [] |
| 10. 10 Strongly agree | [] |
| 11. Don't know/can't say | [] |

O.3 Do you find yourself engaging in a number of rituals or superstitious behaviours when you play poker machines?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 Don't agree | [] |
| 2. 2 | [] |
| 3. 3 | [] |
| 4. 4 | [] |
| 5. 5 | [] |
| 6. 6 | [] |
| 7. 7 | [] |
| 8. 8 | [] |
| 9. 9 | [] |

10. 10 Strongly agree []
 11. Don't know/can't say []

O.4 It is always bad to play a poker machine that has recently paid out?

(Single response)

1. 1 Don't agree []
 2. 2 []
 3. 3 []
 4. 4 []
 5. 5 []
 6. 6 []
 7. 7 []
 8. 8 []
 9. 9 []
 10. 10 Strongly agree []
 11. Don't know/can't say []

O.5 I consider myself particularly good at picking winning machines

(Single response)

1. 1 Don't agree []
 2. 2 []
 3. 3 []
 4. 4 []
 5. 5 []
 6. 6 []
 7. 7 []
 8. 8 []
 9. 9 []
 10. 10 Strongly agree []
 11. Don't know/can't say []

O.6 I sometimes find myself talking to or shouting at machines?

(Single response)

1. 1 Don't agree []
 2. 2 []
 3. 3 []
 4. 4 []
 5. 5 []
 6. 6 []
 7. 7 []
 8. 8 []
 9. 9 []
 10. 10 Strongly agree []
 11. Don't know/can't say []

P. SUBSTANCE USE

Sequence guide: If does not gamble at least fortnightly on poker machines (E.1.1) or if CPGI < 3 and F10 < 5 Go to Q.

P.1 In the last 12 months, have you used alcohol or drugs while gambling?

(Single response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Don't know/can't remember []
 4. Refused []

Sequence guide: If P.1 > 1 Go to P.3

P.2 Do you find that you gamble more often under the influence of alcohol, legal or illegal drugs?

(Single response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Don't know/can't remember []
 4. Refused []

P.3 In the last 12 months, have you gambled while under the influence of alcohol or legal or illegal drugs?

(Single response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Don't know/can't remember []
 4. Refused []

Sequence guide: If P.3 > 1 Go to P.5

P.4 Do you find that you drink alcohol or take legal or illegal drugs more often when you gamble?

(Single response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Don't know/can't remember []
 4. Refused []

P.5 Have you felt you might have an alcohol or drug problem?

(Single response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Don't know/can't remember []
 4. Refused []

P.6 In the last 12 months, if something painful happened in your life, did you have the urge to gamble?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

P.7 For the next question, I would just like to remind you that all responses will remain confidential. During the past 4 weeks, have you consumed or used any of the following medicines or substances?

(Read Options, Multiple Response)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Tranquillisers or sleeping tablets | [] |
| 2. Pain-killers (inc panadol) | [] |
| 3. Anti-depressants | [] |
| 4. Other prescribed drugs | [] |
| 5. Marijuana | [] |
| 6. Any other illegal substances | [] |
| 7. None | [] |
| 8. Refused | [] |

Q. STRESS/ DEPRESSION**Q.1 In the last 12 months, have you been under a doctor's care because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress?**

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

Q.2 In the last 12 months, have you felt seriously depressed?

(Single response)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know/can't remember | [] |
| 4. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If E1.13 (none) or E1.14 (refused) Go to S.

Sequence guide: If does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to R. If gambles on lotteries or bingo only. Go to S. If CPGI ≥ 3 and Q.2 = 1. Go to Q.3. If CPGI ≥ 3 and Q.2 > 1. Go to R. If CPGI < 3 Go to R.

Q.3 Have you felt this way because of your gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Don't know | [] |

R. DISASSOCIATION/ LOSS OF REALITY

How often has the following occurred while you were gambling during the last 12 months?

