

A STUDY OF GAMBLING IN VICTORIA

PROBLEM GAMBLING FROM A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

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DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE


Victoria
The Place To Be

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A Study of Gambling In Victoria - Problem Gambling from a Public Health Perspective

This research report - A study of gambling in Victoria - problem gambling from a public health perspective is Victoria's largest study on gambling and is underpinned by a public health philosophy and methodology. A representative sample of Victorians was surveyed using Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The findings from the survey enable us to describe the epidemiology of problem gambling in Victoria. The report examines not only the distribution of gambling behaviour in the State, but focuses on health and well-being issues of gamblers in an effort to understand the possible determinants of problem gambling.

All gamblers (all adults who had gambled in the past year) were asked nine questions that categorise gamblers into the following risk groups, based on their scored answers: problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers, low risk gamblers and non-problem gamblers. The scale used is the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) within the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) (refer glossary for terms).

Categorising gamblers into risk segments, enables the Victorian Government to plan prevention and early intervention strategies to reduce gambling-related harm and provides valuable information for planning effective treatment services. Gamblers are grouped according to these risk segments throughout the report.

The PGSI also enables an estimate of the prevalence of problem gambling to be calculated - in this case during the preceding 12-month period. Survey respondents were additionally administered the NODS-CLIP 2 (refer to glossary) which estimates the lifetime prevalence of both problem and pathological gambling (refer to glossary). Lifetime prevalence includes the total number of persons known to have had a disease or health condition (ie. problem gambling) for at least a part of their lives. This data is useful in understanding the pathways in to and out of problem gambling, which is critical to the public health aims of prevention and early intervention.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about their mental well-being in the study. These questions comprise the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10). This screen is widely used in Australia both at national and jurisdictional levels. The K-10 is based on 10 questions about negative emotional states experienced during the four week period leading up to the survey and categorises respondents into the following segments, based on their scoring: likely to be well, likely to have a mild disorder, likely to have a moderate mental disorder and likely to have a severe mental disorder.

Key questions were asked of gamblers about their health and well-being, including questions on their cigarette, alcohol and drug use. Respondents were asked four questions from the CAGE screen (refer to glossary), a screening tool for alcoholism and alcohol use disorders. This screen diagnoses alcohol problems over a lifetime and is one of the oldest and shortest screening instruments in use.

Screens and questions on co-morbidities (such as substance abuse and mental disorders) assist, not only in the planning of effective treatments for problem gamblers, but are crucial to prevention and early intervention strategies in problem gambling.

Questions on community connectedness were similarly included. This is consistent with a public health approach in that the study explores some of the social determinants of health and well-being.

A Study of Gambling in Victoria - Problem Gambling from a Public Health Perspective

August 2008 to October 2008

This study was prepared by Sarah Hare (Schottler Consulting Pty Ltd)
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Glossary

CAGE	A screening tool for alcoholism and alcohol use disorder: C - cut down on drinking- have tried repeatedly without success, A - annoyed by criticisms about drinking habits, G - Guilty feelings about drinking, and E - Eye opener drink needed in the morning.
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations.
CATI	Computer Aided Telephone Interviews.
Confidence interval	The computed interval with a given probability (e.g. 95%) that the true value of a variable such as a mean, proportion, or rate is contained within the interval.
CPGI	Canadian Problem Gambling Index. This screen contains questions about gambling participation, behaviour, feelings, experiences and socio-demographic characteristics. Nine of these questions are scored to assess risk of gambling problems and are known as the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). (Ferris, J & Wynne, H. 2001, The Canadian Problem Gambling Index: user manual, Report to the Canadian Inter-Provincial Task Force on Problem Gambling, Ottawa, ON: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse).
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth edition, 1994 - American Psychiatric Association.
EGM	Abbreviation for Electronic Gaming Machines.
Epidemiology	The study of the distribution and determinants of health related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems (John M Last Dictionary of Epidemiology Oxford University Press, 1995).
Incidence	The number of new events, e.g. new cases, in a defined population (John M Last Dictionary of Epidemiology Oxford University Press, 1995).
K-10	Abbreviation for Kessler-10. The K-10 is a short measurement scale (containing ten questions) which measures general psychological distress.
LGA	Local Government Area.
LOTE	Language other than English.
NODS-CLiP2	The NODS-CLiP2 is a brief screen that measures lifetime prevalence of pathological gambling. The original 3-item NODS-CLiP was developed by Marianna Toce-Gerstein and Rachel Volberg. (Toce- Gerstein, M., & Volberg, R. A. (2003). The NODS-CLiP: A New Brief Screen for Pathological Gambling. Paper presented at the 17th National Conference on Problem Gambling. Louisville, KY. July 17- 19, 2003). The NODS-CLiP2, used in this study, is not published. It was developed by Rachel Volberg and Yoku Shaw Taylor.
OR	Abbreviation for odds ratio. Odds ratios are a method for comparing the odds of a certain event between two groups (e.g. problem gamblers and non-problem gamblers). An odds ratio of '1' implies that a result is equally likely in both groups. An odds ratio greater than '1' implies that the event is more likely in the second group, compared to the reference group. An odds ratio less than '1' implies that the result is less likely in the second group (compared to the reference group).

Prevalence	The number of events, e.g. instances of a given disease or other condition, in a given population at a designated time. When used without qualification, the term usually refers to the situation at a specified point in time (point prevalence). Note that this is a number not a rate. (John M Last Dictionary of Epidemiology Oxford University Press, 1995). Lifetime prevalence - The total number of persons known to have had the disease or attribute for at least part of their lives (John M Last Dictionary of Epidemiology Oxford University Press, 1995) (estimated by NODS-CLiP2 in this study).
p value	Probability value – see Statistical Significance.
Pathological gambling	A persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behaviour as indicated by five (or more) behaviours, listed in the DSM-IV, where the gambling behaviour cannot be accounted for by a manic episode (Source: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth edition, 1994 - American Psychiatric Association).
PGSI	Abbreviation for Problem Gambling Severity Index - 9 questions from the Canadian Problem Gambling Index, which measures risk for problem gambling.
Problem gambling	Problem gambling is characterised by difficulties in limiting money and/or time spent on gambling which leads to adverse consequences for the gambler; others, or for the community (Neal P, DeFabbro P, O'Neil M Problem gambling towards a national definition, 2005 Gambling Research Australia).
Readiness to Change Scale	A scale based on the Transtheoretical Model of behavioural change and developed by Rollnick, Heather, Gold and Hall (1992). The scale measures whether a gambler is in a precontemplation stage (not yet thinking about reducing their gambling), contemplation stage (actively thinking to reduce their gambling) or an action stage (already actively trying to reduce their gambling) of behavioural change.
Risk segment	The risk status allocated to gamblers who completed the survey as measured by the Problem Gambling Severity Index: non-problem gamblers score 0; low risk gamblers 1-2; moderate risk gamblers 3-7 and problem gamblers 8 or higher.
Standard error	The standard deviation of an estimate.
Statistical significance	Statistical methods which allow a test of the probability of two groups being the same or an association occurring between variable. A statistically significant result suggests that the theoretical chance of two groups being the same is very low probability. Usually the level of significance is stated by the p value. For instance, $p < .05$ indicates that the theoretical chance of two groups being the same is less than 5%.
Victorian Government Regions	All Victorian State Departments with a regional presence have adopted common regional boundaries. These are based upon those currently used by the Department of Human Services and align with local government areas. The result is eight standard administrative regions – five in provincial Victoria and three in metropolitan Melbourne.

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Executive summary

Overview

This report presents findings of a study of the epidemiology of problem gambling in Victoria. Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to control health problems. In this context, the current study investigated the prevalence and distribution of problem gambling in Victoria, along with the various factors associated with increased risk for problem gambling.

The current study takes a very different and perhaps unique approach to examining problem gambling in Victoria. Unlike past studies, this study examined gambling patterns in the community from a population health perspective. This involved *not only* measuring the prevalence of different forms of gambling, *but also* importantly, the health and well-being determinants of problem gambling. From this viewpoint, problem gambling is viewed as an important health and well-being issue for Victorians and similar to other health issues, is influenced by a diverse range of health, social and other determinants.

Largest study ever for Victoria

The current study is also the largest study ever of problem gambling in Victoria. A total of 15000 respondents were interviewed via Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) to ensure high quality data for Victoria and its population health planning regions. For this reason, the sample was stratified across the eight Victorian Government regions. This sampling methodology was important to allow a solid foundation of knowledge to be developed about gambling for metropolitan and regional Victorian communities. Interviewing was conducted July-October 2008.

New perspectives on gambling

In the epidemiological study, a new approach was taken to defining 'gambling'. This included differentiating the measurement of gambling activities from the channels through which gambling activities are delivered (eg. pokies can be played through clubs, pubs or online). New activities measured included participation in event wagering (eg. wagering on the outcomes of TV shows), participation in SMS or phone-in competitions and participation in speculative stock investments (such as day-trading in stocks and shares). The survey instrument used in the study is presented in the Appendix.

Specific gambling activities measured in the study were:

- Informal private betting for money (like playing cards at home)
- Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines (EGM)
- Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker
- Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps
- Betting on sports and event results - like on football or TV show results
- Lotto, Powerball or the Pools
- Keno
- Scratch tickets
- Bingo
- Competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS
- Raffles, sweeps and other competitions
- Speculative stock investments like day trading (without a long term strategy)

Interesting design features of the study

The epidemiological study of problem gambling included many design features that had not been previously trialed in past prevalence studies. Notable design features of the study included:

- concentration of study sampling within high Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) expenditure Local Government Areas (LGA) across Victorian Government regions
- use of random digit dialling to ensure improved coverage of households in Victoria (given that a current version of electronic Whitepages is no longer available on disk)
- screening of all past year gamblers for risk for problem gambling
- screening of all people who had ever gambled for risk for lifetime problem gambling
- use of a range of validated health measurement scales including use of the Kessler-10 (measurement of generalised psychological distress), the CAGE alcohol screen (measurement of clinically significant alcohol abuse), the Gambling Readiness to Change Scale (for measurement of readiness to reduce gambling) and measurement of a diverse range of health conditions and health behaviours (eg. general health, health conditions and disabilities, smoking, alcohol and drug use, suicide ideation, illegal activities etc.)

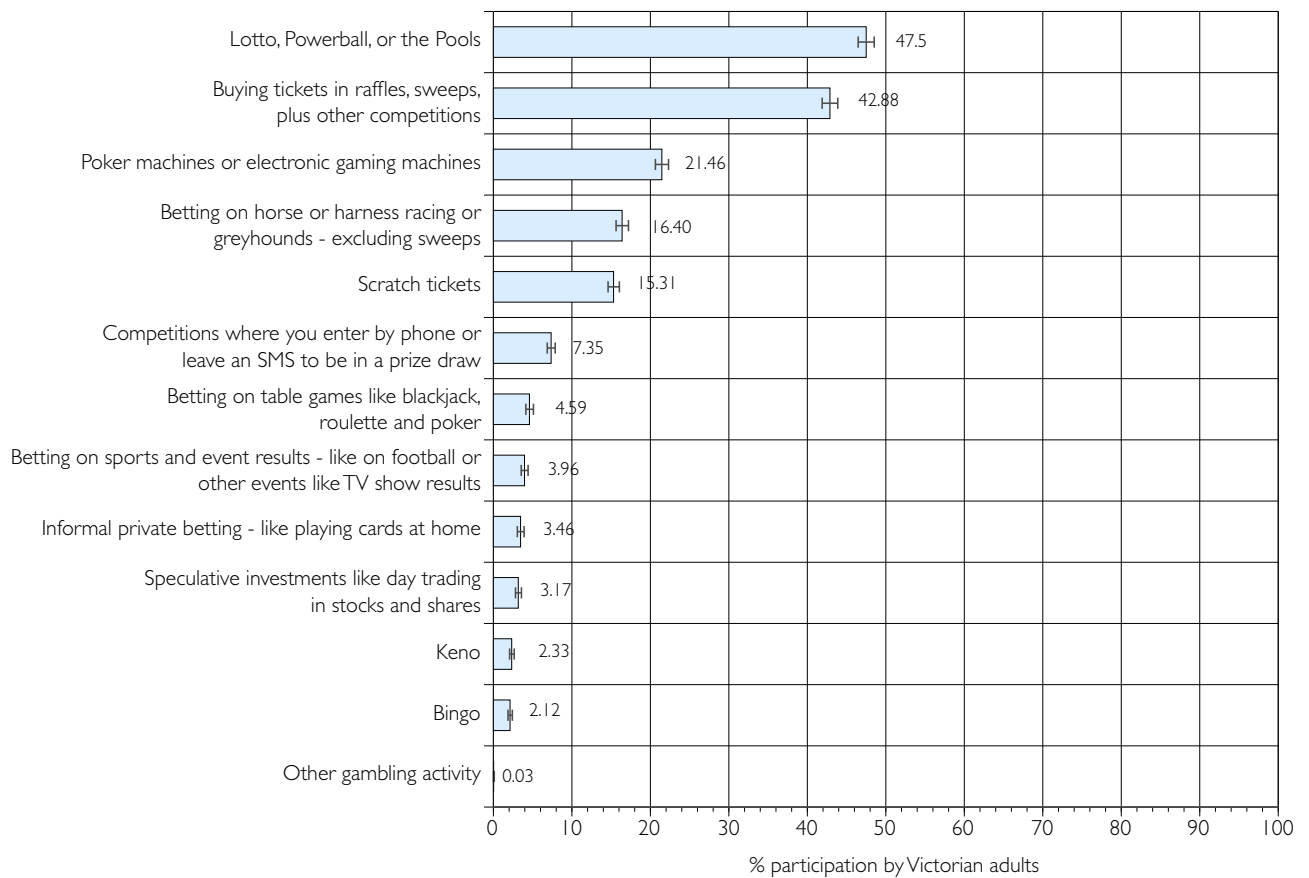
Major findings and insights from the epidemiological study

KEY FINDINGS RELATING TO MAJOR GAMBLING ACTIVITIES

Participation in gambling

In total, 73.07% of Victorian adults reported participating in some form of gambling in the past twelve months. Figure 1 presents the specific range of gambling activities played. This highlights that lotto/Powerball/Pools were most popular (47.5% of adults), followed by raffles/sweeps/competitions (42.88% of adults), poker or electronic gaming machines (21.46%), horse/harness/greyhound racing - excluding sweeps (16.40%) and scratch tickets (15.31%).

Figure 1. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - All Victorian adults (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Prevalence of problem gambling

The prevalence of problem gambling in the Victorian adult population was measured through the nine-item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). In the epidemiological study, every adult gambler in the study was screened for risk for problem gambling (with gambling defined as participation in any activity listed).

Segmentation of the Victorian adult population in terms of risk for problem gambling (along with non-gambling) is presented in Table 1. Based on scores on the PGSI:

- 0.70% of Victorian adults are problem gamblers (lower CI=0.55, upper CI=0.90)
- 2.36% of Victorian adults are moderate risk gamblers (lower CI=2.06, upper CI=2.70)
- 5.70% of Victorian adults are low risk gamblers (lower CI=5.23, upper CI=6.21)
- 64.31% of Victorian adults are non-problem gamblers (lower CI=63.30, upper CI=65.31)
- 26.93% of Victorian adults are non-gamblers (lower CI=25.99, upper CI=27.88)

Table 1. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adults by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15,000 - July-October 2008)^a

Risk for problem gambling	% Victorian adults ^b			
	%	SE	Lower	Upper
Non-problem gamblers (score of 0)	64.31	0.51	63.30	65.31
Low risk gamblers (score of 1-2)	5.70	0.25	5.23	6.21
Moderate risk gamblers (score of 3-7)	2.36	0.16	2.06	2.70
Problem gamblers (score of 8-27)	0.70	0.09	0.55	0.90
Non-gamblers	26.93	0.48	25.99	27.88

a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: All Victorian adults)

b. SE denotes standard error, Lower/Upper denote lower and upper confidence limits

While sampling in the study covered the whole of Victoria, sampling was focused on higher EGM spend bands (ie. LGAs where average EGM expenditure for adults was higher). Consistent with the sampling frame design intent (ie. to focus sampling in locations where there is likely to be increased risk for problem gambling), findings revealed that the odds of problem gambling (as opposed to not being a problem gambler) was significantly higher in medium EGM spend bands (OR=16.10, p<.001) and high EGM spend bands (OR=15.54, p<.001), compared to lower EGM spend band regions.

Lifetime problem gambling

As part of the epidemiological study, lifetime risk for problem gambling was measured through use of the NODS-CLiP2 scale. This scale presents an efficient method for measuring an individual's lifetime risk for problem gambling. An estimated 1.13% of Victorian adults were classified as 'lifetime pathological gamblers', 1.18% were as 'lifetime problem gamblers' and 4.57% as 'lifetime at-risk problem gamblers'. In contrast, 93.12% were classified as 'lifetime non-problem gamblers' using the NODS-CLiP2 scale.

Segment profiles

A profile of gambling risk segments and non-gamblers, compared to the Victorian adult population, is illustrated in the following A4 figures. While gambling risk segments are largely compared with Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data (data is typically either from or based on the 2006 Census), segments are also compared with a small number of 'overall' results from the epidemiological study.

[Within this context, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part \(so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered\).](#)

Figure 2 also presents gambling activities by risk segment. Segment comparisons on specific gambling activities are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Significant trends comparing non-problem gamblers with other risk segments (odds ratios displayed as OR)

Comparison group	Compared to non-problem gamblers, gamblers in the segment to the left were significantly MORE LIKELY to:	Compared to non-problem gamblers, gamblers in the segment to the left were NO MORE LIKELY to ^a :
Low risk gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (OR=3.24, p<.001) play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=3.67, p<.001) play table games (OR=4.45, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=2.04, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=3.89, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=2.35, p<.001) play scratch tickets (OR=1.82, p<.001) play bingo (OR=2.14, p<.001) engage in speculative trading (OR=2.19, p<.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play lotto/Powerball/Pools (ns) participate in phone-in/SMS competitions (ns)
Moderate risk gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (OR=5.50, p<.001) play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=10.35, p<.001) play table games (OR=6.86, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=2.58, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=4.88, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=2.98, p<.001) play lotto/Powerball/Pools (OR=1.47, p<.05) play scratch tickets (OR=1.65, p<.01) play bingo (OR=4.75, p<.001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in phone-in/SMS competitions (ns) engage in speculative trading (ns)
Problem gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=30.98, p<.001) play table games (OR=7.16, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=1.95, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=4.36, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=4.52, p<.001) play lotto/Powerball/Pools (OR=1.73, p<.05) play scratch tickets (OR=2.30, p<.01) play bingo (OR=4.13, p<.001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (ns) participate in phone-in/SMS competitions (ns) engage in speculative trading (ns)

a. 'ns' denotes non-significant differences.

A Study of Gambling In Victoria - Problem Gambling from a Public Health Perspective

A profile of characteristics of risk segments and non-gamblers relative to Victorian adults

NON-GAMBLERS

Compared to Victorian adults, characteristics of the segment included:

- higher proportion of adults 18-24yrs
- lower proportion of adults 35-49yrs and 50-64yrs
- higher proportion of LOTE speakers and people migrating to Australia in past 5 yrs
- larger households and higher proportion of group households
- higher proportion of university educated and lower proportion year 10 or lower
- lower proportion of managers, professionals, technicians/trades workers and clerical/administrative workers
- higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion of people personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion personally earning \$52,000 or over
- lower proportion of households earning under \$33,799 and a higher proportion of households earning \$62,400 and over
- higher proportions of non-gamblers living in Eastern Metro and a lower proportion of non-gamblers in Barwon South West, Grampians, Hume and Loddon-Mallee
- lower proportion of full-time employed

NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Compared to Victorian adults, characteristics of the segment included:

- lower proportion of males and a higher proportion of females
- lower proportion of adults 18-24yrs and 25-34yrs and a higher proportion of adults 35-49yrs and 50-64yrs
- lower proportion of people who speak LOTE and a lower proportion migrating to Australia in past five years
- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion personally earning in all other higher income brackets
- lower proportion of households earning in income brackets under \$62,399 and a higher proportion earning \$62,400 and over
- higher proportion of non-problem gamblers in Barwon South West, Gippsland, Grampians, Hume and Loddon-Mallee and a lower proportion in North-West metro

It should be noted that both data from the Census 2006 (including 2007 projections) and the Epidemiological Study are used to make the above comparisons. This implies that risk segments in some cases are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part (ie. within the same study). For this reason, limitations of this comparison should be considered. Tables 14 and Tables 18-20 should be referred to identify the source of data used in the above comparisons.

A Study of Gambling In Victoria - Problem Gambling from a Public Health Perspective

A profile of characteristics of risk segments and non-gamblers relative to Victorian adults

LOW RISK GAMBLERS

Compared to Victorian adults, characteristics of the segment included:

- higher proportion of males and a lower proportion of females
- lower proportion of university educated adults and a higher proportion of adults with year 10 as the highest education level
- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a higher proportion of community/personal service workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion of people personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion earning \$52,000 or higher
- lower proportion of households earning under \$62,399 and a higher proportion earning \$62,400 or higher
- higher proportion in full-time employment

MODERATE RISK GAMBLERS

Compared to Victorian adults, characteristics of the segment included:

- higher proportion of males and a lower proportion of females
- higher proportion of adults 18-24yrs and lower proportion of adults 65yrs or older
- lower proportion of people with university qualifications and a higher proportion of people with year 10 or lower as the highest qualification
- lower proportion of managers, professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machine operators and labourers
- higher proportion of people personally earning \$52,000-\$83,199 per year
- lower proportion of households earning under \$33,799 per year and a higher proportion of households earning \$62,400-\$103,000 per year
- lower proportion of couples without children and a higher proportion of group households

PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Compared to Victorian adults, characteristics of the segment included:

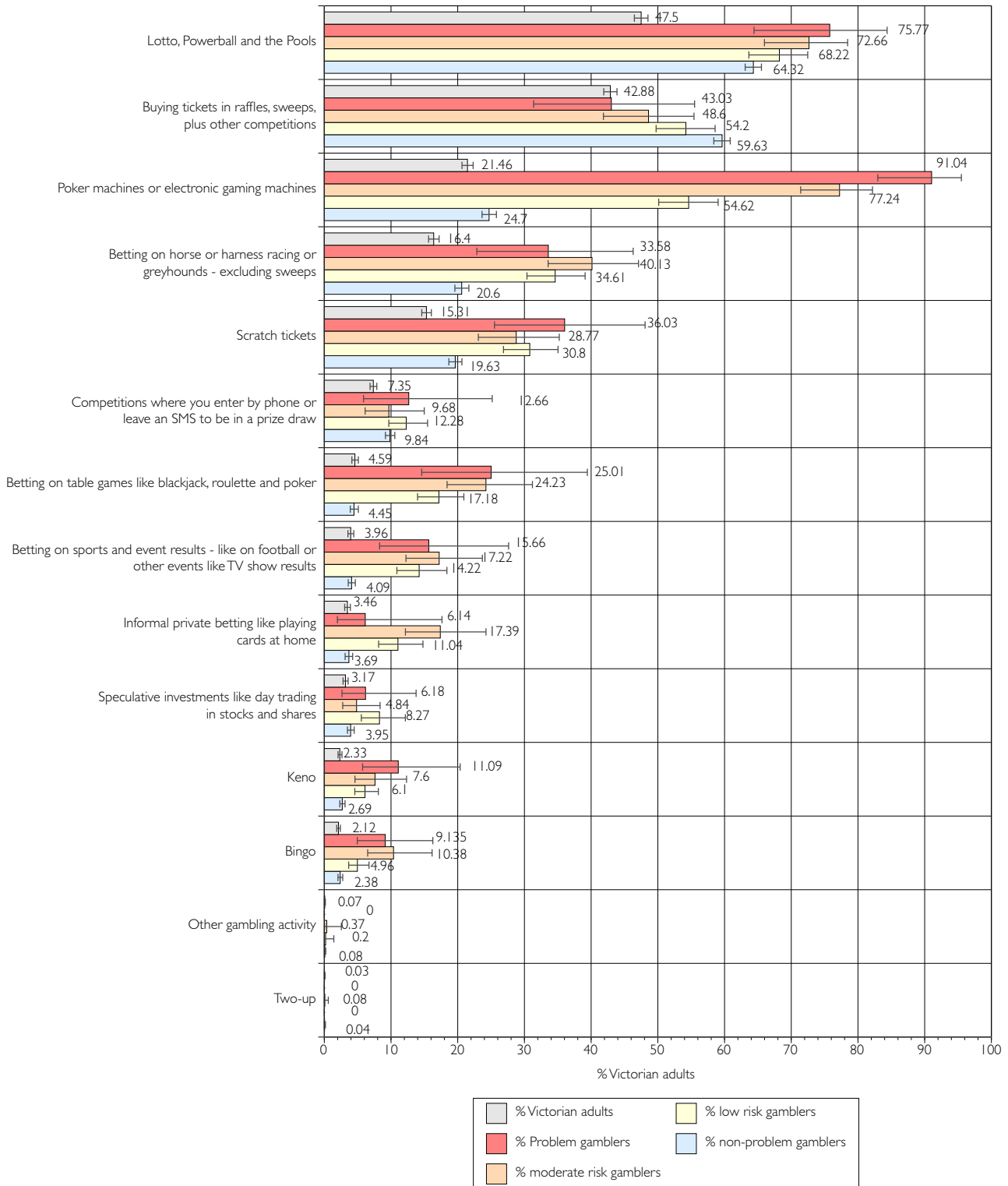
- higher proportion of males and lower proportion of females
- lower proportion of people 65yrs and older
- higher proportion of people of Indigenous backgrounds
- lower proportion of people with a personal income of under \$31,199 and a higher proportion with an income of \$31,200-\$51,999

- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative staff and a significantly higher proportion of sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers

- lower proportion of households with an income of under \$33,799 and a significantly higher proportion of households with an income of \$62,400-\$103,999

- lower proportion in Eastern Metro and Grampians
- lower proportion of people who have migrated to Australia in the past 5 years
- lower proportion of other households

Figure 2. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Comparison by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Highest spend gambling activities

Table 3 presents the highest spend channels for gamblers who identified their highest-spend gambling activity (only the top channels). While lotto/Powerball and Pools were the highest spend activity for all Victorian adult gamblers (39.99% of gamblers), the highest spend activity for problem gamblers was poker and electronic gaming machines (64.14% of problem gamblers). In addition, for problem gamblers, the second and third highest spend activities were table games (11.21%), lotto products (9.73%) and betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps (9.47%).

A similar trend applied to moderate risk gamblers, where poker and electronic gaming machines was the highest-spend activity of 46.30% of moderate risk gamblers, but lotto products were the second highest-spend activity (17.27%), then betting on horse/harness racing or greyhounds (12.39%). However, only 8% of moderate risk gamblers reported table games as their highest-spend activity.

In the case of low risk gamblers, lotto products were the highest-spend activity (31.84% of low risk gamblers), followed by pokies (26.75%) and horse/harness racing/greyhound betting (16.21%). In the case of non-problem gamblers, highest spend activities were lotto products (45.55%), competitions (23.74%) and pokies (9.49%) (refer Table 37 for detailed results).

Highest spend channels for different gambling activities revealed a number of trends (Table 3).

Table 3. Highest-spend channels for gamblers identifying their highest-spend gambling activity (July-October 2008)^a

For those who spent most money on...	Highest-spend channels (% refers to percent of players mentioning channel of their highest-spend channel)	For those who spent most money on...	Highest-spend channels (% refers to percent of players mentioning channel of their highest-spend channel)
Informal private betting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> card games (86.34%) sports and event betting (5.80%) mahjong (4.83%) 	Keno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagent (27.67%) clubs (25.59%) pubs (24.86%) <i>Note: Tatts venue only (11.97%)</i>
Poker and electronic gaming machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (46.65%) pubs (31.62%) casino (14.43%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.24%)</i> 	Scratch tickets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagents (70.78%) Tatts venue (25.78%)
Table games - like blackjack, roulette or poker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (88.40%) in other states (7.52%) on a trip overseas (2.28%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.92%)</i> 	Bingo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (44.11%) bingo hall (37.51%) community hall (8.50%) <i>Note: Church only (0.67%)</i>
Table games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (88.40%) in other states (7.52%) on a trip overseas (2.28%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.92%)</i> 	Phone-in/ SMS competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS competitions (64.70%) phone-in competitions (30.17%)
Horse/harness/ greyhound wagering - excluding sweeps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> off-track at a TAB (45.31%) pubs (18.29%) race tracks (17.53%) <i>Note: internet was only (8.29%) and phone was only (5.20%)</i> 	Raffles/sweeps/ competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> schools (19.56%) clubs (14.26%) over the phone (12.38%) at a workplace/office (11.77%) shopping centre (8.89%) mail (8.26%) <i>Note: Internet only (0.64%)</i>
Sports and event betting - like on sports and TV shows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TABs (41.24%) internet (35.37%) clubs (6.45%) <i>Note: race track was only (1.70%)</i> 	Speculative investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (63.10%) through a broker (30.59%)

a. (Base: Gamblers identifying a certain gambling activity as their highest-spend activity in the past 12 months)

Travel distance to venues

Overall trends showed that 53.74% of pokies players travelled no more than 5km to their preferred pokies venue. In contrast, table game players reported travelling much further, given that most were travelling to the casino (based in the Central Business District) (84.23% travelled more than 10km). In relation to horse/harness/greyhound racing venues, similar to the pokies, 63.55% travel 5km or less to reach their preferred venue. Overall trends thus suggest that most people do not travel very far to access venues. No significant differences were apparent between non-problem and problem gamblers for the pokies travel distances.

Reasons why people gamble

The major reported reasons people reported gambling were to win money (52.94%), general entertainment (31.76%) and social reasons (30.30%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report social reasons for liking their highest-spend activity (OR=1.75, $p<.05$) and this relative trend also applied to the low (OR=1.47, $p<.001$) and moderate risk groups (OR=1.48, $p<.05$).

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were not significantly more likely to play to win money. However, compared to non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers were more likely to play to win money (OR=1.23, $p<.05$).

Possibly the most other interesting differences were in relation to gambling to take your mind off things, to relieve stress and due to boredom. In particular, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=14.1, $p<.001$), to relieve stress (OR=25.39, $p<.001$) and for reasons of boredom (OR=6.10, $p<.001$). Problem gamblers were also more likely to gamble out of habit (OR=5.39, $p<.01$). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were also significantly less likely to gamble to raise money for charity (OR=0.04, $p<.01$).

Compared to problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly less likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=0.41, $p<.01$), to relieve stress (OR=0.22, $p<.001$) and to gamble out of habit (OR=0.19, $p<.001$). Also noteworthy is that compared to moderate risk gamblers, low risk gamblers were significantly less likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=0.25, $p<.001$), to relieve stress (OR=0.13, $p<.001$) and for reasons of boredom (OR=0.04, $p<.001$).

Other interesting trends relating to problem gamblers

Relative to non-problem gamblers, findings of research also showed the following trends.

Poker and electronic gaming machines

- influence of linked jackpots on EGM play - findings overall showed that reported influence significantly increased with increasing risk for problem gambling (OR=2.62, $p<.001$). However, overall 83.97% of players reported 'no influence'
- credits bet per line during EGM play - compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were considerably more likely to bet greater than a single credit per line (OR=3.37, $p<.001$)
- the denominations preferred by most problem gamblers were the two cent (26.80%) and five cent machines (26.48%). However, the moderate risk, low risk and non-problem gamblers each reported mostly using one cent machines. Compared to non-problem gamblers, it was additionally apparent that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play \$1 machines (OR=8.89, $p<.001$)

Horse/harness racing/greyhounds

- horse/harness racing/greyhounds - problem gamblers were significantly less likely to bet each way (OR=0.28, $p<.05$), significantly more likely to place trifectas (OR=4.4, $p<.001$), significantly more likely to place quinella bets (OR=3.88, $p<.05$), significantly more likely to place multi-bets (OR=17.04, $p<.05$), and significantly more likely to place Exacta bets (OR=33.54, $p<.01$)
- While the overall rate of use of batch betting was quite low (only 1.57%), problem gamblers were significantly more likely to use batch betting compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=28.45, $p<.01$)

Sports and event wagering

- By far AFL (FootyTab) was the most common type of sport bet on (73.06%), followed by soccer (21.57%), cricket (13.13%), tennis (10.71%) and rugby (8.93%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were more likely to bet on tennis (OR=13.05, $p<0.01$), cricket (OR=7.54, $p<.05$), soccer (OR=5.50, $p<.05$), basketball (OR=15.63, $p<.05$) and motorsports (OR=18.03, $p<.05$)

Lotto/Powerball/Pool

- There was not a clear linear relationship between the volume of numbers picked and risk for problem gambling. However, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to pick the standard 6-7 numbers (OR=0.47, $p<.05$) and significantly more likely to pick 8-10 numbers (OR=2.92, $p<.05$)

Bingo

- compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to purchase four or more bingo books (OR=19.94, $p<.001$)
- 38.77% of adults played two books at a time, while 26.63% played three books. In contrast, roughly only one in four players (24.22%) played a single book at once. Once again, findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play four or more books at once (OR=17.76, $p<.001$)

Responsible gambling practices of gamblers

Results suggested that 30.81% of gamblers brought between \$50-\$100, 27.20% brought only up to \$20 and 20.61% brought between \$20-50 to gambling. Findings similarly showed that, the more money people generally brought to gambling, the higher the risk of the gambler (OR=1.85, $p<.001$). Problem gamblers were significantly more likely to bring their EFTPOS/ATM card (OR=5.97, $p<.001$).

Problem gamblers were significantly more likely than non-problem gamblers to use their cards twice per session (OR=100.33, $p<.001$), three times per session (OR=307.21, $p<.001$) and four times per session (OR=82.01, $p<.001$). It was also worth noting that 41.16% only used their card about once per session or slightly less.

PROBLEM GAMBLING IN A PUBLIC HEALTH CONTEXT

As problem gambling is an important health and well-being issue for the Victorian community, the survey also explored a range of health and well-being determinants of problem gambling. A summary of particularly interesting insights is presented below.

Life events

Compared to non-problem gamblers problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report a range of life events in the past year including:

- report the death of someone close to them (OR=3.76, $p<.01$)
- report a divorce (OR=4.68, $p<.01$)
- report legal difficulties (OR=3.20, $p<.01$)
- report a major injury or illness to either themselves or someone they are close to (OR=3.16, $p<.001$)
- have had troubles with their work, boss or superiors (OR=2.80, $p<.001$)
- have experienced a major change to their financial situation (OR=6.64, $p<.001$)
- have had increase in the arguments with someone they are close to (OR=10.15, $p<.001$)

Smoking

The prevalence of smoking was also quite high in moderate risk gamblers and there was generally a strong linear relationship between smoking and increasing risk status for problem gambling. Significance testing also revealed that the difference in past year smoking comparing non-problem and problem gamblers was statistically significant (OR=4.10, $p<.001$), as was the difference relating to current smoking habits (OR=4.46, $p<.001$).

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to smoke over 40 cigarettes per day (OR=10.64, $p<.05$) and 42.72% reported smoking 11-20 cigarettes per day, 22.92% reported smoking 5-10 cigarettes per day and 19.65% reported smoking 21-30 cigarettes per day. There was also a general trend for cigarettes smoked to increase with increasing risk status for problem gambling (OR=1.46, $p<.001$).

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption for problem gamblers was not significantly higher than non-problem gamblers, however, the result was tending towards significance (OR=0.56, $p=.06$). This seemed to be linked to a lower alcohol consumption rate in female problem gamblers, as male problem gamblers had consumed alcohol at a higher rate than female problem gamblers.

When problem gamblers consume alcohol, they also tend to consume larger amounts. Indeed, while non-problem gamblers consumed only an average of 6.88 alcoholic drinks per week, problem gamblers consumed an average of 10.97. Moderate risk gamblers also consumed 11.06 drinks per week.

Statistical significance testing also suggested a significant difference existed between the gambling risk groups ($F=6.95$, $p<.001$), with both problem gamblers ($t=-2.01$, $p<.05$) and moderate risk gamblers ($t=-3.64$, $p<.001$) consuming on average a significantly higher number of drinks per week, than non-problem gamblers.

In the case of males, findings showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly more likely to be in the risky alcohol consumption category, with 11.35% consuming over 29-42 drinks per week (OR=3.35, $p<.01$). However, the difference between non-problem and problem gamblers for males was not statistically significant.

In the case of females, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report risky alcohol consumption (OR=11.83, $p<.001$), with 24.60% reporting drinking 15-28 drinks per week. In addition, female problem gamblers were also significantly less likely to report levels of alcohol consumption consistent with low risk, compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=0.30, $p<.05$). Moderate risk gamblers also showed similar trends, with again a statistically significant difference apparent, compared to non-problem gamblers on risky alcohol consumption (OR=3.15, $p<.01$).

Alcohol dependence

The CAGE alcohol screen was used in the study to screen for alcohol abuse and dependence. Findings overall showed that 73.16% of adult gamblers in Victoria reported no signs of clinical alcohol abuse, with not a single item of the CAGE screen endorsed. In contrast, 1.04% reported high levels of clinical alcohol abuse, 4.28% reported moderate levels of abuse, 8.41% reported signs of alcohol abuse and 13.11% were at-risk, having endorsed a single item. Findings also revealed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly:

- less likely to report no signs of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=0.31, $p<.001$)
- more likely to report signs of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=2.56, $p<.01$)
- more likely to report moderate levels of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=5.13, $p<.01$)
- more likely to report high level of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=22.94, $p<.001$)

Similar trends applied to moderate risk gamblers, with moderate risk gamblers being significantly less likely to report no signs of alcohol abuse (OR=0.34, $p<.001$) and significantly more likely to report high levels of alcohol abuse (OR=6.16, $p<.01$).

Drug use

The patterns of drug use were also measured in moderate risk and problem gamblers in the study. This included prompting respondents about their use of certain classes of drugs and pharmaceuticals for non-medical purposes. Findings showed that the most common drugs for 'regular use' included prescription pain killers (3.96%), marijuana/hashish (3.75%) and amphetamines (2.24%). In contrast, the most common forms of drugs for 'occasional use' included marijuana/hashish (14.26%), prescription pain killers (10.18%) and amphetamines (6.78%). Ecstasy/designer drugs also followed closely based on 'occasional use' (6.16%).

Significance testing also showed that problem gamblers were not significantly more likely than moderate risk gamblers to use any of the drug classes. However, problem gamblers may use ecstasy/designer drugs somewhat less than moderate risk gamblers (ie. the result was tending towards significance - OR=0.12, p=.09).

Self-reported health

Findings showed that 32.99% of all gamblers reported their health as 'very good', 27.98% reported their health as 'good' and 23.03% reported their health as 'excellent'. There was also a strong tendency for health to decline with increasing risk status for problem gambling (OR=1.54, p<.001). Findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers reported:

- a slightly higher rate of diabetes (although this was only tending towards significance) (OR=1.92, p=0.07)
- a significantly higher rate of lung conditions including asthma (OR=2.40, p<.01)
- a significantly higher rate of depression (OR=11.78, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of anxiety disorders (OR=10.82, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of obesity (OR=3.21, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of other miscellaneous physical or mental health conditions (OR=2.55, p<.01)

Disabilities

Comparative analyses with non-problem gamblers also showed that problem gamblers were:

- significantly more likely to self-report depression as a disability (OR=6.55, p<.001) (a separate question from the unprompted health conditions above)
- significantly less likely to report hip/knee/shoulder injuries/problems/replacements (OR=0.29, p<.05)

Psychological distress

Findings overall suggested that 89.50% of Victorian adult gamblers were likely to be well, 5.56% were likely to have a mild psychological disorder, 2.68% were likely to have a moderate mental disorder and 2.26% were likely to have a severe mental disorder. Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were also significantly:

- less likely to be well (OR=0.06, p<.001)
- more likely to have a mild disorder (OR=4.80, p<.001)
- more likely to have a moderate mental disorder (OR=11.04, p<.001)
- more likely to have a severe mental disorder (OR=21.90, p<.001)

There was also a general tendency for psychological distress to increase, as gambling risk status increased (OR=2.38, p<.001).

Suicide ideation and offending intentions

Results highlighted that 27.06% of problem gamblers and 6.07% of moderate risk gamblers considered taking their own life in the past year and respectively, 15.17% and 3.46% said their gambling led them to do something that is technically against the law.

Results also revealed that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to have considered taking their own life compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=5.74, p<.001) and were also significantly more likely to have done something that is technically against the law (as a result of gambling) (OR=4.99, p<.01).

Experience of trauma and hardship in life

As part of the study, gamblers were also asked to report whether they had experienced any past trauma or hardship in life. A total of 20.81% of gamblers reported a lot of trauma, hardship and problems in their life or upbringing. Results also suggested that problem gamblers reported significantly more trauma and hardship than non-problem gamblers (OR=3.95, $p<.001$). This was also significantly higher in moderate risk gamblers (OR=2.03, $p<.001$), but not for low risk gamblers.

PROBLEM GAMBLING IN FAMILIES AND FRIENDS

Recognition of problem gambling

Most people (67.35%) recognised their gambling problem under 5 years ago. No significant differences were noticed between problem and moderate risk gamblers.

Problem or at-risk gambling in families

As part of the study, moderate risk and problem gamblers were asked to indicate whether they believed anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem. It was more common that respondents knew a brother (4.76%) or father (4.42%) either with or at-risk of developing a gambling problem. Other family members included spouses/partners (3.83%), sisters (3.38%) and mothers (3.18%).

Findings showed that problem gamblers, relative to moderate risk gamblers, were significantly:

- more likely to believe their sister may have a problem or be at-risk (OR=4.40, $p<.05$)
- less likely to say 'no-one else' has a problem or is at-risk' (OR=0.46, $p<.05$)
- more likely to report their son/daughter to have a problem or be at-risk (OR=5.48, $p<.05$)

Whether friends or acquaintances are at-risk for problem gambling

Whether friends or acquaintances of moderate and problem gamblers were reported to be at-risk for problem gambling or recognised to have a problem was explored in the study. The most common response was to know a male friend who doesn't live with the respondent (19.06%), followed by knowing a female friend (8.69%). Seeing a male friend who they lived with at-risk or experiencing problem gambling was a further common response (3.53%).

EMERGENCE OF PROBLEM GAMBLING THROUGHOUT THE LIFESPAN

When gambling started

The age at which moderate risk and problem gamblers started gambling for money was measured in the study. As shown, while 50.01% started at age 18-24 years and 20.69% started under the age of 18. Reported triggers for commencing gambling included general entertainment (39.83%), social reasons (31.38%) and to win money (16.39%).

Help seeking for problem gambling

Whether moderate risk and problem gamblers sought help for problem gambling and from whom the help was sought was measured in the study. As shown, 8.78% of both groups sought help in the past year and this included 25.55% of problem gamblers. The tendency for help seeking was also significantly higher in problem gamblers, compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=8.75, $p<.001$).

Findings also showed that 24.17% sought help from counselling professionals, 18.82% from a female relative and 13.55% from a male friend. Around 10.50% presented to Gambler's Help. Problem gamblers were significantly more likely to seek help from a counselling professional than moderate risk gamblers (OR=27.10, $p<.05$).

Type of help received and who made the referral

In terms of the type of help received for problem gambling, personal counselling was most commonly reported as the major type of help provided (37.86%), followed by informal friendship support (27.25%). Around 5.86% also received help for food/money or clothing. No significant differences, however, were observed between problem gamblers and moderate risk gamblers.

In relation to who referred the person to help, findings showed that 74.50% made a self-referral, 8.01% were referred to help by a male friend and 6.28% were referred by a doctor or medical professional. Once again, differences were not statistically significant.

Usefulness of activities to help reduce gambling

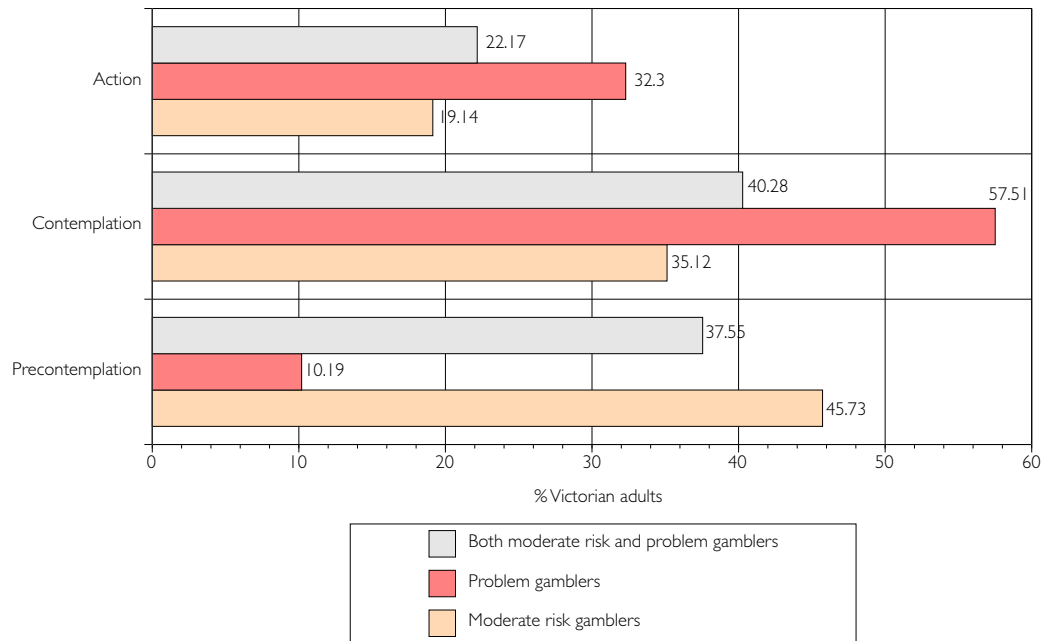
As part of the study, moderate risk and problem gamblers were asked to rate the usefulness of various activities to help reduce their gambling. Activities with the highest usefulness ratings included having more leisure interests (mean=3.42), having a wider social network (mean=2.67), having more money (mean=2.54), finding a relationship partner (mean=2.51) and information on the odds of winning in gambling (mean=2.45). Findings also revealed, that compared to moderate risk gamblers, problem gamblers rated the idea of having more leisure interests as more useful, although this was only tending towards significance ($t=-1.80$, $p=.07$).

Change-readiness of at-risk gamblers

The level of change-readiness of moderate risk and problem gamblers to changing their gambling behaviour was measured in the study. Findings overall suggested that 57.51% of problem gamblers were already thinking about reducing their gambling (in contemplation), 32.30% were already reducing their gambling (in action stage) and only 10.19% were in precontemplation. This emphasises that many problem gamblers are likely be cognisant that their gambling is somewhat problematic.

In the case of moderate risk gamblers, however, a much larger number were in precontemplation (45.73%), 35.12% were in contemplation and 19.14% were in action. This highlights that moderate risk gamblers are generally more likely to not be thinking about changing their gambling and hence may not be convinced that their gambling is a problem.

Figure 3. Readiness to change gambling behaviour by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=411, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - The following questions are designed to identify how you personally feel about your gambling right now. Using a scale where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree (3 is neutral), how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Conclusion

Findings of the epidemiological study of problem gambling identify a diverse range of interesting new insights about the prevalence and the distribution of problem gambling in Victoria, along with insights relating to possible determinants of problem gambling from a public health perspective. Such findings will be instrumental in helping shape future policy and strategy for problem gambling across Victoria and will assist in designing effective responses to minimising the harms of problem gambling in the Victorian community.

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Introduction

Overview

This report presents findings of a study of the epidemiology of problem gambling in Victoria. Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to control health problems. In this context, the current study investigated the prevalence and distribution of problem gambling in Victoria, along with the various factors associated with increased risk for problem gambling.

The current study takes a very different and perhaps unique approach to examining problem gambling in Victoria. Unlike past studies, this study examined gambling patterns in the community from a population health perspective. This involved *not only* measuring the prevalence of different forms of gambling, *but also* importantly, the health and well-being determinants of problem gambling. From this viewpoint, problem gambling is viewed as an important health and well-being issue for Victorians and similar to other health issues, is influenced by a diverse range of health, social and other determinants.

Largest study ever for Victoria

The current study is also the largest study ever of problem gambling in Victoria. A total of N=15000 respondents were interviewed via Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) to ensure high quality data for Victoria and its population health planning regions. For this reason, the sample was stratified across the eight Victorian Government regions. This sampling methodology was important to allow a solid foundation of knowledge to be developed about gambling for metropolitan and regional Victorian communities. Interviewing was conducted July-October 2008.

New perspectives on gambling

In the epidemiological study, a new approach was taken to defining 'gambling'. This included differentiating the measurement of gambling activities from the channels through which gambling activities are delivered (eg. pokies can be played through clubs, pubs or online). New activities measured included participation in event wagering (eg. wagering on the outcomes of TV shows), participation in SMS or phone-in competitions and participation in speculative stock investments (such as day-trading in stocks and shares).

Specific gambling activities measured in the study were:

- Informal private betting for money (like playing cards at home)
- Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines (EGM)
- Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker
- Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps
- Betting on sports and event results - like on football or TV show results
- Lotto, Powerball or the Pools
- Keno
- Scratch tickets
- Bingo
- Competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS
- Raffles, sweeps and other competitions
- Speculative stock investments like day trading (without a long term strategy)

*Interesting design
features of the study*

The epidemiological study of problem gambling included many design features that had not been previously trialled in past prevalence studies. Notable design features of the study included:

- concentration of study sampling within high Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) expenditure Local Government Areas (LGA) across Victorian Government regions
- use of random digit dialling to ensure improved coverage of households in Victoria (given that a current version of electronic Whitepages is no longer available on disk)
- screening of all past year gamblers for risk for problem gambling
- screening of all people who had ever gambled for risk for lifetime problem gambling
- use of a range of validated health measurement scales including use of the Kessler-10 (measurement of generalised psychological distress), the CAGE alcohol screen (measurement of clinically significant alcohol abuse), the Gambling Readiness to Change Scale (for measurement of readiness to reduce gambling) and measurement of a diverse range of health conditions and health behaviours (eg. general health, health conditions and disabilities, smoking, alcohol and drug use, suicide ideation, illegal activities etc.)

Epidemiological study methodology and sampling design

Measurement of problem gambling

Problem gambling has been traditionally measured using a range of validated measurement scales. The accepted Australian national measurement scale for measuring risk for problem gambling is the nine-item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) (Ferris and Wynne, 2001). For this reason, the PGSI was also used in the current study.

In the Victorian Epidemiological Study of Problem Gambling, all 15000 respondents playing at least one gambling activity in the past year were screened using the nine-item PGSI. This included even players who played forms of gambling such as only lotto or scratch tickets. This was undertaken to explore potential risk for problem gambling across the whole of the Victorian population. This was also seen as important, given the changing nature of gambling and channels for accessing gambling.

The PGSI measures an individual's risk for problem gambling by segmenting gamblers into four key risk categories based on a total risk score out of 27. Specifically, these are:

- Non-problem gamblers (a score of 0 on the CPGSI)
- Low risk gamblers (a score of 1-2 on the CPGSI)
- Moderate gamblers (a score of 3-7 on the CPGSI)
- Problem gamblers (a score of 8 or higher on the CPGSI)

For consistency with other states in Australia, the Queensland Household Gambling Survey PGSI scale anchors were used in lieu of the original PGSI scale anchors.

Using ratings of Never (score of 0), Rarely/Sometimes (score of 1), Often (score of 2) and Always (score of 3), defining items of the CPGSI ask an individual to think about the past year and rate 'How often you have':

- Bet more than you could really afford to lose?
- Needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?
- Gone back another day to try to win back the money you lost?
- Borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?
- Felt that you might have a problem with gambling?
- Felt guilty about the way you gamble, or what happens when you gamble?
- Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?
- Had people criticize your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?
- Has your gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?

Measures

To ensure a detailed assessment of problem gambling in a public health context, a range of important health and well-being measures were examined in the study. This included, where possible, validated measurement instruments used in population health settings. Apart from the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index, discrete validated measurement instruments used in the survey included:

- The NODS-CLiP2 - was used to measure the lifetime prevalence of problem gambling/pathological gambling. The 5 item scale is currently not published. It was developed by Rachel Volberg and Yoku Shaw Taylor
- The CAGE alcohol screen - was used to measure risk of clinically significant alcohol abuse (Ewing, 1984)
- Self-reported health - a measure of general health was assessed by asking respondents to indicate whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. This has been shown to be generally a good predictor of ill-health, future health care needs and other behavioural and psychosocial risk factors (eg. Idler & Benyami, 1997)
- Kessler-10 - a measure of psychological distress was used, which has also been used in Australian Bureau of Statistics Health Surveys (Kessler et. al, 1992)

- Social capital items - as used as in Victorian Population Health surveys, these items explored issues such as social support and whether people liked living in their community
- The Gambling Readiness-to-Change Scale - the scale segmented gamblers into precontemplation, contemplation and action in terms of their preparedness to reduce their gambling behaviour; as devised by Rollnick et al. (1992)

In addition, a range of other comorbidities were also measured in the study including alcohol consumption, smoking, the influence of life events on problem gambling, health conditions, offending behaviours, suicide ideation, drug use and disabilities affecting a person's day-to-day life. A copy of the survey instrument is presented in the Appendix.

Ethical review

To ensure an ethically-sound approach to the research, a rigorous ethical review process was applied to the design and conduct of the study. This helped ensure that any vulnerable respondents were assisted with information and support where identified during the course of the research. This included design of the Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing program to automatically ensure that 'at-risk' respondents were offered help in line with their needs and a 'warm referral' process was offered where respondents were able to be called by counsellors. This was supported by the Gambler's Help line. National Health and Medical Research Council Guidelines were used to guide the ethical review process, in conjunction with advice from Department of Human Services.

Sampling

Random digit dialling (RDD) was used in the survey process for household selection. Random digit dial sample was generated to align to the Local Government Areas within Victoria. Random digit dialling is also necessary nowadays, given the limited availability of current electronic Whitepages residential listings on disk and the additional issue that a reasonable proportion of households have private numbers.

The approach to sampling included:

- Stratification of sampling in line with the key Victorian Government Regions - this implied that, if a certain percent of the population came from a certain Victorian Government region, this was set to the same percent of the total sample of N=15000
- Within each region of Victoria, three Electronic Gaming Machine Expenditure bands were formed - This included low, medium and high expenditure bands. Local Government Areas were then allocated to each band based on the per capita EGM expenditure for 2006-2007 (based on data supplied by the Victorian Commission for Gambling Regulation). In some cases, this implied that certain LGAs may have had only medium or high spend bands and hence no low expenditure bands - Spend bands cut-offs were defined by listing the per capita EGM expenditure amounts from low to high and allocating one-third to each band
- Within each spend band, RDD numbers relating to different LGAs were pooled and numbers randomly selected with approximately 70% of the total sample coming from the high spend band, 20% of the sample from the medium spend band and 10% of the sample from the low spend band - This implied that sampling favoured high EGM and medium EGM spend band areas. This was designed to improve identification of problem gambling
- From this point, sampling was completely random with no age or gender quotas, however, weighting allowed for gender and age adjustments. The 'most recent birthday' method was also used to select a respondent randomly within each household
- Participation of respondents by age and gender was closely monitored during the research. This also permitted strategies to assist in building a representative profile of respondents. For instance, in cases where low participation from young males was apparent, strategies were developed regularly to improve engagement with young people during the early interview stage to improve response rates. Strategies to improve response rates were then continually trialled and refined in the context of the research

A 'batch and exhaust' style methodology was used to load sample progressively into the CATI system. This implied loading batches of phone numbers into the CATI system until each batch was exhausted. This was important to ensure that numbers were exhausted as far as possible prior to loading additional 'virgin' sample. As quotas were nearing at the Victorian Government region level, progressively smaller sample batches of RDD numbers were loaded prior to exhausting the sample (as low as 1% of the total sample). While not a perfect methodology, this methodology achieved a good balance between ensuring that all sample was exhausted as far as possible in the project, whilst still allowing interviewing to progress at a reasonable rate.

RDD number geographic concordance

As random digit dial numbers cannot be perfectly allocated to Local Government Areas (initial allocations are only a rough estimate of the likely location of the number), the following steps were used to achieve concordance between telephone numbers generated and the allocation of a respondent to a given LGA (and accordingly, to a correct EGM spend band):

- a large batch of RDD numbers for Victoria was generated using an RDD number generator with an aim to cover all post codes within Victoria
- approximate concordance between RDD phone numbers and post codes was determined using a phone pre-fix postcode concordance database - as phone prefixes can span across postcodes and LGAs, this first step was only an estimation of the location of the respondent in a postcode/LGA/Victorian Government region
- postcode to LGA concordance information was then sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and RDD numbers were allocated to a 'predicted' LGA
- some postcodes which existed, yet were not in the ABS Concordance database were manually viewed from a postcode map and were allocated the nearest concurring postcode (and in turn, LGA)
- once the estimated LGA concordance was established, a batch of numbers was allocated in proportions in line with the sampling frame (see below)
- during the survey, respondents were asked to confirm their true LGA during interview - this implied that some numbers (respondents) were then reallocated to a new LGA
- in the case that respondents did not know their LGA, a respondent's suburb was also requested - this allowed the correct LGA to be identified through a manual process

The location of respondents within Victoria was also screened prior to interview commencement. This allowed respondents in border areas in NSW and SA to be excluded from the sample.

Sample sizes within and across EGM expenditure bands are shown in Table 4. As shown, the sample size allocation to each EGM spend band was only approximately 70/20/10, given that expected LGAs (based on phone prefix numbers) did not perfectly concord with actual LGAs (which were confirmed during interviews or ascertained from respondents providing their suburb). In addition, some areas such as Gippsland were allocated zero sample in the low band as the area had per capita EGM expenditure levels, which could not be justifiably allocated to a low band.

Table 4. Sample size within and across EGM Expenditure bands for the epidemiological study (N=15000, July-October 2008)

Type of LGAs	Barwon South-West	Eastern Metro	Gippsland	Grampians	Hume	Loddon-Mallee	North-West Metro	Southern Metro	Total N
Low EGM spend band	102 (10%)	329 (11%)	0 (0%)	68 (11%)	78 (10%)	104 (12%)	490 (11%)	298 (8%)	1469 (100%)
Medium EGM spend band	194 (19%)	566 (19%)	216 (30%)	136 (22%)	151 (20%)	166 (19%)	1095 (24%)	745 (21%)	3269 (100%)
High EGM spend band	740 (71%)	2022 (69%)	500 (70%)	409 (67%)	527 (70%)	607 (69%)	2911 (65%)	2546 (71%)	10262 (100%)
Totals	1036	2917	716	613	756	877	4496	3589	15000

Subsampling

As there was a desire to maximise the available sample for the study, following administration of the questions relating to gambling participation and the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (where the entire population was screened), only non-problem gamblers were subsampled for completion of the main study. In total, 1 in 3 non-problem gamblers were selected for the main interview. This was primarily for reasons of cost-effectiveness. The design of the study was also structured such that non-gamblers completed very few questions.

The total sample achieved from the epidemiological study is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5. Sample breakdown of epidemiological study
(N=15000, July-October 2008)**

CPGSI risk segments	Starting sample	Sample taking part in main study
Non-Problem Gamblers	9986	1 in 3
Low Risk Gamblers	837	1 in 1
Moderate Risk Gamblers	317	1 in 1
Problem Gamblers	95	1 in 1
Non-Gamblers	3765	Completed only a small number of questions and then survey demographics
Total	15000	15000

Data weighting

Data in the epidemiological study were weighted to ensure that the sample was as close to the Victorian population as possible. The purpose of weighting, in broad terms, is to correct for distortions in sampling. This typically includes making adjustments for the different probabilities of sampling within and across spend bands and Victorian Government regions (eg. due to the 70%, 20%, 10% EGM band sampling approach across 8 Victorian Government regions) and to adjust for population characteristics (eg. age, gender, region). A full description of the weighting methodology is presented in Methodology used for data weighting on page 274. This includes information on how the selection weights, intra-region sampling weights and the population benchmark weights were calculated. The weighting methodology was agreed to by Project Board members prior to implementation.

Data imputation

For data used in weighting, a data imputation methodology was followed. This involved inserting a value for a small number of cases where data was missing. This was needed to ensure that the full data set could be weighted. This included a random value imputation methodology for missing values for age and phone lines in household and a partial logic method for the total adults in the household variable. The approach is detailed in the section - Data imputation methodology for epidemiological data on page 281.

Outliers

Apart from correcting clearly obvious 'mistakes' during the data editing stage at the conclusion of the study, outliers were not excluded from the analysis (including multivariate outliers). However, ranges of values were formed in cases where outliers had the ability to disproportionately affect means. In ten cases, validating calls with respondents directly were also made to correct data values recorded.

Refusal conversions

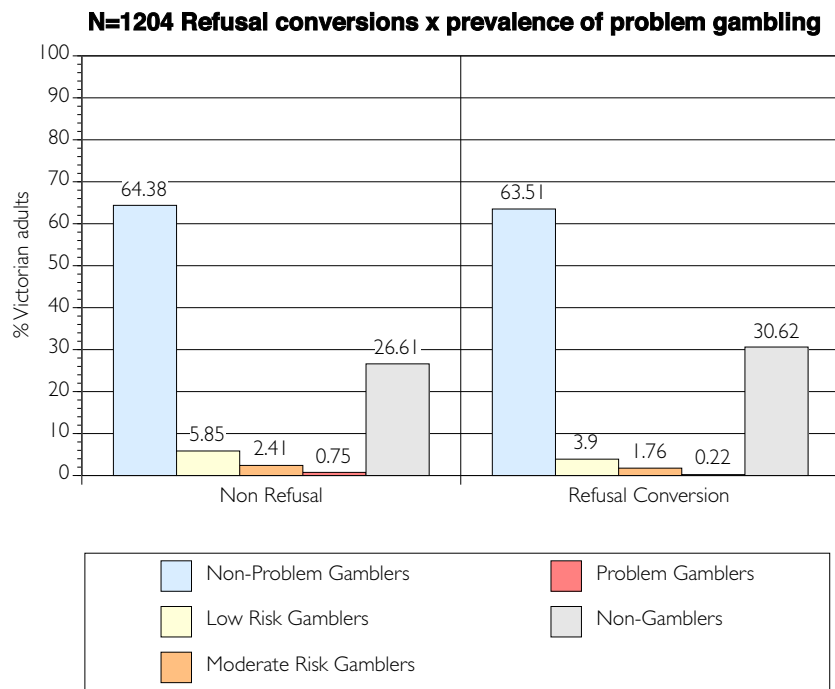
To further improve the representativeness of sampling, households or respondents who initially refused to complete the survey were coded into either a soft or a hard refusal. Soft refusals implied that there may be some likelihood that a respondent may be interested to take part in the survey at a later time. Typically, this was due to a respondent just being very busy at the time of the call and hence not able to reschedule a call back (eg. leaving the house at the time of the call, looking after a young baby or cooking dinner). Hard refusals, in contrast, were when the respondent was not at all interested to participate, usually evidenced through the reasons given for non-participation (eg. disliking surveys period) or intonation (eg. respondents being upset that they were randomly selected).

In total, 1204 refusal conversions were conducted as part of the project. This involved successfully converting an initial soft refusal to a complete survey. To avoid the encouragement of refusals by interviewers, a separate group of interviewers conducted the refusal conversion interview process.

This involved setting up a completely separate project which could be sensitively managed and monitored. Interviewers were also given training to understand the need for an appropriate balance in converting respondents to interview (eg. not to be pushy). A range of scripts were also trialled and evaluated for this purpose through the refusal conversion period. Safeguards were also put in place including careful monitoring by supervisors for sensitivities.

The prevalence rate of problem gambling achieved from the refusal conversion sample was marginally lower than the overall prevalence rate of problem gambling in non-refusal participants. Risk for problem gambling for the refusal conversion and non-refusal conversion samples is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Refusal conversion sample - Highlighting prevalence of problem gambling (Refusal conversion sample N=1204)^a



a. Based on the nine item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk category (Base: All Victorian adults)

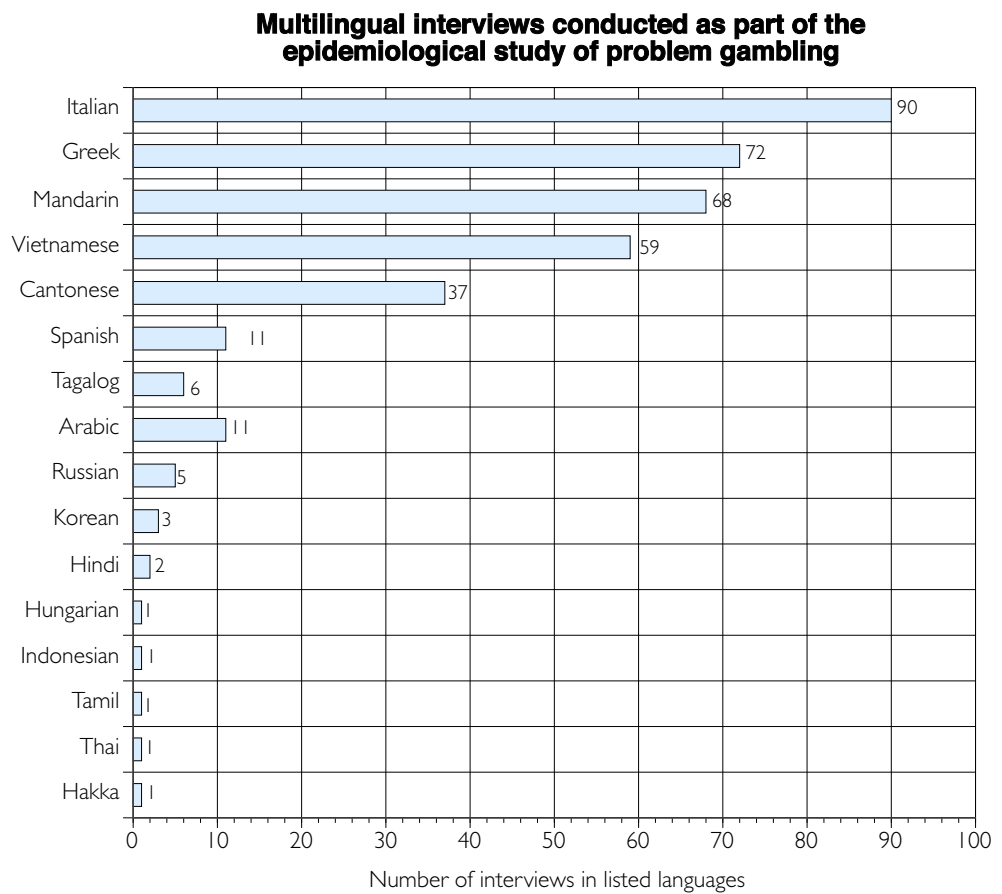
Multilingual interviewing

As part of the study, 369 multilingual interviews were undertaken in a range of non-English languages. The coverage of languages achieved through the multilingual interviewing is presented in Figure 5.

The approach to multilingual interviews included:

- having interviewers listen carefully for cases of non-English speaking households
- pooling of numbers that may be targeting a non-English speaking household
- where possible, using basic English to identify the type of language that was in the household (interviewers were also trained in methodologies for doing this)
- identifying the availability of native language interviewers for the target language
- randomly selecting a pool of non-English speaking households for interview (in line with available multilingual interviewing budgets)
- conduct of multilingual interviews in the target languages

Figure 5. Multilingual interviews conducted as part of the epidemiological study (N=369)



Length of survey

The CATI main study survey administered for the epidemiological study of problem gambling on completion was an average of 13-14 minutes in length. A breakdown of the minutes of different sections of the survey completed by different groups is presented in Table 6. As the survey length decreased with practice effects, some additional time available in the budget also allowed additional multilingual interviews (in addition to budgeted interviews) and a survey refusal conversion process, where soft refusals were attempted to be converted to a longer survey.

Table 6. Survey length breakdown of epidemiological study (N=15000, July-October 2008)

CPGSI risk segments	Main study minutes	Study minutes for multilingual interviews
Non-Problem Gamblers	13-14 minutes	16-17 minutes
Low Risk Gamblers	23-24 minutes	36-37 minutes
Moderate Risk Gamblers	32-33 minutes	43-44 minutes
Problem Gamblers	38-39 minutes	74-75 minutes
Non-Gamblers	7-8 minutes	8-9 minutes

Interviewer training

Prior to commencement of interviewing, all interviewers were trained in a number of areas and written briefing information was supplied. Training went for a period of four hours. This included developing knowledge and skills of the interviewers in:

- understanding problem gambling and sensitivities and vulnerabilities of respondents including how to best manage sensitivities during the project and any critical incidents or emergency events (eg. something unexpected happening to a respondent)
- how to engage potential interviewees to promote as high consent rates as possible
- understanding the range of gambling activities available in Victoria, along with the different channels for accessing gambling (and associated more technical gambling activity specific information - eg. different types of bets wagered etc.)
- understanding the objectives of the project including the need for measurement precision in particular areas of the survey such as administration of the PGSI and other validated instruments - this also included stressing the need to read the survey script carefully and word-for-word (with an emphasis on particular care in the PGSI and NODS-CLiP2)
- the need to reassure participants that their survey would only be presented in a de-identified format to ensure strict confidentiality of findings
- the need for interviewers to assist in cases where respondents wanted to access their survey results, as is a requirement of current privacy legislation.

The performance rate of every interviewer was also monitored on a daily basis, particularly in terms of their ability to achieve consent to interviews. In cases where interviewers were having difficulties achieving consent, coaching and training were offered. If some interviewers were finding it consistently difficult to achieve informed consent, they were allocated to different projects.

Piloting

Piloting of the study was conducted as part of the project. Prior to implementation of the methodology for the study, the sampling frame design, gambling activities and many other survey questions were also 'piloted' in a further separate study for Department of Justice of approximately N=1700. This implied that very few changes needed to be made in the study, given that the first study had given an opportunity to 'iron-out' most identified issues. The CATI script was also thoroughly and extensively checked prior to commencement of field work.

Response and consent rates

Calculation of response and consent rates is both an art and a science. Response rates for a survey are typically derived by working out the total potential of qualifying sample items and calculating a percent of surveys completed. Consent rate, in contrast, is best defined as the percent of respondents who agreed to a survey once contacted.

As there is wide debate about ways of calculating response rate and not an agreed approach (there is always debate about which numbers qualify as being 'in-scope'), a couple of variants for response rate are presented. One response rate calculation is less conservative, while the other is more conservative. Hence, both options are only showing potential response rate methodologies, as it is clear that methodologies can be interpreted differently.

Based on this analysis, the survey response rate was calculated to range from 43.50% (very conservative) to 52.65% (least conservative). The calculated consent rate based on only respondents refusing and participating was 59.37%. Findings also showed that the drop out rate once a survey had commenced was very low with 95.30% of people continuing to completion once commenced.

RDD studies frequently achieve lower response rates compared to studies based on the Whitepages (ie. residential listings), given that it is more difficult to confirm whether RDD numbers are actually qualifying numbers. For instance, RDD often generates a significantly higher proportion of 'dead numbers' that may ring, yet are never answered. Whitepages is only available on disk for 2004 and for this reason was not used in the research (as the database was too out-of-date for the study).

It is apparent from other prevalence studies that most tend to use less conservative methods of calculating response rate, so specific methodologies should be considered if any comparisons are drawn (particularly how 'in-scope' sample is defined). For this purpose, the least conservative response rate should be considered a rough benchmark, with comparative limitations acknowledged.

Table 7. Survey response rates and consent rates for the epidemiological study of problem gambling (July-October 2008)

Description of call statistics ^a	N	% of total RDD numbers dialled	Qualifying numbers considered 'in-scope' ^b and hence used in the calculation below are indicated		
			Less conservative method for response rate calculation	More conservative method for response rate calculation	Survey consent rate
Mid survey refusals	740	0.84	740	740	740
Other miscellaneous refusals	21	0.02	21	21	21
No english-Language identified	489	0.56	489	489	-
No english-Language not identified	1682	1.91	1682	1682	-
Away for 8wk field period (eg. living overseas)	308	0.35	-	308	-
Illness-away for 8wk field period	110	0.12	110	110	-
Unable to take part - other reason (other than refusals)	466	0.53	-	466	-
Refused Household - HARD Male (no questions)	2424	2.75	2424	2424	2424
Refused Household - SOFT Male (no questions)	285	0.32	285	285	285
Refused Household - HARD Female (no questions)	3054	3.47	3054	3054	3054
Refused Household - SOFT Female (no questions)	573	0.65	573	573	573
Refused Respondent - SOFT Male (no questions)	290	0.33	290	290	290
Refused Respondent - SOFT Female (no questions)	385	0.44	385	385	385
Refused Respondent - HARD Male (no questions)	1088	1.24	1088	1088	1088
Refused Respondent - HARD Female (no questions)	1405	1.60	1405	1405	1405
Engaged	141	0.16	-	141	-
No Answer	1675	1.90	-	1675	-
Answering machine-sounds like a residence	675	0.77	675	675	-

Table 7. Survey response rates and consent rates for the epidemiological study of problem gambling (July-October 2008)

Description of call statistics ^a	N	% of total RDD numbers dialled	Qualifying numbers considered 'in-scope' ^b and hence used in the calculation below are indicated		
			Less conservative method for response rate calculation	More conservative method for response rate calculation	Survey consent rate
Answering machine-can't tell if home or business	25	0.03	25	25	-
Complete	15000	17.04	15000	15000	15000
Arrange Call-back	2800	3.18	-	2800	-
Soft appointments	362	0.42		362	
Hard Appointments	239	0.27	-	239	-
Non-qualifier-Away duration	1	0.00	-	-	-
Cognitively impaired	113	0.13	113	113	-
No-one 18yrs OR over 18yrs in household	291	0.33	-	-	-
Non-qualifier-Lives outside VIC	61	0.07	-	-	-
Non-qualifier-Under 18	14	0.02	-	-	-
Hearing impaired	130	0.15	130	130	-
Answering Machine	1	0.00		1	-
Multiple land lines	99	0.11	-	-	-
Out of scope number - business	4733	5.38	-	-	-
Fax Machine	2918	3.32	-	-	-
Disconnected - Telstra message	34927	39.68	-	-	-
Disconnected	53	0.06	-	-	-
Call cycle dead after more than 10 attempts	10444	11.86	-	-	-
Total sample items (RDD numbers)	88022	100.00	28489	34481	25265
Percentages for response rates and consent rate			52.65%	43.50%	59.37%

a. Note that hard refusals are obvious refusals where the respondent states a firm position to not want to participate in the study (eg. becomes angry or verbally states a definitive 'no'). Soft refusals, in contrast, may be where the respondent is 'a bit busy at the moment' (or similar) and there is some indication that they may participate if circumstances had been different at the time (eg. Comments such as - It's sounds interesting, but I'm just a bit busy too busy at the moment).

b. In-scope refers to the numbers that can be counted as qualifying for the epidemiological study.

Interpreting results and trends in the epidemiological study

In reading the report findings, readers may wish to note the following pointers, which will help with any technical issues encountered in interpreting statistical information contained in the report.

Significant trends

Significance testing involves a range of statistical methods to identify what are termed 'statistically significant' differences and trends in data. Such methods allow a test of the probability of two groups being the same or an association occurring between two variables. For instance, this may assist to inform research questions of interest such as:

- Do problem gamblers significantly differ from non-problem gamblers on income?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship between education level and risk for problem gambling?

A statistically significant result suggests that the theoretical chance of two groups being the same (or a trend not occurring) is very low probability (with the probability indicated through a p value). For instance, a $p < .05$ indicates that the theoretical chance of two groups being the same is less than 5%. While only a theoretical basis, it provides some indication of the likelihood that a trend is 'real' (although is by no means a guarantee).

Odds ratios

Odds ratios (OR) are presented in many sections in the report. Frequently used in epidemiological studies, odds ratios present a method for comparing the odds of a certain event between two groups (eg. in the survey, groups such as non-problem and problem gamblers may be compared). Both binary and ordinal logistic regression were frequently used for significance testing.

An odds ratio of 1 implies that a result is equally likely in both groups. An odds ratio greater than one implies that the event is more likely in the second group compared to the 'reference group'. An odds ratio less than one implies that the result is less likely in the second group (compared to the reference group).

Odds ratios in the current report have been presented to allow identification of general trends in data at a top line level. While it is possible that odds ratios could be adjusted for a wide range of covariates (eg. age, gender, income, education level, psychological distress, alcohol use etc.)

(ie. covariates are essentially factors which may also in part explain trends), adjustments to odds ratios have not been conducted at this stage. However, it is acknowledged that a detailed study of covariates would present an interesting additional type of analysis.

Other significance testing

In addition to odds ratios, other minor types of statistical significance testing was also conducted depending on the nature of the data (eg. t-tests, F tests derived from ANOVAs). While p values broadly imply the same interpretation (ie. $p < .05$ or lower implies statistical significance), readers are primarily encouraged to understand how to interpret odds ratios, as this will assist with the appreciation of most study findings.

Pointers for readers

In summary, this implies that, from the reader's perspective, major points to note are:

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

$p < .05$ or lower all imply statistical significance - this means that the result is worth noting and may be an interesting trend.

ODDS RATIOS

Odds ratios (OR) indicate the probability of an event occurring with:

- Odds ratios - Less than 1 imply that an event is less likely to occur
- Odds ratios - More than 1 imply that an event is more likely to occur

(based on a comparison of one group with another group)

Standard error and confidence intervals

In the report, standard error and confidence intervals are provided. It should be noted that:

- The standard error of a statistic is a measure of the 'impreciseness' of a statistic in representing the real population value
- Confidence intervals define a band around a statistic which is likely to contain the true population value - 95% confidence interval means that we can be 95% certain that the population value (eg. mean, proportion) lies within the band

Statistical software

Findings in the study were analysed using Stata statistical package. This included ensuring that correct strata were defined in the data prior to analysis. Where possible, all significance tests were limited to the Stata survey 'svy' module to ensure the correct calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals (using a single-stage design).

This ensured that variance calculations needed to compute standard errors and confidence intervals took account of the 23 EGM spend strata in the project, the sampling weights and the primary sampling unit (which in effect was the respondent).

Report structure

Key findings of the epidemiological study are structured in line with following report sections:

- Participation in gambling by Victorian adults
- Prevalence of problem gambling
- Profile of problem gambling risk segments
- Comparison of problem gambling risk segments
- Results relating to the highest-spend gambling activities of Victorian adults
- Responsible gambling practices of gamblers
- Problem gambling from a public health perspective
- Recognition of at-risk gambling and reported help seeking
- Problem gambling in families and friends
- Emergence of problem gambling throughout the life span
- Help seeking for problem gambling
- Tables for reference
- Appendix

.....



PARTICIPATION IN GAMBLING
BY VICTORIAN ADULTS

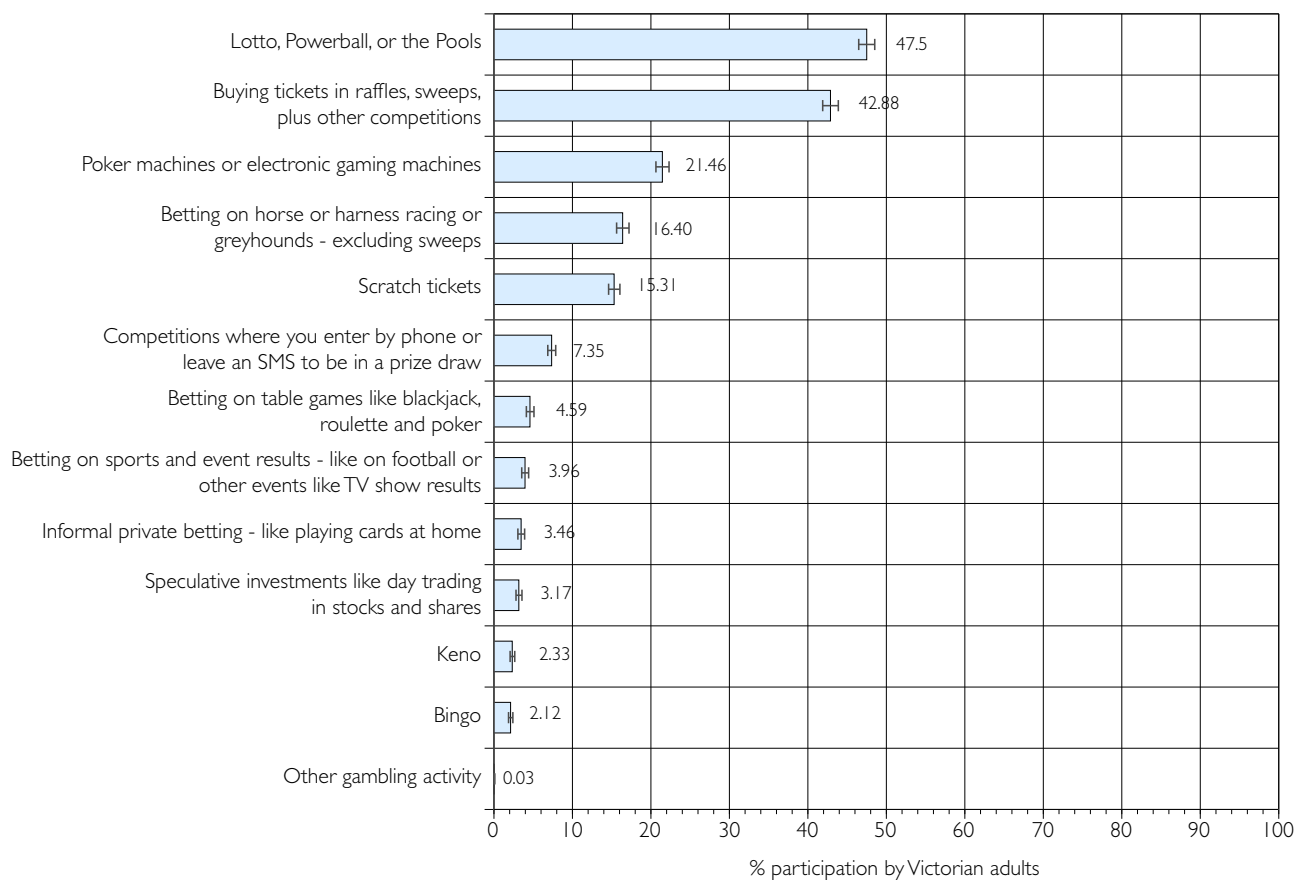
Past year participation in gambling by Victorian adults

Overall results

In total, 73.07% of Victorian adults reported participating in some form of gambling in the past 12mths. Figure 6 presents the specific range of gambling activities played. This highlights that lotto/Powerball/Pools were most popular (47.5% of adults), followed by raffles/sweeps/competitions (42.88% of adults), poker or electronic gaming machines (21.46%), horse/harness/greyhound racing (16.40%) and scratch tickets (15.31%).

Low past year participation for scratch tickets may be attributed to recent changes in Victorian providers of scratch tickets around the same period as the study. Findings also showed a fair participation level in phone-in/SMS competitions (7.35% of adults) and speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares (3.17% of adults).

Figure 6. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - All Victorian adults (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Results by gender

Participation in gambling activities by gender showed that males were significantly more likely to play the following activities, compared to females (refer Table 110 for detailed results):

- Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home (OR=4.06, p<.001)
- Playing pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=1.17, p<.01)
- Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker (OR=4.22, p<.001)
- Betting on horse/harness/greyhound racing (OR=1.94, p<.001)
- Betting on sports and event results (like on football or events like TV shows) (OR=4.60, p<.001)
- Keno (OR=1.32, p<.05)
- Speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares (OR=1.98, p<.001)

No significant differences were observed in relation to participation in lotto/Powerball/Pools and males were significantly less likely than females to participate in scratch tickets (OR=0.74, p<.001), bingo (OR=0.21, p<.001), phone-in/SMS competitions (OR=0.49, p<.001) and to purchase tickets in raffles/sweeps and other competitions (OR=0.77, p<.001).

