

Gambling patterns of South Australians and associated health indicators

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the first comprehensive CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) survey of South Australian adults with regard to the prevalence and social impact of problem gamblers and the most common forms of gambling undertaken in this state.

A total of 6045 respondents aged 18 years and over were interviewed throughout the course of the survey. Respondents included both those who lived in rural and remote areas and those who lived in metropolitan Adelaide.

Overall

- In total, 75.6% of respondents had participated in at least one gambling activity in the past 12 months.
- The most common forms of gambling were Lotto or lottery games (61.2%) and poker or gaming machines (36.4%). The least common type of gambling was gambling on the Internet (0.9%).

Poker machines

- Overall 36.4% of adults had gambled on poker and gaming machines and this activity was undertaken by equal proportions of males and females, with the greatest proportions coming from the younger age group (18-24 years) and those who had never married.
- Those on a middle income of between \$20,000 and \$40,000 and those on an income of between \$60,000 and \$80,000 were also more likely to gamble on poker machines.

Frequent gamblers

- Frequent gamblers were classified as those respondents who gambled at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lotteries or bingo.
- In total, 18.1% of respondents were classified as frequent gamblers (ie those who undertook a gambling activity or activities at least once a fortnight). This equates to approximately 176,000 South Australian adults who are classified as frequent gamblers.

Problem gamblers

- Problem gamblers were identified using the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) and their rating of their gambling problem. Frequent gamblers were defined as problem gamblers if they scored 5 or more on the SOGS scale (1.9%) or if they rated their gambling problem 5 to 10 on a scale of 1 to 10 (0.1%).
- In total, 2.0% of respondents were identified as problem gamblers. This equates to approximately 22,000 SA adults who are defined as problem gamblers.
- Problem gamblers were more likely to be:
 - aged between 25 and 34 years of age;
 - have never been married;
 - employed part time or be unemployed; and
 - live in a rented dwelling.
- These respondents also demonstrated significantly higher rates of:
 - poor to fair general health;
 - smoking and alcohol use;
 - mental health issues than both frequent gamblers and the general population; and
 - a significant impact of gambling on their personal life.
- There was also some evidence of psychological distress among problem gamblers, who were more than three times as likely to have contemplated suicide. Amongst those who reported suicidal ideation, 25% admitted that they had suicidal thoughts because of their gambling.
- The most common form of gambling amongst problem gamblers was poker machine gambling.

Assistance

- All respondents were asked whether they were aware of advertising or other media that identified methods of assistance for those who gambled. Overall 43.0% of respondents could give the name of a gambling service that they were aware of.

- Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous (23.0%) and the Gambling Help Line (19.2%) were the two most commonly identified services.
- Radio and television advertising were the most common source of information regarding these two services, with 72.8% of those recalling the Gambling Help Line from this form of advertising and 53.2% recalling Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous.

Other gamblers

- Respondents were also asked if they knew someone with a gambling problem. Overall 23.3% of respondents knew someone else who had a serious gambling problem, with 69.0% of these people experiencing their problems in the last 12 months.

In summary, this report provides a summary of prevalence of gambling and its social impacts within the South Australian community. It also provides some insight into the effects of advertising and provision of information relating to assistance for those people identified as problem gamblers.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

SERCIS (Social, Environmental and Risk Context Information System) is a telephone monitoring system designed to provide high quality health data on large samples of the South Australian population. It is particularly applicable for surveys where planning information is required about health problems, use of health services, consumer perspective or health outcomes. SERCIS is a flexible system and can be used not only in direct self-report surveys, but also in recruiting for postal or other surveys requiring more detailed or complex information than can be obtained in telephone surveys (such as clinical information).

The advantage of obtaining large samples lies in the opportunity to describe health problems and compare the health status and activities of different population or regional groups, either cross-sectionally or over time. Large samples are important for the planning and development of health services on specific issues and SERCIS provides the opportunity to obtain population data regarding these issues.

SERCIS is managed within the Centre of Population Studies in Epidemiology Unit of the South Australian Department of Human Services and overseen by an Advisory Committee (Appendix 1).

In July 2000, a Gambling Research Forum was held in Adelaide, SA and led to the formation, by the Department of Human Services, of the Gambling Research Reference Group (GRRG) (Appendix 2) as a subcommittee of the Gamblers Rehabilitation Fund Committee (Appendix 2). The GRRG advises the Gamblers Rehabilitation Fund Committee and the Department of Human Services on gambling research matters and includes representatives from DHS, the three South Australian Universities and several non-government organisations. The development and implementation of a gambling prevalence study was identified as a major priority. The Minister for Human Services requested that SERCIS (Social, Environmental and Risk Context Information System) be used to conduct the prevalence survey and in February / March 2001 the Centre for Population Studies in Epidemiology, which manages SERCIS commenced the survey. An appropriate questionnaire was formulated and developed by the Gambling Prevalence Study Working Group (Appendix 2) which aimed to identify patterns and prevalence of problem gambling. This research is the first part of a three year gambling research agenda funded by the Gamblers Rehabilitation Fund and this report summarises the main findings of the survey.

1.2 Survey objectives

The objectives of this survey were to determine:

- The broad patterns of gambling;
- Prevalence of problem gambling;
- Associations with gambling / problem gambling and other health risk behaviours such as smoking and excessive drinking;
- Associations between problem gambling and factors such as age, sex, ethnicity, location and existing health conditions;
- Extent of knowledge of services for problem gamblers and the extent of use of those services; and
- Barriers to service use.

1.3 Survey design

1.3.1 Sample selection

All households in South Australia with a telephone connected and the telephone number listed in the Electronic White Pages (EWP) were eligible for selection in the sample. Telephone numbers were randomly selected from the Adelaide and country regions EWP telephone listings¹.

Within each household, the person who had their birthday last, and was 18 years or older, was selected for interview. There was no replacement for non-contactable persons.

1.3.2 Introductory letter

A letter introducing the health survey (Appendix 3) was sent to the household of each selected telephone number. This informed people of the purpose of the survey and indicated that they could expect to be contacted by telephone within the time frame of the survey. Overall, 80.1% of the respondents reported receiving the letter.

1.3.3 Questions

Initial questionnaire design was based on literature reviews, questions used in other surveys² which had demonstrated validity and/or reliability and previous SERCIS surveys^{3,4,5}. Input was provided by the Gambling Prevalence Study Group.

The full list of questions asked in this survey is contained in Appendix 4.

1.3.4 Pilot testing

Before the conduct of the main survey, the questionnaire was pilot tested (n=61). The telephone numbers of persons known to have problems with gambling (n=11) were supplied by Break Even Services and these people were contacted confidentially, so as to fully test the sections of the questionnaire that pertained to problem gamblers. The original questionnaire was amended slightly on the basis of the information obtained.

1.4 Data Collection

Data collection was undertaken by the contracted agency, Harrison Health Research. Pilot testing took place on the 1st and 2nd of February 2001. The survey commenced on 16th of February 2001 and concluded on 9th March 2001. Telephone calls were made between 9:30 am and 9.00 pm, seven days a week. Professional interviewers conducted the interviews and were supervised by Harrison Health Research and SERCIS personnel. Disposition codes were supplied to SERCIS staff daily, or as required, to ensure careful monitoring of survey activities.

On contacting the household, the interviewer initially identified themselves and the purpose of the survey.

1.4.1 CATI

The CATI III (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) system was used to conduct the interviews. This system allows immediate entry of data from the interviewer's questionnaire screen to the computer database. The main advantages of this system are the precise ordering and timing of call backs and correct sequencing of questions as specific answers are given. The CATI system enforces a range of checks on each response with most questions having a set of pre-determined response categories. In

addition, CATI automatically rotates response categories, when required, to minimise bias. When open-ended responses were required, these were transcribed exactly by the interviewer.

1.4.2 Call backs

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

1.4.3 Validation

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

1.4.4 Participation rate

The overall response rate was 73.1%. Initially a sample of 9600 was drawn. Sample loss of occurred due to fax / modem connections (53), non-connected numbers (973), no contact due to no answer / always busy / answering machine (572), and non-residential numbers (304). From the eligible sample of 8270, the response rate was calculated as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Summary of response rate

Response rate	n	%
Eligible Sample	8270	100.0
Refusals	984	11.9
Non-Contact 6 attempts	630	7.6
Foreign language	133	1.6
Incapacitated	206	2.5
Terminated	13	0.2
Respondent unavailable	202	2.4
Hearing impaired	57	0.7
Completed interviews	6045	73.1

The participation rate, which is the percentage of completed interviews following a successful contact being made with the household, was 79.1%.

1.5 Data processing

1.5.1 Analysis

Raw data from the CATI system were analysed using SPSS Version 10.0. The conventional five per cent level of statistical significance was used to determine statistically significant differences.

1.5.2 Weighting

Weighting was used to correct for disproportionality of the sample with respect to the population of interest⁶. The data were weighted by age, sex to reflect the structure of the population in South Australia over the age of 18 years and probability of selection in the household. Probability of selection in the household was calculated on the number of adults in the household and the number of listings in the White Pages that reach the household.

1.5.3 Data interpretation

The weighting of the data results in rounding effects for the numbers. In all instances the percentages should be the point of reference rather than the actual numbers of respondents. For example cell sizes presented as 1, 2 and 4 could in fact be 1.3, 2.4

and 4.4, which results in a slight variation from the totals presented (7 vs 8). The percentages presented in this report have been processed on the figures pre-rounding.

Differences reported with \wedge \vee or \uparrow \downarrow mean that the overall figure is statistically significantly different from the sample proportion.

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

2.1 Introduction

This section presents all of the relevant demographic characteristics of the survey respondents.

2.2 Demographic characteristics

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

Table 2.1: Demographic characteristics – gender, age group, household size and area of residence

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Gender	Male	2955	48.9
	Female	3090	51.1
Age group	18 to 24 years	741	12.3
	25 to 34 years	1135	18.8
	35 to 44 years	1212	20.0
	45 to 54 years	1085	17.9
	55 to 64 years	734	12.1
	65 to 74 years	619	10.2
	75 years and over	520	8.6
Household size (adults)	1	849	14.0
	2	3717	61.5
	3	966	16.0
	4 or more	513	8.5
Number of children in household (under 18 years)	None	3899	64.5
	1	826	13.7
	2	927	15.3
	3 or more	393	6.5
Area of residence	Metropolitan Adelaide	4484	74.2
	Country	1561	25.8
Total		6045	100.0

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

Table 2.2 describes the ethnic composition of the respondents. The majority of respondents were born in Australia, with the next most common country of birth being the United Kingdom and Ireland, although a wide range of respondents from other countries were also interviewed. Those from a non-English speaking background accounted for 11.6% of the sample population. Of the 76.3% who reported that they were born in Australia, 1.4% were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Table 2.2: Demographic characteristics – Country of birth and Aboriginality

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Country of birth	Australia	4610	76.3
	English speaking countries	735	12.2
	Non-English speaking countries	701	11.6
<hr/>			
	Australia	4610	76.3
	UK and Ireland	681	11.3
	Italy	113	1.9
	South East Asia	77	1.3
	Germany	67	1.1
	Greece	64	1.1
	Europe (Western)	63	1.0
	New Zealand	53	0.9
	Europe (Eastern)	49	0.8
	Europe (Southern)	47	0.8
	Vietnam	40	0.7
	Other Africa	38	0.6
	Africa (Other)	32	0.5
	USA and Canada	28	0.5
	Southern Asia	22	0.4
	Russian Federation and Baltic States	21	0.3
	North East Asia	20	0.3
	Europe (Northern)	15	0.3
	Melanesia and Micronesia	11	0.2
	Middle East	11	0.2
	South and Central America and Carribean	10	0.2
	Refused	3	0.1
Total		6045	100.0
<hr/>			
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander			
	Yes	64	1.4
	No	4546	98.6
Total		4610	100.0

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

Table 2.3 show the main language spoken at home and marital status of the respondents.

Table 2.3: Demographic characteristics – main language spoken at home, marital status

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Main language spoken at home	English	5749	95.1
	Greek	69	1.1
	Italian	43	0.7
	Vietnamese	35	0.6
	German	16	0.3
	Arabic languages	15	0.2
	Filipino	13	0.2
	Polish	10	0.2
	Russian / Latvian / Lithuanian	10	0.2
	Croatian	9	0.1
	Chinese	8	0.1
	Czech / Romanian / Hungarian	8	0.1
	Serbian	8	0.1
	Spanish	8	0.1
	Cantonese	6	0.1
	African languages	2	0.1
Other Asian language	23	0.4	
Other European language	13	0.2	
Marital status	Married / de facto	4097	67.8
	Separated / divorced	408	6.8
	Widowed	387	6.4
	Never married (single)	1150	19.0
	Not stated / refused	3	0.1
Total		6045	100.0

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

Respondents were asked whether their dwelling was rented or owned. The responses are summarised in Table 2.4 as are those relating to the highest education level attained, the work status and gross household annual income.

Table 2.4: Demographic characteristics – highest educational qualification obtained, work status and gross household annual income

Variable	Response Categories	n	%
Highest educational qualification obtained	Still at school	31	0.5
	Left school at 15 years or less	1147	19.0
	Left school after age 15	1810	29.9
	Left school after age 15 but still studying	299	4.9
	Trade / apprenticeship	736	12.2
	Certificate / diploma	1042	17.2
	Bachelor degree or higher	981	16.2
Work status	Full time employed	2466	40.8
	Part time / casual employment	1106	18.3
	Unemployed	265	4.4
	Home duties	706	11.7
	Retired	1184	19.6
	Student	237	3.9
	Disability pension	66	1.1
	Other	15	0.2
Gross household annual income	Up to \$12,000	519	8.6
	\$12,001 to \$20,000	833	13.8
	\$20,001 to \$40,000	1212	20.0
	\$40,001 to \$60,000	1079	17.8
	\$60,001 to \$80,000	724	12.0
	More than \$80,000	910	15.1
	Don't know	569	9.4
	Not stated / refused	199	3.3
Ownership of dwelling	Owned or being purchased by the occupants	5001	82.7
	Rented from Housing Trust	305	5.1
	Rented privately	702	11.6
	Rent free / supplied with job	18	0.3
	Other	10	0.2
	Refused	9	0.2
Total		6045	100.0

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

Those who did not work full time or part time (n=2498) were then asked if they received any form of pension or benefit. Overall, 72.0% of respondents received some form of pension or benefit. The responses are summarised in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Summary of pension benefits received by respondents*

Pension type	n	%
Aged pension	892	35.7
Service or defence / War widow's / Veteran's Affairs Pension	203	8.1
Invalid / Disability Pension	198	7.9
Parenting Payment	170	6.8
Newstart (unemployment)	142	5.7
AUSTUDY / Youth Allowance	119	4.8
Self - funded / Superannuation	39	1.5
English Pension	25	1.0
Carer's pension	21	0.8
Sickness Allowance	16	0.6
Partner allowance	14	0.6
Other overseas pension	11	0.4
Other	10	0.4
None	699	28.0

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

* Multiple responses were possible

CHAPTER 3: HEALTH ISSUES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the overall (i.e. total population) prevalence of the following indicators:

- The general health of respondents;
- Any illnesses they may have;
- Use of medications;
- Consumption of alcohol;
- Smoking;
- Mental health status as measured by the Kessler Scale; and
- Suicidal ideation.

In later sections of this report, frequent gamblers and problem gamblers are compared to the whole population on a range of health and risk factor indicators.

3.2 General health

All respondents (n=6045) were asked how they would rate their health from a scale from excellent to poor (Table 3.1). Overall, 84.6% (n=5113) of the respondents in South Australia rated their health as excellent, very good or good and 15.4% (n=932) rate their health as fair or poor.

Table 3.1: Self-reported general health

Response	n	%
Excellent	1245	20.6
Very Good	2350	38.9
Good	1518	25.1
Fair	714	11.8
Poor	219	3.6
Total	6045	100.0

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

3.3 Information on recent health condition or illness

Overall, 40.7% (n=2459) of respondents have an illness or health condition that have been diagnosed by a doctor and has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Had an illness or health condition that has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more

Response	n	%
Yes	2459	40.7
No	3586	59.3
Total	6045	100.0

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

Respondents were asked what the health conditions or illness were that has lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more. These responses, classified according to ICD-9⁷, are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Health condition or illness that has lasted, or is likely to last, for six months or more *

Health condition	n	%
Circulatory system	732	29.7
Musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	637	25.9
Respiratory system	420	17.1
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity disorders	348	14.1
Nervous systems and sense organs	198	8.0
Digestive system	171	6.9
Mental disorders	145	5.9
Neoplasms	94	3.8
Genitourinary system	93	3.8
Skin & subcutaneous tissue	64	2.6
Blood and blood forming organs	52	2.1
Infectious diseases	33	1.3
Congenital anomalies	31	1.3
Other - unknown	25	1.0
Refused	11	0.5

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

* Multiple responses were possible

3.4 Alcohol risk

To ascertain their personal alcohol risk, all survey respondents were asked the number of standard drinks they usually have on a weekly and daily basis. The responses are shown in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5.

