



A GUIDE TO AUSTRALASIA'S GAMBLING INDUSTRIES

Facts, Figures and Statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

New Zealand's Gambling Expenditure

2017/18

A Guide to Australasia's Gambling Industries

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



GPO Box 99,
Melbourne 3001
Victoria Australia
+61 3 9670 4175

info@austgamingcouncil.org.au

www.austgamingcouncil.org.au

DISCLAIMER

Whilst a great deal of care has been taken in the preparation of this publication, it is nevertheless necessary to caution users with regard to its accuracy.

The information contained in this publication has been obtained from external sources and has not been independently verified by the Australasian Gaming Council ("the Council").

The Council expressly disclaims all and any liability (including all liability from or attributable to any neglect or wrongful act or omission) to any persons in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person in reliance whether in whole or in part upon any material in this publication.

The Australasian Gaming Council welcomes comments and suggestions on this publication. Please contact info@austgamingcouncil.org.au

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act 1986.

Chapter 4

New Zealand's Gambling Expenditure

OVERVIEW	1
AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE - SUMMARY	2
EXPENDITURE ON GAMBLING	3
AGGREGATE	3
EXPENDITURE CHANGE	3
PER CAPITA	3
TEN YEAR EXPENDITURE TREND	4
CASINOS	4
ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES	5
LOTTERIES	6
WAGERING	7
HOUSEHOLD SPENDING COMPARISON	8

Version Control

Version	Date	Explanation
2015-16 (1.0)	November 2016	2015-16 Edition.
2015-16 (2.0)	June 2018	2015-16 Edition updated with new statistics from NZ DIA.
2016-17	June 2019	2016-17 Edition updated with new statistics from NZ DIA.
2017-18	January 2020	2017-18 Edition updated with new statistics from NZ DIA.

OVERVIEW

Aggregate and per capita expenditure - summary

Table 4-1 Summary: Inflation adjusted aggregate and per capita gambling expenditure in New Zealand (2017-18)¹

		Wagering	Lotteries	Gaming Machines²	Casino	Total
Aggregate	\$NZ million	350	561	895	578	2,383
Per capita	\$NZ	93	149	238	154	634

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Gambling expenditure in New Zealand in 2017-18 amounted to \$2.383 billion dollars on the four main forms of gambling.

Expenditure on gaming machines outside of casinos totalled nearly \$NZ 895 million and accounted for 37.6% of all gambling expenditure. Wagering accounted for 14.7% of gambling expenditure (\$NZ 350 million), while expenditure on lotteries (\$NZ 561 million) accounted for 23.5% of spending. With expenditure of \$NZ 578 million, casinos accounted for 24.3% of all gambling spending in New Zealand.

In 2017-18 average gambling expenditure in New Zealand per adult was approximately \$NZ 634 - comprising wagering (\$NZ 93 per adult), lotteries (\$NZ 149), gaming machines (\$NZ 238) and casinos (\$NZ 154).

¹ Totals may not equal the sum of individual values due to rounding.

² Excludes gaming machines at casinos.

EXPENDITURE ON GAMBLING

Aggregate

Table 4-2 Aggregate gambling expenditure in New Zealand (2017-18) (\$ NZ million)

Gambling Type	Expenditure \$NZ million
Casinos	578
Gaming machines (non-casino)	895
Lotteries Commission products	561
Racing and sports betting	350
All Gambling	2,383

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Expenditure Change

Table 4-3 Comparison of gambling spending in New Zealand (2016-17 to 2017-18)

Gambling type	\$NZ million (2016-17)	\$NZ million (2017-18)	Increase/Decrease from 2016
Casinos	583	578	-0.86%
Gaming machines (non-casino)	887	895	+0.90%
Lotteries Commission products	566	561	-0.89%
Racing and sports betting	344	350	+1.73%
Total³	\$2.381 billion	\$2.383 billion	+0.84%

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Table 4-3 above shows total gambling spending in New Zealand for the 2017-18 financial year, and a comparison with the previous year's figures.

Overall gambling expenditure on wagering (racing and sports betting) has increased by 1.73%. Casino gambling expenditure decreased by 0.86%. Spending on non-casino gaming machines increased by 0.90%.⁴

Lotteries expenditure decreased 0.89% on the previous year.

Per capita

Table 4-4 Per capita gambling expenditure in New Zealand (2017-18) (\$NZ)

Gambling Type	Per Capita \$NZ
Casinos	154
Gaming machines (non-casino)	238
Lotteries Commission products	149
Racing and sports betting	93
Total	634

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Please note, all per capita values, as provided for by the New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs, take inflation adjusted expenditure, in \$NZD, GST inclusive and divide by the Statistics NZ medium estimate for the population 18 years and over, as at 30 June for the year.

³ Totals may not equal the sum of individual values due to rounding.

