

7 NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FROM ANOTHER PERSON'S GAMBLING

7.1 Background

Socio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people can differentially expose individuals to health risks and gambling-related harms (Canale, Vieno & Griffiths 2016, Langham et al. 2016, Marmot & Wilkinson 1999). Gambling and resultant harms are increasingly being viewed as a social determinant of health and one that requires public health policy responses to reduce associated harms (Browne et al. 2016, Marshall 2009). Langham et al. (2016), in a large qualitative study identified over 70 specific harms that could arise directly or indirectly from gambling, and classified these under the following dimensions:

- Financial harms
- Relationship disruption, conflict or breakdown
- Emotional or psychological distress
- Decrements to health
- Cultural harms
- Reduced performance at work or study, and
- Criminal activity

Within each dimension there is also a severity aspect to harms in that they have 'general', 'crisis' or 'legacy' affects, and these can extend over the life course and in some cases be intergenerational (Dowling, Jackson, Thomas & Frydenberg 2010, Suomi, Jackson, Dowling, Lavis, Patford, Thomas, Harvey, Abbott, Bellringer, Koziol-McLain & Cockman 2013). Furthermore, harms can extend beyond individuals to families and communities, with some harms being amplified depending on community characteristics (e.g. population size, area level socioeconomic disadvantage). For example, shame associated with problem gambling or being the partner of someone experiencing gambling problems is often more visible in small communities which may lead to feelings of stigmatisation (Langham et al. 2016).

The reach and extent of gambling related harms on population health was recently assessed by Browne and colleagues (2016) using a burden of harm approach. This technique has been used extensively in health research to determine the burden in the population of different illnesses, diseases and health risk factors. The authors found that numerically, more harms occur amongst moderate and low risk gamblers, rather than problem gamblers, because these groups have much larger numbers of people in them than the problem gambler group. Specifically, they found that low risk, moderate risk and problem gamblers share 50%, 34% and 15% respectively, of the total harms from gambling.

This survey asked NT adults whether, in the last 12 months, they had been negatively affected by someone else's gambling (see Appendix for exact survey question). We also collected who the person was whose gambling was affecting them, and what negative consequences they experienced (from 16), and whether they sought help and from where.

7.1.1 Chapter contents

Specifically, this chapter presents:

- Negative consequences from another person's gambling for the NT, regions, age and gender
- Negative consequences from another person's gambling by socioeconomic characteristics of those affected
- Negative consequences from another person's gambling by health and health risk factors
- Negative consequences from another person's gambling by participation in different gambling activities
- Negative consequences from another person's gambling by problem gambling risk of the person being affected
- Relationship to person whose gambling is negatively affecting them for the NT, regions, age and gender, and
- Types of harms experienced for the NT, regions, age and gender.

7.2 Chapter highlights

- Thirteen percent of adults in the NT experienced at least one negative consequence because of another person's gambling in the year before the survey, which equates to just over 23,000 people.
- Socio-demographic and socioeconomic characteristics significantly associated with increased risk of experiencing negative consequences because of another person's gambling were Indigenous identification (28%), single person with children living at home (32%), living in a group household (24%), and gross personal income \$70,000 to \$99,999 (22%).
- Health risk factors significantly associated with increased risk of being negatively affected by someone else's gambling were smoking 10 or more cigarettes per day (37%), and running out of money for essentials in the last year (48%).
- EGM play in the last year (22%) was significantly associated with increased risk of experiencing negative consequences because of another person's gambling.
- The person whose gambling negatively affected the respondent was most commonly the parent (28%), followed by friend (27%), acquaintance (9%), other family member (8%), spouse (6%), brother/sister (5%), ex-partner (5%), in-law (4%), work colleague (4%) and son/daughter (3%).
- Negative consequences experienced by respondents because of someone else's gambling were raiding savings (6%), friend relationship problems (6%), feeling stress/anxiety/depression (5%), run out of money for bills (5%), family relationship problems (5%), borrowing from family/friends (4%), run out of money for food (2%), run out of money for rent/mortgage (2%).
- Women (8%) were significantly more likely than men (2.4%) to identify feeling stress/anxiety/depression because of someone else's gambling, and those less than 35 years (10%) were significantly more likely to raid savings compared with those 55 years or over (2%).

7.3 Harm from another person's gambling by region, gender and age

Gambling by another person negatively affected around 23,000 people or 13% of the NT adult population in the past year (Table 36). This included around 15,000 people (8.7%) experiencing one or two negative consequences and a further 7,600 (4.3%) experiencing three or more.

Table 36: Negatively affected by someone else's gambling, NT adult population

Negative consequences	% (SE)	Population
		N
None	87.0 (2.2)	153,832
One or two	8.7 (2.2)	15,401
Three or more	4.3 (0.8)	7,633
Total	100.0	176,866
One or more	13.0 (2.2)	23,034

Figure 50 shows the percentage of adults negatively affected by another person's gambling for the NT and regions. There was variation between regional towns and other localities; however, the association was not statistically significant ($p=0.11$). The combined regional towns of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy (30%) had the highest percentage of adults negatively affected by another person's gambling, followed by Alice Springs (13%), Rest of the NT (11%) and Darwin/Palmerston (10%).

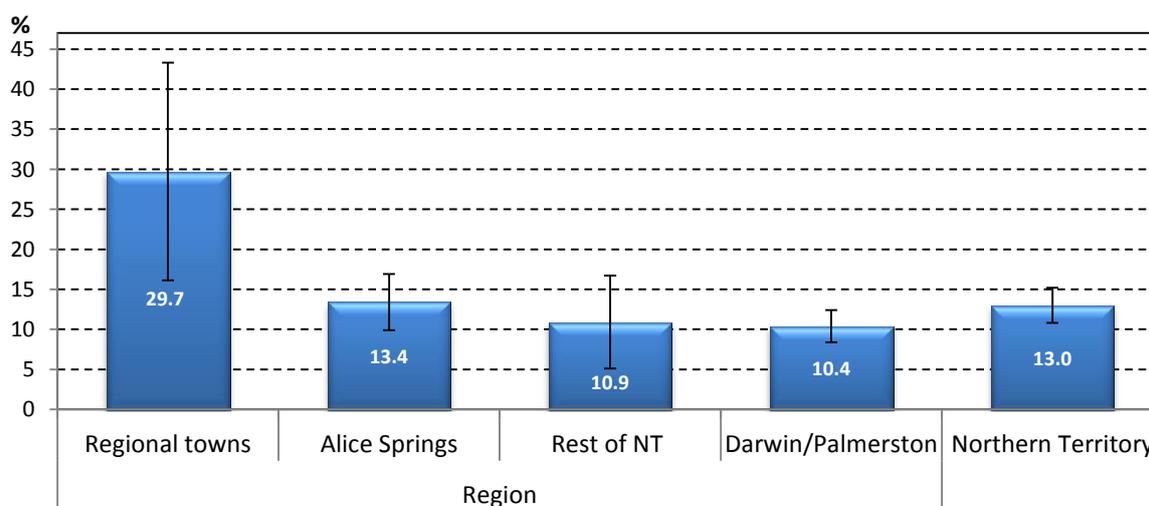


Figure 50: Negatively affected by someone else's gambling by region, NT adults

Table 37 shows the number of negative consequences experienced in the last year because of another person's gambling for the NT and regions. This association was statistically significant ($p=0.029$), with two notable differences between regions. First, the high percentage of adults experiencing one or two negative consequences in Regional Towns (27%), compared with other towns and regions all less than 10%. Second, the largest urban cities of Darwin/Palmerston (4.6%) and Alice Springs (5.9%) had the highest percentage adults experiencing three or more harms.