R.1 [You] Felt like you had lost track of reality

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Very often | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide If R.1 < 3 Go to R.3

R.2 With what type of gambling did this usually occur?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Specify | [] |
| 2. All | [] |
| 3. None | [] |
| 4. Don't know | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

R.3 During the last 12 months have you felt like you were in a trance?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Very often | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If R.3 < 3 Go to R.5

R.4 With what type of gambling did this usually occur?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Specify | [] |
| 2. All | [] |
| 3. None | [] |
| 4. Don't know | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

R.5 During the last 12 months have you lost all track of time?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Very often | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If R.5 < 3 Go to R.7

R.6 With what type of gambling did this usually occur?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Specify | [] |
| 2. All | [] |
| 3. None | [] |
| 4. Don't know | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

R.7 During the last 12 months have you felt like something else was controlling your actions?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Very often | [] |
| 6. Don't know | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence guide: If R.7 < 3 Go to S.

R.8 With what type of gambling did this usually occur?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| 1. Specify | [] |
| 2. All | [] |
| 3. None | [] |
| 4. Don't know | [] |
| 5. Refused | [] |

S. HELP SEEKING/ SUPPORT SERVICES

Now for some general questions about gambling.

S.1 What services are you aware of in SA to assist people with gambling problems?

(Multiple Response)

1. Gambling Help Line []
2. Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous []
3. Break Even Counselling []
4. Anglicare []
5. Break Even []
6. Cambodian Association []
7. Centacare []
8. Independent Gambling Authority []
9. Central Mission – Adelaide/Port Pirie []
10. Gambling Venue services (eg Casino, Hotels Association) []
11. Centre for Anxiety & Related Disorders []
12. Intensive Therapy Service for Problem Gamblers []
13. Lifeline/Lifeline South East []
14. Nunkawarrin Yunti []
15. Overseas Chinese Association []
16. P.E.A.C.E. (Personal Education and Community Empowerment) []
17. Relationships Australia/Cope []
18. Salvation Army []
19. Uniting Care Wesley/Wesley Uniting Mission []
20. Vietnamese Community in Australia []
21. Other Counselling Services []
(Interviewer note: not 'Break Even')
22. Other (specify) []
23. Can't remember name []
24. None []

Sequence guide: If CPGI >= 3 or F10>=5 Go to S.2. Else go to T.

S.2 In the last 12 months have you ever tried to ban yourself from a gambling venue?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []
3. Don't know/can't remember []
4. Refused []

T. DEMOGRAPHICS

Now to finish with some general questions.

T.1 What is your marital status?

(Read options. Single response)

1. **Married** []
2. **Living with a partner** []
3. **Separated** []
4. **Divorced** []
5. **Widowed** []
6. **Never married** []
7. **Refused** []

Sequence Guide: If CPGI $\geq$ 3 and H1 =1.
Go to T.4

T.2 What is your work status?

(Read options if necessary. Single response. *Interviewer note: Self employed is either full or part time*)

1. **Full time employed** []
2. **Part time employed** []
3. **Unemployed** []
4. **Home duties** []
5. **Retired** []
6. **Student** []
7. **Unable to work because of disability/WorkCover/invalid** []
8. **Other (specify)** []
9. **Refused** []

Sequence guide: If T.2 =1 or T.2 = 2. Go to T.5

T.3 Do you receive any of the following pension benefits?

(Read options. Multiple response)

1. **Aged/ widow's pension** []
2. **Service or Defence/War widow's/Repatriation pension** []
3. **Invalid/Disability pension** []
4. **Unemployment benefit** []
5. **Sickness benefit** []
6. **Supporting parents benefit** []
7. **AUSTUDY/student allowance** []
8. **Other (specify)** []

9. **None** []
10. **Refused** []

Sequence guide: Go to T.6

T.4 Sequence Guide: If I.1 > 2 (not working)
Go to T.6

T.5 I would now like to ask you about your main job, that is, the one in which you usually work the most hours. What kind of work do you do?

