



A GUIDE TO AUSTRALASIA'S GAMBLING INDUSTRIES

Facts, Figures and Statistics

CHAPTER THREE

Australia's Gambling Expenditure

2015/16

A Guide to Australasia's Gambling Industries

Published and Prepared by the Australasian Gaming Council (AGC).



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Chapter 3

Australia's Gambling Expenditure

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Version Control

Version	Date	Explanation
2015-16 (1.0)	November 2016	2015-16 Edition.
2015-16 (2.0)	January 2018	2015-16 Edition updated with statistics from Australian Gambling Statistics 33rd Edition.

OVERVIEW

Aggregate and per capita expenditure - summary

Table 3-1 Summary: Aggregate and per capita gambling expenditure in Australia by state/territory (2015-16)

		Casino ¹	Gaming machines ²	Keno	Lotteries ³	Minor Gaming	Racing	Sports Betting	All
ACT									
Aggregate	\$ million	21.360	168.493	1.461	21.336		19.461	-	232.111
Per capita	\$	69.85	551.03	4.78	69.78	-	63.64	-	759.08
NSW									
Aggregate	\$ million	1,508.123	6,102.629	153.175	543.675		962.548	151.981	9,422.132
Per capita	\$	252.92	1,023.43	25.69	91.17	-	161.42	25.49	1,580.12
NT									
Aggregate	\$ million	101.877	87.032	11.401	46.434		823.759	380.556	1,451.059
Per capita	\$	562.81	480.80	62.98	256.53	-	4,550.80	2,102.36	8,016.28
QLD									
Aggregate	\$ million	701.870	2,266.511	104.901	437.184		332.026	15.723	3,858.215
Per capita	\$	190.76	616.00	28.51	118.82	-	90.24	4.27	1,048.59
SA									
Aggregate	\$ million	178.245	718.603	21.869	127.401		0.893	7.760	1,054.771
Per capita	\$	132.73	535.09	16.28	94.86	-	0.67	5.78	785.41
TAS									
Aggregate	\$ million	89.804	114.244	33.336	40.332		45.468	3.258	326.442
Per capita	\$	222.35	282.86	82.54	99.86	-	112.58	8.07	808.25
VIC									
Aggregate	\$ million	1,851.694	2,616.703	19.701	530.442		494.148	280.945	5,793.633
Per capita	\$	394.59	557.61	4.20	113.04	-	105.30	59.87	1,234.61
WA									
Aggregate	\$ million	741.891	-	-	391.499	31.770	264.460	80.454	1,510.074
Per capita	\$	369.41			194.94	15.82	131.68	40.06	751.91
AUST									
Aggregate	\$ million	5,194.864	12,074.215	345.844	2,138.303	31.770	2,942.764	920.677	23,648.437
Per capita	\$	279.60	649.86	18.61	115.08	1.71	158.39	49.55	1,272.81

Please note that due to rounding totals may not equal the sum of individual values.

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33^d edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Gambling expenditure in Australia in 2015-16 amounted to \$23.65 billion AUD. Expenditure on gaming machines totalled \$12.1 billion and accounted for approximately 51.1% of all expenditure on the various gambling forms available.

Expenditure on casino gambling accounted for 22.0% of Australian spend (\$5.2 billion). On the available figures, racing accounted for 12.4% (\$2.9 billion) while Sports Betting represented 3.9% (\$920.7 million) and Keno 1.5% (\$345.8 million) of expenditure. Expenditure on lottery products and pools (\$2.1 billion) accounted for a further 9.0%.

In 2015-16 the average gambling expenditure in Australia per adult was \$1,272.81 – a figure comprised of sums spent on racing (\$158.39 per adult), sports betting (\$49.55), lotteries (\$115.08), gaming machines (\$649.86), casinos (\$279.60) and Keno (\$18.61).

The Northern Territory had the highest expenditure per adult in Australia, although it should be noted that a significant proportion of NT gambling business is derived from interstate and international markets. Western Australia and the ACT reported the lowest aggregate expenditure figures per adult, at \$751.91 and \$759.08 respectively per capita.

¹ Includes wagers on table games, gaming machines and keno systems.

² Excludes gaming machines at casinos.

³ Includes lottery, lotto, Tattsлото, instant lottery and pools.

EXPENDITURE ON GAMBLING

Aggregate

Table 3-2 Aggregate gambling expenditure in Australia (2015-16) (\$million)

GAMBLING FORM	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUSTRALIA
GAMING	\$ million								
Casino	21.360	1,508.123	101.877	701.870	178.245	89.804	1,851.694	741.891	5,194.864
Gaming machines	168.493	6,102.629	87.032	2,266.511	718.603	114.244	2,616.703	-	12,074.215
Instant lottery	2.032	43.119	1.770	75.858	9.467	4.696	17.053	36.101	190.096
Interactive gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keno	1.461	153.175	11.401	104.901	21.869	33.336	19.701	-	345.844
Lottery	0.479	47.016	-	-	-	0.259	-	-	47.754
Lotto, Tattslotto	18.785	451.798	44.569	360.356	117.702	35.296	512.609	354.830	1,895.946
Minor Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.770	31.770
Pools	0.040	1.742	0.095	0.970	0.232	0.081	0.780	0.568	4.509
Total	212.650	8,307.602	246.744	3,510.466	1,046.118	277.716	5,018.540	1,165.160	19,784.997
RACING									
Off-course bookmaker	-	0.010	-	-	0.224	-	-	-	0.234
On-course bookmaker	0.083	35.585	809.259	-	0.669	0.049	-	1.217	846.861
On-course totalisator	0.134	10.036	1.200	-	-	0.865	32.038	5.499	49.772
TAB	19.244	916.918	13.300	332.026	-	44.554	462.110	257.744	2,045.896
Total	19.461	962.548	823.759	332.026	0.893	45.468	494.148	264.460	2,942.764
SPORTS BETTING									
Bookmaker and other Fixed Odds	-	16.619	380.556	-	0.086	-	-	0.004	397.265
Bookmaker and other Pool Betting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAB Fixed Odds	-	132.141	-	15.290	7.669	3.253	279.526	80.119	517.998
TAB TOTE Odds	-	3.221	-	0.433	0.005	0.005	1.419	0.331	5.414
Total	-	151.981	380.556	15.723	7.760	3.258	280.945	80.454	920.677
ALL GAMBLING	232.111	9,422.132	1,451.059	3,858.215	1,054.771	326.442	5,793.633	1,510.074	23,648.437

Please note that due to rounding totals may not equal the sum of individual values.

