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APPENDIX 1: PROBLEM GAMBLING COUNSELLING AGENCIES 1999..98

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APPENDIX 3: CORRECTIONS OF RESULTS IN PREVIOUS NATIONAL STATISTICS REPORTS ............................. 101
Foreword

The Problem Gambling Committee (COPGM)\(^1\) is very pleased to be able to present this third set of national statistics for problem gambling counselling services in New Zealand.

The report gives a comprehensive profile of the people receiving help for gambling problems from COPGM funded services. It follows on from the 1997 and 1998 National Statistics Reports which presented the first statistics on problem gambling counselling in New Zealand.

The Problem Gambling Committee is committed to ensuring assistance is provided to people with serious gambling problems. The Committee also promotes the development of good quality data to aid in the development of effective services. National Statistics Reports will be published on an annual basis to provide objective and reliable data about people seeking help for problem gambling.

Personal counselling services for problem gamblers have provided much needed help for 2363 problem gamblers and their families during 1999 (1997: 1100, 1998: 1940). 1587 of those were people presenting for help for the first time (1997: 982, 1998: 1492). The Telephone Helpline provided help for 3404 new callers (1997 unpublished, 1998: 2628). These figures represent a further increase in service delivery when compared with 1998 (up 6% for counselling new clients and 30% for helpline new calls). The total number of new clients helped by either personal counselling services or by the Telephone Helpline in 1999 is 4313; 678 of these received services from both (1997 unpublished, 1998: 3660 total clients, 460 receiving services from both).

The Compulsive Gambling Society, The Salvation Army Oasis Centres and the Gambling Problem Helpline provide the core national services. Additional choice is offered to clients in Auckland by services provided by Wai Health. During 2000, service choice has been extended by three additional service providers: Pacific Island Drug, Alcohol and Gambling Services (Auckland); Te Atea Marino, Waitemata Health (Auckland) and Te Rangihiaetata Hauora (Hawkes Bay). The work of these services will be included in the next set of statistics. All services are to be congratulated on their continued professional delivery of problem gambling services and their dedicated efforts to achieve the best possible results for problem gamblers and their families/whanau.

Previous National Statistics Reports have been well received. The Committee presents this report for 1999 in the hope it will also be useful in advancing understanding of problem gambling.

Jim Lynch
Chairperson

The Problem Gambling Committee

\(^1\) See Appendix 2
Introduction

This is the third National Statistics report published on problem gambling counselling services in New Zealand.

The data presents a picture of the personal counselling and Telephone Helpline services provided to problem gamblers and their families/whanau throughout New Zealand. It is presented with the intention of advancing research, planning and the development of effective services for problem gamblers in New Zealand.

This report contains analysis of data collected by problem gambling counselling and telephone services during 1999. In some analyses, 1997 and 1998 data is included for comparison. Where this occurs, the 1997 and 1998 totals have been revised where appropriate to include data added subsequent to the publication of the last report\(^2\). Some analyses have also been refined since the last report. To enable comparisons to be made, the results for earlier years have been recalculated using the revised methodology.

For this report, a new section has been added to report on progress measures for people receiving problem gambling personal counselling services. During 1999 a set of baseline assessment measures were collected with the intention of repeating these measures on a 6 monthly basis to provide an indication of service ability to help clients resolve their gambling problems. Although this project is still being established, it has already been possible to generate preliminary outcome results. As the outcome data grows, it is anticipated that there will be further advances in the understanding of the effectiveness of problem gambling treatment.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people involved in the production of these statistics - the many clinicians in each of the services for their fine work in collecting the raw data for this report, the perfectionism of the data entry, and the expert work in data analysis.

John Hannifin          Margaret Grays
Directors
Problem Gambling Purchasing Agency

\(^2\) See Appendix 3
Comparative Commentary on Personal Counselling and Telephone Helpline Data

A network of personal counselling services and a national telephone helpline are the two key types of service established to help people with gambling problems. These services offer complementary but different types of service.

The telephone helpline is a national free telephone service for problem gamblers and their families. The service offers information, assessment, advice, motivational counselling, support and referral. It aims to provide an easily accessible first point of contact with problem gambling services.

Personal counselling services provide a more in-depth face-to-face service including assessment, counselling and therapy. Services are located in major cities throughout the country, with a number of outreach clinics operating to service smaller areas.

Just over 40% of referrals to personal counselling come directly from the helpline. The remainder come directly via self-referral and various community sources. 15.7% percent of new clients have been registered in both services.

