

GAMBLING PREVALENCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (2018)

Final Report

Prepared For:

Department of Human Services, South Australia

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1 Executive summary

Gambling continues to be a prominent public policy area within South Australia (SA), particularly the impact of problem gambling. The gambling industry has evolved rapidly over recent years, particularly with respect to the growth of new modes such as wagering on mobile devices. The last SA gambling prevalence survey was conducted in 2012. The 2018 survey aimed to provide an updated estimate of problem gambling prevalence, as well as exploring the nature and prevalence of gambling activities undertaken by South Australians.

As with the previous research in 2005 (n=17,745) and 2012 (n=9,508), the 2018 study involved a telephone survey of a large (n=20,017), representative sample of residents of SA.

Just under two-thirds of SA residents (65%) had participated in at least one form of gambling in the last 12 months, a significant decrease from the equivalent 2012 result of 69%. The most popular activities were: the purchase of scratch tickets and lottery products (48%); purchasing a major lottery ticket for a major prize, such as a house, holiday or car (26%); Electronic Gaming Machines, or EGMs (19%); and betting on horse, harness or greyhound races (12%). Furthermore, 7% of respondents had participated in sports betting, while 6% had played table games at a casino during the last 12 months.

In 2018, 13% of the SA population had gambled online on either sporting events, horse, harness or greyhound races, fantasy sports, novelty events, casino games online or purchased lottery products through the internet. This represents an eight percentage point increase on the 2012 prevalence of online gambling in SA (5%) and a 12 percentage point increase on the 2005 prevalence (1%).

In 2018, the activities that were the most likely to have taken place online were fantasy sports (76% of players had bet online), sporting events (75% had bet online) and novelty events (61% had bet online).

Gamblers who would bet on an activity online typically bet more frequently than those who did not bet online. Specifically, nearly one in five (19%) respondents who had bet on sports online had bet more than 25 times in a year. Only one in 10 (11%) of sports bettors who had *not* gambled on sports through the internet had bet that frequently (more than 25 times).

The same pattern was found with betting on horse, harness and greyhound racing and the purchase of lottery products.

The prevalence of problem gambling was assessed through the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI),¹ a standardised screening tool that is used widely in both international and Australian gambling surveys. Respondents who had only purchased lottery products or a major lottery ticket were not asked the PGSI questions and were automatically classified as non-problem gamblers. The reasoning for this was that in previous prevalence studies these activities have not been associated with problem gambling. Furthermore, feedback received in the pilot survey suggested that these gamblers found the PGSI, as well as other gambling behaviour questions, difficult to answer.

In SA, 0.7% of respondents were classified as problem gamblers, and 2.2% were classified as moderate-risk gamblers. The combined 'at risk' rate of 2.9% (problem or moderate-risk combined) has not changed significantly since 2012 (3.1%). The prevalence of each of the PGSI categories in 2018, compared with previous surveys, is outlined below:

- 0.7% were problem gamblers (compared to 0.6% in 2012 and 0.4% in 2005)
- 2.2% were moderate-risk gamblers (compared to 2.5% in 2012 and 1.2% in 2005)
- 4.6% were low-risk gamblers (compared to 7.1% in 2012 and 2.3% in 2005)
- 57.2% were non-problem gamblers (compared to 58.6% in 2012 and 65.7% in 2005)
- 35.3% were non-gamblers (compared to 31.1% in 2012 and 30.4% in 2005).

The following segments were significantly more likely to be 'at risk' gamblers, at the higher end of the problem gambling spectrum (i.e. either problem or moderate-risk PGSI categories):

- men (4.1% were at-risk gamblers vs 1.8% of women)
- unemployed respondents (5.4%)
- the lowest household income bracket (4.3%)
- single respondents (4.8%) and those who were divorced or separated (4.0%)
- the youngest age group of 18- to 24-year-olds (4.5%)
- respondents who spoke a language other than English at home (4.2% vs 2.8% who only spoke English)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (5.6% vs 2.9% non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people).

¹ Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian problem gambling index: Final report. Submitted for the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.

A notable finding was that those who had gambled on the internet during the past 12 months were much more likely to be classified as at-risk gamblers (9.6%) than non-internet gamblers (3.2%). This relationship was still present, although slightly reduced, when excluding respondents who had only purchased lottery products or tickets (and therefore automatically classified as non-problem gamblers) That is, 9.6% of online gamblers were classified as at-risk, compared to 6.9% of non-internet gamblers who had bet on an activity other than lottery products.

As might be expected, gamblers who were classified as having a problem with gambling, according to the PGSI, tended to gamble more frequently and with higher stakes across all activities. For example, 40% of EGM-playing problem gamblers reported playing more than once a week on average (53 times or more) in the last 12 months, compared to 4% for EGM players overall. Similarly, problem EGM gamblers were more likely to play higher-value machines (28% played \$1 machines or higher vs 9% overall) and to always bet the maximum amount (14% vs 4% for EGM players overall).

Last year gamblers (gambled on any activity in the last 12 months), excluding those who had only purchased lottery products or a major lottery ticket, were asked follow-up questions about their gambling and help-seeking behaviour in general. Three-quarters of problem gamblers reported having a binge gambling session (where they bet far more than usual) in the last 12 months (75% vs 13% overall). Problem gamblers were more likely to have been alone (65% vs 29% overall) during this binge session, and less likely to be with friends (18% vs 34% overall) or a partner (8% vs 20% overall). This is a salient finding, suggesting that problem gamblers not only spend more money overall, but also tend to engage in binges, or display similar uncontrolled behaviour, leading to exceptionally large expenditure.

Just over a third (36%) of problem gamblers reported that they had used a gambling help service in the last 12 months, meaning the majority had not (64%).

Clubs and hotels were the most popular gambling venues (69% of last year gamblers, excluding lottery players, had bet at one), followed by a casino (28%) and a standalone UBET (13%). Twelve per cent of respondents who had gambled at venues reported having a loyalty card, which increased to 25% and 41% for moderate-risk and problem gamblers respectively. Among those who had gambled at any type of venue in the last 12 months, about seven people in a thousand (0.7%) had requested to have themselves excluded or barred, and (as might be expected) this figure was significantly higher among moderate-risk (3.1%) and problem gamblers (15.4%).

One in twenty online gamblers (5%) reported that they had excluded themselves from an online gambling site. This figure increased to 18% for moderate-risk online gamblers

(equivalent to 2443 people in SA) and 43% for problem online gamblers (equivalent to 1709 people in SA). It is important to note that online self-exclusions in Australia can include short time intervals such as a weekend or may include shutting down an account for a night.

A multivariate analysis was conducted among last year gamblers to further explore the factors that are statistically related with problem and at-risk gambling in SA.

The analysis found that, after accounting for all the other variables included in the model, the most striking association was between self-reported health-status and problem gambling. There was a clear increase in the likelihood of problem gambling as people's health deteriorated. For instance, when compared with gamblers who reported themselves as being in 'excellent' health, gamblers in 'poor' health were 9.86 times more likely to be problem gamblers.

The same model revealed that those people whose gambling activities included either using EGMs, betting on novelty events like elections, or betting on fantasy sports were more likely to be problem gamblers than gamblers who did not partake in these activities (4.27, 2.48 and 2.43 times more likely, respectively).

There was a strong relationship between a person's own problem gambling status and having been personally affected by *another* person's gambling in the last 12 months. Taking into account the other variables in the model, gamblers who had been affected by someone else's gambling were 3.44 times more likely than those who had not been affected to be problem gamblers themselves.

Recalling having had a self-defined "big win" when they first started gambling was also strongly associated with problem gambling in the multivariate modelling, with people being 2.19 times more likely to be a problem gambler if they remembered an early 'big win'. Similarly, people who recalled a big *loss* when they first started gambling were 2.95 times more likely to be problem gamblers.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The 2018 SA gambling prevalence survey is the seventh gambling prevalence survey undertaken in SA since 1995. Gambling continues to be a prominent public policy topic within SA, particularly with respect to the impact of problem gambling. The gambling industry that has been rapidly evolving over the past years, introducing new modes of play in the form of interactive gambling (e.g., mobile wagering). The last SA gambling prevalence survey was in 2012, and the 2018 survey was commissioned to provide an updated estimate of the nature and prevalence of the gambling activities currently being undertaken by South Australians and to highlight changes and emerging trends.

The 2018 survey was conducted via a telephone survey (n=20,017), in a manner similar to the 2012 (n=9,508) and 2005 (n=17,745) studies.

2.2 Research objectives

The aim of the research was to assess gambling and problem gambling trends in SA. Specifically, the research sought to:

- identify trends in problem gambling (based on the previous six SA gambling prevalence surveys)
- determine the prevalence of problem gambling in SA
- identify participation in various types of gambling activities; and
- identify awareness of gambling help services and help seeking behaviour.

This information will inform policy and planning decisions for the development and provision of gambling help services, communication and prevention strategies around harmful gambling behaviour.

3 Methodology

This section provides a summary of the methodology used for the prevalence survey to assist in the interpretation and understanding of the results. A separate technical methodological report has been provided.

The project was carried out in compliance with ISO 20252 and membership requirements for The Association of Market and Social Research Organisations (AMSRO) and The Australian Market and Social Research Society (AMSRS).

3.1 Mode of data collection

The state-wide survey was conducted by Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Fieldwork took place from 14 June 2018 – 29 October 2018. A total of 20,017 interviews were conducted amongst SA residents aged 18 years and over.

All interviewing was conducted from ORC International's dedicated CATI facility in Melbourne. The team of interviewers selected were briefed specifically on the project by the ORC International project team prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

3.2 Sample design

The target sample for the present survey was SA residents aged 18 years and over (the 2012 survey included respondents aged 15 to 17 years old).

An overlapping dual sampling frame approach was used, whereby interviews were conducted via landline sample and via mobile phone sample. The sampling frames are overlapping in that those with both a landline and a mobile phone are able to be selected from either frame. The particular benefit of this design is that it provides access to those persons, particularly younger people, who do not have a fixed landline at home and are thus "mobile only".

The sampling frames used for the overlapping dual-frame approach (mobile and fixed landline) were provided by *SamplePages*.

For landline numbers, a random digit dialling (RDD) sample was derived from a database of all fixed line prefixes in Australia (maintained by the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)). Random suffixes were then generated and the resulting numbers pinged (rung silently at the exchanges) to determine if they are live numbers.

An RDD sample frame was not feasible for the mobile component as mobile numbers are not able to be pinged to specific locations, and furthermore SA mobile numbers only account for about 7% of the total mobile numbers in Australia. *SamplePages* list-based mobile sample was instead utilised, which is a composite phone database that is built from

contributors including charities, telemarketing companies and other business entities. This list accounts for about 10% - 12% of all mobile phone owners in SA.

A sample design proportional to the SA population was utilised with the Table 1 illustrated quotas in place based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Area definitions (Adelaide/Rest of SA).

Table 1. Sample design

Area	Quota	%
Greater Adelaide - Landline	7780	38.90%
Rest of SA - Landline	2220	11.10%
Greater Adelaide - Mobile	7780	38.90%
Rest of SA - Mobile	2220	11.10%
TOTAL	20000	100%

3.3 Call procedures

The within-household selection routine used for the landline sample was the “last birthday” method. For the mobile sample, in-scope phone answerers were selected for interview. All phone numbers were attempted a maximum of 6 times before being inactivated.

3.4 Sample profile

The unweighted sample profile by key sociodemographic variables is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Sample profile (unweighted)

	<i>n (%)</i>
All	20017 (100%)
Gender	
Male	8907 (45%)
Female	11110 (56%)
Age	
18 to 24 years	721 (4%)
25 to 34 years	1827 (9%)
35 to 44 years	2505 (13%)
45 to 54 years	3320 (17%)
55 to 64 years	4431 (22%)

	<i>n (%)</i>
65 to 74 years	4336 (22%)
75 years or older	2877 (14%)
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes	237 (1%)
No	19677 (98%)
Refused	103 (1%)
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speak a LOTE at home	1863 (9%)
No, English only	18091 (90%)
Employment status	
Employed full-time	6276 (31%)
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours	3694 (18%)
Unemployed	621 (3%)
Retired or on a pension	7669 (38%)
A full-time student	377 (2%)
Engaged in home duties	689 (3%)
Self-employed	370 (2%)
Other	167 (1%)
Refused	136 (1%)
Annual household income	
1-24,999	1782 (9%)
25,000-39,999	1540 (8%)
40,000-54,999	1471 (7%)
55,000-69,999	1130 (6%)
70,000-99,999	1959 (10%)
100,000-149,999	2047 (10%)
150,000+	2252 (11%)
Don't know	3788 (19%)
Refused	4048 (20%)
Relationship status	
Single	3835 (19%)

	<i>n (%)</i>
Married / Living with a partner	12244 (61%)
Divorced / Separated	1784 (9%)
Widowed	1912 (10%)
Refused	242 (1%)
Location	
Adelaide	15516 (78%)
Rest of SA	4501 (22%)

3.5 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was designed with the following in mind:

- the need for trend analysis to previous prevalence studies
- a desire for comparison to other recent prevalence studies across different states; and
- a requirement to assess emerging issues relevant to current policy.

An initial questionnaire was drafted by the research team, with the content and relevant issues reviewed and discussed where needed by the Department's internal steering committee.

During the development of the questionnaire, the research team ultimately decided to use the original four-point response scale of the PGSI rather than the five-point scale response used in the 2012 survey, and further determined that the survey would not ask about illicit drug use. The justification for these survey design decisions is discussed further within the separate technical and methodological report.

3.6 Questionnaire and fieldwork pilot

The final draft questionnaire, CATI programming and operational procedures were tested prior to the main fieldwork through a pilot survey (n=96) between 4 June and 6 June. A detailed debrief with interviewers was conducted at the completion of the pilot and feedback was provided on the questionnaire length, content and sequential order.

3.7 Main fieldwork

After the pilot, the questionnaire and operational procedures were finalised. The main fieldwork was launched on 14 June, which included a two-day dress rehearsal where results and protocols were closely monitored and no issues were found.

3.8 Ethics considerations and approval

The research project and draft questionnaire were reviewed and approved by the University of Adelaide's School of Psychology Human Research Ethics Subcommittee (approval code 18/20).

4 About this report

The report includes comparisons to the 2012 and 2005 SA prevalence surveys. However, these need to be interpreted with caution due to differences in methodology and questionnaire design changes detailed in the separate technical and methodological report.

4.1 Reporting conventions

Unless specified otherwise, all of the results that have been reported on are based on weighted data to make the findings representative of the population of SA.

Totals for questions with single-response answers may not add to 100% due to rounding or refused / don't know responses that may not have been included. Multiple-response items may add to more than 100% due to respondents selecting multiple response codes.

Sample sizes vary between some questions, since not all questions were asked of every respondent.

Some sections and questions reported on have a small sample size – these findings should be interpreted with caution. SA regions were primarily reported on by 'Greater Adelaide' and 'Rest of SA' groupings to increase the robustness of the analyses. Key results by smaller regions are described in section 8.3.

Asterisks (*) in charts or tables indicate a statistically significant difference to the mean.

5 Results

5.1 Overall gambling participation and patterns

All respondents were asked whether they had participated in any of the activities listed in Figure 1, or any other form of gambling in the last 12 months. Just under two-thirds of SA residents (65%) had participated in at least one form of gambling, with the most commonly reported activity being the purchase of scratch tickets and lottery products (48%). This was followed by purchasing a major lottery ticket, which is a ticket in a draw for a house, car, boat or other major prize (26%), EGMs (19%) and betting on horse, harness or greyhound races (12%). Furthermore, 7% of respondents had participated in sports betting while 6% had played table games at a casino.

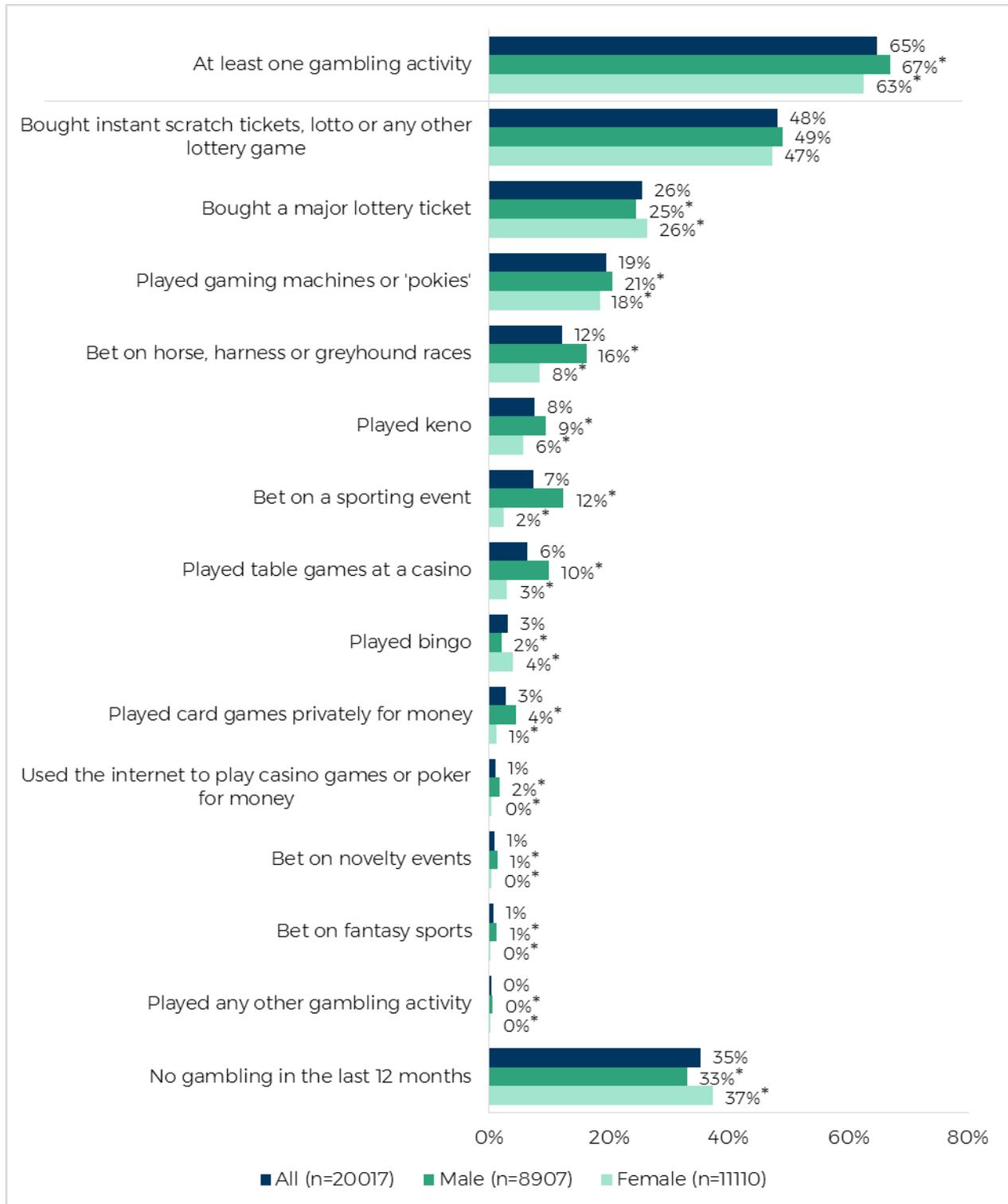
The overall prevalence of gambling in the last 12 months was significantly higher among men (67%) than women (63%). Gambling participation peaked at age 45 to 64 years (71%) and was lowest among the youngest (56% for 18- to 24-year-olds) and the oldest respondents (56% for 75 years or older, see Figure 2). Figure 3 shows that gambling in the last 12 months was significantly more prevalent among the higher income brackets (\$70,000 or more) and peaked at \$150,000 plus (73%).

Gambling participation in the last 12 months was additionally significantly higher than average among the following persons:

- respondents living outside of Adelaide (69% vs 64% living in Adelaide)
- respondents who only spoke English at home (66% vs 52% who spoke a language other than English)
- respondents who were employed full-time (71%)
- respondents who were divorced / separated (68%) or married / living with a partner (66% vs 62% who were single and 59% who were widowed).

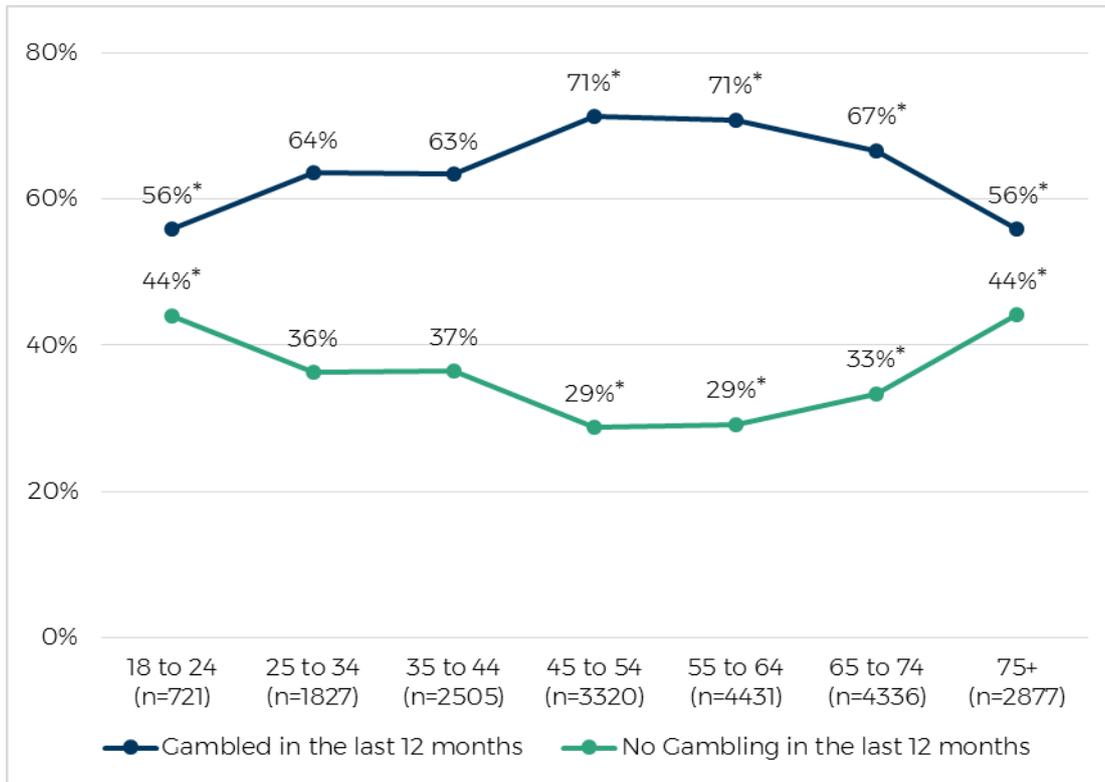
Participation in at least one gambling activity has decreased significantly since 2012 (69%) by 4 percentage points to 65%. Due to questionnaire differences, trend data based on comparisons to the 2012 survey are not available for all activities. Significant decreases since 2012 were observed for EGMs (19% vs 27% in 2012) and horse or greyhound race betting (12% vs 21% in 2012). There was a slight (although statistically significant) increase in betting on sports events from 6% in 2012 to 7% in 2018. There were no differences between 2018 and 2012 participation in keno (8% for both), playing casino table games (6% for both), bingo (3% for both) or playing card games privately for money (3% for both).

Figure 1. In the last 12 months, have you...?



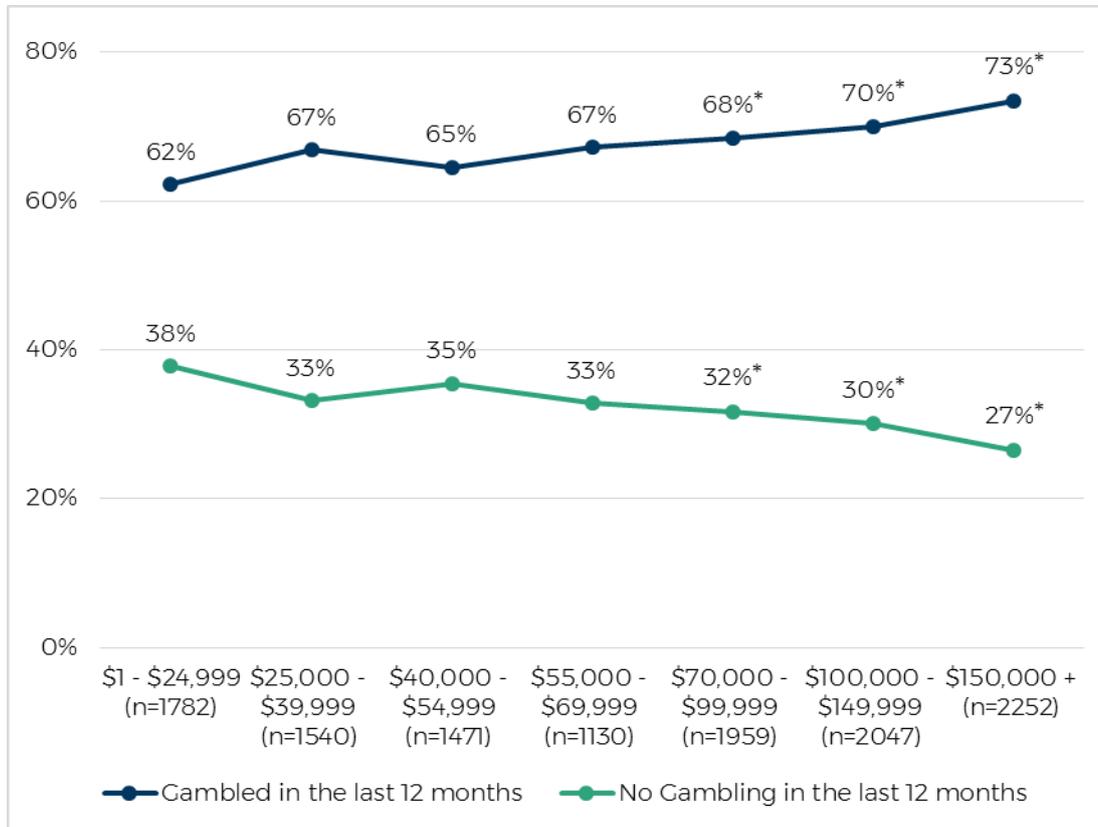
Base: All respondents

Figure 2. Gambled in the last 12 months by age



Base: All respondents

Figure 3. Gambled in the last 12 months by income



Base: All respondents

Table 3 shows the number of gambling activities that respondents had participated in over the last 12 months. Forty-three per cent of last year gamblers had only participated in one activity, 30% had gambled on two activities and 27% had gambled on three or more. Gambling across multiple activities was more common among men than women, with 61% gambling on at least two, compared to 54% of women. The number of activities people gambled on increased with gambling risk, and was highest among moderate-risk (49% four or more) and problem gamblers (56% four or more).

Table 3. Number of activities gambled on in the last 12 months

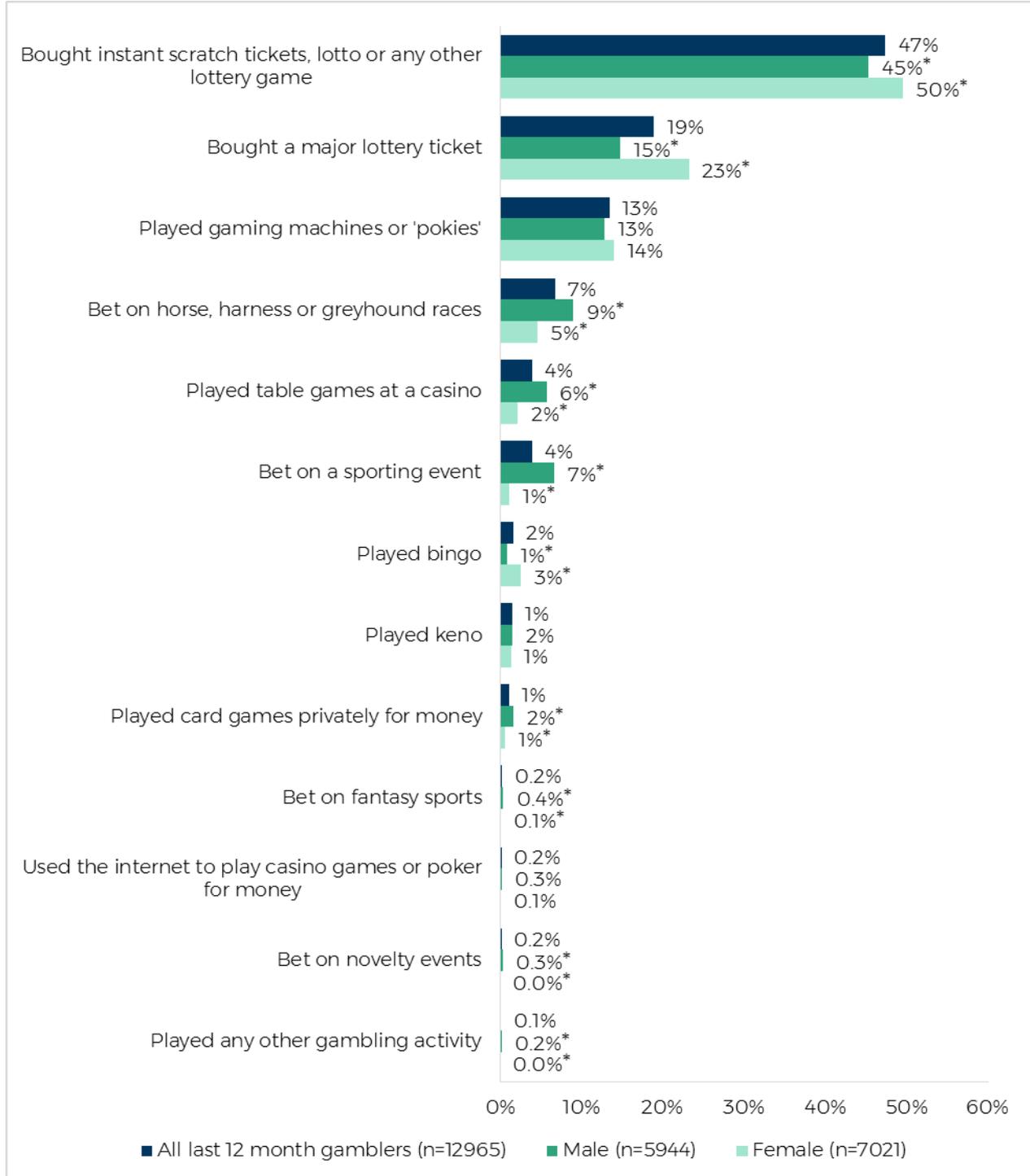
	1 activity	2 activities	3 activities	4 or more activities
All last 12 month gamblers (n=12965)	43%	30%	14%	13%
Gender				
Male (n=5944)	39%*	28%*	15%*	18%*
Female (n=7021)	46%*	32%*	14%*	8%*

	1 activity	2 activities	3 activities	4 or more activities
Problem gambling status				
Non-problem gambler (n=11722)	47%*	30%*	13%*	10%*
Low-risk gambler (n=753)	11%*	29%	25%*	35%*
Moderate-risk gambler (n=369)	10%*	18%*	24%*	49%*
Problem gambler (n=121)	8%*	20%	16%	56%*

Respondents who had participated in some form of gambling in the past 12 months (n=12,965), were asked which activity they had spent the most money on (not including winnings). The four activities that respondents reported spending the most money on (see Figure 4) were consistent with the four most prevalent activities overall in Figure 1.

Women were significantly more likely than men to spend the majority of their money on instant scratch tickets or other lottery games (50% vs 45% of men), major lottery tickets (23% vs 15% of men) or playing bingo (3% vs 1% of men). Men on the other hand were more likely to have spent the most money on horse, harness or greyhound racing (9% vs 5% of women), table games at a casino (6% vs 2% of women), and sporting events (7% vs 1% of women).

Figure 4. In the last 12 months, which gambling activity have you spent the most money on overall, not including winnings?



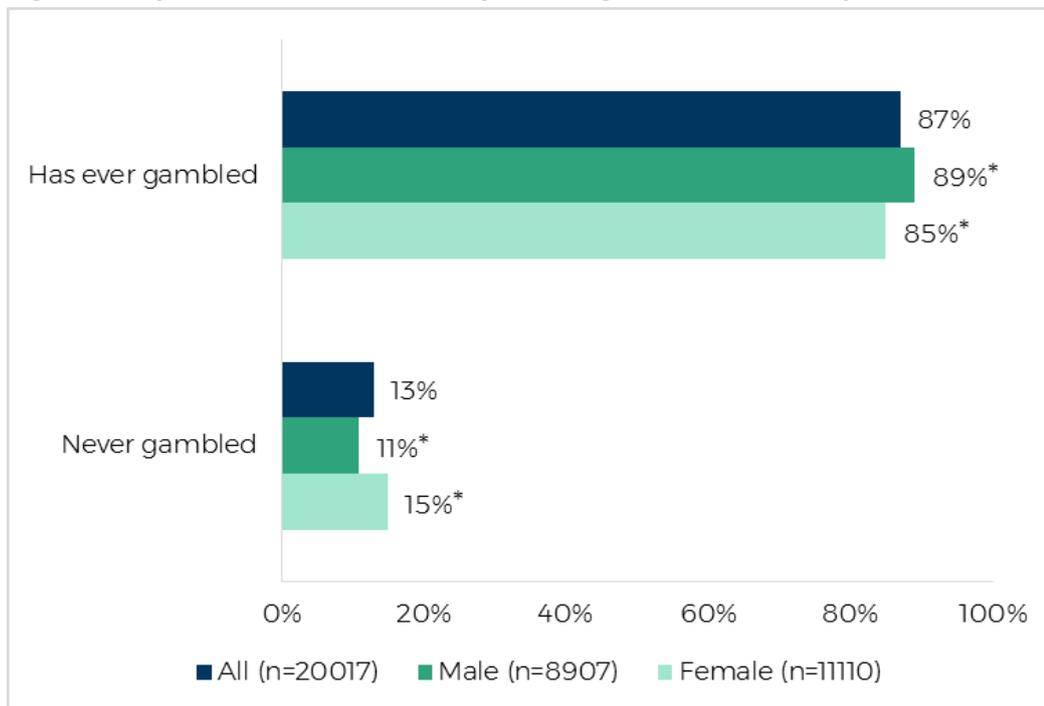
Base: All last 12 month gamblers

The below figure shows that 87% of all respondents had gambled at some point in their lives (not just in the last 12 months) and 13% had *never* gambled for money. Men were more

likely than women to have gambled at some point in their life (89% vs 85% of women), as were respondents who only spoke English at home (89% vs 72% of those who spoke a LOTE) and respondents who lived outside of Adelaide (89% vs 86% in Adelaide).