Table 3.4: Occurrence of drinking alcohol

	n	%
I don't drink alcohol	1152	19.1
Less than once a week	1831	30.3
On 1 or 2 days a week	1615	26.7
On 3 or 4 days a week	582	9.6
On 5 or 6 days a week	182	3.0
Every day	683	11.3
Total	6045	100.0

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

Table 3.5: Number of standard drinks usually have a day

	n	%
1 or 2 drinks	2818	57.6
3 or 4 drinks	1228	25.1
5 to 8 drinks	633	12.9
9 to 12 drinks	146	3.0
13 to 20 drinks	39	0.8
More than 20 drinks	15	0.3
Refused	14	0.3
Total	4893	100.0

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

Alcohol risk was then calculated using this information to categorise respondents into non-drinkers, no risk drinkers, low risk drinkers, intermediate risk drinkers, high risk drinkers and very high risk drinkers. These questions, and the classification formulae that put them into risk categories, were taken from the 1989 National Heart Foundation Risk Factor Prevalence study⁸. The risk factor levels have been defined as follows:

Table 3.6: Alcohol risk levels

Category	Description	Risk	
		Men	Women
A	Non-drinkers	None	None
B	Average daily intake of less than 3 drinks	None	Low
C	Average daily intake of 4 drinks or 9-12 drinks in any day	Low	Intermediate
D	Average daily intake of 5-8 drinks or occasional excess	Intermediate	High
E	Average daily intake of 9-12 drinks or frequent or great occasional excessive intake	High	Very high
F	Average daily intake of over 12 drinks	Very high	Very high

The calculation of alcohol risk status for women means that at the same level of consumption as men, women are one risk category higher ie average daily intake of four drinks for men is low risk but for women is intermediate risk. Thus, calculation precludes any women who drink from being classified as ‘no risk’.

The categories of risk have been defined as follows:

Table 3.7: Categories of Risk Levels

Frequency of drinking	Number of drinks					
	1-2	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-20	>20
Less than once a week	B	B	B	C	D	E
1 or 2 days	B	B	B	C	D	E
3 or 4 days	B	B	C	D	E	F
5 or 6 days	B	C	D	E	F	F
Every day	B	C	D	E	F	F

Table 3.8 shows the alcohol risk levels for the respondents. Overall, 53.9% (n=3248) of respondents in South Australia were non-alcohol drinkers or were classified as no alcohol risk, 42.4% (n=2560) of respondents were low alcohol risk drinkers and 3.7% (n=223) of respondents were intermediate to very high alcohol risk.

Table 3.8: Alcohol risk levels classification

	n	%
Non-drinkers	1152	19.1
No risk	2096	34.8
Low risk	2560	42.4
Intermediate risk	185	3.1
High	21	0.3
Very high risk	17	0.3
Total	6031	100.0

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

3.5 Smoking

Respondents were asked which category listed in Table 3.9 best describes their smoking status. Overall, 20.0% (n=1211) of respondents were smokers, 36.9% (n=2231) were ex-smokers and 43.0% (n=2601) were non-smokers.

Table 3.9: Description of respondent's smoking status

	n	%
Smokes daily	954	15.8
Smokes occasionally	257	4.3
Do not smoke but used to	1706	28.2
Tried it a few times but never smoked regularly	526	8.7
Never smoked	2601	43.0
Refused	2	0.1
Total	6045	100.0

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

Respondents who smoke daily or occasionally were asked how soon after they woke up they usually smoked their first cigarette and how many cigarettes they smoked per day or each week. The responses are listed in Table 3.10 and Table 3.11.

Table 3.10: Time (minutes) after waking up have the first cigarette

	n	%
0 to 14 minutes	245	20.3
15 to 29 minutes	182	15.0
30 to 59 minutes	239	19.7
1 to 2 hours	191	15.7
More than 2 hours	354	29.2
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1211	100.0

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

Table 3.11: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day

	n	%
Less than one per day	70	5.8
1 to 14 per day	507	41.9
15 to 24 per day	353	29.1
25 or more per day	270	22.3
Refused	11	0.9
Total	1211	100.0

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

3.6 Consumption or use of medicines and/or drugs

All respondents were asked if they have consumed or used any of the various medicines or substances listed in Table 3.12 during the past four weeks. Overall, 72.5% (n=4384) of the respondents have consumed or used medicines or drugs in the past four weeks.

Table 3.12: Consumed or used medicines or drugs in the past four weeks

	n	%
Medicines or drugs *		
Tranquillisers or sleeping tablets	452	7.5
Pain killers (including panadol)	3240	53.6
Anti-depressants	292	4.8
Other prescribed drugs	2308	38.2
Marijuana	321	5.3
Any other illegal substances	51	0.9
None	1661	27.5
Yes, consumed or used medicines or drugs	4384	72.5
Refused	1	0.1
Total	6045	100.0

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

* Multiple responses were possible

3.7 Mental health issues: Kessler psychological distress scale

3.7.1 Description

The Kessler psychological distress 10 item scale or K10 was developed to measure anxiety and depressive disorders on a general population^{8,9}. The scale with five response categories intended to “yield a global measure of ‘psychosocial distress’ based on questions about the level of anxiety and depressive symptoms in the most recent four-week period”⁹.

The answers to each of the individual questions of the Kessler psychological distress scale are listed in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Kessler psychological distress scale - questions and categories

	n	%
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel tired out for no good reason?		
All of the time	182	3.0
Most of the time	492	8.1
Some of the time	1561	25.8
A little of the time	1555	25.7
None of the time	2254	37.3
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel nervous?		
All of the time	68	1.1
Most of the time	152	2.5
Some of the time	824	13.6
A little of the time	1551	25.7
None of the time	3450	57.1
Total	6045	100.0
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down?		
All of the time	10	0.4
Most of the time	34	1.3
Some of the time	148	5.7
A little of the time	339	13.1
None of the time	2065	79.6
Total	2595	100.0

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

Table 3.13: Kessler psychological distress scale - questions and categories (cont)

	n	%
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel hopeless?		
All of the time	39	0.6
Most of the time	80	1.3
Some of the time	376	6.2
A little of the time	787	13.0
None of the time	4763	78.8
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?		
All of the time	111	1.8
Most of the time	244	4.0
Some of the time	1190	19.7
A little of the time	1801	29.8
None of the time	2700	44.7
Total	6045	100.0
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so restless you could not sit still?		
All of the time	51	1.5
Most of the time	112	3.4
Some of the time	461	13.8
A little of the time	803	24.0
None of the time	1919	57.4
Total	3345	100.0
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel depressed?		
All of the time	55	0.9
Most of the time	148	2.5
Some of the time	686	11.3
A little of the time	1466	24.3
None of the time	3690	61.0
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel everything was an effort?		
All of the time	159	2.6
Most of the time	289	4.8
Some of the time	1112	18.4
A little of the time	1719	28.4
None of the time	2766	45.7
Total	6045	100.0

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

Table 3.13: Kessler psychological distress scale - questions and categories (cont)

	n	%
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so sad that nothing could cheer you up?		
All of the time	27	0.4
Most of the time	99	1.6
Some of the time	350	5.8
A little of the time	749	12.4
None of the time	4820	79.7
In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel worthless?		
All of the time	25	0.4
Most of the time	72	1.2
Some of the time	280	4.6
A little of the time	606	10.0
None of the time	5061	83.7
Total	6045	100.0

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

3.7.2 Scoring of the Kessler 10 item psychological distress scale

The creators of the Kessler 10 have not developed or published details on the scoring of the scale¹⁰. However, various scoring of Kessler 10 have been developed and one method is described below.

This scoring of the Kessler 10 have been used in the NSW Health 1997 and 1998 Surveys¹¹. The response categories are converted to Likert scales but reversed ie value of 1 to “none of the time” to 5 for “all of the time”. These 10 items are summed to give scores ranging between 10 and 50 and are then converted to a ‘T-score’ by subtracting the mean of the score and dividing by the standard deviation of the score. These scores were then standardised with a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10.

$$K10_{\text{standardised}} = \frac{(K10_{\text{summed items}} - \text{mean}(K10_{\text{summed items}}))}{\text{Standard deviation}(K10_{\text{summed items}})} \times 10 - 50$$

The following figure shows the distribution of the standardised Kessler 10 score (Figure 3.1).

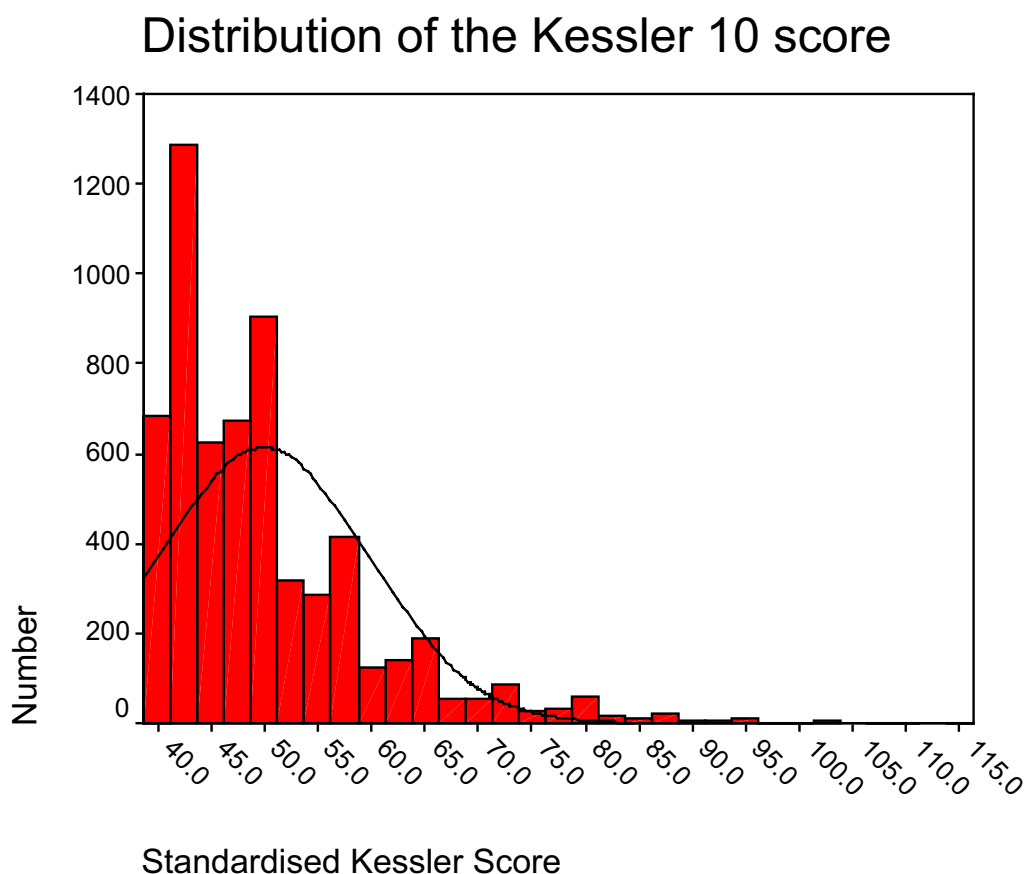


Figure 3.1: Graph of standardised Kessler score

The cutoff score was calculated by taking one standard deviation above the mean, (a score of 60). This value was used to determine a high level of psychological distress. From this method of scoring, 14.0% (n=847) of respondents were classified as experiencing psychological distress according to the Kessler 10 (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Psychological distress according to the Kessler 10

	n	%
No	5198	86.0
Yes	847	14.0
Total	6045	100.0

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

3.8 Suicidal ideation

3.8.1 Description

Four suicidal ideation questions were asked of all respondents about how they had felt over the past few weeks in relation to each question. The questions were based on four questions contained in the 28 item General Health Questionnaire^{12,13}. The responses to these four questions are shown in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Suicidal ideation - questions and categories

	n	%
Have you felt that life isn't worth living?		
Not at all	5387	89.1
No more than usual	541	9.0
Rather more than usual	78	1.3
Much more than usual	40	0.7
Have you thought of the possibility that you might do away with yourself?		
Definitely not	5742	95.0
I don't think so	130	2.1
Has crossed my mind	158	2.6
Definitely have	14	0.2
Have you found yourself wishing you were dead and away from it all?		
Not at all	5706	94.4
No more than usual	273	4.5
Rather more than usual	53	0.9
Much more than usual	12	0.2
Have you found that the idea of taking your own life kept coming into your mind?		
Definitely not	5770	95.5
I don't think so	98	1.6
Has crossed my mind	161	2.7
Definitely has	16	0.3
Total	6045	100.0

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

3.8.2 Scoring of suicidal ideation

The suicidal questions were scored using a binary method, with the negative responses “not at all” and “no more than usual”; and “definitely not” and “I don’t think so” given a score of 0, and the other positive responses a score of 1¹⁴. By adding the binary scores for each of the four questions, a scale ranging from 0 to 4, was obtained. A score of 1 or more indicated suicidal ideation¹⁵.

Overall, 4.8% (n=292) of the respondents scored responses indicative of suicidal ideation (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Suicidal ideation

	n	%
No	5753	95.2
Yes	292	4.8
Total	6045	100.0

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

CHAPTER 4: GAMBLING PATTERNS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the prevalence of each type of gambling activity, amounts of money that are gambled by respondents on poker machines, the prevalence and the profile of frequent gamblers in SA. It also provides information about the prevalence of specific poker machine gambling behaviours.

4.2 Types of gambling

All respondents (n=6045) were asked which of the following activities they had participated in over the last 12 months. Overall 75.6% of respondents had participated in at least one gambling activity during that time. The most common form of gambling was lotteries (61.2%) followed by gambling on poker machines (36.4%). The least common forms of gambling were Internet (0.1%) and PayTV (0.0%).

Table 4.1: Summary of the prevalence of each form of gambling in the last 12 months*

Gambling activity	n	% (95% CI)
Played lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66 or Lottery	3698	61.2 (59.9 – 62.4)
Played poker machines or gaming machines	2200	36.4 (35.2 – 37.6)
Bought Instant scratch tickets	1943	32.1 (31.0 – 33.3)
Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps	975	16.1 (15.2 – 17.8)
Played Keno	648	10.7 (10.0 – 11.5)
Played table games at a Casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	296	4.9 (4.4 – 5.5)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or at any other place	238	3.9 (3.5 – 4.5)
Played bingo at a club or hall	193	3.2 (2.8 – 3.7)
Bet on a sporting even like football, cricket or tennis	163	2.7 (2.3 – 3.1)
Gambled on the Internet	9	0.1 (0.07 – 0.3)
Bingo tickets	3	0.1 (0.01 – 0.2)
Two up	3	0.1 (0.01 – 0.2)
Share market	2	0.1 (0.005 – 0.1)
Gambled via Pay TV	-	-
Played any other gambling activity (excluding raffles or sweeps)	2	0.1 (0.005 – 0.1)
None of the above	1475	24.4 (23.3 – 25.5)

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

* Multiple responses were possible

4.2.1 Poker and gambling machines

Overall 36.4% (n=2200) of respondents played gaming machines or poker machines in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.2. For each table the percentage is the overall proportion in each category, eg 36.1% of males play poker machines and 36.7% of females.