(Single Response)

1. Specify work _____

T.6 The next question is about housing. Is this dwelling

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Owned or being purchased by the occupants** []
2. **Rented from the Housing Trust** []
3. **Rented privately** []
4. **Retirement village** []
5. **Other (specify)** []
6. **Refused** []

T.7 What is your country of birth?

(Single Response)

1. **Australia** [] Go to T.9
2. **Austria** []
3. **Bosnia-Herzegovina** []
4. **Canada** []
5. **China** []
6. **Croatia** []
7. **France** []
8. **Germany** []
9. **Greece** []
10. **Holland/Netherlands** []
11. **Hong Kong** []
12. **Iran** []
13. **Italy** []
14. **Japan** []
15. **Malaysia** []
16. **New Zealand** []
17. **Philippines** []
18. **Poland** []
19. **Slovenia** []
20. **Spain** []
21. **UK and Ireland** []
22. **USA** []

23. Vietnam []
 24. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia []
 25. Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro []
 26. Other country (specify) []

T.8 What year did you arrive in Australia?

(Single Response)

1. Enter year _____
 2. Don't know [9999]

Sequence Guide: Go to T.10

T.9 Do you consider yourself an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
 2. No []
 3. Refused []

T.10 What is the main language you speak at home?

(Single Response)

1. English []
 2. Cambodian []
 3. Cantonese []
 4. Chinese []
 5. Croatian []
 6. Dutch []
 7. Filipino []
 8. German []
 9. Greek []
 10. Italian []
 11. Polish []
 12. Serbian []
 13. Spanish []
 14. Vietnamese []
 15. Other (specify) []

T.11 Which best describes the highest educational qualification you have obtained?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. Still at school []
 2. Left school at 15 years or less []
 3. Left school after age 15 []
 4. Left school after age 15 but still studying []
 5. Trade/Apprenticeship []
 6. Certificate/Diploma []

7. Bachelor degree or higher []
 8. Refused []

T.12 Can you tell me the approximate annual gross income of your household? That is, for all people in the household before tax is taken out. I'll read out some categories and could you please tell me into which one your household's income falls?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. Up to \$12,000 []
 2. \$12,001 - \$20,000 []
 3. \$20,001 - \$30,000 []
 4. \$30,001 - \$40,000 []
 5. \$40,001 - \$50,000 []
 6. \$50,001 - \$60,000 []
 7. \$60,001 - \$80,000 []
 8. More than \$80,000 []
 9. Not stated/refused []
 10. Don't know []

T.13 How many residential telephone numbers, including mobile phones, can be used to speak to someone in this household?

(Single Response. Interviewer note: do not include Internet or fax numbers.)

1. Enter number _____
 2. Don't know [99]

T.14 How many times do these numbers appear in the residential section of the White Pages?

(Single Response. Interviewer note: do not include Internet or fax numbers. Total number of entries includes numbers that are listed more than once. Do not include listings in the Business and Government section of the White Pages)

1. Enter number _____
 2. Don't know [99]

Sequence guide: If CPGI ≥ 8 go to T.16
 If age < 20 go to T.17

Recontact for general respondents

T.15 All responses in this survey are strictly confidential. Sometimes we need to clarify issues which require further explanation or to gather extra information about you when there is a serious public health problem. If we require further information from you regarding health issues, could we phone you at a later date for help?

(Single Response)

1. Yes (specify - record first name only) _____
2. No []

Sequence guide: Go to T.19

Recontact for problem gamblers

T.16 All responses in this survey are strictly confidential. Sometimes we need to clarify issues in a survey or gather extra information based on answers to survey questions. If we require further information from you regarding issues in this survey, could we phone you at a later date for help?

(Single Response)

1. Yes (specify - record first name only) _____
2. No []

Sequence guide: Go to T.18 if required

Recontact for adolescent gamblers and non gamblers

T.17 All responses in this survey are strictly confidential. Sometimes we need to clarify issues in a survey or gather extra information based on answers to survey questions. If we require further information from you regarding issues in this survey, could we phone you at a later date for help?

