

# **Problem Gambling in New Zealand**

**Preliminary findings from the New Zealand Health Survey (July 2011 to March 2012)**

**August 2012**

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## Summary of key findings

This report includes preliminary findings on gambling in New Zealand based on nine months of data collection from the New Zealand Health Survey (July 2011 to March 2012). A report focussing on gambling in New Zealand based on 12 months' worth of data will be released in early 2013.

Key preliminary findings include the following.

- The proportion of New Zealanders who take part in gambling activities declined between 2002/03 and 2011/12, the largest decrease occurring between 2006/07 and 2011/12.
- This decline occurred among all ethnic groups, the greatest decline evident among Māori.
- The majority of gamblers were recreational gamblers; only a small proportion of gamblers were at risk from their gambling.
- The decline in the proportion of the population who had gambled in the past year was primarily due to a reduction in recreational and low-risk gambling. By contrast there was no change in rates of participation by people with a moderate or high risk of gambling problems.
- Approximately one in forty people were negatively affected by other people's gambling.

## Introduction

Problem gambling is a social and health issue in New Zealand that causes substantial problems for gamblers and the people around them, including their family, whānau, friends and work colleagues and the wider community.

One of the key aims of the Gambling Act 2003 is to prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling. The Ministry of Health is responsible for monitoring the level of problem gambling in New Zealand. The New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) contributes to this monitoring.

This report presents preliminary findings on gambling in New Zealand based on nine months of data collection from the New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) (July 2011 to March 2012). Data were collected via face-to-face interviews. These preliminary findings have been released to inform the Select Committee review on the Gambling (Gambling Harm Reduction) Amendment Bill and development of the Ministry's 2013/14–2015/16 Service Plan for Preventing and Minimising Gambling Harm.

All results commented on in this report are statistically significant unless otherwise specified.

The gambling questions included in the NZHS can be found in Appendix 1.

These preliminary findings are based on a sample size of 9821 adults aged 15 years and over who were usually resident and living in New Zealand.

Appendix 2 contains a brief outline of the NZHS design. Further details of the survey methodology will be released in November 2012 alongside the publication of the survey's key findings.

Appendix 3 contains full data tables, with confidence intervals.

A further report on problem gambling will be released in early 2013.

# Gambling in New Zealand

## Half of all New Zealanders had gambled in the previous year

A wide range of gambling activities are available in New Zealand, including casino gambling, electronic gaming machines, Lotto, Instant Kiwi (scratch tickets), track (horse and dog) betting, sports betting, Keno, housie (bingo), internet gambling and telephone gambling.

Overall, in 2011/12 about half of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over (approximately 1.8 million people) had taken part in a gambling activity in the previous year (Table 1).

**Table 1: Past-year gambling**

|                  | <b>Prevalence<br/>(%)</b> | <b>Estimated<br/>number</b> |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total population | 52.1                      | 1,833,000                   |
| Male             | 53.5                      | 917,000                     |
| Female           | 50.7                      | 916,000                     |
| Māori            | 53.3                      | 237,000                     |
| Pacific          | 42.9                      | 90,000                      |
| Asian            | 37.3                      | 142,000                     |
| European/Other   | 54.9                      | 1,506,000                   |
| 15–24 years      | 32.4                      | 208,000                     |
| 25–44 years      | 55.5                      | 647,000                     |
| 45–64 years      | 60.8                      | 678,000                     |
| 65+ years        | 50.4                      | 300,000                     |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

The proportions of males and females who had gambled in the previous 12 months were similar.

The prevalence of gambling was lower among Pacific and Asian people than other ethnic groups.

The prevalence of gambling was lower in adults aged 15–24 years compared to older age groups.

## The proportion of New Zealanders who took part in gambling activities declined between 2002/03 and 2011/12

There was a large decrease in gambling participation between 2006/07 and 2011/12 (Table 2), with the greatest reduction occurring among Māori.

These decreases remained significant after age standardisation.