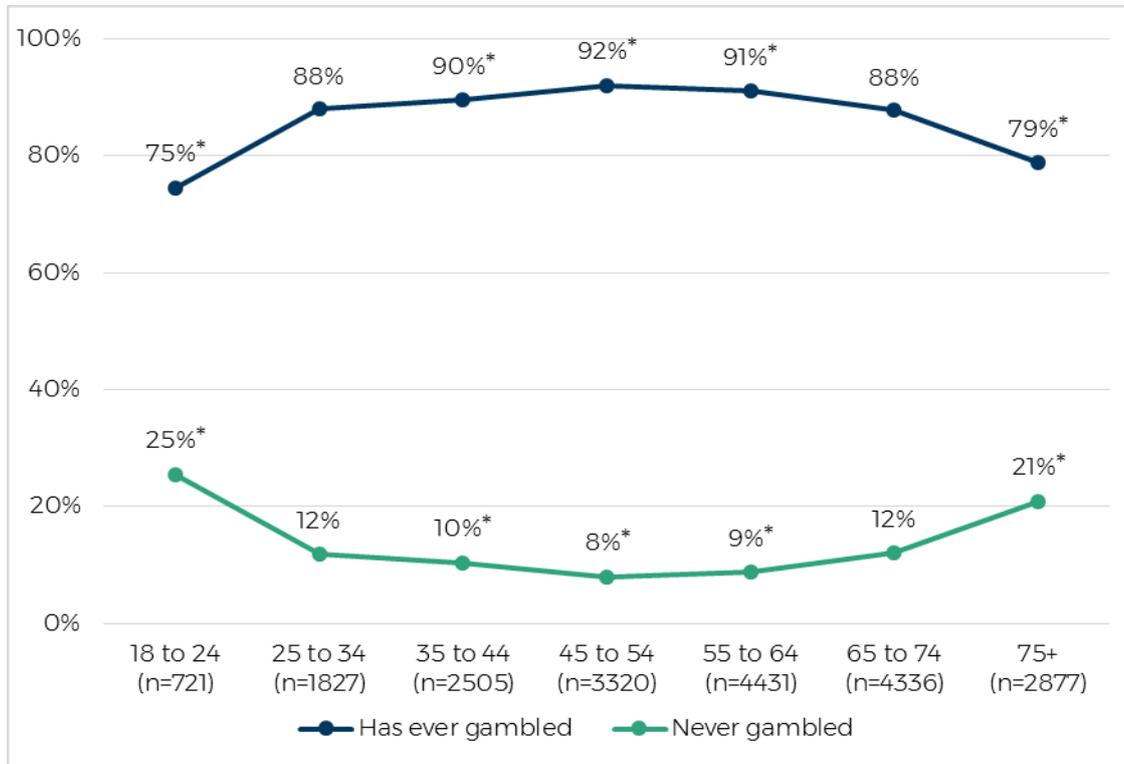
The frequency of "having ever gambled" peaked at the three middle age groups (90% to 92% for 35 to 64 years) and was the lowest at the youngest (75% of 18 to 24 year olds) and the oldest age groups (79% of 75 years or older; see Figure 6).

Figure 5. In your whole lifetime have you ever gambled for money?



Base: All respondents

Figure 6. In your whole lifetime, have you ever gambled for money? by age

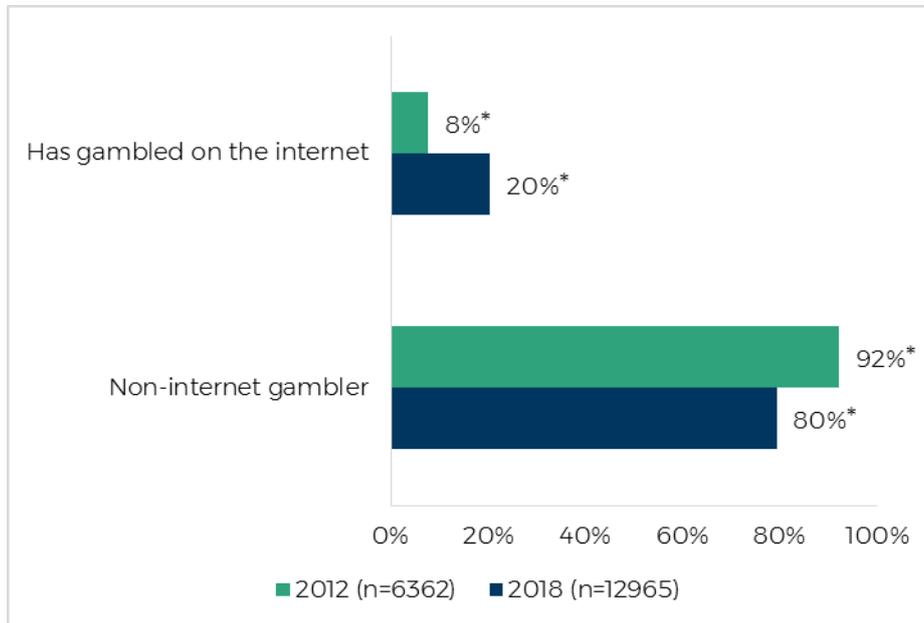


Base: All respondents

5.1.1 Prevalence of gambling on the internet

Figure 7 shows the proportion of all last 12 month gamblers who reported they had bet on any gambling activity via the internet; either on a computer or a mobile device. In 2018, one-fifth (20%) of last year gamblers (13% of the SA population), had bet through the internet, which is a 12 percentage point increase on the 2012 result (8% of last year gamblers).

Figure 7. Respondents who had bet on the internet compared to 2012



Base: All last year gamblers (including lottery players)

The proportion of 2018 gamblers who had bet through the internet was analysed by various sociodemographic characteristics and is shown in Table 4. Male respondents (27% vs 14% of females) and single respondents (24%) were significantly more likely to have gambled via the internet, as were respondents from Greater Adelaide (21% vs 19% from the rest of SA). Betting on the internet was more common among younger respondents aged 18 to 35 years (33% to 34%) and decreased with age.

Higher household income brackets had a higher prevalence of betting on the internet at 30% for \$150,000 or more, and 27% for \$100,000 to \$149,999. This decreased from 13% to 18% for incomes of less than \$55,000.

Respondents who were employed full-time (27%), self-employed (27%) or a full-time student (32%) were more likely to have bet through the internet.

A higher proportion of respondents who were categorised with some level of gambling risk (39% to 45%) had gambled via the internet in the last year than non-problem gamblers (18%).

Table 4. Betting on the internet in the last 12 months by sociodemographic characteristics

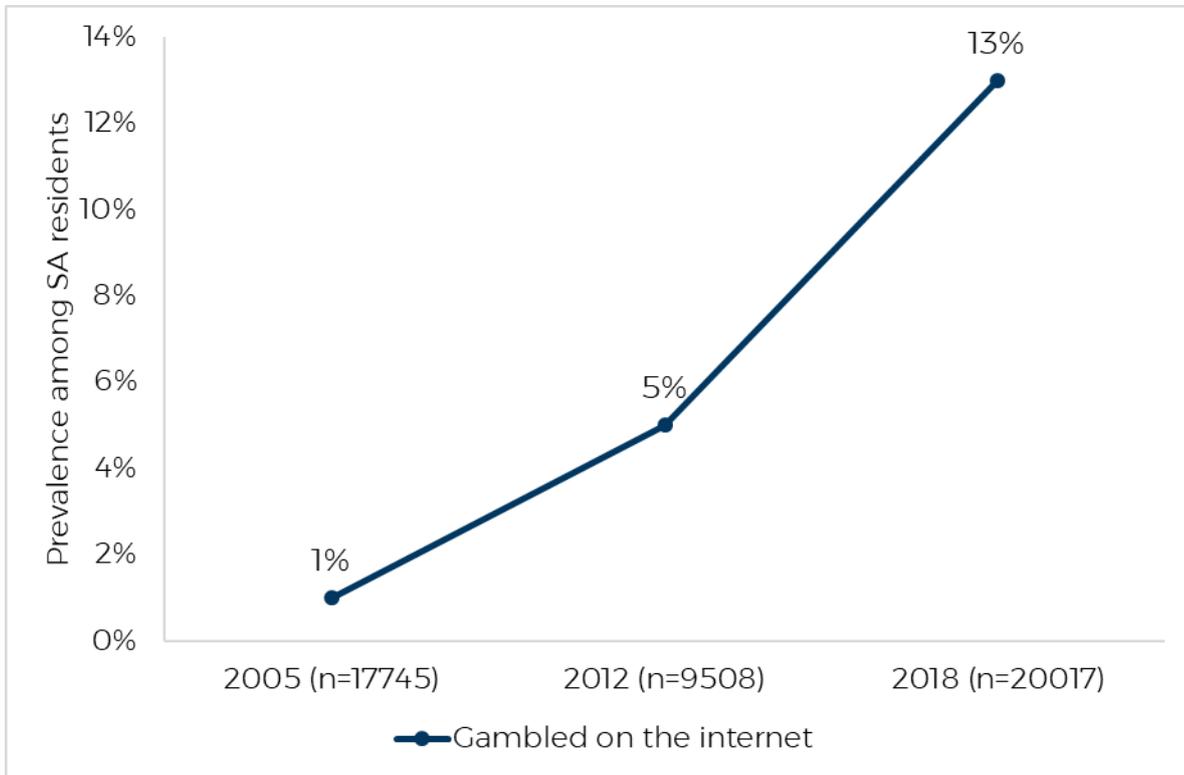
Demographics	Last year gamblers who had gambled on the internet
All last 12 month gamblers	20%
Gender	
Male (n=5944)	27%*

Demographics	Last year gamblers who had gambled on the internet
Female (n=7021)	14%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=395)	33%*
25 to 34 years (n=1148)	34%*
35 to 44 years (n=1606)	23%*
45 to 54 years (n=2300)	19%
55 to 64 years (n=3098)	15%*
65 to 74 years (n=2828)	10%*
75+ years (n=1590)	5%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=2429)	24%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=8111)	21%
Divorced / Separated (n=1177)	17%*
Widowed (n=1115)	7%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=4444)	27%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=2425)	19%
Unemployed (n=378)	18%
Retired or on a pension (n=4707)	9%*
A full-time student (n=187)	32%*
Engaged in home duties (n=399)	17%
Self-employed (n=240)	27%*
Other (n=105)	18%
Household income	
\$1 - \$24,999 (n=1133)	13%*
\$25,000 - \$39,999 (n=1009)	18%
\$40,000 - \$54,999 (n=963)	16%*
\$55,000 - \$69,999 (n=775)	23%
\$70,000 - \$99,999 (n=1332)	22%
\$100,000 - \$149,999 (n=1427)	27%*
\$150,000 or more (n=1615)	30%*

Demographics	Last year gamblers who had gambled on the internet
Problem gambling status	
Non-Problem gamblers (n=11722)	18%*
Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	40%*
Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	45%*
Problem gamblers (n=121)	39%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=9925)	21%*
Rest of SA (n=3040)	19%*
SA Regions	
Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	20%
Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	21%
Western Adelaide (n=2581)	22%
Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	22%
Adelaide Hills (n=1268)	18%
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	17%
Eyre and Western (n=540)	20%
Far North (n=275)	20%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	24%
Limestone Coast (n=790)	20%
Murray and Mallee (n=918)	18%
Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)	15%*

Figure 8 shows the prevalence of gambling on the internet among all SA residents compared to previous years. Gambling through the internet in SA has significantly increased between each prevalence survey, from 1% in 2005, to 5% in 2012 and 13% in 2018.

Figure 8. Prevalence of gambling on the internet among SA residents compared to 2005 and 2012



Base: All respondents

5.2 Problem gambling in SA

5.2.1 Problem gambling prevalence

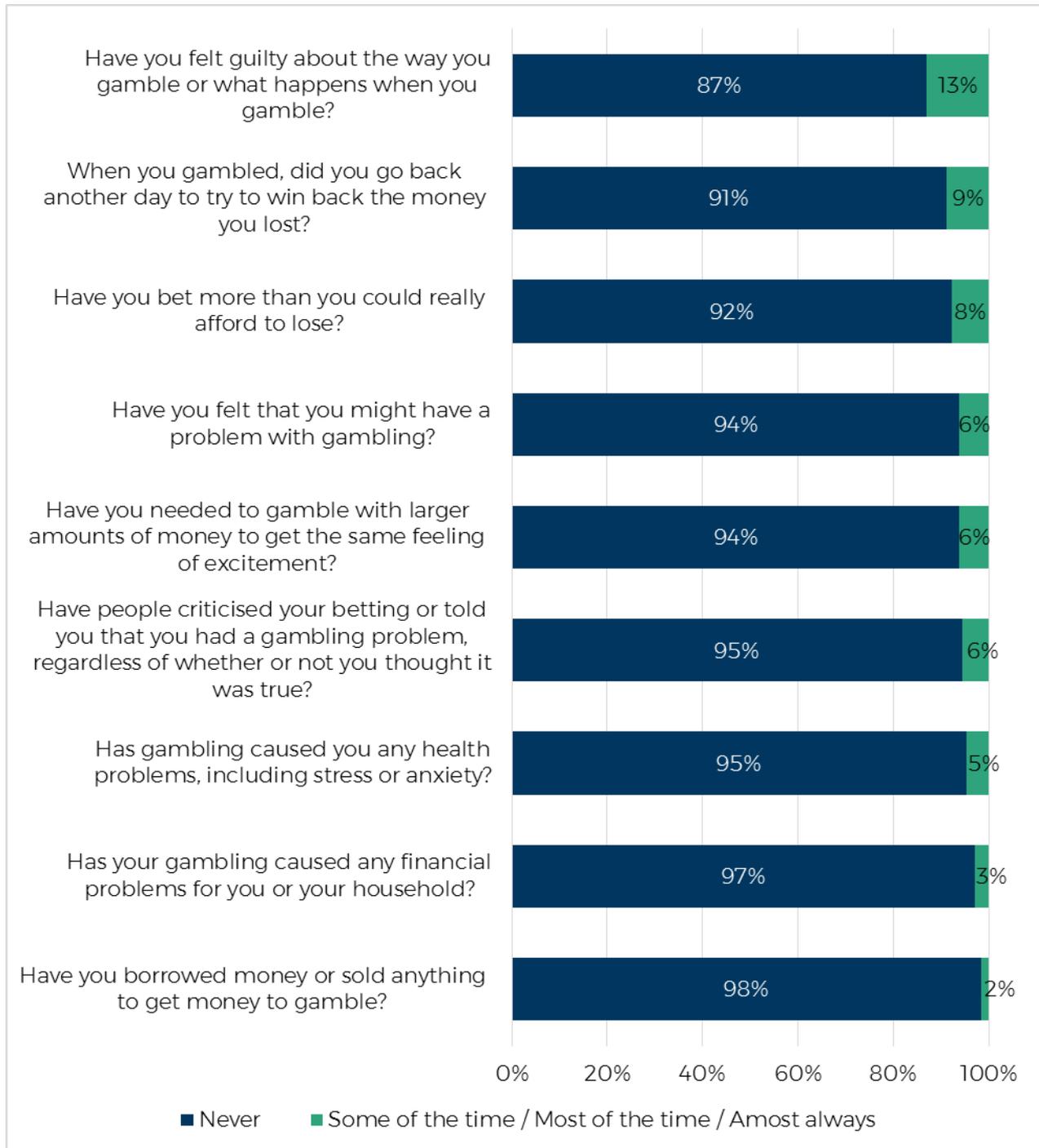
In order to assess the prevalence and risk of problem gambling, all respondents were asked the nine item PGSI.² The PGSI is a subset of questions drawn from the larger Canadian Problem Gambling Index, which is a standardised screening tool that is used widely in international and Australian gambling surveys.

The PGSI was asked of all respondents who had participated in at least one gambling activity in the past 12 months, except for those persons who had *only* bought lottery products or a major lottery ticket. Respondents who had only purchased lottery products or bought a major lottery ticket were excluded from these questions, firstly because in other prevalence studies these activities are not typically strongly associated with problem gambling, and secondly due to feedback received in the pilot survey, as detailed in the separate technical and methodological report. The results by each item are shown in Figure 9.

Feeling guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble had the highest endorsement (some of the time, most of the time or almost always) at 13%, followed by going back to win money lost gambling (9%). The item that had the lowest endorsement was borrowing money or selling something for money to gamble (2%).

² Ferris, J., & Wynne, H. (2001). The Canadian problem gambling index: Final report. Submitted for the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse.

Figure 9. Thinking about the last 12 months...



Base: All last 12 month gamblers excluding those who only purchased lottery product or a major lottery ticket (n=5982)

Problem gambling and level of risk for problem gambling was assessed based on responses to the PGSI. Specifically, each 'never' response received a score of zero, 'some of the time' received a score of 1, 'most of the time' received a score of 2 and 'almost always' received a

score of 3, which accords to standard grading criteria. A total score was calculated by summing together all responses to the nine-item scale. Gamblers were subsequently split into one of four categories: problem gamblers, moderate-risk gamblers, low-risk gamblers or non-problem gamblers. It is important to note that the PGSI is a screening measure that requires people to reach a certain score before they are said to be problem or moderate-risk gamblers. Thus, it would be incorrect to interpret any score above 0 on this measure as being indicative of ‘some problems’. To do this would be diagnostically incorrect because, as with any measure, endorsing 1 out of 8 symptoms does not mean that one has 1/8 of the illness or the disorder. A number of relevant symptoms or indicators would need to be present to classify someone as having a condition, and this includes problem gambling. A brief definition or guide to each of the four categories is below.

- **Problem gamblers** are defined as those who have experienced adverse consequences as a result of their gambling and who may have lost control of their gambling behaviour. Involvement in gambling may be at any level, but is likely to be heavy. Problem gamblers have scores of 8 or more on the PGSI.
- **Moderate-risk gamblers** are those who have responded ‘never’ to most of the indicators of behavioural problems in the PGSI, but who are likely to score on one or more ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’ responses. This group may or may not have experienced significant adverse consequences from gambling. Moderate-risk gamblers have scores of 3 to 7 on the PGSI.
- **Low risk gamblers** are likely to have experienced only minor adverse consequences from gambling, if any, and will have answered ‘never’ to most of the indicators of behavioural problems in the PGSI. Low-risk gamblers have scores of 1 or 2 on the PGSI.
- **Non-problem gamblers** are those who have responded ‘never’ to all of the indicators of behavioural problems (that is, who score 0 on the PGSI). Members of this group may or may not be frequent gamblers with heavy involvement in gambling in terms of time and money, but they will be unlikely to have experienced severe adverse consequences. Respondents who had only gambled through lottery products or major lottery draws, were not asked the PGSI and were automatically categorised as non-problem gamblers.

Table 5 shows the distribution of the PGSI scores across the population and by sociodemographic characteristics. Of all SA adults:

- 0.7% were problem gamblers (compared to 0.6% in 2012 and 0.4% in 2005)
- 2.2% were moderate-risk gamblers (compared to 2.5% in 2012 and 1.2% in 2005)
- 4.6% were low-risk gamblers (compared to 7.1% in 2012 and 2.3% in 2005)

- 57.2% were non-problem gamblers (compared to 58.6% in 2012 and 65.7% in 2005)
- 35.3% were non-gamblers (compared to 31.1% in 2012 and 30.4% in 2005).

Males (1.0%) were significantly more likely to be problem gamblers than females (0.5%). Problem gambling was significantly more prevalent among respondents who were unemployed (1.9%) and significantly lower among those who were retired or on a pension (0.5%). Consistent with this finding, problem gambling was lowest among the oldest two age brackets (0.4% of 65 to 74 years and 0.2% of 75 year or older; see Figure 10),

Problem gambling was highest among the lowest income bracket (1.3% for \$1 to \$24,999) and the second-highest bracket \$100,000 to \$149,999 (1.2%). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were more likely to be at-risk gamblers (5.6% either problem or moderate-risk), than non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people (2.9%).

Respondents who were single were more likely to be problem gamblers compared to other relationship statuses, with problem gambling being the lowest among those who were married or living with a partner (0.5%) or widowed (0.3%).

Table 5. PGSI distribution by demographic characteristics

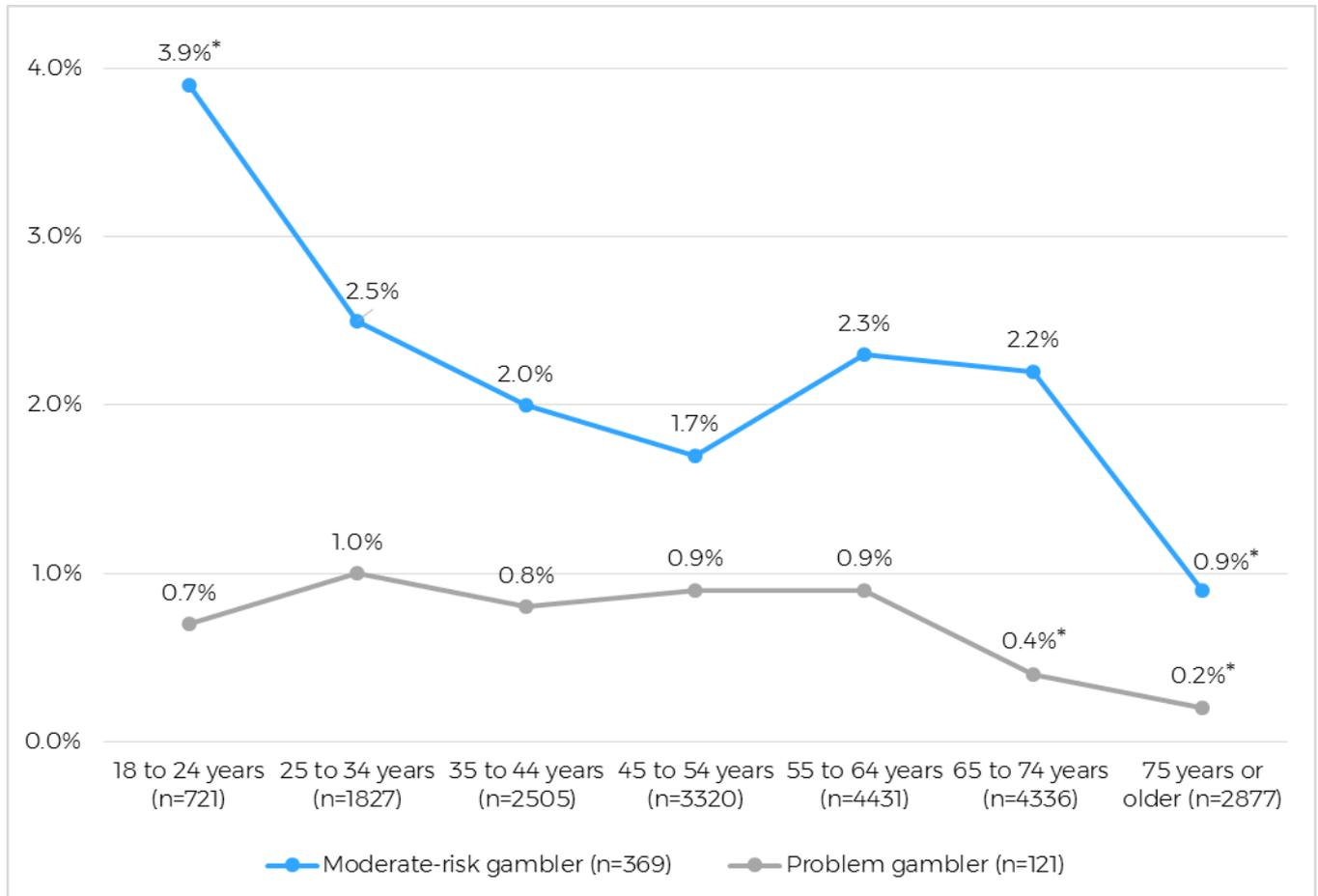
	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
All (n=20017)	35.3%	57.2%	4.6%	2.2%	0.7%	2.9%
Gender						
Male (n=8907)	33.1%*	56.5%	6.3%*	3.1%*	1.0%*	4.1%*
Female (n=11110)	37.4%*	57.9%	2.9%*	1.3%*	0.5%*	1.8%*
Age						
18 to 24 years (n=721)	44.1%*	42.2%*	9.2%*	3.9%*	0.7%	4.5%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	36.4%	53.8%*	6.3%*	2.5%	1.0%	3.6%
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	36.6%*	57.0%	3.7%	2.0%	0.8%	2.7%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	28.7%*	64.5%*	4.1%	1.7%	0.9%	2.6%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	29.2%*	63.9%*	3.8%*	2.3%	0.9%	3.2%

	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	33.4%*	61.5%*	2.5%*	2.2%	0.4%*	2.6%
75 years or older (n=2877)	44.1%*	52.0%*	2.8%*	0.9%*	0.2%*	1.0%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin						
Yes (n=237)	31.6%	55.5%	7.3%	4.8%*	0.8%	5.6%*
No (n=19677)	35.3%	57.3%	4.6%	2.1%*	0.7%	2.9%*
Speaks LOTE at home						
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	47.9%*	43.3%*	4.6%	3.5%*	0.7%	4.1%*
No, English only (n=18091)	33.5%*	59.1%*	4.6%	2.0%*	0.7%	2.8%*
Employment status						
Employed full-time (n=6276)	29.3%*	62.0%*	5.4%*	2.5%	0.9%	3.3%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	36.9%	55.8%	4.8%	1.9%	0.6%	2.4%
Unemployed (n=621)	42.5%*	45.7%*	6.4%	3.5%	1.9%*	5.4%*
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	38.0%*	56.8%	2.8%*	1.9%	0.5%*	2.4%*
A full-time student (n=377)	49.2%*	39.9%*	7.1%*	3.4%	0.4%	3.8%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	43.5%*	50.7%*	4.2%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%

	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
Self-employed (n=370)	34.2%	59.2%	3.0%	2.3%	1.3%	3.6%
Other (n=167)	31.9%*	69.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%*	4.0%
Annual household income (\$)						
1-24,999 (n=1782)	37.8%	53.3%*	4.6%	3.0%*	1.3%*	4.3%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	33.1%	58.6%	4.5%	3.1%*	0.7%	3.8%
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	35.5%	55.7%	4.9%	3.2%*	0.8%	4.0%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	32.9%	59.7%	4.5%	2.4%	0.6%	3.0%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	31.6%*	62.6%*	3.5%*	1.7%	0.5%	2.2%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	30.0%*	60.9%*	5.7%*	2.2%	1.2%*	3.4%
150,000+ (n=2252)	26.6%*	65.6%*	5.3%	2.0%	0.6%	2.5%
Relationship status						
Single (n=3835)	38.0%*	50.1%*	7.0%*	3.6%*	1.2%*	4.8%
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	33.9%*	60.2%*	3.8%*	1.6%*	0.5%*	2.1%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	32.1%*	59.7%	4.2%	3.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Widowed (n=1912)	41.1%*	54.2%*	2.9%*	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%

	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
SA Region						
Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	35.7%	55.9%	5.4%*	2.4%	0.6%	3.0%
Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	36.1%	56.9%	4.1%	2.2%	0.8%	2.9%
Western Adelaide (n=2581)	32.6%*	59.2%	4.9%	2.2%	1.0%	3.3%
Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	41.5%*	50.7%	4.7%	2.4%	0.9%	3.2%
Adelaide Hills (n=1268)	38.9%*	55.5%	3.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	36.8%	56.2%	4.3%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%
Eyre and Western (n=540)	23.7%*	68.9%*	4.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.7%
Far North (n=275)	31.6%	61.2%	5.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	30.1%*	61.7%	3.8%	4.0%*	0.3%	4.3%
Limestone Coast (n=790)	27.5%*	66.1%*	4.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.8%
Murray and Mallee (n=918)	36.0%	57.2%	4.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.8%
Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)	31.4%*	60.7%*	4.6%	2.3%	0.9%	3.3%

Figure 10. Moderate-risk and problem gamblers by age



Base: All moderate-risk and problem gamblers

5.2.2 Problem gambling by activity

Table 6 shows the proportion of participants for each activity who were low-risk, moderate-risk or problem gamblers, and activities are listed in order of overall prevalence. Lottery games and major lottery tickets had the lowest proportion of problem gamblers (1.2% and 1.4% respectively). The four least-common gambling activities had the highest proportion of problem gamblers. Specifically, 16% of respondents who had bet on casino games or poker on the internet were categorised as problem gamblers, as were 6.7% who had bet on novelty events, 6.8% who had bet on fantasy sports and 4.9% who had played card games privately for money. It is important to note, however, that participation in these activities is non-exclusive, and gamblers with problems are more likely to bet on multiple activities.

Table 6. Problem gambling by gambling activity

	Low-risk gambler	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gamblers
Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (n=10046)	6.5%	3.1%	1.2%
Bought a major lottery ticket, which is a ticket in a draw for a house, car, boat or other major prize (n=5462)	5.2%	3.2%	1.4%
Played gaming machines or 'pokies' (n=3505)	15.3%	8.3%	3.2%
Bet on horse, harness or greyhound races (n=2166)	14.0%	7.0%	3.0%
Played keno (n=1329)	16.2%	11.4%	4.4%
Bet on a sporting event (n=916)	17.6%	10.9%	3.4%
Played table games at a casino (n=769)	20.4%	11.6%	3.3%
Played bingo (n=607)	11.0%	5.4%	1.8%
Played card games privately for money (n=361)	20.9%	11.2%	4.9%
Used the internet, via a website or a mobile app, to play casino games or poker for money (n=120)	24.3%	30.4%	16.0%
Bet on novelty events (n=98)	25.3%	15.1%	6.7%
Bet on fantasy sports (n=66)	23.5%	8.9%	6.8%

Table 7 shows the proportion of each problem gambler risk group that had partaken in each gambling activity in the last year. Due to the tendency for problem gamblers to bet on multiple activities, the proportional participation in activities generally inclines with problem gambling severity. The main exceptions to this relate to buying instant scratch or lotto tickets, or buying major lottery tickets, which is done by high proportions of both non-problem gamblers and problem gamblers.

Although only 1.6% of gamblers used the internet to play casino games or poker for money, almost a quarter of problem gamblers did (23%), and 15% of moderate-risk gamblers did.

Table 7. Gambling activity by problem gambling

	Non-problem gambler	Low-risk gambler	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gamblers	Gamblers overall
Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (n=10046)	75.1%	68.1%	68.8%	75.6%	74.4%

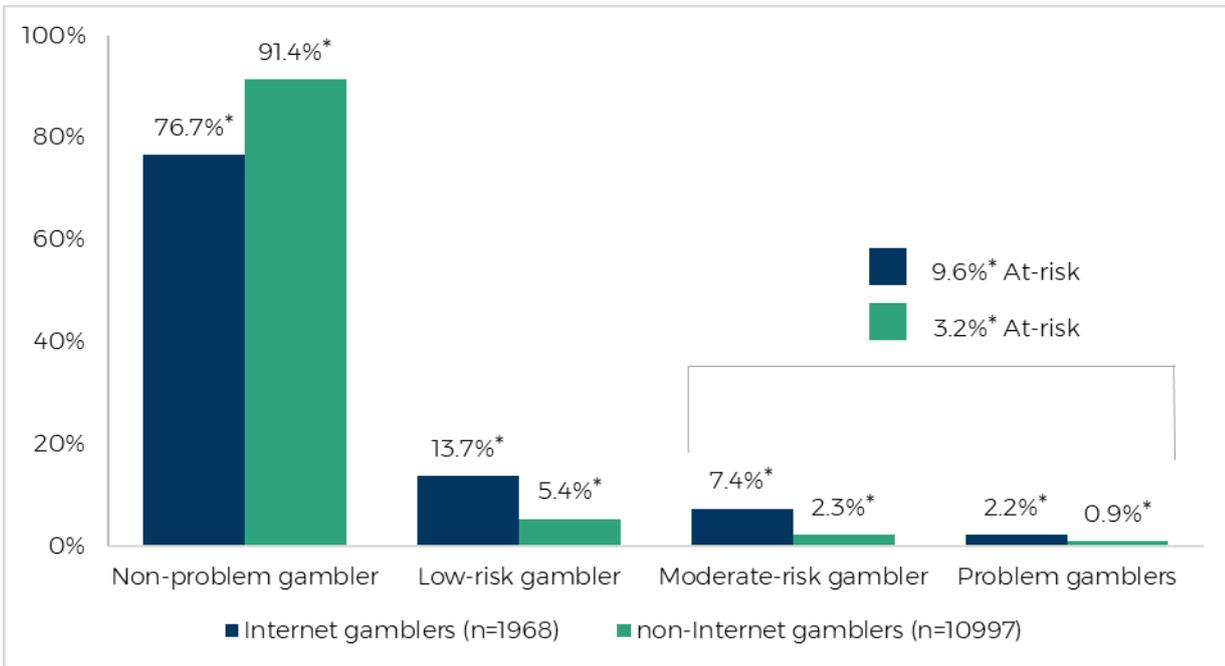
	Non-problem gambler	Low-risk gambler	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gamblers	Gamblers overall
Bought a major lottery ticket, which is a ticket in a draw for a house, car, boat or other major prize (n=5462)	40.2%	28.8%	37.1%	48.4%	39.4%
Played gaming machines or 'pokies' (n=3505)	24.9%	64.6%	73.7%	85.2%	30.1%
Bet on horse, harness or greyhound races (n=2166)	16.3%	37.4%	39.0%	49.1%	18.9%
Played keno (n=1329)	9.0%	26.6%	39.2%	44.4%	11.6%
Bet on a sporting event (n=916)	8.7%	28.1%	36.5%	33.4%	11.3%
Played table games at a casino (n=769)	7.2%	28.4%	33.9%	28.3%	9.9%
Played bingo (n=607)	4.4%	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	4.8%
Played card games privately for money (n=361)	3.0%	12.5%	14.1%	18.3%	4.3%
Used the internet, via a website or a mobile app, to play casino games or poker for money (n=120)	0.5%	5.6%	14.9%	23.1%	1.6%
Bet on novelty events (n=98)	0.8%	4.6%	5.8%	7.6%	1.3%
Bet on fantasy sports (n=66)	0.7%	3.4%	2.7%	6.1%	1.0%

5.2.2.1 Online gambling

Figure 11 shows the prevalence of the PGSI categories among internet and non-internet gamblers. Those who had gambled on the internet in some form in the last 12 months on any activity (including the purchase of lottery products online) were more likely to be problem (2.2%), moderate- (7.4%) or low-risk gamblers (13.7%) than those who had not gambled on the internet in the last 12 months (0.9%, 2.3% and 5.4% respectively).