Table 37: Number of negative consequences because of another's gambling by region, NT adults

	Number of harms *			Number of harms *		
	None	1 to 2	3 or more	None	1 to 2	3 or more
	% (SE)			Population (N)		
Regional Towns	70.3 (13.6)	26.9 (13.9)	2.8 (2.3)	12,953	4,961	522
Alice Springs	86.6 (3.5)	7.5 (2.8)	5.9 (2.2)	27,046	2,346	1,844
Rest of NT	89.1 (5.8)	9.3 (5.7)	1.6 (0.8)	18,365	1,915	334
Darwin/Palmerston	89.6 (2.0)	5.8 (1.8)	4.6 (1.0)	95,469	6,179	4,934
Northern Territory	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	153,832	15,401	7,633

Significant association between region and number of harms: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

The association between gender and the number of negative consequences experienced because of someone else's gambling was not statistically significant (Table 38). A slightly higher percentage of men (13.5%) compared with women (12.4%) experienced negative consequences because of another's gambling. A higher percentage of males reported one or two harms (10.2%) than women (7.1%), but women were more likely to report three or more harms (5.4%) compared with men (3.3%). Around 9,300 males experienced one or two negative consequences because of another's gambling and a further 3,000 experienced three or more negative consequences. For females, around 6,000 experienced one or two negative consequences, and a further 4,600 experienced three or more.

Table 38: Number of harms because of someone else's gambling by gender, NT adult population

Negative consequences	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	N	N	N
None	86.5 (3.9)	87.5 (2.1)	87.0 (2.2)	78,683	75,150	153,832
One or two	10.2 (3.9)	7.1 (1.8)	8.7 (2.2)	9,322	6,078	15,401
Three or more	3.3 (0.9)	5.4 (1.2)	4.3 (0.8)	2,989	4,644	7,633
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	90,994	85,872	176,866
One or more	13.5 (3.9)	12.4 (2.1)	13.0 (2.2)	12,312	10,722	23,034

Figure 51 shows the association between negatively being affected by someone else's gambling and age. This association was not statistically significant, but there was a clear trend with people under 25 years more likely to be negatively affected, and people over 65 years being less likely to be affected by someone else's gambling.

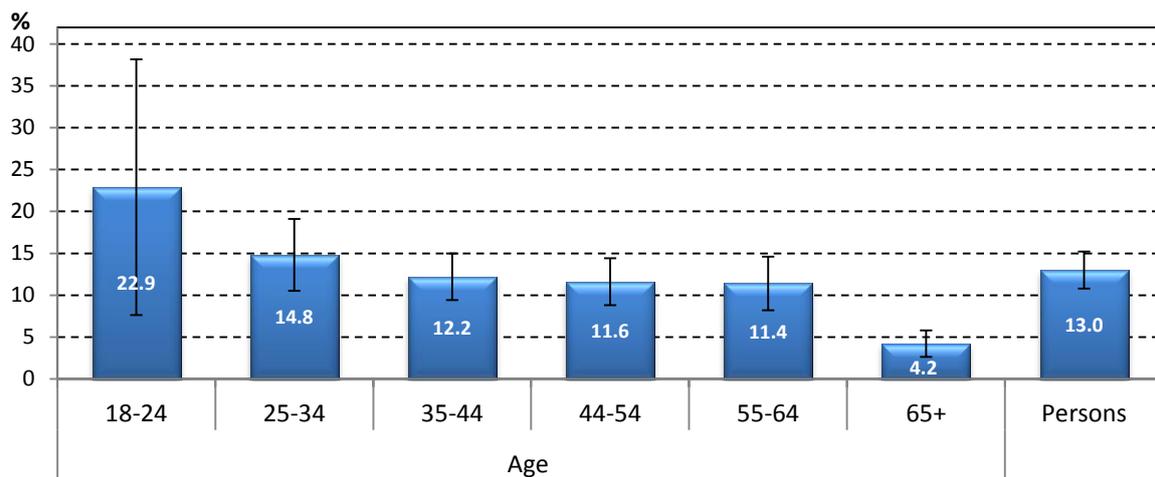


Figure 51: Negatively affected by someone else's gambling by age, NT adults

Table 39 shows the non-significant association between number of harms from another person's gambling and age. Prevalence of being negatively affected by another person's gambling was highest for people under 25 years, but the largest number of people being affected is those aged 25-34 years (7,462 people), followed by 35-44 years (4,192 people), 18-24 years (4,002 people), 45-54 years (3,901 people), 55-64 years (2,802) and 65 years or more (675 people).

Table 39: Number of harms because of someone else's gambling by age, NT adult population

	Number of harms			Number of harms		
	None	1 or 2	3 or more	None	1 or 2	3 or more
	% (SE)			Population (N)		
18-24	77.1 (15.3)	20.5 (15.5)	2.4 (1.8)	13,452	3,586	416
25-34	85.2 (4.3)	9.7 (4.1)	5.1 (1.7)	43,006	4,872	2,590
35-44	87.8 (2.8)	6.4 (2.0)	5.8 (2.1)	30,256	2,202	1,990
44-54	88.4 (2.8)	6.6 (2.1)	5.0 (1.9)	29,776	2,214	1,687
55-64	88.6 (3.2)	8.1 (3.1)	3.3 (1.0)	21,871	1,989	813
65+	95.8 (1.6)	3.3 (1.5)	0.8 (0.6)	15,472	539	136
Persons	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	153,832	15,401	7,633

7.4 Negative consequences from someone else's gambling by socio-demographic characteristics

Table 40 shows associations between socio-demographic characteristics and the number of negative consequences experienced because of another person's gambling. Indigenous people were significantly more likely to experience a negative consequence because of another's gambling than non-Indigenous adults (27.9% cf. 8.9%). Household type was also significantly associated with negative consequences, with people living in single parent households (32.3%) and group households (23.9%) more likely to experience one or more negative consequences. No other socio-demographic variables were significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 40: Number of negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling by other socio-demographic characteristics, NT adult population

	Number of negative consequences			Population N
	None % (SE)	1 or 2 % (SE)	3 or more % (SE)	
Northern Territory ***	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	176,916
Indigenous status				
Non-Indigenous	91.1 (1.6)	5.0 (1.4)	3.9 (0.8)	138,517
Indigenous	72.1 (8.0)	22.0 (8.0)	5.8 (2.0)	38,399
Main language spoken at home				
English	86.7 (2.3)	8.8 (2.3)	4.5 (0.8)	169,897
Not English	93.2 (3.2)	5.9 (3.1)	1.0 (1.0)	6,867
Household type *				
Couple: children living at home	88.9 (2.7)	6.9 (2.5)	4.2 (1.2)	68,577
Couple: no children/not living at home	93.4 (1.8)	4.7 (1.7)	1.9 (0.6)	45,602
Single parent: children living at home	67.6 (13.6)	25.5 (14.3)	6.8 (3.1)	18,019
Single: no children/not living at home	89.8 (3.7)	5.7 (2.6)	4.5 (2.7)	22,014
Group or shared house	76.1 (8.2)	13.7 (8.0)	10.2 (4.2)	15,502
Other	91.7 (5.3)	7.0 (4.8)	1.3 (1.4)	7,042

Significant association between socio-demographic factor and number of harms:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

7.5 Negative consequences from another’s gambling by socioeconomic characteristics

Table 41 shows the association between socioeconomic characteristics and the number of harms experienced because of another person's gambling. Student status was significantly associated with experiencing negative consequences because of another person's gambling (full time 40.4% *cf.* part-time 14% and not student 10.9%), while highest education level had a marginally non-significant (p=0.087) association with number of negative consequences because of someone else's gambling. People earning \$70,000 to \$99,999 per annum were significantly more likely to be negatively affected (22.4%), and those earning between \$30,000 to \$49,999 (6.7%) and \$100,000 to \$129,999 (3.9%) were significantly less likely to experience negative consequences from another person's gambling.