(Single Response)

1. Yes (specify - record first name only) _____
2. No []

Sequence guide: Go to T.18 if required

T.18 (Interviewer note: Following section is for respondents who answered Section H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, R)

As some of the questions we have asked may have been distressing or caused some concern for some people, I would like to offer you a telephone number if you feel that you need to discuss some of these concerns with a qualified professional.

[Gambling Help Line 1-800-060-757]

[Adult Mental Health Services - 24 hour crisis and emergency assistance - 131-465]

T.19 That concludes the survey. On behalf of the Department of Health, thank you very much for taking part in this survey.

APPENDIX 3

This appendix presents all of the unweighted relevant demographic characteristics of the survey respondents. The weighted characteristics (that is, weighted to the South Australian population) are presented in Chapter 2.

Table A3.1 shows the unweighted profile of respondents by gender, age group and household size.

Table A3.1 Demographic characteristics, gender, age group, household size and area of residence (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Gender	Male	7215	40.7
	Female	10530	59.3
Age group	16 to 17 years	347	2.0
	18 to 24 years	1031	5.8
	25 to 34 years	1918	10.8
	35 to 44 years	2993	16.9
	45 to 54 years	3203	18.1
	55 to 64 years	3393	19.1
	65 to 74 years	2425	13.7
	75 years and over	2435	13.7
Household size (aged 16 years and over)	1	4864	27.4
	2	9692	54.6
	3	2076	11.7
	4 or more	1113	6.3
Number of children in household (under 16 years)	None	13042	73.5
	1	1881	10.6
	2	1972	11.1
	3 or more	850	4.8
Total		17745	100.0

Table A3.2 shows the area of residence of respondents, based on South Australian Department for Families and Communities regions, which are based on Local Government Areas (LGA)^e.

Table A3.2: Demographic characteristics, area of residence (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Area of residence	Metropolitan regions – Eastern/ Northern/Western/Southern	12597	71.0
	Country North/Country South	5148	29.0
Region	Eastern	3009	17.0
	Northern	2892	16.3
	Western	2665	15.0
	Southern	4031	22.7
	Country North	2598	14.6
	Country South	2550	14.4
Total		17745	100.0

Table A3.3 describes the country of birth reported by respondents. The majority of respondents were born in Australia, with the next most common country of birth being the United Kingdom and Ireland, although respondents from a wide range of other countries were also interviewed. Those from a non-English speaking background accounted for 10.2% of the sample population. Of the 78.0% who reported that they were born in Australia, 1.0% was of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

^e **Eastern metropolitan region** includes Adelaide, Adelaide Hills, Burnside, Campbelltown, Norwood Payneham St Peters, Prospect, Unley, Walkerville

Northern metropolitan region includes Gawler, Playford, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully

Western metropolitan region includes Charles Sturt, Port Adelaide Enfield, West Torrens

Southern metropolitan region includes Holdfast Bay, Marion, Mitcham, Onkaparinga

Northern country region includes Barossa, Barunga West, Ceduna, Clare and Gilbert Valleys, Cleve, Coober Pedy, Copper Coast, Elliston, Flinders Ranges, Franklin Harbour, Goyder, Kimba, Le Hunte, Light, Lower Eyre Peninsula, Mallala, Mount Remarkable, Northern Areas, Orroroo/Carrieton, Peterborough, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie City and Districts, Roxby Downs, Streaky Bay, Tumby Bay, Wakefield, Whyalla, Yorke Peninsula

Southern country region includes Alexandrina, Berri and Barmera, Grant, Kangaroo Island, Karoonda East Murray, Lacedpede, Loxton Waikerie, Mid Murray, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Naracoorte and Lucindale, Renmark Paringa, Robe, Southern Mallee, Tatiara, The Coorong, Victor Harbor, Wattle Range, Yankalilla.