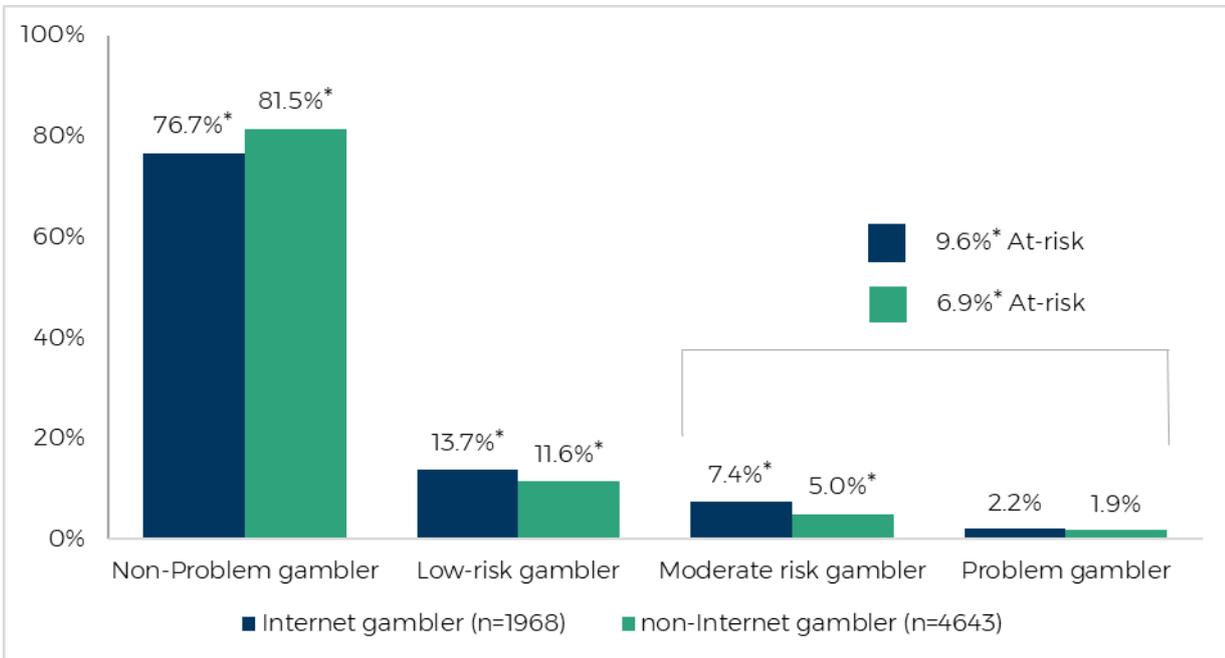
Figure 12 shows the same results but excludes respondents who had *only* purchased lottery products or bought a major lottery ticket (and therefore are automatically classified as non-problem gamblers). The proportion of internet gamblers classified as moderate-risk or problem gamblers is still significantly higher than non-internet gamblers (9.6% vs 6.9%) when these respondents are excluded.

Figure 11. PGSI distribution by internet and non-internet gamblers



Base: All last 12 month gamblers

Figure 12. PGSI distribution by internet and non-internet gamblers, excluding lottery players



Base: All last 12 month gamblers, excluding those who had only purchased lottery products or a major lottery ticket

As shown in Table 8, problem gamblers who had not used the internet to gamble nearly all played EGMs (96%).

Aside from buying scratch or lottery tickets (which two-thirds to three-quarters of all at-risk gamblers had done (66%-77%), the most common form of gambling for problem gamblers who had used the internet to gamble was race betting (71%). Over two-thirds of this group had played EGMs (68%), and a similar proportion had bet on sporting events (68%).

Playing online casino games or poker for money was also particularly common for problem gamblers who had used the internet to gamble (for any gambling activity), with 59% having done so. In comparison, 14% of low-risk internet gamblers, and a third of moderate-risk internet gamblers (33%) had played online casino games or poker.

Table 8. Gambling activity by internet and non-internet problem gambling

	Internet gambler			Non internet gambler		
	Low-risk gambler	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gambler	Low-risk gambler	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gambler
Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (n=10046)	71.4%	67.0%	73.0%	66.0%	70.3%	77.3%
Bet on horse, harness or greyhound races (n=2166)	54.5%	55.5%	71.0%	26.2%	25.5%	35.1%
Played gaming machines or 'pokies' (n=3505)	54.3%	60.0%	68.4%	71.3%	84.9%	95.9%
Bet on a sporting event (n=916)	59.9%	65.5%	68.0%	7.4%	12.9%	11.4%
Bought a major lottery ticket, which is a ticket in a draw for a house, car, boat or other major prize (n=5462)	34.4%	38.8%	65.3%	25.1%	35.7%	37.6%
Played keno (n=1329)	26.3%	42.2%	60.7%	26.8%	36.9%	34.1%
Used the internet, via a website or a mobile app, to play casino games or poker for money (n=120)	14.3%	33.1%	59.3%	-	-	-
Played table games at a casino (n=769)	36.2%	48.5%	44.9%	23.2%	22.0%	17.8%

	Internet gambler			Non internet gambler		
Played card games privately for money (n=361)	16.6%	21.6%	31.8%	9.9%	8.0%	9.6%
Bet on fantasy sports (n=66)	8.4%	4.9%	15.7%	0.1%	0.9%	
Bet on novelty events (n=98)	11.2%	12.2%	14.7%	0.3%	0.5%	3.0%
Played bingo (n=607)	2.7%	4.3%	10.3%	10.5%	10.3%	5.8%

5.2.3 Problem gambling and associated factors

Multivariate analyses were conducted to further explore which factors were correlated with problem and at-risk gambling in SA.

A logistic regression looks at the strength of association between the independent (or ‘predictor’) variables and the dependent variable (problem gambling status), after taking account of all of the other variables in the equation.

Three logistic regressions were carried out on the subsample of respondents who had gambled in the last twelve months. Each model used a different binary variable as the dependent variable, each of which was derived from the PGSI categories:

- *problem gamblers* (as opposed to non-problem, low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers)
- *at risk gamblers* (moderate-risk and problem gamblers combined, as opposed to non-problem and low-risk gamblers)
- *any risk gamblers* (low-risk, moderate-risk, or problem gamblers combined, as opposed to non-problem gamblers).

This enabled an exploration of the factors associated with any degree of at-risk gambling behaviour, as well as those associated with higher-risk and problem gambling.

The independent variables included in each model included:

- gender
- age group
- Greater Adelaide/ rest of SA

- gambling activities (any undertaken in the last twelve months)³
- internet gambler/ non-internet gambler
- whether the target gambler had been personally affected by another person's gambling
- remembers a big win from when first started gambling
- remembers a big loss from when first started gambling
- how often alcohol was consumed while gambling
- overall health.

The results are presented in the form of odds ratios. In the case of these analyses, the odds ratio indicates the relative likelihood of being a problem (or at-risk, or any-risk) gambler in terms of the independent variable, relative to the reference category, after taking account of all the other independent variables included in the regression model. That is, for each of the variables listed in the bullet points above, a reference category was set at 1, providing a base for the other categories within the variable to be measured against. For example, within the regression model the oldest age group of 70 years and over was set at 1, and the likelihood of problem gambling for the other age groups is shown relative to that oldest age group. In Table 9 to Table 11, below, the independent variable reference categories are indicated with odds ratios of '1.00'.⁴

In these tables, the p value indicates that there is a statistically significant association between the dependent and the independent variable overall, after taking account of all of the other independent variables. The confidence interval indicates whether the association is statistically significant for each variable subcategory; if the range passes through 1 (the reference category value) the association is **not** statistically significant.

The most striking relationship was found between self-reported health and problem gambling. There was a very clear increase in the likelihood of problem gambling as health deteriorated, as shown in Table 9. Compared with gamblers who reported themselves as being in 'excellent' health, gamblers in 'poor' health were 9.86 times more likely to be classified as problem gamblers.

³ 'Other' gambling activities, not included in the predefined gambling categories were excluded from the analysis, as was playing casino games or poker over the internet, as this category was used to derive the Internet gambler/ non-internet gambler variable..

⁴ For the 'yes'/no' variables, 'no' was set at 1: for each gambling activity *not* doing the activity was set at 1; *not* being affected by another person's gambling, *not* remembering an early big win, or *not* remembering an early big loss, were all set at 1.

There was also a strong relationship between a person’s own problem gambling and having been personally affected by *another* person’s gambling in the last twelve months. Gamblers who had been affected by someone else’s gambling were 3.44 times more likely to be problem gamblers themselves.

Interestingly, after taking account of all of the other variables in this regression model, men were *not* significantly more likely than women to be problem gamblers, despite the descriptive statistics that showed that the prevalence of problem gambling is higher among men (1%) than women (0.5%). This suggests that other factors included in this model were associated with problem gambling likelihood, and not gender per se.

Similarly, although the prevalence of problem gambling was higher among internet gamblers, internet gambling was not a predictor of problem gambling in the logistic regression, meaning that other factors were more important. It is interesting to note that the predictor variables differ slightly as the ‘net widens’ and lower-risk PGSI categories are included into the dependent variable (see Tables 10 and 11).

Respondents who had used electronic gaming machines, or who had bet on events like elections, or on fantasy sports, were more likely to be problem gamblers than gamblers who had not participated in these activities (4.27, 2.48 and 2.43 times more likely respectively).

Recalling having had a big win when they first started gambling was strongly associated with problem gambling, with people being 2.19 times more likely to be a problem gambler if they reported an early big win. Similarly, people who recalled a big loss when they first started gambling were 2.95 times more likely to be problem gamblers.

Table 9. Problem gamblers as the dependent variable

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Female	1.00		
	Male	1.03	0.98	1.08
Age group (p<0.01)	70 years or over	1.00		
	60 to 69 years	1.35	1.21	1.50
	50 to 59 years	2.38	2.16	2.62
	40 to 49 years	1.75	1.58	1.94
	30 to 39 years	2.34	2.12	2.59
	18 to 29 years	1.64	1.47	1.82
Greater Adelaide/ rest of state (p<0.01)	Rest of state	1.00		
	Greater Adelaide	1.27	1.20	1.33

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Gaming machines or 'pokies' (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	4.27	4.02	4.53
Horse, harness or greyhound races (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.83	1.74	1.92
Sporting events, excluding fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.72	1.62	1.83
Fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	2.43	2.20	2.68
Novelty events (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	2.48	2.26	2.72
Instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (p<0.05)	Did this gambling activity	0.94	0.89	0.99
Major lottery tickets (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.56	1.49	1.64
Keno (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.71	1.63	1.79
Bingo (p<0.05)	Did this gambling activity	0.92	0.84	0.99
Table games at a casino (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.14	1.08	1.20
Card games, privately for money (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.63	1.53	1.74
Internet gambling (p<0.01)	Was internet gambler	0.91	0.86	0.96
Affected by another person's gambling (p<0.01)	Yes	3.44	3.28	3.61
Remembers a big win (p<0.01)	Yes	2.19	2.09	2.29
Remembers a big loss (p<0.01)	Yes	2.95	2.82	3.09
Alcohol consumption (p<0.01)	Never	1.00		
	Rarely	0.57	0.53	0.61
	Sometimes	0.73	0.69	0.78
	Often	0.36	0.33	0.40
	Always	0.50	0.47	0.53
Overall health (p<0.01)	Excellent	1.00		
	Very good	2.59	2.37	2.84
	Good	3.56	3.26	3.90
	Fair	8.87	8.07	9.75
	Poor	9.86	8.87	10.96

The associations between the predictor variables and at-risk gambling (moderate-risk and problem gambling combined) are shown in Table 10.

After taking into account all of the other variables in the regression model, gamblers who had played electronic gaming machines (2.65 odds ratio), Keno (2.22), or bet on novelty events (2.14 odds ratio) were more likely than those who had not participated in these forms of gambling to be moderate-risk or problem gamblers.

Being affected by someone else’s gambling (2.08 odds ratio), remembering a big win (1.99 odds ratio) and remembering a big loss (3.34 odds ratio) were all significant ‘predictors’ of moderate-risk or problem gambling.

Again, poorer health was strongly associated with problem gambling risk, with respondents who classified themselves in the poor health category being 5.8 times more likely to be an at-risk gambler than those with excellent health.

In this case, internet gambling was a predictive factor, with internet gamblers being 1.45 times more likely than non-internet gamblers to fall into this combined moderate-risk/problem gambler PGSI category.

Table 10. Moderate-risk and problem gamblers as the dependent variable

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender (p<0.01)	Female	1.00		
	Male	1.22	1.19	1.25
Age group (p<0.01)	70 years or over	1.00		
	60 to 69 years	1.26	1.20	1.31
	50 to 59 years	0.97	0.93	1.01
	40 to 49 years	0.77	0.73	0.81
	30 to 39 years	0.88	0.84	0.92
	18 to 29 years	1.15	1.09	1.20
Greater Adelaide/ rest of state (p<0.01)	Rest of state	1.00		
	Greater Adelaide	1.14	1.11	1.17
Gaming machines or ‘pokies’ (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	2.65	2.57	2.72
Horse, harness or greyhound races (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.11	1.08	1.14
Sporting events, excluding fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.77	1.72	1.83
Fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.85	0.80	0.91

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Novelty events (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	2.14	2.03	2.26
Instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.93	0.91	0.96
Major lottery tickets (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.21	1.18	1.24
Keno (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	2.22	2.16	2.28
Bingo (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.89	0.85	0.93
Table games at a casino (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.95	1.89	2.00
Card games, privately for money (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.50	1.45	1.56
Internet gambling (p<0.01)	Was internet gambler	1.45	1.41	1.49
Affected by another person's gambling (p<0.01)	Yes	2.08	2.02	2.15
Remembers a big win (p<0.01)	Yes	1.99	1.95	2.04
Remembers a big loss (p<0.01)	Yes	3.34	3.25	3.43
Alcohol consumption (p<0.01)	Never	1.00		
	Rarely	0.52	0.50	0.54
	Sometimes	0.64	0.62	0.66
	Often	0.39	0.37	0.41
	Always	0.47	0.45	0.49
Overall health (p<0.01)	Excellent	1.00		
	Very good	1.88	1.81	1.95
	Good	2.80	2.70	2.91
	Fair	4.60	4.40	4.81
	Poor	5.80	5.49	6.13

The results of the logistic regression model which analysed the factors associated with any risk (low-risk, moderate and problem gambling combined) are shown in Table 11. As might be expected, the pattern of findings is similar to the previous model.

EGM and novelty event gambling remained the activities most likely to be associated with being an at-risk gambler (odds ratios of 1.96 and 1.99 respectively).

As with higher-risk gamblers, the following characteristics were more likely to be associated with some level of risk:

- having been affected by someone else’s gambling (1.70 odds ratio)
- remembering an early big win (1.76 odds ratio)
- remembering an early big loss (2.83 odds ratio).

Again, gamblers who said they were in ‘fair’ or ‘poor’ health were more likely to be at-risk gamblers (2.92 and 2.65 times more likely, respectively) than gamblers in ‘excellent’ health).

Taking into account the other factors included in this regression model, internet gambling was a significant predictor of at-risk gambling, with internet gamblers being 1.59 times more likely than non-internet gamblers to fall into this wider risk category (low risk through to problem gambler).

Table 11. Low-risk to problem gamblers as the dependent variable

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender (p<0.01)	Female	1.00		
	Male	1.33	1.30	1.35
Age group (p<0.01)	70 years or over	1.00		
	60 to 69 years	1.03	1.00	1.06
	50 to 59 years	1.11	1.08	1.15
	40 to 49 years	0.79	0.76	0.81
	30 to 39 years	0.85	0.82	0.88
	18 to 29 years	1.40	1.35	1.44
Greater Adelaide/ rest of state (p<0.01)	Rest of state	1.00		
	Greater Adelaide	1.27	1.24	1.29
Gaming machines or ‘pokies’ (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.96	1.92	1.99
Horse, harness or greyhound races (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.07	1.05	1.09
Sporting events, excluding fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.23	1.21	1.26
Fantasy sports (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.98	0.93	1.03
Novelty events (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.99	1.91	2.08
Instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.20	1.18	1.22
Major lottery tickets (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.85	0.84	0.87
Keno (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.73	1.70	1.77
Bingo (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	0.89	0.87	0.92

Independent Variable		Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	
Table games at a casino (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.75	1.71	1.78
Card games, privately for money (p<0.01)	Did this gambling activity	1.62	1.58	1.67
Internet gambling (p<0.01)	Was internet gambler	1.59	1.55	1.62
Affected by another person's gambling (p<0.01)	Yes	1.70	1.66	1.74
Remembers a big win (p<0.01)	Yes	1.76	1.73	1.79
Remembers a big loss (p<0.01)	Yes	2.83	2.77	2.89
Alcohol consumption (p<0.01)	Never	1.00		
	Rarely	0.87	0.84	0.89
	Sometimes	1.02	1.00	1.04
	Often	0.85	0.82	0.87
	Always	0.94	0.92	0.97
Overall health (p<0.01)	Excellent	1.00		
	Very good	1.58	1.54	1.61
	Good	1.95	1.90	1.99
	Fair	2.92	2.84	3.01
	Poor	2.65	2.55	2.76

5.3 Lifetime problem gambling

In order to assess problem gambling behaviour over the lifetime, people who gambled in the last 12 months (excluding those who only purchased lottery products) were asked the short five-item version of the National Opinion Research Center DSM-IV Screen for Gambling Problems (NODS-Clip⁵). As shown in Figure 13, 17% of respondents who had gambled during the last 12 months reported that they had previously tried to cut down or control their gambling. Nine per cent of gamblers overall had lied to family members or friends about their gambling at some point in their life, 8% had chased their losses (returned to win back money lost), 8% had gambled as a way to escape from problems and 8% spent two weeks or more thinking about their gambling. Men were significantly more

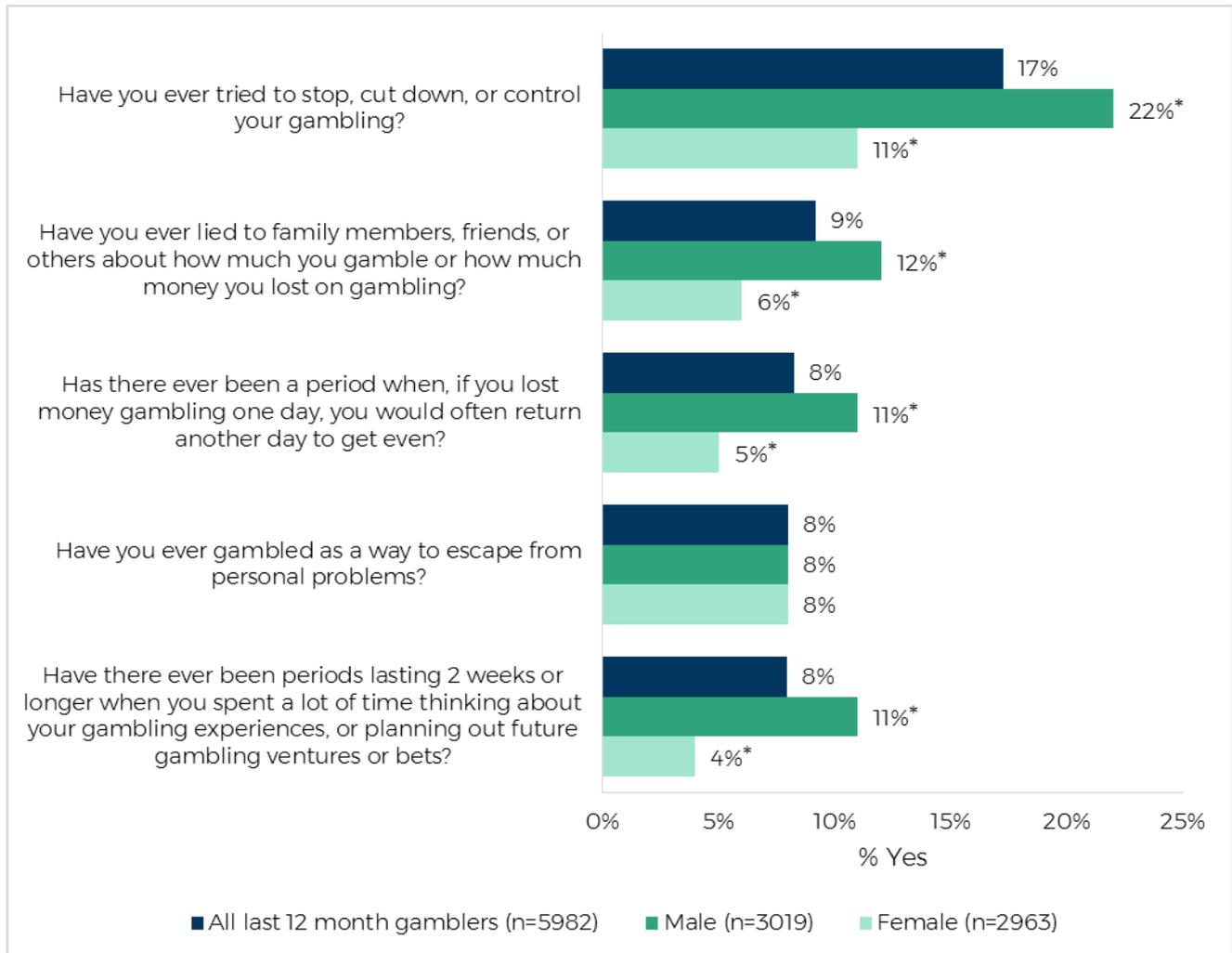
⁵ Toce-Gerstein, M., Gerstein, D. and Volberg, A. (2009). The NODS-CLIP: A Rapid Screen for Adult Pathological and Problem Gambling. *Journal for Gambling Studies*, 25(4): 541-555

likely to report having done all of these, except for having gambled to escape personal problems, which was equivalent among men and women (both 8%). Prevalence of these measures all increased along with gambling risk (see Figure 14).

Demographic groups with higher prevalence of at-risk and problem gambling were more likely to report that they had tried to cut down or control their gambling. Specifically, the following groups were particularly likely to report having tried to reduce their gambling:

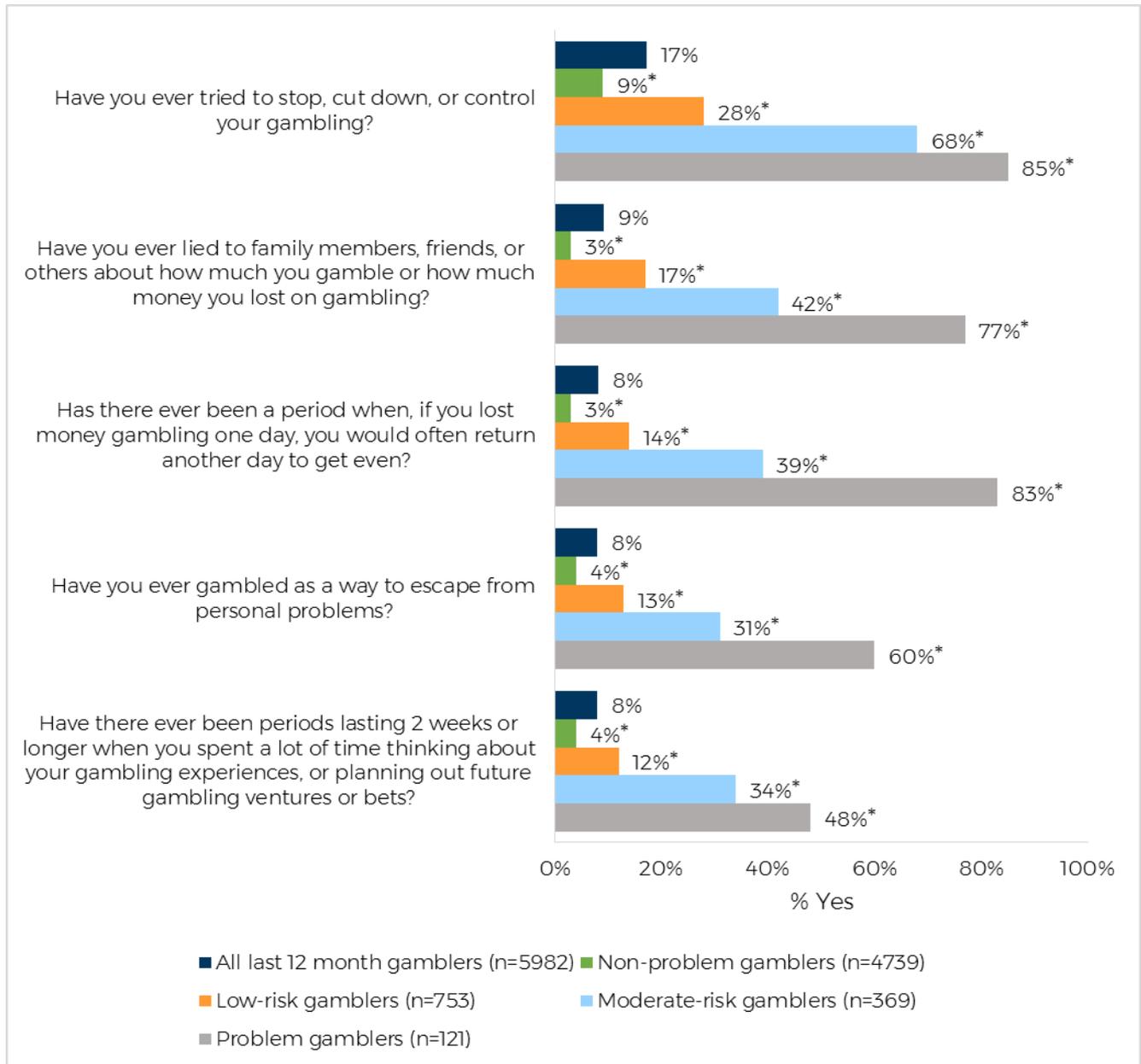
- men (22% vs 11% of women)
- unemployed respondents (28%)
- respondents in the lowest income bracket (23%)
- single respondents (21%)
- those who spoke a LOTE at home (25% vs 17% who only spoke English)
- internet gamblers (25% vs 14% of non-internet gamblers).

Figure 13. Now thinking about gambling across the whole of your life, may I ask...



Base: All past year gamblers, excluding those who had only bought lottery products or major lottery ticket

Figure 14. Now thinking about gambling across the whole of your life, by gambling risk



Base: All past year gamblers, excluding those who had only bought lottery products or major lottery ticket

5.4 Legacy effects

To assess any legacy effects of problem or risky gambling, respondents who had gambled for money sometime in their life were asked if they had had any problems, during the last 12 months, that had arisen from previous gambling (that is gambling that took place more than one year ago). As shown in Table 12, 0.9% of all respondents had experienced issues resulting from past gambling behaviour. The predictors of legacy problems reflected those

for current gambling problems. Specifically, legacy effects were more common among men (1.2% vs 0.5% of women), single (1.4%) or divorced / separated respondents (1.5%), unemployed respondents (2.2%) and respondents who had bet via the internet (2.0% vs 0.7% of non-internet gamblers).

Legacy effects from gambling showed an inverse relationship with educational level, starting at 1.2% for those who finished education up to or including year 12, 0.8% for those who had a trade certificate or a diploma and 0.5% for those who had attended university or college.

Respondents who were classified as current problem gamblers were also the most likely to report legacy effects from their previous gambling (33.5%), followed by moderate-risk gamblers (7.6%), low-risk gamblers (1.5%) and then least likely non-problem gamblers (0.3%).

Table 12. Have you had any issues or problems arise in the last 12 months that resulted from your past gambling? That is, issues that resulted from your gambling that took place more than 1 year ago?

Demographics	% Yes
All respondents who had ever gambled (n=17403)	0.9%
Gender	
Male (n=7980)	1.2%*
Female (n=9423)	0.5%*
Age	
18 to 24 (n=536)	0.9%
25 to 34 (n=1597)	1.3%
35 to 44 (n=2234)	1.0%
45 to 54 (n=3038)	0.7%
55 to 64 (n=3983)	0.9%
65 to 74 (n=3768)	0.5%
75+ (n=2247)	0.4%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3290)	1.4%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=10788)	0.6%*
Divorced / Separated (n=1599)	1.5%*
Widowed (n=1537)	0.7%
Education status	
University / college or postgraduate (n=5750)	0.5%*
A trade, technical certificate or diploma (n=4479)	0.8%

Demographics	% Yes
Year 12 or below (n=6980)	1.2%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=5745)	0.9%
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3270)	0.9%
Unemployed (n=520)	2.2%*
Retired or on a pension (n=6443)	0.5%*
A full-time student (n=277)	1.1%
Engaged in home duties (n=557)	1.4%
Self-employed (n=335)	1.1%
Other (n=142)	0.0%
Problem gambling status	
Non-gambler, last 12 months (n=4438)	0.4%*
Non-Problem gambler (n=11722)	0.3%*
Low-risk gambler (n=753)	1.5%
Moderate-risk gambler (n=369)	7.6%*
Problem gambler (n=121)	33.5%*
Internet gambler status	
Internet gambler (n=1968)	2.0%*
Non-internet gambler (n=10997)	0.7%

5.5 Effects on significant others

All respondents (regardless of gambling status) were asked the Short Harms Scale for Concerned Significant Others to assess the extended effects of gambling on friends, family and associates of gamblers. As shown, harm resulting from someone else's gambling was also strongly related to one's own risk for problem gambling. Specifically, nearly one-third (32%) of problem gamblers reported they had been affected by someone else's gambling, compared with 13% and 16% of low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers (respectively) and only 6% of non-problem gamblers. The lowest self-reported impact from someone else's gambling was among those who had not themselves participated in any gambling in the past 12 months (4%).

As shown in Table 13, 6% of respondents had been affected by someone else's gambling in the past 12 months. This impact decreased over the lifespan, starting at 7% to 8% for the three youngest age groups (18 to 44 years), to 6% for 45- to 64-year-olds and dropping to 4% for 65- to 74-year-olds and 2% for 75-year-olds and over. In-line with this decrease by age, respondents who were retired or on a pension were significantly less likely to report they had been personally affected by someone else's gambling, compared to other employment categories.

Self-reported impact was higher among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, with 10% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people stating they had been impacted by someone else's gambling, compared to 6% of non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. Similarly, self-reported impact was also influenced by relationship status, with impact being highest among single people (8%) and lowest among those who were married / living with a partner (5%) or widowed (2%).

Harm resulting from someone else's gambling was also strongly related to one's own risk for problem gambling. Specifically, nearly one-third (32%) of problem gamblers reported they had been affected by someone else's gambling, compared with 13% and 16% of low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers, respectively, and only 6% of non-problem gamblers. The lowest self-reported impact from someone else's gambling was among those who had not themselves participated in any gambling in the past 12 months (4%).

Table 13. In the past 12 months, have you been personally affected by another person's gambling?

Demographics	% Yes
All (n=20017)	6%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	6%
Female (n=11110)	6%
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	7%
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	8%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	7%*
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	6%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	6%
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	4%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	2%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	10%*

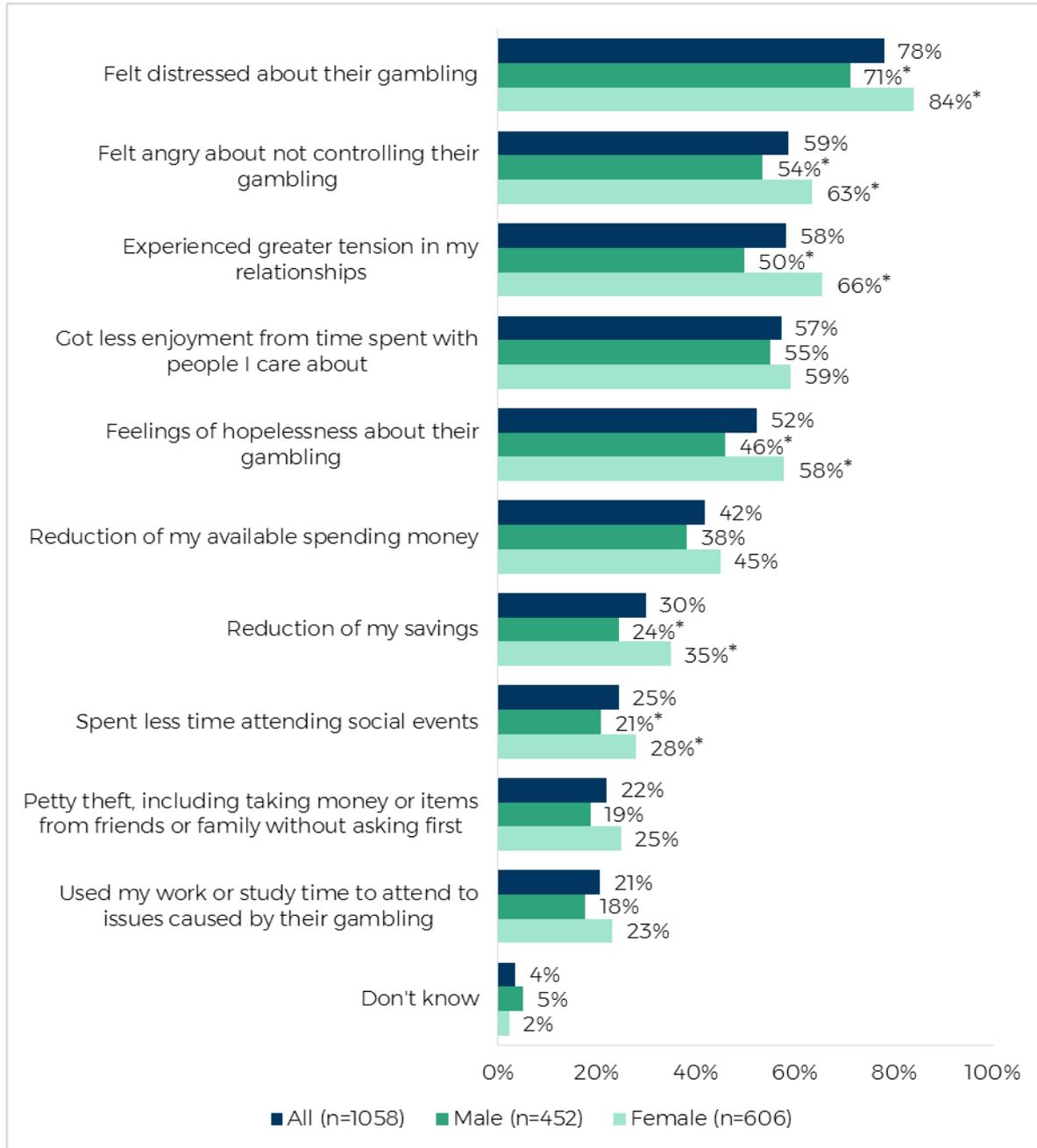
Demographics	% Yes
No (n=19677)	6%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	6%
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	7%*
Unemployed (n=621)	8%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	4%*
A full-time student (n=377)	6%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	6%
Self-employed (n=370)	9%
Other (n=64)	8%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	6%
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	8%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	6%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	7%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	8%*
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	6%
150,000+ (n=2252)	6%
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	8%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	5%*
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	7%
Widowed (n=1912)	2%*
Problem gambling status	
Non-gambler (n=7052)	4%*
Non-problem gambler (n=11722)	6%
Low-risk gambler (n=753)	13%*
Moderate-risk gambler (n=369)	16%*
Problem gambler (n=121)	32%*

Respondents who had reported that they had been affected by another person's gambling were asked if they had been affected in any of the ways listed in Figure 15. The two most commonly reported effects were feeling distressed (78%) or angry (59%) about the other person's gambling.