Table 41: Number of negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling by socioeconomic characteristics, percentage and number of the NT adult population

	Number of negative consequences			Population N
	None % (SE)	1 or 2 % (SE)	3 or more % (SE)	
Northern Territory	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	176,916
Labour force status				
Full-time employed	85.9 (3.1)	9.3 (3.1)	4.8 (1.0)	121,041
Part-time employed	90.5 (3.1)	6 (2.4)	3.5 (2.1)	20,964
Unemployed (looking for work)	93.3 (3.9)	5.1 (3.3)	1.6 (1.6)	4,792
Not in the labour force	88.4 (3.1)	8.7 (3.0)	2.9 (0.9)	27,841
Other	83.5 (11.0)	7.2 (7.1)	9.3 (8.5)	2,189
Fly-in Fly-out/Drive-in drive-out worker				
FIFO/DIDO worker	79.5 (10.4)	16.5 (10.6)	4.0 (1.8)	26,458
Other occupation/work type	88.2 (2.2)	7.1 (2.0)	4.7 (1.1)	114,556
Not in the labour force/unemployed	88.7 (2.7)	8.1 (2.5)	3.2 (1.0)	34,823
Student status *				
Full-time student	59.6 (20.1)	35.7 (21.1)	4.7 (4.1)	10,577
Part-time student	85.6 (3.9)	6.6 (2.8)	7.9 (2.7)	18,427
Not studying	89.1 (1.8)	7.0 (1.6)	3.9 (0.8)	147,362
Highest education				
Bachelor degree or higher	88.3 (2.8)	8.6 (2.6)	3.1 (1.1)	54,707
Diploma, technical Certificate III-IV	88.3 (2.9)	6.2 (2.5)	5.5 (1.5)	55,450
Finished Year 12 (Senior)	88.3 (3.5)	3.8 (1.8)	7.9 (3.1)	21,646
Finished Year 10 (Junior)	80.3 (9.2)	18.3 (9.3)	1.5 (0.7)	32,206
Less than Year 10	90.5 (4.3)	3.9 (2.2)	5.6 (3.5)	12,697
Gross personal income **				
Less than \$30,000	86.8 (3.3)	9.9 (3.2)	3.3 (1.0)	29,141
\$30,000-\$49,999	93.3 (2.4)	2.2 (1.1)	4.5 (2.1)	23,342
\$50,000-\$69,999	90.7 (2.7)	2.9 (1.3)	6.4 (2.3)	34,218
\$70,000-\$99,999	77.6 (6.6)	18.6 (6.7)	3.8 (1.6)	47,134
\$100,000-\$119,999	96.1 (1.5)	2.0 (1.0)	1.9 (1.0)	17,785
\$120,000 or more	87.5 (5.2)	7.5 (5.0)	5.0 (2.3)	25,296
SEIFA Advantage-Disadvantage				
590-976 (most disadvantaged)	84.3 (6.5)	13.2 (6.6)	2.4 (1.0)	47,395
979-1021	85.8 (2.9)	6.4 (2.0)	7.8 (2.2)	44,444
1023-107	88.2 (3.2)	7.7 (3.0)	4.1 (1.4)	47,233
1073-112	90.1 (3.6)	7.0 (3.5)	2.8 (1.1)	37,844

Significant association between socioeconomic factor and number of harms:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

7.6 Negative consequences from another person’s gambling by health risk factors

Table 42 shows associations between health and health risk factors, and the number of negative consequences experienced because of another person’s gambling. Smoking status and running out of money for essentials both had a significant association with number of negative consequences. Specifically, heavier smokers (10 or more per day) were statistically more likely to be negatively affected by someone else’s gambling (37% *cf.* 13%), and people who ran out of money for essentials in the last year (48% *cf.* 13%). People who experienced five or more personal stressors were more likely to experience harms from another person’s gambling, though this association was not significant.

Table 42: Number of negative consequences because of another’s gambling by health and health risk factors, percentage and number of the NT adult population

	Number of negative consequences			Population N
	None % (SE)	1 or 2 % (SE)	3 or more % (SE)	
Northern Territory	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	176,916
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent	90.6 (3.9)	6.2 (3.6)	3.2 (1.5)	35,578
Very good	91.1 (2.0)	4.1 (1.2)	4.7 (1.6)	54,767
Good	81.7 (5.0)	13.5 (5.1)	4.7 (1.3)	65,193
Fair	86.9 (4.9)	9.6 (4.7)	3.5 (1.9)	16,159
Poor	83.0 (8.5)	11.4 (8.2)	5.6 (3.5)	4,689
CAGE alcohol problems				
No problems	88.1 (3.0)	8.4 (2.9)	3.5 (0.8)	122,576
Alcohol problems	85.0 (3.5)	7.4 (2.7)	7.6 (2.3)	26,481
Unknown (missing data)	84.2 (4.9)	11.3 (4.5)	4.5 (2.2)	27,859
Smoking status ^{***}				
Never smoker	90.0 (2.3)	6.5 (2.1)	3.5 (1.1)	93,045
Ex-smoker	91.7 (1.6)	4.6 (1.2)	3.8 (1.1)	48,464
1 to 9 per day	89.6 (4.2)	5.4 (3.2)	5.0 (2.6)	12,948
10 or more per day	63.1 (10.8)	28.6 (11.7)	8.3 (2.9)	22,422
People smoke inside your home				
Never	86.5 (2.5)	9.2 (2.4)	4.3 (0.8)	157,174
Sometimes	92.4 (3.5)	3.4 (2.1)	4.1 (2.7)	11,640
Most of the time or always	89.0 (5.4)	6.7 (4.7)	4.3 (2.5)	8,000
Money for essentials ^{***}				
Did not run out of money	90.4 (1.5)	6.4 (1.4)	3.2 (0.7)	160,412
Ran out in last 12 months	52.3 (13.0)	31.6 (15.5)	16.1 (5.6)	16,028
Number of stressors last year				
None	91.3 (3.8)	7.3 (3.8)	1.4 (0.8)	45,400
One or two	88.2 (5.0)	9.9 (5.0)	1.9 (0.9)	61,284
Three or four	87.9 (3.0)	5.8 (2.0)	6.3 (2.3)	36,291
Five or more	75.5 (5.4)	13.2 (4.6)	11.2 (3.0)	29,051

Significant association between health risk factor and number of harms:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

7.7 Negative consequences from another person’s gambling by gambling participation

Gambling per se did not increase the risk of being negatively affected by someone else’s gambling (Table 43), with the percentage affected by someone else’s gambling not significantly different between non-gamblers and gamblers (12% cf. 13.4%). However, gambling on EGMs and instant scratch tickets were significantly ($p=0.026$ and $p=0.009$ respectively) associated with number of negative consequences because of another person’s gambling. Compared with the negative consequences experienced across the total Northern Territory population, EGM gamblers were significantly more likely to experience one or two harms because of another person’s gambling (16.1%), but not three or more, while instant scratch ticket gamblers were less likely to experience one or two harms (5.1%), but significantly more likely to experience three or more harm (9.1%). Between 18% and 21% of those gambling on casino table games, sports betting, and racetrack betting experienced negative consequences from someone else’s gambling, though neither of these associations were statistically significant, due to large standard errors around estimates.