**Table 2: Past-year gambling, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12**

|                  | 2002/03 | 2006/07 | 2011/12 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total population | 68.7    | 65.1    | 52.1    |
| Male             | 70.1    | 65.6    | 53.5    |
| Female           | 67.3    | 64.7    | 50.7    |
| Māori            | 72.8    | 71.6    | 53.3    |
| Pacific          | 55.8    | 54.9    | 42.9    |
| Asian            | 39.7    | 44.0    | 37.3    |
| European/Other   | 71.2    | 67.4    | 54.9    |

Source: 2002/03 NZHS, 2006/07 NZHS, July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

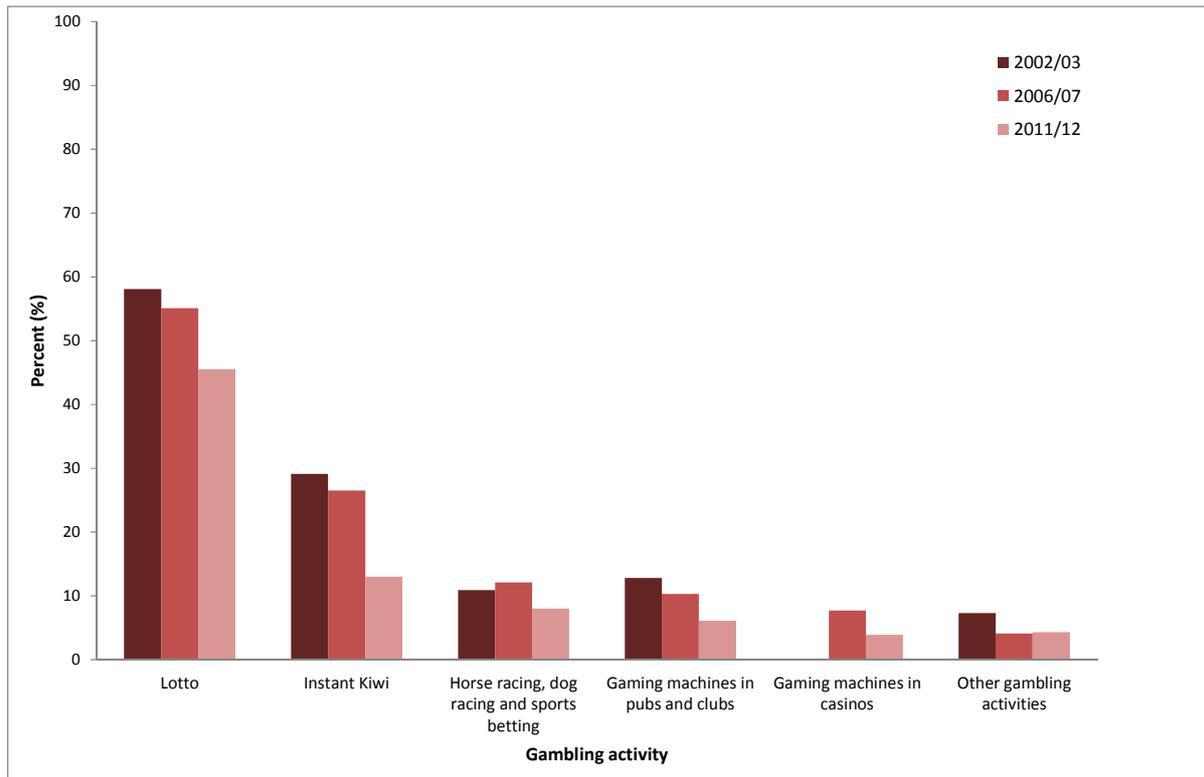
## Lotto continues to be the most common form of gambling activity

The NZHS included a series of questions relating to gambling activities in the previous year (See Appendix 1).

Lotto (including Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno) and Instant Kiwi or other scratch tickets were the forms of gambling people were most likely to have taken part in during the previous 12 months (Figure 1).

Participation in all types of gambling activities declined between 2002/03 and 2011/12.

**Figure 1: Past-year gambling by type of activity, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12**



Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

Notes:

1. 'Lotto' includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno. 'Instant Kiwi' includes other scratch tickets. 'Other gambling activities' includes housie, table games and other games at a casino; overseas website gambling; and other gambling activities.
2. The 2002/03 NZHS did not include a specific question on the use of gaming machines in casinos. It asked instead about any gambling in casinos – positive responses to this question have therefore been included in the 'other gambling activities' category for 2002/03.
3. Individuals may have participated in more than one form of gambling.

The NZHS asked people who had gambled in the previous year their preferred gambling activity.

Overall, most people (70 percent) preferred to play Lotto (including Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno); 10 percent preferred to play Instant Kiwi or other scratch tickets; 8 percent preferred horse racing, dog racing and sports betting; and 8 percent preferred gaming machines in pubs, clubs or casinos.

