

**NSW Office of Liquor,
Gaming and Racing**
**Prevalence of Gambling
and Problem Gambling in
NSW**



Final Report

Prevalence of Gambling and Problem Gambling in NSW – A Community Survey 2006

NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing
Department of the Arts, Sport and Recreation

Client Contact: Jabez Allies
ACNielsen Contact: Ann-Louise Brockelsby and Marita Kenrick
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Statement of Professional Commitment

ACNielsen certifies that the information contained in this report has been compiled in accordance with sound market research methodologies developed by, or for, ACNielsen. ACNielsen believes that this report represents a fair, accurate and comprehensive analysis of the information collected, with all sampled information subject to normal statistical variance. However, in this instance ACNielsen was not commissioned to undertake sustained academic or statistical analysis.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to outline the findings from the 2006 NSW Gambling Survey. The survey was conducted among the NSW adult population to assess the prevalence of gambling and problem gambling in NSW.

Methodology

The 2006 New South Wales Gambling Prevalence Survey consisted of 5,029 computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted by ACNielsen between 13th June and 16th July. A total of 2,010 people completed the core interview and demographics.

Contact telephone numbers were randomly generated and one in-scope household member was selected, using the last birthday method. The in-scope sample population consisted of all people aged 18 years or over residing in private dwellings with telephones throughout New South Wales.

A selected sample approach was utilised where all respondents were screened and classified as regular gambler, non-regular gambler or a non-gambler and selectively interviewed depending on their gambling status.

The survey contains 96 questions which cover a wide range of gambling-related issues including:

- gambling activity (type of gambling, frequency & duration)
- use of loyalty cards and transaction records
- problem gambling screening questions
- personal or familial experience of any gambling related problems
- correlates with gambling behaviour
- help-seeking for gambling-related problems
- demographic characteristics such as age, gender, employment status and income

The problem gambling screening tool used in the survey was the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). The CPGI is the preferred measurement tool for population-level research, and is now used by all Australian Governments. Nine CPGI questions were scored to identify problem or risk gambling. The CPGI gambling groups are 'low risk', 'moderate risk' and 'problem gambling'. At risk gamblers are referred to throughout the report, they are a net of moderate and problem gamblers.

Continued on next page

Executive Summary, Continued

Methodology Continued

Classifications derived from the screen and CPGI are referred to throughout the report. The following definitions were utilised:

- Non-gamblers have not gambled in the last twelve months.
 - Non-regular gamblers participate less than once a week in one type of gambling activity or their overall frequency of participation in gambling activities is less than weekly.
 - Non-problem gamblers are regular gamblers who participate at least once a week in one type of gambling activity (excluding lotto/lottery) but are unlikely to experience any negative consequence of their gambling.
 - Low risk gamblers participate at least once a week in one type of gambling activity (excluding lotto/lottery) but are not likely to have experienced adverse consequences from gambling but may be at risk of experiencing problems.
 - Moderate risk gamblers participate at least once a week in one type of gambling activity (excluding lotto/lottery) and may have experienced adverse consequences from gambling or may be at risk of problems occurring.
 - Problem gamblers participate at least once a week in one type of gambling activity (excluding lotto/lottery) and report having experienced adverse consequences from their gambling and may have lost control of their behaviour.
 - ‘At risk’ gamblers are a net of moderate and problem gamblers.
-

Statistical accuracy

The maximum margin of error for the screened sample of 5,026 at the 95% confidence level is ± 1.4 percentage points, whereas the maximum margin of error for the core interview of 2,010 at the 95% confidence level is ± 2.2 percentage points.

Please note that when we are comparing a result *between* groups, such as comparing members from different CPGI groups or Premier’s Department Regions, the margin of error increases.

Continued on next page

Executive Summary, Continued

Prevalence of gambling and problem gambling

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the NSW adult population gambled at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey being conducted.

Using the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), the survey has found that 0.8% of the NSW adult population falls in the problem gambling group. A further 1.6% are considered moderate risk gamblers and 2.1% low risk gamblers, equating to less than 5% of the population with some level of gambling risk. The problem gambling and moderate risk gambling groups combined form an 'at risk' gambling group of particular interest for analysis.

The majority of the population (64.5%) are non-problem gamblers and 31% did not participate in any form of gambling.

Gambling participation

Overall participation across gambling activities is highest for lottery products (56%), followed by pokies/gaming machines (31%) and horse/dog races (20%). Around one in ten of the NSW adult population participate in Keno (11%) and sports betting (8%) and 5% or fewer participate in table casino games, private card games and internet casino games.

While lottery products attract highest participation, they are just as likely or more likely to be purchased by non-problem gamblers (85%) as those identified as risk gamblers (77%). Therefore, it is pokies/gaming machines that pose most risk in terms of problem gambling. Problem gamblers (95%) and moderate risk gamblers (87%) are all significantly more likely to use pokies/gaming machines than non-problem gamblers (69%).

Overall, it appears that gamblers positioned at the higher end of the gambling risk continuum tend to have higher gambling participation rates across most gambling activities (with the exception of lottery products), participate in a greater number of activities¹, participate more frequently (at least once a week)² and for longer session durations (at least one hour)³. This pattern particularly applies to problem gamblers playing pokies/gaming machines⁴.

Continued on next page

¹ Sixty-percent of those 'at risk' participated in 4 or more activities in the last 12 months compared with 34% of the low risk group.

² Pokies and gaming machines are played at least once a week by 71% of those 'at risk', compared with 63% of low risk gamblers.

³ Sixty-one percent of 'at risk' gamblers usually spend 1 or more hours playing pokies/gaming machines on each occasion, compared with 37% of low risk gamblers.

⁴ Problem gamblers who play pokies/gaming machines do so at least weekly, and 80% of these gamblers spend 1 or more hours playing on each occasion.

Executive Summary, Continued

Comparison profiles

The socio-demographic analysis highlights clear differences among the gambling groups. Most notably, gamblers across the risk gambling groups are significantly more likely to be young adult males (aged 18-24 years) compared with the total NSW adult population (34.3% compared with 4.5%).

Corresponding with this, 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (2.4% of the NSW population are 'at risk' gamblers), are also more likely to have never been married (4.1%). They are also more likely to be in full time work (3%) but with a trend towards lower levels of education (3.4% are educated to year 10 at most).

There is little variation in the distribution of gambling groups between metropolitan Sydney and the rest of NSW. Further examination of regional breakdowns by the eleven individual Premier's Department regions indicates that there are limited differences in terms of problem gambling. However, three regions do emerge with greater prevalence among the higher risk gambling groups, including Riverina/Murray regions (2.2%) among problem gamblers and South East region among moderate risk gamblers (4.2%).

Issues characterising problem gamblers

The most problematic issue facing problem gamblers is a feeling of guilt about gambling (mean rating of 4.0)⁵, and this is also one of the more relatively challenging issues for gamblers in the moderate and low risk groups (2.3 and 1.3 respectively). Betting more money than can be afforded is also a problematic behaviour among both problem gamblers (3.6) and moderate risk gamblers (2.4). However, both financial (2.7) and health problems (2.9) are issues that seem to characterise problem gamblers more so than other regular gamblers (1.2 and 1.3 of regular gamblers respectively).

It appears that most problem gamblers recognise that they might have a problem with gambling (3.6), however, they are also characterised by a feeling of being unable to stop gambling (3.2). To a lesser extent this is also similar for moderate risk gamblers (1.8).

Personal experience and perceptions

Findings suggest a higher risk of recurrence of problem gambling among individuals who have experienced problem gambling previously. The proportion of those who have ever experienced a serious problem with gambling rises significantly and sharply along the gambling risk continuum, with almost all (92%) of problem gamblers having ever experienced a problem compared with the total NSW adult population (5%).

Problem gamblers show some self-awareness of their gambling problem. Nearly half (45%) admit that gambling makes their life 'a lot less enjoyable'.

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⁵ Means rating are out of 5, where 1 is 'never' and 5 is 'always'.

Executive Summary, Continued

Problem gambling correlates

In terms of first experiences, the proportions of gamblers in each gambling group who remember both a big win and a big loss steadily increases as gambling risk increases, although there is little difference between the moderate risk and problem gamblers⁶. Notably, higher proportions recall big wins than losses (55% versus 30% of the NSW adult population).

The co-morbidities of stress, depression and suicide show a tendency for stronger association with higher risk gambling behaviour, and in particular for problem gamblers⁷. However, alcohol or drug problems are less likely to be as strongly associated, with similar proportions of low risk (18%), moderate risk (25%) and problem gamblers (21%) alike reporting this type of problem.

Help-seeking behaviour

‘At risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) (34%), and particularly problem gamblers (61%), are most likely among the gambling groups to take self-exclusion action to assist themselves with their gambling problems.

Those who perceive themselves to have a problem seeking personal or professional help-seeking is limited to about three in twenty people (16%).

Although participants reported feeling they might have a problem with gambling during the last 12 months, when asked further along in the interview why they did not pursue help a large proportion then indicated that they don’t have a problem (53%) or think they can beat the problem on their own (30%).

Higher participation gambling activities among problem gamblers

With lottery products posing little risk in terms of problem gambling, attention is primarily turned to pokies/gaming machines and also horse/dog races which were found to be the main risk gambling activities.

There are some clear patterns in the preferences and behaviour of ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem), and in particular problem gamblers, in terms of pokies/gaming machines. While clubs are the most common gaming location, pubs or hotels are more likely to be a venue for gambling on pokies/gaming machines among ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) (65% club versus 34% pub/hotel) and, specifically problem gamblers (57% club versus 43% pub/hotel).

Continued on next page

⁶ Seventy-three percent of ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) remember a big win and 60% remember a big loss, compared with 57% of low risk gamblers who remember a big win and 26% who remember a big loss. However, within the ‘at risk group’ there are no significant differences between moderate risk or problem gamblers in terms of recalling a big win (72% and 75% respectively) or a big loss (59% and 62% respectively).

⁷ Problem gamblers have higher rates of depression (53%), stress (29%) and suicide ideation/attempts (8%) compared with low risk gamblers (22%, 10% and 0% respectively).

Executive Summary, Continued

Higher participation gambling activities among problem gamblers

Continued

In terms of gambling preferences, although poker machines (pokies) are played by the majority of all pokies/gaming machine players, problem gamblers are twice as likely to show a preference for linked jackpot gaming machines (such as Mystery Link, Hyperlink or Maximillions) (20%) compared with pokies/gaming machine players overall (9%). 'At risk' (moderate/ problem) gamblers, and specifically problem gamblers, are more likely to play higher denomination machines, and in particular, to seek out \$1 machines (19% and 33% respectively). 'At risk' gamblers (moderate/ problem) in general are also more likely play more lines per bet and play more credits per line⁸.

In terms of expenditure behaviour and pokies/gaming machines, there is a significantly high frequency with which problem gamblers in particular insert notes into machines, compared with all other gamblers (84% of problem gamblers versus 54% of low risk gamblers who insert notes often/always). Furthermore, the problem gamblers are nearly eight times as likely to insert \$50 notes into machines compared with pokies/gaming machines players overall (41% versus 5%). The problem gambling group are nearly nine times as likely to use ATMs to withdraw money for gambling compared with pokies/gaming machines players overall (62% versus 7%). Moderate risk gamblers also display some of these expenditure patterns, however, to a lesser degree (13% insert \$50 notes and 18% use ATMs).

One aspect of pokies/gaming machines that is less common with problem gamblers are loyalty/rewards cards (36%), while non-problem (53%), low risk gamblers (52%) and moderate risk (51%) are more likely to have these cards.

Greater participation in gambling on horse/dog races was evident for higher risk gambling groups. Participation rates (including frequency and duration) steadily rose from relatively low levels for non regular gamblers (25%) to high levels for the 'at risk' (moderate/problem) group (66%). The main mode of betting on horse/dog races is at an off-course venue such as the TAB (11% of those participating do so at least once a week), though frequency of betting by this mode is fairly consistent across the risk groups (37%). Moderate/ problem gamblers, however, are more likely than other gamblers who bet on horse/dog races to bet at a racetrack (9% versus 2%).

In terms of expenditure behaviour, as with pokies/gaming machines, moderate/problem gamblers (14%), and particularly problem gamblers (26%), are more likely to use ATMs to withdraw money for betting on horse/dog races (14% and 26% respectively compared with 4% overall).

⁸ Forty-five percent of gamblers 'at risk' bet 11-20 lines, compared to 36% of low risk gamblers. Further, 49% of 'at risk' gamblers play 2-5 credits per line, compared to around a quarter of other gamblers, whilst 11% of pokies/gaming machine players use more than 20 lines compared with 15% of those 'at risk'.

Executive Summary, Continued

Lower participation gambling activities

After lottery products, pokies and horse/dog races, Keno attracts the most involvement by gamblers with one in ten NSW adults participating at a club or casino (11%). Typical Keno players are young (18-24) (17%), male (12%), born in Australia (13%), living in non-metropolitan NSW (13%) (in Central Coast, Hunter or Illawarra regions) (16%, 16% and 15% respectively).

The frequency that moderate/problem gamblers go to a club or casino to play Keno is less often than that of low risk gamblers (21% versus 28%), yet the length of time they spend gambling on Keno is on par with low risk gamblers (1-3 hours) (42% each).

Sports betting is popular with a slightly smaller proportion of NSW adults with just under one in ten betting for events such as football, cricket or tennis (8%). People most likely to be attracted to sports betting are young (18-24) (19%), male (12%), and residing in metropolitan Sydney (9%).

Participation rates for sports betting in the last twelve months is higher across all risk groups and non-problem gamblers compared with non-regular gamblers. The preferred method of betting is in person at a TAB and via the internet⁹.

Table casino games such as Roulette or Blackjack attract people who are younger (18-24 years) (17%), male (8%) and residing in the Coastal Sydney region (7% compared with 5% overall). Nearly one in ten 'at risk' gamblers who play table games do so at least once a week (7%) and almost half (47%) play for between 1-3 hours at a time. Three in ten withdraw money from an ATM at the casino to play the table games 'often' or 'always' (30%).

Private card games played for money (3%) and internet casino games (1%) are played by very small numbers of NSW adults. The number of 'at risk' gamblers that indicated they participated in either of these activities is very small and therefore the results can only be treated as indicative (21% and 6% respectively).

⁹ Compared with non-regular gamblers (11%) participation rates are higher amongst risk groups, including non-problem (32%), low risk (34%), moderate risk (42%) and problem gamblers (47%). Overall 19% sports gamblers bet in person at a TAB at least monthly and 8% bet via the internet at least monthly.

Introduction

Background

This study was commissioned by the NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing (formerly NSW Department of Gaming and Racing) in response to recommendations of the 2003 inquiry into harm minimisation measures for gamblers, conducted by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART).¹⁰ IPART recommended that *'ongoing prevalence studies should be conducted into problem gambling to assess, and monitor over time, the extent of problem gambling, its geographic spread and the profile of problem gamblers'*.

Previous prevalence studies have been conducted in New South Wales and published in 1996¹¹, 1998¹² and, under the auspices of the Productivity Commission, in 1999.¹³

ACNielsen, was commissioned to conduct the 2006 study and consulted with Professor Jan McMillen on sample design, questionnaire design and reporting.

Objectives

The overall objective of the research was to undertake a population survey within NSW, addressing the prevalence of gambling and problem gambling.

The specific objectives are:

- Identification of the estimated proportion of non-gamblers, low-risk gamblers, moderate risk gamblers and problem gamblers in NSW
- Geographical mapping of problem gambling rates by the Premier's Department regions
- Socio-demographic profiling of survey participants, including age, marital status, gender, language spoken at home, employment status, education, personal/household income and country of birth
- Rating of participation in various forms of gambling, including, lotteries, instant scratchies, keno, wagering (racing and sports), casino table games, internet gambling and gaming machines

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¹⁰ IPART, 2004, "Gambling: Promoting a Culture of Responsibility" (at www.olgr.nsw.gov.au)

¹¹ University of Western Sydney, 1996, "Study 2: An Examination of the Socio-Economic Effects of Gambling on Individuals, Families and the Community, including Research into the Costs of Problem Gambling in New South Wales"

¹² University of Western Sydney, 1998, "A Repeat of the 1995 Study 2: An Examination of the Socio-Economic Effects of Gambling on Individuals, Families and the Community, including Research into the Costs of Problem Gambling in New South Wales"

¹³ Productivity Commission, 1999, "Australia's Gambling Industries" (at www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/gambling/index.html)

Introduction, Continued

Objectives

- Assessing the amount of time spent gambling per session and how often gambling is undertaken.

Continued

- Identification of problem gambling behaviour, such as loss of control, motivation, chasing, borrowing, lying and problem recognition.
 - Identification of the adverse consequences of problem gambling on the gambler and others.
 - Identification of correlates of problem gambling such as faulty cognition, first gambling experiences, family history of gambling/alcohol/drug problems, association with alcohol and drug use, self-medication, stress, depression and suicide ideation.
-

Research Design

Methodology

The 2006 New South Wales Gambling Prevalence Survey consisted of 5,026 computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted by ACNielsen between 13 June and 16 July¹⁴. A total of 2,010 completed the core interview and demographics.

Random digit dialling was used where, a sample of contact numbers was computer generated by appending four randomly generated digits to randomly selected NSW telephone prefixes obtained from Australian Communications and Media Authority. In line with other prevalence studies, one in-scope household member was randomly selected, using the last birthday method. The in-scope sample population consisted of all people aged 18 years or over residing in private dwellings with telephones throughout New South Wales.

The survey frame did not seek to capture responses from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) groups, including those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background. Indigenous and CALD communities are likely to have different views on gambling, as well as different gambling behaviour. For these reasons, these groups require a separate tailored approach from the general NSW population survey. However, this was not possible within the available budget.

In line with the 1999 Productivity Commission Survey, a selected sample approach was utilised. All respondents went through an initial screening section of the interview that established gambling status, which lead them to being classified as a regular gambler, non-regular gambler or a non-gambler¹⁵. After the screening stage, respondents were selectively interviewed depending on their gambling status, as follows:

- 1 in 2 non-gamblers were interviewed;
- 1 in 4 non-regular gamblers were interviewed;
- all regular gamblers were interviewed.

Respondents within the non-regular gambler and non-gambler category were randomly selected to complete the interview. Details of selections are included in Table 1.

The following definitions were utilised:

- Non-regular gamblers participate less than once a week in one type of gambling activity or their overall frequency of participation in gambling activities is less than weekly

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¹⁴ The first 4 days of fieldwork were be used as an informal pilot.

¹⁵ Initial screening was undertaken using questions 1 to 17, refer Appendix II

Research Design, Continued

Methodology

Continued

- Regular gamblers participate at least once a week in one type of gambling activity other than lottery games or instant scratch tickets, or their overall participation in such gambling activities is at least weekly.
- Lottery games and instant scratch tickets were excluded from the definition as the 1999 Productivity Commission study found that lotteries present low risks for problem gambling.

Table 1: Sample screened, selected for interview and completing core interview and demographics.

Total sample	Screening for involvement in gambling	Random selection for general interview	Demographics and core interview
n=5,026	Non-gamblers, n=1,567	1 in 2, n=776	n=2,010
	Non-regular gamblers, n=3,026	1 in 4, n=801	
	Regular gamblers, n=433	All, n=433	

Subsequently, the data was weighted using factors from the information obtained in the screener and demographic questions.

It was weighted based on age, sex, area and household size to ensure a representative sample. The data was also weighted to reflect recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) population estimates. After the selection procedure, the incidences collected from the screening questions were included in the weighting to reflect gambling prevalence among the sample chosen to answer the full questionnaire.

The weighted results are presented in this report. A sample profile and response rate information are appended to this report (refer Appendix III: Methodology Analysis and Appendix IV: Respondent Profile).

Continued on next page

Research Design, Continued

Questionnaire The development of the questionnaire, and its items, was a highly collaborative process and primarily resulted in questions that had been used in other gambling surveys (e.g. Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2003-04¹⁶, 1999 Productivity Commission Survey¹⁷) included in the instrument. A copy of the full questionnaire used is contained in Appendix II. The survey contains 96 questions which cover a wide range of gambling-related issues including:

- gambling activity (type of gambling, frequency & duration)
- use of loyalty cards and transaction records
- problem gambling screening questions
- personal or familial experience of any gambling related problems
- correlates with gambling behaviour
- help-seeking for gambling-related problems
- demographic characteristics such as age, gender, employment status and income

The initial screening questions was used for selective sampling in the 1999 Productivity Commission Survey.

The problem gambling screening tool used in the survey was the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)¹⁸. Nine CPGI questions were scored to identify problem or risk gambling (see questions 62 and 63 L2 to L0 in Appendix II). The CPGI gambling groups are 'low risk', 'moderate risk' and 'problem gambling'. The CPGI questions and the assessment of respondents' total scores into gambling groups are as follows:

- Low risk gambling- Score of one or two on the CPGI. Respondents answered 'rarely' or 'sometimes' to two CPGI questions (or 'often' to one CPGI question) and 'never' to the others. They are not likely to have experienced adverse consequences from gambling but may be at risk of experiencing problems.

¹⁶ The Queensland Household Gambling Survey, 2001 & 2003-2004 (at <http://www.responsiblegambling.qld.gov.au/research/population-surveys/index.shtml>). The questionnaire was piloted in the field on some 300 persons to assist in refining the questionnaire development before conducting the main survey. However, specific validity and reliability testing for individual questions was not conducted for the survey.

¹⁷ Productivity Commission, 1999, "Australia's Gambling Industries" (at www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/gambling/index.html)

¹⁸ Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (J. Ferris & H. Wynne), 2001. "The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: Final Report"

Research Design, Continued

Questionnaire Continued

- Moderate risk gambling- Score of three to seven on the CPGI. This group comprises persons who answered ‘often’ or ‘always’ to at least one CPGI question. These people may have experienced adverse consequences from gambling or may be at risk of problems occurring.
- Problem gambling- Score of eight or more on the CPGI. These people report having experienced adverse consequences from their gambling and may have lost control of their behaviour.

Choice of gambling screening tool

Previously, Australian prevalence surveys of problem gambling have used the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) and/or the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV). However, there have been many critiques of the use of these essentially clinical screens; in particular there is concern whether a psychological framework can adequately assess problem gambling, or whether cultural and environmental factors should also be included.¹⁹

The 2001 *Queensland Household Gambling Survey* and the 2006 *Extent and Impact of Gambling in Tasmanian Survey* took the opportunity to employ the CPGI in tandem with the SOGS screen (as used by the Productivity Commission). This approach allowed both jurisdictions to validate CPGI-scored problem gambling behaviour against the SOGS screening tool. The results of both studies show all problem gambling respondents captured by the CPGI were also captured by SOGS. Further, the 2001 *Queensland Household Gambling Survey* concluded the CPGI delivered results at least as reliable as those which would have been delivered through the SOGS instrument.

The CPGI is now the preferred measurement tool for population-level research, and is now used by all Australian Governments and is the preferred tool for several reasons. Firstly, it is a screen specifically developed for use in adult population surveys. Secondly, it provides important profile information on problem gambling as well as other at risk groups.

However, the population estimates of the “Prevalence of Gambling and Problem Gambling in NSW” cannot be compared with the work undertaken by the Productivity Commission or where different problem gambling screens have been used.

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¹⁹ Australian Institute for Gambling Research, 2001, Survey of the Nature and Extent of Gambling and Problem Gambling in the A.C.T, p67.

Research Design, Continued

Reliability

- It is beyond the scope of this report to estimate the design effects for the standard errors, which would recognise that the sample was a stratified design which over sampled regular gamblers. However, errors based on a simple random sample are provided as a guideline, but the actual standard errors will be higher than those based on simple random samples. The following provide examples of margins of error for different sample sizes under simple random sample designs.
- The maximum margin of error at the 95% confidence level for a simple random sample of 5,026 (which is the sample size for the screened sample) is ± 1.4 percentage points. This means that on an estimate of 50% (eg if 50% of the NSW population are married or living with a partner), users of the data can be 95% sure the unknown population value lies between 48.6% and 51.4%. This is the maximum error, so if an estimate is lower or higher than 50%, the margin of error for that estimate is lower than ± 1.4 percentage points.
- The maximum margin of error at the 95% confidence level for a simple random sample of 2,010 (which is the sample size for the core interview) is ± 2.2 percentage points. This means that on an estimate of 50% (eg if 50% of regular gamblers do not remember a big win when they first started gambling), users of the data can be 95% sure the unknown population value lies between 47.8% and 52.2%. This is the maximum error, so if an estimate is lower or higher than 50%, the margin of error for that estimate is lower than ± 2.2 percentage points.
- The following provides an example of approximate errors for different scenarios in the *Prevalence of Gambling and Problem Gambling in NSW Survey*:
 - comparing the results between the non-regular gamblers (n=3,149) and regular gamblers (n=488), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 45% or 55%; 10% versus 7% or 14%.
 - comparing the results between the low-risk gambling group (n=112) and the at-risk gambling group (n=128), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 37% or 63%; 10% versus 3% or 19%.

Continued on next page

Research Design, Continued

Reliability Continued

- comparing results between males (n=2,595) and females (n=2,674), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 47% or 53%; 10% versus 8% or 12%
- comparing results between those aged 18 to 24 years (n=654) and those aged 65+ years (n=931), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 45% or 55%; 10% versus 7% or 14%.
- comparing results between those living in Sydney (n=3,337) and those living in the rest of the state (n=1,933), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 47% or 53%; 10% versus 8% or 12%.
- comparing results between people using gambling machines (n=1,608) and betting on horse or dog races (n=1,050), the following comparisons are likely to be significant at the 95% confidence interval: 50% versus 46% or 54%; 10% versus 7% or 13%.

Report outline

This report summarises the findings from the 2006 NSW Gambling Survey. The detailed findings of this report contain the following sections:

Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW

Section 2: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts

Section 4: Gambling Activities among Gambling Groups

Where appropriate, the findings are presented according to the CPGI gambling group segments-non-gamblers, non-regular gamblers, non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers, moderate risk gamblers and problem gamblers. On most measures, the moderate risk and problem gamblers are presented as a netted 'at risk' gambling group due to small sample sizes, however, statistically significant differences are discussed between these 'at risk' groups wherever relevant.

Continued on next page

Research Design, Continued

Guidelines for reading this report

Please note the following when reading this report:

- Base sizes indicated on figures and tables in the report represent the respective unweighted survey sample.
- If a result is based on a small base size ($n < 30$), this is indicated by *.
These results are indicative only and should be interpreted with caution.
- If a result is less than 0.5% but not zero, this is rounded to zero, but is indicated by # in tables.
- Where there is a no response, this is indicated by ‘-’.
- Where a result is not available, not applicable or not asked, this is indicated by ‘n/a’.
- Columns in tables or bars in graphs may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding.
- Some of the questions invite a multiple response and so the total responses sum to more than 100%.
- Participation in gambling activities was measured based on participation in the last 12 months. This method is the convention for population based gambling studies, and is used by studies in other Australian jurisdictions. For the purposes of this research gambling activities included the following:

Gambling activities participated in the last 12 months:	Referred to in this report as:
Played pokies or gaming machines	Pokies/gaming machines
Bet on horse or greyhound races EXCLUDING sweeps	Horse/dog races
Bought for your own use instant scratch tickets, Lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Lucky Lotteries or 6 from 28 Pools	Lottery products
Play Keno at a club or casino	Keno
Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	Table casino games
Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis	Sports betting
Played casino games, such as Blackjack, Texas Hold'em and 'pokies-style' games, on the internet, FOR MONEY rather than points	Internet casino games
Played games like cards or mahjong privately FOR MONEY	Private card games
Played any other gambling activity EXCLUDING raffles or sweeps	Other

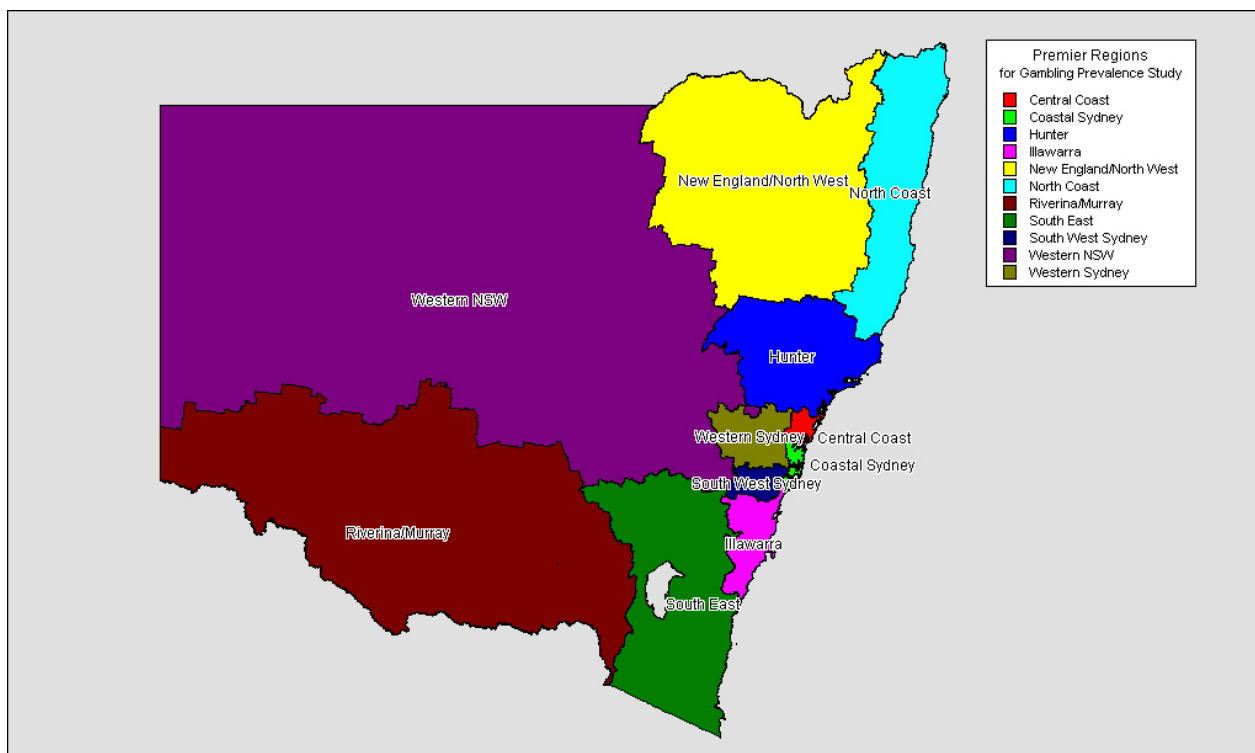
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Research Design, Continued

Guidelines for reading this report

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- The results are analysed by the CPGI gambling group segments, gambling activity and by key demographics (gender, age, location and country of birth), and where relevant, statistically significant differences are noted. These differences are generally described in terms of whether the result for the sub-group is more or less likely than average, where the average is the result for the total sample. For example, 30% of regular gamblers remember a big loss when they first started gambling, but when this is analysed by age, 47% of those aged between 35 and 44 years recall a big loss, so *card holders aged between 35 and 44 years are more likely than average (30%) to remember a big loss when they first started gambling.*
- Differences were tested using *t* tests and those reported are significant at the 95% confidence level.
- Please note CPGI figures are the only figure reported to 1 decimal place.
- Regions have been created based on the NSW Premier's Department Regions. The designations are North Coast, New England/North West, Illawarra, Central Coast, Hunter, Western NSW, South East, Riverina/Murray, Western Sydney, South West Sydney and Coastal Sydney. The following map of NSW illustrates the regions while Appendix I details the local government areas that fall into each region.



Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW

Section overview The first part of this section examines NSW total population gambling participation during the last twelve months, providing an overall snapshot of participation and frequency of gambling across the various gambling activities.

The second part of this section identifies the prevalence of problem gambling, while the third details gambling participation type and number of activities, proportion of main spend, frequency and duration according to the population gambling groups identified using the CPGI screening model.

1.1 Total Population Gambling Participation

Participation in gambling activities All NSW adults participating in the survey were asked about their participation in popular gambling activities in the last twelve months. Figure 1 outlines participation across multiple gambling activities and total gambling participation. This represents a total 69% of the NSW adult population having gambled at least once during the last twelve months, while 31% have not gambled at all.

While 31% of the total NSW adult population are non-gamblers, those adults not participating in any form of gambling are significantly more likely to be:

- aged 65 years or over (38% of those aged 65+ are non-gamblers compared with 31% of the total population)
- female (33% of females are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population).
- residing in metropolitan Sydney (33% of metropolitan Sydney residents are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)
- residing in Coastal Sydney (35% of Coastal Sydney residents are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)
- not in paid work (36% of people not in paid work are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)
- degree qualified (39% of degree qualified people are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)
- born in country other than Australia (40% of those born outside Australia are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)
- low personal income earners (less than \$10,000 per annum) (37% of people who earn less than \$10,000 per annum are non gamblers compared with 31% of the population)

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Participation in gambling activities

Continued

The most popular gambling activity undertaken among the NSW adult population is lottery products (including scratch tickets, lotto and other lottery games), with more than half (56%) overall having purchased such for their own use in the last twelve months. Pokies/gaming machines (31%) rate second in terms of popularity, followed by horse/dog races (20%), Keno (11%) and sports betting (8%). Five percent or fewer adults participate in table casino games, private card games and internet casino games.

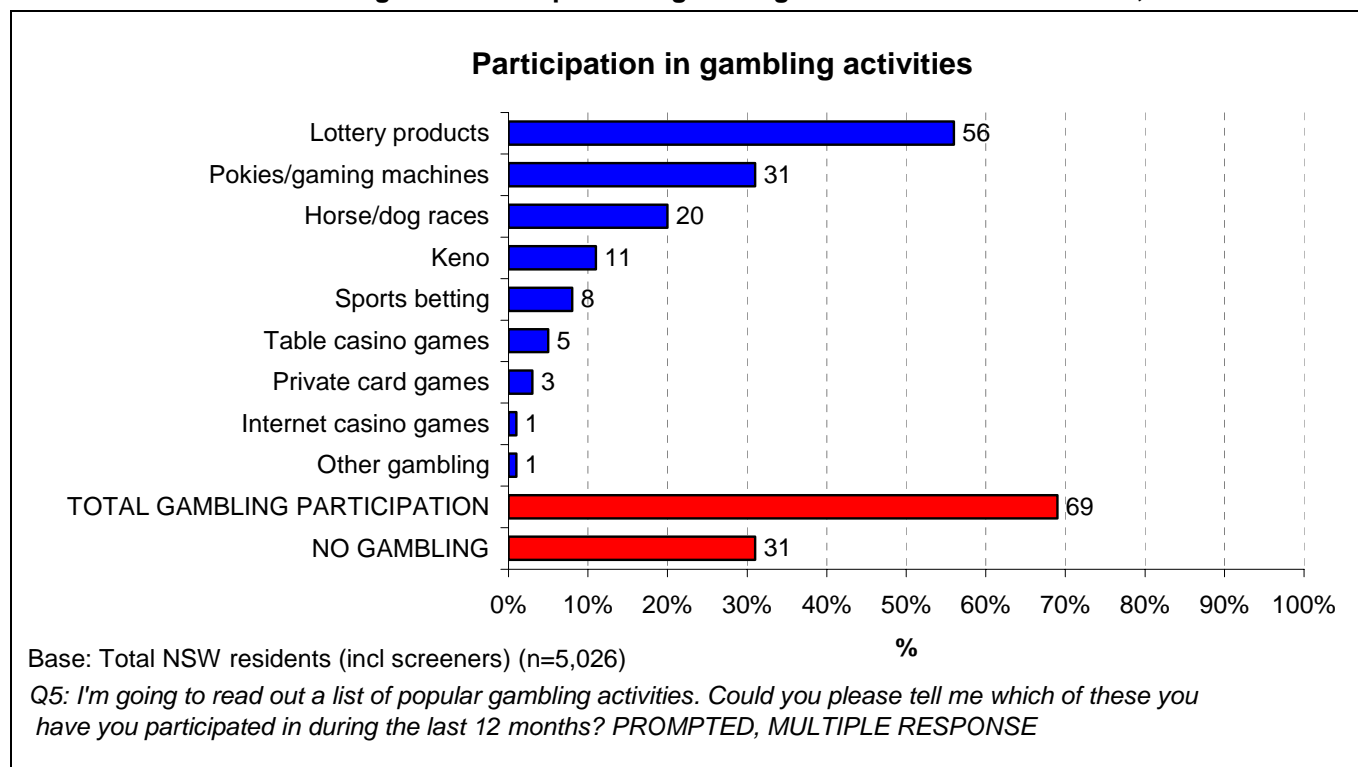
The statistically significant demographic and regional differences among participants of the more popular gambling activities are summarised below.