Table 43: Number of negative consequences because of someone else's gambling by gambling activity, percentage and number of the NT adult population

	Number of negative consequences				Population N
	None % (SE)	1 or 2 % (SE)	3 or more % (SE)	One or more % (SE)	
Northern Territory	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	13.0 (2.2)	176,916
Non-gamblers	88.0 (4.1)	9.2 (4.0)	2.8 (1.4)	12.0 (4.1)	42,625
Any gambling activity	86.6 (2.6)	8.6 (2.6)	4.8 (0.9)	13.4 (2.6)	134,291
EGMs *	77.6 (6.3)	16.1 (6.4)	6.2 (1.9)	22.4 (6.3)	48,224
Sports betting	79.2 (8.6)	13.4 (8.1)	7.4 (4.1)	20.8 (8.6)	15,426
Race track betting	81.9 (6.4)	15.1 (6.5)	3.0 (0.9)	18.1 (6.4)	48,859
Casino table games	82.3 (6.3)	11.5 (5.6)	6.2 (3.0)	17.7 (6.3)	24,560
Other betting	84.4 (11.0)	15.6 (11.0)	0.0 (0.0)	15.6 (11.9)	940
Informal games	85.0 (8.3)	5.5 (3.7)	9.4 (7.5)	15.0 (8.3)	3,276
Instant scratch tickets **	85.8 (3.0)	5.1 (1.8)	9.1 (2.4)	14.2 (3.0)	31,761
Keno	86.3 (2.6)	6.6 (1.9)	7.1 (2.0)	13.7 (2.6)	43,552
Raffles	87.0 (2.1)	6.7 (1.6)	6.3 (1.5)	13.0 (2.1)	71,658
Lotteries	88.3 (1.8)	5.9 (1.3)	5.8 (1.3)	11.7 (1.8)	84,256
Bingo	89.9 (6.0)	4.9 (4.2)	5.3 (4.3)	10.1 (6.0)	3,715
Non-sports betting	100.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	146
Number of activities					
One	88.0 (4.1)	9.2 (4.0)	2.8 (1.4)	12.0 (4.1)	42,575
Two	92.9 (2.3)	4.3 (2.0)	2.8 (1.0)	7.1 (2.3)	27,712
Three	86.5 (6.7)	10.1 (6.8)	3.3 (1.3)	13.5 (6.7)	44,426
Four	88.3 (3.0)	8.4 (2.7)	3.3 (1.4)	11.7 (3.0)	23,097
Five or more	80.4 (6.9)	12.5 (6.7)	7.1 (3.1)	19.6 (6.9)	18,683

Significant association between gambling activity and number of harms:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

7.8 Negative consequences from another person's gambling by problem gambling risk

Table 44 shows the association between negative consequences from someone else's gambling and the PGSI. The association was not statistically significant, though around twice the percentage of people in PGSI at-risk categories were negatively affected by someone else's gambling (21.3% to 31.5%) compared with non-risk gamblers (11.4%) and non-gamblers (12%).

Table 44: Number of negative consequences by the PGSI, percentage NT adult population

	Number of negative consequences				Population N
	None	1 or 2	3 or more	1 or more	
Problem gambler	76.4 (11.9)	5.7 (4.2)	17.9 (11.2)	23.6 (11.9)	1,206
Moderate risk gambler	68.5 (8.8)	15.0 (7.3)	16.5 (6.7)	31.5 (8.8)	5,128
Low risk gambler	78.7 (4.8)	15.3 (4.4)	6.1 (2.4)	21.3 (4.8)	14,383
Non-risk gambler	88.6 (3.0)	7.5 (3.0)	4.0 (1.0)	11.4 (3.0)	113,574
Non-gambler	88.0 (4.1)	9.2 (4.0)	2.8 (1.4)	12.0 (4.1)	42,625
Northern Territory	87.0 (2.2)	8.7 (2.2)	4.3 (0.8)	13.0 (2.2)	176,916

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative standard errors

The association between negative consequences from another person's gambling and the PGSI is visualised in Figure 52. Around 6% of problem gamblers experienced one or two negative consequences from another person's gambling, and 18% experienced three or more. A similar percentage of moderate (15%) and low risk (15.3%) gambler groups experienced one or two negative consequences from

someone else's gambling; however, 16.5% of moderate risk gamblers experienced three or more negative consequences, compared with 6.1% for low risk gamblers, and 4% or less for non-risk gamblers and non-gamblers.

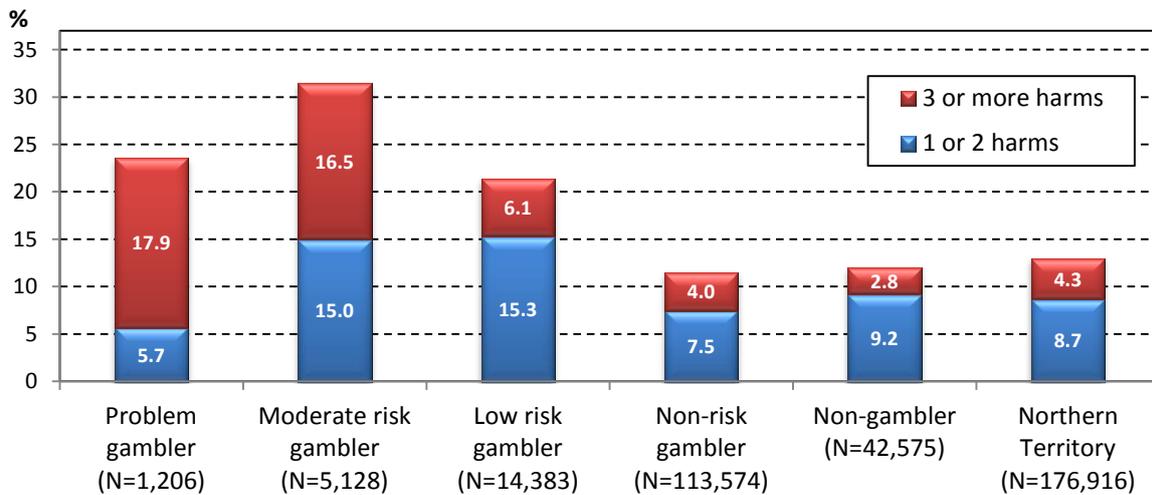


Figure 52: Number of negative consequences by the PGSI, percentage NT adult population

Figure 53 graphs the population affected by the PGSI, and shows that while the at-risk gambler groups had the highest proportions being negatively affected by someone else's gambling, around 13,000 non-risk gamblers and 5,000 non-gamblers experienced one or more negative consequences from another's gambling. Overall, around 5,000 at-risk gamblers were negatively affected by someone else's gambling, and this at-risk group also experience harms from their own gambling (see Section 4.6).