## Problem gambling in New Zealand

In order to measure the prevalence of problem gambling in New Zealand, the 2011/12 NZHS made use of a nine-question problem gambling severity index derived from the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI). This Index was used in the 2006/07 NZHS but not in the 2002/03 NZHS.

The CPGI categorises gamblers into four levels of risk based on points scored in answering certain questions. Those categories are used in this report; they are as follows:

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Recreational gambler  | Not experiencing any negative consequences of gambling                     |
| Low-risk gambler      | Probably gambling at levels that are not leading to negative consequences  |
| Moderate-risk gambler | Gambling at levels that may or may not be leading to negative consequences |
| Problem gambler       | Gambling at levels that are leading to negative consequences               |

In this report some analyses combine low-risk, moderate-risk and problem gamblers into one category: gamblers at any risk of gambling problems.

### **There were no significant changes in the prevalence of problem gambling between 2006/07 and 2011/12**

However, the proportion of people who were low-risk and moderate-risk gamblers decreased over this period (Table 3). These decreases remained significant after age standardisation.

**Table 3: Prevalence of gambling by level of risk of gambling problems, 2006/07 and 2011/12**

| <b>Problem gambling level</b> | <b>2006/07</b> | <b>2011/12</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| No gambling                   | 34.9           | 47.9           |
| Recreational gambling         | 59.9           | 49.0           |
| Low-risk gambling             | 3.5            | 1.8            |
| Moderate-risk gambling        | 1.3            | 1.0            |
| Problem gambling              | 0.4            | 0.3            |

Source: 2006/07 NZHS, July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

The majority of gamblers are recreational gamblers; very small proportions were at any risk of problem gambling.

Māori and Pacific people who gambled were more likely to be at any risk of gambling problems than those in other ethnic groups.

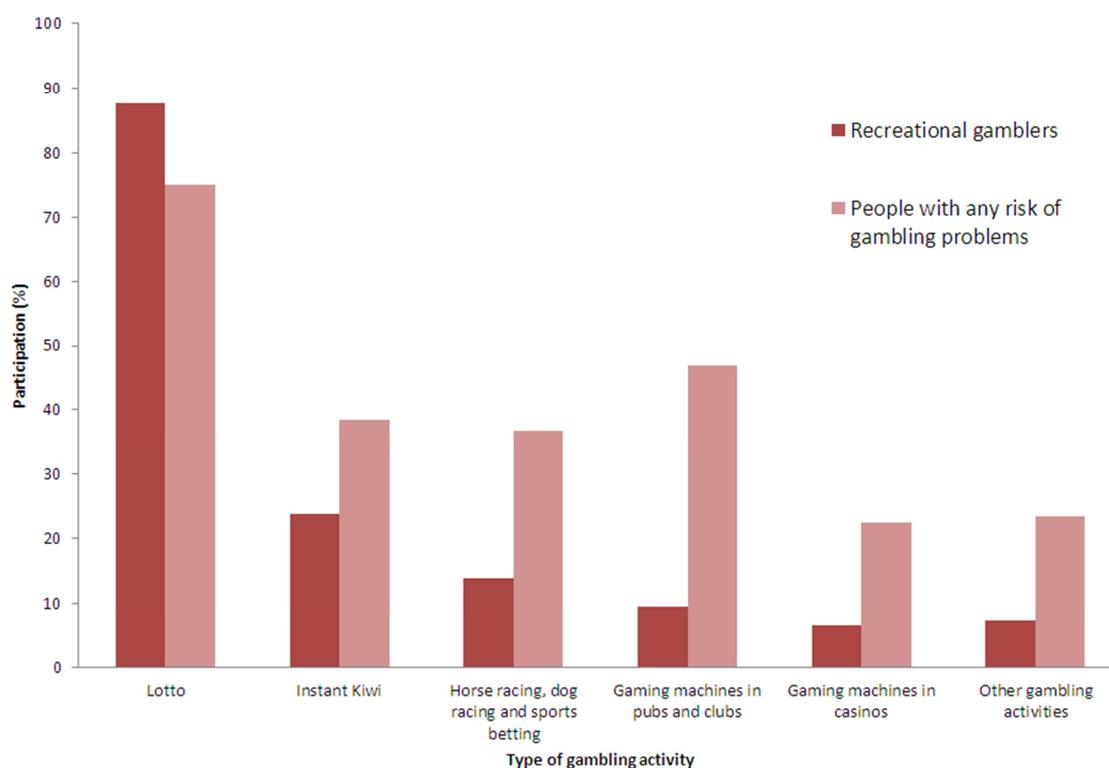
Compared to younger age groups, people aged 65 years and over who gambled were less likely to be at any risk of gambling problems.