- NSW adults purchasing **lottery products** are more likely to be aged from 35 to 64 years (62%), residing in non-metropolitan NSW (59%), born in Australia (62%), and residing in New England N/West (66%), Central Coast (63%) or North Coast (62%) regions
- Those gambling on **pokies/gaming machines** are more likely to be younger adults (18-24 years (50%) or 25-34 years (32%)), male (33%), born in Australia (32%), and residing in Central Coast (39%) or Hunter (36%) regions
- Those who are betting on **horse/dog races** are more likely to be aged from 18-44 years (24%), male (25%), born in Australia (23%), and residing in Riverina/Murray (27%) region
- **Keno** users are more likely to be 18-24 years (17%), male (12%), residing in non-metropolitan NSW (13%), born in Australia (13%), and residing in Central Coast (16%), Hunter (16%) or Illawarra (15%) regions
- Those who are **sports betting** are more likely to be 18-24 years (19%), male (12%) and residing in Sydney (9%)
- Adults gambling on **table casino games** and **private card games** are also more likely to be aged 18-24 years and male

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Figure 1: Participation in gambling activities in last 12 months, total NSW



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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

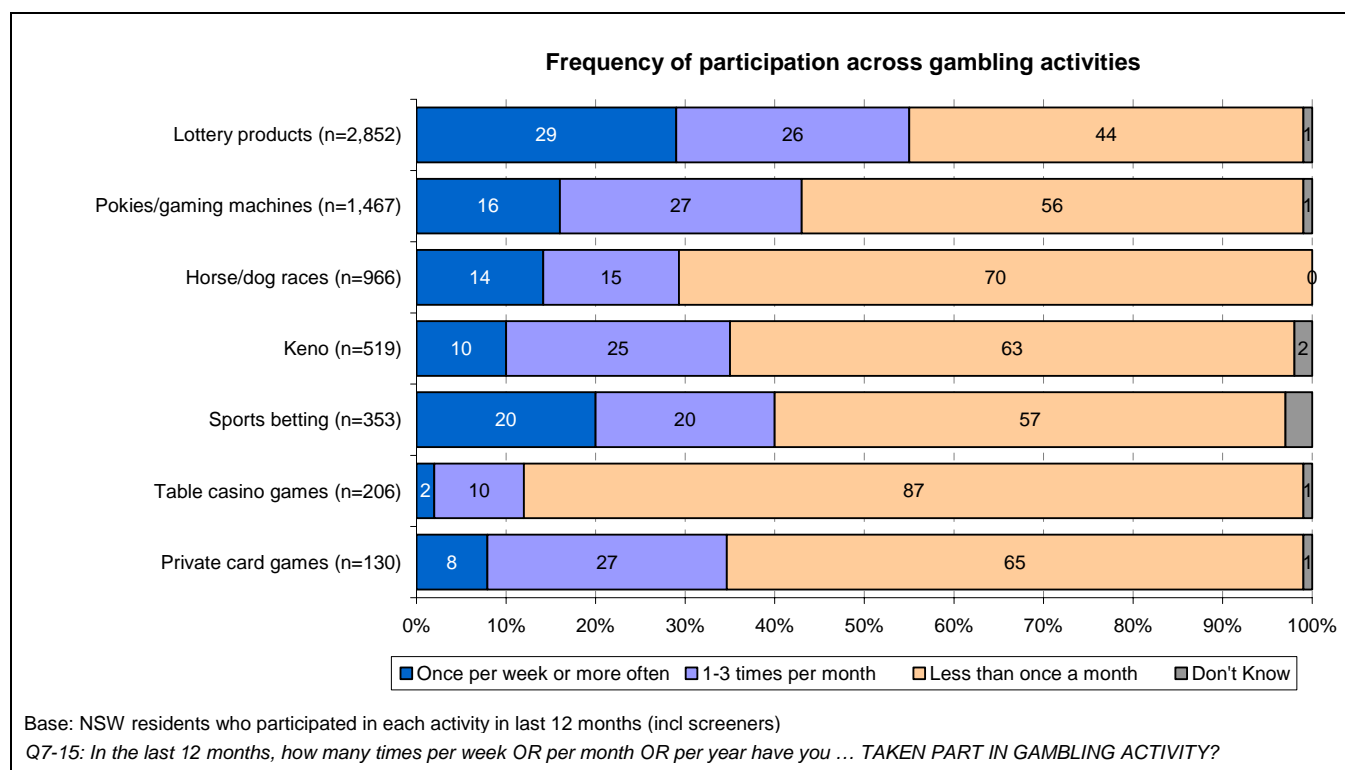
Frequency of participation

Frequency of participation among the total NSW adult population who have participated in the various gambling activities is outlined in Figure 2, in order of highest to lowest overall gambling participation. For most forms of gambling, excepting lottery products, more than half of gamblers for each activity participate in that activity less than once a month.

Lottery products draw the highest frequency of play overall compared with other gambling activities, with 29% of lottery players playing once per week or more often. Table casino games are the least frequent gambling activity, with 2% of these players doing so once per week or more often.

Frequency of participation overall is more consistent for other forms of gambling. Between one and two in ten gamblers each frequently (at least once per week) engage in sports betting (20%), pokies/gaming machines (16%), horse/dog races (14%) and Keno (10%), while 8% of private card games players play once per week or more often.

Figure 2: Frequency of participation across gambling activities in last 12 months, total NSW



Note: Frequency for internet casino games (n=17) not shown due to very small sample size

Continued on next page

Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Frequency of participation

The significant differences in frequency of participation activities are:

- Those people purchasing **lottery products** once per week or more (29%) tend to have also used gaming machines (33%) and bet on Keno (41%) once per week or more often in the last 12 months.
- Those using **pokies/gaming machines** once per week or more often (16%) are more likely to have also bet on horse/dogs (21%) and Keno (25%) once per week or more often in the last 12 months.
- Those who are betting on **horse/dog races** once a week or more (14%) are more likely to have also bet on sports (24%) once per week or more often in the last 12 months.

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

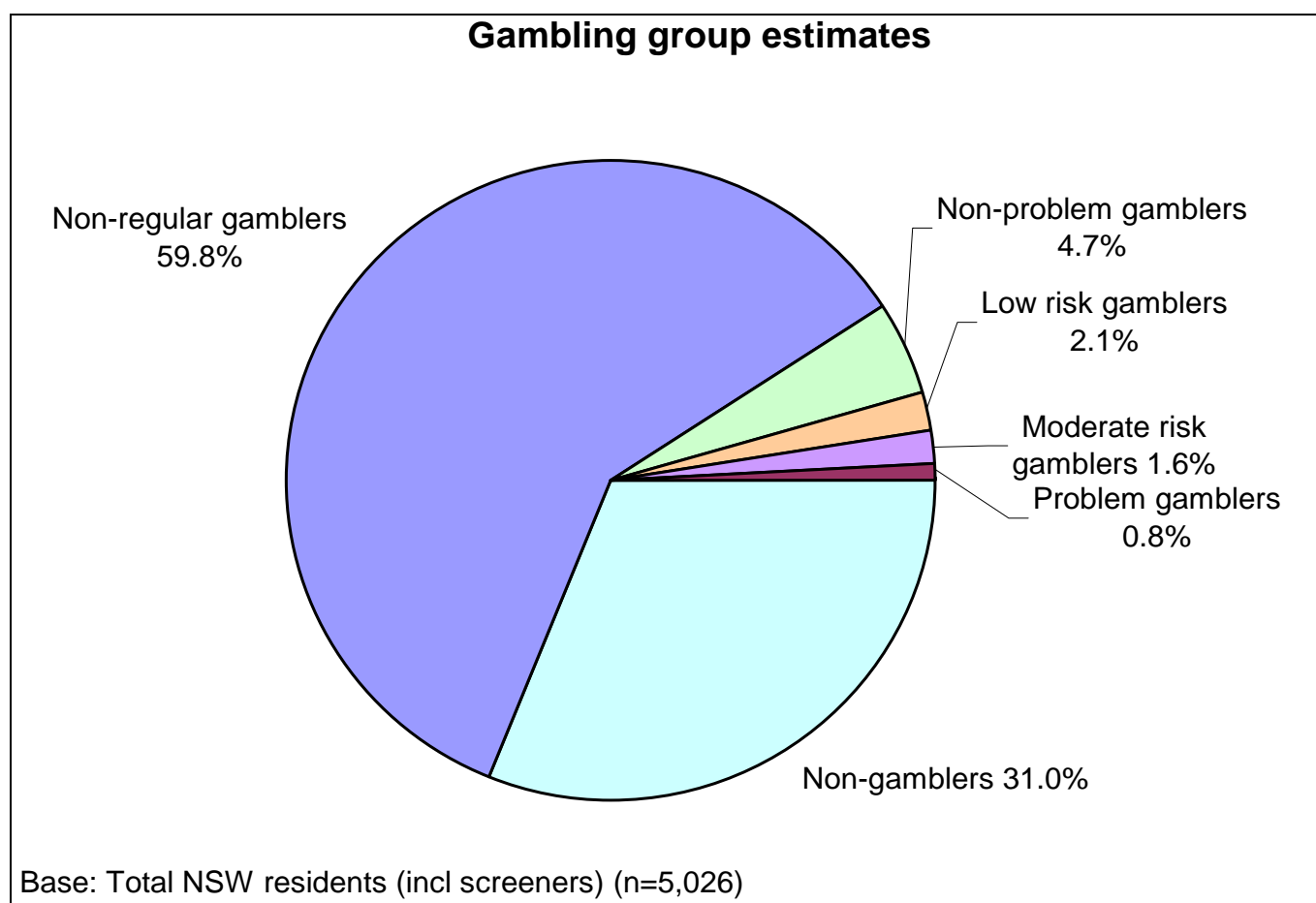
1.2 Prevalence of Problem Gambling

Population gambling groups identified – the CPGI model

The 2006 NSW Gambling Survey used the CPGI screening model to determine the prevalence of problem gambling among regular gamblers in the adult NSW population. Figure 3 indicates the estimated proportions of adults in each gambling group as applied to NSW's total adult population. As identified previously, non-gamblers account for three in ten NSW adults at 31.0%. However, the majority of adults form the non-regular gambling group (59.8%) and non-problem gambling group (4.7%), and together with non-gamblers, this equates to 95.5% of the adult NSW population without risk of a gambling problem.

Using the CPGI to measure gambling problems on a continuum, the 2006 NSW Gambling Survey indicates that 2.1% of the population fall into the low risk gambling group, 1.6% in the moderate risk gambling group, while 0.8% fall into the problem gambling group.

Figure 3: Total population gambling group estimates for NSW 2006



Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

1.3 Participation Among Population Gambling Groups

Participation in gambling activities

Further to total population participation across the range of gambling activities, participation is identified for each gambling group in Figure 4. With the exception of lottery products, there is considerably higher participation in the last twelve months for all individual gambling activities among those gamblers positioned higher along the gambling risk continuum.

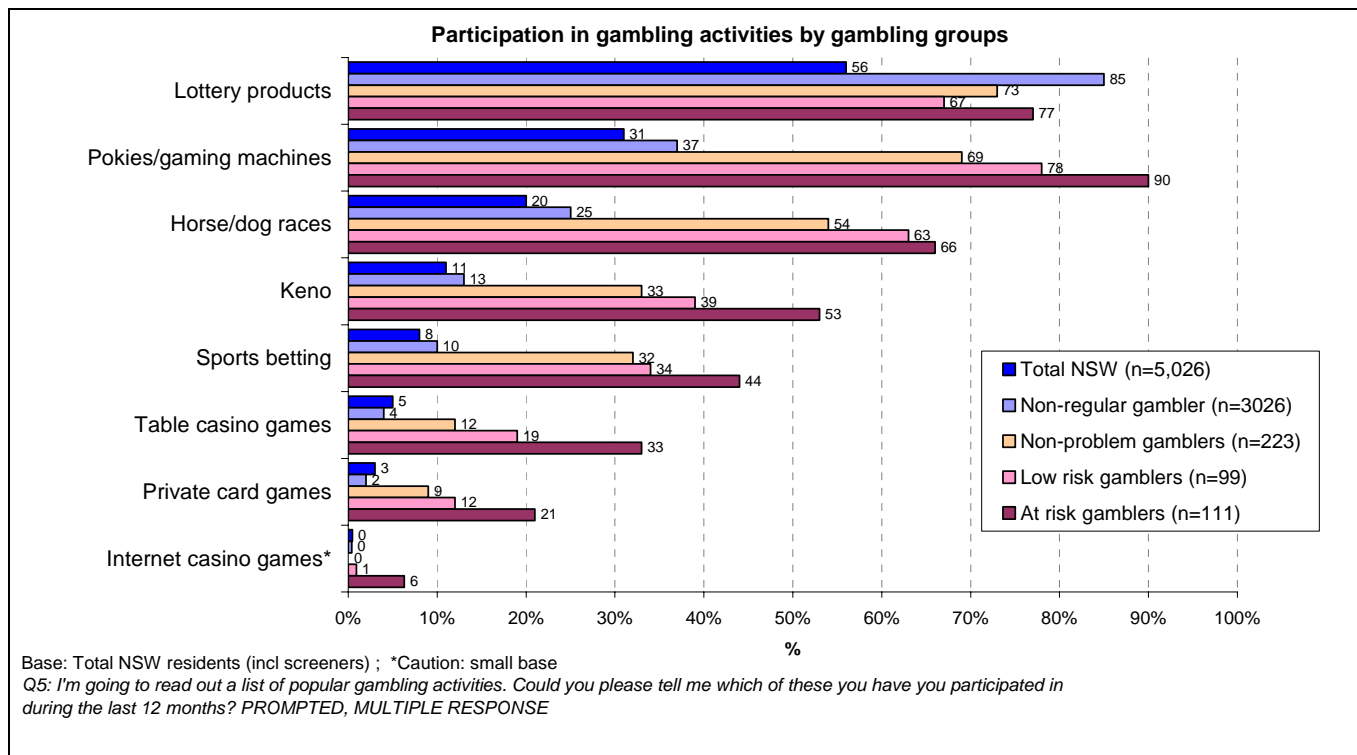
Pokies/gaming machines have the highest gambling participation rate among the risk gambling groups, compared with non-problem gamblers. 'At risk' gamblers (90%) are significantly more likely to play the machines than low risk gamblers (78%), but there is no difference between problem and moderate risk gamblers. Participation rates for horse/dog races, followed by Keno, sports betting, table casino games and private card games are all also significantly higher for the low risk, moderate risk and problem gamblers compared with non-problem gamblers. Of interest, moderate risk gamblers are specifically driving the higher participation for Keno (58%) and table casino games (35%), more so than the problem gamblers in the 'at risk' group (moderate/problem).

Participation in lottery products is high and consistent across all gambling groups, with non-regular gamblers (85%) showing just as much likelihood to purchase as problem gamblers (83%), but greater likelihood than other risk gambling groups.

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Figure 4: Participation in gambling activities in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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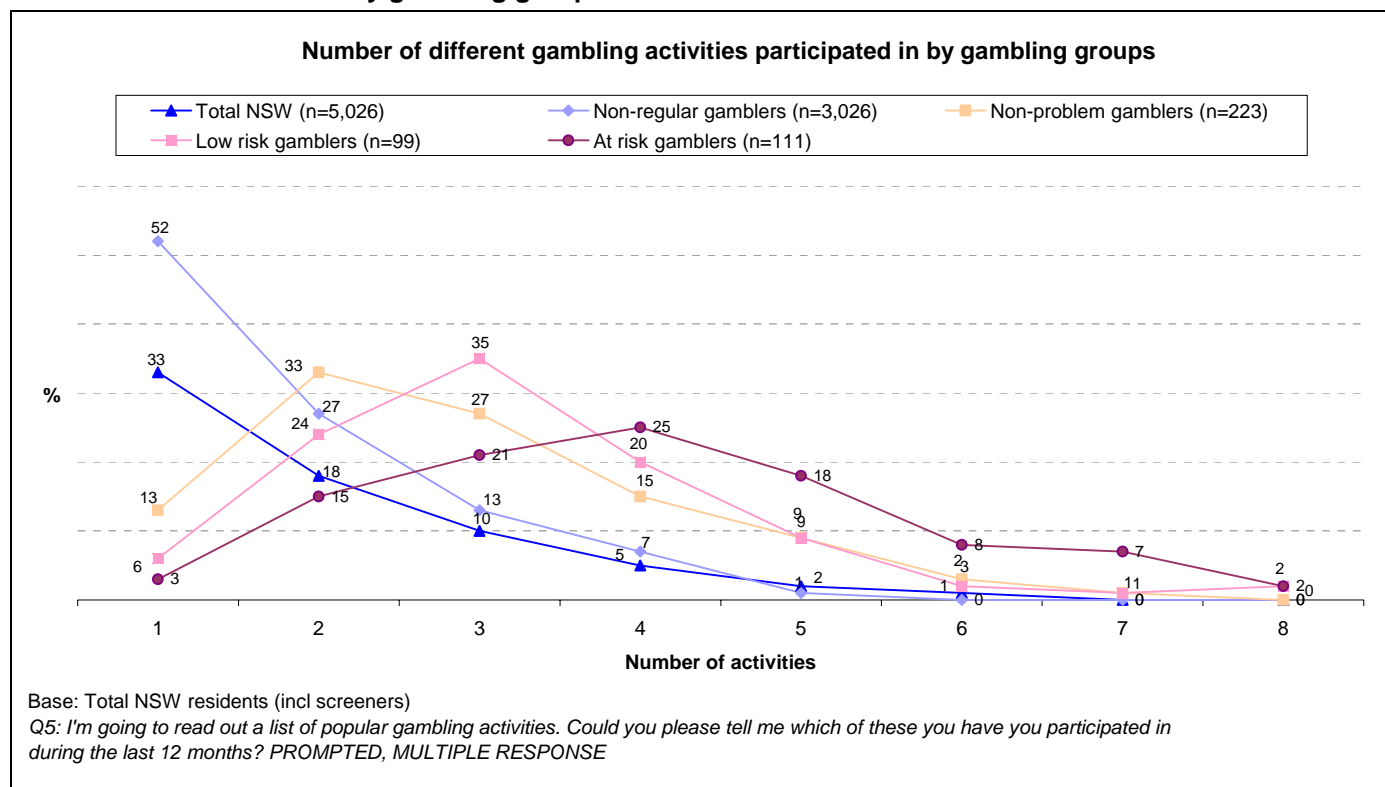
Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Number of gambling activities

Similar to results for the level of participation across gambling activities, there is a clear tendency for higher risk gamblers to engage in a greater range of activities. Figure 5 summarises the number of different gambling activities participated in across gambling groups in the last twelve months.

Significantly, half of the non-regular gamblers participate in only one gambling activity, while more than three quarters (77%) participate in no more than two different gambling activities. A similar proportion (79%) of low risk gamblers participate in two to four activities, with three activities (35%) most commonly nominated by this group. Three in five (60%) non-problem gamblers participate in between two and three activities normally. However, for 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) there is a higher spread in the number of activities participated in, with most notably, 60% participating in at least four different gambling activities.

Figure 5: Number of different gambling activities participated in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Highest spend gambling activities

To enhance our understanding of gamblers across multiple activities, gamblers who participated in more than one activity in the last 12 months were asked on which activity they spent the most money overall. This is depicted in Figure 6.

Lottery products and pokies/gaming machines draw the highest proportions of spend amongst those who have participated in more than one activity. However, spend on pokies/gaming machines, over all other forms of gambling, is considerably and significantly higher among the risk gambling groups. The high proportion of spend on pokies/gaming machines among the 'at risk' group (moderate/problem) (61%) is driven by significantly higher spend by problem gamblers (78%) compared with moderate risk gamblers (54%) and low risk gamblers (50%). Spend proportions for pokies/gaming machines by all risk gambling groups are also significantly higher than those by non-problem gamblers (38%) and non-regular gamblers (31%).

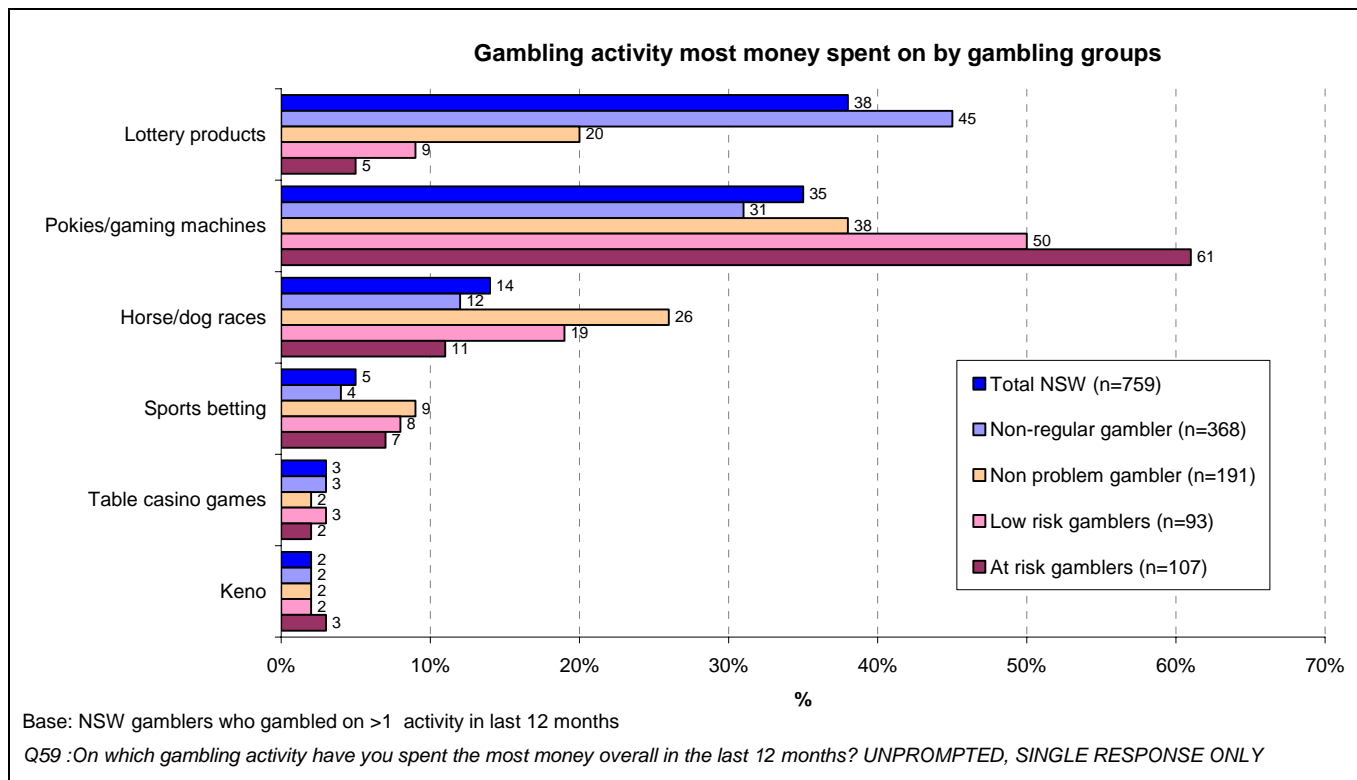
In contrast, non-regular gamblers are significantly more likely than any of the risk gambling groups to spend the most money on lottery products.

Notably, amongst those who have participated in more than one activity, people earning under \$10,000 were more likely to spend the most money on pokies than the NSW adult population.

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Figure 6: Proportion of main spend on gambling activities in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Frequency of participation

The frequency of participation among those engaging in each gambling activity in the last twelve months is analysed by gambling groups in Table 2, in order of highest to lowest overall gambling participation. Overall, the results indicate that gambling is more frequent across all gambling activities for those in the risk gambling groups (from low risk to problem gamblers), compared with non-problem gamblers.

Higher frequency of participation among higher risk gamblers is particularly marked for pokies/gaming machines. While 71% of 'at risk' gamblers play pokies/gaming machines at least once per week, this is driven by 92% of problem gamblers indicating they play pokies/gaming machines this frequently. This compares with 60% of moderate risk gamblers, 63% of low risk gamblers, and 69% of non-problem gamblers.

Across horse/dog races, Keno and sports betting, gamblers in the risk gambling groups participate significantly more frequently than non-problem gamblers, although frequency is likely to be just as high or higher among low risk gamblers compared with 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem). However, for lottery products, low risk gamblers (57%) and non-problem gamblers (50%) are significantly more likely to participate at least once a week, compared with all other gambling groups.

As such, when correlating findings for participation, it appears that gamblers positioned higher along the gambling risk continuum tend to have higher gambling participation rates, participate in a greater number of activities and participate more frequently, particularly in the case of pokies/gaming machines.

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Table 2: Frequency of participation across gambling activities in last 12 months, by gambling groups

Gambling activity	Gambling group	Frequency %			
		Once per week or more often	1-3 times per month	Less than once per month	Don't know
Lottery products (n=2,852)	Total NSW	29%	26%	44%	1%
	Non-regular gamblers	28%	23%	49%	#
	Non-problem gamblers	50%	27%	22%	1%
	Low risk gamblers	57%	29%	15%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	38%	35%	27%	-
Pokies/gaming machines (n=1,467)	Total NSW	16%	27%	56%	1%
	Non-regular gamblers	-	32%	68%	#
	Non-problem gamblers	69%	19%	13%	-
	Low risk gamblers	63%	25%	12%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	71%	19%	10%	-
Horse/dog races (n=966)	Total NSW	14%	15%	70%	-
	Non-regular gamblers	-	17%	83%	#
	Non-problem gamblers	54%	13%	32%	1%
	Low risk gamblers	56%	15%	29%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	45%	26%	29%	-
Keno (n=519)	Total NSW	10%	25%	63%	2%
	Non-regular gamblers	-	13%	63%	6%
	Non-problem gamblers	37%	24%	39%	-
	Low risk gamblers	28%	43%	28%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	21%	38%	40%	1%
Sports betting (n=353)*	Total NSW	20%	20%	57%	3%
	Non-regular gamblers	-	#	96%	4%
	Non-problem gamblers	4%	4%	92%	-
	Low risk gamblers	50%	15%	34%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	35%	35%	29%	1%
Table casino games (n=206)*	Total NSW	2%	10%	87%	1%
	Non-regular gamblers	-	25%	70%	5%
	Non-problem gamblers	62%	14%	22%	2%
	Low risk gamblers*	5%	17%	78%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	7%	31%	62%	-

Base: NSW adults who participated in each gambling activity in last 12 months (incl screeners)

Q7-15: In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you ... TAKEN PART IN GAMBLING ACTIVITY?

* Caution: small base sizes across gambling groups

Note: Frequency for private card games (n=130) and internet casino games (n=17) not shown due to very small sample sizes across gambling groups

Continued on next page

Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Frequency of participation

Continued

Frequency for private card games (n=130) and internet casino games (n=17) are not shown in the table on the previous page due to very small sample sizes. Table 3 details the raw data for participation in private card games and internet casino games.

Table 3: Participation in private card games and internet casino games in last 12 months, by gambling groups

Gambling activity	Gambling group	Raw Data Frequencies			
		Once per week or more often	1-3 times per month	Less than once per month	Don't know
Private card games (n=130)	Total NSW	14	48	117	2
	Non-regular gamblers	-	24	92	2
	Non-problem gamblers	2	11	8	-
	Low risk gamblers	2	1	11	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	9	12	5	-
Internet casino games (n=17)	Total NSW	5	1	15	4
	Non-regular gamblers	-	-	11	4
	Non-problem gamblers	1	-	-	-
	Low risk gamblers	1	-	-	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	3	1	4	-

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Duration of gambling sessions

Gamblers engaging in four specific activities –pokies/gaming machines, horse/dog races, Keno and table casino games – were asked about the usual duration of time spent on each occasion on these gambling activities in which they participate, with results outlined by gambling groups in Table 4. This was also asked for internet casino games, however, a very small sample size excludes this activity from further analysis.

Alongside the higher risk gambling that is associated with pokies/gaming machines, in terms of participation and frequency, higher risk gamblers are also considerably more likely to play pokies/gaming machines for longer on each occasion. Fifty two percent of ‘at risk’ gamblers (driven by 67% of problem gamblers compared to 44% of moderate risk gamblers), usually play for 1-3 hours, while 9% of ‘at risk’ gamblers (driven by 13% of problem gamblers), usually play for more than 3 hours.

For both horse/dog races and Keno, gamblers in the risk categories (low risk to problem gamblers) tend to be more likely to engage in the activities for longer (at least one hour) on any given occasion; though it is worthy of note that this may be because these gambling activities are driven by external time factors and not by the gamblers themselves.

However, while indicative only due to small sample sizes, duration of play is slightly different for table casino games. All gamblers using table casino games tend to have a lower frequency of participation combined with a longer duration of participation on any given occasion, so that non-regular gamblers, non-problem gamblers and ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) alike are more likely to play for longer (1-3 hours).

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Section 1: Gambling Participation in NSW, Continued

Table 4: Usual duration of participation across gambling activities, by gambling groups

Gambling activity	Gambling group	Duration %				
		Less than 15 minutes	15-59 minutes	1-3 hours	More than 3 hours	Don't know
Pokies/gaming machines (n=634)	Total NSW	23%	43%	31%	2%	1%
	Non-regular gamblers	27%	44%	28%	1%	1%
	Non-problem gamblers	13%	47%	38%	1%	1%
	Low risk gamblers	13%	51%	31%	6%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	10%	29%	52%	9%	-
Horse/dog races (n=433)	Total NSW	38%	22%	21%	14%	5%
	Non-regular gamblers	42%	22%	17%	13%	6%
	Non-problem gamblers	37%	23%	25%	11%	4%
	Low risk gamblers	32%	12%	35%	19%	2%
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	15%	23%	39%	21%	2%
Keno (n=284)	Total NSW	30%	34%	27%	#	9%
	Non-regular gamblers	30%	36%	23%	-	12%
	Non-problem gamblers	40%	28%	27%	-	5%
	Low risk gamblers	16%	40%	42%	3%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	23%	28%	42%	2%	6%
Table casino games (n=92)*	Total NSW	11%	23%	52%	13%	2%
	Non-regular gamblers	16%	16%	55%	8%	4%
	Non-problem gamblers	7%	24%	61%	8%	-
	Low risk gamblers	-	51%	27%	21%	-
	'At risk' (moderate/problem)	-	28%	47%	25%	-

Base: NSW adults who participated in each gambling activity in last 12 months

Q22, 35, 46, 48: How much time do you usually spend ... ON GAMBLING ACTIVITY ON EACH VISIT/OCCASION?

* Caution: small base sizes across gambling groups

Note: Duration for internet casino games (n=9) not shown due to very small sample size

Section 2: Profiles of Gambling Groups

Section overview This section provides an overview of the characteristics of each of the CPGI gambling groups as well as for non-gamblers, non-regular gamblers and non-problem gamblers. The demographic characteristics of each group and the gambling activities which they tend to engage in are profiled.

Non-gamblers After non-problem gamblers, the non-gambling group represents the second largest proportion comprising 31.0% of the NSW adult population. These people have not gambled in the twelve months prior to completing the survey.

Demographics

Non-gamblers are more likely to be aged 65 plus years (38%), female (33%), residing in metropolitan Sydney (33%), not in the paid workforce (34%), educated to university/post graduate level (38%), born overseas (38%), earning a personal annual income (pre-tax) of less than \$10,000, and residing in the Coastal Sydney region (35%).

Non-regular gamblers The majority of NSW adults are non-regular gamblers (59.8%). These people participate less than once a week in gambling activities and are not likely to have experienced any negative impacts from their gambling activity.

Demographics

Non-regular gamblers are more likely to be married/defacto (62%), born in Australia (62%), earning a personal annual income (pre-tax) of between \$30,000 and \$49,999 or more (6%) and residing in non-metropolitan NSW (62.7%).

Gambling activity

Non-regular gamblers are most likely to purchase lottery products (85%), followed at a distance by using gaming machines (37%), betting on horse or dog races (25%) and playing Keno (13%). Participation in these activities by non-regular gamblers is slightly higher than the general population, except for the 85% of the non-regular gamblers who purchase lottery products compared to 56% of the total NSW adult population.

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Section 2: Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Non problem gamblers

The non problem gambling group accounts for 4.7% of the NSW adult population and is characterised by gamblers who participate at least weekly in gambling activities other than lottery games or instant scratch tickets, they are however unlikely to have experienced any negative consequence of their gambling and are identified in the survey by having scored zero on the CPGI.

Demographics

Non-problem gamblers are more likely to be aged from 45-54 years (63%), and residing in Central Coast (8%), or Hunter (7%) regions.

Gambling activity

People in the non problem gambling group have higher rates of participation in most forms of gambling than the total NSW adult population. Around seven in ten purchase lottery tickets (73%) and use gaming machines (69%), over half (54%) bet on horse or dog races and a third play Keno (33%) or bet on sporting events. Compared to the general NSW adult population, non problem gamblers have slightly higher participation in lotto and double the general population rate for gaming machines, horse/dog racing and casino table games. Participation rates for Keno and playing cards privately for money is triple that seen in the general population while betting on sporting events is four times higher than the general population.

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Section 2: Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Low-risk gamblers

Using the CPGI to measure gambling problems, the 2006 NSW Gambling Survey indicates that 2.1% of the population fall into the low risk gambling group. Low risk gamblers are identified by a score between 1 and 2.5 on the CPGI questions. These people are not likely to have experienced adverse consequences from gambling but do have a slight risk of experiencing problems.

Demographics

Low risk gamblers are more likely to be aged from 18-24 years (5%), male (3%), never married (4%), and in full time work (3%).

Gambling activity

People in the low risk gambling group have higher participation rates than the general NSW adult population in most forms of gambling. Almost four in five low risk gamblers play pokies or gaming machines (78%), around a third buy lottery tickets or scratch lotto (67%) and bet on greyhounds/horses (63%), while two in five play Keno (39%) and a third bet on sporting events (34%). Participation is significantly higher for all activities except lottery, internet casino games and 2 Up. The proportion of low risk gamblers using gaming machines is two and a half times higher than the general population while gambling on horse/dog races is triple that of the general population. Notably, Keno, sports betting, casino table games and private card games for money are at rates four times higher than the general population.

Continued on next page

Section 2: Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Moderate-risk gamblers

The moderate risk gambling groups accounts for 1.6% of the adult NSW population. These people score between 3 and 7.5 on the CPGI and may have experienced adverse consequences from gambling or are at moderate risk of experiencing problems related to their gambling activities.

Demographics

Moderate risk gamblers are more likely to be aged from 18-24 years (3%), male (3%), in full time work (2%), educated to Year 10 (3%), earning a personal annual income (pre-tax) of \$50,000 or more (3%), and residing in South East region (4%).

Gambling activity

Moderate risk gamblers have significantly higher participation rates in all gambling activities than the NSW adult population. Almost nine in ten (87%) play pokies or gaming machines, this is three times higher than the general population. Nearly three in four buy lottery tickets (73%) and/or bet on horses or greyhounds (63%), with the rate of gambling on horse or dog races being four times higher than the general population. Over half of moderate risk gamblers play Keno (58%) and two in five bet on sports (42%), both participation rates are five times higher than the NSW adult population. For private card games (18%), almost a fifth participate which is six times higher than that of the NSW adult population. A third (35%) of moderate risk gamblers play table games at casinos and are engaged in this activity at rates seven times higher than the general population.

Continued on next page

Section 2: Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Problem gamblers

Data from the 2006 NSW Gambling Prevalence survey indicates there are 0.8% of NSW adults that fall into the problem gambling group. Problem gambling scored a minimum of 8 on the CPGI and report having experienced adverse consequences from their gambling and may have lost control of their behaviour.

Demographics

Problem gamblers are more likely to be aged from 18-24 years (3%), male (1%), never married (2%), and residing in Riverina/Murray (2%) or Western Sydney (2%) regions.

Gambling activity

NSW adults in the problem gambling group have the highest level of participation of all gambling groups in a majority of the gambling activities available. Due to the small numbers of problem gamblers, participation needs to be interpreted with caution. However, for gaming machines and horse/greyhound racing, the survey shows the participation rate for problem gamblers is triple that of the NSW adult population. For Keno, the rate is more than four times that reported for the general population. While for casino table games problem gamblers are five times more likely to participate in this activity compared to the NSW adult population and six more likely to gamble on sports events. The greatest variation is seen in private card games or mahjong with an estimated 25% of the problem gambling group engaged in this activity compared with 3% of the NSW adult population.

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts

Section overview This section focuses in more detail on the issues and impacts surrounding problem gambling, and the effects on gamblers across the gambling risk continuum. It includes problem gambling-related issues and behaviours (including the CPGI questions), gambler's background and perceptions related to problem gambling, likely correlates associated with problem gambling, help-seeking behaviour by problem gamblers, interpersonal relationships affected by problem gambling, and also expenditure impacts of problem gambling.

3.1 Problem Gambling Issues

Individual CPGI questions For the CPGI screening model used in this study to determine the prevalence of problem gambling, regular gamblers were asked a series of nine questions to categorise them into the respective gambling groups – non-problem, low risk, moderate risk and problem gamblers. However, the findings from these questions are also valuable to examine separately problem gambling-related issues and behaviours across the groups over the last twelve months.

Figure 6 depicts the response distribution across the questions for all regular NSW gamblers and each risk gambling group. Note, although there are smaller sample sizes for analysis, it is relevant here to provide disaggregated data for both moderate risk and problem gamblers, as problematic gambling behaviour significantly increases with each risk group. Non-problem gamblers are not shown in Figure 6, however, by definition of the CPGI, they all responded 'never' to all questions.

The least problematic gambling behaviour identified in the last twelve months relates to *borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble*, with more than half of problem gamblers and at least nine in ten other risk groups responding 'never'.

The most problematic issue for problem gamblers is *feeling guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble*, with nearly three quarters responding 'often' or 'always' while less than one in ten can say this has 'never' applied. Guilt about gambling is also one of the more relatively problematic issues for other risk groups, given that three in ten moderate risk gamblers, and seven in ten low risk gamblers, say this 'never' applies.

Another more problematic behaviour for problem gamblers is *betting more than you could really afford to lose*, with six in ten reporting this 'often' or 'always' while one in ten can say this 'never' applies. This is also the most problematic behaviour for moderate risk gamblers, given that two in ten can say this 'never' applies, compared to three quarters of low risk gamblers.

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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

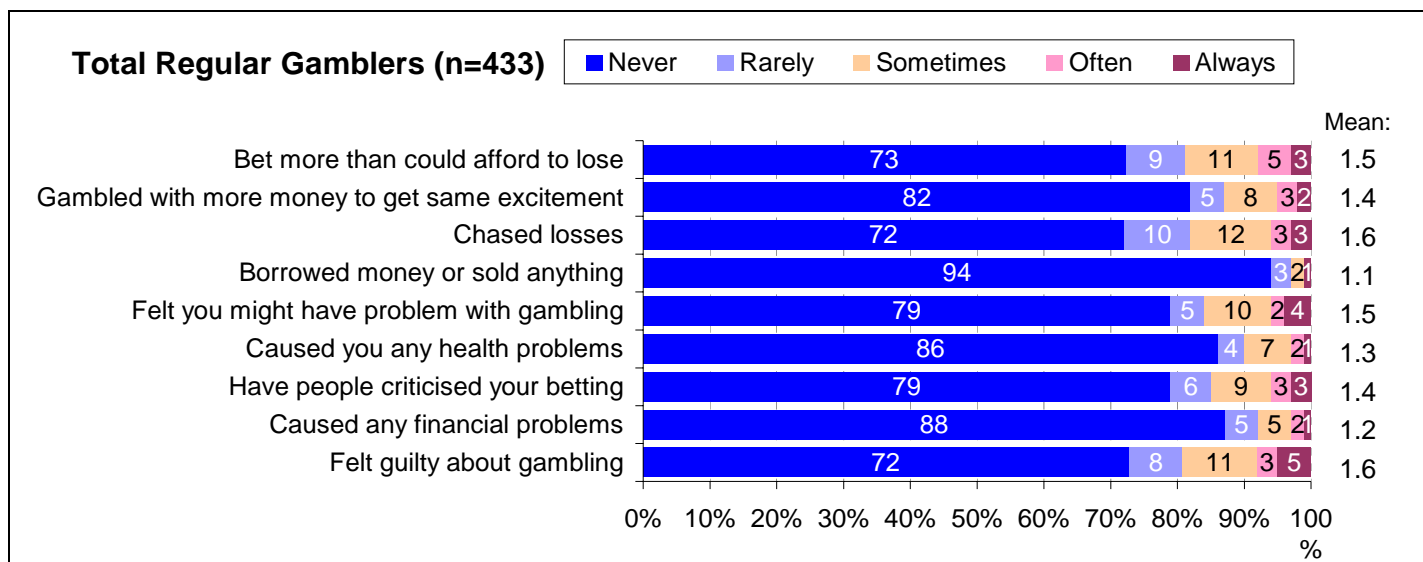
Individual CPGI questions, continued

Twenty-eight percent of regular gamblers have *chased losses* (when gambled, gone back another day to try to win back the money lost) at some point. This applies to all problem gamblers (with six in ten reporting this ‘often’ or ‘always’), while two thirds of moderate risk gamblers and one third of low risk gamblers say they have chased losses at least ‘rarely’.

