

Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Study 2005

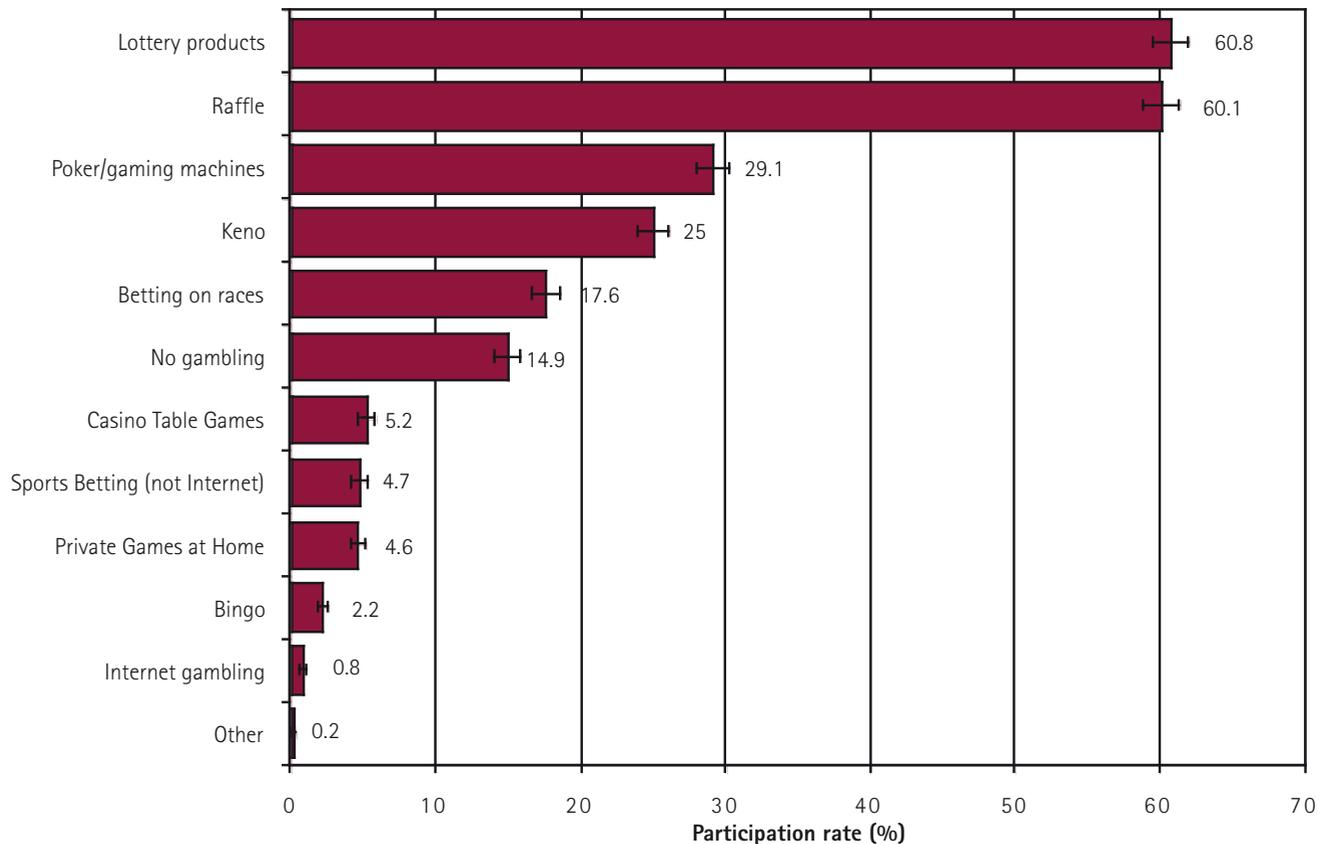
Gambling Activity

All survey respondents to the 2005 Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Study were prompted about their participation in a range of gambling activities over the 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 1 provides an indication of the prevalence of the various types of gambling among Tasmanian adults.

- Lottery products (including scratch tickets, lotto and other lottery games) and raffles are the most popular forms of gambling, with participation rates of some 61% and 60%, respectively.
- Gaming machines are the next most popular form of gambling, with about 29% of Tasmanian adults participating in this activity.
- Nearly 15% of Tasmanian adults did not gamble in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 1. Estimated participation rates for different types of gambling, Tasmanian adult population 2005



Upper and lower confidence limits for each figure at the 95% confidence level are indicated by the error bars (—) attached to each segment of the graph.

