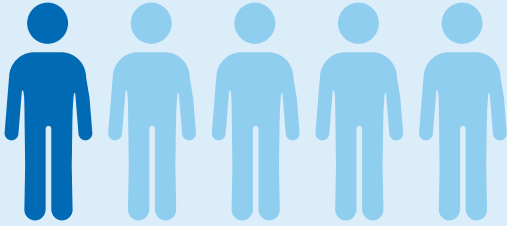


# Gambling harm in NSW

We surveyed 10,000 people from across NSW about gambling, building on surveys conducted in 2019, 2011, and 2006.

## How common is gambling harm?



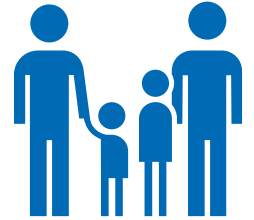
One in five people experience harm from their own or another person's gambling.

7.8% of people are **harmed by their own gambling**

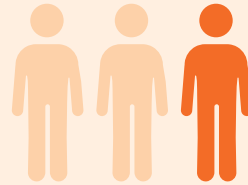
12.7% of people are **harmed by someone else's gambling**

7.1% of people experience **legacy harm from gambling** that occurred more than 12 months ago.

Women, people who live with children, and Aboriginal people are more likely to experience harm from someone else's gambling.



Frequent gambling and online gambling are associated with higher risk.



Almost **one in three** people who **gambled once a week or more** experienced moderate- or high-risk gambling.<sup>2</sup>



**Online gamblers** are almost **five times more likely** to be experiencing moderate- or high-risk gambling.

**Men under 45** experience the most harm from their own gambling.<sup>1</sup>

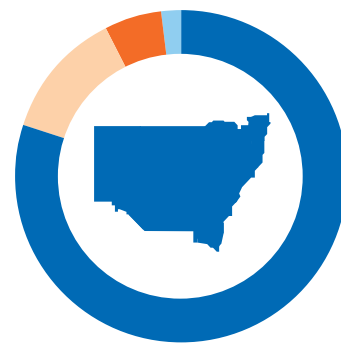


**People who speak a language other than English at home** represent 14.6% of the population but experience 16.4% of the harm.

**Aboriginal people** represent 3.3% of the population but experience 8.2% of the harm.

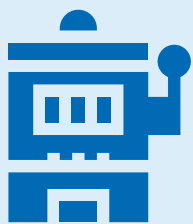
**People without a tertiary education** represent 49.5% of the population but experience 65.3% of the harm.

## How common is high-risk gambling?



Of people who gamble:

- 80% experience **minimal-risk** gambling
- 12.5% experience **low-risk** gambling
- 5.8% experience **moderate-risk** gambling
- 1.7% experience **high-risk** gambling



**Gaming machines** are responsible for **54.8% of gambling harm in NSW**. Sports and race betting is responsible for 16.5% of gambling harm and casino table games for 7.7%.

1. The data from the 10-item Gambling Harms Scale in the survey was used to calculate the population-level burden of gambling harm, calculated as Years of Lived with a Disability due to gambling harm.

2. These are results from the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). This study uses the term 'high-risk gambling' instead of 'problem gambling', and 'minimal-risk gambling' instead of 'non-problem gambling', to use less stigmatising terminology for people experiencing issues with their gambling.