Most problem gamblers can admit *feeling they might have a problem with gambling* at least ‘rarely’, while interestingly, half of moderate risk gamblers admit the same, compared to less than two in ten low risk gamblers.

Financial and health problems are issues that seem to characterise problem gamblers compared with all other regular gamblers. Three in ten problem gamblers report ‘never’ in terms of *gambling causing any financial problems for you or your household*, while less than two in ten can say the same about *gambling causing any health problems, including stress or anxiety*. This compares to at least two thirds of moderate risk gamblers and nearly all low risk gamblers saying both financial and health problems have ‘never’ applied to them.

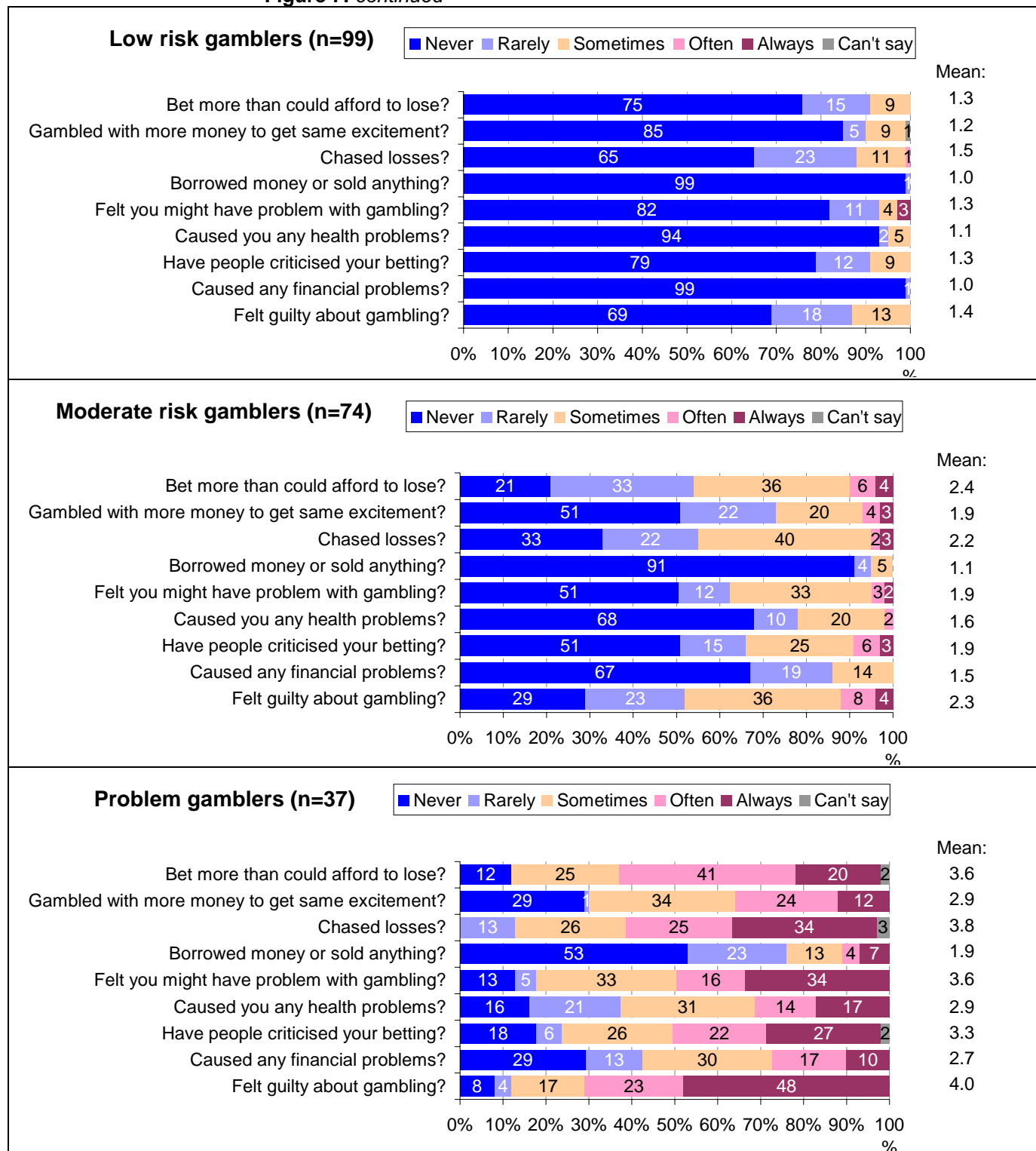
Figure 7: Response rates for individual CPGI questions among regular gamblers, by gambling groups



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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 7: continued



Base: Regular NSW gamblers. Caution: analysis for Problem gamblers based on small sample size
 Q62,63(r1-r8): In the last 12 months, have you ..., would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?
 Note: Mean ratings out of 5, where 1 is 'never' and 5 is 'always'

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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Other problem gambling issues

In addition to the CPGI questions, regular gamblers were asked four additional questions related to problem gambling. Figure 8 depicts the response distribution across the questions for all regular NSW gamblers and low risk, moderate risk and problem gamblers. As with the CPGI questions, the findings across these issues again reveal that problematic gambling behaviour significantly increases with each risk group. Non-problem gamblers are not shown below, but at least 95% responded 'never' to each question.

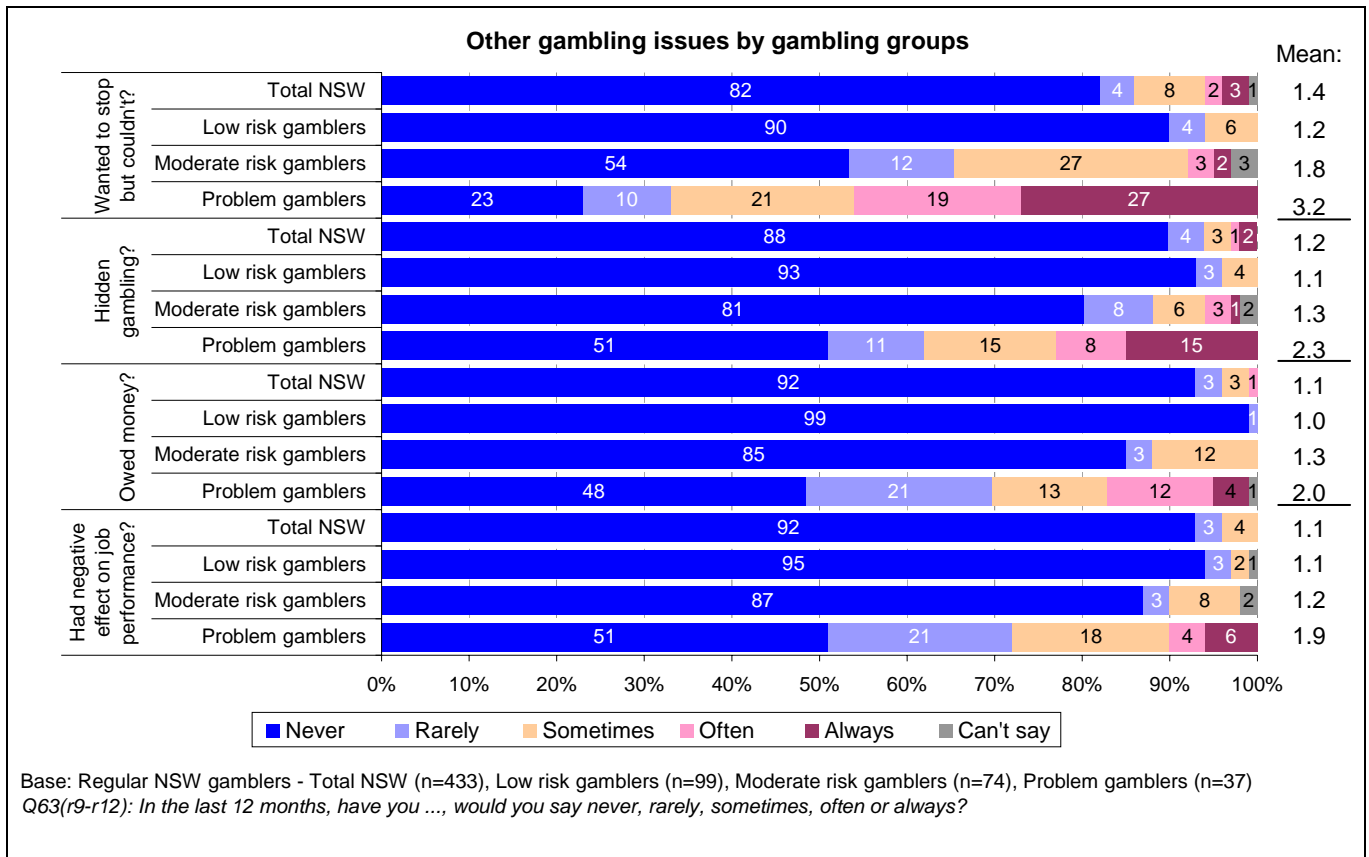
Most notably, higher risk gamblers are characterised by feeling unable to stop gambling (*wanted to stop betting money or gambling, but didn't think they could*). In particular, nearly half of problem gamblers report this feeling 'often' or 'always' and less than a quarter can say this 'never' applies, while half of moderate risk gamblers say 'never', compared to nine in ten low risk gamblers.

In terms of the other three questions – *hidden gambling evidence from spouse/partner, children or other important people, owing money because of gambling or gambling having had a negative effect on how well they perform in their job* – they are less likely to emerge as problematic gambling issues across the gambling groups. Half of problem gamblers indicate each of these have 'never' applied to them, while at least eight in ten moderate risk gamblers and nine in ten low risk gamblers indicate the same.

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 8: Response rates for other problem gambling issues among regular gamblers, by gambling groups



Caution: analysis for Problem gamblers based on small sample size

Note: Mean ratings out of 5, where 1 is 'never' and 5 is 'always'

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

3.2 Personal Experience and Perceptions Relating to Problem Gambling

Overview

Alongside identifying the prevalence of gambling and problem gambling through the CPGI screening model, this sub-section provides insight into the population's problem gambling background, and gamblers' self-perceptions, including enjoyment of gambling and self-assessment of gambling problems.

Ever experienced problem with gambling

As outlined in Section 1, the current prevalence of problem gamblers is 0.8% of the NSW adult population, based on behaviour in the last twelve months. This survey also asked all NSW adults if they had personally ever experienced serious problems with their gambling, with the results depicted in Figure 9.

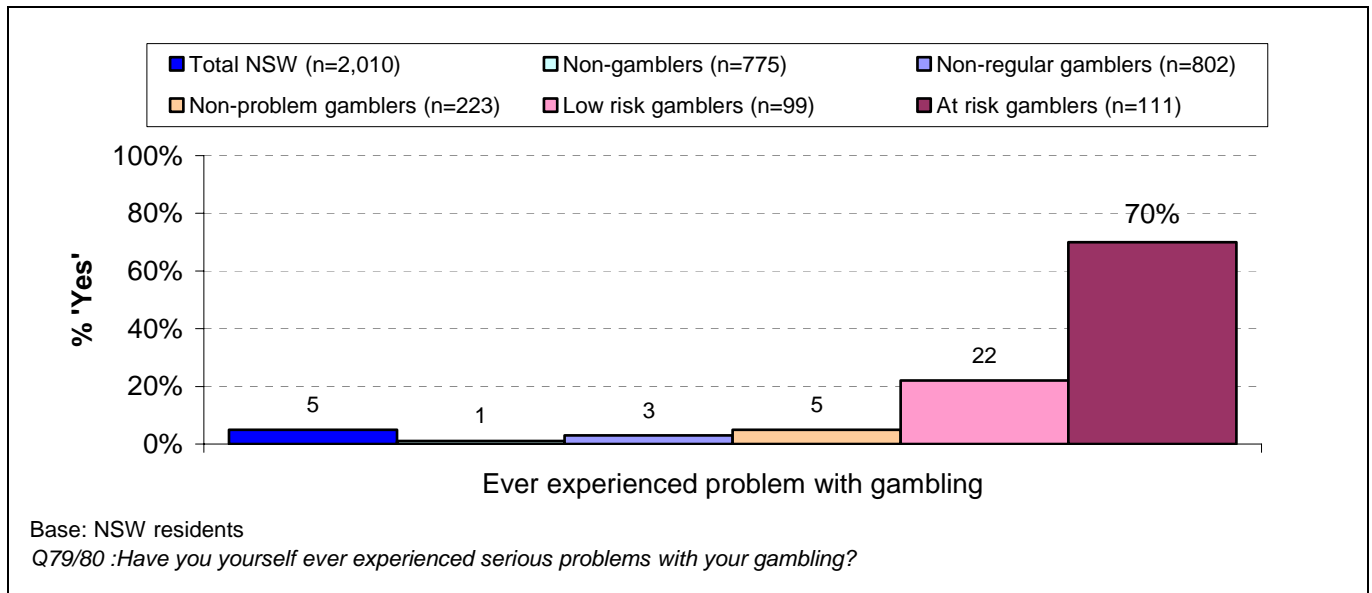
Overall, 5% of the NSW adult population indicate that they have ever experienced serious problems with their gambling. Similar to the current gambling profile, these are more likely to be male (8%) and younger adults aged 18-34 (8%). The main types of gambling activity these adults were involved in when they had a serious problem with gambling were pokies/gaming machines or horse/dog races.

As might be expected, the presence of NSW adults who have ever experienced a serious problem increases along the gambling risk continuum, suggesting a higher risk of recurrence of gambling problems for these individuals. A considerable proportion of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (70%) indicate that they have ever experienced a problem. However, this is driven by current problem gamblers, almost all (92%) having ever experienced a problem, compared to 59% of moderate risk gamblers. These proportions are significantly higher compared with low risk gamblers (22%), while 5% of non-problem gamblers, 3% of non-regular gamblers and 1% of non-gamblers say the same.

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 9: Proportion of NSW adults who ever experienced personal problem with gambling, by gambling groups



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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

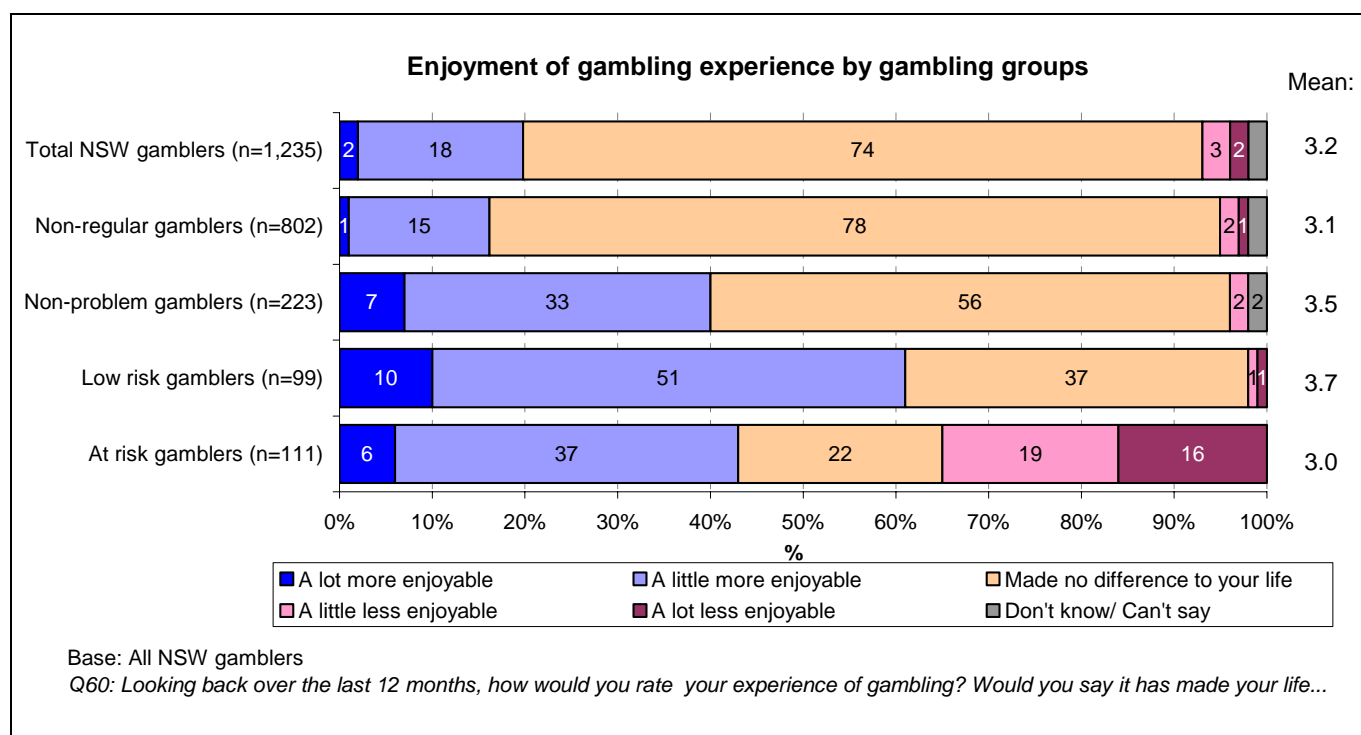
Enjoyment of gambling

All current NSW gamblers were asked what effect gambling had on their enjoyment of life over the last twelve months, with results shown in Figure 10. The majority (three quarters) of all NSW gamblers, and non-regular gamblers alike, report that their participation in gambling made no difference to their enjoyment of life.

Looking at 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem), we can say they are divided into two fairly even cohorts – those that either say gambling makes their life more enjoyable or less enjoyable overall. However, of those gamblers in the risk gambling groups, problem gamblers are significantly more likely to say that gambling makes their life less enjoyable. While 16% of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) report that their gambling made life 'a lot less enjoyable', this is driven by significantly more problem gamblers (45%) who say the same, compared with 1% of both moderate risk and low risk gamblers saying the same.

Interestingly, non-problem gamblers (40%), low risk gamblers (61%), as well as moderate risk gamblers (51%), are more likely to enjoy gambling (a lot or a little) than are either problem gamblers (26%) or non-regular gamblers (16%).

Figure 10: Enjoyment of gambling experience among all gamblers over last 12 months, by gambling groups



Note: Mean ratings out of 5, where 1 is 'a lot less enjoyable' and 5 is 'a lot more enjoyable'

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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Self-assessed problem gambling

As an interesting supplement to the CPGI categorisation of problem gambling, all regular NSW gamblers were asked to self-assess their gambling by rating the degree of problem they currently experience with gambling, using a scale from 1, being 'not at all a problem', to 10, being 'a serious problem'.

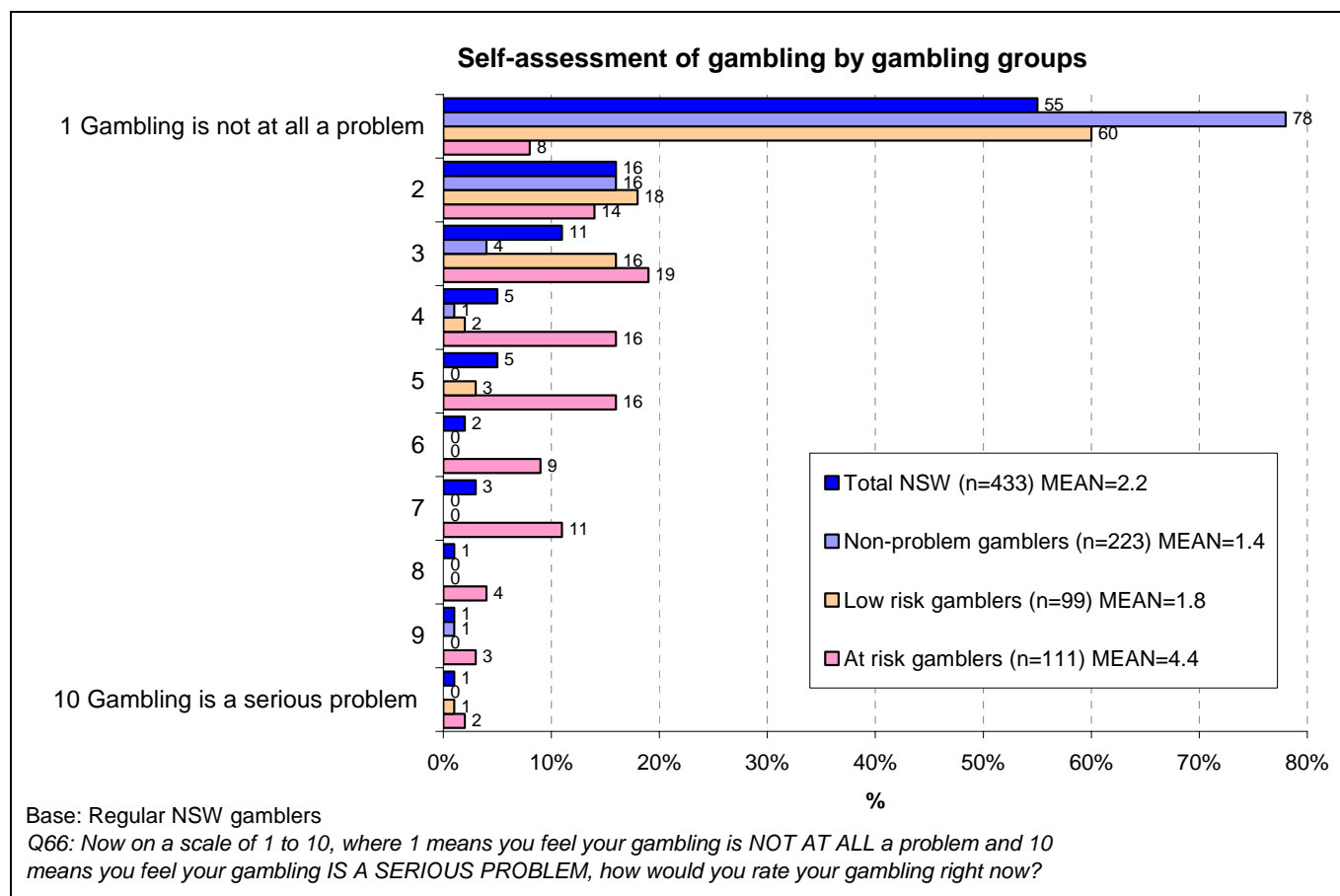
Figure 11 shows that overall 55% of regular NSW gamblers report that they currently experience no problems associated with gambling, while 1% indicate that they have a serious problem with gambling – representing a mean score of 2.2 across the 10-point scale.

As might be expected, the degree of self-assessed problem gambling increases along the gambling risk continuum. While there is broad distribution across the scale for 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem), the distribution of problem gamblers is skewed in the top half of the scale, in particular ratings from 5-7 out of 10 (58%). Overall, this represents a mean score of 4.4 for 'at risk' gamblers, which is driven by a significantly higher mean score of 5.9 for problem gamblers, compared to moderate risk gamblers at 3.6. However, moderate risk gamblers still rate significantly higher when compared with low risk gamblers, scoring a mean of 1.8 out of 10 relating to their self-assessment of problem gambling.

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 11: Self-assessment of current gambling problem among regular gamblers, by gambling groups



Note: Mean ratings out of 10, where 1 is 'not at all a problem' and 10 is 'a serious problem'

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

3.3 Problem Gambling Correlates

Overview

This sub-section outlines correlate problem gambling questions identified as part of the CPGI, including first experiences with gambling, co-morbidities with stress, depression and suicide, and co-morbidities with alcohol or drug problems. However, although many of these behaviours tend to correlate with higher risk gamblers, without more specific research we can only associate these behaviours with problem gambling rather than identify causal relationships that are likely to be multi-directional.

First experiences

All regular NSW gamblers surveyed were asked if they remembered a big win or a big loss when they first started gambling. This measure assists cognitive theory in terms of the selective memory of gamblers and the drivers of problem gambling behaviour.

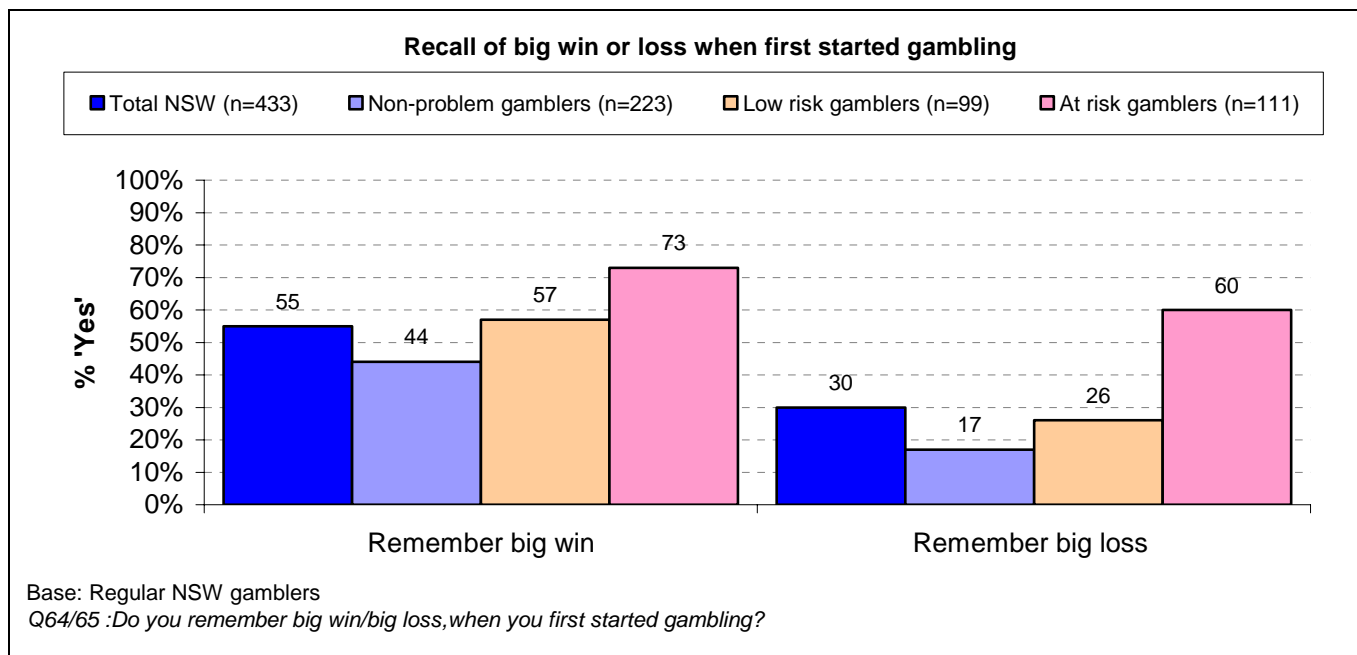
As outlined in Figure 12, overall regular gamblers are quite significantly more likely to recall a big win over a big loss when they first started gambling, with more than half (55%) remembering a big win and three in ten (30%) remembering a big loss. Affirmative recall of both extremes becomes considerably higher for 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem), compared to low risk and non-problem gamblers. Three quarters (73%) of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) remember a big win and three in five (60%) remember a big loss. However, within the 'at risk' gambling group, there are no differences between moderate risk or problem gamblers in terms of recalling either a big win or a big loss.

Interestingly, though, the recall gap between a big win and big loss is lesser for the 'at risk' gambling group (moderate/problem) than other gamblers, perhaps suggesting 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) are more likely to gamble regardless of their first experience.

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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 12: Proportion of regular gamblers who remember a big win or a big loss when first started gambling, by gambling groups



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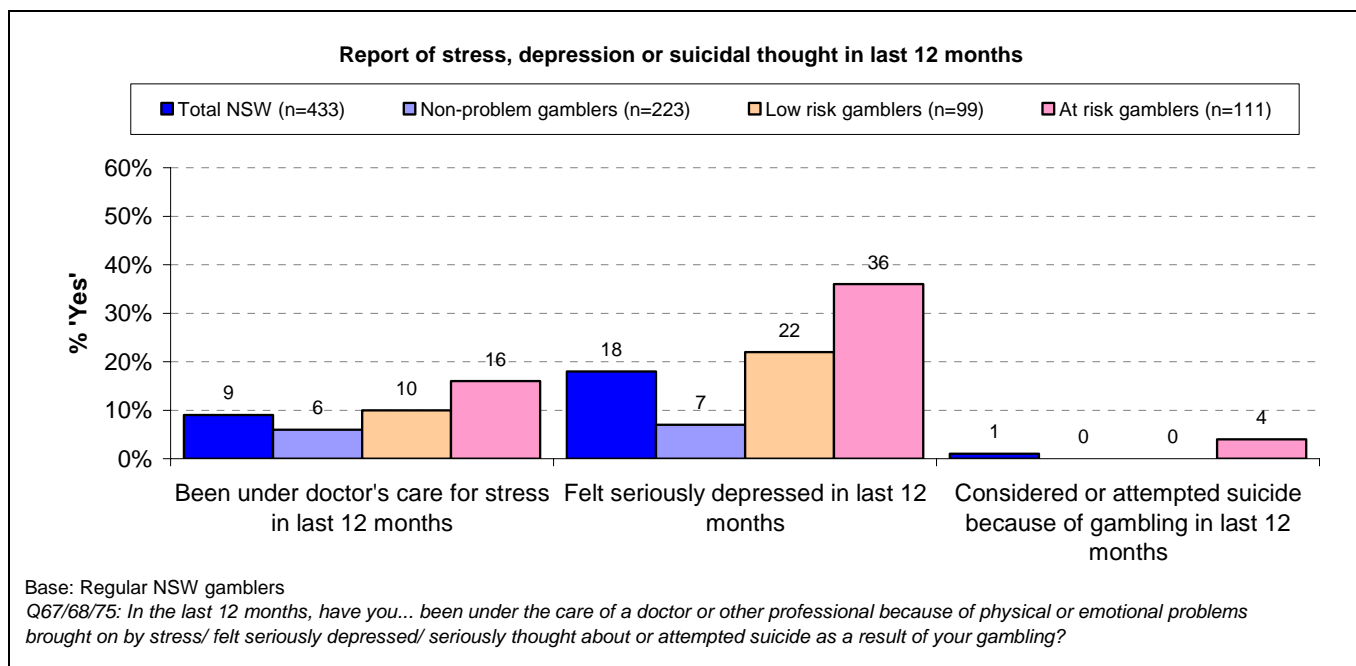
Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Co-morbidities – stress, depression and suicide

Looking at the co-morbidities of stress, depression and suicide among regular NSW gamblers in the last twelve months in Figure 13, these co-morbidities are more likely to be associated with those in the higher risk gambling groups. In particular, problem gamblers drive higher levels of affirmative self-identification among the ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) across these three mental health issues.

Most significantly, over half (53%) of problem gamblers report having felt seriously depressed in the last twelve months, compared to both moderate risk gamblers (27%) and low risk gamblers (22%). Three in ten (29%) problem gamblers report having been under the care of a doctor or other professional because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress, compared to lower levels for all other gamblers. In terms of seriously thinking about or attempting suicide as a result of gambling, only problem gamblers (8%) or moderate risk gamblers (3%) have considered such in the last twelve months.

Figure 13: Proportion of regular gamblers who report stress, depression or suicidal thought in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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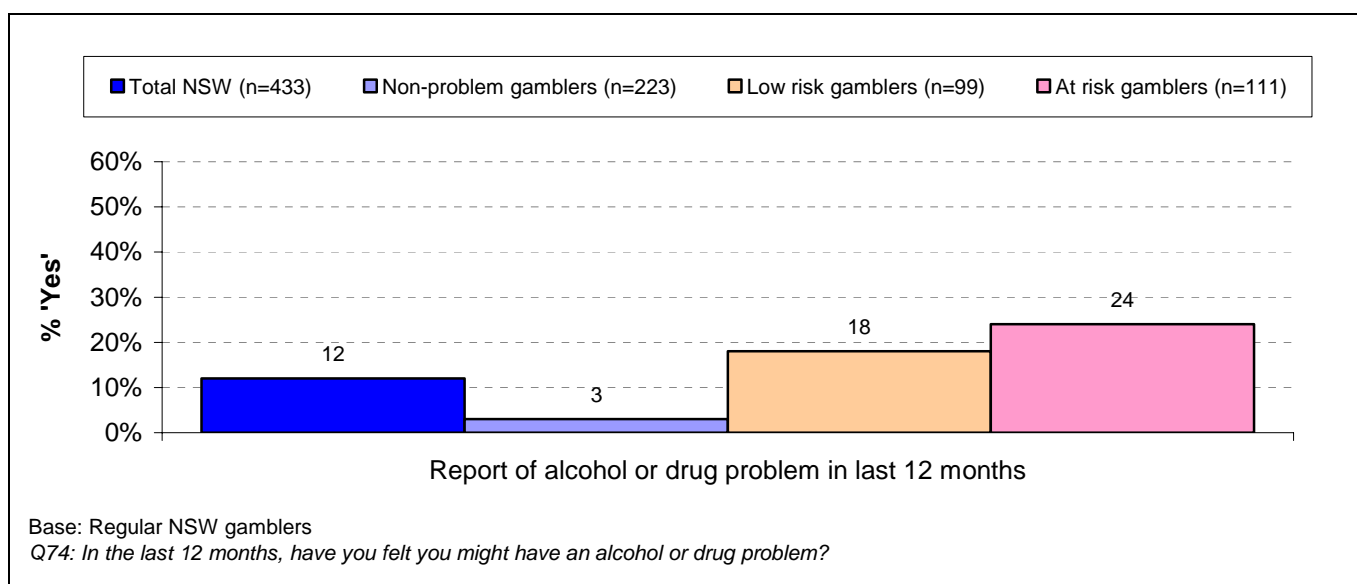
Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Co-morbidities – alcohol or drug problem

In contrast to other associated behaviours, the co-morbidities of alcohol or drug problems among regular NSW gamblers in the last twelve months are not restricted to those in the higher risk gambling groups. Figure 14 depicts how alcohol or drug problems tend to be associated with all gamblers across the risk groups, but are less likely among non-problem gamblers. Around one in five gamblers that are both low risk (18%) and 'at risk' (moderate/problem) (24%) self-identify with an alcohol or drug problem, with no difference between moderate risk gamblers or problem gamblers.

Notably, regular gamblers that have gambled on a sporting fixture (20%) are more likely to feel they have had an alcohol or drug problems in the last twelve months (12%).

Figure 14: Proportion of regular gamblers who report alcohol or drug problem in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

3.4 Help-Seeking Behaviour

Overview

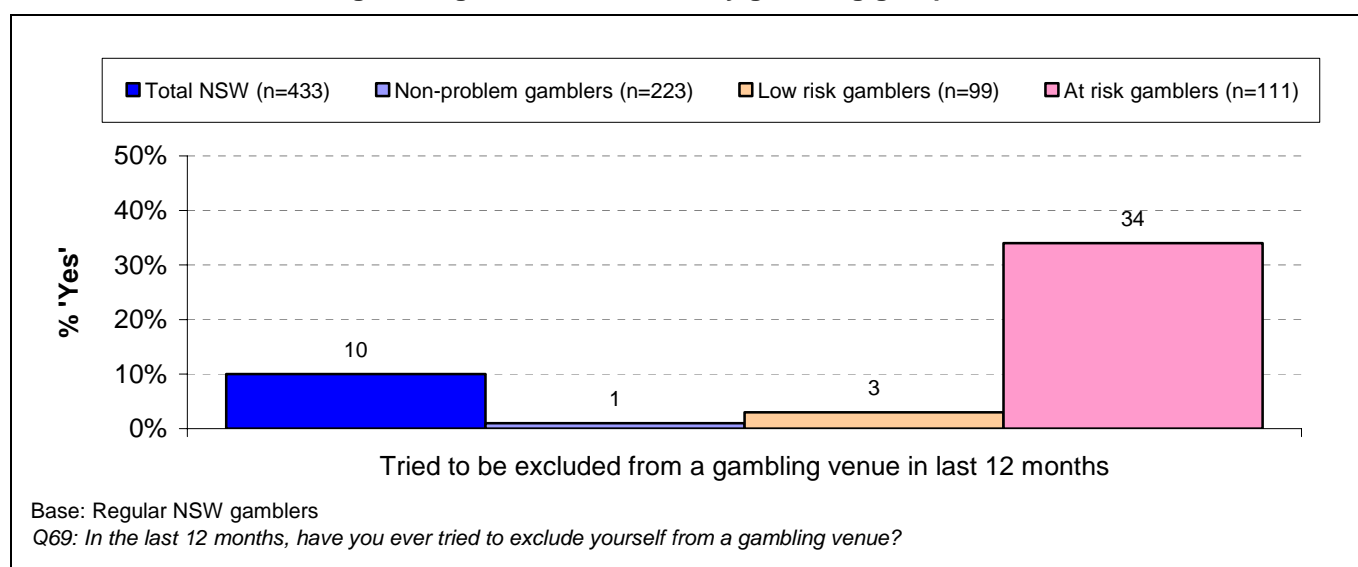
This sub-section outlines regular gamblers' attempts at help-seeking in relation to their gambling problem, in terms of self-exclusion from a gambling venue, and for those gamblers who feel they have a problem, if they have actually sought help, including reasoning, motivation and source of that help.