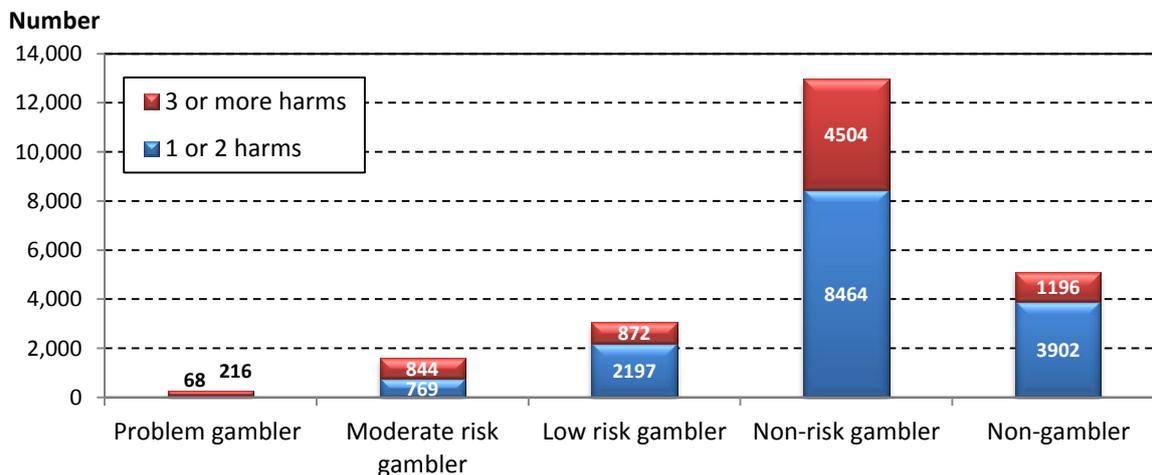


Figure 53: Number of negative consequences from someone else's gambling by the PGSI, NT adult population

7.9 Relationship to person causing gambling-related negative consequences

Figure 54 shows how the person whose gambling was causing harms was related to the person being affected. Parent (28%) and friend (27%) were the most commonly endorsed responses as the person whose gambling negatively affected them,

followed by acquaintance (9%), other family member (8%), spouse (6%), brother or sister (5%), ex-partner (4.5%), in-law (4%), son or daughter (3%) and other (2%).

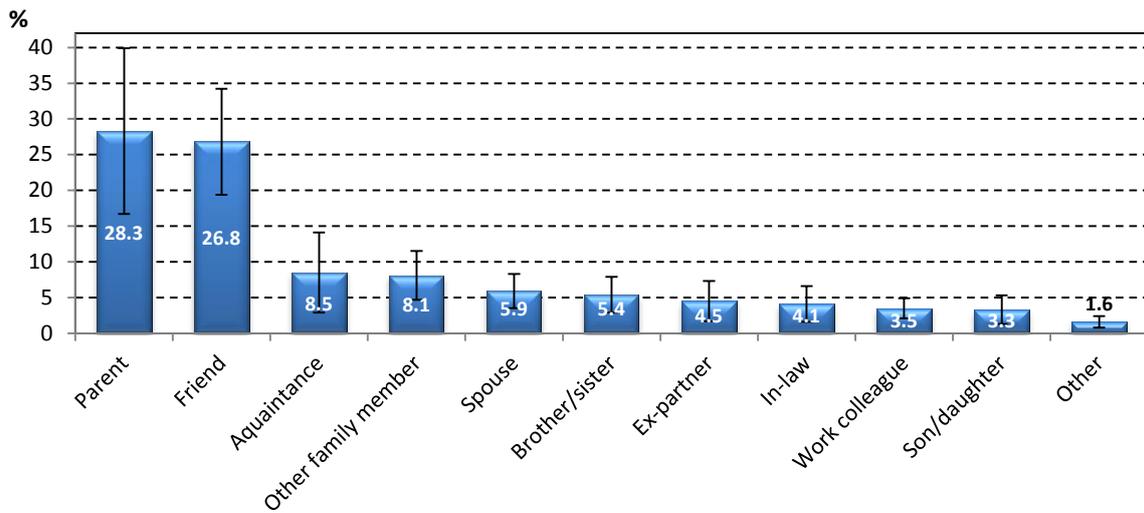


Figure 54: Relationship to person whose gambling negatively affected them, percentage affected persons

Figure 55 shows the relationship to the person whose gambling negatively affected them by gender. Parent and friend were the most endorsed responses for both males and females. A significantly higher percentage of females than males identified spouse as the person whose gambling negatively affected them (11% cf. 2%), while other non-significant, but notable differences were friend (males 30.9% cf. females 21.7%), acquaintance (11.5% cf. 4.9%), ex-partner (8% cf. 2%), and son/daughter (6% cf. 1%). Table 45 shows the number of people and percentage for the relationship to the person whose gambling negatively affected by gender.

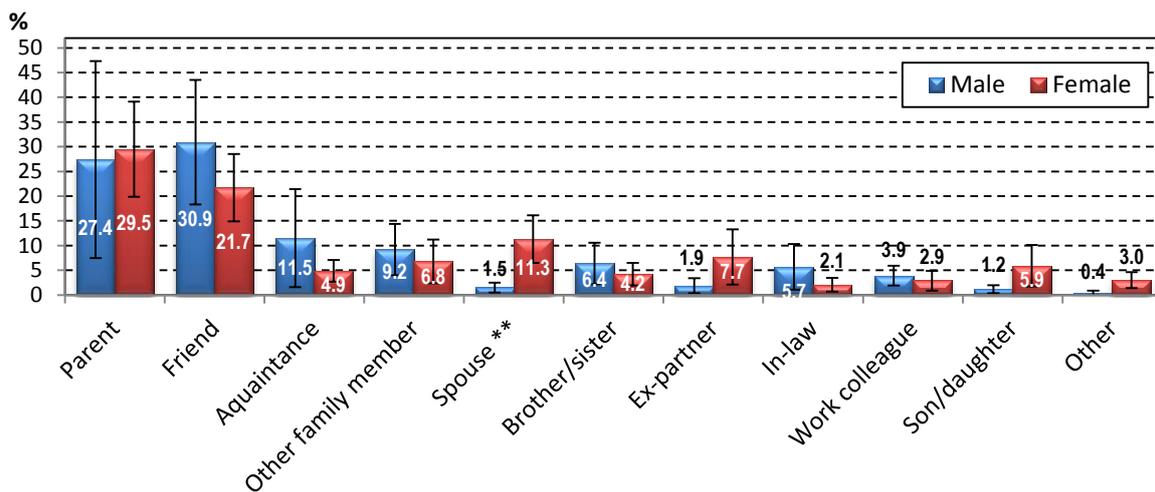


Figure 55: Relationship to person whose gambling negatively affected them by gender, affected persons

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between person whose gambling affected respondent and gender:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05
standard errors

Table 45 includes population counts with the percentage affected by gender. Around 3,300 men and 3,000 women were negatively affected by parents gambling, and a further 3,800 men and 2,100 women were negatively affected by a friend's gambling. A significantly larger number of women (1,100) compared with men (190) were negatively affected by their spouse's gambling.