Table 4.2: Demographics of respondents who play poker or gambling machines in the last 12 months

Variables	Gambled on poker or gaming machines	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	1066	36.1
Female	1134	36.7
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	378	51.0 ↑
25 to 34 years	405	35.7
35 to 44 years	390	32.2
45 to 54 years	400	36.9
55 to 64 years	285	38.8
65 to 74 years	213	34.3
75 or more years	129	24.8 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	1682	37.5
SA Country (rural & remote)	518	33.2
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	263	31.0
2 adults	1286	34.6
3 adults	421	43.6
4 or more adults	230	44.9 ↑
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	1485	38.1
Children	715	33.3
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	1463	35.7
Separated/Divorced	147	36.1
Widowed	99	25.6
Never Married	490	42.7 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	1327	40.4
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	650	36.6
Degree or higher	223	22.7 ↓
Overall	2200	36.4

Table 4.2: Demographics of respondents who play poker or gambling machines (cont)

Variables	Gambled on poker or gaming machines	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	1762	38.8
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	23	35.7
UK / Ireland	250	34.0
Other	165	23.6 ↓
Main language spoken at home		
English	2132	37.1
Other	68	23.0 ↓
Work status		
Employed full time	959	38.9
Employed part time	427	38.7
Unemployed	91	34.3
Home duties / student / retired / other	722	32.7
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	1804	36.1
Rented from the Housing Trust	123	40.2
Rented privately	261	37.2
Other	12	29.3
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	149	28.8 ↓
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	282	33.9
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	486	40.1 ↑
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	411	38.1
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	294	40.6 ↑
\$80,001 or more	319	35.0
Don't know / Not stated	258	33.6
Overall	2200	36.4
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	227	31.3
No	591	33.4

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The frequency with which respondents spent time on gambling on a poker or gaming machine (n=2200) is summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Frequency of gambling on a poker or gaming machine

Time	n	%
More than once a week	81	3.7
Once a week	183	8.3
At least monthly	546	24.8
Less than once a month but more than yearly	1091	49.6
Once a year	294	13.4
Can't say	4	0.2
Total	2200	100.0

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

4.2.2 Poker machine gambling patterns

Respondents who gambled on a played poker machines (n=2200) were then questioned further as to the types of machines they played and the pattern of their betting.

The type of machine usually played is demonstrated in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Types of poker machines played by respondents

Machine type	n	%
1 cent machine	527	24.0
2 cent machine	557	25.3
5 cent machine	742	33.7
10 cent machine	94	4.3
20 cent machine	62	2.8
\$1 machine	83	3.8
\$2 machine and higher	2	0.1
Don't know	133	6.1
Total	2200	100.0

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

Respondents (n=2200) who gambled on a poker or gaming machine were then asked if they bet more than one line at each press of the button. The responses are summarised below in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Respondents who bet more than one line at each press of the button

Machine type	n	%
Never	288	13.1
Rarely	105	4.8
Sometimes	414	18.8
Often	258	11.7
Always	1024	46.6
Can't say	110	5.0
Total	2200	100.0

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

The number of lines respondents (n=1802) usually played when they bet more than one line was examined and the results summarised in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: The number of lines usually played

Number of lines	n	%
Usually 2 to 5 lines	878	48.7
Usually 6 to 10 lines	751	41.7
More than 10 lines	61	3.4
Don't know	112	6.2
Total	1802	100.0

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

All respondents (n=2200) who gambled on a poker or gaming machine were then asked if they bet more than one credit per line. The responses are summarised in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: How often respondent bet more than one credit per line

Response	n	%
Never	1096	49.8
Rarely	222	10.1
Sometimes	457	20.8
Often	109	4.9
Always	201	9.1
Can't say	114	5.2
Total	2200	100.0

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

Respondents (n=990) who did bet more than one credit per line were then asked the number of credits they usually. The responses are summarised in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Number of credits played by respondents

Number of credits	n	%
Usually 2 to 5 credits	719	72.6
Usually 6 to 10 credits	89	9.0
Usually 11 to 20 credits	24	2.4
More than 20 credits	24	2.4
Don't know	134	13.6
Total	990	100.0

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

All respondents (n=2200) who gambled on a poker or gaming machine were asked how much money they took with them to play the poker machines. The responses are summarised in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Amount of money used to play the poker machines

Amount of money taken to poker machines	n	%
\$1 to \$5	789	35.9
Between \$5 and \$10	587	26.7
Between \$10 and \$20	504	22.9
Between \$20 and \$50	215	9.8
Between \$50 and \$100	39	1.8
Over \$100	19	0.8
Don't know	36	1.6
Refused	13	0.6
Total	2200	100.0

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

Respondents (n=2200) who gambled on a poker or gaming machine were asked if they ever increase their bets when they are losing. The responses are summarised in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Frequency of increasing bets when losing

Response	n	%
Never	1864	84.7
Rarely	136	6.2
Sometimes	166	7.5
Often	15	0.7
Always	19	0.9
Total	2200	100.0

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

Respondents who did increase bets when losing (n=336) were then asked how long the losing streak would have to be before bets were increased. The time (in minutes) is summarised in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: The length of time (minutes) losing before bets are increased

Length of time	n	%
Between 1 and 5 minutes	133	39.8
Between 5 and 10 minutes	38	11.3
Between 10 and 30 minutes	41	12.2
More than 30 minutes	14	4.3
Don't know	99	29.5
Refused	10	2.9
Total	336	100.0

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

All respondents who increased bets (n=336) were then asked how much they would increase their bets on occasions when they were losing. The responses are summarised in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: How much bets would be increased by when respondents are losing

Increase bets	n	%
Less than double	103	30.7
Double	188	56.0
Triple	14	4.1
4 times	4	1.1
5 times	6	1.7
Other	6	1.8
Don't know	16	4.7
Total	336	100.0

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

Other responses include:

- Ten
- Move to another machine
- Decrease
- Don't
- 45 times
- \$2

4.2.3 Lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66 or Lottery

Overall 61.2% (n=3698) of respondents played Lotto or any other type of lottery game in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Demographic profile of respondents who had participated in Lotto or other lottery games in the last 12 months

Variable	Lotto or other lottery games	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	1860	63.0
Female	1837	59.5
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	288	38.9 ↓
25 to 34 years	766	67.5 ↑
35 to 44 years	834	68.8 ↑
45 to 54 years	733	67.6 ↑
55 to 64 years	506	68.9 ↑
65 to 74 years	356	57.5 ↓
75 or more years	215	41.3 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	2768	61.7
SA Country (rural & remote)	929	59.5
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	454	53.5 ↓
2 adults	2409	64.8 ↑
3 adults	560	58.0 ↓
4 or more adults	275	53.5 ↓
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	2310	59.3
Children	1388	64.7 ↑
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	2708	66.1 ↑
Separated/Divorced	273	66.8 ↑
Widowed	182	47.0 ↓
Never Married	535	46.5 ↓
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	2024	61.6
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	1151	64.7 ↑
Degree or higher	523	53.3 ↓
Overall	3698	61.2

Table 4.13: Demographic profile of respondents who had participated in Lotto or other lottery game (cont)

Variable	Lotto or other lottery games	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	2746	60.4
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	49	76.9 ↑
UK / Ireland	486	66.1 ↑
Other	417	59.4
Main language spoken at home		
English	3537	61.5
Other	161	54.4 ↓
Work status		
Employed full time	1667	67.6 ↑
Employed part time	679	61.4
Unemployed	149	56.0 ↓
Home duties / student / retired / other	1203	54.5 ↓
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	3095	61.9
Rented from the Housing Trust	173	56.6
Rented privately	406	57.8 ↓
Other	24	58.4
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	256	49.5 ↓
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	493	59.2
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	757	62.4
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	727	67.4 ↑
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	498	68.8 ↑
\$80,001 or more	578	63.5
Don't know / Not stated	388	50.6 ↓
Overall	3698	61.2
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	382	52.6
No	980	55.3

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

No further questions were asked in regard to lottery games. People who bought lottery tickets or other similar tickets were not included in the calculation of frequent or problem gamblers.

4.2.4 Instant scratch tickets

Overall 32.1% (n=1943) of respondents bought an instant scratch ticket in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Demographic profile of respondents who purchase Instant scratch tickets in the last 12 months

Variable	Instant scratch tickets	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	854	28.9 ↓
Female	1089	35.2
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	279	37.7 ↑
25 to 34 years	395	34.8
35 to 44 years	387	31.9
45 to 54 years	369	34.0
55 to 64 years	210	28.6
65 to 74 years	173	27.9 ↓
75 or more years	131	25.1 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	1409	31.4
SA Country (rural & remote)	533	34.2
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	240	28.3
2 adults	1168	31.4
3 adults	364	37.7
4 or more adults	170	33.2
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	1203	30.9
Children	739	34.4
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	1321	32.2
Separated/Divorced	139	34.1
Widowed	101	26.1 ↓
Never Married	382	33.2
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	1137	34.6
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	579	32.6
Degree or higher	227	23.1 ↓
Overall	1943	32.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.14: Demographic profile of respondents who purchase Instant scratch tickets (cont)

Variable	Instant scratch tickets	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	1520	33.4
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	24	37.9
UK / Ireland	200	27.2
Other	199	28.4
Main language spoken at home		
English	1867	32.5
Other	76	25.5 ↓
Work status		
Employed full time	802	32.5
Employed part time	390	35.3
Unemployed	81	30.5
Home duties / student / retired / other	669	30.3
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	1581	31.6
Rented from the Housing Trust	106	34.6
Rented privately	244	34.7
Other	12	28.8
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	145	28.0
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	239	28.7
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	416	34.4
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	381	35.3 ↑
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	253	34.9
\$80,001 or more	281	30.9
Don't know / Not stated	227	29.5
Overall	1943	32.1
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	217	29.8
No	540	30.5

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The frequency with which instant scratch tickets (n=1943) were bought is summarised in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: The frequency of purchasing instant scratch tickets

Time	n	%
More than once a week	47	2.4
Once a week	219	11.3
At least monthly	492	25.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	983	50.6
Once a year	178	9.2
Can't say	23	1.2
Total	1943	100.0

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

4.2.5 Bet on horses or greyhounds

Overall 16.1% (n=975) of respondents bet on horses or greyhounds excluding sweeps in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Demographic profile of respondents who gambled on races in the last 12 months

Variable	Bet on horses or greyhounds	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	610	20.6 ↑
Female	365	11.8 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	121	16.3
25 to 34 years	235	20.7 ↑
35 to 44 years	228	18.8
45 to 54 years	185	17.0
55 to 64 years	112	15.3
65 to 74 years	65	10.5 ↓
75 or more years	28	5.5 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	747	16.7
SA Country (rural & remote)	228	14.6
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	105	12.4 ↓
2 adults	633	17.0
3 adults	165	17.1
4 or more adults	72	14.1
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	612	15.7
Children	363	16.9
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	673	16.4
Separated/Divorced	65	16.0
Widowed	29	7.5 ↓
Never Married	208	18.1
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	532	16.2
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	303	17.0
Degree or higher	140	14.3
Overall	975	16.1

Table 4.16: Demographic profile of respondents who gambled on races (cont)

Variable	Bet on horses or greyhounds	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	810	17.8
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	12	18.7
UK / Ireland	112	15.3
Other	41	5.9 ↓
Main language spoken at home		
English	967	16.8
Other	8	2.6
Work status		
Employed full time	525	21.3 ↑
Employed part time	175	15.8
Unemployed	59	22.2 ↑
Home duties / student / retired / other	217	9.8 ↓
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	791	15.8
Rented from the Housing Trust	44	14.2
Rented privately	134	19.2 ↑
Other	7	16.1
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	44	8.5 ↓
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	81	9.7 ↓
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	190	15.6
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	204	18.9
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	166	22.9 ↑
\$80,001 or more	203	22.3 ↑
Don't know / Not stated	88	11.4 ↓
Overall	975	16.1
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	94	12.9
No	187	10.5

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps (n=975) is summarised in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: The frequency of betting on horse or greyhound races

Time	n	%
More than once a week	44	4.5
Once a week	104	10.8
At least monthly	111	11.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	336	34.4
Once a year	377	38.6
Can't say	4	0.4
Total	975	100.0

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

4.2.6 Keno

Overall 10.7% (n=648) of respondents bought Keno tickets in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Demographic profile of respondents who participated in Keno in the last 12 months

Variable	Keno	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	389	13.2 ↑
Female	259	8.4 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	121	16.4 ↑
25 to 34 years	137	12.1
35 to 44 years	145	11.9
45 to 54 years	117	10.8
55 to 64 years	65	8.8
65 to 74 years	46	7.4
75 or more years	18	3.4 ↓
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	514	11.5
SA Country (rural & remote)	134	8.6 ↓
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	67	7.9 ↓
2 adults	392	10.5
3 adults	116	12.0
4 or more adults	74	14.4
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	391	10.0
Children	257	12.0
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	432	10.5
Separated/Divorced	50	12.2
Widowed	21	5.3
Never Married	146	12.7
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	377	11.5
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	208	11.7
Degree or higher	63	6.5 ↓
Overall	648	10.7

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.18: Demographic profile of respondents who participated in Keno (cont)

Variable	Keno	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	494	10.9
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	9	14.7
UK / Ireland	84	11.4
Other	61	8.7
Main language spoken at home		
English	622	10.8
Other	26	8.7
Work status		
Employed full time	326	13.2
Employed part time	118	10.7
Unemployed	40	15.1 ↑
Home duties / student / retired / other	164	7.4 ↓
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	512	10.3
Rented from the Housing Trust	34	11.2
Rented privately	93	13.3 ↑
Other	8	19.7
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	35	6.8 ↓
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	63	7.5 ↓
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	127	10.4
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	133	12.4
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	108	14.9
\$80,001 or more	106	11.6
Don't know / Not stated	77	10.0
Overall	648	10.7
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	62	8.5
No	144	8.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The number of times respondents had played Keno (n=648) in the last 12 months was examined. The results are summarised in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: The number of times played Keno in the last 12 months

Time	n	%
More than once a week	26	4.1
Once a week	65	10.0
At least monthly	144	22.3
Less than once a month but more than yearly	312	48.1
Once a year	93	14.3
Can't say	8	1.3
Total	648	100.0

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

4.2.7 Table games such as Blackjack and Roulette at the casino

Overall 4.9% (n=296) of respondents played table games at the casino in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20: Demographic profile of respondents who played table games at the casino in the last 12 months

Variable	Played table games at the casino	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	221	7.5 ↑
Female	75	2.4 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	89	12.1 ↑
25 to 34 years	84	7.4 ↑
35 to 44 years	66	5.5
45 to 54 years	33	3.0
55 to 64 years	16	2.2
65 to 74 years	7	1.1
75 or more years	1	0.1 **
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	262	5.8
SA Country (rural & remote)	34	2.2
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	32	3.7
2 adults	149	4.0
3 adults	65	6.7 ↑
4 or more adults	50	9.8 ↑
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	196	5.0
Children	100	4.6
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	151	3.7
Separated/Divorced	21	5.0
Widowed	2	0.5 **
Never Married	123	10.7 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	148	4.5
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	73	4.1
Degree or higher	75	7.6 ↑
Overall	296	4.9

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.20: Demographic profile of respondents who played table games at the casino (cont)

Variable	Played table games at the casino	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	241	5.3
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	2	3.1 **
UK / Ireland	22	3.0 ↓
Other	31	4.4
Main language spoken at home		
English	276	4.8
Other	20	6.8
Work status		
Employed full time	179	7.3 ↑
Employed part time	54	4.9
Unemployed	20	7.5
Home duties / student / retired / other	42	1.9 ↓
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	248	5.0
Rented from the Housing Trust	4	1.2 **
Rented privately	43	6.1
Other	1	2.4 **
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	4	0.9 **
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	9	1.1
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	48	4.0
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	51	4.7
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	60	8.2 ↑
\$80,001 or more	93	10.3 ↑
Don't know / Not stated	30	3.9
Overall	296	4.9
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	22	3.0
No	41	2.3

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The frequency with which respondents had played table games at the Casino (n=296) is summarised in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21: Frequency of playing table games at the Casino

Time	n	%
More than once a week	3	1.1
Once a week	5	1.7
At least monthly	27	9.2
Less than once a month but more than yearly	139	47.1
Once a year	118	40.0
Can't say	3	0.9
Total	296	100.0

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

4.2.8 Played games like cards or mah-jongg for money at home

Overall 3.9% (n=238) of respondents played games like cards or mah-jongg at home for money in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Demographic profile of respondents who played games like cards or mah-jongg in the last 12 months

Variable	Cards or mah-jongg	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	173	5.9 ↑
Female	65	2.1 ↓
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	64	8.7 ↑
25 to 34 years	76	6.7 ↑
35 to 44 years	38	3.1
45 to 54 years	31	2.9
55 to 64 years	13	1.8 ↓
65 to 74 years	9	1.5
75 or more years	7	1.3
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	210	4.7 ↑
SA Country (rural & remote)	28	1.8
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	24	2.8
2 adults	119	3.2
3 adults	46	4.7
4 or more adults	50	9.7 ↑
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	156	4.0
Children	82	3.8
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	120	2.9
Separated/Divorced	15	3.7
Widowed	8	2.2
Never Married	95	8.2 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	104	3.2
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	78	4.4
Degree or higher	56	5.7 ↑
Overall	238	3.9