Self-exclusion from gambling

To determine self-help among regular NSW gamblers, all were asked if they had tried to exclude themselves from a gambling venue in the last twelve months (Figure 15). Problem gamblers stand out in terms of being most likely to take this type of action for their gambling problems.

While a third overall of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (34%) report that they had tried to exclude themselves, this result is driven by a considerable 61% of problem gamblers who report to have taken this action, compared with 21% of moderate risk gamblers.

Figure 15: Proportion of regular gamblers who tried to self-exclude from gambling in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

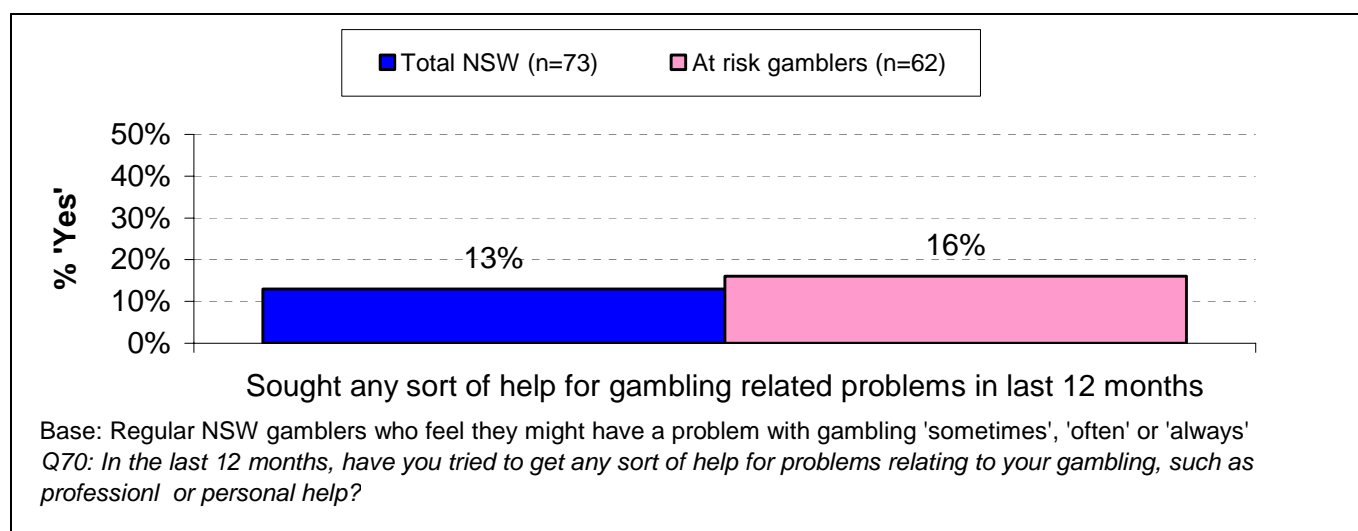
Sought help for gambling problems

The proportion of gamblers who feel they may have a problem, who actually seek help is fairly limited, as shown in Figure 16. Among 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) who had indicated that they felt they might have a problem with gambling 'sometimes', 'often' or 'always', 16% of the group had actually sought any form of help in the last twelve months. The results suggest that help-seeking may be higher for problem gamblers (24%) compared with moderate risk (6%) and low risk gamblers (0%) however this is indicative only due to small sample sizes.

With a handful (13%, n=10) of regular gamblers overall who think they might have a problem actually seeking help for their gambling problems²⁰, the main reasons prompting them were financial problems, feeling depressed or worried, or relationship problems. The most common sources in seeking help were G-Line, or family or friends.

The majority (87%, n=60) of regular gamblers did not seek help for their gambling problems. Although participants reported feeling they might have a problem with gambling during the last 12 months, when asked why they did not pursue help, half (53%) said this was because they do not have a problem, and 30% said they thought they could beat the problem on their own.

Figure 16: Proportion of regular gamblers (who think they might have a problem) who sought help in last 12 months, by 'at risk' gamblers



Continued on next page

²⁰ A more detailed analysis of regular gamblers who felt they may have had a problem with gambling is outlined in Section 3.1.

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

3.5 Interpersonal Relationships and Problem Gambling

Exposure to problem gamblers

To examine exposure to problem gambling among the population through interpersonal relationships, this sub-section looks at the NSW adult population and whether they personally know of someone who has experienced serious problems with their gambling, such as personal or financial problems. Those who indicated they did know of someone were also asked of their relationship to that person and main gambling activity.

As depicted in Figure 17, overall a third (32%) of the population indicates exposure to problem gambling through an interpersonal relationship. Most notably, gamblers across the risk gambling groups are more likely to indicate that they personally know of someone who has experienced serious problems with their gambling. This includes just over half (54% each) of both low risk and 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem), compared to 38% of non-problem gamblers, 34% of non-regular gamblers and 24% of non-gamblers indicating the same. However, of interest, problem gamblers are less likely to say they personally know a problem gambler (37%), compared with a considerably higher 62% among moderate risk gamblers.

Among those NSW adults who say they do personally know of someone who has experienced serious problems with their gambling, Table 5 outlines the relationship and gambling activity of that person known. This is most likely to be a friend or acquaintance (51%), followed by some other relative outside the immediate family (18%), or a work colleague (9%). While 4% of adults overall indicate it was their father with gambling problems, interestingly, problem gamblers are considerably more likely to nominate their father as having experienced serious gambling problems (31%) (only indicative due to small sample size).

The most common gambling activities of persons known with serious gambling problems are similar to gambling activities identified among current risk gambling groups in the population. The main form of gambling was pokies/gaming machines (66%), while 20% said they know of someone who bet on horse/dog races. However, there are no differences across current gamblers as to the type of gambling activity they have been exposed to by someone they know with a problem.

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Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Figure 17: Proportion of NSW adults who personally know someone with gambling problem, by gambling groups

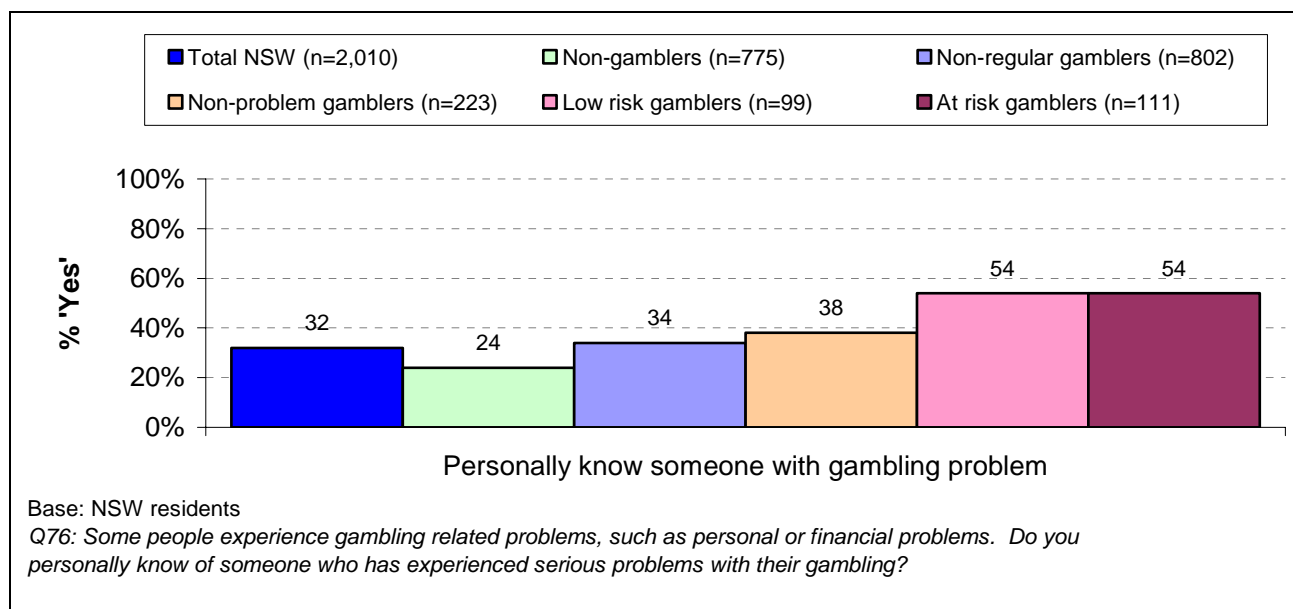


Table 5: Relationship and gambling activity of person known with gambling problem

Relationship	%	Gambling activity	%
Friend/acquaintance	51%	Pokies/gaming machines	66%
Other relative	18%	Horse/dog races	20%
Work colleague	9%	Everything/anything	5%
Father	4%	Table casino games	4%
Brother	4%	Private card games	1%
Child	3%	Internet casino games	1%
Client/customer/patient	3%	Sports betting	1%
Ex-spouse/partner	3%	Other	1%
Ex-relative	2%	Don't know	2%
Mother	2%		
Sister	2%		
Spouse/partner	2%		
Other	1%		
Refused	1%		

Base: NSW adults who personally know someone who has experienced serious gambling problems (n=673)

Q77: Could you please tell me what that person/s' relationship is to you? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Q78: In what type of gambling was that person mainly involved? UNPROMPTED, SINGLE RESPONSE

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

3.6 Expenditure Impacts of Problem Gambling

Opportunity costs of problem gambling

This sub-section examines the impacts of gamblers' expenditure on gambling in terms of the opportunity costs. All NSW gamblers in the survey were asked how they might have used the money that they had otherwise spent on gambling in the last week (for regular gamblers) or month (for non-regular gamblers). Table 6 details the various items that gamblers reported they sacrificed in order to fund their gambling expenses. These included a mix of both essential and non-essential items.

The most sacrificed item overall was groceries or small household items (19%), with at least one in ten gamblers across the risk groups not spending money on groceries so that they could gamble. However, while 13% of gamblers overall sacrificed savings to gamble, these were most likely sacrificed by gamblers in the risk groups. 22% of low risk gamblers and 20% of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) did not spend money on savings in order to gamble, with a slight difference between the moderate risk (17%) and problem gamblers (25%).

On average, around one in ten gamblers sacrificed restaurant meals (10%), personal items such as clothing and footwear (9%) and alcohol (8%). As an indication only, problem gamblers appear to be more likely to have sacrificed personal items (19%) compared to all other gamblers, while alcohol was more likely to have been sacrificed by the low risk (16%) and moderate risk (17%) gamblers.

The 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) were also more likely to forego payment of more essential expenses compared to their lower level gambling counterparts. These included paying bills/credit cards (11%) and motor vehicle purchase/repairs (5%), while problem gamblers, specifically, were more likely to forego rent/mortgage payments (11%) in order to fund their gambling.

Of interest, non-problem gamblers are more likely to indicate that they don't know how they might have used the money spent on gambling (23%), compared with around one in ten gamblers across the risk categories. Perhaps this suggests risk gamblers are at least somewhat cognisant that they are spending money on gambling that could be allocated elsewhere.

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Table 6: Items sacrificed for gambling money among all gamblers, by gambling groups

Items sacrificed	Total NSW gamblers (n=1,235)	Non-regular gamblers (n=802)	Non-problem gamblers (n=223)	Low risk gamblers (n=99)	At risk gamblers (moderate/ problem) (n=111)
Spent it on groceries or small household items	19%	20%	17%	10%	14%
Not spent it/ saved it/ put it in the bank	13%	11%	22%	22%	20%
Spent it on restaurant meals/takeaway food	10%	10%	7%	10%	5%
Spent it on personal items (eg clothing, footwear)	9%	8%	10%	10%	12%
Spent it on alcohol	8%	8%	8%	16%	13%
Spent it on other entertainment or recreation activities	6%	6%	1%	13%	10%
Spent it on children/grandchildren/family	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%
Spent it on petrol	4%	4%	2%	8%	3%
Used it to pay bills/credit card	3%	2%	3%	1%	11%
Spent it on the movies or a concert	2%	2%	#	4%	-
Buy magazines/books	2%	1%	#	-	-
Travel/holiday	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Used it to pay rent/mortgage	1%	1%	2%	-	5%
Put it towards major household goods (eg TV, refrigerator)	1%	1%	1%	-	1%
Spent it on cigarettes	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Music/videos/DVDs	1%	1%	-	-	-
Donate it to charity	1%	1%	1%	-	-
Motor vehicle purchase/repairs	1%	#	2%	1%	5%
House renovations/repairs	1%	#	1%	1%	3%
Spent it on other items	1%	1%	#	1%	3%
Don't know	22%	24%	23%	8%	12%

Base: All NSW gamblers

Q61: Thinking about the amount of money you used for gambling in the last week (REGULAR GAMBLERS) /month (NON-REGULAR GAMBLERS). If you hadn't spent the money on gambling, in what other ways might you have used it? UNPROMPTED, MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Continued on next page

Section 3: Problem Gambling Issues and Impacts, Continued

Opportunity costs of problem gambling

Continued

Several other key demographic differences are worth noting:

- People aged between 25 and 34 years are more likely than average to have spent the money on restaurants and meals (16% compared with 10% on average).
 - On average, 8% would have spent the money saved on alcohol, however, those aged 18-24 (23%) and/or male (12% compared with 4% of women) were more likely to have spent it on alcohol. Furthermore people who indicated using gaming machines (13%), gambling on horse/dog races (13%) and sporting fixtures (15%) were also more likely to have used the money they spent on gambling to purchase alcohol.
 - Keno players more likely to spend the money saved on other entertainment or recreation activities (12% compared to 6% on average).
 - Women more likely than men to have spent it on groceries, small household items (23% compared with 15%) and/or personal items (11% compared with 6%) while men more likely to have saved the money (16% compared to 10% of women), spent the money on other entertainment (7% compared with 4%) and/or petrol (6% compared with 1%).
-

Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups

Section overview This section provides a comparison of socio-demographic and regional profiles, examining key characteristics of interest across the gambling groups, and in particular, higher risk gamblers, to compare their presence with the total NSW adult population.

As outlined in Table 7, the key characteristics analysed include gender, age, region (at the broad metro versus non-metropolitan level and by Premier's Department regions), country of birth, marital status, workforce participation, education level and annual personal income (pre-tax). Some additional characteristics are also discussed where relevant.

Gender and age Overall, there is a significantly higher proportion of young adult males across all of the risk gambling groups. In terms of gender distribution, males are significantly over-represented in the low risk (66.0%), moderate risk (76.4%) and problem gambling (73.5%) samples compared with the total NSW adult population (46.4%). The gender distribution of non-problem gamblers more closely reflects the total sample, while females have higher representation among non-gamblers.

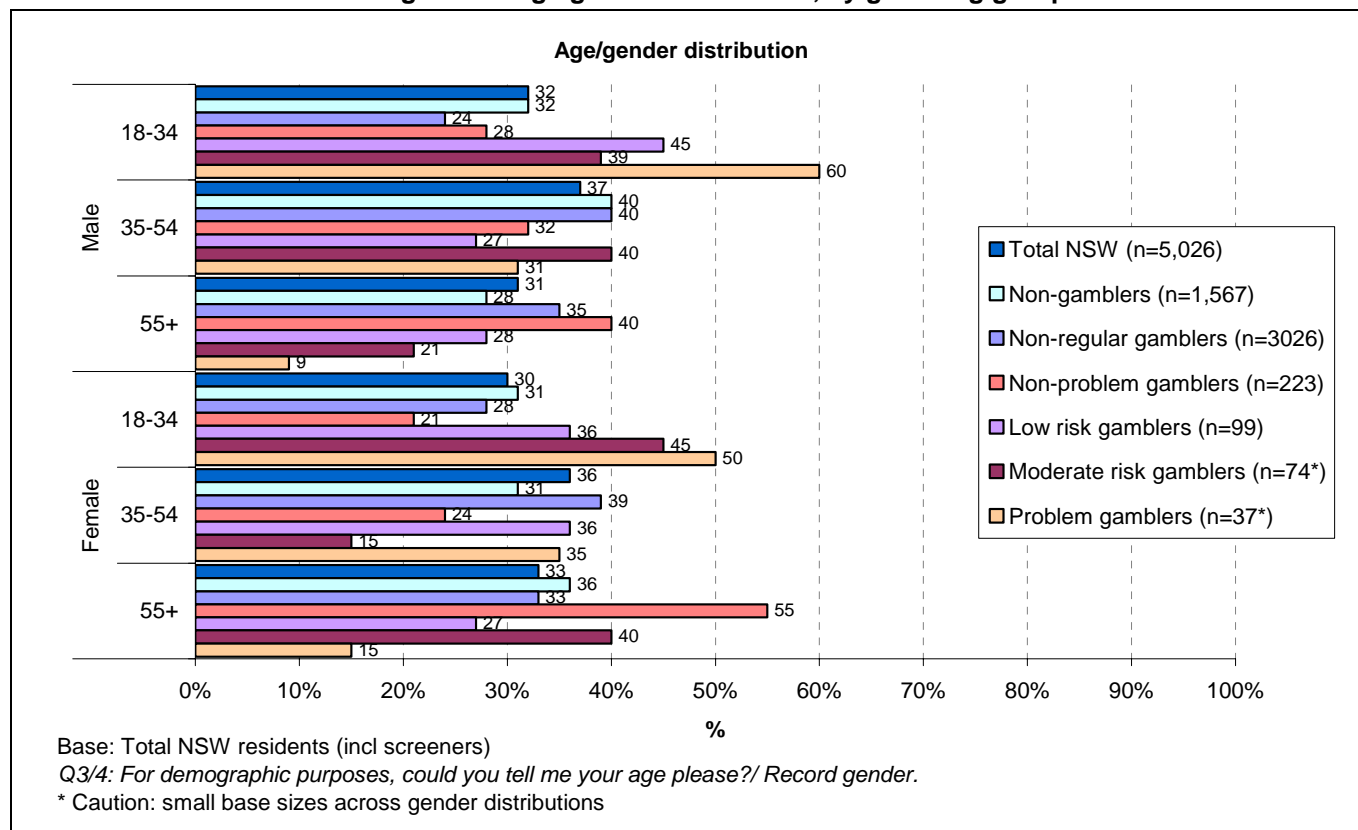
In terms of age, higher risk gamblers are significantly more likely to be young adults aged 18-24 years. This demographic is significantly over-represented among problem gamblers (39.5%) in particular, as well as low risk (27.2%) and moderate risk (25.0%) gamblers, compared with the total sample (10.3%). Correspondingly for problem gamblers and moderate risk gamblers, there is under-representation among older age groups – with a lower incidence of those aged 55 plus years among problem gamblers and those aged 65 plus among moderate risk gamblers. The age distribution for non-gamblers and non-problem gamblers is otherwise more closely reflective of the total sample, although older adults (65 plus years) are more likely to be represented in the non-gambling group.

Further to comparing the presence of gender/age characteristics across the gambling groups, Figure 18 provides an indication of distribution across combined gender/age groupings. Most notably, this highlights the significantly higher representation of males aged 18-34 years in the problem gambling group (60% compared to 32% of the total sample). While findings are indicative only due to smaller sample sizes across the gender distributions, this result is specifically driven by males aged 18-24 years. There is also a similar pattern of problem gambling for females aged 18-24 years.

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Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Figure 18: Age/gender distribution, by gambling groups



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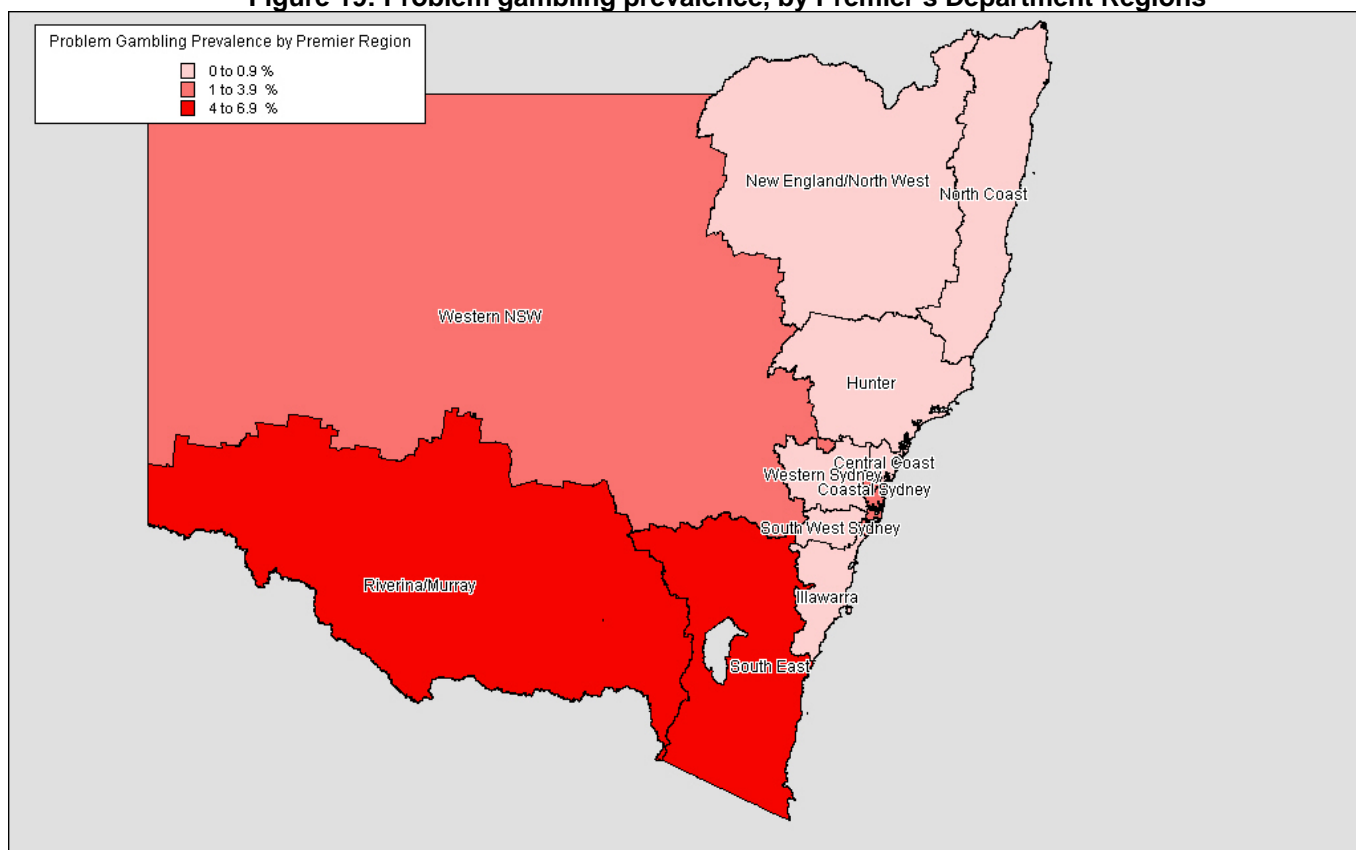
Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Regional analysis Looking at the broad regional level for NSW, it appears that the metropolitan (Sydney) versus non-metropolitan (rest of NSW) distributions for both non-gamblers and across the gambling groups are relatively consistent with the total NSW adult population – that is 63.3% metro versus 36.7% non-metro. However, while not significant, there is a variation among problem gamblers, suggesting metropolitan Sydney may be over-represented in this group.

In terms of the Premier’s Department regions, there is also limited variation in the distributions across the gambling groups. However, two regions are significantly more likely to be represented in the problem gambling group – including Western Sydney region (31.2% compared with 17.0% total sample) and Riverina/Murray region (11.0% compared with 4.0% total sample). For moderate risk gamblers, South East region (7.0%) has notably higher representation compared with the total sample (2.7%).

The following charts maps problem gambling prevalence by Premier’s Department regions.

Figure 19: Problem gambling prevalence, by Premier’s Department Regions



Continued on next page

Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Country of birth

With one exception, country of birth across non-gamblers and most gambling groups is fairly consistent with the total NSW adult population, with overall 75.2% born in Australia and 24.7% born overseas. However, the exception is a higher incidence of Australian born adults in the low risk gambling group (83.5%).

As further indicators of ethnicity and indigenous descent, the survey also determined country of birth of parents, whether English is the main language spoken in the household, and Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Gamblers, including non-problem gamblers and those across the risk gambling groups, show similar patterns to that of the total sample, whereby just over six in ten respondents have both their mother (63%) and father (62%) born in Australia. The only variation is for non-gamblers, who are more likely to have a mother or a father born overseas. While the majority (93%) of the total sample speak English as their main language at home, those not speaking English as their main language are over-represented among both non-gamblers (12%) and problem gamblers (14%). Problem gamblers are more likely to say that Arabic is spoken in their household.

Almost all (98%) of the total NSW adult population indicates that they are not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. However, while not a significant variation, problem gamblers are slightly more likely to be under-represented in this category, though they were more likely to refuse this question.

Marital status

Overall, there is a significantly higher incidence of non-married adults among higher risk gamblers, particularly problem gamblers. The majority of the total NSW adult population is either married or in defacto relationships (65.0%), while 21.1% have never married and 13.7% are separated/divorced/widowed. However, those who have never married are significantly over-represented among problem gamblers (49.8%) as well as low risk gamblers (34.1%). The marital distribution of non-gamblers and non-problem gamblers, and to a lesser extent the moderate risk gamblers, more closely reflects the total sample.

While indicative only, the results suggest that household type for problem gamblers corresponds with their marital status. There is somewhat lower representation of couples with children among problem gamblers, but slightly higher representation of group households and one parent families with children.

Continued on next page

Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Workforce participation

In respect of participation in the workforce, full time workers are more likely to be represented in the risk gambling groups, while those not in paid work (including home duties, students, retirees, pensioners and unemployed persons) overall are less likely to be represented in the risk gambling groups.

In particular, there is significantly higher incidence of full time workers among moderate risk (59.4%) and low risk (56.1%) gamblers, compared with the total sample (46.1%). While not significant due to a smaller sample size, there is also a higher incidence of full time workers among problem gamblers. However, the workforce distribution of non-gamblers and non-problem gamblers more closely reflects the total sample.

The most notable variation for problem gamblers is a higher incidence of being unemployed or looking for work (7% compared with 2% of the total sample). While for 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) overall, there is a higher incidence of students (11% compared with 7% of the total sample).

Education level

Overall there is a trend towards lower levels of education among the higher risk gambling groups. Of the total NSW adult population, a quarter (26.4%) hold university or post graduate qualifications, and while not significant, this proportion is halved across the risk gambling groups. However, non-gamblers are most likely to be well educated, with 34.1% at the university or post graduate level.

Low risk gamblers have a significantly higher incidence of education at the trade/technical/Year 12 level (53.1% compared with 43.0% total sample). Moderate risk gamblers have a significantly higher incidence of education to Year 10 (35.7% compared with 22.7% total sample). However, while not significant due to a small sample, problem gamblers tend to be over-represented with education levels of Year 10 or below.

Income

The income distribution across non-gamblers, non-problem gamblers and most interestingly, problem gamblers, is relatively consistent with the total NSW adult population. However, there is some variation for both moderate risk and low risk gamblers. Most notable is the significantly higher income representation among moderate risk gamblers, with 42.5% reporting their income at over \$50,000 compared with 27.4% for the total sample. Both moderate risk gamblers (30.7%) and low risk gamblers (31.6%) are also over-represented in the range of \$10,000 to \$29,999 (compared to 21.9% for the total sample).

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Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Demographic and regions by gambling groups

Table 7 shows the demographic profile of each gambling group. To aid in interpretation of the table an examples is provided, it refers to men who are problem gamblers. There are two interpretations of this cell:

- Column: Of the 37 people who are problem gamblers, 74% are male.
- Row: Problem gamblers are significantly more likely than the total NSW adult population to be male (74% of problem gamblers are male compared with 46% of the total NSW adult population).

Table 7: Comparison socio-demographic and regional profiles, by gambling groups

Characteristic	Total NSW n=5,026	Gambling groups					
		Non- gamblers n=1,567	Non- regular gamblers n=3,026	Non- problem gamblers n= 223	Low risk gamblers n=99	Moderate risk gamblers n=74	Problem gamblers n=37
Gender							
▪ Male	46%	41%	46%	64%	66%	76%	74%
▪ Female	54%	59%	54%	36%	34%	24%	27%
Age							
▪ 18-24 years	10%	12%	8%	11%	27%	25%	40%
▪ 25-34 years	18%	20%	18%	15%	15%	15%	18%
▪ 35-44 years	18%	18%	19%	11%	15%	17%	18%
▪ 45-54 years	19%	17%	20%	18%	15%	17%	14%
▪ 55-64 years	16%	12%	17%	18%	18%	19%	5%
▪ 65+ years	18%	21%	17%	27%	11%	6%	6%
Region							
▪ Metropolitan Sydney	63%	67%	62%	60%	61%	65%	72%
▪ Non-metropolitan	37%	33%	38%	40%	40%	35%	28%
Premier's Department regions							
▪ Central Coast	5%	4%	6%	9%	5%	5%	6%
▪ Coastal Sydney	32%	36%	30%	26%	22%	22%	25%
▪ Hunter	9%	7%	10%	14%	12%	13%	9%
▪ Illawarra	6%	6%	6%	6%	9%	7%	-
▪ New England/North West	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	-
▪ North Coast	8%	7%	9%	8%	5%	5%	5%
▪ Riverina/Murray	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	11%
▪ South East	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	7%	3%
▪ South West Sydney	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	14%	10%
▪ Western NSW	5%	5%	5%	3%	6%	1%	1%
▪ Western Sydney	17%	17%	16%	15%	24%	24%	31%

Section 4: Comparison Profiles of Gambling Groups, Continued

Table 7: continued

Characteristic	Total NSW n=5,026	Gambling groups					
		Non- gamblers n=1,567	Non- regular gamblers n=3,026	Non- problem gamblers n= 223	Low risk gamblers n=99	Moderate risk gamblers n=74	Problem gamblers n=37
Country of birth							
▪ Australia	75%	68%	78%	84%	84%	78%	74%
▪ Other	25%	32%	22%	16%	17%	22%	26%
Marital status							
▪ Never married	21%	22%	20%	19%	34%	28%	50%
▪ Married/defacto	65%	63%	67%	64%	52%	61%	39%
▪ Separated/divorced/widowed	14%	14%	13%	16%	14%	10%	8%
Workforce participation							
▪ Full time work	46%	42%	47%	47%	56%	59%	53%
▪ Part-time work	16%	14%	17%	13%	18%	16%	14%
▪ Not in paid work	37%	43%	35%	39%	24%	24%	27%
Education level							
▪ University/post graduate	27%	35%	25%	21%	14%	14%	12%
▪ Trade/technical/Year 12	43%	37%	46%	40%	53%	45%	42%
▪ Year 10	23%	21%	23%	30%	28%	36%	31%
▪ Primary/no schooling/other	6%	6%	6%	8%	5%	5%	8%
Annual personal income (pre-tax)							
▪ < \$10,000	16%	19%	15%	13%	11%	6%	19%
▪ \$10,000 - \$29,999	22%	19%	23%	23%	32%	31%	18%
▪ \$30,000 - \$49,999	20%	20%	20%	25%	17%	15%	21%
▪ \$50,000 plus	27%	24%	29%	26%	29%	43%	25%

Note: Shaded cells represent statistically significantly higher representation of demographic characteristics among respective risk gambling groups

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers

Section overview Further to the summary of gambling participation provided in Section 1 of this report, this section outlines the participation, frequency and duration separately for each of the gambling activities engaged in by the adult NSW population. This section also details more specific issues and behaviours relating to each activity among those gamblers that participate in each.

In order of overall participation levels, sub-sections here include lottery products, pokies/gaming machines, horse/dog races, Keno, sports betting, table casino games, private card games and internet casino games.

5.1 Lottery Products

Participation and frequency Overall, a total of 56% of the adult NSW population has purchased lottery products (including scratch tickets, lotto and other lottery games) in the last twelve months. As outlined previously, NSW adults purchasing lottery products on average are more likely to be aged from 35 to 64 years (62%), residing in non-metropolitan NSW (59%), born in Australia (62%), and residing in New England N/West (66%), Central Coast (63%) or North Coast (62%) regions.

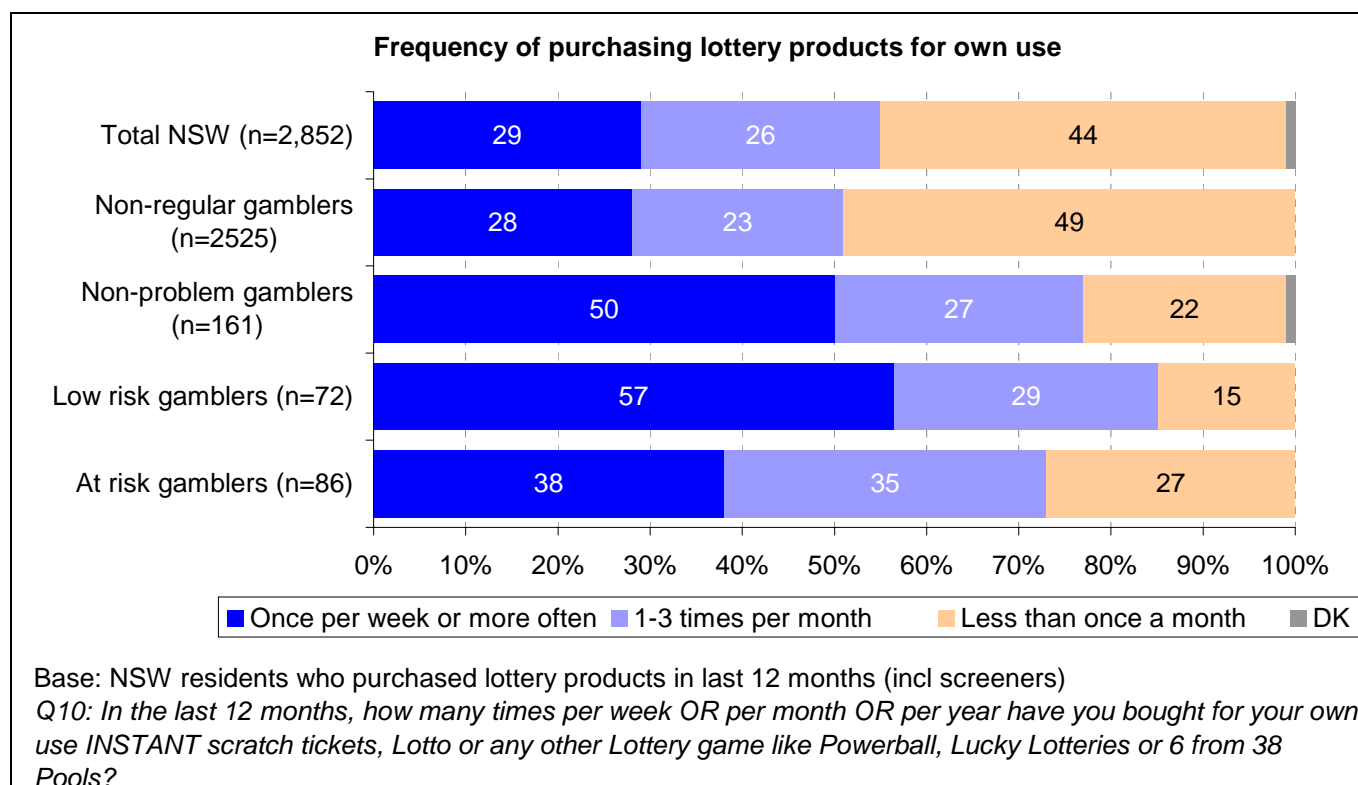
Participation in lottery products is high across all gambling groups, with non-regular gamblers (85%) showing just as much likelihood to purchase as problem gamblers (83%), but greater likelihood than low risk (67%), non-problem (73%) or moderate risk (74%) gamblers.

In terms of frequency of purchase, summarised in Figure 20, one in three (29%) who purchase lottery products overall, purchase at least once a week. While low risk gamblers are not quite as likely to purchase lottery products as other gamblers, low risk gamblers (57%) and non-problem gamblers (50%) that do participate are more likely to do so frequently, purchasing at least once a week, compared with all other gambling groups.

Continued on next page

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 20: Frequency of purchasing lottery products for own use in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Types of lottery products

To gauge the 'popularity' of different types of lottery products on the market, all purchasers of lottery products were asked what type they have purchased in the last twelve months. Overall, purchase levels for numerous types of lottery products tend to be higher among 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem), and in particular, problem gamblers.

As outlined in Figure 21, instant scratch tickets are most popular overall among all purchasers of lottery products (64%) and across all gambling groups. Most notably, this type of instant gratification that may come from instant scratch tickets is considerably more popular among problem gamblers. Within the 'at risk' gambling group (83%), almost all problem gamblers (98%) indicate they purchased this type of lottery product in the last twelve months, compared to lower consistent purchase levels among moderate risk (74%) and low risk (76%) gamblers. Interestingly, however, in contrast to the male profile of problem gamblers, it is females that are more likely to purchase instant scratch tickets (69%).

Following this, around half of lottery product purchasers overall purchase the weekly lottos, including Saturday Lotto (52%) and Monday or Wednesday Lotto (46%). Popularity of the Saturday Lotto is again more popular with problem gamblers (77%), while purchase levels for other gambling groups are more consistent around average. On the other hand, popularity of the Monday or Wednesday Lotto is notably higher among low risk gamblers (73%), but also popular among problem gamblers (67%) compared to average.