Results by age

The most popular gambling activities for different age groups were as follows (refer Table 111):

- **18-24 years** - poker machines or electronic gaming machines (26.95%), buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions (25.62%), lotto, Powerball or the Pools (17.99%) and scratch tickets (17.38%)
- **25-34 years** - lotto, Powerball, or the Pools (41.00%), buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions (37.28%), betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps (20.52%) and poker machines or electronic gaming machines (18.2%)
- **35-49 years** - lotto, Powerball, or the Pools (55.7%), buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions (49.62%), betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps (18.71%) and poker machines or electronic gaming machines (16.72%)
- **50-64 years** - lotto, Powerball, or the Pools (58.27%), buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions (48.48%), poker machines or electronic gaming machines (24.94%) and betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps (15.19%)
- **65 years or older** - lotto, Powerball, or the Pools (48.75%), buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions (43.30%), poker machines or electronic gaming machines (23.9%) and scratch tickets (13.69%)

Table 8 shows the participation of different age groups in gambling activities relative to the Victorian adult population. To assist in comparisons with the whole of Victoria (ie. full sample), where confidence intervals were non-overlapping, results were interpreted as statistically significant. This shows that:

- the 18-24 year old age group had a higher past year participate rate compared to all Victorian adults in private betting, poker machines, table games, betting on sports and event results and lower participation in lotto/Powerball/Pools and competitions
- the 25-34 year old group showed higher participation in horse/harness/greyhound racing - excluding sweeps, phone-in/SMS competitions, informal private betting, table games and sports/event results and lower participation in lotto/Powerball/Pools, competitions and poker machines.
- the 35-49 year old group showed higher participation in horse/harness/greyhound racing, lotto/powerball/pool, phone-in/SMS and regular competitions. In contrast, lower participation was in poker machines and bingo.
- the 50-64 year old group showed higher participation in poker machines, lotto/Powerball/Pools and competitions and lower participation in informal private betting, table games and betting on sports and event results

- the 65 years and over age group showed higher participation in bingo and lower participation in speculative investments like day trading, betting on horse/harness racing/greyhounds excluding sweeps, phone-in/SMS competitions, informal private betting, betting on table games and betting on sports and event results.

Table 8. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - age comparisons with all Victorian adults (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a

Gambling activities	How age groups compare to all Victorian adults in terms of the percent of adults participating in different gambling activities in past year				
	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or over
Informal private betting - like playing cards at home	Higher	Higher	ns	Lower	Lower
Poker machines or electronic gaming machines	Higher	Lower	Lower	Higher	ns
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	Higher	Higher	ns	Lower	Lower
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	ns	Higher	Higher	ns	Lower
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	Higher	Higher	ns	Lower	Lower
Keno	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools	Lower	Lower	Higher	Higher	ns
Scratch tickets	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Bingo	ns	ns	Lower	ns	Higher
Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	ns	Higher	Higher	ns	Lower
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	Lower	Lower	Higher	Higher	ns
Other gambling activity	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	ns	ns	ns	ns	Lower

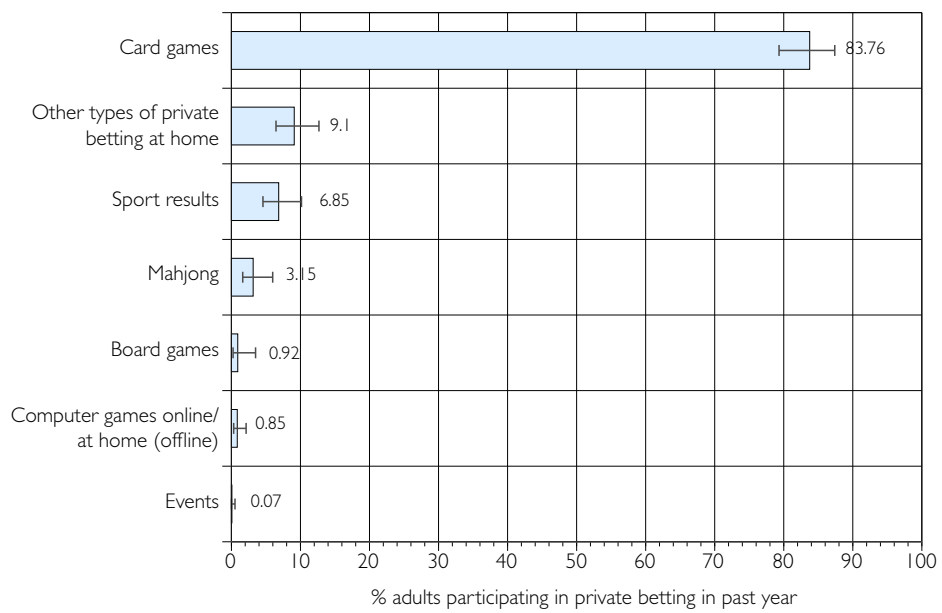
a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults). Significant differences interpreted based on non-overlapping confidence intervals. Higher implies the age group is higher than the overall Victorian adult participation rate. Lower implies that the age group is lower than the overall Victorian adult participation rate. Non-significant differences indicated by ns.

Key channels used to play gambling activities

Informal private betting

Of the 3.46% of all Victorian adults who participated in informal private betting in the past year, Figure 7 shows the types of games and activities they played. Findings overall suggested that card games were most popular (83.76% of adults participating in informal betting), followed by private betting on sports (6.85%) and betting on mahjong (3.15%).

Figure 7. Types of private betting in past year - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=370, July-October 2008)^a

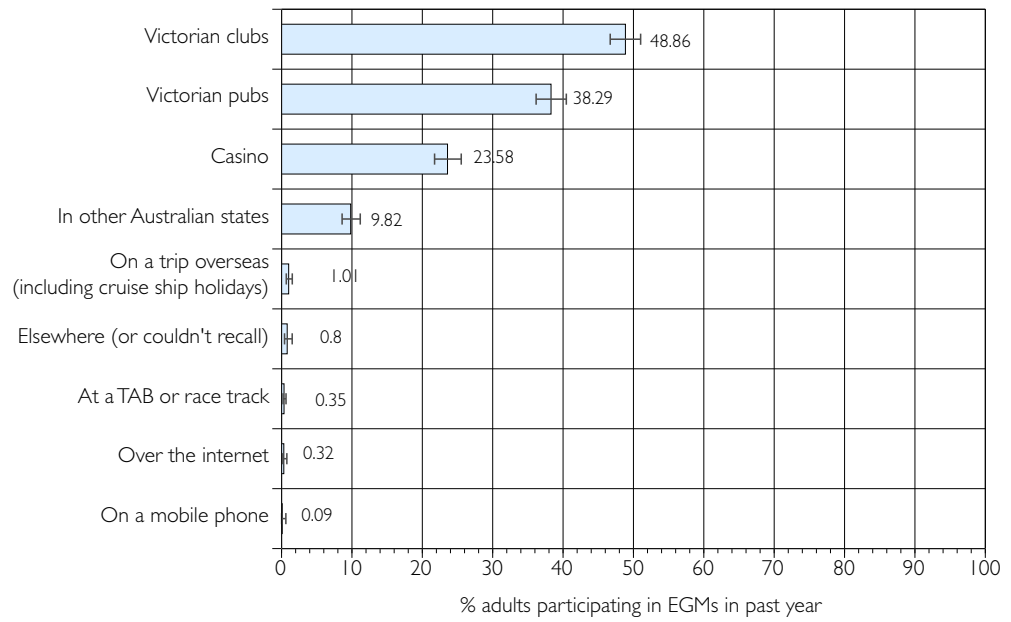


a. Question - What did you bet for money privately on? (Base: Adults who have engaged in informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home in past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Poker or electronic gaming machines

Of the 21.46% of all Victorian adults who participated in poker and electronic gaming machines in the past year, Figure 8 shows the locations where electronic gaming machines were played. Victorian clubs were the main channel for play (48.86% of pokies players), followed by pubs (38.29%) and the casino (23.58%). Also interesting to note is that 9.82% of Victorian poker machine players played pokies in other states and 1.01% on trips overseas.

Figure 8. Where EGMs were played in past year - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=3252, July-October 2008)^a

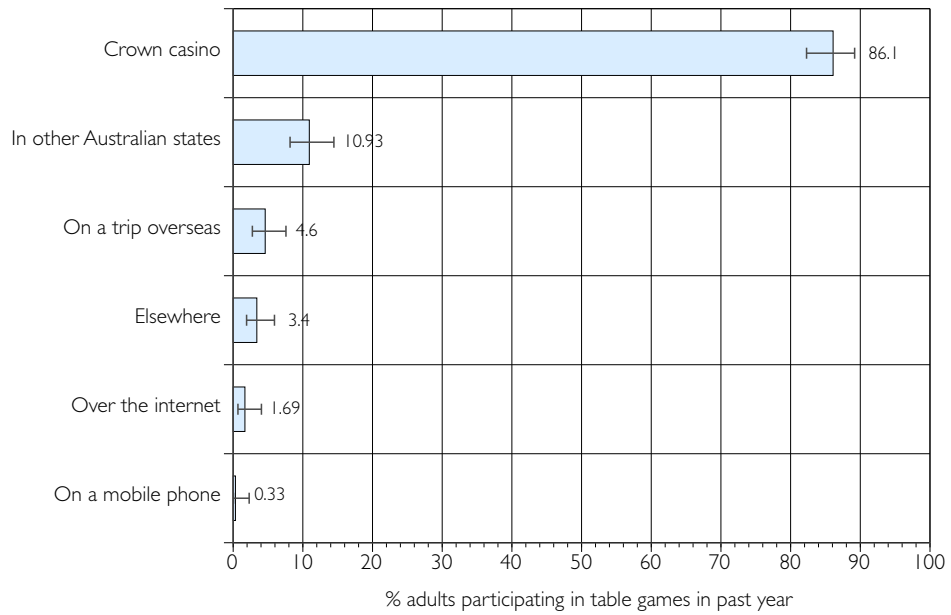


a. Question - Did you play the pokies at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing poker or electronic gaming machines in the past 12 mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table games - like blackjack, roulette or poker

Of the 4.60% of all Victorian adults who participated in table games (like blackjack, roulette and poker), Figure 9 shows the locations where table games were played. Unsurprisingly, the casino was the main location of play (86.1% of table game players) and there was also a reasonable trend for Victorians to play in other states (10.93%) and overseas (4.6%). Participation in internet and mobile phone play of table games were both relatively low at respectively 1.69% and 0.33% of table game players.

Figure 9. Where table games were played in past year
- **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=486, July-October 2008)^a

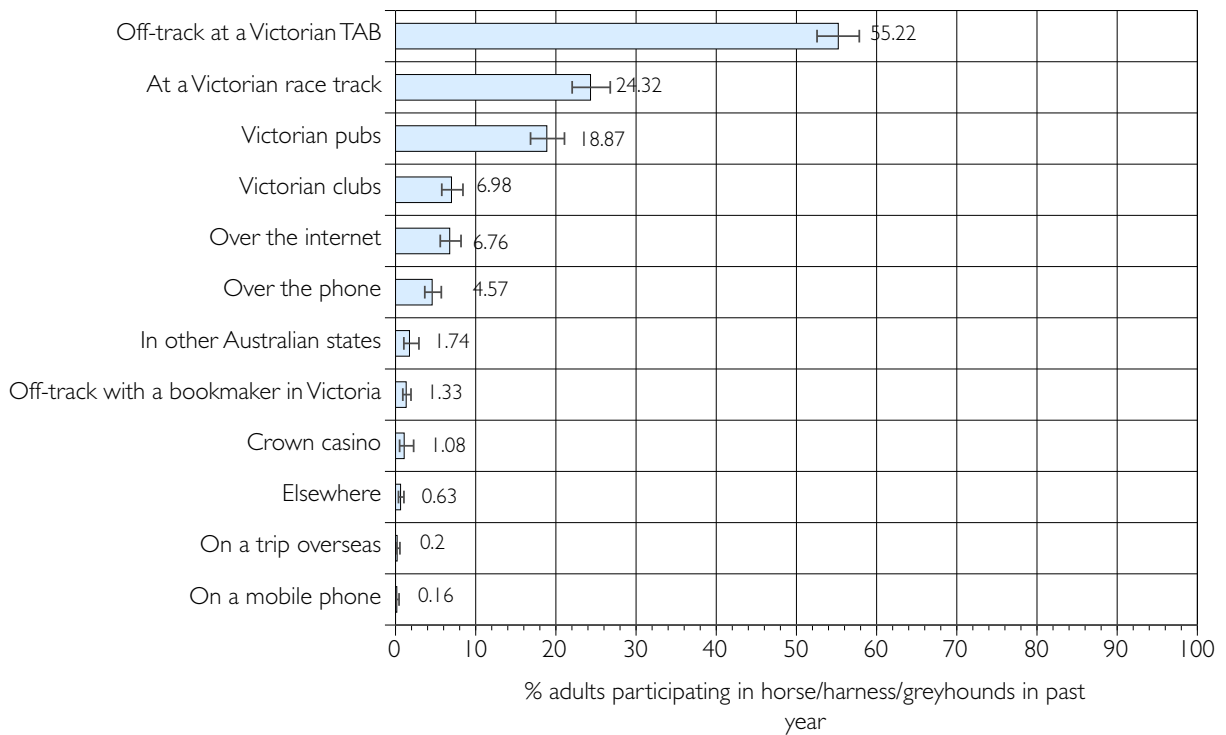


a. Question - Did you play table games at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing table games like blackjack, roulette or poker in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Horse/harness/greyhound betting - excluding sweeps

Of the 16.40% of all Victorian adults who participated in horse/harness/greyhound betting (excluding sweeps), Figure 10 shows the locations where activities were played. Off-track at Victorian TAB outlets was the most popular overall play location (55.22% of horse/harness/greyhound wagerers), followed by betting at a Victorian race track (24.32%), betting at pubs (18.87%) and then betting at clubs (6.98%). A total of 6.76% of wagerers bet over the internet and 4.57% via telephone betting.

Figure 10. Where horse/harness racing or greyhound betting were undertaken in past year - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2250, July-October 2008)^a

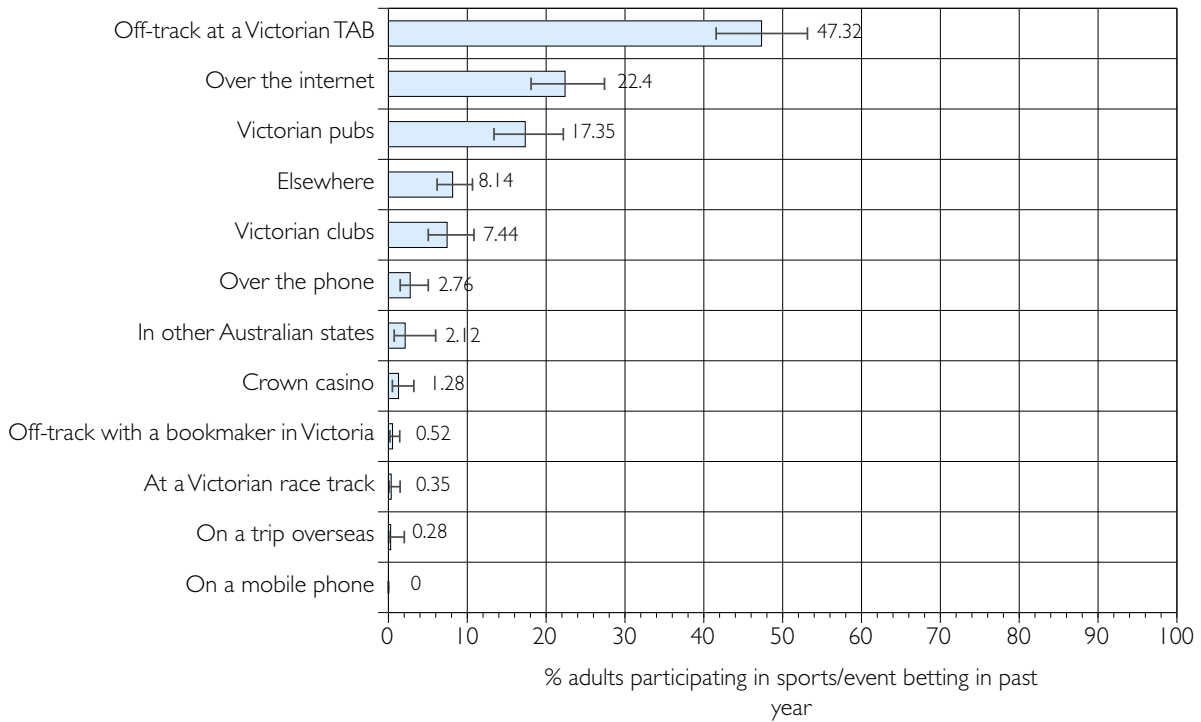


a. Question - Did you place your bets at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on horse/harness or greyhound racing - excluding sweeps - in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Sports and events betting - like on football results or other events like TV shows

Of the 3.96% of all Victorian adults who participated in sports and event betting (like on football results or events like TV shows), Figure 11 shows the locations where betting was undertaken. Off-track at Victorian TABs was most popular overall (47.32% of sport and event wagers), followed by betting over the internet (22.4%) and pubs (17.35%).

Figure 11. Where sports and event betting were undertaken in past year - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=436, July-October, 2008)^a

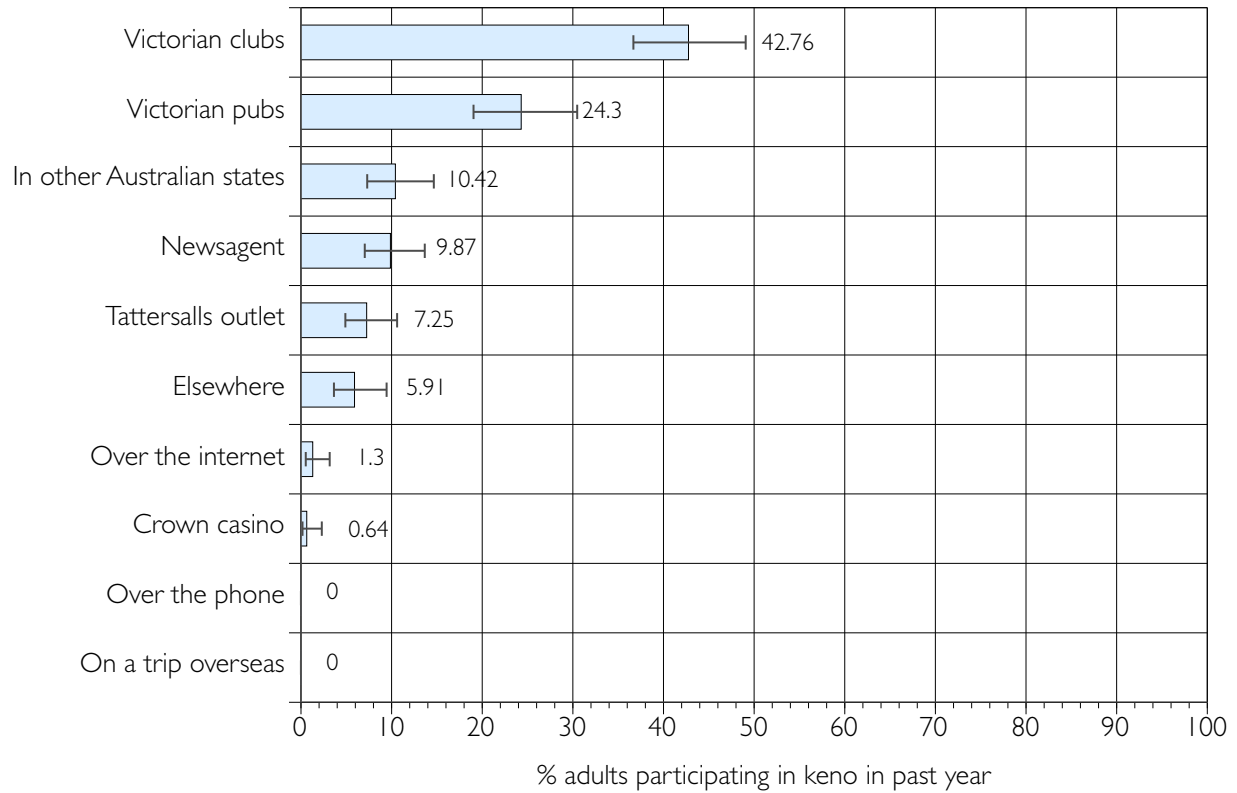


a. Question - Did you place your bets at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Keno

Of the 2.33% of all Victorian adults who participated in keno, Figure 12 shows the locations where keno was played. This shows that play at clubs was most popular (42.76% of keno players) followed by pubs (24.3% of keno players), in other states (10.42%), in newsagents (9.87%) and in Tattersalls outlets (7.25%). Keno was also played over the internet by 1.3% of keno players.

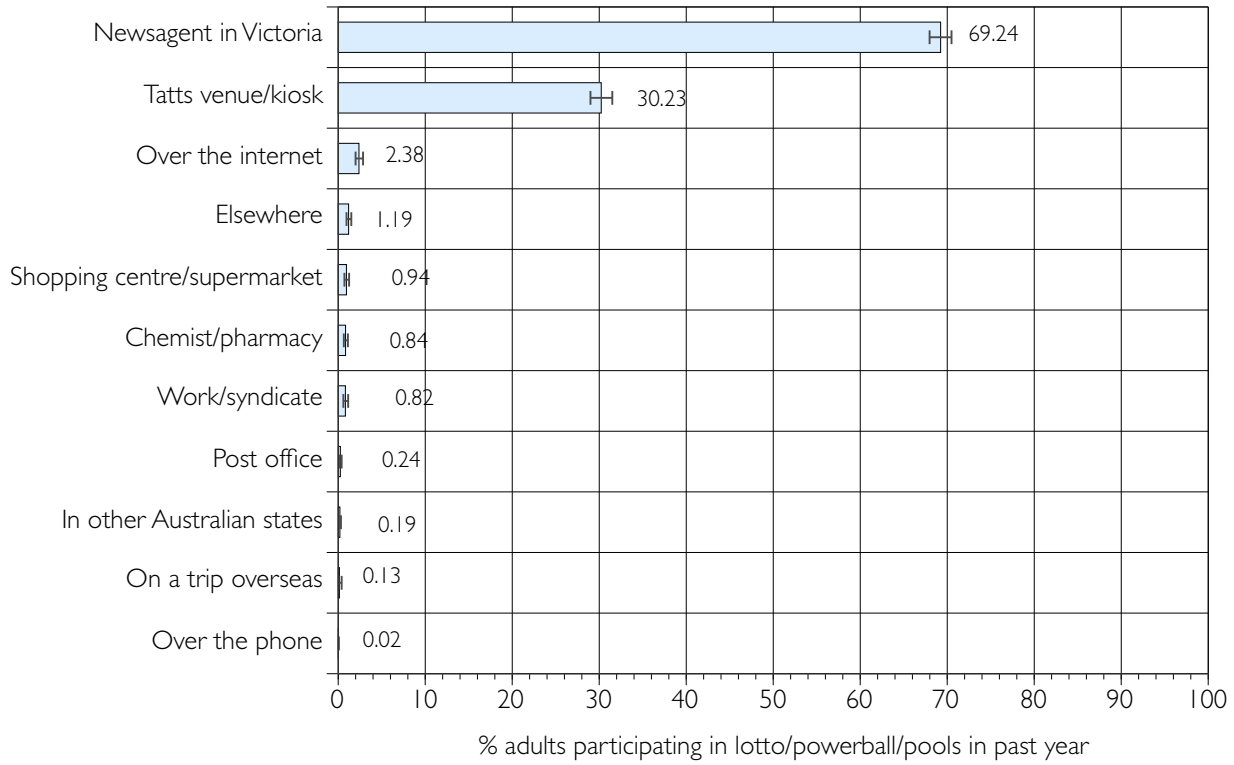
Figure 12. Where keno was played in past year - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=355, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Where did you play Keno? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing Keno in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Of the 47.5% of all Victorian adults who participated in lotto/Powerball/Pools, Figure 13 shows the locations where activities were played. Newsagents were the location where most people purchased lotto/Powerball/Pools tickets (69.24% of players), followed by Tatts kiosks (30.23%) and over the internet (2.38%).

Figure 13. Where lotto, Powerball and Pools tickets were purchased in past year - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=7560, July-October 2008)^a

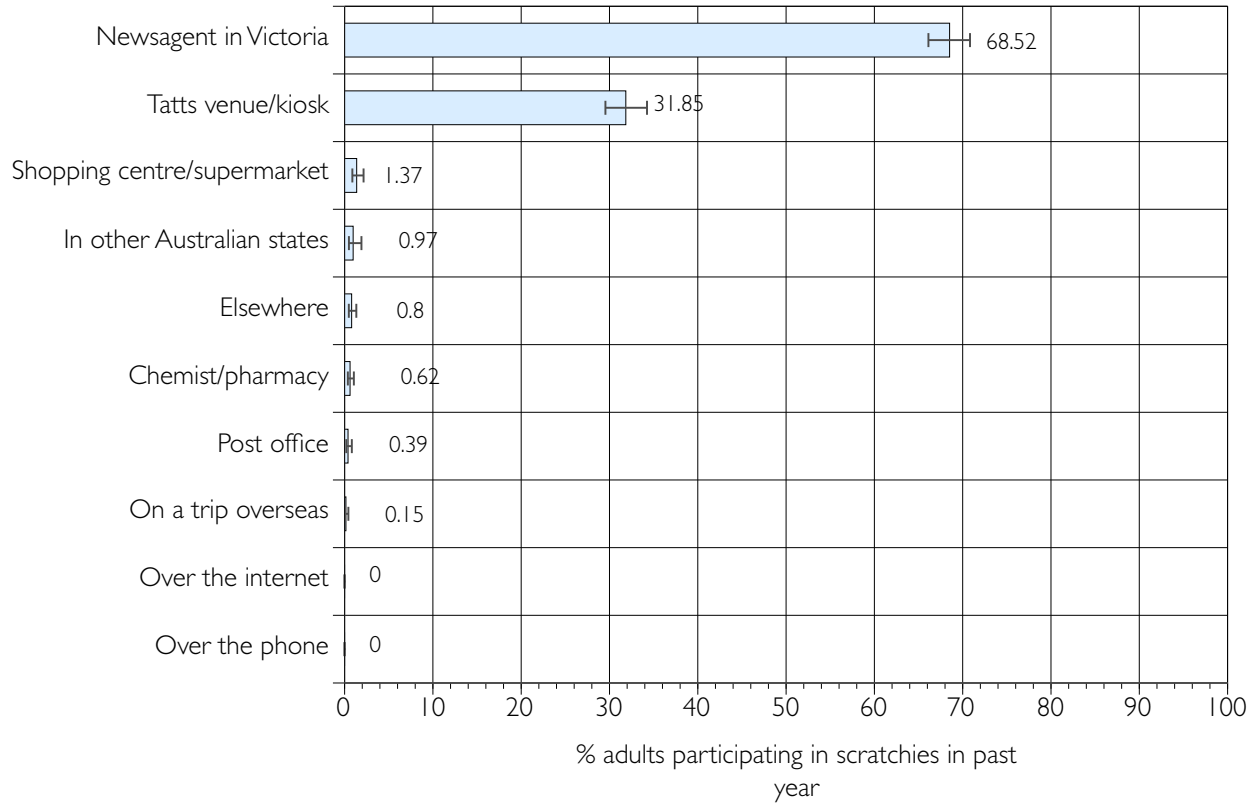


a. Question - Where did you buy your Lotto/Powerball/Pools tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought Lotto, Powerball or Pools tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Scratch tickets

Of the 15.31% of all Victorian adults who purchased scratch tickets, Figure 14 shows the locations where activities were played. Similar to lotto tickets, newsagents were the main channel for purchasing scratch tickets (68.52% of players), followed by Tatts kiosks (31.85%).

Figure 14. Where scratch tickets were purchased in past year -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2322, July-October 2008)^a

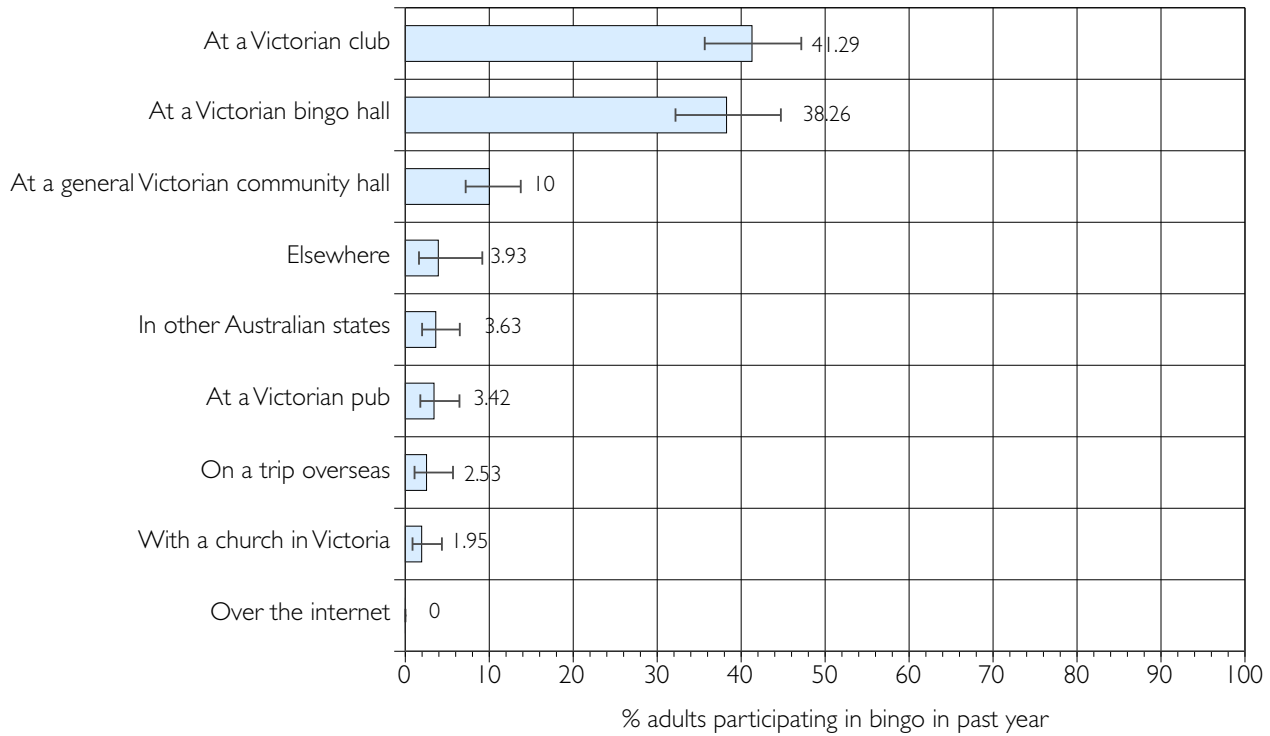


a. Question - Where did you buy your Scratch tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought Scratch tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Bingo

Of the 2.12% of all Victorian adults who played bingo, Figure 15 shows the locations where bingo was played. Clubs (41.29% of bingo players), rather than bingo halls (38.26%) were the main location of bingo play. Approximately 10% of bingo players also played in community groups at general community halls and 1.95% played in a local church.

**Figure 15. Where bingo was played in past year -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=372, July-October 2008)^a**

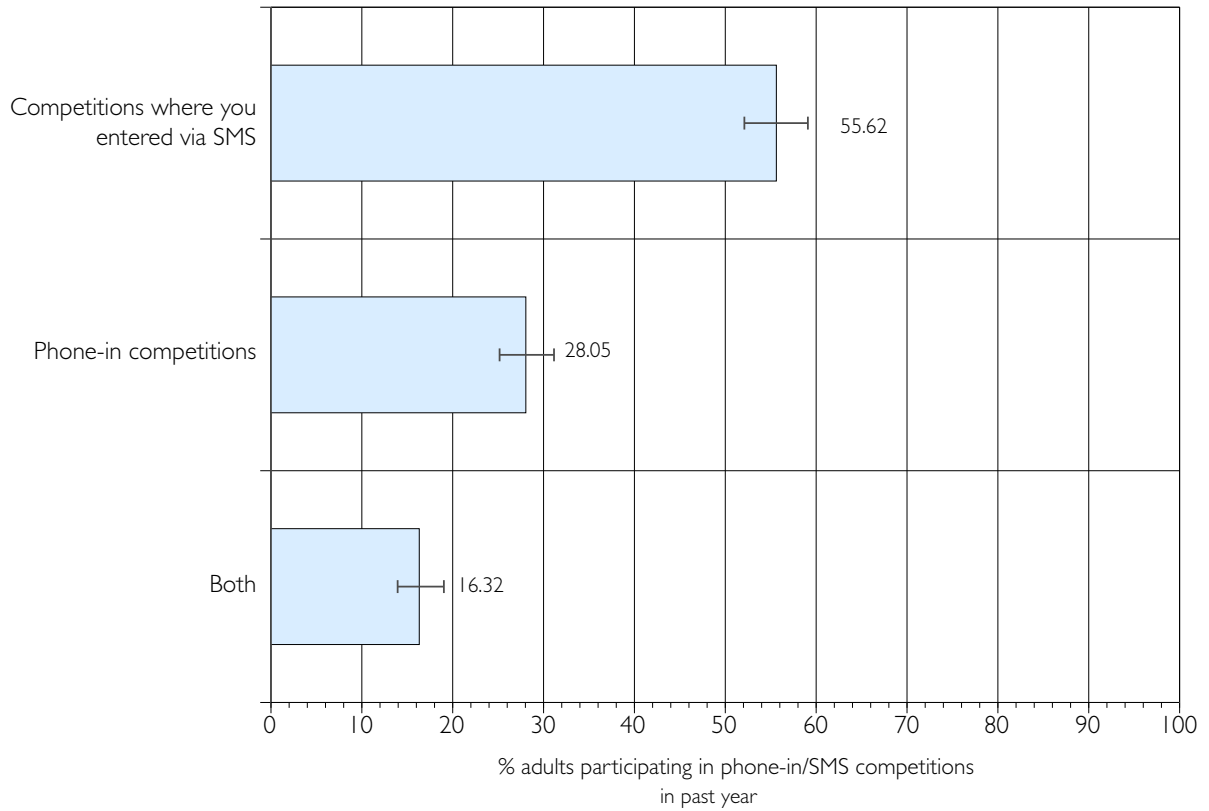


a. Question - Where did you play Bingo? (Base: Adults who have played Bingo in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Phone-in and SMS competitions

Of the 7.35% of Victorian adults taking part in phone-in and SMS competition, Figure 16 shows that SMS competitions (played by 55.62% of competition participants) were considerably more popular than phone-in competitions (28.05%).

Figure 16. Whether people took part in phone-in or SMS competitions - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=1163, July-October 2008)^a

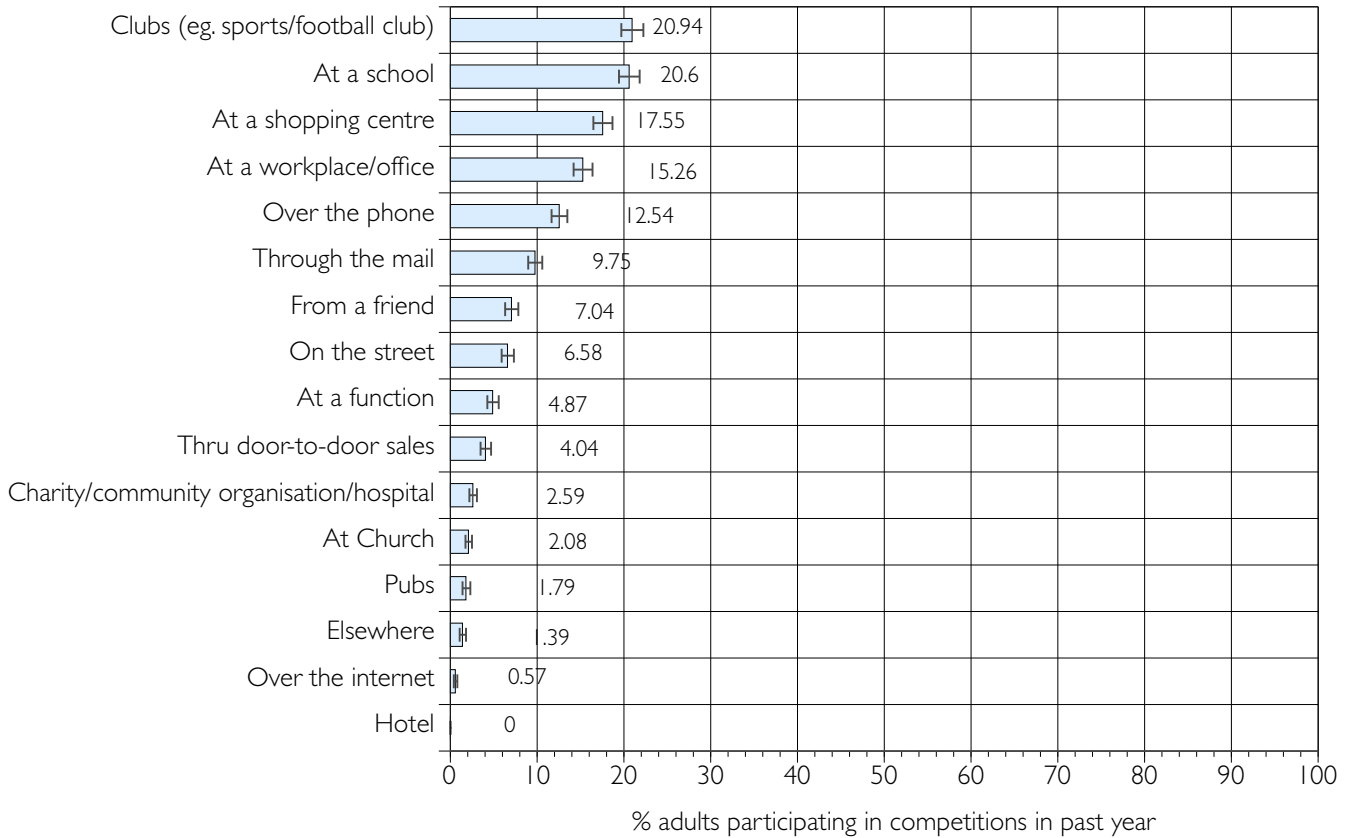


a. Question - Did you take part in both....? (Base: Adults who engaged in competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Raffles/sweeps and competitions

Of the 42.88% of Victorian adults taking part in more traditional raffles/sweeps/competitions, Figure 17 shows the locations where tickets were purchased. Clubs emerged as the most popular location of play (20.94% of competition participants), followed by schools (20.60%), shopping centres (17.55%), workplaces (15.26%) and over the telephone (12.54%). Internet purchasing of raffle/sweeps/competition tickets was relatively quite low (only 0.57%).

Figure 17. Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=6891, July-October 2008)^a

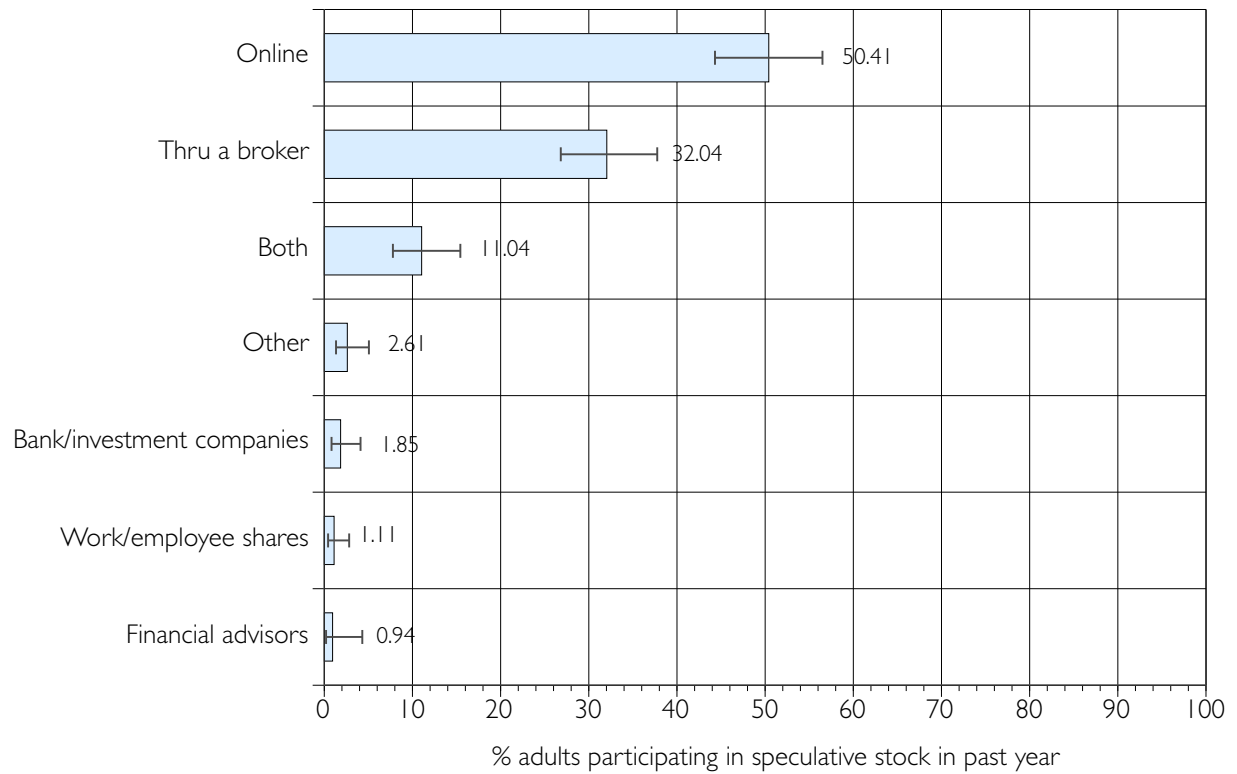


a. Question - Were the tickets sold at...? (Base: Adults who bought tickets in raffles, sweeps and other competitions in the past 12mths)
(Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Speculative stock investments

Of the 3.17% of Victorian adults taking part in speculative stock investments (like day trading in stocks and shares), Figure 18 shows how speculative investments were made. Online trading was the most popular (50.41% of speculative traders), followed by brokers (32.04%).

Figure 18. Where speculative stock investments were undertaken - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=426, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Were the speculative investments mostly...? (Base: Adults who have made any short term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)



PREVALENCE OF
PROBLEM GAMBLING

Prevalence of problem gambling in Victoria

Overall results

The prevalence of problem gambling in the Victorian adult population was measured through the nine-item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). In the epidemiological study, every adult gambler in the study was screened for risk for problem gambling (with gambling defined as participation in any activity listed).

Segmentation of the Victorian adult population in terms of risk for problem gambling (along with non-gambling) is presented in Table 9 and Figure 19. Based on scores on the PGSI:

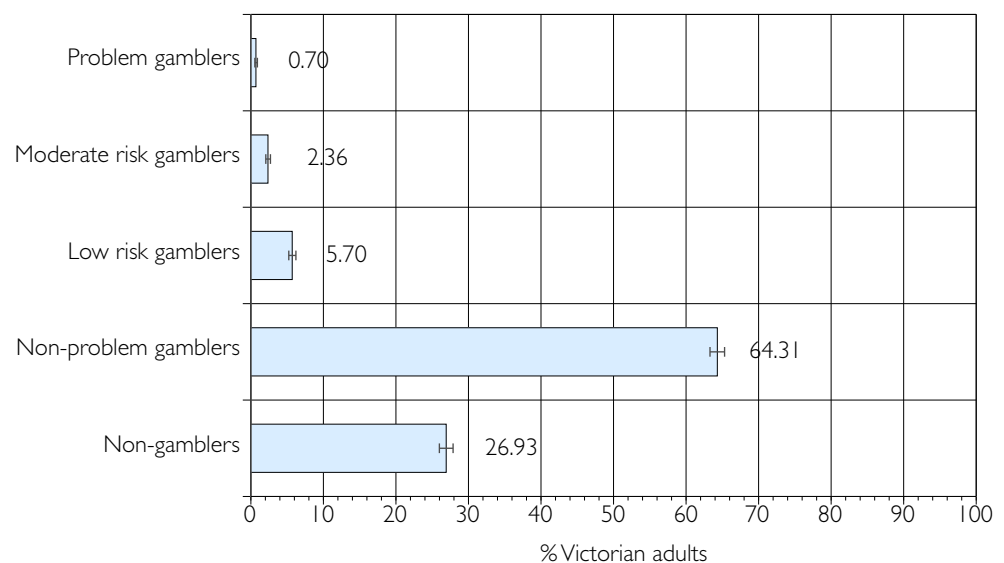
- 0.70% of Victorian adults are problem gamblers (lower CI=0.55, upper CI=0.90)
- 2.36% of Victorian adults are moderate risk gamblers (lower CI=2.06, upper CI=2.70)
- 5.70% of Victorian adults are low risk gamblers (lower CI=5.23, upper CI=6.21)
- 64.31% of Victorian adults are non-problem gamblers (lower CI=63.30, upper CI=65.31)
- 26.93% of Victorian adults are non-gamblers (lower CI=25.99, upper CI=27.88)

Table 9. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adults by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15,000 - July-October 2008)^a

Risk for problem gambling	% Victorian adults			
	%	SE	Lower	Upper
Non-problem gamblers (score of 0)	64.31	0.51	63.30	65.31
Low risk gamblers (score of 1-2)	5.70	0.25	5.23	6.21
Moderate risk gamblers (score of 3-7)	2.36	0.16	2.06	2.70
Problem gamblers (score of 8-27)	0.70	0.09	0.55	0.90
Non-gamblers	26.93	0.48	25.99	27.88

a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: All Victorian adults)

Figure 19. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adults by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15,000 - July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: All Victorian adults)

Results by gender/age

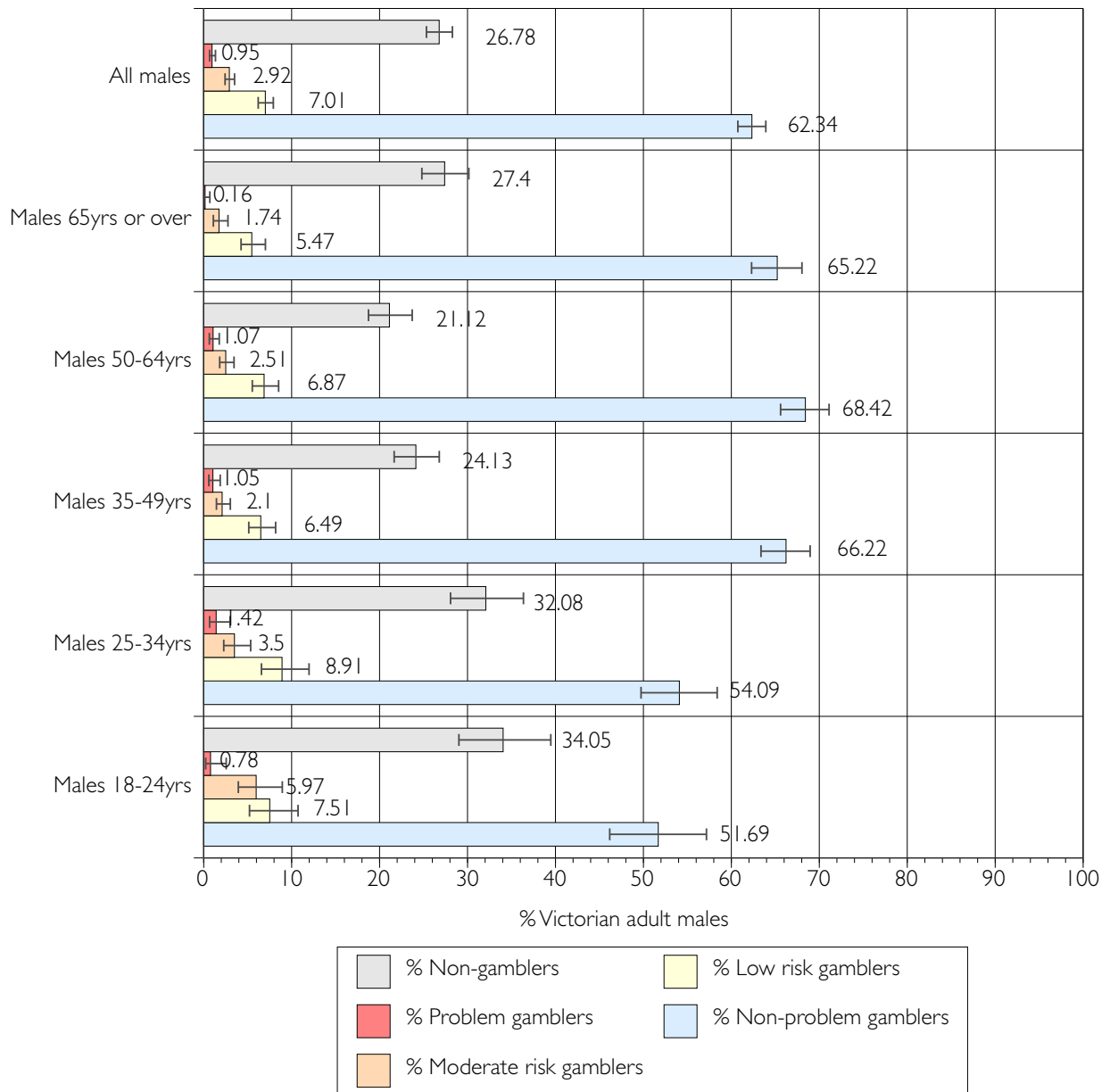
The prevalence of problem gambling by gender for Victorian adults is shown in Table 10 and Figure 20 and Figure 21. Results showed that the rate of problem gambling was markedly lower in females compared to males (OR=0.50, p<.01), with 0.95% of males and 0.47% of females experiencing problem gambling. The rate of moderate risk gambling within males alone was significantly lower in males 65 years compared to males 18-24 years (OR=0.28, p<.001). In addition, within females, the rate of moderate risk gambling was significantly lower in females 25-34 years, compared to females 18-24 years (OR=0.39, p<.03).

Table 10. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adults - by gender and age (N=15,000 - July-October 2008)^a

Risk for problem gambling	Result	% Males						% Females					
		18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or older	All males	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or older	All females
Non-Problem Gamblers	%	51.69	54.09	66.22	68.42	65.22	62.34	52.31	63.39	71.25	71.18	64.49	66.19
	SE	2.82	2.21	1.43	1.41	1.46	0.81	2.65	1.67	1.00	1.09	1.29	0.64
	Lower	46.17	49.73	63.37	65.60	62.30	60.74	47.11	60.06	69.25	68.99	61.92	64.93
	Upper	57.17	58.39	68.96	71.11	68.03	63.92	57.45	66.60	73.18	73.27	66.98	67.44
Low Risk Gamblers	%	7.51	8.91	6.49	6.87	5.47	7.01	4.81	4.04	3.82	4.94	4.90	4.44
	SE	1.39	1.37	0.77	0.76	0.70	0.44	0.98	0.60	0.39	0.47	0.55	0.25
	Lower	5.21	6.57	5.13	5.53	4.25	6.20	3.22	3.01	3.13	4.10	3.93	3.99
	Upper	10.73	11.98	8.18	8.52	7.02	7.92	7.14	5.41	4.66	5.95	6.10	4.95
Moderate Risk Gamblers	%	5.97	3.50	2.10	2.51	1.74	2.92	2.71	1.09	1.75	2.38	1.38	1.82
	SE	1.25	0.76	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.27	0.90	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.35	0.18
	Lower	3.94	2.28	1.45	1.82	1.10	2.43	1.41	0.64	1.26	1.77	0.84	1.50
	Upper	8.94	5.34	3.03	3.45	2.76	3.51	5.16	1.85	2.41	3.19	2.25	2.21
Problem Gamblers	%	0.78	1.42	1.05	1.07	0.16	0.95	0.34	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.27	0.47
	SE	0.48	0.54	0.31	0.28	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.08
	Lower	0.23	0.67	0.58	0.64	0.04	0.67	0.08	0.26	0.33	0.32	0.10	0.34
	Upper	2.56	3.00	1.88	1.77	0.70	1.34	1.41	1.17	0.94	0.95	0.69	0.65
Non-Gamblers	%	34.05	32.08	24.13	21.12	27.40	26.78	39.83	30.92	22.62	20.95	28.97	27.07
	SE	2.68	2.12	1.31	1.27	1.36	0.75	2.64	1.63	0.93	1.00	1.22	0.62
	Lower	29.02	28.07	21.66	18.74	24.81	25.33	34.79	27.82	20.83	19.05	26.63	25.88
	Upper	39.47	36.36	26.79	23.71	30.15	28.28	45.09	34.20	24.52	22.98	31.42	28.29

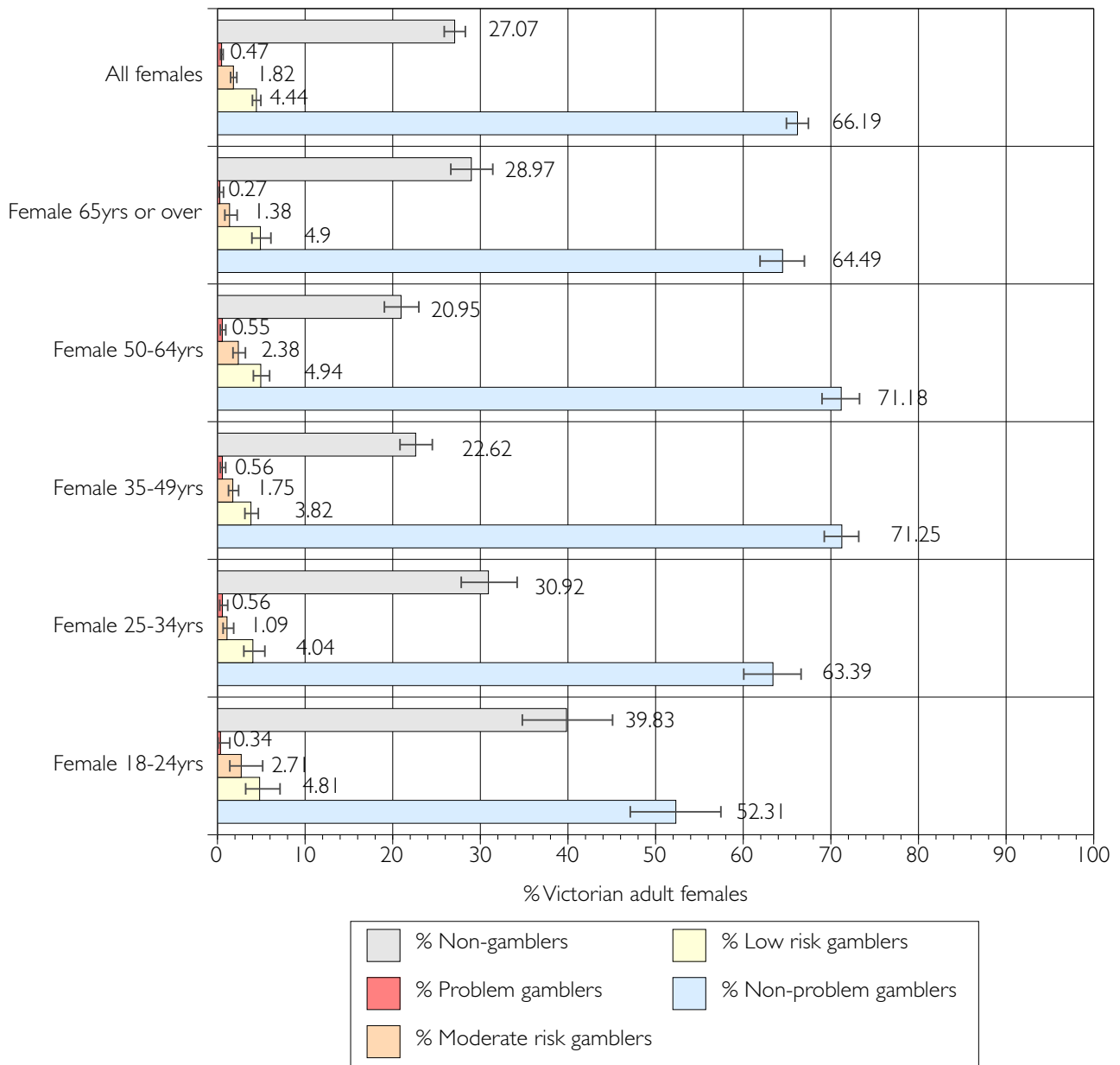
a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: All Victorian adults)

Figure 20. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adult males - by age
(N=15,000 including 5,850 males - July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: Victorian adult males)

Figure 21. Prevalence of problem gambling in Victorian adult females - by age (N=15,000 including 9,150 females - July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Based on Score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Base: Victorian adult females)

Results by region

Risk for problem gambling across Victorian Government regions is presented in Table 11. In comparison to the adult Victorian population (via reference to confidence intervals), risk for problem gambling was significantly lower in Eastern Metropolitan Region (0.25%) and the Grampians Region (0.05%). While confidence intervals were marginally overlapping, risk for problem gambling was highest in North West Metropolitan Region (1.18%).

Table 11. Victorian Government regions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)^a

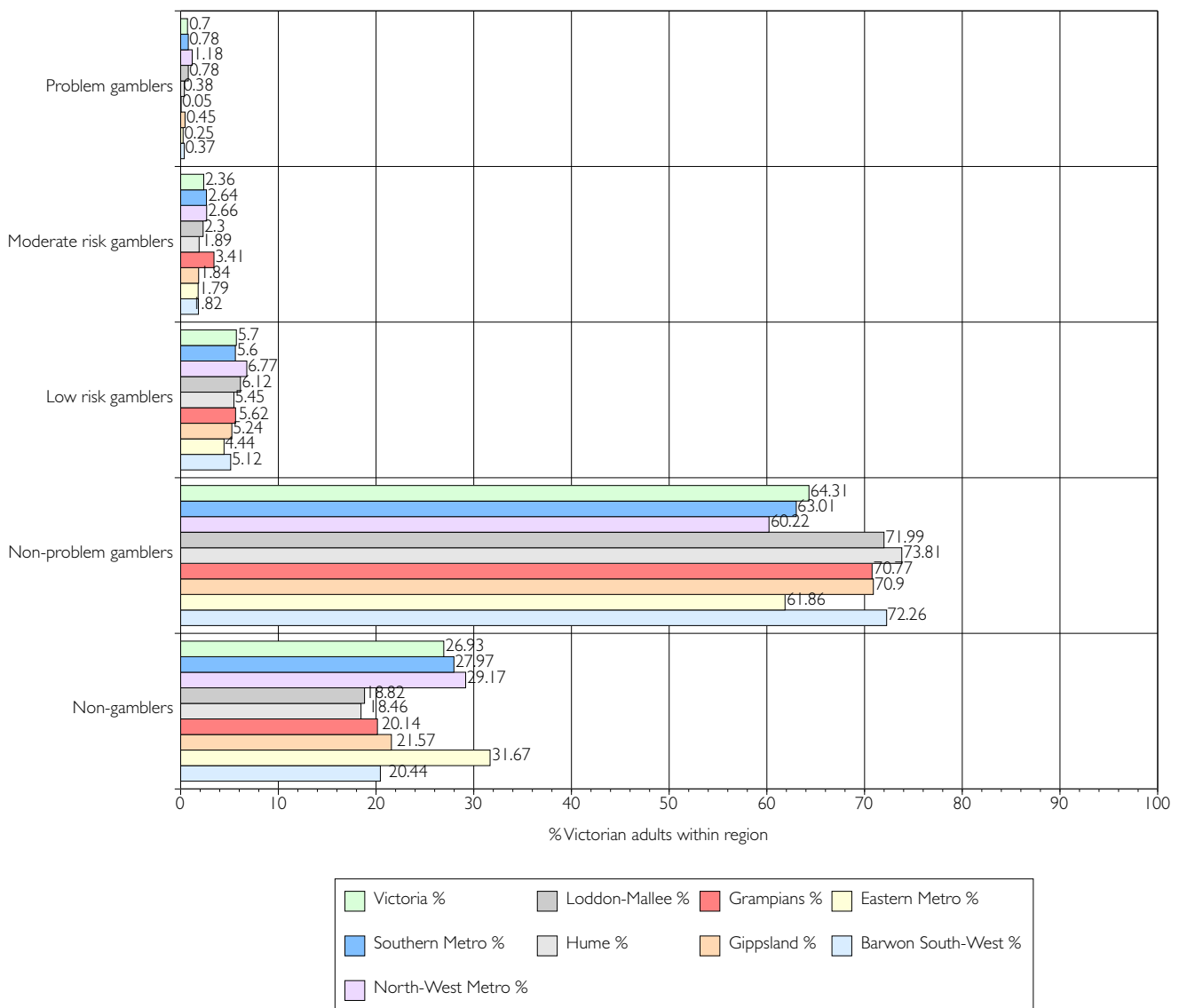
Victorian Government Regions	% adults by type of gambler (including non-gamblers)					
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	Non-gamblers
Barwon S/W	%	72.26	5.12	1.82	0.37	20.44
	SE	1.70	0.84	0.50	0.19	1.55
	Lower	68.80	3.70	1.06	0.13	17.57
	Upper	75.47	7.04	3.09	1.04	23.65
Eastern Metro	%	61.86	4.44	1.79	0.25	31.67
	SE	1.30	0.60	0.34	0.09	1.25
	Lower	59.29	3.40	1.23	0.12	29.26
	Upper	64.36	5.78	2.59	0.52	34.18
Gippsland	%	70.90	5.24	1.84	0.45	21.57
	SE	2.31	1.02	0.53	0.26	2.20
	Lower	66.18	3.56	1.05	0.14	17.58
	Upper	75.22	7.64	3.20	1.42	26.18
Grampians	%	70.77	5.62	3.41	0.05	20.14
	SE	2.32	1.10	1.12	0.05	2.03
	Lower	66.02	3.82	1.71	0.01	16.45
	Upper	75.11	8.21	6.68	0.35	24.42
Hume	%	73.81	5.45	1.89	0.38	18.46
	SE	2.43	1.22	0.75	0.19	2.18
	Lower	68.78	3.50	0.87	0.14	14.57
	Upper	78.29	8.40	4.08	1.00	23.12
Loddon-Mallee	%	71.99	6.12	2.30	0.78	18.82
	SE	2.09	1.12	0.69	0.49	1.87
	Lower	67.71	4.25	1.26	0.23	15.43
	Upper	75.90	8.72	4.13	2.64	22.75
North-West Metro	%	60.22	6.77	2.66	1.18	29.17
	SE	0.88	0.45	0.29	0.22	0.83
	Lower	58.48	5.94	2.14	0.82	27.58
	Upper	61.93	7.71	3.30	1.69	30.82
Southern Metro	%	63.01	5.60	2.64	0.78	27.97
	SE	1.06	0.51	0.35	0.19	1.011
	Lower	60.9	4.67	2.03	0.48	26.04
	Upper	65.08	6.68	3.43	1.26	30.00

Table 11. Victorian Government regions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)^a

Victorian Government Regions	% adults by type of gambler (including non-gamblers)					
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	Non-gamblers
Victoria	%	64.31	5.70	2.36	0.70	26.93
	SE	0.51	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.48
	Lower	63.30	5.23	2.061	0.55	25.99
	Upper	65.31	6.21	2.70	0.90	27.88

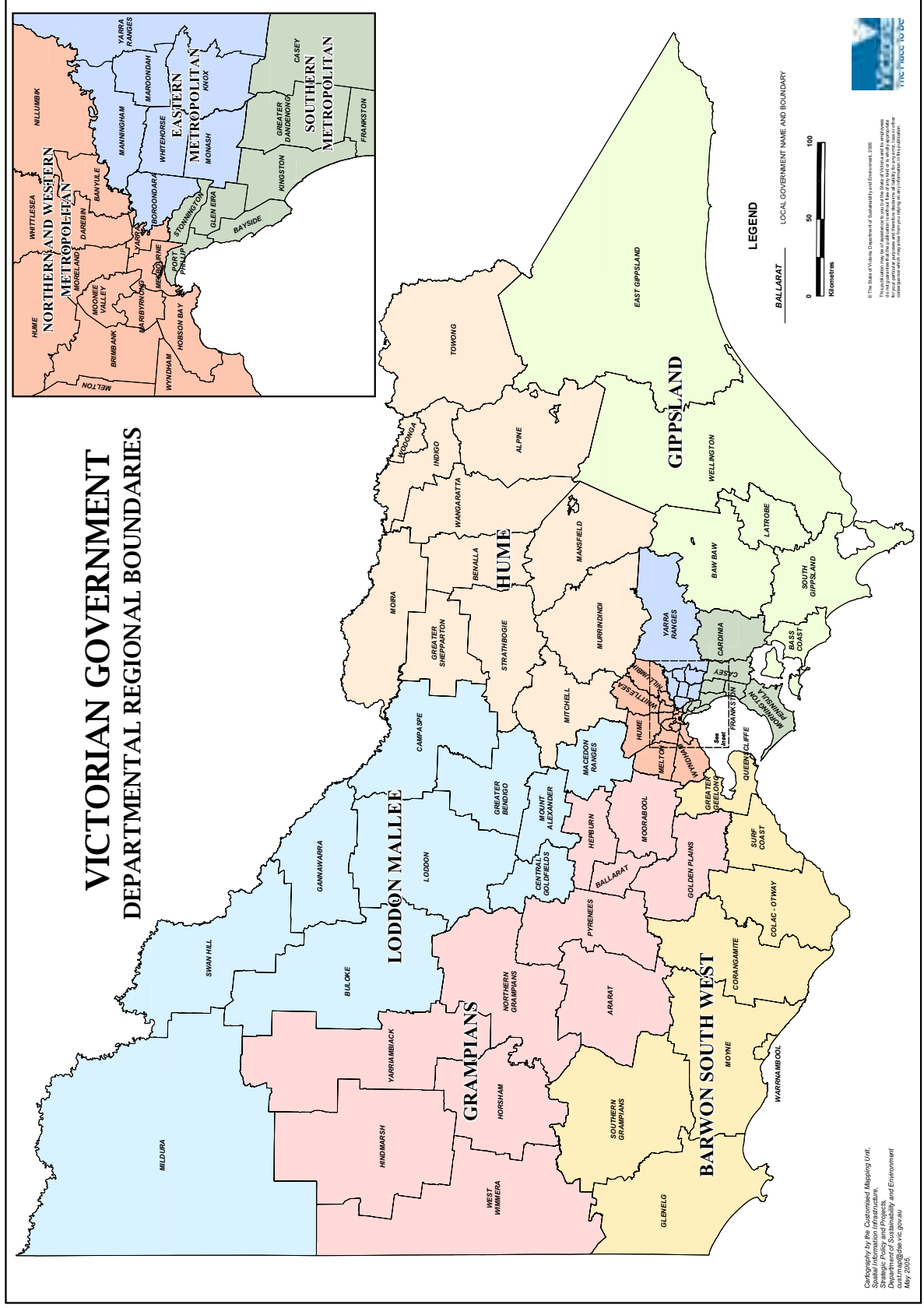
a. Based on the nine item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk category (Base: All Victorian adults)

Figure 22. Victorian Government regions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)^a



a. Based on the nine item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk category (Base: All Victorian adults)

A map of the Victorian Government Regions is presented below.



Results by
spend band

Table 12 shows the risk for problem gambling across the three Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) spend bands within each Victorian Government region. Consistent with the sampling frame design intent (ie. to focus sampling in locations where there is likely to be increased risk for problem gambling), findings revealed that the odds of problem gambling was significantly higher in medium EGM spend bands (OR=16.10, p<.001) and high EGM spend bands (OR=15.54, p<.001), compared to lower EGM spend band regions.

The relationship didn't hold quite as well for moderate risk gambling, as compared to low EGM spend bands, the association between moderate risk gambling and high EGM spend bands was only tending towards significance (OR=1.75, p=.07). Similarly worth noting, the chance of being a non-gambler was significantly less in a high EGM spend band, compared to a low spend band (OR=0.79, p<.01)

Table 12. Victorian Government regions split into EGM spend bands by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)

Victorian Government Region Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) expenditure bands ^a	% adults by type of gambler						Local Government Areas in Victoria
	Result	Non-problem	Low risk	Moderate risk	Problem gamblers	Non-gamblers	
Barwon S/W High	%	70.87	5.62	2.14	0.53	20.85	Queenscliffe Greater Geelong Warrnambool
	SE	2.07	1.05	0.66	0.28	1.89	
	Lower	66.65	3.88	1.16	0.19	17.38	
	Upper	74.77	8.07	3.91	1.49	24.8	
Barwon S/W Low	%	74.24	2.67	1.30	0.00	21.80	Moyn Corangamite Surf Coast
	SE	4.70	1.80	0.93	0.00	4.43	
	Lower	64.04	0.70	0.32	0.00	14.35	
	Upper	82.34	9.67	5.17	0.00	31.68	
Barwon S/W Medium	%	76.73	5.36	0.86	0.00	17.05	Colac-Otway Glenelg Southern Grampians
	SE	3.39	2.03	0.67	0.00	2.90	
	Lower	69.45	2.53	0.19	0.00	12.08	
	Upper	82.7	11.03	3.90	0.00	23.51	
Eastern Metro High	%	63.7	4.895	2.328	0.41	28.66	Knox Maroondah Monash
	SE	1.24	0.61	0.42	0.17	1.16	
	Lower	61.23	3.83	1.64	0.18	26.44	
	Upper	66.11	6.24	3.30	0.91	31.00	
Eastern Metro Low	%	56.71	4.65	1.22	0.00	37.42	Boroondara Yarra Ranges
	SE	3.26	1.60	0.72	0.00	3.20	
	Lower	50.25	2.35	0.38	0.00	31.39	
	Upper	62.94	9.01	3.83	0.00	43.87	
Eastern Metro Medium	%	64.75	3.49	1.58	0.28	29.90	Whitehorse Manningham
	SE	2.30	0.86	0.70	0.22	2.19	
	Lower	60.12	2.145	0.65	0.06	25.79	
	Upper	69.12	5.64	3.75	1.33	34.37	
Gippsland High	%	71.62	4.96	2.163	0.54	20.71	East Gippsland Bass Coast Wellington Latrobe
	SE	2.66	1.16	0.63	0.32	2.54	
	Lower	66.13	3.13	1.22	0.17	16.18	
	Upper	76.54	7.79	3.80	1.69	26.13	

Table 12. Victorian Government regions split into EGM spend bands
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)

Victorian Government Region Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) expenditure bands ^a	% adults by type of gambler						Local Government Areas in Victoria
	Result	Non-problem	Low risk	Moderate risk	Problem gamblers	Non-gamblers	
Gippsland Medium	%	67.20	6.66	0.15	0.00	25.99	South Gippsland Baw Baw
	SE	3.83	2.00	0.15	0.00	3.57	
	Lower	59.31	3.66	0.02	0.00	19.63	
	Upper	74.22	11.83	1.06	0.00	33.55	
Grampians High	%	70.75	6.62	2.54	0.09	20.01	Rural Ararat Northern Grampians Ballarat
	SE	2.87	1.55	1.14	0.09	2.53	
	Lower	64.82	4.15	1.04	0.01	15.5	
	Upper	76.05	10.38	6.04	0.66	25.43	
Grampians Low	%	58.75	8.96	5.95	0.00	26.34	Golden Plains Hindmarsh Pyrenees West Wimmera Yarriambiack
	SE	7.00	3.52	5.03	0.00	6.10	
	Lower	44.71	4.05	1.074	0.00	16.18	
	Upper	71.50	18.65	26.94	0.00	39.85	
Grampians Medium	%	78.37	1.637	3.49	0.00	16.51	Hepburn Moorabool Rural Horsham
	SE	4.02	1.24	1.60	0.00	3.65	
	Lower	69.48	0.37	1.40	0.00	10.52	
	Upper	85.22	7.02	8.39	0.00	24.94	
Hume High	%	70.49	5.50	2.84	0.60	20.57	Rural Benalla Mitchell Greater Shepparton
	SE	2.60	1.11	1.522	0.33	2.22	
	Lower	65.15	3.69	0.98	0.20	16.56	
	Upper	75.33	8.13	7.932	1.749	25.27	
Hume Low	%	72.57	4.12	1.50	0.00	21.82	Indigo Moirra Towong Murrindindi Strathbogie Mansfield
	SE	6.24	3.02	1.08	0.00	5.85	
	Lower	58.86	0.95	0.36	0.00	12.47	
	Upper	83.02	16.11	6.007	0.00	35.34	
Hume Medium	%	80.16	6.83	0.90	0.46	11.64	Alpine Rural Wodonga Rural Wangaratta
	SE	3.70	2.37	0.71	0.46	2.935	
	Lower	71.92	3.41	0.19	0.06	7.00	
	Upper	86.45	13.19	4.17	3.25	18.73	
Loddon-Mallee High	%	73.88	6.681	2.013	0.53	16.89	Rural Swan Hill Rural Mildura Greater Bendigo Central Goldfields
	SE	2.26	1.53	0.68	0.27	1.83	
	Lower	69.22	4.24	1.03	0.20	13.60	
	Upper	78.06	10.37	3.88	1.44	20.80	
Loddon-Mallee Low	%	65.12	5.31	2.86	0.00	26.70	Buloke Loddon Gannawarra
	SE	5.34	2.88	1.88	0.00	4.85	
	Lower	54.07	1.80	0.78	0.00	18.31	
	Upper	74.75	14.68	9.99	0.00	37.20	

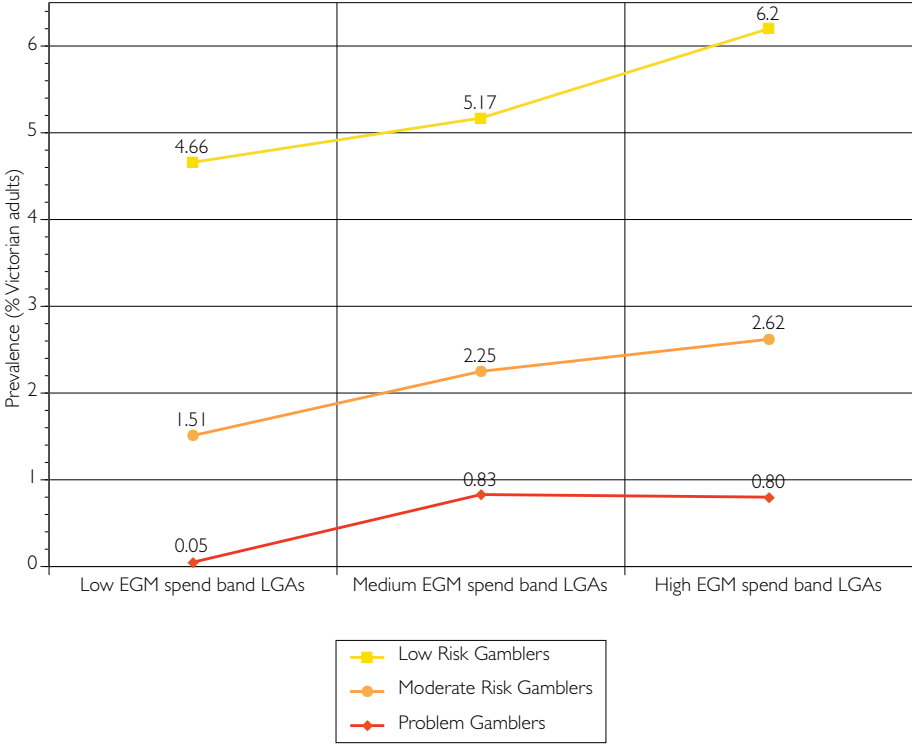
Table 12. Victorian Government regions split into EGM spend bands by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=15000, July-October 2008)

Victorian Government Region Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) expenditure bands ^a	% adults by type of gambler						Local Government Areas in Victoria
	Result	Non-problem	Low risk	Moderate risk	Problem gamblers	Non-gamblers	
Loddon-Mallee Medium	%	70.09	5.26	2.68	1.42	20.54	Mount Alexander Campaspe Macedon Ranges
	SE	4.70	1.87	1.66	1.41	4.44	
	Lower	60.16	2.60	0.79	0.20	13.17	
	Upper	78.44	10.37	8.74	9.39	30.59	
North-West Metro High	%	59.78	7.4	3.11	1.213	28.5	Hobsons Bay Wyndham Darebin Whittlesea Moonee Valley Hume Brimbank Maribymong Melbourne
	SE	1.06	0.57	0.39	0.27	0.99	
	Lower	57.68	6.36	2.43	0.78	26.61	
	Upper	61.84	8.59	3.98	1.86	30.47	
North-West Metro Low	%	73.28	4.37	1.29	0.72	20.34	Nillumbik
	SE	2.28	1.05	0.68	0.45	2.04	
	Lower	68.60	2.72	0.45	0.21	16.63	
	Upper	77.50	6.95	3.61	2.41	24.63	
North-West Metro Medium	%	59.68	5.46	1.68	1.15	32.03	Yarra Melton Moreland Banyule
	SE	1.75	0.79	0.40	0.42	1.69	
	Lower	56.22	4.10	1.052	0.56	28.81	
	Upper	63.05	7.24	2.68	2.36	35.42	
Southern Metro High	%	64.6	5.60	2.476	0.8075	26.52	Glen Eira Mornington Peninsula Frankston Kingston Greater Dandenong
	SE	1.16	0.54	0.40	0.24	1.08	
	Lower	62.3	4.62	1.80	0.45	24.45	
	Upper	66.84	6.767	3.39	1.43	28.69	
Southern Metro Low	%	65.23	4.65	1.09	0.00	29.03	Bayside Stonnington
	SE	3.42	1.51	0.55	0.00	3.30	
	Lower	58.26	2.44	0.41	0.00	23.01	
	Upper	71.6	8.68	2.90	0.00	35.90	
Southern Metro Medium	%	59.35	6.04	3.65	1.12	29.84	Cardinia Port Phillip Casey
	SE	2.16	1.10	0.84	0.45	2.056	
	Lower	55.05	4.21	2.32	0.50	25.97	
	Upper	63.51	8.59	5.71	2.46	34.02	
Victoria	%	64.31	5.70	2.36	0.70	26.93	All LGAs
	SE	0.51	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.48	
	Lower	63.30	5.23	2.06	0.55	25.99	
	Upper	65.31	6.210	2.70	0.90	27.88	

a. These were used for sampling within Victorian Government regions. Note that some areas like Gippsland did not have a low expenditure band.

The prevalence of different at-risk segments for problem gambling is shown in Figure 23. This illustrates the previously stated trend for there to be a greater likelihood of risk for problem gambling in the high and medium EGM expenditure band samples.

Figure 23. Prevalence of at-risk gambling by EGM expenditure bands (N=1249, July-October 2008)^a



a. Based on the nine item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk category (Base: All Victorian adults)

Lifetime risk for problem gambling

Overall results

As part of the epidemiological study, lifetime risk for problem gambling was measured through use of the NODS-CLiP2 scale. This scale presents an efficient and high validity method for measuring an individual's lifetime risk for problem gambling through a small number of questions. Analysis showed that 1217 respondents maximum out of 12292 respondents went on to complete some questions past the fifth NODS-CLiP2 questions (equivalent to only 9.90% of screened respondents). It should also be considered that only respondents ever reporting having gambled were screened.

The risk for lifetime problem gambling by the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk segments for the Victorian adult population is presented in Table 13 and Figure 24. Overall results for Victorian adults are also presented.

As measured by the NODs-CLiP2, lifetime problem gambling refers to the occurrence of problem gambling at any point throughout the life span. Different categories of risk are defined by the NODS-CLiP2 including lifetime non-problem gambling, lifetime at-risk gambling, lifetime problem gambling and lifetime pathological gambling.

An estimated 1.13% of Victorian adults were classified as 'lifetime pathological gamblers', 1.18% were classified as 'lifetime problem gamblers' and 4.57% as 'lifetime at-risk problem gamblers'. In contrast, 93.12% were classified as 'lifetime non-problem gamblers' using the NODS-CLiP2 scale.

Combination of the higher risk NODS-CLiP2 point estimates for lifetime problem gambling risk revealed that a total of 6.88% of the Victorian adult population show some indication of lifetime risk for problem gambling. In this context, it is interesting that a combined 8.76% of Victorian adults show some level of 'at-risk' current problem gambling using the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index. This is undoubtedly a reflection of different measurement approaches used in the scale, with the NODS-CLiP2 largely reflecting more clinically-oriented definitions of problem gambling (based on the DSM-IV).

It is similarly interesting that a higher percentage of problem gamblers, as defined by the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (57.30%), are classified as 'lifetime pathological gamblers' and still a relatively large percentage (31.56%) as 'lifetime problem gamblers'. This gives some weight to the idea that problem gambling may be a state that is endured across a lifetime and is likely to be quite resistant to change over time. Comparisons with the other risk segments also reveals that segments such as current low risk and moderate risk gamblers (measured by the PGSI) have comparatively very few 'lifetime' problem or pathological gamblers'.

Table 13. Lifetime risk for problem gambling (NODS-CLiP2) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk status (N=15000 including non-gamblers, July-October 2008)^a

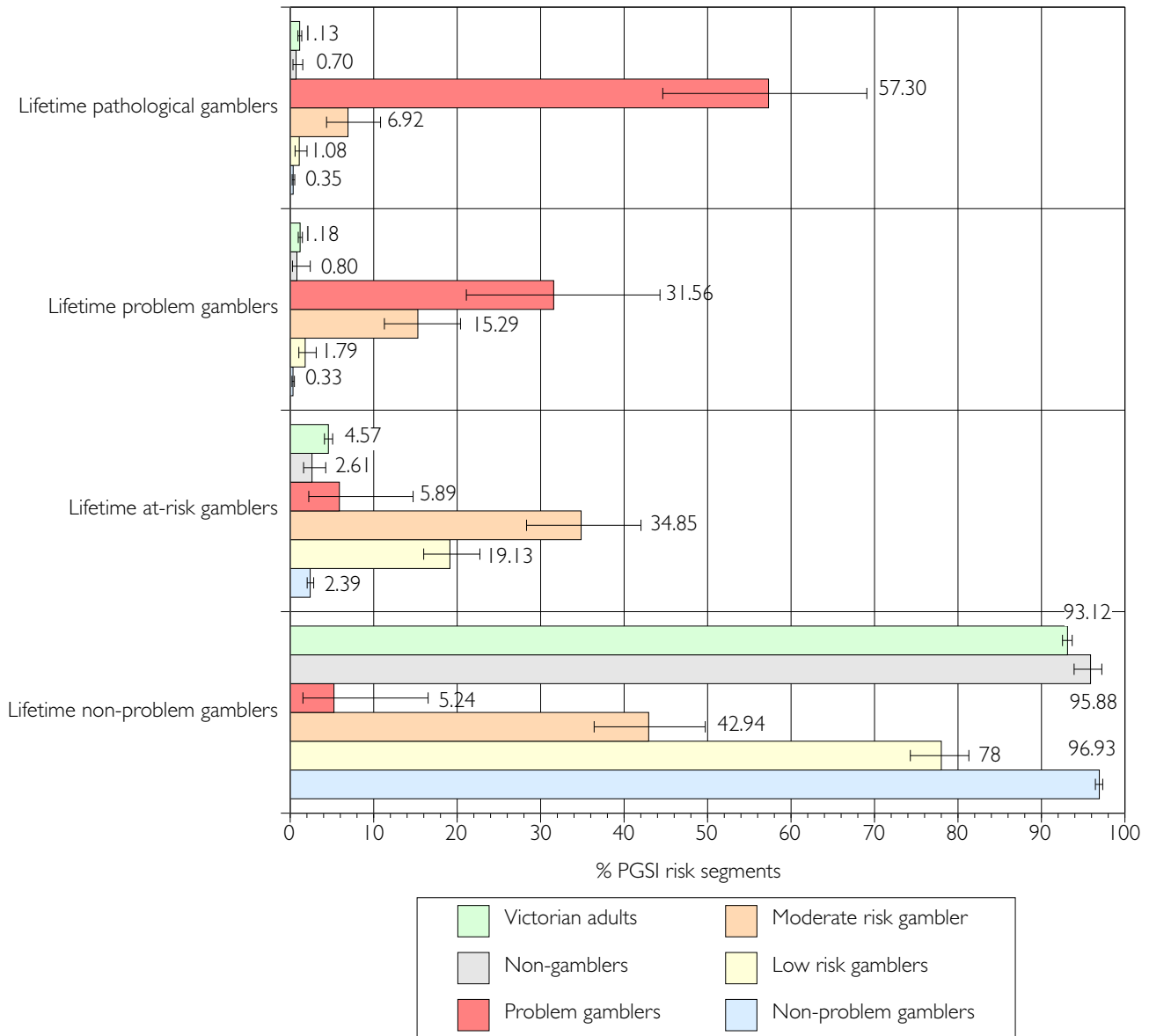
Type of gamblers as defined by the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index	Gambler type as defined by NODS-CLiP2 (Measure of Lifetime Problem Gambling) (%)				
	Result	Lifetime non-problem gamblers	Lifetime at-risk gamblers	Lifetime problem gamblers	Lifetime pathological gamblers
Non-problem gamblers	%	96.93	2.39	0.33	0.35
	SE	0.22	0.20	0.07	0.07
	Lower	96.46	2.03	0.21	0.23
	Upper	97.34	2.81	0.50	0.54
Low risk gamblers	%	78.00	19.13	1.79	1.08
	SE	1.79	1.72	0.51	0.34
	Lower	74.29	15.99	1.03	0.58
	Upper	81.30	22.72	3.11	2.01

Table 13. Lifetime risk for problem gambling (NODS-CLiP2) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk status (N=15000 including non-gamblers, July-October 2008)^a

Type of gamblers as defined by the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index	Gambler type as defined by NODS-CLiP2 (Measure of Lifetime Problem Gambling) (%)				
	Result	Lifetime non-problem gamblers	Lifetime at-risk gamblers	Lifetime problem gamblers	Lifetime pathological gamblers
Moderate risk gambler	%	42.94	34.85	15.29	6.92
	SE	3.42	3.52	2.32	1.61
	Lower	36.41	28.31	11.28	4.35
	Upper	49.72	42.02	20.40	10.82
Problem gamblers	%	5.24	5.89	31.56	57.30
	SE	3.23	2.87	6.00	6.36
	Lower	1.52	2.22	21.10	44.63
	Upper	16.52	14.72	44.30	69.08
Non-gamblers	%	95.88	2.61	0.80	0.70
	SE	0.83	0.65	0.45	0.27
	Lower	93.91	1.60	0.27	0.33
	Upper	97.23	4.25	2.40	1.50
Victorian adults	%	93.12	4.57	1.18	1.13
	SE	0.30	0.25	0.12	0.12
	Lower	92.52	4.10	0.96	0.92
	Upper	93.68	5.08	1.46	1.38

a. Question - Based on score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index & lifetime risk for problem gambling measured by NODS-CLiP2 (Base: All Victorian adults)

Figure 24. Lifetime risk for problem gambling (NODS-CLiP2) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk status (N=15000, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Based on score on Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index & lifetime risk for problem gambling measured by NODS-CLiP2 (Base: All Victorian adults)



PROFILE OF
PROBLEM GAMBLING
RISK SEGMENTS

Profiling methodologies

Overview

A profile of the Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk segments was developed as part of the epidemiological study. Profiles attempted to compare key segment demographics and other variables with the Victorian population. Such data where possible was derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 Census data set. However, where it was not available, overall results for adults from the epidemiological survey were used as points of comparison. In some cases where ABS data was likely to date fairly quickly (eg. employment figures), epidemiological study data was also used in lieu of Census 2006 data.