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.22: Demographic profile of respondents who played games like cards or mah-jongg (cont)

Variable	Cards or mah-jongg	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	188	4.1
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	2	3.1 **
UK / Ireland	21	2.9
Other	27	3.9
Main language spoken at home		
English	215	3.7
Other	23	7.8 ↑
Work status		
Employed full time	130	5.3 ↑
Employed part time	46	4.2
Unemployed	9	3.4
Home duties / student / retired / other	53	2.4
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	193	3.9
Rented from the Housing Trust	4	1.2 **
Rented privately	41	5.8
Other	1	1.2 **
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	11	2.1 ↓
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	11	1.3 ↓
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	49	4.0
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	39	3.6
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	48	6.7 ↑
\$80,001 or more	63	6.9 ↑
Don't know / Not stated	17	2.2
Overall	238	3.9
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	29	4.0
No	33	1.9

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The number of times respondents have played games like cards or mah-jongg privately for money (n=238) is summarised in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Number of times played cards or mah-jongg

Time	n	%
More than once a week	7	3.0
Once a week	13	5.5
At least monthly	39	16.4
Less than once a month but more than yearly	132	55.4
Once a year	46	19.3
Can't say	1	0.4
Total	238	100.0

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

4.2.9 Played Bingo at a club or hall

Overall 3.2% (n=193) of respondents played Bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Demographic profile of respondents who had played Bingo at a club or hall in the last 12 months

Variable	Bingo at club or hall	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	49	1.6 ↓
Female	145	4.7
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	23	3.1
25 to 34 years	33	2.9
35 to 44 years	24	1.9 ↓
45 to 54 years	18	1.7 ↓
55 to 64 years	28	3.8
65 to 74 years	29	4.7
75 or more years	39	7.4 ↑
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	141	3.1
SA Country (rural & remote)	52	3.3
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	47	5.6 ↑
2 adults	106	2.8
3 adults	35	3.6
4 or more adults	6	1.1 ↓
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	130	3.3
Children	63	2.9
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	107	2.6
Separated/Divorced	15	3.8
Widowed	39	10.1 ↑
Never Married	32	2.8
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	145	4.4 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	46	2.6
Degree or higher	2	0.2 **
Overall	193	3.2

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.24: Demographic profile of respondents who had played Bingo at a club or hall (cont)

Variable	Bingo at club or hall	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	138	3.0
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	6	9.7 ↑
UK / Ireland	33	4.5
Other	16	2.3
Main language spoken at home		
English	187	3.2
Other	6	2.2
Work status		
Employed full time	40	1.6 ↓
Employed part time	25	2.3
Unemployed	12	4.4
Home duties / student / retired / other	116	5.3 ↑
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	144	2.9
Rented from the Housing Trust	18	6.0 ↑
Rented privately	27	3.9
Other	4	9.4 **
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	45	8.6 ↑
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	37	4.5
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	40	3.3
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	18	1.7 ↓
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	13	1.7 ↓
\$80,001 or more	14	1.6 ↓
Don't know / Not stated	26	3.4
Overall	193	3.2
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	22	3.0
No	106	6.0

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

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

Overall 2.7% (n=163) of respondents gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents is summarised in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25: Demographic profile of respondents who had gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months

Variable	Sporting activities	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	127	4.3 ↑
Female	36	1.1
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	41	5.5 ↑
25 to 34 years	46	4.0 ↑
35 to 44 years	38	3.2
45 to 54 years	24	2.2
55 to 64 years	8	1.2 ↓
65 to 74 years	5	0.9
75 or more years	-	-
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	118	2.6
SA Country (rural & remote)	45	2.9
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	13	1.6
2 adults	104	2.8
3 adults	36	3.7
4 or more adults	10	2.0
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	100	2.6
Children	63	2.9
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	99	2.4
Separated/Divorced	9	2.1
Widowed	-	-
Never Married	55	4.8 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	76	2.3
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	46	2.6
Degree or higher	41	4.2 ↑
Overall	163	2.7

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.25: Demographic profile of respondents who had gambled on sporting activities in the last 12 months (cont)

Variable	Sporting activities	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	125	2.7
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	2	2.4 **
UK / Ireland	23	3.2
Other	13	1.9
Main language spoken at home		
English	161	2.8
Other	2	0.6 **
Work status		
Employed full time	102	4.1
Employed part time	24	2.1
Unemployed	14	5.2
Home duties / student / retired / other	24	1.1 ↓
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	128	2.6
Rented from the Housing Trust	8	2.8
Rented privately	27	3.8
Other	-	-
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	3	0.5 **
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	9	1.1
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	33	2.7
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	33	3.0
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	29	4.0 ↑
\$80,001 or more	38	4.1 ↑
Don't know / Not stated	19	2.5
Overall	163	2.7
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	20	2.8
No	20	1.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The number of times respondents had bet on a sporting event (n=163) is summarised in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Frequency with which respondents have bet on a sporting event

Time	n	%
More than once a week	3	2.0
Once a week	7	4.3
At least monthly	33	20.5
Less than once a month but more than yearly	74	46.1
Once a year	39	24.5
Can't say	7	2.8
Total	163	100.0

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

4.2.11 Participated in none of the nominated gambling activities

Overall 24.4% (n=1475) of respondents did not gamble on any of the nominated activities in the last 12 months. The demographic profile of these respondents compared with the demographic profile of those who participated in at least one activity in the last 12 months (75.6%, n=4568) is summarised in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27: Demographic profile of respondents who did and did not participate in gambling activities in the last 12 months

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Gender				
Male	2285	77.3	669	22.6
Female	2283	73.9	806	26.1
Age group (years)				
18 to 24 years	537	72.4	204	27.6
25 to 34 years	902	79.5 ↑	233	20.5 ↓
35 to 44 years	944	77.9	268	22.1
45 to 54 years	851	78.5 ↑	233	21.5 ↓
55 to 64 years	585	79.8 ↑	148	20.1 ↓
65 to 74 years	442	71.5 ↓	176	28.5 ↑
75 or more years	307	59.0 ↓	213	41.0 ↑
Area of residence				
Metropolitan Adelaide	3392	75.6	1091	24.3
SA Country (rural & remote)	1176	75.3	384	24.6
Household size (18 years and over)				
1 adult	577	67.9 ↓	271	32.0 ↑
2 adults	2850	76.7	866	23.3
3 adults	779	80.7 ↑	187	19.3 ↓
4 or more adults	362	70.5 ↓	151	29.5 ↑
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household				
None	2898	74.3	999	25.6
Children	1670	77.8	476	22.2
Marital Status				
Married/De Facto	3166	77.3	931	22.7
Separated/Divorced	318	77.9	90	22.0
Widowed	248	64.1 ↓	139	35.9 ↑
Never Married	836	72.7 ↓	313	27.2 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained				
Secondary	2550	77.6	734	22.3
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	1379	77.6	398	22.4
Degree or higher	639	65.1 ↓	343	34.9 ↑
Overall	4568	75.6	1475	24.4

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.27: Demographic profile of respondents who did and did not participate in gambling activities(cont)

Variable	At least one type of gambling activity		None	
	n	%	n	%
Country of birth				
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	3481	76.6	1064	23.4
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	54	84.2	10	15.8
UK / Ireland	553	75.3	181	24.7
Other	481	68.6 ↓	220	31.4 ↑
Main language spoken at home				
English	4379	76.2	1369	23.8
Other	189	64.0 ↓	107	36.0 ↑
Work status				
Employed full time	1982	80.4 ↑	483	19.6 ↓
Employed part time	842	76.2	163	23.8
Unemployed	199	74.9	67	25.1
Home duties / student / retired / other	1544	69.9 ↓	662	30.0 ↑
Housing / dwelling status				
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	3782	75.7	1213	24.3
Rented from the Housing Trust	226	73.9	79	25.9
Rented privately	531	75.7	170	24.3
Other	29	69.5	13	30.5
Gross annual household income				
Less than \$12,000	339	65.4 ↓	179	34.6 ↑
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	606	72.7	227	27.2
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	957	78.9	255	21.0
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	857	79.5	221	20.5
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	601	83.0 ↑	123	17.0 ↓
\$80,001 or more	692	76.1	218	23.9
Don't know / Not stated	516	67.1 ↓	252	32.8 ↑
Overall	4568	75.6	1475	24.4
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)				
Yes	497	68.4	230	31.6
No	1261	71.2	508	28.7

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

4.3 Gamblers in the past 12 months

The number of respondents who had gambled in the preceding 12 months on any of the nominated activities was determined and the prevalence is summarised in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: Prevalence of respondents who had gambled at least once in the preceding 12 months

Prevalence of gamblers	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	1475	24.4 (23.3 - 25.5)
Gambled in the last 12 months	4570	75.6 (74.5 - 76.7)
Total	6045	100.0

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

All respondents who had gambled in the preceding 12 months (n=4570) were asked how many times they had lost \$100 or more in a single day or session of gambling. The responses are summarised in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29: Number of times had lost \$100 or more

Number of times had lost \$100 or more	n	%
Between 1 and 5 times	137	3.0
Between 5 and 10 times	37	0.8
Between 10 and 20 times	16	0.4
Between 20 and 50 times	11	0.2
More than 50 times	8	0.2
Don't know	7	0.1
Never	4348	95.1
Refused	6	0.1
Total	4570	100.0

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

Respondents who had gambled in the preceding 12 months (n=4570) were also asked whether they had used plastic cards at gambling venues to withdraw money from savings or cheque accounts. 9.7% reported that they used plastic cards at gambling venues. The responses are in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Frequency of use of plastic cards at gambling venues

Response	n	%
Never	4249	90.3
Rarely	171	3.8
Sometimes	93	2.0
Often	38	0.8
Always	19	0.4
Total	4570	100.0

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

4.4 Prevalence of frequent gamblers

Frequent gamblers were determined to be those respondents who gambled at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lotteries or bingo. Those who bought lottery tickets or other similar tickets were not included in the calculation of frequent or problem gamblers. Over the preceding 12 months 75.6% of respondents had undertaken some form of gambling activity however only 18.1% of these were classed as frequent gamblers. The prevalence of frequent gamblers is summarised in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Prevalence of frequent gamblers

Frequent gambler	n	% (95% CI)
Not gambled in the last 12 months	1477	24.4 (23.4 – 25.5)
Gambled in the last 12 months but not frequently	3471	57.4 (56.2 – 58.7)
Frequent gambler	1097	18.1 (17.2 – 19.1)
Total	6045	100.0

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

The demographic profile of frequent gamblers (n=1097) was determined. The results are summarised in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers

Variable	Frequent gamblers	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	601	20.3
Female	496	16.1
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	137	18.5
25 to 34 years	168	14.8 ↓
35 to 44 years	181	15.0 ↓
45 to 54 years	238	22.0 ↑
55 to 64 years	165	22.4 ↑
65 to 74 years	125	20.3
75 or more years	83	15.9
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	858	19.1
SA Country (rural & remote)	239	15.3 ↓
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	151	17.7
2 adults	655	17.6
3 adults	186	19.2
4 or more adults	105	20.5
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	755	19.4
Children	342	15.9 ↓
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	736	18.0
Separated/Divorced	91	22.2 ↑
Widowed	70	18.0
Never Married	201	17.5
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	688	20.9 ↑
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	315	17.7
Degree or higher	94	9.6 ↓
Overall	1097	18.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 4.32: Demographic profile of frequent gamblers (cont)

Variable	Frequent gamblers	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	819	18.0
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	15	22.9
UK / Ireland	149	20.2
Other	115	16.3
Main language spoken at home		
English	1054	18.3
Other	43	14.6
Work status		
Employed full time	447	18.1
Employed part time	192	17.3
Unemployed	57	21.6
Home duties / student / retired / other	401	18.2
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	889	17.8
Rented from the Housing Trust	75	24.7 ↑
Rented privately	125	17.9
Other	7	17.2
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$12,000	102	19.7
\$12,001 to less than \$20,000	146	17.5
\$20,001 to less than \$40,000	239	19.7
\$40,001 to less than \$60,000	203	18.8
\$60,001 to less than \$80,000	146	20.2
\$80,001 or more	135	14.8 ↓
Don't know / Not stated	126	16.4
Overall	1097	18.1
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	118	16.3
No	342	19.3

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The health profile of frequent gamblers (n=1097) was also determined. The responses are summarised in Table 4.33

Table 4.33: Health indicators of frequent gamblers

Variable	Non-Frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers	
	n	%	n	%
General health				
Excellent, very good, good	2995	58.6	889	17.4
Fair, Poor	476	51.1 ↓	208	22.3
Health condition or illness				
Yes	1384	56.0	479	19.4
No	2087	58.4	618	17.3
Alcohol risk				
Non drinkers / No risk	1825	56.2	555	17.1
Low risk	1525	59.6	464	18.1
Intermediate to very high risk	113	50.5	74	33.1 ↑
Smoking status				
Non-smoker	1423	54.7	353	13.6 ↓
Ex-smoker	1333	59.7	421	18.8
Current smoker	713	58.9	323	26.7 ↑
Consumed medicines or drugs in last four weeks				
No	929	55.9	296	17.8
Yes	2542	58.0	801	18.3
Mental Health (Kessler 10)				
No	3318	57.7	894	17.2
Yes	154	52.5 ↓	203	24.0 ↑
Suicidal ideation				
No	3034	58.4	1050	18.2
Yes	438	51.6	47	16.1
Overall	3471	57.4	1097	18.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

CHAPTER 5: PROBLEM GAMBLERS

5.1 Definition of problem gamblers

Frequent gamblers (n=1097), defined as people who gambled regularly at least once a fortnight on all types of gambling excluding Lotto and bingo, were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether they had a serious gambling problem. Problem gamblers were identified using the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)¹⁵, and if respondent felt they had a gambling problem.

Problem gambling is evident when:

- There is a lack of control by the gambler over his or her gambling behaviour; and/or
- There are adverse personal, economic and social impacts which results from a gambler's actions, particularly financial losses (relative to the gambler's financial means).

There is no clear point at which a “recreational gambler” becomes a “problem gambler”. However for problem gamblers, there is a range of behaviours that impact with increasing severity on personal, work / vocation, family, interpersonal and legal aspects of life.¹⁶

The following section describes the SOGS instrument and identification of problem gamblers.

5.1.1 South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS)

The instrument used to identify ‘problem and pathological gamblers’ was the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) instrument which was developed by Dr Henry Lesieur and Dr Sheila Blume. This clinical scale, initially used to identify people with “pathological” gambling problems among a group receiving treatment for substance abuse, has been used in previous studies, in both the United States and Australia, to determine the prevalence of people with serious gambling problems¹⁵.