In relation to financial effects, 42% reported a reduction in their spending money, 30% had a reduction in their savings and just over one-fifth (22%) had suffered petty theft. Effects on social and/or relationships, included 'experienced greater tension in my relationships' (58%), 'less enjoyment from time spent with people I care about' (57%) and 'spent less time attending social events' (25%). The least-common reported effect was using their work or study time to attend issues related to someone else's gambling (21%).

While there was no significant difference by gender in being affected by someone else's gambling, women were more likely to report being affected in multiple ways, with 92% reporting more than one effect (compared to 83% of men). Effects more likely to be reported by women were feeling distressed (84% vs 71% of males), angry (63% vs 54%) and hopelessness (58% vs 46%). Women were also more likely to report that they had experienced greater tension in their relationships (66% vs 50% of males), spent less time attending social events (28% vs 21%) and had a reduction in their savings (35% vs 24%).

Figure 15. Thinking about the other person who affected you most... in the last 12 months, have you been impacted by this person's gambling in any of the following ways...



Base: Respondents who reported that they had been personally impacted by another person's gambling

5.6 Gambling behaviour

5.6.1 Gambling activities

5.6.1.1 Lottery products

All respondents who had purchased instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery games like Powerball, Oz Lotto, the Pools or bought lottery products in person or online in the past 12 months were asked follow-up questions about their behaviour. The results as well as the prevalence of purchasing lottery products by sociodemographic variables is described in this section.

5.6.1.1.1 Summary of lottery products behaviour

Nearly half (48%) of SA residents had bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery games. Purchasing lottery products in the last 12 months was higher among:

- 45- to 74-year-olds (58% to 53%)
- People living outside of Greater Adelaide (53% vs 47% in Greater Adelaide)
- People who only spoke English at home (49% vs 38% who spoke a LOTE)
- The three highest income brackets (52% for \$70,000 to \$99,999, 54% for \$100,000 to \$149,999 and 58% for \$150,000)
- Full-time workers (52%)
- People who were married or living with a partner (50%) and people who were divorced or separated (54%)

Among people who had purchased lottery products, 1.2% were classified as problem gamblers, 3.1% were moderate-risk gamblers and 6.5% were low-risk gamblers.

Men typically spent more money on lottery products (\$26 on average the last time they purchased them vs \$20 for women) and purchased them more frequently (27% purchasing them more than 25 times in a year vs 19% of women).

Moderate-risk and problem gamblers were the biggest spenders on lottery products (\$67 and \$37 average respectively vs \$23 overall).

5.6.1.1.2 Purchasing lottery products results

Nearly half (48%) of SA residents had bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or another lottery game like Powerball, Oz Lotto, the Pools or bought lottery products in person or online in the last 12 months (see Table 14). Purchasing lottery products peaked at the middle age brackets 45 to 54 years (57%) and 55 to 64 years (58%), and was lowest among the youngest

(29% for 18 to 29 years) and oldest age brackets (42% for 75 years plus). Purchasing lottery products was additionally higher among respondents who lived outside of Greater Adelaide (53% vs 47% in Greater Adelaide) and respondents who only spoke English (49% vs 38% who spoke a LOTE).

Purchasing lottery tickets increased by household income bracket, peaking at the three highest brackets of \$70,000 to \$99,999 (52%), \$100,000 to \$149,999 (54%) and \$150,000 plus (58%).

Respondents who were employed full-time were additionally more likely to purchase lottery products (52%), compared to other employment categories. Similarly respondents who were divorced/separated (54%) or married / living with a partner (50%) were more likely to purchase lottery products compared to other relationship categories.

Table 14. Purchasing lottery products by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	48%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	49%
Female (n=11110)	47%
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	29%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	43%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	48%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	57%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	58%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	53%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	42%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	51%
No (n=19677)	48%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	38%*
No, English only (n=18091)	49%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	52%*

Demographics	%
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	48%
Unemployed (n=621)	44%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	48%
A full-time student (n=377)	25%*
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	42%*
Self-employed (n=370)	46%
Other (n=167)	49%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	46%
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	51%
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	50%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	50%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	52%*
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	54%*
150,000+ (n=2252)	58%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	42%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	50%*
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	54%*
Widowed (n=1912)	45%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	47%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	53%*

Over half of respondents (53%) who had purchased lottery products only did so one to six times over the last year. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of respondents had purchased lottery products seven to 24 times, and 23% had purchased them 25 times or more.

Men had purchased lottery products more frequently than women, with 27% purchasing them more than 25 times over the last year, compared to 19% of women.

Table 15. Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bought lottery products such as scratch-its, lotto draws or lottery tickets?

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year lottery players (n=10046)	Male (n=4611)	Female (n=5435)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=274)	Problem gambler (n=90)
1 to 6 times per year	53%	48%*	59%*	36%*	30%*
7 to 12 times per year	16%	17%*	15%*	19%	26%*
13 to 24 times per year	7%	8%*	6%*	7%	12%
25 to 52 times per year	21%	24%*	17%*	29%*	25%
53+ times per year	2%	3%*	2%*	7%*	5%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%

On average, respondents had spent approximately \$23 the last time they purchased lottery products, however 5% had spent more than \$50 (see Table 16). Men were more likely to have spent over \$50 (6%) than women (3%), and had a slightly higher average spend of \$17 compared to \$14 for women. Moderate-risk and problem gamblers additionally had a higher average spend (\$67 and \$37 respectively) and were more likely to have spent more than \$50 (14% for both).

Table 16. Thinking about the last time you purchased lottery products, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year lottery players (n=10046)	Male (n=4611)	Female (n=5435)	Moderate risk gambler (n=274)	Problem gambler (n=90)
Mean	\$23	\$26	\$20	\$67	\$37
Median	\$15	\$17	\$14	\$20	\$20
\$10 or less	32%	27%*	38%*	23%*	21%
\$11 to \$20	41%	41%	40%	28%*	34%
\$21 to \$50	22%	25%*	18%*	33%*	27%
\$51 to \$100	3%	4%*	3%*	8%*	7%
\$101 to \$200	1%	1%*	0%*	2%	7%*
\$201 or more	1%	1%	0%	4%*	0%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

Table 17 shows that 14% of people who had purchased lottery tickets had done so through the internet, and purchasing was more common among men (15%) than women (13%).

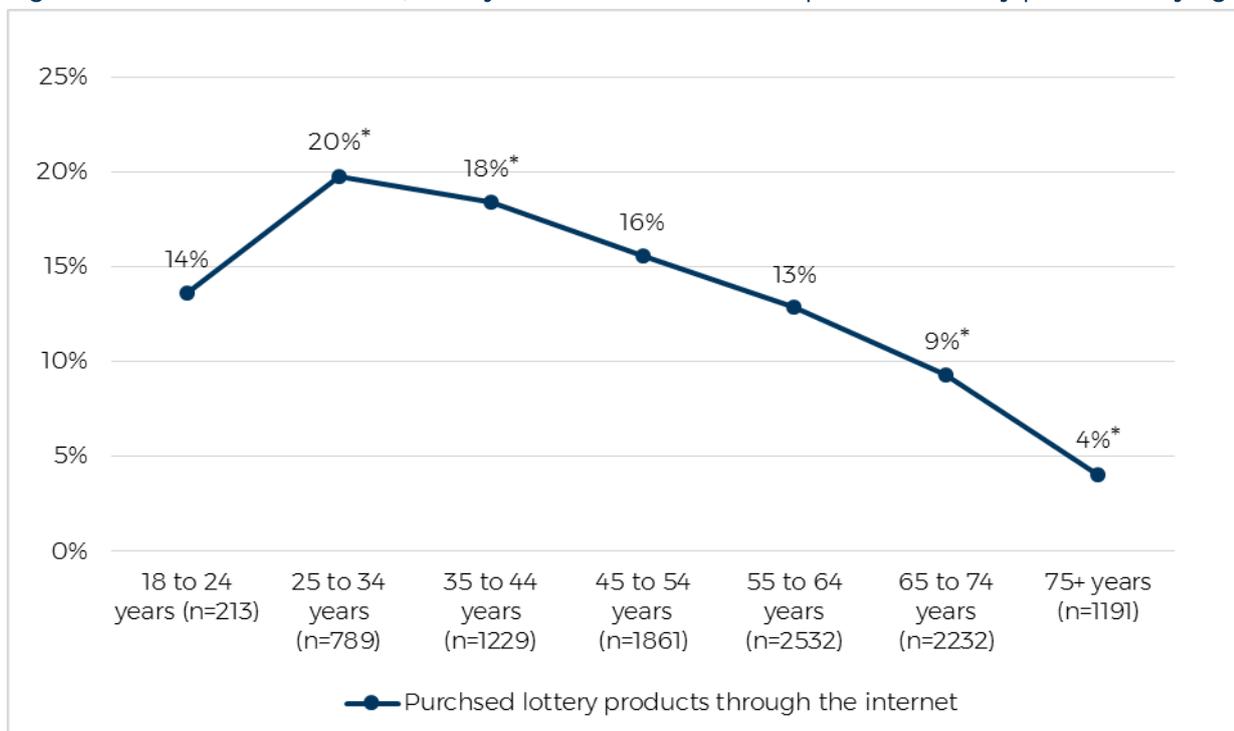
Purchasing lottery products through the internet was highest in the 25 to 44 year age bracket (20% to 18%), and then steadily decreased to 9% and 4% for respondents aged 65 to 74 years and 75 years or older respectively (see Figure 16).

Respondents who had purchased lottery products online in the last 12 months tended to purchase lottery products more frequently (28% bought them 25 times or more in the last 12 months) than those who had only purchased them in-person or through other means (20% 25 times or more).

Table 17. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet to purchase lottery products?

	All past year lottery players (n=10046)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=4611)	Female (n=5435)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=274)	Problem gambler (n=90)
Yes	14%	15%*	13%*	19%	9%
No	86%	85%*	87%*	80%*	89%

Figure 16. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet to purchase lottery products? by age



Base: Respondents who had purchased lottery products in the last 12 months

5.6.1.2 EGMs or ‘pokies’

All respondents who had played EGMs in the past 12 months ($n=3505$) were asked follow-up questions about their behaviour, which are detailed in this section along with EGM gambling prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics.

5.6.1.2.1 Summary of EGMs behaviour

Overall participation in EGM gambling has decreased in SA to 19%, from 27% in 2012 and 30% in 2005. Participation in the last 12 months was higher among:

- men (21%)
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (29%)
- people living outside of Greater Adelaide (25%)
- people who only spoke English at home (21%)
- 18- to 24-year-olds (27%) and 25- to 35-year-olds (23%)
- households with incomes of less than \$40,000 (22%) or \$55,000 to \$69,999 (23%)
- full-time workers (21%)
- people who identified as ‘single’ (24%).

The proportion of EGM players who were classified as problem gamblers was 3.2% (compared to 1.1% of all last year gamblers). A further 8.3% of EGM gamblers were moderate-risk gamblers (compared to 3.4% of all last year gamblers) and 15.3% were low-risk gamblers (compared to 7.1% of all last year gamblers).

Although respondents who spoke a LOTE at home were less likely to be EGM gamblers overall (11%), those who did participate played more frequently (11% more than 53 times in the last 12 months), and were more likely to play EGMs at casinos (22%) than those who only spoke English (22% and 11% respectively).

Overall, men also reported they had played EGMs more frequently (6% more than 53 times in 12 months vs 2% of women). Additionally, they reported playing higher-value machines (12% mostly played \$1 machines or higher vs 5% of women), and playing the maximum bet possible (11% ‘always/often’ vs 7%).

EGM gambling behaviour was quite different among problem gamblers compared to EGM players overall. For example, 40% of problem gamblers reported playing more than once a week on average (more than 53 times) compared to 4% for the overall sample. The median amount problem gamblers had spent the last time they played was \$200 compared to \$20 for all EGM players. Problem gamblers were also more likely to play higher value machines (28% played \$1 machines or higher vs 9% overall) and bet on multiple lines (77% ‘always’ bet

more than one line vs 46% overall) and credits (51% ‘always’ bet more than one credit per line vs 13% overall). In-line with these results, problem gamblers were therefore more likely to report ‘always’ betting the maximum amount of credits in one bet / press of the button (14% vs 4% overall).

5.6.1.2.2 EGM results

Table 18 shows EGM gambling participation in the last 12 months by sociodemographic characteristics. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all SA residents had played EGMs at some point in the last 12 months, which is an 8 percentage point decrease on the equivalent 2012 figure (27%) and an 11 percentage point decrease from the 2005 figure (30%).

Participation in 2018 was significantly higher among men (21% vs 18% of women), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (29% vs 19% of non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people), residents living outside of Greater Adelaide (23% vs 18% living in Greater Adelaide) and respondents who only spoke English at home (21% vs 11% of those who spoke a LOTE).

Participation was highest among the two youngest age groups of 18 to 24 years (27%) and 25 to 35 years (23%), and then dropped to 17% for 35- to 54-year-olds. It then increased slightly by 2 percentage points for 55- to 74-year-olds (19%), and significantly dropped to 16% for respondents aged 75 years or older. A similar pattern was found in the 2012 survey.

EGM participation was significantly higher among the lower annual income brackets (22% for below \$40,000), and peaked at \$55,000 to \$69,999 (23%).

Respondents who worked full-time were significantly more likely to have played EGMs (21%) and respondents who were engaged in home duties were significantly less likely to have participated (15%). There were no other significant differences by employment status.

Based on relationship status, single respondents had the highest participation rate (24%) and respondents who were married / living with someone had the lowest (18%).

Table 18. EGM gambling prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	19%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	21%*
Female (n=11110)	18%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	27%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	23%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	17%*

Demographics	%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	17%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	19%
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	19%
75 years or older (n=2877)	16%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	29%*
No (n=19677)	19%*
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE (n=1863)	11%*
No, English only (n=18091)	21%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	21%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	19%
Unemployed (n=621)	23%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	19%
A full-time student (n=377)	18%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	15%*
Self-employed (n=74)	17%
Other (n=64)	15%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	22%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	22%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	21%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	23%*
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	20%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	21%
150,000+ (n=2252)	19%
Refused / Don't know (n=7836)	18%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	24%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	18%*

Demographics	%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	19%
Widowed (n=1912)	19%
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	18%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	23%*

Table 19 shows that the most common venue for EGM play was at a club or pub/hotel (88%), compared with 12% who played EGMs at a casino.

Playing EGMs at a casino was significantly higher in Greater Adelaide (14%) compared to the rest of SA (4%). Respondents who spoke a language other than English were also more likely to have primarily gambled on EGMs at a casino (22%), compared to those who only spoke English at home (11% at a casino).

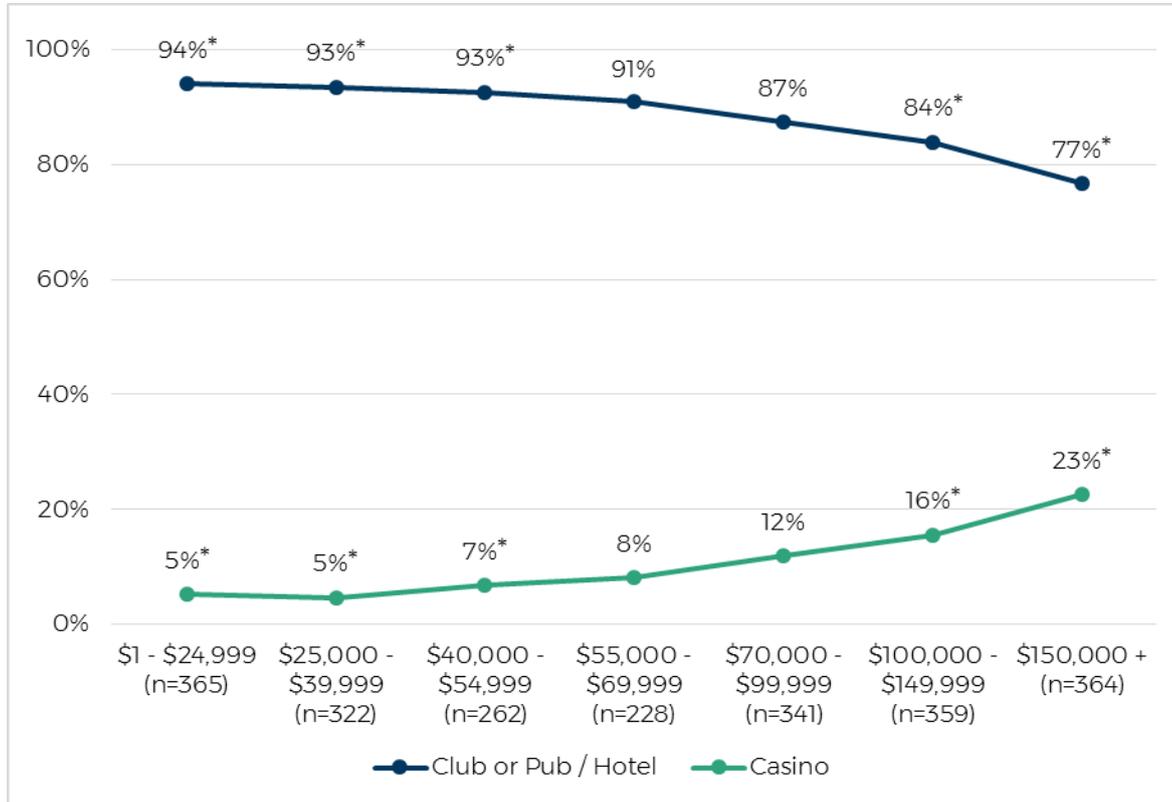
As shown in Figure 17 gambling on EGMs at a casino increased with income from 5% of those who earned less than \$40,000 a year to 16% in the income bracket \$100,000 to 149,999 and nearly a quarter (23%) for \$150,000 or over.

Casino EGM gambling decreased with age (see Figure 18), starting at 13% for those aged 18 to 24 years, peaking at ages 25 to 34 years (19%) and then decreasing to 6% to 7% of those aged 55 years or older.

Table 19. Over the last 12 months, where did you MOST OFTEN play gaming machines or 'pokies'?

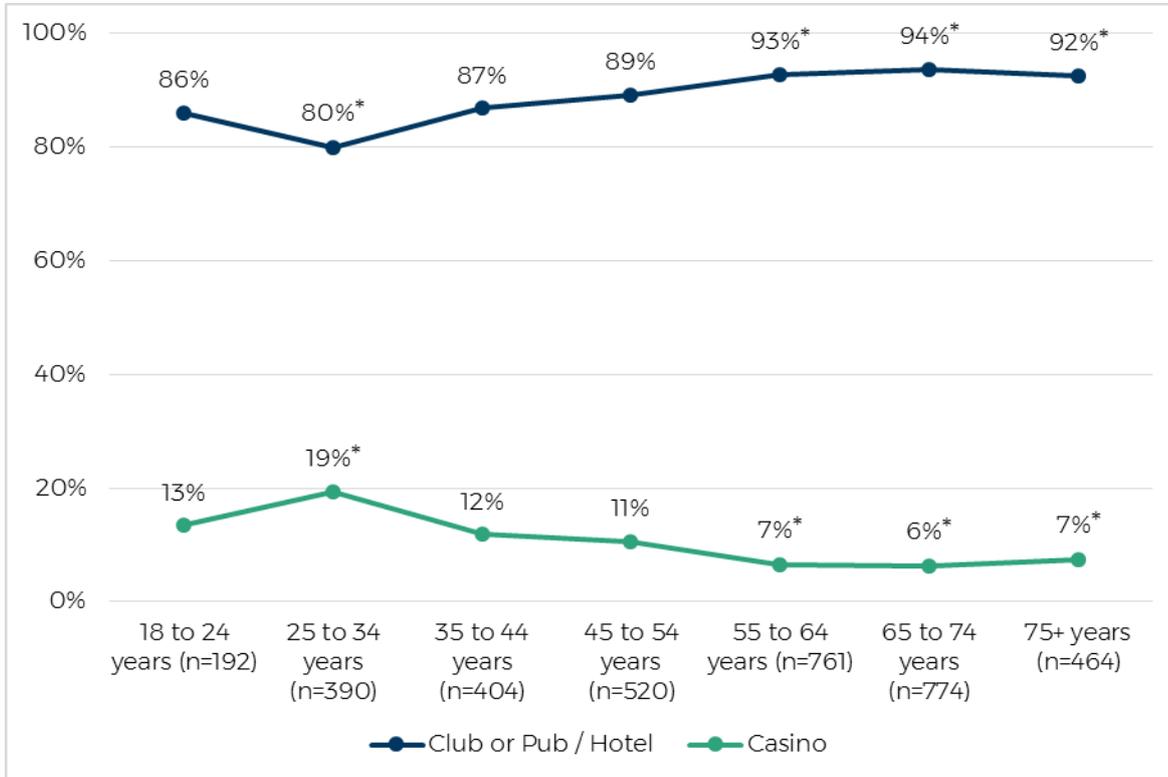
Venue	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Gender	
		Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)
Club or pub/hotel	88%	88%	87%
Casino	12%	11%	12%
Don't know	1%	0%	1%

Figure 17. Over the last 12 months, where did you MOST OFTEN play gaming machines or 'pokies'? By income



Base: All past year EGM gamblers

Figure 18. Over the last 12 months, where did you MOST OFTEN play gaming machines or 'pokies'? By age



Base: All past year EGM gamblers

Men generally played EGMs more frequently (6% 'more than 53 times'), as did respondents who were divorced or widowed (6% 'more than 53 times') and those who spoke a LOTE at home (11% 'more than 53 times').

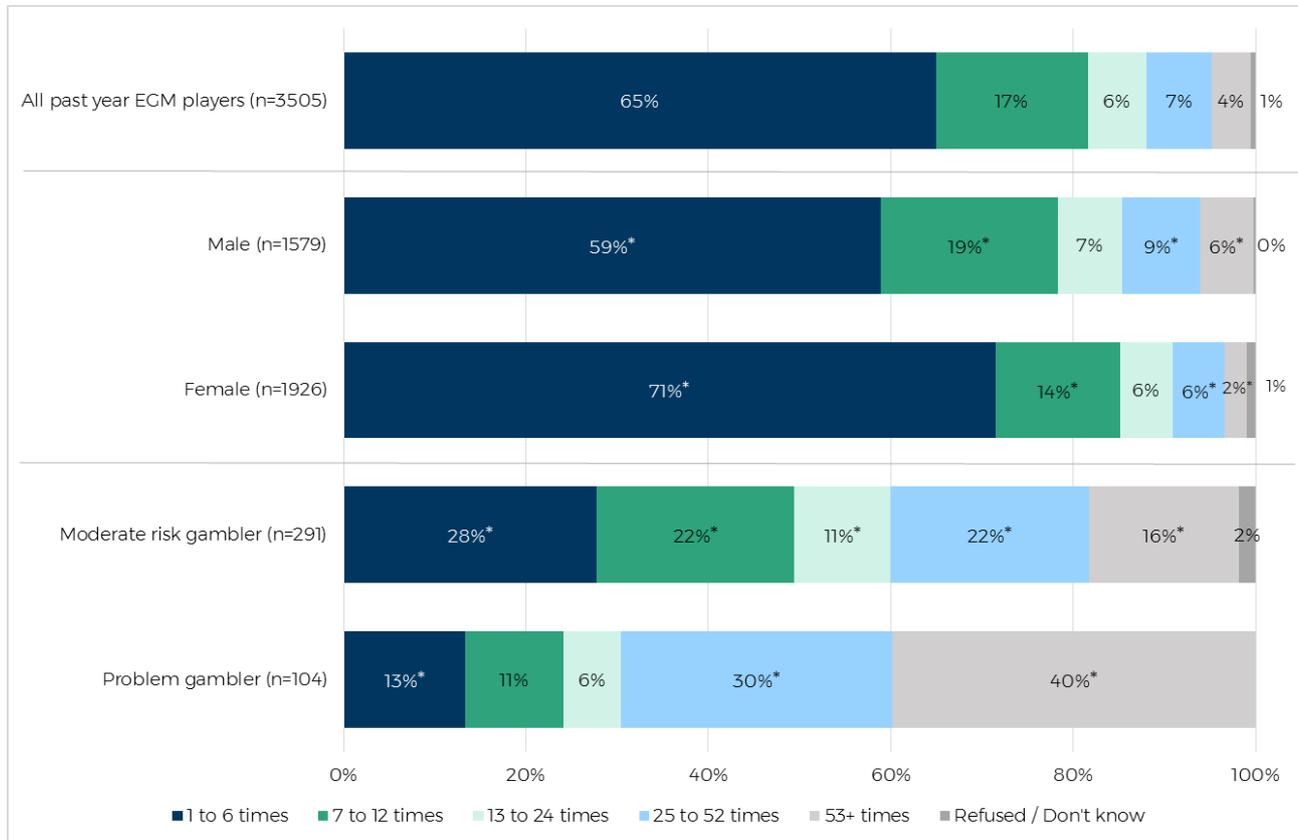
Forty per cent of problem gamblers had played EGMs more than once a week on average (53 times plus). This rate decreased to 16% for moderate-risk gamblers and 4% for low-risk gamblers.

Figure 19 shows how many times respondents reported they had played EGMs in the past year. The majority had only played 1 to 6 times (65%), 17% had played 7 to 12 times, 6% 13 to 24 times and 7% 25 to 52 times. Four per cent had played EGMs on average more than once a week (53 plus times).

Men generally played EGMs more frequently (6% 'more than 53 times'), as did respondents who were divorced or widowed (6% 'more than 53 times') and those who spoke a LOTE at home (11% 'more than 53 times').

Forty per cent of problem gamblers had played EGMs more than once a week on average (53 times plus). This rate decreased to 16% for moderate-risk gamblers and 4% for low-risk gamblers.

Figure 19. Over the last 12 months, how often have you played gaming machines or 'pokies'?



Base: Respondents who had played EGMs in the last 12 months

Table 20 shows the amount of money that respondents reported spending the last time they played EGMs. The largest proportion of EGM players (38%) had spent \$10 or less, 27% had spent \$11 to \$20 and 21% had spent \$21 to \$50. More than one in 10 (13%) of respondents had spent over \$50, with 3% of respondents having spent over \$200.

Men were more likely to have spent a larger amount than women, with 40% having spent more than \$20, (compared to 29% of women).

Median spend per occasion among problem gamblers was \$200, compared to \$50 for moderate-risk gamblers and \$20 overall. Twelve per cent of moderate-risk gamblers and two-fifths (42%) of problem gamblers had spent over \$200.

Table 20. Thinking about the last time you played gaming machines or ‘pokies’, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate risk gambler (n=291)	Problem gambler (n=104)
Mean ¹	\$53	\$69	\$35	\$161	\$398
Median	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$50	\$200
\$10 or less	38%	34%*	42%*	8%*	0%*
\$11 to \$20	27%	25%	29%	14%*	2%*
\$21 to \$50	21%	23%*	19%*	32%*	16%
\$51 to \$100	7%	8%*	6%*	17%*	23%*
\$101 to \$200	3%	5%*	2%*	16%*	15%*
\$201 or more	3%	4%*	2%*	12%*	42%*
Don't know	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%

¹The capped mean was used which capped respondents answers at a value of \$2,500 (resulting in one response, determined to be an outlier, being changed)

The most popular type of EGMs were 1 cent machines, with 62% of respondents reporting they had played them the most frequently. All other types of machines were preferred by less than 10% of respondents. Men were significantly more likely to play machines with higher stakes, with 12% reporting that they frequently played \$1 machines or higher as compared to only 5% of women.

Frequency of playing higher value machine (\$1 or more), increased with gambling risk, from 7% for non-problem gamblers, 10% for low-risk gamblers, 14% for moderate-risk gamblers to 28% for problem gamblers.

Table 21. Over the last 12 months, what kind of gaming machine did you play MOST OFTEN?

	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=291)	Problem gamblers (n=104)
1 cent machine	62%	55%*	70%*	50%*	43%*
2 cent machine	5%	5%	5%	6%	3%

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=291)	Problem gambler (n=104)
5 cent machine	4%	5%*	3%*	4%	1%
10 cent machine	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
20 cent machine	3%	4%*	2%*	3%	2%
50 cent machine	1%	1%*	0%*	1%	1%
\$1 machine	8%	10%*	5%*	12%*	26%*
\$2 machine	0%	1%*	0%*	0%	0%
Higher than \$2 machine	1%	1%*	0%*	2%*	2%
Combination of the above	11%	13%*	8%*	20%*	20%*
Don't know	4%	3%*	5%*	0%	1%

Nearly half (46%) of all EGM gamblers reported they would ‘always’ bet more than one line at each press of the button, with a further 13% saying they would ‘often’ and 21% ‘sometimes’ (see Table 22). A larger proportion of men (53%) reported ‘always’ playing more than one line compared to women (38%). The likelihood of playing several lines at once increased with gambling risk, with 41% of non-problem gamblers reporting ‘always’ compared to 53% of low-risk gamblers, 61% of moderate-risk gamblers and 77% of problem gamblers.

Table 22. Over the last 12 months, did you bet more than 1 line at each press of the button, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=291)	Problem gambler (n=104)
Never	8%	7%*	10%*	3%*	1%*
Rarely	8%	7%	8%	4%*	2%
Sometimes	21%	19%*	23%*	19%	9%*
Often	13%	12%	13%	12%	12%
Always	46%	53%*	38%*	61%*	77%*

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
Don't know	5%	3%*	8%*	1%	0%

EGM players who reported they had bet more than one line in the past 12 months (rarely or more at Table 22) were asked how often they had played the maximum number of lines possible on a machine. As shown in Table 23, around one-third (32%) reported they had 'always' played the maximum, 15% said 'often' and 16% 'sometimes'. Thirty-eight per cent of males who had bet more than one line 'always' bet the maximum number, significantly higher than the 25% of women.

Over half (55%) of problem gamblers reported they 'always' played the maximum number of lines, compared to 37% of moderate- and low-risk gamblers and 28% of non-problem gamblers.

Table 23. Over the last 12 months, how often did you play the maximum number of lines on a machine, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year EGM players (n=3024)	Male (n=1422)	Female (n=1602)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=277)	Problem gambler (n=103)
Never	22%	17%*	27%*	10%*	7%*
Rarely	15%	14%	16%	15%	5%*
Sometimes	16%	16%	17%	17%	13%
Often	15%	15%	15%	20%	20%
Always	32%	38%*	25%*	37%	55%*
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

All EGM players were asked how often, if ever, they bet more than 1 credit per line. Thirteen per cent reported they 'always' did this, with a further 13% reporting they did 'often' and 31% 'sometimes'. Just over one-fifth (22%) reported they never bet more than 1 credit per line and 17% reported 'rarely'. Men were significantly more likely to bet more than one credit per line 'always' or 'often' (32%) compared to women (19%). Problem gamblers were also much more likely to bet more than one credit per line, with (78%) reporting 'always' or 'often' compared to 46% of moderate-risk gamblers, 34% of low-risk gamblers and 19% of non-problem gamblers.

Table 24. Thinking about the last 12 months, did you ever bet more than 1 credit per line, would you say never, rarely, sometimes, often or always?

	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=291)	Problem gambler (n=104)
Never	22%	19%*	25%*	9%*	9%*
Rarely	17%	15%*	19%*	7%*	0%*
Sometimes	31%	32%	29%	35%	13%*
Often	13%	16%*	9%*	25%*	27%*
Always	13%	16%*	10%*	21%*	51%*
Don't know	5%	3%*	8%*	2%*	0%*

EGM players were lastly asked how often, if ever, they would bet the maximum credits possible in one go (i.e. one press of the button). The results are shown in Table 25. Only a minority of respondents reported they would ‘always’ (4%) or ‘often’ (5%) bet the maximum amount possible in a single bet.

Not only were men more likely to bet the maximum number of lines possible (47% ‘always/often’ vs 40% of women) and bet more than one credit per line (32% ‘always/often’ vs 19% of women), they were also more likely to bet the maximum credits possible (11% ‘always/often’ vs 7% of women).

Similarly, problem gamblers were far more likely to bet the maximum credits in one go, with 42% reporting ‘always/often’, followed by moderate-risk gamblers (17%), low-risk gamblers (9%) and non-problem gamblers (7%).

Table 25. How often do you bet the maximum credits possible in one go (that is one press of the button)?

	All past year EGM players (n=3505)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1579)	Female (n=1926)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=291)	Problem gambler (n=104)
Never	57%	53%*	61%*	31%*	18%*
Rarely	19%	20%*	16%*	23%	11%
Sometimes	13%	14%*	11%*	25%*	29%*
Often	5%	6%*	3%*	9%*	28%*
Always	4%	5%	4%	8%*	14%*

		Gender		Problem Gamblers	
Don't know	3%	2%*	5%*	4%	0%

5.6.1.3 Horse, harness or greyhound races

Respondents who had participated in horse or greyhound betting during the last 12 months were asked follow-up questions about their gambling behaviour. These results, as well as the prevalence of horse, harness and greyhound betting by sociodemographic variables, are discussed in this section.

5.6.1.3.1 Summary of horse, harness or greyhound races

The prevalence of betting on horse, harness or greyhound racing in SA residents had decreased to 12%, from 21% in 2012 and 19% in 2005. Participation in the last 12 months was higher among:

- men (16% vs 8% of women)
- people who only spoke English at home (13% vs 5% who spoke a LOTE)
- 25- to 34-year-olds (15%) and 45- to 54-year-olds (14%)
- households with incomes \$100,000 or more (17% for \$100,000 to \$149,999 and 22% for \$150,000 or more)
- full-time workers (17%)

The proportion of horse, harness and greyhound bettors who were classified as problem gamblers was 3.0% (compared to 1.1% of all last year gamblers). A further 7.0% were classified as moderate-risk gamblers (compared to 3.4% of all last year gamblers) and 14.0% were low-risk gamblers (compared to 7.1% of all last year gamblers).