### **Lotto was the most common gambling activity for both recreational gamblers and gamblers at any risk of problem gambling**

Recreational gamblers were more likely to participate in Lotto (including Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno) and Instant Kiwi or other scratch tickets (Figure 2). Participation in other types of gambling was low among recreational gamblers.

Lotto (including Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno) was also the most common type of gambling activity among low-risk, moderate-risk and problem gamblers. However, in comparison to recreational gamblers, participation in other forms of gambling was much higher for gamblers at any risk of gambling problems.

**Figure 2: Proportion participating in various forms of gambling: recreational gamblers compared to gamblers at any risk of gambling problems**



Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

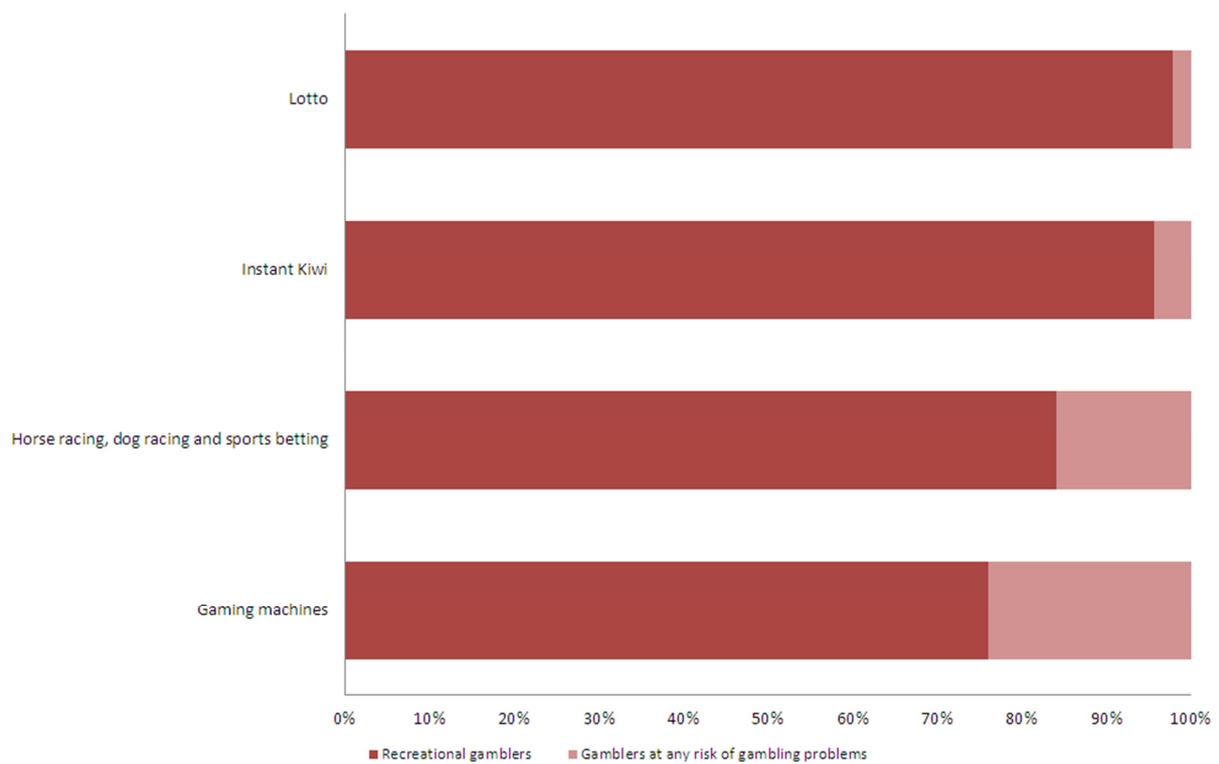
Note:

1. 'Lotto' includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno. 'Instant Kiwi' includes other scratch tickets. 'Other gambling activities' includes housie, table games and other games at a casino; overseas website gambling; and other gambling activities.
2. Individuals may have participated in more than one form of gambling.