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Per capita

Table 3-3 Per capita gambling expenditure in Australia (2015-16)

GAMBLING FORM	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUSTRALIA
GAMING					\$ (value)				
Casino	69.85	252.92	562.81	190.76	132.73	222.35	394.59	369.41	279.60
Gaming machines	551.03	1,023.43	480.80	616.00	535.09	282.86	557.61	-	649.86
Instant lottery	6.65	7.23	9.78	20.62	7.05	11.63	3.63	17.98	10.23
Interactive gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keno	4.78	25.69	62.98	28.51	16.28	82.54	4.20	-	18.61
Lottery	1.57	7.88	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	2.57
Lotto, Tattslotto	61.43	75.77	246.22	97.94	87.64	87.39	109.24	176.68	102.04
Minor Gaming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.82	1.71
Pools	0.13	0.29	0.53	0.26	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.28	0.24
Total	695.43	1,393.21	1,363.12	954.08	778.97	687.61	1,069.44	580.17	1,064.87
RACING									
Off-course bookmaker	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.01
On-course bookmaker	0.27	5.97	4,470.70	-	0.50	0.12	-	0.61	45.58
On-course totalisator	0.44	1.68	6.63	-	-	2.14	6.83	2.74	2.68
TAB	62.93	153.77	73.47	90.24	-	110.31	98.47	128.34	110.11
Total	63.64	161.42	4,550.80	90.24	0.67	112.58	105.30	131.68	158.39
SPORTS BETTING									
Bookmaker and other Fixed Odds	-	2.79	2,102.36	-	0.06	-	-	-	21.38
Bookmaker and other Pool Betting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAB Fixed Odds	-	22.16	-	4.16	5.71	8.05	59.57	39.89	27.88
TAB TOTE Odds	-	0.54	-	0.12	-	0.01	0.30	0.16	0.29
Total	-	25.49	2,102.36	4.27	5.78	8.07	59.87	40.06	49.55
ALL GAMBLING	759.08	1,580.12	8,016.28	1,048.59	785.41	808.25	1,234.61	751.91	1,272.81

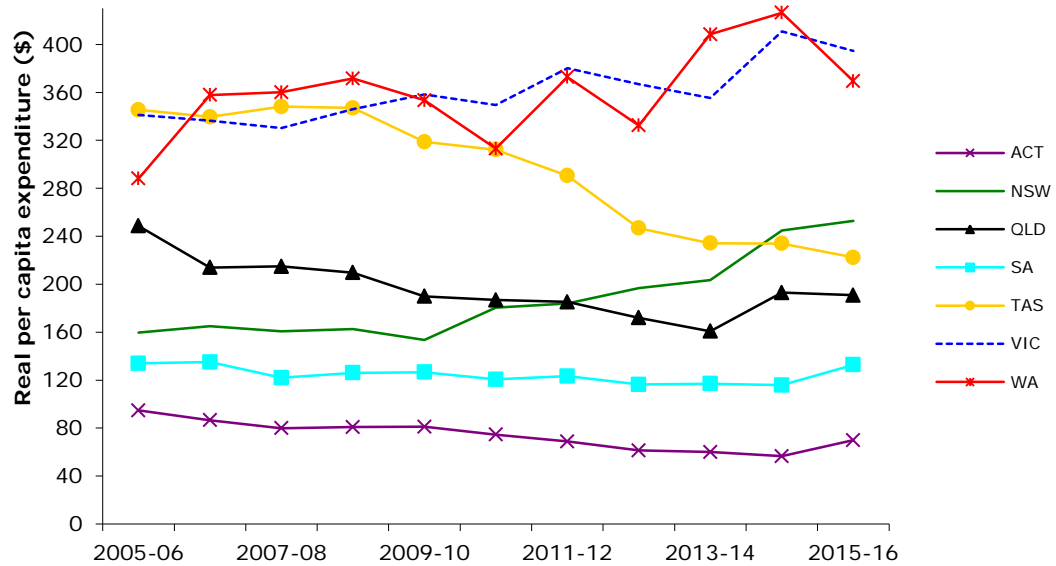
Please note that due to rounding totals may not equal the sum of individual values.

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33^d edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

TEN YEAR EXPENDITURE TREND

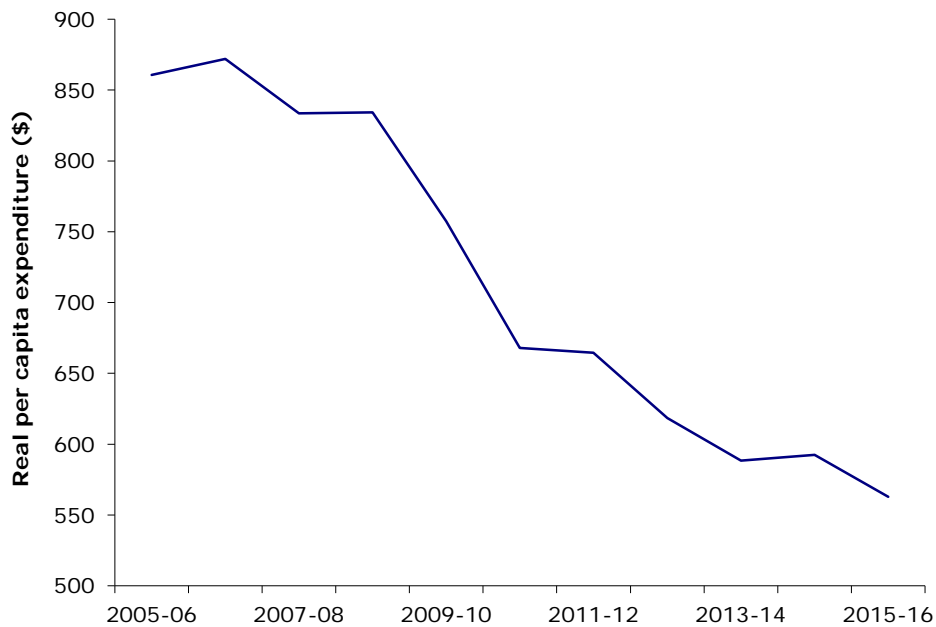
Casinos

Figure 3-1 Real per capita casino expenditure - Australia (excluding NT) (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

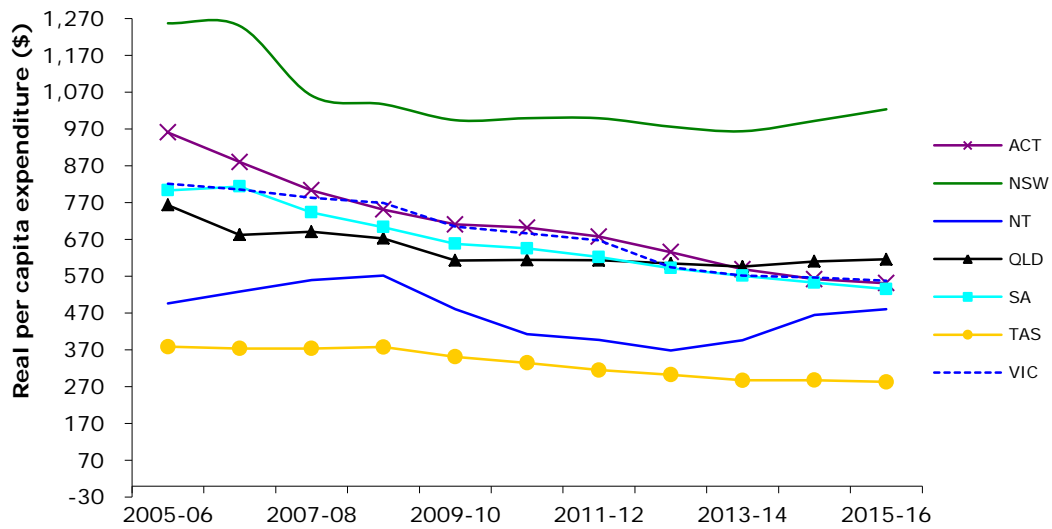
Figure 3-2 Real per capita casino expenditure – Northern Territory (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Electronic Gaming Machines

