

International Problem Gambling Prevalence

Despite a wide range of machine types and numbers available internationally, problem gambling prevalence in Australia is similar to Canada and the United States.

Canada

Problem gambling prevalence in Canada using SOGS 5+

| Jurisdiction | Prevalence | Year |
|----------------------|-------------------|------|
| Manitoba | 2.3% ¹ | 2001 |
| Alberta | 2.0% ² | 1998 |
| Quebec | 2.1% ³ | 1999 |
| New Brunswick | 2.2% ⁴ | 1996 |
| Ontario | 2.0% ⁵ | 1996 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2.0% ⁶ | 1999 |
| Nova Scotia | 1.1% ⁷ | 1996 |
| Saskatchewan | 0.8% ⁸ | 1994 |
| British Columbia | 1.1% ⁹ | 2002 |

Problem gambling prevalence in Canada using CPGI 8+¹⁰

| Jurisdiction | Prevalence | Year |
|---|--------------------|------|
| Saskatchewan ¹¹ | 1.2% | 2002 |
| Manitoba ¹² | 1.1% | 2001 |
| Alberta ¹³ | 1.3% | 2002 |
| New Brunswick ¹⁴ | 1.4% | 2001 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador ¹⁵ | 1.2% | 2005 |
| Prince Edward Island ¹⁶ | 0.9% ¹⁷ | 2005 |
| Ontario ¹⁸ | 0.8% | 2005 |
| Nova Scotia ¹⁹ | 0.8% | 2003 |
| British Columbia ²⁰ | 0.9% | 2007 |

United States

Problem gambling prevalence in the United States using SOGS 5+

| Jurisdiction | Prevalence | Year |
|------------------|--------------------|------|
| Mississippi | 2.1% ²¹ | 1996 |
| Nevada | 3.5% ²² | 2000 |
| North Dakota | 1.4% ²³ | 2000 |
| Oregon | 1.0% ²⁴ | 2006 |
| Washington State | 0.5% ²⁵ | 1998 |
| Montana | 1.6% ²⁶ | 1998 |
| Louisiana | 1.6% ²⁷ | 2002 |

Australia

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Productivity Commission estimates of the number of problem gamblers in Australia (1997-98)²⁸ using SOGS 5+

| Jurisdiction | % of all adults | Year |
|--------------|--------------------|------|
| NSW | 2.55 | 1999 |
| VIC | 2.14 | 1999 |
| QLD | 1.88 | 1999 |
| WA | 0.70 | 1999 |
| SA | 2.45 ²⁹ | 1999 |
| TAS | 0.44 | 1999 |
| ACT | 2.06 | 1999 |
| NT | 1.89 | 1999 |
| AUST | 2.07 | 1999 |

1 Addictions Foundation of Manitoba (2002) Gambling Involvement and Problem Gambling in Manitoba, April 2002.

2 Wynne Resources Ltd and Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (1998) Adult Gambling and Problem Gambling in Alberta 1998, Alberta, Canada.

3 Ladouceur R., Jacques C., Ferland F. and Giroux I. (1999) Prevalence of Problem Gambling: A Replication Study 7 years later. Can J Psychiatry 1999; 44:802 – 4.

4 Baseline Market Research (1996) Prevalence Study Problem Gambling: Wave 2, Report to the New Brunswick Department of Finance, 1996.

5 Ferris, J., Stirpe, T. and Ialomiteanu, A. (1996) Gambling in Ontario: A Report from A General Population Survey on Gambling-Related Problems and Opinions, ARF research document series no. 130, Addiction Research Foundation, December, Toronto.

6 Doiron, J. and Nicki, R. (2001), Epidemiology of Problem Gambling in Prince Edward Island: A Canadian Microcosm?, Can J Psychiatry 2001; 46:413-417.

7 Baseline Market Research (1996) Final Report: 1996 Prevalence Study on Problem Gambling in Nova Scotia, Halifax (NS), Department of Health, 1996.

8 Volberg, R. (1994) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Saskatchewan. Minister's Advisory Committee on Social Impacts of Gambling, Regina (SK), 1994.

9 British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (2003) British Columbia Problem Gambling Prevalence Study, March 12. Figure refers to "probable pathological gambler".

10 Please note that jurisdictions have different classifications of problem gambling when using the CPGI. For the purpose of this exercise – problem gambling accounts for those scoring 8+.

11 Wynne, H. (2002) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Saskatchewan, Final Report, January 2002.

12 Patton, D., Brown, D., Dhaliwal, J., Pankratz, C. and Broszeit, B. (2002) Gambling Involvement and Problem Gambling in Manitoba, April 2002.

13 Measuring Gambling and Problem Gambling in Alberta Using the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (2002).

14 New Brunswick Department of Health & Wellness (2001) 2001 Survey of Gambling and Problem Gambling in New Brunswick. Prepared by Focal Research.

15 Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Health and Community Services, Newfoundland and Labrador Gambling Prevalence Study 2005, submitted by Marketquest research group, November 2005.

16 Doiron, J. (2006) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Prince Edward Island, Prince Edward Island Department of Health, February 2006.

17 Percentage of individuals surveyed.

18 Wiebe, J., Mun, P., Kauffman, N. (2006) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Ontario 2005, Responsible Gaming Council, September 2006.

19 Nova Scotia Office of Health Promotion (2004) 2003 Nova Scotia Gambling Prevalence Study, Executive Summary, June 2004.

20 British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (2003) British Columbia Problem Gambling Prevalence Study, Final Report January 25, 2008.

21 Volberg, R. (1997) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Mississippi. A Report to the Mississippi Council on Compulsive Gambling. Social Research Report Series 97-1. Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University, 1997.

22 Volberg, R. (2002) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Nevada. A Report to the Nevada Department of Human Resources, March 22, 2002.

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- 23 Volberg, R. (2001) Gambling and Problem Gambling in North Dakota: A Replication Study, 1992 to 2000. Report to the North Dakota Office of the Governor.
- 24 Moore, T. (2006) The Prevalence of Disordered Gambling Amongst Adults in Oregon: A Replication Study.
- 25 Volberg, R., Moore, W. (1999) Gambling and Problem Gambling in Washington State: A Replication Study, 1992 to 1998. A Report to the Washington State Lottery, June 25, 1999.
- 26 Montana Legislative Reference Center, (1998) The 1998 Montana Gambling Study 1998. A Report to the Governor and the 56th Legislature by the Gambling Study Commission.
- 27 Volberg, R., Andion, P. (2002) Louisiana study of problem gambling, Baton rouge, Louisiana, Nelson Mandela School of Public Policy, Southern University, 2002.
- 28 Productivity Commission (1999) Australia's Gambling Industries, Report No. 10, 26 November 1999.
- 29 The prevalence result for problem gamblers for South Australia was relatively high compared to other states, probably reflecting sampling error.

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