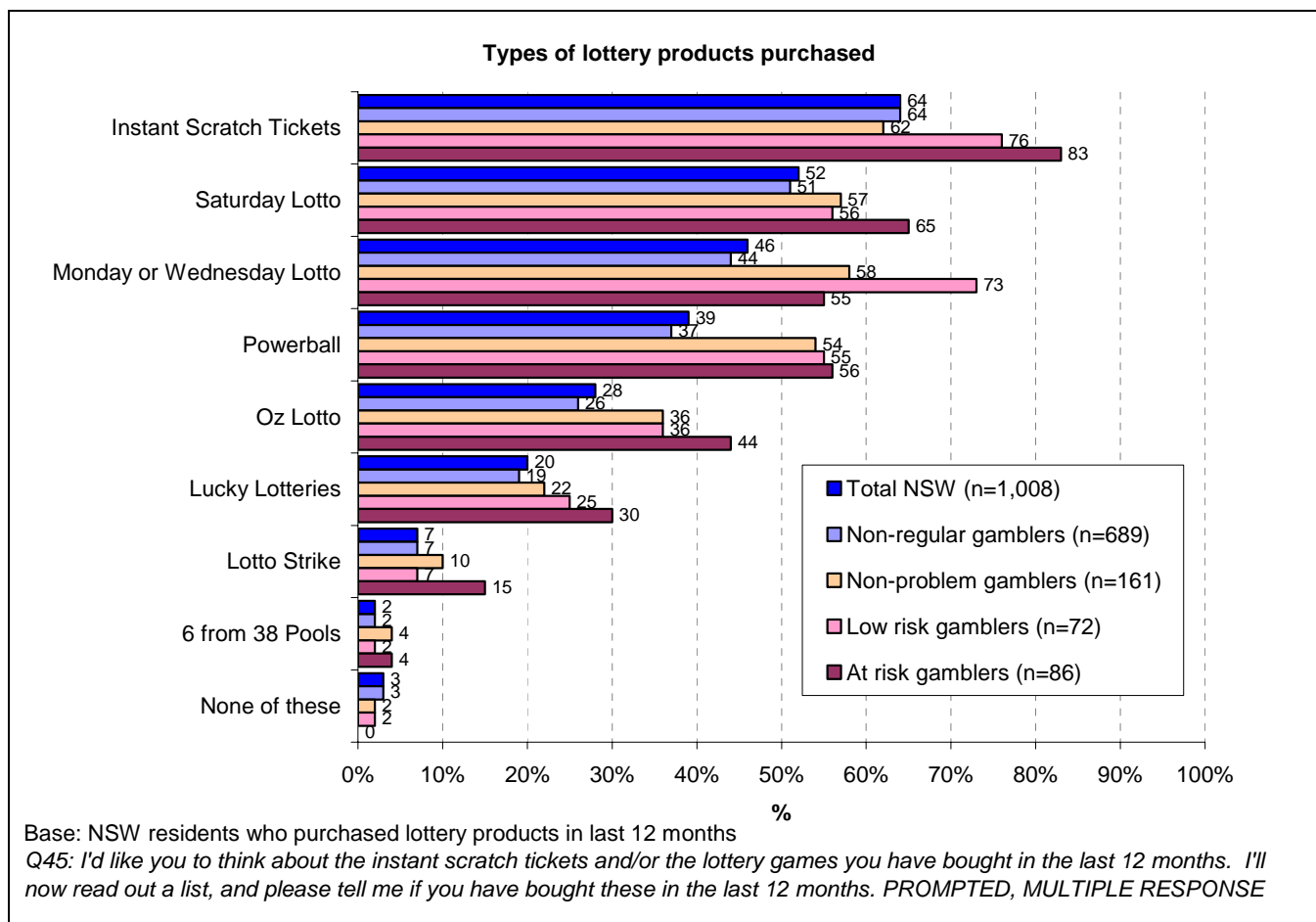
Popularity of Powerball is strongest again among problem gamblers (68% compared to average 39%), as is Lucky Lotteries (44% problem gamblers compared to average 21%), while Oz Lotto appears to be more popular among the 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) in general (44% compared to average 28%).

While instant scratch tickets are most popular among purchasers of lottery products overall, they are not as likely to be purchased as frequently as other weekly type lotto games such as Saturday Lotto or Powerball, the latter of which are more likely to be purchased at least weekly.

Continued on next page

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 21: Types of lottery products purchased in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.2 Pokies/Gaming Machines

Participation, frequency and duration

With three in ten (31%) NSW adults participating in pokies/gaming machines activities this is the second most popular gambling activity undertaken. Those gambling on pokies/gaming machines are more likely to be younger adults (18-24 years (50%) or 25-34 years (32%)), male (33%), born in Australia (32%), and residing in Central Coast (39%) or Hunter (36%) regions.

Pokies/gaming machines in particular show the highest gambling participation rate among the risk and non-problem gambling groups compared with non-regular gamblers (32%) in the last twelve months. 'At risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (90%), low risk gamblers (88%), and non-problem gamblers (88%) play more frequently, however, there is no significant difference between problem (95%) and moderate risk (87%) gamblers.

The frequency and duration of pokie/gaming machine use are outlined separately in Figure 22. Overall, gamblers engaging in this activity who tend to play more frequently (at least once a week) also tend to play for longer on each occasion (1-3 hours). This pattern is exacerbated for the higher risk gamblers, who have higher participation levels overall, with problem gamblers in particular participating more frequently and participating for longer durations.

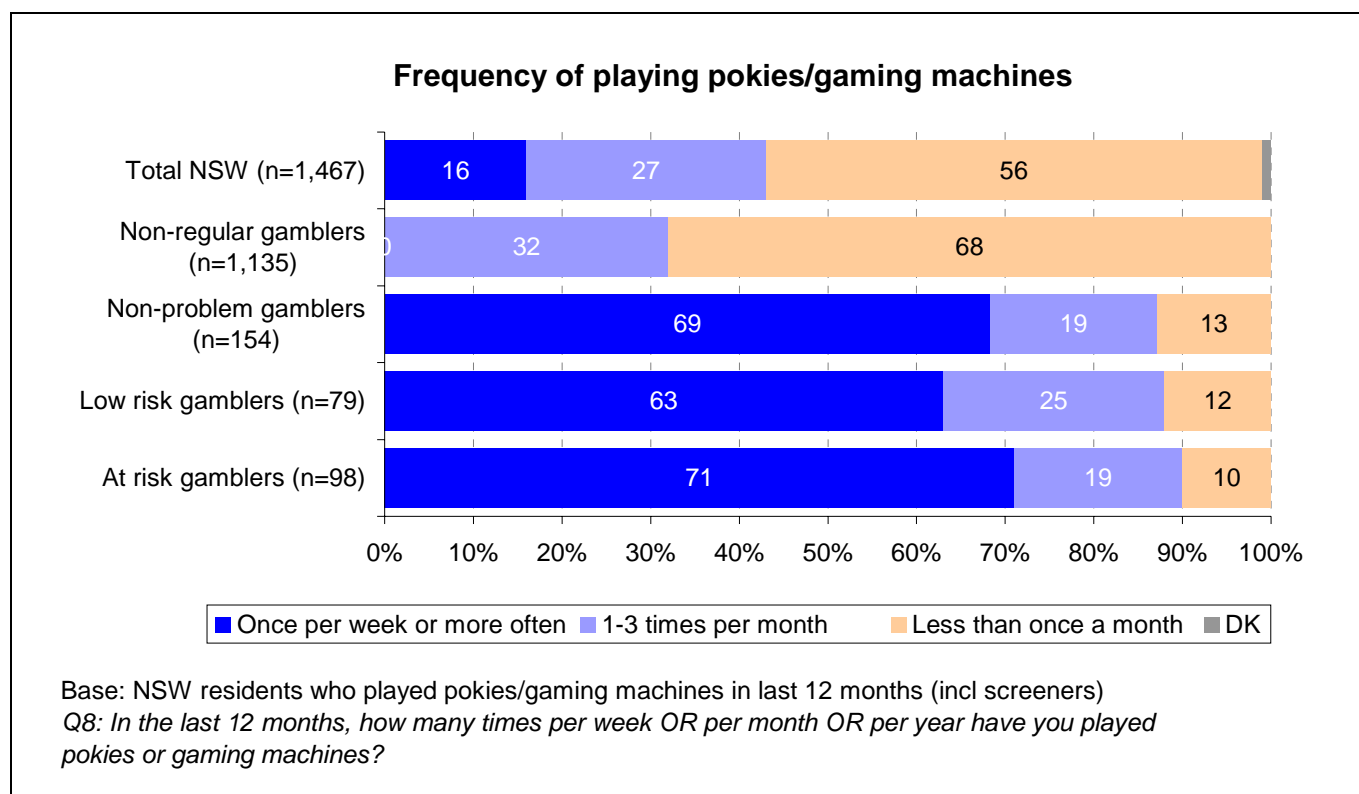
Among those gambling on pokies/gaming machines, 16% have participated frequently (once a week or more often) in the last twelve months. However, as mentioned, frequency of participation is considerably higher among higher risk gamblers. While a substantial 71% of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) play pokies/gaming machines at least once per week, this is driven by 92% of problem gamblers who play gaming machines indicating they play frequently. This compares with 60% of moderate risk gamblers, 63% of low risk gamblers and 69% of non-problem gamblers. No non-regular gamblers indicated that they played once a week or more often.

In terms of duration of time usually spent playing pokies/gaming machines on each occasion, three in ten (31%) players say they usually play these machines for 1-3 hours at a time and 2% for more than 3 hours. However, duration is also longer for higher risk gamblers, with 52% of 'at risk' gamblers (driven by 67% of problem gamblers compared to 44% of moderate risk gamblers) usually playing for 1-3 hours, while 9% of 'at risk' gamblers (driven by 13% of problem gamblers) usually play for more than 3 hours.

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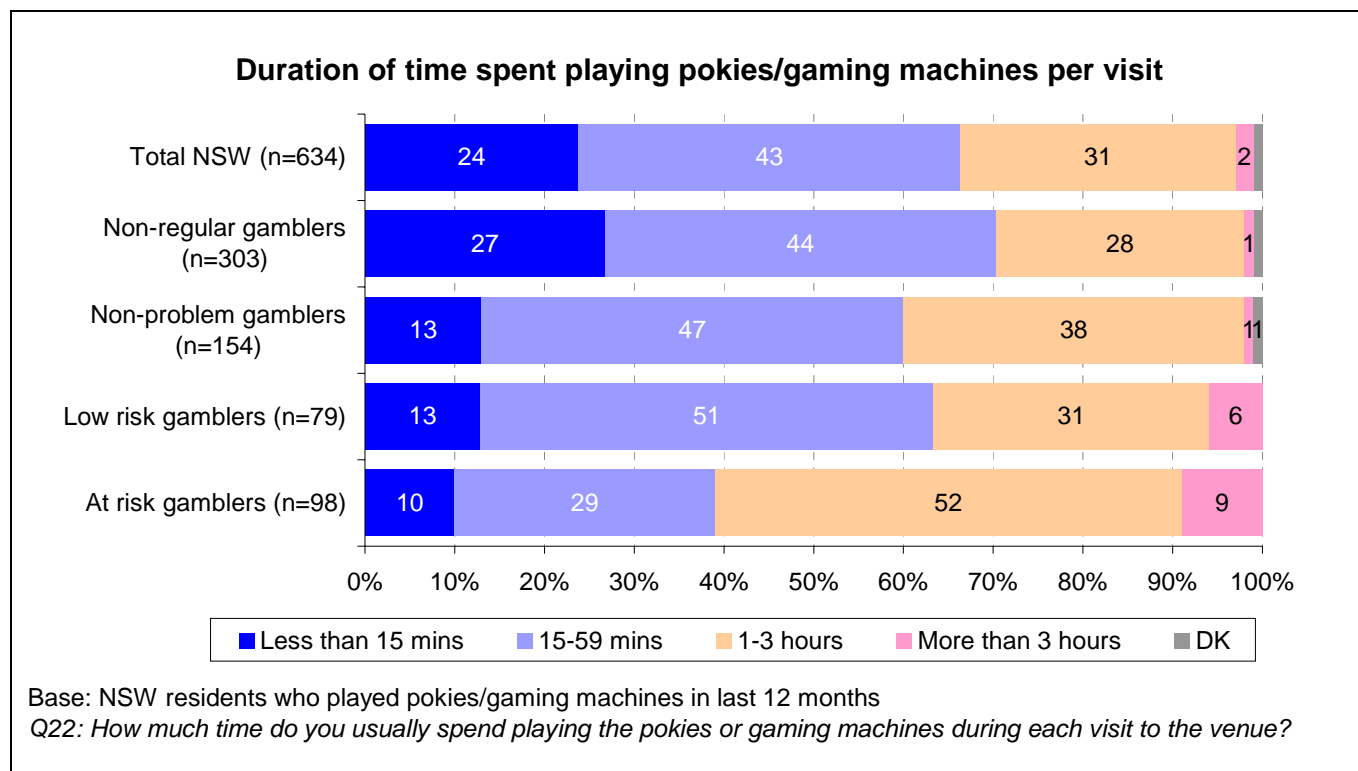
Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 22: Frequency and duration of time (per visit) playing pokies/gaming machines in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Venue patronage

To first set the scene of pokies/gaming machine gambling, we look at the usual distribution of players across the venues. As outlined in Figure 23, the majority of all pokies/gaming machine users usually play at a club (71%), while a quarter (27%) play at a pub or hotel, and 2% at a casino. This does not vary between the more or less frequent players.

Overall it appears that the usual pokies/gaming machine patronage across the venues is similar to the actual distribution of gaming machines across these venues in NSW – as at 30 June 2006, clubs had a total of 74,273 gaming machines (representing 74% share), hotels had a total of 24,053 (24% share) and casinos had a total of 1,500 (2% share) pokies/gaming machines²¹.

Notably, while clubs are frequented by 71% of gaming machine users, they are less likely to be patronised by problem gamblers (57%), but more likely to be patronised by low risk gamblers (80%) and non-problem gamblers (83%) for this purpose. On the other hand, while overall, club patronage is considerably higher overall, problem gamblers are more likely to prefer the offer at pubs or hotels to play pokies/gaming machines. In particular, 43% of problem gamblers usually play pokies/gaming machines at a pub or hotel, compared with low risk gamblers (20%).

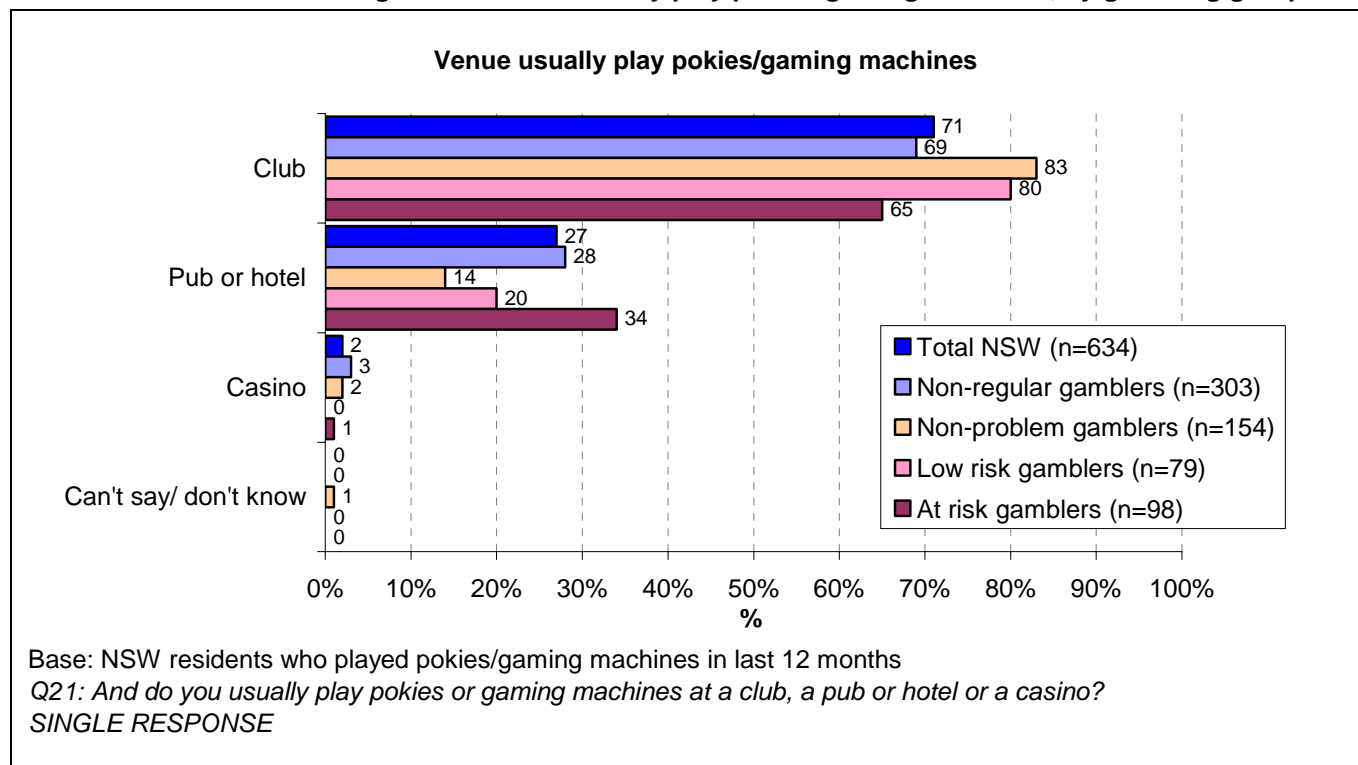
Notably, women are more likely to play gaming machines at clubs (80% compared to 62% of men), while people aged 55 or more (89%), those who are separated, divorced or widowed (92%), not in paid work (81%) are also more likely than average (71%) to play gaming machines at clubs. While the majority overall use gaming machines in clubs, men are more likely to gamble in pubs or hotels than women (35% compared with 19%), as are people aged 34 or under (44% compared to 27% on average) and those who are in full time work (36% compared to 27% on average) and have never been married (44% compared to 27% on average).

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²¹ NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing, Department of the Arts, Sport and Recreation

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 23: Venue usually play pokies/gaming machines, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Gambling behaviour – machine type, denomination, lines and credits

All gamblers who used pokies/gaming machines in the last twelve months were asked about their gambling behaviour, including the type of pokies/gaming machines that they usually used, the denomination of the machines they usually gambled on, the number of lines they usually play per bet, and also the number of credits they usually bet per line. A snapshot of the findings overall and across the gambling groups is outlined in Figure 24.

Poker machines (pokies) specifically are the main **type of gaming machine** used by all pokies/gaming machine players (85%), with little difference across the gambling groups or between the more or less frequent players. However, while the linked jackpot gaming machines (such as Mystery Link, Hyperlink or Maximillions) have considerably lower use, overall, their use is driven by the higher risk gamblers. One in ten (9%) pokies/gaming machines players use these types of machines, but the incidence is doubled for problem gamblers (20%) using linked jackpot gaming machines, compared to 13% of moderate risk gamblers.

In terms of the **denomination of gaming machines**, the vast majority of all pokies/gaming machine players usually use 1 cent machines (82%), with no difference across the gambling groups. This proportion of 1 cent machine players also equates similarly to the incidence of actual 1 cent machines available in clubs and pubs/hotels across NSW – 83,316 gaming machines are 1 cent machines out of a total of 98,266 in NSW (representing 85%)²².

Overall, the ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem), specifically problem gamblers, are more likely to gamble on more expensive machines, particularly \$1 machines. Compared to 7% of gamblers overall using \$1 machines, 19% of the ‘at risk’ gamblers use these machines, reflecting a significantly higher use by problem gamblers (33%) compared to moderate risk gamblers (11%). This finding should also be viewed in the context of the number of \$1 machines available for use across NSW – a total of 9,032 gaming machines are \$1 machines out of a total of 98,266 in NSW (representing 9%)²³. As such, a higher proportion of problem gamblers in particular have to seek out a lower number of higher denomination machines actually available.

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²² NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing, Department of the Arts, Sport and Recreation

²³ NSW Office of Liquor, Gaming and Racing, Department of the Arts, Sport and Recreation

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Gambling behaviour – machine type, denomination, lines and credits

Continued

Furthermore, higher risk gamblers also have a tendency to play higher denomination machines such as \$2 machines. Although play of these is very low, 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) appear to be just as likely to play \$2 machines as they are to play many of the lower denomination machines (from 2 cents to 50 cents). However, what also makes this finding stand out is that there are effectively only a handful of these \$2 machines available to play in NSW, compared to hundreds of each of the other denominations available.

In terms of the **number of lines** usually played per bet by pokies/gaming machine players, the overall distribution is spread, with a majority of six in ten players betting from 2-20 lines per bet. Pokies/gaming machine players who participate more frequently overall in this type of gambling (at least once a month) are also more likely to bet more lines (at least 11 lines per bet) than the less frequent players.

Across the gambling groups, 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) show a tendency to play more lines per bet than other gamblers, although not excessively more lines. 45% of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) say they usually bet 11-20 lines per bet, compared to 36% low risk gamblers, 37% non-problem gamblers and 31% of non-regular gamblers. Correspondingly, 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) are also less likely to bet 1-10 lines per bet compared with low risk and non-problem gamblers, but otherwise appear to bet a similar number of lines per bet above 20 lines. There is little difference between the moderate risk and problem gamblers within the 'at risk' gambling group (moderate/problem).

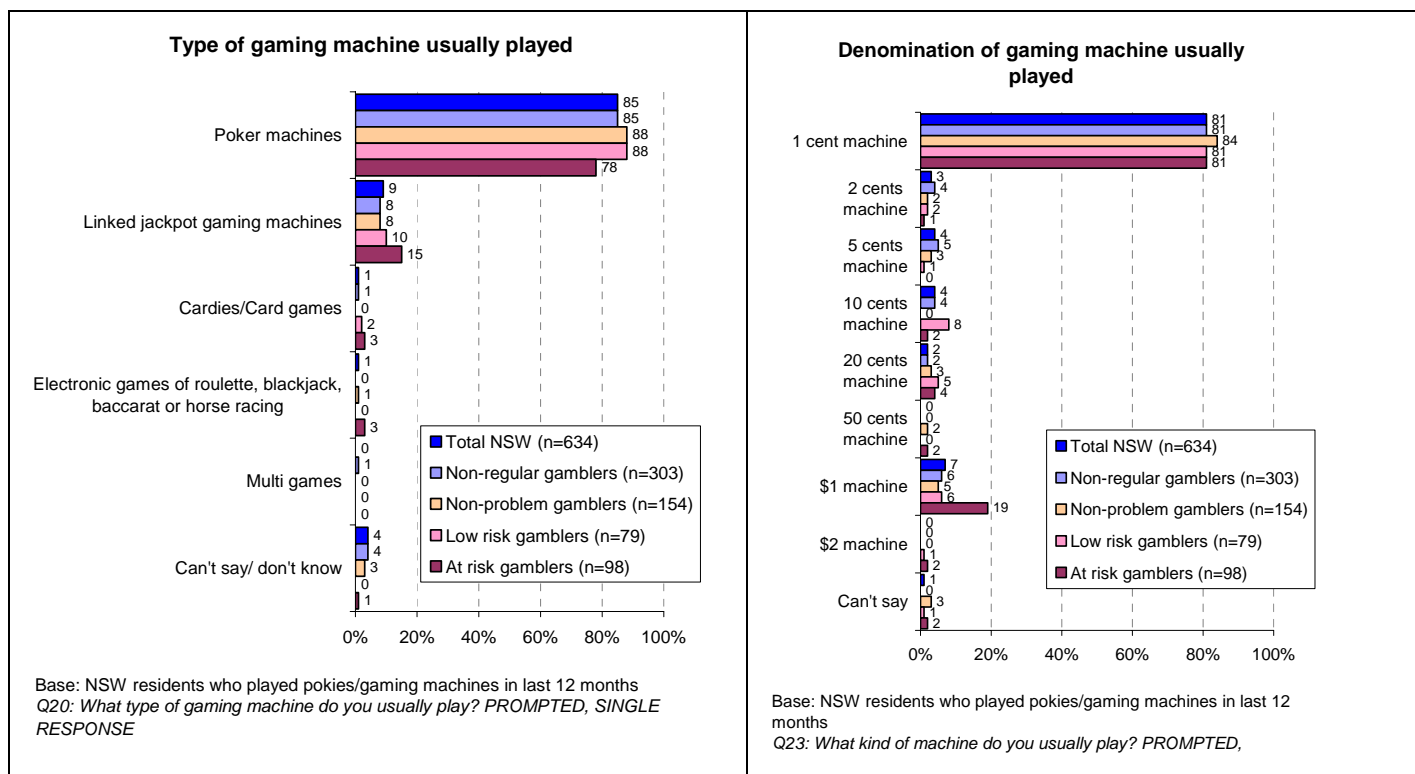
In terms of the **number of credits** usually played per line by pokies/gaming machine players who play more than one line, a majority of four in five players overall play 1-5 credits per line. The 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) are more likely to play more credits, but again not excessively more credits. 49% of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) say they usually play 2-5 credits per line, with no difference between moderate risk and problem gamblers, and compared to around a quarter of other gamblers. Correspondingly, 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) are also around half as likely to play only 1 credit per line, compared with low risk, non-regular and non-problem gamblers.

While play of 6-10 credits per line is low overall (4%), it gradually increases among the risk gambling groups, peaking for problem gamblers at 11%. Interestingly, at least 10% of all pokies/gaming machine players usually play more than 20 lines, with 15% of all risk gamblers doing the same.

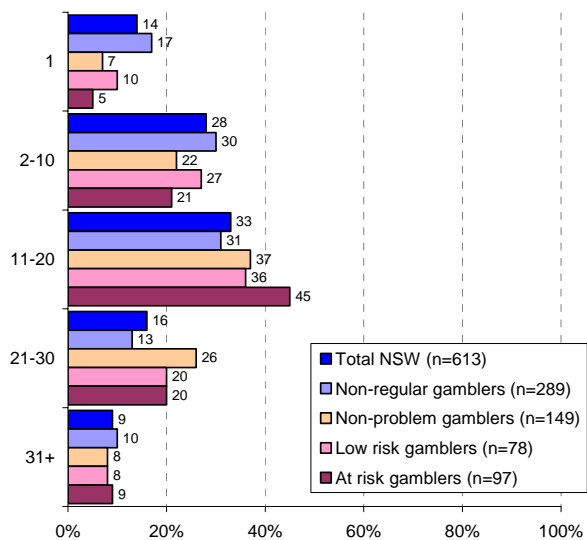
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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 24: Type and denomination of pokies/gaming machines usually played and number of lines and credits usually played, by gambling groups

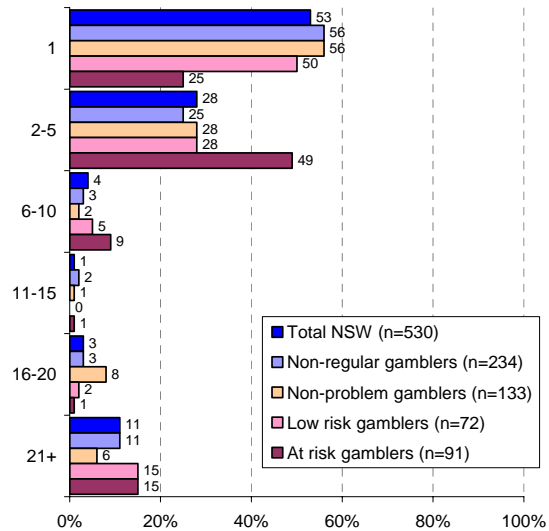


Number of lines usually played per bet



Base: NSW residents who played pokies/gaming machines in last 12 months (and who can recall how many lines they usually play)
Q24/Q25: Do you usually play more than 1 line at each press of the button? / And how many lines do you usually play on those occasions?

Number of credits usually played per line



Base: NSW residents who played pokies/gaming machines in last 12 months and played more than one line
Q26/Q27: Do you usually play more than one credit per line? / And how many credits do you usually play on those occasions?

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Expenditure behaviour – using notes and ATMs, gambling away winnings

All gamblers who played pokies/gaming machines in the last twelve months were asked about their expenditure behaviour in relation to using pokies/gaming machines, including how often they insert notes into the machines, and denominations of those notes, how often money is withdrawn from an ATM at a venue, and also how often these gamblers may have gambled away part of winnings to avoid receiving a payout by cheque. Figure 24 depicts the response distribution across the questions for pokies/gaming machines players overall and across the gambling groups.

The most frequent expenditure-related behaviour measured among all pokies/gaming machine players is **inserting notes into machines**, with frequency increasing considerably among gambling groups higher up the risk continuum. Most notably, the high level for the ‘at risk’ group (moderate/problem) is driven by problem gamblers, with the vast majority of problem gamblers (84%) reporting this behaviour ‘often’ or ‘always’. This compares to two thirds of moderate risk gamblers (67%), half of low risk gamblers (54%) and non-problem gamblers (48%) and a third of non-regular gamblers (30%) inserting notes into machines as frequently. Men are significantly more likely to often or always insert notes (47% compared to 26% for women).

Among those players who do insert notes into pokies/gaming machines, as per Figure 25, overall the distribution of notes usually used is spread across the \$5, \$10 and \$20 values. However, for ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem), and specifically problem gamblers, there is a tendency to insert higher value notes into machines. While 23% of ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) usually use \$50 notes in pokies/gaming machines, this reflects a significant 41% of problem gamblers compared to 13% for moderate risk gamblers. The moderate risk gamblers are more likely to use \$20 notes in machines (47%), while non-regular gamblers play it safer, being more likely to use \$5 notes (41%).

Seventeen percent of gamblers who played pokies /gaming machines indicated they had **withdrawn money from an ATM at a venue** to play the machines, with problem gamblers significantly more likely to used ATM withdrawals to gamble (Figure 25). Again, the higher level for the ‘at risk’ group (moderate/problem) affected by more frequent withdrawals by problem gamblers, with 62% reporting this behaviour ‘often’ or ‘always’. This compares to 18% of moderate risk gamblers and around one in ten low risk and non-problem gamblers withdrawing money from venue ATMs as frequently. Rather, these groups are all more likely to say they ‘never’ or ‘rarely’ withdraw money from ATMs at a venue.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

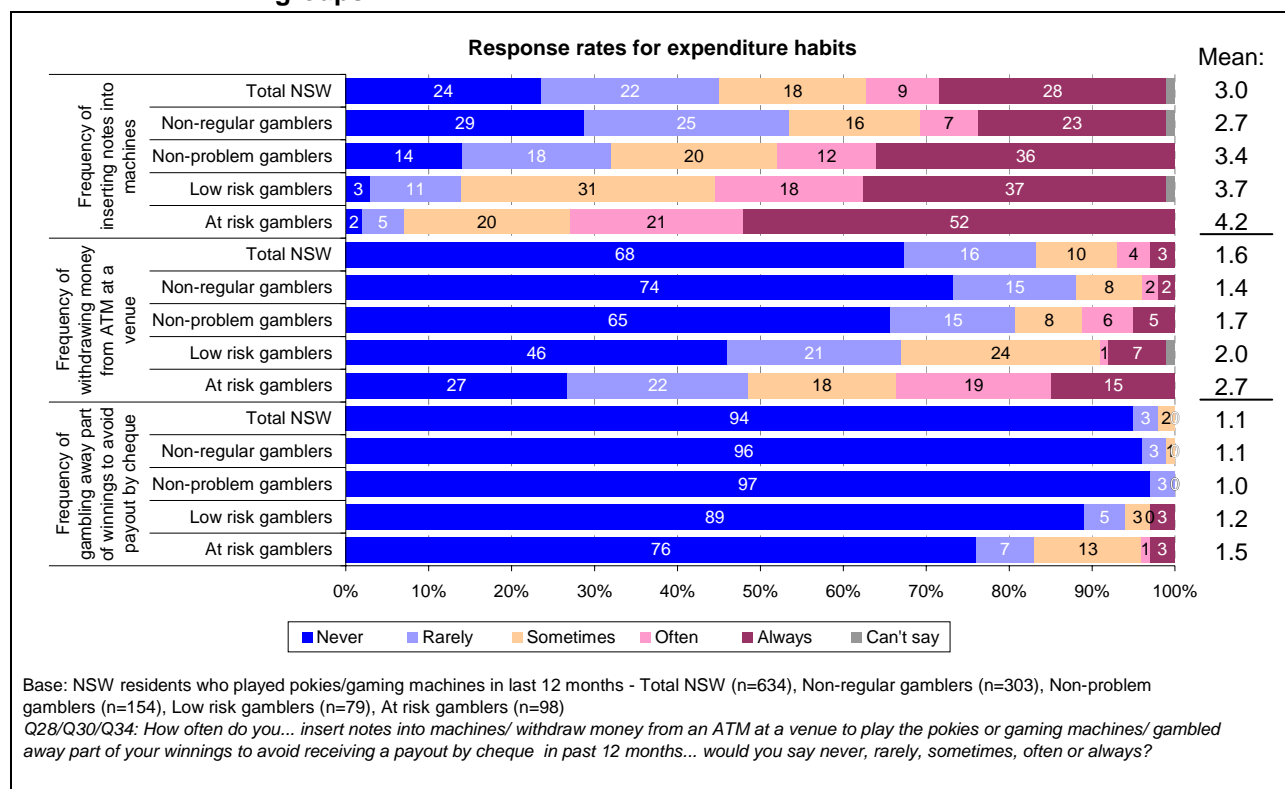
Expenditure behaviour – using notes and ATMs, gambling away winnings

Continued

Furthermore, looking at the more frequent pokies/gaming machine players overall (at least weekly or monthly), they are also more likely to insert notes into machines ‘often’ or ‘always’. The very frequent players (at least weekly) are also more likely to use \$50 notes in machines and to withdraw money from an ATM at a venue to play pokies/gaming machines.

In terms of **gambling away part of winnings to avoid receiving a payout by cheque**, there is very limited ascription among pokies/gaming machine players on average, with the vast majority reporting they ‘never’ do this. However, problem gamblers show some evidence of this behaviour, with 13% reporting to do this ‘often’ or ‘always’.

Figure 25: Response rates for expenditure behaviour (using notes and ATMs, gambling away winnings) related to pokies/gaming machines, by gambling groups

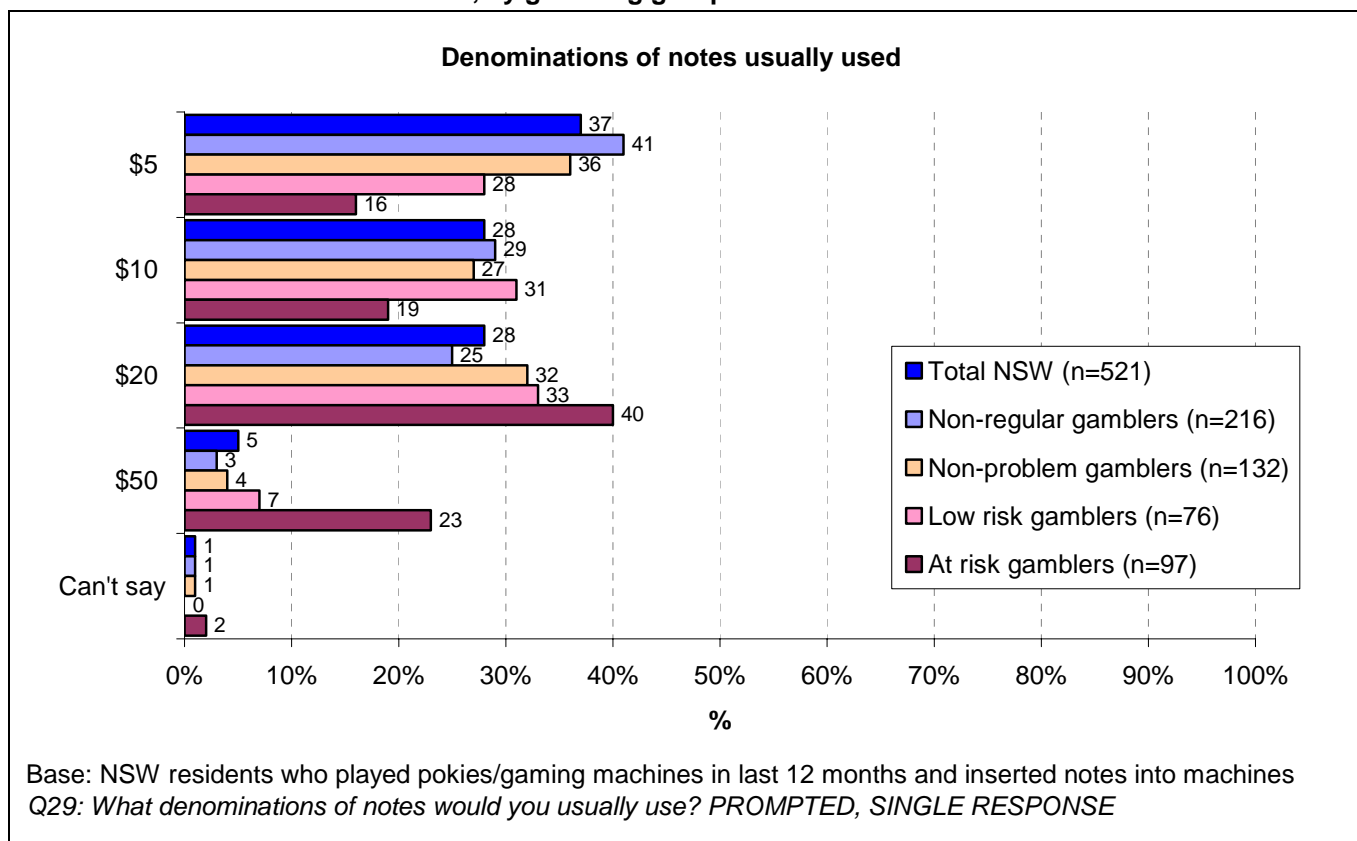


Note: Mean ratings out of 5, where 1 is ‘never’ and 5 is ‘always’

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 26: Denominations of notes usually inserted into pokies/gaming machines, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Loyalty/rewards card

Finally for all pokies/gaming machine players, they were asked if they have a loyalty or rewards card which can be used to earn bonus points when playing the machines, and if so, how often they insert this card into the machines and if they have ever requested a copy of their player activity statement.

As outlined in Figure 27, nearly two in five (37%) pokies/gaming machine players overall say they have a loyalty/rewards card. As might be expected, the more frequent pokies/gaming machine players overall (at least weekly or monthly) are also more likely to have this type of card. However, of particular interest is that these cards are not as popular with problem gamblers. Non-problem gamblers (53%), low risk gamblers (52%) and moderate risk gamblers (51%) are most likely to say they have a loyalty/rewards card, while at opposite ends of the continuum, both problem gamblers (36%) and non-regular gamblers (33%) are less likely.