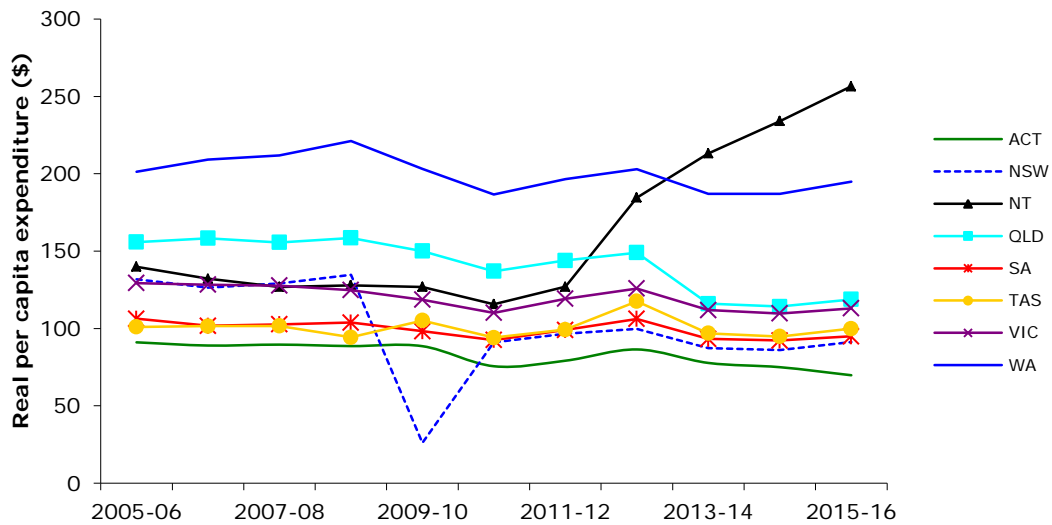
Figure 3-3 Real per capita EGM expenditure – Australia (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Lottery

Figure 3-4 Real per capita lottery expenditure – Australia (2005-06 to 2015-16)



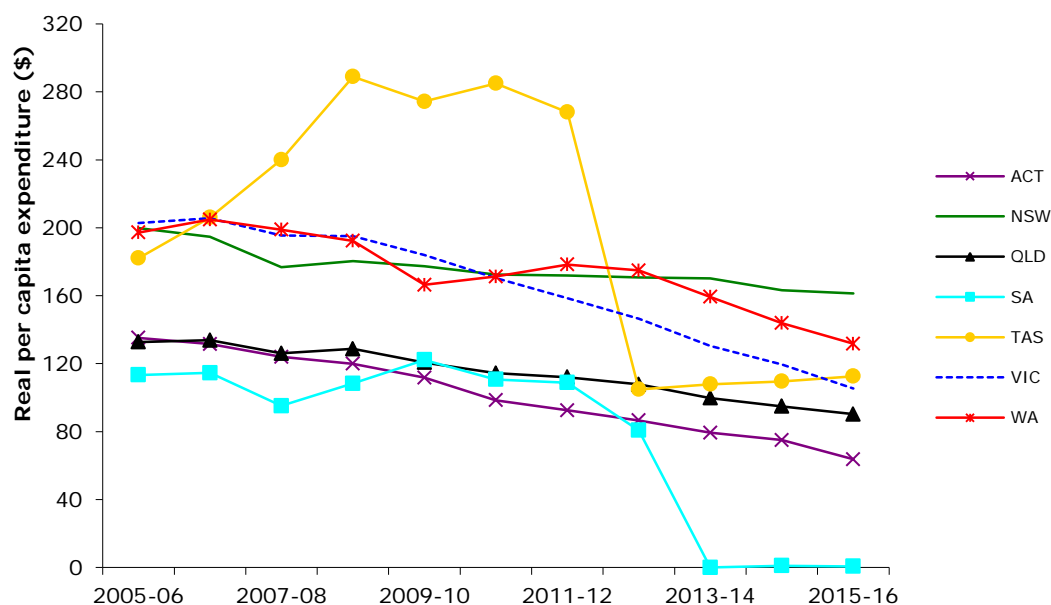
Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Lotteries NSW was privatised in late 2010, with the Tatts Group having purchased an exclusive, 40 year licence to conduct public lotteries in NSW – excluding Keno. In the 2009-10 financial year, NSW Lotteries experienced a sharp drop in per capita expenditure.

A sharp increase in expenditure in the Northern Territory from 2012-13 may be attributed to the expansion and integration of Tatts Lotteries in the State, including a new 20-year license agreement.

Racing

Figure 3-5 Real per capita racing expenditure - Australia (excluding NT) (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16* (33rd edition). Refer to *Australian Gambling Statistics Explanatory Notes* for further information.

Tasmania has experienced significant fluctuations in race wagering expenditure over a ten year period. First, there was a large increase in expenditure resulting from the introduction of Betfair in 2005, Australia's only betting exchange.

Expenditure figures for racing subsequently decreased, by almost two thirds, subsequent to the TattsBet acquisition of TOTE Tasmania in March 2012.

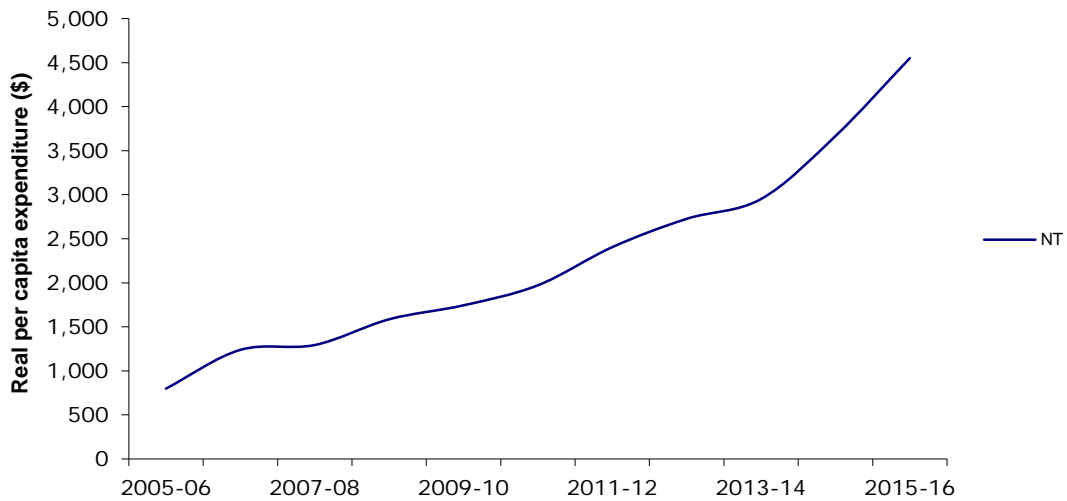
TattsBet no longer takes bets from the high stakes professional punters that the former TOTE previously accepted, which may explain the significant reduction in race wagering expenditure figures.⁴

Note: Racing expenditure data is incomplete for South Australia and not available from 2013-14.⁵

⁴ Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2014) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1987-88 to 2012-13* (30th edition).