Table 45: Relationship to person whose gambling negatively affected them by gender, affected persons

	Male % (SE)	Female % (SE)	Persons % (SE)	Male N	Female N	Persons N
Parent	27.4 (19.9)	29.5 (9.6)	28.3 (11.6)	3,370	2,973	6,343
Friend	30.9 (12.6)	21.7 (6.8)	26.8 (7.4)	3,799	2,194	5,993
Acquaintance	11.5 (9.9)	4.9 (2.2)	8.5 (5.6)	1,411	493	1,905
Other family member	9.2 (5.2)	6.8 (4.4)	8.1 (3.4)	1,130	689	1,819
Spouse **	1.5 (1.0)	11.3 (4.8)	5.9 (2.4)	190	1,139	1,329
Brother/sister	6.4 (4.2)	4.2 (2.3)	5.4 (2.5)	789	422	1,211
Ex-partner	1.9 (1.5)	7.7 (5.6)	4.5 (2.8)	228	776	1,004
In-law	5.7 (4.6)	2.1 (1.4)	4.1 (2.5)	697	212	910
Work colleague	3.9 (2.0)	2.9 (2.0)	3.5 (1.4)	480	295	775
Son/daughter	1.2 (0.8)	5.9 (4.2)	3.3 (2.0)	149	592	741
Other	0.4 (0.5)	3.0 (1.6)	1.6 (0.8)	54	304	359
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,299	10,090	22,388

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between person whose gambling affected respondent and gender:

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Figure 56 graphs the relationship to the person whose gambling negatively affected them by age. Age groups have been collapsed to reduce standard errors. There were significant differences across age groups for in-law (10% for 35-54 years and around 1% for other age groups); work colleague (higher for 35-54 years and 55 or more years, compared with those under 35 years); and son/daughter (higher for people 35 years and over). Other non-significant but large differences occurred for parent (more than three times higher in those under 35 years at 43%, compared with older groups less than 15%); other family member (six times higher amongst those over 35 years at 14% to 15%); spouse (highest in 35-54 years at 10%, and lowest in 18 to 34 years).

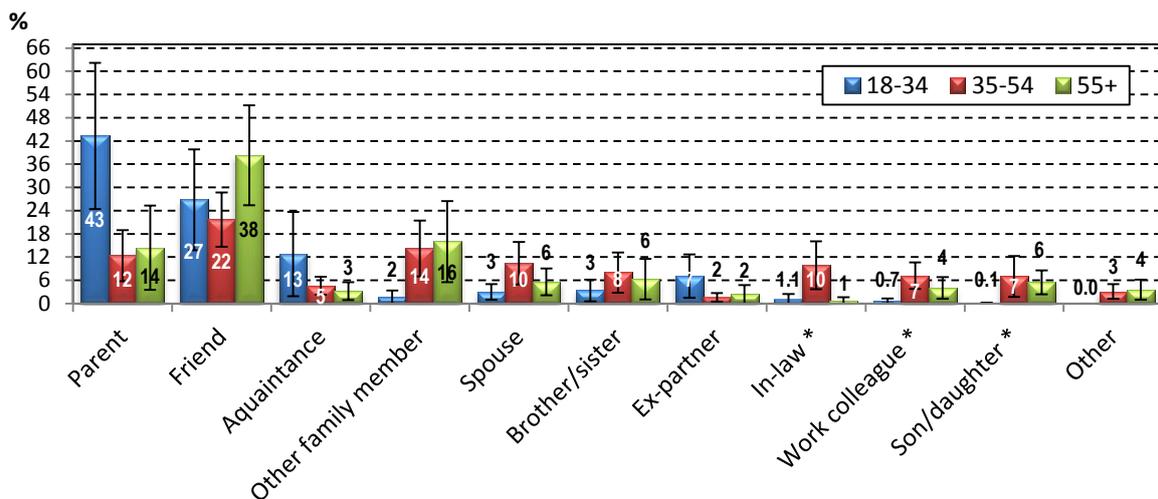


Figure 56: Relationship to person whose gambling negatively affected them by age, affected persons

Significant association between person whose gambling affected respondent and age:
 *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 46 includes population counts with the percentage affected by another person's gambling by age. People under 35 years carry much of the burden associated with other people's gambling, with nearly 5,000 (43%) people negatively affected by their parents gambling; and 3,026 (27%) negatively affected by a friend's gambling. More than 1,300 people (38%) aged 55 years or more and 1,600 (22%) 35 to 54 years age listed a friend as the person whose gambling was negatively affecting them.

Table 46: Relationship to person whose gambling negatively affected them by gender, affected persons

	18-34 years % (SE)	35-54 years % (SE)	55+ years % (SE)	Persons % (SE)	18-34 years N	35-54 years N	55+ years N
Parent	43.3 (18.9)	12.4 (6.6)	14.4 (10.9)	28.3 (11.6)	4,900	952	491
Friend	26.8 (13.0)	21.7 (7.0)	38.3 (12.9)	26.8 (7.4)	3,026	1,662	1,306
Acquaintance	12.8 (10.9)	4.6 (2.3)	3.2 (2.3)	8.5 (5.6)	1,447	350	107
Other family member	1.7 (1.7)	14.2 (7.2)	16.0 (10.5)	8.1 (3.4)	188	1,086	545
Spouse	3.0 (2.0)	10.4 (5.5)	5.6 (3.5)	5.9 (2.4)	343	796	190
Brother/sister	3.4 (2.8)	8.0 (5.2)	6.3 (5.2)	5.4 (2.5)	382	614	215
Ex-partner	7.1 (5.6)	1.6 (1.1)	2.4 (2.4)	4.5 (2.8)	799	124	81
In-law *	1.1 (1.4)	9.9 (6.2)	0.8 (0.8)	4.1 (2.5)	127	756	27
Work colleague *	0.7 (0.6)	7.2 (3.4)	4.0 (2.8)	3.5 (1.4)	82	556	137
Son/daughter *	0.1 (0.1)	7.0 (5.3)	5.5 (3.1)	3.3 (2.0)	13	539	189
Other	0.0 (0.0)	3.1 (1.9)	3.6 (2.6)	1.6 (0.8)	0	237	122
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11,307	7,672	3,410

Significant association between person whose gambling affected respondent and age:
 *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

7.10 Types of harms experienced because of someone else's gambling

Figure 57 lists sixteen negative consequences and their prevalence in the NT adult population that people said resulted from someone else's gambling. Raiding savings accounts was the most common negative consequence (5.7%), followed by relationship problems with friends (5.5%), feeling stress or anxiety (5%), running

out of money for bills (4.6%), relationship problems with family (4.6%), and borrowing money from family or friends (3.5%). Other negative consequences occurred in less than 2.1% of the adult population.

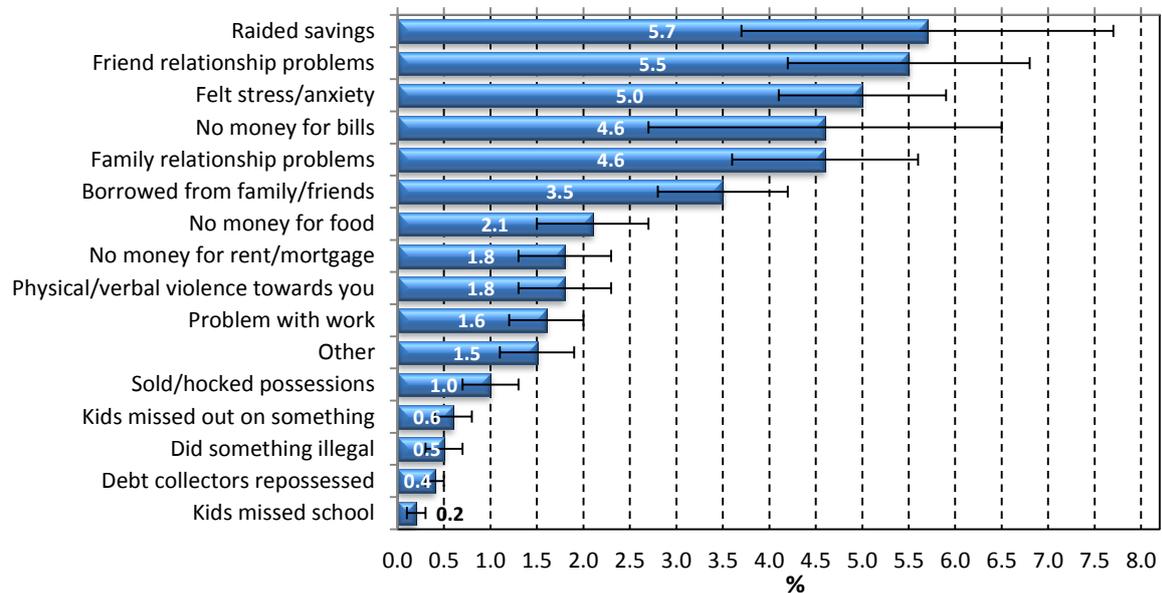


Figure 57: Types of negative consequences because of someone else's gambling, percentage NT Adult population