The SOGS instrument consists of 21 questions on gambling behaviours. This survey concentrated on these behaviours occurring in the last 12 months. The response categories used are “never”, “rarely”, “sometimes”, “often” and “always”. There is also an additional question which asks whether the respondent feels that they have a problem with gambling. All questions and responses are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: SOGS - questions and response categories

	n	%
1 In the last 12 months, when you gambled, how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost?		
Never	955	87.1
Rarely	67	6.1
Sometimes	51	4.6
Often	16	1.5
Always	6	0.5
Can't say	2	0.2
2 In the last 12 months, have you claimed to be winning money from gambling when in fact you lost?		
Never	1019	92.9
Rarely	31	2.8
Sometimes	39	3.5
Often	2	0.2
Always	2	0.2
Can't say	3	0.2
Refused	1	0.1
3 How often during the last 12 months have you gambled more than you intended to?		
Never	702	64.0
Rarely	191	17.4
Sometimes	157	14.3
Often	37	3.4
Always	9	0.8
Can't say	1	0.1
4 How often during the last 12 months, have people criticised your gambling or told you that you have a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?		
Never	974	88.8
Rarely	42	3.8
Sometimes	56	5.1
Often	13	1.2
Always	10	0.9
Can't say	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0

Table 5.1: SOGS - questions and response categories (cont)

	n	%
5 How often during the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?		
Never	883	80.5
Rarely	54	4.9
Sometimes	95	8.6
Often	32	2.9
Always	31	2.8
Can't say	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
6 How often during the last 12 months, have you felt that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think you could?		
Never	969	88.3
Rarely	37	3.3
Sometimes	44	4.0
Often	22	2.0
Always	20	1.9
Can't say	4	0.4
Refused	1	0.1
7 How often during the last 12 months, 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?		
Never	1044	95.2
Rarely	20	1.8
Sometimes	18	1.6
Often	9	0.9
Always	4	0.4
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0
8 How often during the last 12 months, have you argued with people you live with over how you handle money? †		
Never	803	84.8
Rarely	55	5.8
Sometimes	59	6.2
Often	17	1.8
Always	11	1.2
Refused	1	0.1
Total	947	100.0

† This question is not included in the scoring of SOGS

Table 5.1: SOGS - questions and response categories (cont)

	n	%
9 Have these money arguments centred on your gambling?		
Never	52	59.6
Rarely	7	7.4
Sometimes	15	16.5
Often	13	14.6
Always	2	1.9
Total	88	100.0
10 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling?		
Never	1079	98.4
Rarely	13	1.2
Sometimes	2	0.2
Often	1	0.1
Always	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
11 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from household money to gamble or pay gambling debts?		
Never	1045	95.3
Rarely	25	2.3
Sometimes	14	1.2
Often	8	0.8
Always	3	0.3
Can't say	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0
12 How often during the past 12 months have you borrowed money from your spouse or partner to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	700	95.1
Rarely	17	2.3
Sometimes	9	1.2
Often	7	1.0
Always	2	0.3
Refused	1	0.2
Total	736	100.0

Table 5.1: SOGS - questions and response categories (cont)

	n	%
13 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from other relatives or in-laws to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1074	97.9
Rarely	9	0.8
Sometimes	12	1.1
Often	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
14 How often during the last 12 months, have you obtained cash advances using your credit cards to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1060	96.6
Rarely	22	2.0
Sometimes	8	0.8
Often	3	0.3
Always	1	0.1
Refused	2	0.2
15 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from banks, finance companies or credit unions to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1089	99.2
Rarely	1	0.1
Sometimes	3	0.2
Often	3	0.3
Refused	1	0.1
16 How often during the past 12 months have you borrowed money from loan sharks to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1095	99.8
Rarely	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
17 How often during the past 12 months have you used pawnbrokers or Cash Converters to get money to gamble or to pay gambling debts? †		
Never	1084	98.8
Rarely	4	0.3
Sometimes	5	0.5
Often	1	0.1
Always	2	0.2
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0

† This question is not included in the scoring of SOGS

Table 5.1: SOGS - questions and response categories (cont)

	n	%
18 How often during the last 12 months have you cashed in shares, bonds, or other securities to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1094	99.7
Rarely	2	0.2
Refused	1	0.1
19 How often during the last 12 months, have you sold personal or family property to gamble or pay gambling debts?		
Never	1093	99.7
Rarely	1	0.1
Sometimes	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
20 How often during the last 12 months, have you written a cheque knowing there was no money in your account, to gamble or to pay gambling debts?		
Never	1095	99.8
Rarely	1	0.1
Refused	1	0.1
21 How often during the last 12 months, have you spent more money on gambling than you could afford?		
Never	961	87.6
Rarely	65	5.9
Sometimes	54	4.9
Often	6	0.6
Always	9	0.8
Refused	1	0.1
22 Do you feel you have had a problem with your gambling?		
Yes in the past but not now	47	4.3
Yes I feel this way now	40	3.6
No I haven't	1006	91.7
Can't say	2	0.2
Refused	2	0.2
Total	1097	100.0

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

SOGS was scored by using the binary method. Each question was given a value of 1 if the person answered “rarely” or “always” for questions 1 to 7, 9 to 16, 18 to 21 (questions 8 and 17 are excluded) and a value of 1 if the person felt that they had a problem with their gambling in the past or now (question 22). The values were summed to give a score ranging from 0 to 20. A person was determined to have a serious gambling problem if they score 5 or more.

Table 5.2: Distribution of the SOGS score

Response	n	%
0	608	55.4
1	192	17.5
2	101	9.2
3	55	5.0
4	27	2.5
5	25	2.3
6	20	1.9
7	22	2.0
8	16	1.4
9	8	0.8
10	3	0.3
11	7	0.6
13	8	0.7
14	4	0.3
15	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0

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

5.1.2 Respondents rating their gambling problem

Frequent gamblers (n=1097) were also asked how they would rate their gambling now on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means the respondent felt their gambling is not a problem and 10 means the respondent felt their gambling was a serious problem. These responses are shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Respondents rating their gambling now as not a problem to a serious problem

	n	%
1 Not at all a problem	862	78.5
2	115	10.5
3	57	5.2
4	8	0.7
5	19	1.8
6	5	0.5
7	6	0.6
8	12	1.1
9	5	0.4
10 A serious problem	8	0.7
Can't say	1	0.1
Total	1097	100.0

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

5.2 Prevalence of problem gamblers

5.2.1 Derivation of problem gamblers

Problem gamblers were identified if they were “frequent” gamblers (derived in the previous chapter) and if they scored 5 or more on the SOGS scale (Section 5.1.1), or if they rated their gambling problem 5 to 10 on a scale of 1 to 10 (Section 5.1.2). Overall, most of the problem gamblers were classified using the SOGS scoring method with only a small number (n=10) self-diagnosing themselves as problem gamblers.

5.2.2 Prevalence

Overall, 2.0% (n=123) of respondents in South Australia have a serious problem with their gambling (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Prevalence of levels of gambling

	n	%
Non-gambler or non-frequent gambler	4948	81.9 (80.9 - 82.8)
Frequent gambler (at least once a fortnight)	974	16.1 (15.2 - 17.1)
Problem gambler	123	2.0 (1.7 - 2.4)
Total	6045	100.0

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

5.2.3 Demographic and health indicator profile of problem gamblers

Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 show the demographic and health indicator profile of adults who were classified as problem gamblers.

Table 5.5: Prevalence of problem gamblers by demographic variables

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
Gender		
Male	70	2.4
Female	53	1.7
Age group (years)		
18 to 24 years	15	2.0
25 to 34 years	36	3.2 ↑
35 to 44 years	27	2.3
45 to 54 years	24	2.2
55 to 64 years	12	1.7
65 to 74 years	7	1.1
75 or more years	2	0.5 **
Area of residence		
Metropolitan Adelaide	102	2.3
SA Country (rural & remote)	21	1.4
Household size (18 years and over)		
1 adult	22	2.6
2 adults	72	1.9
3 adults	9	0.9
4 or more adults	20	3.8 ↑
Children (less than 18 years) living in the household		
None	72	1.8
Children	51	2.4
Marital Status		
Married/De Facto	73	1.8
Separated/Divorced	10	2.4
Widowed	5	1.4
Never Married	35	3.1 ↑
Highest educational qualification obtained		
Secondary	78	2.4
Trade/Apprenticeship/Certificate/ Diploma	32	1.8
Degree or higher	13	1.3
Overall	123	2.0

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 5.5: Prevalence of problem gamblers (cont)

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
Country of birth		
Australia - non-Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	86	1.9
Australia - Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander	3	4.8 **
UK / Ireland	17	2.5
Other	18	2.3
Main language spoken at home		
English	114	2.0
Other	9	3.0
Work status		
Employed full time	43	1.8
Employed part time	41	3.7 ↑
Unemployed	10	3.6 ↑
Economically inactive	29	1.3
Housing / dwelling status		
Owned or being purchased by the occupants	79	1.6
Rented from the Housing Trust	17	5.7 ↑
Rented privately	25	3.6 ↑
Other	1	3.1 **
Gross annual household income		
Less than \$20,000	25	1.9
\$20,000 to less than \$40,000	28	2.3
\$40,001 to less than \$80,000	37	2.1
\$80,001 or more	20	2.2
Not stated	12	1.6
Overall	123	2.0
Receive Pension or Benefit (if not employed)		
Yes	32	1.8
No	8	1.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Table 5.6: Prevalence of problem gamblers by various health indicators

Variable	Frequent gambler		Problem gambler	
	n	%	n	%
General health				
Excellent, very good, good	889	17.4	94	1.8
Fair, Poor	208	22.3	29	3.1 ↑
Health condition or illness				
Yes	479	19.4	50	2.0
No	618	17.3	73	2.0
Alcohol risk				
No risk (non alcohol drinkers and no alcohol risk)	555	17.1	59	1.8
Low risk	464	18.1	54	2.1
Intermediate to high risk	74	33.1 ↑	10	4.3 ↑
Smoking status				
Non-smoker	353	13.6 ↓	22	0.8 ↓
Ex-smoker	421	18.8	27	1.2
Current smoker	323	26.7 ↑	74	6.1 ↑
Consumed medicines or drugs in last four weeks				
No	296	17.8	42	2.6
Yes	801	18.3	81	1.8
Mental Health (Kessler 10)				
No	894	17.2	75	1.5
Yes	203	24.0 ↑	48	5.6 ↑
Suicidal ideation				
No	1050	18.2	104	1.8
Yes	47	16.1	19	6.6 ↑
Overall	1097	18.1	123	2.0

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Problem gamblers who had suicidal thoughts in the past four weeks (n=19) were asked if they felt this way because of their gambling. Overall 25% of problem gamblers had suicidal thoughts because of their gambling (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Problem gamblers who had suicidal thoughts because of their gambling

	n	%
Yes	5	25.5
No	10	53.0
Don't know	4	21.6
Total	19	100.0

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

5.3 Description of problem gamblers and frequent gamblers

A number of questions were asked of both problem and frequent gamblers. Both frequent and problem gamblers (n=1097) were asked if they felt they have a gambling problem (Table 5.8). Overall, 58.1% of problem gamblers acknowledged that they have a current gambling problem, compared with 1.6% of frequent gamblers.

Table 5.8: Self-reported gambling problem by frequent and problem gamblers

Variable	Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers		Total (frequent & problem) gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes in the past but not now	15	1.5	32	26.1	47	4.3
Yes I feel this way now	1	0.1	39	32.0	40	3.6
No I haven't	956	98.2	50	40.8	1006	91.7
Can't say / refused	3	0.3	1	1.2	4	0.4
Total	974	100.0	123	100.0	1097	100.0

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

5.3.1 Length of time had gambling problem in the past

Frequent and problem gamblers who felt they had a problem with gambling in the past but not now (n=47), were asked how long they had a problem with gambling. The responses are shown in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Length of time had gambling problem in the past by frequent and problem gamblers

Variable	Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers		Total (frequent & problem) gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 12 months	3	17.7	18	56.5	21	44.3
1 to 2 years	6	37.9	6	19.6	12	25.3
3 to 5 years	2	10.9	3	10.7	5	10.8
10 to 30 years	4	26.6	2	4.8	5	11.6
Can't say	1	7.0	3	8.4	4	8.0
Total	15	100.0	32	100.0	47	100.0

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

5.3.2 Length of time with current gambling problem

Frequent and problem gamblers who felt they currently had a problem with gambling (n=40) were asked how long they had a problem with gambling. The responses are shown in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Length of time with current gambling problem by frequent and problem gamblers

Variable	Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers		Total (frequent & problem) gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1 year or less	-	-	6	15.0	6	14.9
2 to 5 years	1	100.0	20	49.8	20	50.4
6 to 10 years	-	-	9	22.7	9	22.4
15 to 40 years	-	-	5	12.6	5	12.4
Total	974	100.0	123	100.0	1097	100.0

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

5.3.3 Positive effects of gambling

Both frequent and problem gamblers were asked a series of questions about gambling that had a positive effect (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Positive effects of gamblers by frequent and problem gamblers

Variable	Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers		Total (frequent & problem) gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
In the last 12 months has gambling been a good hobby for you?						
Never	462	47.5	42	33.8	504	45.9
Rarely	118	12.1	13	10.4	131	11.9
Sometimes	260	26.7	59	47.7	319	29.0
Often	46	4.7	6	4.7	52	4.7
Always	88	9.0	4	3.3	92	8.4
In the last 12 months have you gambled with skill?						
Never	752	77.2	68	55.1	820	74.7
Rarely	64	6.6	17	13.6	81	7.4
Sometimes	100	10.3	25	20.4	125	11.4
Often	23	2.3	9	7.3	32	2.9
Always	35	3.6	4	3.6	39	3.6
Nowadays when you gamble is it fun?						
Never	110	11.3	16	12.9	126	11.5
Rarely	34	3.5	14	11.4	48	4.3
Sometimes	285	29.3	44	36.1	329	30.0
Often	124	12.8	16	13.1	140	12.8
Always	421	43.2	33	26.5	453	41.3
Total	974	100.0	123	100.0	1097	100.0

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

5.4 The impact of gambling

Problem gamblers (n=123) were asked a series of questions about how their gambling affected them, their work and their family, and if they had been involved in any illegal activities because of their gambling. These responses are shown in Table 5.12 to Table 5.15.

Table 5.12: Impact of gambling on themselves

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
In the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control?		
Never	53	43.0
Rarely	32	25.9
Sometimes	20	16.0
Often	12	9.5
Always	7	5.7
Has gambling been more important than anything else you might do?		
Never	79	63.9
Rarely	21	17.2
Sometimes	16	13.1
Often	5	3.7
Always	2	2.0
Has the thought of gambling been constantly in your mind?		
Never	64	51.8
Rarely	19	15.3
Sometimes	28	23.0
Often	7	5.4
Always	6	4.5
Have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble?		
Never	46	37.7
Rarely	11	8.6
Sometimes	39	31.9
Often	22	17.8
Always	3	2.4
Can't say	2	1.6
As a result of your gambling have you and people close to you put off doing things together?		
Never	68	55.1
Rarely	23	18.8
Sometimes	27	21.8
Often	2	1.6
Always	3	2.6
Total	123	100.0

Table 5.12: Impact of gambling on themselves (cont)

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
Have people close to you had difficulties trusting you due to your gambling?		
Never	92	74.9
Rarely	14	11.6
Sometimes	10	8.2
Often	4	3.0
Always	3	2.2
How often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday [pension day] to the next?		
Never	43	35.0
Rarely	23	18.8
Sometimes	32	25.9
Often	17	13.9
Always	8	6.4
Total	123	100.0

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

Table 5.13: Impact of gambling on work or vocation

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work?		
Never	108	87.7
Rarely	4	2.9
Sometimes	10	8.1
Often	1	0.7
Always	1	0.7
Have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?		
Yes	10	8.1
No	113	91.9
Have you lost a job because of gambling?		
Yes	5	4.3
No	118	95.7
Have you lost any other position of trust, such as a club treasurer, because of gambling?		
Yes	3	2.6
No	120	97.4
Total	123	100.0

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

Table 5.14: Impact of gambling on family (and interpersonal)

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
Has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests?		
Never	111	90.4
Rarely	5	4.0
Sometimes	5	3.9
Often	1	1.1
Always	1	0.7
Has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?		
Yes	9	7.3
No	114	92.7
Total	123	100.0

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

Table 5.15: Legal impact of gambling

Variable	Problem gambler	
	n	%
During the last 12 months has your gambling led you to obtain money illegally (even if you intended to pay it back)?		
Yes	1	0.7
No	122	99.3
Have you been in trouble with the police because of activities relating to your gambling?		
Yes	2	1.6
No	121	98.4
Have you appeared in court on charges relating to gambling?		
Yes	1	0.8
No	122	99.2
Total	123	100.0

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

5.5 Types of gambling undertaken by problem gamblers

The number of different gambling activities (from Table 4.1) undertaken by problem gamblers (n=123) was calculated and the results summarised in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Number of different gambling activities undertaken by problem gamblers

Number of activities	n	%
1 to 2 activities	22	18.0
3 to 4 activities	50	40.6
5 to 6 activities	45	36.4
More than 6 activities	6	5.0
Total	123	100.0

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

The types of gambling undertaken by the problem gamblers (n=123) were identified. The responses are summarised in Table 5.17 and indicate that most problem gamblers played poker or gambling machines (90.6%).