⁵ Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2015) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1988-89 to 2013-14* (31st edition).

Figure 3-6 Real per capita racing expenditure - Northern Territory (2005-06 to 2015-16)

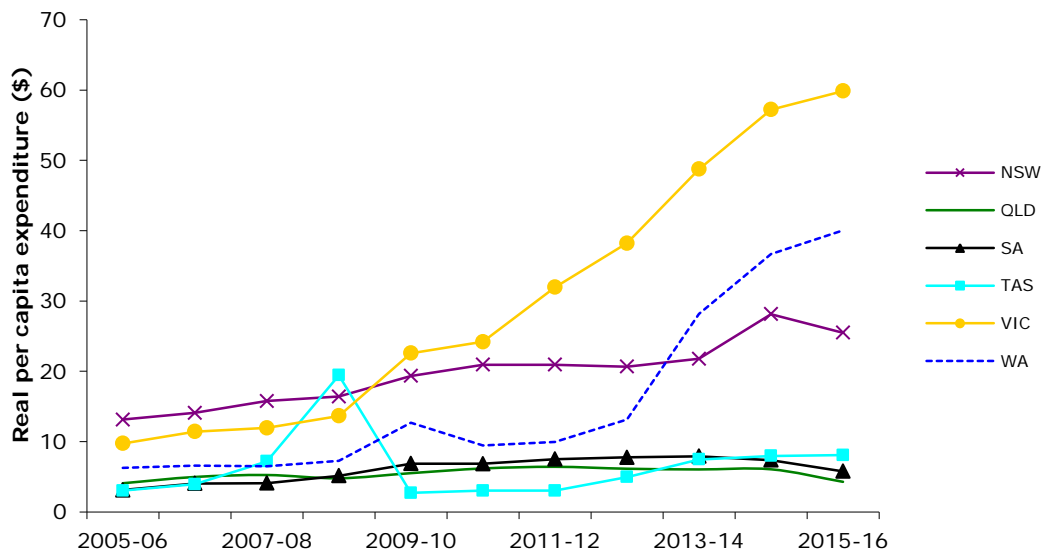


Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16* (33rd edition). Refer to *Australian Gambling Statistics Explanatory Notes* for further information.

The Northern Territory has demonstrated a rapid upward trend in per capita racing expenditure; a reflection of the movement of corporate bookmakers into this jurisdiction.

Sports betting

Figure 3-7 Real per capita sports betting expenditure - Australia (excluding Northern Territory) (2005-06 to 2015-16)

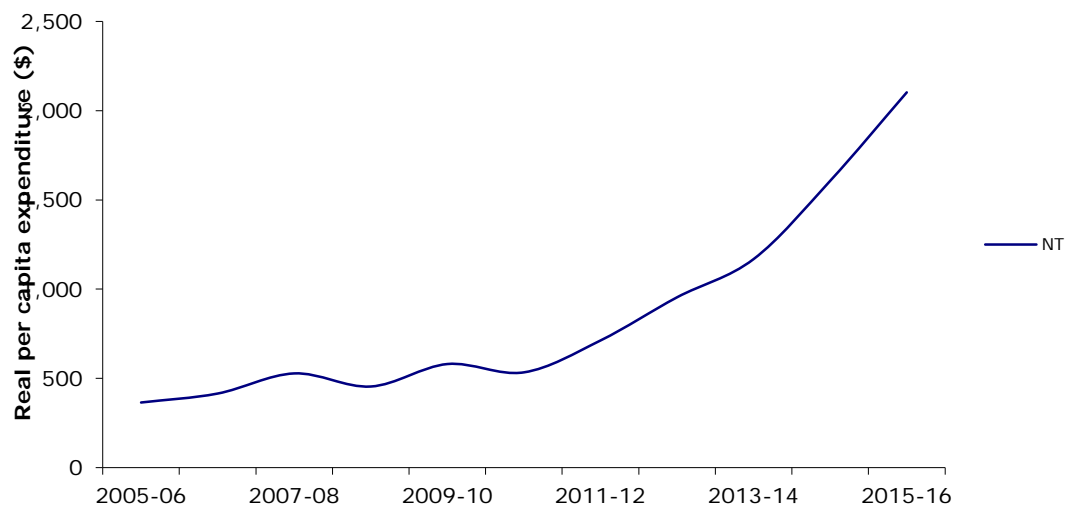


Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16* (33rd edition). Refer to *Australian Gambling Statistics Explanatory Notes* for further information.

The increase in TAB fixed odds sports betting turnover in Tasmania from 2008-09 has been attributed to TOTE Tasmania not being part of the Tabcorp fixed odds betting business TAB Sportsbet.⁶

⁶ Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2014) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1987-88 to 2012-13* (30th edition).

Figure 3-8 Real per capita sports betting expenditure - Northern Territory (2005-06 to 2015-16)

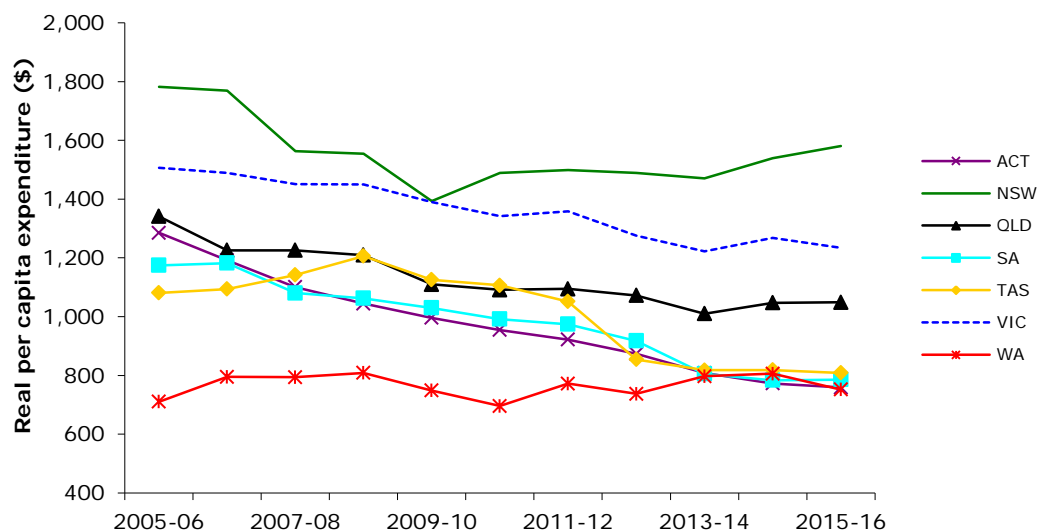


Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

The Northern Territory has demonstrated a rapid upward trend in per capita Sports Betting expenditure; a reflection of the movement of corporate bookmakers into this jurisdiction.