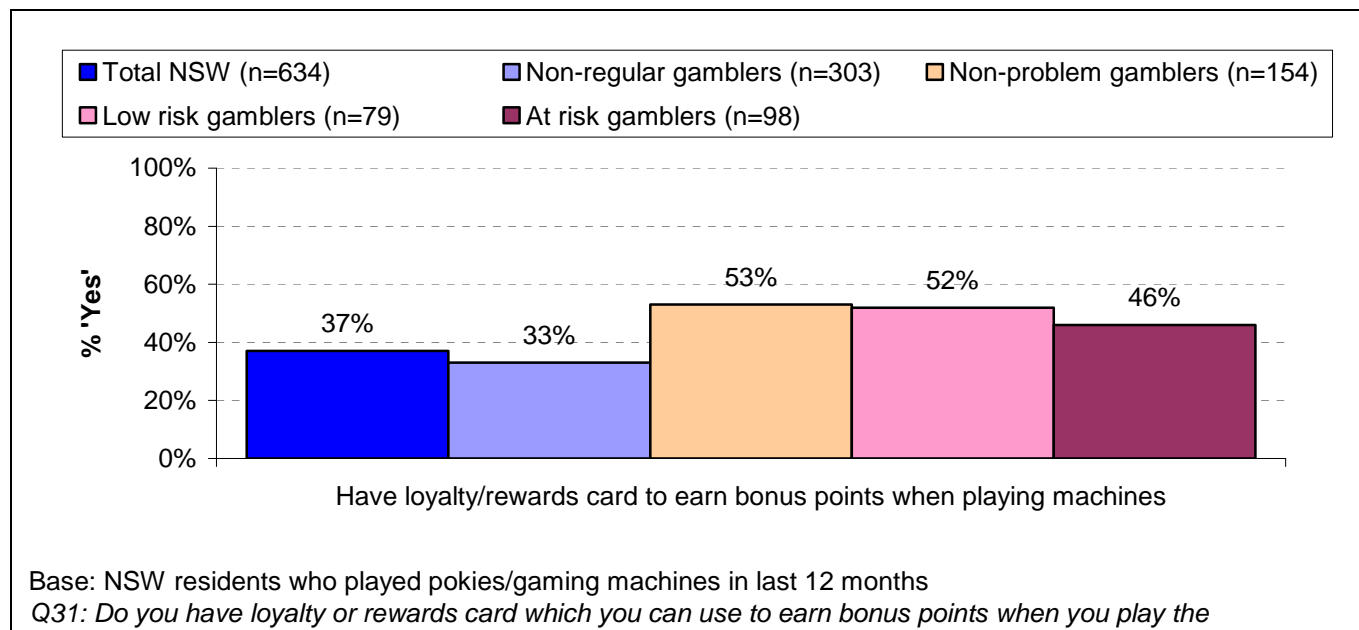
Figure 28 shows that among those pokies/gaming machines players who do have a loyalty/rewards card, overall 42% report inserting the cards into machines 'often' or 'always'. Frequent use of the cards is mildly higher for higher risk gamblers, however, this is indicative only due to smaller sample sizes across gambling groups. Most interestingly then, is that older pokies/gaming machines players aged 65 plus years (62%) are most likely to use the cards 'often' or 'always'.

Across all pokies/gaming machines players with a loyalty/rewards card (37%, n=271), none claim to have requested a copy of their player activity statement.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

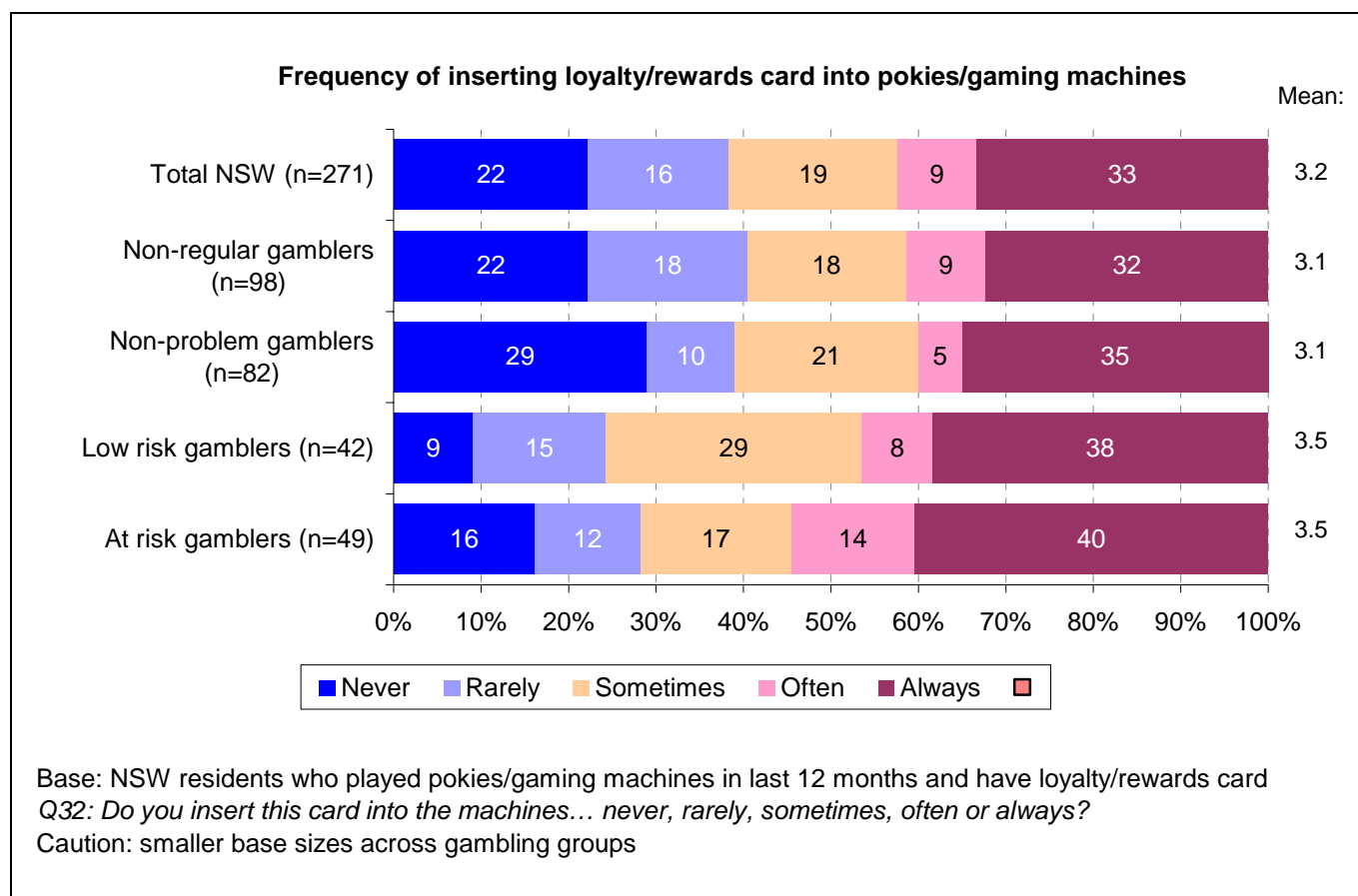
Figure 27: Possession of loyalty/rewards card for pokies/gaming machines, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 28: Frequency of inserting loyalty/rewards card into pokies/gaming machines, by gambling groups



Note: Mean ratings out of 5, where 1 is 'never' and 5 is 'always'

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.3 Horse/Dog Races

Participation, frequency and duration

One in five (20%) NSW adults overall participate in gambling on horse/dog races (excluding sweeps), making this the third most popular gambling activity among the population. Those who are betting on horse/dog races are more likely to be aged from 18-44 years (24%), male (25%), born in Australia (23%), and residing in the Riverina/Murray (27%) region.

Participation rates for betting on horse/dog races in the last twelve months are significantly higher among gamblers across all the risk groups, including low risk (63%), moderate risk (72%), problem gamblers (55%) and non-problem gamblers (54%), compared with non-regular gamblers (25%). However, the slight differences in participation between the risk gambling groups are not significant.

The frequency and duration of betting on horse/dog races are outlined separately in Figure 29. Overall, similar to findings for pokies/gaming machine players, gamblers on horse/dog races who tend to bet more frequently (at least once a month in this case) also tend to bet for longer on each occasion (1-3 hours). However, the difference here for horse/dog races is that low risk gamblers are just as likely, or more likely, as higher risk gamblers to participate frequently and for longer durations.

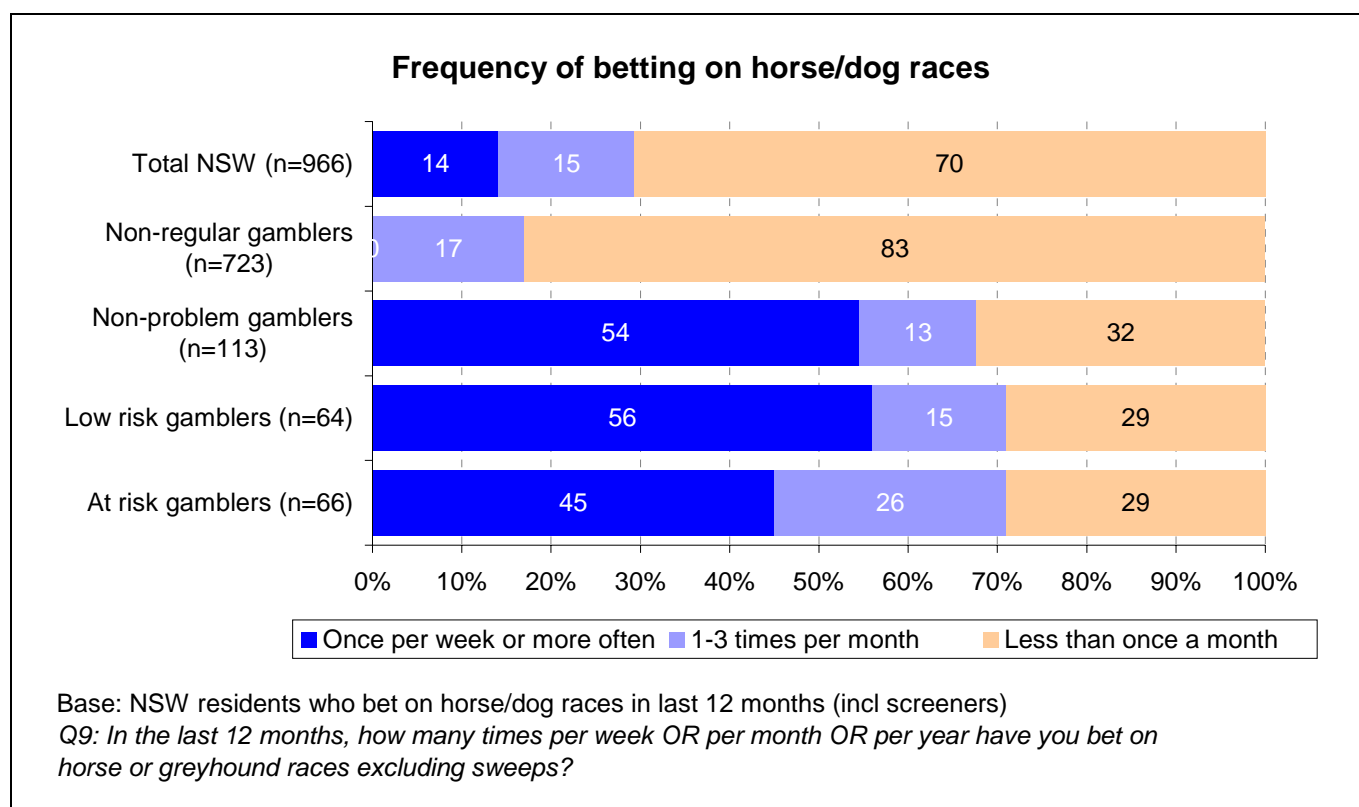
Among gamblers overall betting on horse/dog races, 14% have participated frequently (at least once a week) in the last twelve months. Those horse/dog race gamblers falling in the risk gambling groups participate significantly more frequently than non-problem gamblers (17% 1-3 times per month), with frequency marginally higher among low risk gamblers (56%) compared with 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (45%). However, there is no difference between problem and moderate risk gamblers in terms of frequency of participation (this is indicative only due to small sample sizes).

In terms of duration of time usually spent betting on horse/dog races on each occasion (including preparation and time spent at the venue), one third overall say they usually spend longer than one hour at a time – including 21% overall usually spending 1-3 hours and a further 14% more than 3 hours. Horse/dog race gamblers across the risk categories tend to be more likely to engage in the activities for longer (particularly 1-3 hours) on any given occasion. More than half of low risk gamblers (54%) and three in five 'at risk' gamblers (60%) usually spend at least one hour at a time gambling on horse/dog races, (moderate/problem) being nearly double the rate of non-regular gamblers (30%). Results also suggest that problem gamblers may be more likely to bet on horse/dog races for more than 3 hours, however this is indicative only due to small sample sizes.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

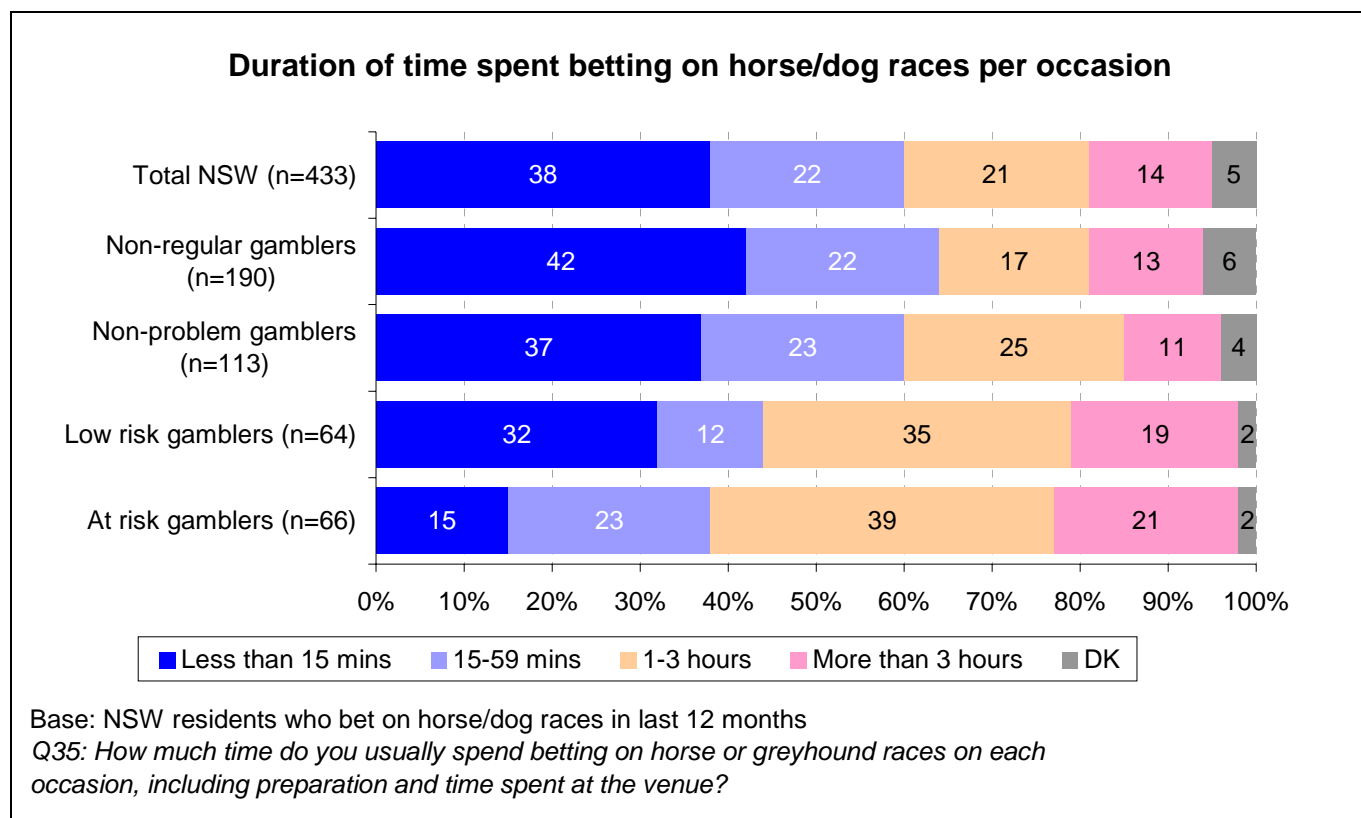
Figure 29: Frequency and duration of time (per occasion) betting on horse/dog races in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 30: Frequency and duration of time (per occasion) betting on horse/dog races in last 12 months, by gambling groups (continued)



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Frequency of race betting by betting mode – racetrack, off-course, phone, internet

All gamblers who bet on horse/dog races in the last twelve months were asked about their frequency of betting by four specific modes in the last twelve months – including betting at a racetrack, at an off-course venue such as a TAB agency or a TAB outlet in a club, hotel or casino, betting by phone, and via the internet. Results for each mode are outlined in Figure 30.

The most frequent mode of betting among those overall betting on horse/dog races is at an off-course venue, with one in ten (11%) overall using this mode at least once a week. Most notably also for this mode of betting is the considerably higher level of use by gamblers across the risk gambling groups, but with little difference between these risk groups. Around two in five low risk gamblers (35%), non-problem gamblers (35%), and ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) (42%) bet on horse/dog races at least once per week at an off-course venue, compared to only 3% of non-problem gamblers. There is no difference discernible between problem and moderate risk gamblers. However, as would be expected, the most frequent gamblers betting on horse/dog races overall bet more frequently at an off-course venue.

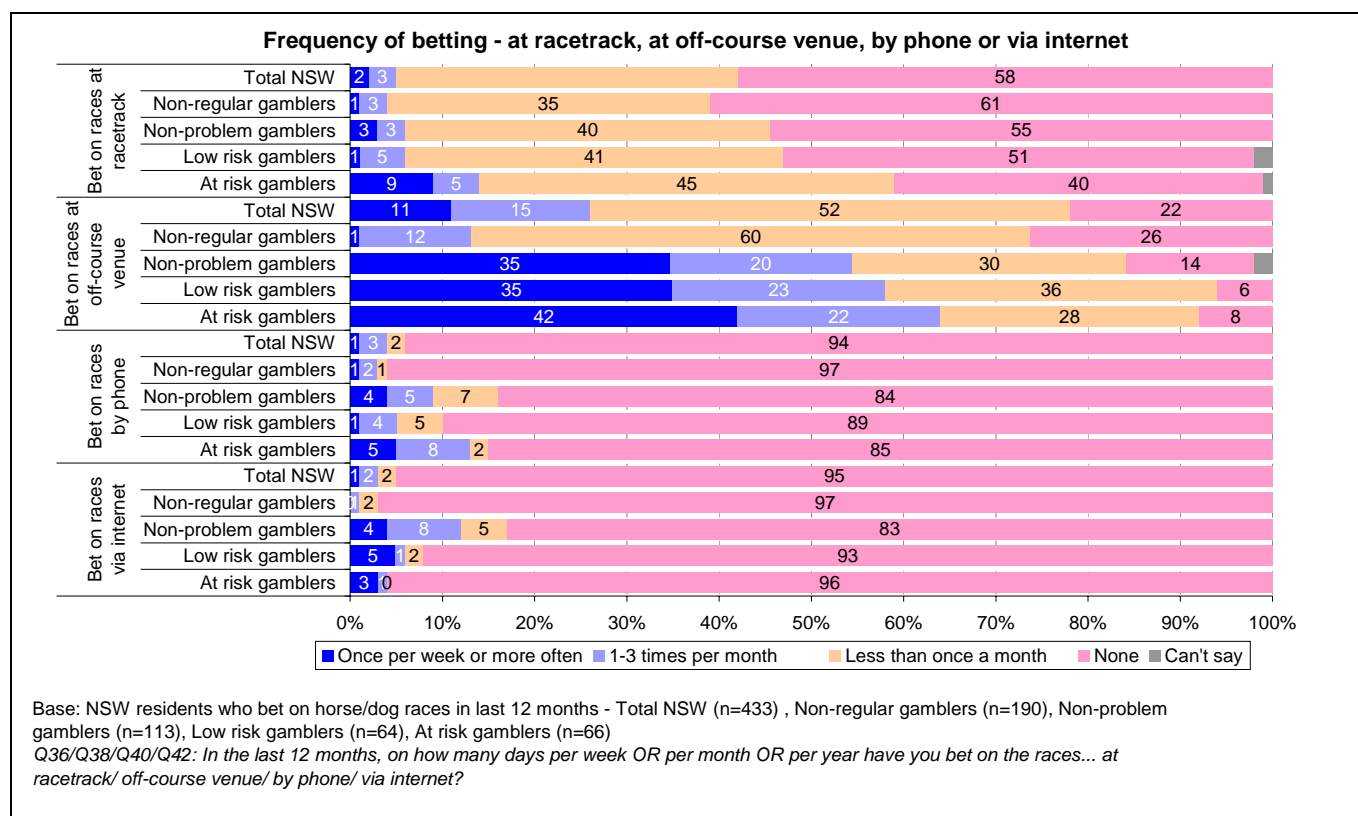
While frequency of betting on horse/dog races is considerably lower at a racetrack overall, the ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) (9%), including both moderate risk and problem gamblers alike, are more likely to engage this mode of betting at least once a week. However, this compares to only 1% for low risk and 3% non-problem gamblers who are betting as frequently, with at least half of each indicating they have not bet at a racetrack at all in the last twelve months.

In terms of betting on horse/dog races by phone or the internet, around nine in ten gamblers on the horse/dog races say they have not bet at all using these modes. However, the ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) are somewhat more likely to bet by phone compared to average (1%), and this is driven solely by moderate risk gamblers (7%). Further to internet betting, low risk gamblers (5%) and moderate risk gamblers (4%) are more likely to bet via the internet, compared to average (1%). Results suggest that problem gamblers do not bet by phone or internet at all, however this is indicative only due to small sample sizes.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 31: Frequency of betting on horse/dog races by betting mode in last 12 months, by gambling groups



Betting agent

Any gamblers betting on horse/dog races at a racetrack, by phone or via the internet in the last twelve months were asked with whom they usually placed their bet.

Among those betting at a racetrack overall (42%, n=185), they are similarly likely to have bet with a NSW TAB or a NSW bookmaker (46% each). While proportions of those betting by phone and internet on horse/dog races are small, the results indicate that these gamblers are more likely to bet with NSW TAB. Among those betting by phone overall (n=40), almost all bet with the NSW TAB, while among those betting via the internet overall (n=31), the vast majority also bet with the NSW TAB and a few bet with a bookmaker in the Northern Territory or ACT.

Continued on next page

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Expenditure behaviour – using ATMs and phone/internet payments

All gamblers who bet on horse/dog races in the last twelve months were asked about their expenditure behaviour in relation to their betting, including how often they withdraw money from an ATM at a racetrack or off-course venue, and also how they usually pay for bets or account top-ups if they bet by phone or the internet.

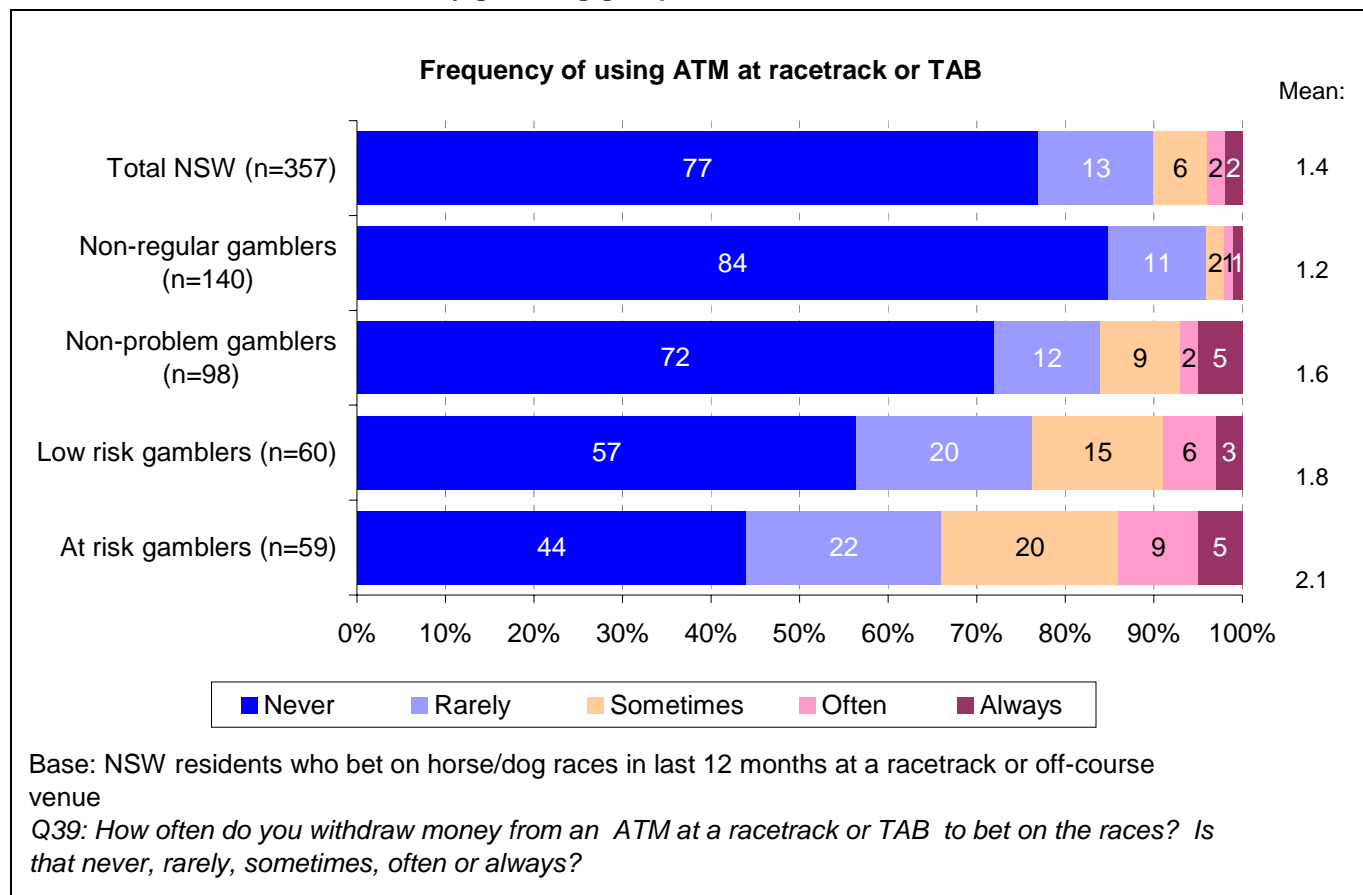
As depicted in Figure 31, among those gamblers overall who have bet on the races at a racetrack or off-course venue, there is fairly limited use of ATMs. However, use does increase among higher risk gambling groups. Less than half (44%) of 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) say they 'never' withdraw money from an ATM to bet on the races, with 14% doing so 'often' or 'always'. This compares to more than half of low risk gamblers (57%), and the vast majority of non-problem gamblers (72%) saying they 'never' use ATMs at a racetrack or off-course venue. Although sample sizes are very small, results indicate problem gamblers increase the higher use of ATMs among the 'at risk' gambling group (moderate/problem).

In terms of paying for phone and internet betting for horse/dog races (n=31), while the overall proportion of gamblers engaging in this mode of betting is small, results indicate a mix of payment methods for bets or account top-ups. Around a third each use credit card and cash deposit, while one in five also use bank transfers.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 32: Frequency of using an ATM at a racetrack or TAB to bet on horse/dog races, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.4 Keno

Participation, frequency and duration

Overall, one in ten (11%) NSW adults participate in Keno at a club or casino. Those playing Keno are more likely to be 18-24 years (17%), male (12%), residing in non-metropolitan NSW (13%), born in Australia (13%), and residing in Central Coast (16%), Hunter (16%) or Illawarra (15%) regions.

Among the gambling groups, participation rates for playing Keno in the last twelve months are significantly higher across all the risk groups, and in particular for moderate risk gamblers (58%). This compares to 43% for problem gamblers and 39% for low risk gamblers, 33% for non-problem gamblers and a considerably lower 13% for non-regular gamblers.

The frequency and duration of playing Keno is outlined in Figure 32. In summary, Keno players who tend to bet more frequently also tend to bet for longer on each occasion, with low risk gamblers just as likely or more likely than higher risk gamblers to participate frequently and for longer durations.

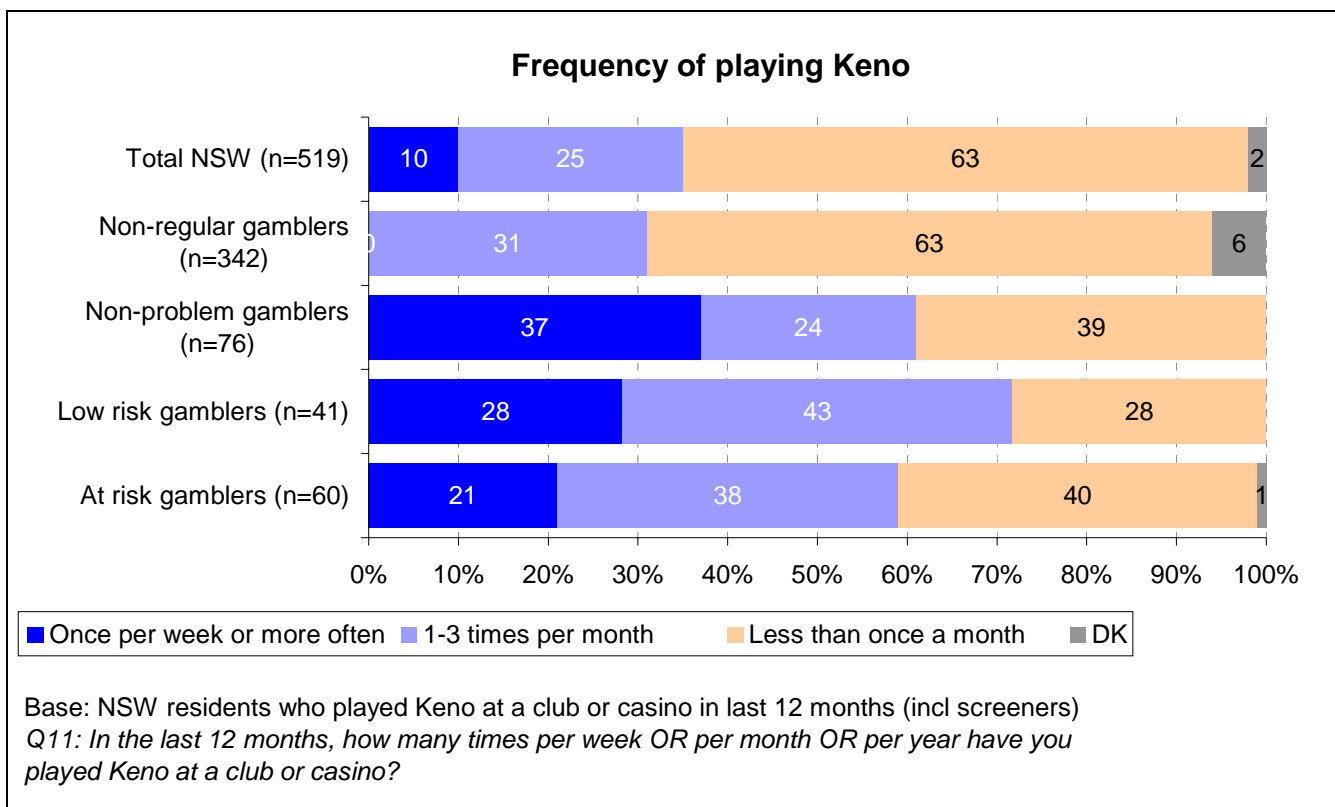
One in ten (10%) Keno players are frequent (at least once a week) participators overall. Those players in the risk gambling groups participate at similar levels as non-problem gamblers (37%), with frequency slightly higher among low risk gamblers (28%) compared with 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (21%). However, with smaller sample sizes of Keno players across the gambling groups, differences are not significant between the groups.

In terms of duration of time usually spent playing Keno during each visit to a venue, a quarter (26%) of players overall say they usually spend 1-3 hours at a time, while the majority spend under one hour. As with having a higher frequency of playing Keno, players across the risk gambling groups tend to be more likely to play for longer (that is 1-3 hours) per visit. Low risk gamblers and 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) (42% each) are just as likely to play for 1-3 hours, with both of these groups eclipsing non-problem gamblers (27%).

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

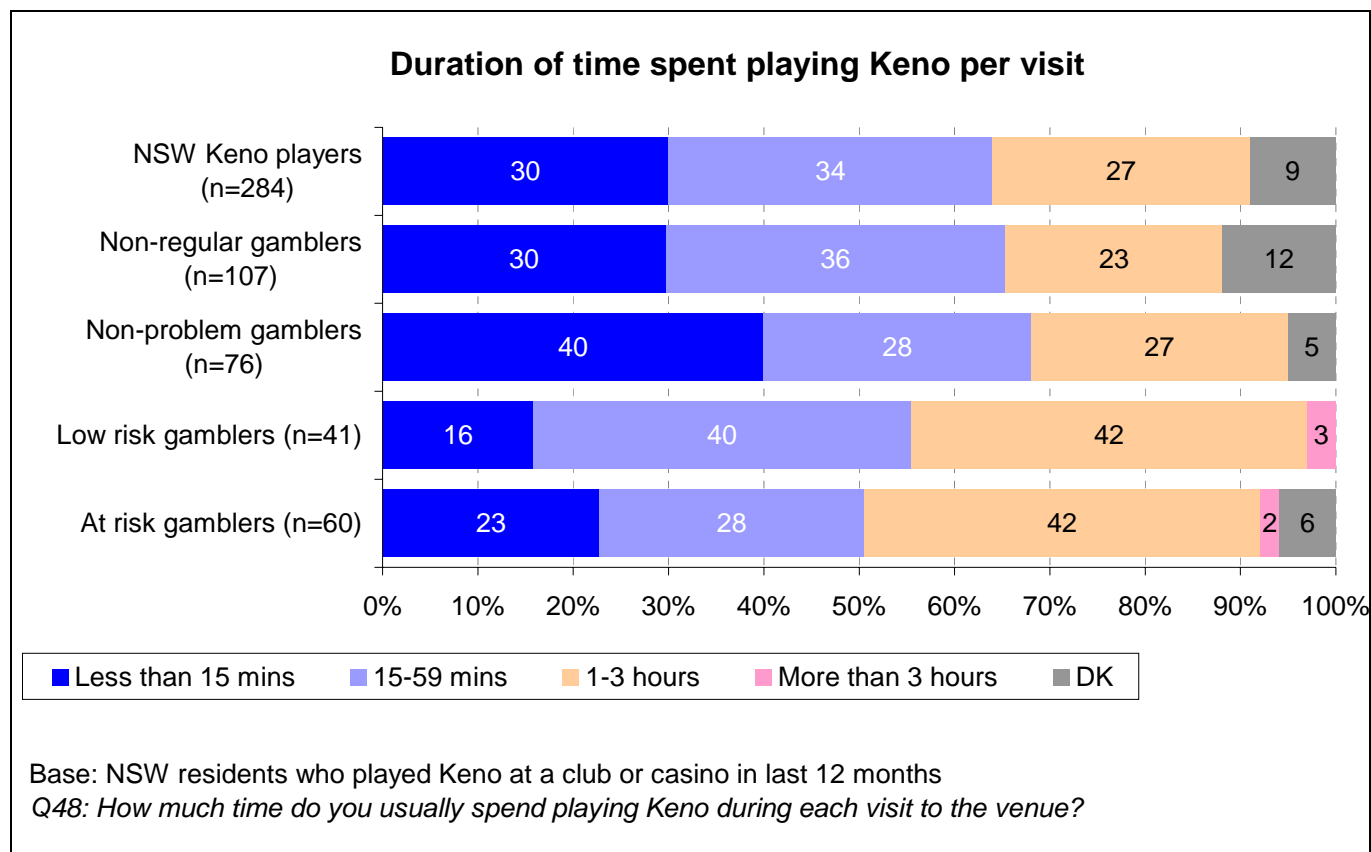
Figure 33: Frequency and duration of time (per visit) playing Keno at a club or casino in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 34: Frequency and duration of time (per visit) playing Keno at a club or casino in last 12 months, by gambling groups (continued)



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.5 Sports Betting

Participation and frequency

Overall, just under one in ten (8%) NSW adults participate in sports betting for events such as football, cricket or tennis. Those engaging in sports betting overall are more likely to be 18-24 years (19%), male (12%) and residing in metropolitan Sydney (9%).

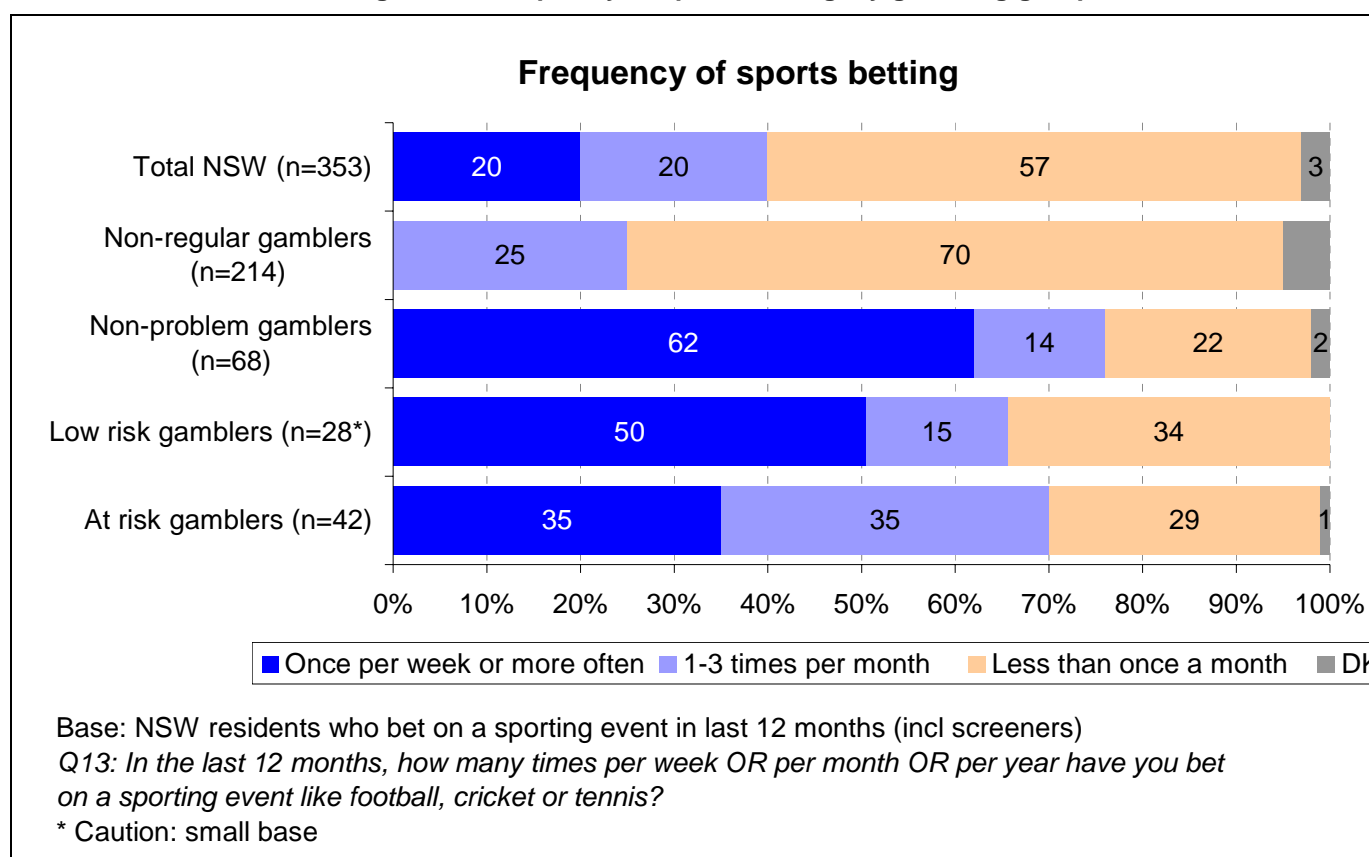
Among the gambling groups, participation rates for sports betting in the last twelve months are significantly higher across all the risk groups, including non-problem (32%), low risk (34%), moderate risk (42%) and problem gamblers (47%), compared with non-regular gamblers (11%). While it appears that the 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) may be higher, the difference in participation compared to the low risk gamblers is not statistically significant.