Table A3.3: Demographic characteristics, country of birth and Aboriginality (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Country of birth	Australia	13587	76.6
	English speaking countries	2364	13.3
	Non-English speaking countries	1790	10.1
	Not disclosed	4	0.0
	Australia	13587	76.6
	UK and Ireland	2104	11.9
	Italy	332	1.9
	South East Asia	155	0.9
	Other Western Europe	256	1.4
	Germany	223	1.3
	New Zealand	142	0.8
	Other Southern Europe	156	0.9
	Greece	127	0.7
	Eastern Europe	115	0.6
	Southern Asia	82	0.5
	Middle East	62	0.3
	Other Africa	76	0.4
	North East Asia	52	0.3
	USA and Canada	71	0.4
	Vietnam	48	0.3
	Russian Federation, Baltic States and Central Asia	59	0.3
	South and Central America and Caribbean	30	0.2
	Melanesia and Micronesia	20	0.1
	Northern Europe	26	0.1
	Africa and North Africa	18	0.1
	Not disclosed	4	0.02
Total		17745	100.0
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Yes	135	1.0
	No	13436	98.9
	Not disclosed	15	0.1
Total		13586	100.0

Table A3.4 shows the main language spoken at home, and the marital status of respondents.

Table A3.4: Demographic characteristics, main language spoken at home and marital status (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Main language spoken at home	English	16927	95.4
	Italian	229	1.3
	Arabic languages/Afghan/Farsi/Turkish	55	0.3
	Greek	109	0.6
	Vietnamese	39	0.2
	Other Asian language (eg Hindi/Bengali/Urdu/Mandarin/Japanese/Korean/Indonesian)	39	0.2
	Chinese	27	0.2
	Polish	48	0.3
	German	49	0.3
	Spanish	20	0.1
	Croatian	30	0.2
	Cantonese	22	0.1
	Russian/Latvian/Lithuanian/Albanian	32	0.2
	Czech/Romanian/Hungarian/Bulgarian/Bosnian	26	0.1
	Other European language (eg Swedish/French/Norwegian/Maltese)	25	0.1
	Serbian	20	0.1
	Filipino	18	0.1
	African languages (inc Afrikaans)	9	0.1
	Dutch	12	0.1
	Aboriginal languages	5	0.03
	Cambodian	2	0.01
	Not disclosed	2	0.01
Marital status	Married/de facto	10799	60.9
	Separated/divorced	1865	10.5
	Widowed	2136	12.0
	Never married	2892	16.3
	Not disclosed	53	0.3
Total		17745	100.0

Respondents were asked their highest educational level and their work status. The responses are summarised in Table A3.5.

Table A3.5: Demographic characteristics, highest educational qualification obtained and work status (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Highest educational qualification obtained	Still at school	346	1.9
	Left school at 15 years or less	3426	19.3
	Left school after age 15	5227	29.5
	Left school after age 15 but still studying	512	2.9
	Trade/Apprenticeship	1676	9.4
	Certificate/Diploma	3510	19.8
	Bachelor degree or higher	3007	16.9
	Not disclosed	41	0.2
Work status	Full time employed	5950	33.5
	Part time employed	3245	18.3
	Unemployed	347	2.0
	Home duties	1426	8.0
	Retired	5464	30.8
	Student	693	3.9
	Unable to work disability/WorkCover/ invalid	516	2.9
	Other	84	0.5
	Not disclosed	20	0.1
Total		17745	100.0

Respondents were asked about their gross household income and whether their dwelling was rented or owned. The responses are in Table A3.6.

Table A3.6: Demographic characteristics, gross household annual income and ownership of dwelling (unweighted)

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Gross household annual income	Up to \$12,000	1156	6.5
	\$12,001 to \$20,000	2608	14.7
	\$20,001 to \$40,000	3514	19.8
	\$40,001 to \$60,000	2734	15.4
	\$60,001 to \$80,000	1884	10.6
	More than \$80,000	3149	17.7
	Not stated/refused	977	5.5
	Don't know	1723	9.7
Ownership of dwelling	Owned or being purchased by the occupants	14433	81.3
	Rented from Housing Trust	937	5.3
	Rented privately	1756	9.9
	Retirement village	403	2.3
	Rent free/supplied with job	75	0.4
	Lives with parents	37	0.2
	Other	45	0.3
	Not disclosed	59	0.3
Total		17745	100.0

Those who did not work full time or part time (n=8550) were then asked if they received any kind of pension or benefit. Overall, 72.0% received some kind of pension or benefit. The responses are summarised in Table A3.7.