All Gambling

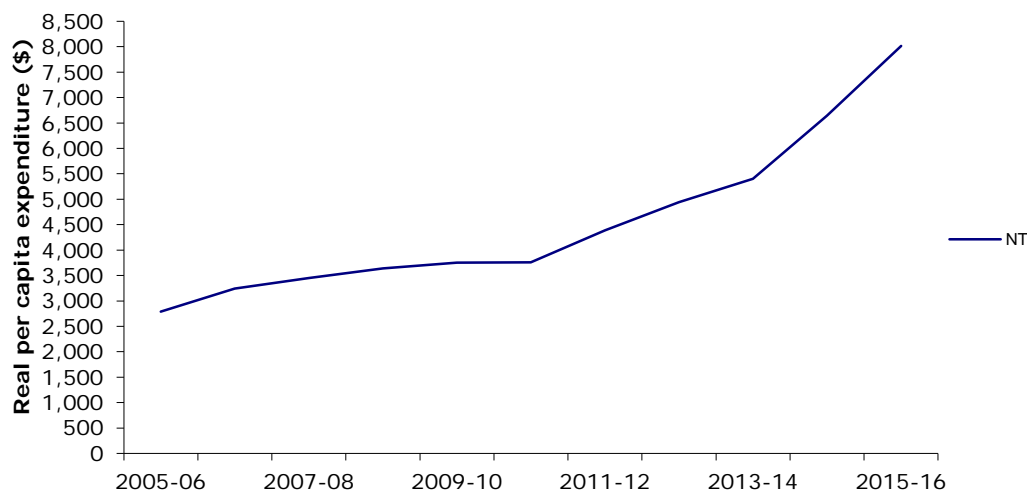
Figure 3-9 Real per capita expenditure - all gambling forms (excluding Northern Territory) (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Please note that a number of total per capita expenditure figures in the above graph are incomplete due to unavailable data.

Figure 3-10 Real per capita expenditure – all gambling forms (Northern Territory only) (2005-06 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Table 3-4 Real per capita expenditure – all gambling forms in Australia by state/territory (2010-11 to 2015-16)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ACT	954.56	921.90	873.54	808.24	772.43	759.08
NSW	1,488.84	1,498.42	1,489.11	1,470.41	1,538.67	1,580.12
NT	3,761.67	4,389.69	4,941.31	5,404.41	6,644.09	8,016.28
QLD	1,091.38	1,094.62	1,072.38	1,010.14	1,046.92	1,048.59
SA	991.26	974.22	917.47	805.32	783.35	785.41
TAS	1,106.38	1,051.68	854.11	817.53	818.45	808.25
VIC	1,342.08	1,358.61	1,275.18	1,221.66	1,267.57	1,234.61
WA	695.79	771.91	737.23	797.13	805.80	751.91
Australia	1,258.32	1,276.14	1,239.51	1,208.61	1,260.27	1,272.81

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

PRICE OF GAMBLING: COST OF PLAY, HOUSE EDGE & RETURN TO PLAYER (RTP)

According to the Productivity Commission,⁷ there are two measures of the price of gambling - the initial outlay in placing a bet, and the net outlay or cost to a consumer when winnings are taken into account.

Net outlay takes into account not only the initial cost to the consumer, but also any money returned in the form of winnings. This "price" is calculated as the ratio of expenditure⁸ to turnover⁹ - this indicates the percentage of each dollar that, on average for gamblers as a group, over time, is lost.

Another way to understand the price of gambling to the consumer is to calculate the Cost of Play. This can be described as the House Advantage (or House Edge) x Bets per Hour¹⁰ x Amount Bet.

The House Edge is a term used to describe the mathematical advantage of the gambling game or provider. This advantage results in an assured percentage return to the venue over time.

The House Edge assists the gambling provider as a commercial business to cover its costs of providing the game, paying for the staff and maintaining the gambling venue. It also helps to turn the business a profit.

Any profit the business makes from gambling comes from the money gamblers pay into the game, whether it's a poker machine, Keno, Blackjack or other game.¹¹

The flip side of House Edge is known as Return to Player (RTP). RTP is a term used to describe the average percentage of wagered monies that will be paid back to players over time.

It's important to understand that RTP percentages are expected long term averages. Individual players are unlikely to achieve these percentages.

Table 3-5 Player return percentages (RTP) on different forms of gambling¹²

Product	Player Return Percentage
Bingo/Minor Gaming	90.00%
Casino	87.00% ¹³
Instant/Scratchies	60.00%
Interactive Games	85.00% ¹⁴
Keno	75.00% ¹⁴
On-course Tote	84.00%
Pools	50.00% ¹⁴
TAB	84.00%
Tattslotto/Lotto	60.00% ¹⁴

Source: Casino Control Act 1991(Victoria), Gambling Regulation Act 2003 (Victoria). Gaming Technologies Association, Australian Gaming Machines Player Information Booklet (Victorian figures 1997, Tasmanian Gaming Commission).

⁷ Productivity Commission (1999) *Australia's Gambling Industries, Report No. 10*, Canberra.

⁸ Also referred to as gross profit, expenditure is the net amount lost, or, in other words, the amount wagered less the amount won. Conversely, by definition, it is the gross profit (or gross winnings) due to the operators of each particular form of gambling.

⁹ Turnover is an expression used to describe the amount wagered. This does not include any additional charges that may also be paid at the point of purchase - Tasmanian Gaming Commission (2004) *Australian Gambling Statistics 1977-78 to 2002-03*.

¹⁰ Please note that for various forms of gambling the amount bet per hour may vary. Calculations of this kind generally involve averages. With larger bets and faster play costs may go up accordingly.

¹¹ Excerpted from "Know Your Odds" Tasmanian Government, Department of Health and Human Services. For more information go to <http://knowyourodds.net.au/house-edge/>

¹² Please note that House Edge and RTP may vary by provider— figures specified are either legislated minimum return to player percentages (as footnoted) or average and generalised figures only.

¹³ Casino Control Act 1991 (VIC).

¹⁴ Gambling Regulation Act 2003 (VIC).

For some gambling forms – particularly Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) - legislation dictates minimum payout ratios to players.

EGMs must adhere to the returns listed at Table 3-6 (although in practice payout ratios may be set higher than that required by law).

RTP percentages on an EGM are also long term averages. Individual players are unlikely to achieve these percentages.

To say that a machine is ‘set’ to return a certain percentile to players simply means that the game mathematics are structured in such a way that there is an expectation (over time) that the machine is likely to average a return to players of that percentile of the total bets made on the machine.

As gaming machines function on the basis of chance the player return setting must be understood as an expectation that comes from the rules of chance – it is not a guaranteed outcome.

In fact, gaming machine manufacturers in Australia have pointed out that EGMs are not designed to provide players with money on any regular or long term basis. Winning sessions may occur, but the more sessions played the greater the likelihood of losses.