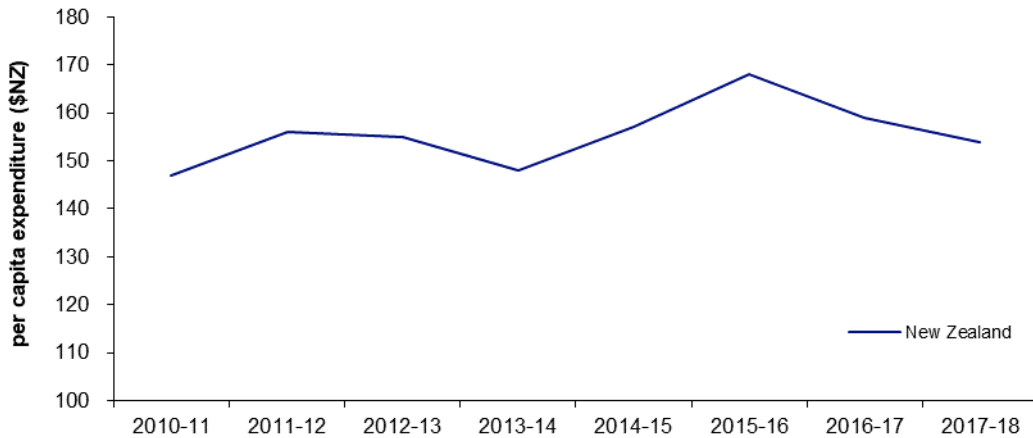
⁴ New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling Expenditure Statistics 2010-2018.

http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Information-We-Provide-Gambling-Expenditure-Statistics

EXPENDITURE TREND

Casinos

Figure 4-1 Per capita casino expenditure (inflation adjusted) – New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)



Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Table 4-5 Per capita casino expenditure (inflation adjusted) in New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)

Year	Per Capita \$NZ
2010-11	147
2011-12	156
2012-13	155
2013-14	148
2014-15	157
2015-16	168
2016-17	159
2017-18	154

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

For some gambling forms, legislation dictates the minimum payout ratios to players – gaming machine play, for instance, must adhere to the following returns (although in practice, payout ratios are commonly higher than that which is required by law).

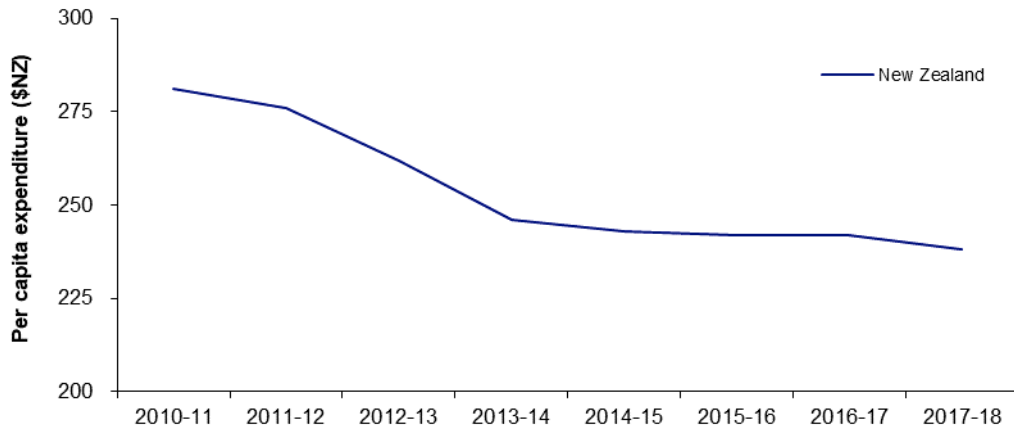
Table 4-6 Average player return percentages (RTP) for gaming machines in New Zealand (2016)

	Casino	Hotels and clubs (Class 4)
New Zealand	87.00%	78.00%

Source: Australia/New Zealand Gaming Machine National Standard 2016.

Electronic Gaming Machines

Figure 4-2 Per capita gaming machine expenditure (inflation adjusted) – New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)



Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

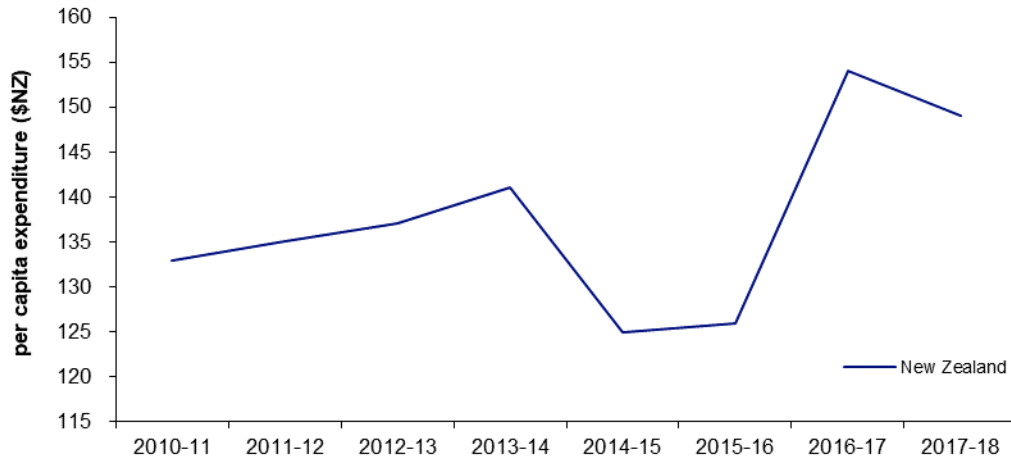
Table 4-7 Per capita gaming machine expenditure (inflation adjusted) in New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)