Within this context, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part. Accordingly, limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered.

Where confidence intervals in comparative data were non-overlapping with the Victorian population, results were considered statistically significant. In the case of ABS Census data, confidence intervals were assumed to be zero on the basis that the Census surveys the entire population. Non-overlapping confidence intervals is a conservative method of detecting statistical significance and hence gives a fair degree of certainty in trends.

Profiles

Segment profiles are presented for:

- Profile of non-gamblers
- Profile of non-problem gamblers
- Profile of low risk gamblers
- Profile of moderate risk gamblers
- Profile of problem gamblers

PROFILE OF NON-GAMBLERS

Profile

A demographic profile of non-gamblers, relative to the Victorian adult population (based on ABS Census 2006 data and projections) is presented in Table 14. Relative to the Victorian population, a profile of non-gamblers shows that there is a significantly:

- higher proportion of adults 18-24yrs
- lower proportion of adults 35-49yrs and 50-64yrs
- higher proportion of LOTE speakers and people migrating to Australia in past 5 years
- larger households and higher proportion of group households
- higher proportion of university educated adults and lower proportion of adults with year 10 or lower
- lower proportion of managers, professionals, technicians/trades workers and clerical/administrative workers
- higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion of people personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion personally earning \$52,000 or over
- lower proportion of households earning under \$33,799 and a significantly higher proportion of households earning \$62,400 and over
- higher proportions of non-gamblers living in Eastern Metro and a significantly lower proportion of non-gamblers in Barwon South West, Grampians, Hume and Loddon-Mallee
- lower proportion of full-time employed

Table 14. Demographic profile of non-gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria overall (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Gender	Males	48.66	46.54 - 50.79	48.93	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	Females	51.34	49.21 - 53.46	51.07	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
Age	18-24yrs	17.71	15.83 - 19.77	12.93	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly higher
	25-34yrs	21.46	19.63 - 23.42	18.35	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	35-49yrs	24.43	22.76 - 26.18	28.15	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
	50-64yrs	18.02	16.61 - 19.51	23.06	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
	65yrs or older	18.38	17.08 - 19.74	17.51	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Speaks a language other than English at home	30.80	28.88-32.79	25.63	ABS 2006	Significantly higher
Indigenous	Aboriginal, Torres Strait or South-sea Islander background	0.53	0.23 - 1.20	0.77	ABS 2006	Not significant
Household size	Mean adults in household	2.57	2.51-2.63	2.46 (2.44-2.49)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
Dependent children	Dependent children living at home under 25	0.99	0.93 - 1.04	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Highest completed education level	University	36.72	34.68 - 38.81	30.37 (29.43-31.33)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
	TAFE or trade	17.65	16.06 - 19.36	19.24 (18.44-20.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 12	23.30	21.45 - 25.26	22.51 (21.61-23.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 10 or lower	22.33	20.75 - 24.00	27.88 (27.02-28.76)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower

Table 14. Demographic profile of non-gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria overall (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Type of occupation	Manager	10.68	9.10 - 12.49	14.41	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Professional	20.63	18.52 - 22.91	32.30	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Technicians/trade workers	11.05	9.46 - 12.87	16.95	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Community/ personal services	10.27	8.56 - 12.28	8.49	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Clerical/administrative worker	3.11	2.34 - 4.12	12.31	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Sales worker	25.23	22.81 - 27.82	6.13	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Machinery operator/driver	5.88	4.52 - 7.62	4.00	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Labourers	13.15	11.28 - 15.26	5.42	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Personal income	\$0-\$31,199	56.59	53.89 - 59.24	60.70	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$31,200-\$51,999	21.16	18.95 - 23.55	20.55	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$52,000-\$83,199	14.61	12.85 - 16.58	12.56	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$83,200 or higher	7.64	6.28 - 9.26	6.19	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Household income	\$0-\$33,799	24.62	22.47-26.92	33.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$33,800-\$62,399	25.03	22.73-27.48	27.44	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$62,400-\$103,999	27.83	23.35 - 30.45	21.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$104,000 or higher	22.52	20.06 - 25.18	17.78	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Region	Barwon South West	20.44	17.57 - 23.65	Non-gamblers 26.93 (25.99-27.88)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
	Eastern Metro	31.67	29.26 - 34.18			Significantly higher
	Gippsland	21.57	17.58 - 26.18			Not significant
	Grampians	20.14	16.45 - 24.42			Significantly lower
	Hume	18.46	14.57 - 23.12			Significantly lower
	Loddon-Mallee	18.82	15.43 - 22.75			Significantly lower
	North-West Metro	29.17	27.58 - 30.82			Not significant
	Southern Metro	27.97	26.04 - 30.00			Not significant
Migration	Migrated to Australia in past 5 years	9.40	8.23 - 10.72	5.02 (4.54-5.54)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
Type of household	Couple with children	48.42	46.29 - 50.55	49.64 (48.61-50.67)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	One parent family	6.75	5.82 - 7.81	6.71 (6.22-7.23)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other family	4.82	3.89 - 5.96	4.59 (4.12-5.10)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Couple without children	23.60	22.00 - 25.27	25.32 (24.50-26.17)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Group household	6.72	5.57 - 8.08	4.70 (4.19-5.27)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
	Lone person	9.70	8.88 - 10.59	8.98 (8.58-9.39)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other household	0.01	0.001 - 0.05	0.07 (0.03-0.16)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Employment status	Full-time employment	38.42	36.33 - 40.56	43.84 (42.81-44.87)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
	Part-time employment	21.55	19.79 - 23.43	21.33 (20.48-22.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployed	5.06	4.11 - 6.20	3.65 (3.22-4.14)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployment/hot in workforce	34.97	33.10 - 36.89	31.18 (30.30-32.07)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

Table 14. Demographic profile of non-gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria overall (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Internet connection	No internet connection	22.34	20.80 - 23.95	20.93 (20.17-21.70)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
	Broadband connection	70.93	69.09 - 72.70	71.56 (70.67-72.44)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
	Dial-up connection	6.74	5.76 - 7.87	7.51 (6.99-8.06)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>

a. Note: In relation to comparisons using overall Epidemiological study results, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part, so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered. Epi study 2008 refers to data from the current epidemiological study.

Reasons why people did not gamble in past year

Reasons why Victorian adults had not gambled in the past year by age is presented in Table 15. The main reasons were finding gambling boring/having no interest in the activity (37.3%), finding gambling a waste of money (31.84%) or a waste of time (10.33%), no reason in particular (13.63%) or not being able to afford gambling (9.26%). It is also interesting that 1.10% of adults 35-49 years and 0.67% of adults 50-64 years reported that past difficulties with gambling were a reason for not gambling in the past year and for older people, not gambling for religious reasons was mentioned respectively by 5.44% of adults 50-64 years and 4.78% of adults 65 years or over.

Table 15. Reasons why Victorian adults haven't gambled in past year - by age - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1057, July-October 2008)^a

Reasons why people haven't gambled in past year	% adults by age						% Victorian adults who have not gambled in past year
	Result	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or older	
No reason in particular	%	11.19	17.35	15.26	10.84	9.46	13.63
	SE	3.30	3.34	2.64	2.16	2.21	1.34
	Lower	6.17	11.73	10.77	7.28	5.93	11.21
	Upper	19.46	24.91	21.18	15.86	14.76	16.49
Waste of money	%	24.26	28.87	37.08	37.58	27.04	31.84
	SE	4.89	4.00	3.36	3.75	3.72	1.82
	Lower	15.96	21.70	30.76	30.56	20.37	28.37
	Upper	35.07	37.29	43.87	45.17	34.92	35.51
Waste of time	%	12.19	11.56	11.60	7.98	5.61	10.33
	SE	3.63	2.83	2.43	2.07	1.84	1.24
	Lower	6.66	7.06	7.62	4.74	2.92	8.14
	Upper	21.27	18.36	17.27	13.11	10.53	13.01
Boring/no interest	%	39.45	41.51	32.91	36.62	36.88	37.30
	SE	6.77	4.63	3.26	3.94	4.17	2.06
	Lower	27.20	32.81	26.86	29.29	29.14	33.36
	Upper	53.19	50.78	39.59	44.62	45.38	41.42
Cannot afford it/ no money	%	10.37	5.73	8.69	10.49	14.84	9.26
	SE	4.27	1.73	2.15	2.37	2.84	1.17
	Lower	4.48	3.14	5.30	6.67	10.09	7.21
	Upper	22.18	10.22	13.93	16.12	21.31	11.81
Past difficulties/ issues with gambling	%	0.71	0.00	1.10	0.67	0.00	0.55
	SE	0.72	0.00	0.57	0.36	0.00	0.21
	Lower	0.10	0.00	0.39	0.23	0.00	0.26
	Upper	4.95	0.00	3.03	1.92	0.00	1.17
Spouse/partner/ other person wont allow it	%	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.71	0.85	0.55
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.69	0.84	0.36
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.24	0.12	0.15
	Upper	0.00	0.00	3.26	11.14	5.77	1.95
Friends don't gamble	%	0.71	0.29	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.32
	SE	0.72	0.29	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.16
	Lower	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.12
	Upper	4.95	2.02	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.83

Table 15. Reasons why Victorian adults haven't gambled in past year - by age -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1057, July-October 2008)^a

Reasons why people haven't gambled in past year	% adults by age						% Victorian adults who have not gambled in past year
	Result	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or older	
Seen gambling harm people/ gambling is harmful	%	2.97	2.48	6.41	4.55	7.06	4.58
	SE	2.08	1.31	2.06	1.61	2.69	0.88
	Lower	0.74	0.87	3.38	2.25	3.29	3.14
	Upper	11.18	6.85	11.83	8.97	14.52	6.64
Other reason	%	6.04	0.00	0.36	0.51	1.16	1.33
	SE	4.22	0.00	0.26	0.51	0.92	0.74
	Lower	1.47	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.24	0.44
	Upper	21.67	0.00	1.47	3.55	5.39	3.91
Religion/against my religion/ Christian/Jehovah's Witnesses	%	0.00	1.52	2.32	5.44	4.78	2.60
	SE	0.00	1.07	0.90	2.52	1.81	0.65
	Lower	0.00	0.38	1.08	2.15	2.25	1.59
	Upper	0.00	5.90	4.93	13.08	9.87	4.21
Don't believe in it/ don't like it/ personal reasons	%	1.05	8.82	4.58	7.33	4.64	5.59
	SE	0.79	3.45	1.28	2.82	1.71	1.12
	Lower	0.24	4.01	2.62	3.39	2.23	3.76
	Upper	4.49	18.32	7.87	15.16	9.40	8.23
Never win anything/bad luck	%	0.95	0.52	2.42	2.85	2.65	1.81
	SE	0.95	0.52	1.59	1.15	1.47	0.57
	Lower	0.13	0.07	0.66	1.28	0.89	0.97
	Upper	6.51	3.61	8.53	6.20	7.68	3.33
Have kids/family reasons	%	0.44	0.24	3.14	0.00	0.00	1.02
	SE	0.44	0.24	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.36
	Lower	0.06	0.03	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.51
	Upper	3.07	1.68	6.56	0.00	0.00	2.01
Illness/can't travel	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	3.16	0.47
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	1.57	0.20
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.18	0.20
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	8.18	1.08

a. Question - Why have you not gambled in the past 12mths may I ask? (Base: Adults who have not engaged in any gambling activities in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Whether past year non-gamblers had ever gambled

The percent of non-gamblers who had EVER gambled is shown in Table 16. In total, only 29.23% of non-gamblers reported ever gambling. While the rate of 'lifetime gambling' was slightly lower in females, the difference was not statistically significant. It was also interesting that non-gamblers 65 years or older were significantly less likely than adults 18-24 years to not have gambled in the past year (OR=0.67, p<.001). Similar trends also applied to all younger groups, compared to the 65 years and over age group.

Table 16. Whether Victorian adults who had not gambled in past year had ever gambled - by age (N=3765, July-October 2008)^a

% adults who have EVER gambled, yet did not gamble in the past year	% adults by age					% Victorian adults
	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65yrs or older	
Result	27.19	34.32	33.83	30.09	18.27	29.23
SE	3.01	2.53	1.92	2.00	1.43	1.01
Lower	21.69	29.56	30.18	26.32	15.63	27.29
Upper	33.49	39.43	37.68	34.14	21.25	31.24

a. Question - Have you ever gambled for money? (Base: Adults who have not engaged in any gambling activities in the past 12mths)

Preferred gambling activities of non-gamblers

The preferred gambling activities of adults who did not gamble in the past year are shown in Table 17. Horses/harness racing/greyhounds - excluding sweeps were the most preferred activity (27.55% of non-gamblers), followed by playing the pokies and electronic gaming machines (27.28%) and table games (18.31%).

Table 17. Preferred gambling activities of Victorian adults who had not gambled in past year, but had gambled previously (N=1057, July-October 2008)^a

Preferred gambling activities	Results	% Victorian adults who had not gambled in past year, but had gambled previously
Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home	%	5.61
	SE	0.90
	Lower	4.09
	Upper	7.66
Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines	%	27.28
	SE	1.82
	Lower	23.86
	Upper	30.99
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	%	18.31
	SE	1.70
	Lower	15.21
	Upper	21.89
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	%	27.55
	SE	1.88
	Lower	24.03
	Upper	31.38

Table 17. Preferred gambling activities of Victorian adults who had not gambled in past year, but had gambled previously (N=1057, July-October 2008)^a

Preferred gambling activities	Results	% Victorian adults who had not gambled in past year, but had gambled previously
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	%	2.75
	SE	0.70
	Lower	1.66
	Upper	4.52
Keno	%	0.54
	SE	0.25
	Lower	0.22
	Upper	1.34
Lotto, Powerball, the Pools	%	14.47
	SE	1.29
	Lower	12.13
	Upper	17.18
Scratch tickets	%	2.56
	SE	0.65
	Lower	1.55
	Upper	4.20
Bingo	%	1.20
	SE	0.42
	Lower	0.60
	Upper	2.39
SMS/phone competitions	%	0.19
	SE	0.10
	Lower	0.07
	Upper	0.52
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps plus other competitions	%	3.74
	SE	0.83
	Lower	2.42
	Upper	5.75
Other gambling activity	%	0.37
	SE	0.16
	Lower	0.15
	Upper	0.88
Short term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	%	0.04
	SE	0.04
	Lower	0.01
	Upper	0.28
None at all	%	8.82
	SE	1.35
	Lower	6.51
	Upper	11.84

a. Question - Which gambling activities did you most prefer to play? (Base: Adults who have not engaged in any gambling activities in the past 12mths)

PROFILE OF NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Profile

A demographic profile of non-gamblers, relative to the Victorian adult population (based on ABS Census 2006 data and projections) is presented in Table 18. Relative to the Victorian population, a profile of non-problem gamblers shows that there is a significantly:

- lower proportion of males and a higher proportion of females
- lower proportion of adults 18-24yrs and 25-34yrs and a higher proportion of adults 35-49yrs and 50-64yrs
- lower proportion of people who speak LOTE and a lower proportion migrating to Australia in past five years
- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a significantly higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion personally earning in all other higher income brackets
- lower proportion of households earning in income brackets under \$62,399 and a higher proportion earning \$62,400 and over
- higher proportion of non-problem gamblers in Barwon South West, Gippsland, Grampians, Hume and Loddon-Mallee and a lower proportion in North-West metro

Table 18. Demographic profile of non-problem gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Gender	Males	47.43	46.18 - 48.68	48.93	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly lower</i>
	Females	52.57	51.32 - 53.82	51.07	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly higher</i>
Age	18-24yrs	10.45	9.49 - 11.51	12.93	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly lower</i>
	25-34yrs	16.76	15.76 - 17.81	18.35	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly lower</i>
	35-49yrs	30.11	29.03 - 31.21	28.15	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly higher</i>
	50-64yrs	25.04	24.05 - 26.05	23.06	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Significantly higher</i>
	65yrs or older	17.65	16.83 - 18.49	17.51	ABS ERP 2007	<i>Not significant</i>
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Speaks a language other than English at home	15.28	14.40 - 16.20	25.63	ABS Census 2006	<i>Significantly lower</i>
Indigenous	Aboriginal, Torres Strait or South-sea Islander background	0.61	0.45 - 0.84	0.77	ABS Census 2006	<i>Not significant</i>
Household size	Mean adults in household	2.41	2.38 - 2.44	2.46 (2.44-2.49)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
Dependent children	Dependent children living at home under 25	0.98	0.96 - 1.02	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
Highest completed education level	University	28.94	27.83 - 30.07	30.37 (29.43-31.33)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
	TAFE or trade	20.03	19.05 - 21.04	19.24 (18.44-20.06)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
	Year 12	22.18	21.09 - 23.31	22.51 (21.61-23.44)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>
	Year 10 or lower	28.85	27.79 - 29.94	27.88 (27.02-28.76)	Epi study 2008	<i>Not significant</i>

Table 18. Demographic profile of non-problem gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Type of occupation	Manager	15.42	14.37-16.54	14.41	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	Professional	16.61	15.53 - 17.74	32.30	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Technicians/trade workers	11.97	10.96 - 13.05	16.95	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Community/ personal services	10.69	9.76 - 11.70	8.49	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Clerical/administrative worker	3.49	2.99 - 4.07	12.31	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Sales worker	25.27	23.95 - 26.64	6.13	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Machinery operator/driver	6.57	5.82 - 7.40	4.00	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Labourers	9.98	9.06 - 10.99	5.42	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Personal income	\$0-\$31,199	45.43	43.98 - 46.89	60.70	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$31,200-\$51,999	23.30	22.07 - 24.58	20.55	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$52,000-\$83,199	19.63	18.50 - 20.80	12.56	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$83,200 or higher	11.64	10.71 - 12.64	6.19	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Household income	\$0-\$33,799	17.35	16.39 - 18.35	33.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$33,800-\$62,399	22.44	21.28 - 23.65	27.44	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$62,400-\$103,999	30.38	29.03 - 31.77	21.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$104,000 or higher	29.83	28.41 - 31.28	17.78	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Region	Barwon South West	72.26	68.80 - 75.47	Non-problem gamblers 64.31 (63.30-65.31)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
	Eastern Metro	61.86	59.29 - 64.36			Not significant
	Gippsland	70.90	66.18 - 75.22			Significantly higher
	Grampians	70.77	66.02 - 75.11			Significantly higher
	Hume	73.81	68.78 - 78.29			Significantly higher
	Loddon-Mallee	71.99	67.71 - 75.90			Significantly higher
	North-West Metro	60.22	58.48 - 61.93			Significantly lower
	Southern Metro	63.01	60.90 - 65.08			Not significant
Migration	Migrated to Australia in past 5 years	3.09	2.64 - 3.61	5.02 (4.54-5.54)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
Type of household	Couple with children	50.83	49.60 - 52.07	49.64 (48.61-50.67)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	One parent family	6.46	5.87 - 7.19	6.71 (6.22-7.23)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other family	4.27	3.74 - 4.87	4.59 (4.12-5.10)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Couple without children	26.38	25.36 - 27.43	25.32 (24.50-26.17)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Group household	3.54	3.03 - 4.13	4.70 (4.19-5.27)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Lone person	8.48	8.01 - 8.97	8.98 (8.58-9.39)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other household	0.005	0.017 - 0.13	0.07 (0.03-0.16)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Employment status	Full-time employment	45.57	44.33 - 46.81	43.84 (42.81-44.87)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Part-time employment	21.47	20.47 - 22.51	21.33 (20.48-22.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployed	2.93	2.45 - 3.52	3.65 (3.22-4.14)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployment/not in workforce	30.03	28.97 - 31.10	31.18 (30.30-32.07)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

Table 18. Demographic profile of non-problem gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

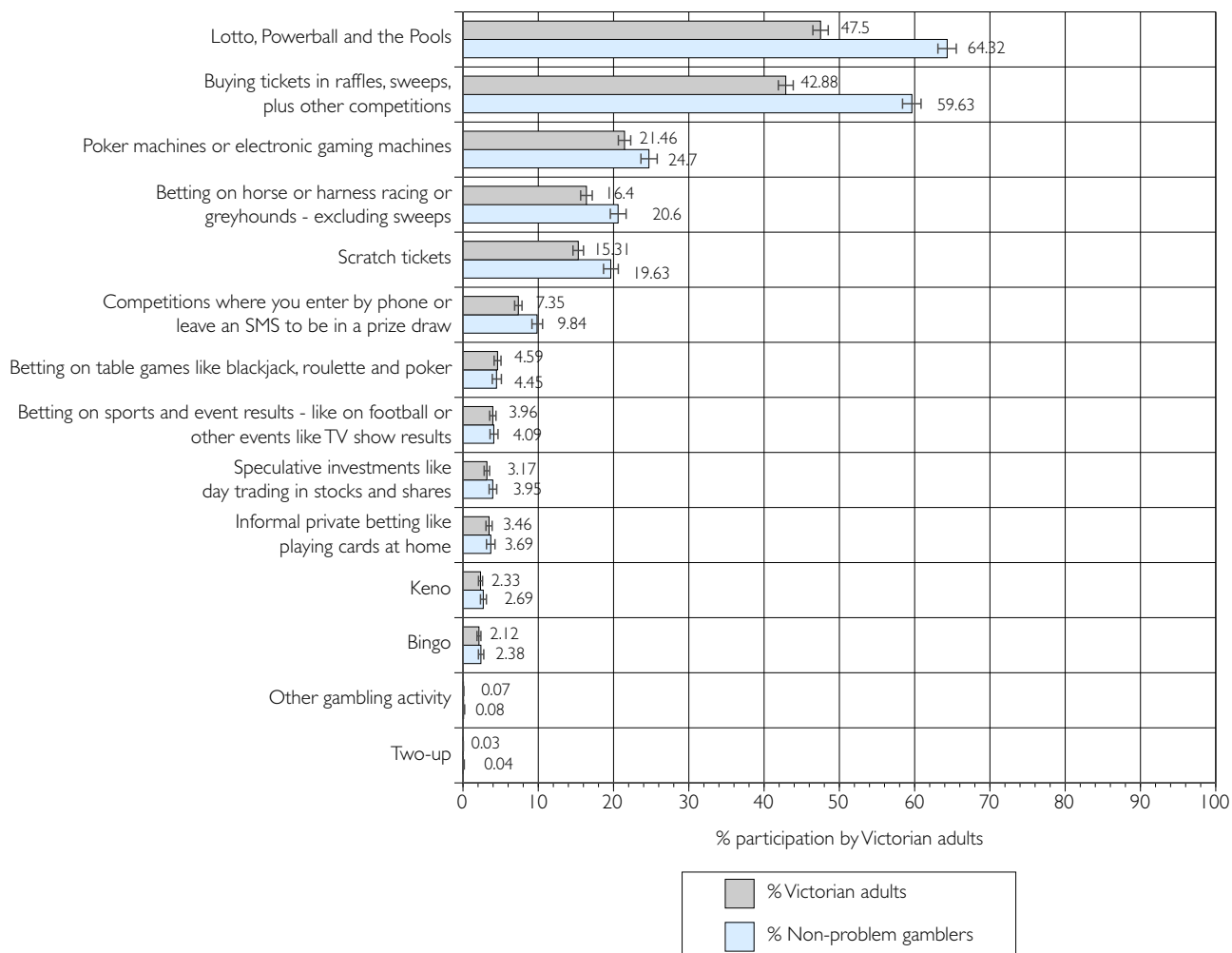
Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Internet connection	No internet connection	19.87	18.96 - 20.81	20.93 (20.17-21.70)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Broadband connection	72.42	71.35 - 73.47	71.56 (70.67-72.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Dial-up connection	7.71	7.08 - 8.38	7.51 (6.99-8.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

a. Note: In relation to comparisons using overall Epidemiological study results, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part, so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered. Epi study 2008 refers to data from the current epidemiological study.

Gambling activities

The gambling activities non-problem gamblers participated in during the past year are shown in Figure 25. This showed that the top activities were lotto/Powerball/Pools (64.32%), buying tickets in raffles/sweeps/competitions (59.63%) and poker and electronic gaming machines (24.70%).

Figure 25. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Non-problem gamblers (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

PROFILE OF LOW RISK GAMBLERS

Profile

A demographic profile of low risk gamblers, relative to the Victorian adult population (based on ABS Census 2006 data and projections) is presented in Table 19. Relative to the Victorian population, a profile of low risk gamblers shows that there is a significantly:

- higher proportion of males and a lower proportion of females
- lower proportion of university educated adults and a higher proportion of adults with year 10 as the highest education level
- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a higher proportion of community/personal service workers, sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion of people personally earning under \$31,199 and a higher proportion earning \$52,000 or higher
- lower proportion of households earning under \$62,399 and a higher proportion earning \$62,400 or higher
- higher proportion in full-time employment

Table 19. Demographic profile of low risk gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Gender	Males	60.18	56.07 - 64.16	48.93	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly higher
	Females	39.82	35.84 - 43.93	51.07	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
Age	18-24yrs	14.04	10.86 - 17.96	12.93	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	25-34yrs	20.87	16.96 - 25.40	18.35	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	35-49yrs	25.37	21.80 - 29.31	28.15	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	50-64yrs	23.88	20.66 - 27.42	23.06	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	65yrs or older	15.84	13.38 - 18.65	17.51	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Speaks a language other than English at home	22.83	19.04 - 27.12	25.63	ABS 2006	Not significant
Indigenous	Aboriginal, Torres Strait or South-sea Islander background	1.03	0.20 - 4.99	0.77	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Household size	Mean adults in household	2.51	2.39 - 2.64	2.46 (2.44-2.49)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Dependent children	Dependent children living at home under 25	0.92	0.80-1.03	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Highest completed education level	University	23.49	19.60 - 27.89	30.37 (29.43-31.33)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
	TAFE or trade	18.75	15.58 - 22.40	19.24 (18.44-20.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 12	21.48	18.12 - 25.29	22.51 (21.61-23.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 10 or lower	36.27	32.18 - 40.57	27.88 (27.02-28.76)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
Type of occupation	Manager	11.11	8.06 - 15.12	14.41	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	Professional	8.37	5.84 - 11.85	32.30	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Technicians/trade workers	8.85	6.38 - 12.14	16.95	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Community/personal services	14.45	10.82 - 19.03	8.49	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Clerical/administrative worker	3.40	2.13 - 5.39	12.31	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Sales worker	30.25	25.46 - 35.51	6.13	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Machinery operator/driver	11.81	7.90 - 17.30	4.00	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Labourers	11.76	8.74 - 15.66	5.42	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher

Table 19. Demographic profile of low risk gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

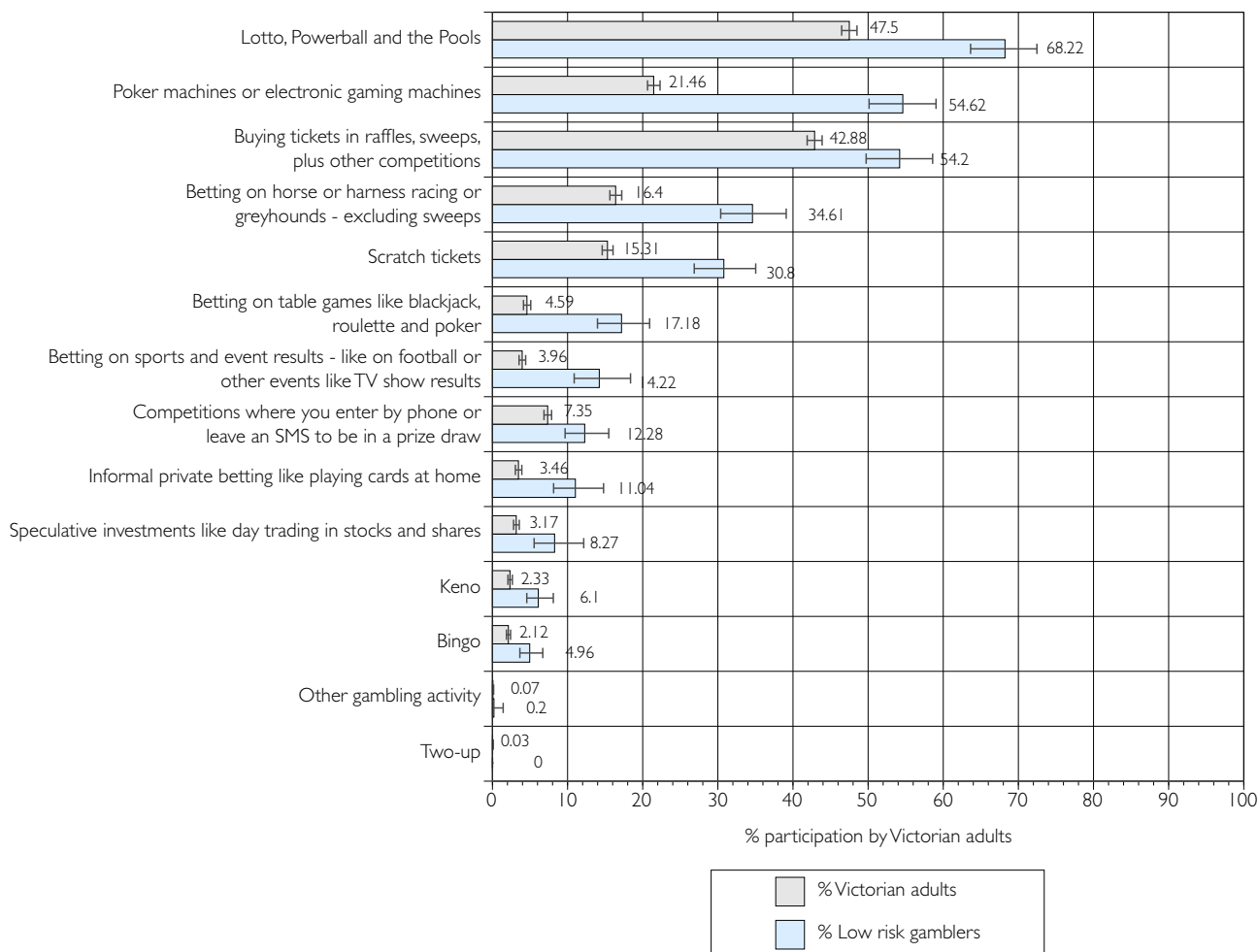
Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Personal income	\$0-\$31,199	43.48	38.53 - 48.56	60.70	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$31,200-\$51,999	23.92	19.86 - 28.52	20.55	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$52,000-\$83,199	23.12	18.92 - 27.94	12.56	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$83,200 or higher	9.48	6.77 - 13.11	6.19	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Household income	\$0-\$33,799	19.45	16.39 - 22.93	33.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$33,800-\$62,399	22.49	18.73 - 26.75	27.44	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$62,400-\$103,999	29.84	25.44 - 34.65	21.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$104,000 or higher	28.22	23.02 - 34.07	17.78	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Region	Barwon South West	5.12	3.70 - 7.04	Low risk gamblers 5.70 (5.23-6.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Eastern Metro	4.44	3.40 - 5.78			Not significant
	Gippsland	5.24	3.56 - 7.64			Not significant
	Grampians	5.62	3.82 - 8.21			Not significant
	Hume	5.45	3.50 - 8.40			Not significant
	Loddon-Mallee	6.12	4.25 - 8.72			Not significant
	North-West Metro	6.77	5.94 - 7.71			Not significant
	Southern Metro	5.60	4.67 - 6.68			Not significant
Migration	Migrated to Australia in past 5 years	6.20	3.75 - 10.09	5.02 (4.54-5.54)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Type of household	Couple with children	44.39	39.97 - 48.90	49.64 (48.61-50.67)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	One parent family	7.74	5.94 - 10.00	6.71 (6.22-7.23)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other family	6.03	4.07 - 8.85	4.59 (4.12-5.10)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Couple without children	25.42	21.96 - 39.23	25.32 (24.50-26.17)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Group household	5.09	2.85 - 8.93	4.70 (4.19-5.27)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Lone person	10.89	9.10 - 12.98	8.98 (8.58-9.39)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other household	0.44	0.06 - 3.06	0.07 (0.03-0.16)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Employment status	Full-time employment	50.17	45.75 - 54.59	43.84 (42.81-44.87)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
	Part-time employment	18.32	14.92 - 22.30	21.33 (20.48-22.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployed	3.89	2.53 - 5.93	3.65 (3.22-4.14)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployment/not in workforce	27.62	24.32 - 31.18	31.18 (30.30-32.07)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Internet connection	No internet connection	24.54	21.14 - 28.29	20.93 (20.17-21.70)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Broadband connection	68.29	64.13 - 72.17	71.56 (70.67-72.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Dial-up connection	7.17	5.10 - 9.98	7.51 (6.99-8.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

a. Note: In relation to comparisons using overall Epidemiological study results, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part, so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered. Epi study 2008 refers to data from the current epidemiological study.

Gambling activities

The gambling activities low risk gamblers participated in during the past year are shown in Figure 26. This showed that the top activities were lotto/Powerball/Pools (68.22%), poker and electronic gaming machines (54.62%) and buying tickets in raffles/sweeps/competitions (54.20%).

Figure 26. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Low risk gamblers (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

PROFILE OF MODERATE RISK GAMBLERS

Profile

A demographic profile of moderate risk gamblers, relative to the Victorian adult population (based on ABS Census 2006 data and projections) is presented in Table 20. Relative to the Victorian population, a profile of moderate risk gamblers shows that there is a significantly:

- higher proportion of males and a lower proportion of females
- higher proportion of adults 18-24yrs and a lower proportion of adults 65yrs or older
- lower proportion of people with university qualifications and a significantly higher proportion of people with year 10 or lower as the highest qualification
- lower proportion of managers, professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative workers and a significantly higher proportion of community/personal services workers, sales workers, machine operators and labourers
- higher proportion of people personally earning \$52,000-\$83,199 per year
- lower proportion of households earning under \$33,799 per year and a significantly higher proportion of households earning \$62,400-\$103,000 per year
- significantly lower proportion of couples without children and a significantly higher proportion of group households

Table 20. Demographic profile of moderate risk gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Gender	Males	60.57	53.95 - 66.83	48.93	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly higher
	Females	39.43	33.17 - 46.05	51.07	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
Age	18-24yrs	23.94	17.68 - 31.57	12.93	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly higher
	25-34yrs	17.83	12.88 - 24.16	18.35	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	35-49yrs	22.92	18.08 - 28.60	28.15	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	50-64yrs	23.86	19.22 - 29.22	23.06	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	65yrs or older	11.44	8.19 - 15.77	17.51	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Speaks a language other than English at home	23.45	17.98 - 29.97	25.63	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Indigenous	Aboriginal, Torres Strait or South-sea Islander background	0.77	0.23 - 2.49	0.77	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Household size	Mean adults in household	2.57	2.41-2.72	2.46 (2.44-2.49)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Dependent children	Dependent children living at home under 25	0.84	0.71 - 0.97	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Highest completed education level	University	16.99	12.47 - 22.71	30.37 (29.43-31.33)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
	TAFE or trade	16.85	12.41 - 22.47	19.24 (18.44-20.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 12	23.37	18.18 - 29.52	22.51 (21.61-23.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 10 or lower	42.79	36.03 - 49.83	27.88 (27.02-28.76)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
Type of occupation	Manager	5.41	2.98 - 9.64	14.41	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Professional	8.44	4.97 - 13.98	32.30	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Technicians/trade workers	7.01	4.25 - 11.34	16.95	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Community/personal services	17.34	11.86 - 24.65	8.49	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Clerical/administrative worker	2.98	1.18 - 7.31	12.31	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Sales worker	28.41	21.52 - 36.47	6.13	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Machinery operator/driver	12.31	7.13 - 20.44	4.00	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Labourers	18.10	11.70 - 26.91	5.42	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher

Table 20. Demographic profile of moderate risk gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

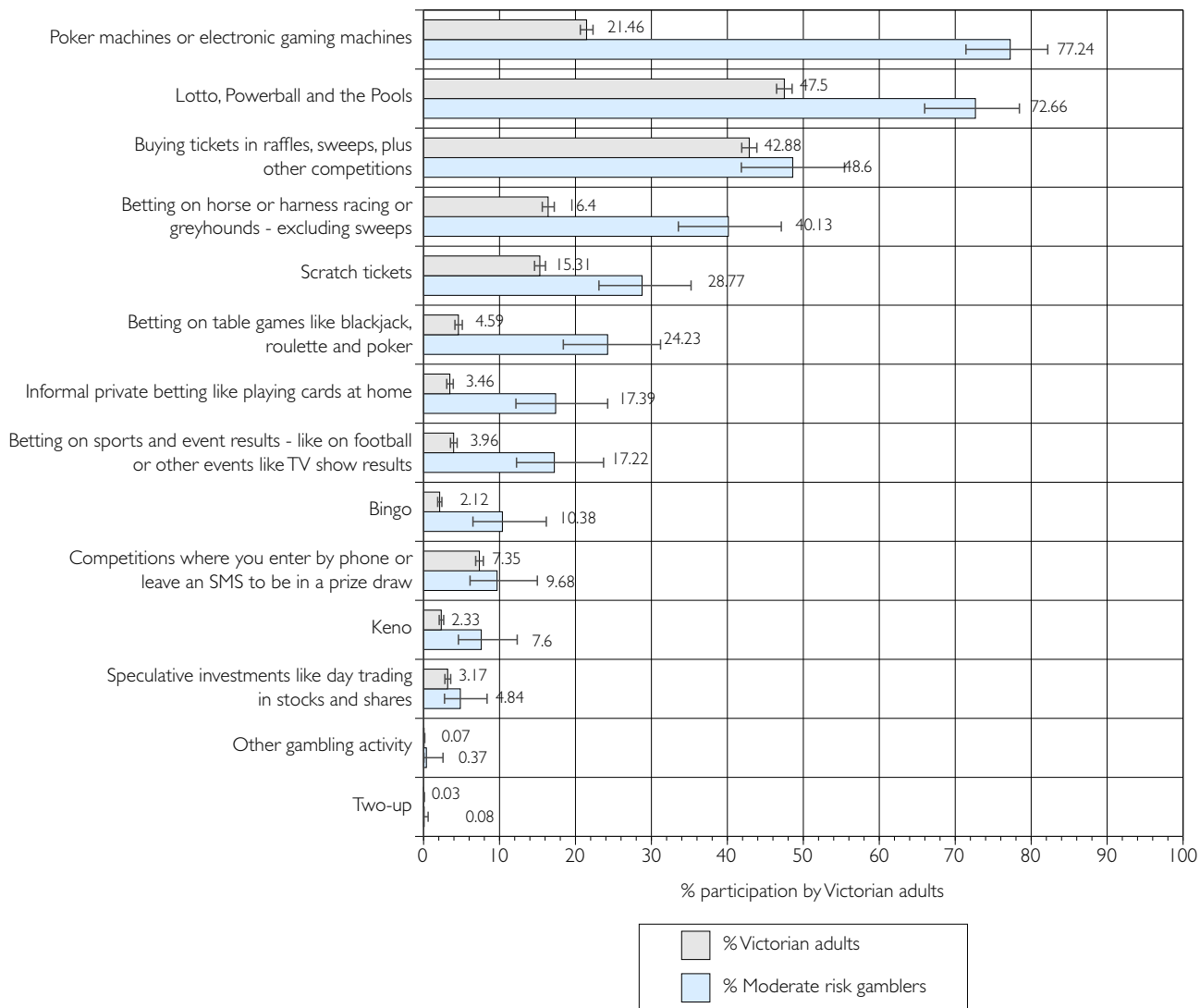
Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Personal income	\$0-\$31,199	54.16	46.55-61.59	60.70	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$31,200-\$51,999	22.71	17.36-29.13	20.55	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$52,000-\$83,199	17.91	12.60 - 24.82	12.56	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$83,200 or higher	5.21	2.78 - 9.58	6.19	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Household income	\$0-\$33,799	19.79	14.71 - 26.09	33.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$33,800-\$62,399	31.61	24.59 - 39.58	27.44	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$62,400-\$103,999	30.62	23.49 - 38.82	21.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$104,000 or higher	17.98	11.81 - 26.40	17.78	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Region ¹	Barwon South West	1.82	1.06 - 3.09	2.36 (2.06-2.70)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Eastern Metro	1.79	1.23 - 2.59			Not significant
	Gippsland	1.84	1.05 - 3.20			Not significant
	Grampians	3.41	1.71 - 6.68			Not significant
	Hume	1.89	0.87 - 4.08			Not significant
	Loddon-Mallee	2.30	1.26 - 4.13			Not significant
	North-West Metro	2.66	2.14 - 3.30			Not significant
	Southern Metro	2.64	2.03 - 3.43			Not significant
Migration	Migrated to Australia in past 5 years	6.27	3.26 - 11.73	5.02 (4.54-5.54)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Type of household	Couple with children	46.23	39.41 - 53.20	49.64 (48.61-50.67)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	One parent family	9.64	6.66 - 13.77	6.71 (6.22-7.23)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other family	5.36	2.69 - 10.40	4.59 (4.12-5.10)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Couple without children	18.36	14.06 - 23.61	25.32 (24.50-26.17)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
	Group household	10.86	6.96 - 16.55	4.70 (4.19-5.27)	Epi study 2008	Significantly higher
	Lone person	9.21	6.92 - 12.16	8.98 (8.58-9.39)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other household	0.33	0.05 - 2.33	0.07 (0.03-0.16)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Employment status	Full-time employment	43.70	37.06 - 50.57	43.84 (42.81-44.87)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Part-time employment	22.39	16.60 - 29.48	21.33 (20.48-22.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployed	5.83	3.31 - 10.07	3.65 (3.22-4.14)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployment/not in workforce	28.08	22.89 - 33.93	31.18 (30.30-32.07)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Internet connection	No internet connection	22.95	18.05 - 28.72	20.93 (20.17-21.70)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Broadband connection	65.59	58.94 - 71.69	71.56 (70.67-72.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Dial-up connection	11.46	7.63 - 16.85	7.51 (6.99-8.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

a. Note: In relation to comparisons using overall Epidemiological study results, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part, so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered. Epi study 2008 refers to data from the current epidemiological study.

Gambling activities

The gambling activities moderate risk gamblers participated in during the past year are shown in Figure 27. This showed that the top activities were poker and electronic gaming machines (77.24%), lotto/Powerball/Pools (72.66%) and buying tickets in raffles/sweeps/competitions (48.60%).

Figure 27. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Moderate risk gamblers and all Victorian adults (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

PROFILE OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS

Profile

A demographic profile of problem gamblers, relative to the Victorian adult population (based on ABS Census 2006 data and projections) is presented in Table 21. Relative to the Victorian population, a profile of problem gamblers shows that there is a significantly:

- higher proportion of males and lower proportion of females
- lower proportion of people 65yrs and older
- higher proportion of people of Indigenous backgrounds
- lower proportion of professionals, technicians/tradesworkers and clerical/administrative staff and a significantly higher proportion of sales workers, machinery operators/drivers and labourers
- lower proportion of people with a personal income of under \$31,199 and a significantly higher proportion with an income of \$31,200-\$51,999
- lower proportion of households with an income of under \$33,799 and a significantly higher proportion of households with an income of \$62,400-\$103,999
- lower proportion in Eastern Metro and Grampians
- lower proportion of people who have migrated to Australia in the past 5 years
- lower proportion of 'other households'

Table 21. Demographic profile of problem gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Gender	Males	65.64	54.45 - 75.33	48.93	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly higher
	Females	34.36	24.67 - 45.55	51.07	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
Age	18-24yrs	10.34	4.14 - 23.53	12.93	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	25-34yrs	25.81	15.47 - 39.80	18.35	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	35-49yrs	31.92	21.72 - 44.21	28.15	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	50-64yrs	26.50	18.05 - 37.12	23.06	ABS ERP 2007	Not significant
	65yrs or older	5.44	2.41 - 11.83	17.51	ABS ERP 2007	Significantly lower
Languages other than English (LOTE)	Speaks a language other than English at home	29.62	19.38 - 42.44	25.63	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Indigenous	Aboriginal, Torres Strait or South-sea Islander background	3.76	1.21 - 11.10	0.77	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
Household size	Mean adults in household	2.68	2.37 - 2.99	2.46 (2.44-2.49)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Dependent children	Dependent children living at home under 25	0.88	0.57 - 1.19	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Highest completed education level	University	20.75	11.95 - 33.54	30.37 (29.43-31.33)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	TAFE or trade	18.85	11.05 - 30.29	19.24 (18.44-20.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 12	27.80	17.45 - 41.22	22.51 (21.61-23.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Year 10 or lower	32.60	22.63 - 44.45	27.88 (27.02-28.76)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Type of occupation	Manager	14.55	6.09 - 30.88	14.41	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	Professional	12.36	5.44 - 25.68	32.30	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Technicians/trade workers	2.79	0.61 - 11.85	16.95	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Community/ personal services	5.17	1.33 - 18.08	8.49	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	Clerical/administrative worker	1.01	0.14 - 6.94	12.31	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	Sales worker	30.95	18.65 - 46.71	6.13	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Machinery operator/driver	14.88	6.22 - 31.53	4.00	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	Labourers	18.31	8.45 - 35.24	5.42	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher

Table 21. Demographic profile of problem gamblers with Victorian adult population using ABS Census 2006 and other comparisons

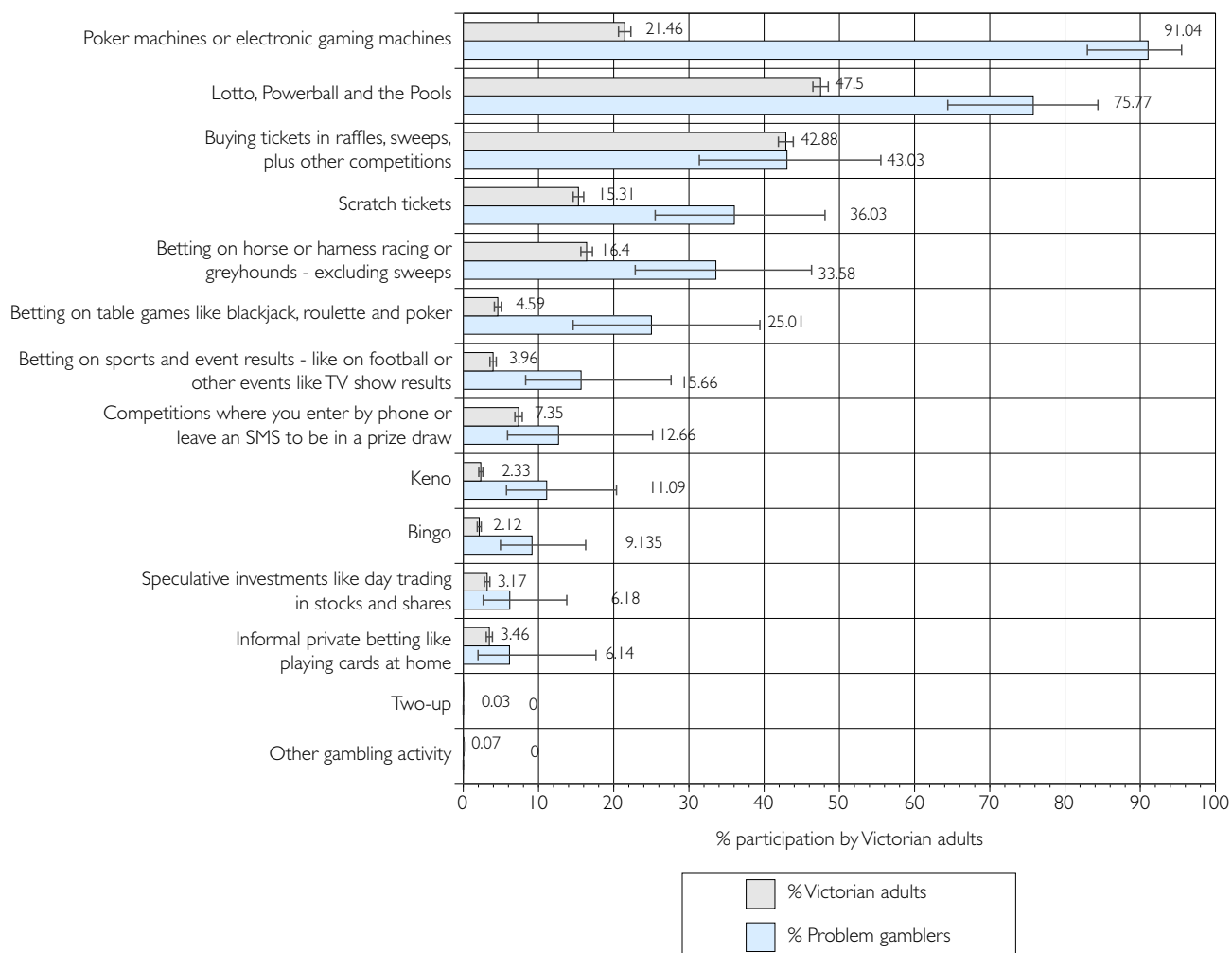
Profile	Point of comparison	Result (%)	Lower - upper Confidence limits	Victoria (%)	Source of overall figure ^a	Significant differences
Personal income	\$0-\$31,199	44.45	31.36 - 58.36	60.70	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$31,200-\$51,999	33.65	22.34 - 47.20	20.55	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$52,000-\$83,199	18.35	9.14 - 33.41	12.56	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$83,200 or higher	3.55	0.62 - 17.74	6.19	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Household income	\$0-\$33,799	11.68	6.23 - 20.84	33.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly lower
	\$33,800-\$62,399	34.65	21.98 - 49.94	27.44	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
	\$62,400-\$103,999	35.24	22.21 - 50.92	21.39	ABS Census 2006	Significantly higher
	\$104,000 or higher	18.43	9.11 - 33.70	17.78	ABS Census 2006	Not significant
Region	Barwon South West	0.37	0.13 - 1.04	0.70 (0.55-0.90)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Eastern Metro	0.25	0.12 - 0.52			Significantly lower
	Gippsland	0.45	0.14 - 1.42			Not significant
	Grampians	0.05	0.01 - 0.35			Significantly lower
	Hume	0.38	0.14 - 1.00			Not significant
	Loddon-Mallee	0.78	0.23 - 2.64			Not significant
	North-West Metro	1.18	0.82 - 1.69			Not significant
	Southern Metro	0.78	0.48 - 1.26			Not significant
Migration	Migrated to Australia in past 5 years	0.00	0.00-0.00	5.02 (4.54-5.54)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
Type of household	Couple with children	40.98	29.22 - 53.86	49.64 (48.61-50.67)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	One parent family	10.00	4.60 - 20.39	6.71 (6.22-7.23)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other family	10.65	4.87 - 21.74	4.59 (4.12-5.10)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Couple without children	16.72	10.31 - 25.96	25.32 (24.50-26.17)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Group household	10.48	4.00 - 24.79	4.70 (4.19-5.27)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Lone person	11.16	6.45 - 18.65	8.98 (8.58-9.39)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Other household	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	0.07 (0.03-0.16)	Epi study 2008	Significantly lower
Employment status	Full-time employment	42.17	30.48 - 54.81	43.84 (42.81-44.87)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Part-time employment	20.89	12.16 - 33.50	21.33 (20.48-22.21)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployed	6.22	1.75 - 19.81	3.65 (3.22-4.14)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Unemployment/not in workforce	30.72	21.15 - 42.29	31.18 (30.30-32.07)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
Internet connection	No internet connection	29.03	18.91 - 41.77	20.93 (20.17-21.70)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Broadband connection	63.40	50.19 - 74.86	71.56 (70.67-72.44)	Epi study 2008	Not significant
	Dial-up connection	7.57	2.44 - 21.14	7.51 (6.99-8.06)	Epi study 2008	Not significant

a. Note: In relation to comparisons using overall Epidemiological study results, it should be noted that PGSI risk segments form part of the overall Victorian adult population. This implies that risk segments are being compared with an overall group from which they are also part, so limitations of this comparison should naturally be considered. Epi study 2008 refers to data from the current epidemiological study.

Gambling activities

The gambling activities problem gamblers participated in during the past year are shown in Figure 28. This showed that the top activities were poker and electronic gaming machines (91.04%), lotto/Powerball/Pools (75.77%) and buying tickets in raffles/sweeps/competitions (43.03%).

Figure 28. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Problem gamblers and all Victorian adults (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)



COMPARISON OF PROBLEM
GAMBLING RISK SEGMENTS

Comparison of participation in gambling by risk for problem gambling

Comparison to non-problem gamblers

Table 22 presents interesting significant trends comparing non-problem gamblers with other high-risk segments in terms of the gambling activities played. Higher risk segments were generally more likely to engage in all activities, compared to non-problem gamblers, apart from the few activities outlined. It is also interesting to note that the odds ratio for problem gamblers (compared to non-problem gamblers) playing pokies was over 30, suggesting a very large significant difference.

Table 22. Significant trends comparing non-problem gamblers with other risk segments (odds ratios displayed as OR)^a

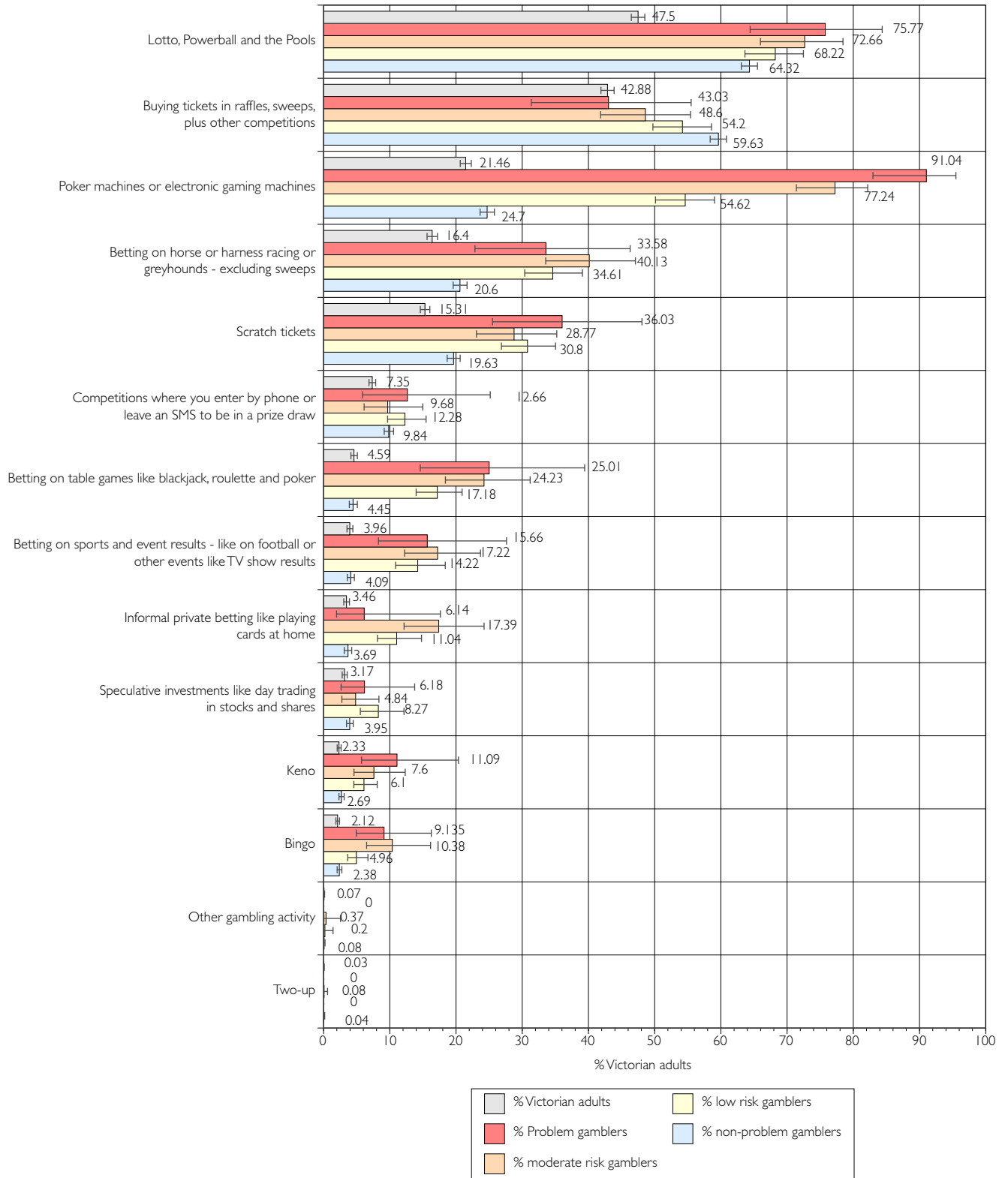
Comparison group	Compared to non-problem gamblers, gamblers in the segment to the left were significantly MORE LIKELY to:	Compared to non-problem gamblers, gamblers in the segment to the left were NO MORE LIKELY to:
Low risk gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (OR=3.24, p<.001) play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=3.67, p<.001) play table games (OR=4.45, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=2.04, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=3.89, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=2.35, p<.001) play scratch tickets (OR=1.82, p<.001) play bingo (OR=2.14, p<.001) engage in speculative trading (OR=2.19, p<.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play lotto/Powerball/Pools (ns) participate in phone-in/ SMS competitions (ns)
Moderate risk gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (OR=5.50, p<.001) play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=10.35, p<.001) play table games (OR=6.86, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=2.58, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=4.88, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=2.98, p<.001) play lotto/Powerball/Pools (OR=1.47, p<.05) play scratch tickets (OR=1.65, p<.01) play bingo (OR=4.75, p<.001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in phone-in/ SMS competitions (ns) engage in speculative trading (ns)
Problem gamblers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play pokies or electronic gaming machines (OR=30.98, p<.001) play table games (OR=7.16, p<.001) bet on horse/harness racing/greyhounds (OR=1.95, p<.001) bet on sport and event results (OR=4.36, p<.001) bet on keno (OR=4.52, p<.001) play lotto/Powerball/Pools (OR=1.73, p<.05) play scratch tickets (OR=2.30, p<.01) play bingo (OR=4.13, p<.001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in informal private betting (ns) participate in phone-in/ SMS competitions (ns) engage in speculative trading (ns)

a. 'ns' denotes non-significant differences.

Figure 29 presents a comparison of the gambling activities participated in by all risk segments. This also includes the gambling activity participation for all Victorian adults.

To ensure the readability of detailed graphs relating to the channels and locations of gambling, confidence intervals are not displayed on graphs following Figure 29.

Figure 29. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - Comparison by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a



a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Mean gambling activities in past year

The mean number of gambling activities played by different risk segments in the past year is presented in Table 23 and Table 24. Moderate risk and problem gamblers respectively played an average of 3.12 and 3.10 activities in the past year. Findings also showed that 43.29% of problem gamblers and 48.51% of moderate risk gamblers played four or more activities in the past year.

Table 23. Mean number of gambling activities in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=11235, July-October 2008)^a

Type of gambler	Mean gambling activities			
	Mean	SE	Lower	Upper
Non-problem gamblers	2.12	0.01	2.09	2.14
Low risk gamblers	2.87	0.05	2.77	2.97
Moderate risk gamblers	3.12	0.07	2.99	3.25
Problem gamblers	3.10	0.12	2.87	3.33

a. Question - On which of the following activities (activities prompted) have you spent any money in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Table 24. Number of gambling activities played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=11235, July-October 2008)^a

Number of gambling activities in the past year	% adults by type of gambler				
	Result	Non-Problem Gamblers	Low Risk Gamblers	Moderate Risk Gamblers	Problem Gamblers
One activity in past 12mths	%	36.13	15.16	8.00	7.66
	SE	0.62	1.76	1.63	3.14
	Lower	34.94	12.03	5.33	3.36
	Upper	37.33	18.94	11.85	16.53
Two activities in past 12mths	%	30.29	20.21	20.54	17.66
	SE	0.57	1.70	2.94	4.66
	Lower	29.17	17.09	15.37	10.27
	Upper	31.42	23.74	26.89	28.66
Three activities in past 12mths	%	19.25	26.80	22.96	31.39
	SE	0.50	1.94	2.70	6.06
	Lower	18.29	23.18	18.09	20.87
	Upper	20.24	30.76	28.67	44.26
Four activities or more in past 12mths	%	14.34	37.83	48.51	43.29
	SE	0.44	2.23	3.50	6.34
	Lower	13.51	33.56	41.71	31.51
	Upper	15.22	42.29	55.36	55.87

a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money in the past 12 months? (Base: All Victorian adults). Note that two-up and 'other' were each separately counted as discrete activities and counted towards the mean, in addition to prompted activities.

Comparison of channels used for gambling in the past year

Private betting

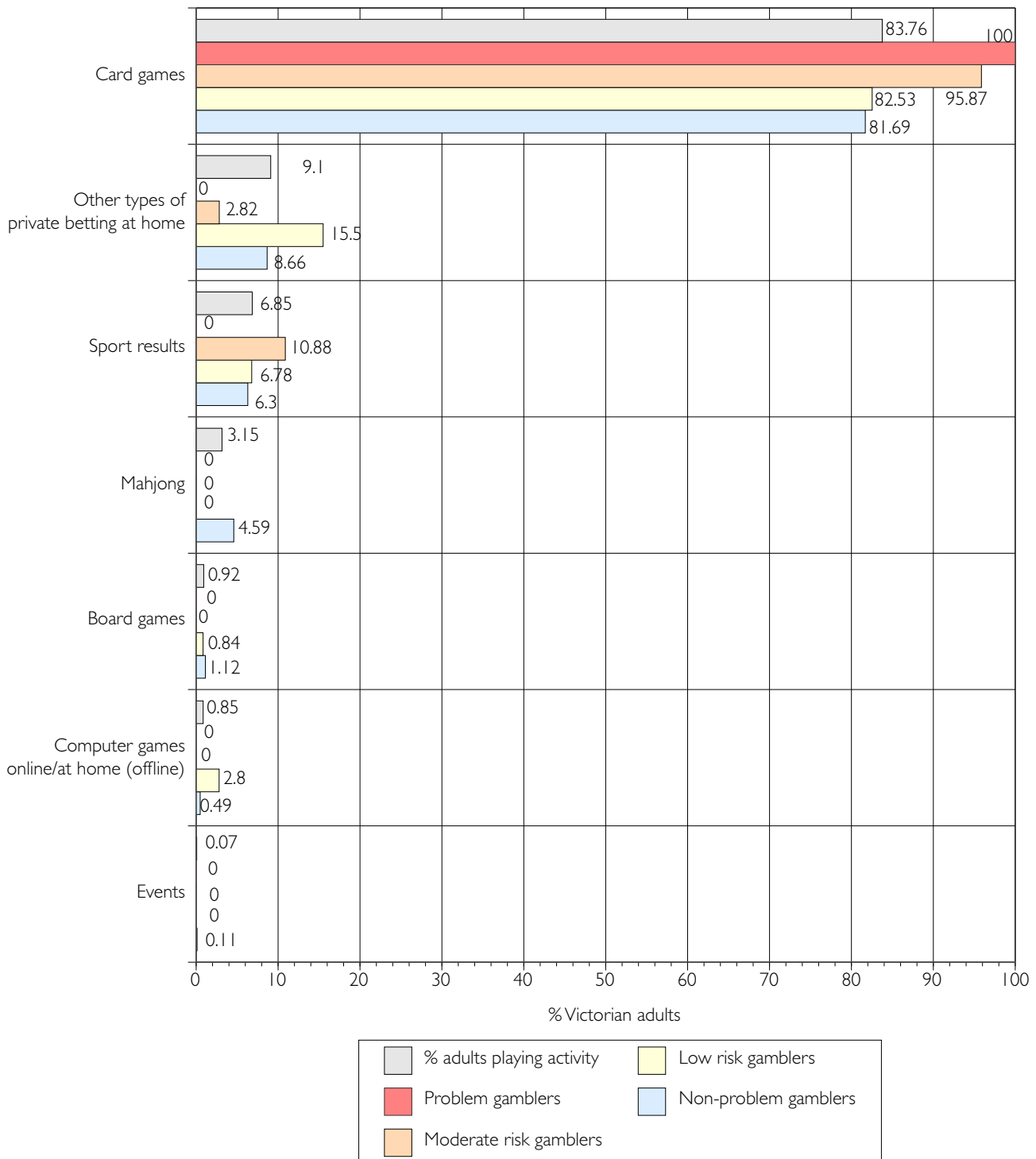
Findings showing the activities and games that different risk segments wagered on during informal private betting in the past year are presented in Table 25 and Figure 30. While a few obvious differences were apparent, most interesting to note is that, compared to non-problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly more likely to informally bet on card games with friends and family members (OR=5.20, $p<.05$).

Table 25. Types of private betting in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=370, July-October 2008)^a

Games played in private betting in past year	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Mahjong	%	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15
	SE	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
	Lower	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
	Upper	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.98
Card games	%	81.69	82.53	95.87	100	83.76
	SE	2.65	5.03	2.55	0.00	2.05
	Lower	75.90	70.41	86.76	0.00	79.32
	Upper	86.33	90.37	98.80	0.00	87.39
Sport results	%	6.30	6.78	10.88	0.00	6.85
	SE	1.60	3.30	5.49	0.00	1.39
	Lower	3.85	2.54	3.85	0.00	4.57
	Upper	10.16	16.88	27.08	0.00	10.15
Computer games online/at home (offline)	%	0.49	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.85
	SE	0.38	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.40
	Lower	0.11	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.33
	Upper	2.22	8.74	0.00	0.00	2.13
Board games	%	1.12	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.92
	SE	0.89	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.63
	Lower	0.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.24
	Upper	5.23	5.85	0.00	0.00	3.50
Events	%	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
	SE	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
	Lower	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Upper	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
Other types of private betting at home	%	8.66	15.50	2.82	0.00	9.10
	SE	1.79	5.04	2.33	0.00	1.56
	Lower	5.72	7.92	0.54	0.00	6.46
	Upper	12.89	28.11	13.4	0.00	12.68

a. Question - What did you bet for money privately on? (Base: Adults who have engaged in informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home in past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 30. Types of private betting in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index
 - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=370, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - What did you bet for money privately on? (Base: Adults who have engaged in informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home in past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Poker or electronic gaming machines

Locations or channels where poker or electronic gaming machines were played in the past year by risk segment are shown in Table 26 and Figure 31. Findings showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were not significantly more likely to play EGMs in clubs or online (ie. the observed difference was not statistically significant), but were significantly more likely to play EGMs in pubs (OR=1.90, p<.05) and in the casino (OR=1.90, p<.05) and were significantly less likely to play EGMs in other states (OR=0.11, p<.05).

It was also interesting to note that compared to non-problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were also significantly more likely to play EGMs online (OR=8.39, p<.05), although this was only a small proportion of moderate risk gamblers (1.34%).

Table 26. Where EGMs were played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=3252, July-October 2008)^a

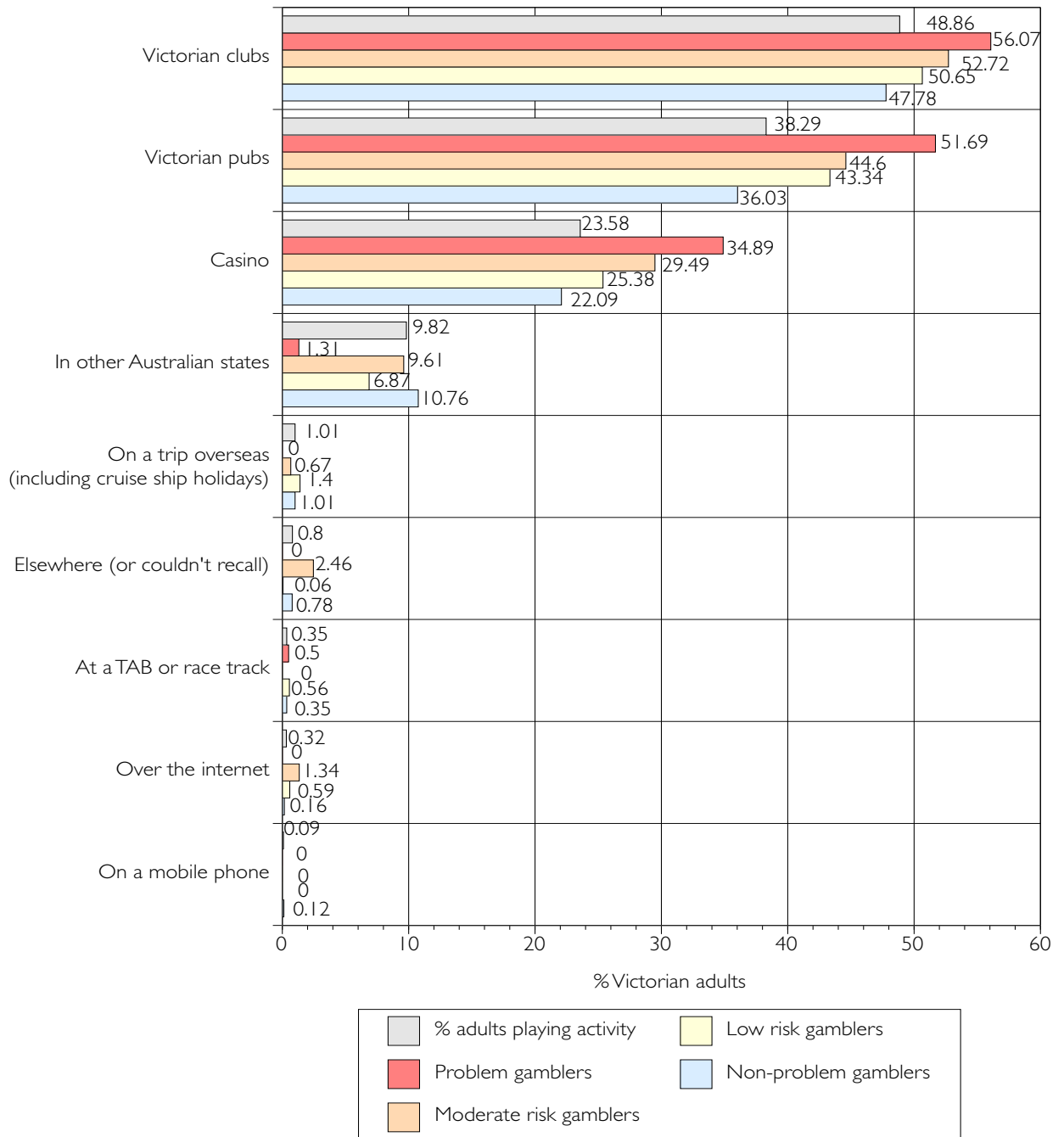
Where poker or gaming machines were played in past year	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Victorian clubs	%	47.78	50.65	52.72	56.07	48.86
	SE	1.28	2.88	4.08	6.84	1.10
	Lower	45.27	45.02	44.72	42.54	46.70
	Upper	50.29	56.27	60.59	68.75	51.02
Victorian pubs	%	36.03	43.34	44.6	51.69	38.29
	SE	1.26	2.89	4.03	6.78	1.09
	Lower	33.61	37.78	36.91	38.58	36.17
	Upper	38.53	49.08	52.56	64.56	40.46
Casino	%	22.09	25.38	29.49	34.89	23.58
	SE	1.11	2.52	3.67	6.91	0.97
	Lower	20.00	20.76	22.84	22.78	21.74
	Upper	24.33	30.63	37.14	49.32	25.53
On a mobile phone	%	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
	SE	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
	Lower	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Upper	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
Over the internet	%	0.16	0.59	1.34	0.00	0.32
	SE	0.13	0.47	0.94	0.00	0.14
	Lower	0.04	0.12	0.33	0.00	0.13
	Upper	0.74	2.75	5.18	0.00	0.75
At a TAB or race track	%	0.35	0.56	0.00	0.50	0.35
	SE	0.13	0.26	0.00	0.50	0.11
	Lower	0.16	0.22	0.00	0.07	0.20
	Upper	0.73	1.41	0.00	3.52	0.63
In other Australian states	%	10.76	6.87	9.61	1.31	9.82
	SE	0.78	1.65	2.48	1.30	0.66
	Lower	9.32	4.26	5.73	0.18	8.60
	Upper	12.40	10.89	15.70	8.76	11.18

Table 26. Where EGMs were played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=3252, July-October 2008)^a

Where poker or gaming machines were played in past year	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
On a trip overseas (including cruise ship holidays)	%	1.01	1.40	0.67	0.00	1.01
	SE	0.25	0.56	0.67	0.00	0.21
	Lower	0.62	0.64	0.09	0.00	0.67
	Upper	1.64	3.04	4.62	0.00	1.52
Elsewhere (or couldn't recall)	%	0.78	0.06	2.46	0.00	0.80
	SE	0.27	0.06	1.91	0.00	0.26
	Lower	0.40	0.01	0.53	0.00	0.42
	Upper	1.55	0.42	10.68	0.00	1.51

a. Question - Did you play the pokies at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 31. Where EGMs were played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=3252, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you play the pokies at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table games - like blackjack, roulette and poker

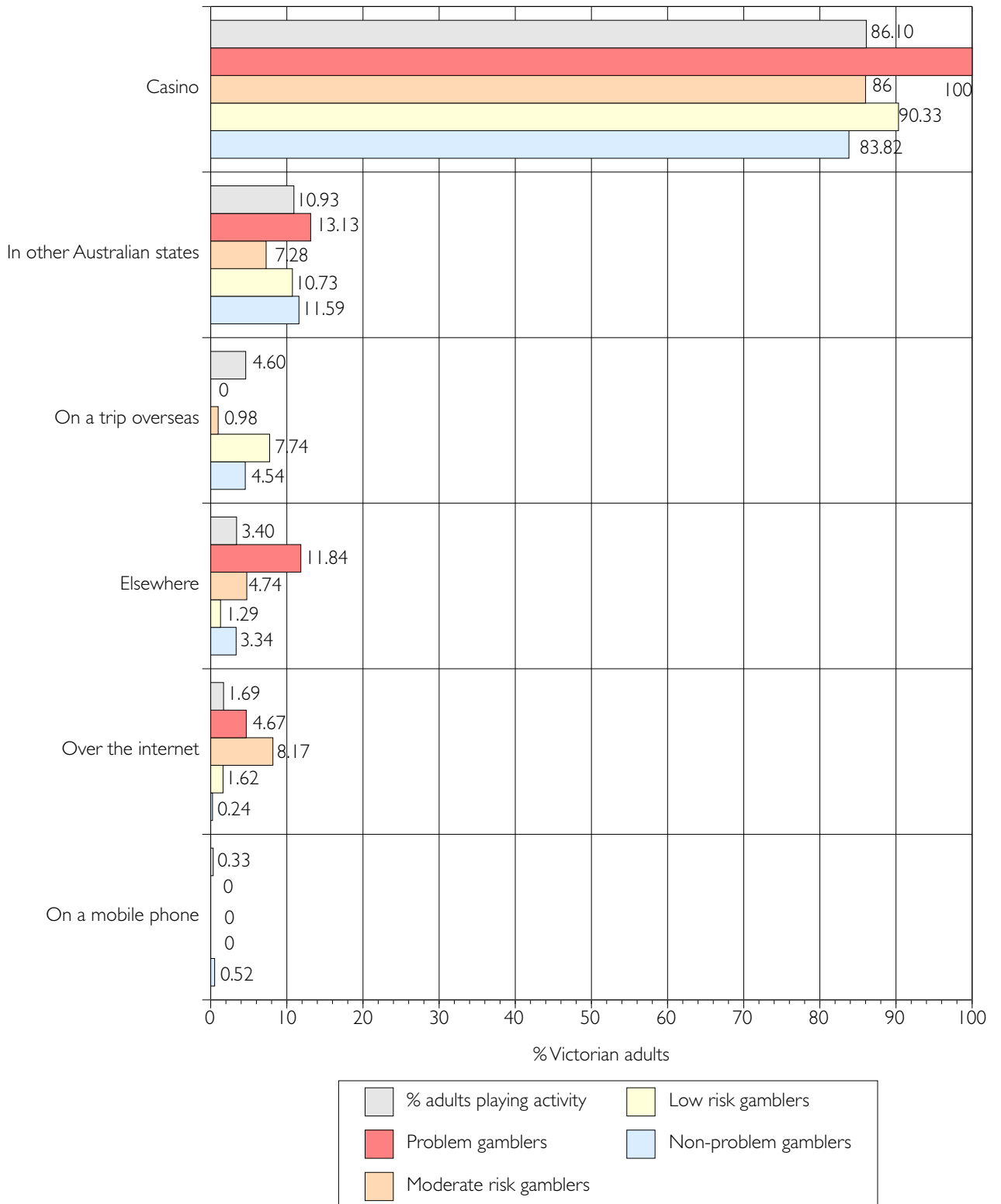
Channels used to play table games like blackjack, roulette and poker in the past year by risk segment are shown in Table 27 and Figure 32. It is interesting to note that all problem gamblers played table games at the casino and 4.67% had played table games over the internet. The only segment that reported very minor play of table games on mobile phones was the non-problem gambler segment (0.52%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, both moderate risk (OR=37.61, p<.001) and problem gamblers (OR=20.70, p<.05) were significantly more likely to have played table games online.

Table 27. Where table games were played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=486, July-October 2008)^a

Where table games were played in past year	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Casino	%	83.82	90.33	86.00	100.00	86.10
	SE	2.43	2.69	5.03	0.00	1.75
	Lower	78.45	83.60	72.99	0.00	82.29
	Upper	88.05	94.48	93.31	0.00	89.19
On a mobile phone	%	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
	SE	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
	Lower	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
	Upper	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23
Over the internet	%	0.24	1.62	8.17	4.67	1.69
	SE	0.17	1.24	5.23	4.68	0.76
	Lower	0.06	0.36	2.19	0.61	0.69
	Upper	0.99	7.06	26.07	27.93	4.06
In other Australian states	%	11.59	10.73	7.28	13.13	10.93
	SE	2.03	3.19	3.74	12.01	1.59
	Lower	8.16	5.88	2.58	1.87	8.17
	Upper	16.2	18.79	18.92	54.49	14.46
On a trip overseas	%	4.54	7.74	0.98	0.00	4.60
	SE	1.43	3.44	0.98	0.00	1.19
	Lower	2.43	3.15	0.14	0.00	2.76
	Upper	8.34	17.79	6.77	0.00	7.58
Elsewhere	%	3.34	1.29	4.74	11.84	3.40
	SE	1.21	0.81	3.02	11.00	0.97
	Lower	1.63	0.37	1.32	1.67	1.93
	Upper	6.74	4.40	15.61	51.58	5.93

a. Question - Did you play the tables games at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 32. Where table games were played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=486, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you play the tables games at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Horse/harness racing/
greyhounds

Channels used for betting on horses/harness racing and greyhounds in the past year by risk segment are shown in Table 28 and Figure 33. Compared to non-problem gamblers, both moderate risk (OR=2.11, p<.05) and problem gamblers (OR=10.42, p<.001) were more likely to bet on horse/harness/greyhound racing in clubs and in pubs (MR OR=1.88, p<.05; PG OR=2.89, p<.02).

Compared to non-problem gamblers, only moderate risk gamblers (not problem gamblers) were significantly more likely to use phone betting (OR=2.66, p<.05) and internet betting (OR=2.58, p<.05) to take part in wagering (although the non-significant result for problem gamblers is arguably due to small sample size - also note the wide confidence intervals). In addition, compared to non-problem gamblers, only moderate risk gamblers were significantly more likely to bet off-track with a bookmaker (OR=3.2, p<.05).