Men typically bet more frequently on horse, harness and greyhound races (22% more than 24 times in the last 12 months vs 5% of women) and were more likely to have bet a larger amount the last time they bet (18% more than \$50 vs 9% of women). Men were more likely to have bet on the internet (38% vs 18% of women) and women were more likely to have bet at a race track (30% vs 20% of men).

Problem and moderate-risk gamblers were typically more frequent bettors (55% and 49% more than 25 times respectively, compared to 17% overall) and higher stakes horse and greyhound gamblers (\$159 and \$195 respectively compared to \$52 overall). Problem (49%) and moderate-risk (54%) gamblers were also more likely to have bet through the internet compared to horse and greyhound bettors overall (31%).

5.6.1.3.2 Horse, harness or greyhound race results

Table 26 shows the proportion of SA residents who had bet on horse, harness or greyhound racing in the last 12 months, analysed by a number of sociodemographic characteristics. Twelve per cent of the population overall had gambled on horse or greyhound races. This figure had decreased since 2012 (21%) and 2005 (19%).

In the 2018 survey, men were twice as likely (16%) to have been horse or greyhound race bettors than women (8%) in the last 12 months. Respondents who only spoke English (13%) at home were also significantly more likely to participate in horse or greyhound race betting than those who spoke a language other than English (5%). Horse and greyhound race betting was highest among the middle age brackets (13% to 15% for 25 to 64 years) and lowest among the youngest (10% of 18- to 24-year-olds) and oldest groups (10% 65- to 75-year-olds and 7% of 75 years or older).

Horse or greyhound betting increased with income from 7% for households with less than \$25,000, to 22% of people in households earning \$150,000 or more per annum. In-line with this, horse or greyhound racing was significantly more prevalent among those who were working full-time (17%), and was lowest among those who were unemployed or engaged in home duties (6% for both).

Unlike EGM gambling (which was more prevalent among single respondents), horse and greyhound racing was most prevalent among respondents who were married or living with a partner (13%), followed by single respondents (11%), then those who were divorced or separated (10%) and then by those who were widowed (7%).

Table 26. Horse, harness or greyhound gambling prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographic	%
All (n=20017)	12%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	16%*
Female (n=11110)	8%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	10%
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	15%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	13%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	14%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	13%
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	10%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	7%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	11%
No (n=19677)	13%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes (n=1863)	5%*
No (n=18091)	13%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	17%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	10%*
Unemployed (n=621)	6%*
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	9%*
A full-time student (n=377)	7%*
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	6%*
Self-employed (n=370)	22%*
Other (n=167)	8%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	7%*

Demographic	%
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	10%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	13%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	13%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	13%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	17%*
150,000+ (n=2252)	22%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	11%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	13%*
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	10%*
Widowed (n=1912)	7%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	11%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	16%*

Table 27 shows the results for the question ‘over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on horse, harness or greyhound races not including sweeps’. Two-thirds (66%) had only bet on horse or greyhound races six times or less in the last 12 months, 11% had bet seven to 12 times and 6% 13 to 24 times. Six per cent of respondents had bet more than once a week on average (more than 53 times in the last 12 months).

As well as being more likely to have bet on horse or greyhound racing, men were also more frequent gamblers than women, with 22% of men and 5% of women reporting they had bet on horse or greyhound races 25 or more times.

Frequent betting on horse or greyhound racing (25 times or more in the last 12 months) was highest among problem (55%) and moderate-risk gamblers (49%), and lowest among low-risk (30%) and non-problem gamblers (10%).

Respondents who had placed bets on horse, harness or greyhound racing through the internet typically bet more frequently (30% 25 times or more) than horse, harness or greyhound bettors who had only bet through other means (10% 25 times or more).

Table 27. Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on horse, harness or greyhound races not including sweeps?

	All past year horse, harness or greyhound bettors (n=2166)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1315)	Female (n=851)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=139)	Problem gambler (n=49)
1 to 6 times per year	66%	56%*	85%*	31%*	8%*
7 to 12 times per year	11%	13%*	7%*	16%	27%*
13 to 24 times per year	6%	8%*	3%*	5%	4%
25 to 52 times per year	11%	14%*	4%*	21%*	41%*
53+ times per year	6%	8%*	1%*	28%*	14%*
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%*

Horse, harness or greyhound bettors were asked how much they had spent the last time they had made a bet. The majority (61%) had bet less than \$20, while 14% had bet more than \$50, and only 2% reported they had bet over \$200. Men tended to bet larger amounts than women, with 18% betting more than \$50, compared to 9% of women.

The average stake increased with gambling risk from \$33 for non-problem gamblers, \$64 for low-risk gamblers, \$195 for moderate-risk gamblers and \$159 for problem gamblers.

Table 28. Thinking about the last time you placed bets on horse, harness or greyhound racing, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year horse, harness or greyhound bettors (n=2166)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=1315)	Female (n=851)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=139)	Problem gambler (n=49)
Mean	\$52	\$65	\$28	\$195	\$159
Median	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$75
\$10 or less	37%	34%*	43%*	30%	13%*

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All	Male	Female	Moderate-risk gambler	Problem gambler
\$11 to \$20	24%	24%	26%	26%	6%*
\$21 to \$50	22%	22%	23%	16%	24%
\$51 to \$100	9%	11%*	7%*	14%	19%
\$101 to \$200	3%	4%*	1%*	2%	16%*
\$201 or more	2%	3%*	1%*	10%*	17%*
Don't know	1%	1%	0%	0%	6%*

Table 29 shows that clubs, hotels and pubs were the most popular venue for people to bet on horse, harness or greyhound racing (44%), followed by betting on the internet (31%), betting at stand-alone UBETs (27%) and betting at race tracks (24%).

Women were significantly more likely to bet at race tracks (30% vs 20% of men) and men were more likely to bet through the internet (38% vs 18% of women). Problem (49%) and moderate-risk (54%) gamblers were more likely to have bet through the internet compared to horse and greyhound bettors overall (31%).

Table 29. Over the last 12 months, when you have placed bets on horse, harness or greyhound races, how have you placed your bets?

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year horse, harness or greyhound bettors (n=2166)	Male (n=1315)	Female (n=851)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=139)	Problem gambler (n=49)
At a race track	24%	20%*	30%*	15%*	11%
At a club or hotel / pub	44%	46%	41%	51%	58%
At a stand-alone UBET (or TAB)	27%	28%	27%	37%*	36%
Via the internet, using a website or mobile app	31%	38%*	18%*	54%*	49%*
Via a phone call	2%	2%	1%	7%*	0%
Other	2%	1%*	3%*	1%	0%
Don't Know	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Respondents who reported they had bet on horse or greyhound racing over the internet in last 12 months (n=541) were asked whether they mostly bet on a mobile device or computer.

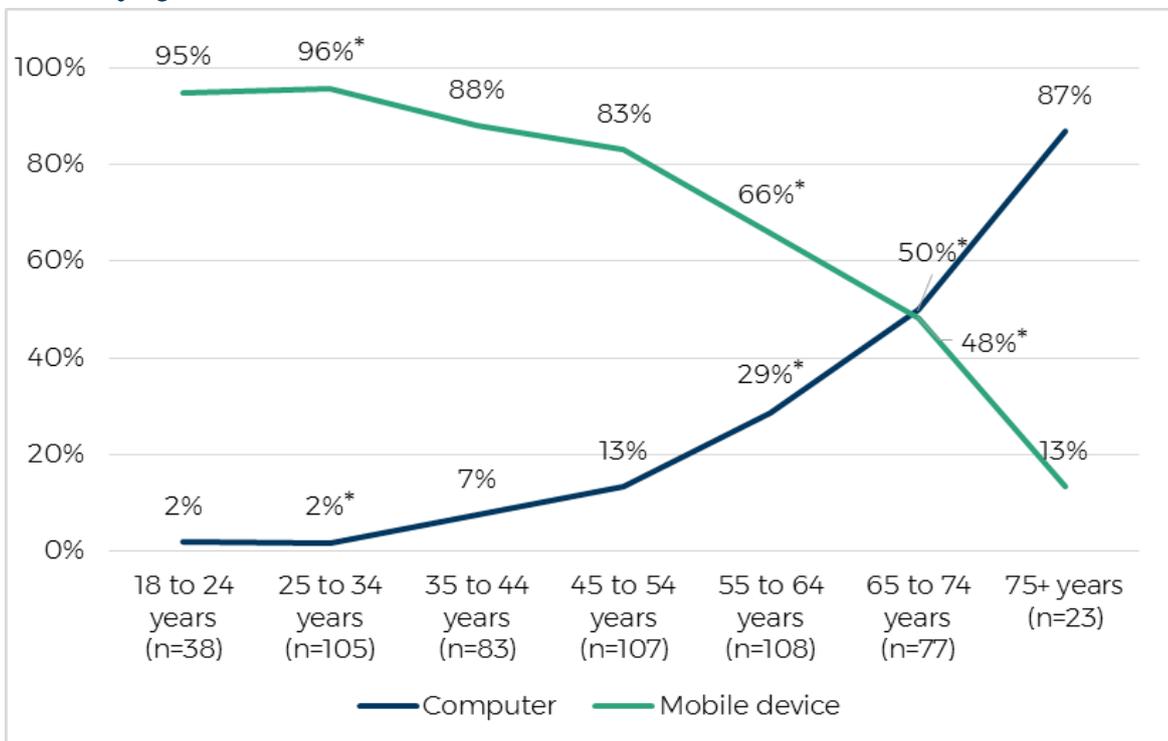
The majority had primarily bet on a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet (83%), 13% bet on a computer and 3% had bet equally on both.

Figure 20 shows that betting on a computer was most common among older age groups, (29% for 55- to 64-year-olds and 50% for 65- to 74-year-olds), whereas betting on mobile devices was higher among younger age groups (95% to 96% for 18- to 34-year-olds).

Table 30. When placing bets on horse, harness or greyhound races over the internet, what do you MOST OFTEN use to place your bets – a computer or a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet?

	All past year Internet horse, harness or greyhound bettors (n=541)	Gender	
		Male (n=408)	Female (n=133)
Computer	13%	14%	11%
Mobile device	83%	83%	82%
Both	3%	2%*	7%*

Figure 20. When placing bets on horse, harness or greyhound races over the internet, what do you MOST OFTEN use to place your bets – a computer or a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet? By age



5.6.1.4 Betting on sporting events

Respondents who had bet on sporting events (not including e-sports or fantasy sports) during the last 12 months were asked follow-up questions about their gambling behaviour. These results, as well as the prevalence of sports betting by sociodemographic variables, are discussed in this section.

5.6.1.4.1 Summary of sports betting behaviour

The prevalence of betting on sporting events in SA was 7%, which is a slight increase from 6% in 2012 and 4% in 2005. Betting on sports events in the last 12 months was higher among:

- men (12% vs 2% of women)
- younger respondents (18 to 34 years 13% to 16%) and 65- to 74-year-olds (12%)
- people living in Greater Adelaide (8% vs 6% for the rest of SA)
- people who only spoke English at home (8% vs 6% who spoke a LOTE)
- full-time workers (13%)
- the two highest household income brackets (11% for \$100,000 to \$149,999, 13% for \$150,000 plus)
- single respondents (9%).

The proportion of sports bettors who were classified as problem gamblers was 3.5% (compared to 1.1% of all last year gamblers). A further 10.9% were classified as moderate-risk gamblers (compared to 3.4% of all last year gamblers) and 17.7% were low-risk gamblers (compared to 7.1% of all last year gamblers).

Men tended to be more frequent sports bettors (19% betting 25 times or more a year, vs 10% of women) and to spend higher amounts (32% having spent over \$20 vs 17% of women). Problem and moderate-risk gamblers were also more likely to have spent larger amounts the last time they played (\$80 and \$25 median respectively vs \$15 overall).

5.6.1.4.2 Sports betting results

Table 31 shows the prevalence of sports betting in the last 12 months overall and by sociodemographic characteristics. Seven per cent of all SA residents had bet on at least one sporting event, which is a slight increase from 6% in 2012 and 4% in 2005.

A significantly higher proportion of men (12%) than women (2%) had bet on a sporting event in the last 12 months. Sports betting peaked among younger respondents (18 to 34 years at 13% to 16%) and then again at age 65 to 74 years (12%). Sports betting was more prevalent in Greater Adelaide (8%) than the rest of SA (6%) and among respondents who

only spoke English at home (8%) than those who spoke a LOTE (6%). Respondents who were employed full-time were the most likely to be sports bettors (13%), as were respondents in the two highest income brackets (11% for \$100,000 to \$149,999, 13% for \$150,000 plus).

Table 31. Sports gambling prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics

Variable	%
All (n=20017)	7%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	12%*
Female (n=11110)	2%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	13%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	16%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	8%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	6%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	3%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	12%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	1%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	8%
No (n=19677)	7%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, a LOTE (n=1863)	6%*
No, English only (n=18091)	8%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	13%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	6%*
Unemployed (n=621)	5%*
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	2%*
A full-time student (n=377)	10%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	3%*
Self-employed (n=370)	9%
Other (n=167)	5%

Variable	%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	4%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	5%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	6%*
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	8%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	8%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	11%*
150,000+ (n=2252)	13%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	9%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	8%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	4%*
Widowed (n=1912)	1%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	8%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	6%*

All sports bettors were asked how many times they had bet on sporting events in the last 12 months (see Table 32).

Over half (54%) of sports bettors had only participated one to six times, 18% had participated seven to 12 times and 9% 13 to 24 times. Four per cent of sports bettors had participated 53 times or more (about once a week).

As well as being more likely to gamble on sports in general, male sports bettors also participated more frequently, with 19% betting 25 times or more a year, compared to 10% of women.

Respondents who had bet on sports through the internet typically bet more frequently, with nearly one in five (19%) betting more than 25 times in a year, compared to only about one in 10 (11%) of sports bettors who had not bet through the internet.

Table 32. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on sporting events, NOT including fantasy sports?

	All past year sporting event gamblers (n=916)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=738)	Female (n=138)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=94)	Problem gambler (n=24)
1 to 6 times per year	54%	51%*	69%*	41%*	30%
7 to 12 times per year	18%	19%	14%	15%	6%
13 to 24 times per year	9%	11%*	3%*	13%	8%
25 to 52 times per year	13%	14%*	7%*	18%	48%
53+ times per year	4%	5%	3%	11%*	9%
Don't know	2%	1%	4%	3%	0%

Table 33 shows the amount of money that respondents reported they had bet the last time they bet on sporting events. Over two-thirds (68%) had spent less than \$20, 18% had spent \$21 to \$50 and 12% had spent over \$50. Men bet more money, with 32% having spent over \$20, compared to 17% of women.

Table 33. Thinking about the last time you placed bets on sporting events, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year sporting event gamblers (n=916)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=738)	Female (n=138)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=94)	Problem gambler (n=24)
Mean	\$95	\$107	\$29	\$600	\$146
Median	\$15	\$20	\$10	\$25	\$80
\$10 or less	45%	43%*	56%*	20%*	7%
\$11 to \$20	23%	23%	23%	24%	12%
\$21 to \$50	18%	20%*	10%*	29%*	27%
\$51 to \$100	7%	7%	5%	10%	19%
\$101 to \$200	2%	2%	0%	4%	5%

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year sporting event gamblers (n=916)	Male (n=738)	Female (n=138)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=94)	Problem gambler (n=24)
\$201 or more	3%	3%	2%	12%*	23%
Don't know	2%	1%*	4%*	1%	8%

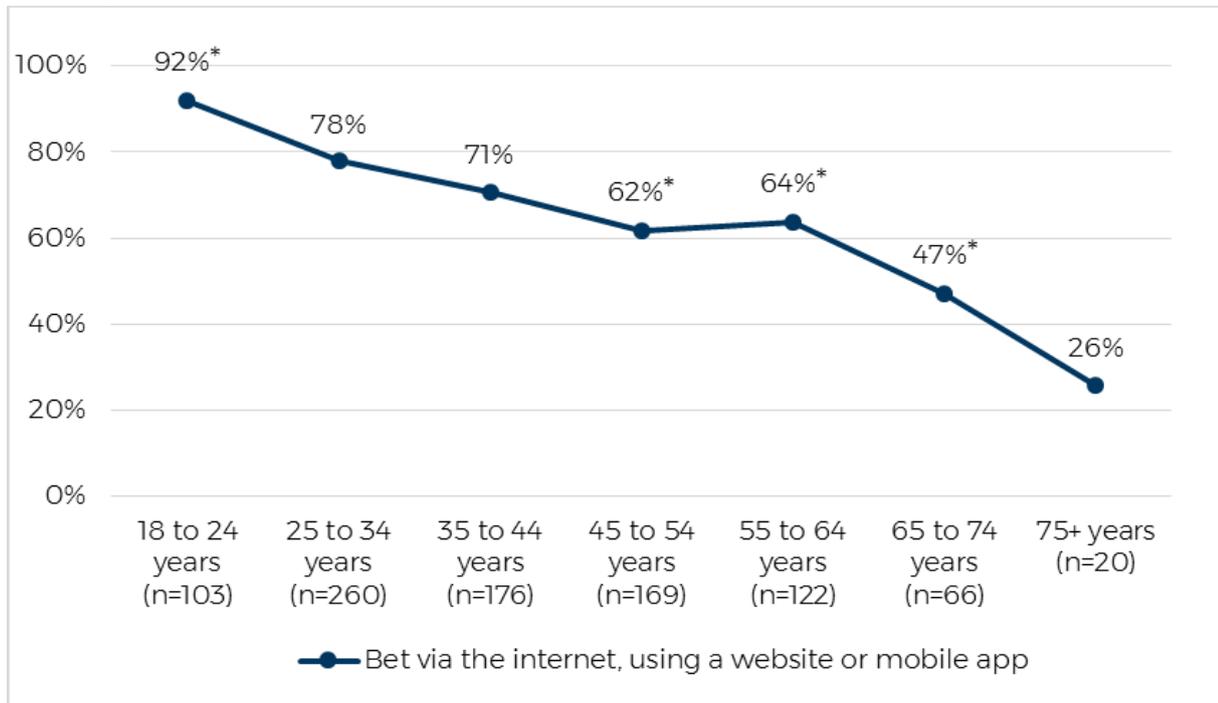
Past year sports bettors were asked how they had placed their bets and the results are shown in Table 34. By far the most popular way to bet on sports was via the internet (75%), followed by a club or hotel (18%), and a standalone UBET (12%). There were no significant differences by gender. Moderate-risk gamblers were significantly more likely to bet via a phone call. Although there were other differences by problem and moderate-risk gambling, none reached statistical significance.

Figure 21 shows the decreasing linear relationship between sports betting via the internet and age. More than nine in ten (92%) of sports bettors aged 18 to 24 years had bet on sports events through the internet. This steadily decreased to 62% to 64% for 45 to 64 years, 47% for 65 to 74 years and further decreased to 26% for 75 years and over.

Table 34. Over the last 12 months, when you have placed bets on sporting events, how have you placed your bets? Would that be....

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
	All past year sporting event gamblers (n=916)	Male (n=738)	Female (n=138)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=94)	Problem gambler (n=24)
Via the internet, using a website or mobile app	75%	75%	72%	70%	62%
At a club or hotel	18%	18%	16%	24%	60%
At a standalone UBET (or TAB)	12%	13%	7%	19%	28%
Via a phone call	3%	4%	2%	9%*	20%
Workplace sweeps/tipping	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Through friend/relatives	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
With SMS	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Other	2%	2%	3%	3%	0%
Don't know	2%	1%	5%	1%	0%

Figure 21. Over the last 12 months, when you have placed bets on sporting events, how have you placed your bets?



Among respondents who had bet on sports events through the internet, the overwhelming majority had placed their bets via a mobile device (88%) rather than a computer (10%) and 2% had bet equally on both.

Table 35. When placing bets on sporting events over the internet, what do you MOST OFTEN use to place your bets – a computer or a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet?

	All past year sporting event gamblers (n=631)	Gender	
		Male (n=515)	Female (n=116)
Computer	10%	11%	8%
Mobile device	88%	87%	89%
Both	2%	2%	1%

5.6.1.5 Betting on fantasy sports

This section details gambling behaviour on fantasy sports, which is a type of game where participants assemble virtual teams of real sports players. The prevalence of betting on fantasy sports in SA was 0.7% and its prevalence by sociodemographic variables is shown in

Table 36. Prevalence of fantasy sports has not previously been assessed in SA, but was included in the 2016/2017 Queensland Household Gambling Survey,⁶ which showed a prevalence of 0.3%. It is important to note that in the QLD survey fantasy sports were merged with e-sports⁷.

Men were more likely to be fantasy sports gamblers (1.2%) as the prevalence among women was only 0.1%. Fantasy sports participation decreased dramatically with age, starting at 2.2% for 18- to 24-year-olds, 1.5% for 25- to 34-year-olds, 0.7% for 35 to 44 year olds to 0.2% or below for over 44-year-olds.

Full-time students (2.5%) and people who work full-time (1.2%) were more likely to gamble on fantasy sports, as were respondents in the highest household income bracket of \$150,000 (1.0%). Moreover, fantasy sports betting was more prevalent among single respondents than those married or living with a partner (0.6%), divorced or separated (0.4%) and respondents who were widowed (0%).

Table 36. Fantasy sports gambling prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographic	%
All (n=20017)	0.7%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	1.2%*
Female (n=11110)	0.1%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	2.2%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	1.5%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	0.7%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	0.2%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	0.1%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	0.1%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	0.0%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	0.2%
No (n=19677)	0.7%

⁶ Queensland Household Gambling Survey, 2016-17, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

⁷ E-sports means betting on competitive video game tournaments, especially among professional or 'pro' gamers, and is also known as electronic sports.

Demographic	%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, LOTE at home (n=1863)	0.8%
No, English home (n=18091)	0.6%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	1.2%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	0.3%*
Unemployed (n=621)	0.2%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	0.0%*
A full-time student (n=377)	2.5%*
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	0.5%
Self-employed (n=370)	0.5%
Other (n=167)	0.0%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	0.6%
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	0.1%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	0.1%*
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	0.5%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	0.9%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	0.8%
150,000+ (n=2252)	1.0%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	0.9%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	0.6%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	0.4%
Widowed (n=1912)	0.0%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	0.7%
Rest of SA (n=4501)	0.5%

All fantasy sports gamblers were asked how many times they had bet on fantasy sports in the last 12 months (see Table 37).

Over half (52%) of fantasy sports players had only participated 1 to 6 times, 14% had participated 7 to 12 times and 5% 13 to 24 times. Only 1% of fantasy sports gamblers had played 53 times or more (about more than once a week).

Table 37. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on fantasy sports?

	All past year fantasy sports gamblers (n=66)	Gender	
		Male (n=58)	Female (n=8)
1 to 6 times per year	52%	50%	63%
7 to 12 times per year	14%	15%	0%
13 to 24 times per year	5%	5%	0%
25 to 52 times per year	18%	19%	16%
53+ times per year	1%	0%	14%
Don't know	8%	8%	0%
Refused	1%	0%	7%

At the last time respondents had bet on fantasy sports, the majority (59%) had only spent \$10 or less, 28% had spent \$11 to \$50, and only 2% had spent over \$50 (see Table 38).

Table 38. Thinking about the last time you placed bets on fantasy sports, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year fantasy sports gamblers (n=66)	Gender	
		Male (n=58)	Female (n=8)
\$10 or less	59%	60%	56%
\$11 to \$20	16%	17%	7%
\$21 to \$50	12%	10%	30%
\$51 or more	2%	3%	0%
Don't know	8%	8%	0%
Refused	1%	0%	7%

As with general online sports gamblers, the large majority of fantasy sports gamblers placed their bets through a mobile device (81%) rather than a computer (16%).

Table 39. When placing bets on fantasy sports over the internet, what do you MOST OFTEN use to place your bets – a computer or a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet?

	Past year fantasy sport gamblers who had bet online (n=45)	Gender	
		Male (n=42)	Female (n=3)
Computer	16%	15%	30%
Mobile device	81%	81%	70%
Both	2%	2%	0%
Don't Know	1%	1%	0%

5.6.1.6 Betting on novelty events

The overall prevalence of SA residents betting on elections, TV shows or other novelty events was 0.8%, as shown in Table 40. This has not been captured in previous SA prevalence surveys.

Men were more likely than women to bet on novelty events (1.4% vs 0.3% of women) as were respondents who were employed full-time (1.4%), respondents with a household income over \$150,000 (1.4%), and respondents who identified as single (1.2%). Betting on novelty events was more common among younger people, specifically 18- to 24-year-olds (2.7%) and 25- to 34-year-olds (1.9%). Betting on novelty events decreased with age to 0.5% of 35- to 54-year-olds, 0.2% of 55- to 64-year-olds and finally dropped to 0.1% of respondents aged 65 years or older.

Table 40. Betting on novelty events prevalence by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographic	%
All (n=20017)	0.8%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	1.4%*
Female (n=11110)	0.3%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	2.7%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	1.9%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	0.5%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	0.5%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	0.2%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	0.1%*

Demographic	%
75 years or older (n=2877)	0.1%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	0.0%
No (n=19677)	0.9%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE (n=1863)	0.7%
No, English only (n=18091)	0.9%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	1.4%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	0.8%
Unemployed (n=621)	0.7%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	0.1%*
A full-time student (n=377)	1.3%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	0.1%
Self-employed (n=370)	0.9%
Other (n=167)	0.0%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	0.3%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	1.3%
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	0.7%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	1.1%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	1.2%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	1.0%
150,000+ (n=2252)	1.4%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	1.2%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	0.8%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	0.4%
Widowed (n=1912)	0.0%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	0.8%

Demographic	%
Rest of SA (n=4501)	1.0%

Respondents were asked how often they had bet on novelty events. As shown in Table 41, the majority (83%) had bet one to six times, and 12% had bet seven times or more.

Table 41. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually bet on novelty events such as elections or TV shows?

	All past year novelty event gamblers (n=98)	Gender	
		Male (n=69)	Female (n=29)
1 to 6 times per year	83%	86%	69%
7 to 12 times per year	2%	2%	2%
13 to 24 times per year	3%	2%	9%
25 to 52 times per year	2%	1%	4%
53+ times per year	5%	5%	6%
Don't know	4%	3%	6%
Refused	1%	1%	3%

Nearly half (49%) of all novelty event bettors had spent approximately \$10 or less the last time they had placed a bet, 23% had spent \$11 to \$20 and 16% \$21 to \$50. Seven per cent had spent more than \$50.

Figure 22. Thinking about the last time you placed bets on novelty events, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year novelty event gamblers (n=98)	Gender	
		Male (n=69)	Female (n=29)
Mean	\$46	\$36	\$85
Median	\$10	\$20	\$5
\$10 or less	49%	44%	68%
\$11 to \$20	23%	29%	1%
\$21 to \$50	16%	18%	10%
\$51 to \$200	3%	2%	5%
\$201 or more	4%	3%	7%

	Gender		
Refused	1%	1%	0%
Don't know	4%	3%	8%

As with sports betting, the most popular way to bet on novelty events was through the internet (61%). Seven per cent of novelty event gamblers had bet via SMS, 6% over the phone, 5% at a club or hotel and 5% at a standalone Ubet.

Table 42. Over the last 12 months, when you have placed bets on novelty events, how have you placed your bets? Would that be...

	All past year novelty event gamblers (n=98)	Gender	
		Male (n=69)	Female (n=29)
Via the internet, using a website or mobile app	61%	67%	36%
With SMS	7%	6%	9%
Via a phone call	6%	5%	8%
At a club or hotel	5%	4%	10%
At a standalone UBET (or TAB)	5%	4%	10%
Other	16%	16%	17%
Don't know	5%	5%	7%

Respondents who reported they had bet on novelty events through the internet, were most likely to have placed their bets via a mobile device (82%), as opposed to a computer (14%, see Table 43).

Table 43. When placing bets on novelty events over the internet, what do you MOST OFTEN use to place your bets - a computer or a mobile device, such as a mobile phone or tablet?

	Past year novelty event gamblers who had bet online (n=52)	Gender	
		Male (n=43)	Female (n=9)
Computer	14%	15%	3%
Mobile device	82%	80%	98%
Both	5%	5%	0%

5.6.1.7 Keno

Eight per cent of SA residents had gambled on keno in the last 12 months, which is in-line with the 2012 prevalence (also 8%). Table 44 shows that playing keno was more prevalent among men (9% vs 6% of women), respondents who only spoke English at home (8% vs 4% of people who spoke a LOTE) and respondents who lived outside of Greater Adelaide (11% vs 7% who live in Greater Adelaide).

Keno was additionally more prevalent among the middle age group 45 to 54 years (10%), and the lowest among the two oldest age groups, 65- to 74-year-olds (6%) and 75 years or older (4%).

Table 44. Gambling on keno by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	8%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	9%*
Female (n=11110)	6%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	7%
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	8%
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	8%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	10%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	7%
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	6%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	4%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	10%
No (n=19677)	7%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	4%*
No, English only (n=18091)	8%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)*	9%
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	7%
Unemployed (n=621)	9%

Demographics	%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)*	9%
A full-time student (n=377)	7%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	9%
Self-employed (n=370)	
Other (n=167)	6%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	10%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	7%
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	9%*
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	9%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	8%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	10%*
150,000+ (n=2252)	8%
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	8%
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	8%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	7%
Widowed (n=1912)	5%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	7%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	11%*

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of keno players had only played one to six times in a year, 16% had played seven to 12 times and 7% had played 13 to 24 times. Twelve per cent had played 25 times or more, as shown in Table 45. Men were more likely to have played 25 times or more (14%) compared to women (8%).

Twenty per cent of problem gamblers had played 53 times or more (equivalent to more than once a week) compared to 4% of keno players overall. Respondents from Greater Adelaide (5% vs 1% from the rest of SA) or who were retired (7%) were also more likely to play keno on average more than once a week.

Table 45. Over the last 12 months, how often have you usually played keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place?

	All past year Keno players (n=10046)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=747)	Female (n=582)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=144)	Problem gamblers (n=48)
1 to 6 times per year	63%	58%*	72%*	55%	21%*
7 to 12 times per year	16%	18%*	13%*	13%	39%*
13 to 24 times per year	7%	8%*	5%*	13%*	14%
25 to 52 times per year	8%	9%	6%	11%	3%
53+ times per year	4%	5%*	2%*	7%	20%*
Don't know	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%

Three-quarters of keno players reported only spending \$10 or less the last time that they played and 17% had spent \$11 to \$20. Men were more likely to have spent over \$20 (8% vs 4% of women), as were problem (21%) and moderate-risk gamblers (17%).

Table 46. Thinking about the last time you played keno, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year Keno players (n=10046)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=747)	Female (n=582)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=144)	Problem gambler (n=48)
Mean	\$12	\$15	\$9	\$27	\$21
Median	\$10	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$10
\$10 or less	75%	69%*	84%*	60%*	51%*
\$11 to \$20	17%	20%*	10%*	21%	28%
\$21 to \$50	6%	7%*	4%*	14%*	15%*
\$51 or more	1%	1%	0%	3%*	6%
Don't know	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%

5.6.1.8 Table games at a casino

The overall prevalence of SA residents betting on table games at a casino was 6%, which is the same as the 2012 and 2005 figures.

The prevalence of gambling on table games at a casino analysed by a number of sociodemographic characteristics, which are shown in Table 47. A larger proportion of men had bet on table games at a casino (10% vs 3% of women), and residents of Greater Adelaide were also more likely to gamble in casinos (7% vs 4% from the rest of SA). Playing table games at a casino decreased with age, from 14% of 18- to 24-year-olds and 13% of 25- to 34-year-olds, to 5% of 45- to 54-year-olds and 3% or less for 55 years or older.

Gambling on casino table games was more common among respondents who were employed full-time (11%) or were a full-time student (11%), and among respondents with a household income over \$100,000 (20% for \$100,000 to \$149,999 and 13% for \$150,000 or more).

Table 47. Betting on table games at a casino by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	6%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	10%*
Female (n=11110)	3%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	14%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	13%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	7%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	5%*
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	3%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	1%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	0%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	10%
No (n=19677)	6%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	6%
No, English only (n=18091)	6%

Demographics	%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	11%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	6%
Unemployed (n=621)	3%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	1%
A full-time student (n=377)	11%*
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	2%*
Self-employed (n=370)	7%
Other (n=167)	6%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	3%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	2%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	4%*
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	6%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	5%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	20%*
150,000+ (n=2252)	13%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	9%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	6%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	3%*
Widowed (n=1912)	1%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	7%*
Rest of SA (n=4501)	4%*

Most respondents who had gambled on table games at a casino had only played one to six times (91%), 5% had played seven to 12 times and only 4% had played more than 13 times (see Table 48).

Men were more likely to have bet more than seven times a year (10%) than women (1%). Moderate-risk and problem gamblers were additionally more likely to have bet more than seven times a year (23% and 21%), although only the difference among moderate-risk gamblers reached significance.

Table 48. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette?

	All past year casino table game gamblers (n=769)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=559)	Female (n=210)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=85)	Problem gambler (n=25)
1 to 6 times per year	91%	89%*	98%*	75%*	78%
7 to 12 times per year	5%	6%*	0%*	12%*	2%
13 to 24 times per year	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
25 to 52 times per year	2%	2%	1%	6%*	19%
53+ times per year	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Respondents who had bet on table games at a casino were asked approximately how much they had spent the last time they played. Table 49 shows that 21% of respondents had spent \$20 or less, 34% had spent \$21 to \$50 and 24% had spent \$51 to \$100. Twenty-two per cent of respondents had spent more than \$100. Men generally had spent more the last time they played, with 26% having spent over \$100 compared to 7% of women. The median amount spent increased by gambling risk, from \$50 for non-problem gamblers, \$100 for low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers to \$200 for problem gamblers.

Table 49. Thinking about the last time you played table games at a casino, approximately how much did you spend on that occasion?

	All past year casino table game gamblers (n=769)	Gender		Problem Gamblers	
		Male (n=559)	Female (n=210)	Moderate-risk gambler (n=85)	Problem gambler (n=25)
Mean	\$135	\$156	\$67	\$209	\$388
Median	\$50	\$60	\$50	\$100	\$200
\$10 or less	5%	4%*	9%*	1%	0%
\$11 to \$20	14%	12%*	22%*	11%	0%
\$21 to \$50	34%	33%	35%	28%	24%
\$51 to \$100	24%	23%	26%	25%	12%

	Gender			Problem Gamblers	
\$101 to \$200	11%	13%*	4%*	11%	18%
\$201 or more	11%	13%*	3%*	22%*	46%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%

5.6.1.9 Betting on casino games and poker online

The overall prevalence of SA residents betting on casino games and poker online was 1.1%, a slight increase from the 2012 prevalence of 0.6%.

