



This fact sheet provides a snapshot of problem and risky gambling in SA.

Problem gambling was assessed with the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI).

0.7% of SA residents were classified as problem gamblers and 2.2% moderate-risk gamblers.

This is in line with the prevalence in 2012 (0.6% problem gamblers; 2.5% moderate-risk gamblers).

In 2018, the prevalence of each of the PGSI gambling categories is shown below:

**35.3%** non-gamblers

**57.2%** non-problem gamblers

**4.6%** low-risk gamblers

**2.2%** moderate-risk gamblers

**0.7%** problem gamblers

## Who is most likely to be a moderate-risk or problem gambler?



Men (**4.1% vs 1.8%** of women)



Aboriginal people\* (**5.6% vs 2.9%** of non-Aboriginal people)



People who speak a language other than English (**4.2% vs 2.8%** of people who only speak English)



Unemployed people (**5.4%**)

Single people (**4.8%**)



People aged 18 to 24 years (**4.5%**)



Those with a household income lower than **\$25,000 (4.3%)**

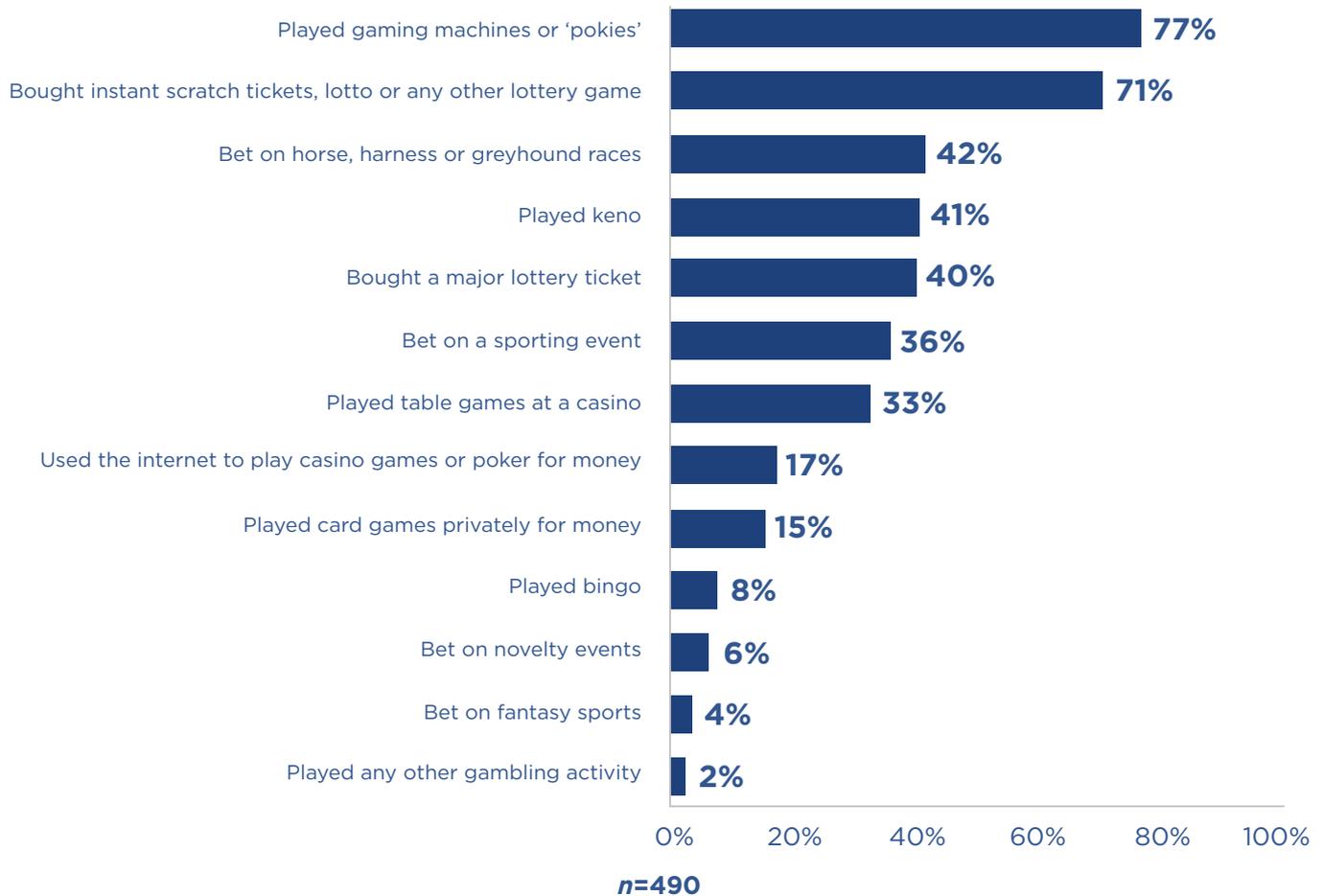


\*The term *Aboriginal people* refers also to Torres Strait Islander people



## GAMBLING ACTIVITIES OF MODERATE-RISK AND PROBLEM GAMBLERS.

About three-quarters of moderate-risk and problem gamblers had gambled on poker machines (77%) or purchased lottery products (71%).



Three-quarters of problem gamblers (75% vs 13% overall) reported having a **binge gambling session** (where they bet far more than usual) in the last 12 months. They were more likely to have been alone (65% vs 29% overall) when they spent the most money, as opposed to being with friends (18% vs 34% overall) or a partner (8% vs 20% overall).

**Moderate-risk and problem gamblers were more likely to report poorer health.** Specifically, over one quarter (26%) of moderate-risk and problem gamblers reported being in fair or poor health, compared to only 12% of the SA population.