Table 28. Where horse/harness racing and greyhound betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2250, July-October 2008)^a

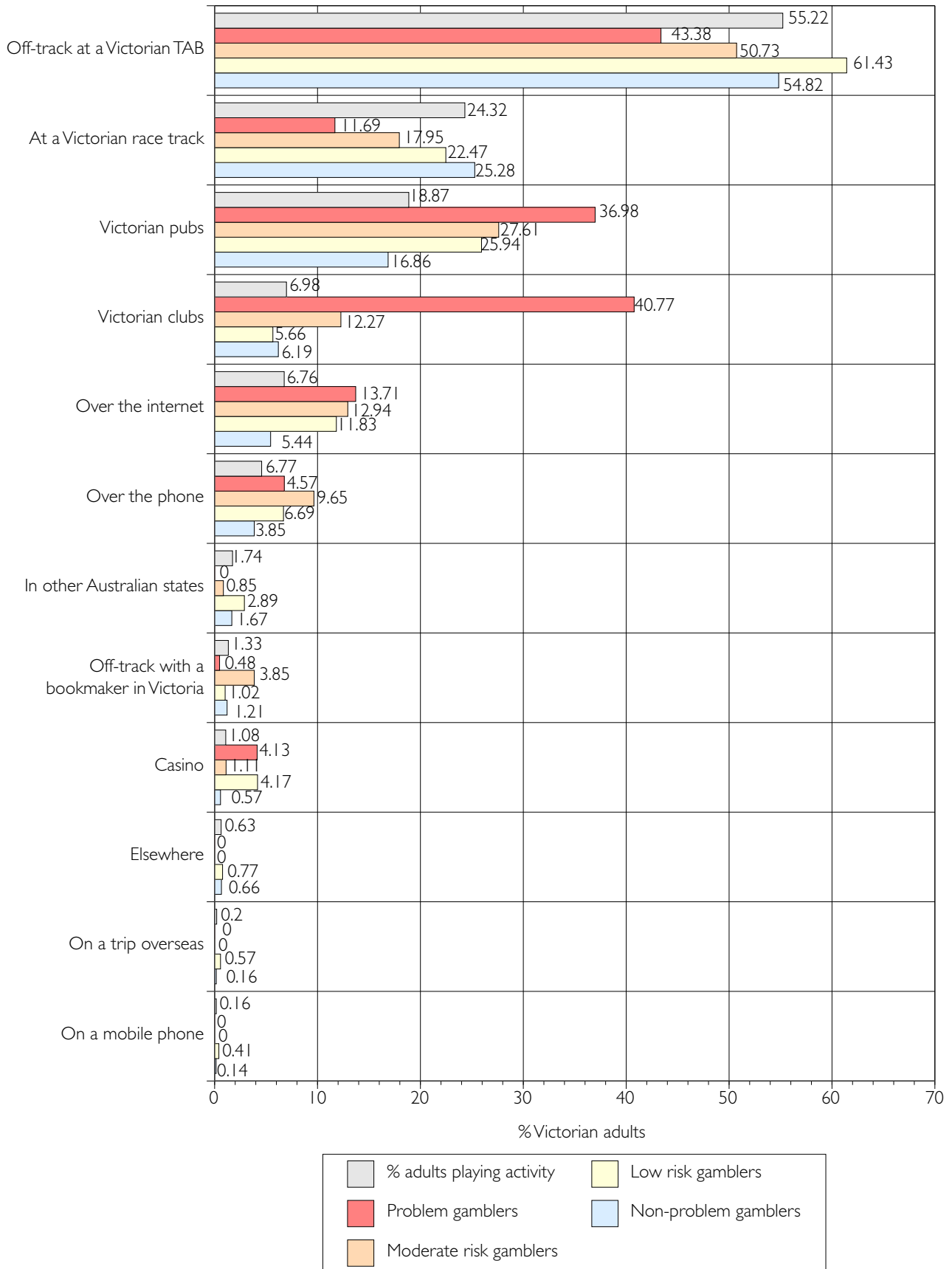
Where horse, harness racing or greyhound betting were undertaken	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Victorian clubs	%	6.19	5.66	12.27	40.77	6.98
	SE	0.70	1.58	3.84	11.37	0.67
	Lower	4.96	3.25	6.49	21.46	5.77
	Upper	7.71	9.68	21.98	63.41	8.41
Victorian pubs	%	16.86	25.94	27.61	36.98	18.87
	SE	1.11	3.97	5.45	10.41	1.08
	Lower	14.81	18.94	18.27	19.64	16.84
	Upper	19.14	34.43	39.42	58.48	21.07
Casino	%	0.57	4.17	1.11	4.13	1.08
	SE	0.27	2.72	0.79	4.06	0.41
	Lower	0.22	1.13	0.27	0.57	0.51
	Upper	1.46	14.21	4.42	24.34	2.26
In other Australian states	%	1.67	2.89	0.85	0.00	1.74
	SE	0.47	2.13	0.67	0.00	0.46
	Lower	0.96	0.67	0.18	0.00	1.04
	Upper	2.88	11.67	3.94	0.00	2.92
On a trip overseas	%	0.16	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.20
	SE	0.09	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.10
	Lower	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.07
	Upper	0.51	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.55
Elsewhere	%	0.66	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.63
	SE	0.19	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.17
	Lower	0.38	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.37
	Upper	1.15	3.17	0.00	0.00	1.05
Over the phone	%	3.85	6.69	9.65	6.77	4.57
	SE	0.52	1.85	3.60	4.49	0.52
	Lower	2.96	3.86	4.53	1.77	3.65
	Upper	5.01	11.35	19.35	22.68	5.71

Table 28. Where horse/harness racing and greyhound betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=2250, July-October 2008)^a

Where horse, harness racing or greyhound betting were undertaken	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Over the internet	%	5.44	11.83	12.94	13.71	6.76
	SE	0.63	2.45	4.48	8.34	0.66
	Lower	4.33	7.81	6.37	3.83	5.58
	Upper	6.81	17.54	24.49	38.78	8.17
Off-track with a bookmaker in Victoria	%	1.21	1.02	3.85	0.48	1.33
	SE	0.26	0.65	1.96	0.49	0.26
	Lower	0.78	0.29	1.40	0.06	0.91
	Upper	1.86	3.51	10.16	3.49	1.93
Off-track at a Victorian TAB	%	54.82	61.43	50.73	43.38	55.22
	SE	1.48	4.11	5.76	10.77	1.35
	Lower	51.91	53.12	39.59	24.49	52.57
	Upper	57.71	69.12	61.8	64.42	57.84
At a Victorian race track	%	25.28	22.47	17.95	11.69	24.32
	SE	1.33	4.03	4.88	7.17	1.21
	Lower	22.76	15.55	10.26	3.28	22.03
	Upper	27.98	31.31	29.52	34.07	26.78
On a mobile phone	%	0.14	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.16
	SE	0.08	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Lower	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06
	Upper	0.45	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.44

a. Question - Did you place your bets at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on horse/harness or greyhound racing in the past 12mths - excluding sweeps) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 33. Where horse/harness racing and greyhound betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2250, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you place your bets at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on horse/harness or greyhound racing in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Sports and event betting

Results by risk segment for sports and event betting are shown in Table 29 and Figure 34. While there were no statistically significant differences in relation to clubs, pubs, phone, internet or TAB, problem gamblers were significantly more likely than non-problem gamblers to bet on sports and events at the casino (OR=13.88, p<.05).

Table 29. Where sports and event betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=436, July-October 2008)^a

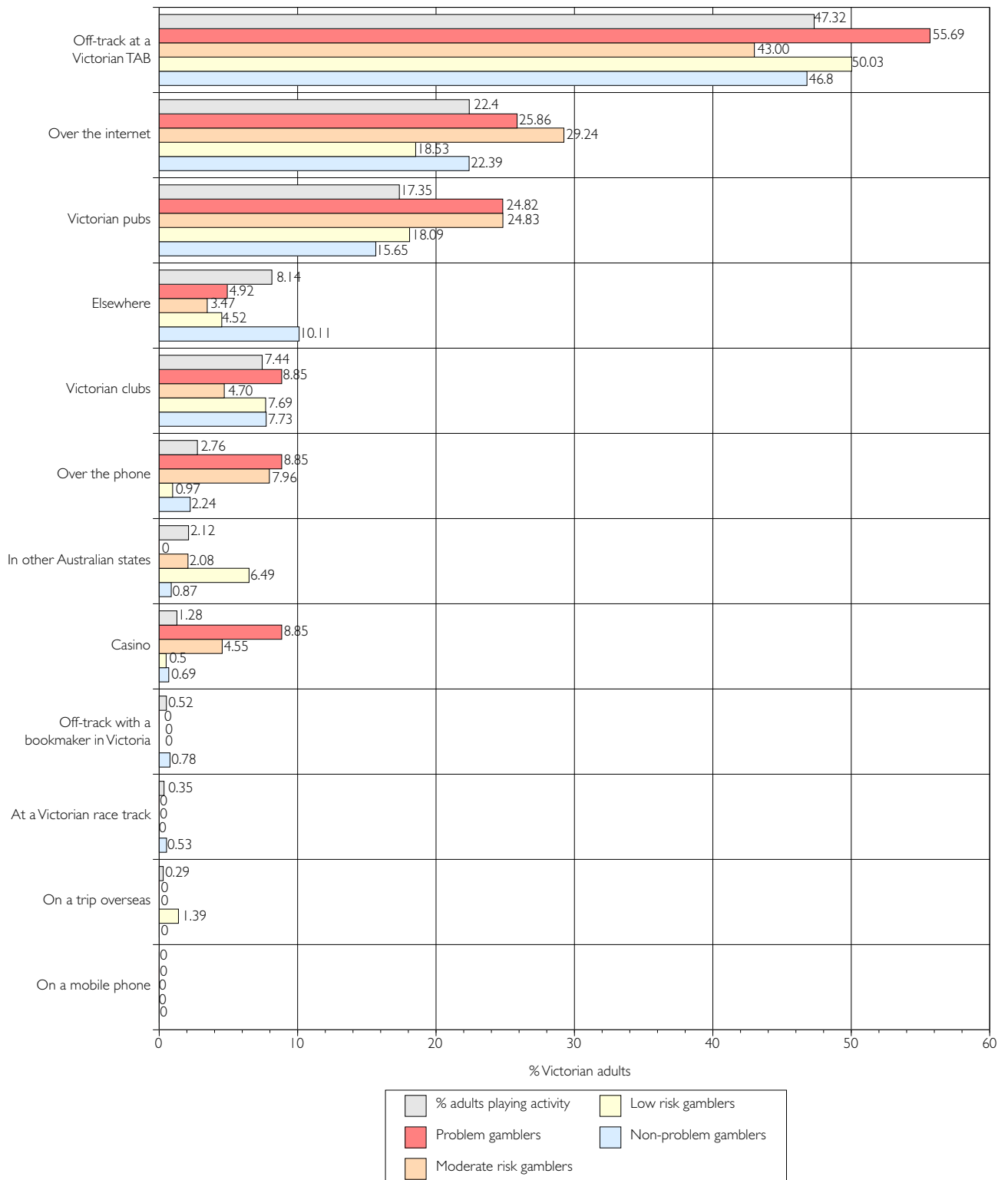
Sports and event betting channels	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Victorian clubs	%	7.73	7.69	4.70	8.85	7.44
	SE	1.89	3.26	3.36	8.56	1.45
	Lower	4.75	3.27	1.12	1.19	5.05
	Upper	12.35	17.04	17.7	43.86	10.85
Victorian pubs	%	15.65	18.09	24.83	24.82	17.35
	SE	2.47	5.24	9.05	12.62	2.23
	Lower	11.39	9.92	11.29	8.04	13.39
	Upper	21.13	30.68	46.14	55.5	22.18
Casino	%	0.69	0.50	4.55	8.85	1.28
	SE	0.42	0.50	4.43	8.56	0.60
	Lower	0.21	0.07	0.64	1.19	0.50
	Upper	2.26	3.54	26.14	43.86	3.22
Over the phone	%	2.24	0.97	7.96	8.85	2.76
	SE	0.96	0.70	4.68	8.56	0.86
	Lower	0.96	0.24	2.41	1.19	1.49
	Upper	5.15	3.93	23.29	43.86	5.05
Over the internet	%	22.39	18.53	29.24	25.86	22.40
	SE	2.76	5.28	8.59	16.16	2.37
	Lower	17.43	10.27	15.45	6.24	18.09
	Upper	28.27	31.13	48.31	64.65	27.40
Off-track with a bookmaker in Victoria	%	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
	SE	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
	Lower	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
	Upper	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Off-track at a Victorian TAB	%	46.80	50.03	43.00	55.69	47.32
	SE	3.36	7.58	9.28	16.99	2.96
	Lower	40.29	35.55	26.38	24.52	41.56
	Upper	53.42	64.50	61.36	82.94	53.14
At a Victorian race track	%	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
	SE	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
	Lower	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Upper	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48
On a mobile phone	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 29. Where sports and event betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=436, July-October 2008)^a

Sports and event betting channels	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
In other Australian states	%	0.87	6.49	2.08	0.00	2.12
	SE	0.51	5.03	2.08	0.00	1.14
	Lower	0.27	1.34	0.29	0.00	0.73
	Upper	2.71	26.15	13.62	0.00	5.99
On a trip overseas	%	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.29
	SE	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.28
	Lower	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Upper	0.00	9.35	0.00	0.00	2.01
Elsewhere	%	10.11	4.52	3.47	4.92	8.14
	SE	1.58	1.34	2.84	3.69	1.13
	Lower	7.40	2.51	0.67	1.09	6.17
	Upper	13.67	8.01	16.00	19.61	10.66

a. Question - Did you place your bets at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on sports and events results - like on football or other events like TV show results in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 34. Where sports and event betting were undertaken in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=436, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you place your bets at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on sports and events results - like on football or other events like TV show results in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Locations where keno was played by risk segment are presented in Table 30 and Figure 35. Most differences between non-problem and problem gamblers were non-significant.

Table 30. Where keno was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=355, July-October 2008)^a

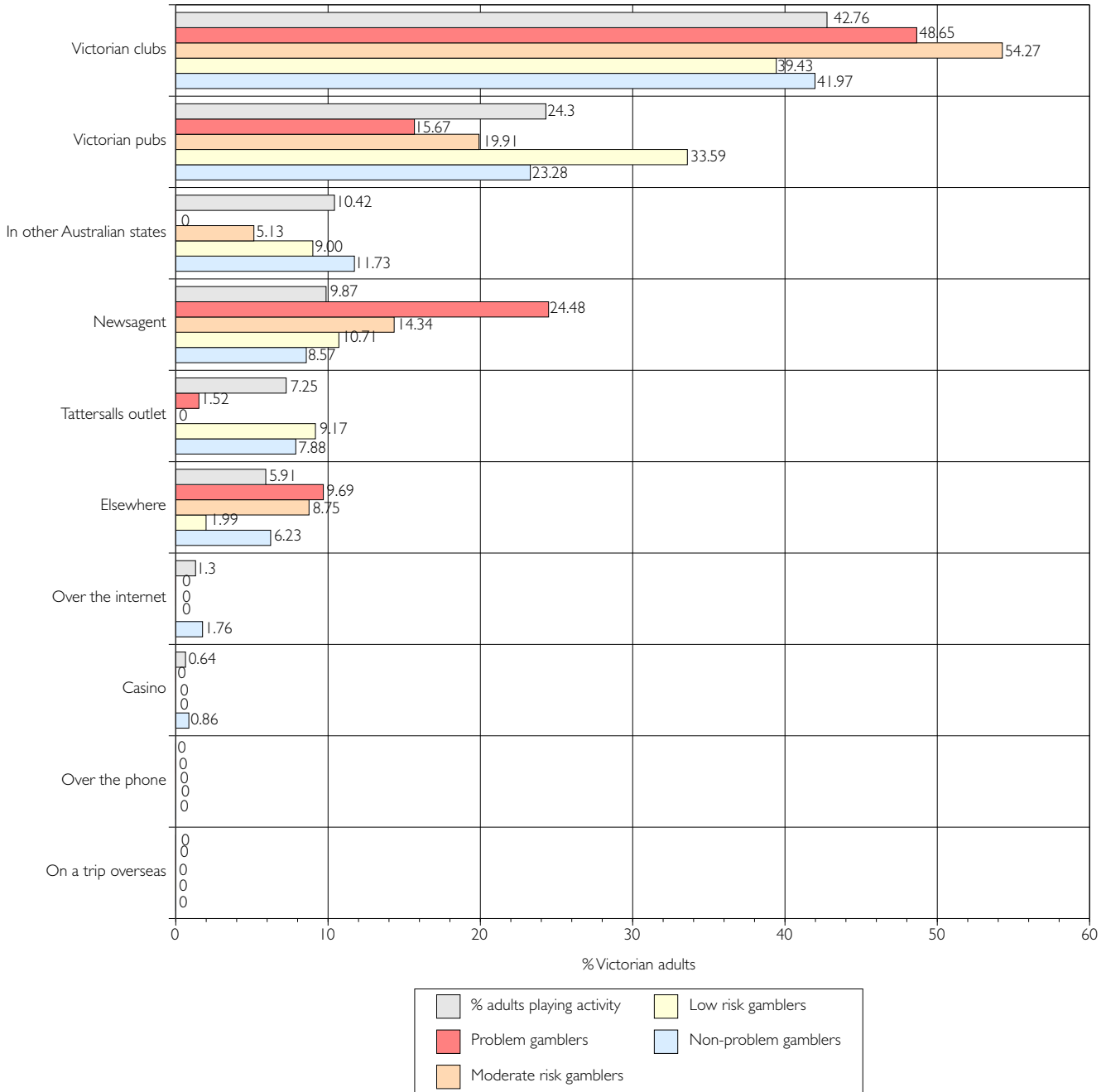
Where Keno was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Victorian clubs	%	41.97	39.43	54.27	48.65	42.76
	SE	3.69	7.13	13.00	17.17	3.17
	Upper	34.94	26.57	29.75	19.69	36.68
	Lower	49.35	53.94	76.89	78.55	49.07
Victorian pubs	%	23.28	33.59	19.91	15.67	24.30
	SE	3.40	7.26	11.50	11.40	2.91
	Upper	17.27	21.05	5.68	3.29	19.04
	Lower	30.61	48.97	50.68	50.35	30.48
Casino	%	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
	SE	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
	Upper	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
	Lower	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
Over the phone	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over the internet	%	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
	SE	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
	Upper	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
	Lower	4.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
Newsagent	%	8.57	10.71	14.34	24.48	9.87
	SE	1.85	3.86	7.54	13.80	1.67
	Upper	5.57	5.14	4.77	6.94	7.04
	Lower	12.97	20.98	35.90	58.46	13.66
Tattersalls outlet	%	7.88	9.17	0.00	1.52	7.25
	SE	1.72	3.90	0.00	1.58	1.43
	Upper	5.09	3.86	0.00	0.19	4.90
	Lower	12.00	20.23	0.00	10.92	10.61
In other Australian states	%	11.73	9.00	5.13	0.00	10.42
	SE	2.31	4.00	3.84	0.00	1.85
	Upper	7.89	3.65	1.13	0.00	7.31
	Lower	17.09	20.55	20.34	0.00	14.66
On a trip overseas	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 30. Where keno was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=355, July-October 2008)^a

Where Keno was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Elsewhere	%	6.23	1.99	8.75	9.69	5.91
	SE	1.72	1.97	6.99	6.96	1.44
	Upper	3.59	0.28	1.67	2.19	3.64
	Lower	10.60	12.93	34.93	33.91	9.45

a. Question - Where did you play Keno? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing Keno in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 35. Where keno was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=355, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Where did you play Keno? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing Keno in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Results by risk segments relating to the location of play for lotto products are shown in Table 31 and Figure 36. Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to purchase lotto tickets from a Tatts venue (OR=1.87, p<.05), but other major differences were non-significant.

Table 31. Where lotto, Powerball and Pools was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=7560, July-October 2008)^a

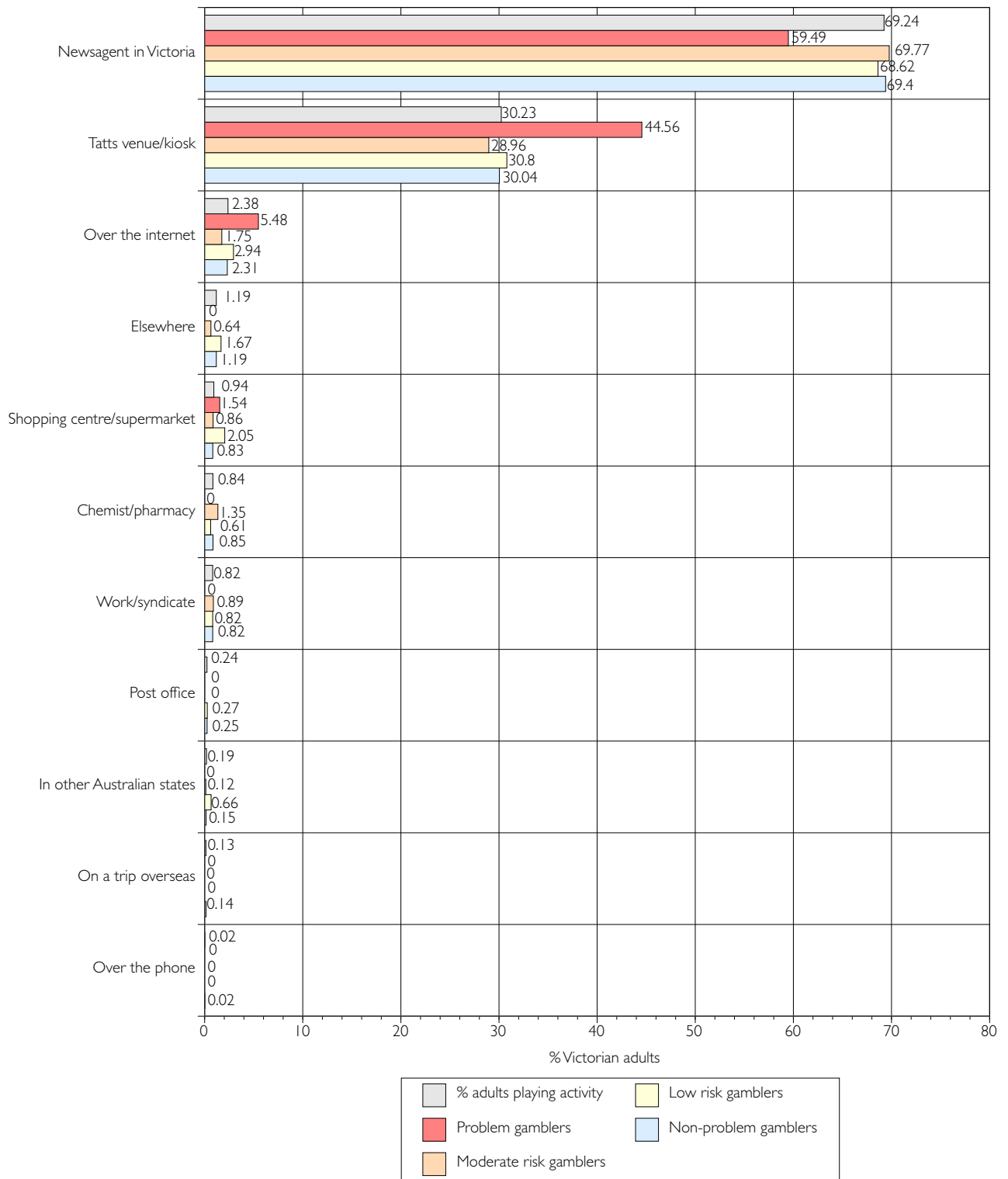
Where lotto, Powerball and Pools was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Tatts venue/kiosk	%	30.04	30.80	28.96	44.56	30.23
	SE	0.68	2.27	3.58	7.64	0.64
	Lower	28.72	26.55	22.47	30.47	28.99
	Upper	31.40	35.41	36.44	59.59	31.50
Newsagent in Victoria	%	69.40	68.62	69.77	59.49	69.24
	SE	0.69	2.30	3.58	7.63	0.64
	Lower	68.04	63.95	62.33	44.12	67.97
	Upper	70.73	72.95	76.31	73.20	70.49
Over the phone	%	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
	SE	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Over the internet	%	2.31	2.94	1.75	5.48	2.38
	SE	0.23	0.78	0.83	3.89	0.22
	Lower	1.90	1.75	0.69	1.31	1.99
	Upper	2.81	4.93	4.39	20.18	2.85
Work/syndicate	%	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.00	0.82
	SE	0.15	0.44	0.53	0.00	0.14
	Lower	0.57	0.29	0.27	0.00	0.59
	Upper	1.18	2.36	2.85	0.00	1.14
Shopping centre/supermarket	%	0.83	2.05	0.86	1.54	0.94
	SE	0.12	0.92	0.51	1.54	0.14
	Lower	0.62	0.84	0.27	0.21	0.71
	Upper	1.12	4.90	2.73	10.21	1.25
Chemist/pharmacy	%	0.85	0.61	1.35	0.00	0.84
	SE	0.13	0.26	0.94	0.00	0.12
	Lower	0.63	0.27	0.34	0.00	0.64
	Upper	1.14	1.40	5.18	0.00	1.11
Post office	%	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.24
	SE	0.07	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.06
	Lower	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.14
	Upper	0.43	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.39
In other Australian states	%	0.15	0.66	0.12	0.00	0.19
	SE	0.05	0.34	0.12	0.00	0.05
	Lower	0.08	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.11
	Upper	0.27	1.78	0.83	0.00	0.31

Table 31. Where lotto, Powerball and Pools was played in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=7560, July-October 2008)^a

Where lotto, Powerball and Pools was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
On a trip overseas	%	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
	SE	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
	Lower	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
	Upper	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Elsewhere	%	1.19	1.67	0.64	0.00	1.19
	SE	0.15	0.68	0.39	0.00	0.14
	Lower	0.93	0.75	0.19	0.00	0.95
	Upper	1.52	3.66	2.08	0.00	1.50

a. Question - Where did you buy your Lotto/Powerball/Pools tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought Lotto, Powerball or Pools tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 36. Where lotto/Powerball/Pools was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=7560, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Where did you play Lotto/Powerball/Pools? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing Lotto/Powerball/Pools in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Scratch tickets

Locations where risk segments purchased scratch tickets are presented in Table 32 and Figure 37. Once again, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to purchase scratch tickets from a Tatts venue (OR=2.69, p<.05), while differences observed in relation to most other channels were non-significant.

Table 32. Where scratch tickets were purchased in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2322, July-October 2008)^a

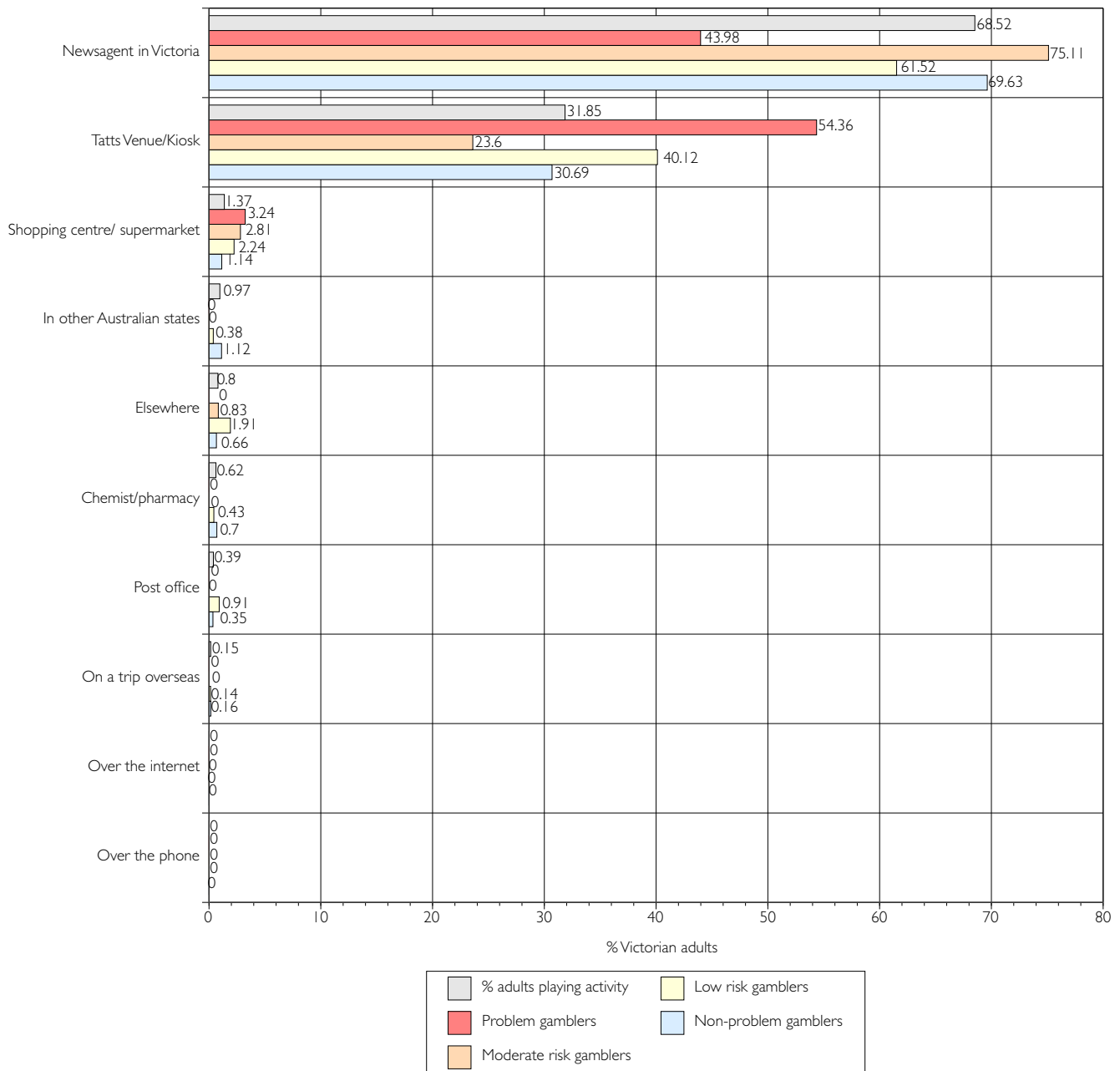
Where scratch tickets were purchased	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Tatts Venue/Kiosk	%	30.69	40.12	23.60	54.36	31.85
	SE	1.31	4.03	5.13	9.40	1.20
	Lower	28.19	32.53	15.03	36.17	29.54
	Upper	33.30	48.22	35.05	71.46	34.25
Newsagent in Victoria	%	69.63	61.52	75.11	43.98	68.52
	SE	1.30	4.06	5.23	9.33	1.20
	Lower	67.03	53.31	63.56	27.20	66.12
	Upper	72.12	69.13	83.92	62.25	70.83
Over the phone	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over the internet	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shopping centre/supermarket	%	1.14	2.24	2.81	3.24	1.37
	SE	0.28	1.67	1.84	3.19	0.31
	Lower	0.70	0.52	0.77	0.45	0.88
	Upper	1.83	9.16	9.74	19.80	2.15
Chemist/pharmacy	%	0.70	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.62
	SE	0.20	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.17
	Lower	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.37
	Upper	1.21	1.77	0.00	0.00	1.05
Post office	%	0.35	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.39
	SE	0.15	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15
	Lower	0.15	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.19
	Upper	0.81	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.83
In other Australian states	%	1.12	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.97
	SE	0.40	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.34
	Lower	0.55	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.49
	Upper	2.27	2.67	0.00	0.00	1.91
On a trip overseas	%	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.15
	SE	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Lower	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
	Upper	0.51	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.43

Table 32. Where scratch tickets were purchased in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=2322, July-October 2008)^a

Where scratch tickets were purchased	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Elsewhere	%	0.66	1.91	0.83	0.00	0.80
	SE	0.20	1.13	0.62	0.00	0.21
	Lower	0.37	0.59	0.19	0.00	0.48
	Upper	1.18	5.98	3.52	0.00	1.33

a. Question - Where did you buy your scratch tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought scratch tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 37. Where scratch tickets were purchased in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=2322, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Where did you buy your scratch tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought scratch tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Bingo

Locations where bingo was played by risk segment is shown in Table 33 and Figure 38. Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play bingo at a Victorian bingo hall (OR=32.42, p<.01). A significant difference also emerged in relation to moderate risk gamblers, where they were also significantly more likely than non-problem gamblers to play in bingo halls (OR=3.79, p<.01).

Table 33. Where bingo was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=372, July-October 2008)^a

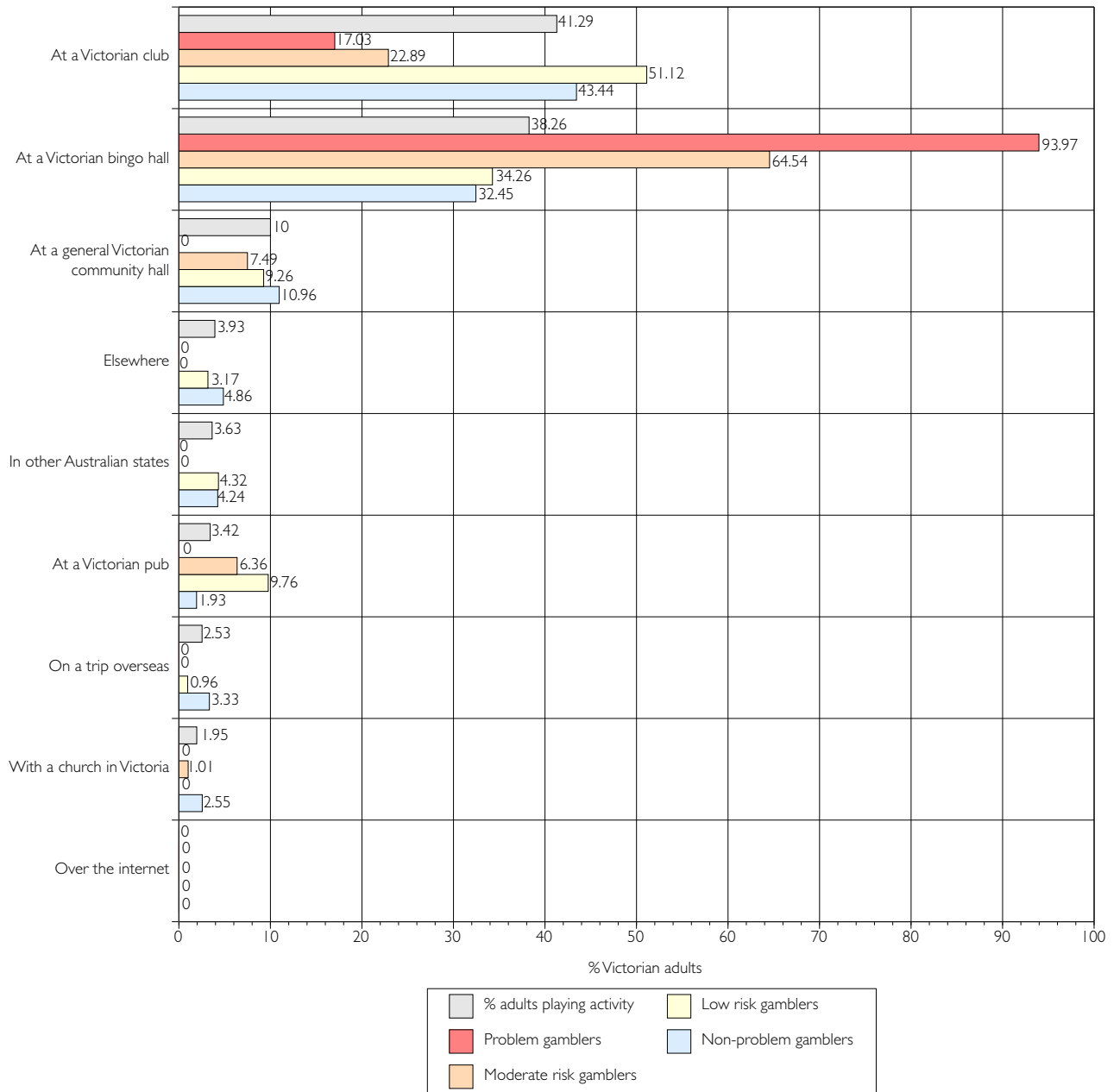
Where bingo was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
At a Victorian club	%	43.44	51.12	22.89	17.03	41.29
	SE	3.48	7.86	8.48	11.46	2.94
	Lower	36.76	36.03	10.35	4.00	35.66
	Upper	50.37	66.01	43.30	50.30	47.16
At a Victorian pub	%	1.93	9.76	6.36	0.00	3.42
	SE	0.72	4.82	6.14	0.00	1.12
	Lower	0.93	3.56	0.89	0.00	1.79
	Upper	3.97	24.09	34.04	0.00	6.45
With a church in Victoria	%	2.55	0.00	1.01	0.00	1.95
	SE	1.10	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.80
	Lower	1.08	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.86
	Upper	5.88	0.00	7.14	0.00	4.36
At a Victorian bingo hall	%	32.45	34.26	64.54	93.97	38.26
	SE	3.58	7.93	10.53	5.96	3.20
	Lower	25.83	20.68	42.41	66.31	32.18
	Upper	39.85	51.02	81.81	99.20	44.73
At a general Victorian community hall	%	10.96	9.26	7.49	0.00	10.00
	SE	2.08	3.70	4.03	0.00	1.65
	Lower	7.49	4.11	2.51	0.00	7.19
	Upper	15.77	19.53	20.25	0.00	13.75
Over the internet	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In other Australian states	%	4.24	4.32	0.00	0.00	3.63
	SE	1.43	2.49	0.00	0.00	1.09
	Lower	2.17	1.36	0.00	0.00	2.01
	Upper	8.12	12.84	0.00	0.00	6.49
On a trip overseas	%	3.33	0.96	0.00	0.00	2.53
	SE	1.45	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.06
	Lower	1.40	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.10
	Upper	7.70	6.61	0.00	0.00	5.68

Table 33. Where bingo was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=372, July-October 2008)^a

Where bingo was played	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Elsewhere	%	4.86	3.17	0.00	0.00	3.93
	SE	2.35	2.22	0.00	0.00	1.73
	Lower	1.84	0.78	0.00	0.00	1.63
	Upper	12.21	11.95	0.00	0.00	9.17

a. Question - Where did you play bingo? (Base: Adults who played bingo in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 38. Where bingo was played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=372, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Where did you play bingo? (Base: Adults who played bingo in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

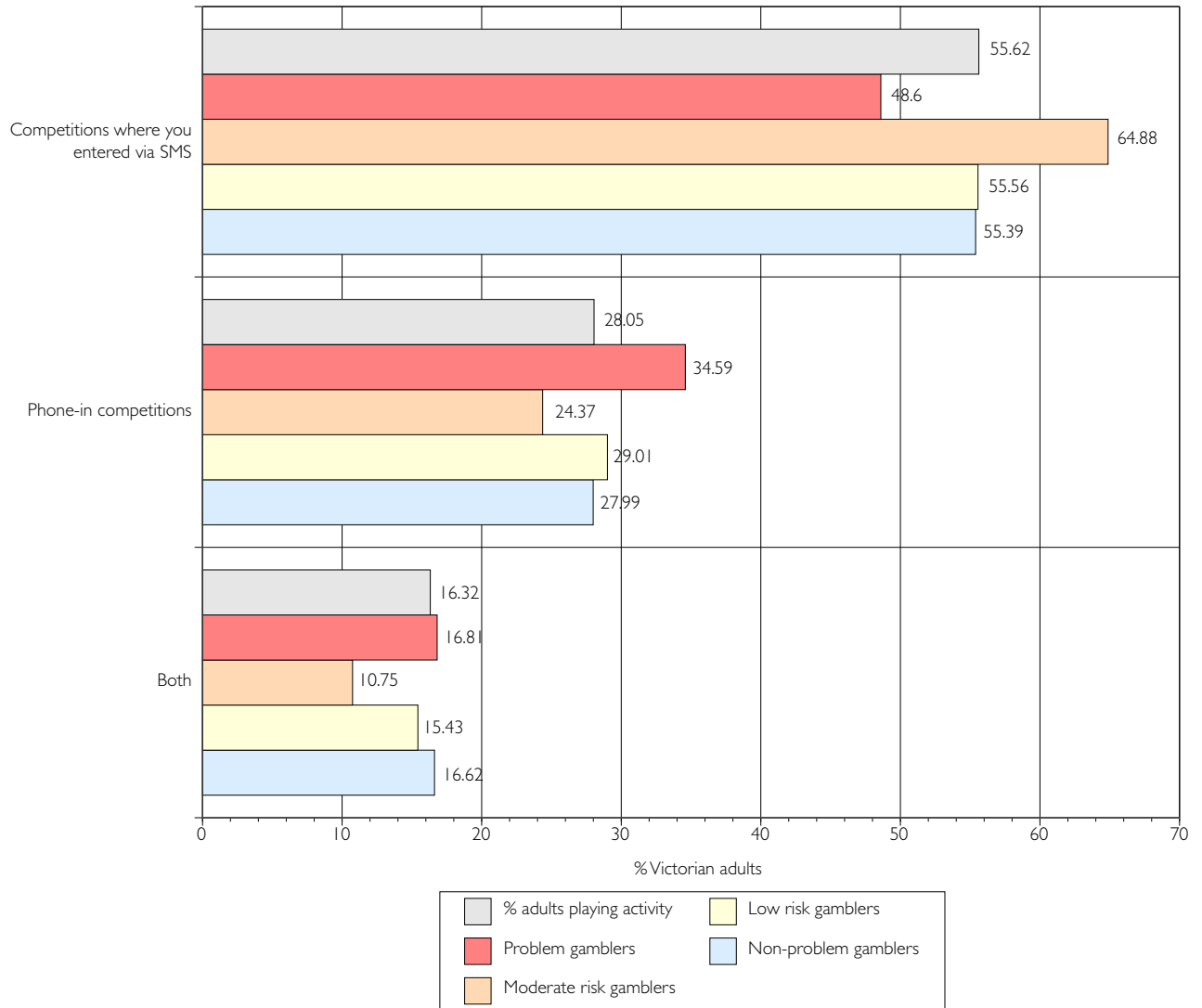
How phone-in and SMS competitions are entered by risk segment are presented in Table 34 and Figure 39. Key differences between non-problem and problem gamblers and problem gamblers and moderate risk gamblers were not statistically significant.

Table 34. Whether people took part in phone-in or SMS competitions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1163, July-October 2008)^a

Type of phone-SMS competitions undertaken	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Phone-in competitions	%	27.99	29.01	24.37	34.59	28.05
	SE	1.61	5.52	8.30	19.00	1.53
	Lower	24.94	19.45	11.76	9.24	25.16
	Upper	31.25	40.88	43.80	73.31	31.15
Competitions where you entered via SMS	%	55.39	55.56	64.88	48.60	55.62
	SE	1.89	6.18	10.18	20.50	1.79
	Lower	51.67	43.34	43.47	15.89	52.10
	Upper	59.06	67.15	81.61	82.55	59.09
Both	%	16.62	15.43	10.75	16.81	16.32
	SE	1.42	3.85	6.04	11.98	1.30
	Lower	14.02	9.28	3.39	3.63	13.94
	Upper	19.58	24.54	29.28	52.06	19.03

a. Question - Did you take part in both...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 39. Whether people took part in phone-in or SMS competitions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=1163, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you take part in both....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Raffles/sweeps/
competitions

Locations where adults purchased raffle/sweeps and competition tickets are presented in Table 35 and Figure 40. Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to purchase raffles/sweeps and competition tickets in schools (OR=0.25, p<.05).

Table 35. Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=6891, July-October, 2008)^a

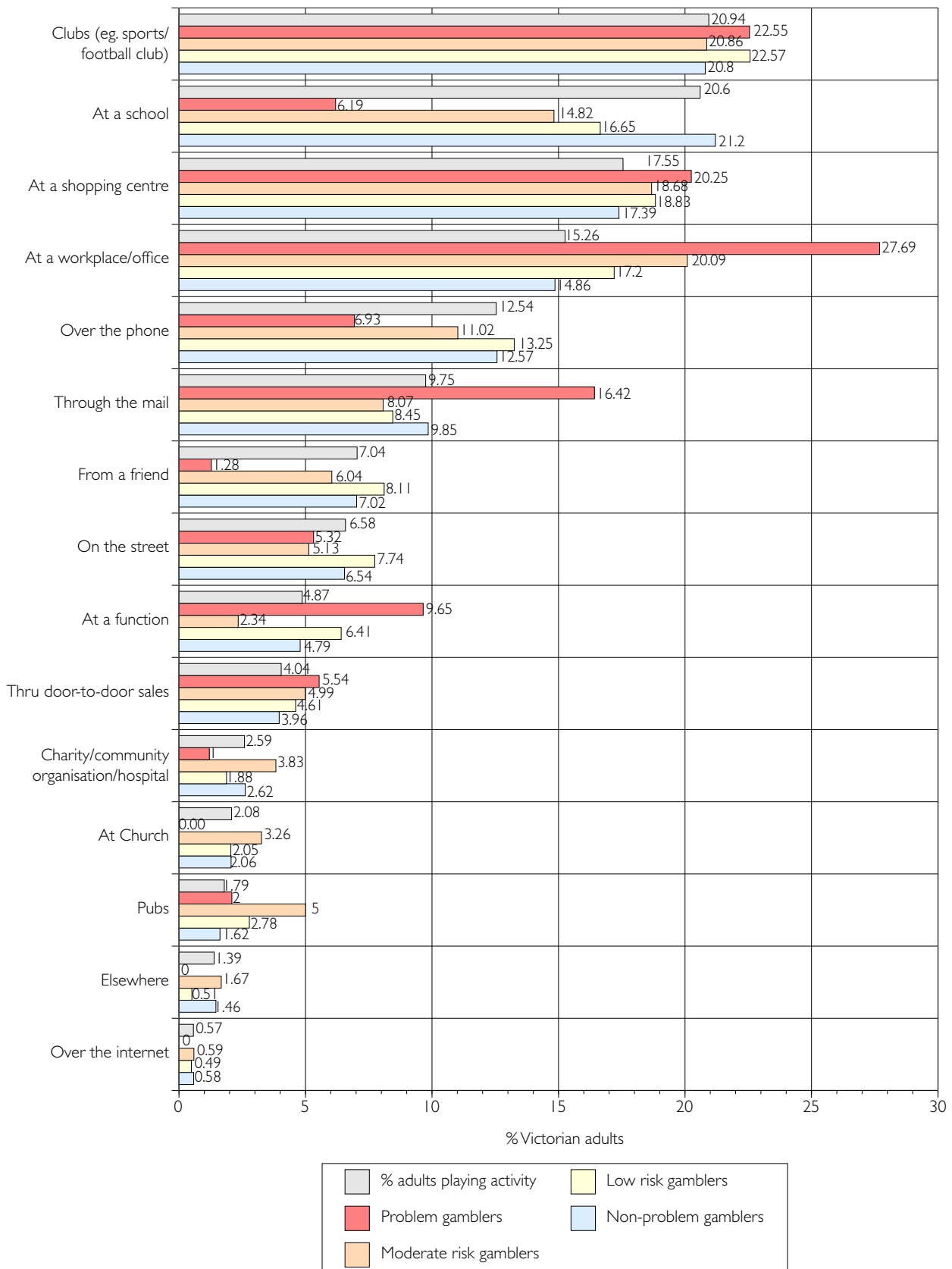
Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Clubs (eg. sports/football club)	%	20.80	22.57	20.86	22.55	20.94
	SE	0.67	2.75	3.90	7.37	0.65
	Lower	19.51	17.64	14.23	11.29	19.70
	Upper	22.15	28.41	29.52	39.97	22.24
Pubs	%	1.62	2.78	5.00	2.09	1.79
	SE	0.23	1.03	2.49	1.54	0.23
	Lower	1.22	1.34	1.85	0.49	1.40
	Upper	2.13	5.68	12.83	8.51	2.30
Over the internet	%	0.58	0.49	0.59	0.00	0.57
	SE	0.11	0.31	0.59	0.00	0.10
	Lower	0.40	0.14	0.08	0.00	0.40
	Upper	0.83	1.68	4.11	0.00	0.80
Over the phone	%	12.57	13.25	11.02	6.93	12.54
	SE	0.49	1.78	2.47	3.70	0.46
	Lower	11.64	10.14	7.03	2.37	11.66
	Upper	13.57	17.14	16.87	18.63	13.48
Through door-to-door sales	%	3.96	4.61	4.99	5.54	4.04
	SE	0.32	1.21	2.02	3.71	0.31
	Lower	3.37	2.74	2.23	1.44	3.48
	Upper	4.65	7.66	10.81	19.05	4.69
At a shopping centre	%	17.39	18.83	18.68	20.25	17.55
	SE	0.58	2.39	4.04	8.59	0.56
	Lower	16.28	14.59	12.00	8.21	16.48
	Upper	18.56	23.96	27.88	41.87	18.68
At a school	%	21.20	16.65	14.82	6.19	20.60
	SE	0.65	2.02	3.43	3.68	0.61
	Lower	19.95	13.05	9.27	1.87	19.43
	Upper	22.50	21.00	22.85	18.59	21.81
At a workplace/office	%	14.86	17.20	20.09	27.69	15.26
	SE	0.58	2.24	3.56	8.53	0.56
	Lower	13.75	13.25	14.00	14.25	14.20
	Upper	16.04	22.05	27.96	46.88	16.38
Through the mail	%	9.85	8.45	8.07	16.42	9.75
	SE	0.44	1.44	2.75	5.95	0.41
	Lower	9.03	6.02	4.07	7.74	8.97
	Upper	10.74	11.74	15.36	31.49	10.59

Table 35. Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=6891, July-October, 2008)^a

Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
At a function	%	4.79	6.41	2.34	9.65	4.87
	SE	0.34	1.67	1.02	6.91	0.33
	Lower	4.16	3.82	0.99	2.21	4.26
	Upper	5.50	10.56	5.42	33.56	5.57
At Church	%	2.06	2.05	3.26	0.00	2.08
	SE	0.20	0.80	1.46	0.00	0.19
	Lower	1.71	0.94	1.34	0.00	1.74
	Upper	2.49	4.39	7.73	0.00	2.49
From a friend	%	7.02	8.11	6.04	1.28	7.04
	SE	0.41	1.66	2.16	1.29	0.39
	Lower	6.27	5.40	2.96	0.18	6.31
	Upper	7.86	12.01	11.94	8.72	7.83
On the street	%	6.54	7.74	5.13	5.32	6.58
	SE	0.38	1.56	1.80	2.90	0.36
	Lower	5.83	5.18	2.55	1.79	5.91
	Upper	7.32	11.41	10.04	14.79	7.32
Elsewhere	%	1.46	0.51	1.67	0.00	1.39
	SE	0.20	0.31	1.34	0.00	0.18
	Lower	1.11	0.15	0.34	0.00	1.07
	Upper	1.91	1.69	7.78	0.00	1.80
Charity/community organisation/hospital	%	2.62	1.88	3.83	1.20	2.59
	SE	0.24	0.58	1.61	1.21	0.22
	Lower	2.19	1.03	1.67	0.17	2.19
	Upper	3.13	3.42	8.56	8.21	3.06

a. Question - Were the tickets sold at...? (Base: Adults who have bought tickets in raffles, sweeps and other competitions in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 40. Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=6891, July-October, 2008)^a



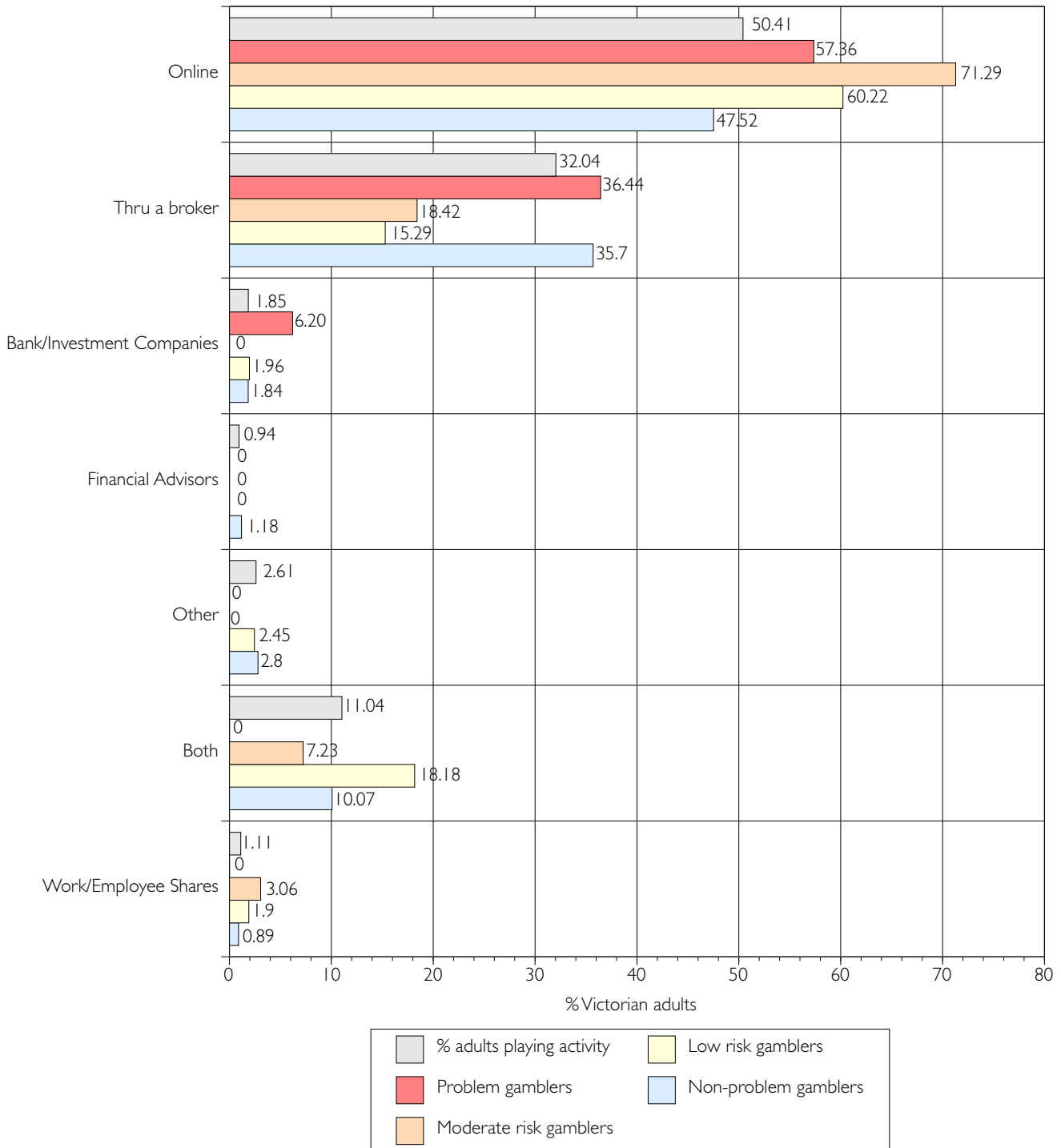
a. Question - Were the tickets sold at...? (Base: Adults who have bought tickets in raffles, sweeps and other competitions in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 36. Where speculative stock investments were undertaken by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=426, July-October 2008)^a

Where speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares were undertaken	Participation by gambler type (%)					% adults playing activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Online	%	47.52	60.22	71.29	57.36	50.41
	SE	3.26	9.90	11.99	22.06	3.12
	Lower	41.19	40.19	43.98	18.60	44.31
	Upper	53.93	77.32	88.70	88.79	56.50
Through a broker	%	35.70	15.29	18.42	36.44	32.04
	SE	3.14	5.68	10.70	22.57	2.79
	Lower	29.79	7.08	5.27	7.79	26.82
	Upper	42.08	29.93	47.80	79.57	37.76
Both	%	10.07	18.18	7.23	0.00	11.04
	SE	1.94	7.49	5.30	0.00	1.93
	Lower	6.84	7.63	1.63	0.00	7.78
	Upper	14.58	37.43	26.90	0.00	15.43
Other	%	2.80	2.45	0.00	0.00	2.61
	SE	1.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.89
	Lower	1.38	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.33
	Upper	5.62	15.84	0.00	0.00	5.06
Work/Employee Shares	%	0.89	1.90	3.06	0.00	1.11
	SE	0.59	1.40	3.11	0.00	0.53
	Lower	0.24	0.44	0.40	0.00	0.43
	Upper	3.26	7.83	19.85	0.00	2.82
Bank/Investment Companies	%	1.84	1.96	0.00	6.20	1.85
	SE	0.87	1.97	0.00	6.42	0.76
	Lower	0.72	0.27	0.00	0.75	0.82
	Upper	4.60	13.03	0.00	36.63	4.11
Financial Advisors	%	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94
	SE	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74
	Lower	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
	Upper	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31

a. Question - How have you made any short-term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have made short term speculative investments in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 41. Where speculative stock investments were undertaken by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=426, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - How have you made any short-term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have made short term speculative investments in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)



RESULTS RELATING TO
THE HIGHEST-SPEND
GAMBLING ACTIVITIES
OF VICTORIAN ADULTS

Highest spend gambling activities in past year

Overall results

The highest spend gambling activities of gamblers by risk segment is presented in Table 37 and Figure 42. Findings overall showed that, while lotto/Powerball and pools were the highest spend activity for all Victorian adult gamblers (39.99% of gamblers), the highest spend activity for problem gamblers was poker and electronic gaming machines (64.14% of problem gamblers). In addition, for problem gamblers, the second and third highest spend activities were table games (11.21%), lotto products (9.73%) and betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps (9.47%).

A similar trend applied to moderate risk gamblers, where poker and electronic gaming machines was the highest-spend activity of 46.30% of moderate risk gamblers, but lotto products were the second highest-spend activity (17.27%), then betting on horse/harness racing or greyhounds (12.39%). However, only 8% of moderate risk gamblers reported table games as their highest-spend activity.

In the case of low risk gamblers, lotto products were the highest-spend activity (31.84% of low risk gamblers), followed by pokies (26.75%) and horse/harness racing/greyhound betting - excluding sweeps (16.21%). In the case of non-problem gamblers, highest spend activities were lotto products (45.55%), competitions (23.74%) and pokies (9.49%).

Table 37. Highest spend gambling activities played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

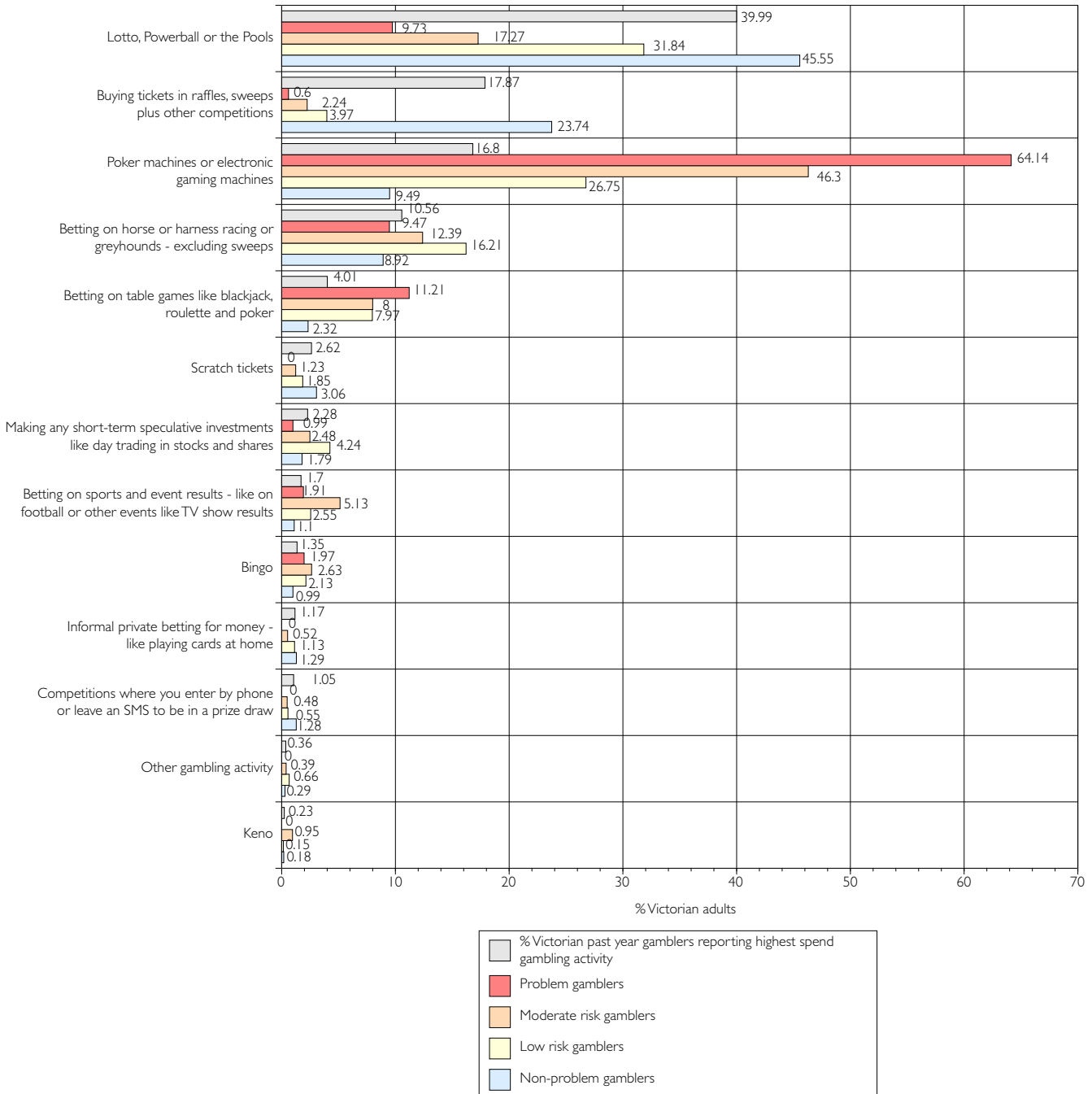
Gambling activities reported as highest spend activities in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian past year gamblers reporting activity as their highest spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home	%	1.29	1.13	0.52	0.00	1.17
	SE	0.29	0.47	0.31	0.00	0.23
	Lower	0.82	0.50	0.16	0.00	0.80
	Upper	2.01	2.53	1.68	0.00	1.71
Poker machines or electronic gaming machines	%	9.49	26.75	46.30	64.14	16.80
	SE	0.61	1.88	3.50	6.48	0.68
	Lower	8.35	23.23	39.55	50.73	15.51
	Upper	10.76	30.59	53.19	75.64	18.18
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	%	2.32	7.97	8.00	11.21	4.01
	SE	0.43	1.39	1.98	5.31	0.45
	Lower	1.61	5.64	4.88	4.25	3.22
	Upper	3.34	11.16	12.85	26.43	5.00
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	%	8.92	16.21	12.39	9.47	10.56
	SE	0.68	1.90	2.43	4.15	0.64
	Lower	7.68	12.82	8.36	3.89	9.37
	Upper	10.34	20.29	17.99	21.29	11.88
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	%	1.10	2.55	5.13	1.91	1.70
	SE	0.25	0.81	1.61	1.88	0.27
	Lower	0.71	1.36	2.75	0.27	1.25
	Upper	1.70	4.72	9.35	12.30	2.31

Table 37. Highest spend gambling activities played in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

Gambling activities reported as highest spend activities in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian past year gamblers reporting activity as their highest spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Keno	%	0.18	0.15	0.95	0.00	0.23
	SE	0.08	0.11	0.56	0.00	0.07
	Lower	0.08	.032	0.30	0.00	0.13
	Upper	0.41	0.67	2.96	0.00	0.43
Lotto, Powerball or the Pools	%	45.55	31.84	17.27	9.73	39.99
	SE	1.06	1.97	2.33	3.57	0.89
	Lower	43.48	28.11	13.17	4.63	38.26
	Upper	47.63	35.81	22.33	19.29	41.74
Scratch tickets	%	3.06	1.85	1.23	0.00	2.62
	SE	0.36	0.57	0.77	0.00	0.29
	Lower	2.43	1.00	0.36	0.00	2.12
	Upper	3.86	3.38	4.14	0.00	3.25
Bingo	%	0.99	2.13	2.63	1.97	1.35
	SE	0.18	0.52	1.49	1.39	0.20
	Lower	0.69	1.32	0.85	0.49	1.01
	Upper	1.42	3.43	7.78	7.62	1.81
Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	%	1.28	0.55	0.48	0.00	1.05
	SE	0.22	0.27	0.48	0.00	0.17
	Lower	0.91	0.21	0.07	0.00	0.77
	Upper	1.78	1.42	3.32	0.00	1.43
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	%	23.74	3.97	2.24	0.60	17.87
	SE	0.89	0.69	0.84	0.60	0.67
	Lower	22.05	2.82	1.07	0.08	16.59
	Upper	25.53	5.57	4.62	4.15	19.23
Other gambling activity	%	0.29	0.66	0.39	0.00	0.36
	SE	0.12	0.33	0.39	0.00	0.11
	Lower	0.13	0.25	0.06	0.00	0.20
	Upper	0.64	1.73	2.73	0.00	0.64
Making any short-term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	%	1.79	4.24	2.48	0.99	2.28
	SE	0.29	1.42	0.98	0.98	0.35
	Lower	1.30	2.18	1.13	0.14	1.69
	Upper	2.46	8.08	5.33	6.70	3.08

a. Question - In the past 12mths, did you mostly spend money on/at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to identify a certain gambling activity as their highest spend activity)

Figure 42. Highest spend gambling activities played in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - In the past 12mths, did you mostly spend money on/at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to identify a certain gambling activity as their highest spend activity)

Expenditure

Mean and median annual expenditure for the highest-spend gambling activities played in the past year are presented in Table 38.

As self-report gambling expenditure is typically very inaccurate, results should be interpreted with care. It should also be noted that expenditure was only asked of respondents for their highest-spend (ie. main) gambling activity. Hence, this data was not intended for expenditure modelling. As many of the standard errors are very high, results should be interpreted with extreme caution.

From this perspective, activities with reasonably low standard errors included pokies, lotto products, scratch tickets, bingo and competitions. Of these activities, pokies was by far the highest spend activity, with respondents spending an average of \$1990 per annum.

Other activities had high standard errors, so results need to be interpreted with extreme caution.

Table 38. Mean and median annual expenditure for single highest-spend gambling activity in past year (N=4359, July-October 2008)^a

Highest-spend gambling activity	Mean annual expenditure (\$)	Median annual expenditure (\$)	SE (Mean) (\$)	Lower (Mean) (\$)	Upper (Mean) (\$)
Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home	575.26	200.00	188.78	205.15	945.37
Poker machines or electronic gaming machines	1990.00	300.00	345.12	1313.39	2666.60
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	3810.89	240.00	2203.37	508.80	8130.58
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	7103.67	260.00	4003.13	744.42	14951.77
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	1435.05	200.00	738.76	13.27	2883.38
Keno	208.29	100.00	71.53	68.06	348.53
Lotto, Powerball or the Pools	414.12	240.00	18.49	377.87	450.36
Scratch tickets	71.78	20.00	14.63	43.10	100.46
Bingo	1137.76	624.00	197.81	749.94	1525.57
Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	15.92	5.00	6.15	3.86	27.97
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	56.00	30.00	3.68	48.79	63.21
Making any short-term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	20530.36	3000.00	7215.67	6384.12	34676.60

a. Question - How much money on average did you typically spend on this activity (highest-spend gambling activity) in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to identify their highest-spend activity in past year) (Median standard errors and confidence intervals not available)

Highest-spend channels
- overall results

While some samples were very small (given that there was a smaller range of highest-spend gambling activities), highest spend channels for different gambling activities also revealed a number of trends. Spend channel trends are summarised in Table 39.

Table 39. Highest-spend channels for gamblers identifying their highest-spend gambling activity (July-October 2008)^a

For those who spent most money on...	Highest-spend channels (% refers to percent of players mentioning channel of their highest-spend channel)	For those who spent most money on...	Highest-spend channels (% refers to percent of players mentioning channel of their highest-spend channel)
Informal private betting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> card games (86.34%) sports and event betting (5.80%) mahjong (4.83%) 	Keno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagent (27.67%) clubs (25.59%) pubs (24.86%) <i>Note: Tatts venue only (11.97%)</i>
Poker and electronic gaming machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (46.65%) pubs (31.62%) casino (14.43%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.24%)</i> 	Scratch tickets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagents (70.78%) Tatts venue (25.78%)
Table games - like blackjack, roulette or poker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (88.40%) in other states (7.52%) on a trip overseas (2.28%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.92%)</i> 	Bingo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (44.11%) bingo hall (37.51%) community hall (8.50%) <i>Note: Church only (0.67%)</i>
Table games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (88.40%) in other states (7.52%) on a trip overseas (2.28%) <i>Note: internet was only (0.92%)</i> 	Phone-in/ SMS competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS competitions (64.70%) phone-in competitions (30.17%)
Horse/harness/ greyhound wagering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> off-track at a TAB (45.31%) pubs (18.29%) race tracks (17.53%) <i>Note: internet was only (8.29%) and phone was only (5.20%)</i> 	Raffles/sweeps/ competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> schools (19.56%) clubs (14.26%) over the phone (12.38%) at a workplace/office (11.77%) shopping centre (8.89%) mail (8.26%) <i>Note: Internet only (0.64%)</i>
Sports and event betting - like on sports and TV shows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TABs (41.24%) internet (35.37%) clubs (6.45%) <i>Note: race track was only (1.70%)</i> 	Speculative investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (63.10%) through a broker (30.59%)

a. (Base: Gamblers identifying a certain gambling activity as their highest-spend activity in the past 12 months)

Highest-spend channels
- results by risk segment

Table 40 summarises the highest-spend channels for the gambling activities most frequently identified as being a highest-spend activity.

Table 40. Top highest-spend channels for gamblers identifying their highest-spend gambling activity by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (July-October 2008)^a

For those who spent most money on...	Highest-spend channels (% refers to percent of players mentioning channel as highest-spend channel)			
	Problem gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Non-problem gamblers
Informal private betting <i>(caution - small N)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=3 cards (74.92%) sports (25.08%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=7 cards (82.27%) sports (11.02%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=28 cards (87.77%) mahjong (6.12%)
Poker and electronic gaming machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (54.84%) pubs (31.16%) casino (10.54%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (50.19%) pubs (34.03%) casino (12.04%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (48.05%) pubs (35.09%) casino (11.63%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clubs (41.94%) pubs (26.64%) casino (18.61%)
Table games - like blackjack, roulette or poker <i>(caution - small N)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=4 casino (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (91.16%) other states (7.94%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (88.59%) other states (6.98%) internet (2.48%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> casino (85.38%) other states (9.02%) trip overseas (3.79%)
Horse/harness/greyhound wagering <i>(caution - small N)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=8 clubs (31.26%) pubs (32.17%) phone (20.45%) TAB (10.86%) <i>Note: track only 3.55%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB (38.53%) pubs (29.33%) internet (19.73%) <i>Note: track only 4.50% and phone only 4.06%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB (45.04%) pubs (22.91%) track (10.68%) internet (8.84%) <i>Note: phone only 3.11%</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB (47.64%) race track (23.21%) pubs (13.97%) internet (6.59%) phone (5.84%)
Sports and event betting - like on sports and TV shows <i>(caution - small N)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=1 TAB (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=11 internet (44.27%) TAB (34.06%) phone (11.54%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=13 TAB (38.03%) internet (31.13%) clubs (20.45%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=28 TAB (43.51%) internet (35.42%) <i>Note: track only 3.68%</i>
Keno <i>(caution - small N)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=3 clubs (72%) newsagent (28%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=2 newsagent (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N=8 pubs (43.85%) Tatts venue (21.10%) newsagent (12.60%)
Scratch tickets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tatts venue (85.11%) newsagent (14.89%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagent (52.72%) Tatts venue (31.64%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> newsagent (76.05%) Tatts venue (22.29%)
Bingo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> club (50.90%) bingo hall (49.10%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bingo hall (69.80%) club (30.20%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> club (52.79%) bingo hall (25.71%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> club (42.79%) bingo hall (34.16%)
Phone-in/SMS competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS (74.48%) Phone-in (25.52%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMS (62.16%) Phone-in (31.93%)
Raffles/sweeps/competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on street (19.25%) mail (17.96%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school (11.62%) mail (10.20%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> school (19.98%) workplace (12.10%)
Speculative trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (100%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (77.67%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (83.74%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> online (47.50%) broker (46.56%)

a. (Base: Gamblers identifying a certain gambling activity as their highest-spend activity in the past 12 months)

Preferred venue features

Preferred features of pokies venues

As part of the study, players who identified their highest-spend activity as poker and electronic gaming machines, were asked to mention their top three preferred venue features. Results are shown in Table 41. Overall trends highlighted that top preferred features of pokies venues included food quality (25.44%), the venue being close to home (24.52%) and nice venue staff/managers (21.95%).

Problem gamblers reported their favourite features as the venues being close to home (38.35%), nice venue staff/managers (33.07%) and being easy to get to (26.07%). Also interesting to note is that, compared to other groups, problem gamblers seemed to be more likely to report features such as poker machine brands, linked jackpots and convenient opening times.

Table 41. Top three most preferred features of pokies venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=730, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred pokies venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Food quality	32.63	24.03	21.29	5.37	25.44
Close to home	16.99	28.74	27.60	38.35	24.52
Nice venue staff/managers	18.01	23.94	22.46	33.07	21.95
Social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends	23.54	15.13	11.27	9.62	17.25
Food pricing	16.00	17.96	11.7	4.57	14.77
Easy to get to	12.08	14.99	8.25	26.07	13.23
Pleasant interior	11.35	13.76	13.84	13.47	12.79
Atmosphere/nice surroundings/not crowded/busy	11.12	14.4	10.14	19.96	12.6
Range of food	15.01	7.12	4.93	6.34	9.76
Drink pricing	7.27	10.96	8.90	12.10	9.12
Good music/entertainment	11.66	11.4	2.52	0.96	8.77
Poker machine brands	2.57	3.59	5.25	10.84	4.10
Cheaper prices for members	2.53	3.00	7.41	2.14	3.70
Food/drinks	4.37	3.26	3.52	0.00	3.51
Bingo/games/TAB	2.29	3.17	4.29	3.20	3.06
Incentives/freebies offered	0.86	2.41	7.00	4.05	2.91
Clean toilets/bathrooms	1.90	2.68	5.08	1.93	2.83
New poker machines	0.91	2.01	5.16	5.79	2.54
Prizes/draws offered	1.31	1.57	3.61	6.39	2.28
Recently renovated	1.55	0.84	3.09	0.69	1.60
Parking	2.15	0.53	1.77	1.90	1.56
Linked Jackpots	0.00	0.83	1.60	6.72	1.12
Other	1.17	0.33	2.42	0.00	1.09
Retail shops/shopping	1.68	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.82
Golf course/club	1.62	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.80
Convenient time/opening hours	0.00	0.28	0.00	8.60	0.76

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)...? (Base: Adults who reported playing poker machine and electronic gaming machines as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Preferred features of table game venues

The top preferred features of table game venues for players nominating table games as their highest-spend activity is presented in Table 42. This showed preferred features included good music/entertainment (26.72%), social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends (25.02%), being easy to get to (18.12%) and having a pleasant interior (17.19%). Samples for segments were too small for meaningful analysis.

Table 42. Top three most preferred features of table game venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=95, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred table game venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported table games as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Good music/entertainment	23.18	36.52	25.42	0.00	26.72
Social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends	36.54	11.96	21.83	31.67	25.02
Easy to get to	6.11	32.21	25.77	0.00	18.12
Pleasant interior	16.65	18.43	9.62	29.30	17.19
Bingo/games/TAB	9.22	9.55	29.14	39.02	14.42
Nice venue staff/managers	22.19	7.52	13.04	0.00	13.87
Atmosphere/nice surroundings/not crowded/busy	14.04	14.76	4.34	0.00	11.86
Food quality	5.59	14.23	2.18	29.30	9.97
Drink pricing	10.39	8.68	7.22	14.21	9.57
Close to home	2.73	19.61	5.29	0.00	9.09
Convenient time/opening hours	10.85	7.42	0.00	0.00	7.22
Food/drinks	3.44	10.52	7.34	0.00	6.36
Other	1.24	6.94	0.00	31.67	5.35
Range of food	2.50	11.38	0.00	0.00	5.21
Clean toilets/bathrooms	0.00	8.68	0.00	0.00	3.18
Parking	2.56	2.97	2.18	0.00	2.47
New poker machines	3.62	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.29
Food pricing	0.00	3.21	2.28	0.00	1.51
Cheaper prices for members	0.00	0.00	10.27	0.00	1.51
Retail shops/shopping	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
Incentives/freebies offered	0.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.68
Linked Jackpots	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.41

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)....? (Base: Adults who reported playing table games like blackjack, roulette and poker as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Preferred features of horse/harness racing/greyhound venues

Top preferred features of horse/harness/greyhound wagering venues, based on players nominating this as their highest-spend activity, are shown in Table 43. Preferred venue features included the venue being close to home (36.84%), social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends (26.07%) and nice venue staff/managers (17.58%). Problem gamblers also mentioned the venue being close to home (68.6%) or easy to get to (33.81%), followed by linked jackpots (33.81%).

Table 43. Top three most preferred features of horse/harness/greyhound racing venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=287, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred horse/harness/greyhound racing venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness/greyhound racing as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Close to home	37.03	34.35	34.88	68.60	36.84
Social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends	27.65	21.77	39.37	0.00	26.07
Nice venue staff/managers	15.16	15.01	50.28	0.00	17.58
Easy to get to	12.92	19.98	9.28	33.81	15.36
Atmosphere/nice surroundings/not crowded/busy	11.48	12.97	16.81	30.42	12.87
Good music/entertainment	5.52	17.07	9.76	0.00	9.31
Pleasant interior	6.38	9.67	19.39	30.42	9.08
Food quality	10.76	4.96	6.10	0.00	8.30
Drink pricing	7.80	7.27	7.78	0.00	7.43
Bingo/games/TAB	8.67	2.79	3.55	8.22	6.41
Food pricing	6.65	2.17	17.43	0.00	5.96
Range of food	4.21	2.70	1.18	0.00	3.39
Food/drinks	3.40	3.02	3.20	4.38	3.29
Recently renovated	1.46	6.02	0.00	0.00	2.72
Parking	2.56	3.56	0.00	0.00	2.59
Cheaper prices for members	0.58	3.83	3.79	0.00	1.83
Clean toilets/bathrooms	1.01	1.38	2.67	0.00	1.23
Other	1.07	0.85	2.41	0.00	1.09
Linked Jackpots	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.81	0.87
New poker machines	0.00	1.69	0.00	11.74	0.83
Poker machine brands	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.52
Incentives/freebies offered	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Prizes/draws offered	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.82	0.41
Convenient time/opening hours	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.08

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)....?
 (Base: Adults who reported betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths)
 (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Preferred features of sports and event betting venues

While only a very small proportion mentioned sports and event betting as their highest-spend activity, top preferred venue features are shown in Table 44. Once again, the venue being close to home (59.92%) or easy to get to (40.78%) and food/drinks (17.45%) were the most preferred characteristics.

Table 44. Top three most preferred features of sports and event betting venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=19, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred sports/events venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Close to home	28.64	69.06	100.00	0.00	59.92
Easy to get to	61.62	42.24	0.00	0.00	40.78
Food/drinks	29.87	0.00	27.28	0.00	17.45
Bingo/games/TAB	0.00	0.00	68.41	0.00	14.59
Nice venue staff/managers	18.33	0.00	31.59	0.00	13.87
Social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/ to meet with friends	10.31	10.66	23.19	0.00	13.20
Food quality	29.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.63
Pleasant interior	0.00	21.97	0.00	0.00	8.73
Good music/entertainment	10.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18
Food pricing	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01
Other	8.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.48
Atmosphere/nice surroundings/not crowded/busy	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)....? (Base: Adults who reported betting on sports or event results like on football or other events like TV show results as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Preferred features of keno venues

Top preferred venue features in the case of keno was similarly based on a very small sample, as very few people reported highest spending on keno. Results are in Table 45. Similar trends applied with preferred features being venues being easy to get to (39.69%) or close to home (29.83%) and food/drinks (24.32%).

Table 45. Top three most preferred features of keno venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=7, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred keno venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported keno as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Easy to get to	51.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.69
Close to home	31.35	100.00	0.00	0.00	29.83
Food/drinks	31.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.32
Food quality	24.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.89
Good music/entertainment	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	16.91
Other	11.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.66
Nice venue staff/managers	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	5.51
Prizes/draws offered	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	5.51
Food pricing	6.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.91
Drink pricing	6.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.91

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)....? (Base: Adults who reported playing Keno as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Preferred features of bingo venues

Preferred features of bingo venues are shown in Table 46. Of adults who reported bingo as their highest-spend activity, the top preferred venues included social reasons/social atmosphere/aspect/to meet with friends (55.37%), the venue being close to home (19.53%), good music/entertainment(15.07%), nice venue staff/managers (13.11%) and the venue being easy to get to (10.21%).

Table 46. Top three most preferred features of bingo venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=66, July-October 2008)^a

Top three preferred features of most preferred bingo venues	% adults by type of gambler				% Victorian adults who reported bingo as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Social reasons/social atmosphere/ aspect/to meet with friends	57.8	40.85	91.3	50.90	55.37
Close to home	14.38	33.28	17.74	0.00	19.53
Good music/entertainment	17.3	10.06	0.00	49.10	15.07
Nice venue staff/managers	15.80	3.60	8.70	50.90	13.11
Easy to get to	12.55	9.74	0.00	0.00	10.21
Bingo/games/TAB	7.82	18.33	0.00	0.00	9.90
Pleasant interior	8.28	14.43	0.00	0.00	9.05
Food quality	5.81	9.29	8.70	50.90	8.85
Food pricing	9.57	10.04	0.00	0.00	8.54
Atmosphere/nice surroundings/not crowded/busy	6.18	8.61	8.70	0.00	6.84
Prizes/draws offered	4.41	10.25	0.00	0.00	5.56
Food/drinks	3.69	10.99	0.00	0.00	5.35
Drink pricing	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.41
Linked Jackpots	3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
Cheaper prices for members	0.00	7.74	0.00	0.00	2.23
Poker machine brands	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92
Range of food	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87
Incentives/freebies offered	0.00	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.87
Other	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72

a. Question - Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about the venue (channels prompted)...? (Base: Adults who reported playing bingo as the highest-spend activity in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Travel distances to highest-spend venues

Reported distances travelled by Victorian adults to highest-spend gambling venues are shown in Table 47. Only physical venues for highest-spend activities with sufficient sample were analysed. This implied that internet sites and the like were not included in this analysis.

Overall trends showed that 53.74% of pokies players travelled no more than 5km to their preferred pokies venue. In contrast, table game players reported travelling much further, given that most were travelling to the casino (based in the Central Business District) (84.23% travelled more than 10km). In relation to horse/harness/greyhound racing venues, similar to the pokies, 63.55% travel 5km or less to reach their preferred venue. Overall trends thus suggest that most people do not travel very far to access venues.

No significant differences were apparent between non-problem and problem gamblers for the pokies travel distances. However, moderate risk gamblers were significantly less likely to travel over 10km to the pokies, compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=0.59, $p < .05$). The same trend applied to low risk gamblers (OR=0.52, $p < .001$).

In relation to travel for table games and horse/harness and greyhound racing wagering, there were no notable significant differences.

Table 47. Distance to highest-spend venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Venue	Distance to venue	% adults by type of gambler					% adults who reported the activity below as a highest-spend activity
		Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Kilometres to pokies (N=755)	1km away	%	9.88	16.07	16.43	18.07	13.90
		SE	1.88	2.747	4.21	5.31	1.52
		Lower	6.75	11.38	9.73	9.85	11.17
		Upper	14.23	22.20	26.38	30.82	17.16
	2-5km away	%	34.82	41.05	46.05	42.68	39.84
		SE	3.287	4.056	5.346	7.20	2.17
		Lower	28.68	33.40	35.89	29.48	35.66
		Upper	41.51	49.17	56.55	57.00	44.17
	6-10km away	%	14.14	16.30	8.24	12.96	13.39
		SE	2.407	3.343	2.329	4.812	1.56
		Lower	10.05	10.75	4.685	6.06	10.62
		Upper	19.55	23.94	14.11	25.57	16.75
	Over 10km away	%	41.16	26.59	29.28	26.29	32.87
		SE	3.603	3.58	5.01	7.31	2.11
		Lower	34.32	20.18	20.49	14.56	28.11
		Upper	48.35	34.16	39.94	42.76	37.14

Table 47. Distance to highest-spend venues by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Venue	Distance to venue	% adults by type of gambler					% adults who reported the activity below as a highest-spend activity
		Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Kilometres to table games (N=100)	1km away	%	0.89	4.09	0.00	0.00	1.88
		SE	0.90	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.55
		Lower	0.12	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.36
		Upper	6.20	23.94	0.00	0.00	9.25
	2-5km away	%	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	3.24
		SE	0.00	4.462	0.00	0.00	1.70
		Lower	0.00	3.097	0.00	0.00	1.13
		Upper	0.00	22.28	0.00	0.00	8.96
	6-10km away	%	14.28	11.92	2.66	0.00	10.65
		SE	6.88	6.247	2.69	0.00	3.68
		Lower	5.24	4.046	0.3562	0.00	5.23
		Upper	33.41	30.29	17.29	0.00	20.45
	Over 10km away	%	84.84	75.25	97.34	100.00	84.23
		SE	6.93	7.999	2.688	0.00	4.12
		Lower	66.06	56.71	82.71	0.00	74.25
		Upper	94.15	87.59	99.64	0.00	90.82
Kilometres to horse/harness racing and greyhounds (N=319)	1km away	%	24.06	15.23	28.09	46.54	22.38
		SE	3.888	4.177	9.123	24.78	2.81
		Lower	17.27	8.698	13.88	10.99	17.34
		Upper	32.47	25.30	48.63	85.98	28.37
	2-5km away	%	34.66	50.25	53.9	49.62	41.17
		SE	4.082	7.532	11.35	24.97	3.57
		Lower	27.14	35.88	32.31	12.20	34.37
		Upper	43.03	64.58	74.11	87.47	48.32
	6-10km away	%	18.42	8.067	3.796	0.00	13.74
		SE	3.624	3.579	3.756	0.00	2.55
		Lower	12.33	3.296	0.523	0.00	9.44
		Upper	26.59	18.43	22.85	0.00	19.57
	Over 10km away	%	22.86	26.46	14.22	3.841	22.72
		SE	3.989	7.642	7.236	4.158	3.37
		Lower	15.98	14.28	4.928	0.4375	16.77
		Upper	31.59	43.72	34.65	26.64	30.01

a. Question - Roughly, how many kilometres are you away from this venue? (Specifically - poker machine and electronic gaming machine venues, table game venues or venues for betting on horse/harness/greyhound racing) (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to report their highest-spend activity as one of the above)

Motivations for gambling on highest-spend activity

The major reasons why Victorian adults prefer their highest-spend gambling activity are shown in Table 48 and Figure 43. The major reported reasons were to win money (52.94%), general entertainment (31.76%) and social reasons (30.30%).