Table A3.7: Summary of pension benefits received by respondents* (unweighted)

Pension type	n	%
Aged pension	3791	44.3
Invalid/Disability	779	9.1
Service/Defence/War widow/Repatriation	601	7.0
AUSTUDY/Student allowance	167	2.0
Unemployment	231	2.7
Supporting parents benefit	309	3.6
Self funded/Superannuation	157	1.8
Carer's pension	101	1.2
English pension	63	0.7
Partner's allowance	51	0.6
Sickness benefit	25	0.3
Other overseas pension	35	0.4
Other	107	1.3
None	2359	27.6
Not disclosed	41	0.5

* Multiple responses possible

APPENDIX 4

This appendix presents all of the relevant demographic characteristics of the 2005 survey respondents aged 18 years and over, in comparison to the survey respondents in 2001 (survey only conducted on respondents 18 years and over). The weighted characteristics of the entire 2005 sample (that is, weighted to the South Australian population), including those aged 16 and 17 years, are presented in Chapter 2. For the most part, there do not appear to be wide differences in the demographic characteristics for each of the survey years.

Table A4.1 shows the weighted and unweighted profiles of respondents aged 18 years and over by gender and age group.

Table A4.1: Demographic characteristics, gender and age group, aged 18 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	2005 (weighted)		2005 (unweighted)		2001 (weighted)		2001 (unweighted)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender	Male	8414	49.1	7061	40.6	2955	48.9	2694	44.6
	Female	8727	50.9	10337	59.4	3090	51.1	3351	55.4
Age group	18 to 24 years	2074	12.1	1031	5.9	741	12.3	397	6.6
	25 to 34 years	2892	16.9	1918	11.0	1135	18.8	886	14.7
	35 to 44 years	3258	19.0	2993	17.2	1212	20.0	1313	21.7
	45 to 54 years	3124	18.2	3203	18.4	1085	17.9	1173	19.4
	55 to 64 years	2457	14.3	3393	19.5	734	12.1	858	14.2
	65 to 74 years	1672	9.8	2425	13.9	619	10.2	757	12.5
	75 years and over	1664	9.7	2435	14.0	520	8.6	661	10.9
Total		17140	100.0	17398	100.0	6045	100.0	6045	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding

Table A4.2 shows the demographic characteristics of country of birth, marital status and Aboriginality.

Table A4.2: Demographic characteristics, country of birth, marital status and Aboriginality, aged 18 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	2005 (weighted)		2005 (unweighted)		2001 (weighted)		2001 (unweighted)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Country of birth	Australia	13272	77.4	13260	76.2	4610	76.3	4585	75.8
	English speaking countries	2072	12.1	2355	13.5	735	12.2	778	12.9
	Non-English speaking countries	1790	10.4	1779	10.2	701	11.6	682	11.3
	Not disclosed	6	0.04	4	0.02	-	-	-	-
Marital status	Married/de facto	11339	66.2	10797	62.1	4097	67.8	3838	63.5
	Separated/divorced	1143	6.7	1865	10.7	408	6.8	658	10.9
	Widowed	1106	6.5	2136	12.3	387	6.4	654	10.8
	Never married	3498	20.4	2548	14.6	1150	19.0	891	14.7
	Not disclosed	53	0.3	52	0.3	3	0.04	4	0.1
		17140	100.0	17398	100.0	6045	100.0	6045	100.0
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Yes	118	0.9	127	1.0	64	1.4	66	1.4
	No	13136	99.0	13117	98.9	4546	98.6	4519	98.6
	Not disclosed	17	0.1	15	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total		13271	100.0	13259	100.0	4610	100.0	4585	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding

The demographic characteristics, highest educational qualifications, and annual income for the 2005 and 2001 surveys are shown in Table A4.3.