The prevalence of betting on casino games and poker online by sociodemographic characteristics are shown in Table 50. A larger proportion of men (1.7% vs 0.4% of women) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (4.7% vs 1.0% of non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people) had bet on casino games or poker online in the last 12 months. Additionally, participation was higher among younger respondents (2.7% for 18 to 24 years and 2.3% for 25 to 34 years) than older respondents (between 0.8% and 0.2% for respondents aged over 35 years). Moreover respondents who were unemployed (3.6%) or employed full-time or (1.6%) and respondents who identified as single (2.1%) participated more.

In contrast to betting on table games at a casino, which was more prevalent among Greater Adelaide respondents, betting on casino games or poker online was more prevalent among respondents who lived in the rest of SA (1.5% vs 0.9% of those in Greater Adelaide).

Table 50. Betting on casino games and poker online by sociodemographic characteristics

Variable	%
All (n=20017)	1.1%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	1.7%*
Female (n=11110)	0.4%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	2.7%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	2.3%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	0.5%*
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	0.8%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	0.6%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	0.3%*

Variable	%
75 years or older (n=2877)	0.2%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	4.7%*
No (n=19677)	1.0%*
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	1.1%
No, English only (n=18091)	1.1%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	1.4%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	0.8%
Unemployed (n=621)	3.6%*
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	0.4%*
A full-time student (n=377)	1.0%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	0.9%
Self-employed (n=370)	1.6%
Other (n=167)	1.4%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	0.6%
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	2.8%*
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	1.5%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	1.3%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	0.8%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	1.0%
150,000+ (n=2252)	1.1%
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	2.1%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	0.7%*
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	0.7%
Widowed (n=1912)	0.8%
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	0.9%*

Variable	%
Rest of SA (n=4501)	1.5%*

Table 51 shows how often respondents had gambled on casino games or poker online. Just under four in 10 (39%) respondents had participated one to six times, 8% had participated seven to 12 times and 6% 13 to 24 times. Nine per cent had gambled on casino games or poker online 25 to 52 times and 13% had gambled more than 52 times (more than once a week on average).

Table 51. In the last 12 months, how often have you used the internet, via a website or a mobile app, to play casino games or poker for money?

	All past year Casino gamblers (n=120)	Gender	
		Male (n=86)	Female (n=34)
1 to 6 times per year	39%	37%	46%
7 to 12 times per year	8%	10%	3%
13 to 24 times per year	6%	5%	11%
25 to 52 times per year	9%	10%	9%
53+ times per year	13%	14%	12%
Don't know	19%	21%	12%
Refused	4%	4%	7%

5.6.1.10 Bingo

The overall prevalence of SA residents gambling on bingo was 3%, which is equivalent to the 2012 and 2005 prevalence (also both 3%).

The prevalence of betting on bingo analysed by a number of sociodemographic characteristics are shown in Table 52. Playing bingo in the last 12 months was slightly more prevalent among women (4% vs 2% of men), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (6% vs 3% of non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people) and the youngest group of respondents (5% of 18- to 24-year-olds).

Table 52. Gambling on bingo by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	3%
Gender	

Demographics	%
Male (n=8907)	2%*
Female (n=11110)	4%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	5%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	3%
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	3%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	3%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	2%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	3%
75 years or older (n=2877)	3%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	6%*
No (n=19677)	3%*
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	2%*
No, English only (n=18091)	3%*
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	3%
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	4%
Unemployed (n=621)	2%
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	3%
A full-time student (n=377)	3%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	4%
Self-employed (n=370)	2%
Other (n=167)	5%
Annual household income	
\$1-\$24,999 (n=1782)	4%
\$25,000-\$39,999 (n=1540)	3%
\$40,000-\$54,999 (n=1471)	2%*
\$55,000-\$69,999 (n=1130)	3%
\$70,000-\$99,999 (n=1959)	3%

Demographics	%
\$100,000-\$149,999 (n=2047)	3%
\$150,000+ (n=2252)	3%
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	4%
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	3%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	2%*
Widowed (n=1912)	5%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	3%
Rest of SA (n=4501)	3%

In the last 12 months, the majority of bingo players (78%) had only played one to six times while 19% had played more than six times. Women typically played bingo more frequently than men (13% vs 6% of men had played 25 times or more).

Table 53. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually played bingo at a club or hall or other place?

	All past year bingo players (n=607)	Gender	
		Male (n=170)	Female (n=437)
1 to 6 times per year	78%	84%	76%
7 to 12 times per year	5%	4%	5%
13 to 24 times per year	2%	1%	3%
25 to 52 times per year	10%	4%*	12%*
53+ times per year	2%	2%	1%
Don't know	3%	4%	2%
Refused	1%	1%	0%

5.6.1.11 Card games privately for money

Table 54 shows the proportion of SA residents who had played card games like poker, mah-jong or dice games privately for money in the last 12 months and by sociodemographic characteristics. Overall, 3% had played card games privately for money, in-line with the 2012 figure (3%) and slightly lower than the 2005 figure (4.6%). Playing cards privately increased

to 4% among men (vs 1% of women), 4% of single respondents and 4% of respondents employed full-time. Younger respondents were additionally more likely to have played card games privately, at 6% for 18- to 24-year-olds and 4% for 24- to 34-year-olds. This decreased slightly to 3% for 35- to 54-year-olds, 1% for 55- to 74-year-olds and then further decreased to less than 1% for 75-year-olds and older.

Playing card games increased by household income bracket, starting at 1% for less than \$25,000, 2% for \$25,000 to \$39,999, 3% for \$40,000 to \$149,999 and peaked at 5% for \$150,000 and over.

Table 54. Playing card games privately for money by sociodemographic characteristics

Demographics	%
All (n=20017)	3%
Gender	
Male (n=8907)	4%*
Female (n=11110)	1%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=721)	6%*
25 to 34 years (n=1827)	4%*
35 to 44 years (n=2505)	3%
45 to 54 years (n=3320)	3%
55 to 64 years (n=4431)	1%*
65 to 74 years (n=4336)	1%*
75 years or older (n=2877)	0%*
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin	
Yes (n=237)	1%
No (n=19677)	3%
Speaks LOTE at home	
Yes, speaks a LOTE at home (n=1863)	3%
No, English only (n=18091)	3%
Employment status	
Employed full-time (n=6276)	4%*
Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=3694)	3%
Unemployed (n=621)	1%*
Retired or on a pension (n=7669)	1%*

Demographics	%
A full-time student (n=377)	3%
Engaged in home duties (n=689)	0%*
Self-employed (n=370)	4%
Other (n=167)	2%
Annual household income	
1-24,999 (n=1782)	1%*
25,000-39,999 (n=1540)	2%
40,000-54,999 (n=1471)	3%
55,000-69,999 (n=1130)	3%
70,000-99,999 (n=1959)	3%
100,000-149,999 (n=2047)	3%
150,000+ (n=2252)	5%*
Relationship status	
Single (n=3835)	4%*
Married / Living with a partner (n=12244)	3%
Divorced / Separated (n=1784)	2%*
Widowed (n=1912)	1%*
Location	
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	3%
Rest of SA (n=4501)	2%

Three-quarters (75%) of respondents who had bet on private cards games had only played one to six times in the last 12 months, 14% had played seven to 12 times and 7% had played 13 times or more.

Table 55. In the last 12 months, how often have you usually played card games like poker, mah-jong or dice games privately for money?

	All past year private card game gamblers (n=361)	Gender	
		Male (n=270)	Female (n=91)
1 to 6 times per year	75%	75%	75%
7 to 12 times per year	14%	13%	16%
13 to 24 times per year	3%	4%	2%

Gender			
25 to 52 times per year	3%	4%	1%
53+ times per year	1%	2%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	3%

5.6.2 Binge gambling sessions

Respondents who had gambled in the last year (apart from those who had only bought lottery products) were asked if they could recall a session during that time in which they had gambled far more than their usual amount. Thirteen per cent said that they could (13%). As listed in Table 56, a significantly higher proportion of men than women said that they had gambled far more than usual on at least one occasion (15% vs 11%).

Younger respondents, especially around 25 to 34 years old, were more likely to have done this than older respondents (14% of 18- to 24-year olds, 17% of 25- to 34-year-olds, compared to 12-13% of 35- to 74-year-olds and 6% of gamblers aged over 75 years).

Internet gamblers were also significantly more likely than non-internet gamblers to have had a session where they gambled far more than usual, with one in five saying that they had, compared to one in 10 non-internet gamblers (20% vs 10%).

Respondents whose main gambling activity involved scratch tickets, lotto or another lottery game, or playing bingo were significantly less likely than other gamblers to have gambled far more than usual on an occasion in the last year (8% and 1% respectively).⁸

Table 56. Thinking about the last 12 months, was there any occasion on which you gambled far more than your usual amount?

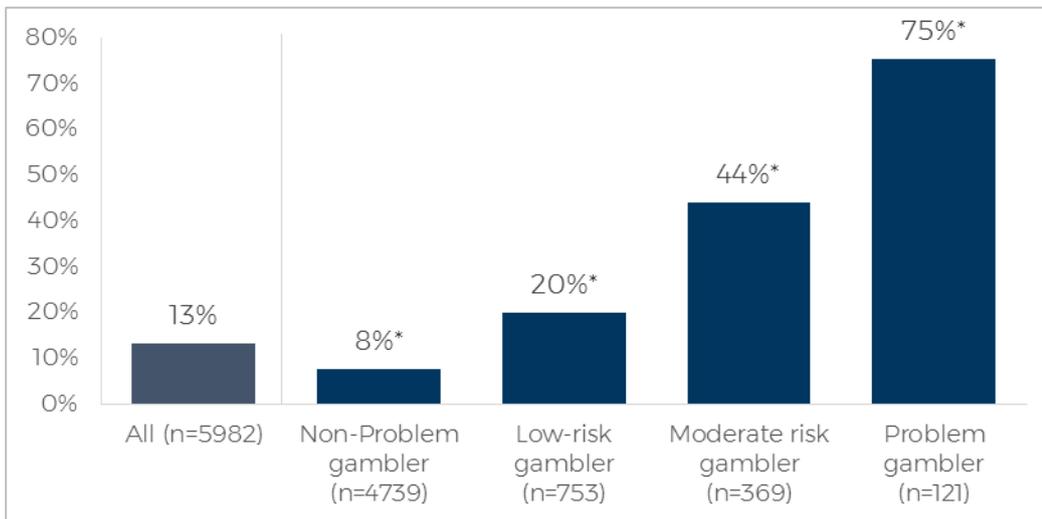
	% Yes
All (n=5982)	13%
Gender	
Male (n=3019)	15%*
Female (n=2963)	11%*
Age	
18 to 24 years (n=304)	14%
25 to 34 years (n=733)	17%*

⁸ Small samples in many of the other main gambling activity categories meant that other differences were not statistically significant.

	% Yes
35 to 44 years (<i>n</i> =783)	12%
45 to 54 years (<i>n</i> =994)	13%
55 to 64 years (<i>n</i> =1284)	13%
65 to 74 years (<i>n</i> =1215)	12%
75+ years (<i>n</i> =669)	6%*
Whether online gambler	
Internet gambler (<i>n</i> =1339)	20%*
Non-internet gambler (<i>n</i> =4643)	10%*
Main gambling activity	
Betting on fantasy sports (<i>n</i> =9)	25%
Used the internet, via a website or a mobile app, to play casino games or poker for money (<i>n</i> =17)	21%
Betting on a sporting event (not including fantasy sports) (<i>n</i> =281)	19%
Gaming machines or 'pokies' (<i>n</i> =1584)	16%
Major lottery tickets, such as a ticket in a draw for a house, car, boat or other major prize (<i>n</i> =557)	16%
Played table games at a casino (<i>n</i> =273)	16%
Betting on horse, harness or greyhound races (<i>n</i> =803)	15%
Betting on novelty events (<i>n</i> =13)	8%
Instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game (<i>n</i> =1906)	8%*
Card games like poker, mah-jong or dice games privately for money (<i>n</i> =97)	8%
Keno (<i>n</i> =169)	6%
Any other gambling activity not including sweeps and raffle tickets (<i>n</i> =8)	5%
Bingo at a club or hall or other place (<i>n</i> =224)	1%*

The tendency to have had at least one session gambling far more money than usual escalated with gambling severity, from fewer than one in 10 non-problem gamblers admitting to this behaviour compared to three out of four problem gamblers (from 8% to 75%), as shown in Figure 23.

Figure 23. Had an occasion gambling far more than the usual amount in the last 12 months, by Problem Gambling Severity Index



Respondents had most often been gambling with friends at the times that they had spent most money gambling (34%); however, almost as many had been alone (30%). Men were significantly more likely than women to have spent most while with friends (37% vs 30%) or on their own (34% vs 24%), while women were more likely to have been with their partner (26% vs 16%), or with relatives (15% vs 6%). (See Table 57).

Table 57. Thinking about the gambling you have done in the last 12 months. When you spent the most money, has it been more likely that you have gambled...?

	All last 12 month gamblers (n=5982)	Gender	
		Male (n=3019)	Female (n=2963)
With your friends	34%	37%*	30%*
Alone	30%	34%*	24%*
With your partner	20%	16%*	26%*
With your relatives	10%	6%*	15%*
With co-workers	3%	4%*	2%*
With people you hardly know	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%

Respondents in the lowest annual household income bracket were significantly more likely than wealthier respondents to have been alone when they spent most money gambling – nearly half had been (47% compared to 20%-36%). As illustrated in Figure 24, the propensity to have been gambling alone at that time declined as household income increased, with

significantly fewer respondents from the highest household income bracket (\$150,000 or more p.a.) having been alone (20% compared to 27%-47%).

Respondents in the highest income bracket were significantly more likely than less wealthy respondents to have been with friends (38% compared to 28%-35%), or with their partner (25% compared to 10%-23%), at the time they gambled the most money.

As shown in Figure 25, the occurrences of being alone at the time of spending most money while gambling increased dramatically with gambling problem severity. While a quarter of non-problem gamblers had been alone (25%), almost two-thirds of problem gamblers had been (65%). Conversely, the instances of being with friends or partners decreased with gambling problem severity. Problem gamblers were significantly less likely than lower-risk gamblers to have been with friends (18% compared to 29-35%), and non-problem gamblers were significantly more likely than higher-risk gamblers to have been with their partners (22% compared to 8-14%).

Figure 24. Gambling alone, with friends or a partner when most money was spent, by annual household income

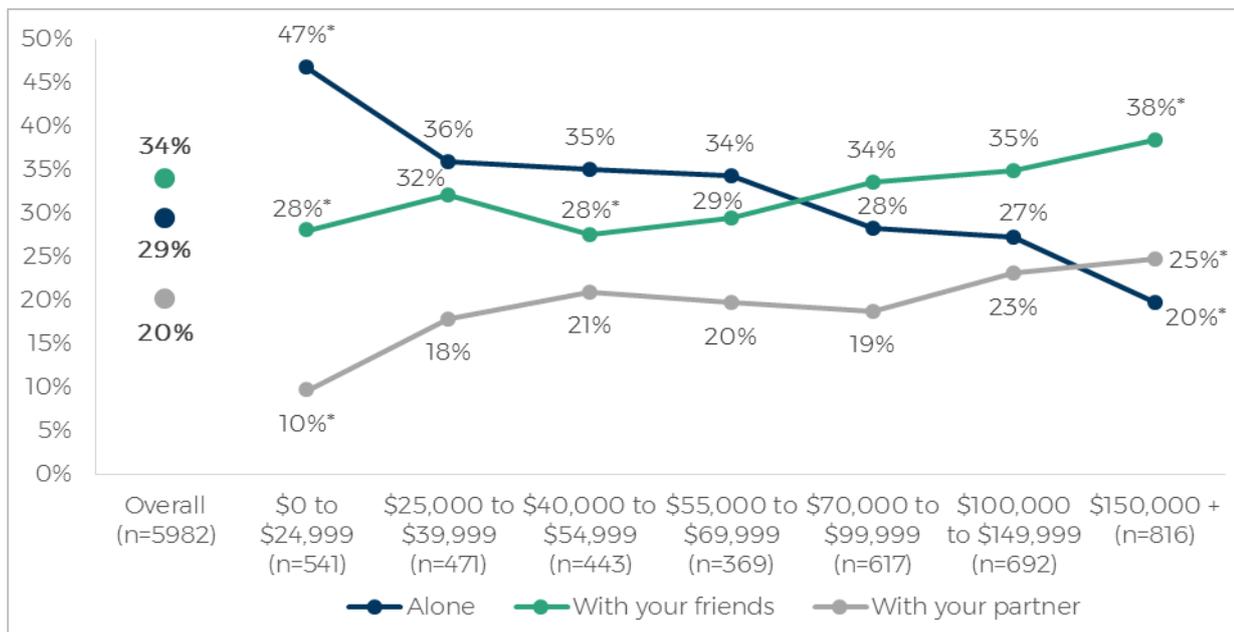
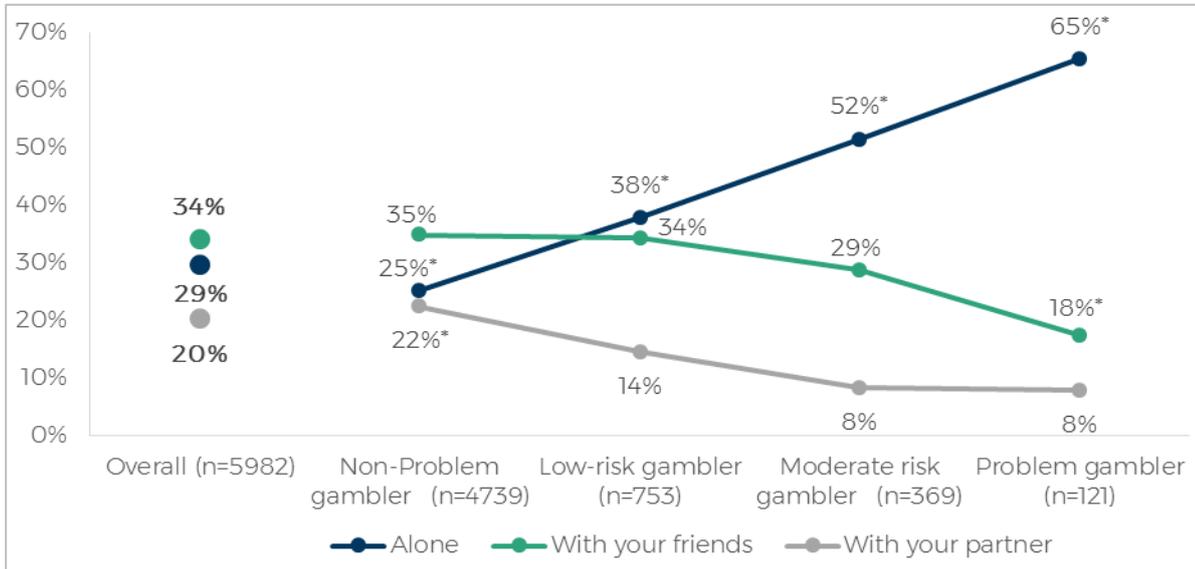


Figure 25. Gambling alone, with friends or a partner when most money was spent, by Problem Gambling Severity Index



5.6.3 Alcohol consumption whilst gambling

A third of respondents who had gambled in the last year had never drunk alcohol while gambling (33%). One in five always did (21%). A significantly higher proportion of women than men had never drunk while gambling (41% vs 26%), while significantly more men always drank when they gambled (25% vs 15%). (See Table 58).

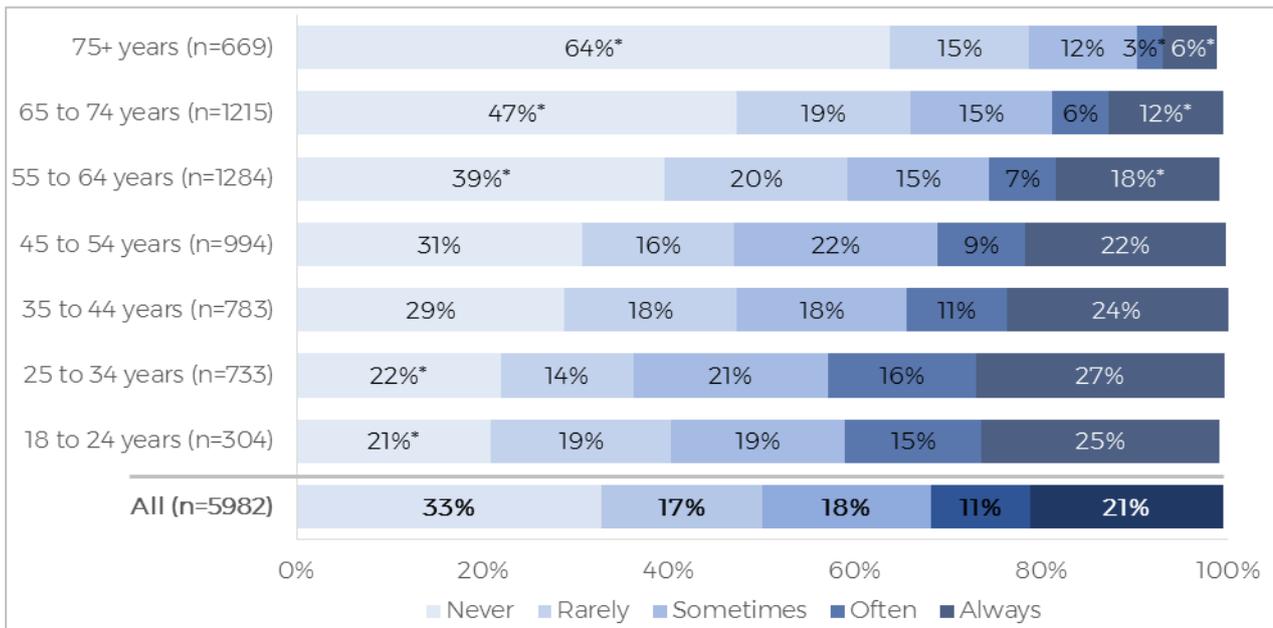
Table 58. How often during the past 12 months did you drink alcohol while gambling?

	All last 12 month gamblers (n=5982)	Gender	
		Male (n=3019)	Female (n=2963)
Never	33%	26%*	41%*
Rarely	17%	16%*	19%*
Sometimes	18%	19%*	17%*
Often	11%	13%*	8%*
Always	21%	25%*	15%*
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

The proportions of respondents who had drunk while gambling declined with age, as shown in Figure 26. About one in five 18- to 34-year-olds had never drunk while gambling in the last year (21%-22%), while just under a half of 65- to 74-year-olds had not (47%), and almost two-thirds of respondents over 74 had not (64%). Young to middle-aged

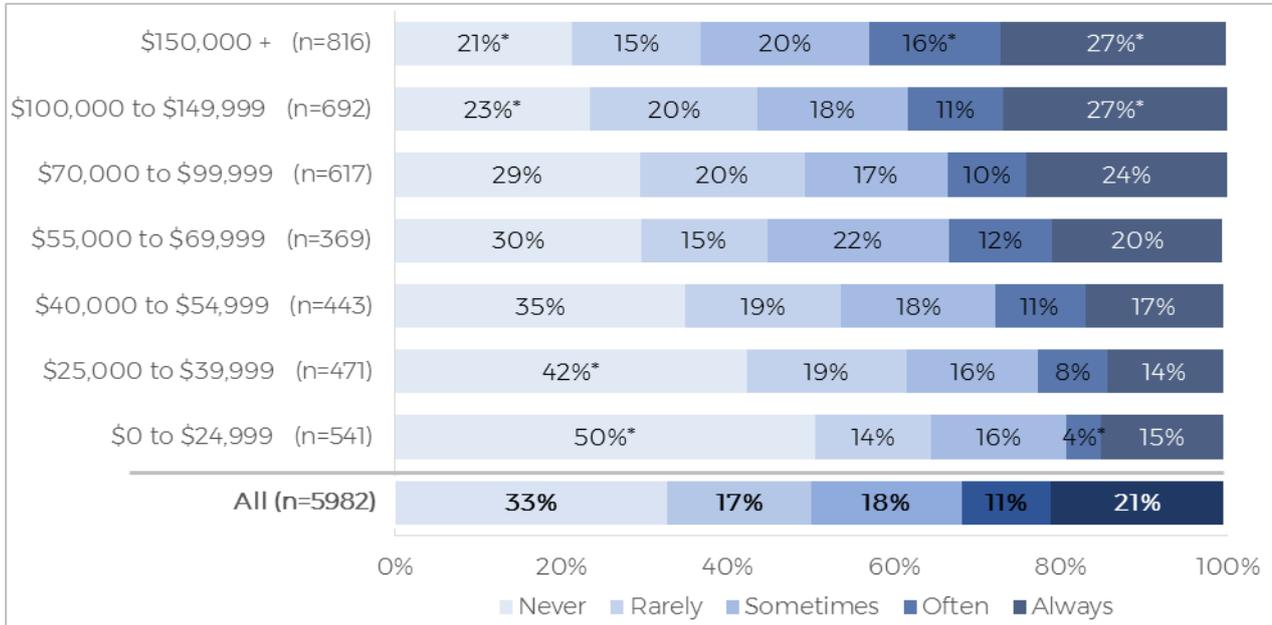
respondents of 18 to 54 years were significantly more likely than older respondents to always drink while gambling (22%-27% compared to 6%-18%).

Figure 26. Frequency of having drunk alcohol while gambling, by age group



Drinking while gambling tended to occur more frequently among wealthier respondents, as shown in Figure 27. Over a quarter of respondents from households with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more always drank while gambling (27%), compared with 14-15% of respondents from households with incomes of up to \$39,999. Half the respondents from the lowest income bracket never drank while gambling (50% of respondents with household incomes of up to \$24,999), compared with 21-23% of respondents with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Figure 27. Frequency of having drunk alcohol while gambling, by annual household income



5.7 Venue gambling

5.7.1 Types of venues

Clubs and hotels were the gambling venues most frequented by gamblers in the last twelve months, as shown in Table 59.⁹ These were visited by over two-thirds of gamblers (69%), and significantly more by women than men (71% vs 67%). Casinos and standalone betting venues (UBET or TAB) were visited by 28% and 13% of gamblers respectively, and both of these were significantly more popular with men than women (34% vs 21% for casinos; 17% vs 9% for UBET/TABS).

Table 59. Have you gambled at any of the following venues in the last 12 months...?

Venue	Gender		
	All (n=5982)	Male (n=3019)	Female (n=2963)
At a club or hotel / pub	69%	67%*	71%*
At a casino	28%	34%*	21%*
At a standalone UBET (or TAB)	13%	17%*	9%*

⁹ 'Gamblers' includes all respondents who had gambled in the last year, excluding those who bought lottery products exclusively.

Venue	Gender		
	All (n=5982)	Male (n=3019)	Female (n=2963)
Some other type of gambling venue	8%	8%	9%
None	13%	14%	13%

In addition to the gender difference of people in attendance at the two most frequented venue types, there was a somewhat polarised relationship between demographic subgroup preferences for clubs and hotels, and preferences for casinos. A significantly higher proportion of older (65+ years), unemployed or retired, lower-educated, lower-income (up to \$54,999 p.a. for the household), regional residents, and people who usually spoke English at home had visited clubs or hotels in the last year. Conversely, significantly more young (18-34 years), full-time employees or students, university educated, higher income (\$100,000+ p.a. for the household), Greater Adelaide residents, and people who usually spoke a language other than English at home had visited a casino.

The popularity of gambling at clubs and hotels tends to increase with age (from 66% at 18-24 years, to 78% at 75+ years) and declines with increasing household income, as shown in Figure 29 (from 78% at less than \$25,000, to 60% at \$150,000 or more).

The popularity of casino gambling, on the other hand, tends to decline with age (from 44% at 18-24 years, to 12% at 75+ years) and to rise with increasing household income (from 18% at less than \$25,000, to 39% at \$150,000 or more).

The figures for gambling at clubs and hotels, and casinos, broken down by employment status, highest educational qualification, residency in Greater Adelaide/rest of South Australia, and whether a language other than English is usually spoken at home, are provided in Table 83 and Table 84, in the Appendix.

Figure 28. Top two venues gambled at in the last 12 months, by age

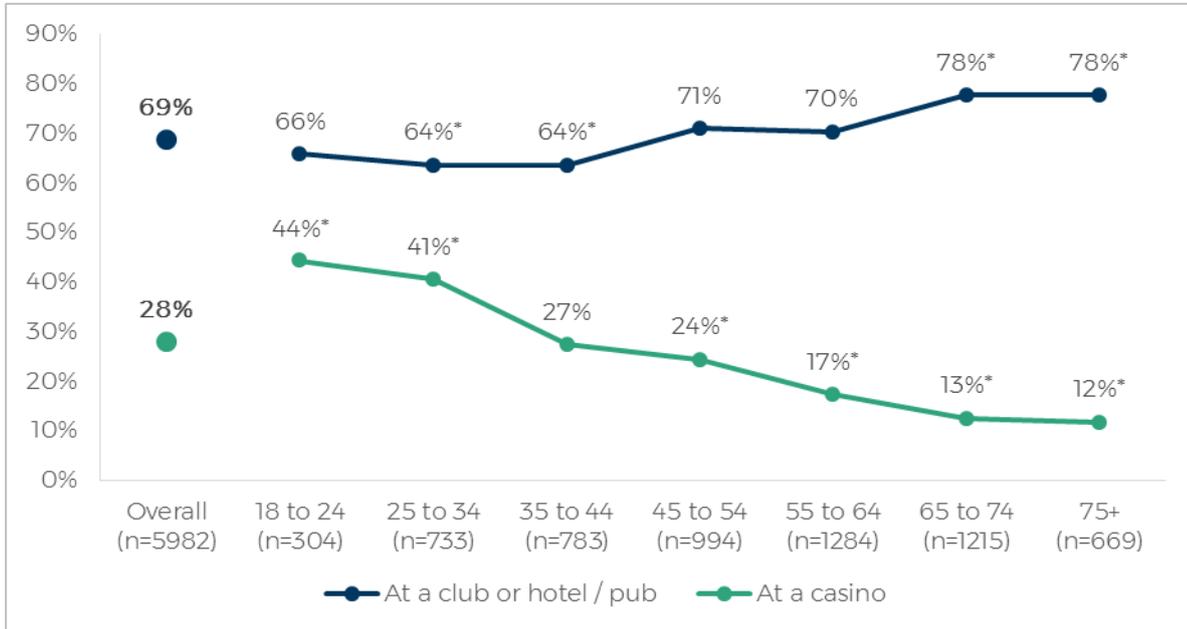
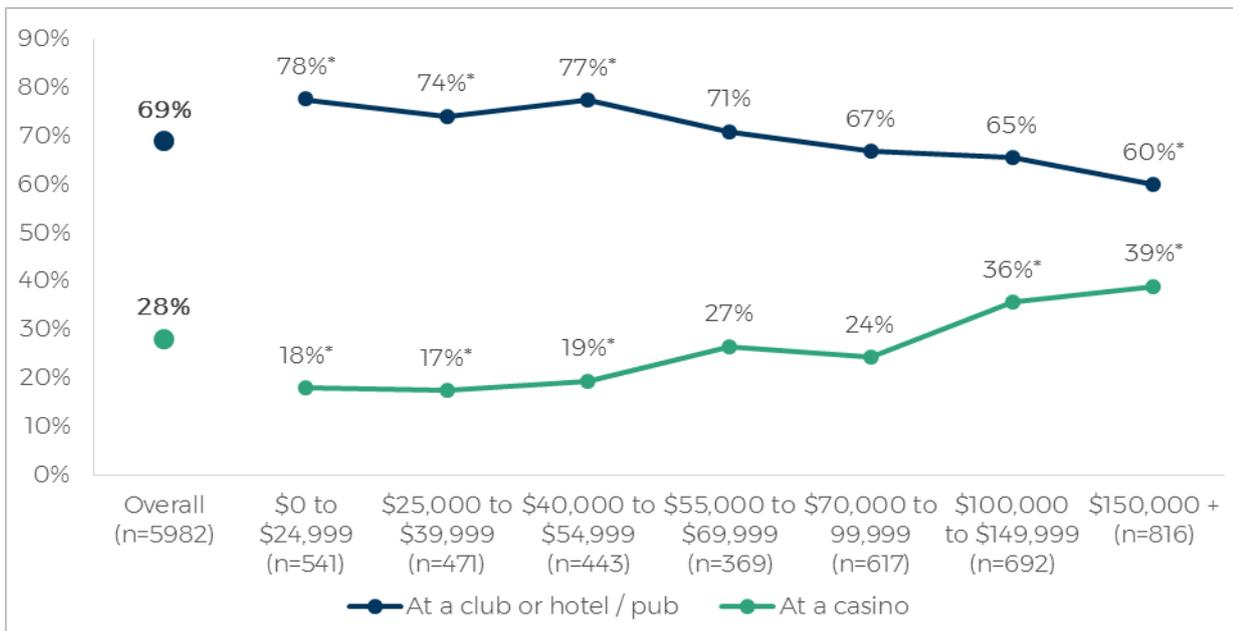


Figure 29. Top two venues gambled at in the last 12 months, by annual household income



Internet gamblers were also significantly less likely than non-internet gamblers to have gambled at a club or hotel in the last twelve months (60% vs 72%), and significantly more likely to have gambled at a casino (37% vs 24%).

5.7.2 Loyalty cards

Respondents who had gambled at any venues over the last year were asked whether they had a loyalty card for the venue where they most often gambled. Twelve per cent replied in the affirmative (12%).