During 1999, both personal counselling and the telephone helpline increased service delivery. When compared to 1998, the numbers of new clients receiving help for gambling problems has risen by 6% for personal counselling and 30% for the helpline. The total number of new clients helped by either personal counselling or by the telephone helpline in 1999 is 4313 (678 of whom received services from both).

Comparative commentary

Age

The clients receiving help for their own gambling at both services have a similar age distribution. The same is true for the family/whanau of problem gamblers.

Gender

Most problem gambling clients are male in both services. (Personal counselling 64.6% and telephone counselling 56.7%). The remainder of clients are family/whanau of problem gamblers contacting the service for help. These clients tend to be mainly women in both services.

Ethnicity

Generally the ethnic mix of clients with a gambling problem in both services is very similar.

European/Pakeha :- Personal counselling (62.8%) Telephone helpline (64.6%)

3 Rounding effects may mean that some totals presented to a certain level of precision, e.g. one decimal place, may not exactly equal the sum of the constituent numbers as they are presented. This is not an error. For example, 0.7 + 0.7 = 1.4. If these are all rounded to one decimal place, we will have 1 + 1 and a total of 1 (1.4 rounded to one decimal place).
Maori -: Personal counselling (22.0%) Telephone helpline (22.2%)
Pacific Nations-: Personal counselling (4.5%) Telephone helpline (4.7%)
Asian-: Personal counselling (3.9%) Telephone helpline (0.9%)

Family/whanau clients at both services are also broadly similar in their ethnic profiles, although personal counselling had a higher percentage of Pacific Nations (6.7% compared with 2.2% at the telephone helpline) and Asian family members (4.6% compared with 0.9% at the telephone helpline).

The ethnic pattern at both services is broadly similar to the general 20+ population, with one exception. Maori clients are markedly over represented. Maori make up 10.9% of the 20+ population, compared with clients receiving personal counselling (22.0% Maori) and telephone helpline (22.2% Maori).

**Problem Gambling Mode**

Overall, the helpline and counselling services had very similar proportions of clients reporting each of the main primary modes of problem gambling. The most marked result for both services was the high percentage of clients reporting non-casino gaming machines as their primary mode of problem gambling (60.5% personal counselling and 62.9% telephone helpline). This continued the upward trend of previous years.
Telephone Helpline Services

Service Delivery

Summary

The Telephone Helpline provided a service to 3404 new clients in 1999. This represents an increase of 30% over the 1998 total of 2628.

Most problem gamblers are male (56.7%) and most family/whanau members are female (78.5%).

Problem gamblers and family/whanau of gamblers from a wide range of ages contacted the Telephone Helpline in 1999. Problem gamblers are typically slightly younger than family/whanau.

Looking at ethnicity, New Zealand Maori problem gambler clients are markedly overrepresented when compared to the New Zealand population aged over 19 (22.2% vs 10.9%). Apart from this, the ethnic profile of callers is comparable with that of the general population. Most clients are New Zealand European/Pakeha, and the second largest group is New Zealand Maori.

Non-casino gaming machines are the most frequently cited problem gambling mode (62.9%). Sports betting (0.7%), lotto, keno, and scratchies (1.4%) are only reported as problems by a small percentage of clients.

Calls are received by the Telephone Helpline from all over New Zealand.
**Number of Clients Accessing Service**

The Telephone Helpline provided a service to 3404 new clients in 1999. This represents an increase of 30% over the 1998 total of 2628. The chart below shows the pattern of calls over the course of 1998 and 1999.

![New Callers by Month](chart.png)

### New Callers by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of call</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3404</strong></td>
<td><strong>2628</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand
1999 National Statistics
Client Characteristics

*Primary Mode of Problem Gambling (Gamblers & Family/Whanau)*

Non-casino gaming machines are the problem gambling mode reported by nearly two-thirds of the callers to the Telephone Helpline. Track gambling and casino gaming machines were the next most often cited problem modes (14.5% and 13.6% respectively), and the remainder were significantly smaller. Sports betting, and Lotto, keno, and the scratchies, were identified as primary problems by only a small minority of clients.

**Primary Mode of Gambling for Gamblers & Family/Whanau (New Clients)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-casino Gaming Machines</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino Gaming Machines</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino Tables</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other &amp; Multiple</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotto/keno/scratchies</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Betting</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housie</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand
1999 National Statistics
**Origin of Calls**

Calls were received from throughout New Zealand. As might be expected, Auckland was the source of substantially more calls than any of the other individual regions (33.1%). Canterbury and Wellington were the next most frequent source of callers. The distribution is broadly similar to that in 1998.