Table A4.3: Demographic characteristics highest educational qualification and annual income, aged 18 years and over

Variable	Response Categories	2005 (weighted)		2005 (unweighted)		2001 (weighted)		2001 (unweighted)	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Highest educational qualification obtained	Still at school	175	1.0	99	0.6	31	0.5	22	0.4
	Left school at 15 years or less	2522	14.7	3422	19.7	1147	19.0	1348	22.3
	Left school after age 15	5032	29.4	5190	29.8	1810	29.9	1769	29.3
	Left school after age 15 but still studying	773	4.5	465	2.7	299	4.9	189	3.1
	Trade/Apprenticeship	1805	10.5	1671	9.6	736	12.2	725	12.0
	Certificate/Diploma	3434	20.0	3503	20.1	1042	17.2	1061	17.6
	Bachelor degree or higher	3358	19.6	3007	17.3	981	16.2	931	15.4
	Not disclosed	42	0.2	41	0.2	-	-	-	-
Gross household annual income	Up to \$12,000	668	3.9	1153	6.6	519	8.6	831	13.7
	\$12,001 to \$20,000	1716	10.0	2601	14.9	833	13.8	899	14.9
	\$20,001 to \$40,000	2993	17.5	3490	20.1	1212	20.0	1247	20.6
	\$40,001 to \$60,000	2796	16.3	2701	15.5	1079	17.8	1016	16.8
	\$60,001 to \$80,000	2165	12.6	1861	10.7	724	12.0	654	10.8
	More than \$80,000	4035	23.5	3127	18.0	910	15.1	753	12.5
	Not stated/not disclosed	921	5.4	970	5.6	199	3.3	200	3.3
	Don't know	1846	10.8	1495	8.6	569	9.4	445	7.4
Total		17140	100.0	17398	100.0	6045	100.0	6045	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding

APPENDIX 5

Table A5.1 describes the country of birth reported by respondents. For comparison purposes, both the weighted and unweighted sample proportions are presented and compared to the 2001 Census figures¹², to demonstrate that the sample is representative of the South Australian population.

Table A5.1: Country of birth (unweighted and weighted to SA population aged 16 years and over) compared to ABS 2001 Census (all ages)¹²

Country of birth	Unweighted		Weighted		ABS 2001 Census ^a	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Australia	13587	76.6	13834	78.0	1099591	74.9
Canada	28	0.2	31	0.2	1570	0.1
China	23	0.1	40	0.2	3587	0.2
Croatia	44	0.2	48	0.3	3577	0.2
Egypt	10	0.1	10	0.1	1089	0.07
Fiji	9	0.1	9	0.1	815	0.06
France	15	0.1	12	0.1	1123	0.08
Germany	223	1.3	181	1.0	12660	0.9
Greece	127	0.7	113	0.6	11677	0.8
Hong Kong	16	0.1	22	0.1	1802	0.1
India	66	0.4	80	0.4	3688	0.2
Indonesia	12	0.1	17	0.1	1269	0.09
Italy	332	1.9	293	1.7	24964	1.7
Korea, Republic of (South)	5	0.03	9	0.1	910	0.06
Lebanon	14	0.1	21	0.1	1481	0.1
Macedonia, FYROM	3	0.02	3	0.02	442	0.03
Malaysia	62	0.3	91	0.5	4162	0.3
Malta	23	0.1	17	0.1	1798	0.1
Netherlands	154	0.9	118	0.7	8301	0.6
New Zealand	142	0.8	160	0.9	10989	0.7
Philippines	47	0.3	56	0.3	4512	0.3
Poland	70	0.4	66	0.4	6911	0.5
Singapore	17	0.1	20	0.1	1382	0.09
South Africa	47	0.3	56	0.3	3098	0.2
Sri Lanka	8	0.05	6	0.03	1121	0.08
Turkey	10	0.1	13	0.1	593	0.04
United Kingdom and Ireland	2104	11.9	1796	10.1	127274	9.0
United States of America	43	0.2	46	0.3	3009	0.2
Vietnam	48	0.3	73	0.4	10441	0.7
Other	452	2.5	499	2.8	50563	3.4
Not disclosed	4	0.02	6	0.04	62862	4.3
Total	17745	100.0	17745	100.0	1467261	100.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding

^a Includes overseas visitors in 'Other' category

APPENDIX 6

The demographic profile of respondents identified as low risk frequent gamblers is presented in Table A6.1. The demographic profile of moderate and high risk frequent gamblers is presented in Chapter 4.

Table A6.1: Demographic profile of low risk frequent gamblers, as classified by the CPGL, aged 18 years and over

Variable	Low risk frequent gambler	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	273	3.2 ↑
Female	129	1.5 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	90	4.3 ↑
25 to 34 years	58	2.0
35 to 44 years	58	1.8 ↓
45 to 54 years	69	2.2
55 to 64 years	65	2.6
65 to 74 years	43	2.6
75 years and over	19	1.1 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan regions – Northern/Western/Eastern/Southern	309	2.4
Country North/Country South	92	2.2
Area of residence (region)		
Northern	74	2.4
Western	82	3.1 ↑
Eastern	64	2.0
Southern	89	2.2
Country North	40	1.9
Country South	52	2.5
Overall	402	2.3

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table A6.1: Demographic profile of low risk frequent gamblers, as classified by the CPGI, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Variable	Low risk frequent gambler	
	n	%
Household size (16 years and over)		
1 adult	55	2.3
2 adults	162	1.7 ↓
3 adults	92	3.2 ↑
4 or more adults	93	4.1 ↑
Children (less than 16 years) living in household		
None	326	2.8 ↑
One or more children	76	1.4 ↓
Marital status		
Married/de facto	183	1.6 ↓
Separated/divorced	45	3.9 ↑
Widowed	25	2.3
Never married	148	4.2 ↑
Not disclosed	1	2.1 #
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	239	2.8 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/Diploma	109	2.1
Degree or higher	52	1.6 ↓
Not disclosed	1	2.8 #
Country of birth		
Australia – non Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	325	2.5 ↑
Australia – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4	3.6 #
UK/Ireland	36	2.0
Other	37	1.8
Main language spoken at home		
English	390	2.4 ↑
Other	12	1.3 ↓
Overall	402	2.3

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Table A6.1: Demographic profile of low risk frequent gamblers, as classified by the CPGL, aged 18 years and over (cont.)

Variable	Low risk frequent gambler	
	n	%
Work status		
Employed full time	184	2.6
Employed part time	82	2.5
Unemployed	20	4.8 ↑
Home duties/student/retired/other	116	1.8 ↓
Housing dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by occupants	292	2.1 ↓
Rented from Housing Trust	36	5.4 ↑
Rented privately	59	3.1 ↑
Other	13	3.1
Not disclosed	1	1.8
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	18	2.7
\$12,001 to \$20,000	36	2.1
\$20,001 to \$40,000	66	2.2
\$40,001 to \$60,000	60	2.1
\$60,001 to \$80,000	31	1.4 ↓
More than \$80,000	108	2.7
Don't know/not stated	83	3.0 ↑
Overall	402	2.3
Receive pension or benefit (if not employed)		
No	39	1.8
Yes	97	2.1
Overall	136	2.0

Note: The weighting of the data can result in rounding discrepancies or totals not adding (see Section 1.5.3)

↑ ↓ statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than the other categories combined

Insufficient numbers for statistical tests

Enquiries



**Government
of South Australia**
Department for Families
and Communities

Copies of the **Gambling Prevalence in South Australia** are available at:
www.problemgambling.sa.gov.au

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