## People who preferred to play Lotto were rarely at risk of being problem gamblers

The risk of having gambling-related problems was higher among people who preferred horse racing, dog racing and sports betting and those who preferred gaming machines in pubs, clubs or casinos (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Risk of gambling problems by preferred method of gambling



Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary results

Note:

1. 'Lotto' includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno. 'Instant Kiwi' includes other scratch tickets. 'Gaming machines' includes those used in casinos and those used in pubs or clubs.

## People affected by other peoples' gambling

Problem gambling can affect not only the gamblers themselves but also the people around them, including spouses, partners, children, parents, whānau, friends and work colleagues, and the wider community.

### **About one in 40 people were negatively affected by other people's gambling**

Māori and Pacific people were more likely to be affected by other people's gambling than those in other ethnic groups.

**Table 4: Experience of problems because of someone else's gambling**

|                  | <b>Prevalence (%)</b> | <b>Estimated number</b> |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Total population | 2.5                   | 89,000                  |
| Male             | 2.1                   | 36,000                  |
| Female           | 2.9                   | 52,000                  |
| Māori            | 6.0                   | 27,000                  |
| Pacific          | 5.3                   | 11,000                  |
| Asian            | 1.9                   | 7000                    |
| European/Other   | 2.1                   | 57,000                  |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

The findings presented here are not comparable to previous findings on the proportion of people affected by other people's gambling, due to a change in the questionnaire between 2006/07 and 2011/12 (see Appendix 2).

## **Guide to interpreting the results**

The following should be taken into account in the interpretation of the preliminary findings presented in this report.

### **The findings in this report are based on nine months of data collection**

Reports on gambling prevalence in New Zealand published in the future will include 12 months' worth of data. There may be some differences between these preliminary findings and findings published in the future.

The figures on the prevalence of gambling in New Zealand in 2002/03 and 2006/07 are based on 12 months of data collection; this needs to be considered when comparing results.

### **The findings presented could underestimate of problem gambling**

Face-to-face data collection, as used in the NZHS, may underestimate the prevalence of problem gambling in the community. Respondents may conceal activities they see as undesirable from interviewers and potentially household members overhearing the survey. In a recent survey in Australia 41 percent of problem gamblers in counselling indicated they would be likely to understate their problem in a prevalence survey (Australian Government Productivity Commission 2010).

## Appendix 1: The 2011/12 New Zealand Health Survey gambling questions

The following questions on gambling were included in the 2011/12 NZHS:

"I will now ask you some questions about gambling. Most New Zealanders enjoy gambling. However, sometimes it can affect our health.

### [Showcard]

**3.37a Could you please tell me which gambling activities you have taken part in over the last 12 months? [Multiple responses possible]**

**ⓘ Prompt: any others?**

- 1 Lotto (including Strike, Powerball and Big Wednesday)
- 2 Keno (not in a casino)
- 3 Instant Kiwi or other Scratch ticket
- 4 Housie (bingo) for money
- 5 Horse or dog racing through NZ TAB (excluding office sweepstakes)
- 6 Sports betting through NZ TAB
- 7 Gaming machines or pokies at a casino
- 8 Table games or any other games at a casino
- 9 Gaming machines or pokies in a pub or club (not in a casino)
- 10 Paying to gamble on overseas websites (not MyLotto or NZ TAB)
- 77 Other gambling activity **[Specify]** \_\_\_\_\_
- 0 None of the above [go to gambling harm 3.47]
- .K Don't know [go to 3.47]
- .R Refused [go to 3.47]

**ⓘ Ask next question if respondent selected more than one of options 1-10 above. Only options selected in 3.37a are permitted.**

### [Showcard]

**3.37b Which of those gambling activities do you most prefer?**

- 1 Lotto (including Strike, Powerball and Big Wednesday)
- 2 Keno (not in a casino)
- 3 Instant Kiwi or other Scratch ticket
- 4 Housie (bingo) for money
- 5 Horse or dog racing through NZ TAB (excluding office sweepstakes)
- 6 Sports betting through NZ TAB
- 7 Gaming machines or pokies at a casino
- 8 Table games or any other games at a casino
- 9 Gaming machines or pokies in a pub or club (not in a casino)
- 10 Paying to gamble on overseas websites (not MyLotto or NZ TAB)
- 77 Other gambling activity
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

## Canadian Problem Gambling Index

Some of the next questions may not apply to you, but please try to be as accurate as possible.