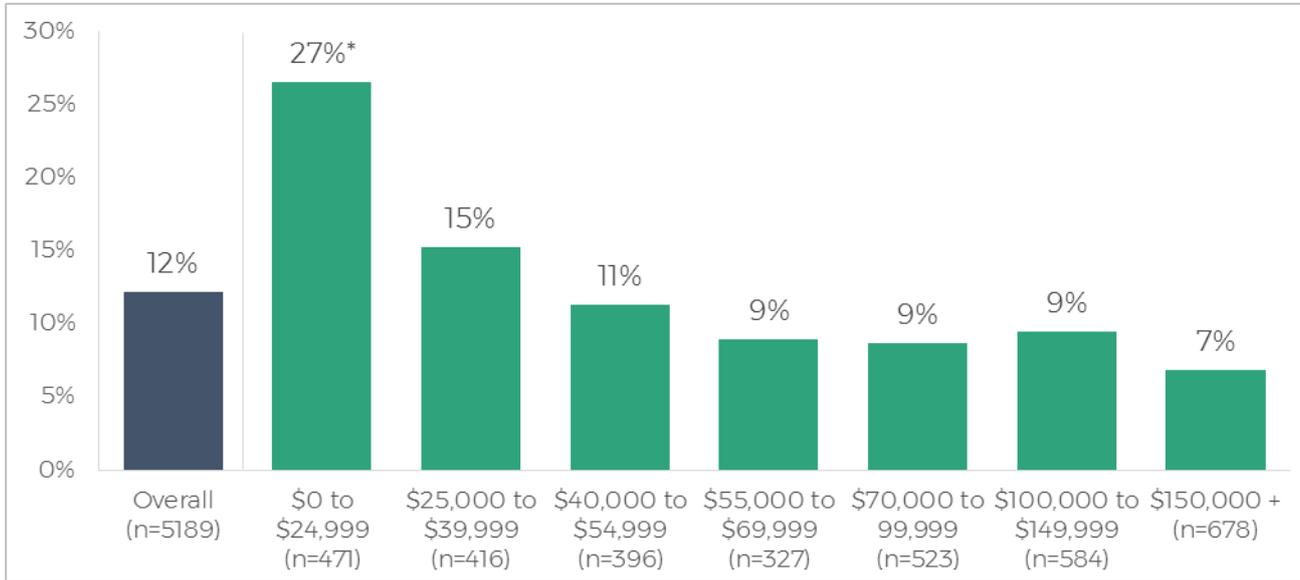
As shown in Table 60, significantly more women than men had loyalty cards (15% vs 10%). Moreover, as the risk of problem gambling increased, so did the proportion of gamblers who possessed a loyalty card (9% of non-problem gamblers, 17% of low-risk, 25% of moderate-risk, and 41% of problem gamblers).

Table 60. Do you have a loyalty card at the gambling venue you most often gamble at?

	% Yes
All (n=5189)	12%
Gender	
Male (n=3019)	10%*
Female (n=2693)	15%*
PGSI	
Non-problem gambler (n=4739)	9%*
Low-risk gambler (n=753)	17%*
Moderate-risk gambler (n=369)	25%*
Problem gambler (n=121)	41%*

Gamblers in the lowest household income group of up to \$24,999 p.a. were significantly more likely than wealthier gamblers to have a loyalty card. Over a quarter of gamblers in the lowest income bracket (below \$25,000) had one for the venue where they most frequently gambled, which was more than double the overall proportion (27% compared to 12% overall). As shown in Figure 30, the rate of loyalty card ownership declined sharply for gamblers with household incomes reaching \$25,000 to \$39,999 (15%), then continued to drop slightly as household incomes increased further (11% for \$40,000 to \$54,999), and subsequently remained around 9% for gamblers from households with annual incomes of \$55,000 to \$149,999.

Figure 30. Loyalty card ownership by annual household income



5.7.3 Withdrawing cash

Respondents who had gambled at any venues over the last year were also asked how many times they would typically withdraw extra cash from an ATM, or access extra money via EFTPOS, during the course of their gambling session.

The vast majority (85%) said that would not usually withdraw any extra cash from an ATM, with women being significantly more likely than men to make no extra cash ATM withdrawals (87% vs 83%). Conversely, significantly more men indicated that they would typically make one extra cash withdrawal from an ATM (8% vs 6% of women). (See Table 61.)

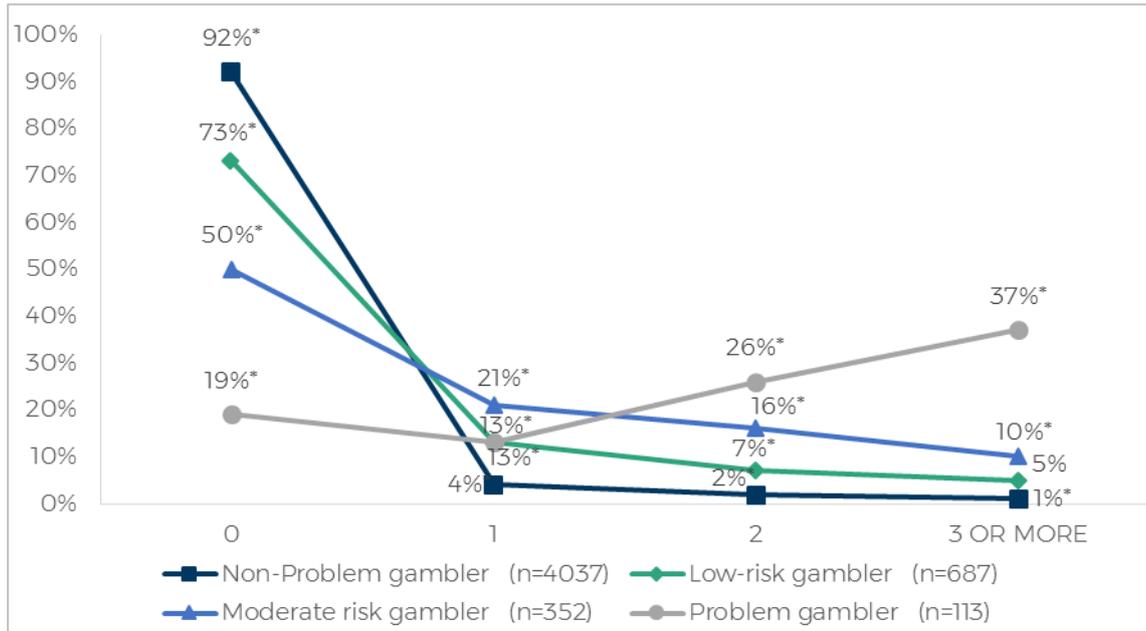
Table 61. Over the past 12 months and in a typical session, how many times did you get EXTRA money for gambling through an ATM machine (after you had already started gambling)?

	Number of times typically withdrew extra cash through an ATM machine				
	0	1	2	3 OR MORE	Don't know
All (n=5189)	85%	7%	4%	3%	1%
Gender					
Male (n=2611)	83%*	8%*	5%	4%	1%
Female (n=2578)	87%*	6%*	3%	3%	1%

The proportion of gamblers drawing extra cash from the ATM increased significantly with problem gambling risk. As shown in Figure 31, problem gamblers withdrew cash more

frequently (37% three times or more) than moderate-risk (10%), low-risk (5%) and non-problem gamblers (1%).

Figure 31. Number of typical extra cash withdrawals from an ATM, by Problem gambling severity index



Use of EFTPOS facilities to obtain extra money during the course of a typical gambling session was rarer than use of ATMs, with 92% of venue-attending gamblers indicating that they did not typically access any extra money via EFTPOS (that is, had zero use of EFTPOS for extra gambling money). There were no significant differences in the use of EFTPOS reported by men and women (7% of men and 6% of women withdrew via EFTPOS at least once). (See Table 62).

Table 62. Over the past 12 months and in a typical session, how many times did you get EXTRA money for gambling via EFTPOS through a venue staff member (after you had already started gambling)?

	Number of times typically accessed extra money via EFTPOS				
	0	1	2	3 OR MORE	Don't know
All (n=5189)	92%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Gender					
Male (n=2611)	92%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Female (n=2578)	93%	3%	2%	1%	1%

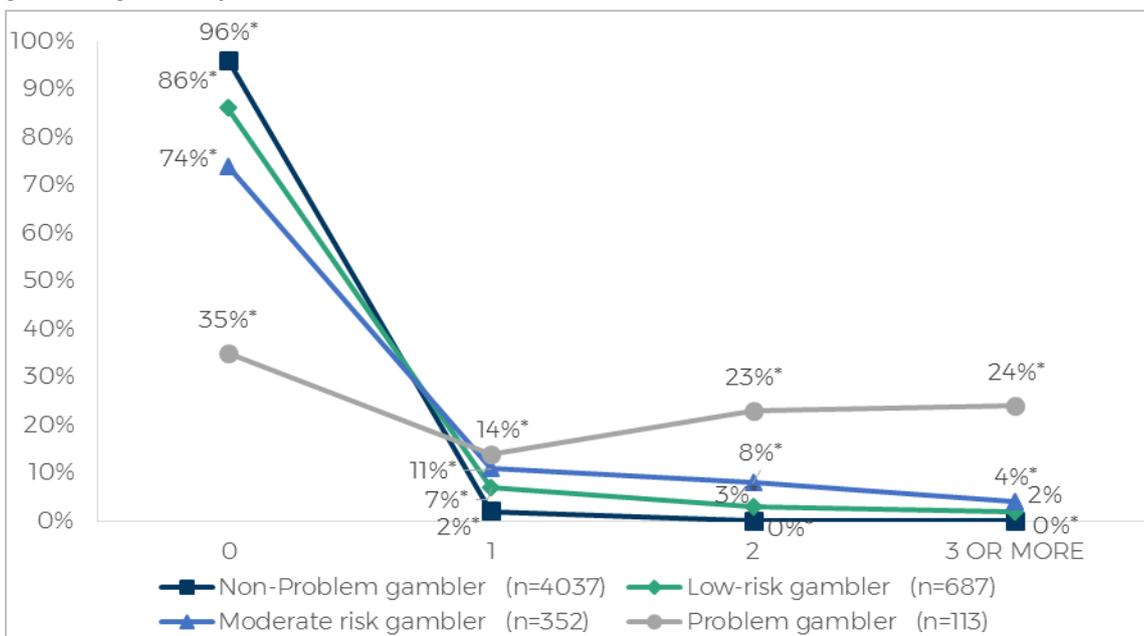
The association between problem gambling status and EFTPOS use was similar to that for ATM withdrawals. Again, significantly more problem and moderate-risk gamblers accessed

extra money via EFTPOS at least once during a typical gambling session (61% and 22% respectively vs 7% overall).

As with ATM withdrawals, the proportion of problem gamblers typically making three or more EFTPOS transactions was markedly higher than other gamblers (24% vs 4% or less for other gambling categories). As shown in Figure 32, about a quarter (24%) of problem gamblers made three or more EFTPOS transaction to access extra money for gambling during a typical gambling session, while 14% typically made one EFTPOS transaction.

The proportions of problem and moderate gamblers making seven or more EFTPOS transactions for extra money were, once again, significantly higher (7%), than moderate-risk (2%), low-risk (less than 1%) and non-problem gamblers (less than 1%).

Figure 32. Number of times extra money was accessed via EFTPOS in a single session by Problem gambling severity index



Respondents who said they would typically withdraw extra cash from an ATM or access extra money via EFTPOS at least once during the course of a gambling session were asked how much money they would usually withdraw, in total. For about two-thirds, the typical amount was \$100 or less. As listed in Table 63, a quarter said they would typically withdraw an extra \$21 to \$50 for gambling (25%), another 21% gave an amount in the \$51 to \$100 range, and a further 19% indicated it was \$20 or less.

Women tended to withdraw smaller amounts than men: a quarter of women (26%) withdrew only \$20 or less (compared with 14% of men), while almost one in five men (18%) withdrew over \$200, compared with 8% of women.

At-risk gamblers tended to withdraw larger amounts of extra money for gambling, with the typical amount increasing with problem gambling risk categorisation.

Table 63. Still thinking about the last 12 months, in a typical session where you withdrew EXTRA money from an ATM machine or EFTPOS through a staff member after you had already started gambling, how much did you withdraw in total?

	Mean	Median	Up to \$20	\$21-50	\$51-100	\$101-200	\$201+	Don't know
All (n=741)	\$189	\$100	19%	25%	21%	16%	14%	4%
Gender								
Male (n=391)	\$241	\$100	14%*	24%	22%	18%	18%*	4%
Female (n=350)	\$102	\$50	26%*	27%	21%	13%	8%*	4%
PGSI								
Non-Problem gambler (n=271)	\$84	\$50	29%*	29%	22%	10%*	5%*	3%
Low-risk gambler (n=196)	\$260	\$50	15%	33%	21%*	14%	13%	4%
Moderate-risk gambler (n=184)	\$166	\$100	12%*	15%*	22%	30%*	16%	5%
Problem gambler (n=90)	\$427	\$200	2%*	11%*	20%	17%	47%*	4%

5.8 First gambling experiences

With the exception of those who had only bought scratch, major prize, or cash lottery tickets,¹⁰ respondents who had gambled in the last year were asked at what age they had first bet or gambled for real money. As shown in Table 64, it was most common for these gamblers, and especially men, to have begun gambling shortly after legal adulthood, that is, soon after they had turned 18 years old (43%; 48% of males, 38% of females). Almost three-quarters of gamblers had first gambled as young adults, between the ages of 18 and 34 years (73%; 76% of males, 71% of females).

¹⁰ As described in the technical and methodological report, lottery products have a low association with problem gambling and are relatively low-cost, often once-off or casual purchases that pilot study respondents often did not associate with 'gambling'. Because of this, respondents who had only bought lottery products were not asked questions about their gambling experiences.

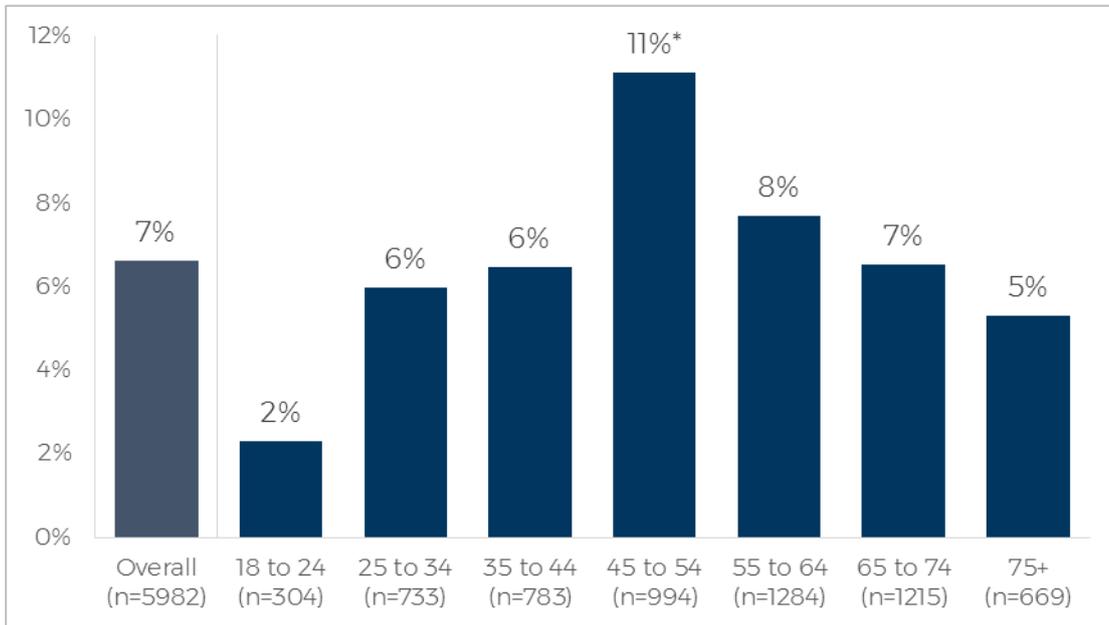
Men were significantly more likely than women to have first gambled while they were only 16 to 19 years old (65% vs 46%), while women were more likely than men to have begun gambling at ages over 20 years (53% vs. 35%).

Table 64. What age did you first bet or gamble for real money?

Age	All last 12 month gamblers (n=5982)	Gender	
		Male (n=3019)	Female (n=2693)
Under 16 years	7%	8%*	4%*
16 to 17	7%	9%*	4%*
18 to 19	43%	48%*	38%
20 to 34	30%	28%*	33%*
35 to 44	5%	3%*	8%*
45 to 54	4%	2%*	5%*
55 to 64	2%	1%*	4%*
65 to 74	1%	0%*	2%*
75 years or over	0%	0%	1%
Refused	1%	0%	1%

Middle-aged gamblers, aged 45 to 54 years, were significantly more likely than other age groups to say that they had first gambled before the age of 16 years (11% of gamblers aged 45 to 54 years, compared to 2-8% of gamblers of other ages). The prevalence of gambling at this very young age appears to have peaked around three to four decades ago (when current 45 to 54 year olds were aged 16 or less), and was less common for gamblers the further they were from middle age at the time of interview, as shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33. Current age of respondents who first gambled when they were less than 16 years old



Thirty per cent of respondents who had gambled in the last year (in a form other than buying lottery products) remembered a big win from the time they first started gambling (30%). As shown in Table 65, men were significantly more likely to remember a big win from that time (34% vs 25% of women), as were internet gamblers (35% vs 28% of non-internet gamblers), while non-problem gamblers were significantly less likely to than other gamblers who were categorised as low-risk to problem gamblers (25% vs 41-58%). The propensity to remember a big win from early gambling experiences increased with problem gambling risk, with 41% of low risk gamblers, 52% of moderate-risk gamblers, and 58% of problem gamblers remembering one.

Perhaps unsurprisingly given the relative recency of their initial gambling experiences, the youngest gamblers, aged 18 to 24 years, were also significantly more likely than all older gamblers to remember a big win from early in their gambling history (40% vs. 24-30%). However, recall of a big win did not significantly diminish with age in gamblers over 24 years old, and remained within the narrow range of 26-30% at all ages between 25 to 74 years.

Table 65. When you first started gambling, do you remember a big win?

	% Yes
All (n=5982)	30%
Gender	
Male (n=3019)	34%*

	% Yes
Female (<i>n</i> =2693)	25%
PGSI	
Non-problem gambler (<i>n</i> =4739)	25%*
Low-risk gambler (<i>n</i> =753)	41%
Moderate-risk gambler (<i>n</i> =369)	52%
Problem gambler (<i>n</i> =121)	58%
Internet gambling	
Internet gambler (<i>n</i> =1339)	35%*
Non-internet gambler (<i>n</i> =4643)	28%
Age	
18 to 24 (<i>n</i> =304)	40%*
25 to 34 (<i>n</i> =733)	29%
35 to 44 (<i>n</i> =783)	30%
45 to 54 (<i>n</i> =994)	30%
55 to 64 (<i>n</i> =1284)	26%
65 to 74 (<i>n</i> =1215)	28%
75+ (<i>n</i> =669)	24%

Although the proportion of gamblers remembering big losses was lower than those remembering big wins, the tendency to remember was similar across many of the analysed sub-groups. As shown in Table 66, 12% of gamblers (excluding gamblers limited to lottery product purchases) remembered a big loss from the time they began gambling (12%). As with recall of a big win, men and internet gamblers were significantly more likely than women and non-internet gamblers to recall a big loss from their early gambling days (17% of males, 6% of females; 16% of internet gamblers, 11% of non-internet gamblers). Again, significantly fewer non-problem gamblers remembered a big loss (8%), compared with low-risk to problem gamblers, and the proportion of respondents remembering increased with gambling risk (21% of low-risk, 34% of moderate-risk, and 42% of problem gamblers).

Although significantly more of the youngest gamblers remembered a big win from when they first started gambling (relatively recently for all in this age range), the same 18- to 24-year-old gamblers had only a very slightly higher rate of recall of a big loss than older respondents (16% compared to 13-15% of 25- to 54-year-olds, 9-11% of 55- to 74-year-olds and 4% of respondents over 74 years). The only age group with a significantly different

(lower) rate of recall of a big loss was the over 75-year-olds (4% compared to 9-16% of gamblers aged 18 to 74 years).

Table 66. When you first started gambling, do you remember a big loss?

	% Yes
All (n=5982)	12%
Gender	
Male (n=3019)	17%*
Female (n=2693)	6%
PGSI	
Non-problem gambler (n=4739)	8%*
Low-risk gambler (n=753)	21%
Moderate-risk gambler (n=369)	34%
Problem gambler (n=121)	42%
Internet gambling	
Internet gambler (n=1339)	16%*
Non-internet gambler (n=4643)	11%
Age	
18 to 24 (n=304)	16%
25 to 34 (n=733)	13%
35 to 44 (n=783)	15%
45 to 54 (n=994)	13%
55 to 64 (n=1284)	11%
65 to 74 (n=1215)	9%
75+ (n=669)	4%*

5.9 Help seeking

5.9.1 Awareness of gambling support services

All respondents were asked whether they had seen any responsible gambling or gambling-help resources recently, and if so, where (multiple places could be mentioned). As listed in Table 67, over four in five respondents had seen some (82%). Men were significantly more likely to report having seen gambling support advertising than women (84% vs 81%).

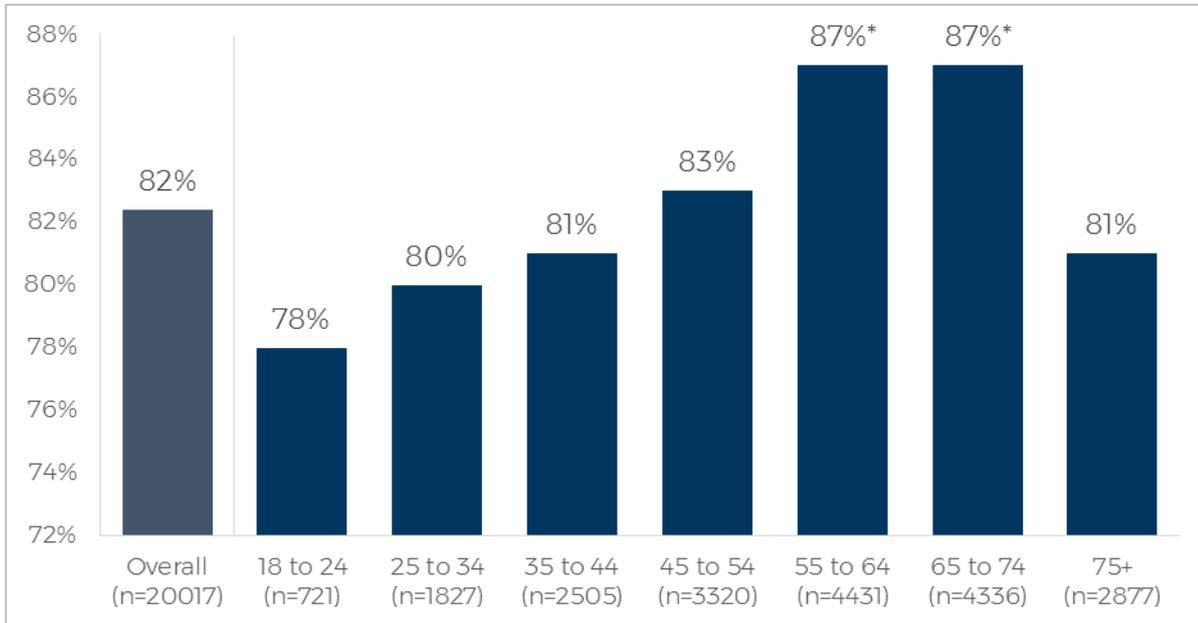
Two-thirds of respondents had seen the advertising on television (live or catch-up, 66%), and one in five had noticed posters on display at gambling venues (21%). 'The radio' and 'online' were also mentioned quite often as sources for gambling support advertising (11% radio, 10% online).

Table 67. Have you recently seen any advertising about gambling responsibly or gambling-help resources?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Yes - any of the below locations	82%	84%*	81%*
Yes - TV/catch up TV	66%	69%*	63%*
Yes - Posters in venues	21%	20%	22%
Yes - Radio	11%	13%*	9%*
Yes - Online	10%	12%*	7%*
Yes - Posters in other locations	7%	7%	8%
Yes - Print media - newspapers/magazines	4%	4%	4%
Yes - Buses/bus stops	1%	1%*	2%*
Yes - Billboards	1%	2%*	1%*
Yes - Pubs/clubs NFI	1%	1%	1%
Yes - Other	5%	5%	5%
No	17%	15%*	18%*
Don't know	1%	1%	1%

With the exception of respondents over 75 years old, awareness of gambling support advertising increased with age, as shown in Figure 34. While 78% of people aged 18 to 24 years said they had seen such advertising, significantly more 55- to 74-year-olds had (87%).

Figure 34. Awareness of any advertising about gambling responsibly or gambling-help resources, by age group



There were also significant differences in the levels of awareness of gambling support advertising between:

- residents of Greater Adelaide (82%) and residents in the rest of South Australia (84%)
- people who usually spoke a language other than English at home (71%) and those who usually spoke English at home (84%)
- non-gamblers (78%) and gamblers (85%)

When asked what telephone and face-to-face services existed in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems, half the respondents were aware of such services (50%). As listed in Table 68, about a third were aware of the Gambling Helpline (29%), with significantly more men than women being aware of this service (32% vs 26%). Significantly more women than men mentioned a non-specific telephone helpline (15% vs 12%; 14% overall).

Table 68. What telephone and face-to-face services are you aware of in South Australia to assist people with gambling problems?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Aware of any services	50%	50%	49%

	Gender		
Gambling Helpline / Hotline	29%	32%*	26%*
Phone Helpline non-specific	14%	12%*	15%*
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	7%	6%*	9%*
Lifeline	2%	1%	2%
Charity/church/NGOs	1%	1%	1%
Counselling/counselling services NFI	1%	0%	1%
Other	4%	3%	4%
None	39%	39%	39%
Don't know	11%	11%	11%

In contrast to awareness of gambling support advertising, awareness of (any) telephone and face-to-face gambling support services was highest for 25- to 34-year-old respondents (62%), and this awareness declined with age.

Awareness of telephone and face-to-face gambling support services increased with household income, as shown in Figure 36, from 40% of respondents from households with annual incomes of up to \$24,999, to 60% of respondents from households with annual incomes of \$150,000 or more.

Awareness also increased with problem gambling severity, from 40% of non-gamblers to 73% of problem gamblers, as shown in Figure 37. This suggests that communication about these services had been effectively reaching those persons potentially most in need of them.

Figure 35. Awareness of any telephone and face-to-face gambling support services, by age group

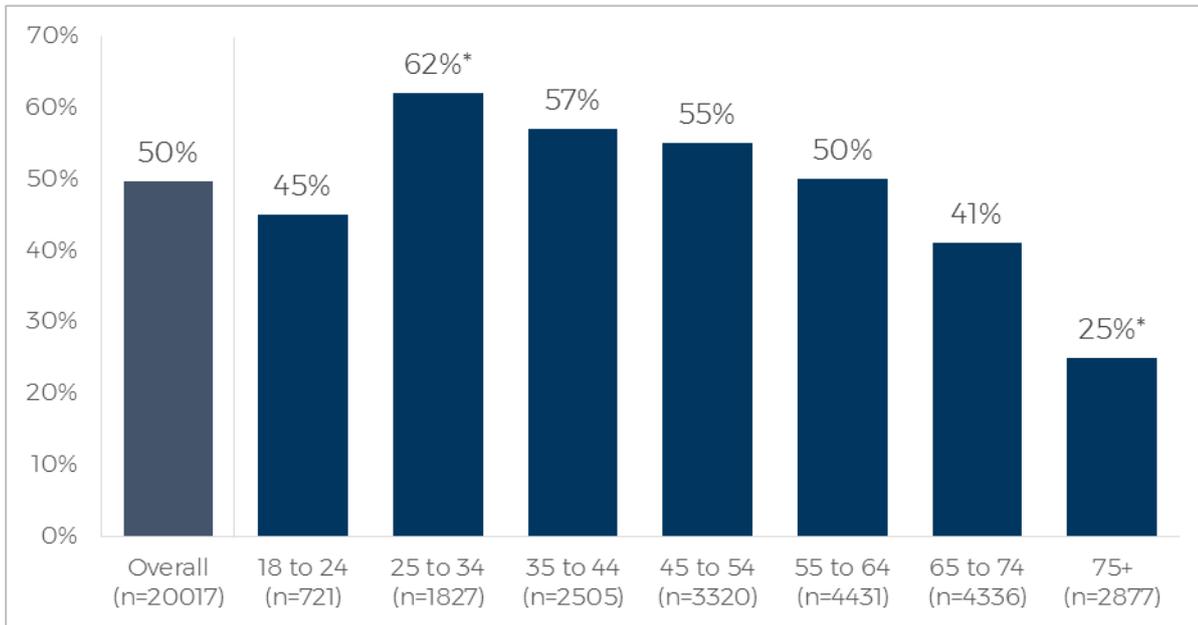


Figure 36. Awareness of any telephone and face-to-face gambling support services, by annual household income

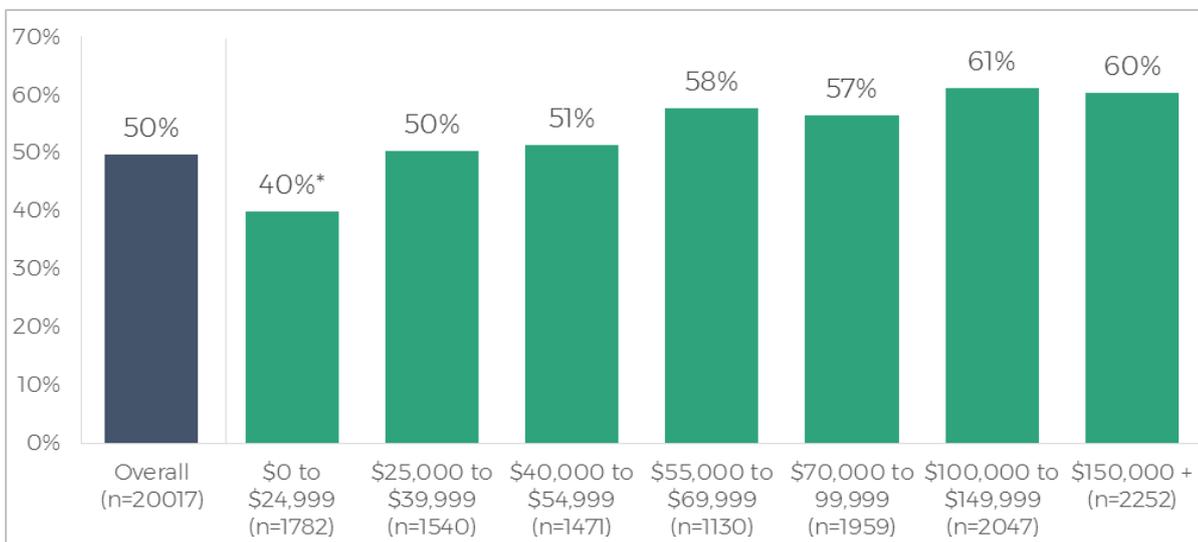
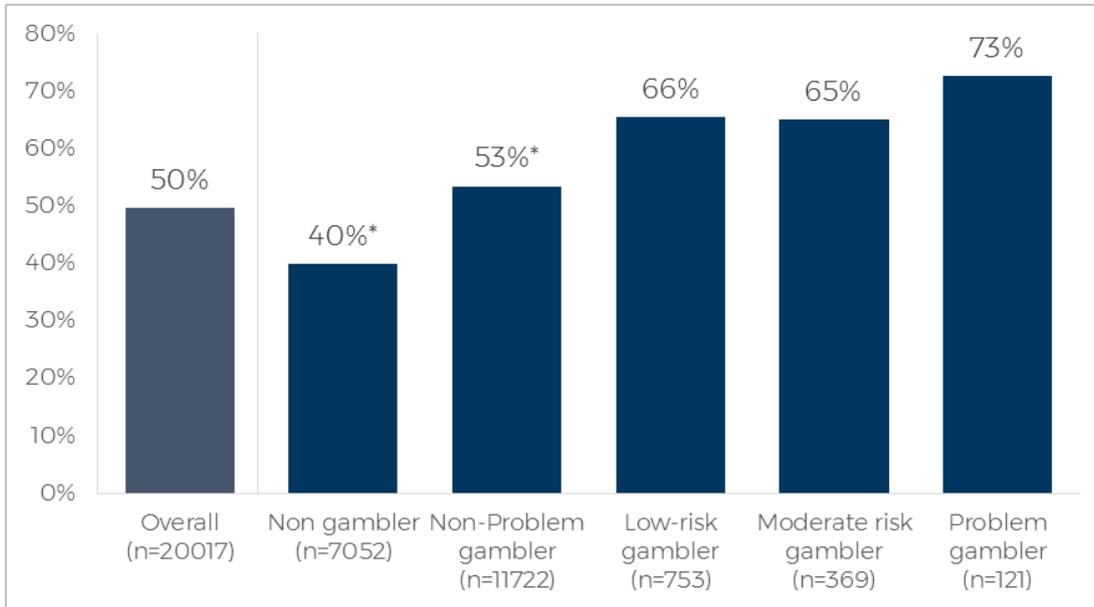


Figure 37. Awareness of any telephone and face-to-face gambling support services, by Problem gambling severity index



Internet gamblers were significantly more aware of telephone and face-to-face gambling support services than non-internet gamblers (62% vs 53%).

Respondents who usually spoke a language other than English at home were significantly less aware of these types of support services than those who usually spoke English at home (31% vs 52%).

Very few respondents were aware of online gambling help services (4%), although significantly more men than women were aware (5% vs 3%). As listed in Table 69, the most frequently mentioned internet-based gambling help service was National Gambling Help Online (1.2% overall; 1.4% of men, 1% of women).

As might be expected due to their familiarity with the internet, internet gamblers were significantly more aware of online gambling help services than non-internet gamblers (8% vs 4%).

Table 69. What Gambling Help Services on the INTERNET are you aware of?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Aware of any services	4%	5%*	3%*
National Gambling Help Online	1.2%	1.4%*	1.0%*
Gamblers Anonymous	0.3%	0.5%*	0.2%*

	Gender		
Gambling helpline	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
South Australian Problem Gambling website	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Lifeline	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Google/search engine	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Betting/gambling sites	0.2%	0.4%*	0.1%*
Gamble responsibly	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
General awareness/no specific recall	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	1%	1%	1%
None	85%	86%	85%
Don't know	10%	10%	11%

5.9.2 Help seeking behaviour

Only 2% of all respondents had ever used gambling-help services for themselves or someone else.

Table 70. Have you ever used gambling-help services for your own or someone else's gambling issues?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Total yes	2%	2%*	3%*
Yes - for myself	1%	1%	1%
Yes - for someone else	2%	1%*	2%*
No	98%	98%*	97%*

A significantly higher proportion of respondents who had identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin had accessed gambling-help services than respondents not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (6% vs 2%). The vast majority of these respondents had sought the help for someone else's gambling issues (5% of all respondents of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin; 2% of all respondents not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin). This is consistent with the findings in section 5.6, where significantly more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported they had been affected negatively by someone else's gambling (10% vs 6% of non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people).

Just over a third (36%) of gamblers who were classified as problem gamblers according to the PGSI had used a help service. Over one in 10 moderate-risk gamblers had also used the services (11%). As can be seen in Table 71, moderate-risk and problem gamblers were significantly more likely than other respondents to have used these services to address their own gambling issues (34% of all problem gamblers and 7% of all moderate-risk gamblers compared to 0-1% of all other PGSI categories).