![Origin of Calls by Region (New Clients)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1999 N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otago</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay of Plenty</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3404</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand
1999 National Statistics

65
**Gamblers, Family/Whanau & Others**

Most people (65.8%) phoned the telephone helpline because of their own gambling problem. A smaller proportion (34.2%) sought help as a family/whanau member of a gambler. These proportions are almost exactly the same as in 1998.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Client (New Clients)</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambler</td>
<td>2060</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Other</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3131</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender - Gamblers and Family/Whanau/Others**

In 1999, most problem gamblers (56.7%) contacting the Telephone Helpline were male and most family/whanau members making contact were female (78.5%).

---

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand
1999 National Statistics

66
Age Distribution - Gamblers and Family/Whanau/Others

Problem gamblers contacting the Telephone Helpline vary widely in age with a range of younger callers (14.1% aged under 25) and older callers (5.9% aged 60 and over). Family/whanau members are slightly older than problem gamblers with fewer young callers (11.6% aged under 25) and a greater proportion of older callers (11.4% aged 60 and over).

![Age distribution of gamblers (new clients)](chart)

![Age distribution of family/whanau (new clients)](chart)
Ethnicity - Gamblers and Family/Whanau/Others

When compared to the ethnic profile of the New Zealand population aged 20+\(^4\) the ethnic profile of problem gamblers (and of their family/whanau) shows some variation.

There is a moderate underrepresentation of New Zealand European/Pakeha clients (64.6% of problem gambling clients vs 76.6%), and also of Asian problem gambling clients (0.9% of clients vs 4.0%).

There is a marked overrepresentation of New Zealand Maori clients (22.2% of problem gambling clients vs 10.9%).

For the family/whanau of clients, the pattern is slightly different. New Zealand European/Pakeha family/whanau are moderately overrepresented (79.6% for callers vs 76.6%) as are New Zealand Maori family/whanau (11.3% vs 10.9%). The other main ethnic groups are all underrepresented in the clients who are family/whanau of gamblers. The figures are, Pacific Nation (2.2% vs 3.8%), and Asian (0.9% vs 4.0%).

---

\(^4\) The New Zealand population figures are for people aged 20+ and are derived from the 1996 Census.

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand

1999 National Statistics

68
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NZ European/Pakeha</td>
<td>1192</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ Maori</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Nation</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnicity of family/whanau (new clients)**

- NZ European/Pakeha: 1998 = 81.6%, 1999 = 79.6%
- NZ Maori: 1998 = 11.9%, 1999 = 11.3%
- Pacific Nation: 1998 = 1.5%, 1999 = 2.2%
- Asian: 1998 = 2.7%, 1999 = 0.9%
- Other: 1998 = 2.4%, 1999 = 6.0%
Personal Counselling Services

Service Delivery

Summary

During 1999, the areas covered by problem gambling counselling services were further expanded. A larger section of the New Zealand population had access to personal counselling services for their gambling problems. The number of new clients receiving help for their gambling problems increased, continuing the upward trend noted in previous years.

In 1999, the average time span clients spent in treatment increased further but the amount of treatment time received by clients remained much the same, with some minor variations. Contact time with counselling services varies significantly, both in terms of session hours and the time span between admission and discharge.

Numbers of Clients Accessing Services

Problem gambling counselling services were received by 2363 clients during 1999. Just over two-thirds (1587) of these clients were “completely new” (that is, had not received counselling for gambling-related problems in the past). Of the remaining 776 clients, 695 were “brought-forward” clients (began their treatment in the previous year) and 81 were “repeat” clients (previously discharged and re-presented for further treatment).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New clients</td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward clients</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat admission clients</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2363</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 See Appendix 1
These figures represent a small increase in service delivery compared with 1998. The trend in new client presentations slowed down in 1999 with a much smaller increase than occurred between 1997 and 1998.

The chart and table below show the monthly spread of first time client presentations.

### New clients

![Chart showing new clients by month from 1997 to 1999]

**Month of first appointment**

#### New Clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month of first appointment</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1587</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time Spent in Treatment

Duration of Treatment Episodes

Clients receiving problem gambling services remain in treatment for varying lengths of time, both in terms of the duration of each treatment episode and the hours of treatment received.

Contact with the service spread over various time spans, with the majority of clients being counselled over a 1 to 6 month period. The trend since 1997 has been a decrease in the proportion of clients receiving very brief treatment episodes and an increase in the proportions receiving episodes measured in months and years. The median treatment episode length has risen from 61 days in 1997 to 86 days in 1998 to 120 days in 1999. Clients appear to be staying in contact with the treatment agency for longer periods.