Figure 58 (see Table 47 for percentages and population counts) shows for men the most commonly reported harm because of someone else's gambling was raided savings (7.5%), and for women it was felt stress or anxiety (7.7%), with the latter being significantly ($p < 0.01$) higher for women compared with men (2.4%). The next most endorsed harm for men was relationship problems with friends (6%), followed by no money for bills (5.9%), relationship problems with family (3%) and borrowed from family/friends (2.7%). For women, the next most endorsed harm after felt stress or anxiety was relationship problems with family (6.4%), followed by relationship problems with friends (5%), borrowed from family/friends (4.3%), and raided savings (3.7%). Females were significantly ($p < 0.01$) more likely to endorse kids missed school (0.5%) than males (0%). While only 0.5% of the NT population did something illegal, which represents around 850 people breaking the law because of someone else's gambling.

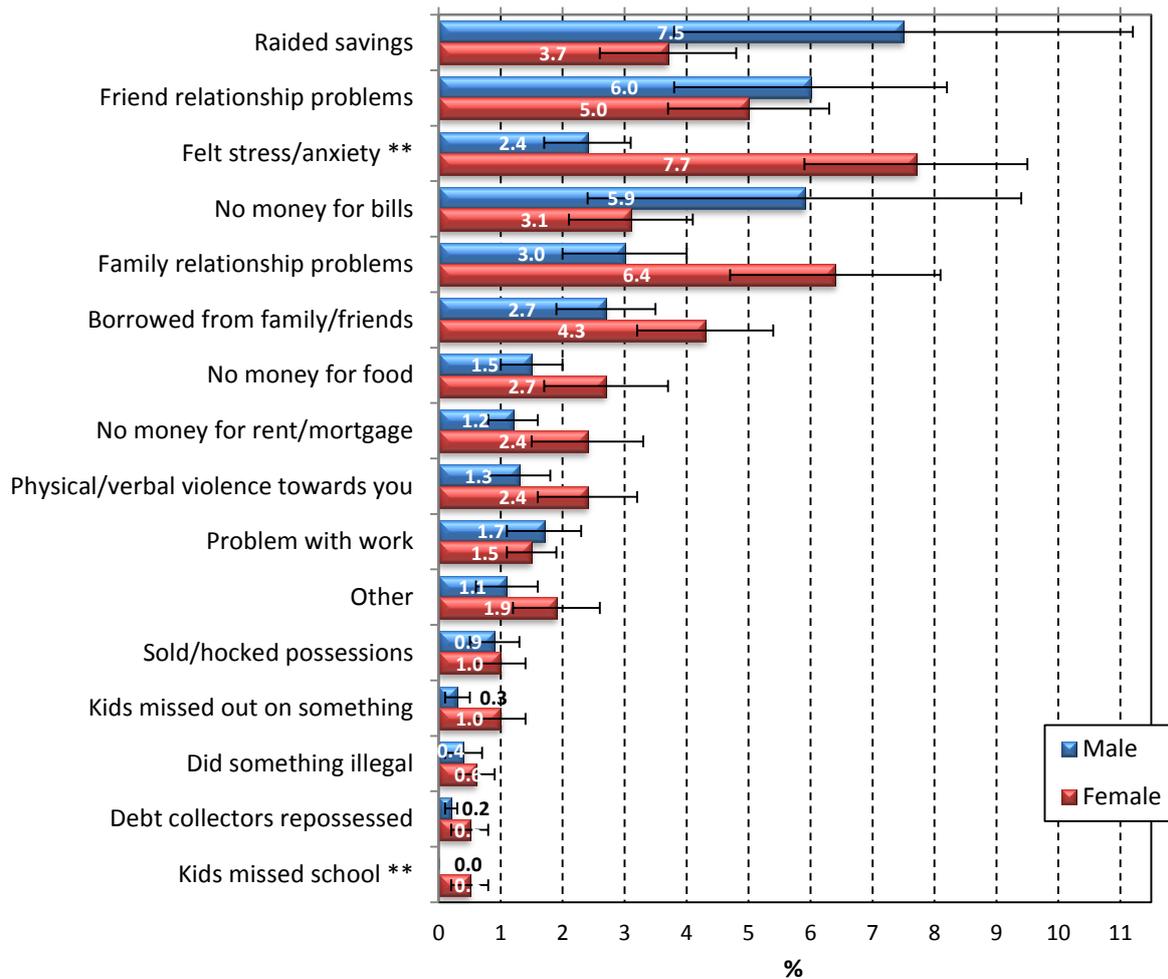


Figure 58: Types of negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling by gender, affected population

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between type of negative consequence and gender:
 *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Percentages can sometimes obscure the actual harms and the impact they have on community, so Table 47 shows percentage and population counts by gender. More than 500 women and 300 men did something illegal because of someone else's gambling. Over 6,500 women experienced stress/anxiety/depression because of someone else's gambling and this affected around 2,175 men. Running out of money for bills affected more than 5,000 men and 2,650 women, while 3,700 women and 2,400 men had to borrow money from someone because of another person's gambling.

Table 47: Types of negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling by gender, affected population

Type of harm	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	N	N	N
Raided savings	7.5 (3.7)	3.7 (1.1)	5.7 (2.0)	6,814	3,186	10,000
Friend relationship problems	6.0 (2.2)	5.0 (1.3)	5.5 (1.3)	5,428	4,310	9,738
Felt stress/anxiety **	2.4 (0.7)	7.7 (1.8)	5.0 (0.9)	2,175	6,584	8,760
No money for bills	5.9 (3.5)	3.1 (1.0)	4.6 (1.9)	5,375	2,686	8,061
Family relationship problems	3.0 (1.0)	6.4 (1.7)	4.6 (1.0)	2,759	5,449	8,208
Borrowed from family/friends	2.7 (0.8)	4.3 (1.1)	3.5 (0.7)	2,433	3,729	6,163
No money for food	1.5 (0.5)	2.7 (1.0)	2.1 (0.6)	1,332	2,332	3,664
No money for rent/mortgage	1.2 (0.4)	2.4 (0.9)	1.8 (0.5)	1,124	2,086	3,210
Physical/verbal violence towards you	1.3 (0.5)	2.4 (0.8)	1.8 (0.5)	1,189	2,072	3,260
Problem with work	1.7 (0.6)	1.5 (0.4)	1.6 (0.4)	1,523	1,323	2,846
Other	1.1 (0.5)	1.9 (0.7)	1.5 (0.4)	963	1,670	2,633
Sold/hocked possessions	0.9 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)	1.0 (0.3)	823	896	1,719
Kids missed out on something	0.3 (0.2)	1.0 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)	228	816	1,044
Did something illegal	0.4 (0.3)	0.6 (0.3)	0.5 (0.2)	325	544	869
Debt collectors repossessed	0.2 (0.1)	0.5 (0.3)	0.4 (0.1)	160	467	626
Kids missed School **	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.1)	42	388	430