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report social reasons for liking their highest-spend activity (OR=1.75, $p<.05$) and this relative trend also applied to the low (OR=1.47, $p<.001$) and moderate risk groups (OR=1.48, $p<.05$).

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were not significantly more likely to play to win money. However, compared to non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers were more likely to play to win money (OR=1.23, $p<.05$).

Possibly the most other interesting differences were in relation to gambling to take your mind off things, to relieve stress and due to boredom. In particular, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=14.1, $p<.001$), to relieve stress (OR=25.39, $p<.001$) and for reasons of boredom (OR=6.10, $p<.01$). Problem gamblers were also more likely to gamble out of habit (OR=5.39, $p<.01$). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were also significantly less likely to gamble to raise money for charity (OR=0.04, $p<.01$).

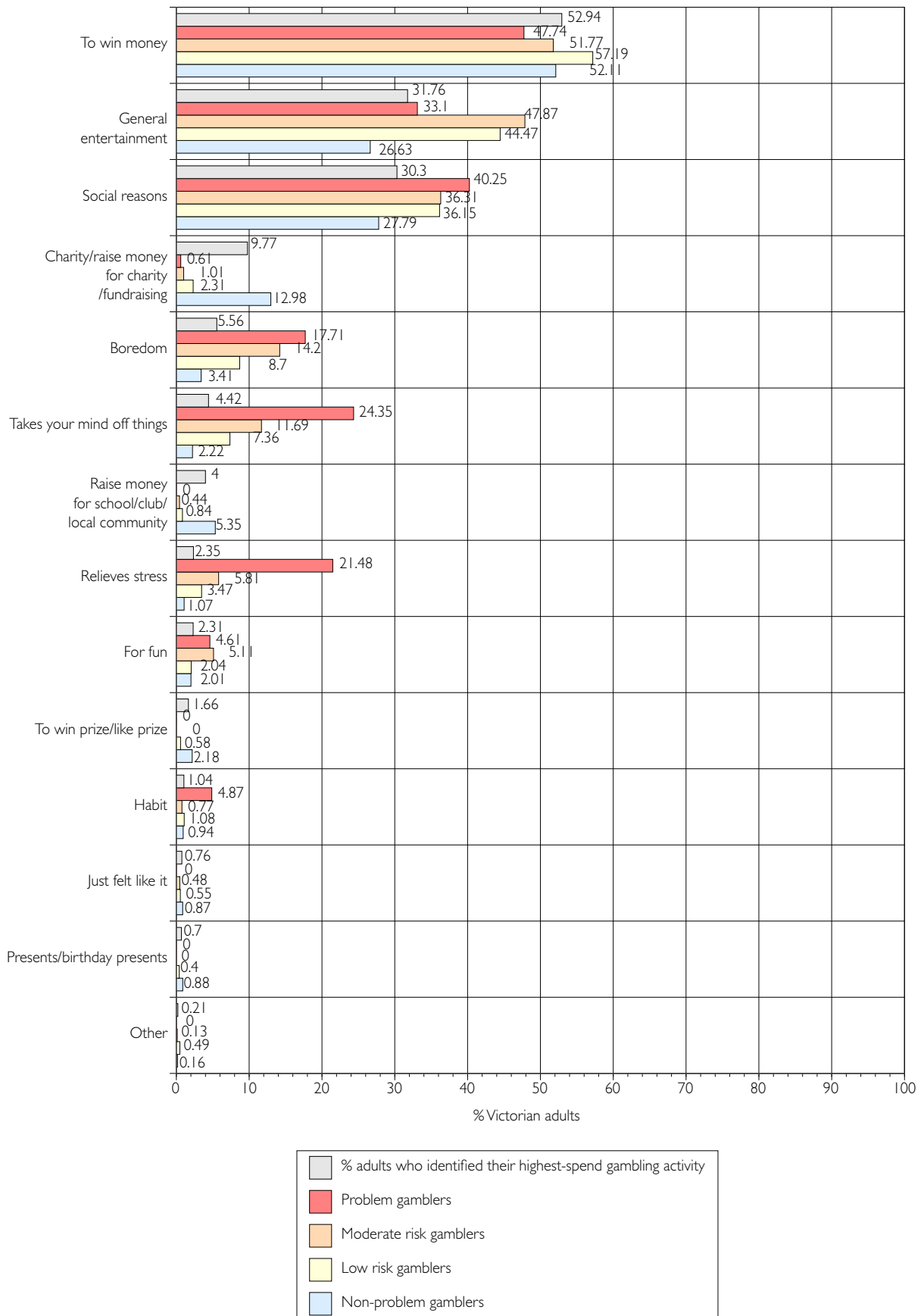
Compared to problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly less likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=0.41, $p<.01$), to relieve stress (OR=0.22, $p<.001$) and to gamble out of habit (OR=0.19, $p<.001$). Also noteworthy is that compared to moderate risk gamblers, low risk gamblers were significantly less likely to gamble to take their mind off things (OR=0.25, $p<.001$), to relieve stress (OR=0.13, $p<.001$) and for reasons of boredom (OR=0.04, $p<.001$).

Table 48. Top three reasons why people prefer their highest-spend gambling activity by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=4597, July-October 2008)^a

Top three reasons why people prefer their highest-spend gambling activity	Type of gambler				% adults who identified their highest-spend gambling activity
	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Social reasons	27.79	36.15	36.31	40.25	30.30
To win money	52.11	57.19	51.77	47.74	52.94
General entertainment	26.63	44.47	47.87	33.10	31.76
Takes your mind off things	2.22	7.36	11.69	24.35	4.42
Relieves stress	1.07	3.47	5.81	21.48	2.35
Boredom	3.41	8.70	14.20	17.71	5.56
Other	0.16	0.49	0.13	0.00	0.21
For fun	2.01	2.04	5.11	4.61	2.31
Just felt like it	0.87	0.55	0.48	0.00	0.76
Presents/birthday presents	0.88	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.70
To win prize/like prize	2.18	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.66
Raise money for school/club/local community	5.35	0.84	0.44	0.00	4.00
Charity/raise money for charity/fundraising	12.98	2.31	1.01	0.61	9.77
Habit	0.94	1.08	0.77	4.87	1.04

a. Question - What are the top three main reasons you like to play this activity (highest-spend gambling activities prompted)? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to identify their highest-spend gambling activity)

Figure 43. Top three reasons why people prefer their highest-spend gambling activity by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=4597, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - What are the **top three main reasons** you like to play this activity (highest-spend gambling activities prompted)? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and were able to identify their highest-spend gambling activity)

Number of venues people played at in past year

Number of pokies venues

The number of venues people played pokies at during the past year is presented in Table 49. This result related to the people that reported pokies as their highest-spend activity. Findings overall showed that 35.59% of players played at a single pokies venue in the past year and 24.99% played at two venues.

Findings also showed that 47.43% of problem gamblers played at four or more venues over the past year and compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play at four or more venues (OR=4.67, $p<.001$). Findings also generally suggested that higher risk for problem gambling was generally linked to increasing likelihood to play at a greater number of venues (OR=1.56, $p<.001$).

Table 49. Number of venues people played pokies at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1671, July-October 2008)^a

Number of pokies venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	42.07	35.05	26.11	9.92	35.59
	SE	2.119	2.847	3.808	4.761	1.501
	Lower	37.98	29.69	19.35	3.731	32.70
	Upper	46.28	40.82	34.23	23.85	38.59
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	26.94	24.73	21.31	20.17	24.99
	SE	1.921	2.448	3.057	6.036	1.325
	Lower	23.35	20.24	15.92	10.81	22.48
	Upper	30.87	29.84	27.91	34.52	27.68
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	14.79	16.88	23.78	22.48	17.32
	SE	1.489	2.192	3.554	5.50	1.181
	Lower	12.10	13.00	17.52	13.50	15.13
	Upper	17.96	21.62	31.43	35.00	19.76
Played at four or more venues in past 12mths	%	16.19	23.34	28.80	47.43	22.10
	SE	1.64	2.398	3.643	6.961	1.294
	Lower	13.23	18.97	22.21	34.28	19.67
	Upper	19.67	28.37	36.43	60.93	24.74

a. Question - At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines? (Base: Adults who have played poker machines or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Number of table
game venues

The number of venues people played table games in the past year is shown in Table 50. There was an overwhelming trend for most players (84.26%) to play only at a single venue. This was also true for problem gamblers and other risk segments.

Table 50. Number of venues people played table games at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=300, July-October 2008)^a

Number of table game venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported table games as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	86.76	82.33	83.52	81.33	84.26
	SE	4.01	4.46	5.17	12.72	2.59
	Lower	76.71	71.82	70.75	45.58	78.48
	Upper	92.88	89.5	91.39	95.77	88.71
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	9.37	12.63	8.28	13.13	10.50
	SE	3.30	3.86	3.67	12.02	2.15
	Lower	4.59	6.76	3.37	1.86	6.96
	Upper	18.17	22.36	18.96	54.6	15.53
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	0.41	0.44	6.18	0.00	1.55
	SE	0.41	0.44	3.32	0.00	0.71
	Lower	0.06	0.06	2.09	0.00	0.63
	Upper	2.90	3.13	16.88	0.00	3.76
Played at four or more venues in past 12mths	%	3.46	4.60	2.02	5.54	3.69
	SE	2.56	2.40	2.01	5.50	1.41
	Lower	0.79	1.62	0.28	0.74	1.73
	Upper	13.92	12.4	13.21	31.69	7.71

a. Question - At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were playing table games? (Base: Adults who have played table games like blackjack, roulette or poker in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Horse/harness/greyhound racing venues

The number of venues people wagered on horse/harness and greyhound racing in the past year is shown in Table 51. Findings overall showed that over half of adult wagerers bet at a single venue in the past year (57.60%), while 18.21% played at two venues.

Findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to play at a single venue in the past year (OR=0.35, p<.05) and significantly more likely to play at four or more venues in the past year (OR=5.33, p<.01).

Table 51. Number of venues people bet on horse/harness racing and greyhounds at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1014, July-October 2008)^a

Number of horse/harness/greyhounds venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	67.02	44.85	41.73	41.28	57.60
	SE	2.40	4.06	5.64	11.45	2.01
	Lower	62.16	37.08	31.24	21.77	53.61
	Upper	71.54	52.88	53.03	63.98	61.49
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	17.53	18.3	20.84	20.29	18.21
	SE	1.96	3.73	4.90	9.12	1.64
	Lower	14.01	12.07	12.82	7.77	15.20
	Upper	21.70	26.75	32.03	43.50	21.65
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	6.25	15.41	14.99	3.37	9.56
	SE	1.16	3.20	4.67	3.35	1.25
	Lower	4.33	10.12	7.92	0.46	7.38
	Upper	8.94	22.76	26.57	20.80	12.31
Played at four or more venues in past 12mths	%	9.2	21.44	22.43	35.06	14.64
	SE	1.50	3.62	4.61	11.90	1.48
	Lower	6.65	15.19	14.68	16.22	11.97
	Upper	12.60	29.38	32.72	60.09	17.78

a. Question - At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Sports and event betting venues

The number of venues played at for sports and event betting in the past year is shown in Table 52. The overall trend was for most players (64.35%) to wager at a single venue in the past year. Once again, results suggested that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play at four or more venues (OR=30.67, p<.001). There was similarly an overall trend for venues played to increase with increasing risk status of the gamblers (OR=1.92, p<.01).

Table 52. Number of venues people bet on sports and events at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1014, July-October 2008)^a

Number of sports/ event betting venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	77.23	57.71	54.92	43.07	64.35
	SE	5.08	7.60	9.73	16.26	4.00
	Lower	65.74	42.47	35.95	16.99	56.13
	Upper	85.71	71.61	72.56	73.65	71.80
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	16.83	13.04	15.23	0.00	14.31
	SE	4.60	5.71	6.34	0.00	3.07
	Lower	9.58	5.26	6.39	0.00	9.26
	Upper	27.89	28.80	32.13	0.00	21.48
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	1.80	14.81	17.65	0.00	9.33
	SE	1.15	5.86	7.94	0.00	2.74
	Lower	0.51	6.50	6.80	0.00	5.16
	Upper	6.17	30.30	38.62	0.00	16.31
Played at four or more venues in past 12mths	%	4.13	14.44	12.20	56.93	12.01
	SE	2.34	4.59	5.53	16.26	2.51
	Lower	1.33	7.51	4.78	26.35	7.87
	Upper	12.14	25.98	27.77	83.01	17.90

a. Question - At how many venues did you gamble on sport and event results in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have bet on sport and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Keno venues

The number of keno venues played at during the past year is shown in Table 53. Findings showed that 69.24% of players played at a single keno venue in the past year. Unlike other types of gambling, there was not a significant relationship between increasing risk and increasing numbers of venues played.

Table 53. Number of venues people played keno at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=192, July-October 2008)^a

Number of keno venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported keno as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	64.44	77.29	75.79	59.03	69.24
	SE	6.57	6.84	12.31	16.83	4.53
	Lower	50.71	61.19	45.44	26.73	59.66
	Upper	76.14	88.02	92.17	85.05	77.41
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	19.44	9.41	4.02	19.86	14.53
	SE	5.89	4.25	4.00	13.62	3.65
	Lower	10.31	3.74	0.54	4.38	8.69
	Upper	33.63	21.75	24.49	57.29	23.31
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	11.57	1.33	12.83	15.88	9.20
	SE	4.52	1.34	11.58	11.22	3.04
	Lower	5.19	0.18	1.87	3.48	4.71
	Upper	23.82	9.23	53.19	49.76	17.21
Played at four venues in past 12mths	%	4.55	11.97	7.36	5.23	7.02
	SE	2.59	5.86	5.45	5.28	2.31
	Lower	1.45	4.34	1.61	0.67	3.62
	Upper	13.38	28.95	27.79	31.14	13.18

a. Question - At how many venues did you play Keno in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have played Keno in the past 12 mths and reported this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Bingo venues

Findings showing the number of venues played in the case of people whose highest-spend activity was bingo are shown in Table 54. As evident, there was a clear trend for play to occur at a single venue (83.90%). Increasing venues, however, was not significantly linked to increasing risk status (although there was a small trend, but it was non-statistically significant).

Table 54. Number of venues people played bingo at during past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=189, July-October 2008)^a

Number of bingo venues gambled at in the past 12 months	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported bingo as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Played at a single venue in past 12mths	%	91.12	80.23	74.22	83.33	83.90
	SE	3.05	5.66	12.31	11.40	3.59
	Lower	82.98	66.73	44.71	49.71	75.52
	Upper	95.58	89.14	91.11	96.19	89.80
Played at two venues in past 12mths	%	5.80	16.80	5.34	16.67	9.26
	SE	2.24	4.93	3.36	11.40	1.96
	Lower	2.67	9.15	1.50	3.81	6.05
	Upper	12.14	28.82	17.30	50.29	13.91
Played at three venues in past 12mths	%	1.76	0.00	4.46	0.00	1.81
	SE	1.74	0.00	3.20	0.00	1.07
	Lower	0.25	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.55
	Upper	11.52	0.00	17.07	0.00	5.72
Played at four venues in past 12mths	%	1.32	2.97	15.99	0.00	5.04
	SE	1.31	2.95	12.31	0.00	3.14
	Lower	0.18	0.40	3.02	0.00	1.43
	Upper	8.85	18.79	53.76	0.00	16.21

a. Question - At how many venues did you play bingo in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have played bingo in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours in relation to pokies and electronic gaming machines

Influence of linked jackpots

As part of the study, people reporting pokies as their highest-spend activity were asked about the role of linked jackpots in their play. Linked jackpots are larger jackpots across a number of venues. Results are shown in Table 55.

Findings overall showed that reported influence significantly increased with increasing risk for problem gambling (OR=2.62, $p<.001$). However, overall 83.97% of players reported 'no influence'. It was also interesting to note that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report 'significant influence' from linked jackpots (OR=74.99, $p<.001$).

Table 55. Influence of linked jackpots by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1623, July-October 2008)^a

How much influence linked jackpots had on the person's choice of pokies venue in past 12mths	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No influence	%	93.86	81.15	73.43	46.44	83.97
	SE	0.94	2.29	3.79	6.75	1.20
	Lower	91.75	76.24	65.37	33.74	81.49
	Upper	95.46	85.23	80.18	59.63	86.18
A little influence	%	5.50	16.98	22.32	20.19	12.46
	SE	0.91	2.236	3.70	5.54	1.08
	Lower	3.97	13.03	15.90	11.42	10.49
	Upper	7.58	21.83	30.41	33.16	14.74
A lot of influence	%	0.35	1.11	3.04	15.60	1.94
	SE	0.18	0.43	1.14	5.64	0.44
	Lower	0.13	0.52	1.45	7.39	1.24
	Upper	0.94	2.37	6.26	29.98	3.03
Significant influence	%	0.29	0.76	1.21	17.77	1.63
	SE	0.16	0.47	0.65	5.56	0.42
	Lower	0.10	0.23	0.42	9.29	0.99
	Upper	0.84	2.55	3.44	31.31	2.68

a. Question - How much did linked jackpots influence your choice of pokies venue in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have played poker machines or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Frequency of betting more than a single credit per line

The frequency at which pokies players bet more than a single credit per line is shown in Table 56. Just over one quarter of all players (26.19%) reported 'always' betting more than a single credit, while 24.17% reported 'never' doing this.

Findings revealed a statistically significant link between the tendency to bet more than a single credit per line and risk for problem gambling (OR=1.46, p<.001). Also of interest, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were considerably more likely to bet more than a single credit per line (OR=3.37, p<.001).

Table 56. How often more than a single credit per line was bet during pokies play by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1633, July-October 2008)^a

How often pokies players bet more than a single credit per line on pokies in past 12mths	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Never	%	30.02	23.76	12.7	12.00	24.17
	SE	1.99	2.46	2.80	4.19	1.327
	Lower	26.27	19.27	8.146	5.90	21.67
	Upper	34.07	28.90	19.26	22.90	26.87
Rarely	%	17.44	19.73	16.31	7.59	17.31
	SE	1.66	2.501	3.141	3.99	1.23
	Lower	14.42	15.28	11.04	2.62	15.03
	Upper	20.94	25.09	23.43	20.04	19.85
Sometimes	%	19.03	19.91	21.81	12.67	19.37
	SE	1.69	2.173	3.15	5.28	1.19
	Lower	15.93	15.99	16.27	5.39	17.14
	Upper	22.56	24.51	28.60	26.99	21.82
Often	%	10.97	12.57	17.31	18.25	12.95
	SE	1.45	1.88	2.74	4.94	1.04
	Lower	8.43	9.319	12.57	10.45	11.05
	Upper	14.15	16.75	23.36	29.93	15.13
Always	%	22.54	24.03	31.87	49.49	26.19
	SE	1.78	2.57	4.03	6.80	1.41
	Lower	19.23	19.36	24.53	36.49	23.52
	Upper	26.24	29.43	40.24	62.56	29.06

a. Question - How often did you bet more than one credit per line? (Base: Adults who have played poker machines or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Denomination of EGMs mostly played

The denominations of poker machines mostly played by pokies players are shown in Table 57. Overall, the most popular denomination was the one cent machines (45.83%), followed by the two cent machines (23.54%). The denominations preferred by most problem gamblers were the two cent (26.80%) and five cent machines (26.48%). However, the moderate risk, low risk and non-problem gamblers each reported mostly using one cent machines. Compared to non-problem gamblers, it was additionally apparent that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play \$1 machines (OR=8.89, p<.001).

Table 57. Denominations of poker machine mostly played by respondent by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1654, July-October 2008)^a

Denominations of poker machine mainly/mostly played by respondent	% adults x type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
One cent	%	51.44	46.47	36.99	21.47	45.83
	SE	2.18	2.89	4.03	5.07	1.55
	Lower	47.18	40.87	29.49	13.16	42.81
	Upper	55.69	52.17	45.17	33.03	48.89
Two cent	%	21.46	24.09	27.42	26.80	23.54
	SE	1.74	2.52	3.459	6.54	1.32
	Lower	18.25	19.49	21.18	15.98	21.05
	Upper	25.07	29.38	34.70	41.33	26.22
Five cent	%	14.94	17.13	21.02	26.48	17.26
	SE	1.59	2.165	3.572	5.593	1.206
	Lower	12.08	13.29	14.86	17.01	15.02
	Upper	18.33	21.80	28.87	38.75	19.76
Ten cent	%	3.28	2.31	2.08	1.68	2.71
	SE	0.95	0.82	1.30	1.67	0.57
	Lower	1.85	1.15	0.60	0.24	1.79
	Upper	5.73	4.60	6.94	11.03	4.08
Twenty cent	%	1.28	0.60	2.17	0.98	1.22
	SE	0.41	0.40	1.25	0.98	0.32
	Lower	0.68	0.16	0.70	0.14	0.73
	Upper	2.40	2.18	6.55	6.68	2.03
Fifty cent	%	0.17	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.20
	SE	0.17	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.12
	Lower	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.06
	Upper	1.17	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.67
\$1	%	2.18	4.46	5.47	16.57	4.23
	SE	0.66	1.59	1.78	5.81	0.73
	Lower	1.20	2.20	2.86	8.01	3.01
	Upper	3.93	8.84	10.20	31.16	5.92
\$2	%	0.60	0.36	0.63	0.00	0.50
	SE	0.35	0.36	0.63	0.00	0.23
	Lower	0.19	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.20
	Upper	1.90	2.53	4.35	0.00	1.22

Table 57. Denominations of poker machine mostly played by respondent
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1654, July-October 2008)^a

Denominations of poker machine mainly/mostly played by respondent	% adults x type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported pokies as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Higher than \$2 machine	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Combination of all	%	4.65	4.15	4.21	6.03	4.51
	SE	1.08	1.25	1.52	2.54	0.70
	Lower	2.94	2.29	2.06	2.60	3.32
	Upper	7.28	7.41	8.43	13.37	6.10

a. Question - What kind of poker machines did you mostly play? (Base: Adults who have played poker machines or electronic gaming machines in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours in relation to horse/harness/greyhound racing wagering

Influence of jackpots

The influence of racing jackpots on the choice of races for wagering, as reported by players, is shown in Table 58. Most players (89.36%) reported no influence at all. However, a statistically significant link was observed, with influence increasing with the risk level of the gambler (OR=1.92, p<.001).

Table 58. Influence of jackpots on choice of races for wagering in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1023, July-October 2008)^a

Influence of jackpots on choice of races for wagering in past 12mths	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No influence at all	%	94.97	81.46	81.4	78.93	89.36
	SE	1.19	3.49	4.70	9.12	1.34
	Lower	92.04	73.62	70.41	56.10	86.42
	Upper	96.86	87.37	88.95	91.66	91.72
A little influence	%	3.73	13.1	14.81	10.62	7.70
	SE	1.08	3.20	4.14	6.01	1.19
	Lower	2.10	7.99	8.37	3.31	5.67
	Upper	6.54	20.75	24.85	29.17	10.37
A lot of influence	%	0.79	3.54	1.03	2.51	1.58
	SE	0.40	1.50	0.61	1.87	0.46
	Lower	0.29	1.53	0.32	0.57	0.88
	Upper	2.11	8.01	3.27	10.34	2.80
Significant influence	%	0.51	1.89	2.76	7.94	1.37
	SE	0.33	1.11	2.70	7.51	0.54
	Lower	0.14	0.59	0.39	1.14	0.63
	Upper	1.83	5.87	16.99	39.29	2.95

a. Question - How much did jackpots influence your choice of races for wagering in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Top three ways of wagering

People mentioning horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend activity were asked to mention the top three ways they wagered. Results are shown in Table 59 and Figure 44. Findings overall showed that win/place bets were the most common type of wager (65.63%), followed by bets each way (28.84%) and trifectas (26.39%).

Findings overall showed a range of interesting significant differences. Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to bet each way (OR=0.28, p<.05), significantly more likely to place trifectas (OR=4.4, p<.001), significantly more likely to place quinella bets (OR=3.88, p<.05), significantly more likely to place multi-bets (OR=17.04, p<.05), and significantly more likely to place Exacta bets (OR=33.54, p<.01). This appears to suggest that some problem gamblers are more inclined to place bets on products which are likely to have a higher dividend.

Table 59. Top three ways of wagering in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1020, July-October 2008)^a

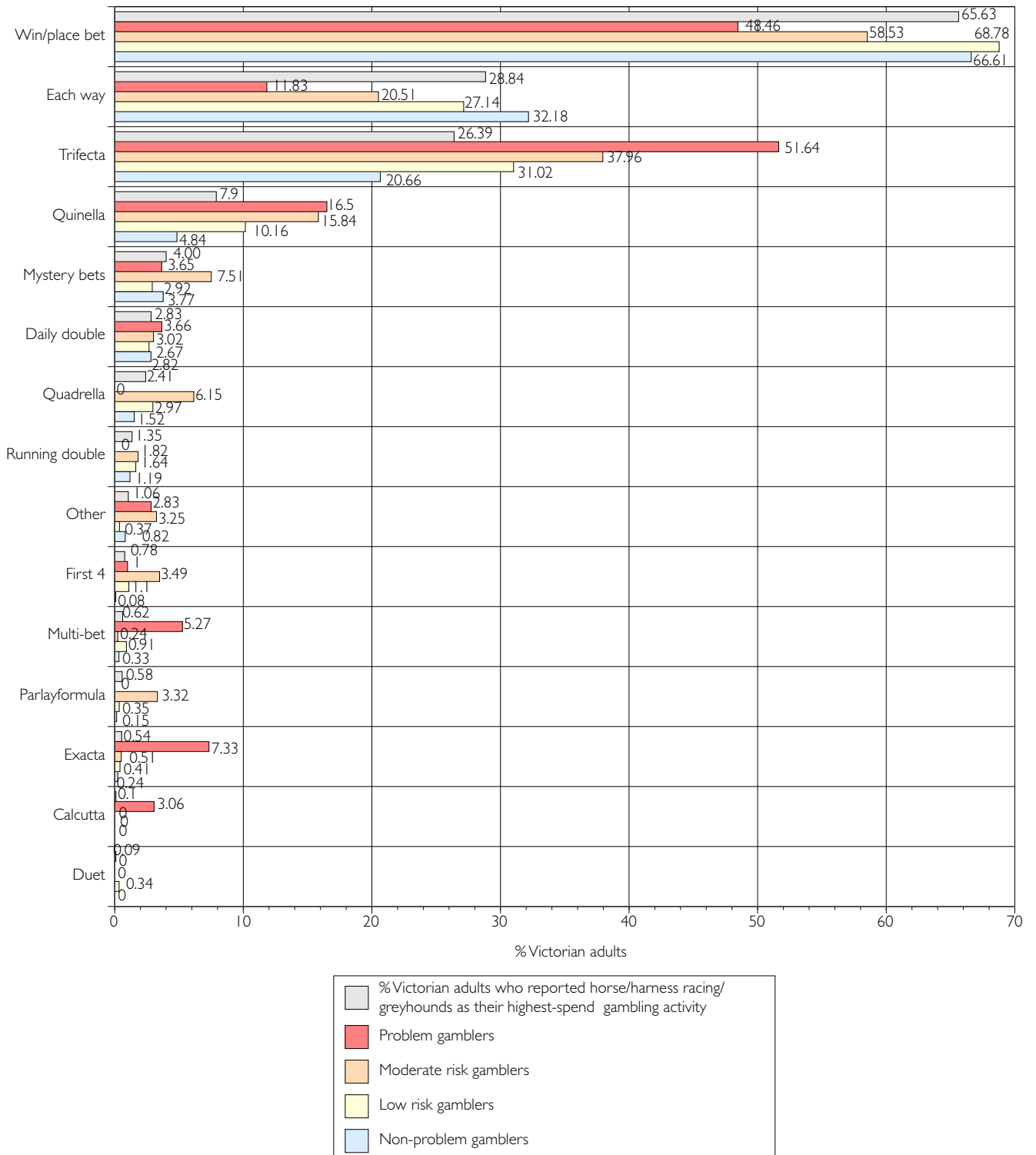
Top three ways of wagering on horses/harness racing and greyhounds in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Win/place bet	%	66.61	68.78	58.53	48.46	65.63
	SE	2.37	3.77	5.62	11.20	1.85
	Lower	61.81	60.94	47.26	28.06	61.91
	Upper	71.09	75.67	68.97	69.38	69.16
Each way	%	32.18	27.14	20.51	11.83	28.84
	SE	2.35	3.50	4.25	5.28	1.74
	Lower	27.75	20.84	13.40	4.73	25.55
	Upper	36.96	34.52	30.08	26.60	32.37
Trifecta	%	20.66	31.02	37.96	51.64	26.39
	SE	2.06	3.86	5.91	11.10	1.81
	Lower	16.91	23.99	27.21	30.86	22.99
	Upper	25.00	39.05	50.04	71.87	30.08
Quinella	%	4.84	10.16	15.84	16.50	7.90
	SE	0.95	2.42	4.59	8.67	1.06
	Lower	3.28	6.30	8.74	5.44	6.06
	Upper	7.09	15.97	27.01	40.45	10.25
Daily double	%	2.82	2.67	3.02	3.66	2.83
	SE	0.93	1.13	1.20	3.63	0.65
	Lower	1.47	1.16	1.38	0.50	1.80
	Upper	5.34	6.04	6.50	22.22	4.42
Running double	%	1.19	1.64	1.82	0.00	1.35
	SE	0.54	0.92	0.97	0.00	0.41
	Lower	0.49	0.54	0.64	0.00	0.74
	Upper	2.87	4.86	5.11	0.00	2.45
Multi-bet	%	0.33	0.91	0.24	5.27	0.62
	SE	0.23	0.61	0.25	4.22	0.25
	Lower	0.08	0.25	0.03	1.05	0.28
	Upper	1.31	3.34	1.74	22.58	1.36

Table 59. Top three ways of wagering in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=1020, July-October 2008)^a

Top three ways of wagering on horses/ harness racing and greyhounds in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/ harness racing/ greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non- problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Mystery bets	%	3.77	2.92	7.51	3.65	4.00
	SE	1.09	1.12	3.15	3.61	0.81
	Lower	2.13	1.37	3.23	0.50	2.67
	Upper	6.60	6.13	16.50	22.13	5.94
Calcutta	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.06	0.10
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	0.10
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.01
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.11	0.68
Exacta	%	0.24	0.41	0.51	7.33	0.54
	SE	0.17	0.35	0.51	6.97	0.27
	Lower	0.06	0.08	0.07	1.05	0.20
	Upper	0.95	2.11	3.55	37.21	1.44
Duet	%	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.09
	SE	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.09
	Lower	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Upper	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.63
First 4	%	0.08	1.10	3.49	1.00	0.78
	SE	0.08	0.65	1.89	1.02	0.29
	Lower	0.01	0.35	1.19	0.14	0.38
	Upper	0.55	3.44	9.80	7.04	1.61
Parlayformula	%	0.15	0.35	3.32	0.00	0.58
	SE	0.15	0.35	2.87	0.00	0.37
	Lower	0.02	0.05	0.59	0.00	0.16
	Upper	1.04	2.46	16.53	0.00	2.05
Other	%	0.82	0.37	3.25	2.83	1.06
	SE	0.37	0.32	1.82	2.83	0.33
	Lower	0.33	0.07	1.07	0.39	0.57
	Upper	1.98	1.99	9.49	17.95	1.96
Quadrella	%	1.52	2.97	6.15	0.00	2.41
	SE	0.76	1.28	2.32	0.00	0.63
	Lower	0.57	1.27	2.89	0.00	1.44
	Upper	4.03	6.80	12.61	0.00	3.99

a. Question - What are the main ways you typically place your wagering bets? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 44. Top three ways of wagering in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1020, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - What are the main ways you typically place your wagering bets? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Batch betting

Whether batch betting was used during horse/harness/greyhound wagering in the past year is shown in Table 60. While the overall rate of use of batch betting was quite low (only 1.57%), problem gamblers were significantly more likely to use batch betting compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=28.45, p<.01).

Table 60. Whether batch betting was used during horse/harness/greyhound wagering by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=929, July-November 2008)^a

Aspect of wagering	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gambler	Moderate risk gambler	Problem gambler	
Use of batch betting	%	0.38	2.46	3.93	9.83	1.57
	SE	0.28	1.55	2.18	9.12	0.56
	Lower	0.09	0.71	1.30	1.43	0.77
	Upper	1.62	8.20	11.25	45.11	3.16

a. Question - Have you used batch betting in the past 12 mths? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Wagering in syndicates

Whether wagerers bet in syndicates in the past year is shown in Table 61. While differences were not statistically significant between non-problem and problem gamblers, findings showed that only 9.79% of wagerers bet in syndicates.

Table 61. Whether horse/harness racing/greyhounds was played in a syndicate or alone by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1040, July-October 2008)^a

Whether horse/harness racing/greyhound wagering was played in a syndicate or alone	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported horse/harness racing/greyhounds as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Syndicate	%	11.04	5.72	11.44	12.81	9.79
	SE	1.44	1.65	3.96	7.97	1.10
	Lower	8.51	3.22	5.66	3.50	7.83
	Upper	14.20	9.94	21.77	37.34	12.16
Alone	%	88.96	94.29	88.56	87.19	90.21
	SE	1.44	1.65	3.96	7.97	1.10
	Lower	85.80	90.06	78.23	62.66	87.84
	Upper	91.49	96.78	94.34	96.50	92.17

a. Question - Do you mainly bet in a syndicate (with pooled money) or alone? (Base: Adults who have bet on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours in relation to sports and event wagering

Types of sports and events people bet on

The types of sports and events that people bet on in the past year are shown in Table 62 and Figure 45. By far AFL (FootyTab) was the most common type of sport bet on (73.06%), followed by soccer (21.57%), cricket (13.13%), tennis (10.71%) and rugby (8.93%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were more likely to bet on tennis (OR=13.05, $p<0.01$), cricket (OR=7.54, $p<0.05$), soccer (OR=5.50, $p<0.05$), basketball (OR=15.63, $p<0.05$) and motorsports (OR=18.03, $p<0.05$).

While the frequency of betting on TV show results was low overall, it was interesting to note that the higher participation rate in TV show event betting (even though this was non-significant) was in non-problem and lower risk gamblers. This may suggest that this is a type of mainstream betting that is not very attractive to problem gamblers.

Table 62. What types of sports and events people bet on in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=233, July-October 2008)^a

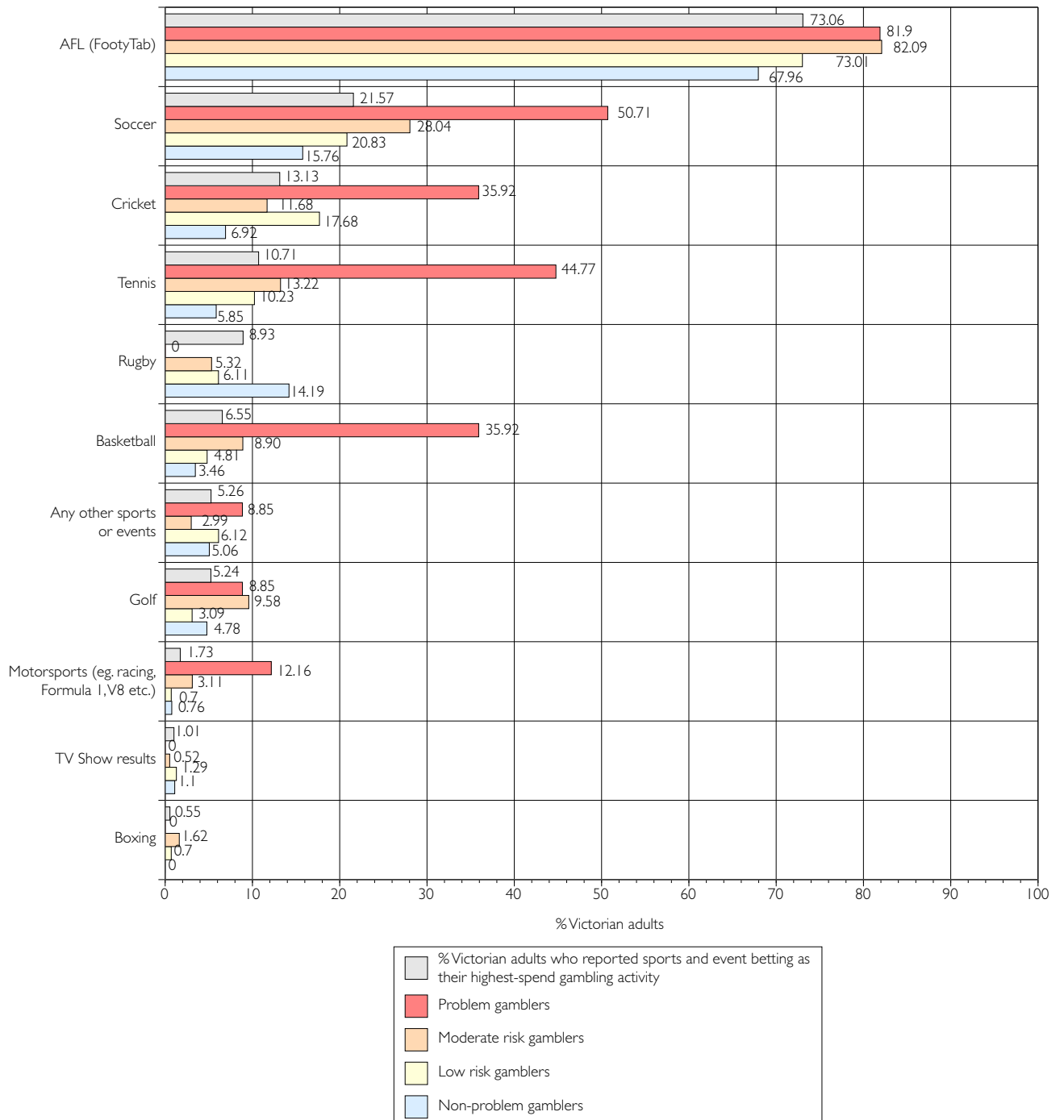
Sports and events people bet on in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
AFL (FootyTab)	%	67.96	73.01	82.09	81.90	73.06
	SE	5.79	7.09	6.56	12.51	3.83
	Lower	55.68	57.10	65.53	46.15	64.88
	Upper	78.17	84.61	91.70	95.98	79.93
Tennis	%	5.85	10.23	13.22	44.77	10.71
	SE	2.29	4.55	6.00	17.96	2.48
	Lower	2.66	4.12	5.15	16.22	6.72
	Upper	12.36	23.23	29.93	77.24	16.65
Cricket	%	6.92	17.68	11.68	35.92	13.13
	SE	3.30	7.39	5.90	18.60	3.48
	Lower	2.63	7.31	4.10	10.23	7.65
	Upper	16.97	36.89	29.01	73.39	21.63
Soccer	%	15.76	20.83	28.04	50.71	21.57
	SE	4.49	5.35	8.01	17.35	3.11
	Lower	8.76	12.19	15.12	20.75	16.07
	Upper	26.70	33.28	46.02	80.17	28.33
Basketball	%	3.46	4.81	8.90	35.92	6.55
	SE	2.51	2.80	5.46	18.60	2.10
	Lower	0.81	1.49	2.52	10.23	3.44
	Upper	13.63	14.45	26.92	73.39	12.13
Boxing	%	0.00	0.70	1.62	0.00	0.55
	SE	0.00	0.70	1.62	0.00	0.39
	Lower	0.00	0.10	0.22	0.00	0.14
	Upper	0.00	4.89	10.92	0.00	2.20

Table 62. What types of sports and events people bet on in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=233, July-October 2008)^a

Sports and events people bet on in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Rugby	%	14.19	6.11	5.32	0.00	8.93
	SE	4.43	3.73	2.83	0.00	2.37
	Lower	7.47	1.78	1.82	0.00	5.24
	Upper	25.30	19.00	14.53	0.00	14.83
TV Show results	%	1.10	1.29	0.52	0.00	1.01
	SE	0.98	1.29	0.52	0.00	0.62
	Lower	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.30
	Upper	6.16	8.78	3.73	0.00	3.37
Any other sports or events	%	5.06	6.12	2.99	8.85	5.26
	SE	2.19	2.74	2.13	8.53	1.46
	Lower	2.13	2.48	0.72	1.19	3.02
	Upper	11.56	14.30	11.60	43.86	8.99
Golf	%	4.78	3.09	9.58	8.85	5.24
	SE	2.82	2.23	6.72	8.53	1.94
	Lower	1.46	0.73	2.24	1.19	2.50
	Upper	14.55	12.13	32.85	43.86	10.67
Motorsports (eg. racing, Formula 1, V8 etc.)	%	0.76	0.70	3.11	12.16	1.73
	SE	0.54	0.70	3.06	11.63	0.88
	Lower	0.19	0.10	0.43	1.59	0.63
	Upper	3.05	4.89	19.25	54.20	4.68

a. Question - Did you bet on (prompted response)....? (Base: Adults who have bet on sport and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 45. What types of sports and events people bet on in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=233, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did you bet on (prompted response)....? (Base: Adults who have bet on sport and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Main ways of placing sport and event bets

Main ways in which sports and event wagerers placed sports and event bets in the past year is shown in Table 63 and Figure 46. Overall, the most common type of bet was just betting on who wins (63.16%) followed by a multi-bet (13.20%) and then Tip bets (7.15%). Problem gamblers did not differ significantly on any of the ways of placing bets compared to non-problem gamblers, although the high standard error for problem gamblers on multi-bet may point to a possible trend (and hence why the result was not significant).

Table 63. Main ways of placing sports and event bets in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=233, July-October 2008)^a

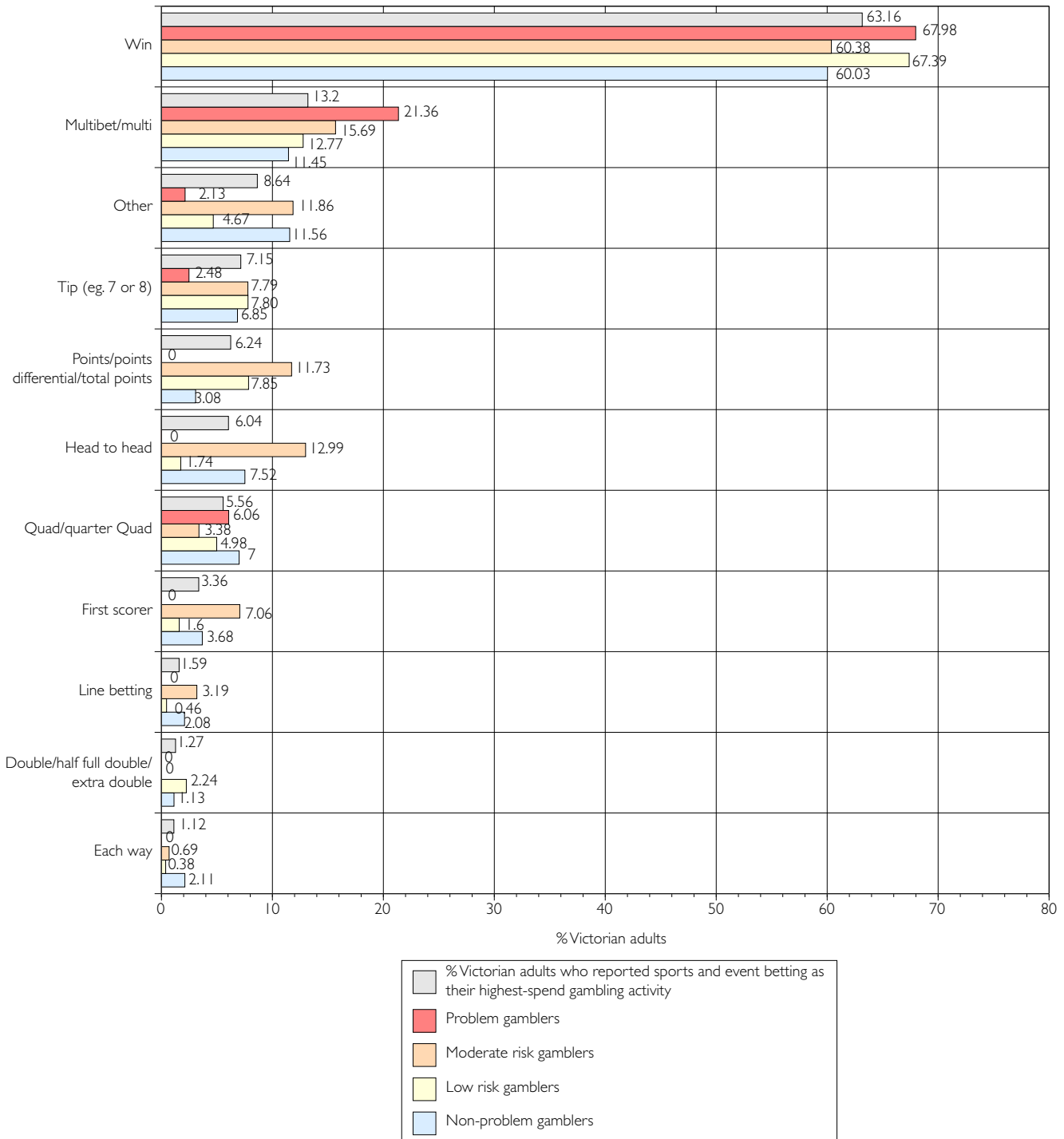
Main ways of placing bets for sports and events in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Win	%	60.03	67.39	60.38	67.98	63.16
	SE	5.98	6.70	9.71	16.43	3.96
	Lower	47.89	53.12	40.64	32.41	55.08
	Upper	71.06	79.03	77.23	90.38	70.57
Tip (eg. 7 or 8)	%	6.85	7.80	7.79	2.48	7.15
	SE	2.27	2.57	4.67	2.54	1.54
	Lower	3.52	4.01	2.30	0.32	4.65
	Upper	12.92	14.61	23.32	16.84	10.86
Quad/quarter Quad	%	7.00	4.98	3.38	6.06	5.56
	SE	3.12	2.20	2.12	6.20	1.58
	Lower	2.84	2.06	0.96	0.75	3.15
	Upper	16.22	11.57	11.20	35.59	9.64
Points/points differential/total points	%	3.08	7.85	11.73	0.00	6.24
	SE	1.57	4.02	6.40	0.00	2.03
	Lower	1.11	2.77	3.79	0.00	3.25
	Upper	8.24	20.30	31.00	0.00	11.67
Multibet/multi	%	11.45	12.77	15.69	21.36	13.20
	SE	4.12	5.47	7.76	16.04	3.12
	Lower	5.49	5.27	5.53	3.97	8.16
	Upper	22.37	27.82	37.17	64.07	20.63
Head to head	%	7.52	1.74	12.99	0.00	6.04
	SE	3.55	1.08	6.57	0.00	1.96
	Lower	2.89	0.50	4.53	0.00	3.16
	Upper	18.18	5.81	31.96	0.00	11.27
Each way	%	2.11	0.38	0.69	0.00	1.12
	SE	1.27	0.38	0.70	0.00	0.55
	Lower	0.64	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.42
	Upper	6.76	2.71	4.93	0.00	2.92
Double/half full double/extra double	%	1.13	2.24	0.00	0.00	1.27
	SE	0.88	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.70
	Lower	0.24	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.43
	Upper	5.09	9.14	0.00	0.00	3.70

Table 63. Main ways of placing sports and event bets in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=233, July-October 2008)^a

Main ways of placing bets for sports and events in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported sports and event betting as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Line betting	%	2.08	0.46	3.19	0.00	1.59
	SE	2.05	0.46	2.27	0.00	0.95
	Lower	0.29	0.06	0.77	0.00	0.49
	Upper	13.39	3.27	12.33	0.00	5.07
First scorer	%	3.68	1.60	7.06	0.00	3.36
	SE	1.98	0.83	4.58	0.00	1.19
	Lower	1.26	0.57	1.88	0.00	1.66
	Upper	10.29	4.42	23.14	0.00	6.67
Other	%	11.56	4.67	11.86	2.13	8.64
	SE	3.66	2.95	5.67	2.20	2.12
	Lower	6.06	1.31	4.41	0.27	5.28
	Upper	20.93	15.31	28.15	14.88	13.83

a. Question - What are the main ways you typically placed your sport or event bets? (Base: Adults who have bet on sport and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 46. Main ways of placing sports and event bets in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=233, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - What are the main ways you typically placed your sport or event bets? (Base: Adults who have bet on sport and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Play behaviours in relation to lotto/Powerball/Pools

Lotto/Powerball/Pools play in syndicates

Findings showing whether people played lotto/Powerball/Pools in a syndicate or alone is shown in Table 64. Only 17.79% reported play in a syndicate. Differences between non-problem and problem gamblers were not statistically significant.

Table 64. Whether lotto/powerball or pools is played alone or in a syndicate by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3152, July-October 2008)^a

Whether person played Lotto, Powerball or Pools in syndicate or alone	% adults by type of gamblers					% Victorian adults who reported lotto/powerball/pools as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Syndicate	%	16.73	20.82	18.57	20.79	17.79
	SE	0.99	2.35	3.07	6.85	0.89
	Lower	14.89	16.59	13.28	10.41	16.11
	Upper	18.76	25.79	25.34	37.22	19.59
Alone	%	83.27	79.18	81.43	79.21	82.21
	SE	0.99	2.35	3.07	6.85	0.89
	Lower	81.24	74.21	74.66	62.78	80.41
	Upper	85.11	83.41	86.72	89.59	83.89

a. Question - Do you mainly play Lotto/Powerball/Pools in a syndicate (with pooled money) or alone? (Base: Adults who have played Lotto, Powerball or Pools in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Method for choosing lotto/Powerball/Pools numbers

The method used by players to choose their numbers for lotto/Powerball or Pools is shown in Table 65. Quickpicks were most popular (64.67%) in players who mentioned this as their main gambling activity. While not significant in the case of problem gamblers, compared to non-problem gamblers, both moderate risk (OR=1.41, p=.05) and low risk gamblers (OR=1.36, p<.05) were significantly more likely to pick their own number. It is plausible that this choice may be linked to a belief that they can 'influence the odds'.

Table 65. Method for choosing lotto/Powerball/Pools numbers by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3114, July-October 2008)^a

Method for choosing numbers in Lotto, Powerball or Pools	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported lotto/powerball/pools as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Quickpick	%	66.93	59.90	59.02	58.14	64.67
	SE	1.22	2.50	4.02	7.62	1.05
	Lower	64.50	54.91	50.98	42.92	62.58
	Upper	69.28	64.69	66.61	71.96	66.70
Picks own numbers	%	33.07	40.10	40.98	41.86	35.33
	SE	1.22	2.50	4.02	7.62	1.05
	Lower	30.72	35.31	33.39	28.04	33.30
	Upper	35.50	45.09	49.02	57.08	37.42

a. Question - Did you mainly use Quickpicks or pick your own numbers? (Base: Adults who have played Lotto, Powerball or Pools in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Numbers picked per game
in lotto/Powerball/Pools

The volume of numbers picked for each game of lotto/Powerball/Pools is shown in Table 66. There was not a clear linear relationship between the volume of numbers picked and risk for problem gambling. However, problem gamblers were significantly less likely than non-problem gamblers to pick the standard 6-7 numbers (OR=0.47, p<.05) and significantly more likely to pick 8-10 numbers (OR=2.92, p<.05).

Table 66. Numbers picked per game for lotto/powerball/pools by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=2366, July-October 2008)^a

Numbers typically picked per game for Lotto, Powerball or Pools	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported lotto/powerball/pools as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
1-5 numbers	%	6.69	8.92	4.08	13.84	7.14
	SE	0.78	2.05	1.54	6.65	0.73
	Lower	5.31	5.63	1.94	5.11	5.84
	Upper	8.40	13.85	8.41	32.40	8.70
6-7 numbers	%	79.10	72.54	78.58	64.18	77.20
	SE	1.28	2.69	3.86	8.26	1.12
	Lower	76.48	66.96	70.07	46.97	74.94
	Upper	81.49	77.49	85.19	78.37	79.31
8-10 numbers	%	6.81	12.52	14.81	17.59	9.09
	SE	0.73	1.88	3.64	7.02	0.76
	Lower	5.50	9.27	8.99	7.63	7.72
	Upper	8.39	16.70	23.43	35.55	10.68
More than 10 numbers	%	7.41	6.02	2.52	4.39	6.56
	SE	0.89	1.21	1.02	2.16	0.66
	Lower	5.84	4.04	1.14	1.65	5.38
	Upper	9.36	8.89	5.51	11.18	7.98

a. Question - How many numbers did you typically pick per game? (Base: Adults who have played Lotto, Powerball or Pools in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Number of games/squares selected in lotto/Powerball/Pools

The number of games/squares selected in lotto/Powerball/Pools is shown in Table 67. The most common number of games was 20 games or more (41.25%), followed by 10-15 games (27.43%). There were no statistically significant differences between non-problem and problem gamblers.

Table 67. Number of games/squares selected in lotto/powerball/pools by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3170, July-October 2008)^a

Number of games or squares selected per week for Lotto, Powerball or Pools	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported lotto/powerball/pools as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Up to 5 games	%	12.81	14.99	17.71	11.29	13.61
	SE	0.85	1.76	3.22	4.63	0.75
	Lower	11.23	11.85	12.25	4.89	12.20
	Upper	14.58	18.79	24.92	23.96	15.15
5-10 games	%	11.50	13.53	11.55	6.04	11.75
	SE	0.79	1.87	2.90	3.72	0.71
	Lower	10.04	10.27	6.96	1.74	10.42
	Upper	13.15	17.64	18.56	18.87	13.23
10-15 games	%	27.16	27.00	27.13	38.62	27.43
	SE	1.18	2.22	3.44	7.41	0.99
	Lower	24.92	22.88	20.93	25.42	25.53
	Upper	29.53	31.55	34.37	53.74	29.41
15-20 games	%	6.50	4.25	5.76	4.84	5.96
	SE	0.65	0.92	1.65	2.63	0.51
	Lower	5.34	2.78	3.26	1.63	5.04
	Upper	7.89	6.46	9.98	13.49	7.04
20 games or more	%	42.02	40.22	37.84	39.21	41.25
	SE	1.30	2.54	3.90	7.37	1.10
	Lower	39.50	35.37	30.55	26.02	39.11
	Upper	44.59	45.28	45.73	54.19	43.41

a. Question - How many games and squares did you typically play each week? (Base: Adults who have played Lotto, Powerball or Pools in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours relating to scratch tickets

Denomination of scratch tickets purchased

The denomination of scratch tickets purchased are shown in Table 68. As shown, 85.71% of players purchased only denominations up to \$5 and 13.10% purchased \$5-\$10. Observed differences between non-problem and problem gamblers were non-statistically significant.

Table 68. Denomination of scratch tickets respondent mostly purchased by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=1028, July-October 2008)^a

Denomination of scratch tickets mostly purchased	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported scratch tickets as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Up to \$5	%	86.13	85.14	84.34	86.46	85.71
	SE	1.73	2.79	4.71	6.60	1.36
	Lower	82.39	78.81	72.79	67.86	82.83
	Upper	89.18	89.82	91.56	95.08	88.19
\$5-\$10	%	12.39	13.76	15.66	13.54	13.10
	SE	1.65	2.66	4.71	6.60	1.31
	Lower	9.50	9.32	8.44	4.92	10.74
	Upper	16.02	19.86	27.21	32.14	15.90
\$10-\$15	%	0.30	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.22
	SE	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.11
	Lower	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.08
	Upper	0.94	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.61
\$15-20	%	0.70	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.66
	SE	0.34	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.31
	Lower	0.27	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.26
	Upper	1.79	6.39	0.00	0.00	1.68
\$20 or more	%	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
	SE	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Lower	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
	Upper	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55

a. Question - What denomination of scratchies did you mostly buy? (Base: Adults who bought scratch tickets in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours relating to bingo

Number of bingo books purchased

The number of bingo books purchased when playing bingo in the past year is shown in Table 69 and Figure 47. As shown, 35.04% of players whose highest-spend activity was bingo typically purchased two books and 29.80% typically purchased three books for bingo play. Findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to purchase four or more bingo books (OR=19.94, $p<.001$).

Table 69. Number of bingo books typically purchased when playing bingo in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=189, July-October 2008)^a

Number of bingo books typically purchased when playing bingo in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported bingo as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Single book	%	19.93	16.58	17.93	0.00	17.39
	SE	4.85	5.81	12.27	0.00	3.89
	Lower	12.02	7.99	4.04	0.00	10.97
	Upper	31.20	31.28	53.13	0.00	26.44
Two books	%	44.49	30.57	26.11	18.65	35.04
	SE	6.06	6.73	11.50	12.67	4.26
	Lower	33.05	19.06	9.83	4.22	27.15
	Upper	56.54	45.16	53.40	54.39	43.85
Three books	%	26.14	31.51	39.16	13.82	29.80
	SE	5.40	7.79	11.32	8.74	3.97
	Lower	16.93	18.41	20.13	3.63	22.59
	Upper	38.06	48.40	62.18	40.59	38.18
Four or more books	%	9.44	21.34	16.80	67.53	17.77
	SE	3.16	5.44	9.24	14.18	3.20
	Lower	4.79	12.51	5.19	36.72	12.30
	Upper	17.79	33.97	42.69	88.17	24.99

a. Question - How many books did you typically buy each time you went to bingo? (Base: Adults who have played bingo in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Number of bingo books played at once

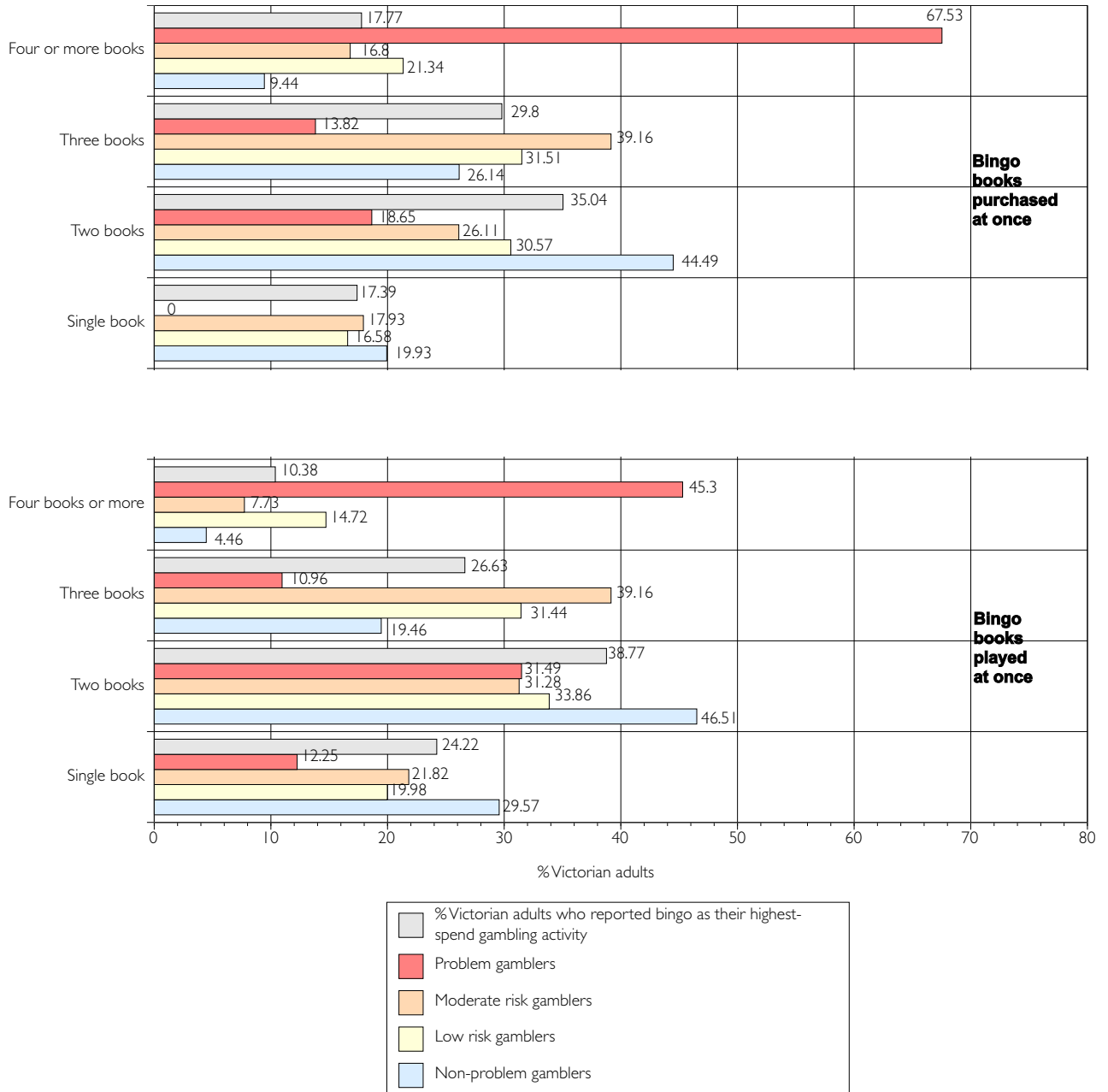
The number of bingo books played at once by bingo players in the past year is shown in Table 70 and Figure 47. Results showed that 38.77% played two books at a time, while 26.63% played three books. In contrast, roughly only one in four players (24.22%) played a single book at once. Once again, findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to play four or more books at once (OR=17.76, p<.001).

Table 70. Number of bingo books typically played at once when playing bingo in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=189, July-October 2008)^a

Number of books played at one time at bingo during past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported bingo as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Single book	%	29.57	19.98	21.82	12.25	24.22
	SE	5.80	6.05	12.24	11.27	4.21
	Lower	19.51	10.58	6.34	1.73	16.88
	Upper	42.11	34.51	53.52	52.52	33.45
Two books	%	46.51	33.86	31.28	31.49	38.77
	SE	6.06	6.95	12.97	14.59	4.43
	Lower	34.97	21.72	12.15	10.79	30.46
	Upper	58.44	48.58	59.96	63.59	47.80
Three books	%	19.46	31.44	39.16	10.96	26.63
	SE	4.14	7.75	11.32	8.23	3.72
	Lower	12.55	18.39	20.13	2.28	19.95
	Upper	28.92	48.26	62.18	39.41	34.58
Four books or more	%	4.46	14.72	7.73	45.30	10.38
	SE	2.20	4.72	3.88	15.13	2.14
	Lower	1.66	7.59	2.78	19.87	6.85
	Upper	11.44	26.62	19.70	73.44	15.43

a. Question - How many books did you play at once? (Base: Adults who have played bingo in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Figure 47. Number of bingo books typically purchased and played at once when playing bingo in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=189, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - How many books did you purchase at once? How many books did you play at once? (Base: Adults who have played bingo in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity)

Play behaviours relating to Phone-in and SMS competitions

Ways in which phone-in/
SMS competitions
were entered

The ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions, as reported by people who nominated this as their highest-spend gambling activity, are presented in Table 71 and Figure 48. Findings overall showed that TV was the primary channel (79.59%) followed by magazines (15.52%), then newspapers (10.32%). While differences between non-problem and problem gamblers were not statistically significant, one result was tending towards significance. This suggested that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were slightly more likely to enter phone-in or SMS competitions through magazines (OR=5.15, p=.06).

Table 71. Ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=510, July-October 2008)^a

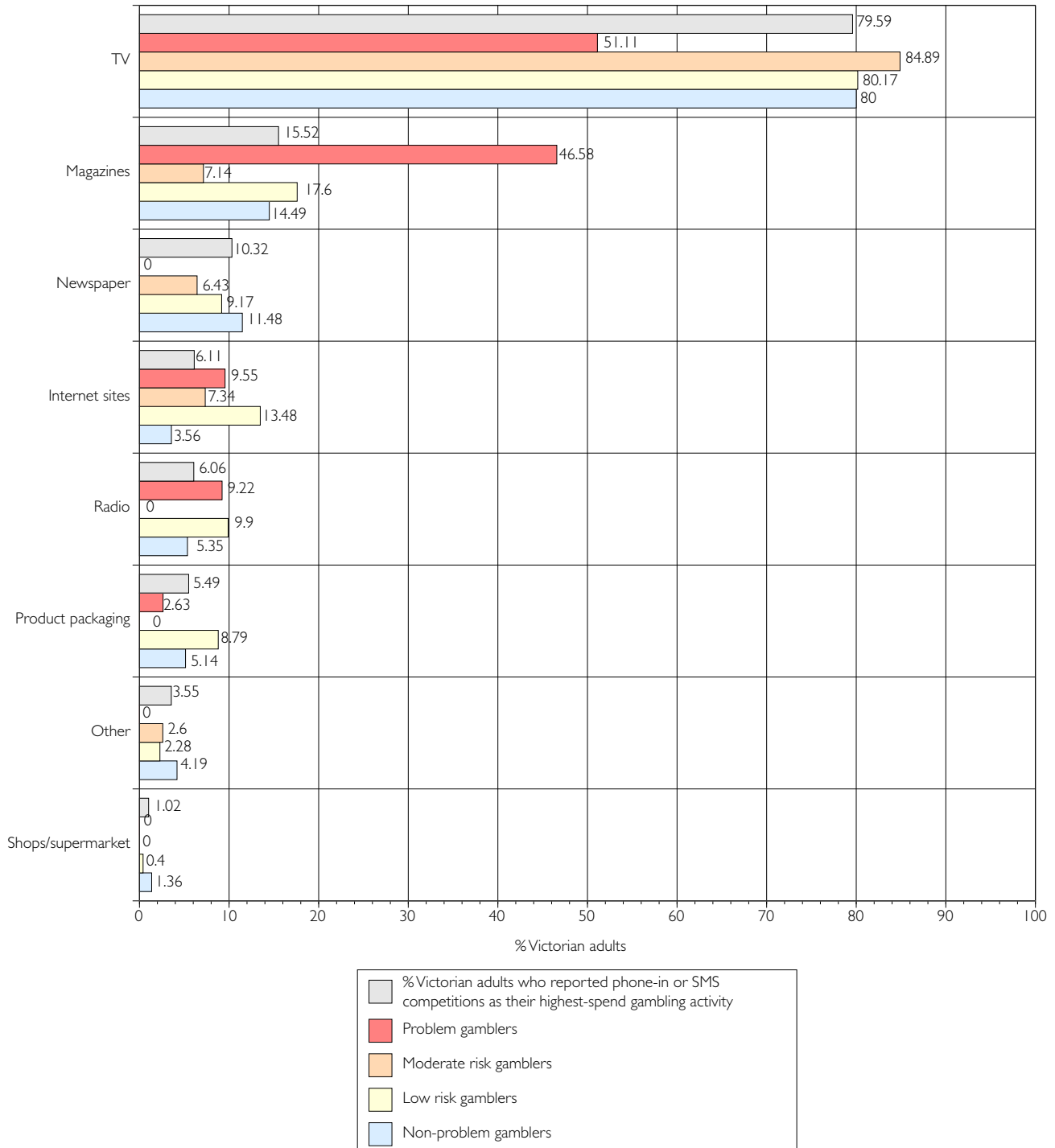
Ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported phone-in or SMS competitions as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
TV	%	80.00	80.17	84.89	51.11	79.59
	SE	2.51	4.65	8.39	20.44	2.20
	Lower	74.61	69.46	60.86	17.33	74.92
	Upper	84.49	87.78	95.31	83.91	83.58
Radio	%	5.35	9.90	0.00	9.22	6.06
	SE	1.64	3.49	0.00	9.14	1.37
	Lower	2.91	4.85	0.00	1.18	3.87
	Upper	9.64	19.15	0.00	46.47	9.37
Magazines	%	14.49	17.60	7.14	46.58	15.52
	SE	2.50	6.50	4.45	20.87	2.40
	Lower	10.23	8.13	2.02	14.37	11.36
	Upper	20.13	34.01	22.33	81.92	20.83
Newspaper	%	11.48	9.17	6.43	0.00	10.32
	SE	1.89	2.92	6.22	0.00	1.51
	Lower	8.26	4.83	0.89	0.00	7.71
	Upper	15.75	16.73	34.36	0.00	13.69
Internet sites	%	3.56	13.48	7.34	9.55	6.11
	SE	1.20	6.55	6.02	9.49	1.78
	Lower	1.83	4.92	1.37	1.20	3.42
	Upper	6.83	31.95	31.06	47.75	10.68
Other	%	4.19	2.28	2.60	0.00	3.55
	SE	1.25	1.48	1.90	0.00	0.93
	Lower	2.32	0.63	0.61	0.00	2.12
	Upper	7.46	7.89	10.43	0.00	5.90
Product packaging	%	5.14	8.79	0.00	2.63	5.49
	SE	1.29	3.77	0.00	2.78	1.21
	Lower	3.12	3.69	0.00	0.32	3.55
	Upper	8.34	19.54	0.00	18.51	8.41

Table 71. Ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=510, July-October 2008)^a

Ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adults who reported phone-in or SMS competitions as their highest-spend gambling activity
	Results	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Shops/supermarket	%	1.36	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.02
	SE	0.59	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.42
	Lower	0.58	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.46
	Upper	3.19	2.83	0.00	0.00	2.27

a. Question - Were the competitions that you entered by phone or SMS mainly promoted through....? (Base: Adults who have paid money to enter competitions by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Figure 48. Ways people entered phone-in and SMS competitions in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=510, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Were the competitions that you entered by phone or SMS mainly promoted through....? (Base: Adults who have paid money to enter competitions by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12 mths and identified this as their highest-spend gambling activity) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)



RESPONSIBLE GAMBLING
PRACTICES OF GAMBLERS

Access to money during gambling via cash and credit/EFTPOS cards

Amount of money brought to gambling in past year

As part of the study, gamblers were asked to indicate how much money they brought along to gambling, even if this included other money for spending on entertainment, food and other items. Key findings are shown in Table 72 and Figure 49. Results suggested that 30.81% of gamblers brought between \$50-\$100, 27.20% brought only up to \$20 and 20.61% brought between \$20-50.

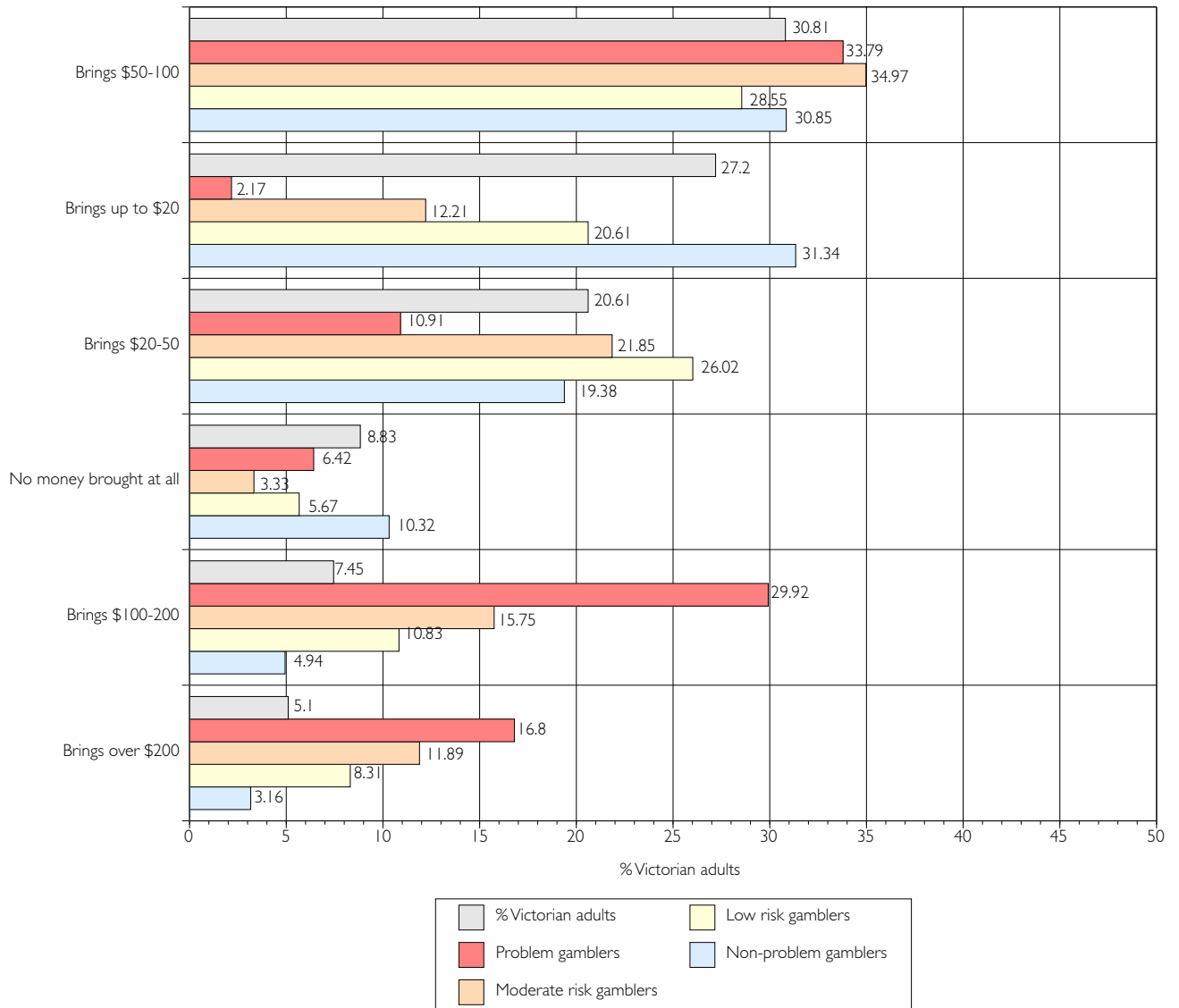
Findings revealed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to bring up to \$20 (OR=0.05, $p<.001$) and significantly more likely to bring both \$100-200 (OR=8.21, $p<.001$) and over \$200 to gambling (OR=6.19, $p<.001$). Findings similarly showed that, the more money people generally brought to gambling, the higher the risk of the gambler (OR=1.85, $p<.001$).

Table 72. Amount of money brought to gambling (even if not spent) in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4676, July-October 2008)^a

Amount of money brought to gambling over past year (total money to cover food, gambling and other expenses)	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No money brought at all	%	10.32	5.67	3.33	6.42	8.83
	SE	0.62	0.94	1.14	3.95	0.49
	Lower	9.17	4.09	1.69	1.85	7.91
	Upper	11.60	7.82	6.46	19.93	9.85
Brings up to \$20	%	31.34	20.61	12.21	2.17	27.20
	SE	0.99	1.64	2.09	1.28	0.80
	Lower	29.43	17.59	8.66	0.67	25.65
	Upper	33.31	24.00	16.94	6.75	28.80
Brings \$20-50	%	19.38	26.02	21.85	10.91	20.61
	SE	0.85	2.13	2.79	4.04	0.76
	Lower	17.78	22.07	16.87	5.14	19.16
	Upper	21.10	30.40	27.81	21.66	22.15
Brings \$50-100	%	30.85	28.55	34.97	33.79	30.81
	SE	0.98	2.07	3.48	5.79	0.86
	Lower	28.95	24.68	28.49	23.51	29.15
	Upper	32.81	32.77	42.06	45.87	32.51
Brings \$100-200	%	4.94	10.83	15.75	29.92	7.45
	SE	0.47	1.25	2.50	5.97	0.48
	Lower	4.11	8.61	11.45	19.63	6.56
	Upper	5.94	13.54	21.28	42.74	8.44
Brings over \$200	%	3.16	8.31	11.89	16.80	5.10
	SE	0.45	1.42	2.24	4.80	0.47
	Lower	2.40	5.92	8.15	9.34	4.27
	Upper	4.16	11.55	17.03	28.37	6.10

a. Question - When people go out, they often bring money to cover food, gambling and other expenses. Roughly how much cash on average did you take with you in the past 12mths when you played (gambling activity that person spends most money on) even if you didn't spend it. (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Figure 49. Amount of money brought to gambling (even if not spent) in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4676, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - When people go out, they often bring money to cover food, gambling and other expenses. Roughly how much cash on average did you take with you in the past 12mths when you played (gambling activity that person spends most money on) even if you didn't spend it. (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Type of cards
taken to gambling

The type of cards taken to gambling, even if cards are not used, is shown in Table 73. As shown, 46.48% of gamblers take no cards, 18.15% bring EFTPOS/ATM cards and 31.99% bring both a credit card and EFTPOS/ATM card. Comparative analysis also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to bring their EFTPOS/ATM card (OR=5.97, p<.001) and significantly less likely to bring no cards at all (OR=0.15, p<.001). Problem gamblers were not significantly more likely to bring a credit card or to bring both credit card/EFTPOS/ATM cards compared to non-problem gamblers.

Table 73. Types of cards brought to gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4676, July-October 2008)^a

Type of cards taken to gambling, even if not used	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Brings EFTPOS/ATM card	%	14.21	22.38	33.72	49.71	18.15
	SE	0.78	1.82	3.32	6.39	0.73
	Lower	12.75	19.02	27.55	37.47	16.77
	Upper	15.80	26.14	40.50	62.00	19.62
Brings a credit card	%	3.22	3.92	3.60	3.19	3.38
	SE	0.35	0.91	1.22	2.66	0.32
	Lower	2.59	2.48	1.84	0.60	2.80
	Upper	3.99	6.13	6.93	15.14	4.08
Brings both	%	31.07	33.77	35.42	33.74	31.99
	SE	1.04	2.11	3.40	6.14	0.89
	Lower	29.07	29.76	29.08	22.91	30.27
	Upper	33.14	38.02	42.32	46.60	33.76
Brings no cards	%	51.51	39.94	27.26	13.36	46.48
	SE	1.10	2.30	3.07	4.08	0.94
	Lower	49.36	35.52	21.67	7.17	44.65
	Upper	53.65	44.52	33.67	23.54	48.32

a. Question - Do you typically bring any ATM, EFTPOS or Credit cards when you go to gamble, even if you don't use them? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Number of times ATM/
EFTPOS/credit cards
are accessed
during gambling

The number of times during a single session gamblers reported accessing their ATM/EFTPOS or credit cards is shown in Table 74. Overall, findings showed that 79.87% of all gamblers reported no use of such cards at all and 15.23% reported use of once or slightly less than once (on average) per session. Findings similarly revealed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly less likely to not use their card at all (OR=0.005, $p<.001$) and significantly more likely to use their card on all of the multiple use response options.

However, most interesting to note was that problem gamblers were significantly more likely than non-problem gamblers to use their cards twice per session (OR=100.33, $p<.001$), three times per session (OR=307.21, $p<.001$) and four times per session (OR=82.01, $p<.001$). It was also worth noting that 41.16% only used their card about once per session or slightly less.

Table 74. Number of times during a single gambling session ATM/EFTPOS/credit cards are accessed by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=2332, July-October 2008)^a

Number of times during a single gambling session ATM/EFTPOS/credit card are used for extra money for gambling (times per gambling session)	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers who take cards to gambling
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Not at all	%	91.53	71.18	51.18	5.23	79.87
	SE	0.87	2.67	4.23	2.12	1.06
	Lower	89.65	65.69	42.94	2.33	77.72
	Upper	93.10	76.11	59.36	11.32	81.87
Once or slightly less than once per session (eg. 0.5 times per session)	%	7.84	24.65	33.14	41.16	15.23
	SE	0.86	2.60	3.92	7.09	0.96
	Lower	6.32	19.92	25.95	28.26	13.44
	Upper	9.69	30.09	41.23	55.40	17.21
Twice	%	0.45	3.43	9.11	31.13	3.11
	SE	0.16	0.99	2.38	6.78	0.46
	Lower	0.22	1.94	5.40	19.55	2.33
	Upper	0.91	5.99	14.98	45.68	4.15
Three times	%	0.05	0.42	3.09	12.47	0.90
	SE	0.03	0.23	1.56	3.67	0.22
	Lower	0.01	0.14	1.14	6.86	0.56
	Upper	0.20	1.24	8.14	21.61	1.45
Four or more times	%	0.14	0.32	3.47	10.01	0.89
	SE	0.10	0.20	1.68	3.94	0.24
	Lower	0.03	0.10	1.33	4.51	0.52
	Upper	0.59	1.07	8.79	20.79	1.52

a. Question - How many times during a single gambling session would you use your ATM card/EFTPOS/Credit card to access extra money for your gambling? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and take ATM/EFTPOS/credit cards to gambling)

Binge gambling

Days of binge gambling

As part of the study, non-problem and low risk gamblers were asked about how many days they had spent a significantly higher amount than usual on gambling. Results are shown in Table 75.

Table 75. Mean days of binge gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4265, July-October 2008)^a

Binge gambling	Result	Mean days of 'binge gambling' in the past 12 months	
		Non-problem	Low risk
On how many days in past 12mths have you spent significantly more than usual (Binge gambling measure)	Mean	0.23	1.03
	SE	0.07	0.26
	Lower	0.10	0.51
	Upper	0.37	1.54

a. Question - On how many days in the past 12mths did you spend a significantly larger than usual amount on gambling, in a shorter than usual period of time? (such as a big spending day on gambling) (Base: Non-problem and low risk gamblers)

Binge gambling activities

The gambling activities on which people 'binge gambled' are shown in Table 76. Findings showed that the most common activities included betting on horse/harness/greyhound racing (34.61%), pokies (18.90%) and lotto/Powerball/Pools (18.72%). Given the trend relating to wagering (and from a review of other results in Figure 50 on page 183), it is also likely that this trend was in reference to Melbourne Cup day celebrations. Compared to non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers were also significantly:

- more likely to play pokies during binge gambling (OR=2.37, $p<.01$)
- less likely to binge on raffles/sweeps/competitions (OR=0.20, $p<.05$)

Table 76. Activities played during binge gambling (N=376, July-October 2008)^a

Gambling activities on which players played excessively	% adults by type of gambler			
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Both non-problem and low risk gamblers
Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home	%	1.53	0.93	1.23
	SE	1.11	0.70	0.66
	Lower	0.36	0.21	0.43
	Upper	6.22	4.00	3.48
Pokies or electronic gaming machines	%	12.55	25.42	18.90
	SE	2.68	3.88	2.37
	Lower	8.16	18.56	14.67
	Upper	18.83	33.78	24.01
Betting on table games	%	13.14	14.28	13.70
	SE	4.22	3.89	2.91
	Lower	6.81	8.19	8.91
	Upper	23.83	23.72	20.47

Table 76. Activities played during binge gambling (N=376, July-October 2008)^a

Gambling activities on which players played excessively	% adults by type of gambler			
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Both non-problem and low risk gamblers
Betting on horse, harness racing or greyhounds	%	34.21	35.02	34.61
	SE	4.98	4.95	3.51
	Lower	25.18	26.00	28.06
	Upper	44.56	45.24	41.8
Betting on sports and event results	%	2.85	1.69	2.28
	SE	1.16	1.04	0.78
	Lower	1.27	0.50	1.16
	Upper	6.28	5.55	4.43
Lotto/Powerball/Pools	%	20.78	16.61	18.72
	SE	4.03	3.43	2.65
	Lower	13.95	10.90	14.05
	Upper	29.79	24.48	24.51
Scratch tickets	%	2.74	0.00	1.39
	SE	1.21	0.00	0.62
	Lower	1.14	0.00	0.58
	Upper	6.45	0.00	3.32
Bingo	%	0.21	0.00	0.11
	SE	0.21	0.00	0.11
	Lower	0.03	0.00	0.02
	Upper	1.48	0.00	0.75
Competitions where you enter by phone or SMS	%	0.98	0.00	0.50
	SE	0.75	0.00	0.38
	Lower	0.22	0.00	0.11
	Upper	4.34	0.00	2.22
Buying tickets in raffles/sweeps/competitions	%	6.55	1.37	4.00
	SE	2.08	0.73	1.13
	Lower	3.48	0.48	2.28
	Upper	12.02	3.87	6.92
Other	%	2.08	0.66	1.38
	SE	1.46	0.47	0.78
	Lower	0.51	0.16	0.45
	Upper	8.03	2.63	4.15
Short term speculative trading	%	2.38	4.03	3.19
	SE	0.95	1.85	1.04
	Lower	1.08	1.61	1.67
	Upper	5.15	9.71	6.00

a. Question - Which single gambling activity did you mostly play? (Base: Non-problem and low risk gamblers reporting binge gambling in the past 12 months)

Financial difficulties as a result of binge gambling

Whether respondents who 'binge gambled' experienced financial difficulties as a result of their gambling expenditure is shown in Table 77. Findings showed that only 3.55% of non-problem and low risk gamblers reported 'some' difficulties as a result of binge gambling in the past year, although no-one reported 'significant' difficulties. Compared to non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers were also slightly more likely to report some level of financial difficulties, although this result was only tending towards statistical significance (OR=6.33, p=.06).