### [Showcard]

**3.38 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

### [Showcard]

**3.39 Thinking about the past 12 months, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

### [Showcard]

**3.40 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you gone back another day to try to win back the money you lost?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

### [Showcard]

**3.41 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**[Showcard]**

**3.42 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**[Showcard]**

**3.43 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**[Showcard]**

**3.44 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**[Showcard]**

**3.45 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**[Showcard]**

**3.46 Thinking about the past 12 months, how often has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?**

- 1 Never
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Almost always
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused

**Affected by other peoples' gambling**

**3.47 In the last 12 months, have you had problems because of someone else's gambling?**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No [go to health status intro before 4.01]
- .K Don't know [go to intro before 4.01]
- .R Refused [go to intro before 4.01]

**[Showcard]**

**3.48 Can you say what kind of gambling was involved?**

**[Multiple responses possible]**

- 1 Lotto (including Strike, Powerball and Big Wednesday)
- 2 Keno (not in a casino)
- 3 Instant Kiwi or other Scratch ticket
- 4 Housie (bingo) for money
- 5 Horse or dog racing through NZ TAB (excluding office sweepstakes)
- 6 Sports betting through NZ TAB
- 7 Gaming machines or pokies at a casino
- 8 Table games or any other games at a casino
- 9 Gaming machines or pokies in a pub or club (not in a casino)
- 10 Paying to gamble on overseas websites (not MyLotto or NZ TAB)
- 77 Other gambling activity **[Specify]** \_\_\_\_\_
- .K Don't know
- .R Refused “

## Appendix 2: The New Zealand Health Survey design

The New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) is an important data collection tool, used to monitor population health and provide supporting evidence for health policy and strategy development. The NZHS is a key element in the governmental cross-sector programme of Official Social Statistics, and it operates under strict ethical standards.

The Health and Disability Intelligence (HDI) group within the Ministry of Health's Policy Business Unit is responsible for the design, analyses and reporting of the NZHS.

Previously the NZHS has consisted of a stand-alone survey conducted once every three or four years. The wider health survey programme has included separate adult and child nutrition surveys, tobacco, alcohol and drug-use surveys, Te Rau Hinengaro (the New Zealand Mental Health Survey) and an oral health survey.

From 2011 the above surveys have been integrated into the single NZHS, which is in continuous operation. The survey includes both children and adults. The objectives and the proposed topic areas for the NZHS are summarised in a document available on the Ministry website: [www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz)

The NZHS now comprises a set of core questions that will always be asked, combined with a flexible programme of rotating topic modules that will change every six or 12 months. The core questionnaire has been based on questions used in the 2006/07 NZHS.

Total response ethnicity has been used to define ethnicity. The results are weighted to be represent the total New Zealand population over 15 years.

The 2011/12 NZHS has included a number of questions on gambling as a one-off module. These questions are the same as those included in the 2006/07 NZHS, apart from the question relating to problems due to someone else's gambling.

The 2006/07 NZHS asked:

**In the last 12 months, have you had problems because of *someone's* gambling?**

In 2011/12, this question was changed to:

**In the last 12 months, have you had problems because of *someone else's* gambling?**

## Appendix 3: Data tables

Table A1: Past-year gambling (unadjusted prevalence)