Table 5.17: The types of gambling undertaken by problem gamblers

Gambling activity	n	% (95% CI)
Played poker machines or gaming machines	111	90.6 (83.2 – 94.6)
Played lotto or any other lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66 or Lottery	105	85.3 (77.6 – 90.9)
Bought Instant scratch tickets	82	66.6 (57.5 – 74.8)
Played Keno	74	60.5 (50.9 – 68.8)
Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps	53	43.2 (34.3 – 52.3)
Played table games at a Casino such as Blackjack or Roulette	25	20.7 (13.8 – 28.7)
Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or at any other place	23	18.8 (12.5 – 26.9)
Bet on a sporting even like football, cricket or tennis	15	12.3 (7.2 – 19.6)
Played bingo at a club or hall	14	11.8 (6.6 – 18.7)
Gambled on the Internet	1	0.4 (0.04 – 5.1)

Note: Multiple responses

5.6 Problem gamblers and gambling patterns on poker machines

Responses of respondents (n=2200) who played gambling or poker machines were further examined to see whether problem gamblers responded differently to other gamblers in terms of perceived chances of winning. The number of respondents in each of the gambling categories who played each type of machine was determined and the responses summarised in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Number of respondents who played each type of gambling machine

Type of gambling machine	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1 cent machine	293	55.6 ↓	208	39.4 ↑	26	5.0
2 cent machine	315	56.6 ↓	203	36.4	39	7.0
5 cent machine	490	66.0	219	29.6	33	4.4
10 cent machine	69	73.7 ↑	23	24.3	2	1.9
20 cent machine	49	78.1 ↑	9	14.8	4	7.1
\$1 machine	51	62.0	27	33.0	4	5.0
\$2 machine	-	-	1	100.0 **	-	-
Higher than \$2 machine	-	-	-	-	1	100.0 **
Don't know	112	83.9 ↑	20	15.0 ↓	1	1.0 **
Total	1379	62.7	710	32.3	111	5.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Respondents (n=2200) were asked if they played more than one line at a press of a button. The results are in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19: Frequency of playing more than one line at the press of the button for each group of respondents

Play more than one line	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	190	66.0	92	32.0	6	2.0
Rarely	80	76.1 ↑	21	19.6 ↓	5	4.4
Sometimes	315	76.1 ↑	87	20.9 ↓	12	3.0
Often	151	58.6	89	34.7	17	6.6
Always	555	54.2 ↓	398	38.8 ↑	72	7.0 ↑
Can't say	87	79.1 ↑	23	20.9 ↓	-	-
Total	1379	62.7	710	32.3	111	5.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Respondents (n=2200) were asked if they bet more than one credit at a time (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Frequency of playing more than one credit at a time for each group of gamblers

Play more than one line	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	727	66.3 ↑	342	31.2	28	2.5 ↓
Rarely	127	57.3	86	38.6	9	4.1
Sometimes	263	57.6 ↓	151	33.1	43	9.4 ↑
Often	55	50.6 ↓	35	31.9	19	17.6 ↑
Always	108	53.8 ↓	82	40.7 ↑	11	5.6
Can't say	98	86.4 ↑	14	12.4 ↓	1	1.2 **
Total	1379	62.7	710	32.3	111	5.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

The frequency of increasing bets when losing for each of the groups of gamblers (n=2200) on gambling or poker machines was examined (Table 5.21)

Table 5.21: Frequency of increasing bets when losing for each of the gambling groups

Increase bets when losing	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Never	1204	64.6	615	33.0	45	2.4
Rarely	78	57.5	39	28.6	19	14.0 ↑
Sometimes	84	50.7 ↓	48	28.9	34	20.4 ↑
Often	3	22.3 ↓	4	25.5	8	52.2
Always	9	46.1	4	22.5	6	31.3 ↑
Total	1379	62.7	710	32.3	111	5.1

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

For those who did increase bets when losing (n=336), the length of time of the losing streak before increasing bets occurred was determined and the responses summarised in Table 5.22.

Table 5.22: Length of time before increasing bets

Time before increasing bets	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Between 1 and 5 minutes	82	61.3	33	24.5	19	14.1
Between 5 and 10 minutes	17	45.2	12	31.2	9	23.6
Between 10 and 30 minutes	20	48.7	11	26.1	10	25.2
More than 30 minutes	4	25.2	6	44.7	4	30.1
Don't know	46	46.9	32	32.2	21	20.9
Refused	5	53.8	1	13.0	3	33.2
Total	174	51.9	95	28.3	66	19.8

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

Respondents (n=336) who increased their bets were asked how much the increase would be. The responses for each of the gambling groups are summarised in Table 5.23.

Table 5.23: How much bets would increase by

How much bets would increase by	Not frequent gamblers		Frequent gamblers		Problem gamblers	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than double	58	56.8	29	28.2	15	15.0
Double	98	52.3	50	26.5	40	21.2
Triple	4	29.7	4	29.5	6	40.7
4 times	1	37.6	2	62.4	-	-
5 times	4	72.9 ↑	1	10.7	1	16.4
Other	1	19.3	4	67.0 ↑	1	13.7
Don't know	7	43.7	5	31.8	4	24.5
Total	174	51.9	95	28.3	66	19.8

↑ ↓ Statistically significantly higher or lower (χ^2 test, $p < 0.05$) than overall figure

** Insufficient numbers for statistical test

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

CHAPTER 6: HELP AND SUPPORT SERVICES

6.1 Introduction

All respondents (n=6045) were asked about their knowledge of services available to assist people with gambling problems and how they became aware of the different services available. Respondents classified as problem gamblers (n=123) were then asked to report on their own personal use of the support services.

6.2 Knowledge of help and support services

All respondents (n=6045) were asked what gambling services they were aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems. Overall 43.0% of respondents gave a name of a gambling service of which they were aware. This is shown in Table 6.1 and Table 6.2.

Table 6.1: Services that respondents are aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems*

	n	%
Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous	1392	23.0
Gambling Help Line	1160	19.2
Religious bodies	189	3.1
Salvation Army	113	1.9
Central Mission	111	1.8
Break Even Counselling	104	1.7
Lifeline	26	0.4
Government Agencies / Departments	25	0.4
Counselling Services / Groups / Community Health	19	0.3
Relationships Australia	17	0.3
Nick Xenophon	13	0.2
AngliCare	12	0.2
GP / Doctor	10	0.2
COPE	9	0.2
Hotels Association	9	0.2
CentaCare	8	0.1
Gambling Association	6	0.1
Other	35	0.6
Can't Remember name	1652	27.3
None	1797	29.7

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Table 6.2: Services that respondents are aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems by gambling status*

	Non frequent / problem gambler n=4948		Frequent gamblers n=974		Problem gamblers n=123	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous	1119	22.6	232	23.9	41	32.9
Gambling Help Line	880	17.8	234	24.0	47	37.8
Religious bodies	158	3.2	29	3.0	2	1.4
Salvation Army	91	1.8	18	1.9	3	2.5
Central Mission	90	1.8	17	1.7	4	3.4
Break Even Counselling	74	1.5	15	1.5	15	12.3
Lifeline	23	0.5	3	0.3	1	0.4
Government Agencies / Departments	23	0.5	2	0.2	-	-
Counselling Services / Groups / Community Health	17	0.3	2	0.2	-	-
Relationships Australia	14	0.3	1	0.1	2	1.4
Nick Xenophon	11	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.4
AngliCare	10	0.2	2	0.2	-	-
GP / Doctor	7	0.1	2	0.2	-	-
COPE	9	0.2	-	-	-	-
Hotels Association	7	0.1	2	0.2	-	-
CentaCare	7	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
Gambling Association	6	0.1	-	-	-	-
Other	22	0.4	12	1.2	1	0.9
Can't Remember name	1371	27.7	262	26.9	19	15.8
None	1523	30.8	254	26.1	19	15.5

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

* Multiple responses were possible

6.3 Knowledge source of the Gambling Help Line

Respondents that were aware of the Gambling Help Line (n=1160) were asked how they found out about it. Table 6.3 and Table 6.4 show that the Radio and TV were the most recognised information source for respondents.

Table 6.3: How respondents became aware of the Gambling Help Line*

	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	834	72.8
Signs at a gambling venue	282	24.6
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	92	8.0
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	63	5.5
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	47	4.1
By word of mouth	33	2.9
Through work	17	1.5
Telephone directory	10	0.9
Referral by a community service agency	4	0.3
Asked for help from someone	1	0.1
Referral by a financial adviser	-	-
Referral by a health professional	-	-
Other	3	0.2
Can't say	5	0.4

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Table 6.4: How respondents became aware about the Gambling Help Line by gambling status*

	Non frequent / problem gambler n=869		Frequent gamblers n=229		Problem gamblers n=47	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	671	77.2	133	58.2	29	63.0
Signs at a gambling venue	146	16.8	116	50.7	19	41.6
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	74	8.5	14	6.3	4	7.7
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	48	5.6	10	4.3	5	10.0
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	26	3.0	14	5.9	7	15.9
By word of mouth	27	3.1	5	2.2	1	3.0
Through work	16	1.8	1	0.5	-	-
Telephone directory	5	0.6	3	1.4	2	4.3
Referral by a community service agency	4	0.4	-	-	-	-
Asked for help from someone	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Referral by a financial adviser	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referral by a health professional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	0.2	1	0.4	-	-
Can't say	4	0.5	1	0.4	-	-

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

* Multiple responses were possible

6.4 Knowledge source of the Break Even Counselling

Respondents that were aware of Break Even Counselling (n=104) were asked how they found out about the counselling service. Table 6.5 and Table 6.6 show that Radio and TV were the most recognised information sources for respondents.

Table 6.5: How respondents became aware about Break Even Counselling*

	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	41	40.4
Through work	19	18.6
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	15	14.9
By word of mouth	14	13.6
Signs at a gambling venue	13	12.7
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	8	8.2
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	5	5.4
Referral by a community service agency	4	4.4
Telephone directory	2	2.0
Asked for help from someone	2	1.6
Referral by a financial adviser	-	-
Referral by a health professional	-	-
Other	1	1.0
Can't say	1	0.8

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Table 6.6: How respondents found out about Break Even Counselling by gambling status*

	Non frequent / problem gambler n=74		Frequent gamblers n=15		Problem gamblers n=13	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	33	44.6	4	29.4	4	28.9
Through work	19	25.6	-	-	-	-
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	9	11.6	4	30.3	2	16.8
By word of mouth	11	14.3	1	6.8	2	17.4
Signs at a gambling venue	5	7.3	2	13.5	6	41.6
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	5	6.5	1	6.8	3	19.1
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	3	4.1	2	11.4	1	5.5
Referral by a community service agency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone directory	2	2.7	-	-	-	-
Asked for help from someone	2	2.2	-	-	-	-
Referral by a financial adviser	4	5.1	1	5.1	-	-
Referral by a health professional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	0.6	-	-	1	4.1
Can't say	-	-	1	5.5	-	-

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

* Multiple responses were possible

6.5 Knowledge source of Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous

Respondents (n=1392) were asked how they found out about Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous. Table 6.7 and Table 6.8 show that the Radio and TV were the most recognised information sources for respondents.

Table 6.7: How respondents became aware about Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous*

	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	739	53.2
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	376	27.0
Signs at a gambling venue	179	12.6
By word of mouth	173	12.5
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	41	2.9
Through work	30	2.1
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	29	2.1
Gussed / thought there was	19	1.4
Telephone directory	15	1.1
Politicians / Nick Xenophon	6	0.4
Referral by a community service agency	5	0.4
Referral by a health professional	4	0.3
Asked for help from someone	3	0.2
Other	2	0.2
Can't say	73	5.2

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Table 6.8: How respondents became aware about Gamblers Anonymous / Pokies Anonymous by gambling status*

	Non frequent / problem gambler n=1117		Frequent gamblers n=232		Problem gamblers n=41	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Radio and TV advertising	624	55.9	104	44.6	11	27.0
Newspaper and media articles on gambling	312	27.9	61	26.1	3	8.4
Signs at a gambling venue	117	10.2	44	18.9	19	45.9
By word of mouth	131	11.7	34	14.8	9	21.0
Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctors surgery	37	3.4	3	1.4	-	-
Through work	23	2.1	6	2.4	1	1.4
Pamphlets at a gambling venue	15	1.3	12	5.0	3	6.7
Guessed / thought there was	16	1.5	3	1.1	-	-
Telephone directory	10	0.9	4	1.8	1	2.0
Politicians / Nick Xenophon	3	0.3	3	1.1	-	-
Referral by a community service agency	4	0.3	1	0.5	1	0.9
Referral by a health professional	4	0.3	-	-	-	-
Asked for help from someone	3	0.3	-	-	-	-
Other	1	0.1	2	0.7	-	-
Can't say	65	5.8	6	2.6-	2	4.7

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

* Multiple responses were possible

6.6 TV advertisement recall

All respondents (n=6045) were asked whether they could name or describe any recent TV advertisement that was directed towards people who needed help with gambling problems. Overall 30.5% (n=1846) of respondents gave a name of a gambling advertisement of which they were aware (Table 6.9 and Table 6.10).

Table 6.9: TV advertisement about gambling that respondents have seen recently*

	n	%
White Faced actor / Mime	1340	22.2
Gambling Helpline	415	6.9
Signs or symptoms / sadness after losing money	83	1.4
Agencies (Lifeline, Salvos, Breakeven, AngliCare/GA)	36	0.6
White Gloved hand	31	0.5
Current Affair / Radio / Media / Signs / Stickers	19	0.3
Lady at machine, no money, mother, father, man comes home	14	0.2
Jingle / Song / Tune	8	0.1
Nick Xenophon	8	0.1
Hotels association	6	0.1
Know there is but can't remember	30	0.5
Other	48	0.8
Don't know	1514	25.1
None	2655	43.9

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Table 6.10: TV advertisement about gambling that respondents have seen recently by gambling status*

	Non frequent / problem gambler n=4948		Frequent gamblers n=974		Problem gamblers n=123	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White Faced actor / Mime	1066	21.5	237	24.4	36	29.3
Gambling Helpline	343	6.9	60	6.1	12	9.8
Signs or symptoms / sadness after losing money	66	1.3	16	1.6	1	0.9
Agencies (Lifeline, Salvos, Breakeven, AngliCare/GA)	29	0.6	7	0.7	-	-
White Gloved hand	25	0.5	4	0.4	3	2.2
Current Affair / Radio / Media / Signs / Stickers	16	0.3	3	0.3	1	0.8
Lady at machine, no money, mother, father, man comes home	10	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.4
Jingle / Song / Tune	8	0.2	-	-	-	-
Nick Xenophon	7	0.1	2	0.2	-	-
Hotels association	5	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
Know there is but can't remember	23	0.5	8	0.8	-	-
None	2186	44.2	417	42.9	52	42.0
Don't know	1248	25.2	244	25.0	22	18.2
Other	37	0.7	11	1.1	-	-

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

* Multiple responses were possible

6.7 Help seeking

Problem gamblers (n=123) were asked whether they had thought about seeking help for problems related to their gambling in the last 12 months. Respondents that answered that they had thought about seeking help (n=26) were then asked whether they had actually got help for problems related to their gambling. Responses are shown in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Help seeking in the last 12 months

	n	%
Have you thought about seeking help for problems related to your gambling?		
Yes	26	21.3
No	95	77.5
Can't say	1	1.1
Total	123	100.0
Have you got help for problems related to your gambling		
Yes	9	34.5
No	17	65.5
Can't say	-	-
Total	26	100.0

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

Respondents who had not sought help for problems related to their gambling problems (n=17) were asked why they had not sought help. The specified responses were as following:

- I have handled the problem myself. (2)
- My husband thought I did not have a problem and we do it socially together.
- I'm too busy gambling.
- It is a problem I'd like to stop but it isn't a problem that adversely affects my life.
- I believe help is no longer required.
- By the time I tried to get help I could control it myself.
- Because I am in control of my gambling.
- I don't want to admit it as it may get back to my husband and I am afraid he will find out.
- Have sought help but was told by an interstate telephonist on the gambling help line that there were no services in my area, that is in Goolwa.
- Embarrassed.
- Don't know did not really believe it was a problem until now.
- My gambling is spur of the moment, it does not totally influence my life.
- I'm lazy.
- I have spiritual help.

Respondents who reported seeking help for problems related to their gambling in the last 12 months (n=9) were asked which sources or services were most helpful (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Sources where frequent gambler respondents received the most help for their gambling related problems*

	n	%
Spouse / partner	4	46.2
Gamblers anonymous	4	48.7
Break Even service	2	25.0
Psychiatrist / psychologist	1	15.2
Salvation army	1	11.0
Family or friends	1	9.7
Central mission	1	5.5
Other community service / referral service / helpline (such as lifeline)	1	3.8
Other	1	9.7
Total	16	100.0

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

* Multiple responses were possible

Respondents who received help in the last 12 months (n=9) were then asked whether the help they received had ameliorated their gambling problems. The results are shown in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13: Respondents belief that the help they received made a difference for the better with their gambling

	n	%
Yes	8	94.5
No	1	5.5
Total	9	100.0

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

CHAPTER 7: OTHER PEOPLE'S GAMBLING

7.1 Other people with a gambling problem

All respondents (n=6045) were asked a series of questions about other people they personally knew of who had experienced serious problems with their gambling. If they knew of more than one person who had a gambling problem, they were asked to refer to the person with the most serious problem.

