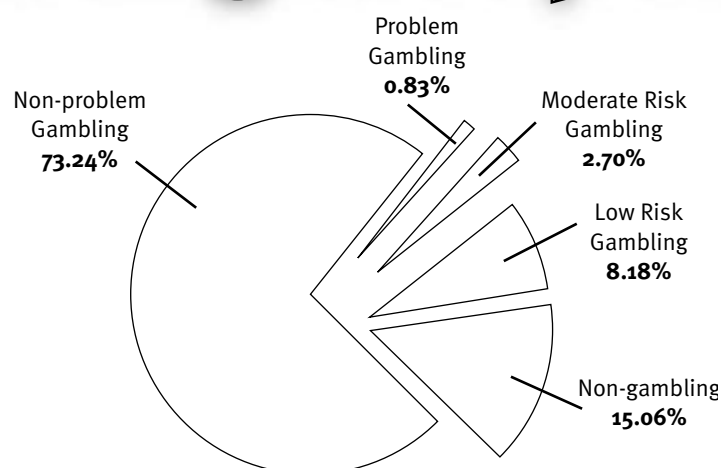




# Estimated Queensland Adult Population by Gambling Group 2001



The above diagram shows estimates of gambling groups in the Queensland adult population as categorised by the Canadian Problem Gambling Index used in the *Queensland Household Gambling Survey 2001* (see below). These results do not provide any information on the transition between groups – for example, if moderate risk gamblers become problem gamblers. Research into the transition between groups is imperative to understanding the development of problem gambling and will be undertaken in the future.

Description	Canadian Problem gambling index	Adult population estimate
<p><b>Non-gambling: 15.06%</b></p> <p>These are gamblers who have not gambled at all in the last 12 months.</p>	Not scored	397,449
<p><b>Non-problem gambling: 73.24%</b></p> <p>This group does not have any behavioural problem indicators, and probably will not have experienced any adverse consequences of gambling.</p>	0	1,933,565s
<p><b>Low risk gambling: 8.18%</b></p> <p>It is likely that this group will not have experienced any adverse consequences from gambling. Gamblers may be at risk if they are heavily involved in gambling and if they respond positively to at least two of the correlates of problem gambling.</p>	1–2	215,824
<p><b>Moderate risk gambling: 2.70%</b></p> <p>This group may or may not have experienced adverse consequences from gambling. Gamblers may be at risk if they are heavily involved in gambling and if they respond positively to three or four of the correlates of problem gambling.</p>	3–7	71,227
<p><b>Problem gambling: 0.83%</b></p> <p>Respondents in this group are those who have experienced adverse consequences from their gambling and may have lost control of their behaviour. Involvement in gambling is likely to be heavy. This group would be more likely to respond positively to more correlates than members of other groups would.</p>	8–27	21,910
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,639,975</b>