Table 77. Whether financial difficulties occurred as a result of binge gambling (N=376, July-October 2008)^a

Level of financial difficulties reported	% adults by type of gambler			
	Result	Non-problem	Low risk	Non-problem and low risk gamblers combined
None	%	98.98	93.86	96.46
	SE	0.86	2.96	1.55
	Lower	94.78	84.78	91.78
	Upper	99.81	97.67	98.51
Some	%	1.02	6.14	3.55
	SE	0.86	2.96	1.55
	Lower	0.19	2.33	1.49
	Upper	5.22	15.22	8.22

a. Question - Did you experience any financial difficulties as a result of this? (prompt) None, Some, Significant (Base: Non-problem and low risk gamblers)

Reasons for
binge gambling

The reasons why non-problem and low risk gamblers who 'binge gambled' were triggered to spend excessively on gambling is shown in Table 78 and Figure 50. As shown, playing with friends was the top reason (33.93%), followed by a special event (16.25%), Melbourne Cup day (15.60%) and boredom (11.45%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, low risk gamblers were also significantly:

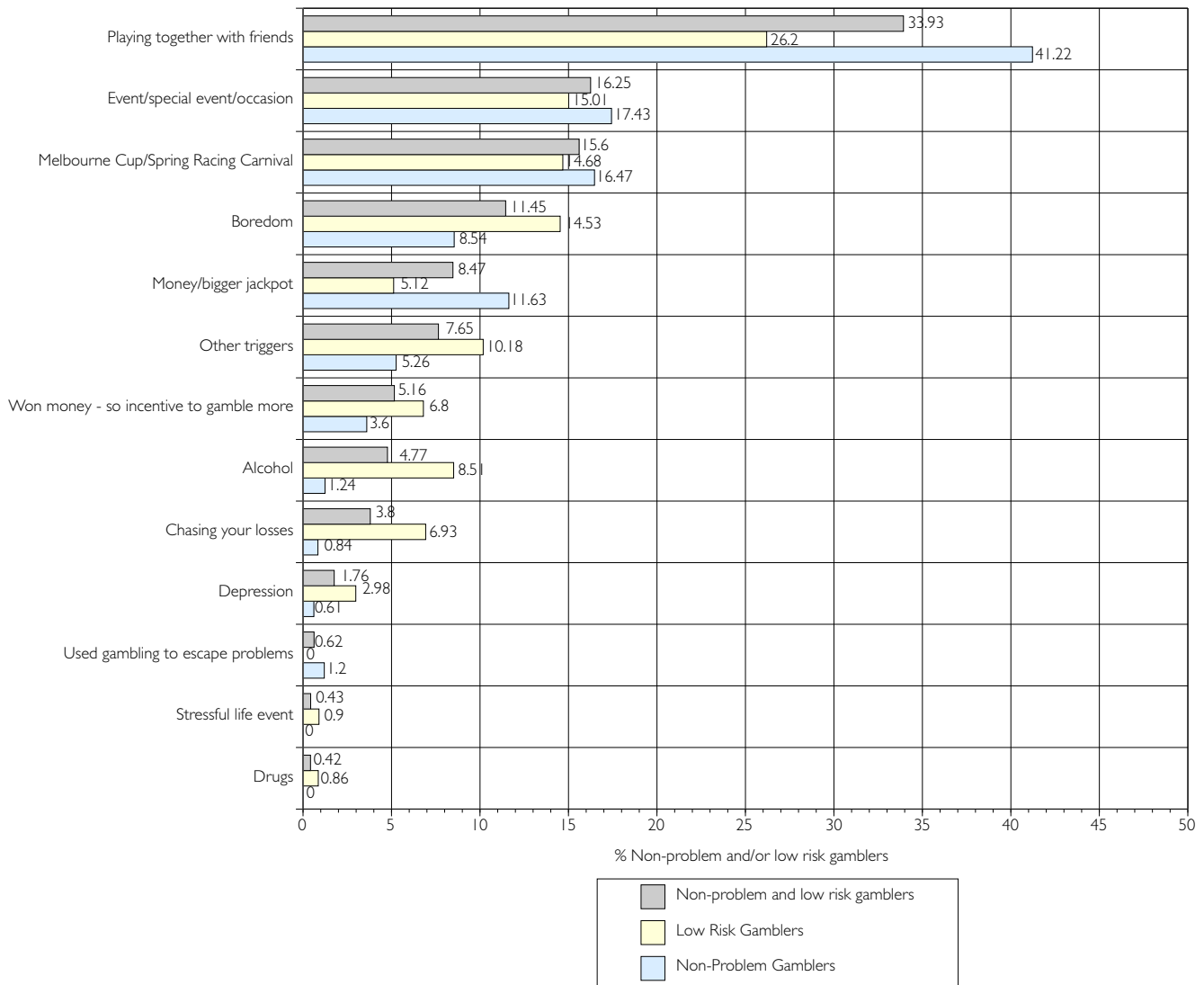
- less likely to be triggered to binge gamble due to play with friends (OR=0.51, p<.05)
- more likely to be triggered to binge gamble due to drugs (OR=7.42, p<.01)
- more likely to be triggered to binge gamble due to chasing losses (OR=8.76, p<.01) and;
- were slightly less likely to be triggered to binge gamble due to money or a big jackpot (although this was only tending towards significance) (OR=0.41, p=.07)

Table 78. Binge gambling triggers if players have binge gambled in the past year (N=348, July-October 2008)^a

Binge gambling triggers if players have binge gambled on at least one day in past year	% adults by type of gambler		
	Non-Problem Gamblers	Low Risk Gamblers	Non-problem and low risk gamblers
Boredom	8.54	14.53	11.45
Depression	0.61	2.98	1.76
Used gambling to escape problems	1.20	0.00	0.62
Playing together with friends	41.22	26.20	33.93
Alcohol	1.24	8.51	4.77
Drugs	0.00	0.86	0.42
Chasing your losses	.84	6.93	3.80
Stressful life event	0.00	.90	0.43
Won money - so gave an incentive to gamble more	3.60	6.80	5.16
Other triggers	5.26	10.18	7.65
Event/special event/occasion	17.43	15.01	16.25
Melbourne Cup/Spring Racing Carnival	16.47	14.68	15.60
Money/bigger jackpot	11.63	5.12	8.47

a. Question - Which of the following triggered this larger than usual spending on gambling? (Prompt - multiple responses) (Base: Non-problem and low risk gamblers)

Figure 50. Binge gambling triggers if players have binge gambled in the past year (N=348, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Which of the following triggered this larger than usual spending on gambling? (Prompt - multiple responses)
 (Base: Non-problem and low risk gamblers)



PROBLEM GAMBLING FROM
A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

Life events experienced in past year

Past year life events

The life events experienced by adult gamblers in the past year is presented in Table 79 and Figure 51. Findings suggested that the experience of a recent death was most commonly report (by 27.30% of gamblers), followed by a major injury or illness either personally or vicariously experienced (22.23%), followed by a major change in living or working conditions (20.18%). Compared to non-problem gamblers, in the past year, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to:

- report the death of someone close to them (OR=3.76, $p<.01$)
- report a divorce (OR=4.68, $p<.01$)
- report legal difficulties (OR=3.20, $p<.01$)
- report a major injury or illness to either themselves or someone they are close to (OR=3.16, $p<.001$)
- have had troubles with their work, boss or superiors (OR=2.80, $p<.001$)
- have experienced a major change to their financial situation (OR=6.64, $p<.001$)
- have had increase in the arguments with someone they are close to (OR=10.15, $p<.001$)

Table 79. Life events experienced by adult gamblers in the past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

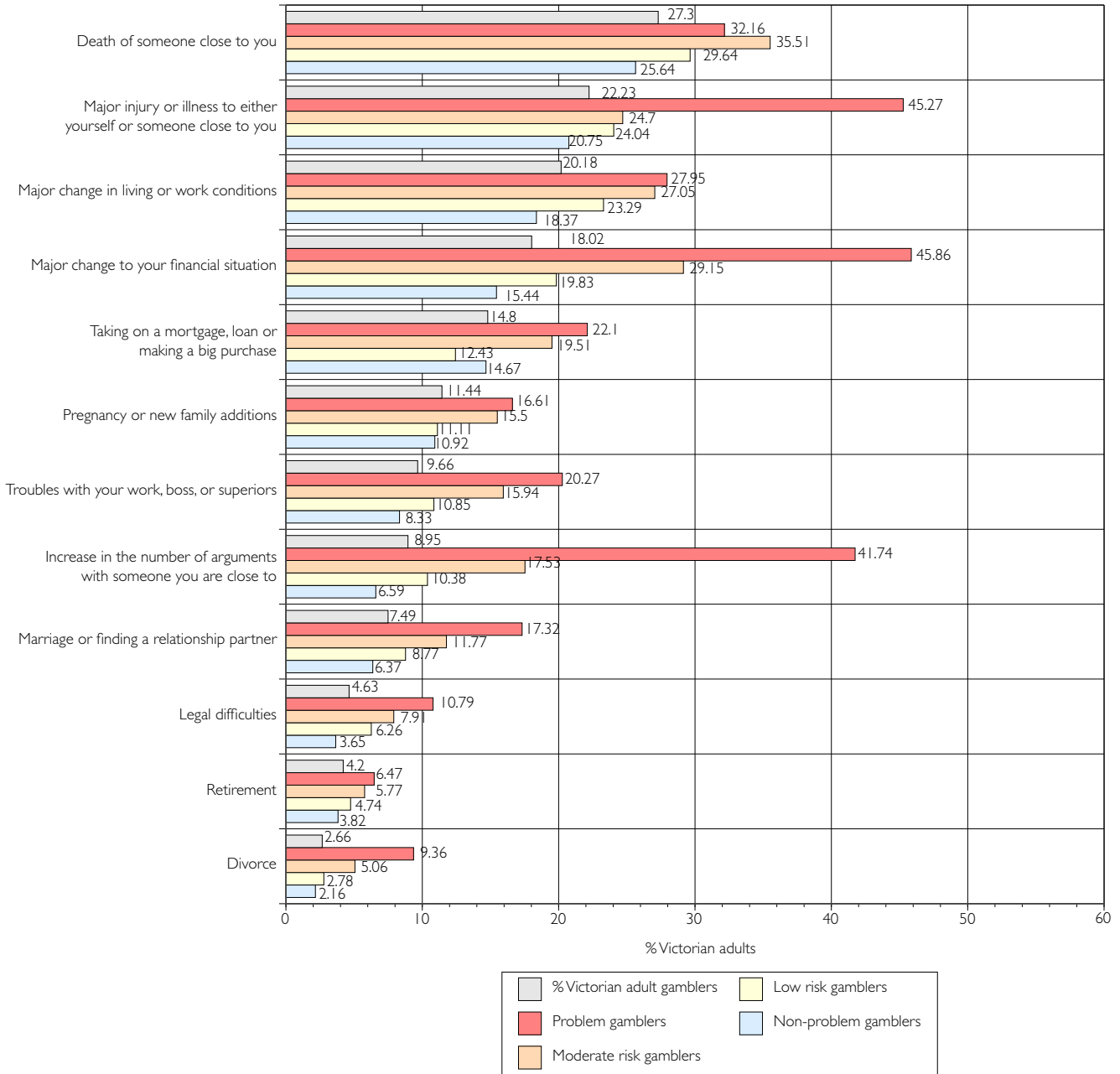
Life events experienced in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Death of someone close to you	%	25.64	29.64	35.51	32.16	27.30
	SE	0.90	2.01	3.28	5.74	0.80
	Lower	23.92	25.86	29.36	22.06	25.76
	Upper	27.45	33.73	42.17	44.27	28.89
Divorce	%	2.16	2.78	5.06	9.36	2.66
	SE	0.30	0.57	1.65	4.44	0.29
	Lower	1.65	1.86	2.65	3.57	2.15
	Upper	2.83	4.14	9.47	22.38	3.305
Legal difficulties	%	3.65	6.26	7.91	10.79	4.63
	SE	0.38	1.09	1.67	3.57	0.37
	Lower	2.97	4.44	5.21	5.53	3.95
	Upper	4.48	8.77	11.86	20.01	5.42
Major injury or illness to either yourself or someone close to you	%	20.75	24.04	24.7	45.27	22.23
	SE	0.85	1.87	2.78	6.28	0.74
	Lower	19.14	20.57	19.66	33.49	20.80
	Upper	22.46	27.88	30.54	57.61	23.72
Marriage or finding a relationship partner	%	6.37	8.77	11.77	17.32	7.49
	SE	0.58	1.21	2.68	5.49	0.53
	Lower	5.33	6.66	7.44	8.99	6.51
	Upper	7.60	11.45	18.13	30.77	8.59
Troubles with your work, boss, or superiors	%	8.33	10.85	15.94	20.27	9.66
	SE	0.60	1.29	2.78	5.54	0.55
	Lower	7.23	8.57	11.21	11.49	8.63
	Upper	9.58	13.66	22.18	33.24	10.80

Table 79. Life events experienced by adult gamblers in the past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

Life events experienced in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Retirement	%	3.82	4.74	5.77	6.47	4.20
	SE	0.34	0.72	1.43	2.66	0.30
	Lower	3.21	3.51	3.52	2.84	3.65
	Upper	4.55	6.36	9.31	14.08	4.84
Pregnancy or new family additions	%	10.92	11.11	15.5	16.61	11.44
	SE	0.66	1.34	2.53	4.91	0.58
	Lower	9.69	8.74	11.16	9.05	10.35
	Upper	12.28	14.03	21.12	28.51	12.62
Major change to your financial situation	%	15.44	19.83	29.15	45.86	18.02
	SE	0.77	1.75	3.24	6.40	0.71
	Lower	14.00	16.62	23.23	33.81	16.67
	Upper	17.00	23.50	35.88	58.40	19.45
Taking on a mortgage, loan or making a big purchase	%	14.67	12.43	19.51	22.10	14.80
	SE	0.80	1.40	2.73	5.44	0.67
	Lower	13.18	9.94	14.70	13.24	13.53
	Upper	16.30	15.44	25.42	34.52	16.16
Increase in the number of arguments with someone you are close to	%	6.59	10.38	17.53	41.74	8.95
	SE	0.53	1.25	2.66	6.35	0.52
	Lower	5.62	8.17	12.91	30.04	7.98
	Upper	7.72	13.09	23.35	54.44	10.03
Major change in living or work conditions	%	18.37	23.29	27.05	27.95	20.18
	SE	0.85	2.06	3.27	5.75	0.78
	Lower	16.76	19.5	21.13	18.15	18.70
	Upper	20.10	27.56	33.91	40.43	21.74

a. Question - Now I'd like you to think about things that happened in your life during the past 12mths. Which of the following life events did you experience in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Figure 51. Life events experienced by adult gamblers in the past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Now I'd like you to think about things that happened in your life during the past 12mths. Which of the following life events did you experience in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Self-reported
triggers that
increased gambling

While only a small proportion of gamblers (2.93%) could identify a trigger which increased their gambling in the past year, specific trigger events reported are shown in Table 80 and Figure 52. This showed that the most commonly reported trigger was a major injury or illness to the gambler or someone they were close to (23.22%), followed by a major change in living or work conditions (17.93%), major change to their financial situation (9.96%) and the death of someone they were close to (9.04%).

While no statistically significant differences were observed between non-problem and problem gamblers, increasing risk status was marginally more likely to be associated with the report of a major injury or illness (OR=1.52, p=.06).

Table 80. Life events which triggered an increase in gambling in past year (even if only temporarily) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=137, July-October 2008)^a

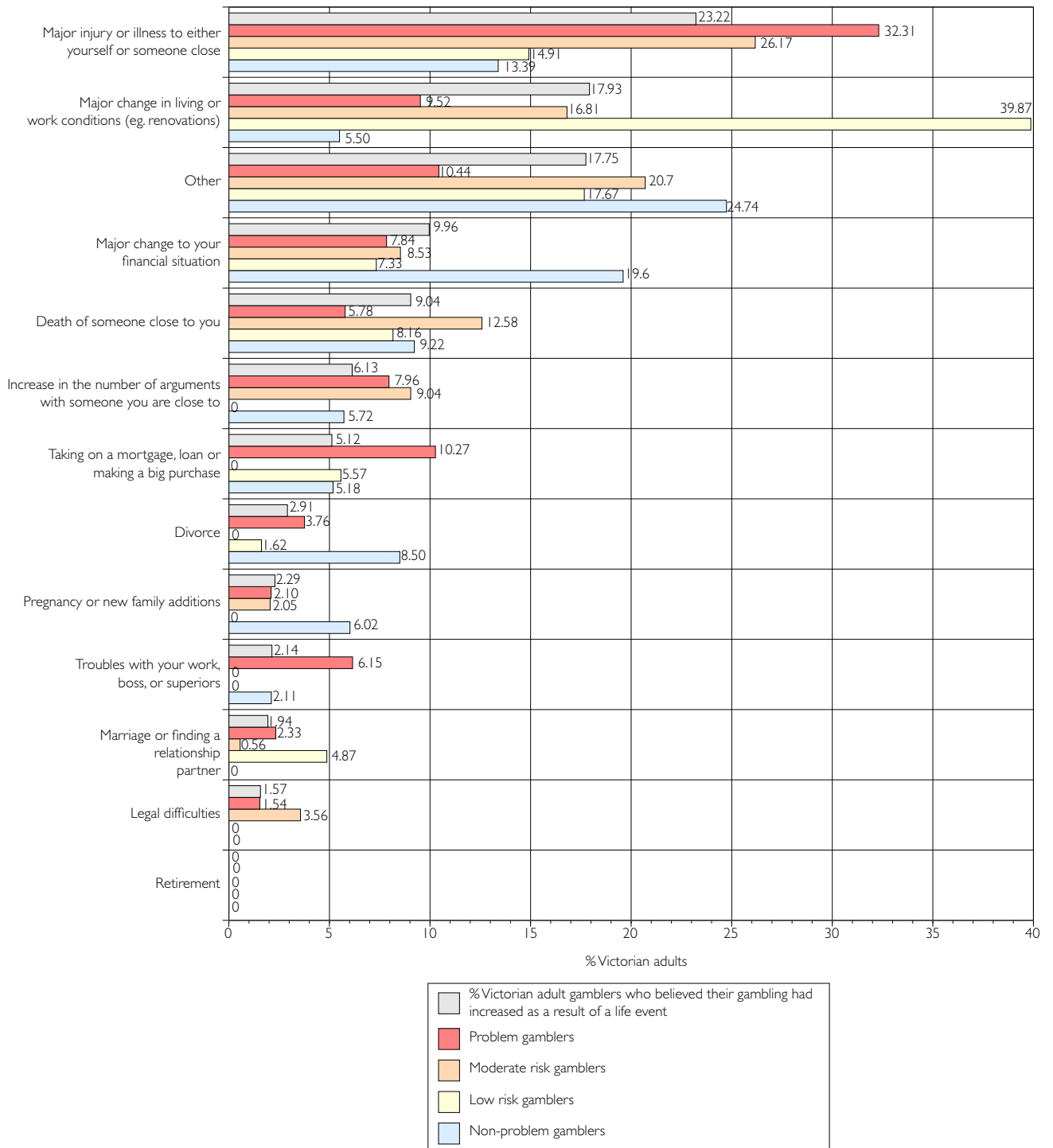
Life events which triggered an increase in gambling in past year (even if only temporarily)	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers who believed their gambling had increased as a result of a life event in past year
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Death of someone close to you	%	9.22	8.16	12.58	5.78	9.04
	SE	5.22	4.74	4.91	3.71	2.37
	Lower	2.87	2.47	5.61	1.57	5.32
	Upper	25.87	23.73	25.85	19.13	14.95
Divorce	%	8.50	1.62	0.00	3.76	2.91
	SE	6.00	1.64	0.00	3.71	1.55
	Lower	1.98	0.21	0.00	0.51	1.01
	Upper	29.98	11.18	0.00	22.95	8.15
Legal difficulties	%	0.00	0.00	3.56	1.54	1.57
	SE	0.00	0.00	3.56	1.55	1.21
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.21	0.34
	Upper	0.00	0.00	22.33	10.58	7.00
Major injury or illness to either yourself or someone close	%	13.39	14.91	26.17	32.31	23.22
	SE	7.14	6.34	7.28	8.41	3.84
	Lower	4.37	6.12	14.39	18.23	16.50
	Upper	34.36	32.04	42.78	50.55	31.65
Marriage or finding a relationship partner	%	0.00	4.87	0.56	2.33	1.94
	SE	0.00	3.61	0.58	2.33	1.08
	Lower	0.00	1.08	0.08	0.31	0.64
	Upper	0.00	19.30	4.06	15.35	5.74
Troubles with your work, boss, or superiors	%	2.11	0.00	0.00	6.15	2.14
	SE	2.13	0.00	0.00	4.85	1.49
	Lower	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.53
	Upper	14.19	0.00	0.00	25.69	8.23
Retirement	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 80. Life events which triggered an increase in gambling in past year (even if only temporarily)
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=137, July-October 2008)^a

Life events which triggered an increase in gambling in past year (even if only temporarily)	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers who believed their gambling had increased as a result of a life event in past year
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Pregnancy or new family additions	%	6.02	0.00	2.05	2.10	2.29
	SE	5.83	0.00	1.46	2.10	1.21
	Lower	0.83	0.00	0.50	0.28	0.79
	Upper	33.0	0.00	8.11	13.91	6.40
Major change to your financial situation	%	19.60	7.33	8.53	7.84	9.96
	SE	10.15	3.99	4.79	4.49	2.95
	Lower	6.38	2.41	2.69	2.42	5.45
	Upper	46.60	20.19	23.92	22.56	17.51
Taking on a mortgage, loan or making a big purchase	%	5.18	5.57	0.00	10.27	5.12
	SE	1.04	3.99	0.00	6.91	2.29
	Lower	3.48	1.30	0.00	2.53	2.07
	Upper	7.66	20.96	0.00	33.55	12.08
Increase in the number of arguments with someone you are close to	%	5.72	0.00	9.04	7.96	6.13
	SE	5.51	0.00	5.51	4.20	2.36
	Lower	0.80	0.00	2.57	2.71	2.82
	Upper	31.41	0.00	27.24	21.22	12.82
Major change in living or work conditions (eg. renovations)	%	5.50	39.87	16.81	9.52	17.93
	SE	3.95	10.65	7.24	8.73	4.51
	Lower	1.27	21.57	6.76	1.40	10.64
	Upper	20.79	61.51	36.02	43.89	28.62
Other	%	24.74	17.67	20.70	10.44	17.75
	SE	9.42	8.87	8.28	4.83	4.14
	Lower	10.77	6.03	8.77	4.03	10.96
	Upper	47.24	41.80	41.48	24.46	27.43

a. Question - Did any particular life event trigger an increase in your gambling in the past 12mths, even if only temporarily? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and reported that their gambling had increased after a certain life event in the past year)

Figure 52. Life events which triggered an increase in gambling in past year (even if only temporarily) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=137, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Did any particular life event trigger an increase in your gambling in the past 12mths, even if only temporarily? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and reported that their gambling had increased after a certain life event in the past year)

Smoking habits of adult gamblers

Past year and current smoking

Smoking habits of gamblers in Victoria are shown in Table 81 and Figure 53. Results showed that 53.88% of problem gamblers smoked in the past year and 47% currently smoke, compared to the overall smoking prevalence rate for gamblers of respectively 27.69% and 21.30%.

The prevalence of smoking was also quite high in moderate risk gamblers and there was generally a strong linear relationship between smoking and increasing risk status for problem gambling. Significance testing also revealed that the difference in past year smoking comparing non-problem and problem gamblers was statistically significantly (OR=4.10, p<.001), as was the difference relating to current smoking habits (OR=4.46, p<.001).

Table 81. Smoking habits of gamblers by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677 and N=4676, July-October 2008)^a

Past year and current smoking	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Past year smoking	%	22.18	36.72	49.14	53.88	27.69
	SE	0.87	2.23	3.50	6.38	0.83
	Lower	20.51	32.47	42.33	41.40	26.09
	Upper	23.94	41.19	55.98	65.89	29.36
Currently smokes	%	16.59	27.29	42.78	47.00	21.30
	SE	0.78	2.04	3.50	6.38	0.76
	Lower	15.12	23.48	36.09	34.93	19.85
	Upper	18.17	31.46	49.74	59.44	22.82

a. Question - Have you smoked at all in the past 12mths? Do you currently smoke? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (The first N is for the question in the first row, the second N is for the second question)

Average number of cigarettes per day

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day based on gamblers who currently smoke is shown in Table 82 and Figure 53. This showed that the most common number of cigarettes smoked per day was 11-20 cigarettes (36.09% of current smokers) and 5-10 cigarettes (35.27% of current smokers). Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to smoke over 40 cigarettes per day (OR=10.64, p<.05) and 42.72% reported smoking 11-20 cigarettes per day, 22.92% reported smoking 5-10 cigarettes per day and 19.65% reported smoking 21-30 cigarettes per day. There was also a general trend for cigarettes smoked to increase with increasing risk status for problem gambling (OR=1.46, p<.001).

Table 82. Average number of cigarettes smoked in a day by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=969, July-October 2008)^a

Average number of cigarettes smoked in a day	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers who currently smoke
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Under 5 cigarettes	%	14.6	9.05	8.44	4.10	11.79
	SE	1.86	2.22	2.95	3.12	1.27
	Lower	11.32	5.54	4.18	0.89	9.52
	Upper	18.63	14.45	16.3	16.90	14.52

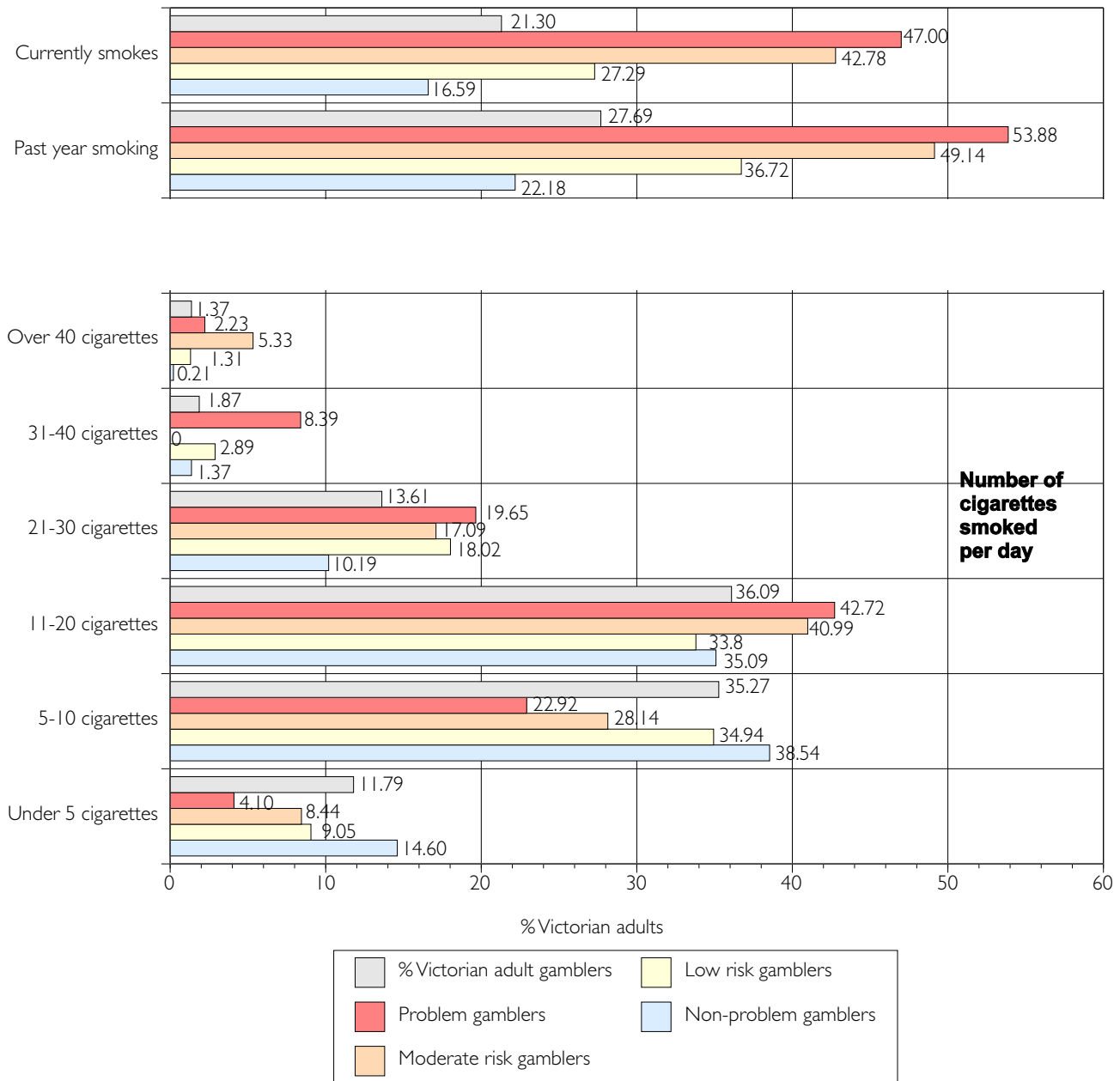
Table 82. Average number of cigarettes smoked in a day
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=969, July-October 2008)^a

Average number of cigarettes smoked in a day	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers who currently smoke
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
5-10 cigarettes	%	38.54	34.94	28.14	22.92	35.27
	SE	2.52	4.35	4.99	8.90	1.96
	Lower	33.72	26.96	19.44	9.96	31.52
	Upper	43.59	43.86	38.87	44.42	39.21
11-20 cigarettes	%	35.09	33.8	40.99	42.72	36.09
	SE	2.45	4.31	5.45	8.96	1.95
	Lower	30.44	25.92	30.87	26.65	32.35
	Upper	40.03	42.69	51.94	60.48	40.00
21-30 cigarettes	%	10.19	18.02	17.09	19.65	13.61
	SE	1.42	3.39	4.12	6.94	1.35
	Lower	7.72	12.29	10.44	9.36	11.17
	Upper	13.35	25.63	26.73	36.68	16.48
31-40 cigarettes	%	1.37	2.89	0.00	8.39	1.87
	SE	0.79	1.22	0.00	6.11	0.61
	Lower	0.44	1.25	0.00	1.89	0.98
	Upper	4.19	6.51	0.00	30.36	3.54
Over 40 cigarettes	%	0.21	1.31	5.33	2.23	1.37
	SE	0.13	0.64	3.46	2.22	0.59
	Lower	0.06	0.50	1.44	0.31	0.59
	Upper	0.72	3.38	17.79	14.41	3.18

a. Question - How many cigarettes do you currently smoke a day on average? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and reported currently smoking)

Figure 53. Smoking habits of gamblers by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index
(N=4677-4676 and N=969, July-October 2008)^a

Smoking habits of gamblers and number of cigarettes smoked per day by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index



a. Question - Have you smoked at all in the past 12mths? Do you currently smoke? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) How many cigarettes do you currently smoke a day on average? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and reported currently smoking)

Influence of smoking bans

The influence of smoking bans on gambling, as self-reported by Victorian adult gamblers, is shown in Table 83. As shown, 94.65% reported that the smoking ban had no effect, 3.09% reported a decrease and 2.25% reported an increase. The trend for problem gamblers suggested that 76.83% were not affected, 11.01% said it decreased their gambling and 12.16% reported an increase.

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report that the ban had altered their gambling behaviour. In particular, they were significantly more likely to report a decrease in their gambling (OR=9.95, p<.001), significantly less likely to report no impact (OR=0.10, p<.001) and significantly more likely to report an increase (OR=7.61, p<.001).

Table 83. Views on whether the smoking ban in Victorian venues has affected frequency of gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4583, July-October 2008)^a

Whether the smoking ban has affected frequency of gambling	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Decreased your gambling	%	1.23	5.79	11.26	11.01	3.09
	SE	0.28	1.29	2.33	4.61	0.39
	Lower	0.78	3.71	7.45	4.68	2.42
	Upper	1.93	8.91	16.69	23.74	3.95
Had no effect	%	96.99	91.86	85.44	76.83	94.65
	SE	0.43	1.42	2.50	5.71	0.48
	Lower	96.02	88.6	79.82	63.87	93.64
	Upper	97.72	94.25	89.7	86.15	95.51
Increased your gambling	%	1.79	2.35	3.30	12.16	2.25
	SE	0.33	0.66	1.07	4.17	0.29
	Lower	1.25	1.36	1.74	6.05	1.74
	Upper	2.55	4.04	6.18	22.95	2.91

a. Question - Has the smoking ban since July 1 2007 in Victorian venues...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Alcohol consumption of adult gamblers

Past year alcohol consumption

Past year alcohol consumption of adult gamblers is shown in Table 84. Findings showed that 83.57% of gamblers had consumed an alcohol drink in the past 12 months, as did 74.79% of problem gamblers. Problem gamblers were not significantly less likely to have consumed alcohol in the past year than non-problem gamblers. However, the result was tending towards significance (OR=0.56, p=.06). This seemed to be linked to a lower alcohol consumption rate in female problem gamblers, as male problem gamblers had consumed alcohol at a higher rate than female problem gamblers.

Table 84. Consumption of alcohol in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4676, July-October 2008)^a

Alcohol consumption in past year	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Has consumed an alcohol drink in past year	%	84.03	83.33	82.44	74.79	83.57
	SE	0.74	1.56	2.52	5.68	0.65
	Lower	82.53	80.05	76.95	62.18	82.26
	Upper	85.43	86.17	86.85	84.27	84.8

a. Question - Have you consumed an alcoholic drink in the past 12mths? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Mean standard alcoholic drinks per week

The mean standard alcoholic drinks consumed each week of adult gamblers is shown in Table 85. This highlights that overall, when problem gamblers consume alcohol, they tend to consume larger amounts. Indeed, while non-problem gamblers consumed only an average of 6.88 alcoholic drinks per week, problem gamblers consumed an average of 10.97. Moderate risk gamblers also consumed 11.06 drinks per week.

Statistical significance testing also suggested a significant difference existed between the gambling risk groups (F=6.95, p<.001), with both problem gamblers (t=-2.01, p<.05) and moderate risk gamblers (t=-3.64, p<.001) consuming on average a significantly higher number of drinks per week, than non-problem gamblers¹.

Table 85. Mean standard alcoholic drinks per week by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3035, July-October 2008)^a

Type of gambler	Mean standard alcoholic drinks consumed each week			
	Mean	SE	Lower	Upper
Non-problem	6.88	0.23	6.44	7.33
Low risk gamblers	9.61	0.84	7.96	11.25
Moderate risk gamblers	11.06	0.97	9.15	12.97
Problem gamblers	10.97	1.67	7.70	14.24

a. Question - Based on the past 12mths, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you typically consume each week? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

.....
1. SVY was not used for this ANOVA, given that it was not available within Stata. ANOVA was used.

Level of risk in alcohol consumption by gender

As part of the analysis, the average reported number of standard drinks consumed was converted to drinking risk categories for both males and females. Risk levels are defined differently for each gender, given that alcohol is metabolised differently in males compared to females. Definitions of risk were based on Department of Human Services guidelines, which also follow the Australian National Guidelines. Key findings are presented in Table 86 and Figure 54.

Within males, findings showed that 91.64% of gamblers consumed alcohol in the low risk category and 1.44% were in the no risk category (Total of 93.08%). Within females, 90.49% were in the low risk category and 5.31% in the no risk category (Total of 95.93%).

In the case of males, findings showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly more likely to be in the risky alcohol consumption category, with 11.35% consuming over 29-42 drinks per week (OR=3.35, p<.01). Again compared to non-problem gamblers, moderate risk gamblers were significantly less likely to be in the low risk category (1-28 drinks per week) (OR=0.39, p<.01). However, the difference between non-problem and problem gamblers for males was not statistically significant.

In the case of females, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report risky alcohol consumption (OR=11.83, p<.001), with 24.60% reporting drinking 15-28 drinks per week. In addition, female problem gamblers were also significantly less likely to report levels of alcohol consumption consistent with low risk, compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=0.30, p<.05). Moderate risk gamblers also showed similar trends, with again a statistically significant difference apparent, compared to non-problem gamblers on risky alcohol consumption (OR=3.15, p<.01).

Table 86. High risk alcohol consumption for males and females by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Level of risk of alcohol consumption for males and females ^b	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Males (N=1435)						
No risk (zero drinks per week or less than one on average)	%	1.52	1.21	1.54	1.19	1.44
	SE	0.38	1.03	0.79	1.20	0.34
	Lower	0.93	0.22	0.56	0.16	0.90
	Upper	2.47	6.21	4.14	8.19	2.30
Low risk (1-28 per week)	%	93.71	88.40	85.29	89.82	91.64
	SE	0.94	2.89	4.03	5.68	0.99
	Lower	91.47	81.45	75.54	72.31	89.41
	Upper	95.31	92.98	91.58	96.76	93.38
Risky (29-42 per week)	%	3.68	7.83	11.35	8.15	5.44
	SE	0.78	2.53	3.86	5.51	0.86
	Lower	2.42	4.10	5.69	2.05	3.98
	Upper	5.56	14.46	21.37	27.35	7.41
High risk (Over 42 per week)	%	1.09	2.56	1.82	0.85	1.48
	SE	0.39	1.24	1.22	0.86	0.40
	Lower	0.55	0.98	0.49	0.12	0.88
	Upper	2.18	6.53	6.58	5.96	2.48
Females (N=1600)						

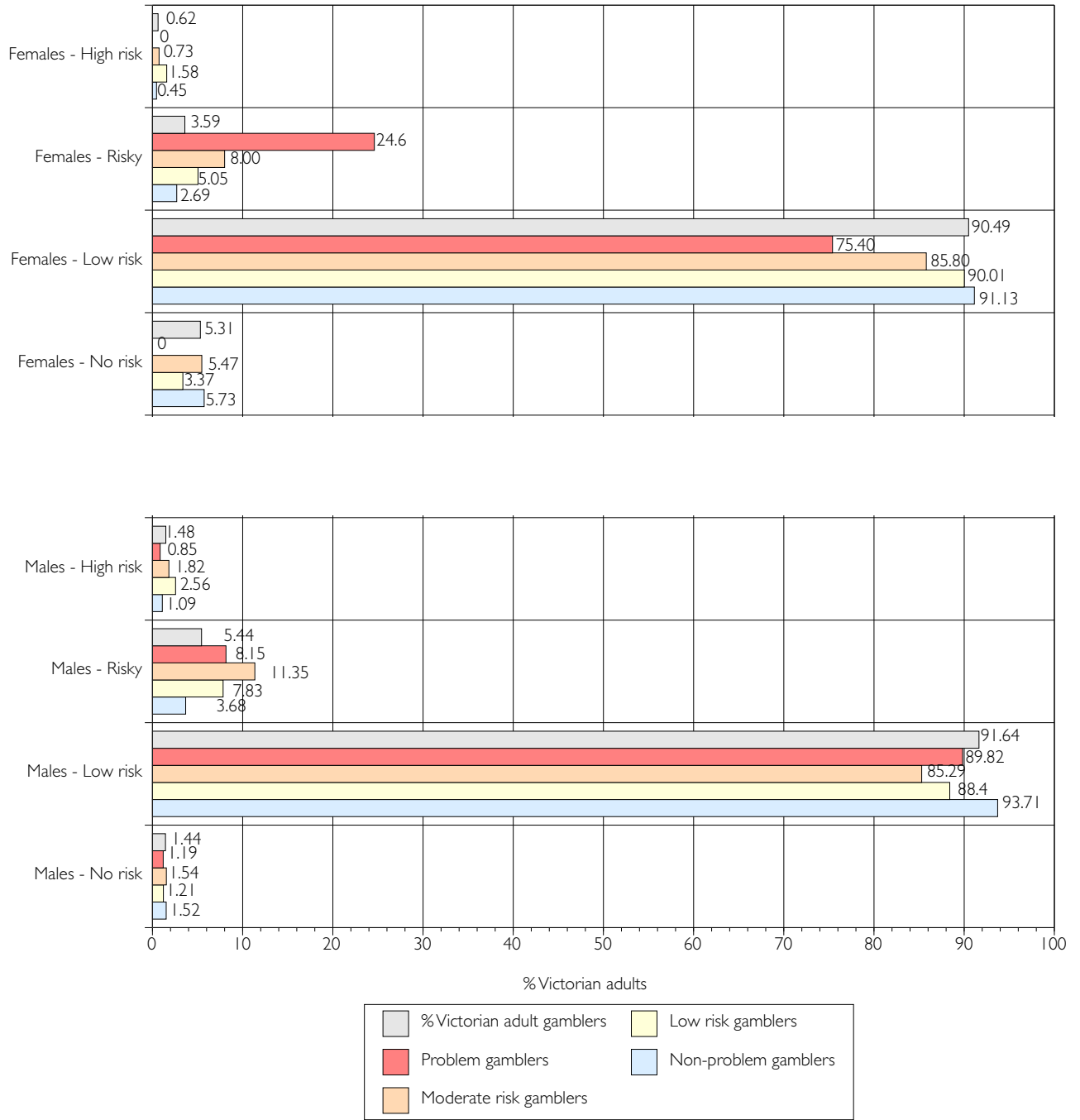
Table 86. High risk alcohol consumption for males and females
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Level of risk of alcohol consumption for males and females ^b	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No risk (zero drinks per week or less than one on average)	%	5.73	3.37	5.47	0.00	5.31
	SE	0.84	1.46	2.82	0.00	0.72
	Lower	4.28	1.43	1.942	0.00	4.06
	Upper	7.63	7.74	14.44	0.00	6.90
Low risk (1-14 per week)	%	91.13	90.01	85.80	75.40	90.49
	SE	1.00	2.59	4.15	11.06	0.92
	Lower	88.96	83.66	75.59	48.76	88.54
	Upper	92.91	94.06	92.18	90.8	92.14
Risky (15-28 per week)	%	2.69	5.05	8.00	24.60	3.59
	SE	0.52	2.11	3.02	11.06	0.56
	Lower	1.83	2.19	3.74	9.20	2.63
	Upper	3.91	11.21	16.29	51.24	4.87
High risk (Over 28 per week)	%	0.45	1.58	0.73	0.00	0.62
	SE	0.26	0.79	0.74	0.00	0.24
	Lower	0.15	0.59	0.10	0.00	0.29
	Upper	1.40	4.17	5.09	0.00	1.31

a. Question - Based on the past 12mths, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you typically consume each week? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (Based on Australian National Alcohol Guidelines)

b. Note that no risk relied on self-report of 'zero drinks on average per week' and did not link to the previous question on alcohol consumption. Hence, this may explain slight differences in reported alcohol consumption

Figure 54. High risk alcohol consumption for males and females by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Males N=1435; Females N=1600, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Based on the past 12mths, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you typically consume each week? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (Based on Australian National Alcohol Guidelines)

Alcohol abuse
and dependence

The CAGE alcohol screen is one of the most common short screens for assessing alcohol abuse and dependence. For the purpose of the study, all gamblers completed all four items of the CAGE instrument. Key findings are in Table 87 and Figure 55. Findings overall showed that 73.16% of adult gamblers in Victoria reported no signs of clinical alcohol abuse, with not a single item of the CAGE screen endorsed. In contrast, 1.04% reported high levels of clinical alcohol abuse, 4.28% reported moderate levels of abuse, 8.41% reported signs of alcohol abuse and 13.11% were at-risk, having endorsed a single item.

Findings also revealed that, compared to non-problem gamblers:

- problem gamblers were significantly less likely to report no signs of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=0.31, $p<.001$)
- problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report signs of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=2.56, $p<.01$)
- problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report moderate levels of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=5.13, $p<.01$)
- problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report high level of clinical alcohol abuse (OR=22.94, $p<.001$)

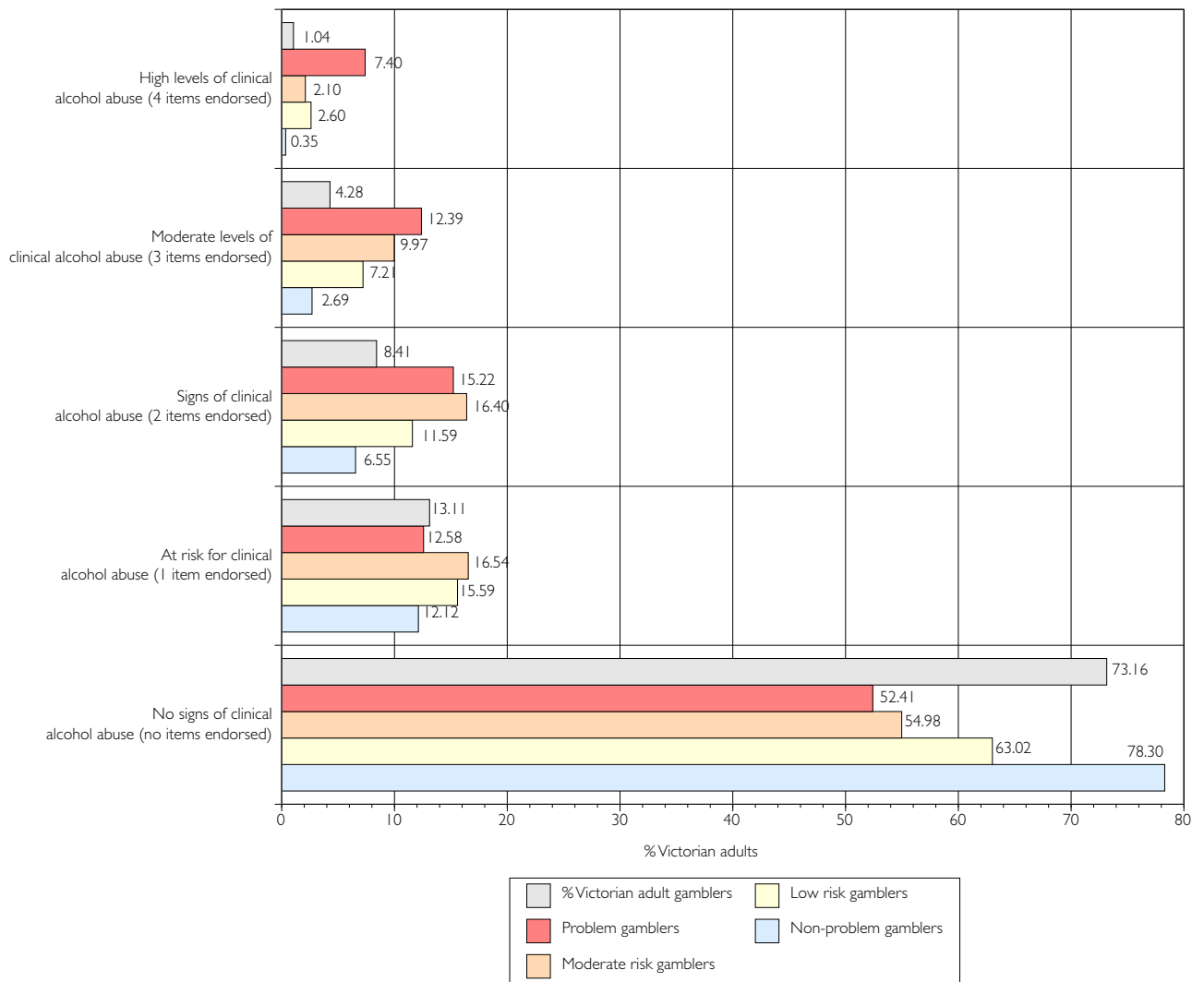
Similar trends applied to moderate risk gamblers, with moderate risk gamblers being significantly less likely to report no signs of alcohol abuse (OR=0.34, $p<.001$) and significantly more likely to report high levels of alcohol abuse (OR=6.16, $p<.01$).

**Table 87. CAGE alcohol screen for alcohol abuse/dependence
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3831, July-October 2008)^a**

CAGE alcohol screen	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No signs of clinical alcohol abuse (no items endorsed)	%	78.30	63.02	54.98	52.41	73.16
	SE	1.00	2.55	3.95	7.28	0.95
	Lower	76.28	57.91	47.19	38.33	71.25
	Upper	80.20	67.86	62.54	66.12	74.98
At risk for clinical alcohol abuse (1 item endorsed)	%	12.12	15.59	16.54	12.58	13.11
	SE	0.75	1.83	2.80	4.91	0.68
	Lower	10.72	12.32	11.75	5.65	11.83
	Upper	13.67	19.52	22.79	25.67	14.5
Signs of clinical alcohol abuse (2 items endorsed)	%	6.55	11.59	16.40	15.22	8.41
	SE	0.67	1.58	3.35	4.60	0.63
	Lower	5.36	8.84	10.84	8.20	7.26
	Upper	7.98	15.05	24.06	26.53	9.73
Moderate levels of clinical alcohol abuse (3 items endorsed)	%	2.69	7.21	9.97	12.39	4.28
	SE	0.39	1.42	2.64	4.87	0.45
	Lower	2.02	4.88	5.89	5.54	3.48
	Upper	3.57	10.53	16.47	25.43	5.26
High levels of clinical alcohol abuse (4 items endorsed)	%	0.35	2.60	2.10	7.40	1.04
	SE	0.17	1.55	1.05	4.25	0.34
	Lower	0.14	0.80	0.79	2.32	0.55
	Upper	0.88	8.12	5.50	21.21	1.96

a. Question - CAGE four-item alcohol screen (2 or more standard drinks = clinically significant alcohol abuse). The next questions are being asked to help work out if there is any link between alcohol and gambling patterns in the community. May I ask...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (CAGE is an alcohol screen for identifying alcohol abuse and dependence - respondents were categorised into four levels of risk based on their responses to CAGE questions)

Figure 55. CAGE alcohol screen for alcohol abuse/dependence by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=3831, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - CAGE four-item alcohol screen (2 or more standard drinks = clinically significant alcohol abuse). The next questions are being asked to help work out if there is any link between alcohol and gambling patterns in the community. May I ask...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (CAGE is an alcohol screen for identifying alcohol abuse and dependence - respondents were categorised into four levels of risk based on their responses to CAGE questions)

Drug use

The patterns of drug use were also measured in moderate risk and problem gamblers in the study. This included prompting respondents about their use of certain classes of drugs and pharmaceuticals for non-medical purposes. Key findings are shown in Table 88 and Figure 56.

Findings showed that the most common drugs for 'regular use' included prescription pain killers (3.96%), marijuana/hashish (3.75%) and amphetamines (2.24%). In contrast, the most common forms of drugs for 'occasional use' included marijuana/hashish (14.26%), prescription pain killers (10.18%) and amphetamines (6.78%). Ecstasy/designer drugs also followed closely based on 'occasional use' (6.16%).

Significance testing also showed that problem gamblers were not significantly more likely than moderate risk gamblers to use any of the drug classes. However, findings suggested that moderate risk gamblers may use ecstasy/designer drugs somewhat less than problem gamblers, although the result was only tending towards significance (OR=0.12, p=.09).

When occasional/regular categories of drug use were combined (Figure 56), compared to moderate risk gamblers, problem gamblers were not significantly more likely to use amphetamines like speed, however, the result was tending towards significance (OR=2.39, p=.07).

Table 88. Reported drug use in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Drug use in past 12mths by at-risk gamblers	% adults by type of gambler				% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Level of drug use	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Marijuana/Hashish N=408	No Use	%	83.65	76.51	81.99
		SE	3.04	5.68	2.68
		Lower	76.77	63.63	76.11
		Upper	88.78	85.85	86.68
	Occasional Use	%	13.77	15.88	14.26
		SE	2.89	5.02	2.52
		Lower	9.00	8.28	9.99
		Upper	20.5	28.32	19.96
	Regular Use	%	2.58	7.60	3.75
		SE	1.16	3.50	1.22
		Lower	1.06	3.00	1.96
		Upper	6.14	17.96	7.03
Prescription pain killers (N=408)	No Use	%	85.34	87.58	85.86
		SE	2.50	3.63	2.12
		Lower	79.71	78.54	81.15
		Upper	89.61	93.14	89.55
	Occasional Use	%	11.00	7.49	10.18
		SE	2.28	3.089	1.91
		Lower	7.25	3.27	7.00
		Upper	16.33	16.27	14.59
	Regular Use	%	3.66	4.93	3.96
		SE	1.26	2.02	1.08
		Lower	1.85	2.17	2.30
		Upper	7.14	10.79	6.72
Amphetamines like speed (N=408)	No Use	%	92.92	84.58	90.99
		SE	2.25	4.54	2.04
		Lower	87.02	73.45	86.11
		Upper	96.26	91.58	94.27
	Occasional Use	%	5.33	11.55	6.78
		SE	1.89	3.85	1.71
		Lower	2.63	5.86	4.10
		Upper	10.51	21.52	11.01
	Regular Use	%	1.74	3.87	2.24
		SE	1.32	2.86	1.22
		Lower	0.39	0.88	0.76
		Upper	7.49	15.42	6.40

Table 88. Reported drug use in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Drug use in past 12mths by at-risk gamblers	% adults by type of gambler				% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Level of drug use	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Ecstasy/designer drugs (N=408)	No Use	%	93.29	89.86	92.49
		SE	2.04	3.95	1.82
		Lower	87.99	79.08	88.04
		Upper	96.35	95.40	95.38
	Occasional Use	%	6.21	6.00	6.16
		SE	1.99	2.85	1.67
		Lower	3.27	2.31	3.59
		Upper	11.46	14.70	10.37
	Regular Use	%	0.50	4.14	1.35
		SE	0.50	2.97	0.80
		Lower	0.07	0.98	0.42
		Upper	3.51	15.85	4.27
Cocaine/crack (N=408)	No Use	%	96.59	95.45	96.33
		SE	1.64	2.63	1.40
		Lower	91.42	86.44	92.35
		Upper	98.69	98.57	98.28
	Occasional Use	%	2.90	3.07	2.94
		SE	1.57	2.21	1.31
		Lower	0.99	0.73	1.22
		Upper	8.18	11.99	6.94
	Regular Use	%	0.50	1.48	0.73
		SE	0.50	1.47	0.512
		Lower	0.07	0.21	0.18
		Upper	3.51	9.83	2.87
Tranquillisers (N=407)	No Use	%	97.32	94.16	96.59
		SE	0.95	2.48	0.93
		Lower	94.68	86.93	94.2
		Upper	98.67	97.50	98.01
	Occasional Use	%	1.51	2.9	1.83
		SE	0.67	1.61	0.64
		Lower	0.63	0.96	0.92
		Upper	3.58	8.40	3.61
	Regular Use	%	1.17	2.94	1.58
		SE	0.67	1.90	0.68
		Lower	0.37	0.81	0.67
		Upper	3.59	10.08	3.66

Table 88. Reported drug use in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Drug use in past 12mths by at-risk gamblers	% adults by type of gambler				% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Level of drug use	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Hallucinogens (N=407)	No Use	%	98.44	94.66	97.56
		SE	0.90	3.18	1.02
		Lower	95.24	83.74	94.51
		Upper	99.5	98.39	98.93
	Occasional Use	%	1.04	2.66	1.41
		SE	0.73	2.62	0.83
		Lower	0.26	0.37	0.44
		Upper	4.07	16.63	4.44
	Regular Use	%	0.53	2.68	1.03
		SE	0.53	1.89	0.60
		Lower	0.07	0.66	0.33
		Upper	3.68	10.24	3.20
Inhalants (N=408)	No Use	%	98.91	98.52	98.82
		SE	0.62	1.47	0.59
		Lower	96.67	90.17	96.89
		Upper	99.65	99.79	99.55
	Occasional Use	%	0.81	1.48	0.96
		SE	0.59	1.47	0.56
		Lower	0.19	0.21	0.30
		Upper	3.32	9.83	3.00
	Regular Use	%	0.29	0.00	0.22
		SE	0.21	0.00	0.16
		Lower	0.07	0.00	0.05
		Upper	1.23	0.00	0.95
Heroin (N=408)	No Use	%	99.26	100.00	99.43
		SE	0.74	0.00	0.57
		Lower	94.88	0.00	96.03
		Upper	99.90	0.00	99.92
	Occasional Use	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SE	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Regular Use	%	0.74	0.00	0.57
		SE	0.74	0.00	0.57
		Lower	0.10	0.00	0.08
		Upper	5.12	0.00	3.97

Table 88. Reported drug use in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

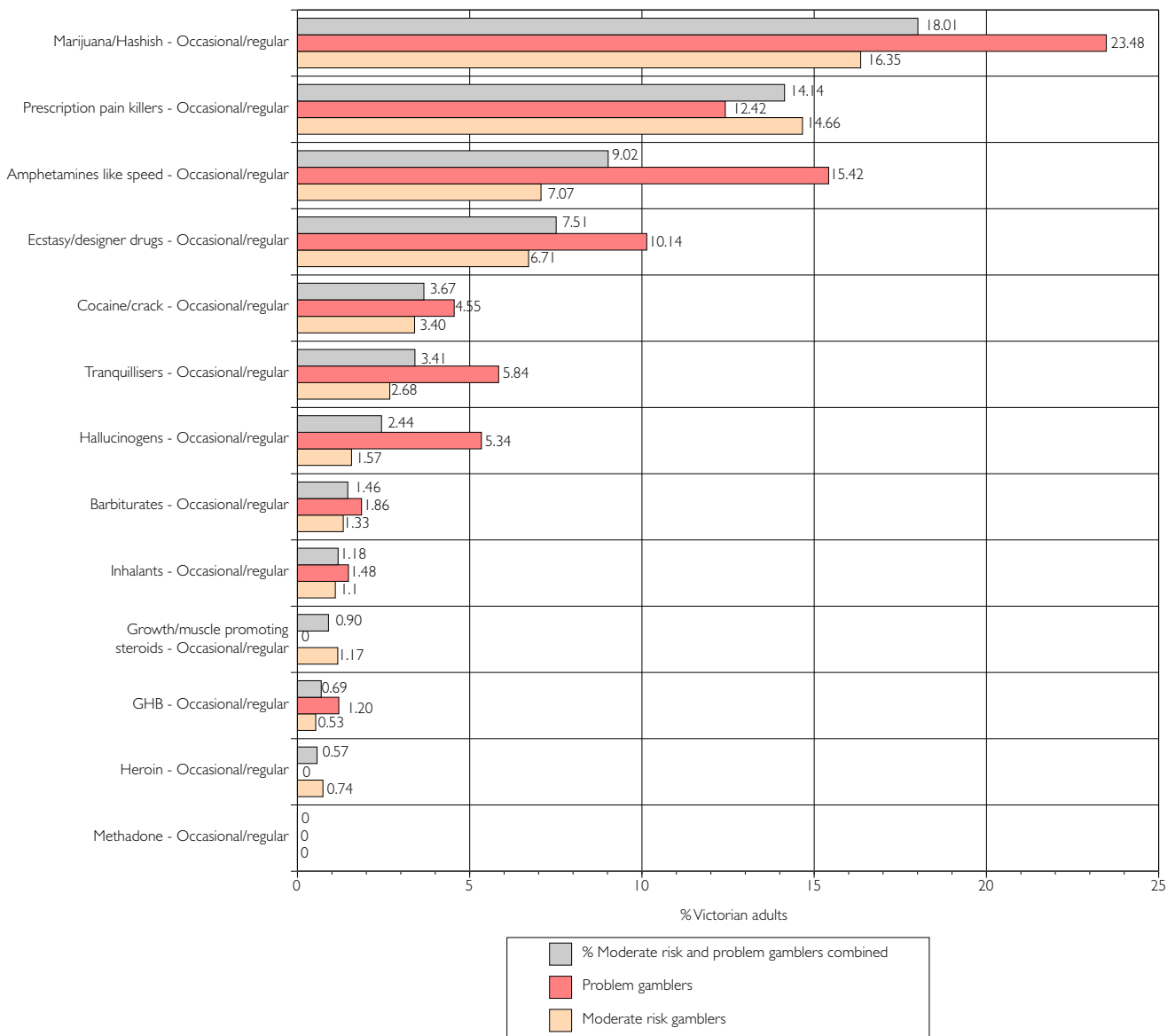
Drug use in past 12mths by at-risk gamblers	% adults by type of gambler				% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Level of drug use	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
GHB (N=403)	No Use	%	99.47	98.80	99.31
		SE	0.53	1.20	0.50
		Lower	96.28	91.89	97.20
		Upper	99.93	99.83	99.83
	Occasional Use	%	0.53	0.00	0.41
		SE	0.53	0.00	0.41
		Lower	0.07	0.00	0.06
		Upper	3.72	0.00	2.87
	Regular Use	%	0.00	1.20	0.28
		SE	0.00	1.20	0.28
		Lower	0.00	0.17	0.04
		Upper	0.00	8.11	1.99
Barbiturates (N=405)	No Use	%	98.67	98.14	98.55
		SE	0.82	1.55	0.73
		Lower	95.57	90.87	96.14
		Upper	99.61	99.64	99.46
	Occasional Use	%	0.29	0.34	0.31
		SE	0.21	0.34	0.18
		Lower	0.07	0.05	0.10
		Upper	1.17	2.44	0.96
	Regular Use	%	1.04	1.52	1.15
		SE	0.80	1.51	0.71
		Lower	0.23	0.21	0.34
		Upper	4.61	10.10	3.80
Growth/muscle promoting steroids (N=408)	No Use	%	98.83	100.00	99.10
		SE	0.73	0.00	0.56
		Lower	96.06	0.00	96.96
		Upper	99.66	0.00	99.74
	Occasional Use	%	1.01	0.00	0.78
		SE	0.71	0.00	0.55
		Lower	0.25	0.00	0.19
		Upper	3.98	0.00	3.07
	Regular Use	%	0.16	0.00	0.12
		SE	0.16	0.00	0.12
		Lower	0.02	0.00	0.02
		Upper	1.11	0.00	0.86

Table 88. Reported drug use in past year by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)^a

Drug use in past 12mths by at-risk gamblers	% adults by type of gambler				% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Level of drug use	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Methadone (N=408)	No Use	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
		SE	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Occasional Use	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SE	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Regular Use	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SE	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00

a. Question - How many of the following drugs have you occasionally or regularly used for non-medical reasons in the past 12mths?
(Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 56. Combined occasional/regular drug use in past year
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=refer Table 88, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - How many of the following drugs have you occasionally or regularly used for non-medical reasons in the past 12mths?
(Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Health and well-being of adult gamblers

Self-reported health

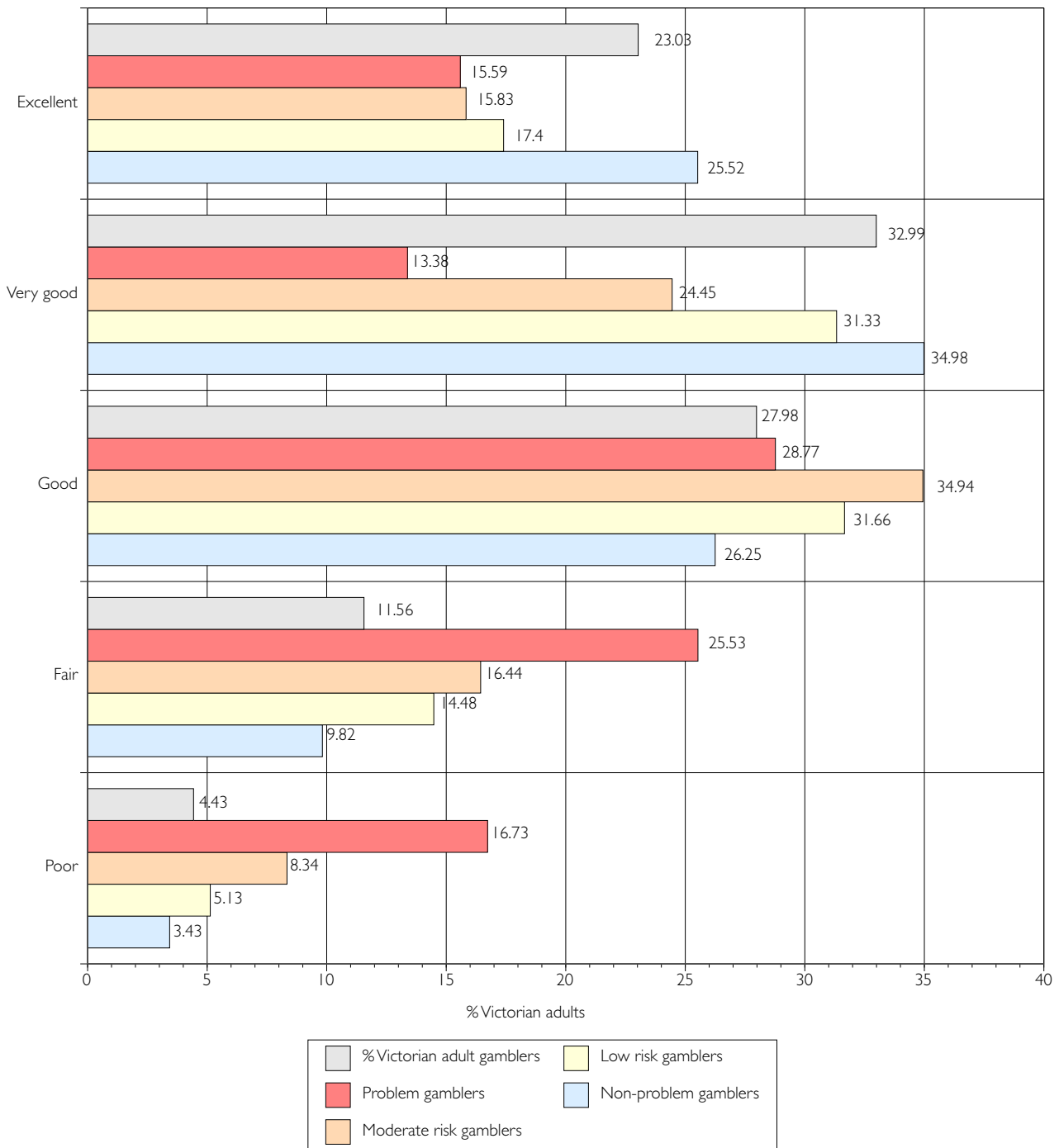
The self-reported health of adult gamblers is presented in Table 89 and Figure 57. Findings overall showed that 32.99% of all gamblers reported their health as 'very good', 27.98% reported their health as 'good' and 23.03% reported their health as 'excellent'. There was also a strong tendency for health to decline with increasing risk status for problem gambling (OR=1.54, $p<.001$).

Table 89. General self-reported state of health by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

General state of self-reported health	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Excellent	%	25.52	17.40	15.83	15.59	23.03
	SE	0.95	1.80	2.40	5.18	0.79
	Lower	23.71	14.15	11.67	7.867	21.52
	Upper	27.43	21.21	21.1	28.56	24.62
Very good	%	34.98	31.33	24.45	13.38	32.99
	SE	1.03	2.15	2.97	4.63	0.88
	Lower	33	27.29	19.11	6.589	31.3
	Upper	37.02	35.69	30.72	25.27	34.73
Good	%	26.25	31.66	34.94	28.77	27.98
	SE	0.94	2.07	3.42	5.89	0.83
	Lower	24.45	27.74	28.56	18.69	26.38
	Upper	28.13	35.85	41.91	41.5	29.64
Fair	%	9.82	14.48	16.44	25.53	11.56
	SE	0.59	1.544	2.57	5.30	0.57
	Lower	8.717	11.71	12	16.56	10.5
	Upper	11.04	17.77	22.11	37.18	12.71
Poor	%	3.43	5.13	8.34	16.73	4.43
	SE	0.33	0.80	1.85	4.17	0.33
	Lower	2.84	3.78	5.36	10.06	3.83
	Upper	4.13	6.93	12.74	26.53	5.11

a. Question - Over the past 12mths, would you say that in general your health has been...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Figure 57. General self-reported state of health by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Over the past 12mths, would you say that in general your health has been...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Reported health conditions

Reported health conditions currently experienced by adult gamblers are presented in Table 90 and Figure 58. While only based on self-report, it is interesting to note that heart conditions were the most common health condition experienced (25.81%) followed by miscellaneous physical or mental health conditions (12.81%) and general disabilities (12.44%). Miscellaneous conditions included those which could not be coded into trends.

Findings also showed that, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers reported:

- a slightly higher rate of diabetes (although this was only tending towards significance) (OR=1.92, p=0.07)
- a significantly higher rate of lung conditions including asthma (OR=2.40, p<.01)
- a significantly higher rate of depression (OR=11.78, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of anxiety disorders (OR=10.82, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of obesity (OR=3.21, p<.001)
- a significantly higher rate of other miscellaneous physical or mental health conditions (OR=2.55, p<.01)

Table 90. Type of health conditions currently experienced by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

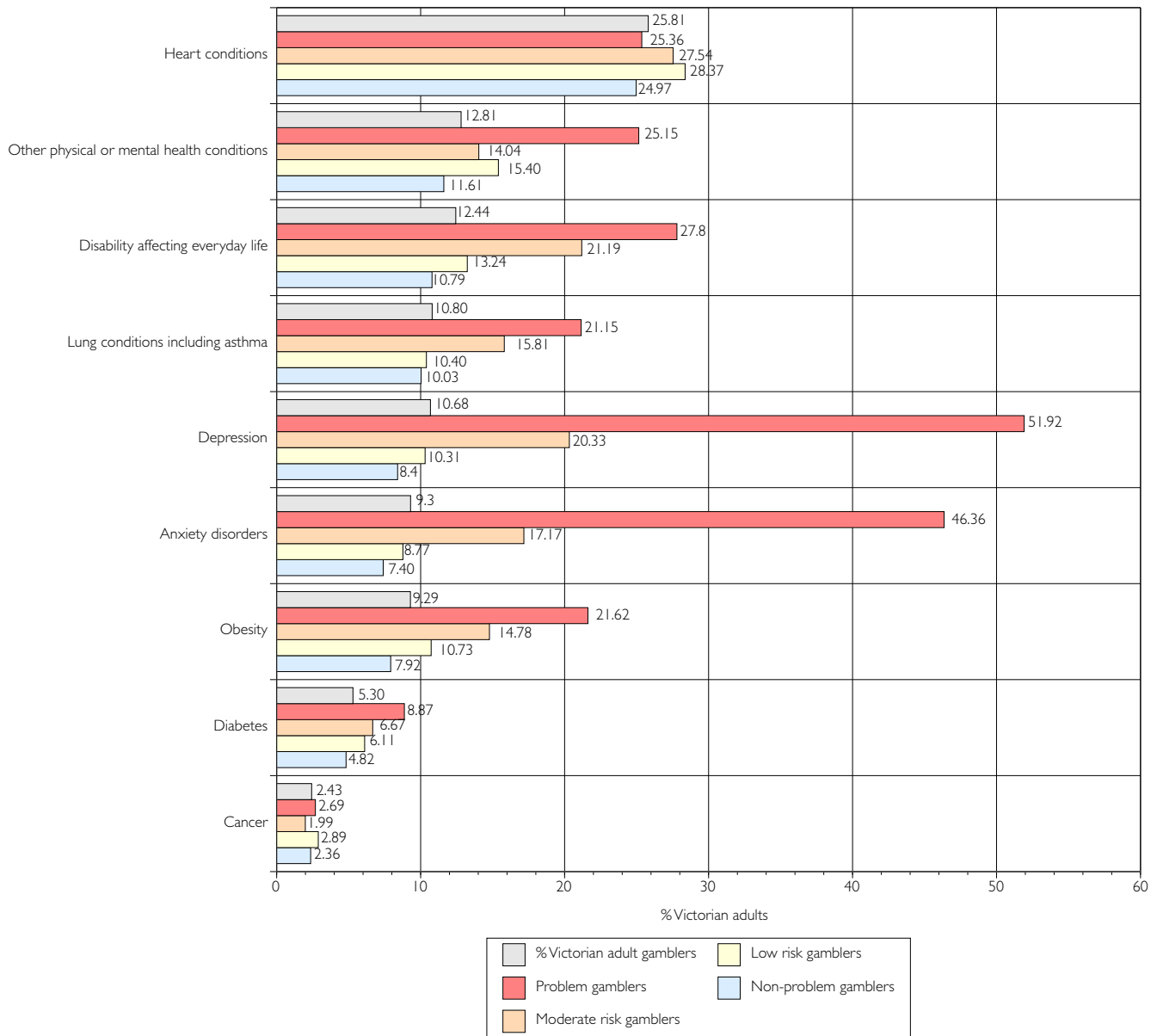
Type of health condition	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Heart conditions	%	24.97	28.37	27.54	25.36	25.81
	SE	0.86	1.82	2.93	4.97	0.74
	Lower	23.32	24.93	22.18	16.88	24.38
	Upper	26.69	32.07	33.63	36.24	27.29
Diabetes	%	4.82	6.11	6.67	8.87	5.30
	SE	0.40	0.90	1.67	2.83	0.36
	Lower	4.09	4.562	4.05	4.67	4.63
	Upper	5.67	8.15	10.79	16.21	6.05
Cancer	%	2.36	2.89	1.99	2.69	2.43
	SE	0.29	0.57	0.76	1.59	0.24
	Lower	1.85	1.95	0.94	0.84	2.002
	Upper	2.99	4.25	4.16	8.34	2.95
Lung conditions including asthma	%	10.03	10.40	15.81	21.15	10.80
	SE	0.60	1.38	2.56	4.73	0.55
	Lower	8.91	7.98	11.40	13.33	9.77
	Upper	11.28	13.44	21.50	31.86	11.93
Depression	%	8.40	10.31	20.33	51.92	10.68
	SE	0.54	1.24	2.69	6.39	0.53
	Lower	7.39	8.12	15.57	39.53	9.67
	Upper	9.53	13.02	26.11	64.07	11.77
Anxiety disorders	%	7.40	8.77	17.17	46.36	9.30
	SE	0.54	1.23	2.57	6.40	0.53
	Lower	6.40	6.64	12.69	34.30	8.32
	Upper	8.53	11.48	22.80	58.87	10.39

**Table 90. Type of health conditions currently experienced
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a**

Type of health condition	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Obesity	%	7.92	10.73	14.78	21.62	9.29
	SE	0.56	1.17	2.28	4.90	0.50
	Lower	6.90	8.64	10.86	13.54	8.35
	Upper	9.08	13.24	19.82	32.71	10.31
Other physical or mental health conditions	%	11.61	15.40	14.04	25.15	12.81
	SE	0.62	1.58	2.14	5.53	0.57
	Lower	10.45	12.54	10.35	15.88	11.73
	Upper	12.87	18.76	18.79	37.42	13.98
Disability affecting everyday life	%	10.79	13.24	21.19	27.80	12.44
	SE	0.60	1.29	2.85	5.29	0.55
	Lower	9.67	10.91	16.14	18.69	11.39
	Upper	12.02	15.97	27.3	39.22	13.57

a. Question - Which of the following health conditions do you currently have? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Figure 58. Type of health conditions currently experienced by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Which of the following health conditions do you currently have? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Reported disabilities

The various types of disabilities reported by gamblers are shown in Table 91. In total, 12.44% of adult gamblers reported having a disability that affected their day-to-day life. Findings overall showed that the most common types of reported disabilities (without prompting respondents) included musculoskeletal disabilities such as hip/knee/shoulder issues (21.40%), back issues (19.11%) and arthritis (9.36%).

Comparative analyses with non-problem gamblers also showed that problem gamblers were:

- significantly more likely to report depression (OR=6.55, p<.001)
- significantly less likely to report hip/knee/shoulder/ankle conditions (OR=0.29, p<.05)

Table 91. Disabilities reported to affected day-to-day life by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=various, July-October 2008) ^a

Type of health condition	% adults by type of gambler					% adult gamblers reporting a disability affecting their day-to-day life
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gambler	
Whether a disability was reported (N=4677)						
% adult gamblers reporting a disability overall	%	10.79	13.24	21.19	27.80	12.44
	SE	0.60	1.29	2.84	5.39	0.55
	Lower	9.67	10.91	16.14	18.69	11.39
	Upper	12.02	15.97	27.30	39.22	13.57
Type of disability reported (N=677)						
Anxiety/stress	%	1.59	3.48	2.82	0.00	2.06
	SE	0.65	2.06	2.00	0.00	0.64
	Lower	0.71	1.07	0.69	0.00	1.12
	Upper	3.52	10.71	10.82	0.00	3.76
Arthritis	%	10.42	10.04	4.83	5.03	9.36
	SE	1.50	2.84	2.17	3.54	1.14
	Lower	7.82	5.68	1.97	1.22	7.34
	Upper	13.76	17.14	11.36	18.52	11.86
Bad back/back pain	%	17.27	24.54	17.84	22.94	19.11
	SE	2.17	4.26	5.31	8.42	1.78
	Lower	13.41	17.16	9.64	10.46	15.85
	Upper	21.97	33.81	30.66	43.12	22.86
Cancer	%	3.21	1.64	0.00	0.69	2.35
	SE	1.07	0.99	0.00	0.70	0.70
	Lower	1.66	0.50	0.00	0.09	1.31
	Upper	6.14	5.29	0.00	4.94	4.19
Depression	%	6.19	1.32	14.93	30.19	7.48
	SE	1.59	0.79	7.63	10.24	1.57
	Lower	3.71	0.41	5.12	14.28	4.92
	Upper	10.14	4.23	36.33	52.88	11.21
Diabetes	%	0.70	2.84	0.00	0.00	1.01
	SE	0.43	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.53
	Lower	0.21	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.36
	Upper	2.34	12.27	0.00	0.00	2.83

Table 91. Disabilities reported to affected day-to-day life
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=various, July-October 2008) ^a

Type of health condition	% adults by type of gambler					% adult gamblers reporting a disability affecting their day-to-day life
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gambler	
Eye/eyesight condition	%	3.59	1.28	0.50	0.00	2.54
	SE	1.09	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.70
	Lower	1.97	0.37	0.07	0.00	1.48
	Upper	6.47	4.33	3.52	0.00	4.34
Hearing impairment	%	1.08	0.00	0.61	3.57	0.92
	SE	0.50	0.00	0.61	3.51	0.36
	Lower	0.43	0.00	0.08	0.49	0.42
	Upper	2.68	0.00	4.286	21.55	1.99
Heart condition	%	3.58	2.94	1.83	4.90	3.29
	SE	1.03	1.43	1.38	4.77	0.76
	Lower	2.03	1.11	0.41	0.68	2.08
	Upper	6.24	7.49	7.735	27.75	5.147
Hip/knee/shoulder injuries/problems/replacements	%	20.87	25.39	23.02	6.85	21.40
	SE	2.13	4.60	5.90	3.66	1.80
	Lower	17.00	17.44	13.46	2.33	18.08
	Upper	25.36	35.40	36.51	18.48	25.14
Lung condition	%	1.71	0.45	3.37	2.64	1.71
	SE	0.70	0.45	1.84	2.63	0.52
	Lower	0.76	0.06	1.14	0.36	0.94
	Upper	3.77	3.18	9.57	16.83	3.08
Post traumatic stress	%	0.88	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.73
	SE	0.73	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.48
	Lower	0.17	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.20
	Upper	4.35	6.14	0.00	0.00	2.66
Sleep deprivation/sleep disorders	%	0.95	0.23	1.73	0.00	0.86
	SE	0.68	0.23	1.39	0.00	0.46
	Lower	0.23	0.03	0.36	0.00	0.30
	Upper	3.80	1.64	8.02	0.00	2.42
Other mentions	%	27.95	24.95	28.52	23.20	27.18
	SE	2.83	4.31	7.39	9.05	2.22
	Lower	22.75	17.46	16.37	10.03	23.06
	Upper	33.83	34.33	44.85	45.02	31.74

a. Question - Do you have a disability that affected your day-to-day life over the past 12mths? Which of the following health conditions do you currently have? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths and reported a disability)

Reported psychological distress

As part of the study, the Kessler-10 scale was used to measure general psychological distress of respondents. Key results are shown in Table 92 and Figure 59, categorised into the four psychological distress categories. Findings overall suggested that 89.50% of Victorian adult gamblers were likely to be well, 5.56% were likely to have a mild psychological disorder, 2.68% were likely to have a moderate mental disorder and 2.26% were likely to have a severe mental disorder.

Compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were also:

- significantly less likely to be well (OR=0.06, p<.001)
- significantly more likely to have a mild disorder (OR=4.80, p<.001)
- significantly more likely to have a moderate mental disorder (OR=11.04, p<.001)
- significantly more likely to have a severe mental disorder (OR=21.90, p<.001)

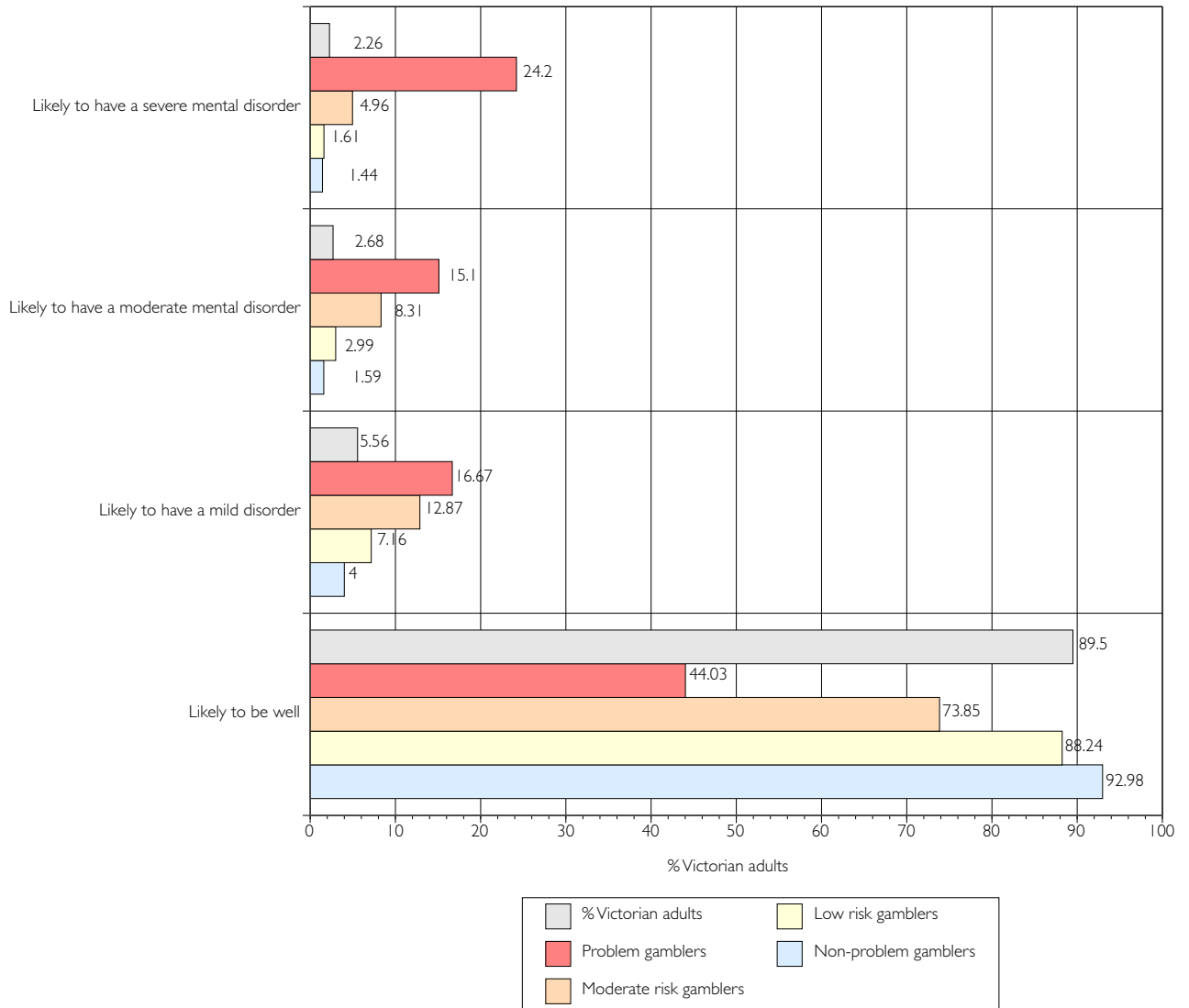
There was also a general tendency for psychological distress to increase, as gambling risk status increased (OR=2.38, p<.001).