For more information see: http://www.gamingta.com/pdf/responsible_gaming_machine_play.pdf, read the Gaming Technologies Association *Player Information Booklet* available at: <http://www.gamingta.com/pdf/playerinfo.pdf> or view responsible gaming machine play videos at <http://gamingta.com/responsible-gaming/>

Table 3-6 Average player return percentages (RTP) for gaming machines in Australia by state/territory (2016)

Location	Casino	Hotels and clubs
Australian Capital Territory	N/A	87%
New South Wales	85%	85%
Northern Territory	88%	85%
Queensland	85%	85%
South Australia	87.5%	87.5%
Tasmania	85%	85%
Victoria	87%	85%
Western Australia	90%	N/A

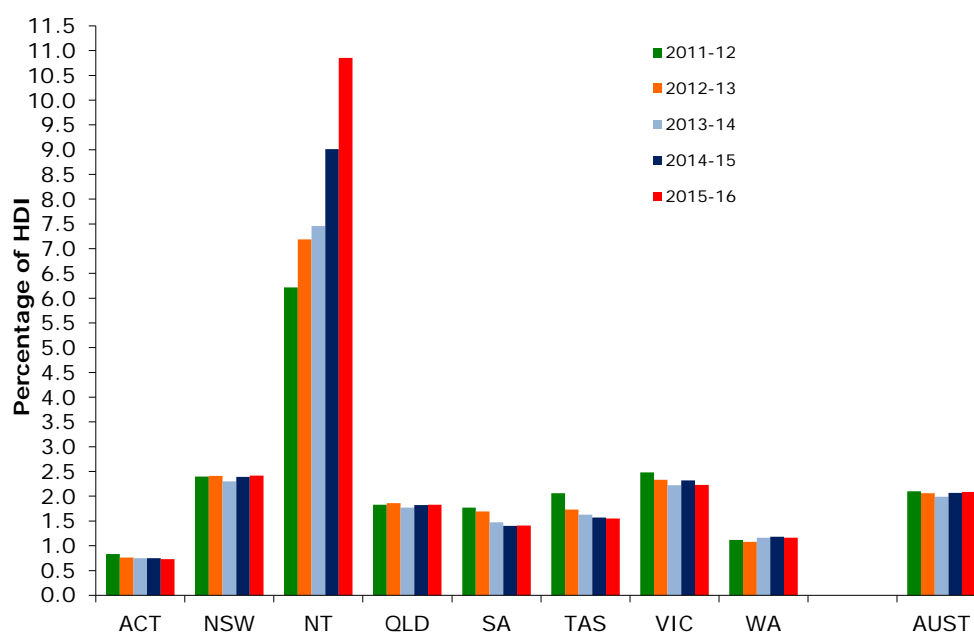
Source: Australian/New Zealand Gaming Machine National Standard 2016

HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

Household Disposable Income and Gambling

Household Disposable Income (HDI) is the amount of income households have left over after they have paid their income taxes and is considered a key determinant of how much households can spend on consumer goods and services.

Figure 3-11 Proportion of HDI spent on all gambling forms in Australia by state/territory (2011-12 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Table 3-7 Proportion of HDI spent on all gambling forms in Australia by state/territory (2011-12 to 2015-16)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
ACT	0.83	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.73
NSW	2.40	2.41	2.30	2.39	2.42
NT	6.22	7.19	7.46	9.01	10.85
QLD	1.83	1.86	1.77	1.82	1.83
SA	1.77	1.69	1.47	1.40	1.41
TAS	2.06	1.73	1.63	1.57	1.55
VIC	2.48	2.33	2.22	2.32	2.23
WA	1.12	1.08	1.16	1.18	1.16
AUST	2.10	2.06	1.99	2.07	2.09

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

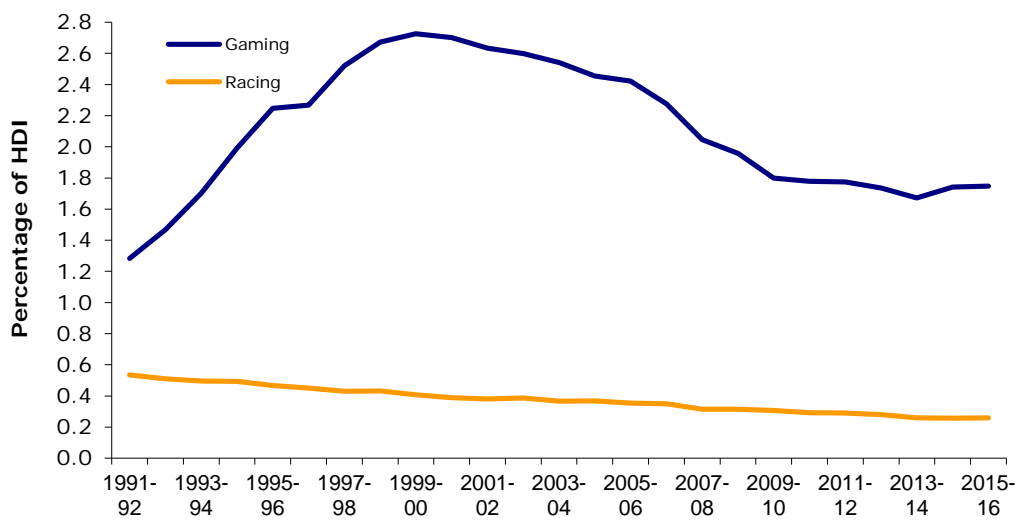
Over the course of the five years covered in Table 3-7, the average proportion of gambling expenditure as a proportion of HDI in Australia has decreased from 2.10% in 2011-12 to 2.09% in 2015-16. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of expenditure to HDI (10.85% 2015-16) but it must be noted that a significant proportion of its gambling business comes from interstate and international markets.

Other states and territories with a relatively high proportion of gambling expenditure as a proportion of HDI include New South Wales (2.42%) and Victoria (2.23%), while this proportion was relatively low in the ACT (0.73%) and Western Australia (1.16%).

Racing versus gaming

Figure 3-12 shows the change in the spending pattern for gambling in Australia over the past 25 years.

Figure 3-12 Racing and gaming expenditure in Australia as a proportion of household disposable income (1991-92 to 2015-16)



Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Table 3-8 Expenditure on various forms of gambling as a proportion of HDI in Australia 2015-16 (%)

	Casino ¹⁵	Gaming machines ¹⁶	Keno	Lotteries ¹⁷	Minor Gaming	Racing ¹⁸	Sports betting	All gambling
ACT	0.07	0.53	0.00 ¹⁹	0.07	-	0.06	-	0.73
NSW	0.39	1.57	0.04	0.14	-	0.25	0.04	2.42
NT	0.76	0.65	0.09	0.35	-	6.16	2.85	10.85
QLD	0.33	1.07	0.05	0.21	-	0.16	0.01	1.83
SA	0.24	0.96	0.03	0.17	-	0.00	0.01	1.41
TAS	0.43	0.54	0.16	0.19	-	0.22	0.02	1.55
VIC	0.71	1.01	0.01	0.21	-	0.19	0.11	2.23
WA	0.57	-	-	0.30	0.02	0.20	0.06	1.16
AUST	0.46	1.07	0.03	N/A	0.00²⁰	0.26	0.08	2.09

Please note that due to rounding totals may not equal the sum of individual values.