|                | No gambling<br>(prevalence<br>and 95%<br>confidence<br>interval) | Any gambling<br>(prevalence and<br>95% confidence<br>interval) | Any gambling<br>(prevalence and 95% confidence<br>interval) |                                     |
|----------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|
|                |  |  | Recreational<br>Gambling                                    | Any risk of<br>gambling<br>problems |
| All            | 47.9 (45.9–49.9)   | 52.1 (50.1–54.1)   | 49.0 (47.0–51.0)  | 3.1 (2.7–3.5)                       |
| Male           | 46.5 (44.0–48.9)   | 53.5 (51.1–56.0)   | 49.8 (47.4–52.2)  | 3.7 (3.0–4.6)                       |
| Female         | 49.3 (46.9–51.7)   | 50.7 (48.3–53.1)   | 48.3 (45.8–50.7)  | 2.5 (2.0–3.0)                       |
| Māori          | 46.7 (43.1–50.3)   | 53.3 (49.7–56.9)   | 46.3 (42.9–49.7)  | 7.0 (5.6–8.7)                       |
| Pacific        | 57.1 (51.7–62.3)   | 42.9 (37.7–48.3)   | 35.2 (30.8–39.8)  | 7.8 (5.4–11.1)                      |
| Asian          | 62.7 (58.0–67.3)   | 37.3 (32.7–42.0)   | 33.9 (29.5–38.6)  | 3.3 (2.0–5.7)                       |
| European/Other | 45.1 (42.9–47.4)   | 54.9 (52.6–57.1)   | 52.5 (50.2–54.8)  | 2.4 (2.0–2.8)                       |
| 15–24 years    | 67.6 (64.4–70.7)   | 32.4 (29.3–35.6)   | 28.9 (25.9–32.1)  | 3.5 (2.3–5.3)                       |
| 25–44 years    | 44.5 (41.5–47.6)   | 55.5 (52.4–58.5)   | 51.7 (48.7–54.7)  | 3.8 (3.1–4.6)                       |
| 45–64 years    | 39.2 (36.1–42.4)   | 60.8 (57.6–63.9)   | 57.8 (54.7–60.9)  | 3.0 (2.3–3.9)                       |
| 65+ years      | 49.6 (46.3–52.8)   | 50.4 (47.2–53.7)   | 49.0 (45.9–52.2)  | 1.4 (0.9–2.2)                       |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

**Table A2: Past-year gambling in New Zealand, 2002/03, 2006/07 and 2011/12 (unadjusted prevalence)**

|                  | <b>2002/03<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>2006/07<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>2011/12<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Total population | 68.7 (67.4–69.9)  | 65.1 (63.9–66.3)  | 52.1 (50.1–54.1)  |
| Male             | 70.1 (68.3–71.8)  | 65.6 (64.0–67.2)  | 53.5 (51.1–56.0)  |
| Female           | 67.3 (65.5–69.1)  | 64.7 (63.2–66.1)  | 50.7 (48.3–53.1)  |
| Māori            | 72.8 (69.5–75.8)  | 71.6 (69.6–73.5)  | 53.3 (49.7–56.9)  |
| Pacific          | 55.8 (49.8–61.7)  | 54.9 (50.8–58.9)  | 42.9 (37.7–48.3)  |
| Asian            | 39.7 (35.2–44.3)  | 44.0 (40.9–47.1)  | 37.3 (32.7–42.0)  |
| European/Other   | 71.2 (69.9–72.6)  | 67.4 (65.9–68.8)  | 54.9 (52.6–57.1)  |

Source: 2002/03 NZHS, 2006/07 NZHS, July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

**Table A3: Past-year gambling by type of activity, 2002/03, 2006/07, and 2011/12 (unadjusted prevalence)**

| <b>Gambling activity</b>                       | <b>2002/03<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>2006/07<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>2011/12<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> |
|--|---|---|---|
| Lotto  | 58.1 (56.9–59.4)  | 55.1 (53.9–56.2)  | 45.5 (43.4–47.6)  |
| Instant Kiwi                                   | 29.1 (27.7–30.5)  | 26.5 (25.5–27.6)  | 13.0 (11.9–14.2)  |
| Horse racing, dog racing<br>and sports betting | 10.9 (10.1–11.8)  | 12.1 (11.3–12.9)  | 8.0 (7.1–8.9)   |
| Gaming machines in pubs<br>and clubs           | 12.8 (12.0–13.6)  | 10.3 (9.6–11.0)   | 6.1 (5.5–6.8)   |
| Gaming machines in<br>casinos                  | –   | 7.7 (7.1–8.4)   | 3.9 (3.5–4.4)   |
| Other gambling activities                      | 7.3 (6.6–8.1)   | 4.1 (3.6–4.6)   | 4.3 (3.8–4.9)   |

Source: 2002/03 NZHS, 2006/07 NZHS, July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

Notes:

1. “Lotto” includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno; “Instant Kiwi” includes other scratch tickets; “Other gambling activities” include housie, table games or other games at a casino, overseas website gambling and other gambling activities
2. The 2002/03 NZHS did not include a specific question on the use of gambling machines in casinos. It asked instead about any gambling in casinos – positive responses to this question have therefore been included in the ‘other gambling activities’ category for 2002/03.
3. Individuals may have participated in more than one form of gambling