Year	Per Capita \$NZ
2010-11	281
2011-12	276
2012-13	262
2013-14	246
2014-15	243
2015-16	242
2016-17	242
2017-18	238

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Lotteries

Figure 4-3 Per capita lottery expenditure (inflation adjusted) – New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)



Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

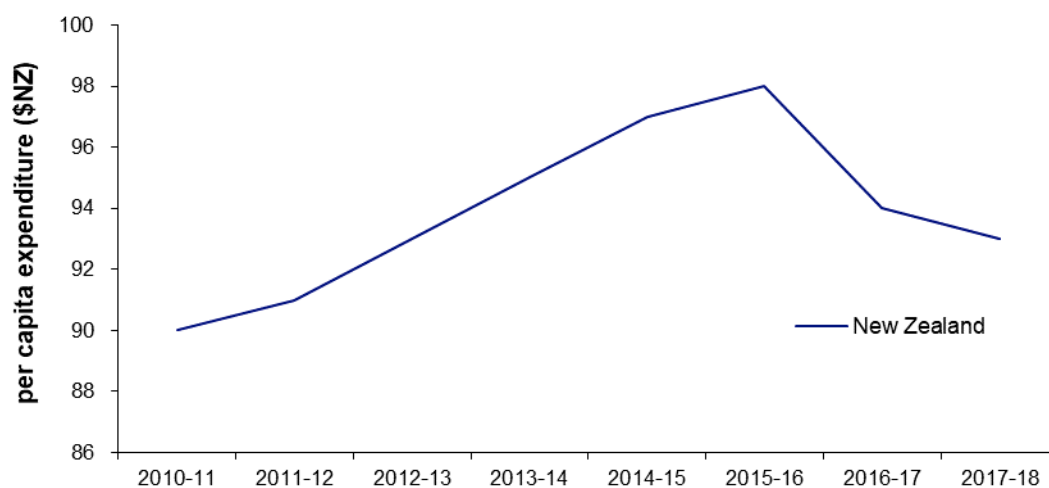
Table 4-8 Per capita lottery expenditure (inflation adjusted) in New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)

Year	Per Capita \$NZ
2010-11	133
2011-12	135
2012-13	137
2013-14	141
2014-15	125
2015-16	126
2016-17	154
2017-18	149

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Wagering

Figure 4-4 Per capita wagering expenditure (inflation adjusted) – New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)



Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

Table 4-9 Per capita wagering expenditure (inflation adjusted) in New Zealand (2010-11 to 2017-18) (\$NZ)

Year	Per Capita \$NZ
2010-11	90
2011-12	91
2012-13	93
2013-14	95
2014-15	97
2015-16	98
2016-17	94
2017-18	93

Source: New Zealand Department of Internal Affairs (2019) Gambling expenditure statistics 2010 to 2018.

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING COMPARISON

Statistics New Zealand produces a regular *Household Economic Survey* which records the expenditure of a sample of New Zealand households. Comparisons between the results gained in 2013 and 2016 are also possible and outlined in Table 4-11. Note that both surveys were based on self-report and gambling expenditure may be under-reported.

Table 4-10 Estimated household weekly expenditure on selected goods and services in New Zealand by expenditure (\$) and proportion of total expenditure (%) (2015/16)

	Average weekly expenditure per household	Expenditure as percentage of total net expenditure
	\$NZ	%
Food	213.90	17.0
Restaurant meals	23.60	1.9
Alcohol, tobacco products & illicit drugs	30.40	2.4
Clothing and shoes	36.70	2.9
Housing and household utilities	323.20	25.6
Household furniture, appliances and contents	47.30	3.8
Health products and medical services	37.80	3.0
Transportation and travel	189.70	15.0
Communication	35.20	2.8
Recreation and culture goods and services	115.10	9.1
Games of chance	5.00	0.4
Education	21.50	1.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	111.60	8.9
Other expenditure	142.20	11.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2016) Household Economic Survey, Year End 30 June 2016.

Table 4-11 Comparison of selected goods and services in New Zealand by expenditure (\$) (2012/13 & 2015/16)

	Average weekly expenditure per household 2012/13	Average weekly expenditure per household 2015/16
	\$NZ	\$NZ
Food	191.70	213.90
Restaurant meals	16.40	23.60
Alcohol, tobacco products & Illicit drugs	29.50	30.40
Clothing and shoes	31.90	36.70
Housing and household utilities	270.90	323.20
Household furniture, appliances and contents	49.10	47.30
Health products and medical services	27.20	37.80
Transportation and travel	158.20	189.70
Communication	35.50	35.20
Recreation and culture goods and services	107.80	115.10
Games of chance⁵	6.20	5.00
Education	18.30	21.50
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.20	111.60
Other expenditure	116.10	142.20

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2016) Household Economic Survey, Year End 30 June 2016.

⁵ Note: Expenditure is reported as a gross figure.