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between type of negative consequence and gender:
 *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Figure 59 graphs the association between age and the type of harms experienced because of someone else’s gambling, while Table 48 includes population counts along with percentages. While there was considerable variation across age groups for many harms, only raided saving showed a significant association with this type of harm affecting those under 35 years (10%) disproportionately, compared with older age groups (4% and less than 2 % for 18-34 years and 55 years or more age groups). Borrowing money from someone and debt collectors repossessed something were marginally non-significant with those aged 35-54 years more likely than other age groups to be affected by the harm. Other harms that show variation across age groups include relationship problem with friend being more of a problem for younger people and decreasing with age; and having no money for bills and no money for food being more of a problem for younger people and decreasing with age.

Table 48 shows population counts by age for the types of negative consequences experienced because of another person’s gambling. For most negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling, more people less than 35 years experienced problems. Over 4800 people under 35 years had relationship problem with their friends because of another person’s gambling; and around 5000 ran out of money for bills. Amongst older people more than 2000 experienced relationship problems with family or friends because another person’s gambling.

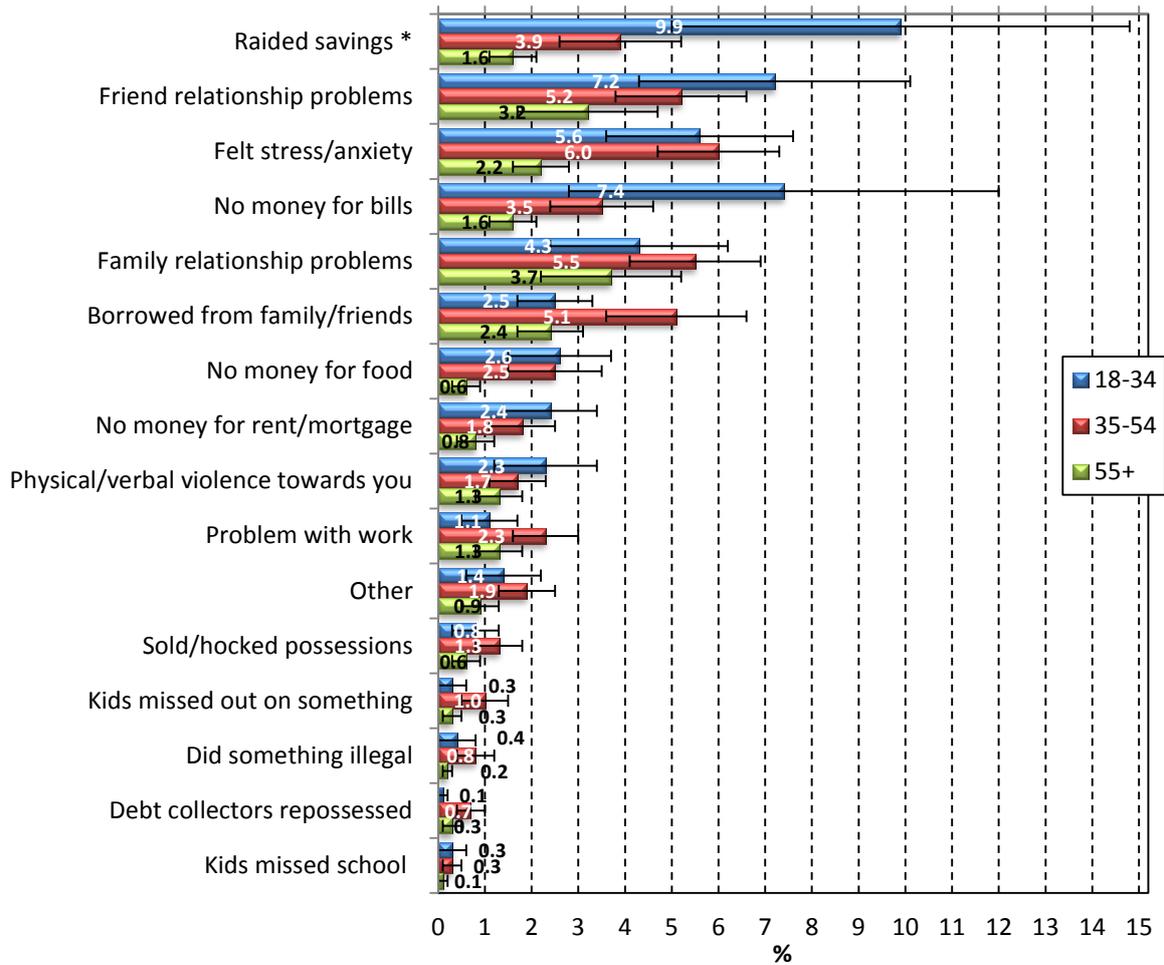


Figure 59: Types of negative consequences because of someone else's gambling by age, affected population

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between type of negative consequence and age: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Table 48: Types of negative consequences because of someone else’s gambling by age, affected population

Type of harm	18-34	35-54	55+	18-34	35-54	55+
	years % (SE)	years % (SE)	years % (SE)	years N	years N	years N
Raided savings *	9.9 (4.9)	3.9 (1.3)	1.6 (0.5)	6,718	2,639	643
Friend relationship problems	7.2 (2.9)	5.2 (1.4)	3.2 (1.5)	4,890	3,526	1,321
Felt stress/anxiety	5.6 (2.0)	6.0 (1.3)	2.2 (0.6)	3,784	4,065	911
No money for bills	7.4 (4.6)	3.5 (1.1)	1.6 (0.5)	5,051	2,366	643
Family relationship problems	4.3 (1.9)	5.5 (1.4)	3.7 (1.5)	2,953	3,754	1,501
Borrowed from family/friends	2.5 (0.8)	5.1 (1.5)	2.4 (0.7)	1,697	3,470	995
No money for food	2.6 (1.1)	2.5 (1.0)	0.6 (0.3)	1,747	1,684	233
No money for rent/mortgage	2.4 (1.0)	1.8 (0.7)	0.8 (0.4)	1,644	1,226	340
Physical/verbal violence towards you	2.3 (1.1)	1.7 (0.6)	1.3 (0.5)	1,592	1,152	516
Problem with work	1.1 (0.6)	2.3 (0.7)	1.3 (0.5)	723	1,579	543
Other	1.4 (0.8)	1.9 (0.6)	0.9 (0.4)	953	1,305	374
Sold/hocked possessions	0.8 (0.5)	1.3 (0.5)	0.6 (0.3)	560	893	265
Kids missed out on something	0.3 (0.3)	1.0 (0.5)	0.3 (0.2)	211	697	135
Did something illegal	0.4 (0.4)	0.8 (0.4)	0.2 (0.1)	288	517	64
Debt collectors repossessed	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	54	460	111
Kids missed school	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.1)	188	200	42

NOTES: Caution advised in interpreting some estimates in this table due to large (> 25%) relative Significant association between type of negative consequence and age: *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05