Source: Government Statistician, Queensland Treasury and Trade (2017) Australian Gambling Statistics 1990-91 to 2015-16 (33rd edition). Refer to Australian Gambling Statistics [Explanatory Notes](#) for further information.

Table 3-8 shows racing expenditure as a proportion of Household Disposable Income (HDI) was 0.26% across Australia.

This percentage was highest in the Northern Territory (6.16%), although it should be noted that a significant proportion of racing business comes from interstate and international markets.

In relation to gaming machines across Australia, the average proportion of expenditure to HDI was 1.07% - exceeded by New South Wales (1.57%). In contrast, spending on gaming machines in the ACT represented only 0.53% of HDI, closely followed by Tasmania at 0.54% of HDI.

Spending on casino gambling in Australia during 2015-16 represented an average of 0.46% of HDI.

Again, due to the significant business sourced externally, the Northern Territory far exceeds the national average in terms of spending on Sports Betting with a proportion of 2.85% of HDI, compared to only 0.08% across Australia.

¹⁵ Includes wagers at casinos on table games, gaming machines and keno systems.

¹⁶ Does not include gaming machines at casinos.

¹⁷ Includes lottery, lotto / tattsлото, instant lottery and pools.

¹⁸ Total racing expenditure is incomplete due to unavailable figures.

¹⁹ Actual figure for ACT reads 0.005%.

²⁰ Actual figure for Australia reads 0.003%.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING COMPARISON

The Australia Bureau of Statistics regularly produces a Household Expenditure Survey recording the expenditure of Australian households. Data is collected every six years, with the most recent collection taking place in 2015-16.

In 2015-16 the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Household Expenditure Survey recorded the expenditure of 10,046 households.

Most expenditure data was collected over a two-week period during which the respondents were asked to keep a diary of all expenses.²¹

Table 3-9 Estimated average household weekly expenditure (\$) on gambling by household gross income quintile in Australia (2009-10, 2003-04, 1998-99 & 2015-16)

Year	Household gross income quintile					All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
2015-16	\$2.26 ²⁵	\$3.46	\$5.17	\$5.36 ²⁵	\$6.06	\$4.44
2009-10	\$4.22 ²²	\$3.97 ²³	\$7.06	\$5.58	\$8.47	\$5.86
2003-04	\$3.67	\$5.59	\$3.89 ²⁴	\$6.30	\$7.98	\$5.48
1998-99	\$3.15	\$5.03	\$5.53	\$7.85	\$7.46	\$5.80

Source: ABS 6530.0 (2017, 2011, 2005, 2000), Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (Gross Household Income Quintiles – Estimates, Table 4.3A), and ABS 6535 series 2003-04 & 1998-99 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia

Table 3-10 Estimated average household weekly expenditure on gambling as a percentage of total goods and services expenditure by household gross income quintile in Australia (2009-10, 2003-04, 1998-99 & 2015-16)

Year	Household gross income quintile					All households
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
2015-16	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
2009-10	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
2003-04	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
1998-99	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%

Source: ABS 6530.0 (2017, 2011, 2005, 2000), Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (Gross Household Income Quintiles – Estimates, Table 4.3A), and ABS 6535 series 2003-04 & 1998-99 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia

Weekly expenditure on gambling products as a proportion of expenditure on total goods and services is trending down across all household income quintiles since the previous survey period.

The lowest quintile group spent \$2.26 per week on gambling, a decrease of 46.4% compared to 2009-10 (\$4.22 per week). Overall, average household weekly expenditure on gambling products as a proportion of expenditure on total goods and services decreased by 24.2% since the previous survey (from \$5.86 to \$4.44 per week).

²¹ Please note: the survey was based on self-report. Gambling expenditure documented in this manner may be under-reported.

²² Relative Standard Error of over 25%.

²³ Relative Standard Error of over 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

²⁴ Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

Table 3-11 Estimated average household weekly expenditure on selected goods and services by household gross income quintile in Australia by expenditure (\$) and proportion of total expenditure (%) (2015-16)

	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest		All	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Audio-visual equipment (TV, home entertainment)	3.13	0.5	4.02	0.4	7.21	0.6	11.08	0.7	13.89	0.5	7.93	0.6
Beer	4.65	0.7	8.89	1.0	13	1.0	12.44	0.7	18.26	0.7	11.5	0.8
Books, newspapers, magazines	4.21	0.7	5.46	0.6	5.8	0.4	6.76	0.4	9.72	0.4	6.43	0.5
Clothing and footwear	14.06	2.2	24.1	2.6	39.32	3.0	53.33	3.2	87.77	3.4	43.75	3.1
Confectionery	6.75	1.1	9.81	1.0	13.35	1.0	15.99	1.0	19.13	0.7	13.01	0.9
Cultural (cinema, theatre, concerts)	2.4	0.4	4.17	0.4	5.75	0.4	9.36	0.6	15.55	0.6	7.45	0.5
Dairy products	9.15	1.4	12.55	1.3	15.14	1.2	17.74	1.1	21.01	0.8	15.11	1.1
Gambling	2.26	0.4	3.46	0.4	5.17	0.4	5.36	0.3	6.06	0.2	4.44	0.3
Holidays-Australia (selected expenses)	13.09	2.1	19.6	2.1	23.51	1.8	33.4	2.0	66.24	2.6	31.26	2.2
Internet charges	3.47	0.5	5.23	0.6	6.85	0.5	7.91	0.5	8.81	0.3	6.47	0.5
Meals out and fast foods	25.68	4.1	43.66	4.7	71.13	5.5	103.04	6.2	158.63	6.1	80.27	5.6
Mobile telephone account	6.98	1.1	11.55	1.2	18.1	1.4	22.81	1.4	26.8	1.0	17.24	1.2
Mortgage repayments (interest)	17.59	2.8	32.88	3.5	72.52	5.6	115.7	6.9	163.39	6.3	80.19	5.6
Pay TV fees	2.07	0.3	3.11	0.3	4.68	0.4	5.03	0.3	8	0.3	4.56	0.3
Petrol	17.87	2.8	28.77	3.1	43.28	3.3	45.5	2.7	51.9	2.0	37.52	2.6
Public transport fares	1.86	0.3	3.15	0.3	5.87	0.5	7.54	0.5	10.82	0.4	5.83	0.4
Rent payments	77.41	12.2	102.64	11.0	124.16	9.5	114.97	6.9	107.09	4.1	105.4	7.4
Soft drinks and packaged waters	2.8	0.4	4.35	0.5	6.64	0.5	6.7	0.4	8.97	0.3	5.91	0.4
Sports fees and charges	4.41	0.7	4.86	0.5	11.66	0.9	15.4	0.9	27.74	1.1	12.89	0.9
Tobacco products	9.01	1.4	12.94	1.4	14.9	1.1	14.2	0.8	12.77	0.5	12.88	0.9
Toiletries and cosmetics	6.55	1.0	10.21	1.1	13.43	1.0	18.83	1.1	26.35	1.0	15.2	1.1
Vegetables (fresh, frozen)	9.19	1.5	12.32	1.3	15.35	1.2	18	1.1	21.84	0.8	15.32	1.1
Wine	3.27	0.5	5.67	0.6	7.6	0.6	7.72	0.5	22.37	0.9	9.41	0.7
Total expenditure on all goods and services²⁵	632.03	100.0	934.32	100.0	1,301.9	100.0	1,674.73	100.0	2,589.06	100.0	1,425.03	100.0

Source: ABS 6530.0 (2017) Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (Gross Household Income Quintiles – Estimates, Table 4.3A)

²⁵ Inclusive of the selected items above and other items not tabulated. Please note that total expenditure figures do not reflect the sum of the columns in either dollar or percentile amounts as the goods and services tabulated represent selected items only. See Australian Bureau of Statistics 6530.0 (2017) Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (Gross Household Income Quintiles – Estimates, Table 4.3A).