Table 92. General psychological distress (Kessler-10) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a

Kessler psychological distress categories	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Likely to be well	%	92.98	88.24	73.85	44.03	89.50
	SE	0.54	1.27	3.15	6.47	0.55
	Lower	91.85	85.53	67.24	31.99	88.36
	Upper	93.96	90.51	79.54	56.81	90.53
Likely to have a mild disorder	%	4.00	7.16	12.87	16.67	5.56
	SE	0.42	1.02	2.44	4.83	0.42
	Lower	3.25	5.402	8.79	9.20	4.79
	Upper	4.92	9.43	18.45	28.33	6.45
Likely to have a moderate mental disorder	%	1.59	2.99	8.31	15.10	2.68
	SE	0.24	0.67	2.22	3.97	0.29
	Lower	1.18	1.93	4.87	8.84	2.16
	Upper	2.14	4.62	13.83	24.61	3.32
Likely to have a severe mental disorder	%	1.44	1.61	4.96	24.20	2.26
	SE	0.25	0.43	1.13	5.13	0.25
	Lower	1.02	0.95	3.17	15.57	1.82
	Upper	2.03	2.79	7.70	35.59	2.81

a. Question - During the past 4wks, about how often did you feel....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (Kessler questions were categorised into the severity of psychological distress)

Figure 59. General psychological distress (Kessler-10) by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4677, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - During the past 4wks, about how often did you feel...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths) (Kessler questions were categorised into the severity of psychological distress)

Suicide ideation and offending behaviours

As part of the study, suicide ideation and offending behaviours committed as a result of gambling were explored in moderate risk and problem gamblers. Findings are shown in Table 93 and Figure 60. Results highlighted that 27.06% of problem gamblers and 6.07% of moderate risk gamblers considered taking their own life in the past year and respectively, 15.17% and 3.46% said their gambling led them to do something that is technically against the law.

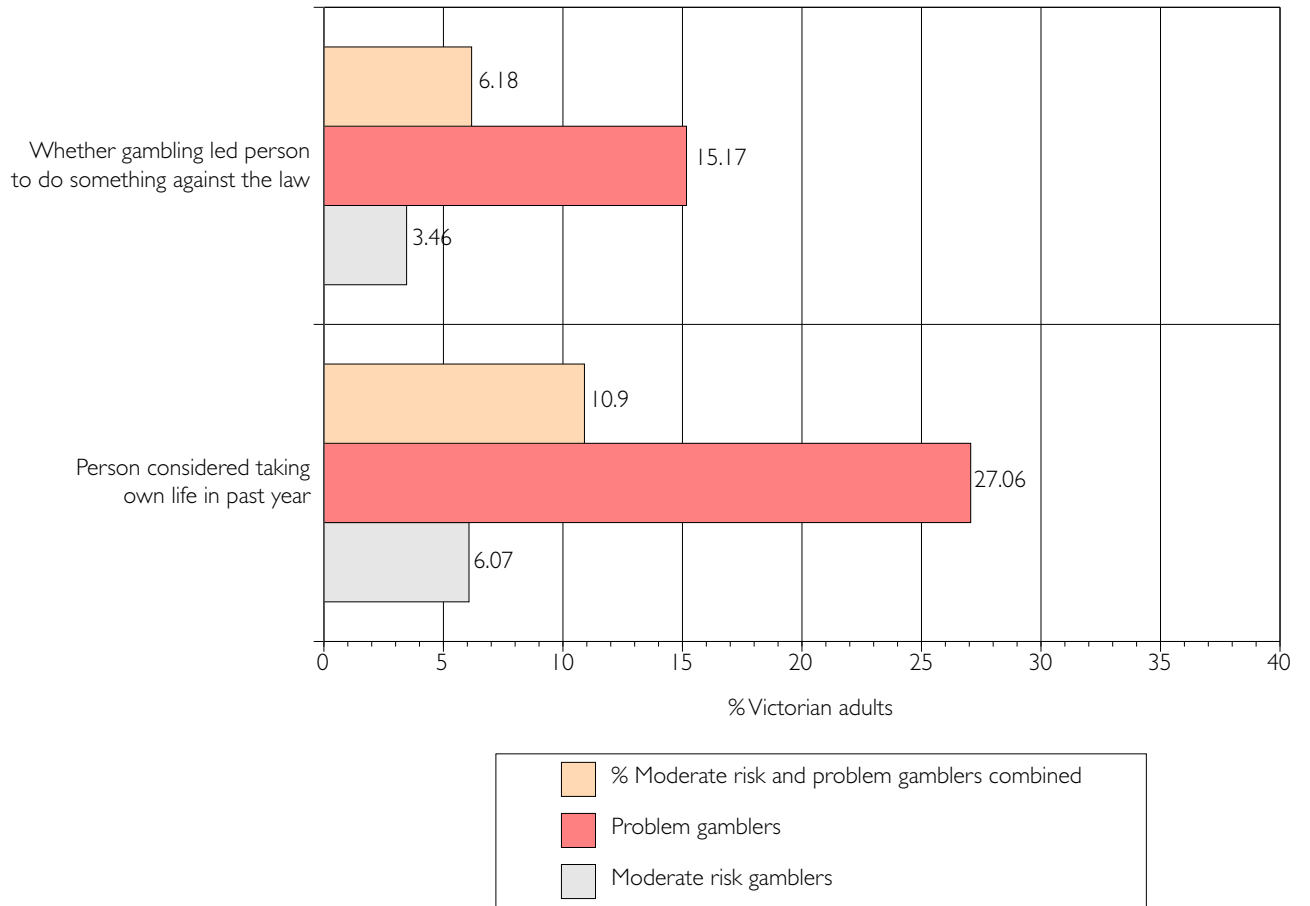
Results also revealed that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to have considered taking their own life compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=5.74, p<.001) and were also significantly more likely to have done something that is technically against the law (as a result of gambling) (OR=4.99, p<.01).

Table 93. Suicide ideation and self-reported crime/conduct against the law by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=404-408, July-October 2008)^a

Measures	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Person considered taking own life in past year	%	6.07	27.06	10.90
	SE	1.41	5.69	1.82
	Lower	3.82	17.39	7.80
	Upper	9.52	39.53	15.02
Whether gambling led person to do something against the law	%	3.46	15.17	6.18
	SE	1.52	5.33	1.77
	Lower	1.45	7.35	3.49
	Upper	8.07	28.76	10.71

a. Question - In the past 12mths, have you considered taking your own life? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers). Please do not tell us what it is. But may I ask, in the past 12mths, has your gambling led you to do anything that is technically against the law? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 60. Suicide ideation and self-reported crime/conduct against the law by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=404-408, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - In the past 12mths, have you considered taking your own life? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers). Please do not tell us what it is. But may I ask, in the past 12mths, has your gambling led you to do anything that is technically against the law? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Experience of trauma and hardship in life

As part of the study, gamblers were also asked to report whether they had experienced any past trauma or hardship in life. Key findings are shown in Table 94. Results showed that 20.81% of gamblers reported a lot of trauma, hardship and problems in their life or upbringing. Results also suggested that problem gamblers reported significantly more trauma and hardship than non-problem gamblers (OR=3.95, p<.001). This was also significantly higher in moderate risk gamblers (OR=2.03, p<.001), but not for low risk gamblers.

Table 94. Experience of past trauma and hardship in life by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=4675, July-October 2008)^a

Past trauma or hardship experienced in life	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No really major problems, hardships or traumas in life	%	81.3	78.98	68.12	52.37	79.19
	SE	0.79	1.66	3.17	6.331	0.71
	Lower	79.71	75.54	61.61	40.06	77.77
	Upper	82.79	82.05	73.99	64.39	80.54
A lot of trauma, hardship and problems in life or upbringing	%	18.70	21.02	31.88	47.63	20.81
	SE	0.79	1.66	3.171	6.33	0.71
	Lower	17.21	17.95	26.01	35.61	19.46
	Upper	20.29	24.46	38.39	59.94	22.23

a. Question - Thinking of your personal background, would you say that you are someone who has had....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Social capital and connectedness

Social capital

The degree of social capital accessible to respondents was measured in the study. This included asking gamblers whether they could get help if they needed it, whether they were members of an organised group (including internet groups) and whether respondents liked living in their community. The quality of services and facilities in the respondent's community was also rated. Findings relating to these social capital items are presented in Table 95 and Figure 61.

Findings showed that 3.26% of respondents reported not at all being able to access help from friends when they needed it. This was also reported by 21.31% of problem gamblers and significance testing showed that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to not have access to help, compared to non-problem gamblers (OR=10.16, p<.001).

Findings relating to belonging to organised groups highlighted that 45.66% of gamblers were part of a group. However, once again, compared to non-problem gamblers, group participation for problem gamblers was significantly lower (OR=0.57, p<.05).

Findings similarly showed that, while 1.84% of gamblers reported not liking living in their community at all and 1.92% had no feeling about it, this was again much higher for problem gamblers. Indeed, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to report such sentiments (with odds ratios respectively, OR=7.15, p<.001 and OR=10.81, p<.001).

The final social capital measure also showed that gamblers gave community facilities and services a mean rating of 3.96 (where 1=very poor and 5=very good) and a significant difference was observed across risk groups. Once again, compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers rated the quality of facilities and services significantly lower than non-problem gamblers (t=2.62, p<.01).

Table 95. Social capital items measured in the study by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Social capital items	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gambler	
Whether respondents can get help from friends, family or neighbours when needed (N=4662) ^a						
Yes, definitely	%	90.46	87.59	80.82	68.71	88.68
	SE	0.60	1.31	2.69	6.34	0.56
	Lower	89.21	84.78	74.99	55.20	87.53
	Upper	91.57	89.94	85.55	79.65	89.74
Sometimes	%	6.95	10.21	12.59	9.98	8.06
	SE	0.52	1.23	2.39	4.41	0.48
	Lower	6.00	8.04	8.60	4.06	7.16
	Upper	8.03	12.88	18.08	22.47	9.06
No, not at all	%	2.60	2.20	6.59	21.31	3.26
	SE	0.33	0.49	1.46	5.63	0.31
	Lower	2.02	1.42	4.25	12.30	2.70
	Upper	3.33	3.40	10.09	34.35	3.94

**Table 95. Social capital items measured in the study
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)**

Social capital items	% adults by type of gambler					% Victorian adult gamblers
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	Low risk gamblers	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gambler	
Membership in organised groups (N=4672) ^b						
Is a member of an organised group (eg. a sports or church group or another community group including those over the internet)	%	46.87	42.72	45.17	33.29	45.66
	SE	1.06	2.21	3.49	6.04	0.92
	Lower	44.79	38.45	38.45	22.64	43.87
	Upper	48.96	47.10	52.06	45.96	47.45
Whether respondents like living in their community (N=4668) ^c						
Definitely	%	89.06	83.65	76.63	64.17	86.52
	SE	0.68	1.83	2.87	6.25	0.66
	Lower	87.65	79.73	70.53	51.24	85.18
	Upper	90.33	86.93	81.79	75.31	87.76
Sometimes	%	8.22	11.62	17.82	13.93	9.72
	SE	0.60	1.67	2.63	4.06	0.58
	Lower	7.11	8.72	13.22	7.69	8.65
	Upper	9.48	15.31	23.57	23.92	10.92
No - Not at all	%	1.38	2.18	3.05	9.10	1.84
	SE	0.26	0.62	1.03	4.24	0.25
	Lower	0.95	1.24	1.57	3.54	1.40
	Upper	2.00	3.80	5.85	21.47	2.41
No feeling about it	%	1.34	2.56	2.51	12.80	1.92
	SE	0.25	0.70	1.01	4.61	0.26
	Lower	0.93	1.50	1.13	6.13	1.47
	Upper	1.94	4.35	5.48	24.82	2.51
Mean rating of the quality of services and facilities in the community (N=4576) ^d						
Mean quality rating	Mean	3.92	3.82	3.64	3.43	3.96
	SE	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.15	3.91
	Lower	3.88	3.74	3.52	3.13	3.76
	Upper	3.96	3.91	3.76	3.73	3.73

a. Question - Can you get help from friends, family or neighbours when you need it?

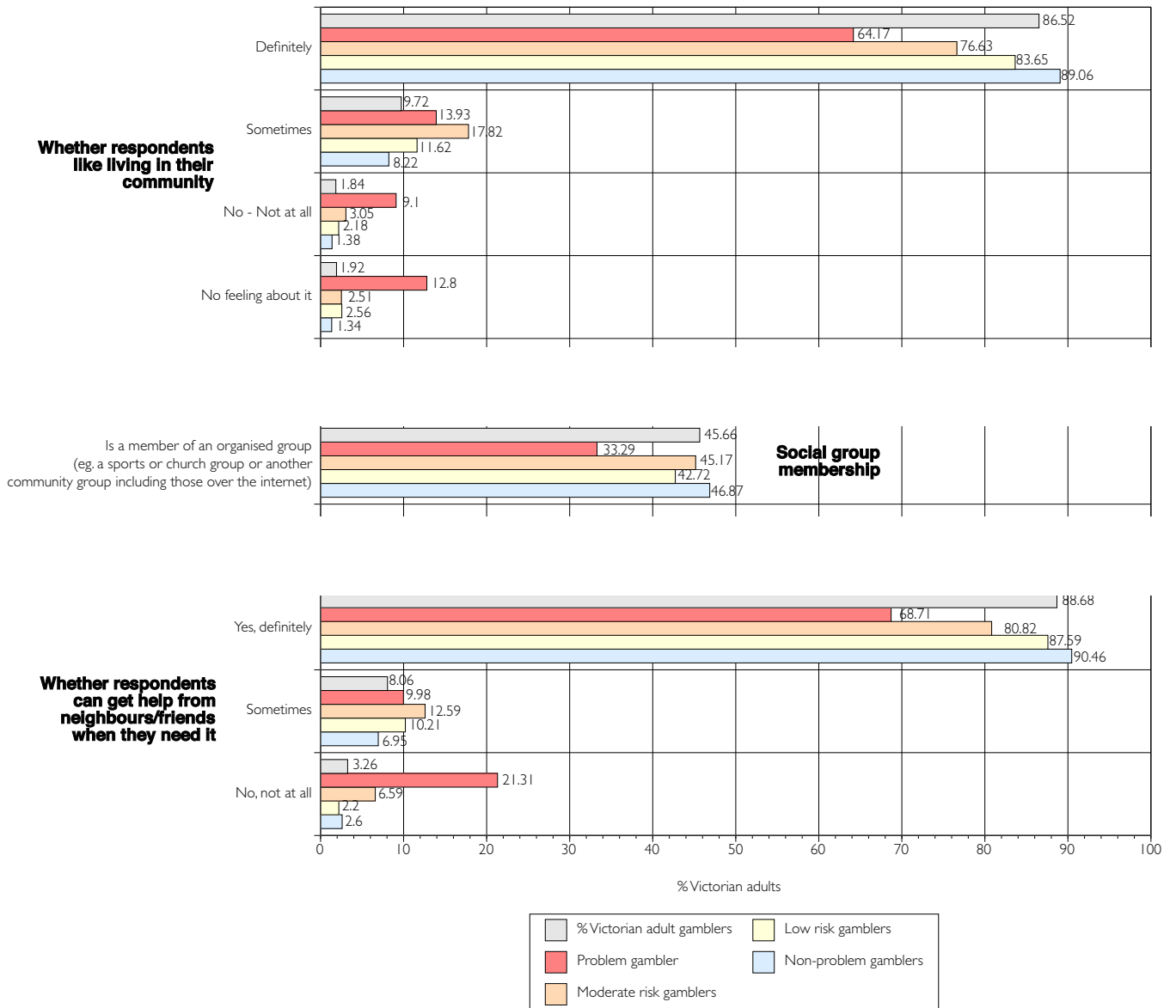
b. Question - Are you a member of an organised group such as sports/church group or another community group including those over the internet?

c. Question - Do you like living in your community?

d. Question - How would you rate the overall quality of services, facilities and "things to do" in your community?

(Base for ALL: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)

Figure 61. Social capital items measured in the study by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Refer Table 95 for N, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Do you like living in your community? (prompt) Are you a member of an organised group such as a sports or church group or another community group including those over the internet? Can you get help from friends, family or neighbours when you need it? (Base for ALL: Adults who have engaged in at least one gambling activity in the past 12mths)



RECOGNITION OF AT-RISK
GAMBLING AND REPORTED
HELP SEEKING

Self-reported difficulties from gambling and reported gambling problems

Self-reported difficulties and reported gambling problems

Self-reported difficulties from gambling are presented in Table 96 and Figure 62. As shown, only 18.45% of moderate risk and problem gamblers reported ever having any difficulties related to gambling and only 13.45% in the past 12 months. Problem gamblers also reported a significantly higher rate of 'ever' having difficulties (OR=11.09, p<.001) or 'currently' having difficulties compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=11.09, p<.001). It is also interesting to note a reasonable proportion of problem gamblers (67.05%) showed some tendency to report a gambling problem (combining all prompted categories). However, this recognition was generally much lower for moderate risk gamblers.

Table 96. Whether difficulties were experienced due to gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Difficulties associated with gambling	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Difficulties with gambling (N=412 (each) ^a				
Ever had difficulties related to gambling	%	8.66	51.25	18.45
	SE	1.75	6.42	2.27
	Lower	5.78	38.81	14.39
	Upper	12.77	63.53	23.34
Difficulties in past 12mths	%	2.64	49.68	13.45
	SE	0.87	6.43	2.13
	Lower	1.38	37.32	9.79
	Upper	5.00	62.07	18.20
Whether respondent considers they have a gambling problem or may be at-risk for problem gambling (N=410) ^b				
Yes - gambling problem	%	4.15	30.35	10.08
	SE	1.52	6.13	1.98
	Lower	2.00	19.77	6.80
	Upper	8.39	43.52	14.69
Yes - at risk	%	9.04	23.36	12.28
	SE	2.07	5.19	2.02
	Lower	5.70	14.71	8.83
	Upper	14.02	35.02	16.82
Maybe - gambling problem	%	0.36	4.04	1.19
	SE	0.25	2.87	0.69
	Lower	0.09	0.97	0.38
	Upper	1.42	15.30	3.68
Maybe - at risk	%	10.64	9.30	10.34
	SE	2.07	3.18	1.76
	Lower	7.20	4.66	7.36
	Upper	15.46	17.70	14.34

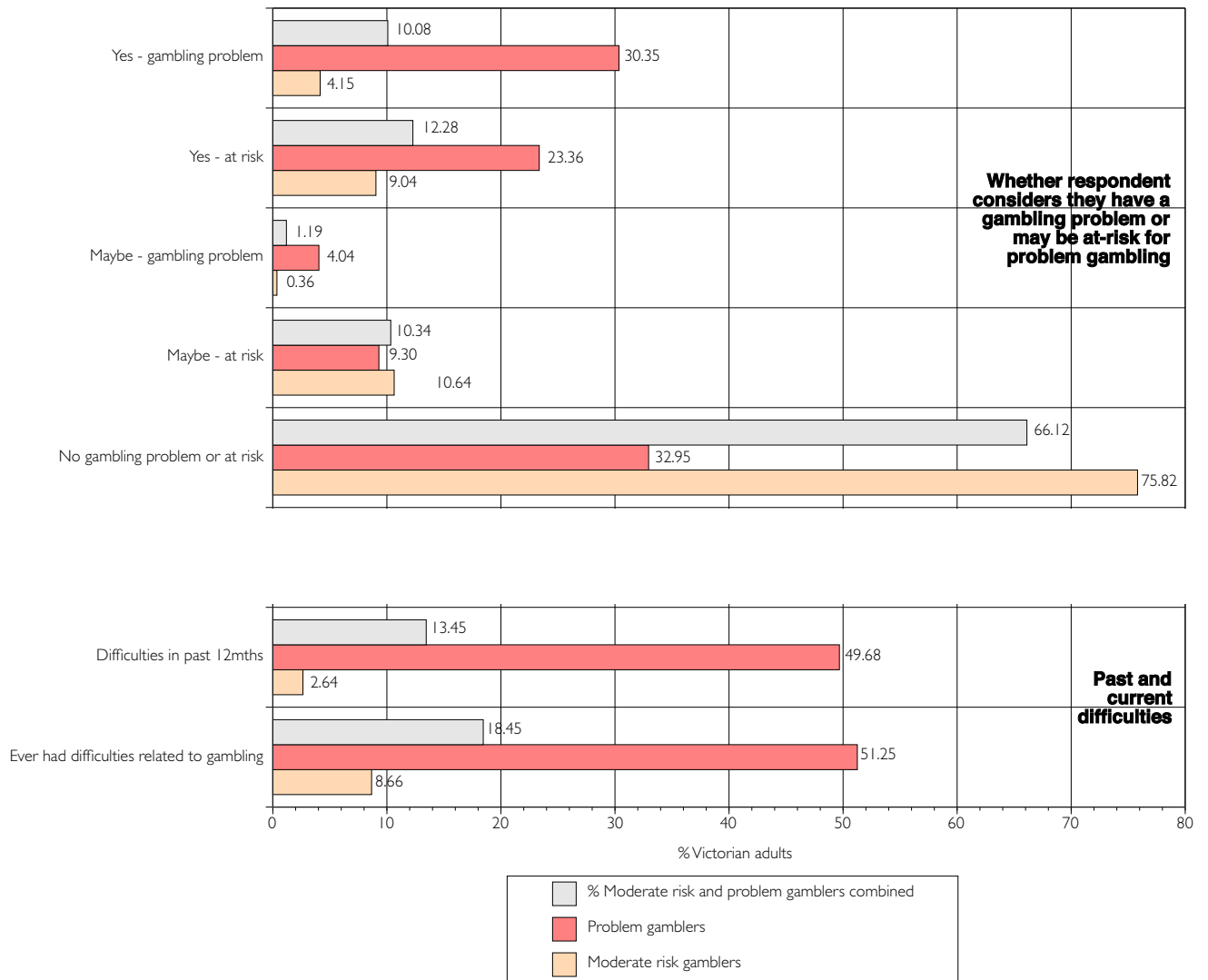
**Table 96. Whether difficulties were experienced due to gambling
by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)**

Difficulties associated with gambling	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No gambling problem or at risk	%	75.82	32.95	66.12
	SE	3.06	6.20	2.98
	Lower	69.31	22.06	60.03
	Upper	81.31	46.05	71.71

*a. Question - Have you ever had any difficulties related to your gambling?
(Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)*

b. Question - Do you consider that you personally have a gambling problem or may be "at-risk" for problem gambling? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 62. Whether difficulties were experienced due to gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Refer Table 96 for N, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Have you ever had any difficulties related to your gambling? Do you consider that you personally have a gambling problem or may be "at-risk" for problem gambling? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Self-reported lifetime gambling by NODS CLiP2

The self-reported lifetime gambling by NODS CLiP2 is shown in Table 97. In total, 49.78% of pathological gamblers reported 'ever' having difficulties related to gambling, as did 18.91% of problem gamblers and 2.29% of at risk gamblers.

Table 97. NODS CLiP2 measure of lifetime problem gambling by self-report of ever having any difficulties related to gambling (N=412, July-October 2008)^a

Self-report of gambling difficulties throughout a life time	NODS-CLiP2 categories relating to lifetime problem gambling					% Groups combined
	Result	Non-problem gamblers	At risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	Pathological gamblers	
Whether respondent has ever had any difficulties related to their gambling	%	0.00	2.29	18.91	49.78	13.45
	SE	0.00	1.17	5.48	6.83	2.13
	Lower	0.00	0.83	10.36	36.68	9.79
	Upper	0.00	6.15	32.00	62.9	18.20

a. Question - Have you ever had any difficulties related to your gambling? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

How long ago the gambling problem was first recognised

How long ago people first thought they may have a gambling problem is shown in Table 98. Most people (67.35%) recognised their gambling problem under 5 years ago. No significant differences were noticed between problem and moderate risk gamblers.

Table 98. How long ago higher-risk gamblers first thought they may have a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=132, July-October 2008)^a

How long ago higher-risk gamblers first thought they may have a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined who considered they may be at-risk or have a gambling problem
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
0-2yrs ago	%	45.45	37.66	41.69
	SE	6.79	7.47	5.06
	Lower	32.63	24.34	32.12
	Upper	58.90	53.16	51.93
3-5yrs ago	%	18.71	33.10	25.66
	SE	5.59	6.59	4.13
	Lower	10.01	21.53	18.36
	Upper	32.28	47.16	34.64
6-10yrs ago	%	16.49	14.84	15.69
	SE	4.31	4.76	3.18
	Lower	9.60	7.64	10.36
	Upper	26.86	26.87	23.06
11-15yrs ago	%	4.46	7.81	6.07
	SE	2.67	5.06	2.86
	Lower	1.33	2.06	2.34
	Upper	13.91	25.42	14.84

Table 98. How long ago higher-risk gamblers first thought they may have a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=132, July-October 2008)^a

How long ago higher-risk gamblers first thought they may have a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined who considered they may be at-risk or have a gambling problem
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Over 15yrs ago	%	14.89	6.58	10.88
	SE	4.60	3.05	2.79
	Lower	7.86	2.57	6.46
	Upper	26.41	15.84	17.40

a. Question - Do you consider that you personally have a gambling problem or may be "at risk" for problem gambling? How long ago did you first think this? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who considered that they had a gambling problem or may be at-risk for problem gambling)



PROBLEM GAMBLING
IN FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Problem or at-risk gambling in the family

Problem or at-risk gambling in families

As part of the study, moderate risk and problem gamblers were asked to indicate whether they believed anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem. Key results are shown in Table 99. As shown, it was more common that respondents knew a brother (4.76%) or father (4.42%) either with or at-risk of developing a gambling problem. Other family members included spouses/partners (3.83%), sisters (3.38%) and mothers (3.18%).

Findings showed that problem gamblers, relative to moderate risk gamblers, were significantly:

- more likely to believe their sister may have a problem or be at-risk (OR=4.40, $p<.05$)
- less likely to say 'no-one else' has a problem or is at-risk' (OR=0.46, $p<.05$)
- more likely to report their son/daughter to have a problem or be at-risk (OR=5.48, $p<.05$)

Table 99. Whether anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=404, July-October 2008)^a

Whether anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Spouse/partner	%	2.93	6.84	3.83
	SE	0.98	3.47	1.11
	Lower	1.51	2.46	2.15
	Upper	5.62	17.65	6.72
Brother	%	4.13	6.91	4.76
	SE	1.13	2.62	1.06
	Lower	2.39	3.23	3.06
	Upper	7.03	14.20	7.35
Sister	%	1.97	8.12	3.38
	SE	0.72	3.40	0.98
	Lower	0.95	3.48	1.90
	Upper	4.03	17.81	5.92
Father	%	4.12	5.44	4.42
	SE	1.93	3.14	1.66
	Lower	1.62	1.71	2.09
	Upper	10.09	16.02	9.10
Mother	%	2.61	5.12	3.18
	SE	1.40	2.34	1.20
	Lower	0.90	2.05	1.50
	Upper	7.33	12.20	6.61
Grandmother (incl. great)	%	0.54	0.00	0.42
	SE	0.54	0.00	0.42
	Lower	0.08	0.00	0.06
	Upper	3.78	0.00	2.93

Table 99. Whether anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=404, July-October 2008)^a

Whether anyone in the family may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Grandfather (incl. great)	%	0.51	0.00	0.39
	SE	0.50	0.00	0.39
	Lower	0.07	0.00	0.05
	Upper	3.52	0.00	2.73
Uncle	%	0.54	0.00	0.41
	SE	0.54	0.00	0.41
	Lower	0.08	0.00	0.06
	Upper	3.74	0.00	2.90
Aunt	%	0.54	2.04	0.88
	SE	0.54	1.59	0.55
	Lower	0.08	0.43	0.26
	Upper	3.78	9.05	3.00
No-one else	%	82.88	69.14	79.73
	SE	2.75	5.87	2.54
	Lower	76.77	56.61	74.28
	Upper	87.64	79.38	84.28
Other	%	0.89	0.00	0.69
	SE	0.56	0.00	0.43
	Lower	0.26	0.00	0.20
	Upper	3.05	0.00	2.36
Son/daughter/children	%	1.08	5.65	2.13
	SE	0.45	2.67	0.71
	Lower	0.48	2.19	1.10
	Upper	2.43	13.80	4.06
Cousins/close relatives	%	1.09	0.54	0.96
	SE	0.55	0.54	0.44
	Lower	0.40	0.07	0.39
	Upper	2.93	3.82	2.37

a. Question - Would you consider *anyone* in your *family* to be *currently* at-risk of either *having* or *developing* a gambling problem? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Whether friends or acquaintances are at-risk for problem gambling

Whether friends or acquaintances of moderate risk and problem gamblers were reported to be at-risk for problem gambling or recognised to have a problem is shown in Table 100. The most common response was to know a male friend who doesn't live with the respondent (19.06%), followed by knowing a female friend (8.69%). Seeing a male friend who they lived with at-risk or experiencing problem gambling was a further common response (3.53%). Compared to moderate risk gamblers, findings also showed that problem gamblers were significantly more likely to know a female friend who doesn't live with them to be at-risk or experiencing a gambling problem (OR=2.22, p<.05).

Table 100. Whether anyone else person was close to may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=403, July-October 2008)^a

Whether anyone else person was close to may have or be at-risk of developing a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Male house mate (non-related)	%	0.94	0.54	0.85
	SE	0.72	0.54	0.57
	Lower	0.21	0.07	0.22
	Upper	4.17	3.83	3.15
Female house mate (non-related)	%	0.22	0.54	0.29
	SE	0.16	0.54	0.17
	Lower	0.05	0.07	0.09
	Upper	0.89	3.83	0.92
Male friend (live together)	%	4.56	0.00	3.53
	SE	1.94	0.00	1.52
	Lower	1.95	0.00	1.51
	Upper	10.29	0.00	8.07
Female friend (live together)	%	1.56	1.76	1.60
	SE	1.25	1.27	1.00
	Lower	0.32	0.42	0.46
	Upper	7.25	7.08	5.39
Male friend (doesn't live together)	%	17.65	23.93	19.06
	SE	2.79	6.02	2.57
	Lower	12.82	14.10	14.52
	Upper	23.80	37.61	24.63
Female friend (doesn't live together)	%	7.03	14.40	8.69
	SE	1.51	3.77	1.45
	Lower	4.58	8.44	6.24
	Upper	10.66	23.49	11.99
Male work colleague	%	1.66	5.16	2.45
	SE	0.67	3.23	0.90
	Lower	0.74	1.47	1.18
	Upper	3.65	16.58	5.01
Female work colleague	%	0.86	0.74	0.83
	SE	0.43	0.74	0.37
	Lower	0.33	0.10	0.35
	Upper	2.27	5.12	1.99

Table 100. Whether anyone else person was close to may be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=403, July-October 2008)^a

Whether anyone else person was close to may have or be at-risk of developing a gambling problem	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
No-one else	%	67.70	56.72	65.23
	SE	3.39	6.55	2.98
	Lower	60.70	43.69	59.17
	Upper	73.99	68.88	70.83
Other	%	0.54	5.76	1.71
	SE	0.36	3.89	0.95
	Lower	0.15	1.47	0.57
	Upper	1.97	20.01	5.04

a. Question - Apart from your family, would you consider any other people you are close to to be at-risk of either having or developing a gambling problem? Would that be your...? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)
(Standard errors calculated via single response method)



EMERGENCE OF PROBLEM
GAMBLING THROUGHOUT
THE LIFE SPAN

When gamblers first gambled for money and with whom

Age at which
at-risk gamblers
started gambling

The age at which moderate risk and problem gamblers started gambling for money is shown in Table 101. As shown, while 50.01% started at age 18-24 years, 20.69% started under the age of 18. No statistically significant differences were observed between moderate risk and problem gamblers.

Table 101. Age at which the at-risk gambler first gambled for money by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=403, July-October 2008)^a

Age at which person first gambled for money	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Under 18yrs	%	20.53	21.21	20.69
	SE	3.02	5.27	2.61
	Lower	15.22	12.64	16.02
	Upper	27.10	33.36	26.28
18-24yrs	%	51.92	43.75	50.01
	SE	3.53	6.50	3.12
	Lower	44.99	31.64	43.91
	Upper	58.77	56.65	56.11
25-34yrs	%	10.59	14.99	11.62
	SE	1.87	4.52	1.82
	Lower	7.44	8.07	8.49
	Upper	14.86	26.15	15.69
35-49yrs	%	9.60	13.61	10.54
	SE	1.64	3.76	1.54
	Lower	6.83	7.75	7.87
	Upper	13.33	22.80	13.97
50-64yrs	%	5.69	6.45	5.87
	SE	1.24	2.26	1.09
	Lower	3.69	3.19	4.06
	Upper	8.69	12.59	8.41
65-80yrs	%	1.67	0.00	1.28
	SE	0.92	0.00	0.70
	Lower	0.56	0.00	0.43
	Upper	4.86	0.00	3.73

a. Question - At what age did you first start gambling or betting for money? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Who they started gambling with and which activity

Who moderate risk and problem gamblers started gambling with on commencement of gambling, along with the initial gambling activity, is shown in Table 102 and Figure 63. Results showed that most people started out gambling with a friend who they didn't live with (47.47%) or going alone (16.02%). No significant differences were observed between moderate risk and problem gamblers.

In relation to the gambling activity people commenced on, findings showed that electronic gaming machines (34.11%), horse/harness racing/greyhound wagering (27.80%) followed by table games (12.73%) were most common as the first initial gambling activity.

Significance testing also revealed, that compared to moderate risk gamblers, problem gamblers were:

- significantly more likely to have initially have started gambling on the pokies (OR=1.94, p<.05)
- significantly less likely to have initially have started gambling on lotto/Powerball/Pools (OR=0.06, p<.001)

Table 102. Gambling history questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Gambling history	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Who at-risk gambler first started to gamble with ^a (N=409)				
By themselves	%	15.41	18.04	16.02
	SE	2.20	5.29	2.08
	Lower	11.57	9.83	12.34
	Upper	20.24	30.79	20.53
With a friend - who didn't live with you	%	46.29	51.44	47.47
	SE	3.56	6.40	3.09
	Lower	39.41	39.04	41.46
	Upper	53.31	63.67	53.55
With a friend - who was also a housemate	%	9.64	6.15	8.84
	SE	2.40	3.00	1.98
	Lower	5.84	2.30	5.65
	Upper	15.51	15.38	13.57
With a male relative	%	12.66	6.60	11.27
	SE	2.19	2.33	1.78
	Lower	8.94	3.25	8.22
	Upper	17.64	12.94	15.28
With a female relative	%	11.11	11.94	11.30
	SE	2.57	3.76	2.15
	Lower	6.97	6.29	7.71
	Upper	17.24	21.49	16.27
Other	%	4.90	5.83	5.11
	SE	1.45	2.45	1.26
	Lower	2.71	2.51	3.13
	Upper	8.67	12.95	8.22

Table 102. Gambling history questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Gambling history	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
What gambling activity at-risk gambler first started gambling on ^b (N=399)				
Informal private betting - like playing cards at home	%	7.56	5.40	7.07
	SE	2.07	2.19	1.68
	Lower	4.38	2.39	4.40
	Upper	12.77	11.71	11.17
Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines	%	30.59	46.09	34.11
	SE	3.19	6.43	2.93
	Lower	24.70	33.95	28.61
	Upper	37.20	58.71	40.07
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	%	12.14	14.72	12.73
	SE	2.45	5.46	2.25
	Lower	8.08	6.84	8.92
	Upper	17.85	28.87	17.85
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	%	28.86	24.18	27.80
	SE	3.17	5.87	2.82
	Lower	23.04	14.52	22.60
	Upper	35.47	37.45	33.66
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	%	1.43	0.00	1.10
	SE	0.77	0.00	0.59
	Lower	0.49	0.00	0.38
	Upper	4.06	0.00	3.15
Keno	%	0.95	1.25	1.02
	SE	0.67	1.25	0.60
	Lower	0.23	0.17	0.32
	Upper	3.79	8.49	3.18
Lotto, Powerball or the Pools	%	12.29	0.85	9.69
	SE	2.24	0.62	1.76
	Lower	8.52	0.20	6.75
	Upper	17.40	3.53	13.74
Scratch tickets	%	1.22	0.00	0.95
	SE	0.76	0.00	0.59
	Lower	0.36	0.00	0.28
	Upper	4.08	0.00	3.17
Bingo	%	3.55	2.40	3.29
	SE	1.64	1.44	1.32
	Lower	1.41	0.73	1.49
	Upper	8.64	7.59	7.13
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	%	0.17	0.62	0.27
	SE	0.17	0.62	0.19
	Lower	0.02	0.09	0.07
	Upper	1.24	4.32	1.10

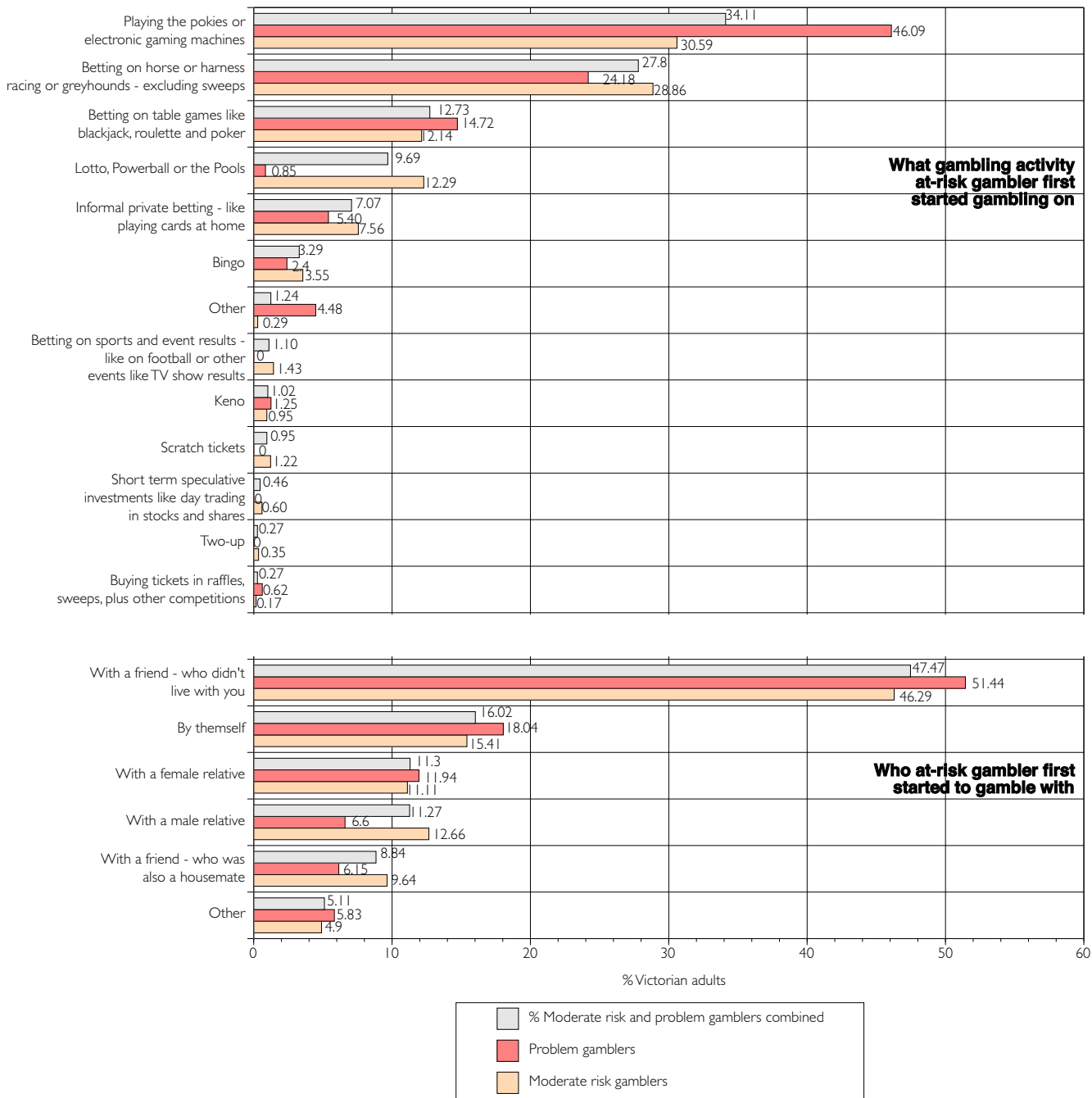
Table 102. Gambling history questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index
(N=variable, July-October 2008)

Gambling history	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Two-up	%	0.35	0.00	0.27
	SE	0.25	0.00	0.19
	Lower	0.09	0.00	0.07
	Upper	1.42	0.00	1.10
Other	%	0.29	4.48	1.24
	SE	0.29	3.02	0.74
	Lower	0.04	1.16	0.38
	Upper	2.05	15.81	3.93
Short term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	%	0.60	0.00	0.46
	SE	0.60	0.00	0.46
	Lower	0.08	0.00	0.06
	Upper	4.17	0.00	3.25

a. Question - When you first went to gamble for money, did you mainly start....?
(Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

b. Question - What game did you first start playing? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 63. Gambling history questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Refer Table 102 for N, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - When you first went to gamble for money, did you mainly start....? What game did you first start playing?
 (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Triggers for initially starting gambling

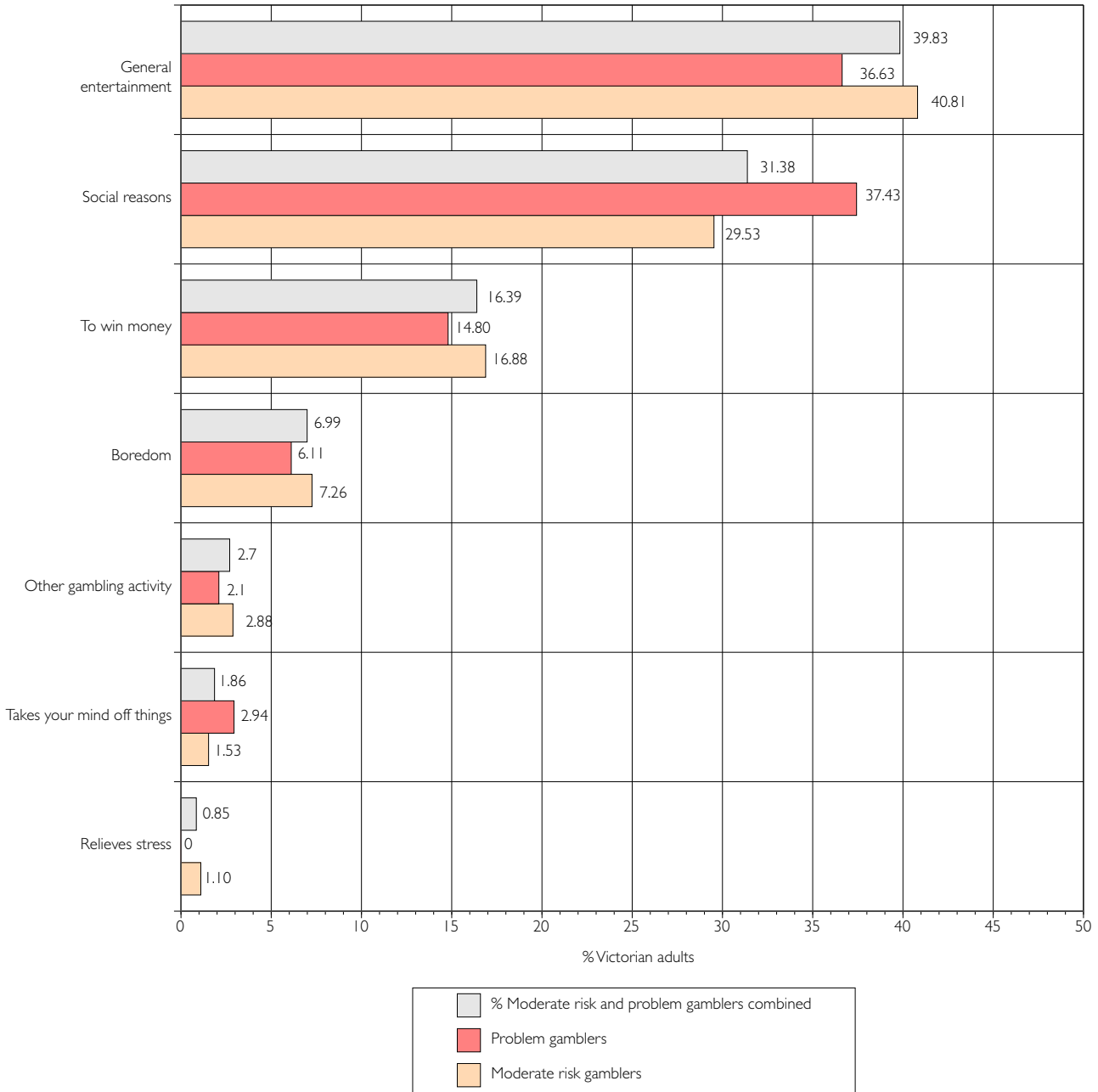
Triggers for initially commencing gambling from a moderate risk gambler and problem gambler perspective are presented in Table 103 and Figure 64. Overall reported triggers included general entertainment (39.83%), social reasons (31.38%) and to win money (16.39%). Significance testing showed no statistically significant differences between moderate risk and problem gamblers.

Table 103. Triggers for initially starting gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=400, July-October 2008)^a

Gambling triggers	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Social reasons	%	29.53	37.43	31.38
	SE	3.05	6.25	2.76
	Lower	23.90	26.14	26.22
	Upper	35.86	50.27	37.04
To win money	%	16.88	14.80	16.39
	SE	2.82	4.95	2.46
	Lower	12.03	7.44	12.11
	Upper	23.16	27.31	21.81
General entertainment	%	40.81	36.63	39.83
	SE	3.67	6.22	3.20
	Lower	33.83	25.45	33.75
	Upper	48.18	49.47	46.25
Takes your mind off things	%	1.53	2.94	1.86
	SE	0.72	1.43	0.65
	Lower	0.61	1.11	0.94
	Upper	3.83	7.51	3.66
Relieves stress	%	1.10	0.00	0.85
	SE	0.67	0.00	0.52
	Lower	0.33	0.00	0.25
	Upper	3.62	0.00	2.78
Boredom	%	7.26	6.11	6.99
	SE	1.98	2.99	1.67
	Lower	4.21	2.28	4.34
	Upper	12.24	15.36	11.07
Other gambling activity	%	2.88	2.10	2.70
	SE	0.94	1.26	0.78
	Lower	1.51	0.64	1.52
	Upper	5.44	6.67	4.74

a. Question - What triggered you to start gambling? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 64. Triggers for initially starting gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=400, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - What triggered you to start gambling? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)



HELP SEEKING FOR
PROBLEM GAMBLING

Whether person sought help for problem gambling and from whom

Help seeking and from whom

Whether moderate risk and problem gamblers sought help for problem gambling and from whom the help was sought is presented in Table 104 and Figure 65. As shown, 8.78% of both groups sought help in the past year and this included 25.55% of problem gamblers. The tendency for help seeking was also significantly higher in problem gamblers, compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=8.75, $p<.001$).

Findings similarly showed that 24.17% sought help from counselling professionals, 18.82% from a female relative and 13.55% from a male friend. Around 10.50% presented to Gambler's Help. Problem gamblers were significantly more likely to seek help from a counselling professional than moderate risk gamblers (OR=27.10, $p<.05$). However, no other significant differences were apparent.

Table 104. Help seeking and problem gambling help questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Help sought for problem gambling in past year ^a (N=412)				
Whether respondent sought help for a gambling problem in past 12mths	%	3.77	25.55	8.78
	SE	1.78	5.59	1.97
	Lower	1.47	16.15	5.61
	Upper	9.33	37.94	13.48
Who provided help when at-risk gambler sought help for a gambling problem ^b (N=35)				
Doctor/medical professional	%	0.00	6.76	4.52
	SE	0.00	3.36	2.19
	Lower	0.00	2.35	1.63
	Upper	0.00	17.91	11.93
Counselling professional	%	1.96	35.15	24.17
	SE	2.06	8.69	5.43
	Lower	0.22	19.77	14.73
	Upper	15.45	54.39	37.02
Psychologist	%	0.00	8.24	5.52
	SE	0.00	2.42	1.44
	Lower	0.00	4.43	3.19
	Upper	0.00	14.84	9.37
Psychiatrist	%	0.00	6.07	4.06
	SE	0.00	2.78	1.83
	Lower	0.00	2.30	1.57
	Upper	0.00	15.03	10.07
Church/minister/priest	%	0.00	4.89	3.27
	SE	0.00	4.88	3.26
	Lower	0.00	0.58	0.40
	Upper	0.00	31.04	22.12

Table 104. Help seeking and problem gambling help questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Addiction treatment program/centre	%	1.96	0.00	0.65
	SE	2.06	0.00	0.66
	Lower	0.22	0.00	0.08
	Upper	15.45	0.00	5.19
Community help organisation (eg. Lifeline)	%	5.22	9.85	8.32
	SE	4.00	7.28	5.87
	Lower	1.03	1.96	1.81
	Upper	22.66	37.35	30.84
Telephoned the gambling help line	%	0.00	0.66	0.44
	SE	0.00	0.67	0.45
	Lower	0.00	0.08	0.05
	Upper	0.00	5.24	3.51
Gambling Help service	%	0.00	15.70	10.50
	SE	0.00	7.34	4.91
	Lower	0.00	5.58	3.83
	Upper	0.00	36.97	25.68
Gamblers Anonymous/GA	%	0.00	15.86	10.61
	SE	0.00	7.18	4.92
	Lower	0.00	5.84	3.91
	Upper	0.00	36.45	25.75
Spouse/partner	%	0.00	4.80	3.21
	SE	0.00	4.78	3.24
	Lower	0.00	0.58	0.38
	Upper	0.00	30.49	22.22
Male friend	%	17.49	11.59	13.55
	SE	14.58	10.60	8.02
	Lower	2.56	1.52	3.66
	Upper	63.15	52.68	39.25
Female friend	%	0.00	6.07	4.06
	SE	0.00	4.42	2.97
	Lower	0.00	1.29	0.87
	Upper	0.00	24.30	17.03
Male relative	%	0.00	1.30	0.87
	SE	0.00	1.34	0.88
	Lower	0.00	0.15	0.11
	Upper	0.00	10.17	6.80
Female relative	%	42.52	7.09	18.82
	SE	29.65	5.78	12.16
	Lower	5.67	1.23	4.28
	Upper	90.10	31.94	54.60

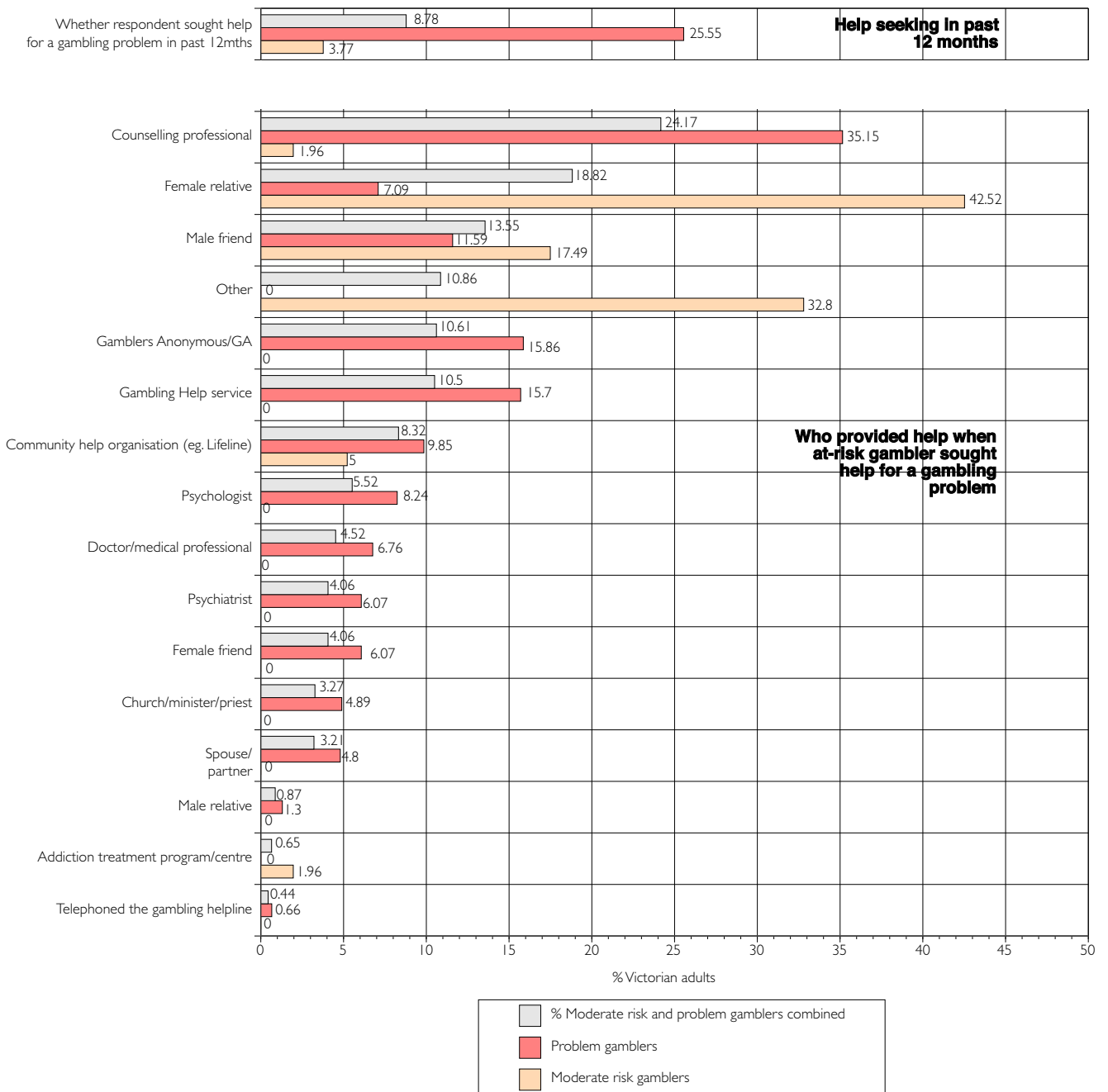
Table 104. Help seeking and problem gambling help questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Other	%	32.80	0.00	10.86
	SE	26.60	0.00	8.80
	Lower	3.87	0.00	1.82
	Upper	85.56	0.00	44.41

a. Question - Have you sought any help for a gambling problem - whether informally from a friend or more formally from a help professional - in the past 12mths? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

b. Question - Who provided the help? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who sought help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths)

Figure 65. Help seeking and problem gambling help questions by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (Refer Table 104 for N, July-October 2008)^{ab}



a. Question - Have you sought any help for a gambling problem - whether informally from a friend or more formally from a help professional - in the past 12mths? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

b. Question - Who provided the help? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who sought help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths)

Type of help received and who made the referral

The type of help received for the gambling problem, along with who referred the person to help, is shown in Table 105. Personal counselling was most commonly reported as the major type of help provided (37.86%), followed by informal friendship support (27.25%). Around 5.86% also received help for food/money or clothing. No significant differences, however, were observed between problem gamblers and moderate risk gamblers.

In relation to who referred the person to help, findings showed that 74.50% made a self-referral, 8.01% were referred to help by a male friend and 6.28% were referred by a doctor or medical professional. Once again, differences were not statistically significant.

Table 105. Type of help received for problem gambling and who made the referral to help by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Type of help obtained for gambling problem ^a (N=35)				
Friendship support	%	30.2	25.79	27.25
	SE	15.19	10.64	7.08
	Lower	8.88	9.91	15.18
	Upper	65.78	52.34	43.96
Relationship counselling	%	0.00	3.25	2.18
	SE	0.00	3.26	2.17
	Lower	0.00	0.39	0.27
	Upper	0.00	22.30	15.53
Personal counselling	%	32.13	40.69	37.86
	SE	25.95	9.07	10.30
	Lower	3.88	23.98	19.76
	Upper	84.73	59.88	60.12
Help sorting out finances	%	0.00	8.83	5.91
	SE	0.00	6.30	4.24
	Lower	0.00	1.88	1.28
	Upper	0.00	32.82	23.33
Help with food/money/clothing	%	0.00	8.76	5.86
	SE	0.00	7.05	5.40
	Lower	0.00	1.53	0.81
	Upper	0.00	37.30	32.08
Other	%	37.67	12.67	20.95
	SE	30.00	6.54	12.06
	Lower	4.12	4.10	5.55
	Upper	89.47	32.99	54.44
Who mainly referred person to get help ^b (N=33)				
Doctor/medical professional	%	0.00	9.42	6.28
	SE	0.00	5.32	3.57
	Lower	0.00	2.77	1.87
	Upper	0.00	27.50	19.10

Table 105. Type of help received for problem gambling and who made the referral to help by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Church/minister/priest	%	0.00	3.48	2.32
	SE	0.00	0.54	0.23
	Lower	0.00	2.51	1.88
	Upper	0.00	4.79	2.85
Telephoned the gambling help	%	2.01	2.89	2.60
	SE	2.12	2.85	2.04
	Lower	0.22	0.36	0.50
	Upper	15.98	19.67	12.45
Gamblers Anonymous/GA	%	0.00	3.07	2.05
	SE	0.00	3.15	2.08
	Lower	0.00	0.35	0.24
	Upper	0.00	22.17	15.20
Spouse/partner	%	1.95	0.00	0.65
	SE	2.06	0.00	0.65
	Lower	0.21	0.00	0.08
	Upper	15.56	0.00	5.06
Male friend	%	0.00	12.01	8.01
	SE	0.00	10.94	7.64
	Lower	0.00	1.57	1.01
	Upper	0.00	53.88	42.74
Yourself	%	87.97	67.78	74.50
	SE	9.07	10.86	8.07
	Lower	55.29	42.86	54.76
	Upper	97.74	85.50	87.58
Other	%	8.07	1.35	3.59
	SE	8.24	1.39	2.90
	Lower	0.87	0.16	0.65
	Upper	46.79	10.58	17.47

a. Question - What type of help did you get. Was it...? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who sought help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths)

b. Question - Who mainly referred you to the help? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who sought help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths)

Whether help was wanted, but didn't seek help and, why

Whether respondents desired help for a gambling problem, yet did not seek help and the reason for this is shown in Table 106. As shown, only 2.84% of those who didn't seek help wanted help. Further analysis showed that the desire for help was significantly higher in problem gamblers, compared to moderate risk gamblers (OR=22.72, p<.001).

While very few people reported wanting help and not seeking it (only 13), some of the top barriers to explain why help was not sought included at-risk gamblers thinking they could solve the problem themselves (69.01%) and feeling embarrassed/shy (19.94%).

Table 106. Whether help for problem gambling was wanted, though not sought and why by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Wanted help for problem gambling, but didn't seek it ^a (N=376)				
Respondents who wanted help for a gambling problem in past 12mths, but didn't seek it	%	0.62	12.42	2.84
	SE	0.44	4.15	0.87
	Lower	0.15	6.28	1.55
	Upper	2.48	23.08	5.16
Why respondent didn't seek help for a gambling problem, yet wanted it ^b (N=13)				
You didn't know where to get help	%	0.00	16.27	13.38
	SE	0.00	12.44	10.29
	Lower	0.00	2.31	1.96
	Upper	0.00	61.49	54.49
You thought you could solve it yourself	%	100.00	62.33	69.01
	SE	0.00	19.69	17.47
	Lower	0.00	19.31	25.29
	Upper	0.00	91.96	93.61
You didn't think it was serious enough	%	0.00	16.76	13.79
	SE	0.00	11.74	9.82
	Lower	0.00	2.81	2.32
	Upper	0.00	58.35	51.81
You were embarrassed/shy	%	0.00	24.24	19.94
	SE	0.00	14.10	11.55
	Lower	0.00	5.17	4.49
	Upper	0.00	65.28	56.92
It was inconvenient	%	0.00	10.60	8.72
	SE	0.00	10.77	8.96
	Lower	0.00	0.86	0.71
	Upper	0.00	61.93	56.14
You thought it would cost a lot	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SE	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Lower	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Upper	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 106. Whether help for problem gambling was wanted, though not sought and why by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Questions	% adults by type of gambler			% moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Results	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Other	%	0.00	24.03	19.77
	SE	0.00	20.03	17.44
	Lower	0.00	2.46	1.91
	Upper	0.00	79.88	75.68

a. Question - Have you wanted help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who didn't seek help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths)

b. Question - Why did you not seek help? Was it because....? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers who wanted help for a gambling problem, yet didn't seek help in the past 12mths)

Encouragement given by others to reduce gambling

Whether encouragement was given by others to the moderate risk and problem gamblers to reduce their gambling is shown in Table 107 and Figure 66. Findings suggested that encouragement was generally only received by very few gamblers with mean encouragement ratings out of three around 1-2. Significance testing also showed that, compared to moderate risk gamblers, problem gamblers were significantly more likely to have:

- received encouragement from friends (t=-4.13, p<.001)
- received encouragement from relationship partners (t=-2.45, p<.05)
- received encouragement from relatives (t=-2.64, p<.01)
- received encouragement from doctors or a health professional (t=-2.70, p<.01)

Table 107. Mean level of encouragement given by other people to gamblers to reduce gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=Ranged from 403-354, July-October 2008)^a

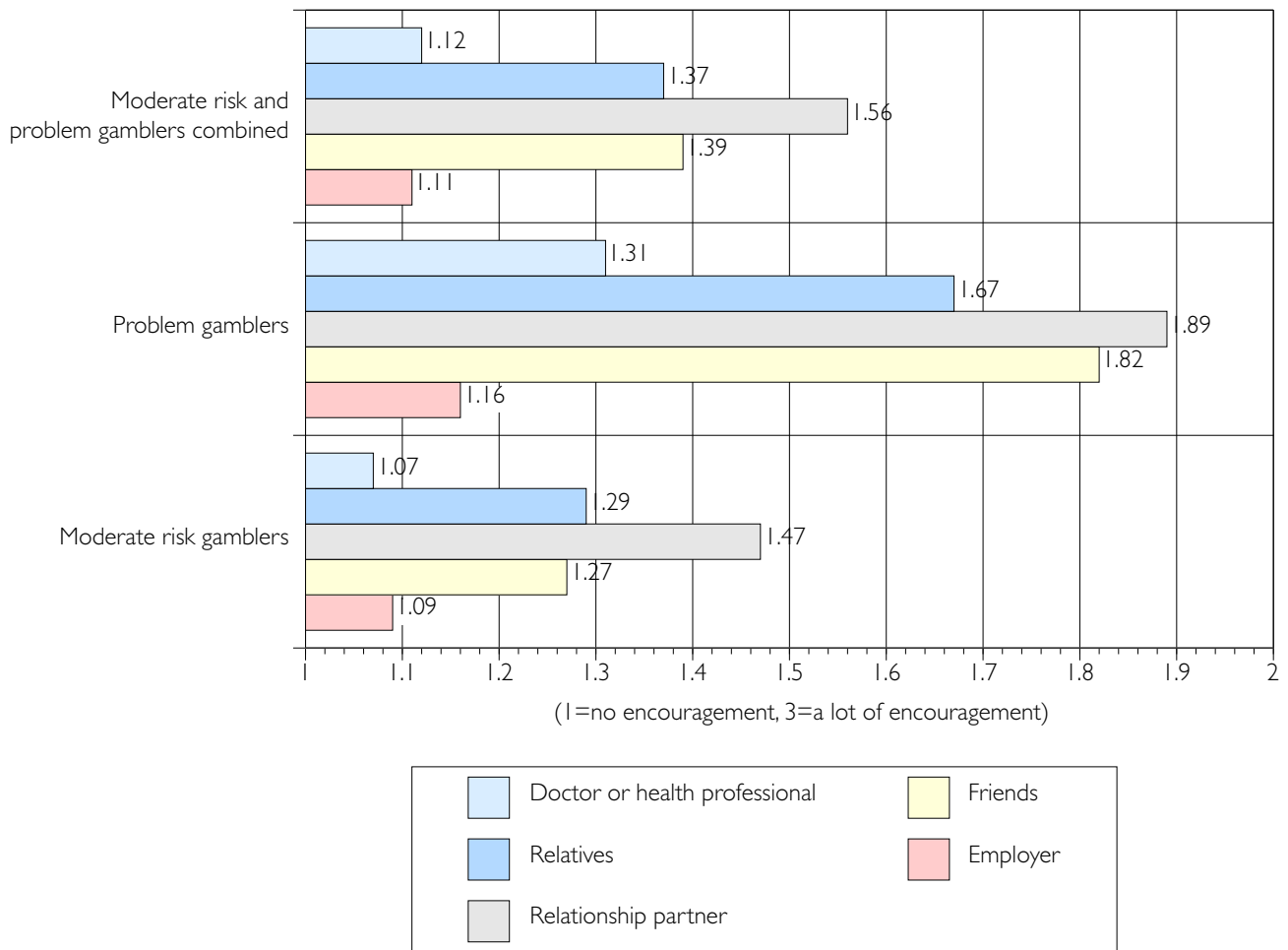
Whether different people gave encouragement to reduce gambling	Mean encouragement rating by type of gambler (1=not at all, 3=a lot)			Mean rating for moderate risk and problem gamblers combined (1=not at all, 3=a lot)
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Employer	Mean	1.09	1.16	1.11
	SE	0.03	0.08	0.03
	Lower	1.04	1.00	1.05
	Upper	1.14	1.33	1.16
Friends	Mean	1.27	1.82	1.39
	SE	0.04	0.12	0.04
	Lower	1.18	1.59	1.30
	Upper	1.35	2.05	1.48
Relationship partner	Mean	1.47	1.89	1.56
	SE	0.05	0.12	0.05
	Lower	1.37	1.65	1.46
	Upper	1.57	2.14	1.66

Table 107. Mean level of encouragement given by other people to gamblers to reduce gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=Ranged from 403-354, July-October 2008)^a

Whether different people gave encouragement to reduce gambling	Mean encouragement rating by type of gambler (1=not at all, 3=a lot)			Mean rating for moderate risk and problem gamblers combined (1=not at all, 3=a lot)
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Relatives	Mean	1.29	1.67	1.37
	SE	0.05	0.11	0.05
	Lower	1.19	1.45	1.28
	Upper	1.38	1.89	1.47
Doctor or health professional	Mean	1.07	1.31	1.12
	SE	0.02	0.09	0.03
	Lower	1.03	1.14	1.07
	Upper	1.11	1.48	1.18

a. Question - How much have the following people encouraged you to reduce your gambling in the past 12mths? (Prompt - 1=Not at all, 2=a little, 3=a lot) (Ns differed depending on the items rated) (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 66. Mean level of encouragement given by other people to gamblers to reduce gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=Ranged from 403-354, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - How much have the following people encouraged you to reduce your gambling in the past 12mths? (Prompt - 1=Not at all, 2=a little, 3=a lot)
 (Ns differed depending on the items rated) (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Usefulness of different activities to reduce gambling

Usefulness of activities

As part of the study, moderate risk and problem gamblers were asked to rate the usefulness of various activities to help reduce their gambling. Key findings are in Table 108 and Figure 67. The activities with the highest usefulness ratings included having more leisure interests (mean=3.42), having a wider social network (mean=2.67), having more money (mean=2.54), finding a relationship partner (mean=2.51) and information on the odds of winning in gambling (mean=2.45).

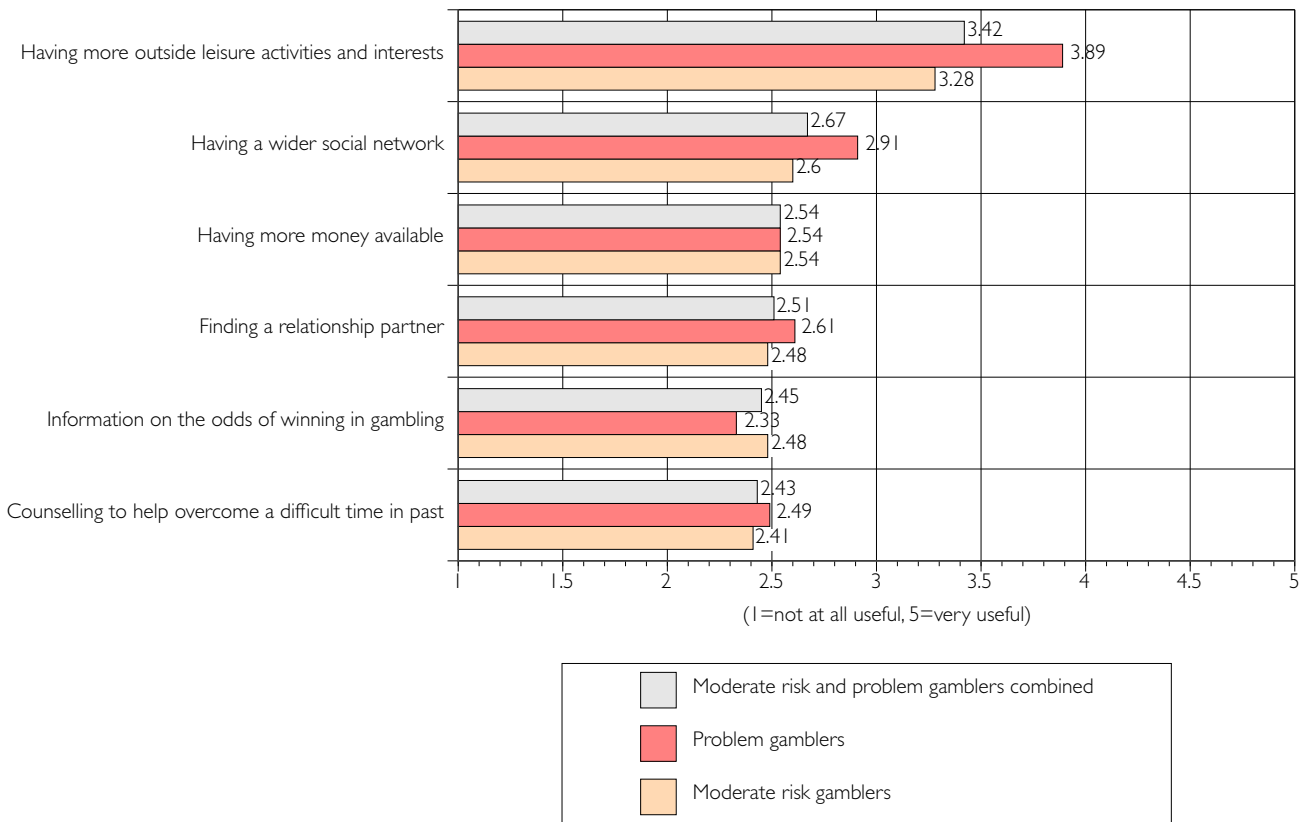
Findings also revealed, that compared to moderate risk gamblers, problem gamblers rated the idea of having more leisure interests as more useful, although this was only tending towards significance ($t=-1.80, p=.07$).

Table 108. Mean usefulness of different activities to help reduce gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=394-397, July-October 2008)^a

Activities to help reduce gambling	Mean usefulness rating by type of gambler (1=not at all useful, 5=very useful)			Mean rating for moderate risk and problem gamblers combined
	Result	Moderate risk gamblers	Problem gamblers	
Having a wider social network	Mean	2.60	2.91	2.67
	SE	0.12	0.22	0.10
	Lower	2.36	2.48	2.46
	Upper	2.83	3.33	2.87
Counselling to help overcome a difficult time in past	Mean	2.41	2.49	2.43
	SE	0.12	0.20	0.10
	Lower	2.18	2.10	2.23
	Upper	2.65	2.89	2.64
Having more money available	Mean	2.54	2.54	2.54
	SE	0.12	0.22	0.11
	Lower	2.30	2.11	2.33
	Upper	2.78	2.96	2.74
Information on the odds of winning in gambling	Mean	2.48	2.33	2.45
	SE	0.12	0.21	0.10
	Lower	2.25	1.81	2.24
	Upper	2.71	2.75	2.65
Having more outside leisure activities and interests	Mean	3.28	3.89	3.42
	SE	0.11	0.17	0.10
	Lower	3.06	3.56	3.23
	Upper	3.50	4.22	3.61
Finding a relationship partner	Mean	2.48	2.61	2.51
	SE	0.12	0.23	0.11
	Lower	2.25	2.14	2.30
	Upper	2.72	3.07	2.72

a. Question - Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 = not at all useful and 5 = very useful (3 = neutral), how useful would the following be in helping you reduce the amount of gambling you do? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 67. Mean usefulness of different activities to help reduce gambling by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=394-397, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 = not at all useful and 5 = very useful (3 = neutral), how useful would the following be in helping you reduce the amount of gambling you do? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Readiness to change gambling behaviour

Change-readiness

The level of change-readiness of moderate risk and problem gamblers to changing their gambling behaviour is shown in Table 109 and Figure 68. This used the Gambling Readiness to Change Scale to measure whether gamblers were in the precontemplation stage (ie. not thinking about reducing their gambling), in the contemplation stage (thinking about reducing their gambling) or already in the action stage (actually already trying to reduce their gambling).

Findings overall suggested that 57.51% of problem gamblers were already thinking about reducing their gambling, 32.30% were already reducing their gambling and only 10.19% were in precontemplation. This emphasises that many problem gamblers are likely to be cognisant that their gambling is somewhat problematic.

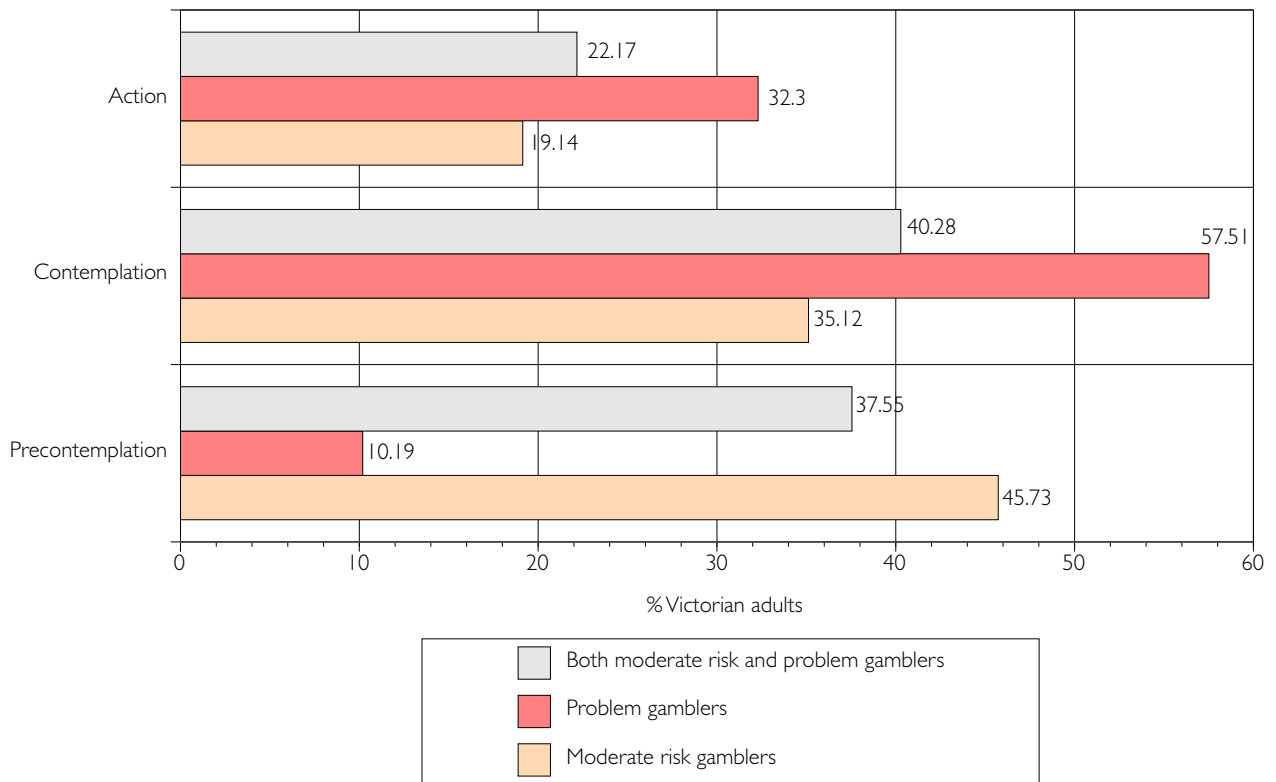
In the case of moderate risk gamblers, however, a much larger number were in precontemplation (45.73%), 35.12% were in contemplation and 19.14% were in action. This highlights that moderate risk gamblers are generally more likely to not be thinking about changing their gambling and hence may not be convinced that their gambling is a problem.