---

6 A treatment episode is the timespan a person attends for counselling from assessment to discharge.

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand

1999 National Statistics

72
**Hours of Treatment Received**

The hours each client spent in counselling (mainly individual and group counselling) also varied considerably.

When compared to 1997 and 1998, the figures indicate minor changes in the pattern of hours of treatment received.

More clients in 1999 received over 1 hour of counselling. This may indicate an improved trend towards retaining more clients beyond the initial assessments.

Just over half of all clients received up to 3 hours of counselling. Approximately a third received over 3 but less than 10 hours of treatment in total.

Optimum treatment time for problem gambling has not been established, although clinical preference currently aims for approximately 6 to 8 sessions\(^7\) for the majority of clients.

Service delivery statistics show clients have very different patterns of attendance, tending to indicate the need for a variety of time frames spanning from very brief “one-off” contacts to longer-term interventions of over 10 sessions.

---

\(^7\) A session is regarded as a counselling appointment usually of 50 minutes for individual sessions.
Client Characteristics

Overview

Just over 40% of new clients attending personal counselling services are in the Auckland area.

The majority of gambler clients are male (64.6%) and the majority of family/whanau members are female (79.5%). This is a similar pattern to that found in outpatient alcohol and drug treatment in New Zealand. The number of female gamblers is increasing (up 8.2 percentage points from 1997).

A further difference between gamblers and family/whanau is that gamblers tend to be younger. Although the difference between the means is modest (37 for gamblers and 41 for family/whanau) more substantial differences become apparent when looking at specific age groupings. 30.7% of gamblers are under 30, whereas only 21.6% of family/whanau members are in this age group. Only 24.0% of gamblers are aged 45 or more whereas 41.6% of family/whanau members are over 45.

Non-casino gaming machines remain the dominant mode of problem gambling in 1999 with 60.5% of clients referring to this mode as their primary problem. The figure was 56.8% in 1997 and 56.3% in 1998.

Lotto/keno/scratchies only featured as an additional mode of problem gambling, and even then the percentage of clients was very small (7.0%).

Women problem gamblers disproportionately report gaming machines (non-casino and casino) as their primary problem (91.2% for females vs 66.8% for males). For New Zealand European/Pakeha women the percentage is even higher (94.9%) than the average for all women. 71.2% of New Zealand Maori women problem gamblers report non-casino gaming machines as the primary problem gambling mode.

Asian and Pacific Nation problem gamblers disproportionately report casino tables and casino gaming machines as their primary gambling problem (65.9% for both modes combined for Asian clients and 32.0% for Pacific Nation clients).

Primary Mode of Problem Gambling (Gamblers)

Most clients were able to identify a “main” or “primary” mode of problem gambling. All clients who receive problem gambling counselling are asked what type or mode of gambling is causing them the most problems. They are also asked if additional types or modes of gambling caused them problems. 40.8% of all new gambler clients identifying a primary mode of problem gambling also identified additional modes of problem gambling.

The most frequently reported primary mode of problem gambling is non-casino gaming machines (60.5%). These are the gaming machines located in hotels and clubs. Well over half of all new gambler clients cite non-casino gaming machines as their primary mode of problem gambling. This is a slight increase over 1997 and 1998 percentages (3.7 and 4.2 percentage points respectively). Women are particularly

---

8 Differences in the total numbers of clients in the tables in this section occur due to missing data in certain categories.
more likely to cite non-casino gaming machines as their primary mode of problem gambling (66.1%). 71.2% of New Zealand Maori women problem gamblers report non-casino gaming machines as their primary problem gambling mode.

The next most frequently cited modes of problem gambling are track gambling, casino gaming machines, and casino tables (14.8%, 14.7%, and 6.7% respectively). Even combined these are still significantly less cited than non-casino gaming machines (60.5%).

Gaming machines (casinos and non-casinos) are the primary mode of problem gambling for 75.2% of new gambling clients receiving treatment. This represents continued growth since 1997 (1997: 68.8%, 1998: 73.3%, 1999: 75.2%).

Casino gaming machines and casino tables combined are the primary gambling modes cited by 21.4% of new gambling clients.

**Primary Mode of Gambling for Gamblers (New Clients)**

![](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-casino Gaming Machines</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino Gaming Machines</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Casino Tables</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Multiple</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Betting</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housie</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotto/Keno/Scratchies</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>1119</th>
<th>1095</th>
<th>757</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Problem Gambling Counselling in New Zealand
1999 National Statistics