**Table A4: Prevalence of gambling by level of risk of gambling problems, 2006/07 and 2011/12 (unadjusted prevalence)**

| <b>Problem gambling level</b> | <b>2006/07<br/>(prevalence and 95%<br/>confidence interval)</b> | <b>2011/12<br/>(prevalence and 95%<br/>confidence interval)</b> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| No gambling                   | 34.9 (33.7–36.1)  | 47.9 (45.9–49.9)  |
| Recreational gambling         | 59.9 (58.7–61.1)  | 49.0 (47.0–51.0)  |
| Low-risk gambling             | 3.5 (3.1–3.9)   | 1.8 (1.5–2.2)   |
| Moderate-risk gambling        | 1.3 (1.1–1.6)   | 1.0 (0.7–1.3)   |
| Problem gambling              | 0.4 (0.3–0.6)   | 0.3 (0.2–0.5)   |

Source: 2006/07 NZHS, July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

**Table A5: Proportion participating in various forms of gambling (by level of risk) (unadjusted prevalence)**

| <b>Gambling activity</b>                          | <b>Recreational<br/>gamblers<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>People with any<br/>risk of gambling<br/>problems<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> | <b>All gamblers<br/>(prevalence and<br/>95% confidence<br/>interval)</b> |
|---|---|---|--|
| Lotto   | 88.0 (86.4–89.4)  | 75.2 (67.2–81.8)  | 87.3 (85.7–88.7)   |
| Instant Kiwi                                      | 24.1 (22.3–26.0)  | 38.5 (30.8–46.9)  | 25.0 (23.2–26.8)   |
| Horse racing, dog<br>racing and sports<br>betting | 13.9 (12.4–15.6)  | 36.9 (29.6–44.8)  | 15.3 (13.7–17.0)   |
| Gaming machines in<br>pubs and clubs              | 9.6 (8.6–10.7)  | 46.9 (39.8–54.2)  | 11.8 (10.6–13.1)   |
| Gaming machines in<br>casinos                     | 6.6 (5.8–7.5)   | 22.6 (17.7–28.3)  | 7.5 (6.7–8.5)  |
| Other gambling<br>activities                      | 6.9 (6.0–7.9)   | 23.3 (18.2–29.3)  | 7.9 (7.0–8.9)  |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

Notes:

1. 'Lotto' includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno. 'Instant Kiwi' includes other scratch tickets. 'Other gambling activities' includes housie, table games and other games at a casino; overseas website gambling; and other gambling activities.
2. Individuals may have participated in more than one form of gambling.

**Table A6: Risk of gambling problems by preferred method of gambling (unadjusted prevalence)**

| <b>Preferred activity</b>                   | <b>Recreational gamblers</b> | <b>People with any risk of gambling problems</b> |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Lotto                                       | 97.8 (97.1–98.3)             | 2.2 (1.7–2.9)                                    |
| Instant Kiwi                                | 95.7 (92.7–97.5)             | 4.3 (2.5–7.3)                                    |
| Horse racing, dog racing and sports betting | 84.0 (78.2–88.5)             | 16.0 (11.5–21.8)                                 |
| Gaming machines                             | 76.0 (70.4–80.8)             | 24.0 (19.2–29.6)                                 |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings.

Note: 'Lotto' includes Strike, Powerball, Big Wednesday and Keno. 'Instant Kiwi' includes other scratch tickets. 'Other gambling activities' includes housie, table games and other games at a casino; overseas website gambling; and other gambling activities.

**Table A7: Experience of problems because of someone else's gambling (unadjusted prevalence and estimated numbers)**

|                  | <b>Prevalence (prevalence and 95% confidence interval)</b> | <b>Estimated number</b> |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Total population | 2.5 (2.1–3.0)  | 89,000                  |
| Male             | 2.1 (1.7–2.7)  | 36,000                  |
| Female           | 2.9 (2.3–3.5)  | 52,000                  |
| Māori            | 6.0 (4.7–7.6)  | 27,000                  |
| Pacific          | 5.3 (3.5–8.0)  | 11,000                  |
| Asian            | 1.9 (1.0–3.6)  | 7,000                   |
| European/Other   | 2.1 (1.7–2.6)  | 57,000                  |

Source: July 2011–March 2012 NZHS, preliminary findings

## References

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