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NOTE: All data reported in this Fact Sheet should be interpreted in conjunction with more detailed data and discussion in the Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Study 2005 Report.

Tasmanian Gambling Prevalence Study 2005

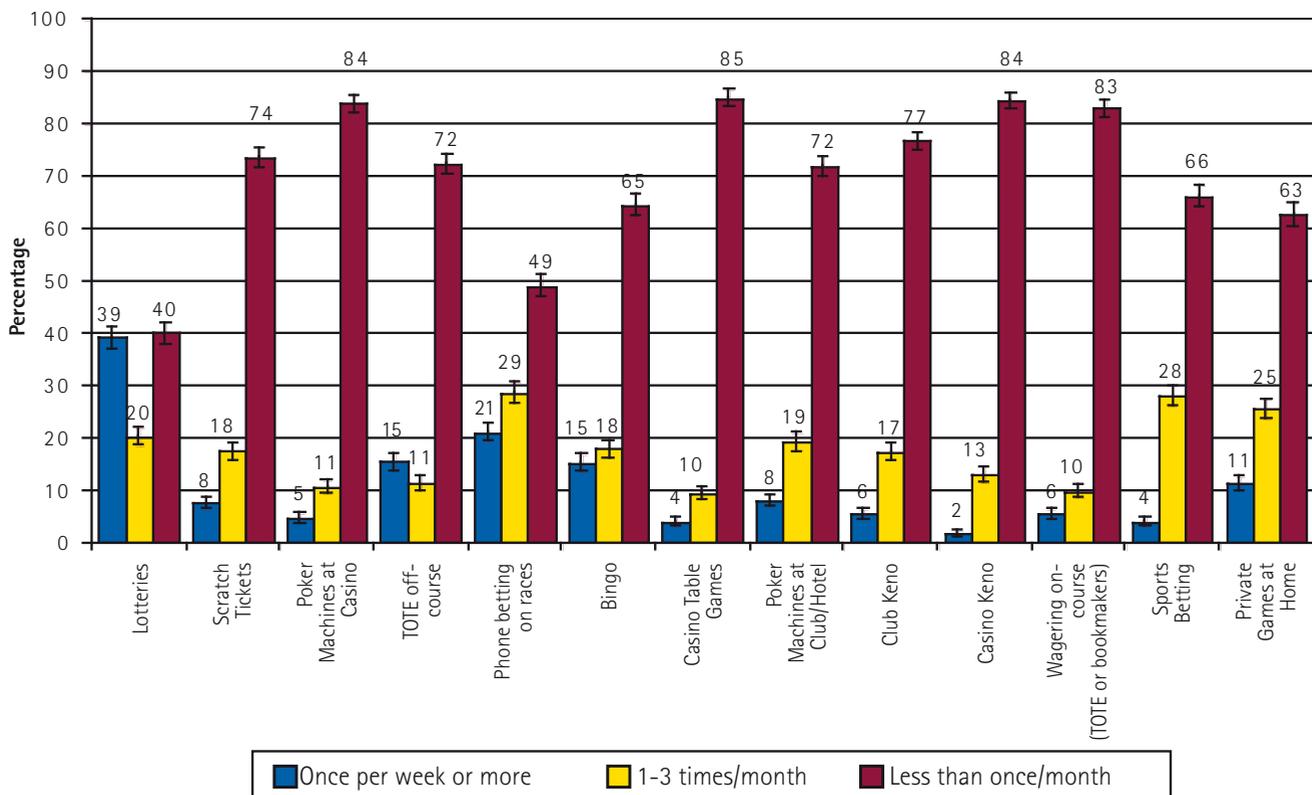
Gambling Activity *continued from previous page*

In terms of gambling frequency, the majority of participants in most gambling activities participate in that activity less than once a month. However, there are some differences between individual activities, as Figure 2 shows.

- Lotteries attract the highest proportion of regular gamblers, with some 40% of participants buying tickets at least once a week.
- Casino-based gambling activities such as table games, gaming machines or Keno, as well as betting on races on-course, have the highest proportion of infrequent (less than once a month) participants.

- While off-course TOTE is the most popular form of betting on races in terms of participation rates, those who bet by phone are more likely to do so frequently (at least once per week or at least once per month) than those who bet on-course or off-course.

Figure 2. Frequency of participation in selected gambling activities among participants in those activities.



Base: Participants in each gambling activity.

Various forms of Internet gambling (such as casino games, sports betting and betting on races) and miscellaneous 'other' activities are not included due to small sample sizes. Raffles are not included.

Excludes those who could not say how frequently they participated.

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