As outlined in Figure 33, one in five (20%) sports gamblers overall are frequently (at least once a week) engaging in this gambling activity. Again, those in the risk and non-problem gambling groups tend to participate significantly more frequently than non-regular gamblers. Keeping in mind small sample sizes across the risk gambling groups betting on sports events, the results suggest that low risk gamblers that do participate in sports betting may be more likely to do so more frequently than 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem).

Continued on next page

Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 35: Frequency of sports betting, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Frequency of sports betting by betting mode – TAB, bookies, phone, internet

All gamblers engaging in sports betting in the last twelve months were asked about their frequency of betting by four specific modes in the last twelve months – including betting in person at a TAB, betting in person with a bookie, betting by phone, and via the internet. Results for each mode are outlined in Figure 34.

The most frequent mode of betting among sports gamblers overall and across gambling groups is in person at a TAB, followed by sports betting via the internet. Frequency tends to be higher for sports gamblers in the risk gambling and non-problem gambling groups compared to non-regular gamblers, however, results across the risk gambling groups are indicative only due to small sample sizes.

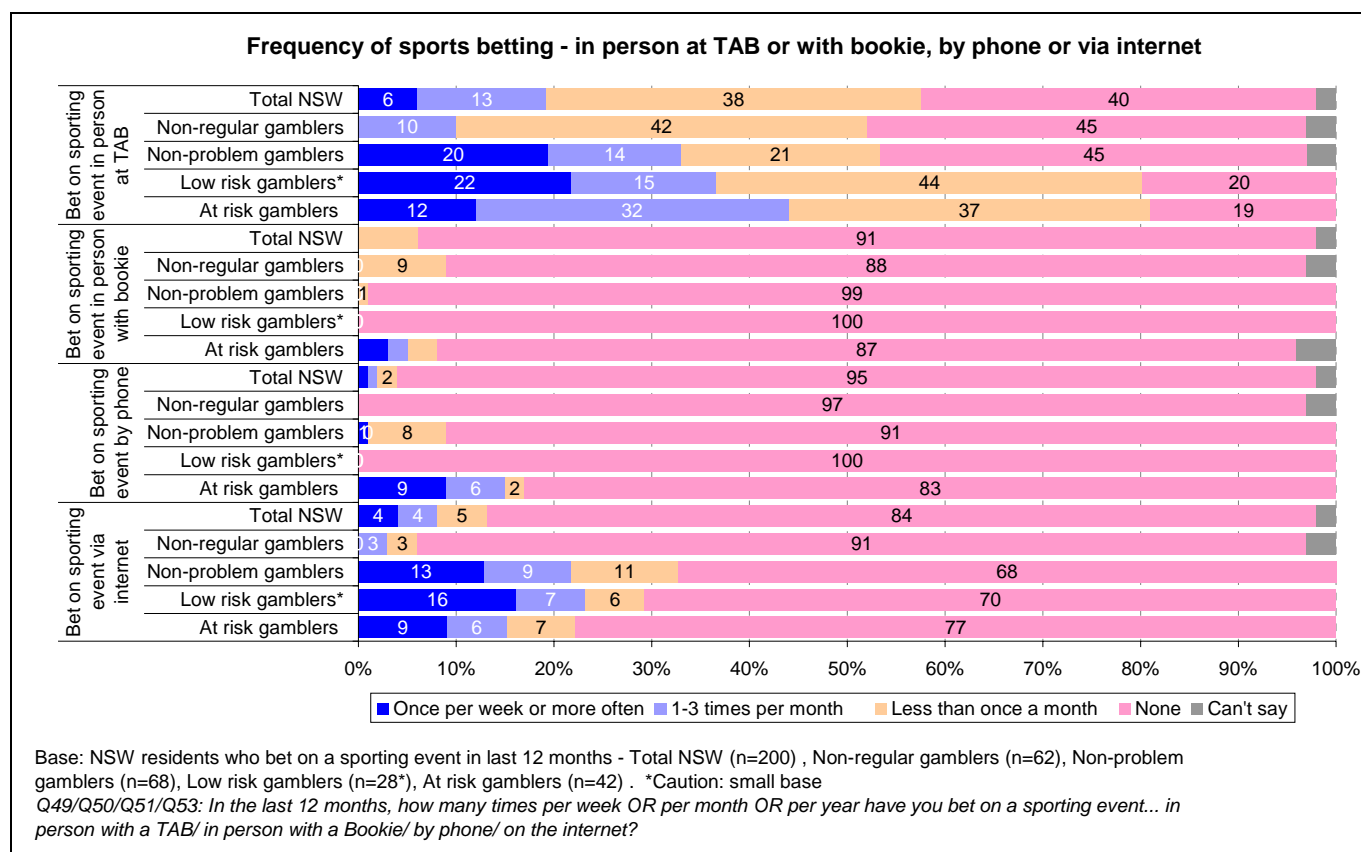
Overall one in five sports gamblers bet in person at a TAB at least monthly, including 6% doing so at least weekly. Results suggest that low risk gamblers and problem gamblers may be more likely to use this mode for sports betting. Overall, nearly one in ten sports gamblers bet via the internet at least monthly, including 4% doing so at least weekly, while results suggest that low risk and moderate risk gamblers in this case may be more likely to use this mode.

The prevalence of sports betting in person with a bookie or by phone is negligible. However, there is some regular frequency for these betting modes among small proportions of ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem).

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 36: Frequency of sports betting by betting mode in last 12 months, by gambling groups



Phone/internet - betting agent and payment method

Gamblers engaged in sports betting by phone and on the internet in the last twelve months were asked with whom they usually place their bet and how they usually pay for bets or account top-ups. Note, these results are based on small sample sizes.

With a handful betting by phone (n=12) overall, the majority usually do so with NSW TAB. Among those betting on sports via the internet (n=41), half (49%) also usually use NSW TAB, while 21% use a bookmaker in the Northern Territory or the ACT.

Among those undertaking their sports betting by either phone or the internet (n=41) overall, at least half (54%) usually pay for their bets or account top-ups by credit card, while one in five each also use cash deposit (22%) or bank transfer (19%).

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.6 Table Casino Games

Participation, frequency and duration

Overall, 5% of NSW adults participate in table casino games, such as blackjack or roulette. Those adults playing table casino games are more likely to be aged 18-24 years (17%), male (8%) and residing in the Coastal Sydney region (7%).

Among the gambling groups, participation rates for playing table casino games in the last twelve months are significantly higher across all the risk groups, and, similar to Keno, particularly higher for moderate risk gamblers (35%). This compares to 27% for problem gamblers, 19% for low risk gamblers and 12% for non-problem gamblers, and a considerably lower 4% for non-regular gamblers.

The frequency and duration of playing table casino games is outlined in Figure 35. Note, these results are based on small sample sizes across the gambling groups and are therefore indicative only, with low risk gamblers not shown due to a very small sample size.

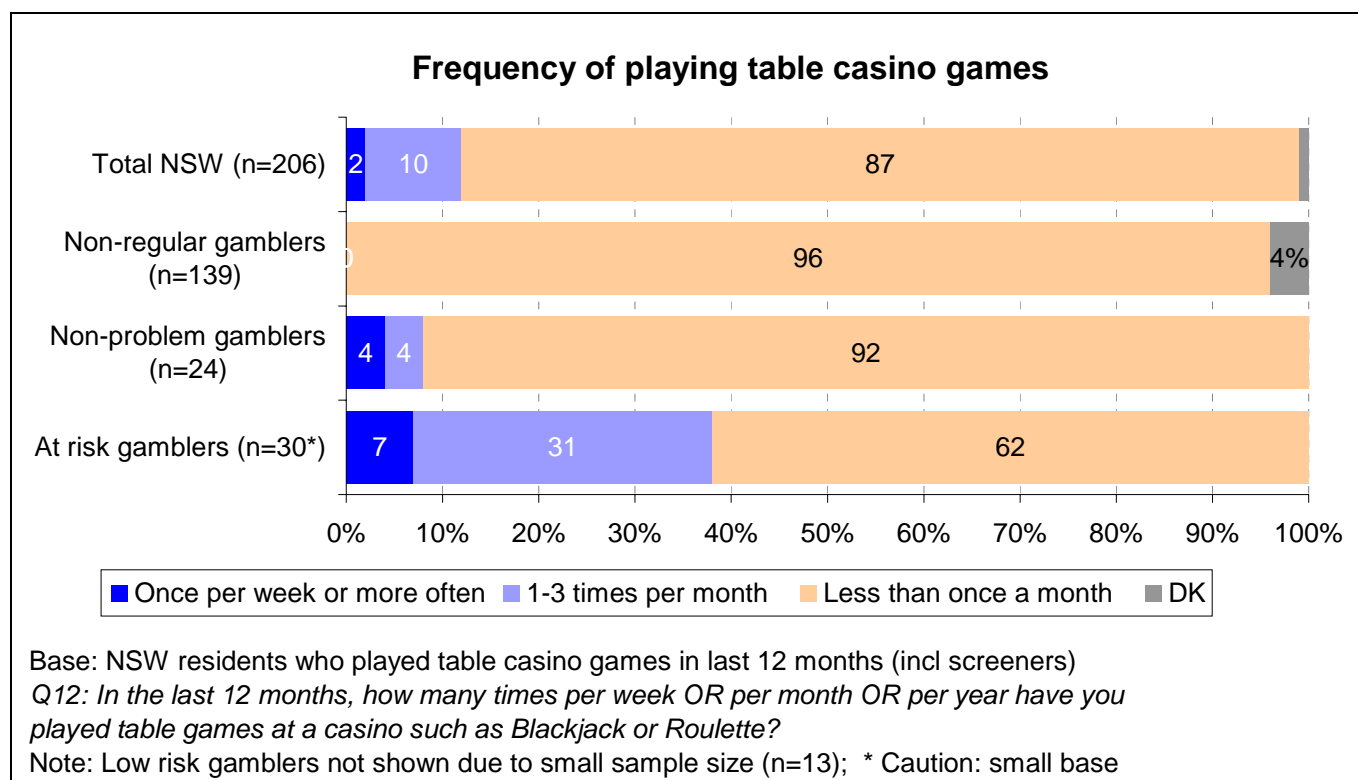
Table casino games are the least frequent gambling activity engaged in by NSW gamblers, with 2% of table casino game players overall playing once per week or more often, and a further 10% doing so at least monthly. The results suggest that higher risk gamblers participate more frequently (at least once per month) than non-problem gamblers.

Compared with other gambling activities, duration of play is slightly different for table casino games. While, those playing table casino games tend to have a lower frequency of participation, this is combined with a longer duration of participation on any given occasion. As such, both non-problem gamblers and 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) alike are more likely to play for longer periods of time (particularly 1-3 hours).

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

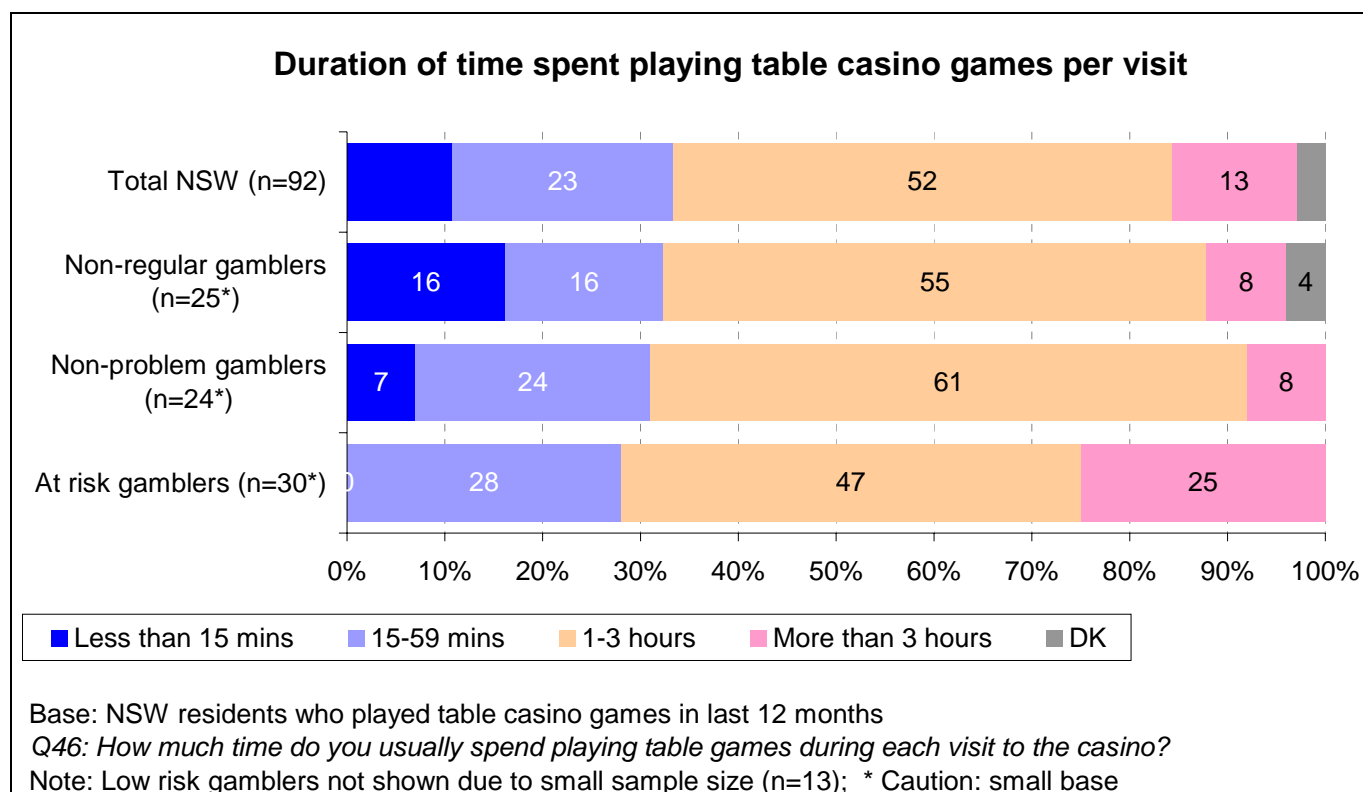
Figure 37: Frequency and duration of time (per visit) playing table casino games in last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 38: Frequency and duration of time (per visit) playing table casino games in last 12 months, by gambling groups (continued)



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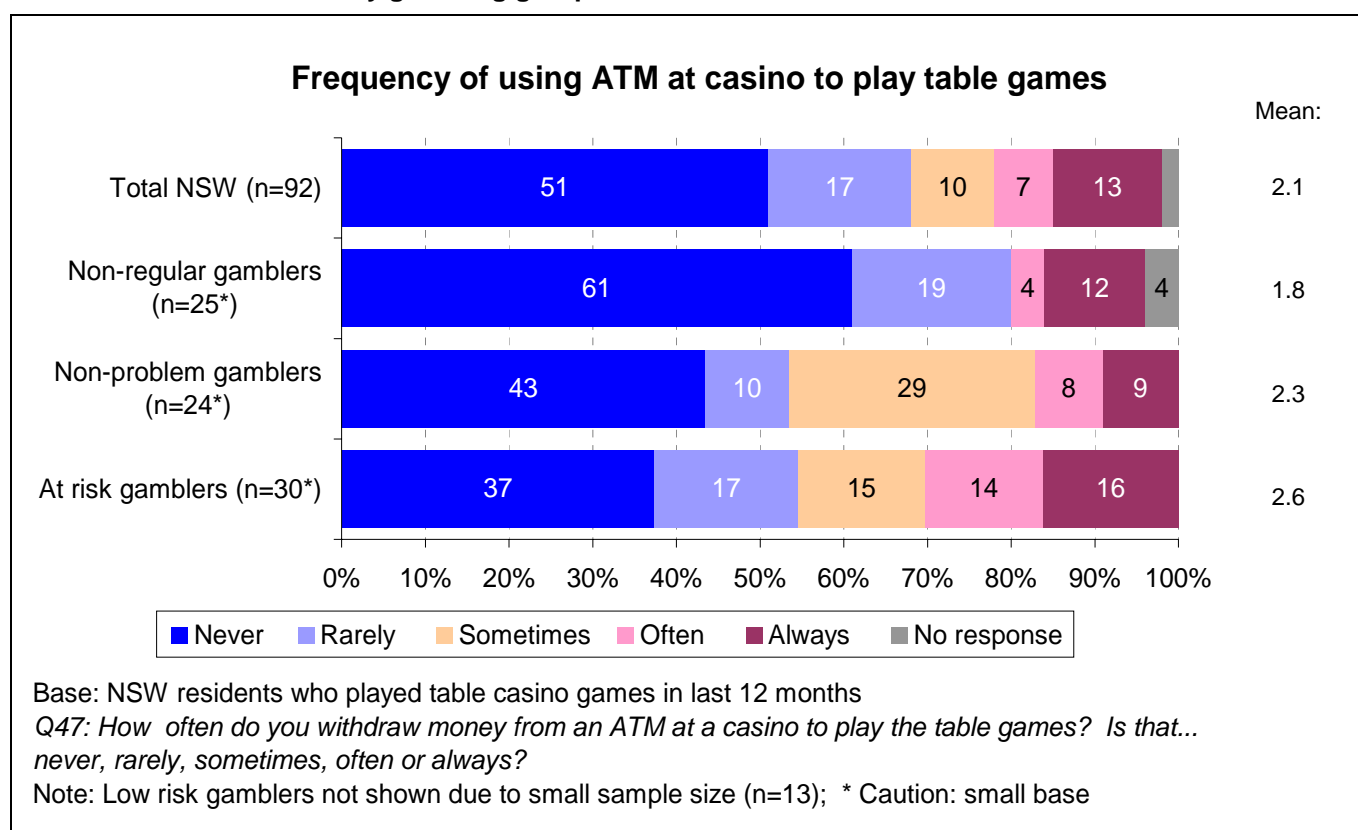
Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Expenditure behaviour – using ATMs

All players of table casino games in the last twelve months were asked about their expenditure behaviour, in relation to how often they withdraw money from an ATM at a casino.

As depicted in Figure 36, results indicate that use of ATMs at the casino is somewhat higher among higher risk gamblers. Three in ten (30%) ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) say they withdraw money from an ATM at a casino to play table games ‘often’ or ‘always’, while 16% of non-regular gamblers say the same. Although sample sizes are very small, results indicate that problem gamblers may drive higher use of ATMs among the ‘at risk’ group (moderate/problem).

Figure 39: Frequency of using an ATM at a casino to play table casino games, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.7 Private Card Games

Participation and frequency

Overall, 3% of NSW adults participate in private card games or mahjong for money. Those adults playing private card games are more likely to be aged 18-24 years (11%), male (5%) and residing in South East (6%) or Coastal Sydney (5%) regions.

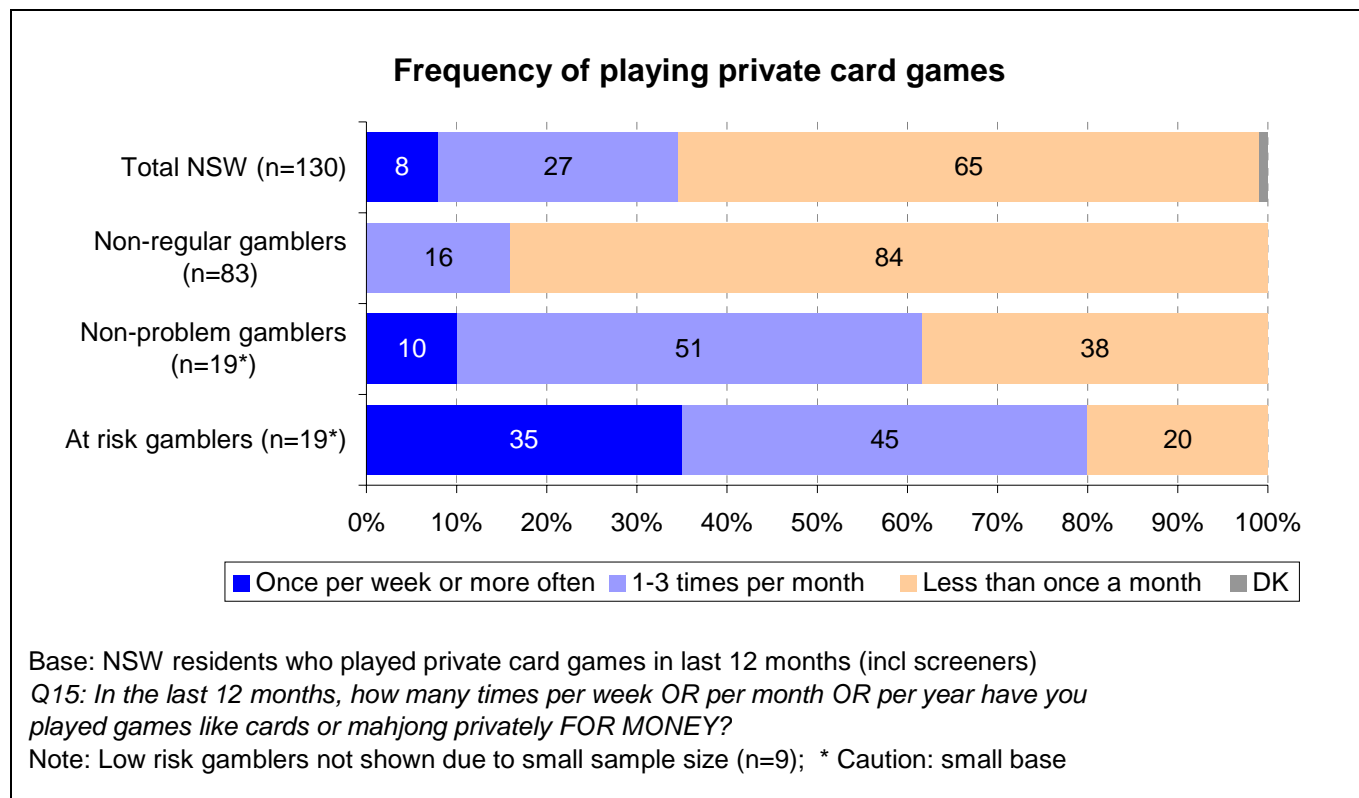
Among the gambling groups, participation rates for playing private card games in the last twelve months are significantly higher across all the risk groups, including non-problem (9%), low risk (12%), moderate risk (18%) and problem gamblers (25%), compared with non-regular gamblers (2%). While this result suggests that problem gamblers are the main participants, this should be viewed as indicative only because differences are not statistically significant.

The frequency of playing private card games is outlined in Figure 37, however, these results are based on small sample sizes across the gambling groups and are therefore indicative only, with low risk gamblers not shown due to a very small sample size. Overall, 8% of private card game players play once per week or more often, and a further 27% do so at least monthly. The results suggest that 'at risk' gamblers (moderate/problem) participate more frequently (at least once per month) than non-regular gamblers.

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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

Figure 40: Frequency of playing private card games in the last 12 months, by gambling groups



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Section 5: Gambling Activities Undertaken Among Gamblers, Continued

5.8 Internet Casino Games

**Participation,
frequency and
duration**

Overall, fewer than 1% of NSW adults participate in internet casino games for money, such as Blackjack, Texas Hold 'em and 'pokies-style' games. These games are slightly more likely to be played by those adults who are aged 18-34 years (1%) and male (1%).

Among the gambling groups, participation rates for playing internet casino games in the last twelve months are driven primarily by gamblers in the 'at risk' group (moderate/problem) (6%).

With a very small sample size for participation in internet casino games (n=17), results for frequency and duration of participation, and for payment method, at the overall level can be viewed as indicative only, while no results can be analysed by gambling groups.

In summary overall, the majority of internet casino game players play less than once a month, and all usually play for a duration of at least one hour on each occasion. In terms of payment for bets on the internet or account top-ups, almost all usually pay by credit card.

Conclusions and Future Directions

Overview

While the results indicate that gambling does not negatively impact on the majority of the NSW adult population, just under 5% are at risk of gambling problems. For 0.8% of the population, their level of risk falls in the problem gambling category (as defined by the CPGI).

However, it is important to recognise that all ‘at risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) manifest gambling problems, not just the ‘problem gambling’ group. The CPGI categories are compatible with a public health approach which recognises that gambling problems can occur along a continuum of harm. It is therefore important to recognise all degrees of problems along the gambling continuum.

This research has highlighted several findings that will be useful as input into OLGR’s policy and decision making.

Consistent with other studies, gaming machines continue to be associated with the highest prevalence of problem gambling. The gambling preferences of the ‘at risk’ group (moderate/problem) are significantly different to those of other gamblers. ‘At risk’ gamblers (moderate/problem) show a clear preference for linked jackpot gaming machines, higher denomination machines, note acceptors, and gamble more lines per bet and more credits per line. Problem gamblers are also significantly more likely to use venue ATMs for cash withdrawals to be spent on gambling.

Racing is also found to be a high risk gambling activity, although to a lesser extent than gaming machines.

The research highlights that some socio-economic groups are more likely to experience problem gambling – in particular young males (aged 18-24 years). Prevalence of problem gambling is also higher amongst those who have never married.

There is also some indication of regional differences²⁴ – with adults in Western Sydney, Riverina/Murray and the South East area having slightly higher prevalence rates.

²⁴ Caution: small base sizes

Appendix I: Premier's Department Regions & Local Government Areas

**Premier's
Department
Regions &
LGAs
April 2005**

North Coast

Ballina
Bellingen
Byron
Clarence Valley
Coffs Harbour
Greater Taree
Hastings
Kempsey
Kyogle
Lismore
Nambucca
Richmond Valley
Tweed

New England/North West

Armidale Dumaresq
Glen Innes Severn
Gunnedah
Guyra
Gwydir
Inverell
Liverpool Plains
Moree Plains
Narrabri
Tamworth Regional
Tenterfield
Uralla
Walcha

Illawarra

Kiama
Shellharbour
Shoalhaven
Wingecarribee
Wollongong

Central Coast

Gosford
Wyong

Hunter

Cessnock
Dungog
Gloucester
Great Lakes
Lake Macquarie
Maitland
Muswellbrook
Newcastle
Port Stephens
Singleton
Upper Hunter

Western NSW

Bathurst Regional
Blayney
Bogan
Bourke
Brewarrina
Broken Hill
Cabonne
Central Darling
Cobar
Coonamble
Cowra
Dubbo
Forbes
Gilgandra
City of Lithgow
Lachlan
Mid-Western
Regional
Narromine
Oberon
Orange
Parkes
Walgett
Warren
Warrumbungle
Weddin
Wellington
Unincorporated

South East

Bega Valley
Bombala
Boorowa
Cooma-Monaro
Palerang
Eurobodalla
Goulburn Mulwaree
Queanbeyan
Harden
Snowy River
Upper Lachlan
Yass Valley
Young

Riverina/Murray

Albury
Balranald
Berrigan
Bland
Carrathool
Conargo
Coolamon
Cootamundra
Corowa
Deniliquin
Greater Hume
Griffith
Gundagai
Hay
Jerilderie
Jonee
Leeton
Lockhart
Murray
Murrumbidgee
Narrandera
Temora
Tumut
Tumbarumba
Urana
Wagga Wagga
Wakool
Wentworth

Western Sydney

Auburn
Baulkham Hills
Blacktown
Blue Mountains
Hawkesbury
Holroyd
Parramatta
Penrith

South West Sydney

Bankstown
Camden
Campbelltown
Fairfield
Liverpool
Wollondilly

Coastal Sydney

Ashfield
Botany Bay
Burwood
Canada Bay
Canterbury
Hornsby
Hunter's Hill
Hurstville
Kogarah
Ku-ring-gai
Lane Cove
Leichhardt
Manly
Marrickville
Mosman
North Sydney
Pittwater
Randwick
Rockdale
Ryde
Strathfield
Sutherland
City of Sydney
Warringah
Waverley
Willoughby
Woollahra

Appendix II: NSW Gambling Prevalence Questionnaire

<p>Q1</p>	<p>Good Morning/Afternoon/Evening. My name is from ACNielsen. We are currently conducting an important social research study for the NSW Government about people's gambling activities and we'd appreciate your help.</p> <p>If you choose to participate, your identity and everything you say will be treated in the strictest confidence. The information we collect will be used only for research purposes.</p> <p>It's very important we speak to a good cross section of people for this survey, so that we don't get biased results. The best way to do this is to randomly select people by using birthdays. What month was your birthday in? Has anyone living there had a birthday since yours? (Are they aged 18 years or more?).</p> <p>IF PERSON HAD LAST BIRTHDAY, PROCEED. OTHERWISE ASK TO SPEAK WITH LAST BIRTHDAY PERSON.</p> <p>IF LAST BIRTHDAY PERSON IS UNAVAILABLE SCHEDULE CALLBACK.</p> <p>IF LAST BIRTHDAY PERSON IS AWAY FOR THE DURATION OF THE SURVEY (ie UNTIL 16 JULY), ASK FOR THE NEXT PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO HAD THE LAST BIRTHDAY.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT CHANGES, REPEAT INTRODUCTION.</p> <p>PREAMBLE <u>IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY ARE NOT A GAMBLER AND CAN'T SEE THE POINT OF PARTICIPATING, SAY:</u> We want to speak to both gamblers and non-gamblers. We want to include everybody's views.</p> <p><u>IF RESPONDENT IS RELUCTANT TO PARTICIPATE, SAY:</u> I know this intrudes on your time, but this is an important social issue and the NSW Government wants to understand the community views. Your participation means the results will be more accurate. Can you spare just a couple of minutes to participate in the initial part?</p> <p>IS THE RESPONDENT WILLING TO CONTINUE? [SA]</p> <p>Willing to continue 1</p> <p>Still refuses Thank and close..... 2</p>	<p>Code</p>	<p>Route</p>
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<p>Q2</p>	<p>Enter number of people.</p> <p>There are a few quick questions to start with, to see if you qualify for the survey, and your answers will be strictly confidential.</p> <p>First, could you please tell me how many people aged 18 or over usually live in this household?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
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<p>Q3</p>	<p>IF UNWILLING TO GIVE AGE, READ OUT THE AGE RANGES.</p> <p><u>IF UNDER 18, SAY:</u> Thank you for your time, but for this survey we only wish to speak to people 18 and over.</p> <p>For demographic purposes, could you tell me your age please?[SA]</p> <p>Under 18 THANK AND CLOSE 01</p> <p>18 - 24 02</p>	<p>Code</p>	<p>Route</p>
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Q3	<p>IF UNWILLING TO GIVE AGE, <u>READ OUT</u> THE AGE RANGES. <u>IF UNDER 18, SAY:</u> Thank you for your time, but for this survey we only wish to speak to people 18 and over.</p> <p>For demographic purposes, could you tell me your age please?[SA]</p> <p>25 - 29 03</p> <p>30 - 34 04</p> <p>35 - 39 05</p> <p>40 - 44 06</p> <p>45 - 49 07</p> <p>50 - 54 08</p> <p>55 - 59 09</p> <p>60 - 64 10</p> <p>65 - 69 11</p> <p>70+ 12</p> <p>Refused 97</p>	Code	Route
Q4	<p>Record gender.[SA]</p> <p>Male 1</p> <p>Female 2</p>	Code	Route
Q5	<p>ROTATE ORDER</p> <p>IF “NONE OF THE ABOVE” IS CODED (CODE 99) THEY SHOULD GO TO SQ3a (Q16) (THEY ARE A NON-GAMBLER).</p> <p><u>READ OUT</u></p> <p>I'm 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? [MA]</p> <p>Played pokies or gaming machines 01</p> <p>Bet on horse or greyhound races EXCLUDING sweeps..... 02</p> <p>Bought for your own use instant scratch tickets, Lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Lucky Lotteries or 6 from 38 Pools 03</p> <p>Played Keno at a club or casino 04</p> <p>Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette 05</p> <p>Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis..... 06</p> <p>Played casino games, such as Blackjack, Texas Hold 'em and 'pokies-style' games, on the internet, FOR MONEY rather than points..... 07</p> <p>Played games like cards or mahjong privately FOR MONEY 08</p> <p>Played any other gambling activity EXCLUDING raffles or sweeps - <u>First Other Mention - Single Code. (specify)</u> 96</p>	Code	Route

Q5	<p>ROTATE ORDER</p> <p>IF “NONE OF THE ABOVE” IS CODED (CODE 99) THEY SHOULD GO TO SQ3a (Q16) (THEY ARE A NON-GAMBLER).</p> <p><u>READ OUT</u></p> <p>I'm 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? [MA]</p> <p><u>All Other Mentions. Multi Code. (specify)</u></p> <p>None of the above/ no gambling in last 12 months DO NOT READ OUT</p>	Code	Route
		97	Q6
		99	Q16
Q6	<p>ASK IF MORE THAN ONE 'OTHER' MENTION (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 97).</p> <p><u>Single response.</u></p> <p>Of those other gambling activities you just mentioned, which one have you done the most in the last 12 months? [SA]</p> <p>Main 'other' type of gambling (specify)</p> <p>Can't say</p>	Code	Route
		7	Q7
		9	Q8
Q7	<p>ASK IF GIVES ONE MAIN <u>OTHER ACTIVITY</u> (SQ2A (Q5)=CODE 96 BUT NOT 97, OR SQ2B1 (Q6) =CODE 7).</p> <p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency. If can't say, encourage best guess.</u></p> <p>In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you taken part in (INSERT ANSWER GIVEN AT SQ2A (Q5), OR SQ2B1 (Q6))?[SA]</p> <p>Week _____ week</p> <p>Month _____ month</p> <p>Year _____ year</p> <p>Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify).....</p> <p>Can't say</p>	Code	Route
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		9	
Q8	<p>ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>PLAYED POKIES</u> OR GAMING MACHINES (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 1).</p> <p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency. If can't say, encourage best guess for this and all subsequent questions which ask for frequencies or values.</u></p> <p>In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you played pokies or gaming machines?[SA]</p> <p>Week _____ week</p> <p>Month _____ month</p> <p>Year _____ year</p> <p>Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify).....</p> <p>Can't say</p>	Code	Route
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		9	

Q9	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>BET ON HORSE OR GREYHOUND RACES EXCLUDING SWEEPS</u> (CODE 2 AT SQ2A (Q5)).	Code	Route
	<p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> 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?[SA]</p>		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	
Q10	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>BOUGHT INSTANT SCRATCH TICKETS/LOTTO/LOTTERY GAMES</u> (CODE 3 AT SQ2A (Q5)).	Code	Route
	<p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you bought for your own use INSTANT scratch tickets, Lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Lucky Lotteries or 6 from 38 Pools?[SA]</p>		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	
Q11	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>PLAYED KENO</u> AT A CLUB OR CASINO (CODE 4 AT SQ2A (Q5)).	Code	Route
	<p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you played Keno at a club or casino?[SA]</p>		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	

Q12	IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>PLAYED TABLE GAMES AT A CASINO SUCH AS BLACKJACK OR ROULETTE (CODE 5 AT SQ2A (Q5))</u>	Code	Route
	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u>		
	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?[SA]		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	
Q13	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>BET ON A SPORTING EVENT LIKE FOOTBALL, CRICKET OR TENNIS (CODE 6 AT SQ2A (Q5))</u> .	Code	Route
	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u>		
	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?[SA]		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	
Q14	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>PLAYED CASINO GAMES ON THE INTERNET (CODE 7 AT SQ2A (Q5))</u> .	Code	Route
	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u>		
	In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you played casino games, such as Blackjack, Texas Hold 'em and 'pokies-style' games, on the internet, FOR MONEY rather than points?[SA]		
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	Can't say	9	