Table 3-12 Estimated average household weekly expenditure on selected goods and services in Australia by state/territory by expenditure (\$) and proportion of total expenditure (%) (2015-16)

	ACT		NSW		NT ²⁶		QLD		SA		TAS		VIC		WA		AUST	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Audio-visual equipment (home entertainment)	11.4	0.7	7.7	0.5	10.4	0.6	7.6	0.6	6.7	0.6	5.0	0.4	8.4	0.6	7.7	0.5	7.9	0.6
Beer	10.4	0.6	12.2	0.8	19.9	1.2	10.6	0.8	8.4	0.7	12.5	1.1	11.8	0.8	11.8	0.8	11.5	0.8
Books, newspapers, magazines	8.4	0.5	6.0	0.4	5.6	0.3	6.0	0.4	6.1	0.5	10.3	0.9	6.8	0.5	6.8	0.5	6.4	0.5
Clothing and footwear	54.8	3.3	46.1	3.0	32.0	1.9	40.1	3.0	37.3	3.1	40.5	3.5	46.5	3.3	41.7	2.9	43.8	3.1
Confectionery	13.4	0.8	13.2	0.9	11.2	0.7	12.0	0.9	11.7	1.0	13.9	1.2	13.7	1.0	13.6	0.9	13.0	0.9
Cultural (cinema, theatre, concerts)	13.5	0.8	7.7	0.5	5.3	0.3	8.5	0.6	5.8	0.5	5.0	0.4	7.5	0.5	6.4	0.4	7.5	0.5
Dairy products	15.6	0.9	14.3	0.9	16.1	0.9	15.2	1.1	15.2	1.3	14.9	1.3	15.5	1.1	16.2	1.1	15.1	1.1
Gambling	2.0	0.1	5.4	0.4	5.2	0.3	3.6	0.3	1.9	0.2	5.0	0.4	4.6	0.3	6.3	0.4	4.4	0.3
Holidays-Australia (selected expenses)	46.1	2.8	29.7	1.9	90.7	5.3	28.8	2.1	28.5	2.4	31.1	2.7	31.2	2.2	35.2	2.5	31.3	2.2
Internet charges	9.4	0.6	5.9	0.4	11.0	0.6	6.6	0.5	7.4	0.6	6.2	0.5	6.2	0.4	7.5	0.5	6.5	0.5
Meals out and fast foods	99.6	6.0	90.6	5.9	83.8	4.9	68.5	5.0	66.1	5.5	60.2	5.3	84.7	5.9	71.6	5.0	80.3	5.6
Mobile telephone account	20.0	1.2	16.8	1.1	19.9	1.2	17.3	1.3	15.5	1.3	14.4	1.3	18.5	1.3	16.9	1.2	17.2	1.2
Mortgage repayments (interest)	100.3	6.0	82.6	5.4	106.3	6.3	73.7	5.4	65.1	5.5	56.2	4.9	78.9	5.5	100.0	7.0	80.2	5.6
Pay TV fees	5.0	0.3	4.9	0.3	4.2	0.2	4.6	0.3	3.8	0.3	4.1	0.4	4.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	4.6	0.3
Petrol	40.7	2.4	40.0	2.6	32.6	1.9	36.9	2.7	30.1	2.5	35.6	3.1	37.3	2.6	37.2	2.6	37.5	2.6
Public transport fares	3.7	0.2	8.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	4.2	0.3	3.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	6.5	0.5	3.6	0.2	5.8	0.4
Rent payments	105.6	6.3	122.9	8.1	190.9	11.2	108.9	8.0	80.6	6.8	58.8	5.1	91.6	6.4	101.0	7.1	105.4	7.4
Soft drinks and packaged waters	6.1	0.4	6.2	0.4	7.4	0.4	5.9	0.4	5.7	0.5	6.4	0.6	5.7	0.4	5.9	0.4	5.9	0.4
Sports fees and charges	13.0	0.8	14.0	0.9	9.9	0.6	11.5	0.8	10.9	0.9	7.5	0.7	13.0	0.9	14.1	1.0	12.9	0.9
Tobacco products	8.0	0.5	12.1	0.8	22.4	1.3	11.3	0.8	14.1	1.2	17.5	1.5	14.7	1.0	11.4	0.8	12.9	0.9
Toiletries and cosmetics	15.1	0.9	14.9	1.0	13.8	0.8	15.3	1.1	13.5	1.1	12.3	1.1	16.3	1.1	16.2	1.1	15.2	1.1
Vegetables (fresh, frozen)	19.0	1.1	15.1	1.0	18.8	1.1	13.9	1.0	14.0	1.2	14.5	1.3	16.4	1.1	16.7	1.2	15.3	1.1
Wine	9.5	0.6	10.4	0.7	10.2	0.6	7.6	0.6	8.3	0.7	6.4	0.6	10.1	0.7	8.6	0.6	9.4	0.7
Total expenditure on all goods & services²⁷	1,670.2	100	1,524.7	100	1,700.0	100	1,358.9	100	1,191.7	100	1,141.1	100	1,429.9	100	1,428.8	100	1,425.0	100

Source: ABS 6530.0 (2017) Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (States and Territories, Table 13.9A)

²⁶ Households defined as Very Remote were excluded, accounting for about 22% of the population of NT.

²⁷ Inclusive of the selected items above and other items not tabulated. Please note that total expenditure figures do not reflect the sum of the columns in either dollar or percentile amounts as the goods and services tabulated represent selected items only. See Australian Bureau of Statistics 6530.0 (2017) Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (States and Territories, Table 13.9A).

Table 3-13 Estimated average weekly allocation of household recreational expenditure by household gross income quintile in Australia (2015-16)

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	All households
Weekly Recreational Expenditure	\$61.80	\$102.50	\$149.91	\$197.75	\$342.18	\$171.85
Recreational Spend						
Audio-visual equipment	5.1%	3.9%	4.8%	5.6%	4.1%	4.6%
Books, newspapers, magazines	6.8%	5.3%	3.9%	3.4%	2.8%	3.7%
Culture (cinema, theatre, concerts)	3.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Gambling	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%
Holidays - Australia	21.2%	19.1%	15.7%	16.9%	19.4%	18.2%
Sports	7.1%	4.7%	7.8%	7.8%	8.1%	7.5%

Source: Calculated from ABS 6530.0 (2017) Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16 (Gross Household Income Quintiles – Estimates, Table 4.3A)