Table 109. Readiness to change gambling behaviour by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=411, July-October 2008)^a

Type of gambler	Change-readiness by gambler type (%)			
	Results	Precontemplation	Contemplation	Action
Moderate risk gamblers	%	45.73	35.12	19.14
	SE	3.45	3.29	2.69
	Upper	39.08	28.96	14.40
	Lower	52.54	41.83	24.99
Problem gamblers	%	10.19	57.51	32.30
	SE	3.57	6.21	5.87
	Upper	5.02	45.10	21.96
	Lower	19.60	69.04	44.72
Both moderate risk and problem gamblers	%	37.55	40.28	22.17
	SE	2.93	2.96	2.49
	Upper	32.00	34.62	17.66
	Lower	43.46	46.21	27.45

a. Question - The following questions are designed to identify how you personally feel about your gambling right now. Using a scale where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree (3 is neutral), how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)

Figure 68. Readiness to change gambling behaviour by Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (N=411, July-October 2008)^a



a. Question - The following questions are designed to identify how you personally feel about your gambling right now. Using a scale where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree (3 is neutral), how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Base: Moderate risk and problem gamblers)



TABLES FOR REFERENCE

Participation in gambling activities by Victorian adults

Table 110. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - by gender (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a

Gambling activities	Males				Females				Victorian adults			
	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper
Informal private betting - like playing cards at home	5.57	0.41	4.82	6.42	1.43	0.16	1.15	1.78	3.46	0.22	3.05	3.91
Poker machines or electronic gaming machines	22.84	0.69	21.52	24.21	20.15	0.52	19.16	21.18	21.46	0.43	20.64	22.31
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	7.43	0.47	6.57	8.40	1.87	0.18	1.54	2.26	4.59	0.25	4.13	5.10
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	20.98	0.69	19.66	22.37	12.02	0.41	11.24	12.84	16.40	0.40	15.63	17.21
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	6.53	0.43	5.74	7.42	1.49	0.15	1.22	1.83	3.96	0.23	3.54	4.42
Keno	2.66	0.25	2.21	3.19	2.03	0.17	1.72	2.39	2.33	0.15	2.06	2.65
Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools	48.45	0.82	46.85	50.05	46.60	0.65	45.32	47.88	47.50	0.52	46.48	48.52
Scratch tickets	13.32	0.56	12.26	14.45	17.23	0.49	16.30	18.20	15.31	0.37	14.61	16.05
Bingo	0.75	0.15	0.51	1.10	3.44	0.23	3.01	3.92	2.12	0.14	1.86	2.41
Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	4.94	0.35	4.30	5.67	9.65	0.38	8.93	10.41	7.35	0.26	6.86	7.87
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	39.67	0.79	38.15	41.22	45.96	0.65	44.68	47.24	42.88	0.51	41.89	43.88
Other gambling activity	0.63	0.04	0.02	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.11
Speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	4.21	0.34	3.60	4.92	2.17	0.21	1.80	2.62	3.17	0.20	2.81	3.57

a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Table 111. Participation in different gambling activities in Victoria in past year - by age (July-October 2008 - N=15000)^a

Gambling activities	18-24yrs				25-34yrs				35-49yrs				50-64yrs				65yrs or older				Victorian adults			
	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper	%	SE	Lower	Upper
Informal private betting - like playing cards at home	8.20	1.03	6.39	10.45	5.87	0.68	4.68	7.35	2.84	0.33	2.27	3.55	1.51	0.26	1.07	2.13	0.97	0.19	0.66	1.43	3.46	0.22	3.05	3.91
Poker machines or electronic gaming machines	26.95	1.71	23.73	30.42	18.20	1.06	16.21	20.37	16.72	0.68	15.43	18.09	24.94	0.81	23.37	26.57	23.90	0.86	22.25	25.62	21.46	0.43	20.64	22.31
Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	12.94	1.28	10.64	15.65	7.34	0.74	6.01	8.93	3.88	0.35	3.24	4.63	1.64	0.25	1.20	2.22	0.58	0.17	0.33	1.02	4.59	0.25	4.13	5.10
Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	16.08	1.52	13.32	19.29	20.52	1.12	18.42	22.79	18.71	0.72	17.34	20.17	15.19	0.70	13.88	16.61	10.21	0.66	9.00	11.57	16.40	0.40	15.63	17.21
Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	6.85	0.94	5.22	8.94	6.73	0.69	5.50	8.21	4.91	0.45	4.10	5.86	1.53	0.23	1.13	2.06	0.58	0.14	0.36	0.93	3.96	0.23	3.54	4.42
Keno	2.15	0.51	1.35	3.42	2.01	0.38	1.39	2.92	2.08	0.25	1.64	2.64	3.08	0.32	2.51	3.77	2.22	0.28	1.73	2.85	2.33	0.15	2.06	2.65
Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools	17.99	1.44	15.34	20.99	41.00	1.36	38.36	43.68	55.70	0.91	53.92	57.47	58.27	0.95	56.40	60.11	48.75	1.02	46.74	50.75	47.50	0.52	46.48	48.52
Scratch tickets	17.38	1.42	14.78	20.34	15.41	0.95	13.63	17.36	15.72	0.65	14.48	17.04	14.83	0.65	13.59	16.15	13.69	0.71	12.35	15.15	15.31	0.37	14.61	16.05
Bingo	2.43	0.56	1.55	3.81	1.77	0.37	1.17	2.67	1.34	0.18	1.04	1.74	1.72	0.21	1.36	2.19	4.03	0.40	3.32	4.89	2.12	0.14	1.86	2.41
Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	5.97	0.81	4.57	7.77	11.21	0.84	9.67	12.96	9.95	0.50	9.02	10.97	6.14	0.43	5.36	7.04	1.70	0.26	1.26	2.29	7.35	0.26	6.86	7.87
Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps, plus other competitions	25.62	1.66	22.51	29.01	37.28	1.32	34.73	39.91	49.62	0.91	47.84	51.40	48.48	0.95	46.62	50.35	43.30	1.01	41.32	45.29	42.88	0.51	41.89	43.88
Other gambling activity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.72	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.11
Speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares	2.62	0.65	1.60	4.24	3.63	0.60	2.62	5.00	3.11	0.32	2.55	3.81	4.19	0.40	3.47	5.05	1.82	0.29	1.33	2.50	3.17	0.20	2.81	3.57

a. Question - On which of the following activities have you spent any money on in the past 12mths? (Base: All Victorian adults)

Participation in informal private betting

Table 112. Types of private betting in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=370, July-October 2008)^a

Games played in private betting in past year	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Males	Females				
Mahjong	2.24	6.55	3.15	1.04	1.64	5.98
Card games	85.07	78.87	83.76	2.05	79.32	87.39
Sport results	6.84	6.90	6.85	1.39	4.57	10.15
Computer games online/at home (offline)	0.80	1.03	0.85	0.40	0.33	2.13
Board games	0.39	2.90	0.92	0.63	0.24	3.50
Events	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.52
Other types of private betting at home	9.55	7.45	9.10	1.56	6.46	12.68

a. Question - What did you bet for money privately on? (Base: Adults who have engaged in informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home in past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 113. Where EGMs were played in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=3252, July-October 2008)^a

Where poker or gaming machines were played in past year	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Victorian clubs	49.4	48.28	48.86	1.10	46.7	51.02
Victorian pubs	39.73	36.73	38.29	1.09	36.17	40.46
Casino	25.63	21.35	23.58	0.97	21.74	25.53
On a mobile phone	0.00	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.61
Over the internet	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.14	0.13	0.75
At a TAB or race track	0.29	0.43	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.63
In other Australian states	8.58	11.16	9.82	0.66	8.60	11.18
On a trip overseas (including cruise ship holidays)	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.21	0.67	1.52
Elsewhere (or couldn't recall)	0.47	1.16	0.80	0.26	0.42	1.51

a. Question - Did you play the pokies at...? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing poker or electronic gaming machines in the past 12 mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 114. Where table games were played in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=486, July-October 2008)^a

Where table games were played in past year	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Casino	86.92	82.97	86.10	1.75	82.29	89.19
On a mobile phone	0.41	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.05	2.30
Over the internet	1.91	0.86	1.69	0.76	0.69	4.06
In other Australian states	10.44	12.80	10.93	1.59	8.17	14.46
On a trip overseas	3.86	7.43	4.60	1.19	2.76	7.58
Elsewhere	4.04	0.99	3.40	0.97	1.93	5.93

a. Question - Did you play table games at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing table games like blackjack, roulette or poker in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 115. Where horse/harness racing or greyhound betting were undertaken in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=2250, July-October 2008)^a

Where horse, harness racing or greyhound betting were undertaken	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Victorian clubs	7.66	5.84	6.98	0.67	5.77	8.41
Victorian pubs	20.60	15.97	18.87	1.08	16.84	21.07
Casino	1.41	0.53	1.08	0.41	0.51	2.26
In other Australian states	2.03	1.26	1.74	0.46	1.04	2.92
On a trip overseas	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.55
Elsewhere	0.40	1.00	0.63	0.17	0.37	1.05
Over the phone	5.19	3.53	4.57	0.52	3.65	5.71
Over the internet	8.13	4.46	6.76	0.66	5.58	8.17
Off-track with a bookmaker in Victoria	1.00	1.88	1.33	0.26	0.91	1.93
Off-track at a Victorian TAB	55.97	53.96	55.22	1.35	52.57	57.84
At a Victorian race track	23.50	25.70	24.32	1.21	22.03	26.78
On a mobile phone	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.44
Elsewhere	0.40	1.00	0.63	0.17	0.37	1.05

a. Question - Did you place your bets at....? (Base: Adults who have engaged in betting on horse/harness or greyhound racing in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table I 16. Where keno was played in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=355, July-October 2008)^a

Where Keno was played	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Victorian clubs	43.63	41.67	42.76	3.17	36.68	49.07
Victorian pubs	23.43	25.4	24.30	2.91	19.04	30.48
Casino	0.49	0.82	0.64	0.42	0.17	2.30
Over the phone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over the internet	1.01	1.66	1.30	0.59	0.53	3.17
Newsagent	8.29	11.84	9.87	1.67	7.04	13.66
Tattersalls outlet	5.39	9.59	7.25	1.43	4.90	10.61
In other Australian states	10.96	9.75	10.42	1.85	7.31	14.66
On a trip overseas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Elsewhere	7.31	4.15	5.91	1.44	3.64	9.45

a. Question - Where did you play Keno? (Base: Adults who have engaged in playing Keno in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table I 17. Where lotto, powerball and pool tickets were purchased in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=7560, July-October 2008)^a

Where lotto, Powerball and pools were played	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Tatts venue/kiosk	29.34	31.11	30.23	0.64	28.99	31.50
Newsagent in Victoria	70.37	68.12	69.24	0.64	67.97	70.49
Over the phone	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.07
Over the internet	2.60	2.16	2.38	0.22	1.99	2.85
Work/syndicate	0.77	0.86	0.82	0.14	0.59	1.14
Shopping centre/supermarket	0.91	0.97	0.94	0.14	0.71	1.25
Chemist/pharmacy	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.12	0.64	1.11
Post office	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.14	0.39
In other Australian states	0.13	0.24	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.31
On a trip overseas	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.39
Elsewhere	1.18	1.21	1.19	0.14	0.95	1.50

a. Question - Where did you buy your Lotto tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought Lotto, Powerball or Pools tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 118. Where scratch tickets were purchased in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=2322, July-October 2008)^a

Where scratch tickets were purchased	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Tatts venue/kiosk	28.81	34.09	31.85	1.20	29.54	34.25
Newsagent in Victoria	71.55	66.28	68.52	1.20	66.12	70.83
Over the phone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over the internet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shopping centre/supermarket	1.28	1.44	1.37	0.31	0.88	2.15
Chemist/pharmacy	0.84	0.46	0.62	0.17	0.37	1.05
Post office	0.11	0.60	0.39	0.15	0.19	0.82
In other Australian states	1.39	0.66	0.97	0.33	0.49	1.91
On a trip overseas	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.43
Elsewhere	0.68	0.88	0.80	0.21	0.48	1.33

a. Question - Where did you buy your Scratch tickets? (Base: Adults who have bought Scratch tickets in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 119. Where bingo was played in past year - by gender - **MULTIPLE RESPONSES** (N=372, July-October 2008)^a

Where bingo was played	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
At a Victorian club	30.31	43.59	41.29	2.94	35.66	47.16
At a Victorian pub	0.53	4.03	3.42	1.12	1.79	6.45
With a church in Victoria	2.79	1.78	1.95	0.80	0.86	4.36
At a Victorian bingo hall	42.90	37.29	38.26	3.20	32.18	44.73
At a general Victorian community hall	6.95	10.64	10	1.65	7.19	13.75
Over the internet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In other Australian states	4.37	3.48	3.63	1.09	2.00	6.49
On a trip overseas	3.24	2.38	2.53	1.06	1.10	5.68
Elsewhere	11.7	2.30	3.93	1.73	1.63	9.17

a. Question - Where did you play Bingo? (Base: Adults who have played Bingo in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 120. Whether people took part in phone-in or SMS competitions - by gender -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=1163, July-October 2008)^a

Type of phone-SMS competitions undertaken	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Phone-in competitions	24.34	29.88	28.05	1.53	25.16	31.15
Competitions where you entered via SMS	58.53	54.19	55.62	1.79	52.10	59.09
Both	17.13	15.93	16.32	1.30	13.94	19.03

a. Question - Did you take part in both...? (Base: Adults who engaged in competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 121. Where people took part in raffles/sweeps/competitions - by gender -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=6891, July-October 2008)^a

Competitions	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Clubs (eg. sports/football club)	26.90	16.02	20.94	0.65	19.70	22.24
Pubs	2.85	0.92	1.79	0.23	1.40	2.30
Over the internet	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.10	0.40	0.80
Over the phone	9.37	15.16	12.54	0.47	11.66	13.48
Through door-to-door sales	4.99	3.26	4.04	0.31	3.48	4.69
At a shopping centre	14.70	19.91	17.55	0.56	16.48	18.68
At a school	15.59	24.73	20.60	0.61	19.43	21.81
At a workplace/office	17.92	13.05	15.26	0.56	14.2	16.38
Through the mail	9.15	10.24	9.75	0.41	8.97	10.59
At a function	4.67	5.04	4.87	0.33	4.26	5.57
At Church	1.67	2.42	2.08	0.19	1.74	2.49
From a friend	6.47	7.51	7.04	0.39	6.31	7.83
On the street	6.31	6.80	6.58	0.36	5.91	7.32
Elsewhere	1.33	1.44	1.39	0.18	1.07	1.80
Hotel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charity/community organisation/hospital	1.82	3.23	2.59	0.22	2.19	3.06

a. Question - Were the tickets sold at...? (Base: Adults who bought tickets in raffles, sweeps and other competitions in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Table 122. Where speculative stock investments were undertaken - by gender -
MULTIPLE RESPONSES (N=426, July-October 2008)^a

Where speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares were undertaken	Participation by gender (%)		% adults playing activity	SE	Lower	Upper
	Male	Female				
Online	55.26	41.38	50.41	3.12	44.31	56.50
Through a broker	25.05	45.07	32.04	2.79	26.82	37.76
Both	11.88	9.48	11.04	1.93	7.78	15.43
Other	3.12	1.67	2.61	0.89	1.33	5.06
Work/employee shares	1.18	0.97	1.11	0.53	0.43	2.82
Bank/investment companies	2.33	0.95	1.85	0.76	0.82	4.11
Financial advisors	1.19	0.49	0.94	0.74	0.20	4.31

a. Question - Were the speculative investments mostly...? (Base: Adults who have made any short term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares in the past 12mths) (Standard errors calculated via single response method)

Other findings from the epidemiological study of interest

Risk for problem gambling by main LOTE

Table 123 presents the prevalence of problem gambling for respondents who spoke different languages spoken at home other than English. Findings suggested that compared to non-problem gamblers, problem gamblers were slightly more likely to speak the following languages (although results 0.05 or over imply that they were only tending towards statistical significance):

- Greek (OR=3.02, p=.05)
- Croatian (OR=5.10, p=.08)
- Polish (OR=5.60, p=.06)

Table 123. Prevalence of problem gambling for main languages spoken at home other than English (N=2347, July-October 2008)^a

Languages	% Victorian adults speaking LOTE at home				
	Non-Problem Gamblers (N=1334)	Low Risk Gamblers (N=159)	Moderate Risk Gamblers (N=61)	Problem Gamblers (N=26)	Non-Gamblers (N=967)
Arabic	1.64	3.36	5.69	5.18	6.06
Chinese/Cantonese/Mandarin	10.02	12.68	24.33	0.00	19.65
French	2.32	2.58	0.79	0.00	1.55
German	3.36	2.50	1.71	0.00	3.24
Greek	10.06	4.73	13.03	25.22	6.80
Hindi	3.96	9.92	5.02	11.98	5.62
Italian	18.16	13.53	12.16	8.47	8.31
Croatian	1.91	1.67	3.83	9.04	0.96
Other Asian	2.86	1.57	5.49	3.32	5.68
Other European	2.32	0.99	0.00	3.82	1.70
Polish	2.08	2.02	0.00	10.62	0.70
Spanish	2.85	7.61	1.52	3.15	2.16
Vietnamese	4.98	2.66	5.05	8.73	5.32
Afrikaans	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54
Bosnian	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Dutch	1.98	0.97	0.64	0.00	2.10
Filipino/Tagalog	2.71	2.73	6.32	2.16	2.25
Hebrew	0.44	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.37
Malayalam	0.47	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.98
Maltese	2.82	3.95	1.95	1.86	1.05
Portuguese	0.67	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.71
Punjabi	1.95	1.87	2.22	0.00	2.66
Russian	1.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.76
Serbian	1.77	1.33	1.88	0.00	1.27
Singhalese	1.78	0.81	0.00	0.00	2.26
Tamil	2.63	4.48	0.00	0.00	2.36
Telugu	0.50	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.49
Turkish	1.67	0.89	2.51	3.31	1.74

Table 123. Prevalence of problem gambling for main languages spoken at home other than English (N=2347, July-October 2008)^a

Languages	% Victorian adults speaking LOTE at home				
	Non-Problem Gamblers (N=1334)	Low Risk Gamblers (N=159)	Moderate Risk Gamblers (N=61)	Problem Gamblers (N=26)	Non-Gamblers (N=967)
Hungarian	0.59	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.21
Japanese	0.63	1.92	0.00	0.00	1.03
Gujarati	0.42	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.88
Macedonian	3.02	2.68	1.51	0.00	1.47
Thai	0.55	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.56
Armenian	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
Lebanese	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
Persian	0.32	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.26
Indian	0.57	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.65
Korean	0.12	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.61
Cambodian	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.21
Yugoslav	0.03	0.17	0.52	0.00	0.00
English	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
None/Nothing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Mentions	3.76	5.80	2.66	3.14	4.75

a. Based on the nine item Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index risk category (Base: All Victorian adults)

Victorian community views about the Victorian Government in relation to gambling are presented in Table 124. The highest scores are highlighted in grey, while the lowest are highlighted in blue.

Table 124. Attitudes about Victorian Government in relation to gambling and other views about gambling (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Victorian Local Government Areas	The Victorian Government is taking positive action to encourage responsible gambling in Victoria		Gambling is a serious social problem in Victoria		Gambling provides a lot of fun for the community		Gambling is too widely accessible in my local council/shire		Governments need to do more to address problem gambling in my local council/shire	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Murrindindi	2.49	27	4.83	27	2.80	27	3.90	27	4.52	27
Moyne	3.33	29	4.28	29	3.05	29	3.74	29	4.28	29
Southern Grampians	3.05	63	4.59	63	2.56	63	4.15	63	4.17	63
Pyrenees	3.14	15	4.14	15	3.32	15	3.70	15	4.16	15
Northern Grampians	1.81	46	4.92	46	2.53	46	3.69	46	4.11	46
Central Goldfields	3.06	29	4.50	29	2.79	29	4.13	29	4.08	29
South Gippsland	2.74	107	4.29	107	2.64	107	3.37	107	4.05	107
Colac-Otway	2.95	55	4.45	55	2.79	55	3.47	55	4.02	55
Mount Alexander	2.54	39	3.76	39	3.05	39	3.99	39	4.02	39
Indigo	2.93	29	3.82	29	2.21	29	4.16	29	4.01	29
Alpine	3.32	38	3.46	38	2.92	38	3.46	38	3.96	38
Yarriambiack	2.02	18	4.71	18	2.13	18	3.74	18	3.93	18
Mitchell	3.13	147	4.55	147	2.55	147	3.66	147	3.92	147
Moira	2.48	35	4.43	35	2.65	35	3.40	35	3.91	35
Wellington	3.34	103	4.37	103	2.47	103	3.47	103	3.89	103
West Wimmera	2.68	14	4.25	14	2.86	14	4.25	14	3.89	14
Rural Ararat	2.86	44	4.27	44	2.35	44	3.48	44	3.87	44
Greater Dandenong	3.01	344	4.22	344	2.54	344	3.73	344	3.87	344
Yarra Ranges	3.36	183	4.02	183	2.85	183	3.66	183	3.86	183
Moreland	2.94	328	4.57	328	2.51	328	3.82	328	3.86	328
Glen Eira	2.92	518	4.28	518	2.61	518	3.57	518	3.79	518
Banyule	3.09	385	4.06	385	2.68	385	3.47	385	3.77	385
Brimbank	3.21	353	4.25	353	2.58	353	3.58	353	3.77	353

Table 124. Attitudes about Victorian Government in relation to gambling and other views about gambling (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Victorian Local Government Areas	The Victorian Government is taking positive action to encourage responsible gambling in Victoria		Gambling is a serious social problem in Victoria		Gambling provides a lot of fun for the community		Gambling is too widely accessible in my local council/shire		Governments need to do more to address problem gambling in my local council/shire	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Darebin	3.18	445	4.20	445	2.68	445	3.32	445	3.76	445
Yarra	3.47	210	4.33	210	2.52	210	3.47	210	3.76	210
Greater Shepparton	3.23	286	4.23	286	2.80	286	3.62	286	3.73	286
Cardinia	2.72	132	4.27	132	2.77	132	3.67	132	3.73	132
Rural Benalla	2.46	80	4.31	80	2.31	80	3.77	80	3.73	80
Wynndham	3.12	325	4.24	325	2.67	325	3.52	325	3.72	325
Greater Geelong	2.90	537	4.33	537	2.61	537	3.63	537	3.72	537
Hume	2.93	396	4.37	396	2.90	396	3.74	396	3.72	396
Macedon Ranges	3.13	72	4.01	72	2.45	72	3.45	72	3.71	72
Melbourne	3.28	165	3.90	165	2.46	165	3.51	165	3.71	165
Whitehorse	3.31	290	4.22	290	2.56	290	3.64	290	3.70	290
Casey	3.07	500	4.27	500	2.51	500	3.67	500	3.69	500
Melton	3.51	240	4.19	240	2.66	240	3.47	240	3.68	240
Port Phillip	3.59	176	4.09	176	2.51	176	3.42	176	3.67	176
Frankston	3.07	455	4.19	455	2.71	455	3.54	455	3.67	455
Mornington Peninsula	3.10	639	4.12	639	3.01	639	3.70	639	3.67	639
Kingston	3.20	555	4.19	555	2.64	555	3.58	555	3.66	555
Stonnington	3.03	137	4.42	137	2.62	137	3.59	137	3.64	137
Maroondah	3.09	523	4.38	523	2.62	523	3.48	523	3.63	523
Nilfumbik	3.24	515	4.32	515	2.57	515	3.75	515	3.63	515
Rural Swan Hill	2.48	30	3.77	30	2.69	30	4.23	30	3.63	30
Warrambool	2.96	124	4.35	124	2.83	124	3.11	124	3.62	124
Manlywrrong	3.12	218	4.29	218	2.63	218	3.51	218	3.62	218
Whittlesea	2.93	355	4.19	355	2.81	355	3.54	355	3.62	355

Table 124. Attitudes about Victorian Government in relation to gambling and other views about gambling (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Victorian Local Government Areas	The Victorian Government is taking positive action to encourage responsible gambling in Victoria		Gambling is a serious social problem in Victoria		Gambling provides a lot of fun for the community		Gambling is too widely accessible in my local council/shire		Governments need to do more to address problem gambling in my local council/shire	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Corangamite	3.17	79	4.21	79	2.51	79	3.30	79	3.60	79
East Gippsland	3.19	123	4.33	123	2.51	123	3.37	123	3.60	123
Hobsons Bay	3.40	231	4.25	231	2.66	231	3.60	231	3.60	231
Queenscliffe	3.70	14	3.87	14	3.65	14	3.63	14	3.60	14
Greater Bendigo	3.16	363	4.01	363	2.62	363	3.71	363	3.60	363
Rural Mildura	3.28	148	4.35	148	2.60	148	3.69	148	3.59	148
Knox	3.17	724	4.17	724	2.52	724	3.62	724	3.56	724
Monash	3.14	807	4.16	807	2.70	807	3.53	807	3.55	807
Bayside	3.04	178	4.16	178	2.26	178	3.22	178	3.54	178
Moorabool	3.20	50	4.04	50	3.47	50	3.26	50	3.54	50
Rural Wangaratta	2.83	48	4.46	48	2.96	48	3.79	48	3.53	48
Manningham	3.08	228	4.06	228	2.73	228	3.60	228	3.52	228
Bass Coast	2.96	76	4.46	76	3.23	76	3.28	76	3.49	76
Loddon	3.53	38	4.33	38	2.53	38	3.63	38	3.47	38
Hepburn	3.31	46	4.29	46	2.33	46	3.51	46	3.46	46
Gleneil	3.43	67	4.42	67	2.79	67	3.61	67	3.46	67
Latrobe	3.08	173	4.10	173	2.53	173	3.77	173	3.46	173
Gannawarra	3.51	45	4.51	45	2.67	45	3.39	45	3.45	45
Golden Plains	3.41	33	3.91	33	2.93	33	3.72	33	3.44	33
Strathboogie	3.31	7	3.11	7	1.71	7	2.90	7	3.40	7
Ballarat	3.16	300	4.04	300	2.59	300	3.54	300	3.39	300
Moonee Valley	3.00	308	4.10	308	2.51	308	3.41	308	3.38	308
Boroondara	3.03	161	4.22	161	2.76	161	3.50	161	3.38	161
Campaspe	2.96	62	3.87	62	2.53	62	3.07	62	3.31	62
Rural Horsham	3.87	37	3.89	37	3.11	37	2.88	37	3.27	37
Baw Baw	3.35	129	3.91	129	2.42	129	3.55	129	3.22	129

Table 124. Attitudes about Victorian Government in relation to gambling and other views about gambling (N=variable, July-October 2008)

Victorian Local Government Areas	The Victorian Government is taking positive action to encourage responsible gambling in Victoria		Gambling is a serious social problem in Victoria		Gambling provides a lot of fun for the community		Gambling is too widely accessible in my local council/shire		Governments need to do more to address problem gambling in my local council/shire	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Surf Coast	2.99	44	3.78	44	1.86	44	2.75	44	3.21	44
Rural Wodonga	3.69	48	4.08	48	3.25	48	3.34	48	3.06	48
Towong	2.00	3	4.00	3	5.00	3	2.00	3	3.00	3
Mansfield	3.00	10	4.76	10	2.12	10	3.00	10	3.00	10
Buloke	3.00	36	3.81	36	3.14	36	2.81	36	2.98	36
Hindmarsh	3.42	9	4.00	9	3.00	9	2.32	9	2.58	9
Swan Hill	3.22	21	3.79	21	1.86	21	3.75	21	2.38	21

Table 125 highlights the favourite EGM brands of EGM players. Sample sizes presented are unweighted N. The top preferred EGM brands for Victoria are Queen of Hearts, Indian Dreaming, Mr Cashman and Pelican Pete. Although many did not have a preferred EGM brand.

Table 125. Favourite EGM brands of EGM players (N=1691, July-October 2008)^a

EGM brands	Non-Problem Gamblers		Low Risk Gamblers		Moderate Risk Gamblers		Problem Gamblers		All EGM players	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Don't know	66.22	573	54.08	273	37.04	97	36.63	34	56.19	977
None/Don't have one	14.95	139	11.37	52	14.48	41	7.80	9	13.44	241
Other mentions	8.35	63	12.63	61	18.26	38	22.12	14	12.02	176
Hearts/Queen of Hearts	1.05	16	2.47	13	5.94	11	4.62	3	2.47	43
Indian/Indian Dreaming/ Dream Catcher	0.94	8	2.67	16	4.04	10	6.15	3	2.25	37
Mr Cashman	0.82	4	1.75	6	1.62	1	2.09	1	1.29	12
Pelican/Pelican Pete	0.95	5	1.86	6	1.04	2	0.00	0	1.17	13
Queen of the Nile	0.79	5	0.73	4	2.21	6	2.35	3	1.10	18
Big Ben	0.54	5	1.22	5	2.51	2	0.00	0	1.03	12
Pyramids	0.63	8	0.34	4	2.52	4	1.44	1	0.91	17
Zoro	0.72	9	1.46	9	0.51	2	0.53	1	0.88	21
Dolphin Chest/Dolphin Treasure	0.72	7	1.12	3	0.57	2	0.91	1	0.82	13
Super Backs	0.00	0	1.62	3	0.49	1	4.39	2	0.80	6
Black Rhino/Rhinos	0.25	5	1.31	9	0.72	1	1.20	2	0.68	17
Adonis	0.61	4	0.44	4	1.30	4	0.00	0	0.64	12
Sweet Hearts	0.29	3	0.33	2	1.79	3	0.88	2	0.58	10
Outback Jack	0.32	3	0.49	3	0.89	2	0.00	0	0.44	8
Panda/Wild Panda	0.10	2	0.52	4	1.35	2	0.00	0	0.42	8
Mr Woo	0.37	2	0.10	1	0.15	1	2.93	1	0.41	5
Dragons/Five Dragons/ Chinese Dragons	0.18	1	0.29	2	1.18	4	0.00	0	0.36	7
Roulette	0.08	1	1.04	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.34	4
Egyptian/Egyptian Queen	0.17	2	0.87	5	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.33	7
Rocking and Reeling	0.19	1	0.43	1	0.37	1	0.72	1	0.32	4
Geisha/Geisha Girl	0.20	2	0.29	2	0.00	0	2.04	2	0.30	6
Cleopatra	0.41	3	0.00		0.50	2	0.00	0	0.29	5
Keno	0.00		0.27	2	0.37	1	0.87	1	0.19	4
Pot of Gold	0.03	1	0.00	0	0.14	1	2.34	3	0.18	5
Where's the Gold	0.13	1	0.29	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.15	3

a. Question - What is the name of your favourite poker machine (Base: Adults identifying poker machines as their preferred gambling activity)



APPENDIX

Methodology used for data weighting

A full description of the approach to data weighting is presented below. The weighting for this project had three components and these are described as follows:

- 1. Selection Weight
- 2. Intra-Region Sampling Weight
- 3. Population Benchmark Weight

Examples are also provided to show the calculation of weights. A decision was made by the project reference group to not weight for non-response in the current study, as it was felt that population benchmark weighting, along with adjustments to the probability of sample selection were the most important weighting adjustments. It is acknowledged, however, that other types of post-weighting (eg. for detailed analysis of CALD or Indigenous results) may be appropriate in certain contexts. Weighting methodologies developed were also reviewed and approved by technical project experts on the project reference group.

1 . S E L E C T I O N W E I G H T C O M P O N E N T

This weight makes adjustments to allow for the number of people and number of landlines in a household. Although a single respondent is randomly selected within a household, people will often have larger households with multiple people. In order to take this into account, each respondent within a selected household is effectively treated as representing all people in the household. This means that the respondent's weighting factor includes a multiplier of the total number of respondents reported to live in the household.

At the same time, a household may have more than one (land) phone line. Where this is the case, it increases the probability of selection of the household over households with only one land phone line. To ensure that the probability of contacting any household is the same, the weight factor is divided by the number of land phone lines coming into the household.

The formula for this part of the weighting was as follows:

$$sw = n_{ah} / n_{pl}$$

sw=selection weight

ah=adults in household (hence why this is measured in the survey)

pl=land phone lines (hence why this is measured in the survey)

2 . I N T R A - R E G I O N S A M P L I N G W E I G H T C O M P O N E N T

The next weight is important as it makes adjustments to allow for the disproportional sampling methodology used for generating the initial sample. In generating the phone numbers for each region x level stratum, we have disproportionately sampled within each Region based on the EGM expenditure bands.

For instance, within each Victorian Government region:

- 70% of the sample was taken from LGAs with high EGM spend bands
- 20% of the sample was taken from LGAs with medium EGM spend bands
- 10% of the sample was taken from LGAs with low EGM spend bands

For this reason, the distribution needed to be 'realigned' to match the true population within each Region. Two potential methods for achieving this were evaluated prior to weighting implementation.

They were

- **OPTION 2A** - The first option was to adjust the responding sample items after allocation to Region x Level strata based on survey responses (eg. we asked people their LGA in the survey and also suburb in the case where an LGA wasn't known). This would ensure that the final sample would be reflective of the split at the strata level and would not be affected by respondents being allocated into different strata in which they were originally selected (which occurred for a proportion of respondents) - *eg. Respondent John was originally in LGA X, but really should be in the nearby LGA Y, as he's verbally confirmed this in the survey - So he has been switched from one LGA to another, despite ORIGINALLY being sampled in LGA X*
- **OPTION 2B** - The second option was to make the adjustment based on the stratum in which a record was selected in (*ie. bearing in mind that some LGA allocations to strata were incorrect*). This would allow for differing probabilities of selection for numbers which end up in the same strata, but were sampled in *different strata* with differing probabilities of selection - *eg. Respondent Mary really lives in LGA XX, but she really should be located in LGA YY. But for the purpose of correcting for sampling, we would just leave her in LGA XX, as we assume this difference is small and negligible.*

Both methods have their advantages, but in consultation with the project board, the first option (OPTION 2A) was selected. This was seen as advantageous given that it ensured that the sample distribution was perfectly aligned to the correct LGA. In cases where respondents could not be allocated to an LGA based on their responses to the survey, they were located within the original sample location LGA (based on phone pre-fix concordance data).

On this basis, the formula for OPTION 2A was as follows:

$$iw = \frac{N_{rl}}{N_r} / \frac{n_{rl}}{n_r}$$

N_{rl} =Population 18yrs or over in Region x Level Strata

N_r =Population 18yrs or over in Region

n_{rl} =Number of completed interviews 18yrs or over in Region x Level Strata

n_r =Number of completed interviews 18yrs or over in Region

This involves asking respondents to verbally confirm where they live and hence their LGA and ensures that they where possible are allocated to the correct LGA stratum.

3 . P O P U L A T I O N B E N C H M A R K W E I G H T

In addition to the selection weight and intra-region weight components, a population benchmark component was applied to ensure that the adjusted sample distribution matches the population distribution for the combined cross-cells of sex by age by Victorian Government region (eg. males aged 18-24 years in Barwon SW).

The reference population for the population benchmark weighting was VICTORIAN ADULTS aged 18yrs or over. In lieu of using Census 2006 data, Estimated Resident Population projections were kindly supplied by DHS to assist in development of more up-to-date population benchmarks.

The approach to population benchmark weights include consideration of three variables:

- Age - with 6 categories (18-24yrs, 25-34yrs, 35-44yrs, 45-54yrs, 55-64yrs, 65 years or over)
- Gender - male and female
- Victorian Government Regions - Barwon South West, Eastern Metro, Gippsland, Grampians, Hume, Loddon-Mallee, North-West Metro, Southern Metro

The population benchmark component was calculated by dividing the population of each cross-cell by the sum of the selection weight components x the intra-region weight components for all respondents in the sample within that cross-cell.

For each cross-cell (i), the formula for this component was:

$$pbmark_i = \frac{N_i}{\sum_j (sw_{ij} \times iw_{ij})}$$

i = the i^{th} cross-cell

j = the j^{th} person in the cross-cell

N_i = the population of the i^{th} cross-cell

\sum_j^i = means the sum for each person (j) in cross-cell (i) of the product of:

sw_{ij} = the selection weights for each respondent (1 thru j) in the i^{th} cross-cell and

iw_{ij} = intra-region sampling weight for each respondent (1 thru j) in the i^{th} cross-cell

CALCULATING THE PERSON WEIGHT FOR APPLICATION TO THE DATA SET

Finally, respondents were assigned a person weight factor (pwt) by multiplying the selection weight (sw) by the intra-region sampling weight (iw) by the population benchmark weight ($pbmark$).

The formula for this was as follows:

$$pwt_{ij} = sw_{ij} \times iw_j \times pbmark_i$$

Where:

i = the i^{th} cross-cell

j = the j^{th} person in the cross-cell

EXAMPLE OF WEIGHT CALCULATIONS

The following illustrate examples of how weights are calculated.

Table 126. Examples of weight calculations

Case	Number Adults (n_{ah})	Number of phone lines (n_{pl})	SW (n_{ah} / n_{pl})	Region	level	IW (see below)	SW x IW	gender	age	pbmark (see below)	pwt (SW x IW x Pbmark)
1	2	1	2	Barwon S/W	L	1.5001	3.0001	Male	18-24	12.5	37.50171
2	2	1	2	Barwon S/W	L	1.5001	3.0001	Male	18-24	12.5	37.50171
3	3	1	3	Barwon S/W	L	1.5001	4.5002	Male	18-24	12.5	56.25257
4	2	1	2	Barwon S/W	H	0.9811	1.9623	Male	18-24	12.5	24.52823
5	1	2	0.5	Barwon S/W	H	0.9811	0.4906	Male	65+	2.909	1.427053
6	2	1	2	Barwon S/W	M	0.8064	1.6128	Male	65+	2.909	4.691571
7	1	1	1	Barwon S/W	M	0.8064	0.8064	Female	25-34	1.404	1.13217
8	1	2	0.5	Barwon S/W	H	0.9811	0.4906	Female	25-34	1.404	0.688753
9	3	1	3	Barwon S/W	M	0.8064	2.4192	Female	25-34	1.404	3.396511
10	4	2	2	Barwon S/W	H	0.9811	1.9623	Female	25-34	1.404	2.755011

Table 127. Calculation of Intra-Region weight *iw* – OPTION2A (at an aggregated level)

Region	Level	ABS Population figures	Population Distribution	Completed Interviews	Interview Distribution	<i>IW</i> (pop dist divided by int dist)
Barwon S/W	L	42,741	15%	13	10%	1.5001
Barwon S/W	M	44,185	16%	25	20%	0.8064
Barwon S/W	H	189,234	69%	88	70%	0.9811
Barwon S/W	TOTAL	276,160	100%	126	100%	
Eastern Metro	L	233,718	30%	35	10%	3.0175
Eastern Metro	M	210,308	27%	70	20%	1.3576
Eastern Metro	H	330,508	43%	245	70%	0.6096
Eastern Metro	TOTAL	774,534	100%	350	100%	

eg. For all cases in the Barwon S/W – L strata,

$$iw = (42,741 / 276,160) / (13 / 126)$$

$$= 15\% / 10\%$$

$$= 1.5001$$

Table 128. Calculation of pbmark weight (at an aggregated level)

Weighted table = weighted by (sw x iw)	Total wt'd interviews	Population (‘000s) - ABS	pbmark weight factor (pop/wtd ints)
Barwon S/W - Male - 18-24	20	250	12.500
Barwon S/W - Female - 18-24	15	190	12.667
Barwon S/W - Male - 25-34	35	540	15.429
Barwon S/W - Female - 25-34	47	66	1.404
Barwon S/W - Male - 65+	11	32	2.909
Barwon S/W - Female - 65+	18	34	1.889
TOTAL	700	3298	

eg. For all cases in the Barwon S/W – male – 18-24 cell...

$$pbmark = 250/20$$

$$= 12.500$$

Table 129. Calculation of person weight (*pwt*) for Case 1

Case	Number Adults (n_{ah})	Number phone lines (n_{pl})	SW (n_{ah} / n_{pl})	Region	level	IW	SW x IW	gender	age	Pbmark	Pwt
1	2	1	2	Barwon S/W	L	1.5001	3.0001	Male	18-24	12.5	37.50171

For Case 1:

Strata = Barwon S/W – L

Cell = Barwon S/W – Male – 18-24

Therefore:

$$sw = 2 / 1 = 2$$

$iw = 1.5001$ from Table 2 based on Strata membership

$pbmark = 12.500$ from Table 3 based on Cell membership

$$pwt = sw \times iw \times pbmark$$

$$= 2 \times 1.5 \times 12.5$$

$$= 37.5017$$

Data imputation methodology for epidemiological data

Context

An approach to data imputation was necessary to ensure that all values were not missing for variables used in the weighting of data associated with the study. Variables used in weighting calculations with some missing data at the end of the study included:

- (1) Number of adults in the household
- (2) Number of phone lines in household
- (3) Age of respondents

The general approach to data imputation was to insert a random value in cases where data was missing. However, a partial logical deduction method was used in the case of missing data relating to the total number of adults in the household. Approaches are described below.

IMPUTATION METHODOLOGIES

Adults in household variable

In relation to the adults in household variable:

- there were 22 cases with missing data (0.15% of sample)
- the mean number of adults was 2.085
- the modal (most common) value is 2.0

Given the availability of a further variable on 'household composition', where other data could be used to estimate adults in the household, this additional variable was used to inform the data imputation method. Otherwise, in cases, where this was unclear, a random value was substituted.

The household composition variable (Demo 2) consisted of the following values:

1. Couple with child or children
2. One parent family
3. Other family
4. Couple without children
5. Group household (not related)
6. Lone person
7. Other Household (record) _____
98. DK
99. Refused

Accordingly, the approach was implemented as follows:

- if Demo 2=1, imputed value=2
- if Demo 2=2, imputed value=1
- if Demo 2=3, imputed value=INSERT RANDOM OBSERVATION
- if Demo 2=4, imputed value=2
- if Demo 2=5, imputed value= INSERT RANDOM OBSERVATION BUT MUST BE > 1 (as group household)
- if Demo 2=6, imputed value = 1
- if Demo 2=7, imputed value is based on 'other' comment if feasible
- Otherwise - if unknown - impute as RANDOM OBSERVATION

Phone line
variable

Number of phone lines shows that:

- 75 cases are missing phone lines
- Modal value is 1
- The mean number of lines is 1.2
- 85% of households have 1 line, 13% have 2, 2% have >2

Imputation methodology - Values were imputed with a random observation

Respondent age
variable

For the missing age respondents, data shows that:

- 25 cases are missing age (6 males and 9 females)
- Where a respondent has refused to give their exact age, an age has been sought in broader age bands. These 25 cases refused to provide both their age in years and their age in a band

Imputation methodology - Values were imputed with a random observation

LGA

It should be noted that in cases where there was a missing local government area variable (and the LGA could not be inferred from the suburb), the original sample location based on the telephone number pre-fix postcode concordance was used to determine LGA. This approach is also described in the section on data weighting.

Survey instrument used in epidemiological study

Good morning/afternoon/evening. This is XX from XX calling on behalf of the State Government of Victoria. The Victorian Government is conducting a study on an important health and well-being issue to Victorian communities. To ensure we speak to a random cross-section of Victorians, I'd like to speak to the person in your household who has had the most recent birthday and is 18 years or older.

(If away for study duration, ask for next birthday person. OTHERWISE, if just out, schedule callback for first birthday person).

(Repeat) Would you kindly take part in this Victorian Government study? It will take between 5 and 25 minutes, depending on your responses and is strictly confidential.

REFUSAL SCRIPTS

Refusal - Please feel assured - this is genuine social research. We are looking to study a very important health and well-being issue in the community.

If people ask what about - The study is to better understand community patterns of responsible gambling.

If says "I'm not a gambler" or "I'm not a problem gambler" - As a general community member, you are a very important part of this study.

If says "Sounds negative about gambling" - We are just as keen to talk to people who dislike gambling or have had negative experiences. Your views will help inform future Government policy and help to improve the health and well-being of Victorians.

Because this is an extremely important social study, could you please help me out?

Then if still refusal - Would there be a more convenient time to call? (pause) Or another number for better privacy? (record callback)

(CODE - SOFT REFUSALS V HARD REFUSALS - REFER CALL STATISTICS FRAMEWORK - SOFT REFUSALS WERE THEN USED FOR REFUSAL CONVERSIONS)

IF AGREE > START MAIN SURVEY (ALL WHO AGREE TO TAKE PART)

Thanks. For Victorian Govt statistical purposes (Link to "may" on next line so 1 sentence)

Pre-survey Screen - May I first confirm whether you are currently located in Victoria or another state?

1. Victoria (start survey at question below)
2. Other state (eg. border areas) - TERMINATE - *"Sorry this study is only for people in Victoria. Thanks anyway for your time"*.

May I confirm...?

1. Your age: _____ (98-DK, 99-Refused) (If under 18 > *"So sorry, but you don't qualify for the study"* + Exit)
(999 if won't give age - then prompt age bands and code the band)
2. Do you speak a language other than English at home? Yes/No (98-DK, 99-Refused)
(If yes - 2a. which main language? _____)
3. Are you of Aboriginal, Torres Strait islander or Australian South Sea Islander background? Yes/No
(98-DK, 99-Refused)
4. What is the total number of land telephone lines in your household (not faxes/mobiles or internet phones which don't have a land line number): _____ (98-DK, 99-Refused)
5. The total number of people 18yrs or over who usually live in this household: _____ (98-DK, 99-Refused)
6. Your Local Government Authority: _____ (98-DK, 99-Refused)

6b. Gender - 1. Male, 2 Female

7. As we plan to classify study results by census collection districts, may I confirm your: (98-DK, 99-Ref)

Suburb: _____
 Postcode: _____

8. On which of the following activities have you spent any money in the past 12 months...

Prompted activities	(A) Have you spent any money on this in the past 12mths?	(B) If USED - Ask access channel	If USED - (C) How often on average did you take part in [insert activity] in the past 12mths?	If USED - (D) Base
NOTE - If people says Tatts or Tabaret venue, please prompt with - "Could this be considered a club or a pub"? (record or recode accordingly - ie. Recode into Club, Pub or if unknown - record as what was said - eg. Tatts)				
1. Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home	1. Yes 2. No	What did you bet for money privately on? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Mahjong 2. Card games (eg. poker, blackjack) 3. Sport results 4. Computer games online 5. Computer games at home (offline) 6. Board games 7. Events 97. Other activities (record up to 3) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
2. Now excluding private betting... Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines	1. Yes 2. No	Did you play the pokies at: (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Victorian Clubs 2. Victorian Pubs 3. Crown casino 4. On a mobile phone 5. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
3. Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	1. Yes 2. No	Did you play table games at: (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Crown casino 2. On a mobile phone 3. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year

Prompted activities	(A) Have you spent any money on this in the past 12mths?	(B) If USED - Ask access channel	If USED - (C) How often on average did you take part in [insert activity] in the past 12mths?	If USED - (D) Base
NOTE - If people says Tatts or Tabaret venue, please prompt with - "Could this be considered a club or a pub"? (record or recode accordingly - ie. Recode into Club, Pub or if unknown - record as what was said - eg. Tatts)				
4. Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	1. Yes 2. No	Did you place your bets at: (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Victorian Clubs 2. Victorian Pubs 3. Crown Casino 4. Over the phone 5. Over the internet 6. Off-track with a bookmaker in Victoria 7. Off-track at a Victorian TAB 8. At a Victorian race track 9. On a mobile phone 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
5. Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results	1. Yes 2. No	Did you place your bets at: (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Victorian Clubs 2. Victorian Pubs 3. Crown Casino 4. Over the phone 5. Over the internet 6. Off-track with a bookmaker in Victoria 7. Off-track at a Victorian TAB 8. At a Victorian race track 9. On a mobile phone 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
6. Keno	1. Yes 2. No	Where did you play keno? (prompt): (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Victorian Clubs 2. Victorian Pubs 3. Crown Casino 4. Over the phone 5. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year

Prompted activities	(A) Have you spent any money on this in the past 12mths?	(B) If USED - Ask access channel	If USED - (C) How often on average did you take part in [insert activity] in the past 12mths?	If USED - (D) Base
NOTE - If people says Tatts or Tabaret venue, please prompt with - "Could this be considered a club or a pub"? (record or recode accordingly - ie. Recode into Club, Pub or if unknown - record as what was said - eg. Tatts)				
7. Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools	1. Yes 2. No	Where did you buy your lotto tickets? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Tatts Venue/kiosk 2. Newsagent in Victoria 3. Over the phone 4. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	How often did you take part in Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools _____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
8. Scratch tickets	1. Yes 2. No	Where did you buy your scratch tickets? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Tatts Venue/kiosk 2. Newsagent in Victoria 3. Over the phone 4. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
9. Bingo	1. Yes 2. No	Where did you play bingo? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. At a Victorian club 2. At a Victorian pub 3. With a church in Victoria 4. At a Victorian bingo hall 5. At a general Victorian community hall 6. Over the internet 95. In other Australian states 96. On a trip overseas 97. Elsewhere (record) _____ 98. DK 99. Refused	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
10. Competitions where you pay money to enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw	1. Yes 2. No	Did you take part in both...? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Phone-in competitions 2. Competitions where you entered via SMS 3. Both	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
NOTE: Voting who will win a TV show by sending an SMS is a competition (10). Placing a bet on who would win a TV show for fixed odds would be a bet (5)				

Prompted activities	(A) Have you spent any money on this in the past 12mths?	(B) If USED - Ask access channel	If USED - (C) How often on average did you take part in [insert activity] in the past 12mths?	If USED - (D) Base
NOTE - If people says Tatts or Tabaret venue, please prompt with - "Could this be considered a club or a pub"? (record or recode accordingly - ie. Recode into Club, Pub or if unknown - record as what was said - eg. Tatts)				
I 1. Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps + other competitions	1. Yes 2. No	Were the tickets sold at? (prompt - MULTIPLE RESPONSE) 1. Clubs (eg. sports/football club) 2. Pubs 3. Over the internet 4. Over the phone 5. Thru door-to-door sales 6. At a shopping centre 7. At a school 8. At a workplace/office 9. Through the mail 10. At a function 11. At Church 12. From a friend 13. On the street 14. Elsewhere (specify) _____	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
I 2. Have you gambled for money on anything else in the past 12mths? (Note - exclude private betting)	(12i) PRE-CODES 1. Two-up 2. Other (record) _____ 3. Nothing (ALSO leave field for interviewer call notes - so can recode if problems)	Where did you do this? (record) _____	_____ times	1. Per week 2. Per month 3. Per year
	(12ii) Have you made any short-term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares in the past 12mths? 1. Yes 2. No	(12iii) If Answers Yes in (12ii) Were the speculative investments mostly (prompt): 1. Online 2. Thru a broker 3. Both 4. Other (record) _____ 98. DK 99. Refused		

Prompted activities	(A) Have you spent any money on this in the past 12mths?	(B) If USED - Ask access channel	If USED - (C) How often on average did you take part in [insert activity] in the past 12mths?	If USED - (D) Base
NOTE - If people says Tatts or Tabaret venue, please prompt with - "Could this be considered a club or a pub"? (record or recode accordingly - ie. Recode into Club, Pub or if unknown - record as what was said - eg. Tatts)				
<p>13. No gambling in the past 12mths</p> <p>No gambling assumed if answers "no" to any of the previous bank of activities.</p> <p>Hence, if yes, to any of previous activities, then person is considered a gambler for the purpose of the study.</p> <p>Hence, people doing speculative stock investments are also considered gamblers.</p>	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	<p>IF NO GAMBLING AT ALL ON ANY ACTIVITIES IN PAST 12mths, ASK FOLLOWING:</p> <p>13a. Have you <u>ever</u> gambled for money?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No (If no gambling ever - "Thanks for that" - >> GO TO FINAL demographics starting at DEMO_1 at end of survey)</p> <p>13b. (If Q13a=Yes) Which gambling activities did you <u>most prefer to play</u>? (unprompted, multiple responses)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal private betting for money - like playing cards at home 2. Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines 3. Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker 4. Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps 5. Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV show results 6. Keno 7. Lotto, Powerball and Pools 8. Scratch tickets 9. Bingo 10. Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw 11. Buying tickets in raffles, sweeps and other competitions 12-14. Other (Allow up to 3 responses) 15. Short term speculative investments like day trading in stocks and shares 14. None <p>13c. Why have you not gambled in the past 12mths may I ask? (unprompted, multiple responses)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No reason in particular 2. Waste of money 3. Waste of time 4. Boring/no interest 5. Cannot afford it/No money 6. Cannot smoke 7. Past difficulties/issues with gambling 8. Spouse/partner/other person won't allow it 9. Friends don't gamble 10. Seen gambling harm people/gambling is harmful 11. Other (record) <p><u>THEN - "Thanks for that" - >> GO TO NODS-CLIP</u></p>		
<p>IF PERSON DOESN'T KNOW - TERMINATE AND COUNT AS REFUSAL. THIS DOESN'T GO TOWARDS THE N=15000 CODE AS REFUSAL TO ANSWER GAMBLING ACTIVITIES (eg. Add note in call stats). <u>CLASSIFY AS HARD REFUSAL</u></p> <p>"The Victorian Govt is looking to better understand views on gambling in communities, so could you please help us out?"</p> <p>IF PERSON REFUSES - TERMINATE AND COUNT AS REFUSAL. THIS DOESN'T GO TOWARDS THE N=15000 CODE AS REFUSAL TO ANSWER GAMBLING ACTIVITIES (eg. Add note in call stats)</p>				

Canadian Problem Gambling Severity Index (9 item measure with Queensland scale anchors)

[DUE TO INTERVIEWER HABIT OF USING 1-4, RATHER THAN 0-3 ETC. (A HUMAN FACTOR ISSUE), THIS SHOULD BE PROGRAMMED AS 1-4 FOR INTERVIEWERS, THEN IT WILL BE RECODED IN CATI SCRIPT "LIVE" AS INDICATED BELOW (ie. back to 0-3) - SCORES BELOW MUST BE USED TO FORM THE REAL CPGSI SCORES AND SEGMENTS - THIS IS TO AVOID HUMAN ERROR ON THE PART OF INTERVIEWERS]

OK thanks for that... The next questions refer to all your gambling in the past 12mths.

CPGI_1 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?
Would you say (PROMPT):

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_2 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? (PROMPT): WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_3 - Thinking about the past 12 months, WHEN YOU GAMBLED, how often have you gone back another day to try to win back the money you lost? (PROMPT): WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_4 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_5 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_6 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have people criticized your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGI_7 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you felt guilty about the way you gamble, or what happens when you gamble? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGL_8 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often has your gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

CPGL_9 - Thinking about the past 12 months, how often has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? (PROMPT) WOULD YOU SAY

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

Thank you for that.

9 CPGSI items summed in CATI script using codes displayed:

- 0. Never
- 1. Rarely
- 1. Sometimes
- 2. Often
- 3. Always

4 groups to be formed based on sum of 9 CPGSI items:

- Non-problem gamblers - total score=0
- Low risk gamblers - total score=1-2
- Moderate risk gamblers - total score=3-7
- Problem gamblers - total score=8-27

PREDICTED LIFETIME PROBLEM GAMBLING RISK STATUS - ALL GAMBLERS

(If Q8_I3A =2 - ie. never gambled then skip the NODS CLiP question) - NODS CLiP TO BE ASKED OF ALL GAMBLERS

(even if already classified as PG by the CPGI)

Thanks for that. Now thinking about gambling across the whole of your life, may I ask...

N1. Have you ever tried to stop, cut down, or control your gambling? (N1_lifetimePG)	<u>YES -1</u>	NO
N2. Have there ever been periods lasting 2 weeks or longer when you spent a lot of time thinking about your gambling experiences, or planning out future gambling ventures or bets? (N2_lifetimePG)	YES	<u>NO - 2</u>
N3. Have you ever lied to family members, friends, or others about how much you gamble or how much money you lost on gambling? (N3_lifetimePG)	<u>YES - 3</u>	NO
N4. Has there ever been a period when, if you lost money gambling one day, you would often return another day to get even? (N4_lifetimePG)	YES	NO
N5. Have you ever gambled as a way to escape from personal problems? (N5_lifetimePG)	YES	<u>NO - 5</u>
IF NO TO ALL ABOVE, END OF QUESTIONS. IF YES TO ANY ABOVE, CONTINUE.		

N6. <u>IF YES to 1:</u> On one or more of the times when you tried to stop, cut down, or control your gambling, were you restless or irritable? <i>(N6_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N7. Have you ever tried <i>but not succeeded</i> in stopping, cutting down, or controlling your gambling? <i>(N7_lifetimePG)</i>	<u>YES - 7</u>	NO
N8. IF YES TO 7: Has this happened three or more times? <i>(N8_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N9. <u>IF NO to 2:</u> Have there ever been periods lasting 2 weeks or longer when you spent a lot of time thinking about ways of getting money to gamble with? <i>(N9_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N10. <u>IF YES to 3:</u> Have you lied about gambling three or more times? <i>(N10_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N11. If NO TO 5 Have you ever gambled to relieve uncomfortable feelings such as guilt, anxiety, helplessness, or depression? <i>(N11_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N12. Have there ever been periods when you needed to gamble with increasing amounts of money or with larger bets than before in order to get the same feeling of excitement? <i>(N12_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N13. Have you ever written a bad check or taken money that didn't belong to you from family members or anyone else in order to pay for your gambling? <i>(N13_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
N14. Has your gambling ever caused serious or repeated problems in your relationships with any of your family members or friends? <i>(N14_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	<u>NO-14</u>
N15. IF NO TO 14 Has your gambling ever caused you any problems in school, have trouble with your job, or miss out on an important job or career opportunity? <i>(N15_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO
16. Have you ever needed to ask family members or anyone else to loan you money or otherwise bail you out of a desperate money situation that was largely caused by your gambling? <i>(N16_lifetimePG)</i>	YES	NO

SCORING OF NODS CLiP AS FOLLOWS:

If none of the first five items of the NODS CLiP are endorsed, then the respondent is assumed to be negative on entire battery.

If one or more of the first five items are endorsed, then the additional questions are intended to obtain the responses needed to establish all of the ten DSM-IV criteria.

Thus:

- If Item 1 is endorsed, then Item 6 should be asked to establish Withdrawal.
- If Item 6 is then endorsed, then Items 7 and 8 are needed to determine Loss of Control.
- If Item 2 is NOT endorsed, then Item 9 should be asked to determine Preoccupation.
- If Item 3 is endorsed, then Item 10 is needed to establish Lying.
- If Item 5 is NOT endorsed, then Item 11 (Escape) should be asked to determine Escape.

If non-gambler in past 12mths > Go to Final demo's starting at Demo_1

SUBSAMPLING	PROTOCOL FOR 1 in 3 SUBSAMPLING FOR NON-PROBLEM GAMBLERS
<p>Once CPGSI groups are formed (not the NODS groups), next step is to randomly subsample a proportion of each of the four groups as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-problem gambler - <u>Sample 1 in 3 (MAIN STUDY)</u> • Low risk gambler - <u>Sample ALL (1 IN 1 in MAIN STUDY)</u> • Moderate risk gambler - <u>SAMPLE ALL (1 IN 1 in MAIN STUDY)</u> • Problem gambler - <u>SAMPLE ALL (1 IN 1 in MAIN STUDY)</u> <p>Non-gamblers continue to do their short survey.</p>	<p>If SUBSAMPLED - Go to Q9. (ie. gambling activity where person spent most money in the past 12mths) and do a long survey</p> <p>If NOT subsampled - Go to Demographics at back starting at DEMO_1 and continue on (ie. asking about future participation and contact details etc.) and do a short survey.</p>

Note following scoring of the NODs-CLiP2

Regarding calculation of the NODS score: the important thing to remember in calculating the NODS score is that some of the NODS items are “gate” items and others are “criterion” items. It is ESSENTIAL that the count include ONLY the criterion items and NOT the gate items. The criterion items in the version of the NODS-CLiP2 are:

- *N2 OR N9 (Preoccupation)
- N4 (Chasing)
- *N5 OR N11 (Escape)
- N6 (Withdrawal)
- N8 (Loss of Control 3+ times)
- N10 (Lying 3+ times)
- N12 (Tolerance)
- N13 (Illegal Acts)
- *N14 OR N15 (Risky Relationships)
- N16 (Bailout)

The minimum score on the NODS will be 0 and the maximum score will be 10 ([NODS_SCORE](#))

Regarding the question about classifying respondents based on their NODS scores - the NODS classifies respondents into the following groups: ([NODS_TYPE](#))

- 0 = Non-problem Gambler
- 1 – 2 = At Risk Gambler
- 3 – 4 = Problem Gambler
- 5+ = Pathological gambler

MAIN STUDY (IE. AFTER AGREEMENT TO TAKE PART)

Preferred activity/channel and venue location

9. On which single gambling activity did you spend the most money in the past 12mths? (prompt ONLY gambling activities as mentioned in Q8-Column A and select single activity)
10. How much money on average did you typically spend on this activity during the past 12mths? \$_____ (RECORD HOURS and BASE - Day, week, fortnight, month, year) (convert to annual as previously advised)
(Q10_1=HOURS, Q10_2=BASE, Spend_pa=annualised)
11. In the past 12mths, did you mostly spend money on/at [insert channels]? (prompt ONLY gambling channels as mentioned in Q8-Column B in line with activity selected above and select a single response only)
12. What is the name of the specific venue, internet site or betting service you spent the most money playing this? _____ (single response) (only venue players if following games appear in Q9.- 2. pokies, 3. table games, 4. horse/harness racing/greyhounds, 5. Sports/events, 6. Keno, 9. Bingo)
- Q12B. INTERVIEWER TO CODE AS (1) VENUE OR (2) NON-VENUE
(IF VENUE - Go to Q13. and onwards) (IF NON-VENUE - GO TO Q15.)
13. Roughly, how many kilometres are you away from this venue? _____ (only venue players - ie. played 2. pokies, 3. table games, 4. horse/harness racing/greyhounds, 5. Sports/events, 6. Keno, 9. Bingo) [Not relevant if most money spent on web site or on phone betting service]
14. Apart from being able to play your preferred game, what are the top 3 features you most like about this venue? (DISPLAY VENUE NAME IN Q12.) [Not relevant if most money spent on web site or on phone betting service]
1. Food pricing
 2. Drink pricing
 3. Food quality
 4. Range of food
 5. Easy to get to
 6. Close to home
 7. Poker machine brands
 8. New poker machines
 9. Pleasant interior
 10. Recently renovated
 11. Cheaper prices for members
 12. Clean toilets/bathrooms
 13. Good music/entertainment
 14. Nice staff/managers
 15. Prizes/draws
 16. Incentives/freebies offered
 17. Linked jackpots
 18. Other (record)_____
15. When you played [Highest spend activity - As per Q9.] over the past 12mths, did you mostly play... (prompt - single)
1. Alone
 2. With one other person
 3. With several people in a group
 98. Don't know
 99. Refused

16. [If answers Q15.] What are top three main reasons you like to play this activity? (prompt)
1. Social reasons
 2. To win money
 3. General entertainment
 4. Takes your mind off things
 5. Relieves stress
 6. Boredom
 7. Other (record)_____
 98. Don't know
 99. Refused

[Only CPGSI categories of - Non-Problem Gamblers and Low Risk Gamblers]

Binge gambling

17. On how many days in the past 12mths did you spend a significantly larger than usual amount on gambling, in a shorter than usual period of time? (such as a big spending day on gambling) _____ days in past 12mths
(SKIP TO Q21. if Q17.=0)
18. (if Q17.>0) Which single gambling activity did you mostly play? (insert only activities played as per Q8.- Column A and select a single response)_____
19. (if Q17.>0) Did you experience any financial difficulties as a result of this? (prompt)
1. None
 2. Some
 3. Significant
 98. DK
 99. Refused
20. (if Q17.>0) Which of the following triggered this larger than usual spending on gambling? (prompt - allow multiple responses)
1. Boredom - Y/N
 2. Depression - Y/N
 3. Used gambling to escape problems - Y/N
 4. Playing together with friends - Y/N
 5. Alcohol - Y/N
 6. Drugs - Y/N
 7. Chasing your losses - Y/N
 8. Stressful life event - Y/N
 9. Won money - so gave an incentive to gamble more - Y/N
 10. Other triggers (record)
 98. DK
 99. Refused

[ALL]

Venues and other details about gambling

21. Now I'd like to ask a few other questions about your gambling activities in the past 12mths.

Prompted activities	(A) At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A]... (98=don't know, 99=refused)	(B) Betting patterns. In relation to... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A] over the past 12mths...?"
2. Playing the pokies or electronic gaming machines	(i) _____ venues (including internet sites) (ii) How much did linked jackpots influence your choice of pokies venue in the past 12mths? (prompt) 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. A lot 4. Significantly 98. DK 99. Refused	(i) How often did you bet more than 1 credit per line? (prompt) 1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Sometimes 4. Often 5. Always 98. DK 99. Refused (iii) What kind of poker machines did you <u>mostly</u> play? (single - prompt) 1. One cent 2. Two cent 3. Five cent 4. Ten cent 5. Twenty cent 6. Fifty cent 7. \$1 8. \$2 9. Higher than \$2 machine 10. Combination of all 98. DK 99. Refused (iv) What is the name of your favourite pokies machine? _____ (record) 98. DK 99. Refused
3. Betting on table games like blackjack, roulette and poker	(i) _____ venues (including internet sites)	

Prompted activities	(A) At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A]... (98=don't know, 99=refused)	(B) Betting patterns. In relation to... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A] over the past 12mths...?"
4. Betting on horse or harness racing or greyhounds - excluding sweeps	<p>(i) _____ venues (including internet sites)</p> <p>(ii) How much did jackpots influence your choice of races for wagering in the past 12mths? (prompt)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. A lot 4. Significantly 	<p>(i) What are the main ways you typically placed your wagering bets? (eg. Win/place bet, Trifectas, Daily doubles, quaddies) (Top 3 bets only)</p> <p>Don't accept bookmaker, TAB, cash, internet etc. - ASK TYPE OF BET</p> <p><u>More common</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Win/place bet 2. Each way 3. Trifecta 4. Quinella 5. Daily double 6. Running double 7. Multi-bet 8. Mystery bet (all types of mystery bets) 9. Calcutta <p><u>Less common</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Exacta 11. Duet 12. First 4 13. Parlayformula 14. Other (specify): _____ <p>98. DK 99. Refused</p> <p>(ii) Have you used batch betting in the past 12mths?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>(iii) Do you <u>mainly</u> bet in a syndicate (with pooled money) or alone?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syndicate 2. Alone

Prompted activities	(A) At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A]... (98=don't know, 99=refused)	(B) Betting patterns. In relation to... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A] over the past 12mths...?"
5. Betting on sports and event results - like on football or other events like TV shows	(i) _____ venues (including internet sites)	<p>(i) Did you bet on? (prompt)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AFL (FootyTab) 2. Tennis 3. Cricket 4. Soccer 5. Basketball 6. Boxing 7. Rugby 8. TV show results 9. Any other sports or events (record) <p>(ii) What are the main ways you typically placed your sport or event bets? (eg. Win, Tip 8s, Quads) (Top 3 only)</p> <p>Don't accept bookmaker, TAB, cash, internet etc. - ASK TYPE OF BET</p> <p><u>More common</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Win 2. Tip (eg. 7 or 8) 3. Quad/quarter quad 4. Points/points differential/Total points 5. Multibet/multi 6. Head to head 7. Each way 8. Double/half full double/extra double 9. Line betting 10. First scorer 11. Other (specify): _____
6. Keno	(i) _____ venues (including internet sites)	
7. Lotto, Powerball, or the Pools		<p>(i) Did you <u>mainly</u> play lotto/powerball/pools in a syndicate (with pooled money) or alone?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syndicate 2. Alone <p>98. DK 99. Refused</p> <p>(ii) Did you <u>mainly</u> use Quickpicks or pick your own numbers?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quickpick 2. Picks own numbers <p>98. DK 99. Refused</p> <p>(iii) How many numbers did you typically pick per game? (eg. Examples of standard number - Ozsuper 7 - standard 7, Powerball - 5+powerball, Tattslotto 6)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>98. DK 99. Refused</p> <p>(iv) How many games or squares did you typically play each week?</p> <p>_____ games (Typical standard games = 12/15/24/36/50)</p> <p>98. DK 99. Refused</p>

Prompted activities	(A) At how many venues did you gamble in the past 12mths, when you were... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A]... (98=don't know, 99=refused)	(B) Betting patterns. In relation to... [insert only activities played as per Q8. - Column A] over the past 12mths...?"
8. Scratch tickets		(i) What denomination scratchies did you <u>mostly</u> buy? \$ _____
9. Bingo	_____ venues (including internet sites)	(i) How many books did you typically buy each time you went to Bingo? _____ books (ii) How many books did you play at once? _____ books
10. Competitions where you enter by phone or leave an SMS to be in a prize draw		(i) Were the competitions that you entered by phone or SMS <u>mainly</u> promoted through? (top 3) 1. TV 2. Radio 3. Magazines 4. Newspaper 5. Internet sites 6. Other (record) 98. DK 99. Refused

Money management for gambling (ALL)

22. When people go out, they often bring money to cover food, gambling and other expenses. Roughly how much cash on average did you take with you in the past 12mths when you played [insert gambling activity that person spends most money on - as per Q9.], even if you didn't spend it?

\$_____ on average (per outing)

98. DK

99. Refused

23. Do you typically bring any ATM, EFTPOS or CREDIT cards when you go to gamble, even if you don't use them? (probe to clarify - multiple)

1. Brings EFTPOS/ATM card

2. Brings a credit card

3. Brings both

4. Brings no cards

98. Don't know

99. Refused

(If Doesn't bring any cards >>> go to Q25.)

24. How many times during a single gambling session would you use your ATM Card/EFTPOS/CREDIT CARD to access extra money for your gambling? _____ times per gambling session

98. Don't know

99. Refused

Life events experienced in the past 12mths (ALL)

25. Now I'd like you to think about things that happened in your life during the past 12mths. Which of the following life events did you experience in the past 12mths?

Life events	Experienced in past 12mths	Life events	Experienced in past 12mths
1. Death of someone close to you	1. Yes 2. No	7. Retirement	1. Yes 2. No
2. Divorce	1. Yes 2. No	8. Pregnancy or new family additions	1. Yes 2. No
3. Legal difficulties	1. Yes 2. No	9. Major change to your financial situation	1. Yes 2. No
4. Major injury or illness to either yourself or someone close to you	1. Yes 2. No	10. Taking on a mortgage, loan or making a big purchase	1. Yes 2. No
5. Marriage or finding a relationship partner	1. Yes 2. No	11. Increase in the number of arguments with someone you are close to	1. Yes 2. No
6. Troubles with your work, boss, or superiors	1. Yes 2. No	12. Major change in living or work conditions (eg. renovations, new job)	1. Yes 2. No

26. Did any particular life event trigger an increase in your gambling in the past 12mths, even if only temporarily? (If more than one, record the single biggest trigger) (record as per code frame or Record - Other _____)

Smoking (ALL)

27. Have you smoked at all in the past 12mths?

1. Yes

2. No

28. Do you currently smoke?

1. Yes

2. No

29. (If Yes) How many cigarettes do you currently smoke a day on average? _____

30. Has the smoking ban since July 1 2007 in Victorian gambling venues (prompt)?
1. Decreased your gambling
 2. Had no effect on your gambling
 3. Increased your gambling
98. DK
99. Refused

Alcohol (ALL)

31. Have you consumed an alcoholic drink in the past 12mths?
1. Yes
 2. No
32. (Long term risk) Based on the past 12mths, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you typically consume each week? _____ drinks per week
33. CAGE four-item alcohol screen (2 or more = clinically significant alcohol abuse) (only if Q31.=Yes - drinks alcohol)

The next questions are being asked to help work out if there is any link between alcohol and gambling patterns in the community. May I ask...

1. Have you ever felt you should cut down on your drinking? (1. Yes, 2. No)
2. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking? (1. Yes, 2. No)
3. Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking? (1. Yes, 2. No)
4. Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or to get rid of a hangover (ie. An eye opener)? (1. Yes, 2. No)

Health conditions (ALL)

34. Over the past 12mths, would you say that in general your health has been... (prompt)
1. Excellent
 2. Very good
 3. Good
 4. Fair
 5. Poor
35. Thinking of your personal background, would you say that you are someone who has had:
1. No really major problems, hardships or traumas in their life or upbringing
 2. A lot of trauma, hardship and problems in their life or upbringing
36. Which of the following health conditions do you currently have?
1. Heart conditions, high blood pressure or high cholesterol (Y/N)
 2. Diabetes (Y/N)
 3. Cancer (Y/N)
 4. Lung conditions including asthma (Y/N)
 5. Depression (Y/N)
 6. Anxiety disorders (Y/N)
 7. Obesity (Y/N)
 8. Any other physical or mental health conditions (record) (Y/N)
37. Do you have a disability that affected your day-to-day life over the past 12mths?
1. Yes (If so, record _____)
 2. No

Kessler-10 for non-specific psychological distress (ALL)

38. The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the past 4wks. During the past 4wks, about how often did you feel...? (prompt items and scale - Would you say...? Start with > All of the time...)

Kessler-10 items ^a (non-specific psychological distress)	None of time	A little of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Don't know	Refused
Kessler-10 items							
1. Tired out for no good reason	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
2. Nervous	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
3. So nervous that nothing could calm you down	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
4. Hopeless	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
5. Restless or fidgety	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
6. So restless that you could not sit still	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
7. Depressed	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
8. That everything was an effort	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
9. So sad that nothing could cheer you up	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
10. Worthless	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

a. ABS (4817.0.55.001 - Information Paper: Use of the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale in ABS Health Surveys, Australia, 2001) - Each item is scored from 1 for 'none of the time' to 5 for 'all of the time'. Scores for the ten items are then summed, yielding a minimum possible score of 10 and a maximum possible score of 50, with low scores indicating low levels of psychological distress and high scores indicating high levels of psychological distress.

Vic Pop Health 2001 Cut-offs based on K-10 - Score 10 - 19 - Likely to be well, 20 - 24 - Likely to have a mild disorder, 25 - 29 - Likely to have a moderate mental disorder, 30 - 50 Likely to have a severe mental disorder.

Social capital items featuring in the Victorian Population Health Survey (as used by Victorian Communities) (ALL)

39. The next questions look at how you feel about the community you live in.

Items in the Indicators of Community Strength Survey	Yes, definitely	Sometimes	No, Not at all	Don't know	Refused
Ability to get help					
1. Can you get help from friends, family or neighbours when you need it?	1	2	3	98	99

Items in the Indicators of Community Strength Survey	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Participation (new items in the 2006 survey)				
1. Are you a member of an organised group such as a sports or church group or another community group including those over the internet?	1	3	98	99

40. Do you like living in your community? (prompt)

- 1. Definitely
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. No - Not at all
- 4. No feeling about it
- 98. Don't know
- 99. Refused

41. How would you rate the overall quality of services, facilities and "things to do" in your community?

- 1. Very poor
- 2. Poor
- 3. OK
- 4. Good
- 5. Very good
- 98. DK
- 99. Refused

Gambling difficulties (Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

Now I'd like to explore the way gambling has influenced your life. May I ask...

42. Have you ever had any difficulties related to your gambling?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

43. Have you had any difficulties related to your gambling in the past 12mths?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

44. (If Q43.=1) If 1=not at all and 10=very serious, how would you rate the seriousness of these difficulties in the past 12mths? ____

45. Do you consider that you personally have a gambling problem or may be "at risk" for problem gambling? (probe)
1. Yes - gambling problem
 2. Yes - "at risk"
 3. Maybe - gambling problem
 4. Maybe - "at risk"
 5. No - no gambling problem or "at risk"
98. DK
99. Refused
46. (If Q45.=1 to 4) How long ago did you first think this? _____ (record in years)
(Add code for just now - 96. Just Now when doing phone interview) (98. DK, 99. Refused)

Gambling in households, families and relationships (Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

47. Would you consider anyone in your family to be currently at risk of either having or developing a gambling problem? (multiple) Would that be your... (prompt example)?
1. Spouse/partner
 2. Brother
 3. Sister
 4. Father
 5. Mother
 6. Grandmother (incl. great)
 7. Grandfather (incl. great)
 8. Uncle
 9. Aunt
 10. No-one else
 11. Other (record) _____
98. Don't know
99. Refused
48. Apart from your family, would you consider any other people you are close to to be at risk of either having or developing a gambling problem? Would that be your... (prompt example) (multiple)
(ask whether person lives with respondent and code below)
1. Male house mate (non-related)
 2. Female house mate (non-related)
 3. Male friend (live together)
 4. Female friend (live together)
 5. Male friend (doesn't live together)
 6. Female friend (doesn't live together)
 7. Male work colleague
 9. Female work colleague
 10. No-one else
 11. Other (record) _____
98. Don't know
99. Refused

How People Started Gambling (Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

Now the next questions are about how you started gambling. May I ask...

49. At what age did you first start gambling or betting for money? (apart from Melbourne Cup sweeps)

50. When you first went to gamble for money, did you mainly start... (prompt - single response)
1. By yourself
 2. With a friend - who didn't live with you
 3. With a friend - who was also a housemate
 4. With a male relative
 5. With a female relative
 6. Other (record) _____
98. Don't know
99. Refused

51. What game did you first start playing? (insert code frame from Q8a - all activities - not just ones played in past 12mths) (Single response)
52. What triggered you to start gambling? (record - unprompted)
1. Social reasons
 2. To win money
 3. General entertainment
 4. Takes your mind off things
 5. Relieves stress
 6. Boredom
 7. Other (record)_____
 98. Don't know
 99. Refused

Gambling help and awareness of gambling help (Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

53. Have you sought any help for a gambling problem - whether informally from a friend or more formally from a help professional - in the past 12mths?
1. Yes (If no go to Q54.)
 2. No (If no go to Q57.)
 98. Don't know (Go to Q57.)
 99. Refused (Go to Q57.)
54. Who provided the help? (multiple)
1. Doctor/medical professional
 2. Counselling professional
 3. Psychologist
 4. Psychiatrist
 5. Employer/supervisor/boss
 6. Church/minister/priest
 7. Addiction treatment program/centre
 8. Community help organisation (eg. Lifeline)
 9. Telephoned the gambling help line
 10. Gambling Help service
 11. Gamblers Anonymous/GA
 12. Financial counsellor
 13. Spouse/partner
 14. Male friend
 15. Female friend
 16. Male relative
 17. Female relative
 18. Other (record)
 98. Don't know
 99. Refused
55. What type of help did you get. Was it... (prompt)
1. Friendship support
 2. Relationship counselling
 3. Personal counselling
 4. Help sorting out finances
 5. Help with food/money/clothing/accommodation or other items
 6. Other (record)_____

56. Who mainly referred you to the help? (single response)

1. Doctor/medical professional
2. Counselling professional
3. Psychologist
4. Psychiatrist
5. Employer/supervisor/boss
6. Church/minister/priest
7. Addiction treatment program/centre
8. Community help organisation (eg. Lifeline)
9. Telephoned the gambling help line
10. Gamblers Anonymous/GA
11. Financial counsellor
15. Spouse/partner
16. Male friend
17. Female friend
18. Male relative
19. Female relative
20. Yourself
21. Other (record)
98. Don't know
99. Refused

57. (If Q53.=No) Have you wanted help for a gambling problem in the past 12mths?

1. Yes
2. No (If no go to Q59.)
98. Don't know
99. Refused

58. (If Q57.=Yes) Why did you not seek help? Was it because... (prompt - multiple)

1. You didn't know where to get help
2. You thought you could solve it yourself
3. You didn't think it was serious enough
4. You were embarrassed/shy
5. It was inconvenient
6. You thought it would cost a lot
7. Other reason (record) _____
98. Don't know
99. Refused

Overcoming problem gambling (Moderate Risk, Problem Gamblers)

59. Using a scale from 1 to 5, where 1=not at all useful and 5=very useful, how useful would the following be in helping you reduce the amount of gambling you do:

1. Having a wider social network _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)
2. Counselling to help overcome a difficult time in your past _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)
3. Having more money available _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)
4. Information on the odds of winning in gambling _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)
5. Having more outside leisure activities and interests _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)
6. Finding a relationship partner _____ (98. DK, 99. Refused)

Role of significant others (Moderate Risk, Problem Gamblers)

60. How much have the following people encouraged you to reduce your gambling in the past 12mths?

1. Employer - (1) Not at all (2) A little (3) a lot (98-DK, 99-Refusal, 97-not applicable)
2. Friends - (1) Not at all (2) A little (3) a lot (98-DK, 99-Refusal)
3. Your relationship partner - (1) Not at all (2) A little (3) a lot (98-DK, 99-Refusal, 97-not applicable)
4. Relatives - (1) Not at all (2) A little (3) a lot (98-DK, 99-Refusal, 97-not applicable)
5. Doctor or other health professionals (1) Not at all (2) A little (3) a lot (98-DK, 99-Refusal)

Readiness To Change (RTC) questionnaire - based on Prochaska and DiClemente model (Rollnick et al., 1992)
(Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

61. The following questions are designed to identify how you personally feel about your gambling right now. Using a scale where 1=strongly disagree and 5=strongly agree (3 is neutral), how much do you agree or disagree with the following..

Gambling Readiness to change (GRTC) scale items (Based on Rollnick et. al, 1992) ^a	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Refuse
1. I enjoy my gambling, but sometimes I gamble too much (C)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
2. Sometimes I think I should cut down on my gambling (C)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
3. It's a waste of time thinking about my gambling (P)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
4. I have just recently changed my gambling habits (A)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
5. Anyone can talk about wanting to do something about gambling, but I am actually doing something about it (A)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
6. My gambling is a problem sometimes (C)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
7. There is no need for me to think about changing my gambling (P)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
8. I am actually changing my gambling habits right now (A)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
9. Gambling less would be pointless for me (P)	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

a. An overall composite of readiness to change consists of weighting the precontemplation items (-2), contemplation items (1), and action items (2), and taking the mean of all weighted items. Alternatively, separate scores for precontemplation, contemplation, and action can be derived by taking the mean of the items corresponding to each subscale. A third alternative is to categorize individuals as precontemplators, contemplators, or in the action stage according to their highest subscale score. Slightly adapted to cater to CATI.
P=Precontemplation, C=Contemplation and A=Action

Suicide, substance use and crime (Moderate Risk and Problem Gamblers)

These next questions may be seen as sensitive, so please don't feel that you have to answer them. But if you would, it will assist to better understand the health and well-being of gamblers. Would it be OK to read these?

62. In the past 12mths, have you considered taking your own life?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 98. DK
- 99. Refused

63. Now the following is strictly confidential. This information will also be deleted to protect individual privacy following data analysis.

How many of the following drugs have you occasionally or regularly used for non-medical reasons in the past 12 months? (98 DK, 99 Refused - ADD TO ALL)

- 1. Marijuana/Hashish (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 2. Prescription pain killers (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 3. Amphetamines like speed (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 4. Ecstasy/designer drugs (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 5. Cocaine/crack (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 6. Tranquillisers (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 7. Hallucinogen (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 8. Inhalants (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 9. Heroin (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 10. GHB (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 11. Barbituates (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 12. Growth/muscle promoting steroids (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)
- 13. Methadone (1. No use 2. Occasional Use 3. Regular use)

64. Please do not tell us what it is. But may I ask, in the past 12mths, has your gambling led you to do anything that is technically against the law? (we don't need to know what it is)
1. Yes
 2. No
 98. Refused
 99. DK

Key attitudes about gambling in Victoria [ALL]

65. Using a scale where 1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree and 3 is neutral, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Attitudes	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Refuse
Support for Government policy							
1. The Victorian Government is taking positive action to encourage responsible gambling in Victoria	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
2. Gambling is a serious social problem in Victoria	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
3. Gambling provides a lot of fun for the community	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
Local community concern about gambling							
4. Gambling is too widely accessible in my local council/shire	1	2	3	4	5	98	99
5 Governments need to do more to address problem gambling in my local council/shire	1	2	3	4	5	98	99

Demographics (Checked for compliance with ABS 2006 Census Dictionary Code Frames and use of Census 06 Variable Names)

The final questions are for official Victorian Government statistics and are strictly confidential...

DEMO_1. (ASCED combined with HSCP) What is your highest level of completed education? (don't prompt)	DEMO_2. (Non-ABS) Does your household consist of... ^a (prompt)	DEMO_3. (Child) How many dependent children live with you at home under the age of 25?
1. Post-graduate degree 2. Bachelors degree 3. Advanced diploma/diploma/certificate/ trade qualification 4. Completed year 12 5. Completed year 10 6. Completed year 8 or less 7. No schooling 98. DK 99. Refused	1. Couple with child or children 2. One parent family 3. Other family 4. Couple without children 5. Group household (not related) 6. Lone person 7. Other Household (record) ____ 98. DK 99. Refused	

DEMO_4. (LFS06P) Do you currently work or are you looking for work? Full or part-time? (record)	DEMO_5. (OCC06P) What type of work do you do? (Only If 1-5 in DEMO_4)	DEMO_6. (Non-ABS) Have you migrated to Australia in the past 5 yrs?
<p>1. Employed, work full-time 2. Employed, work part-time 3. Employed - away from work 4. Unemployed, looking for FT work 5. Unemployed, looking for PT work 6. Not in labour force/not looking for work 98. DK 99. Refused</p> <p>(including volunteering as not in the labour force)</p> <p>(Non-FT to be included in part-time)</p>	<p>(OCC06Pi) Record _____ (OCC06Pii) Code: 1. Manager 2. Professional 3. Technicians and trades workers 4. Community and personal service worker 5. Clerical and administrative worker 6. Sales worker 7. Machinery operators and drivers 8. Labourers 9. Found difficult to code</p> <p>(Do not code small business or business owner in 9. Code the type of work role. 2006 census dictionary definitions to be supplied)</p>	<p>1. Yes... (From which country? _____) 2. No</p> <p>Demo_6c. Street details We would like to classify survey responses by census collection districts – which are parts of individual sub-urbs. For this I need to know your <u>street number and street name</u>. Please note that your address will not be connected with your survey responses – it will be converted to a census collection district only. Street number: _____ Street name: _____</p>
<p>DEMO_7. (NEDD) What speed of internet connection do you have at home?</p>	<p>DEMO_8. (HINASD) What is the approximate total income of all people combined in your household? (weekly or annual household income - before tax - including any govt payments)</p>	<p>DEMO_9. (INCP) What is your approximate total personal income? (weekly or annual personal income - before tax - including any govt payments)</p>
<p>1. No Internet connection 2. Broadband 3. Dial-up 4. Other connection 5. Don't know</p> <p>(Note ADSL, cable, satellite + wireless = broadband)</p>	<p>1. Negative income 2. Nil income 3. \$1–\$149 (\$1–\$7,799) 4. \$150–\$249 (\$7,800–\$12,999) 5. \$250–\$349 (\$13,000–\$18,199) 6. \$350–\$499 (\$18,200–\$25,999) 7. \$500–\$649 (\$26,000–\$33,799) 8. \$650–\$799 (\$33,800–\$41,599) 9. \$800–\$999 (\$41,600–\$51,999) 10. \$1,000–\$1,199 (\$52,000–\$62,399) 11. \$1,200–\$1,399 (\$62,400–\$72,799) 12. \$1,400–\$1,699 (\$72,800–\$88,399) 13. \$1,700–\$1,999 (\$88,400–\$103,999) 14. \$2,000–\$2,499 (\$104,000–\$129,999) 15. \$2,500–\$2,999 (\$130,000–\$155,999) 16. \$3,000–\$3,499 (\$156,000–\$181,999) 17. \$3,500–\$3,999 (\$182,000–\$207,999) 18. \$4,000 or more (\$208,000 or more) 98. DK 99. Refused</p>	<p>1. Negative income 2. Nil income 3. \$1–\$149 (\$1–\$7,799) 4. \$150–\$249 (\$7,800–\$12,999) 5. \$250–\$399 (\$13,000–\$20,799) 6. \$400–\$599 (\$20,800–\$31,199) 7. \$600–\$799 (\$31,200–\$41,599) 8. \$800–\$999 (\$41,600–\$51,999) 9. \$1,000–\$1,299 (\$52,000–\$67,599) 10. \$1,300–\$1,599 (\$67,600–\$83,199) 11. \$1,600–\$1,999 (\$83,200–\$103,999) 12. \$2,000 or more (\$104,000 or more) 98. DK 99. Refused</p>

a. A new 2006 Census variable. Replaces former Household type variable. Main to allow coding of cases when unrelated household members are present.

Future studies (ALL)

66. The Victorian Government is doing a study to look at community views about gambling over time. Would you be happy for your name and contact details to be supplied to the Victorian Government with your responses? If you agree to this, the information that you supply would be used by other social researchers to conduct future studies to see how gambling patterns change over time.

This can also give you an opportunity to be selected for focus groups for incentives or free shopping vouchers.

1. Agree to participate
2. Soft refusal (could be converted)
3. Hard refusal (no way)

This only means that we may call to see if you're interested, so you can also decline to take part in the future.

67. Can I confirm your first name once again? _____

68. Can I confirm your phone number is _____

69. Are there other numbers or a mobile for future contact? (record all - including mobiles or other numbers)

70. Do you have an email address if we need to send you information? _____ (read back)

71. I'd like to thank you for taking part in this Victorian Government survey and advise you that my supervisor may call to verify your participation.

(ONLY People with suicide ideation - Q62.=yes OR Depression - Q38.=Total sum of all items in battery is 25 or over OR Moderate Risk or Problem Gamblers)

I was wondering whether would you may be interested in some free confidential support from the Gambler's Help Line. Would you like their number or would you like someone from there to contact you?

1. Asked for number (1800 156 789)
2. Asked for counsellor to call (organise call back - Counselling in line with counsellor availability)
(Confirm number for call and contact name _____)

If respondent EXTREMELY upset during the call, offer to break the call and offer to have someone from the help line call that person. Refer all critical incident protocols (Have backup number of Lifeline 13 11 14 for critical events - for use afterhours)

CALLS WILL BE TRACKED AS FOLLOWS DURING THE PILOT AND SURVEY - UPDATED:

Call tracking items	In scope	Confirmed out of scope	Unclear whether in or out
Refusals (please provide refusals by Victorian Government region x gender)			
Refused Household - HARD (no questions) - MALE			
Refused Household - HARD (no questions) - FEMALE			
Refused Household - SOFT (no questions) - MALE			
Refused Household - SOFT (no questions) - FEMALE			
Refused Respondent - HARD (no questions) - MALE			
Refused Respondent - HARD (no questions) - FEMALE			
Refused Respondent - SOFT (no questions) - MALE			
Refused Respondent - SOFT (no questions) - FEMALE			
Partial completions - REFUSAL SURVEY (ie. must be completed by separate interviewers)			
Exited before completing all the: - gambling activity questions and; - CPGSI 9 items (Counts as a refusal - not counted towards N=15000 - keep data)			

Call tracking items	In scope	Confirmed out of scope	Unclear whether in or out
Partial completions - FULL SURVEY			
Attempted main full survey (after agreeing), but exited before completing in full all the: - gambling activity questions and; - CPGSI 9 items (Counts as a refusal - not counted towards N=15000 - keep data)			
Completions - REFUSAL SURVEY			
Problem Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Moderate Risk Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Low Risk Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Non-problem gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Non-gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Completions - FULL SURVEY			
Problem Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Moderate Risk Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Low Risk Gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Non-problem gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Non-gamblers (N and % of full survey)			
Language issues			
Insufficient english - Language <u>identified</u> (record) (protocol - organise a multilingual interview)			
Insufficient english - Language <u>not yet identified</u> (add notes to give indication - eg. sounds like Asian language) (protocol - organise a multilingual interviewer to ring)			
Completions (SEPARATE REPORTING FOR REFUSAL SURVEY, FULL SURVEY AND OVERALL)			
Males v Females - 18-24yrs (N and % total)			
Males v Females - 25-34yrs (N and % total)			
Males v Females - 35-44yrs (N and % total)			
Males v Females - 45-54yrs (N and % total)			
Males v Females - 55-64yrs (N and % total)			
Males v Females - 65yrs and over (N and % total)			
Numbers			
Answering machine - sounds like a residence (Hello - this is John and Sally's house)			
Answering machine - no way to tell if home or business			
Answering machines where it's clearly a business are to be put in the "Out of scope number - business" list			
Disconnected numbers			
Fax machine			
Engaged			
Multiple landlines			
No answer			
Out of scope number - business			
Out of scope number - household (eg. no pp 18yrs or over)			
Unable to take part - away for 8wk field period (eg. overseas)			
Unable take part - illness - away for 8wk field period (eg. overseas)			

Call tracking items	In scope	Confirmed out of scope	Unclear whether in or out
Unable to take part - Hearing impaired (protocol - see if organise a TTY interview)			
Unable to take part - cognitively impaired (protocol - see if can talk to carer. Find when available - Similar protocol as when we did intellectual disability interviews)			
Unable to take part - other (and record why)			
For unable to take part as above - Please record date when person is back.			

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