Q15	ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>PLAYED GAMES LIKE CARDS OR MAHJONG PRIVATELY FOR MONEY AT HOME OR ANY OTHER PLACE (CODE 8 AT SQ2A (Q5))</u> .	Code	Route
	<p><u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> In the last 12 months, how many times per week OR per month OR per year have you played games like cards or mahjong privately FOR MONEY?[SA]</p> <p>Week _____ week 1</p> <p>Month _____ month 2</p> <p>Year _____ year 3</p> <p>Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)..... 4</p> <p>Can't say 9</p>		
Q16	CLASSIFICATION FOR GAMBLING STATUS QUOTAS. THE COMPUTER WILL CALCULATE THE ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF GAMBLING AT SQ2 (from Q5 to Q15).	Code	Route
	<p>IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN GAMBLING THEY ARE CLASSIFIED AS NON-GAMBLERS.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT PARTICIPATES LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK IN ONLY ONE TYPE OF GAMBLING ACTIVITY, OR THEIR OVERALL FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IS LESS THAN WEEKLY ie LESS THAN 52 TIMES A YEAR, THEY ARE CLASSIFIED AS NON-REGULAR GAMBLERS.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT PARTICIPATES AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK IN ONLY ONE GAMBLING ACTIVITY OTHER THAN LOTTERY GAMES OR INSTANT SCRATCH TICKETS, OR THEIR OVERALL PARTICIPATION IN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN LOTTERY GAMES OR INSTANT SCRATCH TICKETS IS AT LEAST WEEKLY ie 52 TIMES A YEAR, THEY ARE CLASSIFIED AS REGULAR GAMBLERS</p> <p>ALL REGULAR GAMBLERS CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW. THE COMPUTER WILL SELECT ONE IN TWO NON-GAMBLERS AND ONE IN FOUR NON-REGULAR GAMBLERS TO CONTINUE WITH THIS SURVEY. IF THE PROGRAM SELECTS THIS INTERVIEW TO BE TERMINATED, THANK & CLOSE.</p> <p>ALL REGULAR GAMBLERS CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW. THE COMPUTER WILL SELECT ONE IN TWO NON-GAMBLERS AND ONE IN FOUR NON-REGULAR GAMBLERS TO CONTINUE WITH THIS SURVEY. IF THE PROGRAM SELECTS THIS INTERVIEW TO BE TERMINATED, THANK & CLOSE.</p> <p><u>CLASSIFICATION PRIOR TO RANDOM SELECTION</u> [SA]</p> <p>Regular 1</p> <p>Non regular..... 2</p> <p>Non gamblers 3</p>		
Q17	<u>SAMPLE AFTER RANDOM SELECTION – (DISPLAY ON SCREEN)[SA]</u>	Code	Route
	Overall regular.....	1	

Q17	<u>SAMPLE AFTER RANDOM SELECTION – (DISPLAY ON SCREEN)[SA]</u>	Code	Route
	Overall non regular	2	
	Overall non gamblers	3	

Q18	<u>IF RESPONDENT IS A GAMBLER (SQ3B (Q17)=CODE 1 OR 2) SAY:</u> As you participate in gambling we're keen to hear your views in the rest of the survey. It will take between 10 and 15 minutes, and your assistance would be really appreciated. <u>IF RESPONDENT IS UNWILLING TO PARTICIPATE SAY:</u> I know I'm intruding on your time, but this is important research and if we can include you the results will be more accurate. It won't take long, and your assistance would be really appreciated. [SA]	Code	Route
	Agrees to participate	1	
	Agrees to callback Record details	2	
	Refuses to continue Thank and close	7	

Q19	Check gambling classification.[SA]	Code	Route
	IF SQ3B (Q17)=1 (REGULAR GAMBLER) <u>ASK SECTION B</u>	1	Q20
	IF SQ3B (Q17) =2 (NON REGULAR) <u>GO TO SECTION B</u>	2	
	IF SQ3B (Q17) =3 (NON GAMBLER) <u>GO TO SECTION M</u>	3	

SECTION B
IF PLAYED POKIES OR GAMING MACHINES (SQ2A (Q5)=CODE 1)

Q20	<u>Read out and code one only.</u> Next I have some questions about the pokies or gaming machines you played in the last 12 months. What type of gaming machine do you <u>USUALLY</u> play?[SA]	Code	Route
	Poker machines ('pokies').....	1	
	Linked jackpot gaming machines such as Mystery Link, Hyperlink or Maximillions.....	2	
	Electronic games of roulette, blackjack, baccarat or horse racing.....	3	
	Multi games (gaming machines that have more than one game on them)	4	
	Cardies/Card games.....	5	
	Some other gaming machine (specify)	8	
	Can't say/ don't know Do not read out	9	

Q21	<u>Single response.</u> And do you <u>USUALLY</u> play pokies or gaming machines at a club, a pub or hotel or a casino? [SA]	Code	Route
	Club.....	1	
	Pub or hotel.....	2	

Q21	Single response. And do you <u>USUALLY</u> play pokies or gaming machines at a club, a pub or hotel or a casino? [SA]	Code	Route
	Casino	3	
	Can't say/ don't know.....	9	

Q22	Record whether answer has been given in hours or minutes, then record the number given. How much time do you usually spend playing the pokies or gaming machines during each visit to the venue?[SA]	Code	Route
	Hours _____ hours.....	2	
	Minutes _____ minutes	3	
	Record number of hours or minutes		
	Don't know.....	9	

Q23	Read out; multiple response. What kind of machine do you usually play?[MA]	Code	Route
	1 cent machine	1	
	2 cents machine	2	
	5 cents machine	3	
	10 cents machine	4	
	20 cents machine	5	
	50 cents machine	6	
	\$1 machine.....	7	
	\$2 machine.....	8	
	Can't say Do not read out	9	

Q24	Do you usually play more than 1 line at each press of the button? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	Q28
	Can't say	9	Q28

Q25	And how many lines do you usually play on those occasions?[SA]	Code	Route
	Record number of lines _____ (specify)	1	
	Can't say	9	

Q26	Do you <u>usually</u> play more than one credit per line? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	Q28

Q26	Do you <u>usually</u> play more than one credit per line? [SA] Can't say	Code 9	Route Q28
Q27	<u>ENTER NUMBER OF CREDITS.</u> And how many credits do you usually play on those occasions?[SA] Record number of credits _____ (specify)..... Can't say	Code 1 9	Route
Q28	<u>Read out.</u> Thinking now about inserting notes into the machines. How often do you insert notes .. [SA] Never..... Rarely..... Sometimes..... Often..... Always..... Can't say Do not read out	Code 1 2 3 4 5 9	Route Q30
Q29	ASK IF NOTES ARE USED (CODE B9 (Q29) =CODE 2, 3, 4 or 5). <u>Read out.</u> What denominations of notes would you usually use...[SA] \$5..... \$10..... \$20..... \$50..... \$100..... Can't say Do not read out	Code 1 2 3 4 5 9	Route
Q30	<u>READ OUT</u> How often do you withdraw money from an automatic teller machine (ATM) at a venue to play the pokies or gaming machines? Is that... [SA] Never..... Rarely..... Sometimes..... Often..... Always..... Can't say DON'T READ OUT	Code 1 2 3 4 5 9	Route

Q31	Do you have a loyalty or rewards card which you can use to earn bonus points when you play the machines?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	Q34
	Can't say	9	Q34

Q32	Read out. Do you insert this card into the machines... [SA]	Code	Route
	Never	1	
	Rarely	2	
	Sometimes	3	
	Often	4	
	Always	5	
	Refused Do not read out	7	
	Can't say Do not read out	9	

Q33	Have you ever requested a copy of your player activity statement? IF NECESSARY SAY: The transaction record of how much you have spent on gaming machines which is registered through your loyalty card. [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	Can't say DON'T READ	9	

Q34	Read out scale. In the last 12 months, have you gambled away part of your winnings to avoid receiving a payout by cheque? IF NECESSARY SAY: In NSW, any part of winnings over \$2,000 must be paid by cheque. For example, if you win \$2,200 then \$2,000 can be paid by cash or cheque - it's up to the winner - but \$200 must be paid by cheque. (Note: Prior to 19 May 2006, any part of winnings over \$1,000 had be paid by cheque. The threshold has recently changed and currently is \$2,000.) [SA]	Code	Route
	Never	1	
	Rarely	2	
	Sometimes	3	
	Often	4	
	Always	5	
	Refused Do not read out	7	

Q34	Read out scale. In the last 12 months, have you gambled away part of your winnings to avoid receiving a payout by cheque? IF NECESSARY SAY: In NSW, any part of winnings over \$2,000 must be paid by cheque. For example, if you win \$2,200 then \$2,000 can be paid by cash or cheque - it's up to the winner - but \$200 must be paid by cheque. (Note: Prior to 19 May 2006, any part of winnings over \$1,000 had been paid by cheque. The threshold has recently changed and currently is \$2,000.) [SA] Can't say Do not read out	Code	Route
		9	

SECTION C

IF BET ON HORSE OR GREYHOUND RACES (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 2) SAY:

Next some questions about your betting on horse or greyhound races in the last 12 months.

Q35	RECORD WHETHER ANSWER HAS BEEN GIVEN IN HOURS OR MINUTES THEN RECORD THE NUMBER GIVEN. How much time do you usually spend betting on horse or greyhound races on each occasion, including preparation and time spent at the venue? [MA] Hours _____ hours Minutes _____ minutes Number _____ (specify) Don't know.....	Code	Route
		1	
		2	
		3	
		9	

Q36	Enter week/month/year then record frequency. In the last 12 months, on how many days per week OR per month OR per year have you bet on the races when you have been at a RACETRACK? [SA] Week _____ week Month _____ month Year _____ year Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify) None..... Can't say	Code	Route
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		7	
		9	

Q37	READ OUT In the last 12 months when you bet on races at a RACETRACK who did you usually bet with? [SA] NSW TAB..... NSW Bookmaker..... Other Don't Read Out	Code	Route
		1	
		2	
		8	

Q38	Enter week/month/year then record frequency. In the last 12 months, on how many days per week OR per month OR per year have you bet on the races at an OFF-COURSE VENUE such as a TAB agency, or a TAB outlet in a club, hotel or casino?[SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	
	Can't say	9	

Q39	READ OUT How often do you withdraw money from an automatic teller machine (ATM) at a racetrack or TAB to bet on the races? Is that ... [SA]	Code	Route
	Never.....	1	
	Rarely.....	2	
	Sometimes	3	
	Often	4	
	Always	5	
	Can't say Don't Read Out	9	

Q40	Enter week/month/year then record frequency. In the last 12 months, on how many days per week OR per month OR per year have you bet on the races by PHONE?[SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	Q42
	Can't say	9	Q42

Q41	Read out. In the last 12 months when you bet on races by phone, who did you usually bet with? [SA]	Code	Route
	NSW TAB.....	1	
	NSW bookmaker	2	

Q41	<p>Read out. In the last 12 months when you bet on races by phone, who did you usually bet with?</p> <p>[SA]</p> <p>A bookmaker in the Northern Territory or the ACT 3</p> <p>TAB in another state..... 4</p> <p>Other Do not read out..... 8</p>	Code	Route
Q42	<p>Enter frequency, then record week/month/year. In the last 12 months, on how many days per week OR per month OR per year have you bet on the races VIA THE INTERNET?[SA]</p> <p>Week _____ week 1</p> <p>Month _____ month 2</p> <p>Year _____ year 3</p> <p>Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)..... 4</p> <p>None..... 7</p> <p>Can't say 9</p>	Code	Route
Q43	<p>Read out. In the last 12 months when you bet on races via the internet, who did you usually bet with?</p> <p>[SA]</p> <p>NSW TAB 1</p> <p>NSW bookmaker 2</p> <p>A bookmaker in the Northern Territory or the ACT 3</p> <p>TAB in another state..... 4</p> <p>Other Do not read out..... 8</p>	Code	Route
Q44	<p>READ OUT When you bet by phone or on the internet, how do you usually pay for your bets or top up your account? Is that ...[SA]</p> <p>By credit card 1</p> <p>By bank transfer 2</p> <p>By cheque 3</p> <p>By cash deposit 4</p> <p>Or by using credit facilities offered by the bookmaker 5</p> <p>Other Don't Read Out 8</p>	Code	Route

SECTION D

IF BOUGHT INSTANT SCRATCH TICKETS/LOTTO/LOTTERY GAMES (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 3)

Q45	CHECK :IF BOUGHT INSTANT SCRATCH TICKETS/LOTTO/LOTTERY GAMES (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 3) Read out; multiple response.	Code	Route
	I'd like you to think about the instant scratch tickets and/or the lottery games you have bought in the last 12 months.		
	I'll now read out a list, and please tell me if you have bought these in the last 12 months. [MA]		
	Monday or Wednesday Lotto.....	01	
	Lotto Strike	02	
	Saturday Lotto	03	
	Oz Lotto.....	04	
	Powerball.....	05	
	Lucky Lotteries	06	
	6 from 38 Pools	07	
	Instant Scratch Tickets	08	
	Some other lottery game (specify).....	98	
	None of these Do not read out	99	

SECTION E

IF PLAYED TABLE GAMES AT CASINO (CODE 5 AT SQ2A (Q5))

Q46	IF PLAYED TABLE GAMES AT CASINO (CODE 5 AT SQ2A (Q5))	Code	Route
	Record whether answer has been given in hours or minutes, then record the number given. You mentioned earlier that you play table games at a casino, such as Blackjack or Roulette about times per in the last 12 months. (INSERT FREQUENCY FROM SQ2c5 (Q12))		
	How much time do you usually spend playing table games during each visit to the casino? [SA]		
	Hours _____ hours.....	1	
	Minutes _____ minutes	2	
	Record number of hours or minutes _____	3	
	Can't say	9	

Q47	Read out.	Code	Route
	How often do you withdraw money from an automatic teller machine (ATM) at a casino to play the table games? Is that ...[SA]		
	Never.....	1	

Q47	Read out. How often do you withdraw money from an automatic teller machine (ATM) at a casino to play the table games? Is that ...[SA]	Code	Route
	Rarely	2	
	Sometimes	3	
	Often	4	
	Always	5	
	Can't say Do not read out	9	

SECTION F
IF PLAYED KENO AT A CLUB OR CASINO (SQ2A=CODE 4)

Q48	IF PLAYED KENO AT A CLUB OR CASINO (SQ2A=CODE 4) Record whether answer has been given in hours or minutes, then record the number given. You mentioned earlier that you play Keno abouttimes per in the last 12 months. (INSERT FREQUENCY FROM SQ2c4 (Q11)) How much time do you usually spend playing Keno during each visit to the venue? [SA]	Code	Route
	Hours _____ hours	1	
	Minutes _____ minutes	2	
	Record number of hours or minutes _____	3	
	Can't say	9	

SECTION H
IF BET ON A SPORTING EVENT SUCH AS FOOTBALL, CRICKET OR TENNIS (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 6)

Q49	Enter week/month/year then record frequency. 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 in person with a TAB?[SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	
	Can't say	9	

Q50	Enter week/month/year then record frequency. 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 in person with a Bookie? [SA]	Code	Route

Q50	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> 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 in person with a Bookie? [SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	
	Can't say	9	

Q51	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> 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 by phone? [SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	
	Can't say	9	

Q52	<u>READ OUT. MULTIPLE RESPONSE</u> When you place your bets by PHONE, who do you usually bet with? [MA]	Code	Route
	NSW TAB.....	1	
	NSW bookmaker	2	
	A bookmaker in the Northern Territory or the ACT	3	
	TAB in another state.....	4	
	Other DON'T READ OUT	8	

Q53	<u>Enter week/month/year then record frequency.</u> 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 on the INTERNET? [SA]	Code	Route
	Week _____ week	1	
	Month _____ month	2	
	Year _____ year	3	
	Number of times per (period inserted from above) _____ (specify)	4	
	None.....	7	
	Can't say	9	

Q54	READ OUT. SINGLE RESPONSE When you place your bet on the sporting event on the INTERNET who do you usually bet with? [SA]	Code	Route
	NSW TAB	1	
	NSW bookmaker	2	
	A bookmaker in the Northern Territory or the ACT	3	
	A betting exchange such as Betfair	4	
	TAB in another state.....	5	
	Other DO NOT READ OUT.....	8	

Q55	READ OUT When you bet by phone or on the internet, how do you usually pay for your bets or top up your account? Is that ...[SA]	Code	Route
	By credit card	1	
	By bank transfer	2	
	By cheque	3	
	By cash deposit	4	
	Or by using credit facilities offered by the bookmaker	5	
	Other DON'T READ OUT	8	

SECTION I
IF PLAYED CASINO GAMES FOR MONEY ON THE INTERNET (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 7)

Q56	IF PLAYED CASINO GAMES FOR MONEY ON THE INTERNET (SQ2A (Q5) =CODE 7) Record whether answer has been given in hours or minutes, then record the number given. You mentioned earlier that you have played casino games on the internet times per in the last 12 months. (INSERT FRQUENCY FROM SQ2c9 (Q14)) How much time do you usually spend playing casino games on the internet on each occasion? [SA]	Code	Route
	Hours _____ hours.....	1	
	Minutes _____ minutes	2	
	Record number of hours or minutes _____	3	
	Can't say	9	

Q57	READ OUT When you bet on the internet, how do you usually pay for your bets or top up your account? Is that ...[SA]	Code	Route
	By credit card	1	
	By bank transfer	2	

Q57	READ OUT When you bet on the internet, how do you usually pay for your bets or top up your account? Is that ...[SA]	Code	Route
	By cheque	3	
	By cash deposit	4	
	Or by using credit facilities offered by the bookmaker	5	
	Other DON'T READ OUT	8	

SECTION J
IF PLAYED ANY OTHER GAMBLING ACTIVITIES (CODES 96 OR 97 AT SQ2A (Q5))

Q58	(INSERT FREQUENCY FROM SQ2A (Q5) AND SQ2B2a (Q7)) Record whether answer has been given in hours or minutes, then record the number given. You mentioned earlier that you play (OTHER GAMBLING ACTIVITIES) times per in the last 12 months. (INSERT ACTIVITY FROM SQ2A (Q5) AND FREQUENCY FROM SQ2B2a (Q7)) When you play, how much time do you usually spend gambling on that activity? [SA]	Code	Route
	Hours _____ hours	01	
	Minutes _____ minutes	02	
	Record number of hours or minutes _____	03	
	Can't say	10	

SECTION K
ASK ALL GAMBLERS WHO GAMBLE ON MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY (MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE AT SQ2A (Q5) AND SQ3B (Q17) =CODE 1 OR 2).

Q59	ASK K1 (Q59) OF ALL GAMBLERS WHO GAMBLE ON MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY (MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE AT SQ2A AND SQ3B=CODE 1 OR 2). OTHERWISE GO TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE K2 (Q60). Single response only. DO NOT READ. On which gambling activity have you spent the most money overall in the last 12 months? [SA]	Code	Route
	Played pokies or gaming machines	01	
	Bet on horse or greyhound races EXCLUDING sweeps.....	02	
	Bought for your own use INSTANT scratch tickets, lotto or ANY OTHER lottery game like Powerball, Lucky Lotteries, 6 from 38 Pools.....	03	
	Played Keno at a club or casino	04	
	Played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette.....	05	
	Played housie or bingo at a club, hall or other place	06	
	Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis.....	07	

Q59	ASK K1 (Q59) OF ALL GAMBLERS WHO GAMBLE ON MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY (MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE AT SQ2A AND SQ3B=CODE 1 OR 2). OTHERWISE GO TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE K2 (Q60).	Code	Route
	Single response only. DO NOT READ. On which gambling activity have you spent the most money overall in the last 12 months? [SA]		
	Played casino games, such as Blackjack, Texas Hold 'em and 'pokies-style' games, on the internet, FOR MONEY rather than points.....	08	
	Played games like cards or mahjong privately FOR MONEY	09	
	First Other Mention - Single Code (specify)	97	
	Can't say Do not read out	98	
Q60	ASK ALL GAMBLERS (SQ3b (Q17) =CODE 1 OR 2)	Code	Route
	Read out. Looking back over the last 12 months, how would you rate your experience of gambling. Would you say it has made your life ... [SA]		
	A lot more enjoyable.....	1	
	A little more enjoyable	2	
	Made no difference to your life	3	
	A little less enjoyable	4	
	A lot less enjoyable.....	5	
	Don't know/ Can't say Do not read out	9	
Q61	ASK ALL GAMBLERS (SQ3b (Q17)=CODE 1 OR 2)	Code	Route
	Do not read out; multiple response. If respondent mentions 'spent it on other items' ask for details. Thinking about the amount of money you used for gambling in the last (Regular –week) (Non-regular – month). If you hadn't spent the money on gambling, in what other ways might you have used it?[MA]		
	Spent it on groceries or small household items	01	
	Put it towards major household goods (eg TV, refrigerator)	02	
	Spent it on personal items (eg clothing, footwear).....	03	
	Spent it on restaurant meals/takeaway food.....	04	
	Spent it on alcohol.....	05	
	Spent it on the movies or a concert	06	
	Spent it on other entertainment or recreation activities.....	07	
	Used it to pay bills/credit card.....	08	
	Used it to pay rent/mortgage	09	
	Spent it on children/grandchildren/family	10	
	Spent it on petrol	11	

Q61	ASK ALL GAMBLERS (SQ3b (Q17)=CODE 1 OR 2)	Code	Route
	Do not read out; multiple response. If respondent mentions 'spent it on other items' ask for details. Thinking about the amount of money you used for gambling in the last (Regular –week) (Non-regular – month). If you hadn't spent the money on gambling, in what other ways might you have used it?[MA]		
	Spent it on cigarettes.....	12	
	Donate it to charity.....	13	
	Buy magazines/books	14	
	Travel/holiday	15	
	Motor vehicle purchase/repairs	16	
	House renovations/repairs.....	17	
	Music/videos/DVDs	18	
	Not spent it/ saved it/ put it in the bank.....	97	
	Spent it on other items (specify).....	98	
	Don't know.....	99	

SECTION L

ASK ALL REGULAR GAMBLERS (IE SQ3B (Q17) =1)

Q62	ASK ALL REGULAR GAMBLERS (IE SQ3B (Q17) =1)	Code	Route
	Read out. I am now going to read out some questions about what people do when they gamble. As I read out each statement please tell me whether it has applied to you personally in the last 12 months. Remember that all the information you provide is anonymous and confidential, so please give honest answers.		
	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? [SA]		
	Never.....	1	
	Rarely.....	2	
	Sometimes	3	
	Often	4	
	Always	5	
	Refused Do not read	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember Do not read	9	

Q63 **Read out scale.**
In the last 12 months... [SA]

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Refused	Don't know
L2 ...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 (R1) always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L3 ...when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say never, rarely, (R2) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L4 ...have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often (R3) or always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L5 ...have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or (R4) always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L6 ...has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say never, rarely, (R5) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L7...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 (R6) always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L8 ...has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say never, rarely, (R7) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L9 ...have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say never, rarely, (R8) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L10 ...have you wanted to stop betting money or gambling, but didn't think you could, would you say never, rarely, (R9) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L11 ...have you hidden betting slips, lottery tickets, gambling money or other signs of gambling from your spouse/partner, children, or other important people in your life. Would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or (R10) always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L12 ...have you ever owed money because of your gambling? Would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or (R11) always?.....	1	2	3	4	5	7	9
L13 ...has your gambling had a negative effect on how well you perform in your job? Would you say never, rarely, (R12) sometimes, often or always?	1	2	3	4	5	7	9

Q64	Do you remember a big win, when you first started gambling? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	

Q64	Do you remember a big win, when you first started gambling? [SA]	Code	Route
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

Q65	Do you remember a big loss, when you first started gambling? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

Q66	Now on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means you feel your gambling is NOT AT ALL a problem and 10 means you feel your gambling IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, how would you rate your gambling right now? [SA]	Code	Route
	1 Gambling is not at all a problem.....	01	
	2.....	02	
	3.....	03	
	4.....	04	
	5.....	05	
	6.....	06	
	7.....	07	
	8.....	08	
	9.....	09	
	10 Gambling is a serious problem.....	10	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	97	
	Can't say (Don't Read).....	99	

Q67	In the last 12 months, have you been under the care of a doctor or other professional because of physical or emotional problems brought on by stress?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

Q68	In the last 12 months, have you felt seriously depressed?[SA]	Code	Route
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Q68	In the last 12 months, have you felt seriously depressed?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

Q69	In the last 12 months have you ever tried to exclude yourself from a gambling venue? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

Q70	ASK Q63 IF Q63 R4=3, 4 OR 5 (IE IN LAST 12 MTHS HAVE SOMETIMES, OFTEN OR ALWAYS FELT THEY MIGHT HAVE A PROBLEM WITH GAMBLING). In the last 12 months, have you tried to get any sort of help for problems relating to your gambling, such as professional or personal help? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	Q72
	No.....	2	Q71
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	Q74
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	Q74

Q71	Multiple response. Why didn't you seek help for problems relating to gambling? [MA]	Code	Route
	Didn't know where to go	1	Q74
	Too embarrassed to see a counsellor	2	Q74
	The kind of help I wanted wasn't available locally.....	3	Q74
	Thought I could beat the problem on my own	4	Q74
	I don't I have a problem	5	Q74
	Refused	7	Q74
	Other (specify).....	8	Q74
	Don't know/ can't remember	9	Q74

Q72	Multiple response. What prompted you to seek help for your gambling problems? [MA]	Code	Route
	Financial problems	01	

Q72	Multiple response. What prompted you to seek help for your gambling problems? [MA]	Code	Route
	Relationship problems	02	
	Legal problems	03	
	Work/employment problems	04	
	Someone urged you to	05	
	Felt depressed/worried	06	
	Fraud	07	
	Referral from other counsellors	08	
	Refused	97	
	Other (specify)	98	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read Out)	99	

Q73	SINGLE RESPONSE Could you please tell me who did you first turn to for help for problems relating to your gambling?[SA]	Code	Route
	Spouse or partner	01	
	Family of friends	02	
	Staff member at a gambling venue	03	
	Doctor (physician)	04	
	Church or religious worker	05	
	G-Line	06	
	Other gambling counselling services	07	
	Social worker	08	
	Indigenous or ethnic community service	09	
	Gamblers Anonymous	10	
	Refused	97	
	Other (specify)	98	
	Don't know/ can't remember (Don't Read)	99	

Q74	In the last 12 months, have you felt you might have an alcohol or drug problem? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Refused (Don't Read)	7	
	Don't know/can't remember (Don't Read)	9	

Q75	In the last 12 months, have you seriously thought about or attempted suicide as a result of your gambling? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused (Don't Read).....	7	
	Don't know/can't remember (Don't Read).....	9	

SECTION M
ASK EVERYONE

Q76	Some people experience gambling related problems, such as personal or financial problems. Do you personally know of someone who has experienced serious problems with their gambling? [SA] QUESTION ASKS IF RESPONDENT HAS KNOWN ANYONE WITH A GAMBLING PROBLEM-SOMEON OTHER THAN THEMSELVES.	Code	Route
	Yes	1	Q77
	No.....	2	Q79
	Can't say	9	Q79

Q77	Multiple response. Could you please tell me what that person/s' relationship is to you? [MA]	Code	Route
	Spouse/partner.....	01	
	Father	02	
	Mother	03	
	Brother.....	04	
	Sister	05	
	Child.....	06	
	Other relative.....	07	
	Friend/acquaintance.....	08	
	Work colleague.....	09	
	Client/customer/patient.....	10	
	Ex spouse/partner	11	
	Ex girlfriend/boyfriend.....	12	
	Ex relative.....	13	
	Refused	97	
	Other (specify).....	98	

Q77	<p>Multiple response. Could you please tell me what that person/s' relationship is to you? [MA]</p> <p>Can't say</p>	Code 99	Route
Q78	<p>DON'T READ In what type of gambling was that person mainly involved? [SA]</p> <p>Pokies or gaming machines. 01</p> <p>Bet on horse or greyhound races. 02</p> <p>Instant lotteries, Lotto or other lottery game. 03</p> <p>Played Keno at a club or casino. 04</p> <p>Played table games at a casino. 05</p> <p>Housie/Bingo 06</p> <p>Sports betting 07</p> <p>Casino games on internet..... 08</p> <p>Private games played for money. 09</p> <p>Everything/anything. 10</p> <p>Other (specify)..... 96</p> <p>Don't know..... 97</p>	Code	Route
Q79	<p>CHECK SQ3B (Q17). ASK M4 (Q79) OF NON-REGULAR GAMBLERS AND NON-GAMBLERS (IE CODES 2 OR 3) . ASK REGULAR GAMBLERS M5 (Q80).</p> <p>And have you yourself ever experienced serious problems with your gambling? [SA]</p> <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Never gambled 3</p> <p>Refused 7</p> <p>Don't know/ can't remember 9</p>	Code	Route
Q80	<p>CHECK Q63 R4. IF =1(IN LAST 12 MTHS THEY HAVE NEVER FELT THEY HAVE HAD A PROBLEM GAMBLING) ASK M5 (Q80). OTHERWISE (IE THEY HAVE ALREADY SAID AT Q63 R4 THEY HAVE FELT THEY HAVE HAD A PROBLEM GAMBLING IN LAST 12 MTHS) GO TO SECTION N (Q82).</p> <p>You mentioned earlier that in the last 12 months you have never felt you might have a problem with gambling. Can I ask have you ever experienced serious problems with your gambling? [SA]</p> <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	Code	Route

Q80	CHECK Q63 R4. IF =1(IN LAST 12 MTHS THEY HAVE NEVER FELT THEY HAVE HAD A PROBLEM GAMBLING) ASK M5 (Q80). OTHERWISE (IE THEY HAVE ALREADY SAID AT Q63 R4 THEY HAVE FELT THEY HAVE HAD A PROBLEM GAMBLING IN LAST 12 MTHS) GO TO SECTION N (Q82). You mentioned earlier that in the last 12 months you have never felt you might have a problem with gambling. Can I ask have you ever experienced serious problems with your gambling? [SA]	Code	Route
	Refused.....	7	Q82
	Don't know/ can't remember	9	Q82

Q81	DO NOT READ In what type of gambling were you mainly involved?[SA]	Code	Route
	Pokies or gaming machines.	01	
	Bet on horse or greyhound races.	02	
	Instant lotteries, Lotto or other lottery game.	03	
	Played Keno at a club or casino.	04	
	Played table games at a casino.	05	
	Housie/Bingo	06	
	Sports betting	07	
	Casino games on internet.....	08	
	Private games played for money.	09	
	Everything/anything.	10	
	Other (specify).....	96	
	Don't know.....	97	

SECTION N
ASK ALL

Q82	Finally I need to ask some general questions about you and your household to make sure we have a reasonable coverage of the population. In which country were you born? [SA]	Code	Route
	Australia	01	
	Canada.....	02	
	China	03	
	Croatia.....	04	
	Egypt	05	
	Fiji.....	06	
	Germany.....	07	

Q82	Finally I need to ask some general questions about you and your household to make sure we have a reasonable coverage of the population. In which country were you born? [SA]	Code	Route
	Greece.....	08	
	Hong Kong	09	
	India	10	
	Indonesia.....	11	
	Italy	12	
	Korea.....	13	
	Lebanon	14	
	Malaysia	15	
	Netherlands.....	16	
	New Zealand	17	
	Philippines.....	18	
	South Africa.....	19	
	Sri Lanka	20	
	United Kingdom.....	21	
	USA.....	22	
	Vietnam	23	
	Other (specify).....	98	

Q83	Was you mother born in Australia?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused.....	7	

Q84	Was you father born in Australia? [SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused.....	7	

Q85	Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused.....	7	

Q86	Is English the main language spoken in your household?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes	1	Q88
	No.....	2	

Q87	IF ENGLISH NOT MAIN LANGUAGE (CODE 2 in N4 (Q86))	Code	Route
	What is the main language spoken in your household?[SA]		
	Arabic	01	
	Cantonese Chinese	02	
	Chinese	03	
	Croatian.....	04	
	Dutch	05	
	French	06	
	German	07	
	Greek	08	
	Indonesian.....	09	
	Italian.....	10	
	Korean.....	11	
	Macedonian.....	12	
	Mandarin Chinese	13	
	Polish.....	14	
	Portuguese	15	
	Russian	16	
	Serbian	17	
	Spanish	18	
	Tagalog (Filipino).....	19	
	Turkish	20	
	Vietnamese	21	
	97	
	Other	98	
	Can't say	99	

Q88	What is your current marital status?[SA]	Code	Route
	Married or living with a partner	1	

Q88	What is your current marital status?[SA]	Code	Route
	Separated or divorced	2	
	Widowed.....	3	
	Single	4	
	Refused.....	7	

Q89	Read out. Which of the following best describes your household? [SA]	Code	Route
	Single person	1	Q91
	One parent family with children	2	
	Couple with children	3	
	Couple with no children	4	Q91
	Group household.....	5	
	Other	8	
	Can't say	9	

Q90 **Record number of children.**
How many children under 18 years of age usually live in your household?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q91	Read out. Which of the following best describes your current work status? [SA]	Code	Route
	Working full-time.....	1	
	Working part-time	2	
	Home duties	3	
	Student.....	4	
	Retired (self-supporting, in receipt of superannuation)	5	
	Pensioner	6	
	Unemployed (or looking for work).....	7	
	Other Do not read out	8	
	Can't say Do not read out	9	

Q92	What is the highest education qualification you have received?[SA]	Code	Route
	Post graduate qualifications	01	
	A university or college degree	02	
	A trade, technical certificate or diploma.....	03	
	Completed senior high school (Year 12)	04	
	Completed junior high school (Year 10)	05	
	Completed primary school.....	06	
	Did not complete primary school	07	
	No schooling.....	08	
	Refused.....	97	
	Other (specify).....	98	

Q93	What is the main source of income in your household?[SA]	Code	Route
	Wage/salary	01	
	Own business.....	02	
	Other private income	03	
	Unemployment benefit.....	04	
	Retirement benefit/superannuation.....	05	
	Sickness benefit	06	
	Supporting parent benefit	07	
	Aged pension	08	
	Invalid/disability pension.....	09	
	Student allowance/scholarship	10	
	Refused.....	97	
	Other	98	
	Don't know.....	99	

Q94	READ IF NECESSARY Could you please tell me your own annual income from all sources before tax? [SA]	Code	Route
	Less than \$10,000.....	1	
	\$10,000 - \$29,999	2	
	\$30,000 - \$49,999	3	
	\$50,000 - \$69,999	4	
	\$70,000 or more	5	

Q94	READ IF NECESSARY Could you please tell me your own annual income from all sources before tax? [SA]	Code	Route
	Refused.....	7	
	Don't know.....	9	

Q95 **Record postcode.**
What is your postcode?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q96	And have you been a resident of NSW for the last 6 months?[SA]	Code	Route
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	
	Refused.....	7	

Q97	IF REGULAR GAMBLER (SQ3b=CODE 1)	Code	Route
	If yes, record contact details. There is a possibility that we might want to contact participants again in the future to follow up in more detail some of the questions asked today. Could we contact you? [SA]		
	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	

Q98 **Record contact details.**
This completes the survey. My supervisor may call to check that I have completed this interview properly, so could I have your first name and phone number.

Thank you very much for your time and assistance. Your co-operation is greatly appreciated.

IF NECESSARY: G-Line(NSW) - is a FREE 24 hour telephone helpline offering crisis counselling for people affected by gambling problems, call **1800 633 635** or, for those with a TTY device call 1800 633 649.

G-Line is available to anyone who wants to talk to a trained counsellor about their own, or someone else's, gambling problem. All calls are treated with confidentiality.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Q98 **Record contact details.**
 This completes the survey. My supervisor may call to check that I have completed this interview properly, so could I have your first name and phone number.

Thank you very much for your time and assistance. Your co-operation is greatly appreciated.

IF NECESSARY: G-Line(NSW) - is a FREE 24 hour telephone helpline offering crisis counselling for people affected by gambling problems, call **1800 633 635** or, for those with a TTY device call 1800 633 649.

G-Line is available to anyone who wants to talk to a trained counsellor about their own, or someone else's, gambling problem. All calls are treated with confidentiality.

Q99 <u>TO BE COMPLETED BY THE INTERVIEWER</u>	Code	Route
PLEASE RATE THE LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENT'S CO-OPERATION WITH THE SURVEY. HOW WILLING WAS THE RESPONDENT TO BE INTERVIEWED?		
[SA]		
High.....	1	
Medium.....	2	
Low.....	3	

Appendix III: Methodology Analysis

Methodology Analysis

Sampling methodology

While the sample size is small, within the budget, the selective sampling approached allowed adequate comparisons between subgroups and to identify prevalence rates. However, the small sample size is a deficiency, especially for analysing the problem gambling group, that could be addressed in future research.

Survey frame

An advantage of the methodology was that silent numbers were included in the survey as phone numbers were randomly selected from all connected telephone numbers (Random Digit Dialling (RDD)). However, such samples will unfortunately also contain unconnected numbers, business telephone numbers and other out-of-scope numbers. This survey attempted 17,003 (52%) such numbers.

As previously noted, the survey frame did not seek to capture responses from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) groups, including those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background. Indigenous and CALD communities are likely to have different views on gambling, as well as different gambling behaviour. For these reasons, these groups require a separate tailored approach from the general NSW population survey. However, this was not possible within the available budget.

Response rates

The response rate for this survey, while within acceptable limits, is low and may be indicative of the sensitive nature of the material or 'survey fatigue'.

Response Category	n	%
Completed questionnaire	5026	15
Refused	4683	14
Under 18	47	0
Not available during field period	752	2
Language difficulties	1259	4
No answer after 4 attempts	3906	12
Out-of-scope/ bad numbers	17003	52
Total	32676	100

Continued on next page

Appendix III: Methodology Analysis, Continued

Methodology Analysis

Continued

Survey instrument

The development of the questionnaire, and its items', was a highly collaborative process and primarily resulted in questions that had been used in other gambling surveys (e.g. Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2003-04) included in the instrument²⁵.

While the current screen is similar to those used in several other jurisdictions, future surveys may wish to consider using the CPGI as the problem gambling screen. Using the CPGI would allow selective sampling based on the gambling groups and in turn maximize selection of the moderate risk and problem gambler groups for analysis.

Broadly, survey methodologies have several weaknesses pertinent to this research. First, it is likely that someone with a severe gambling problem will not be inclined to participate in a self-report survey. Similarly, the target population may have been reticent to disclose personal, sensitive and confidential information. Finally, self-report survey data is not entirely reliable in some respects (e.g. on gambling frequency).

Final questionnaire lengths were close to those predicted:

- 3 mins and 17 seconds for the screeners
- 6 mins 33 seconds for non gamblers
- 9 minutes and 6 seconds for non-regular gamblers
- 16 minutes and 20 seconds for regular gamblers.

²⁵ The Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2001 and 2003-2004. From <http://www.responsiblegambling.qld.gov.au/research/population-surveys/index.shtml>

Appendix IV: Respondent Profile

Respondent Profile

The following table outlines the profile of the respondents using unweighted figures and data weighted to reflect ABS population estimates.

Sample Profile	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sex				
Male	2136	43	2595	49
Female	2890	57	2674	51
Age				
18-24	395	8	654	13
25-34	824	17	969	19
35-44	1111	22	997	19
45-54	1010	20	930	18
55-64	773	15	751	14
65+	876	18	931	18
Location in State				
Sydney	2906	58	3337	63
Rest of State	2120	42	1933	37