Overall, 23.3% (n=1407) of the respondents knew of another person who had experienced a serious gambling problem (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Respondents who personally knew of another person who had a serious gambling problem

Response	n	%
Yes	1407	23.3
No	4635	76.7
Refused	3	0.1
Total	6045	100.0

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

7.2 Information of other people with a serious gambling problem

Table 7.2 shows that, of the people respondents personally knew (n=1407) who had a serious gambling problem, 69.0% (n=971) had experienced these problems within the last 12 months.

Table 7.2: Someone the respondent personally knew who had a serious gambling problem, experienced the gambling problem within the last 12 months

Response	n	%
Yes	971	69.0
No	401	28.5
Don't know	35	2.5
Total	1407	100.0

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

Respondents (n=1407) were asked their relationship to the person they knew with a serious gambling problem. These responses are listed in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Relationship of the person respondent's knew personally with a serious gambling problem

Response	n	%
Friend/acquaintance	817	58.0
Work colleague	101	7.2
Brother	37	2.6
Mother	29	2.0
Spouse/partner	25	1.8
Father	26	1.8
Client/customer/patient	24	1.7
Sister	23	1.6
Child	16	1.1
Ex-spouse/partner	15	1.1
Ex-friend/boyfriend/girlfriend	15	1.1
Ex-relative	13	0.9
Neighbour/ex neighbour	9	0.7
Relative of friend/acquaintance/partner	10	0.7
Other relative	233	16.6
Other	4	0.3
Refused	9	0.7
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Family	402	28.6
Friend	942	67.0
Other	54	3.8
Refused	9	0.7
Total	1407	100.0

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

The type of gambling undertaken by those acquaintances who had a serious gambling problems (n=1407) is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Type of gambling the person was mainly involved in that the respondent personally knew

Response	n	%
Poker machines or gaming machines	953	67.7
Betting on the horses/greyhounds	254	18.0
Table games at a casino	96	6.8
Everything/anything	47	3.3
Keno	9	0.6
Private games played for money	8	0.6
Lotto type games	6	0.4
Bingo	4	0.3
Sports betting	3	0.2
Stock Market	2	0.2
Internet gambling	2	0.1
Other	2	0.1
Don't know	21	1.5
Refused	1	0.1
Total	1407	100.0

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

Overall, 25.1% (n=353) of people known to the respondent, who have a serious gambling problem are obtaining help (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: The person with a serious gambling problem that the respondent personally knew are obtaining help for their gambling problem

Response	n	%
Yes	353	25.1
No	722	51.3
Don't know	330	23.5
Refused	2	0.1
Total	1407	100.0

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

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APPENDIX 3: LETTER INTRODUCING THE SURVEY

February 2001

Dear Household,

Your household has been chosen to take in an important health and wellbeing survey being conducted by the South Australian Department of Human Services. Your responses to this survey will be used in improving the health of South Australians and the planning of services in South Australia.

Your phone number has been selected randomly from all telephone listings in South Australia. One of our interviewers will be contacting your household in the next few weeks to speak to the adult in the household who had the last birthday. The interview will be conducted over the telephone and will take about 15 minutes. All information collected will be confidential.

Your participation in the survey is very important and will help authorities in planning and developing services that meet the needs and concerns of your community.

If you have any queries about the survey please contact Anne Taylor, Programme Co-ordinator on 1800 635 352.

Yours sincerely

Professor BJ Kearney
Executive Director
STATEWIDE

**APPENDIX 4: GAMBLING
QUESTIONNAIRE FEBRUARY 2001**

INTRODUCTION

Good My name is from the South Australian Department of Human Services. We are conducting an important survey about the health and well being of South Australians.

You would have received a letter recently about the survey on behalf of the Department. Did you receive the letter?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []
3. Don't know []

Could I please speak with the person in the household, aged 18 and over, who was the last to have a birthday. (If required person is not available, ask for a suitable time to call back, record first name details for call back. If the respondent changes repeat the first paragraph of the introduction)

I can assure you that all information given will remain confidential. The answers from all people interviewed will be gathered together and presented in a report. No individual answers will be passed on.

Interviewer select the appropriate type:

1. Respondent []
2. Foreign language interviewer required Enter language []
3. Refusal Enter reasons []

A. DEMOGRAPHICS

As some of the next questions relate to certain groups of people only, could you please tell me ...

A.1 How old you are?

(Single Response)

1. Enter age _____
2. Not stated [999]

Sequence Guide: If A.1 < 999 Go to A.3

A.2 Which age group are you in? Would it be ...

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. 18 to 24 years []
2. 25 to 34 years []
3. 35 to 44 years []
4. 45 to 54 years []
5. 55 to 64 years []
6. 65 to 74 years []
7. 75 years or over []
8. Refused []

A.3 Voice (ask if unsure)

1. Male []
2. Female []

A.4 Including yourself how many people aged 18 and over live in this household?

(Single Response. Enter number of people 18 years and over)

1. Enter number _____
2. Not stated [999]

A.5 How many children under 18 years live in your household?

(Single Response. Enter number of people 18 years and over. Enter 0 if None)

1. Enter number _____
2. Not stated [999]

A.6 What is the Postcode of the house?

(Single Response. If postcode is not known enter 5999)

1. Enter number _____

Sequence Guide: If A.6 < 5999 Go to B.

A.7 What town or suburb do you live in?

(Single Response. Enter town/suburb)

1. Enter town/suburb _____

B. GENERAL HEALTH

These next questions ask for your views about aspects to do with your health.

B.1 In general, would you say your health is:

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Excellent** []
2. **Very good** []
3. **Good** []
4. **Fair** []
5. **Poor** []

B.2 How often do you usually drink alcohol?

(Single Response)

1. I don't drink alcohol [] Go to B.3
2. Less than once a week []
3. On 1 or 2 days a week []
4. On 3 or 4 days a week []
5. On 5 or 6 days a week []
6. Every Day []

B.3 A Standard Drink is equivalent to a schooner or midi of full strength beer, a glass of wine or a nip of spirits. On a day when you drink alcohol, how many drinks do you usually have?

(Single Response)

1. 1 or 2 drinks []
2. 3 or 4 drinks []
3. 5 to 8 drinks []
4. 9 to 12 drinks []
5. 13 to 20 drinks []
6. More than 20 drinks []
7. Refused []

B.4 Which of the following best describes your smoking status? (Interviewer note: Includes cigarettes and cigars)

(Single Response. Read options)

1. I smoke daily []
2. I smoke occasionally []
3. I don't smoke now but I used to []
4. I've tried it a few times but never smoked regularly []
5. I've never smoked []
6. Refused []

Sequence guide: If B.4 > 2 (non smoker or ex smoker) go to B.7

B.5 How soon after you wake up do you usually smoke your first cigarette/cigar?

(Single Response)

1. 0 - 14 minutes []
2. 15 - 29 minutes []
3. 30 - 59 minutes []
4. 1 - 2 hours []
5. More than 2 hours []
6. Refused []

B.6 On average how many cigarettes/cigars do you smoke per day or each week?

(Single Response. Enter number)

1. Daily (specify) []
2. Weekly (specify) []
3. Refused []

B.7 Do you have any illness or health condition that has been diagnosed by a doctor and has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No [] Go to C.

B.8 What is the illness or health condition?

(Multiple Response)

1. Arthritis []
2. Asthma []
3. Back injury/pain []
4. Blindness []
5. Cancer []
6. Chronic bronchitis or
7. emphysema []
8. Deafness []
9. Depression []
10. Diabetes []
11. High blood pressure/
12. hypertension []
13. Osteoporosis []
14. Rheumatoid arthritis []
15. Other (specify) []
16. None []

C. KESSLER PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS SCALE

The next questions are about how you have been feeling in the last 4 weeks.

C.1 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel tired out for no good reason?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.2 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel nervous?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

Sequence guide: If C.2 = 5 Go to C.4

C.3 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.4 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel hopeless?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.5 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

Sequence guide: If C.5 = 5 Go to C.7

C.6 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so restless you could not sit still?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.7 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel depressed?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.8 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel everything was an effort?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.9 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel so sad that nothing could cheer you up?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

C.10 In the past four weeks, about how often did you feel worthless?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **All of the time** []
2. **Most of the time** []
3. **Some of the time** []
4. **A little of the time** []
5. **None of the time** []

D. EXTRA DEMOGRAPHICS

As some of the next questions relate to certain groups of people I need to ask

D.1 What is your marital status?

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Married** []
2. **Living with a partner** []
3. **Separated** []
4. **Divorced** []
5. **Widowed** []
6. **Never Married** []
7. **Refused** []

D.2 What is your work status?

(Read Options If Necessary. Single Response)

1. **Full time employed** [] Go to E.
2. **Part time/casual employment** [] Go to E.
3. **Unemployed** []
4. **Home duties** []
5. **Retired** []
6. **Student** []
7. **Other (Specify)** []

D.3 Do you receive any of the following pension benefits?

(Read Options. Multiple Response)

1. **Aged pension** []
2. **Service or defence/ War widow's/ Veterans' Affairs Pension** []
3. **Invalid/Disability Pension** []
4. **Newstart (unemployment)** []
5. **Sickness Allowance** []
6. **Parenting Payment** (*Interviewer note: Family allowance not included*) []
7. **AUSTUDY/Youth Allowance** []
8. **Other (specify)** []
9. **None** []

E. GAMBLING PATTERNS

E.1 I am now going to read out a list of popular gambling activities. Could you please tell me which of these you have participated in during the last 12 months?

(Read Options, Multiple Response)

1. **Played poker machines or gaming machines** []
2. **Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps** []
3. **Bought instant scratch tickets** []
4. **Played lotto or any other Lottery game like Powerball, Pools, Super 66, or Lottery** []
5. **Played Keno** []
6. **Played table games at a Casino such as Blackjack or Roulette** []
7. **Played bingo at a club or hall** []
8. **Bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis** []
9. **Played games like cards, mah-jongg privately for money at home or any other place** []
10. **Gambled on the Internet** []
11. **Gambled via Pay TV** []
12. **Played any other Gambling activity [excluding raffles or sweeps] (specify)** []
13. **None of the above** [] Go to L.

Sequence Guide: If E.1.2 = 0 (not bet on horse or greyhound racing) Skip E.2

E.2 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps?

(Single Response)

1. Week []
2. Month []
3. Year []
4. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.3 = 0 (not bought instant scratch tickets) Skip E.3

E.3 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you bought instant scratch tickets?

(Single Response)

1. Week []
2. Month []
3. Year []
4. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.5 = 0 (not played Keno) Skip E.4

E.4 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played Keno?

(Single Response)

1. Week []
2. Month []
3. Year []
4. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.6 = 0 (not played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette) Skip E.5

E.5 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played table games at a casino such as Blackjack or Roulette?

(Single Response)

1. Week []
2. Month []
3. Year []
4. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.8 = 0 (not bet on a sporting event like football, cricket or tennis) Skip E.6

E.6 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?

(Single Response)

1. Week []
2. Month []
3. Year []
4. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.9 = 0 (not played games like cards, or mah-jongg, privately for money at home or at any other place) Skip E.7

E.7 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played games like cards, or mah-jongg, privately for money at home or at any other place?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Week | ___ |
| 2. Month | ___ |
| 3. Year | ___ |
| 4. Can't say | [] |

Sequence Guide: If E.1.10 = 0 (not gambled on the Internet) Skip E.8

E.8 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you gambled on the Internet?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Week | ___ |
| 2. Month | ___ |
| 3. Year | ___ |
| 4. Can't say | [] |

Sequence Guide: If E.1.11 = 0 (not gambled on Pay TV) Skip E.9

E.9 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you gambled on Pay TV?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Week | ___ |
| 2. Month | ___ |
| 3. Year | ___ |
| 4. Can't say | [] |

Sequence Guide: If E.1.1 = 0 (not played poker machines or gaming machines) Go to E.20

E.10 In the last 12 months, how many times per week or per month or per year have you played poker machines or gaming machines?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Week | ___ |
| 2. Month | ___ |
| 3. Year | ___ |
| 4. Can't say | [] |

E.11 What kind of machine do you usually play?

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. 1 cent machine | [] |
| 2. 2 cent machine | [] |
| 3. 5 cent machine | [] |
| 4. 10 cent machine | [] |
| 5. 20 cent machine | [] |
| 6. 50 cent machine | [] |
| 7. \$1 machine | [] |
| 8. \$2 machine | [] |
| 9. Higher than \$2 machine | [] |
| 10. Don't know | [] |

E.12 Do you bet more than one line at each press of the button? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Never | [] | Go to E.14 |
| 2. Rarely | [] | |
| 3. Sometimes | [] | |
| 4. Often | [] | |
| 5. Always | [] | |
| 6. Can't say | [] | Go to E.14 |

E.13 And how many lines do you usually play on those occasions?

(Single Response, Enter Number, Enter 99 if not known)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. Number of lines | ___ |
|--------------------|-----|

E.14 Do you bet more than one credit per line? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Never | [] | Go to E.16 |
| 2. Rarely | [] | |
| 3. Sometimes | [] | |
| 4. Often | [] | |
| 5. Always | [] | |
| 6. Can't say | [] | Go to E.16 |

E.15 And how many credits per line do you usually play on those occasions?

(Single Response, Enter Number, Enter 99 if not known)

1. Number of credits per line

E.16 When you visit a venue, how much money do you usually take with you to play the poker machines or gaming machines, including any additional money withdrawn or borrowed during the period of play?

(Enter amount in dollars, Enter 9999 if not known)

1. Amount in dollars
 2. Refused []

E.17 Do you ever increase your bets when you are losing? Would you say ...

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Never** [] Go to E.20
 2. **Rarely** []
 3. **Sometimes** []
 4. **Often** []
 5. **Always** []

E.18 How long would your losing streak need to be (in minutes) before increasing your bets?

(Enter number of minutes, Enter 999 if not known)

1. Number of minutes
 2. Refused []

E.19 And by how much would you increase your bets on these occasions?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Less than double** []
 2. **Double** []
 3. **Triple** []
 4. **4 times** []
 5. **5 times** []
 6. **Other (specify)** []
 7. **Don't know** []

E.20 In the last 12 months, how many times have you lost \$100 or more in a single day or session of gambling?

(Enter Number, Enter 999 if not known)

1. Number
 2. Never []
 3. Refused []

E.21 In the last 12 months, how often have you used plastic cards at hotels or gambling venues to withdraw money from savings or cheque accounts for gambling?

(Single Response)

1. **Never** []
 2. **Rarely** []
 3. **Sometimes** []
 4. **Often** []
 5. **Always** []

Sequence guide: If does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to L.