Table 71. Use of gambling-help services for personal or someone else’s gambling issues, by Problem gambling severity index

	All (n=20017)	Non gambler (n=7052)	Non- Problem gambler (n=11722)	Low-risk gambler (n=753)	Moderate -risk gambler (n=369)	Problem gambler (n=121)
Total yes	2%	1%	2%	3%	11%*	36%*
Yes - for myself	1%	0%*	0%	1%	7%*	34%*
Yes - for someone else	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%*	2%
No	98%	98%	98%	97%	89%*	64%*

Those respondents who had used gambling-help services (for either their own or someone else’s gambling issues) were asked which support services they had used. Over a third had accessed Gambling Helpline (36%), and a fifth had used Gamblers or Pokies Anonymous (21%). There was little difference between the sexes in the types of support services used, as shown in Table 72.

Table 72. Which support services did you use?

	Respondents who had used a help service (n=494)	Gender	
		Male (n=170)	Female (n=324)
Gambling Helpline	36%	34%	38%
Gamblers Anonymous/Pokies Anonymous	21%	19%	23%
National Gambling Help Online	1%	2%	1%
South Australian Problem Gambling website	3%	3%	3%
Search engine/online NFI	0%	0%	1%

Only about seven people in a thousand who had gambled at any type of venue in the last year had requested to have themselves excluded or barred from a gambling venue (0.7%). There was little difference in the proportion of men and women having made a request like this (0.7% and 0.6% respectively). However, a significantly higher proportion of moderate-risk, and especially problem gamblers, had done so (3.1% of moderate-risk and 15.4% of problem gamblers compared to 0.1% of non-problem and less than 0.1% of low-risk gamblers). (See Table 73).

Table 73. In the last 12 months have you requested to have yourself excluded / barred from a gambling venue?

	% Yes
All those who had gambled at a venue the last 12 months (n=5189)	0.7%
Gender	
Male (n=2611)	0.7%
Female (n=2578)	0.6%
PGSI	
Non-Problem gambler (n=4037)	0.1%
Low-risk gambler (n=687)	0.0%
Moderate-risk gambler (n=352)	3.1%*
Problem gambler (n=113)	15.4%*

Very few South Australians who had gambled at a venue during the last year had been barred by a venue itself – about four in a thousand (0.4%). Once more, significantly more moderate-risk and problem gamblers were banned (1.4% of moderate-risk and 4% of problem gamblers compared to 0.2% of non-problem and 0.6% of low-risk gamblers). (See Table 74).

Table 74. In the last 12 months has a gambling venue excluded / barred you against your request?

	% Yes
All those who had gambled at a venue the last 12 months (n=5189)	0.4%
Gender	
Male (n=2611)	0.5%
Female (n=2578)	0.3%
PGSI	
Non-Problem gambler (n=4037)	0.2%
Low-risk gambler (n=687)	0.6%

	% Yes
Moderate-risk gambler (<i>n</i> =352)	1.4%*
Problem gambler (<i>n</i> =113)	4.0%*

Respondents who had used the internet for any gambling activities over the last twelve months were asked whether they had excluded themselves from any online betting sites. As shown in Table 75, one in 20 (5%) reported that they had. Reported self-exclusion from online sites increased with gambling risk, from 3% of low-risk online gamblers (which represents 729 people in SA) to 18% of online moderate-risk gamblers (representing 2443 people in SA) and 43% of online problem gamblers (representing 1709 people in SA). It is important to note that self-exclusion for online sites may include the option to ‘take a break’ where gamblers are able to shut down their account for a very short period of time, such as over a weekend.

Table 75. In the last 12 months, have you excluded yourself from any online betting sites?

	% Yes
All online gamblers (<i>n</i> =1968)	5%
Gender	
Male (<i>n</i> =1186)	6%*
Female (<i>n</i> =782)	3%*
PGSI	
Non-problem gambler (<i>n</i> =1576)	3%
Low-risk gambler (<i>n</i> =230)	3%
Moderate-risk gambler (<i>n</i> =127)	18%*
Problem gambler (<i>n</i> =35)	43%*

5.9.3 Preferred help-seeking method

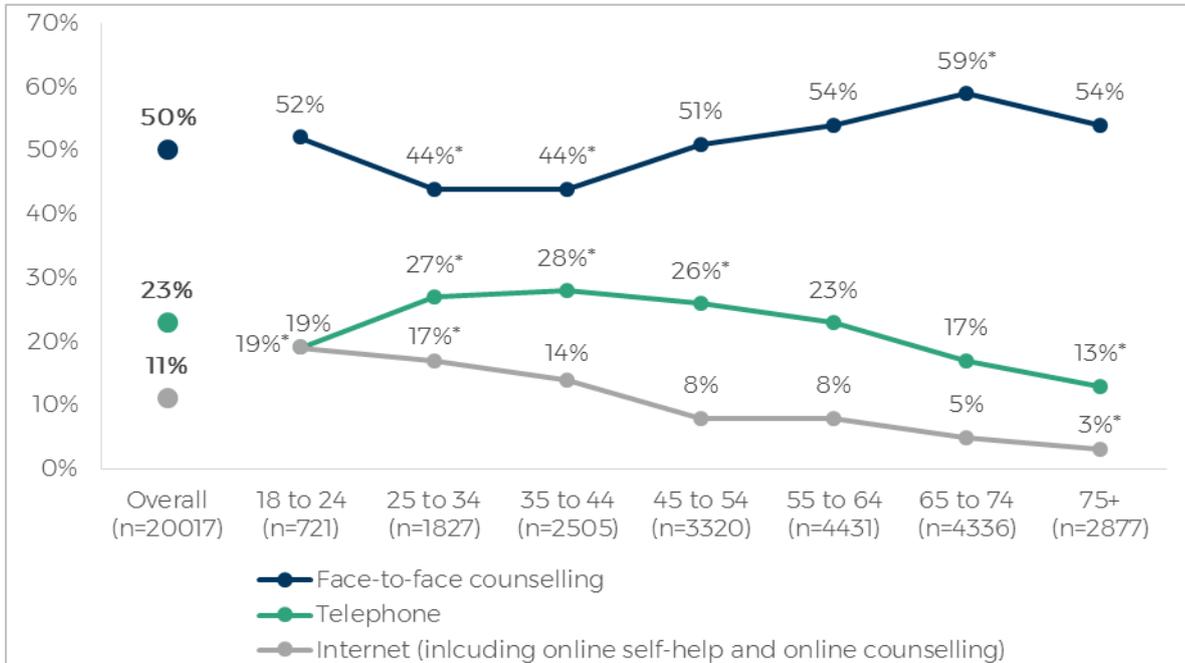
All respondents were asked what their (one) preferred method would be for receiving gambling help, either for their own or someone else’s gambling issues. Half nominated face-to-face counselling as their preferred method (51%), with an additional 3% specifically preferring in-venue face-to-face counselling. Telephone help services were preferred by almost a quarter (23%). Just over one in 10 respondents hypothetically opted for online assistance (11%, comprising 5% for the ‘internet’ generally, 4% for online self-help, and 3% for online counselling), as listed in Table 76.

Table 76. What would be or is your preferred method of receiving gambling-help regarding either your own gambling or someone else’s gambling?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Face-to-face counselling	51%	50%	51%
By telephone	23%	23%	23%
Internet	5%	4%*	5%*
Online Self-help	4%	4%	4%
In-venue face-to-face counselling	3%	3%	3%
On-line counselling	3%	2%*	3%*
Venue staff member	1%	1%	1%
All / a combination of the above	1%	0%	1%
Other	1%	1%	1%
Refused	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	10%	11%*	9%*

Although face-to-face counselling was the most commonly preferred gambling help method for all age groups, respondents aged 25 to 44 years were significantly less likely than other age groups to give it as their first preference (44% compared to 51-59%). Respondents around this age range, and up to 54 years, were more likely than older or younger respondents to prefer telephone gambling help methods (26-28% compared to 13-23%). As illustrated in Figure 38, after about 44 years of age, the proportion of respondents preferring face-to-face counselling increased with age, while the proportion preferring telephone and online help methods decreased with age.

Figure 38. Preferred method of receiving gambling-help (regarding own, or someone else's, gambling), by age group



5.10 Gambling and health

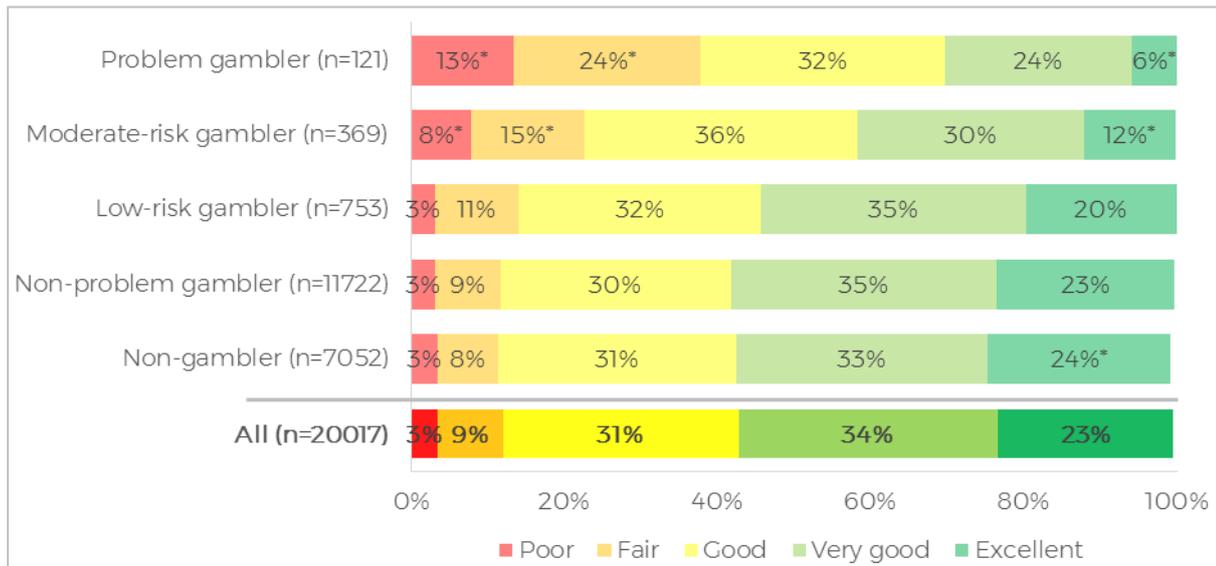
All respondents were asked to rate their own general health within one of five stated categories from 'excellent' to 'poor'. Over a third assessed their general health as being 'very good' (34%), 31% rated it as 'good', and almost a fifth said it was 'excellent' (23%). As shown in Table 77, similar proportions of men and women rated themselves at the top and bottom ends of the scale categories, but women were more likely than men to place themselves in the 'very good' category (35% vs 32%), while men were more likely to indicate that their general health was 'good' (33% vs 29%).

Table 77. In general, would you say your health is...?

	Gender		
	All (n=20017)	Male (n=8907)	Female (n=11110)
Excellent	23%	23%	23%
Very good	34%	32%*	35%*
Good	31%	33%*	29%*
Fair	9%	9%	8%
Poor	3%	3%	4%

As illustrated in Figure 39, the collective self-assessed general health was significantly lower overall for higher-risk gamblers, and only 6% of problem gamblers and 12% of moderate-risk gamblers believed their general health was 'excellent', compared with 20-24% of lower risk and non-gamblers.

Figure 39. Self-assessed general health, by Problem gambling severity index



6 Summary of problem gambling in SA

The overall prevalence of problem gambling in SA in 2018 was 0.7%, according to the PGSI, in-line with the 2012 result (0.6%). The prevalence of the other gambling risk categories in SA is shown in Table 78. The only significant difference compared with 2012 was a slight decrease in the prevalence of low-risk gamblers (4.6% in 2018 vs 7.1% in 2012).

Table 78. PGSI classifications

	2018 (n=20017)	2012 (n=9,508)	2005 (n=17,745)
At-risk gamblers (problem or moderate-risk)	2.9%	3.1%	1.6%
Problem gamblers	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Moderate-risk gamblers	2.2%	2.5%	1.2%
Low-risk gamblers	4.6%*	7.1%*	2.3%
Non-problem gamblers	57.2%	57.2%	65.7%

Recalculating the prevalence of problem and at-risk gambling among **last year gamblers** (i.e. excluding non-gamblers) shows the following results:

- 1.1% were problem gamblers
- 3.4% were moderate-risk gamblers
- 7.1% were low-risk gamblers, and
- 88.4% were non-problem gamblers.

Looking at the SA adult population as a whole, there was a significantly higher prevalence of ‘at-risk’ (problem and moderate-risk gambling) among the following groups:

- men (4.1% were at-risk gamblers vs 1.8% of women)
- unemployed respondents (5.4%)
- the lowest household income bracket (4.3%)
- single respondents (4.8%) and those who were divorced or separated (4.0%)
- the youngest age group of 18 to 24 year olds (4.5%)
- respondents who spoke a language other than English at home (4.2% vs 2.8% who only spoke English)

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (5.6% vs 2.9% non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people)
- those who had gambled on the internet during the past 12 months (9.6% vs 3.2% of non-internet gamblers).

Across all activities, problem gamblers typically bet more frequently and for higher stakes than other gamblers. For example, a higher proportion of EGM problem gamblers played EGMs more than once a week (40% vs 4% overall) and frequently played higher value machines (28% played \$1 machines or higher vs 9% overall).

Moreover, 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. Problem gamblers were more likely to have been alone (65% vs 29% overall) during this binge session, and less likely to be with friends (18% vs 34% overall) or a partner (8% vs 20% overall). This is a salient finding, suggesting that problem gamblers not only spend more money overall, but also tend to engage in binges, or display similar uncontrolled behaviour, leading to exceptionally large expenditure.

Problem gamblers were more likely to have withdrawn extra money either through an ATM machine or through EFTPOS during a gambling session and typically withdrew double (\$200) that of the overall median (\$100).

Problem gamblers were also much more likely to have a venue loyalty card (41% vs 12% overall).

Interestingly, the associations observed with regard to frequency of play, ATM withdrawals and loyalty cards imply that one can detect problem gamblers quite reliably using these behavioural indicators alone – without asking questions specifically related to gambling problems.

Problem gambling status was associated with having experienced a big win at the beginning of their gambling career (58% vs 30% overall). Interestingly, it was also strongly associated with having experienced a big loss when they first started gambling (42% vs 12% overall).

Just over a third (36%) of problem gamblers, according to the PGSI, had used a help service in the last 12 months. Fifteen per cent of problem gamblers had self-excluded from venues and four per cent had been excluded against their will. A much higher proportion (43%) of problem gamblers had excluded themselves from online betting sites, although it is important to note that online self-exclusions in Australia can include short time intervals such as a weekend or may include shutting down an account for a night.

Multivariate analyses were carried out to explore which variables were associated with problem gambling, after controlling for other factors. The analysis showed that after accounting for other variables, including gender, age and location, gamblers who played EGMs, or bet on novelty events or fantasy sports were more likely to be problem gamblers than those who did not participate in these activities (4.27, 2.48 and 2.43 times more likely, respectively). This finding is consistent with existing research on the forms of gambling that are most strongly associated with problems.

The same multivariate model revealed that there was a strong association between a person's own problem gambling status and having been personally affected by *another* person's gambling in the last twelve months. Gamblers who had been affected by someone else's gambling were 3.44 times more likely to be problem gamblers themselves. This highlights the importance of exploring and addressing the clustering of gambling problems in families, as well as other social networks.

Recalling a big win, or a big loss, during a person's early days of gambling was also strongly associated with problem gambling, with people being respectively 2.19 and 2.95 times more likely to be a problem gambler if they reported this.

The most striking relationship found in this modelling was between self-reported health and problem gambling. There was a very clear increase in the likelihood of problem gambling as health deteriorated. Compared with gamblers in 'excellent' health, gamblers in 'very good' health were 2.59 times more likely to be problem gamblers, and gamblers in 'good' health were 3.56 times more likely, while gamblers in 'fair' health were 8.87 times more likely, and gamblers in 'poor' health were 9.86 times more likely. This strong relationship is likely to be due to the fact that health problems function both as a risk factor for developing gambling problems, and also an outcome associated with harms from gambling. The association mirrors recent research findings on the strong relationship between problem gambling and self-reported health and wellbeing, and supports the notion of problem gambling as a public health issue.

7 Summary of online gambling in SA

In 2018, 13% of the SA population had bet through the internet (20% of last year gamblers). This is a significant increase from 5% in 2012 (8% of last year gamblers) and 1% in 2005.

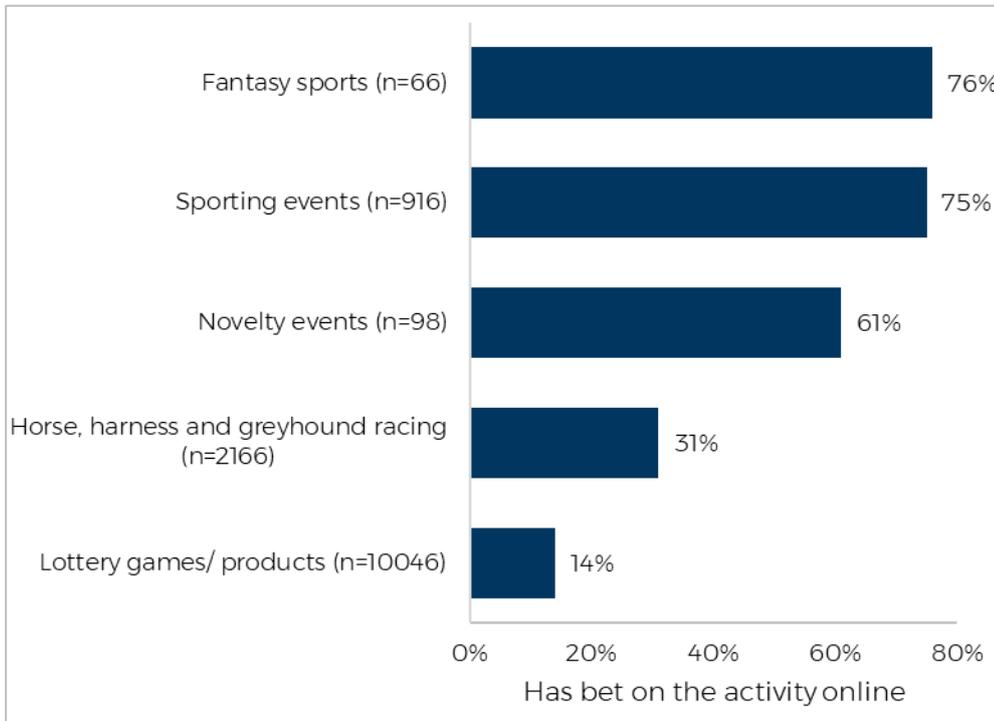
Among last year gamblers (gambled on any activity within the last 12 months), the demographic groups who were the most likely to have gambled on the internet were:

- men (27% vs 14% of women)
- the youngest age brackets (33% of 18- to 24-year-olds, 34% of 25- to 34-year-olds and 23% of 35- to 44-year-olds)
- single respondents (24%)
- residents of Greater Adelaide (21% vs 19% from the rest of SA)
- higher income households (27% for \$100,000 to \$149,999 and 30% for \$150,000 or more)
- those who were employed full-time (27%), self-employed (27%) or full-time students (32%).

Online gamblers (including those who purchased a lottery product online) were more likely to be classified as at-risk (problem or moderate-risk) gamblers (9.6%) than gamblers who had not bet on the internet in the last 12 months (3.2%).

Figure 40 shows the proportion of participants in each of the gambling activities listed who had gambled on that activity online (playing casino games online is excluded as this activity is *only* accessible through the Internet). Fantasy sports and general sports betting had the highest association with online gambling, with about three-quarters for each having gambled on them online. This was followed by novelty event gamblers, where 61% had bet online, and horse, harness and greyhound race bettors where 31% had bet online. More than one in 10 (14%) of lottery players had purchased lottery products online.

Figure 40. Prevalence of betting online among the listed activities



Base: Gambled on the activity in the last 12 months

Gamblers who would bet on an activity online typically bet more frequently than those who did not bet online. Specifically, nearly one in five (19%) of respondents who had bet on sports online had bet more than 25 times in a year, whereas only one in 10 (11%) of sports bettors who had not gambled on sports through the internet had bet that frequently (more than 25 times).

The same pattern was found with betting on horse, harness and greyhound racing and the purchase of lottery products. The sample sizes for betting on novelty events and fantasy sports were too small for comparing those who had bet on the activities through the internet and those who had not.

8 Summary of differences by key demographics

8.1 Gender

Male SA residents aged 18 years or older were four percentage points more likely than female residents to have gambled at some point in their life (89% vs 85% of women) and over two-thirds of males (67%) had gambled in the last 12 months (compared to 63% of women).

Men were significantly more likely to be classified as problem gamblers (1.0% vs 0.5% of women) or moderate-risk gamblers (3.1% vs 1.3% of women).

Men were more likely to report having experienced harm from gambling in the last 12 months (23%) than women (15%). Thus, although participation rates are relatively similar, men are more vulnerable to excessive, problematic or harmful gambling. The academic literature suggests that this sex difference is largely attributable to the tendency of men to display higher levels of rash impulsivity.

Men were more likely to have gambled on the following activities in the last 12 months:

- EGMs (21% vs 18% of women)
- Horse, harness or greyhound racing (16% vs 8% of women)
- Keno (9% vs 6% of women)
- Sporting events (12% vs 2% of women)
- Table games at casinos (10% vs 3% of women)
- Card games privately for money (4% vs 1% of women)
- Casino games and poker online (2% vs less than 1% of women).

The only activity women were significantly more likely to have gambled on was bingo (4% vs 2% of men). Similarly, with the exception of bingo, men typically gambled on all activities more frequently (25 times or more in a year) and had spent larger amounts of money. This difference in preferred gambling forms is consistent with the higher rates of gambling problems among men; the forms preferred by men are, in general, more highly associated with gambling problems.

Men were significantly more likely than women to report binge gambling sessions (15% vs 11% of women). For men, these sessions were more likely to have been with friends (37% vs 30% of women) and on their own (34% vs 24% of women). Conversely, women were more likely than men to have been with their partner (26% vs 16% of men) or with relatives (15% vs 6% of men) during binge gambling sessions. Given that friends are more likely to be same-

sex, and partners more likely to be opposite-sex, these results suggests that men and women who engage in binge gambling are likely to have been influenced by males in their social networks (either partners or friends).

One-quarter (25%) of male last year gamblers reported that they ‘always’ drink when they gamble, in comparison to only 15% of women.

A larger proportion of men had gambled through the internet (27% vs 14% of women), at a casino (34% vs 21% of women) or at a standalone UBET (17% vs 9% of women). Women, on the other hand, were more likely to have gambled at a club or hotel (71% vs 67% of men). Female venue-based gamblers were more likely to have a loyalty card than men (15% versus 10%).

Men were more likely to withdraw cash through an ATM machine during a gambling session (17%) than women (12%), but there was no difference in withdrawing cash through EFTPOS. When withdrawing cash, men typically withdrew larger amounts, with almost one in five men (18%) withdrawing over \$200 in a typical session, compared with 8% of women.

It was more common for men (48%) to report they had started gambling shortly after turning 18 than for women (38%).

Lastly, significantly more men reported having seen gambling support advertising (84% vs 81% of women) and that they were aware of online gambling help services (5% vs 3% of women). There were no notable differences by gender in the use and preference for help-seeking methods; however, male online gamblers (6%) were more likely to have excluded themselves from an online gambling site than female online gamblers (3%).

8.2 Speaks a language other than English (LOTE)

SA residents who spoke a LOTE at home were less likely to have ever gambled in their life (72% vs 89% who only spoke English) or have gambled in the last 12 months (52% vs 66% who only spoke English). Whilst a smaller proportion of respondents who spoke a LOTE were gamblers, a higher proportion of gamblers were at-risk gamblers (17.6% vs 7.8% of English-only speakers were either moderate-risk or problem gamblers).

Although respondents who spoke a LOTE at home were less likely to be EGM gamblers overall (11% vs 21% of English only speakers), those who did participate played more frequently (11% more than 53 times in the last 12 months), and were more likely to play EGMs at casinos (22%) than those who only spoke English (11%).

In-line with this finding, respondents who spoke a LOTE were more likely to have visited a casino (37% vs 27% who spoke English only) and less likely to have gambled at a pub or hotel (50% vs 70% who spoke English only).

Some of these differences may reflect the cultural environments in which different forms of gambling are offered. Whilst clubs and hotels may have a more traditional culture that is more appealing to Anglo-Australians, casinos tend to have attract a more cosmopolitan clientele. However, given that the bulk of EGMs are played within a more traditional Anglo-Australian cultural context, this may explain why participation rates are lower among those who speak a LOTE. Nevertheless, it is known that LOTE speakers may be socially disadvantaged or vulnerable in several respects, which is consistent with the contrasting finding that they are more likely to be at risk of gambling problems.

Due to small sample sizes, further analysis by individual language backgrounds was not possible.

8.3 Region

This section provides details on key gambling measures by SA regions.

Table 79 shows the proportion of respondents who had participated in at least one gambling activity in the last 12 months by region. Gambling was more prevalent among people who lived outside of Greater Adelaide (69%) than those who lived within Greater Adelaide (65%). Gambling participation was particularly high in Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (70%), Limestone Coast (72%) and Yorke and the Mid-North (69%). Gambling was significantly lower in Adelaide Hills (61%) and Eastern Adelaide (59%) compared to SA overall (65%).

The prevalence of each gambling activity by region is shown in supplementary tables in the Appendix (Table 85 and Table 86).

Table 79. Gambling participation by SA regions

Region	Gambled in the last 12 months
All (n=20017)	65%
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	64%*
Rest of SA (n=5401)	69%*
Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	64%*
Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	64%
Western Adelaide (n=2581)	67%
Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	59%*
Adelaide Hills (n=1268)	61%*

Region	Gambled in the last 12 months
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	63%
Eyre and Western (n=540)	76%
Far North (n=275)	68%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	70%*
Limestone Coast (n=790)	72%*
Murray and Mallee (n=918)	64%
Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)	69%*

The below table shows that the distribution of problem and at-risk gamblers (moderate-risk and problem gamblers combined) did not significantly differ across the different SA regions, or between Greater Adelaide and Rest of SA.

Table 80. PGSI distribution by SA regions

SA Region	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
All (n=20017)	35.3%	57.2%	4.6%	2.2%	0.7%	2.9%
Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	36.4%*	56.0%*	4.7%	2.2%	0.8%	3.0%
Rest of SA (n=5401)	31.3%*	61.5%*	4.4%	2.2%	0.7%	2.9%
Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	35.7%	55.9%	5.4%*	2.4%	0.6%	3.0%
Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	36.1%	56.9%	4.1%	2.2%	0.8%	2.9%
Western Adelaide (n=2581)	32.6%*	59.2%	4.9%	2.2%	1.0%	3.3%
Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	41.5%*	50.7%	4.7%	2.4%	0.9%	3.2%
Adelaide Hills (n=1268)	38.9%*	55.5%	3.8%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%

SA Region	Non-gamblers (n=7052)	Non-problem gamblers (n=11722)	Low-risk gamblers (n=753)	Moderate-risk gamblers (n=369)	Problem gamblers (n=121)	At-risk gamblers (Problem / moderate-risk; n=490)
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	36.8%	56.2%	4.3%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%
Eyre and Western (n=540)	23.7%*	68.9%*	4.8%	1.5%	1.1%	2.7%
Far North (n=275)	31.6%	61.2%	5.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	30.1%*	61.7%	3.8%	4.0%*	0.3%	4.3%
Limestone Coast (n=790)	27.5%*	66.1%*	4.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.8%
Murray and Mallee (n=918)	36.0%	57.2%	4.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.8%
Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)	31.4%*	60.7%*	4.6%	2.3%	0.9%	3.3%

Gambling on the internet was slightly more prevalent in Greater Adelaide (21%) compared to the rest of SA (19%). When analysed further by SA regions, using the internet to gamble was the least popular in Yorke and the Mid-north (15%), but did not significantly differ anywhere else.

Table 81. Prevalence of gambling on the internet by SA regions

	Gambled on the internet
All last 12 month gamblers (n=12965)	20%
Greater Adelaide (n=9925)	21%*
Rest of SA (n=3040)	19%*
Northern Adelaide (n=2681)	20%
Southern Adelaide (n= 3160)	21%
Western Adelaide (n=1738)	22%
Eastern Adelaide (n=1439)	22%
Adelaide Hills (n=759)	18%

	Gambled on the internet
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=364)	17%
Eyre and Western (n=392)	20%
Far North (n=191)	20%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=346)	24%
Limestone Coast (n=553)	20%
Murray and Mallee (n=607)	18%
Yorke and Mid North (n=735)	15%*

The prevalence of reporting any harm in the last 12 months as a result of their gambling according to the Short Gambling Harm Screen (SGHS)¹¹ is shown below. Reporting gambling related harm in the last 12 months was more prevalent among respondents in Greater Adelaide compared to Rest of SA. However, when analysed further by individual regions, the Limestone Coast was the only region to significantly differ, with fewer reporting harm (11%).

Table 82. Gambling harm by SA regions

	Any Harm
All last 12 month gamblers (n=5982)	19%
Greater Adelaide (n=4565)	20%*
Rest of SA (n=1417)	16%*
Eastern Adelaide (n=605)	23%
Northern Adelaide (n=1313)	21%
Southern Adelaide (n=1416)	19%
Western Adelaide (n=863)	22%
Adelaide Hills (n=295)	14%
Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=156)	19%
Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=149)	26%
Eyre and Western (n=193)	13%
Far North (n=94)	12%

¹¹ Browne, M., Goodwin, B. and Rockloff, M. (2018) Validation of the Short Gambling Harm Screen (SGHS): A Tool for Assessment of Harms from Gambling, *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 34:499-512. doi:10.1007/s10899-017-9698-y

	Any Harm
Limestone Coast (n=260)	11%*
Murray and Mallee (n=284)	18%
Yorke and Mid North (n=354)	15%

Appendix: supplementary tables

This appendix contains some additional data tables.

Table 83 and Table 84 contain data referred to in Section 5.7.1.

Table 83. Top two venues gambled at in the last 12 months, by part of state resided in, whether a language other than English is usually spoken at home, and highest educational qualification

Venue	PART OF STATE RESIDED IN			WHETHER LOTE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME		HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION			
	OVERALL (n=5982)	Greater Adelaide (n=4565)	Rest of SA (n=1417)	Speaks a language other than English (n=413)	English only (n=5553)	University / college or post-graduate (n=1559)	A trade, technical certificate or diploma (n=1600)	Year 12 or below (n=2768)	Refused (n=55)
A club, or hotel/pub (n=4657)	69%	65%*	80%*	50%*	70%*	55%*	72%*	76%*	69%
A casino (n=1887)	28%	31%*	18%*	37%*	27%*	34%*	27%	25%*	22%

Table 84. Top two venues gambled at in the last 12 months, by employment status

Venue	EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
	OVERALL (n=5982)	Employed full-time (n=2179)	Employed part-time / variable or casual hours (n=1065)	Un-employed (n=186)	Retired or on a pension (n=2084)	A full-time student (n=119)	Engaged in home duties (n=162)	Self-employed (n=113)	Other (n=41)	Ref/DK (n=33)
A club, or hotel/pub (n=4657)	69%	65%*	70%	78%*	77%*	52%*	73%	71%	82%	70%
A casino (n=1887)	28%	36%*	28%	19%*	12%*	46%*	10%*	23%	28%	35%

Table 85 and Table 86 contain data referred to in Section 7.3.

Table 85. Participation in gambling activities by SA Regions

	All (n=20017)	Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	Western Adelaide (n=2581)	Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	Adelaide Hills (n=1268)
Any gambling	65%	64%*	64%	64%	67%*	59%*	61%*

	All (n=20017)	Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	Western Adelaide (n=2581)	Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	Adelaide Hills (n=1268)
Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game	48%	47%*	50%*	46%*	49%	40%*	46%
Bought a major lottery ticket	26%	26%*	24%	27%*	30%*	24%	29%*
Played gaming machines or 'pokies'	19%	18%*	21%*	19%	19%	13%*	15%*
Bet on horse, harness or greyhound races	12%	11%*	10%*	11%	14%*	11%	11%
Bet on a sporting event	7%	8%*	7%	8%	9%*	8%	6%
Played table games at a casino	6%	7%*	7%	7%	8%*	8%*	5%
Played keno	8%	7%*	9%*	6%*	8%	4%*	5%*
Played bingo	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%*	2%
Played card games privately for money	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%*	3%
Used the internet to play casino games or poker for money	1%	1%*	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

	All (n=20017)	Greater Adelaide (n=15516)	Northern Adelaide (n=4081)	Southern Adelaide (n=4911)	Western Adelaide (n=2581)	Eastern Adelaide (n=2464)	Adelaide Hills (n=1268)
Bet on novelty events	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Bet on fantasy sports	1%	1%	1%*	0%*	1%	1%	0%
Played any other gambling activity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%*

*Asterisks indicate a significant difference to the mean for all of SA

Table 86. Participation in gambling activities by SA regions

	All (n=20017)	Rest of SA (n=4501)	Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	Eyre and Western (n=540)	Far North (n=275)	Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	Limestone Coast (n=790)	Murray and Mallee (n=918)	Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)
Any gambling	65%	69%*	63%	76%*	68%	70%*	72%*	64%	69%*
Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game	48%	53%*	49%	62%*	54%	54%*	56%*	46%	54%*
Bought a major lottery ticket	26%	22%*	25%	19%*	20%	27%	19%*	23%	22%

	All (n=20017)	Rest of SA (n=4501)	Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	Eyre and Western (n=540)	Far North (n=275)	Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	Limestone Coast (n=790)	Murray and Mallee (n=918)	Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)
Played gaming machines or 'pokies'	19%	23%*	22%	23%	24%	25%*	26%*	22%	23%*
Bet on horse, harness or greyhound races	12%	16%*	10%	19%*	18%*	16%	18%*	14%	15%*
Bet on a sporting event	7%	6%*	4%*	5%*	4%	10%	6%	6%	5%*
Played table games at a casino	6%	4%*	5%	5%	4%	7%	3%*	5%	2%*
Played keno	8%	11%*	11%*	13%*	13%*	14%*	8%	10%*	9%
Played bingo	3%	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	5%*
Played card games privately for money	3%	2%	3%	1%*	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%*
Used the internet to play casino games or poker for money	1%	2%*	1%	2%	1%	4%*	2%	1%	1%

	All (n=20017)	Rest of SA (n=4501)	Barossa, Light and Lower North (n=586)	Eyre and Western (n=540)	Far North (n=275)	Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island (n=527)	Limestone Coast (n=790)	Murray and Mallee (n=918)	Yorke and Mid North (n=1076)
Bet on novelty events	1%	1%	2%*	0%	1%	1%	3%*	0%*	0%
Bet on fantasy sports	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Played any other gambling activity	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%*	0%

**Asterisks indicate a significant difference to the mean for all of SA*