F. POSITIVE EFFECTS OF GAMBLING**F.1 In the last 12 months, has gambling been a good hobby for you? [Would you say ...]**

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Never** []
 2. **Rarely** []
 3. **Sometimes** []
 4. **Often** []
 5. **Always** []

F.2 [In the last 12 months] Have you gambled with skill? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Never** []
 2. **Rarely** []
 3. **Sometimes** []
 4. **Often** []
 5. **Always** []

F.3 Nowadays, when you gamble, is it fun? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []

G. SOGS**G.1 In the last 12 months, when you gambled, how often did you go back another day to win back money you lost? [Would you say ...]**

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.2 In the last 12 months, have you claimed to be winning money from gambling when in fact you lost? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.3 How often during the last 12 months have you gambled more than you intended to? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.4 How often during the last 12 months, have people criticised your gambling or told you that you have a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.5 How often during the last 12 months have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.6 How often during the last 12 months, have you felt that you would like to stop gambling, but didn't think you could? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. **Never** []
2. **Rarely** []
3. **Sometimes** []
4. **Often** []
5. **Always** []
6. **Can't say** []
7. **Refused** []

G.7 How often during the last 12 months, 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 ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence Guide: If A.4 = 1 (single adult household) Go to G.10

G.8 How often during the last 12 months, have you argued with people you live with over how you handle money? [Would you say ...] (not scored)

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence Guide: If G.8 < 3 or > 5 (not argued over money) Go to G.10

G.9 Have these money arguments centred on your gambling? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.10 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from someone and not paid them back as a result of your gambling? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.11 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from household money to gamble or pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

Sequence Guide: If D.1 > 2 (not married or de facto) Go to G.13

G.12 How often during the past 12 months have you borrowed money from your spouse or partner to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.13 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from other relatives or in-laws to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.14 How often during the last 12 months, have you obtained cash advances using your credit cards to gamble or to pay gambling debts? This does not include using cards to make cash withdrawals from savings or cheque accounts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.15 How often during the last 12 months, have you borrowed from banks, finance companies or credit unions to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.16 How often during the past 12 months have you borrowed money from loan sharks to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.17 How often during the past 12 months have you used pawnbrokers or Cash Converters to get money to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...] (not scored)

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.18 How often during the last 12 months have you cashed in shares, bonds, or other securities to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

G.19 How often during the last 12 months, have you sold personal or family property to gamble or pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- 1. **Never** []
- 2. **Rarely** []
- 3. **Sometimes** []
- 4. **Often** []
- 5. **Always** []
- 6. Can't say []
- 7. Refused []

G.20 How often during the last 12 months, have you written a cheque knowing there was no money in your account, to gamble or to pay gambling debts? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- 1. **Never** []
- 2. **Rarely** []
- 3. **Sometimes** []
- 4. **Often** []
- 5. **Always** []
- 6. Can't say []
- 7. Refused []

G.21 How often during the last 12 months, have you spent more money on gambling than you could afford? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- 1. **Never** []
- 2. **Rarely** []
- 3. **Sometimes** []
- 4. **Often** []
- 5. **Always** []
- 6. Can't say []
- 7. Refused []

G.22 Do you feel you have had a problem with your gambling? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- 1. Yes, in the past but not now []
- 2. Yes, I feel this way now [] Go to G.24
- 3. No I haven't [] Go to G.25
- 4. Can't say [] Go to G.25
- 5. Refused [] Go to G.25

G.23 And for how long did you have a problem with your gambling?

(Single response)

- 1. Years []
- 2. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: Go to G.25

G.24 So for how long do you feel you have had a problem with your gambling?

(Single response. Enter number)

- 1. Years []
- 2. Can't say []

G.25 Now on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means you feel your gambling is not a problem and 10 means you feel your gambling is a serious problem, how would you rate your gambling right now?

(Single Response)

- 1. 1 - Not at all a problem []
- 2. 2 []
- 3. 3 []
- 4. 4 []
- 5. 5 []
- 6. 6 []
- 7. 7 []
- 8. 8 []
- 9. 9 []
- 10. 10 - a serious problem []
- 11. Can't say []

Sequence Guide:

If SOGS score < 5 and 0 < 5 or = 11

Go to L.

Score SOGS as 1 point for each question answered 'rarely' to 'always' for questions G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.6, G.7, G.8, G.9, G.10, G.11, G.12, G.13, G.14, G.15, G.16, G.17, G.18, G.19, G.20, G.21, and 1 point if answered 'yes, in the past' or 'yes, now' to G.22.

H. IMPACTS - Personal

H.1 In the last 12 months has your need to gamble been too strong to control? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.2 [In the last 12 months] Has gambling been more important than anything else you might do? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.3 [In the last 12 months] Has the thought of gambling been constantly in your mind? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.4 [In the last 12 months] Have you gambled in order to escape from worry or trouble? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.5 [In the last 12 months] As a result of your gambling have you and people close to you put off doing things together? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.6 [In the last 12 months] Have people close to you had difficulties trusting you due to your gambling? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

H.7 [In the last 12 months] How often has your gambling made it harder to make money last from one payday [pension day] to the next? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

I. IMPACT - Work/vocational

Sequence Guide: If D.2 < 3 (employed) Go to I.2 (skip intro)

The next questions are about your work or main daily commitments. Work includes study, home duties, being a carer, and voluntary work, among others.

I.1 During the last 12 months has gambling adversely affected how well you perform your work? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

I.2 [During the last 12 months] Have you changed jobs because of problems relating to your gambling?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

I.3 [During the last 12 months] Have you lost a job because of gambling?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

I.4 [During the last 12 months] Have you lost any other position of trust, such as a club treasurer, because of gambling?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

J. IMPACT - Family and interpersonal

J.1 [During the last 12 months] Has your gambling left you with not enough time to look after your family's interests? [Would you say ...]

(Read Options, Single Response)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Never | [] |
| 2. Rarely | [] |
| 3. Sometimes | [] |
| 4. Often | [] |
| 5. Always | [] |
| 6. Can't say | [] |
| 7. Refused | [] |

J.2 [During the last 12 months] Has gambling led to the break-up of an important relationship in your life?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

K. IMPACT - Legal

We would now like to ask you some questions about legal aspects of gambling. We know these are personal questions and would like to reassure you that all of your answers are completely confidential.

K.1 During the last 12 months has your gambling led you to obtain money illegally (even if you intended to pay it back)?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

K.2 [During the last 12 months] Have you been in trouble with the police because of activities relating to your gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

K.3 [During the last 12 months] Have you appeared in court on charges relating to gambling?

(Single Response)

- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | [] |
| 2. No | [] |
| 3. Refused | [] |

L. HELP SEEKING / USE OF SUPPORT SERVICES**L.1 What services are you aware of in SA to assist people with gambling problems?**

(Multiple Response)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Gambling Help Line | [] |
| 2. Break Even Counselling | [] |
| 3. Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous | [] |
| 4. COPE | [] |
| 5. Central Mission | [] |
| 6. Religious bodies | [] |
| 7. Salvation Army | [] |
| 8. Other (specify) | [] |
| 9. Can't remember name | [] |
| 10. None | [] |

Sequence Guide: If L.1.1 = 0 (not aware of Gambling Help Line) Skip L.2

L.2 How did you find out about the Gambling Help Line?

(Multiple Response)

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Signs at a gambling venue | [] |
| 2. Pamphlets at a gambling venue | [] |
| 3. Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctor's surgery | [] |
| 4. Telephone directory | [] |
| 5. Radio and TV advertising | [] |
| 6. Newspaper and media articles on gambling | [] |
| 7. Referral by a health professional | [] |
| 8. Referral by a community service agency | [] |
| 9. Referral by a financial adviser | [] |
| 10. Word of mouth | [] |
| 11. Asked for help from someone | [] |
| 12. Other (specify) | [] |
| 13. Can't say | [] |

Sequence Guide: If L.1.2 = 0 (not aware of Break Even Counselling) Skip L.3

L.3 How did you find out about Break Even Counselling?

(Multiple Response)

1. Signs at a gambling venue []
2. Pamphlets at a gambling venue []
3. Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctor's surgery []
4. Telephone directory []
5. Radio and TV advertising []
6. Newspaper and media articles on gambling []
7. Referral by a health professional []
8. Referral by a community service agency []
9. Referral by a financial adviser []
10. Word of mouth []
11. Asked for help from someone []
12. Other (specify) []
13. Can't say []

Sequence Guide: If L.1.3 = 0 (not aware of Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous) Skip L.4

L.4 How did you find out about Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous?

(Multiple Response)

1. Signs at a gambling venue []
2. Pamphlets at a gambling venue []
3. Signs or pamphlets elsewhere eg doctor's surgery []
4. Telephone directory []
5. Radio and TV advertising []
6. Newspaper and media articles on gambling []
7. Referral by a health professional []
8. Referral by a community service agency []
9. Referral by a financial adviser []
10. Word of mouth []
11. Asked for help from someone []
12. Other (specify) []
13. Can't say []

L.5 Can you name or describe any TV ads you have seen recently that are for people who need help with gambling problems?

(Multiple Responses)

1. Gambling Helpline []
2. White faced actor/Mime []
3. White gloved hand []
4. Signs or symptoms/sadness after losing money []
5. Other (specify) []
6. None []
7. Don't know []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.13 = 1 (non-gambler) Go to M.

If does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to M.

If SOGS score < 5 and G.25 < 5 or = 11 (not a problem gambler) Go to M.

L.6 In the last 12 months, have you thought about seeking help for problems related to your gambling?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No [] Go to M.
3. Can't say [] Go to M.
4. Refused [] Go to M.

L.7 In the last 12 months, have you got help for problems related to your gambling?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No [] Go to L.10
3. Can't say [] Go to L.10
4. Refused [] Go to L.10

L.8 From where did you get the MOST help for problems related to your gambling? [Interviewer prompt: Any others?]

(Multiple Response)

1. Spouse / partner []
2. Family or friends []
3. Gambling Help Line []
4. Break Even service []
5. Gamblers Anonymous []
6. GP []
7. Central Mission []
8. Salvation Army []
9. Community health service /hospital []
10. Other community service /referral service/help line (such as Lifeline) []
11. Psychiatrist/psychologist []
12. Indigenous or ethnic community worker []
13. An employee of a gambling venue []
14. Church or religious worker (e.g. priest/minister) []
15. Other (specify) []
16. Can't say []
17. Refused []

Sequence Guide: If L.8 = 16 or 17 Skip L.9

L.9 Did the help you received make a difference for the better with your gambling?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []

Sequence Guide: Go to M.

L.10 Why haven't you sought help?

(Single Response)

1. Specify
-

M. SUICIDE

Changing the subject again ...

M.1 Over the past few weeks, have you felt that life isn't worth living?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Not at all** []
2. **No more than usual** []
3. **Rather more than usual** []
4. **Much more than usual** []

M.2 [Over the past few weeks] Have you thought of the possibility that you might do away with yourself?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Definitely not** []
2. **I don't think so** []
3. **Has crossed my mind** []
4. **Definitely have** []

M.3 [Over the past few weeks] Have you found yourself wishing you were dead and away from it all?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Not at all** []
2. **No more than usual** []
3. **Rather more than usual** []
4. **Much more than usual** []

M.4 [Over the past few weeks] Have you found that the idea of taking your own life kept coming into your mind?

(Read Options, Single Response)

1. **Definitely not** []
2. **I don't think so** []
3. **Has crossed my mind** []
4. **Definitely has** []

Sequence Guide: If E.1.13 = 1 (non-gambler) Go to N.

If does not gamble at least fortnightly on a gambling activity other than lottery or bingo (E.1.1, E.1.2, E.1.3, E.1.5, E.1.6, E.1.8, E.1.9, E.1.10, or E.1.11) Go to N.

If SOGS score < 5 and G.25 < 5 or = 11 (not a problem gambler) Go to N.

If M.1 < 3 AND M.2 < 3 AND M.3 < 3 AND M.4 < 3 (no suicidal thoughts) Go to N.

M.5 Have you felt this way because of your gambling?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []
3. Don't know []

N. OTHER MEDICINES AND DRUGS**N.1 Just one more health related question. Remember that all responses will remain confidential. During the past 4 weeks, have you consumed or used any of the following medicines or substances?**

(Read Options, Multiple Response)

1. Tranquillisers or sleeping tablets []
2. Pain-killers (inc panadol) []
3. Anti-depressants []
4. Other prescribed drugs []
5. Marijuana []
6. Any other illegal substances []
7. None []
8. Refused []

O. GAMBLING - General

Changing the subject from yourself for a moment ...

O.1 Do you personally know of someone who has experienced serious problems with their gambling? Interviewer note: If more than one person choose the most serious problem.

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No [] Go to P.
3. Refused [] Go to P.

O.2 Were these problems experienced in the last 12 months?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []
3. Refused []
4. Don't know []

O.3 What is that person's relationship to you?

(Single Response)

1. Spouse/partner []
2. Father []
3. Mother []
4. Brother []
5. Sister []
6. Child []
7. Other relative []
8. Friend/acquaintance []
9. Work colleague []
10. Client/customer/patient []
11. Ex-spouse/partner []
12. Ex-friend/boyfriend/girlfriend []
13. Ex-relative []
14. Other (specify) []
15. Refused []

O.4 In what type of gambling is that person mainly involved?

(Single Response)

1. Poker machines or gaming machines []
2. Betting on the horses/ greyhounds []
3. Instant scratch tickets []
4. Lotto type games []
5. Keno []
6. Table games at a casino []
7. Bingo []
8. Sports betting []
9. Internet gambling []
10. Pay TV gambling []
11. Private games played for money []
12. Other (specify) []
13. Everything/anything []
14. Refused []
15. Don't know []

O.5 Is that person obtaining help for their gambling problem?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []
3. Refused []
4. Don't know []

P. DEMOGRAPHICS

Now to finish with some general questions.

Sequence Guide: If D.2 > 2 (not working)

Go to P.2

P.1 I would now like to ask you about your main job, that is, the one in which you usually work the most hours. What kind of work do you do?

(Single Response)

1. Specify work _____

P.2 The next question is about housing. Is this dwelling

(Read Options. Single Response)

1. Owned or being purchased
2. by the occupants []
3. Rented from the
4. Housing Trust []
5. Rented privately []
6. Other (specify) []

P.3 What is your country of birth?

(Single Response)

1. Australia [] Go to P.5
2. Austria []
3. Bosnia-Herzegovina []
4. Canada []
5. China []
6. Croatia []
7. Cyprus []
8. France []
9. Germany []
10. Greece []
11. Holland / Netherlands []
12. Hong Kong []
13. Hungary []
14. India []
15. Italy []
16. Malaysia []
17. Malta []
18. New Zealand []
19. Papua New Guinea []
20. Philippines []
21. Poland []
22. Sri Lanka []

23. South Africa []
24. U.K. and Ireland []
25. Ukraine []
26. USA []
27. Vietnam []
28. Other country (specify) []

P.4 What year did you arrive in Australia?

(Single Response)

1. Enter year _____
2. Don't know [9999]

Sequence Guide: Go to P.6

P.5 Do you consider yourself an Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander?

(Single Response)

1. Yes []
2. No []

P.6 What is the main language you speak at home?

(Single Response)

1. English []
2. Cambodian []
3. Cantonese []
4. Chinese []
5. Croatian []
6. Dutch []
7. Filipino []
8. German []
9. Greek []
10. Italian []
11. Polish []
12. Serbian []
13. Spanish []
14. Vietnamese []
15. Other (specify) []

P.7 Which best describes the highest educational qualification you have obtained?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- 1. **Still at school** []
- 2. **Left school at 15 years or less** []
- 3. **Left school after age 15** []
- 4. **Left school after age 15 but still studying** []
- 5. **Trade/Apprenticeship** []
- 6. **Certificate/Diploma** []
- 7. **Bachelor degree or higher** []

P.8 Can you tell me the approximate annual gross income of your household? That is, for all people in the household before tax is taken out. I'll read out some categories and could you please tell me into which one your household's income falls?

(Read Options. Single Response)

- 1. **Up to \$12,000** []
- 2. **\$12,001 - \$20,000** []
- 3. **\$20,001 - \$40,000** []
- 4. **\$40,001 - \$60,000** []
- 5. **\$60,001 - \$80,000** []
- 6. **More than \$80,000** []
- 7. **Not stated/refused** []
- 8. **Don't know** []

P.9 How many residential telephone numbers, including mobile phones, can be used to speak to someone in this household?

(Single Response. Interviewer note: do not include Internet or fax numbers.)

- 1. Enter number _____
- 2. Don't know [99]

P.10 How many times do these numbers appear in the White Pages?

(Single Response. Interviewer note: do not include Internet or fax numbers. Total number of entries includes numbers that are listed more than once.)

- 1. Enter number _____
- 2. Don't know [99]

P.11 All responses in this survey are strictly confidential however if we require further information from you regarding health issues, could we phone you at a later date for help?

(Single Response)

- 1. Yes (specify - record first
- 2. name only)
- 3. No []

(Interviewer note: Following section is for respondents who answered Section F, G, H, I, J, K)

As some of the questions we have asked may have been distressing or caused some concern for some people, I would like to offer you a telephone number if you feel that you need to discuss some of these concerns with a qualified professional.

[Gambling Help Line 1-800-060-757]

(Interviewer note: If M1 > 2, M2 > 2, M3 > 2, M4 > 2)

As some of the questions we have asked may have been distressing or caused some concern for some people, I would like to offer you a telephone number if you feel that you need to discuss some of these concerns with a qualified professional.

[Adult Mental Health Services - 24 hour crisis and emergency assistance - 131-465]

That concludes the survey. On behalf of the Department of Human Services, thank you very much for taking part in this survey.